

## INDIAN POLITY - 3

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 70

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• There are 05 questions.</li><li>• All questions are compulsory.</li><li>• The marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li><li>• Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		

27½

Name Uttam

Roll No. 57128

Mobile No. [REDACTED]

Date 25 NOV.

Signature Uttam

1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

2. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_



→ Focus on to the point answer.  
writing only.

→ Try to fulfil the essence of  
given question as well.



Q1. Right to Recall in a direct democracy can lead to an excess of democracy, at the same time it is essential to scrutinize the elected representative. Critically analyse the statement. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Right to recall is defined as right given to the electorate for removal of elected representatives. in case of non-satisfaction.

*Sound info* This right has been recently provided by Haryana PRT's where gram sabha can remove sarpanch and member of village Panchayat and block level Panchayat.

conditions to be met

- Resolution should be supported by 50% of members of gram sabha
- Voting in support should be 2/3rd of total majority.

Need for such right:

(1) mechanism to make elected representative accountable before election period.

(2) It promotes democratic choice. representative would act according to public opinion.

(3) Cases of corruption, criminalisation of Politics may reduce.

(4) making representative more responsive to needs of people.

Remarks



Such rights should be inherently given by democratic countries. It promotes direct democracy. But right to recall is more or less like a double edge sword.

Briefly explain each of these negative

