# THE UNIQUE ACADEMY

**Subject:** Political Science Comprehensive Test - II (Paper I)  
**Political Theory, Indian Government and Politics**

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**Medium:** English  
**Roll Number:** 3807899  
**Date:** 1/9/2017

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**Total Marks Obtained:** 100

## INSTRUCTIONS

1. उपमीट्रका निम्नलिखित अनुशंसाको हार्दिक धारके। किसी भी अनुशंसा का उड्डण होने की विनिर्मिति में दंड दिया जा सकता है।

2. CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

क्या न करें?

1. पुस्तिका के भीतर कहाँ भी अपना नाम अथवा अनुशंसक अथवा प्रसन--सह--उत्तर पुस्तिका की क्रम सं. न लिखें। किसी भी प्रसन--पत्र में दिए गए पत्र लेखन के नीचे किसी भी नाम से हस्ताक्षर न करे और न ही इसके नीचे अपना अनुशंसक दीं।

2. प्रसन--सह--उत्तर पुस्तिका के भीतर कहाँ भी प्रसनों के बाल्यविश उत्तरों के अंतर्गत कुछ न लिखें।

3. अपने प्रसन--सह--उत्तर पुस्तिका में ले पत्र न फाड़ें। यदि आपको लगता है कि कोई पूर्व नहीं है तो इसके बारे में पत्रविभक्त/निरीक्षक को सूचित करें।

4. विशेष रूप से उपलब्ध प्रसन--पत्र अपना प्रवेश--पत्र पर कुछ न लिखें। उत्तर केवल निरीक्षित स्थान में लिखें।

5. अपने प्रसन--सह--उत्तर पुस्तिका टेबल पर न छोड़ें। परीक्षा समाप्त होने के बाद इसे निरीक्षक को सौंपें।

**DON'TS**

1. Do not write name or roll number or Sr. No. of question-cum-Answer booklet anywhere inside this Booklet. Do not sign the “Letter Writing” questions, if set in any paper by name, nor append you roll number to it.

2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your Question-cum-Answer Booklet.

3. Do not tear off any leaves from your Question-cum-Answer Booklet, If you find any page missing, do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.

4. Do not write anything on the question paper available in detachable form or admission certificate and write answers at the specified space only.

5. Do not leave behind your Question-cum-Answer Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of exam.

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Phone 020-25511330 Website: www.theuniqueacademy.com
1) Aim at completing the paper;
2) The present writeup can be edited and made more precise & sharper so that you can save time & space.
3) Stay focused on the central theme till the end.
4) Read all model and carefully.
Q. 1 Answer the following questions in about 100 words each: (10 x 5 = 50)
(a) Compare Nozick's Theory of Entitlement with Locke's theory of property.

"Right to property" is one of the prime concerns for liberal thinkers from Locke to Nozick. While Locke laid foundation for liberalism through his theory of property, Nozick's entitlement theory is pioneer of neoliberalism.

Locke is considered as a persistence individualist for his theory of property. Locke gives utmost importance to the right to property. According to him, man has three inalienable rights i.e., right to life, liberty and property. He gives priority to right to property over life and liberty. Similarly, Nozick has given entitlement theory because he considers man is entitled to property and its alienable right.
Both also believe that, "No one can deprive me of my possession by legal property."
Nozick went ahead by proclaiming "property right by force", if one is not given his entitlement.
This post an "asymmetric individualists giving primary t right to property."

However, Locke's right to property is result of man's rational character and his own efforts & hardwork. While Nozick believes that property is man's entitlement at all cost, "enlightened version of man/individual."

Locke emerge as a failure of liberalism for his theory of property & giving primary to individual, but also recognize the state.

However, Nozick ask for "minimal state & non-interference of state in private affairs, including right to property", thus, repudiating contrary notion of neo-liberalism.
Q. 1 (b) Explicate post-modern feminist theory of state.

Post-modern feminism is a contemporary notion of feminism that dilutes gender construct and talks about "sex-gender dialectics".

Post-modern feminism rejects the third wave as "radical determinism." It also analyses "sex-gender construct of radical feminism and gives its own analysis of feminism.

According to Judith Butler, "sex and gender" are dialectically linked to each other. It is not only sex that construct gender but gender also play role in determining sex. Thus, both play role in "bipolar identification homosexual and humanity.

Alison Jaggar has criticised medical
Science for nonobjectivity as it promotes two sex, based on 2-genders in social realm. So, both sex as well as gender are responsible for the patriarchy and thus, exploitation of women.

