

Political Science & International Relations**Crash Course & Test Series - 2023****Test 5****Time Allowed: 3 Hours****Max Marks: 250****Name**Rishabh Choudhary**Test Date**05-08-23**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						

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	Poor	Average	Good	Very Good	Excellent
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)

Describe the principle of political obligation as given in Hobbes. (10 Marks)

Hobbes is often called as first modern political thinker for giving a complete theory on sovereignty and social contract.

In his magnum opus work, 'The Leviathan' Hobbes gives the notion of political obligation as obedience of the Leviathan in exchange for an absolute right to life.

This nation as an individualist nation guarantees absolute right to life for men and complete sovereignty to the state over all other institutions.

As a state absolutist idea Hobbesian nation aims to prevent the anarchy.

that emerged during the fight between
Positivists and King with the
theory of two swords

While political obligation guarantees
peace, it is often ~~argued~~ argued that
it leads to centralisation of power
and justification of authoritarianism.

Levins called monist theory of
Hobbes an impossible misadventure,
while Mactures gives notion of service
state.

Reconciling this view Jama Robinson
in sketched Law 'narrow corridor' gives
concept of sketched Leviathan where
state enjoys power in some respects
~~with~~ while society enjoys in other.

Que.1(b)

Evaluate Marx's views on alienation. (10 Marks)

Karl Marx is better known as political scientist more as a revolutionary who has given most intellectual critique of capitalism and modernity.

Marx in his early works emphasises on the idea of human emancipation. In this regard he gives notion of alienation (entfremdung) of worker in a capitalist society.

This is because modern production process alienate worker from his production. He can no longer enjoy the joy of working. Further capitalist values alienate from his family and society due to focus on individual values.

And ultimately the worker in this regard gets alienated from himself.

This makes the life of man miserable, where he cannot focus on developing self realisation and gets filled by consumeristic values [Marxist Marxism - one dimensional man].

However this notion was critiqued by liberals as they say in socialist societies men don't even enjoy freedom of choice [Milton Friedman - Capitalism and Freedom].

Further Marx's notion of alienation helps us well in developing humanism and empathy. Today we should all help those in need amid climate crisis, war, and growing intolerance.

Que.1(c)

Discuss the contextual approach to interpretation of classics. (10 Marks)

Classics are the age-old texts which contain the most profound ideas of Political theory in a distilled form. For example, 'The Republic' of Plato or 'Arthashastra' of Kautilya.

~~text~~ These are broadly two methods to interpret classics, i.e. textual method and contextual method.

Contextual method focuses on understanding classics from the context of time and space.

Sabine in this regard says, every thinker is child of his times. For instance Machiavelli's thoughts on secularism developed due to rampant corruption in Roman churches.

Machiavelli himself prefers the 'prince' to read history instead of philosophy to understand the reality.

While contractualist develop strong case they are criticised by textualist like Levi, who calls Machiavelli as 'narrowly dated and narrowly located'.

Leo Strauss says that some ideas are universal and transcendental applicable for all circumstances for example 'philosopher king of Plato'.

Overall we can say that no method is fault proof as in politics we move in a bottomless and borderless sea (Oakeshott)

Que.1(d)

Write the difference between normative and empirical approaches to political theory. (10 Marks)

Political theory is an intellectual understanding using normative approach about the phenomenon in state, governance and institutions.

<u>Normative approach</u>	<u>Empirical approach</u>
Abstract This deals with <u>ideas and philosophies</u>. Broadly there is <u>philosophical, historical, technical</u> approach. Scholars like <u>Le Strauss</u>, <u>G.H. Sabine</u>, etc explains this in modern times while it originates from <u>Plato and Aristotle</u>.	Deals with an understanding through <u>facts and realities</u>. Scholars like <u>Maciavelli</u>, <u>Laski</u> represents <u>empirical approach</u>. They deal with <u>what ought to be</u> instead what is.

Normative approach focuses on
future aspects of society and develop
our idea of a ideal society eg
Plato's theory of justice, ideal state.

While empirical approach focus
on understanding the realities and
taking an rational choice based on it.

Overall normative approach and
empirical approach both plays a role
in sharing and shaping of politics.

