

## INDIAN POLITY - 1

Time Allowed: 50 Mins.

Max. Marks: 60

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.		

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

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

Name Uttam

Roll No. 57128

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

Date 23 NOV'

Signature Uttam

- Try to identify the core part of the given question carefully & answer accordingly.
- Focus on to the point answer writing throughout.

Q1. Rule of Law is indispensable to bring about social changes in human civilization. Justify the statement, in light of recent developments in the Supreme Court. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Rule of law is conceptualised in its modern form by A.V. Dicey (British scholar). He has put in law form it was prevalent since beginning <sup>beginning</sup> of human civilisation. (Rome civilisation) and Mawjean empire of India <sup>Satisfactory into</sup>

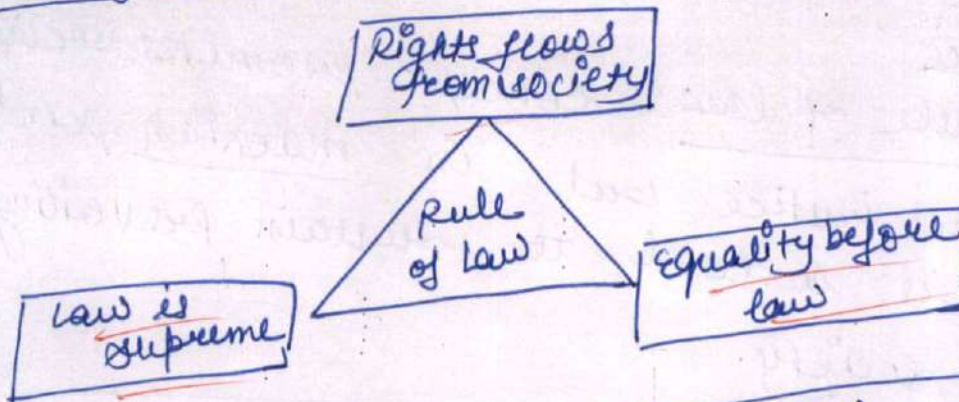


Fig: Parts of Rule of Law.

Recently, chief Justice of India has remarked that human civilisation is not possible ~~for~~ without rule of law.

Rule of law brings social change:

(1) Equality  
 Society in country is divided on base of caste, creed, race, gender, but rule of law brings equality in society (All civil political rights are equal)

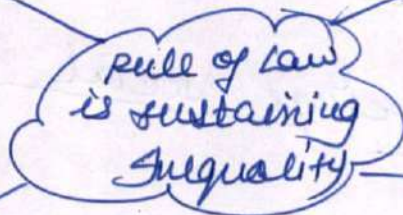
② Promotes democracy: will of people is promoted through their representatives. It curbs authoritarianism.

③ Establish Constitutionalism - earlier arbitrariness prevailed and rich and influential people dominated scenario.

④ Equality of opportunity for political and social development.

⑤ Social Justice  
 This rule of law concept promotes social equality and justice but in maxim point of view it is a tool to sustain prevailing conditions of society.

Exceptions of privilege class like President/Governor.



Promotes equality in unequal society - inequality will prevail

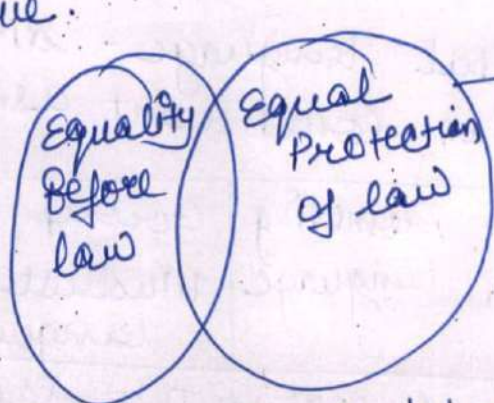
Justice through courts is expensive, so poorer section is left out

Remarks

Read the questions carefully. You are to discuss the given statements through developments in the Supreme Court.

rule of law has tried to establish the social equality and change but hindrance is always there.

