

# **GS SCORE**

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### **MRINALIKA RATHORE**

**AIR 125** CSE  
2023

**POLITICAL SCIENCE**

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# GS SCORE

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## POLITICAL SCIENCE

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

### Instructions to Candidate

- There are EIGHT questions. Candidate has to attempt FIVE questions in all.
- Question no. 1 and 5 are compulsory and out of the remaining, THREE are to be attempted.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission certificate which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
- Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to.
- Attempts of questions shall be counted in chronological order. Unless struck off, attempt of a question shall be counted even if attempted partly. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the answer book must be clearly struck off.

CA

① Restrict to Word limit  
② Work on Quality Content  
③ Work on Scholars views / Judgements)  
Articles

1. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name Meinalika

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature (Meinalika)



| Parameters/<br>Performance<br>(Marked on<br>scale of 1-10) | Outstanding<br>(9-10) | Very Good<br>(8-7) | Good<br>(6-5) | Average<br>(4-3) | Poor<br>(2-1) | Unsatisfactory<br>(0) |
|------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| Content Coverage                                           |                       |                    | ✓             |                  |               |                       |
| Understanding<br>of demand of<br>Question                  |                       |                    | ✓             |                  |               |                       |
| Relevance of<br>Content                                    |                       |                    | ✓             |                  |               |                       |
| Presentation and<br>Structuring                            |                       |                    | ✓             |                  |               |                       |
| Quality of<br>Introduction                                 |                       |                    | ✓             |                  |               |                       |
| Quality of<br>Conclusion                                   |                       |                    | ✓             |                  |               |                       |
| Flow of content<br>and Interlinking<br>of Concepts         |                       |                    | ✓             |                  |               |                       |
| Language Skills                                            |                       |                    | ✓             |                  |               |                       |
| OVERALL PERFORMANCE                                        |                       |                    |               |                  |               |                       |
| SUGGESTIONS                                                |                       |                    |               |                  |               |                       |



## SECTION-A

Attempt all questions:

1/ Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Critically examine the policy of Reservation in India. ✓
- (b) Uniform Civil Code and Gender Justice. ✓
- (c) National Commission for Scheduled Castes. ✓
- (d) Relationship of Federalism with Liberalization and Privatization. ✓
- (e) Discuss the need for internal democracy in Political Parties in India. ✓

(a) John Rawls in his theory of justice talks about differentiated treatment for those groups of society who have been disadvantaged due to birth with no say of their own. Just like him many in India including people like Nehru and Dr. B.R. Ambedkar have talked about affirmative action to bring equity in Indian society and correct past injustices.

To follow the above ideals, our Constitution enables the Government in Article 15 to make special provision for the disadvantaged section of society including SCs, STs, OBCs, etc. Recent Constitutional Amendment (103) provided reservation with the same ideals to economically weaker sections of society through amendments in Article 16.

Remarks

*ELMS*



But reservations as it is have always been a contested subject dating back to Gandhi's historical fast in Pune and signing of Pune Pact.

### Importance of Reservations:

- (1) Politically & Constitutionally - Helps in achieving the ideal of the constitution as enumerated in the preamble and implementing the constitution. bringing equality & justice in society and getting closer to principles of participatory democracy.
- (2) Economically - Reservation in educational institutions & public jobs enable the most discriminated members of society to inch closer towards betterment through better economic opportunities. The backwards groups collectively comprise of more than 50% of Population consequently leading to economic growth of the country.
- (3) Socially - It brings to the forefront one of the most socially disadvantaged sections of society including women, Dalits and Adivasis.

Remarks



making us more equitable as a society.