Post-modern feminists believe in 'complimentary nature of man X woman' by voluntary pair. Woman aspect of personality and sexuality of both. Thus, they reject women's role which are stereotyped as "domestic works, motherhood etc."

They favour post-feminist concern few "equality of women" and ending authoritarianism. 'Feminism has called this "4th wave of feminism", that is virtually rooted in literature analysis of patriarchy, believes in "free world of women", irrespective of any ideological correctness.

Q is not on Post-Mod feminism but Post-Mod feminist understanding of state
Q. 1 (c) 'Desert and Luck'

Equality is one of the prime concepts in political theory. Though it is most sayable, there are varying concepts that not only make it more complex but also very enriching.

Desert and luck are such a base that prompts theory of equality based on "luck egalitarianism" propounded by Dworkin.

Dworkin in his "sovereign virtue" calls equality as a sovereign virtue. He considers 'equality' is combination of luck as well as desert because, equality of resources are based on ability sensitive action.

Equality is equality of resources. There resources must be distributed equally to all. This, similar to original parents in Locke.
Role play role in initial distribution of resources in society. While, once ambitions are fulfilled, luck egalitarianism play role in it.

While there are still left behind "desert" is given to him to be able to play field and they promote substantial level of "equality of resources."

Myth: for challenges the "Pareto" concept. He considers that equality is not only about equality of resources but equality of capability. Person should be able to capitalize on opportunity presented to him. Thus, luck egalitarianism must be advanced with capability building.

However, neoliberal like Nozick, Berlin reject Dworkin for his principle of desert. And thus, promote equality as equality of opportunity solely by rejecting choice.
Q. 1 (d) "If the king did not, without tiring, inflict punishment on those deserving to be punished, the stronger would roast the weak like fish on a spit." - Manu.

Above statement reflects the core principle of Dandarati of Indian Ancient political thought. Manu propes king to punishment of those who deserve to be punished.

Manu is believer of Dandarati. Rule of law and punishment to resolve conflicts. Thus, reword punishment principle is at the core of Dandarati as against dhamanat.

Manu stresses upon concept of Matsayana, where bigger fish always eat small fish. Thus, rule is constant struggle without rule established. So he asks king to establish order by punishing.
Those who have done crime because punishment act as deterrence against stranger to restore order in society.

However, it must be noted that Manu himself discriminate between people based on intensity of punishment to be given based on varna system. Thus, ultimately favour strong over weak. Thus, he contradicts his above statement.

Manu now hand promote rule of law and "danda niti" to establish justice he discriminate between people based on varna, they move ineffective.

However, Manu is considered as "1st

modern laws have been prominent in making more basis for modern policy at criminal justice system in India
Q. 1 (e) Explain Liberal Theory of Legitimacy with special reference to Max Weber

Max Weber considered "legitimacy" as consent that converts power into authority.

Thus, 

\[ \text{Authority} = \text{Power} + \text{legitimacy} \]

Thus, Weber considers that legitimacy is like beauty that lie in eyes of beholder. So, consent by ruled and those who are under power is necessary for enjoying authority in legitimate way. So, "Authority is legitimate power."

When every g legitimacy is thus based in above concept g Weber. So, "Authority is established by feeling"
Consent & ruled:

'Legal-rational authority' is main

type of Weber; who consider it as consti-
tutional basis that gives liberal view

Consent.

Needs appropriate

Substance

see model and
Political theory is a systematic study of political ideas governing human life. Political theory not only analyses a study of political ideas in theoretical manner but understands these ideas in everyday public life in explanatory and critical manner.

Marxist approach to study political ideas is one of the prominent approaches. Marxist approach and post-Marxist approaches both believe in the "class struggle," due to exploitative nature of capitalism.

"Marx" has given Marxism as "praxis" i.e., scientific theory as "science" and not ideology. He believed that philosophers have analysed the world; what matters is to change it.
However, post-Marxism, which is built on Marxian terms, locates Marxism as ideology and Marx as philosopher, as against Marx's own words.

Marxism believes that, "class struggle is rooted in the historical materialism, where matter decides reality and not ideas. While post-Marxist believes in the idea to perpetuate class struggle. Ex: Marx believe in class struggle based on material/economic relation between proletariat and capitalist.

However, Gramsci believes that class struggle is not only economic but its post-empirical have ideological basis in its perpetuation. "Marxism" is the theory of class struggle rooted in 'analysis of "base", while post-Marxist are considered as "theoretical"
Marx considers that only economic relations are in base, every other thing is part of superstructure. However, post-Marxists, like Gomulka consider that 'Civil Society' is also part of base superstructure link.

