

110

Need to work on structure of the answer
- Improve handwriting / atleast write clearly

GS SCORE

TEST - 09

MOCK 2 PAPER - I

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

1. Invigilator Signature _____
 2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name Shilpi
 Mobile No. _____
 Date _____
 Signature Shilpi

REMARKS

GS SCORE

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SECTION A

1. Answer the following questions: (150 Words Each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Parametric variations by Amartya Sen.
- Relationship of Power, Legitimacy and Authority
- How does Ambedkar envision the destruction of Caste System.
- Compare Social Contract of Locke with that of Hobbes.
- On what grounds can it be said that Machiavelli is amoral rather than immoral.

Ans → Amartya Sen was one of the greatest economists of the India who is known for his capability approach. In the description of his capability approach, he has talked about Parametric variations among the people and given five manifestations of the same:

i) At personal level → A person suffering from any personal disability or any other symptoms of disability may not be able to compete with others with equal efficiency.

ii) At environmental level → Natural disasters like floods, drought, earthquake etc affect the economic efficiency. For example, it was one of the reasons for disintegration of Russia.

Remarks

iii) At social level → This includes proper Health, education, skills required to compete for the resources.

iv) At community level → The customs and tradition of a religion, caste or community have a significant effect over the same. He gave example of a community which is very rich and live a extravagant lifestyle. A person who is habituated of living with an attitude of savings may not find himself comfortable.

v) At family level → The talent which is more appreciated in society is more appreciated at family level also. The child or person who is not good in studies but good in art, but since he is not getting economic benefits out of it is discouraged at family level.

6) According to Amartya Sen, to talk about equality of capabilities to convert the resources into wealth will give impetus to national economic power.

Remarks

Ans (b) -> Relationship between power, legitimacy and authority.

-> The legitimacy concept can find its root in work of Rousseau who held that no power is right until it ~~is given the consent~~ is converted into authority by the consent of people.

-> Legitimacy can be described as the power which according to the people governed is correct. Legitimacy should not be confused with legality. Anything legal may not be legitimate. Recent judgement of ~~the~~ section 377 of IPC was legal until now, but not legitimate. Hence, a number of other laws like IPC 497 (adultery law) may be legitimate in some one eyes and may not be.

Similarly, triple talaq verdict which is not legal, may be legitimate among the muslim community.

-> Max Weber in his theory gave 3 powers i.e. traditional power, legal power and charismatic power and held that legal power is legitimate in western

Remarks

Countries while charismatic power is legitimate in developing countries.

in nutshell, if I in to speak in

power + legitimacy = Authority.

→ Supreme Court of India is ~~in~~ verdict in binding because it is legitimate. Also, ✓

- However, According to Gramsci, Althusser held that so called legitimacy is manufactured by the state through discipline, education, media.

Other means through which, ^{state} gain legitimacy is freedom of speech, independent judiciary, free and fair elections etc.

Am (L) → B.R. Ambedkar who was one of the ~~the~~ philosophers of India responsible for Indian social freedom and a great leader.

He gave the concept of Annihilation of Caste. Because according to him, the morality has become Caste ridden.

Remarks

It is caste system that forces the poor to remain poor, ~~and~~ uneducated to remain uneducated. He held Vedas and Brahminism responsible for such situation of Indian society who for their self interest have excluded a group of citizen. He told to put dynamite in the Vedas who have converted the man to apathetic that they are ready to touch the cowdung but not the people. According to him, it was not in his choice to take birth as a dalit or something but it is in his choice ~~to~~ not to die as dalit. So, 1956 he converted himself into Buddhist.

He held that for annihilation of Caste, Brahminism has to be annihilated. As people are not ready to annihilate Brahminism, ~~it~~ would be the only possible way into change of religion. In this way, he acted as a social reformer for Hindu society and held that social freedom is also important along with political freedom.