### Criticism of Reservations

- (1) Elite bias - It is often contradicted because it has created a class within caste. Most of the benefits taken by people already benefitted. Therefore most deserving still hangry in backwardness.
- (2) Efficiency - Often many reserved seats remain vacant leading to death of human resources. Moreover often, the criticism of compromising efficiency by reducing qualifications for backward groups is raised.
- (3) Vote Bank Politics - Reservation was always supposed to be a temporary solution to bring equity. But even after more than 10 years of independence vote bank politics has not only sustained but also created further factionalism and inequality in society. Given ample debate on this, there is a need to relook at the impact of reservation in Indian polity and society and accordingly modify the policy to achieve the ideals.

Remarks



Moreover only long term solution is increasing education & awareness in society.

(b) India is a country known for its unity in diversity. Since the time of independence & learning from the freedom struggle, our constitution makers adopted what Rajeev Bhargava says, a principally distanced model of secularism which can also be called

politically negotiated form of secularism. We neither follow secularism like in France, nor do we follow strict procedural system of US. Rather, ~~we have~~ our constitution enables Government to interfere in religious matters whenever possible.

A uniform civil code implies that in civil matters, a code which brings a common code of conduct irrespective of ~~all~~ religion, race, caste, sex etc. Though even Nehru in the assembly was in favour of it but seeing the impracticability of it.

Remarks



Topic

on Core essence of the question

CS SCORE

implementation in 1950s, rather than a mandate it became a Directive Principle under Article 44 of the Constitution. As a result in our country, each religion has its own civil code like Hindu Code.

Uniform civil code was mainly demanded by the women in the Assembly. It is said to be an empowering tool for them.

because:

a) Most of the religions are discriminatory towards women, be it examples of bigamy or Purdah system or issues of Triple Talaq are well known. Because of lack of interference of state in religious matters they are left voiceless.

b) Moreover, this leads to inequality of treatment within women as a group as ~~say~~ while those under liberal religious codes have an option to reach out to courts while those with

Remarks

Distinction between Gender Justice



Still orthodox and consummation codes,  
having no hope. Long standing case of Shah  
Bano, is a case in this context  
g) Scope of Vote Bank Politics leaves women  
open as instruments to be played upon  
for votes with no willingness in politicians  
to reform.

It is imperative that a consensual and after  
consultation, UCC becomes a reality.

(c) India has a long history of one section of  
society continually subjected to discrimination  
because of being born in a particular caste.  
Being raised by many including B.R. Ambedkar, this has been a  
very important issue discussed in Constituent  
Assembly.

To bring about equality & correct historical  
injustice many articles including Articles 14,  
15, 16, 17 have been included as  
fundamental rights for empowerment of  
Scheduled Castes.

Remarks



National Commission for Scheduled Castes is an institution which stands as a bulwark of justice for this group of historically subjugated castes.

### History of formation

Article 338, gives constitutional mandate to an institution for Scheduled Castes. From an office in the beginning, we now have NCS C in being established as a constitutional body through 65<sup>th</sup> & 89<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment.

### Working of NCS C & relevance

- (1) Politiically - It looks into reservation in political arena as well as monitors the working of various constitutional provisions for Scheduled Castes. ~~Haspe~~
- (2) Service related areas - Addresses the grievances of people in services and very active in this area. But often criticised for having an elite bias.
- (3) Educationally - Monitors and does research

Remarks

*Does not perform well*  
*Give example of 1st Act*  
*Analysis*



On educational safeguards to scheduled  
safeguards.

(1) Coste related atrocities - Monitors as  
well as addresses grievances under PCR,  
1955 and PoA. Many examples of  
taking proactive role for protection  
right of SCs & investigation -  
but challenges,

(2) Lack of constitutional mandate, only recommend-  
tory.

(2) Lack of autonomy. Delay since selection at  
the mercy of ruling government & no  
security of tenure

(3) Lack of research on important issues like  
'creamy layer' and impact of reservation  
so far and leading to lack of legitimacy

(4) Lack of proactiveness - Very less instances  
of taking suo moto cognisance making it  
an institution only for elites.