Taking Aristotelian golden mean
in the regard will be an way
forward.

Que.1(e)

Explain the Stephen Lukes' 3-dimensional approach to the study power. (10 Marks)

power is central concept to political science. What money is to ~~politics~~ economics
power is to politics.

Stephen Lukes in this regard has given 3 dimensional approach to power i.e.

- 1 - Power of decision making
for eg Hobbesian Leviathan
- 2 - Power of Agenda setting
eg Gramscian notion of hegemony where capitalist set agenda.
- 3 - Power over ideas and traditions -
eg Manufactured consent and interpellation of Althusser

Leites further argues that power has two roles that is positive role in development and negative role in corruption and coercion.

However there is wide debate on power -

For elitist like Schumpeter and Robert Michels (the iron law of oligarchy) power remains with elites.

For Foucault, power is everywhere, he takes sociological view of power

For Hannah Arendt, power is sui generis in public sphere

For Weber, power is to force will on someone.

Overall power remains an elusive idea without consensus in political science, yet central.

Que.3(a)

Do you think that John Rawls attempts to provide an alternative to utilitarianism with respect to the problems of distributive justice? (20 Marks)

Justice is a central concept in political science. John Rawls famously defines justice as 'first virtue of any social institution' in his theory of justice.

Rawls theory of Justice emerged in the backdrop of rising social movement like Black Rights movement, feminism movements in America.

Around such time the traditional theory of Justice like functional specialisation of Plato, utilitarian

notion of justice as inviolability
of human ~~the~~ individualism. For instance
Locke's notion of absolute natural
rights to life, liberty and property.

In addition Bentham's aggregative
view of society in form of utilitarian
justice of consequentialism led to
Ris's philosophy.

Rawls theory at such time
emerged as justice as fairness. For
Rawls justice is derived from Kant's
idea of categorical imperative.

He professed for lexical order
of values. i.e. liberty for all,

Equality for all and difference principle
in favour of least advantaged section,
for problems of distributive justice.

However Rawls notion of justice
was later emphasized by Dworkin's
idea of distributive justice as luck
egalitarianism. He added notion of option
luck and brute luck, and proposed
for compensation for brute luck only.

In addition, Rawls notion was
also criticised by Amartya Sen, who
in his capability approach prefers equality
of ability to use resources.

Communitarians criticised the
notion of distributive justice of social
liberals with the argument of social

notion of justice. For welzer in
'spheres of justice', justice is art of
differentiation and not universalism.
Michael sandel held that man is embedded
self, hence justice for a person is derived
from community.

Furthermore neo-liberals line
Nozick in 'Anarchy, State and Utopia'
gives entitlement theory of justice.

Overall to conclude, Rawls theory has
provided with alternative to Utilitarian
notion and started new age of
theorising about justice with revival
of political theory.

Que.3(b)

How does the feminist political philosophy underline gender bias in traditional political philosophy? (15 Marks)

According to Virginia Woolf, feminism is a socio-political ideology for demanding equal rights and opportunities for women in all spheres of life.

Feminist political philosophy in modern time emerged with 1st wave of feminism. Mary Wollstonecraft during French Revolution (1789) and Emmeline Pankhurst during suffragette movement in Britain demanded for soer political and civil rights, against the traditional notion that only men can participate in public life.

In addition, the second wave of feminism expanded the notion of gender bias by differentiating sexuality from gender; Simone de Beauvoir in 'The second sex', says women are not second but secondary sex, exists only as extension of men.

Carole Hanisch in her work calls for 'personal is political', i.e. removing patriarchy from personal sphere for equal socio-economic rights for women.

Furthermore, Kathrine MacKinnon in her book 'feminism unmodified' calls state as a institution of patriarchy.

T Ann Tinker highlights the role of women subordination and

gender bias in international relations
and diplomacy. Lynette Erbe in her
book 'Banana, Beaches and Bases' claims
the subordinate role of women.

However, while underlining gender
bias, ~~feminist~~ feminist scholars are
criticised for subordinating the classed
interest of marginalised sections and
children to that of women.

This was later reviewed and
reformed with intersectional approach
of feminism in 3rd wave. Mary Daly
in this regard calls for an active
role of women in all spheres of life,
for achieving the sustainable development
goals.