Try to write
sentences in
these
type

Quoting

Can you
more
prty

52

Q. (1) Social Contract of Locke with that of Hobbes:-

→ Both scholars were from the tradition of Social Contract. However, the circumstances prevailing during time were different. That during Hobbes, there was no security of life, so he took the Human nature to be selfish, pervasive into basis of which he gave the Social Contract theory. On the other hand, Locke has witnessed the glorious revolution of UK so, he took more constructive view of human nature during his Social Contract.

→ In Hobbes, ^{right to} life is supreme. So, to protect the right of life of the people of state, he has given absolute power to state. However, Locke has given concept of Might watchmen state that told that human state enjoys only delegated power that is given by the Journal to the state.

→ could all other dimensions to in short

Remarks

• Write in bleed-through

~~Difference~~ → Hobbes have gives Primacy to right to life only for which Macpherson held that Hobbes is not an individualist but an absolutist. But, in case of Locke, he gave primacy to 3 rights i.e. the right to life, Liberty and property. The extension of which can be seen in work of J.S. Mill and other classical liberalism scholars. ✓

So, Both belonging to social contract have high differences between the product of social contract i.e. state.

Ans (e) Machiavelli is known to be father of European secularism who is responsible for separation of religion and state. Machiavelli was called to be postmodern and non-mideval.

Machiavelli was not immoral as he never advocated immorality. He took his historical views on the basis of his own observation. His method of studying was empirical rather than philosophical, so he wrote what he observed.

Remarks

He gave the concept of dual morality in which he held that the morality of prince is different from the morality of people. He never practiced immorality but took more constructive use of power for the people. Hence, experts held deep inside Machiavelli in idealism who asked prince to sacrifice for the people.

→ In case of expansionist policy advocated by him, he held that if the region belongs to other ethnic group, let them be governed by a native also. Lower moral character rather than immoral character.

→ Later in his work Little Republic, he held that wherever possible republic, wherever necessary monarchy. To conclude, Eckstein held that Machiavelli has given a how to use, expand power in a very realistic way or power is actually end in itself.

main focus was to preserve state and statecraft irrespective of morality

Remarks

summed better than Machiavelli

2. Attempt all questions:

- (a) 'Ambedkar wants democratic form of government which will uphold the idea of equality'. Discuss his views on socialism and identify his suggestions for removal of untouchability. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Generally believed to be the equivalents of each other, there exists deep differences between Machiavelli and Kautilya, it would be unjust to replace one with another. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) The class struggle does not disappear under the Dictatorship of Proletariat, it merely assumes different forms. With reference to the statement, explain the major features of Dictatorship of Proletariat and its impact on class relations, democracy, state and administration. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

3. Attempt all questions:

- (a) How does Aristotle view the activity of Politics? What role does a Constitution serve in his theory? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the major aspects of Locke's defence of property along with its major scholarly critiques. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Women's predominant role in childrearing and domestic labour is their biological destiny. Discuss the major arguments given by various feminist approaches against this notion. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans 3(a) Aristotle has been called the father of political science because he has not neglected the materialism and human psychology during his theories. He has read 158 constitutions and given his analysis by a inductive approach. So, he is also called father of comparative politics.

He held, that the people activity in politics is very important but it also depends upon the intention of the people. For example, the person ruling in the favour of people is best but not best practicable. As, the passions may sometimes dominate reason, so practical form of this situation will be tyranny.

→ On the other hand, if some people are working

Remarks

For the interest of people, it will not be good on the collective wisdom is better than wisdom of a single person.

→ He was a proponent of golden mean which come near to buddhim Madhyama Marg. So, the field that rule by middle class will be in interest of the people.

→ His theory of contribution can be summarized!

No	Interest of people	Interest of themselves
one	Monarch	tyranny
few	Aristocracy	oligarchy
Many	polity	Democracy

→ He held that power always revolves between the the Aristocracy and Democracy.

→ However, he held that rule of rich people is rule of a oligarch. There will be huge trust deficit between a poor and rich people.

