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Political Science & International Relations

Crash Course & Test Series - 2021

Test 05

Time Allowed: 3 Hours

Max Marks: 250

Name Chauhan
Test Date 26/11
Email Address _____
UPSC Roll No _____

Instructions:

1. There are EIGHT questions divided in TWO SECTIONS and candidate has to attempt five questions in all.
2. Question Nos. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, any three are to be attempted choosing at least ONE question from each section.
3. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of the booklet in the space provided.
5. Content of the answer is more important than its length.
6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
7. All parts of the question should be written at one place itself.
8. Write the test in exam atmosphere.
9. **Filling all the details in BLOCK LETTERS is mandatory.**

S. No.	a	b	c	d	e	Total
1						
2				X	X	
3				X	X	
4				X	X	
5						
6				X	X	
7				X	X	
8				X	X	
Grand Total						

	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
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Understanding of Questions					
Structure & Flow					
(a) Introduction					
(b) Conclusion					
(c) Overall					
Subject Knowledge					
Presentation					
(a) Underline					
(b) Paragraph					
(c) Overall					

Overall Remarks:

Dear Student,

All the best for next test...!!!



Que.1(a)

Philosophical approach to the study of politics. Comment (10 Marks)

Philosophical approach is one of the traditional approaches to study of pol science.

Focus: study of Normative values in political science which could be done by Reason & Contemplation.

Evolution: we see this approach in works of Plato (method of Dialectics) & Aristotle.

They studied the normative aspects of state like ideas of Justice, Ethics etc.

later on, concept of Liberty, Equality, Rights gained prominence with Hobbes, Locke & Mill

Merits:

1. Best method to deal with normative aspects eg. Justice
2. Based on Reason



3. Prescriptive & futuristic in nature

4. Focus on 'what ought to be' & not just 'what is'

Demerits : 1) Lack scientific basis

2) No verification

On this basis, this approach fell into disuse during Behavioural Revolution (1940s-70s)

But was revived in works of John Rawls who brought the idea of Justice as Fairness.

Contemporary exponents include David
Stauss, Rawls, Sen etc.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(b)

Highlight the difference between Sex and Gender. (10 Marks)

The differentiation between Sex & Gender is made by Radical feminists.

Simone De Beauvoir in her Book "The second sex" mentions - one is not born as a woman rather one becomes a woman.

Taking inspiration from ideas of Sartre that Existence is prior to Essence, she mentions that sex is our biological definition whereas Gender is a social construct.

It is the society which gives shape to a woman's identity by giving a female certain foundational values.

As our society is patriarchal in nature, various institutions build discourses on how a woman should behave.

woman in this sense is not an 'agent' but becomes a 'subject' shaped by the various discourses around woman.

Beauvoir not only mentions woman as a construction of society but woman as secondary sex i.e. always defined in relation to men.

Therefore, radical feminists aim to establish the existence of woman not build by the society but as an 'agent' exercising her own choice.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(c)

Enumerate the salient features of Buddhist political thought. (10 Marks)

Buddhist Political Thought marks a continuity in the Ancient Political Thought traditions although with some differences from traditional Vedic notions.

Features:

1) Concept of Dharma

Duty of king/state is to ensure establishment of Dharma (Dhamma) or righteousness.

2) Tolerance

Towards people of different faiths & creed.

3) Welfare of people

Duty of state not just security but also welfare of people

4) Benevolent king

Rule not by force but by winning hearts of its people
eg. seen in Asoka



5) Importance of deliberation

As seen in Buddhist sanghas

6) Equality & Justice

Advocates for class-less society. Everyone should be treated equally which leads to Justice

Other ideas on Gender equality, non-violence from the features of Buddhist political thought.

modern thinkers like Gandhi takes inspiration from these thoughts eg. His philosophy of Ahimsa.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Overlapping Consensus .Comment. (10 Marks)

Que.1(d)

'overlapping consensus' was an idea/concept in relation to ~~justice~~ by communitarians (Michael Walzer & Michael Sandel) ~~is~~ critique to Rawls's Theory of Justice.

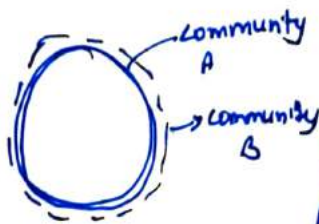
While criticising the universalist framework of Rawls Theory, these scholars mention that there is no overarching consensus to Justice as Principle of fairness.