Remarks



2. Answer the following questions:

- (a) The role of the President is imperative to examine the Centre-State relations. Examine the given statement giving reference to his Constitutional position.  
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) Fundamental rights versus parliamentary privileges. Elaborate with examples.  
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) The preamble concisely sets out quintessence of human rights which represents the aspiration of the people, who have established the Constitution. Examine the given statement.  
(250 Words) (20)

(a) President's role as envisaged in Part V of the constitution is as the Constitutional head of the state. His role is imperative to examine the Centre-State relation in many ways:

1) Representative of State at Centre - Since legislative assemblies of state participate in his elections he acts as a representative of State at Centre giving it a federal color.

2) President's approval for State Bills (Art 200) - Governor can reserve certain state bills for President's assent which gives President a say in state affairs. Given it is not mandatory for President to sign these bills, it acts as a way of Centre's interference in state matters.

Remarks



6-11  
3) President's rule - Under Article 356, President's rule is often imposed in many states. On one hand, it is important to maintain stability but on the other hand it can be used to create further centralisation. A recent example of this controversy made itself visible after Maharashtra elections.

4) President's role in appointment of Governor & dismissal: There have been many instances of centre misusing its power under this provision to interfere in state matters.

The role played by President during the imposition of Emergency stands testimony to the fact how important a role he plays in centre-state relations in the country and hence there is a need to relook at constitutional as well as executive functions of President to strengthen the federal nature of Indian polity.

Remarks



Q/A 10/2/94

(b) Our Constitution under Article 123 provides Parliamentary Privileges to members of Parliament to perform their functions efficiently & fearlessly. These are provided through many sources including conventions in Parliament & judgments of Supreme Court. These provisions were taken inspired from British conventions.

But there have been conflict between usage of privileges by Parliamentarians & fundamental rights of citizens, especially because of lack of codification of the same. Some conflict areas are as follows -

(A) Freedom of Speech & Expressions - There have been many examples from past where journalists & activists have often been detained quoting these privileges. A famous example here is Shreelal Garg who was Supreme Court gave weightage to the privileges over fundamental rights.

Remarks



(2) Right to information - often not provided  
quoting the same affecting the effectiveness  
of sunshine law.

(3) Arrest & detention - No Parliamentarian can  
face trial or case because of anything said in  
the Parliament because of which they get  
curbed freedom of speech leading to inefficiency  
of Parliament itself.

Thus there is a conflict between  
fundamental rights and Parliamentary  
Privileges. Following are recommended:

(1) Codification of Privileges for both  
clarity & certainty.

(2) No penal provision - They are not even  
there in Britain, originator of the  
concept.

(3) Reformation of Parliamentarians through  
better qualification, ~~then~~ stringent provisions.

Remarks



(c) for criminals &

In long term, a responsible citizenry is a must.

④ Establish the fact of  
Supremacy of Privileges  
Mainstream Values Judgment  
Mainstream Values Preservation of  
Journalists

Remarks



(C) Preamble of Indian Constitution inspired by Objectives Resolution moved by Jawahar Lal Nehru in Constitutional assembly in the words of Granville Austin, underlines the Philosophy of the Indian Constitution. Many It is often called "Horoscope of Indian Constitution" because it outlines source of the constitution, date of its adoption as well as the main principles guiding the constitution makers as exemplified in following principles

(1) Socialist - Although added later, Fundamental rights as well as Directive principles gave our constitution a democratic socialist look, which was a major philosophy to ensure equality in real sense.

(2) Secular - Indian Politics mixed by religion, conclusion of which was the Partition made it imperative to include many secular provisions in the form of Fundamental

Remarks



right of freedom of religion & protection of minorities  
 So, the same philosophy was enumerated in  
 Preamble by 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.

(3) Democratic - It was an undebatable  
 consensus that the philosophy of the  
 Constitution will be a democracy, also  
 a feature of ancient civilization.

(4) Republic - Instead of constitutional monarch  
 like in Britain, our Constitution makes  
 us go for a Republic where head of state  
 is elected exemplifying our faith in people.