Post-Marxists think like Critical school believes in role of science as well on culture to perpetuate unfreedom in man, e.g. measures one-dimensional man.

Post-Marxists also believed in the "state" while Marxists consider state as executive committee of bourgeoisie class; state as instrument of exploitation. But post-Marxists believe that state is independent relatively autonomous in nature (it works as a force, as Robert Dahl portrayed.)
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Thus, Marx believes in class struggle and withering away of state and withering away of class to establish "communism".

However, past Marxist believed in creating "dictatorship of proletariat" and establishing communist party as vanguard of revolution thus establishing "communist state instead of communism".

Thus, Marx and past Marxist theory are not only reformation in Marxism but ultimately changed the basic tenet of Marxism.

However, Marxism as said by Marxists, is "inspiration for millions of exploited, always remain hungry and exploited class."

Presentations of both approaches need a much sharper focus.
Plato's concept of "philosopher king" is aimed at creating a "just society and ideal state," however, it is considered as an attack on democratic polity and promoting totalitarianism, thus, Karl Popper calls him as "an enemy of open society."

Plato's imagination of ideal state stems from his desire to make Athens a just society from rubble and disorder and injustice. He considered that Athenian democracy is ruled by ignorance and corruption. He believed that ignorance and corruption are two important elements responsible for the decline of Athens. This led him to suggest rule of philosopher kings, one who is wise and rational, having knowledge.
and wisdom to rule. Thus, he favours Rule of knowledge over rule of people. So, he repudiates democratic politics as rule of mediocrity and rule of too many to not able to govern parity in just manner. So, Arendt calls Plato a "First Totalitarian", who promotes role of singular authority to govern people. Given Aristotle, his greatest disciple considers Plato's philosopher as utopianism, parity needs worldly wise than wise in the world. Thus, Plato seems to be against democracy. He subordinate individual having disregard for his ability. Individual is not necessary. He also promotes eikos and meliorism which are inherently anti-democratic principle.
However, Plato, himself realised his Utopianism & considered "Plasty'/rule of law as best form of govt later.

Plato's rule of philoso毗邻ing and analysys of Athenian democracy holds true in contemporary context. His analysis of ignorance breeding to corruption, nepotism leading to corruption, etc holds true (ex: "Nepotism"

has become fine quse now in democracy, a major paradox of democracy.

'Corruption is favoured' by all as norm. As democratic principles are lost in air, people looking for "emancipatory leader and going for demagogic rule". This given rise to cult of personality cult

in democracy. Rein Q Right.
Q. (c) Feminism is a metaideology having varying waves within it. However, their common concern is "emancipation of women from purdah, patriarchy and end misogynistic and antisemism.

While 1st wave is rooted in liberal notion of rights, 2nd & 3rd waves are based on radical zeal among feminists for "liberation of women."

3rd wave started in 1968 when it criticized 1st wave. It distiguishes between sex and gender. Sex is biological while gender is social concept. Now, it is gender and not sex that is responsible for patriarchy. Now, Simone de Beauvoir calls that "woman is not born, but is made." While 3rd wave of feminism believes in this and goes beyond to combat gender sex dichotomies in simultaneously working to
perpetuate patriarchy.  

2nd wave believed in emancipation.

women by ending patriarchy and creating equal society. While, 3rd wave considered "liberation of women from clutches of patriarchy, creating free society for women.

2nd wave believed in "social"

society for fighting patriarchy in the society. 

Thus, men are responsible for patriarchy. However, 3rd wave believed that male gaze is perpetuated in all aspects, including medical science that perpetuate patriarchy.

So, sex also promotes patriarchy

Unlike 2nd wave believed, is in gender.

3rd wave believed that exploitation

of women is related to only personal sphere

that is rooted in domination of men over women.
The 3rd wave believed that personal is political, mean, domination of men over women is characteristic of power relations (in political nature).

Thus, personal sphere is the starting point of politics against public sphere only.

Ex: 2nd wave considers rape as sexual exploitation, but 3rd wave considers rape as instrument of power. (JJ Patterson)

Thus, 3rd wave is alteration over 2nd wave. 3rd wave is more radical in its content and prescriptions. It not only repudiates patriarchy but also claims the radical liberation of women as individuals, ending patriarchalism in politics.
Q. 3 (a)
(b) Grameen is father of Neo-Marxism. In his book "Ravabha, he has given the theory of Neo-Marxism, having roots in "super structure analysis." His concept of "passive revolution" is part of it.