Que.3(c)

"Behaviouralist methodology fails to resolve many important issues." Davin Easton. Elucidate. (15 Marks)

Political theories are intellectual studies of state, governance and public institution, broadly they are categorised into traditional theories and modern theories which emerged post world war 2.

Behaviouralist methodology emerged due to failure of traditional theories to explain the realities of time. For instance rise of Fascism, Authoritarianism and politics of prismatic societies.

Davin Easton and Charles Merriam (father of behaviourism) professed for developing value free analysis based on scientific principles like rationalization.

Systematisation, value neutrality, technique based, etc.; For they wanted to convert political science as pure science.

Hence the discipline of political science is not discipline of mathematics, and value free analysis is like inability to differentiate between clean water and dirty water (Leo Strauss).

Hence, this led to decline of political science as it failed to explain the realities.

Further David Easton in his Goals of relevance highlighted to resolve many important issues. He proposed that research should be based on action and relevance. value neutrality

is not possible rather behaviourism
should embrace value and political
scientist should work to develop
creative theories

This led to revival of behaviourism
in form of post-behaviourism, it started
new era of harmony between science
and theory. Neo institutionalism of
Marx and Alexander emerged to focus
on both.

Later Rawls with his theory of
justice as pure procedural theory
revived the political science.
Overall to conclude, we can say in political
science no methodology is full proof as
we move in a bottomless and borderless
sea (Caldercott)

Que.4(a)

Do you agree that Ambedkar's notion of social justice doesn't merely mean the distribution of social wealth but a way of life based on liberty, equality and fraternity? (20 Marks)

Ambedkar emerged as one of the tallest leaders of 20th century. Because he not only emphasised on equality of all men but devoted his life for the emancipation of Dalits.

Bridget Chatterbox in his words calls Ambedkar notion of social justice as constitutional means for promoting substantive equality.

unlike the for Greco notion of justice as functional specialisation, or utilitarian notion of justice as Consequentialism, Ambedkar's notion of social justice is based on

upliftment of most marginalised through affirmative action. This notion comes close to Deen Dayal Upadhyay's notion of Antyodaya.

In addition for Ambedkar justice is not only about economic equality as proposed by Marx, but about social equity where all sections have equal rights, liberty, dignity and freedom.

As a way of life for Ambedkar he proposed democracy not just as a political notion, but a social idea of reverence for all the citizens.

Ambedkar believed equality can only be established by ensuring equality among equals. This comes close to Dworkin's notion of distributive justice which profess initial condition of resource egalitarianism.

Liberty, for Ambedkar was about constitutionally guaranteed right to freedom and protection from state against untouchability and social discrimination.

on Fraternity, his views were about annihilation of caste, he thought a society divided on caste, practising exogamy cannot develop fraternity. This made his critique of Gandhi who believed varna system was division of labour.

In addition, Ambedkar's notion of social justice ~~is~~ is criticised for promoting interest of one community. Asim Ghosh in this regard called him 'false-Gael'.

Further, libertarian view does not recognise the principle of historical injustice [Nozick - Anarchy, State, Utopia]. Social liberals like Dworkin have proposed that compensation can only be made ones.

In conclusion, we can take view of Amartya Sen, who proposes to develop capacity in all to achieve the freedom. i.e. ability to live the life one respects and desires. Specially for vulnerable sections.

Que.4(b)

By interpreting the concept of nationalism in spiritual terms Aurobindo gave a new dimension to the national movement and lifted it above the economic and political context. Critically examine. [15 Marks]

Aurobindo was a freedom fighter, poet and a spiritual teacher who is often called as 'prophet of Indian nationalism'

In this regard Aurobindo has interpreted the concept of nationalism by synthesizing the ideas of Herder's Cultural nationalism, Hegel's idea that state is 'march of god on earth', Swami Vivekananda's idea of neo-Vedantism and Balaram Chandra Chattopadhyaya's Anandamath.

This new synthesis of nationalism as a national entity created counter hegemony against the orientalist.