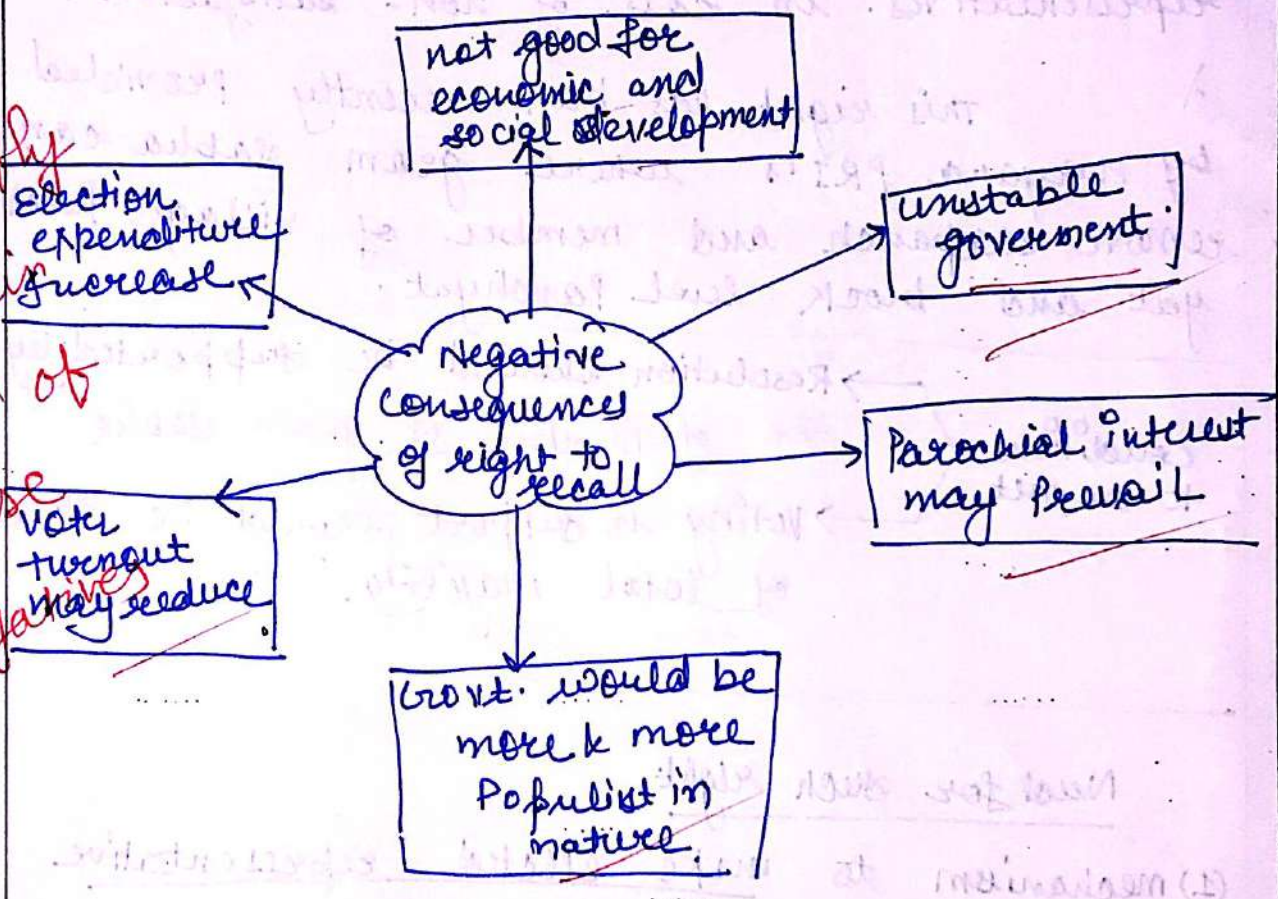


Fig: negative associated with right to recall.

India is a developing country and presently providing right to recall may prove naive. Taking into account the prevailing

Remarks



social situations, economic size, narrow and Provincial Politics.

But some other forms of direct democracy like referendum, plebiscite, Public Opinion on various acts may be used. In ICT era, with help of social media - government may know the prevailing public opinion - so, can mend its ways accordingly.

In the long term, this right is inalienable to ensure fulfillment of opening clause of constitution 'WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA--?'

6 1/2



Q2. The working and growth of the representative democracy and parliamentary institutions is a great tribute to their strengths and resilience. However, in recent years, quite a debate is rife about the decline of parliament and its functioning. Critically analyse the statement and discuss the way forward. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Parliamentary form of democracy is most popular one where people with their representatives rule the country, make government accountable.

Sound Intro

India chooses this mode - accountability is more important than stability for sustenance of democracy (B.R. Ambedkar).

Strengths of this democracy

1) Accountability

- ⊙ with regular election mode - these representatives are made accountable
- ⊙ with anti-defection law these are made accountable to the ideology of party with which these are elected.

2) Representation - People from various section get representation. (for SC/ST - reservation is given, special nomination for people from art, science, cultural field.)

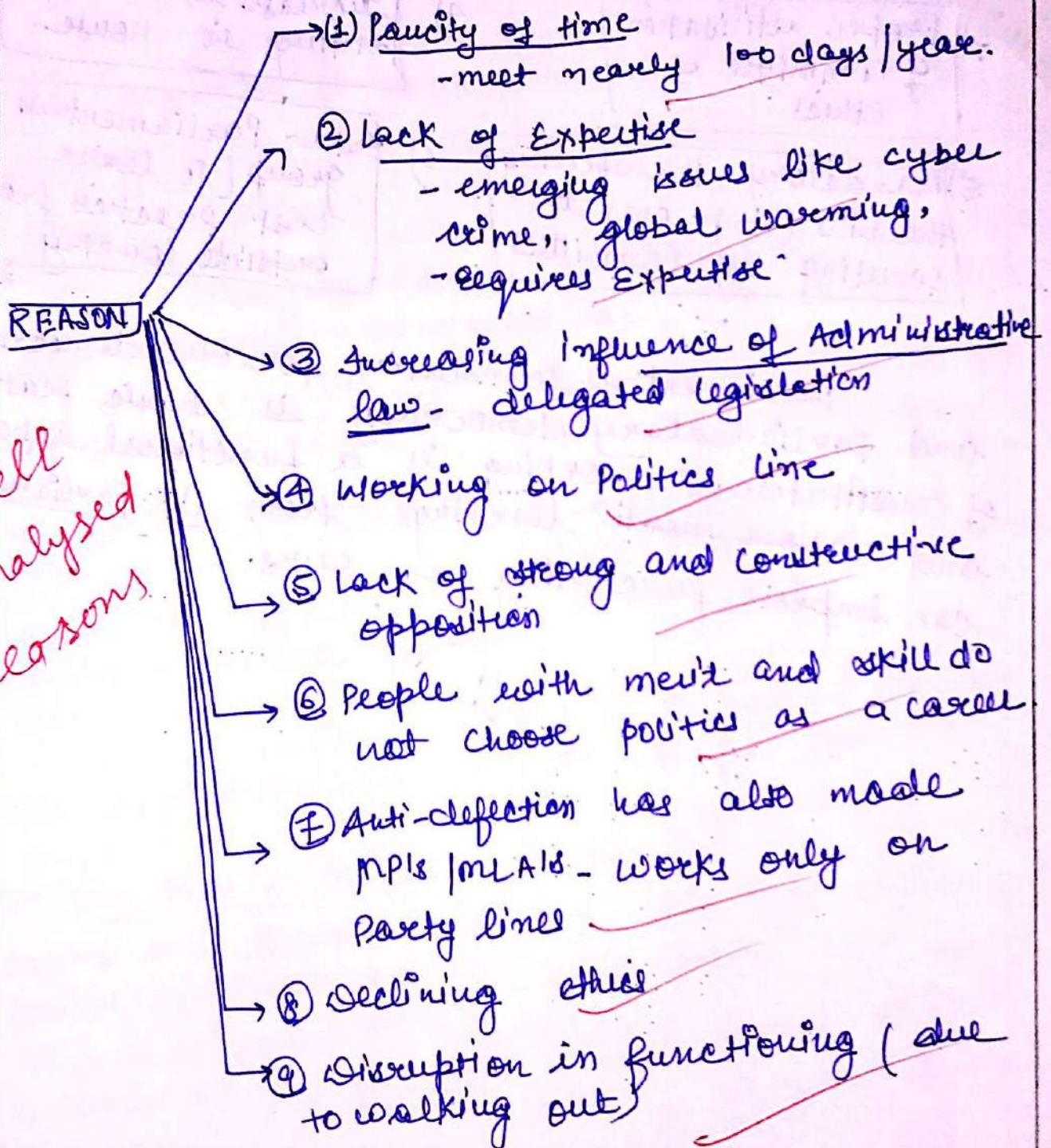
3) make the government accountable : by controlling purse, no-confidence motion.