In response, Rawls argue by saying that in western, liberal societies, though there is no overarching consensus ^{on} ~~no~~ principles of Justice as fairness, but there is overlapping consensus atleast in political sphere."

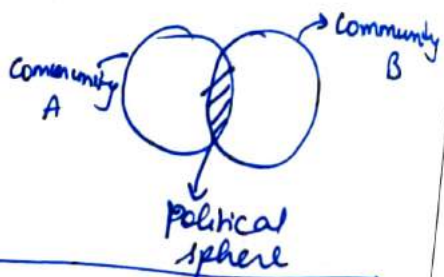
It means, people belonging to different communities may not agree to these principles in spheres like religious, economic

but they do agree to these principles in political spheres. i.e. there is overlapping consensus

Overlapping consensus



Overlapping consensus



Therefore, Rawls argue that his theory still stands true in western liberal societies & Justice as fairness are best means in democratic societies.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.1(e)

Critically examine the concept of Asian Values. (10 Marks)

concept of Asian values as given by Asian leaders like Lee Kuan Yew & Mahatma Mohd expounds that there are certain values which are specific to Asian way of life different from Western values.

<u>Western values</u>	<u>Asian values</u>
Individualism	Communitarian
Liberty/Rights	Duties
Equality	Hierarchy
	Authority

These concepts emphasise that community is an important part of man's life & values should be seen in situated/embedded sense.

Therefore, we cannot duplicate western concepts directly to Asian settings.

However, Amartya Sen has criticized this concept -

1) Perpetuation of regressive, authoritarian values

2) These values not just western, even India had a long tradition of Democracy (Book - "Argumentative Indians")

3) Even Asia is not homogeneous, so no Asian value.

Therefore, we should look towards the positive learnings from western values & adopt according to individual settings as done in Indian Constitution.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que. 2(a)

How the concept of minimal state differs from the concept of welfare state? Discuss the future of Neo-liberal state. (20 Marks)

The concept of welfare state was developed in response to laissez faire state in 1940s.

It focused on state providing for welfare activities of citizens and not leaving it to the 'invisible hands of market'.

This was seen in USA (New Deal Acts) & Britain (Beveridge Report).

The aim was to ensure positive liberty (i.e. presence of state to make man free).

Proponents of this included - Dasgupta, TH Green etc.

However, the states were soon criticized for being "Nanny States" ^{providing} ~~existing~~ for its citizens from cradle to grave.

In this light emerged the concept of minimal State.

1. Unlike welfare state, it focused on concept of "Rolling Back of State".



2. Based on the ideas of liberalisation, privatisation & Globalization (LPG Model)
3. Minimal intervention of state in public affairs as Nozick in his Book "Anarchy, State & Utopia" said 'minimal state is just & inspiring'
4. Negated the concept of mixing equality with liberty
5. Did not believe in progressive taxation, called it as an aggression on man, bonded labour
6. Believed in markets
(Hayek - markets capacity to intercept billions of messages)

Therefore, there was a marked shift from State's active involvement as welfare State to minimal role (Nightwatchman) role of State as expounded by Hayek & Nozick.



However, even the future of neo-liberal state based on minimal state has run in crisis -

1) Growing inequalities between & within societies

eg. Oxfam Report that in India 1% of population own 70% of wealth; likewise in USA

Thomas Piketty in Book "Capital in 21st Century" highlight the growing inequalities.

2) Rise of social movements eg. occupy wall street movement against Capitalism

3) Destruction of Environment - Call for sustainable development

4) Movement for inclusive government - voice to marginalised

eg. Need to reform institutions at global level like WTO, IMF

5) Growth of non-state actors & trans-national act threats



Therefore, the social welfare scholars like Sen, Dworkin call for more collaborative approach between markets, civil society & State. State should build capacities of people instead of earlier welfare provisions.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



.2(b)

"Plato's communism is a heroic remedy for a desperate evil, the union of political power and economic temptation in the same hands." Explain. (15 Marks)

In his book "Republic: Concerning Justice", Plato advocates for rule by Philosopher king. To create such an Ideal state, the main institution was Education & Communism was the secondary Institution.

