

NEXT IAS

CSE (MAINS) TEST SERIES - 2024

(To be filled by candidate)

Name of Candidate : DAMAN PREET ARORARoll No. : ID: MT 24 PSIL 1004 Date of Examination : 11 Aug 2024Mobile Number : E-mail : mail.comExam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar ☐Online ☒**Test-03**

Dated : 14-07-2024

POLITICAL SCIENCE & INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

Time Allowed : Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

(Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions)

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. Among these **THREE** questions, one should be from each section.

Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certification 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.

(For filling by Examiners only)

Q. No.	Page No.	Max. Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1. (a)	4	10			
1. (b)	6	10			
1. (c)	8	10			
1. (d)	10	10			
1. (e)	12	10			
2. (a)	14	15			
2. (b)	17	15			
2. (c)	20	20			
3. (a)	24	15			
3. (b)	27	15			
3. (c)	30	20			
4. (a)	34	15			
4. (b)	37	15			
4. (c)	40	20			
5. (a)	44	10			
5. (b)	46	10			
5. (c)	48	10			
5. (d)	50	10			
5. (e)	52	10			
6. (a)	54	15			
6. (b)	57	15			
6. (c)	60	20			
7. (a)	64	15			
7. (b)	67	15			
7. (c)	70	20			
8. (a)	74	15			
8. (b)	77	15			
8. (c)	80	20			
Grand Total					

Remarks

Observations:

SECTION-A

Write the following question in about 150 words.

1. (a)

Discuss the Radical Humanist perspective of the Indian National movement

(10 marks, 150 words)

M.N Roy in his book "India in Transition" called his concept of Radical Humanism as "Cosmopolitan Union of Truly Liberated Persons".

Thus, Radical Humanist perspective of Indian National Movement wanted to see India 'liberated' in true sense through 'Collective Action' based on Ethnicity, Humanity thus shunning the Individual Heroism.

M.N Roy inspired from Ethics of Spinoza, Materialism of Thomas Hobbes and Secularism of John Locke, had transition in Ideas from Communism to Nationalism to Radical Humanism.

Radical humanism wanted to liberate the country in true sense, which is different from just a liberation but a 'freedom' from necessities.

The idea also comes nearest to 'Karl Marx' freedom in book 'Alienation'.
Earlier M. N. Roy criticized Mahatma Gandhi for calling off national movement and even held that Gandhi is fearful of masses.

But later he supported mass Union and was the 1st to suggest the idea of Constituent Assembly to form sovereign will of people forming the constitution to liberate India in true sense.

thus, Radical humanism saw Indian national movement as a means and End both for True liberation.

1. (b)

How did the constitution framers' emphasis on national unity influence the decision-making process regarding India's political structure? (10 marks, 150 words)

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, chairperson of Constitution Draft Committee held that Political Revolution without social and Economic Revolution carry no meaning.

Thus, National Unity was to be ensured through Unity in Diversity. J.L. Nehru's idea of Diversity in book 'Discovery of India' was based on liberal ideas & with socialist leanings (Functional theory of Rights inspired from Taski).

It influenced India's political culture in the form of Preamble which started with 'We, the people' and includes 'Unity and Integrity' words (Integrity added via 42nd

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Amendment) and includes 'Fraternity' which is evident even in DPSP [Part IV]

Although Lily Harrison in book 'Dangerous Decades' predicted India's silent fall due to conflicts and divergences, but India emerged as stronger due to Constitutional flexibility given in Article 30.

This, Louis Tillin in book 'Mapping India' called it as the way to accommodate the Secessionist trends, just as Secularism was adopted to accommodate Communist trends.

Here, as System Approach teaches us that Political Structure does not operate in vacuum, thus various Permutations and combinations need to work to achieve Political Unity.

1. (c)

Discuss the socialist perspective on Indian National Movement.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Socialist perspective was inspired by the works of socialists and communists who believed in egalitarian society based on 'Equality of outcomes'.

While Jayprakash Narayan and Minoo Masani joined Congress Socialist Party in 1934 as their way for the 'social cause' combining with Swacharya Narendra Das thoughts of Socialist Country rooted in Mass action and Collectivism.

Hammer, J. L. Nehru and S. C. Bose also remained within the Congress Party and believed in the Socialist pattern of Indian National Movement ~~which~~ whose ultimate objective is Freedom from Slavery.