Remarks



4) Resilient - It is difficult to influence the body manned by nearly 800 people.

Strengths are immense but in 21st century due to some vital developments the strength of such institution is declining.



Well analysed reasons



As these lacunae can be remedied by taking following measures:-

1) Strengthening the Departmental Standing Committee

2) Providing Think-tank like NITI Aayog to legislative body also.

3) Proper utilisation of Committee of Ethics

4) Increase in no. of sittings in house.

5) Mandatory transferring the bills (Imp. one) to scrutiny by committees.

6) Inter-Parliamentary group (To learn best practices from outside country)

Parliament is foundation for our democracy and Parliamentary democracy is basic feature of constitution. The working is a functional aspect and above menti learnings from U.K. Parliament can improve functioning of ours.

7½

Remarks



Q3. The very idea of simultaneous election undermines the parliamentary system, and federalism itself. Critically examine the statement. Suggest the appropriate alternatives for such electoral reform. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Simultaneous elections are defined as election of states as well as general elections take place simultaneously.

Recently, Indian Prime Minister appealed for adoption of such mechanism. In our country since 1960s such mode of elections were prevailing.

Advantages and disadvantages associated with it are mentioned as

ADVANTAGES	DISADVANTAGES
<p>(1) <u>Reduction in Election Expenditure</u> :- elections in India are lavishly funded so, this mech<sup>m</sup> may reduce expenditure. Sudrajat Gupta Committee have pointed this out.</p> <p>(2) <u>more focus on Policy</u> :- Parties are focused towards politics. If elections occur once in a 5 year - then policies will be focused</p>	<p>(1) Local issues may be suppressed under national issues.</p> <p>(2) It is against federalism of the country</p> <p>(3) Elections are mechanism to make government accountable. So, if elections occur only once in 5 year - people</p>

Sound intro

Remarks



③ Security forces deployment and teachers requirement - many a time hampers functioning of these bodies

④ Due to model code of conduct - new policies can be announced - which hampers the development.

would be unable to make govt. accountable in between 5 year period.

④ model code of conduct is enforced only in state of election not in whole country.

