UPSC MAINS TEST SERIES - 2018

Candidate Name: Trupti Bhondmuse

Parishka Ka Naam/Name Of Examination: PSIR (Test 3)

Parishka Ka Manadham/Medium Of The Exam: English

CSE Prelims-2018 Roll No.: 6610886

Online Login ID for Unique Portal

Political Science Test-III
(Indian Government and Politics)

निर्दिष्ट समय: तीन घंटे
Time Allowed: Three Hours

सामान्य अनुदेश/GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

इस प्रश्न-पत्र के उत्तर अनुसार और अन्य आधारित अनुदेशों के कारण इस प्रश्न-पत्र की उत्तर प्रदान किए गए अनुसार ही हो सकता है। आवश्यक सामान्य उत्तरों के बाद पूरा पत्र लिखा जाएगा।

Students should attempt all questions strictly in accordance with the specified instructions and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question Paper in detachable form is available at the end of the (QCA) booklet and can be removed and taken by the candidates conclusion of the exam.

(उम्मीदवार द्वारा भरे जाने के लिये/To be filled by candidate)

अनुक्रमांक: 6610886
Roll No.

उत्तर पुस्तिका क्रम संख्या
Answer Book Serial No.

Name Of Examination

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SEC TION A

Q. 1 Answer the following Questions in about 150 words each: (10 × 5 = 50)

(a) Secularism and Minority Rights in India

'Secularism' is a positive concept in the Indian framework of polity. It recognizes the cultural rights and religious freedom of every section of society through the constitutional provisions of Article 25 to 30.

The record of Secularism to assure the minority rights is of mixed nature.

At one side, it helped to ensure the individual right of conscience & religion; community rights of religious affairs and maintaining the educational institutions; preserving their language, script, culture. Thus the provisions led to maintain the secular fabric of Indian society and as a model of emerging multicultural western societies.
However, the minority rights led to communalization of polity. The minority are being viewed or vote bank and their sphere of culture remain conservative due to policies of non-interference & appeasement.

The individual economic, political rights of persons of minorities subordinated to larger notion of community rights. This made the larger section of minority to remain backward, socially, economically & educationally.

Hence, according to Romila Thapar, India need to shed older form of secularism and come up with the bold notion of it.

Why, how & when did the minority rights become part of secularism?
(b) 'Radical humanist critique of Gandhian program underestimated influence of Gandhi on masses.'

Comment.

M N Roy in his book 'Radical humanism' criticised the Gandhian program of nationalism. Radical humanist view give primacy of individual freedom qualified by morality & reason.

According to Roy, Gandhian program makes individual subordinate to masses. Roy takes cosmopolitan view and asserts the radical humanism for the development of an individual.

Gandhian view takes the village as unit of collectivization of masses or organization of society. M N Roy repudiates the individual identity under any collective ego.

You have to assess Roy's criticism of Gandhi.
The Indian Constitution, as described by Granville Austin, is a program to bring about social revolution. It is a step towards building a nation on the principles of justice, freedom, equality.

The preamble of Indian Constitution determines the nature of Indian polity as a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.

The constitution provides for the relation between the citizen and state through detailed provisions of citizenship, FR, DPSPs. It gives the organizational relationship among units of federations through distribution of power among them.

The constitution provides for equal social justice through the affirmative actions in favour of historically disadvantaged group.
Thus it reflects the commitment of state towards weaker section.

The constitution provides for the different organs – judiciary, executive, legislature along with separation of power and system of checks & balances.

The constitution also gives the model of economic development and subsequent provisions to bring equity in the society.

Thus, constitution reflects the form of polity, aspirations of constituents to realise the peaceful & prosperous society.

Secular
Democratic
Republic
with Welfarist essence
(d) Supreme Court and Gender rights in India

The poor performance of representative politics in the sphere of gender justice, paved way to recourse to judiciary. Supreme Court by many judgements asserted the equal rights of women at par with the men.

SC has been assertive for retributive justice in case of sexual violence, exploitation, discrimination by state & society.

The Shah Bano judgement (1985) led to bring the issues of Muslim women forefront and emphasized on economic rights of women.

Sarla Mudgal Case led to the assert the right of women to live with dignity in the patriarchal nature of family & society.

The tussle between religious rights of women & community has also been put
up in courts of law. SC favoured the individual equal rights (Article 25) over Article 26.

For the administration of equal gender justice, SC initiated to form the fast track courts, family courts etc.

SC also entered the sphere of legislations to form Vishakha guidelines (1997) against the sexual exploitation harassment of women at workplace.

Since the recent decades, SC took up the cause of section 377 of IPC to review the gender justice for LGBT community.
Kenneth Arrow gives the 'Impossibility Theorem', which depicts the uncertainty of electorate to give specific verdict of any party.

The year 1991 emerged as a transition in the Indian polity with strengthening of coalition politics, liberalization of economy.

The electoral behaviour before 1991 was loaded with the ideology, identity, and rising caste influence.