In response to regression like Government of India Act, 1909, 1919 and 1935, J.L. Nehru called 1935 act as the Slave Constitution.

Bhagat Singh also inspired by Socialists earlier believed in Individual heroic Acts through Hindustan Republican Association, but later it transformed into need for collective Action through Hindustan Socialist Republican Association.

Thus, in terms of Bankim Chandra Chatterjee in book 'India's Struggle for Independence', Indian national movement was the most spectacular mass movement whose warmth can still be felt.

1. (d)

What are the key criticisms of the constitutional amendment procedure in India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Article 368 prescribes the amending procedure of parliament in India.

Recently, Chief Justice D-Y Chandrachud called Indian Constitution as the transformative constitution.

It can be thus said that amendments in Constitution are brought due to changed situations and circumstances
(Eg) Right to Education (Article 21-A)
via 86th Amendment Act, Right to form cooperative societies (97th Constitutional Amendment Act, 2011)

Hence key criticisms include that it is a mix of 'Rigidity and flexibility' with shift towards the Flexibility in favour of Union and

Rigidity against the States.

Which means that the Federalist provisions although require satisfaction by states like Presidential election method or change in three lists [Schedule 7], but these are very few in number.

Hence, states in an offensive state have blamed the Union for Acting as the Supreme Amendment Body.

The recent example of Supreme Court which struck down the provision of State Cooperative Society being amended by centre without consulting states shows this trend.

Other criticism include, Revisiting the Constitution (eg) Amended 106 times in less than 100 years, while USA's constitution only 27 times. But it also provides Flexibility to make it as Organic document.

1. (e)

Difference between judicial activism and judicial overreach. (10 marks, 150 words)

Naranday Katju, former Supreme Court criticized judiciary by saying "Judges should tell if there is one; not make if there is none".

Thus Judicial Activism, however is a softer form of breach of separation of powers [Article 50], where the Judicial Intervention is accepted for the cause of social Good (eg) Dishaka Guidelines, Lakshminala case [Indian Young Lawyers Association Case, 2018]

However, Judicial Overreach means the Judiciary going far beyond its capacity to intervene which is not welcome to citizens (eg) ban on liquor shops near highway is a form of Judiciary Overreach.

While Constitutional experts like Upendra Baxi lauded Judiciary as cleaning the carcinogenic Indian politics and is in favour of Judicial Activism because 'Supreme Court is the favourite Court of Indians'.

However, Latap Bhanu Mehta calls it as Judicial Over Reach calling it as Post Democracy era where country is led by non elected representative while it leads to 'Judicial Regovernance'.

This could be seen as breach of separation of powers which Montesquieu in book 'Spirit of Laws' called it as 'Political Folly'.

Here, although lauded the country from Democratic backsliding (Kesava Nanda Bharti case 1974), but Judiciary should also focus on reducing pendency [S. I. Crore case]

2. (a)

The success of Mahatma Gandhi lay in transforming Indian Politics into a Mass Politics during the Indian National movement. Discuss. (15 marks, 200 words)

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(b) Discuss the pardoning power of the President, referencing various judicial judgments.

(15 marks, 200 words)

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2. (c)

Critically evaluate the transformation in the interpretation of Article 21 of the Indian Constitution through landmark judgements and the emergence of the doctrine of 'due process of law'.
(20 marks, 250 words)







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3. (a)

The Non-Cooperation Movement highlighted both the potential and limitations of mass participation in the Indian national movement. Discuss this statement.

(15 marks, 200 words)

Bipin Chandra in his book 'India's Struggle for Independence' called the Non Cooperation Movement as a challenge to the Economic base of Raj.

It showed the Potential of Mass Participation, because the 1920 Nagpur Resolution called for a shift from Constitutional Struggle to a lawful means where it was made clear that masses are moving on from moderate idea of Prayers, Petitions to Non Cooperation with the Ruler who misrules.

Mahatma Gandhi called for boycott of British clothes, shops & there was huge mass participation.

as women participated and Hindu Muslim unity was seen like never before because of the Khilafat cause (led by Mahatma Gandhi)

Lawyers gave up practice, peasants participation gave it the colour of the 1st mass struggle which was basically a form of revenge against the 1919 (13th April) Jallianwala Bagh Massacre in Amritsar.

~~However~~, Boycott of British goods visit by masses showed the success and reach of mass participation.