(4) Equality, liberty & fraternity - As per  
 B.R. Ambedkar these three ideals are  
 inseparable and the whole text of  
 Constitution from Fundamental right,  
 Directive Principles to the duties of  
 citizens exemplifies these three  
 values.

Remarks



(5) Unity & integrity of nation - As our DPSPs as well as fundamental duties exemplify as well as the quasi-federal nature of our ~~constitution~~ polity shows.

(6) Dignity of an individual - Each & every provision of the Constitution keep this at the centre. Dignity of individual is the core that guides all other provision.

Hence, our Preamble very comprehensively sums up the essence of philosophy of our Constitution.

Discusses the full "Preamble" linkage with Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity, Political, Economic, Social, Cultural, etc.

Remarks



3. Answer the following questions:

- (a) Discuss the various aspects and issues associated with abrogation of Article 370. ✓  
(200 Words) (15)
- (b) The distinctive feature of the Constitution is its secular character. It is a departure from the primitive Indian polity, the theocratic state of the Muslim period and the communal polity fostered by British Imperialists particularly on the eve of their withdrawal from India. Examine the given statement.  
(200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the pardoning power of the President. What are the major guidelines laid down by the Supreme Court in different cases? ✓  
(250 Words) (20)

*White in short & Underline key words*

a) Article 370 in the Indian Constitution was added to give special treatment & rights for the State of Jammu & Kashmir on its accession to the Indian Republic. Since Independence, this article has although sustained this accession, but at the same time has come under challenges multiple time due to political use of the article and used for breeding fundamentalism in the State of J & K. Recent abrogation of Article 370, is said to be a historical act but has to ~~be~~ <sup>be</sup> include the state & bring about a United Republic of India but it has come under criticism because of following issues:

Remarks



(a) Constitutional - It is said that the current abrogation of Article 370 is constitutionally ~~invalid~~ since the consent of Constituent assembly of J&K is necessary before amending Article 370.

(b) Democracy - Also, it is said that the decision challenges the democratic aspect of decision making in the country & the perspective of the people in the state is not taken into account. Moreover detention of major political leaders in the country state and internet shut down for more than three months is said to be an impingement on the fundamental rights of the citizens.

(c) Politically - It is said to be a decision taken despite of strong opposition, not just within Parliament but also in the political leadership in J&K.

(d) Social - This decision is said to be taken discriminatory since it is seen as against a particular religious community and

Remarks



hence seen as a challenge to the secular fabric of the country.

(c) International Relations Despite of many Islamic Nations like Saudi Arabia not openly criticising this move, there have been raised eyebrows on the alleged human rights deprivation in the country, which can harm the international reputation of a country eyeing a permanent seat in UNISC.

But, despite of all these aspects and challenges it is important to consider the relevance of this act to bring the state under the various welfare schemes of the country and also to resolve the long issues of separation in the state. It is also imperative to see that the Article 370, still exists in the Constitution & isn't abrogated as such but its substance has changed and made completely irrelevant. Indian Judiciary should take the lead here and protect the fundamental rights of the citizens while at the same

Remarks



time balancing it with the unity & integrity of the Nation. At the same time, it is important to create awareness regarding the same & accelerate the pace of development in the state.

(b) The distinctive feature of the Constitution is its secular character. Secularism as discussed earlier is a basic feature of Indian Constitution & Indian secularism is not that of complete separation between state & religion but that of 'principled distance from religion' as coined by Rajeev Bhargava. In recent times the debate about the same as brought the relevance of secular character of our nation.

Relevance

(1) India has a civilization history of secularism. Majority religion of the country in its philosophy promotes inclusivity & tolerance, hence it is nothing new to Indian polity & a part of our culture since millenium.