Judicial Concept of Rule of law mentioned under Art. 14 of Constitution beautifully addresses the issue.



→ Similarly situated person should be treated similarly.

So, it promotes positive discrimination concept.

Q2. The official language of the Central government was the single most divisive official issue in the Indian Constituent Assembly which posed threats to political and cultural unity of the country. Discuss. How was this issue resolved? Critically examine.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Mention about official language issue in intro

official language of center, state, courts has been mentioned in Part XVII of the constitution under Art. 350 to 353.

Adoption of official language - divided opinions were present in constituent assembly

Group promoting Hindi language	Group promoting English Language	Group advocating Hindustani language
<p>Arguments given are democracy is based on majority and around 50% of population of India speaks Hindi.</p> <p>So, Hindi should be declared official language</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- One nation, one language</li> <li>- Recognition of Indian</li> </ul>	<p>India is working according to English language, all statutes, laws are in English. for better communication with states with different region language and English is a widely accepted language around world.</p>	<p>This faction said that language adopted should be close to heart of people, not a imposed one like English and also not like Hindi - which is not accepted by many states. One will pose challenge of foreign influence and other of</p>

Remarks

language at global level.

- Adoption of Hindi will threaten the Unity & Integrity of India.  
N-E and Southern states.

majority domination. So, a composite language like Hindustani need to be adopted

With this diverse view point. N. Gopalaswamy Ayyenger gave his idea :- and.

Till 15 years of commencement of constitution

English should be official language

Parliament may enact a law - may adopt Hindi as its official language

Continuation of English after 15 years would be decided by Parliament

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Mention about amendment in official language Act in 1967

On similar pattern, Parliament has enacted official language act, 1955. English is continued language of center. ~~for this and~~ with Hindi as official language.

There was formation of official language commission in 1955 but any such act

Q3. A partially implemented PESA has worsened self-governance in Adivasi areas. Elaborate with regard to the present scenario. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Panchayat extension extension to scheduled areas act was enacted in 1996 for promoting self-governance in the Adivasi areas (for implementing the true spirit of schedule V).



Provisions of PESA, 1996.

Remarks



PESA is not implemented properly and idea of self-governance is perishing

① Rights of Gram Sabha - w.r.t to forest, minerals, Forest produce are not devolved properly. A no. of forest dwellers are evacuated even after Gram Sabha designated them as eligible beneficiaries.

② Implementation is not in letter and spirit - district authority just find chance to reverse the Gram Sabha - where they can.

③ Centralisation of power either at district, block level - not at village level.

④ Adivasi people are not educated, so, awareness of those is not taken into account.

⑤ PESA has been enacted for preservation of tribal rights and integrating them with mainstream. Implementation in letter & spirit is only key.

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Q4. Interstate (River) Water Disputes (ISWDs) are a continuing challenge to federal water governance in India. Critically analyse the statement. Also, state the recent legislative and judicial developments in the area of the ISWDs regime.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Inter-state water dispute are hallmark for showing federalism in India. In few disputes like  Cauvery dispute,  Mandovi river water dispute.

It has become a challenge for federal water governance -

- Satisfactory intro*
- 1. Lack of co-ordination
    - sharing information
    - institutions strategy
  - 2. Decisions are politically motivated.
  - 3. states do not consider needs of other state into account.
  - 4. Sometime also becomes a cause for disaster.
  - 5. lack of institutional co-operation
  - 6. lack of co-ordinated planning w.r.t changing water levels due to climate.