However, limitations were seen in the form of the Movement turning violent in 1922 when Mahatma Gandhi called off the movement after Chauri Chaura incident, 1922.

Mahatma Gandhi held that it was necessary to call off because the 'truce phase' is necessary because 'no movement' can be stretched for long because it slows the vigour in mass.

Bipin Chandra has called the movement a 'success' because it wanted to check the potential of masses. He held that Gandhi was a master strategist, he never left the ball in the court of opponent.

Thus, the movement was called off, but it showed the capability of masses and the 'war of position' in applying the 'Gramsci theory' to bring to surface the ill intentions of Empire, which formed the basis for for Civil Disobedience and Quit India movement.

(b) Discuss how the judiciary, through various judgments, has established that Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy are not in conflict with each other but rather complement each other. (15 marks, 200 words)

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Granville Austin in book 'Indian Constitution: A Cornerstone of Nation'
called Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles and Preamble as the CONSCIENCE
of the Constitution.

However, while fundamental rights are based on liberals principles and represent the political aspect of Freedom, the Directive Principles showcase the social and Economic freedom based on Socialist Idea of Justice :

thus the conflict emerged,
first evident in Champakam Dorairaj
Dorairajan case where it was held that the reservation under Article 15 and Article 16 were challenged and it established the harmony that

Fundamental rights could be amended for the sake of implementing Directive Principles

However, in Golaknath case vs State of Punjab it was held that Fundamental rights cannot be amended (thus it took away the amending power of Constitution)

The 25th Constitutional Amendment Act introduced Article 39(b) and (c) and held that Article 14 and 19 could not be challenged while amending any fundamental rights for implementing DPSPs.

However, Supreme court in Kesavananda Bharti case struck down proviso (2) in which it held that Fundamental rights could be amended but only for implementing

Article 39(b) and (c) and not all fundamental rights.

Thus later in Kesavananda Bharati case it was held that Parliament could amend any part of Constitution but it should not displace the Basic Structure of Constitution.

Later in Minerva Mills Case, 1978 it was held that 'Harmonious Construction' is essential between FRs and DPSPs, and Constitution is based on the Bed rock of harmony between FRs and DPSPs.

Thus today, Judiciary itself has become the champion of Directive Principles based on the theory of 'Substantive Qui Vive' and has led to India being the Welfare State, for instance Benoy Kumar Singh Case [Right to be protected from adverse effects to climate change]

3. (c)

Examine various reasons for the demands of autonomy in India. Discuss the provisions in the Indian constitution to respond the same. (20 marks, 250 words)

Justice. Beg described the Indian Constitution as 'AMPHIBIAN' with respect to the federal aspects of functioning.

The various reasons for the demands of autonomy in India have been with respect to Regionalistic trends. For example, in some cases 'Politics of Sacchity' become the reason as held by Marc Turgensmeier. Example in Chattisgarh, Charkhand, North Eastern States like Assam's demand for Gorkhaland.

Another reason could be 'Sons of Soil theory' as argued by Myron Weiner which is prevalent

in regions like Maharashtra .

The Development aspects and the need for better flourishing as argued by Thomas Janygi which worked in the cases of Punjab and Karyan .

However, Iqbal Narain also talked about the Sectarian and Communal politics being the reason for demand for autonomy (eg) Demand for Khalistan .

The recent instances in Manipur based on Ethnic Identity and the Demand for Nagaland and Greater Nagaland and groups such as NCSN, (the demand ~~and~~ for Greater autonomy) shows Ethnicity being

playing a big and dominant roles

While Pratap Bhanu Mishra and Christophe Jaffrelot called it as a threat to Unity and Integrity, but Professor Jagendra Yadav and Rajni Kothari sees such demands as a liberalization of Democracy which results in Deepening of Democracy²²

The provisions in the Indian Constitution to respond to such demands include Asymmetrical Federalism which is shown through Schedule 5 and Schedule 6 of Constitution, Article 371 of Constitution through which special provisions are there for some states like Andhra Pradesh, Nagaland etc.

The other include Article 3 which has resulted into India being 'Indestructible Union of Destructible States'. The Sarkaria commission pointed out that Democracy is the cause of problem and the solution too!