Remarks



- (2) Theocratic State of Mughals - It is unfortunate that India had to undergo bloodshed, forced conversions, discrimination through policies like Jizya under many fundamentalist Mughal rulers like Aurangzeb. History of temples being looted & idols being destroyed still leaves scars in the mind of a common Indian & continues to haunt even the present generation.
- (3) British Policies - Britishers since beginning played communal politics, first by discriminating against Muslim community & later by creating a Hindu-Muslim divide through AMO & a principle of separate electorate. They continued this policy, which ultimately led to a sense of insecurity in minority & assertion in majority, ultimately leading to a bloody partition of the country in Aug, 1947, which continues to haunt our nation in the form of endless India Pakistan rivalry & vote bank politics in

Remarks



the name of religion.

After Independence, though in letter we were secular, time & again the secular fabric of the country is challenged because of high scale violence in the name of religion.

like 1984 Sikh riots & Gujarat Riots of 2002.

And the relevance of secularism, continues to occupy the mind of Indian citizens making it one of the most desirable but most debatable philosophy of the Indian constitution.

[G. Indian Pres.

Discuss Keyword

2 Nation Theory

Dirce ✓ Purb  
202 Act, 1909 25

Communal Award, 1932

Remarks



Attempt all questions:

## SECTION-B

5/ Answer the following questions in about 150 words each:

(10 × 5 = 50)

- (a) Role of Strong Opposition in democracy. ✓
- (b) Enumerate the recent factors responsible for decline in Parliamentary efficiency and suggest measures to reverse this trend.
- (c) Performance appraisal of National Commission for Women. ✓
- (d) Explain the nature of political democracy and its relationship with development during 1967-1990.
- (e) Office of Profit. ✓

Q1) As quoted by Abraham Lincoln, Democracy is a government <sup>and</sup> for the people <sup>by</sup> the people. Democracy has proved itself as one of the most desirable & acceptable form of governance in last century with most of the countries on the globe adopting it in some of or the other form.

One of the most desirable form of democracy is participatory democracy. In any democracy, participation of citizens & freedom of expression is most important as propounded by J.S. Mill. It is ~~important~~ In a Parliamentary Democracy, the opposition is important in the very same context in following ways:

Remarks



(1) Prevention of Tyranny - A strong democracy in a country is important so that democracy does not lead to tyranny. Majority is not always right and to preserve the rights of the less represented, it is important. Misuse of powers during emergency serve as a reminder of the same.

(2) Better Scrutiny - A strong & articulate opposition is important for better scrutiny of many bills in the Parliament. If not every law is fair & perfect completely & therefore better scrutiny of these bills, brings in limelight the areas of improvement & faulty legislation.

(3) Preservation of freedom of expression - In Sri Lanka, a majoritarian Government used its power to completely establish majority rule. This stands testimony to the importance an opposition has in a Parliamentary Democracy. If there is no strong

Remarks



opposition in Parliament, even people outside don't feel free to speak against the wrong.

So, while Parliamentary majority is important for stability, strong ~~import~~ opposition is important for sustaining the democracy in real sense. But at the same time, it has to be effective & reasonable.

(b) Parliament is said to be the temple of Indian Democracy and in recent times it has come under criticism on many grounds, parliamentary efficiency being one of them. Recent factors behind the same are as follows:

(1) Reduced Parliamentary sittings - Parliament that used to sit for more than 140 days in 1960s, has now reduced to just 70 days of sittings. With such minimum sitting, the expectation of efficiency is not only but a mirage.

Remarks



(2) Lack of strong opposition - In recent times, our Parliament has witnessed single party majority on one side & decline of a major party on other. Parliamentary debates stand witness to a severe lack of not just numbers but also arguments from opposition leading to decline in quality of legislations passed. Efficiency is not just measured by numbers but also quality.

(3) Frequent walk outs & disruptions from President. He said, that in a Parliament a noisy minority can not be allowed to hijack a patient majority. Though strong opposition is important, but in recent times, our Parliament has witnessed walkouts & disruptions when important issues like water crisis are discussed. In such politicised atmosphere, efficiency is bound to be compromised.