Idea that India is a geographical entity [Anil Seal] and Moderates view that India is nation in the Manning [S.N. Banerjee]

This notion of nationalism expanded the National movement, raised new consciousness among the people, and fueled many activities : For instance, Swadeshi movement, Revolutionary movements and socio-cultural awakening in works of Rabindranath Tagore

Unlike the earlier economic context of colonial loot expressed by Dadabhai Naoroji in his Drain of wealth theory and

~~and~~ And the political context for Integration of India under one nation under Congress.

Aurobindo proposed that nation does not exist in Congress parlours or just about Imperial level. Rather, British rule has taken/suppressed the very soul of India.

He in this regard proposed idea of swaraj i.e. complete independence and India as a spiritual guide of Mankind.

Today under G20, India there is vaandeva kutumbakam (one earth, one family one future) is the testament to Aurobindo's vision of India as civilisational nation.

Que.4(c)

To what extent do you agree that since the late 20th century we see the end of socialism as a meaningful ideological force? What can be the implications for the future of socialism?
(15Marks)

Socialism is a political ideology based on idea of equality among all in substantive sense. It professes society as an organic entity and criticises the abstract individualism of liberalism.

Socialism emerged from the works of Karl Marx in modern times; in his 'Communist Manifesto' Marx calls socialism as naturally existing since pre-historic times.

Fast forward to 20th century, socialism emerged major counter-argument to capitalism to to exploitative condition.

and poor quality of life for workers.
In late 20th century with the Malta
summit of 1989 that marks the
end of cold war. It was argued
as end of ideology [Daniel Bell] and
end of history by Francis Fukuyama.

This is so because of fall of USSR,
signified ideological win of liberal way
of life over ~~com~~ socialist way of life.

However, the idea of socialism is
far from end. In this regard it is said,
that until class divide exist, inequality
exist; socialism will remain relevant.

Thomas Piketty in his recent book
'Capital and ideology' argues that ~~so~~
growing inequality is going to become

Cause of Revolution as Aristotle
suggested.

In recent time we see emergence
of nation state and decline of liberal
project. Cornwall's consensus brings
idea of neoliberalism to end, further
growing regional inequalities. @ Georgia
Meloni's election in Italy, rise of
Islamophobia in Europe and Muslim world.

Along with growing north-south
divide due to data colonialism, neo-
colonialism and techno-colonialism is
suggesting the socialism is reaching to
the limit.

Hence we should work towards
achieving our collective sustainable development
goal of reducing inequality (SDG 10).

Que.5(a)

Opposition has a critical role towards the realisation of the success of parliamentary democracy in India. Elucidate. (10 Marks)

Parliamentary democracy refers to the notion of accountability of executive to the Parliament.

Article ~~75~~ 75(3) and 164(2) says that Council of Ministers are collectively responsible to respective houses (Houses).

Opposition in this regard has crucial role for success of parliamentary democracy as —

- 1 - Through no-confidence motion opposition ensure executive accountability.
- 2 - They can pass censure motion for disapproving conduct of any minister.
- 3 - Through zero hour, question hour

Sanction motion etc they ~~don't~~
ensure accountability.

-4- Parliamentary Committees ensure that
government runs with deliberative
principles @ public account committee,
expense committee, Dept. Standing Committee

Houses in recent time due to present
disruption, lack of debate, lack of
attendance (71% - pks records) and low
participation in committees (only 11%
bill passed - 17th LS) they are there is
decline in parliament.

Recommendations of NRCWE, 2nd ARC
to give minimum tenure, decriminalisation
of politicians, reforming anti-defection law
should be implemented

Que.5(b)

Account for the tensions between the legislature and judiciary in the contemporary Indian situation. (10 Marks)

'Democracy is an act of balance of Powers'

In this regard legislature and judiciary are under ~~var~~ tensions due to various causes -

- 1 - Anti defection law - judicial interference, taking Speaker's role as quasi-tribunal (Kihoto-Halloran case)
- 2 - Inquiring into parliamentary privileges against the spirit of Article 122.
- 3 - Judicial activism in electoral reform -
- Lily Thomas case.