Thus both Sarkaria commission and 2nd ARC recommends 'Democratic Decentralisation' through 73rd and 74th Amendment Act (eg) Devolution of Greater powers to local bodies by Kerala (Overnight Devolution)

As Blue Bheili suggest, the nature of these movements shows Unorganised & Curious hence, what is needed is Sabka Saath, Sabka Nikal through Cooperative Federalism.

4. (a)

Discuss the importance of ideological-political work in the nationalist strategy.

(15 marks, 200 words)

Imperialists such as Lord Curzon and Lord Lytton saw India as a mere 'Geographic Expression'.

However, it was Anurobindo Ghosh who was called by Cit Das as prophet of Nationalism who brought in the idea of ideological-political work in nationalist strategy.

Inspired by Swami Vivekananda's ideological concept of 'Neo Vedantism' and 'Sanatan Dharma', and Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's book 'Anandamath', Anurobindo Ghosh gave his concept of 'Swaraj' and a 'nation' which is the life breath of

people • the true concept of Integral
yog through Sat, Chit, Ananda and
tap, Sadhna, yog which formed the
base of nationalist strategy •

Similarly M.N. Roy's concept of
Radical Humanism played a role in
national awakening, so as Mahatma
Gandhi's Satyagraha and the Ahimsa

With inspiration from John Ruskin
book 'Unto this last' and Leo Tolstoy
'Kingdom of God within You', Mahatma
Gandhi's Kheda Satyagraha, Champaran
Satyagraha, Non cooperation movement
1920, Civil Disobedience, Quit India
movement should have ideology-
polity play role in nationalist
strategy •

Although Moderates like Jesendera Nath Banerjee (book 'Nation is making') believed in Constitutional led mass struggle and thanked British for Rule of law, but at the same time Lada Khai Karoji's through 'Drain theory' showed how British looted India.

This Gramscian Neo Marxist theory says that 'war of position' is Ideological challenge which was in the form of earlier struggles like NCM, CDM, but later Quit India movement was the Gandhi's 'War of Manoeuvre' which was a direct attack on the political hegemony of British in India.

Discuss the key provisions of 74th Constitutional amendment also evaluate its effectiveness in delivering good governance. (15 marks, 200 words)

The Indus Civilisation, Mauvayan Kingdoms, Gupta Empire were the ideals of Municipal Governance with well planned systems of Governance

74th Amendment Act, 1992 thus brought in Part IX-A in Constitution with 18 subjects in 12th Schedule and gave Constitutional Status to Municipal Local Bodies.

Key provisions include Democratic Decentralization through Urban Local Governance Structures, formation of wards, State Election Commission [Article 243-K], State Finance Commission, District Planning Committee, formation of Municipal Corporations, Municipal

Carries according to population or other bodies such as Town Area Committee, Notified Area Committee etc.

Women Reservation [Article 243D] has been provided (33%) , along with reservations for SCs, STs, in proportion to population [compulsory provision].

However, reservation to OBCs are part of Voluntary provisions. Regular conduct of Election to Bodies through SEC and funds allocation through SFC have also been provided.

However, Effectiveness can be measured from the fact that Mani Shankar Supyer Committee called it as

Decentralization of Corruption

Although it has made the habit, but the infusion of blood has been left to State Governments because of lack of funds, functions, functionaries and lack of fiscal devolution (Eg) low taxation powers and kind nature of funds.

It has also been criticized for continuing with British model of giving more powers to municipal commissioners rather than mayors.

Mayors direct Election has also been an issue where there is lack of Uniformity.

Thus, 2nd ARC recommends for greater devolution of subjects and taxation powers in line with Principle of Subsidiarity.

4. (c)

Despite the Rajya Sabha's limited authority on critical matters compared to the Lok Sabha, It has a significant role in ensuring accountability of the Lok Sabha that should be strengthened and effectively utilized within India's parliamentary framework?

(20 marks, 250 words)

India's Bicameral legislature has been adopted from Government of India Act 1919 and 1935 where upper House is known as Council of Elders [Peter Drunk] and Lok Sabha as Lower house [Peter Drunk]

Thus Parliamentary Government's essence is Article 74 and 75 which is responsibility of Executive to the Legislature.

However, Rajya Sabha's limited authority with compared to Lok Sabha is similar to USA (weakest Upper house Senate) while UK has strongest Upper house.

The Money Bill [Article 110] can be introduced only in Lok Sabha and recent issues with frequent use of Money Bills to bypass Rajya Sabha as in Finance Act, 2017 (Eg) Electoral Bonds and Seedhar Act has shown this.