Plato introduces concept of communism as an additional safeguard to prevent corruption.

As Philosopher king will have an element of Appetite also, so communism will ensure that he does not work for private property.

Therefore, having collective ownership of property for the Guardian class is an attempt by Plato to control corruption.

It also makes sure that the philosopher king who will not be restrained by

~~edhoit~~ either law or public opinion does not fall into economic temptation of earning profit through private property.

Plato also suggests communism of family which could also give rise to corruption & nepotism. This way philosopher king will treat the whole state as his family & will work for their betterment.

Based on these views, Maxey has described Plato as the first Communist.

However, Aristotle, the greatest disciple & the greatest critic of Plato, criticises this approach.

For him, private property has its own utility. According to him, everyone's property is no one's responsibility.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Private property acts as a motivation for man & is also beneficial for property itself.

He criticises communism of family saying that these are time-tested institutions & have their relevance in society.

Therefore, although the aim of Plato was right i.e. to stem corruption, but the key was to reform rather than abolish these institutions.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que. 2(c)

Critically examine the possible implications of Gandhi's views on the relationship between religion and politics. (15 Marks)

Gandhi believed that politics without religion/ethics is like a death trap. He was extremely critical of Machiavelli's approach of separating politics & religion. For Gandhi, the purpose of both politics & religion is to ensure Justice / Dharma. Religion acts as a moral compass & brings in ethical values within the sphere of politics.

Gandhi's views are relevant as ethics is an important part of politics. Only just citizen can establish just state & a state has the duty to develop ethical qualities in its citizens.

This is relevant in current scenario when corruption has become all pervasive. Without the moral values of religion guiding right & wrong actions, politics



has become a struggle for power & one upmanship.

Ends are used to justify means.

The values of toleration, respect, peace which are propagated by religion is diminishing in political sphere as seen in sphere of International Politics.

Therefore, seen from this perspective, Gandhi's views on Politics & Religion are extremely useful & meaningful.

However, the alternative perspective calls for intermixing religion with politics.

For ex. political mobilisation on basis of religious identities have led to growth of communalism.

The intermixing of religion & politics has also led to the 'clash of civilisations' with state using religion as a tool to further its ends.

Various religious based fundamentalist groups seek to establish sovereign state to

assert their political identity.

Therefore, Gandhi's views have been distorted to suit their own interests by various sections.

However, the essence & true meaning of religion used by Gandhi was in terms of values propagated by religion & their use in politics & not with respect to religious identity of people.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(a)

Define Value Pluralism. Critically examine Isaiah Berlin's views on positive and negative liberty? (20 Marks)

The concept of value pluralism given by Isaiah Berlin was a critique to value monism.

eg. Utilitarians measure results by values of pain & pleasure.

It was also a criticism to the lexical order given by John Rawls. Rawls mention that his theory on Justice as Fairness has principles in definite order.

Berlin, while giving concept of value pluralism argues, that values are 'incommensurable' (cannot be measured).

There is no definite order in values. We cannot say one value will have priority over other. (eg. liberty over Equality or vice versa).

Berlin's views on Positive & Negative liberty are similar to Hobbes view.

He sees positive liberty as a capacity.
and understands negative liberty as
"liberty".

It is the absence of state's interference
which gives true meaning of liberty to
people.

While positive liberty is just the internal
capacity of humans & not liberty in the
sense.

Critical Evaluation

From the social liberals perspective, man
can achieve true potential not just in
absence of state but when state provides
conditions for man to grow.

eg. Amartya sen talks about state's
duty to build capacity of its citizens &
ending deprivations

Similarly Dworkin talks about Equality of
Resources as a duty of state



Therefore, liberty in its widest sense should be understood not just the absence of state, but state as a "partner in virtue". State should help in development of its citizens by making rules/laws which can help them in maximising their potential.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que. 3(b)

Analyse how the theory of materialistic interpretation of history provides the scientific account of the development of human societies. (15 Marks)

Karl Marx gave the concept of 'historical materialism' and called it a scientific theory. This was in critique of Hegel's view of 'Historical Idealism' which Marx called as false consciousness.

To make his theory scientific, Marx traces the first act of humans in a society. He concludes it was the production which was the first act.

He says, In order to think, man has to live.
In order to live, man has to produce.