(4) Lack of scrutiny (Parliamentary Committees) - After 17th Lok Sabha elections, Parliamentary Committees were not formed as fast as the

Remarks



60

legislations. Hence many important, yet controversial legislations were passed without any scrutiny from committees at all including RTI Act as well as UAPA.

Some measures to reverse the trend:

- (1) Political parties to mandate attendance of their representatives so, ~~minimum~~ quorum is there to ensure more sittings of the Parliament.
- (2) Opposition needs to be given additional time to bring about an alternate perspective in a reasonable articulate manner.
- (3) It should be mandated to form committees as soon as elections get over.
- (4) In the long term, public opinion is the most important element, so high education & awareness among citizens.

(5) National Commission of Women (NCW) came into being through NCW Act, 1993. Since beginning it has played major role in bringing about an awareness.

Remarks



legislations promoting gender equality. Sexual Harassment Act or Act for Domestic Violence. Stand testimony for the same.

Achievements & role positively -

(1) Awareness - Through its many research papers, like "Voice of Voiceless: The condition of Muslim women in the country" or reports on child marriages, it has been able to create awareness. Being part of Panchayat meetings also.

(2) Investigations Inquiry - It works as a civil court in case of any complaints received from women. It investigates & inquires & collaborates with other institutions. To ensure justice, Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat, an example.

(3) Challenges

- (1) Autonomy - Since members appointed by Government & no safety of tenure - Ministry of Women dominated & subjugates
- (2) Competency - Composition tells the quality of members hasn't been up to the mark as

Remarks



(3) Not able to use its meagre power. Mostly acts on complaints, and not <sup>able to take suo moto cognisance</sup>. Moreover its recommendations are not binding.

NCW, needs to work as the torchbearer of rights of the most underrepresented sections of Indian society, women. Hence it should be made constitutionally strong & effective and at the same time quality of members should be prioritised. Keep Space

(d) Political democracy ensures equal political rights to all its citizens like freedom of expression or right to equal treatment by state. In India, it is ensured by Part-3 of the Indian Constitution i.e. Fundamental Rights.

But it often comes in conflict with socio-economic democracy or development as quoted by B.R. Ambedkar that Political Democracy is of no relevance if it leads to compromise of socio economic democracy.

Remarks



In Constitution, Directive Principles in Articles 39(b) and 39(c) give priority to economic & social development of Indians in real sense. Politics from 1967-90 is completely embodied in this dichotomy.

124<sup>th</sup> & 25<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act

- Kesavananda Bharati Case - Primacy of Fundamental Rights
- Kesavananda Bharati Case, 1973 - Art 39(b) & 39(c) over other FRs, not all
- Indira Gandhi's Campaign on Garibi Hatao
- Mandalisation of Politics & Implementation of Mandal Commission.

All Keywords  
like Bawf National 1969  
Emergency Period  
Green Revolution



6/ Answer the following questions:

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- (a) Discuss the latest challenges being faced by Election Commission and chalk out measures for its sustained effectiveness. (200 Words) (15)
- (b) What do you understand by the term "Vote Bank Politics"? What is the nature of its impact on Indian polity? (200 Words) (15)
- (c) Discuss the changing role of women in the Panchayati raj institution pre and post reservation in the institution. (250 Words) (20)

(a) Article 324 of the Indian Constitution guarantees an independent Election Commission to conduct elections in the largest democracy of the world. ~~But recently~~ It has played a very important role in successfully completing so many elections in India & sustaining a vibrant democracy. ~~But latest challenges faced by EC are as follows:~~

(a) lack of autonomy - Since members are elected by Government and there is no bar on reappointment. Moreover, salary is not charged on Consolidated Fund of India. Adding to that, only CEC has security of tenure, while others ECs don't leaving a scope of misusing the veto of other two ECs to obstruct a fair CEC. Hence, its autonomy is in question.