-u- growing tendencies of parliamentarians
to discuss conduct of judges -
against Article 121

Pratap Bhanu Mehta in his regard
critique the role of judiciary as
paradoxical and politicised institution

while Upendra Baxi credits
judiciary for clearing up of
criminalisation in politics.

overall we must adhere to the
principle of constitutionalism as
inspired by Dr. Ambedkar.

Que.5(c)

Elaborate on the main positions in the debate over the developmental strategy at the eve of Independence. (10 Marks)

At the stroke of midnight on 14th August 1947 where India got Independence.

There was debate on the nature of developmental path. —

For Gandhi, a developed India should be formed of self sufficient villages in form of Gram Swaraj.

For Nehru, and other socialists favoured industrialisation and modernisation of India under Marxist planning inspired from Soviet Union.

For Maoist, developed India should have substantive equality of resources with all. (C) Mr. N. Roy,

R.P. Dutt, Ems Namboodiripad. etc.
For liberals like John Mathai,
developed India should be embracing
free enterprise and capitalism mode
of economy.

For Ambedkar, developed India
should have equality in social, political
and economic sphere, with affirmative
action,

For workers and peasants,
development means end of exploitation,
fair compensation and land reforms.

Overall, the idea of India as a developed
nation was different yet unified in
its unique social constitution.

Que.5(d)

Enumerate the colonial legacy on Indian politics. (10 Marks)

Politics is referred to the study of
the political phenomenon of Power, governance
and social relations.

India's political legacy finds its
root in colonial rule; Formation
of Congress in 1885 at Bombay
by ~~James~~ A.O. Hume, was a national party;

while Congress socialist party
by communist leaders like M.K. Roy,
R.P. Dutt, etc. pushed for socialistic

Principles

- Hindu mahasabha later developed
into a right wing party for
independence.

Trade and labours union parties
of ~~Post~~ Post Colonial period like
AITUC, AITUF etc have taken
shape of formal pressure groups.

FICCI, LIT and other
business associations became Varguanel
for promoting interests of business lobbies.

While the legacy of divide and rule
on communal line (GoI Act 1909) is
often criticised.

Further policies of non-respect for
state laws and Dharma, Chakragam etc.
have also continued.

D.R. Ambedkar in the regard said Democracy
is only top soil, we need to create
culture of constitutionalism.

Que.5(e)

Do you agree that section 124 A of IPC tests the limit of free speech a citizen can right fully enjoy? (10 Marks)

Section 124 A of IPC deals with the provision of sedition.

Supreme Court in the regard in Shreyas singhal case held that citizens right of fair criticism does not amount to sedition.

Further in recent Mechra one judgement, court propounded doctrine of proportionality, necessity and reasonability in application of section 124 A.

citizens right of free speech under Article 19, Article 21, Article 25, etc further are not absolute.

unless the provision of 19(2)
restrictions are imposed on matter
of unity and integrity of nation state
sovereignty of country, public order,
morality and decency etc. which
justify the limits on speech under
Section 124A.

However using the section to curb
opposition against government was heavily
criticised. Supreme court in Vombathure
case ~~to~~ had limited the application
(2022)
and said criticism of government is not
criticism of state.

Hence there is need for fine balance
between national security and freedom of
expression.

Que.7(a)

What are the major challenges in the functioning of urban local self governance bodies? Do you think that 74th amendment can be seen as a success? (20 Marks)

urban local governance have a historical origin in India. Megasthenes in his book 'Indica' highlights the administration of 'Pataliputram' by various committees.

In Modern times the idea of urban local governance is inclined to Lord Ripon's resolution of 1884 where he referred to devolution of power.

Sarkaria commission in this regard also suggest the principle of subsidiarity i.e. decision making at lowest possible level of government.

In this regard 74th Amendment Act of 1992 was enacted to empower

the local bodies and vest them the power of Governance as proposed in Article 40.

The Amendment made provision for recognising Municipalities and ~~the~~ direct election for representatives with provision for $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation for women and proportionate reservation for scheduled caste and scheduled tribes.

In spite of this fact, the practice of devolution of power remains weak. World Bank highlights that India is best in political devolution while worst in financial devolution.