The other being Motions of Accountability such as No Confidence motion, Censure motion can be introduced only in Lok Sabha.

However, it has significant role as a 'Checker' of Bills passed in haste in lower house, however sometimes which has also led to its criticisms as 'Delaying Chamber'.

On the other hand, Rajya Sabha represent the 'States' as a whole and keep the Government Accountable.

because an ordinary Bill cannot be considered as an Act unless passed by Both the houses of Parliament.

It forms an important voice for 'Opposition', and several provisions such as Introduction of Motion for creation of New All India Service [Article -312] is introduced in Lok Sabha.

Recently, President Draupadi Murmu also called for creation of 'All India Judicial Service' which shows its importance. Lok Sabha can also bring in a motion for removal of Vice President (Eg) recent friction between VP and Lok Sabha Members.

Hence, India Parliamentary framework has been described.

by James Manor as Rajya Sabha turning into Rage Sabha² and Lok Sabha turning into Lock Sabha² which has degraded the Parliamentary Ethos :

~~Professor~~ Hamid Ansari calls it as Functional Anarchy where Debates are Rare, Informed Debates are Rarer², thus the Deliberative Democracy through Debates, Discussion has taken back seat :

Frequent use of money bills, Ordinances and reduced sitting of Parliament (eg) Parliament sat for only 54 days in 2022 [PRS Legislative Research] as compared to average of 120 days in 1950s-1960s

Thus, Responsible Parliamentarians for Democratic Functioning is the need of the hour

SECTION-B

5. (a)

Examine how peasant movements expanded the scope of the Indian nationalist movement.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Peasants movements were older than the nationalist movements of 19th century.

They expanded the scope of national movement by forming a base for the Indian national movement.

Be it the Santal Uprising led by Satru and Kanhu or Paika Rebellion by Bakshi Jagbandhu Bidyadhar, it was against the exploitation by the money lenders, zamindars and the British policy of displacement from the lands.

The Movements by peasants showed the necessity to unite and stand up against the cause for their rights.

and justice (Eg) Tea movement, 1920.

Even Indigo Revolt 1859 and
Deccan Riots 1875 showed how to
come on fair terms (Eg) British brought
legislation after these two movements
to settle the demands.

Thus it showed the 'simmering
discontent' which ultimately led to
1857 Revolt often called by V.D Savarkar
as the '1st war of Independence'.

But peasant movements were
limited in their reach, with the
idea of nations missing and fighting
for local cause and demands the primary
motives (Eg) Panba rebellion against the
money lender exploitation.

Thus, although suppressed
brutally by British but they laid the
foundation for India National Movement.

5. (b)

Discuss the provisions of legislative control over the executive parliamentary democracy.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Parliamentary Democracy is formed on the bed rock of Executive responsibility to the legislature [Article 74 and 75] at Union level and [Article 163 and 164] at State level.

Provisions of legislative control over Executive include No confidence motion, Calling Attention motion, Adjournment which have an element of censure and can be introduced only in Lok Sabha as it can lead to resignation of Government.

The others include voting on Motion of thanks after President's address, the Question hour, Zero hour also

show the Legislature hold over the Executive.

The Ministers are collectively responsible for any act of omission and commission and Anti Defection Law [52nd Amendment] results into disqualification by Speaker (who is also a member of Parliament).

No Money can be withdrawn from Consolidated Fund of India without Parliamentary approval and various reports of CAG, CVC, NHRE, NCW, NCST, NCSC are laid down on the floor of house to review functioning of Executive.

The 18th Lok Sabha has after 10 years a leader of opposition which further the evidence of functioning of Parliamentary Democracy.

5. (c)

Write a short note on the significance of the 42nd amendment. (10 marks, 150 words)

The 42nd Constitution Amendment, 1976
is also known as the Mini Constitution
because it was wide in its provisions
with Multifaceted amendments brought
during the time of National Emergency 1975
(imposed on grounds of Internal Disturbances)

It brought several amendments,
starting from Preamble, it included
the word Secular, Integrity in the
Preamble.

It also brought 10 Fundamental
duties inserted in Part-IV-A of
Constitution based on the recommendations
of Swaran Singh Committee.

It also sought to dilute the
power of Judicial Review as

placed provisions such as Blanket protection to ^{all} DPSPs (even ~~at~~ at cost of fundamental rights) outside the scope of Judicial review, which was later struck down by supreme court in Munierma Mills Case, 1978.