Remarks



(b) Decline in credibility - Its credibility has come into question more recently by many people in opposition questioning the functioning of EVMs. Also there have been challenges and its fairness by many criticising it to be silent on wrongs of majority party.

(c) Lack of effectiveness - Despite of playing such an important role. Its effectiveness comes in question, especially because of ~~time~~ ~~rest~~ lack of action. MCE is not mandatory and it has no power to deregister a political party. So in latter the election are conducted, but spirit is compromised.

Some suggestions to improve its functioning are:

(a) Constitutional - It should be made a strong & independent body by making desirable amendments after thorough consultation with experts. There should also be desirable amendments in RPA.

Remarks



(b) Political Parties - All Political Parties must adhere to MCC & it should be compulsory for them to maintain this. ~~etc~~

(c) Judicial Judiciary should step in to fill gaps where Election Commission fails to intervene and at the same time use its powers under Article 142 to give some tooth to EC.

EC is the watchdog of Indian Democracy & it should be given essential authority & dignity to sustain it. ~~Keep distance~~

(b) "Vote bank Politics" implies playing politics to increase the count of vote and not for the substantive development of the voters. It reduces voters to a mere currency of politics with no substantive power to influence decision making.

It has impacted Indian Polity in many ways:

(1) Communalism - Increasing use of religion in

Remarks



politics by Political Parties has time & again led to factionalism in society & division as well. Many riots in country 1984, 1991, 2002, 2013 are the results of politics played in the name of religion.

(2) Separatism - Famous Akali Movement and demand of separate Khakhsa & violence that followed is a result of vote bank politics. Even the issue of language has a lot to take from the same.

(3) Reservations - What was supposed to be a temporary solution has become permanent because of no party willing to loose the vote bank of more than 50% population of the country.

(4) Development - What the agenda should be has failed to take the front seat in politics and development is compromised. India still remains a country with gross inequalities, rising hunger and

Remarks



~~Disput~~  
~~on Realist~~

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65

declining growth rate where ~~the~~ despite of  
crisis they are not trending issues but  
people are entangled in identity politics even  
when they have nothing to cat.

~~2008~~  
~~Quality~~  
~~Content~~  
The only way out of this is, a proactive  
citizenry and better education among masses  
but that seems distant. It's important  
that aware citizens of the country instead  
of getting distracted from the same kind of  
politics raise these issues of importance  
or bring them to limelight so the strength  
of narrow politics reduces.

(C) India comprises of half of its population  
as women. Since time immemorial  
women have played a secondary role with  
no role in active politics. Even  
after our constitution, providing equal rights  
to women to contest elections, they  
continued to be invisible in institution of  
governance. -

Remarks



There were many factors responsible for the same including lack of education, poor economic empowerment & sense of confidence & encouragement for women.

There had been long standing demand by the 1980s for reservation of women in Parliament which still hasn't become a reality but 73rd Amendment Act made reserved 1/3 reservation for women compulsory in Panchayats as members as well as Sarpanch.

It has improved the condition of women in following ways;

- (1) Politically - They have got representation at the ground level of politics and their voice have been able to speak about their rights & ensure their safety.
- (2) Socially - They have come out of their

Remarks



Subjugated four walls & have broken many stereotypes. They have become examples of social justice & motivation for many other women. They have also been able to raise issues of ~~health~~ & sanitation as well as drinking water.

(c) Economically - It has been slow but more political empowerment has been able to provide much needed economic empowerment to women.

(d) Psychologically - Generally introverted & underconfident women have been able to come out of this underconfidence & introversion.

Yet many challenges like male dominance use female as dummies, stereotypical behavior of bureaucrats & pol. leaders has continued to restrict them. It is important to deal with these challenges before

Remarks



A red line graph is plotted on a grid background. The curve starts at the bottom left, rises steeply, and then levels off towards the top right. The grid consists of horizontal and vertical lines, with the curve passing through several points. The curve is smooth and continuous, representing a function that increases at a decreasing rate.