The ULB faces perennial challenges of funds, functions and functionaries.

various challenges can be listed as -

- 1- Lack of devolution of funds from state's consolidated fund
- 2- Tied nature of fund in form of Centre sector & sponsored schemes.
(eg) MGNREGA, NRLM etc.
- 3- Lack of financial autonomy for generation of funds through taxation, fees, levy etc. due to voluntary provisions under schedule 12 not implemented
- 4- Lack of capacity to raise funds from private markets. eg Municipal Bonds.
- 5- Poor capacity of utilisation, lack of dedicated cadre of personnel.
- 6- Bureaucratic interference in functioning
- 7- Political interference as lack of political power.

All these factors suggest that while 73rd and 74th Amendments are hailed as political success there is lot of groundwork that needs to be done.

Mani Shankar Iyer committee in this regard suggested Panchayati ombudsman ..

Vijay Kelkar committee suggested that funds from GST collection should be shared with local bodies. ,

NK Singh committee's suggestion for synchronising form of state and centre finance commission.

And, NCRWC under Venkatchalia's suggestions for constitutionalisation of voluntary provisions should be implemented in letter and substance to achieve Grandfather idea of Gram swaraj.

Que.7(b)

What is the present system of appointment of Judges of higher judiciary in India? What improvements can you suggest in the process? (15 Marks)

The quality of Democracy can be judged by the functioning of its judiciary -
- Lord Bryce

In this regard Indian judiciary has played a seminal role in expansion of constitutionalism, for instance Doctrine of Basic Structure in Kesavananda Bharti case, 1973, Doctrine of Harmonious Construction in Minerva Mills case, 1980 and the doctrine of idea of due process and broadening the scope of Article 21 in Maneka Gandhi case.

Moreover, the present system of appointment derived from various judicial pronouncements like first judges case, second judges case, 1992 and

Third judges case of 1980, to the NJAC judgement of 2014 is marked with controversies.

The collegium system consisting of chief justice of india, four seniormost judges recommends names to president who is bound by the advice of judges to appoint the person.

For appointment of high court judges collegium of CJI alongwith two seniormost judges recommends name in consultation with chief justice of respective high court.

This appointment system attracts criticism of lack of transparency and accountability, further it violates the principle of separation of powers and

checks and balances as judges appoint judges.

In this regard various suggestions can be made as below -

- 1 - Search cum selection committee
consisting representation from executive.
 - 2 - ~~Bring~~ Bringing the collegium system under the ambit of RTE act, 200
 - 3 - sub-note disclosure of procedures of selection.
 - 4 - Participation of eminent personalities like senior judge, journalist etc. in appointment process.
 - 5 - ensuring that executive have its say
- Overall, reflecting to Dr. Ambedkar's view that constitutional morality comes from practicing and adhering to culture of constitutionalism should be way forward.

Que.7(c)

The Governor's office in Indian political system doesn't operate as a constitutional head for the whole gamut of office responsibilities. Discuss (15 Marks)

The Constitution under Article 153 provides for the office of Governor and Article 154 places the Governor at the helm of executive affairs of state.

Further Article 155 states that Governor is appointed by President under his hand and seal. ~~to act as a~~

Sarkaria Commission in this regard called Governor as lynch pin of Indian federal structure.

While Governor operates as executive head, Supreme Court in Shamsher Singh case held that he is merely nominal head, real power rests with Council of

ministers headed by chief minister as per provision of Article 163.

Further in Nabam Babbar case Apex Court held that governors should exercise restraint in application of his discretionary power under Article 163 as it undermines the federal structure and representative democracy.

Recent incidence in Tamil Nadu and Kerala where chief ministers have accused governors to be agent of centre government highlights the challenges

In Maharashtra, Governor's role for calling in Devendra Fadnis for oath at 5:30 AM was highly criticised later that day he has to resign due to lack of support.

Further governors power to refer the bill for presidential consideration (Article 200) is criticised for misuse.

Paul Brass in this regard highlighted the origin of office of governor amidst fear of balkanisation of India still direct centre-state relationship.

Further it is argued that India don't have centre-state dispute but party party dispute.

Overall we should reflect to the recommendation of NCRWC, Punachini Commission and IndARC in appointment through consultation of chief minister.

Governors as first citizens of state should be of utmost integrity above party politics, deriving their values from constitution.