It also gave Constitutional status to tribunals by introducing article 323(A) and (B) in the Constitution.

Also added several DPSPs like welfare of workers, education related [Article 38 and 45(a) respectively]

thus it would be no wrong to call it mini Constitution, which was brought to also cater to the political urgency of the times, for instance recommendation of council of matters binding on President.

5. (d)

Discuss various provisions for secularism in the Indian constitution.

(10 marks, 150 words)

S.P. Bommai Case, termed Secularism as the 'basic feature of Constitution'.

It was introduced in 'Preamble' via the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. The fundamental rights under Part IV also contains elaborate provisions which shows secular character of Constitution.

Right to Equality [Article 14-18] where Article 15 explicitly prohibits discrimination on the base of religion, caste.

Article 25-28 gives the freedom of religion where people have the right to form associations

and also minimum Interference by State in religious matters.

Article 29-30 also provides Cultural rights (Eg) D. E Smith in book 'India: A Secular State' called minorities as the custodians of Indian Secularism.

Article 14 of DPSPs provides that State shall endeavour to have Uniform civil Code (Eg) states like Goa, Uttarakhand have introduced it.

Also, Rajiv Bhargava called Indian model as 'Principled Distance' model while Ashis Nandy (Neo Gandhian scholar) call it as 'Child of Christianity and Gift of modernity which is not suited for Indian Multicultural Society'.

Thus, Indian Secularism is based on Sarva Dharma Sabhe (Gandhi) and Dharm Nirpeksha [J. L. Nehru]

5. (e)

Discuss the nature, composition, and role of the Constituent Assembly in framing the Indian constitution. (10 marks, 150 words)

Constituent Assembly formed on the basis of Cabinet Mission Plan represents the 'Sovereign Will' of people based on Rousseau's General Will and John Locke's Overlapping Consensus².

The nature thus was for framing the constitution which took 2 years 11 months and 18 days to be adopted on 26 November, 1949 which came into force on 26 January 1950. People were elected based on nomination from princely states and by proportional representation from provinces.
 around
 Thus, 90 members were from princely states and 293 members

were from provinces where votes were given based on separate electorates from Hindus, Muslims, etc.

Its role has been the framing of Constitution through Debates and Discussions (Eg) Debate on Adoption of Presidential form of Government (supported by K.M. Munshi) or Parliamentary form (supported by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar).

The Constitution Drafting Committee was headed by B.R. Ambedkar and Constituent Assembly also performed other roles like Adoption of National Flag (22nd July, 1947), Adoption of national song, national Anthem etc.

Thus, Indian Constitution by Constituent Assembly is the most spectacular document (Granville Austin)

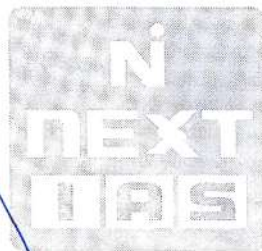
6. (a)

The Preamble embodies the essence of the constitution and serves as its guiding key. It offers a definitive yardstick to measure the effectiveness of any government's functioning. Analyse the statement.

(15 marks, 200 words)







Discuss the provisions of the democratic decentralisation in scheduled areas.

(15 marks, 200 words)







6. (c)

What are the constitutional provisions regarding judges joining politics or accepting post-retirement appointments in the government? Examine its impact on judicial independence and the separation of powers between the judiciary and the executive?

(20 marks, 250 words)



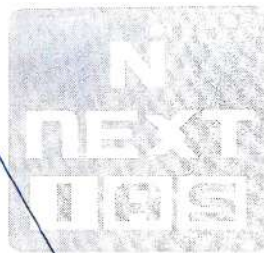
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7. (a)

Legal battles and political conflicts on the interpretation and implementation of the Indian Constitution has been a strength and weakness of the Indian constitution
(15 marks, 200 words)