Therefore, the basic structure was traced to the economic structure. Therefore, Marx gave materialistic interpretation of history i.e. it is the material structure (economic structure) which is moving force behind history.

He advocates the use of Three laws given

by Hegel to explain his theory :

1st law - Unity of opposites : The idea of socialism is inherent in capitalism. As both are contradictory in nature, it gives rise to motion.

2nd law - Negation of negation : Capitalism gets negated and socialism being progressive survives.

3rd law - quantity changes to Quality
The point of Revolution when there are qualitative changes in the society.

Using this approach, he explains that 'history of all hitherto societies has been the history of class struggle'.

It is the economic structure which forms the division of classes & which has resulted into development of human societies.

Marx puts a strong argument for role of economic structure's role in development



of human societies but he ignored the role of Idea which is equally important.

He ignores the role of superstructure (eg. politics) in shaping history.

eg. Russian revolution had political causes

He also gives a very deterministic theory & calls it scientific. However, it is not subject to falsification (as argued by Karl Popper)

Therefore, it is an important development but not truly scientific in nature.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que.3(c)

Distinguish between formal equality and substantive equality.
Compare equality of resources with equality of capabilities. (15 Marks)

The concept of Formal Equality is associated with liberals conception of Equality.

It includes equality in civic & political sense.

1) Equality before law

2) Equality of opportunities

This can be seen in Article 14 & 15 of our Constitution respectively.

However, Socialists criticise this only as formal equality. For them, substantive equality includes social & economic inequality.

As the society is inherently unequal with social & economic prejudices, there is no use providing political equality without giving social & ~~pol~~ economic equality.

Therefore, Socialists advocate for Absolute Equality.



The lacunae of formal equality was addressed by scholars of social liberal school who propounded for substantive equality as can be seen in works of Rawls, Dworkin & A. Sen.

Equality of Resources

was given by Dworkin.

Equal distribution of primary goods would have no meaning in case of internal disadvantages faced by a person.

Therefore, state should adopt endowment insensitive approach in allocation of Resources.

In contrast, Equality of Capabilities (given by Amartya Sen), advocates that it is not enough to just provide the resources, but also to build capacities of people to use that resource.

Eg. providing bicycle versus capacity to ride bicycle

Therefore, equality of opp capabilities



goes a step further and sees equality as 'ending deprivations'. state should build capacities to ensure man achieves full potential. It is in this sense that sen defines 'Development as freedom'.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(a)

Discuss the features of Asymmetrical federalism in Indian constitution. (10 Marks)

Scholars have called India as a Federation with a strong Unitary tilt. Many like K.C. Wheare have even questioned India as a Federation as it does not follow the traditional western federal architecture.

However, considering the diversity of India with a need to ensure integrity, a model of Asymmetric federalism unique to its own situations was adopted.

1) Special provisions to some state

eg. Article 371 (eg. Maharashtra, Gujarat, Nagaland etc.) — special powers to Governors with respect to these states

2) Fifth & Sixth schedule

Gives certain autonomy to these states in context of Scheduled Areas & Scheduled Tribes

3) Union Territories

directly under control of Centre eg. A&N Islands, Delhi

4) 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment -
 Providing for Panchayats & municipalities as
 additional tier of Governance

5) Special grants to states eg. Assam,
 West Bengal regarding jute exports.

6) Union excessive powers over states
 eg. Durg emergency

Therefore, Indian Model is 'sui generis' &
 continues to evolve as federalism in
 India evolves.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que. 5(b)

Elaborate the role of supreme court as a conscience keeper of Indian constitution. (10 Marks)

The Constitution of India envisages Supreme Court as 'guardian & protector of Fundamental Rights'. It is the apex judicial institute & has over the years played a key role as conscience keeper of our constitution.

1. Evolution of Doctrine of Basic Structure

To safeguard the essential features of our constitution allowing flexibility to amend without tampering the constitution.

2. Protector of fundamental rights

laid down for Due Process of law within Article 21, ensuring laws are just, fair & reasonable. (Maneka Gandhi case)

3. for Rights for marginalised section

As Prof. Upendra Baxi notes that Supreme Court has been active promoter of rights of vulnerable section.

Eg Growth of PIL

4. ^{Advocating} Transformative Constitution while promoting Constitutional morality.

as seen in judgements of Sabarimala case, Navtej Singh Johar case etc.