→ On the other hand, Middle class have a trust of

Remarks

both the classes. So, polity as shown above is best and most stable government. He give example of Solon who belonged to middle class and an excellent law maker.

→ On the other hand, he held that too much participating by people in democracy is not good as it will give birth to demagogic leaders with populist agendas. It will be ruled by so many ignorant people. They have a tendency to break the ruler's rule.

→ So, upheld the golden mean, he proved that the middle class will give best practicable government.

The extension of theory can be seen in work of Sidman and Verba who held that ~~too~~ too much participation is not good for democracy.

• idea of constitutionalism

Ans (b) → Locke who is called to the father of liberalism is belong to the social contract schools. He used the methodological as well.

Remarks

as narrative method to describe this theory.

→ He gave the concept of night watchman state where state enjoys only delegated power.

He held the rights to life, liberty and property

as absolute right of state tries to take it

away, the individual has the right to break the social contract of the state.

→ Like Aristotle, he held that the property

in fruits of ones labour and state have

no right to take it away. Initially, the

property held in common. But afterwards, the

one who was lazy, not ready to work

remain poor with one who wanted to work

got property. Property was result of the

labour of the owner, slaves and horses so, state

prime duty is to take care of the property

held by people.

→ He also gave limitations to the possession of property. like i) state should protect

Remarks

own property.

b) Everyone should get equal opportunity to acquire property.

c) The property should not be acquired by force, cheating etc.

what were the limitations on property

→ However this theory doesn't fit in good Indian situation, as India, people have suffered historical disadvantages like caste etc.

→ According to the critiques like MIC. Pherson held that Locke is possessive individualist who have given absolute right to people leaving no power to state.

On the other hand, some scholars suggests that the theory of democracy given by Locke is not qualified as he has given disproportionate power to propertied class disadvantaging other people of society. He has not taken a realistic view of society keeping the propertied class at its centre.

Criticism by marxist, the propertied class

7

Remarks

(c) The role of women and its biological destiny has started after advent of Radical feminism which held ~~that~~ ~~the~~ ~~for~~ the expansion of women by the women unlike earlier which was decided on the basis of Socialism and capitalism.

In words of Sulamith Firestone, the economic structure is not the clear but the gendered society which forms the basic structure.

→ Betty Friedan who ~~was~~ surveyed a number of housewife in the U.S.A. Even though the women were politically empowered, social and economically advantageous position, but was not satisfied with their life. They are not happy doing the child rearing. She has given it ~~to~~ ~~as~~ "problem that has no name". They are not satisfied

Remarks

because they are not independent. She has criticised the women magazine who is spreading the myth the life of mother is more satisfied than working women. She also criticised scholars like Sigmund Freud who held that women work is not attractive.

She asked the women to become self independent to coming out from this stigma and second class citizenship.

Scholars like Susan Brownmiller held that notion of rape is nothing to do with passion but more to do with the subordinating women under their physical force.

→ According to SRIF report, 90% of household work is done by women in India. Women are under double burden i.e. burden of patriarchy from society, Role of women as child bearers at the family level.

Remarks

Scholars like Sigmund de Beauvoir held that one is not born woman, one becomes woman.

The process of woman starts right from the home where pink is given to women and blue for boys. Kitchen set for girls & bath for boys. The woman are under existential crisis. There is no importance of women. She survey women and held that women actually hated motherhood rather than enjoying the same. He held that just because women undergoes ~~for~~ menstruation, and bodily changes doesn't mean she is weak. She is equally capable of participation in society.

So, she asks women to come out of the comfort of patriarchy and take a new way of her own. Make her independent, be economically independent and contribute to society and nation.

Need to write more balanced and all dimensions must be covered all dimensions. Same point.