"Passive revolution," according to Grameen is "revolution of ideas than matter." He considers that, revolution is guided not only by class struggle rooted in material relations but it is part of superstructure rooted in ideas.

He believes that, Passive Revolution is guided by organic intellectuals in civil society which hinders & perpetuate class superstructure.
Gramsci comments that, 'Civil society is arena of manufacturing consent among ruled by perpetuating nulling ideas as common ideas. Thus, establishing hegemony of nulling ideas. This is domination of ruling class through passive revolution.

Thus, passive revolution must be guide for proletariat as well. They must counter "war of position" so as to create alternate vision of passive revolution to raise the revolutionary consciousness among proletariat.

Thus, Gramsci dwells into the ideas in Marxism and try shift focus from base to superstructure.
It is significant contribution to the Marxian analysis. It has pulled out Marxism from contrasts of economic determinism. It also expanded for role of ideas in the working of capitalism. Thus, made Marxism more expansive and more relevant.

Thus, Leninism played role in emasculating Marxism from economic determinism and so called as Father of Neomarxism.
It is significant contribution to the Marxian analyisis. It has pulled out Marxism from context of "economic determinism. It also expand the role of ideas in the working of capitalism. Thus, made Marxism more expansive and more relevant. Example: Role of ideas in perpetuating Marxism.

Thus, Commun played role in emamruting Marxism from economic determinism and so called as "Fafin of Marxism".
(c) Buddhism is considered as "Rebellious Child of Hinduism," by Bhikshu Parich. This is due to view Buddhism as moral, unlike against Hinduistic realism, in Dharma and Dharma.

"Rebel Buddhism" is in the context of criticism of Hindu philosophy that believed in primacy of community over individuals, while Buddhism being to "Hinduism tradition that believes in individual primacy.

Buddhism as a political thought believes in non-violence (Ahimsa) and it favours "cooperative existence of all." It also believes in peaceful and non-violent relation between states. This is morally superior to amnesty and war as suggested by realists.
Similarly, Buddhism upheld equality and all rejecting varna system. It upheld high moral ground by treating all equals and rejecting discrimination. It also gave equal status to women and children.

However, it must be noted that "middle path" advocated by Buddhism, its view on kshatriya-varishya alliance etc are evidence of its realistic political well.

Thus, Buddhism is more realistic and moral path than its other contemporary Hindu philosophy. However, it couldn't win support of masses to the expected level due to high moral ground, often difficult for common man to follow.

Also see model ans
Q. 8

(20)

"Separation of power" is one of the foundational principles of democracy. However, "Judiciary" is placed at unique position than other two organs that have ability to make or break the constitutional democracy.

Thomas Jefferson's statement reflects "primacy of judiciary" in the concept of separation of power. He also adds on special status of judiciary as final interpreter of the constitution, thus, making it caliber of chances that judiciary may change, twist constitution.

Thus, Judiciary's primary is well regarded by Jefferson as it is...
final interpretation; however, Constitutions may be changed all together by judiciary if it remit to reshape it.

In this context, "Doctrine of Basic Structure" evolved in Keshavanand Bhart case is testimony of judicial innovation.

According to S.P. Fakir, Basic Structure doctrine is one of the "best judicial innovation", that has fundamentally shift the locus in favour of judiciary against legislature. Thus, making Indian judiciary one of the "powerful court in the world".

Analyzing Jefferson's quote, Indian judiciary played key role in establishing its primacy over interpretation of Constitution, however, it may be
wrote that it has changed the dynamic such that it may twist and shape it as it pleases.

Example: While judiciary has given Basic Structure doctrine, it has kept to itself to decide what constitutes Basic Structure.

However, Ria Mody calls Judicial Power is balanced by Parliaments Amending power under Art. 36 B. It is "blessing in disguise" as Basic Structure has kept Constitution alive and safe from tyranny of elected legislature.

Thus, Basic Structure doctrine has been a boon in terms of protecting Constitution, and thus, saving democracy from falling in the hands of totalitarianism.
Judiciary is cautiously promoted
balance between executive and judiciary
by retaining its power to amend constitu-
tion, but restricting to change the principle
vision of constitution.

Thus, "It is constitutional
morality" that must prevail to balance
judicial supremacy and legislative
sovereignty, making it unique.

1) Both aspects of the DBS are to
be explained.

2) Has const" become a tax in the
hands of Indian Judiciary like that of US?