The economic changes brought by 1991 increased the aspirations of many. The middle class was enlarged and the politics of development, demand of basic services (especially urban areas) got intensified.
The rising inequality also made the poor population aware about their entitlements. The medium of communications become fast which helped to fast mobilisation, fast interest articulation & aggregation.

The regional politics thrived on the fulfilling aspirations of private goods & public goods. The 'free-bies' got more influence than the aggregate good in southern state to change electoral behaviour.

The rise of BJP came on the promises of developmental aspirations, as described by Yogendra Yadav as 'identity plus politics'

Electoral Behaviour E Parties EC
SECTION B

Q. 5 Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:  \(10 \times 5 = 50\)

(a) "Judicial Accountability and Independence must go hand in hand". Comment. (10)

The Indian Judiciary has come under criticism due to its over activism, poor efficiency and assertiveness over maintaining its independence.

The Indian Judiciary is least accountable organ of the Indian state. There are large number of pendencies in the court about 1 crore, shortage of judges, delays in delivery of justice. According to law commission report, the current speed of delivery would lead to take 464 years to solve all pendency.

The institution has become most elitist, preserver of nepotism and highly corrupt.

Along with this, the judiciary is constant struggle with legislature & executive asserting for its independence while
encroaching their orbits.

The judicial independence is necessary to maintain rule of law & justice in the society. However, due to this notion, the judiciary could not root out its flaws, thanks to their tussle with judiciary over appointment of judges.

The judicial accountability & independence should go hand-in-hand to maintain its view as last resort of justice. The accountability should be exercised with other organs of state as well as citizens of India. If it could be assured, then only the independence can be ascertained.

In what way accountability leads to independence.
(b) Significance of No confidence motion in Indian Parliamentary Democracy

The form of parliamentary democracy asserts that the executive should be responsible to the legislature. The motion of No confidence is one of the tools to exercise check over executive by parliament.

In response to No confidence motion, the executive are expected to prove their majority in the floor of assembly. This ascertains the principle of majoritarian representation.

If ruling executive fails to prove their majority, it is conceived to be the loss of confidence over the government. It would pave way for formation of new government reflecting to popular sovereignty.
No confidence motion is significant for the opposition too. It gives them opportunity to point out the flaws of government policies & implementation.

The opposition also shows its capability to provide alternative government in case of victory of No confidence motion.

The latest incidence of no confidence motion, though defeated by Government, it helped to be government to become more vigilant & accountable with respect to future course.
National Human Rights Commission has been established by a statute in 1993. It mandates to preserve & protect the human rights i.e. inalienable universal rights as iterated by Paris Principles.

The performance picture of NHRC is criticised as dismal and far below from the expectations. The chairman of NHRC H L Dattu criticised NHRC as a 'toothless Tiger' due to given powers are not enough & impactful.

NHRC can take cognizance of complaints only if registered within one year of period. It has powers of civil court to summons & produce evidence but does not possess power to possess officials.

It can not visit the prisons, detention centres without the prior permissions of authority.
It is suffering from shortage of funds, resources and staff to carry out pending works.

Its recommendations are not binding over the Government. The annual reports are produced in parliament with delay. The government is not responsive to the NHRC over raised concerns.

Tahir Mahmood, former Chairman of the Minorities Commission, opine that all commissions are mere 'white elephant', only burden on exchequer without any performance.

Still, it has served an important purpose.
(d) Changing nature of Indian State after liberalization

The reforms of 1991 has brought many changes in the nature of Indian state. It has to roll back from the many spheres of economy.

The state relaxed the licensing policy, paving way for private sector to play major role in the economy. The macroeconomy was allowed to run according to market forces. The role of state diminished to planning of miniscule part of economy.

The neoliberal agenda is global context also roll back Indian state. The connected global world started to influence the policies of state through environmental commitments, human rights policy, responsiveness to NGOs & civil society.

The socialist nature of Indian state didn't completely wither away. The widespread
- reading inequality demanded the state
to retain its welfarist stance.

The governments after 1990 found
to be struggling with the dilemma of redistribution. At one hand, it has to relax the control on capitalists, while, the shortage of resources led to struggle in providing the basic services.

The competitiveness has spread into the federal sphere making 'competitive federalism' by reflected by through competing states to attract investment, trade opportunities & FDI.

Thus, the challenges of political economy after LPG adoption led Indian state struggle to gain legitimacy across all sections and sectors of society.
The 15th Finance Commission chaired by NK Singh has been appointed by president to attain fiscal federalism for 2020-2025 years.

There is debate over terms of reference deciding devolution criteria among the states. There is wide disparity among Indian states in various socioeconomic criteria.

Even after 70 years of independence, many states such as UP, Bihar, Jharkhand lags far behind the southern states.

The terms of reference:
Their huge population & dwindling with poverty and poor services along with dismal capacity of resource generation necessitates the demand of higher resources from the Central pool of taxes.