Remarks

• 1907 to our expanding

4. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Legitimation crisis and Jürgen Habermas idea of legitimacy based on ideal speech situation
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Explain the major arguments of the Communitarian approach with special reference to its feminist critique.
(200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Equality of Resources consists of redistribution being done as continuous process rather than being a one time phenomenon. Discuss. Also bring out the salient features of "Equality of Capabilities" approach by Dr. Amartya Sen
(250 Words) (20 Marks)

Remarks

<i>Remarks</i>

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Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

SECTION B

5. Answer the following questions: (150 Words each)

(10 × 5 = 50)

- Issues related to special status under Article 371.
- National Commission for Minorities.
- Debate on simultaneous elections.
- Justice delayed is justice denied: issue and need for reforms.
- What are the major criticisms of the Constitutional amendment procedure in India?

Ans (a) - Issues related to special status under article 371:

(a) a no objective criteria based.

(b) solely on the discretion of government, it can determine the area under article 371.

(c) Many other areas which are equally deserving not getting the special category status.

(d) How to decide the criteria and who will decide is also an issue.

(e) Huge role of government in these areas also undermine the spirit of federalism of Indian government.

(f) now a day, huge demand from states to give it special category status to get funds from centre.

while about 57% provisions

write the reasons for sp. status under 371

Issues

Remarks

(3)

AM (b) → National Commission for Minorities

→ It is a statutory body set up under an act, formed to focus the need for religious minority in India.

Institutional Mechanism available to Minority

- i) Affirmative action under article 15(1), 15(2) etc.
- ii) Affirmative action under article 16.
- iii) instruction in mother tongue under article 350.
- iv) Article 29 and article 30 which help to look to needs of preserving the special culture of minorities.
- v) Right to property.

National Commission for Minority work:

- i) To check the proper safeguard available to minority.
- ii) To present Reports if necessary about any happening.
- iii) To perform function if any given by president of India.

Remarks

However, they have not been given any investigative power as given to National Commission to SC and ST under article 338.

→ According to TATKA matruwad, National Commission in India are like white elephants, expensive and ineffective. However, National Commission of minority has taken a proactive steps after Dadri issue and have criticized it rigorously.

③ what are different issues and challenges related to it
 ④ suggesting way forward

AmCCS After the independence of India, the elections were used to be simultaneous at state as well as Centre. This have save huge expenditure. In 14th Lok Sabha election, total expenditure was 3870 Crores that is huge burden.

Benefit of Simultaneous election:-

- i) Saving on financial burden.
- ii) More concentration on governance as leaders are always in propaganda mode.
- iii) Huge burden on Armed forces throughout year.

Remarks

ii) Administrative efficiency reduced.

→ Niti-raj suggested for the simultaneous elections.

Problems:-

i) Will undermine federalism → An Asokas pal pointed out that it is an unconstitutional idea as the democracy has a nature to be chaotic.

ii) Kellomattias Raj (Supreme Court lawyer) held just to saving on exchequer, it will be wrong as there are other method to check the black money like reforms in political parties.

iii) In words of D.P. Rawat (LEC), Right now it is will not be possible to go for it, it will need a lot of Amendments in constitution and PPA RPA act.

iv) Parliamentary Standing Committee suggests for 2 phase elections with.

Remarks

Low Commission in recent white paper held that, it is not feasible to hold elections

→ S-Y Qureshi (Former EC) says that it is the necessity of the hour but not feasible to go with.

→ With federalism or basic structure, it will be difficult to go for the same as we cannot sure of the justice due to emergency provisions, it may again desyncronise in future and also the regional outlook will be compromised in case we go for simultaneous elections.

Ans (A) - National judicial data grid held that there are 3.14 crore pending cases with ~~27 crore~~ 3 crore pending at subordinate courts.

Issues:-

- (i) No. of judges is low per million of population
i.e. 18 / Million compared to USA i.e. 107 / Million.
- Low Commission suggest it to bring up to 50.

Remarks

(ii) No final bound judgement.

iii) Alternative resolution process is very weak.