3) This has to be clarified in
reference to DBS.
(b) River water disputes are turned into political identities, based on emotional appeals and xenophobic acts against regional and ethnic groups. River water disputes often turn into violent conflicts and clashes, such as those involving the Wadliya communities in Bangalore over basin water rights.

(c) The framework for solving water disputes within the treaty framework is not clear. There is a lack of biweekly limit for agreements and disputes. The Indian government has not approved the convention of filling up the river water dispute within the treaty framework.

(d) It is also disrupted due to delays in ratification. The relevant treaty was published in the Gazette, so it may be implemented.
3. Tribunals are dominated by judicial members having no expertise, no stake/their etc., remain legal-judicial means instead of dispute resolution.

4. Politicians play a role to perpetuate hatred and bias on river water dispute. This has made water a "prestige issue" that is never external than it should be.

5. This has resulted into language bias, violence and attacks, even internalise regional chaos and tension.

Thus, there is a constant need for effective and speedy resolution of disputes. The government has come up with new River Water Dispute Act, 2018.

1. Single tribunal and sub-benches to handle issues come to come before.
2. Time limit - 2 to 2.5 years + extension.
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(2) "River water based and expense will
taken into a/c for specific basis
(3) All stakeholders concerned to be consulted
(5) "No need to publish Award in
    gazetteer.

However, it is welcome step,
It is counted as Only publication, that
has no fundamental change in the
way of decision making.

To forward
(1) use of 'Intestate Council' for River
    Water dispute resettuation
(2) State wise cooperations at Third level
(3) Scientific resource mapping, management
    and coordination
(3) Water can be balanced to
    'Concurrent task'.
In rising climate change and environmental degradation, environmental movement have become consequence of social movement in west, however, Indian environmental movement is not robust as in west.

Ramachandra Guha calls Indian environmental movement as "empty stomach" and not as west which are "full stomachs".

This shows, environmental movement in India are linked to livelihood of poor, downtrodden, and tribals. It is mainly led by tribals and those who depend on rain for their sustenance.

So, reasons for no robust environment

1. Lack of awareness among people about climate change and pollution
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2. It is always led by the sector.
3. "Environmentalism" is associated with elitism and thus, common people stay away from it.
4. Developmental concerns are more important and immediate for developing countries like India.
5. Often led by NGOs and Nongovernmental organizations.

As, Reliance is evident due to
1. Negotiating developmental processes
2. Promoting "protectionism" against sustainability is also important.
3. Wider gap between most and the affluent.
4. Middle class politicians are always very amorphous, fragmented nature.
Enviromental movement are declining. In India but As per Vandana Shiva, need to rejuvinate environmental movement to more sustainable path by promoting balance between development and protectionism and arrive at Climate justice for all.

See model and there are few imp. points.
Q. 5 Answer the following questions in about 100 words each: (10×5=50)

(a) Extremist and Moderates in Indian national movement: Complementary or contradictory? (10)

'Dialectics between moderates and extremist often viewed as contradictory as well as complementary. While, moderate phase builds foundation of Indian national movement, Extremists eventually make it truly a mass movement!

Conradictory features:

- While moderate believed in the British sense of justice & fairplay, Extremist refused British rule as foreign tutelege, which can't work in the interest of Indians.

- Moderates considered British rule as blessing in disguise to promote modern India, while extremist believed that without having self-rule, can't become modern.
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Moderate followed "protest, petition, prayer method to challenge British raj, while Extre-
mist considered it as 'political mendicancy,' following passive resistance. Moderate wanted to keep out masses due to lack of modern sense of nationalism; Extremist followed "man-led campaign against BR (complimentary features)."

However, Moderates--Extremist contrasts are visible; they are complimentary in terms of goal i.e., emancipation of India from British raj and build strong-modern India. Both believed in 'democratic ethos,' liberal modernism will, unique Indian character, both favoured 'self-rule' as inevitable for rise of India.

This is evident in 1917 session of 194th National Congress, where Panakshai Naraj declared "Swaraj /self rule" as goal of Congress.

Explain how a foundation was laid down by Moderates could stand on that & launch its prog.
Q. 5 (b) Anti-defection Law and the role of Speaker. (10)

52nd constitutional amendment act provided for “Anti-defection law to curb deflections & political horse trading. However, in recent times "Role of Speaker" to decide upon detection is under scanner.

'Anti-defection' law provides for prohibiting of defection by member of parliament (MP) against political party he belongs. Envisaged role of Speaker

'Speaker' decide upon the defection complaint raised against MP. He is final authority to decide, barring judicial scrutiny of his decision.