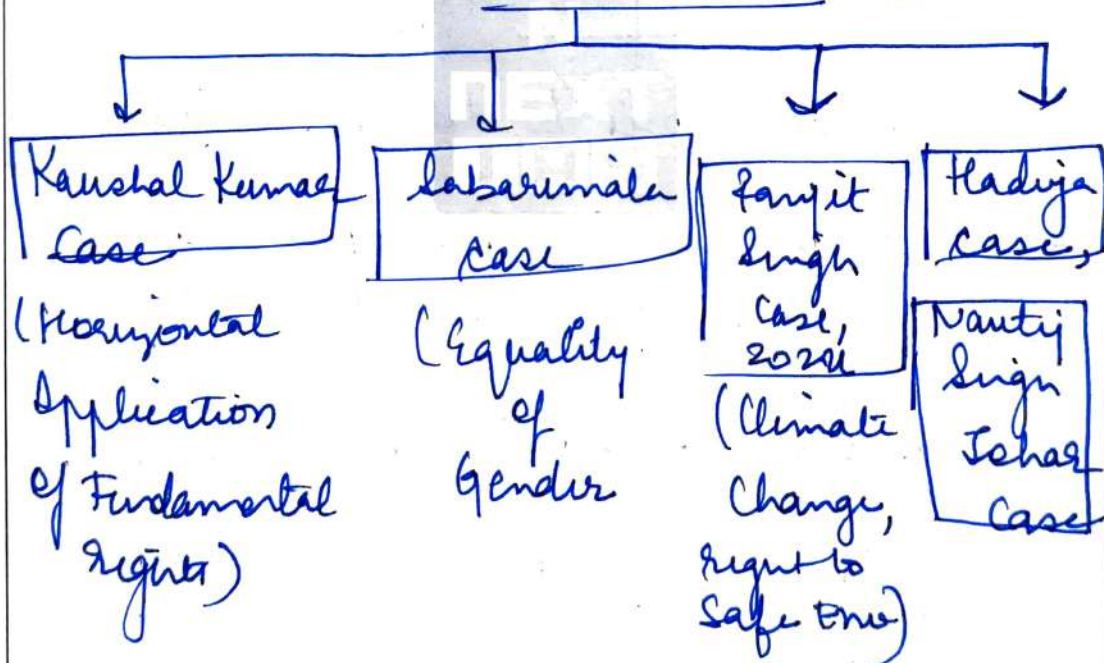
Justice DY Chandrachud called the Indian Constitution as the TRANSFORMATIVE Constitution, similar to what Granville Austin called as Organic Document (book Indian Constitution : Corner Stone of Nation)

This shows that the Constitution adaptation to the changing needs and circumstances just like a Living Organic Entity .

The strength of Implementation and Interpretation include Giving Power and Rights to citizens (Eg) Right to Education a fundamental right now after 86th Amendment Act ; Right

to Executive under ~~Art~~ Article 21
(K-S Puttaswamy case, 2018)

Thus Constitutional Amendments
under Article 368 and Judicial
Interpretations (through Dctrine of
Basic Structure) has been through
various cases as shown :-



Thus, it has made the Judicial
State as the Guarantor of Rights of
Citizens, and made Judiciary as
Sentinel Qui Vire [Soldier with Sword]
[Article 32].

However, a certain weakness include like nothing in black and white (Eg) Doctrine of Basic Structure is 'Judicial Innovation' to prevent Parliament Parliament from re writing the Constitution itself (Fear of J.S Mills of Tyranny majority)

But, who is to tell the judges?
Some scholars like Pratap Bhanu Mishra believe that 'we are now into Post Democracy² world where country is run by non elected Judges in the name of Interpretation of Constitution'

Thus, Interpretations when done for benefit of common citizen as a medicine can be good, but it cannot be a Daily Bread.

7.(b)

Examine the impact of the coalition regime on the role of the Prime Minister in Indian Politics. (15 marks, 200 words)

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A Prime Minister is called by Morris Jones as Captain of the ship of state² and Inter Stellarduna Minors [Moon Among Stars]

However, coalition Regime although called as inevitable in huge multi diverse country like India, although brings accountability, representativeness, reduces the scope of Tyranny of Majority [J.S Mill's fear].

But at the same time, it weakens the role and position of Prime Minister as Prof M.P Singh said in a coalition Government, there are not one PM,

but many PMs'

Even the smallest faction in
a Coalition Government can
'punch beyond the weight'. It also
results in accommodative politics
as seen in recent Budget Allocation
to Andhra Pradesh and Bihar (by
critics call it a Budget to appease
Coalition partners) o

Coalition Regime thus tends to
bring a sort of Accountability in
the working of government where
A single charismatic leadership emerges
is difficult o

For instance In 16th and 17th
Lok Sabha Election BSP got full

majority, but in 18th L.S election
it got 240 seats and JD(U) of Bihar
and Andhra Pradesh TDP helped form
the Government which will also
want its 'regionalist demands' as a
Quid Pro Quo.

thus it also brings representation
from regional parties and constrained
on the role of Prime Minister as a
'De facto' leader of the Government.