Soln. - (i) Committee to make India an

Arbitration hub in B. of Sri Krishna.

(b) Arbitration & mediation bill

iv) Strengthen the procedure of the same.

v) Judges to vacate seat of 30% at courts.

Sol. - (i) AJS to be employed in easy & portable.

ii) Law Commission suggest time bound redress.

vi) Angle judge & doctors bring inefficiency.

Sol. - (i) CIC order to bring the court under RTI act.

ii) Law Commission suggest not take 130 holiday

(vii) Huge appeal backlog - 593% of cases under appeal.

Sol. - (i) Law Commission suggest to review the order under L. Chandra Kumar case

ii) Strengthen Lok Adalat etc.

Remarks

5

(viii) Only 0.7% of GDP for health. with increased awareness, notice of problems changed.

Solving Low commission suggest to go regional bench to get geographical reach. with non disposal of equal nature and increased expenditure.

① Suggested reforms
② Way forward

Ans (e) Major criticisms of Amendment procedure:-

(i) State assembly cannot initiate the Amendment procedure. ✓

(ii) Constitution doesn't provide joint sitting in case of constitutional amendments. ✓

(iii) Majority of cases can be passed by simple majority. ✓

(iv) If at all state involved, only 1/2 state longest required. So undermining the federal characteristics. ✓

(v) Also, Rajya Sabha which is involved under all the amendment procedure is not truly federal in character. ✓

Remarks

However, K.C. Wheare has praised the system called it a perfect blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Also, Netaji and Ambedkar has held that they don't want the constitution to be permanent but cater the needs of the present generation so, enough flexibility was provided.

We shouldn't compare the process with U.S.A system as ideal. It was made ~~to~~ to cater the needs of Indian people and culture with a spirit of unity in diversity.

3

6. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Discuss the major functions, powers and controversies associated with the post of Presiding officer (e.g. Speaker) of legislatures? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Why the National Human Rights Commission was recently called 'A toothless tiger' by its chairperson? How valid is this comment and suggest possible measures which will make the body more effective and relevant for the victims of Human rights violation. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Discuss the evolution, nature and impact of Dalit Politics in India? To what extent it means a different experience for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively? (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans (a) Speaker is one of important constitutional post of Indian legislature with huge importance given to the post.

power and functions of the speaker:-

- i) Speaker decides whether the bill is money bill or not.
- ii) The ~~the~~ parliamentary committees work under the guidance of speaker with speaker making rules for the same.
- iii) He upheld the rules of procedure of working of Lok Sabha.
- iv) He presides over the joint sitting of ~~the~~ ^{the} Lok Sabha.
- v) His power comes from constitutional provisions, conventions and rules of conduct of Lok Sabha.

Remarks

vi) He is the chairman of Business advisory committee, rules committee and general purpose committee.

vii) He ~~is~~ arranges secret meetings.

viii) In case of defection, He ~~is~~ have adjudicatory power with him.

ix) His salary charged on consolidated fund of India.

(v) His election and removal in inexpresstional manner with a previous notice of 14 days.

(vi) His conduct can not be discussed except on a substantive motion.

(vii) He ~~has~~ has the vote in case of tie.

(viii) He enjoys high constitutional position.

(ix) Doesn't ~~is~~ Adjuvta like suble in lack of Quorum.

Contravention avoided:

i) Non-partisanship → He Since he belongs belongs

to a political party, he cannot as neutral

power. In case of U.K, convention is such that

Remarks

once a speaker, always a speaker. This allows him to work in a non-partisan way.

(ii) Non-use of power for vested interest - In example, the Finance bill or money bill decision was taken even though there was lot of content in it that dealt but cater to the criteria of Money bill.

- With such a huge power, vested interest can go against the spirit of check and balance.

(iii) Quality of adjudication power - Recent judgement of Venkatesh Reddy of disqualification of Sharad Yadav was questioned by experts. Speaker don't have expertise to adjudicate the Law.