However, it has also been criticised as self-perpetrating, under the influence of political environment & a promise of uncertainty.
(Khatap Bhanu Mehta)

Therefore, the independence of Supreme Court to ensure its active participation in India's silent revolution is of utmost importance.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.5(c)

Write short note on Dalit perspective of Indian National Movement.
(10 Marks)

The Dalit perspective of National movement was focused on liberation of Dalits from oppression within the society rather than independence from British rule.

Their perspective can be traced to writings of Jyotiba Phule who advocated for eradication of caste-based discriminations.

They criticized national movement as bourgeois led, dominated by Brahmins who have no stakes in ~~any~~ emancipation of Dalits.

The main perspective of Dalits can be seen in views of B.R. Ambedkar who advocated for one man, one vote, one value.

For him, political equality has no meaning without social equality.

Hence, independence from British rule has no meaning if it does not the discrimination

against the Dalits.
 The Dalits, rather, preferred British rule rather than living in an inequitable society.
 Ambedkar believed that once British will go Dalits would return as drawers of water, hewers of dirt.
 Therefore, he advocated for separate electorates for Dalits to establish their independent identities.
 As Gail Omvedt remarks, the Dalit movement was more democratic, in true sense, than the national movement itself.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Highlight the role women in Freedom Struggle. (10 Marks)

Que. 5(d)

Women had been active participants in the Freedom struggle despite being living under a patriarchal society.

The earliest participation was seen during Revolt of 1857 with women defending their empires. eg. Rani Lakshmi Bai, Ahilya Bai Holkar.

Then women also participated in the early reform movements to improve condition of women in society.

eg. Savitri Bai Phule, Kamabai Banable

They worked for women education & advocated for reforms in laws for women upliftment.

They formed various organisations like All India Women's Conference (AIWC).

Women also participated in the freedom struggle led by INC.

Some of prominent women include —
Annie Besant (Home Rule League),

Sarojini Naidu (1st ^{Indian} woman President of INC)
Sucheta Kriplani (as underground revolutionary)
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Rani Gaidokli etc.

They participated in Gandhian movements
Non Cooperation & Civil Disobedience.

They were also part of Revolutionary activities
(eg. Bhitllata Wadodkar, Kalpana Dutt)

Therefore, they enriched the freedom struggle
& made it more mass-based struggle.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	



Que. 5(e)

Indian parliament is in a state of decline. Comment. (10 Marks)

Indian parliament is a key institution of Parliamentary Democracy. In recent times, many factors have led to de-institutionalisation of the system as can be seen in rise of grassroot movements, protests, mob politics etc.

Factors :

1) Lack of effective functioning

frequent disruptions, adjournments has led to non-functioning of parliament

eg. declining productivity of parliament sessions as highlighted by various studies

2) Problems vis Representation in parliament

43% of Parliamentarians in 17th Lok Sabha are with criminal background. This erodes the trust of people in parliament & its members.

Poor representation of women & minorities

3) Ineffective Parliamentary Committees

Reports not being tabled, no discussions

4) Poor role of Upper House (Rajya Sabha)

Opposition based on politics not on principles.

Consequences:

- 1) Delegated legislation - Executive framing & ^{drafting} ~~passing~~ legislations which is domain of Parliament
- 2) Judicial overreach - due to passivity of legislature
- 3) Social movements

Therefore, there is urgent need to revive Parliament by reforming its working, elections system & strengthening it as an institute.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks:	

Que. 8(a)

Discuss the changing Trends in India's electoral behaviour on the basis of the recent elections at the national and state level. How does the understanding of the changing trend in the Electoral behaviour is key to understand countries democratic trajectory in the long run. (20 Marks)

Various scholars have tried to study the electoral behaviour in India as it gives insights into political behaviour of masses.