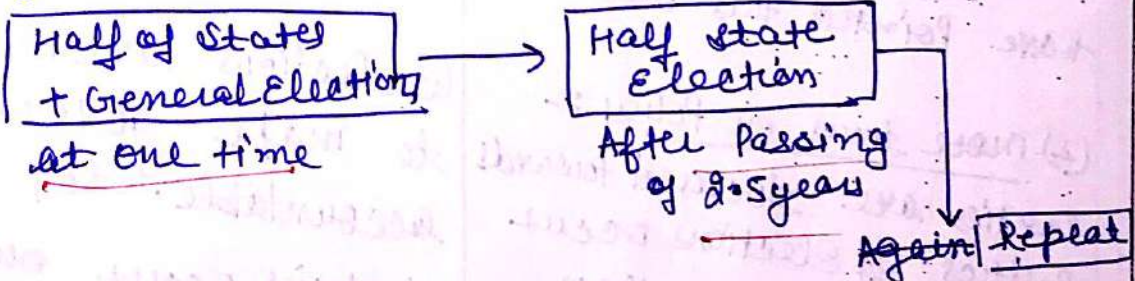
⑤ Huge infrastructure is required. (More burden on Election Commission of India.)

⑥ No way out for the problems like - dissolution of state assembly due to hung assembly.

Sound analysis of pros & cons of right to recall.

India is vast country, so adoption of such mode may not work out, but alternative method like one nation - two elections may be opted

WZ



Remarks



Q4. Seeing the magnitude of the problem of land inequality, the Indian government had initiated land reforms programmes soon after Independence. Discuss various components of land reform in India. Also, explain the challenges in its implementation.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Land is not only a economic resource, but in India - societal values, cultural practices, familial heritage are associated with land.

Realising gravity of its importance - government of India since independence - focused on the land reforms in country.

Satisfactory intro

Need for land reforms

Causes

- 1) Economic causes
  - To make land more productive by consolidation of land.
  - For increasing investment in land
  - Securing income for person cultivating land.
- 2) Social Causes
  - Increasing sense of security in vulnerable sections
  - bringing equality in society
  - To reduce caste and class barriers.
- 3) Historical causes
  - Indian national movement has also influenced these reforms

Better focus on components of land reforms

Remarks



land reforms carried out by Indian govt.

Briefly explain each of these components

1. Abolition of zamindari.

2. Tenancy right act - Tenant is given security of land. He/she can't be evicted arbitrarily.

3. ceiling on landholding - Individual can hold only a land within ceilings.

4. Consolidation of fragmented land.

5. Land acquisition and rehabilitation act, 2013 - provides for proper compensation.

These reforms were successful in West Bengal and Kerala but not in other parts.

Reasons attributed are:

Firstly, low political will. As politicians were themselves zamindars and do not want to lose their rights.

Secondly, loopholes in laws were exploited by people. Holding (ceiling) was on individual, not on family - This fact was exploited by transferring land to farmers.

Remarks

→ You can also discuss role of Bhoodan & Gramdan movement in this regard.



Thirdly, lack of data base, land records, tenants registration reduced very purpose of the reforms.

These problems can be eliminated by integrating technology (ICT) for formation of land records. (Bhoomi Project of Karnataka) is a successful example.

Sound measures

- Data base of tenets (model lease act - which legalise lease process - where rights of both farmer and zamindar would be protected) need to be maintained so that benefits of other schemes may also percolate.

- Political will is the most important factor.

As the reform is as good as it is implemented. Model of west Bengal and Kerala can be adopted.

6



Q5. Discuss the process of integration of Sikkim to India. Also analyze, why it is considered to be a unique example of integration of a territory? (15 Marks) (250 Words)



of Sikkim.

Sikkim - after independence become protectorate state of India, while the defence, communication and foreign affairs will be dealt by Indian government on behalf

Need

to

explaining

process

of

integration

of

Sikkim

into

India

details

This model did not proved very successful. So, by 35th CAA, 1974 - India has provided the status of Associate state of our country.

Desires of population were not fulfilled so within a year - 36th CAA, 1975 - Sikkim was given status of full fledged state of India with special status provided under 37th F.

Integration of Sikkim was an example of integration of territory. Under Art. 3 of const constitution - parliament can establish a new state and integrating territory.

Remarks



Territory integrated by such a method becomes Indian territory and citizens also get citizenship.

All laws (rules) regulations applied to our territory would be applicable to it. Government responsibility for securing this country's part also same as that of other part of country.

Sikkim was not only an example of territory inclusion - but also inclusion of culture. Importance of Sikkim is to connectivity to Nepal, Bhutan and controlling dominance of China.

Recently, stand off at the Doklam plateau is example for it.

Economic importance - in terms of more & more production, tourism, more and more organic production. So, inclusion of Sikkim to India is a Unique example.

Give reasons why it was unique process

3