• Election Commission suggests that the speaker should be given to Election Commission in case of objection.

• Law Commission has suggested to make the seat of speaker permanent and no further involvement of in politics once selected as speaker.

Remarks

Q

Ans b) → Recently, NHRC was called to be toothless gear due to its Qutn in recomendatory in nature, not punitive.

Validity of Connat:

→ It is true that it does no punitive measures given to land but the policy of NHRC cannot be neglected through out the life of the citizen it the Chokras case, the Punjab encounter case etc, the NHRC has shown its worth. Also, at the GANHRIS, Indian NHRC was received well by the global stage.

→ Apart from this, if at all the recomendation are not followed, it make people, judiciary more aware about the gravity of situation and crime. The infant process that develop has its value in democratic system so, it is not a completely toothless gear.

→ In words of Justice V. V. Laksh, democracy will perish if the institution to uphold the rights

Remarks

Use
more
technical
words
Points

write
clearly

Skipped
many
important
points

of the people practices

Ways to Make the body more effective:-

- i) According to the Atmadi Committee → give them power to investigate the problem even after 1 year.
- ii) NATHRI pointed out, that the NMR is not representative in terms of demography or ~~more~~ and more people are from old-age.
 - Make it more representative.
- iii) Conflict of Interest to be addressed.
- iv) Make the decision members more responsible by proper attendance.
- v) Follow-up action or recommendation to be taken.
- vi) Special rights and proper source of funding to be provided for more smoother functioning.

Why called toothless gear?

- i) Only recommendatory nature.

Remarks

ii) No power was armed forces ie. Human rights violation under AFSPA.

iii) After 1 year, Congress take action.

iv) Don't cede to Tamrat Kashmir.

v) Don't cede to private individuals.

Ans (c) → Dalit politics roots were as follows

B.R. Ambedkar era who held that political democracy cannot survive without social democracy.

Accordingly parliament provided for reservation in politics, employment and educational institutions.

→ After independence, it took a dip under the triumph of new Independence. However, Rajni Kothari held that it got revised during

the time of 1990s-2000s. New awakeners, new leaders like Mayawati, Pam Biler person started coming from dalit community.

Remarks

to give the politics a new shape in India.
 With the advent of coalition politics, their position got strengthened more. Today, the situation is that no political party can afford to neglect them as they constitute 16.6% of population.

With political empowerment, social & economic empowerment has taken place. Under article 17, talked about Abolition of untouchability.

Government have come up with Abolition of untouchability act which renamed as Act against social which make the office to be non-buildable and cognizable to

i) to take the property forcefully.

ii) to practice the untouchability.

iii) to threaten the people as any other form of discrimination.

However, the situation has improved but we need to go long way in the true empowerment of SC/ST.

Remarks

Due to better reporting of ~~data~~ offences, there has been shown an increase in the offences of J to 30% & 6% for SC & STs from 2010 to 2016.

Also, NCRB data:

CCA	2010	2016	SIA	2010	2016
tendency of cases	73%	88%	tendency of cases	83%	95%
conviction rate	38%	16%	conviction rate	18%	8%

So the tendency has increased & conviction rate has reduced. Also, the distribution of SC & STs at point towards more atrocities. Apart from this lotus committee doubted that the benefits are penetrating to lower strata. All the benefits being taken by 5% population with 95% still deprived of it.

Apart from this secondary victimisation is another problem by officers. According to NCRB data, 10% of cases were not filled. Also, cases like UNA, KORENGADONI suggests that, we need more upliftment of sub 5%.

Remarks

1

Need to write in more organized way
major part are missing

7. Attempt all questions:

- (a) What was the controversy regarding Preamble being a part of the constitution? Elaborate on the significance of the Preamble with special references to views of constitutional experts. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the evolution, nature and demands of the ethnic movements in North East & Since independence. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Caste and class in India have their distinct identities in terms of structure and economic status. Is this a universal truth in India or it has certain exceptions? Give your views. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

Ans (a) In work of justice N.R. Patil, Preamble serves as an identity card to the Constitution.