However, if taken positively with
a right Coalition Sharma (as held
by Mamohan Singh) Coalition are
true description of Democracy being
representative, Deliberative and
Participative which ~~as~~ has Intrinsic,
Institutional and Educational value.

7. (c)

Discuss how the Women's Reservation Bill potentially increases the representation of women in Indian politics. Do you think the Bill can address the societal mindset and cultural barriers that historically hindered women's participation in political leadership roles. Give your opinion. (20 marks, 250 words)

106th Constitution Amendment Act 2023 brought in representation for women (33%) in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies.

It can increase the representation of women in Indian political sphere because currently only 13.8% women are present in the Indian Parliament and the Global average is 28%, whereas even countries like Rwanda have 60% women reservation and South Africa at around 40%.

This shows how sticky floor has been created with respect

to women reservation in political realm.

Shirin Rai once held that at current pace, it would take 11 Lok Sabha of full year term for women representation to reach one-third in parliament.

Thus, Iris Marion Young's idea of 'Differentiated Citizenship' can be applied so that reservation can act as a 'Catalyst' to equalise the 'differences' and Paternalist hindrance which pushes them back in participation.

However, whether it can address cultural barrier and social mindset remains to be seen because

Reservation cannot be the sole answer to increase empowerment of women, instead power to, power with, power within is required through Gender Sensitisation.

Social mindset of 'Double burden, Care Economy', Sticky floor, Glass Ceiling, Patriarchy and Domestic Violence cannot be cured through reservation which is why Sarojini Naidu and Jawaharlal Nehru were against reservation for women.

To handle this care Harish points out that 'Personal is political' and State should 1st correct the situation of Gender Inequality.

within the family .

The cultural barriers such as veil in muslim women which according to some women is against their will shows the deep cultural folly that exists which hinders women's right to freedom; this also can be tackled once women enter the political sphere.

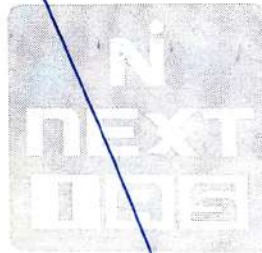
Women's entrance in political landscape can thus increase their voice and perspectives (eg) Ethier-Dufflo's study found that women sarpanch spend more on social infrastructure in panchayat than male sarpanch .

Here, women reservation can be 'that catalyst' and 'spark' to ignite the flame of empowerment; but what is required is 'women with voice'.

S. (a)

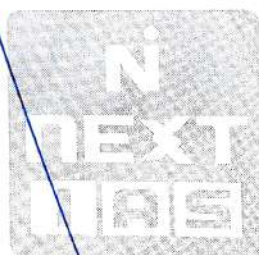
Write the constitutional provisions related to the election of the President of India. Analyze how the method of the President's election reflects the nature of the Indian political system. (15 marks, 200 words)

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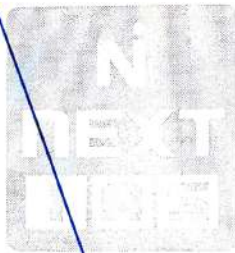


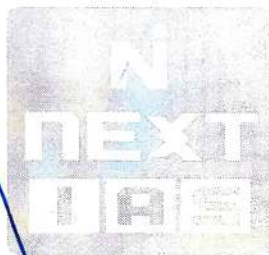
8. (b)

Discuss the significance of the Supreme Court's 'Kihoto Hollohan' judgment regarding the powers of the Speaker in deciding cases of disqualification of lawmakers.

(15 marks, 200 words)







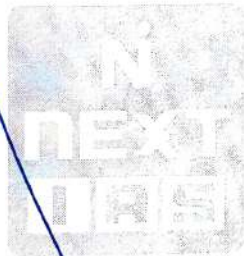
8. (c)

Cooperative federalism fosters a robust central government while still maintaining strong provincial governments that are not merely administrative arms for central policies. The Indian federation exemplifies this balance. (20 marks, 250 words)

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SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