Trends with respect to 2019 elections

1. Ethnographic survey conducted by Mukulika Banerjee highlighted that caste & religion continues to play a key role.
2. Role of money & muscle power has increased.
(42% of elected representatives were from criminal background)
3. Rise of identity plus politics (Yogendra Yadav)
 - focus on identity & development factors

4. Milan Vaishnav argues mobilisation on caste & religious lines continue of lower middle class - voting for BJP)

5. Some argue that development & anti-incumbency is not a prime factor in voting

6. Anind Panigrahi argues that voting now done on basis of 'Vikas' (development)

Recent elections at state (by-elections in Himachal Pradesh, MP), ^{Assembly} elections in Karnataka indicates electoral behaviour choices determined by leader in power.

eg. Basavarra Bommai in Karnataka, Shivraj Singh Chouhan in MP

Also, mobilisation on caste basis continues eg. OBC votes in MP to BJP based on special advantages to section in MP

The study of electoral behaviour offers an opportunity to understand the pattern of



- polls in states people's perception about it.
- 1) The voting percentage indicates people's faith in elections as a means to ensure democratic governance.
 - 2) The socio-economic profile of voters offers a view of the people identify their representative with an identity marker or judge him by his work.
 - 3) ~~The~~ It indicates the value preference of Indian voters.
eg. Rise of AAP in Delhi seen as a shift from traditional politics based on caste & religion.
 - 4) Indicates the role of money, muscle power in influencing choice of voters.

Many scholars like TN Madan highlight that Indian masses have seen right to vote as a means of empowerment. They have been sensible in exercise of their right.

Therefore, for a democratic country it is essential that its system of elections which act as a means to elect representatives of people become more democratic & inclusive.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que A(b)

To interfere with Freedom of Speech and Expression is the worst form of "Tyranny". In the context of the statement do you think that there is strong case to question the continuation of sedition law in India. (15 Marks)

J.S. Mill as the champion of Freedom of speech & Expression argues that under no circumstances state should limit the Freedom of speech & expression. It is the most essential prerequisite for not just the development of individual but also is a 'public good'. He argues that no state becomes great by dwarfing its own people.

In India, sedition laws continue to restrain freedom of speech & expression of people. It had been a British legacy, used by colonialists to restrict freedom movement & growth of nationalist ideas.

In present times, continuing the sedition laws in a democratic country limits people to speak freely & deliberate.

The laws continued to be misused at the hands of state to control elements which question the narrative of the state.

It prevents the vulnerable & destitute to raise their voice against policies of state which marginalises them.

It curbs the human rights activists & civil liberties advocates to demand for more rights & freedoms.

It limits the open flow of information & hence impinges on people's right to know.

Therefore, sedition laws needs to be reformed to allow places & spaces for open deliberation. many scholars like Hannah

Arendt, Habermas advocate for active participation of people in public sphere.

This could only be done if state provides



free speech. The fundamental right to free speech & expression has been one the first among the freedoms mentioned in the Constitution.

Therefore, the restrictive laws of sedition needs to be scrutinised & devalued on basis of current democratic paradigm.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	

Que.8(c)

Though the constituent assembly has given special focus to the inter-state water disputes yet it has overlooked the political ramifications of inter-state boundary dispute in context of the smooth functioning of India's cooperative federalism. Discuss. (15 Marks)

Constituent Assembly provides for elaborate structure to deal with Inter-state water disputes as in Article 131, 136, 252, 263.

It ^{provides for} ~~excludes~~ the jurisdiction of Supreme Court from such matters. It provides for Parliament, by law, to provide for mechanism to deal with such disputes as was seen with enactment of Inter-state Water Disputes Act, 1956.

This special focus has been because the assembly realized that water is a political issue which requires not judicial but political solutions.

However, it is also said that none of the aspect of dispute that was



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neglected was Inter-state boundary disputes.
with political reorganisation of country since
1956 based on various grounds have led
to disputes related to various areas.

eg. Punjab - Haryana dispute over Chandigarh
Karnataka - Maharashtra over Belgaum
Disputes in North Eastern states over
boundary

These disputes have been rooted in
ethnic identities of the region.

eg. Marathi population in Belgaum,
distribution of Naga-speaking population over
different NE states

This has led to political ramifications as
mobilisations are done on these lines.

Also, it leads to feelings of insecurity to
such people who form minority in a
State.

These issues in absence of a special
mechanism for resolution continues to

create ~~issues~~ divisive politics hampering functioning of cooperative federalism.

The institutions created like Inter-state Council (Article 263), Zonal Councils should be leveraged to resolve such disputes. These platforms provide a ~~platform~~ discussion based approach to resolving such disputes, which is mutually beneficial to all parties.

Understanding of Questions	
Structure and Flow	
Subject Knowledge	
Presentation	
Overall Remarks :	