- In case of Deebasi case, Supreme Court held that Preamble is not a part of Constitution will serve as a guiding star wherever there is an ambiguity. It serves as light to give light where there is a scarcity of interpretation.

- The SC took the view taking U.S.A. Preamble as ideal case.

- However in case of Keshwananda Bharti case, Supreme Court held that Constituent assembly took it through a resolution so, it is a part of Constitution. Also, since a part of

Remarks

Constitution so it can be amended. Our
 leaders have taken ~~some~~ precautions at the
 cost to keep the harmony between the Constitution
and preamble. So, it runs with the Constitution
 unlike the U.S.A. Constitution that runs ahead
of the Constitution. So, it can be used as a for
 interpretation when ~~the~~ the things in Constitution
is not mention. However, Govt also mentioned
 that, if it itself doesn't become a source of
 power neither restrain on the power.

According to K.M. Munshi, Preamble is a

Horoscope which tells the present, past and

future of Indian Constitution.

M. Hidayatullah said that preamble is a

solemn promise of our leaders to give a good

life whose nature can be altered only by

a revolution.



Remarks

Discusses
 the
 importance
 of
 Preamble

Thakur Das Bhargava held that it is soul, jewel set of constitution. The carry the noble vision of Constituent Assembly that they have dreamt of so long in their life and during freedom struggle.

Convent Books held that Indian Constitution serves as key-note to all the constitution and all the constitution revolved around the ideas envisioned in the preamble.

Ans 7 → Evolution, demand and nature of ethnic movements:-

→ Evolution can be envisioned before pre-independence era when British settled here for the territorial integrity started the making of infrastructure in the tribal areas, which a huge retaliation happened of some the tribal areas like Gonds, Khasi, Jaintia, Nagas, etc. Their description can be seen in the writing of many scholars.

Remarks

However, the nature changed after independence movement.

~~Nature of movement~~
^{not longed.}
Nature of movement:

- > Many ethnic group like ULFA called for Suvadik Aalam, Sovereign Assam and NSCN-IM which demand is to make greater Nagalim areas independent of India.
- > On the other hand, there are also which just demand greater autonomy. Already, government has come up with 6th schedule areas which which autonomy has been given to these areas like Garo, Khasi, Jaintia under Meghalaya.
- > Government in accommodative of the demands provided no talk with arms. A number of Accords like Shillong accord, Mizo accord, Assam accord etc prior to words the same.
- > It is to be noted that 85% of A.P. under rural economy. There is = lack of infrastructure

Remarks

and quality education in these areas.

→ Ethnic ethnic clusters like Kuki, Meithis, Nagon are prominent there. In 2016, there was blockade in Manipal by the group. However, also under Sikkim and Arunachal Pradesh is comparatively peaceful.

→ There have been porous borders around Nepal, Myanmar, Bangladesh etc that help them to grow and get training in these area. However, Myanmar, Bangladesh and Pakistan have taken zero-tolerance concept.

→ Per capita income is 27% lesser than National average. However, government of India has started taking steps like NITTE forum for North east, 4000 km road under Bharatmala initiative, tribal sub-plan, Act east policy, Ministry for North-east areas, frontline against the human rights violators etc & cater to the demands of North East and also help India's integration process to grow further by taking
Hardline ^{against} racial discrimination

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8. Attempt all questions:

- (a) Continuity of Religion in Indian politics. Discuss. (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (b) Discuss the nature of New Social movement in India. What are the specific challenges faced by Human Rights movement in India? (200 Words) (15 Marks)
- (c) Reservation for some is the most potent tool for social justice and empowerment but for others it is just a mechanism to gain political advantage over rivals. Address the debate from both view points with recent examples. (250 Words) (20 Marks)

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