Actual Functioning

However, role of Speaker is criticized as being 'biased' in favour of another party while deciding upon detection cases.
So, it not only negates the implementation of law in letter as spirit, but also compromise the 'neutrality' of position of speaker.

In this respect, Role of speaker can be made more transparent by amending anti-defection law

I Enquiry Committee for complaint & investigation and Speaker's decision based on it

J Or, Giving power of decision making to 'President' on advice of Speaker

J Further changes in law regarding 'Right to free speech for MPs' in parliament and restricting "Whip culture only to no confidence motion, etc. can reduce chances of defection.

Thus, Role of Speaker need to be reviewed, specially carrying reforms on line with "UK Speaker", being more independent & transparent.
Q. 5 (c) Effectiveness of provision of NOTA. (10)

NOTA (None of the Above) gives choice for voters to reject all the members contesting election; effectively, "Right to reject" is promoted by NOTA. "NOTA" votes gives voter right to reject all but in present form; "NOTA" votes are not deciding factor, as candidate having maximum votes wins election irrespective of NOTA votes.

- **Concerns Regarding NOTA Votes**
  1. It doesn't take into consideration winnability, as even if NOTA votes are more than max. vote for candidate, election is not cancelled.
  2. It defeats the purpose of having NOTA.
  3. Not effective because, it doesn't deter parties from contesting rejected candidates.
  4. "It is insufficient without right to recall."
"NOTA" votes unnecessarily put extra burden of aligning votes while counting:

However, NOTA is a welcome step in terms of electoral reforms because:

1. It gives chance for people to express their true concern.
2. It may deter political parties from contesting tainted persons and give candidature to clean people.
3. It also provides an opportunity to register the vote for people, which is necessary for well-functioning of democracy.
4. It curbs complacency and negligence by voters. Thus, NOTA is a positive step however, its effectiveness remains very low because of its formality in the process. So, there is a need to make it more counting.

Ex: - MN govt made NOTA - deciding factor to cancel election if NOTA gets max vote for bjp govt polls.
Q. 5 (d) Implications of shrinking Opposition for Indian Democracy. (10)

"Parliament" is considered as the fountainhead of representative democracy. In this context, "Role of Opposition" is to uphold executive accountability and uphold "will and aspirations of people through parliament.

"Opposition" uphold scrutiny of Parliament, however, rise of one party dominance, majority governments, lack of solidarity and unity among opposition, Inadequate parliamentary rules to protect shrinking opposition, Rising majoritarianism & personality based politics has led to "shrinking in the voice of opposition" in the parliament, thus, Deepak Kapoor calls this as "Decline of Parliament".

This has grave implications for the foundation of democracy. It leads to rise of 'one party dominance'; having no scope for
opposition to put forth alternative to policy reform. It leads to neglect of voice of opposition. Role of opposition as "accountability" is diluted, the executive gets free hand.

It may lead to defections by members from opposition who can't criticize government. It further disintegrates opposition and creates chaos. Disorder, defections in the proceedings of house, frequent disruptions, stalling, walkouts, protest are testimony to unruly behavior having its reason in no consensus among treasury and opposition.

Thus, the opposition is shrinking due to majoritarianism. The parliament merely transforming into house of "disruption, delay and disorder" rather than house of debate, discussion and debate. Opposition must be "conscience keeper" of government in letter and spirit.
Q. 5 (e) Right to know vis-à-vis Official Secrets Act

"Right to know" is legally mandated by Right to information act, while Official secrets act promote secrecy in administration defeating/contrasting principle of Right-to-know.

Official secrets law is a colonial legacy. It promotes the culture of secrecy and non-transparency in administration. Section 84 is still used for the purpose of keeping information confidential and away from public scrutiny, in subject of protection of national security, foreign relations, etc.

Thus, "Official secrets act is misused to hide information from public. However, Right to information act, 2005 has ushered new era of secrecy unto transparency."
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It upholds right to know which is implicit in
constitutions.

"Right to know" is a fundamental right
that upholds right of people to know governance
and check whether decisions are taken in their
interest. Section 4 of RTI act mandate for
"Voluntary disclosure of information by public govt.

This promotes "transparency and openness of govt
in its functioning.

Just, official secrets act follows
British tradition of secrecy and hierarchy
while right to know rejects the notion
of secrecy but also pave way for "era
of transparency and openness in govt's functioning.

Thus, "right to know" makes govt
more accountable to people so, it's a
crucial to good governance.