Remarks

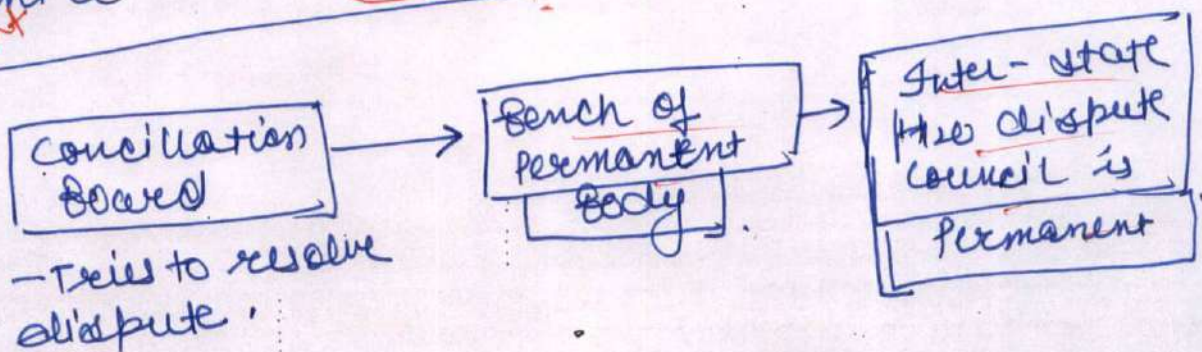
Mechanism in India for solving the inter-state water dispute.

Acc. to Act. 262 - Parliament creates inter-state water tribunal for solving and decision of this tribunal is final.

Apert from tribunal - inter-state water management board is also a body to manage water distribution mechanism.

This mechanism has not been able to resolve these disputes since 7-decades. A new mechm. has been proposed.

Sound explanation of legislative development

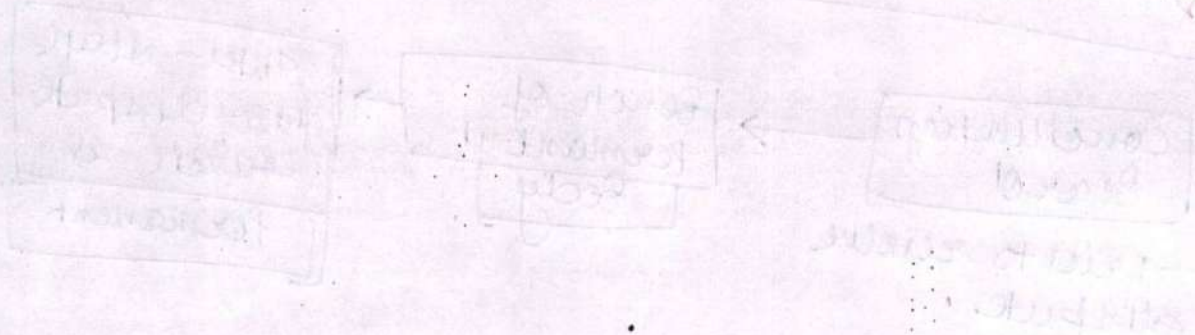


So, rather than setting up different benches, one single entity has been established.

Discuss in this regard as well.   
 *Judicial developments*

5

Mechanism in which the  
 water is added to the  
 carbonyl group of an aldehyde or ketone  
 to form a hydrate. This reaction is  
 reversible and is catalyzed by  
 acids or bases. The mechanism  
 involves the nucleophilic attack  
 of water on the carbonyl carbon,  
 followed by proton transfer to  
 form the hydrate.



As water from either up or down  
 direction, the water is added to the  
 carbonyl group. This reaction is  
 reversible and is catalyzed by acids  
 or bases. The mechanism involves  
 the nucleophilic attack of water on  
 the carbonyl carbon, followed by  
 proton transfer to form the hydrate.

Remarks

Q5. The Chipko movement was a turning point in forest conservation efforts in India. Discuss. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Chipko movement started in 1970s in Chamoli district of Uttarakhand (promoted by Gaura Devi)

Theme of the movement was women hugged the trees for saving them from being cut.

Sound intro

This movement proved to be a turning point in following ways

① Associated gender and development - forest clearing impacts more the women section in comparison to men. as ~~forest~~ con

② Forest conservation is not only domain of government but the local people have equal say. (After this Joint forest management concept developed) when both government and people jointly manage the forest resources.

③ Empowerment of people as important stakeholders.

Remarks

So, chipko movement turned the forest conservation approach

From	To
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top-down</li> <li>• Gender neutral</li> <li>• Only government</li> <li>• Reserves, protected areas</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Bottom up</li> <li>• Gender sensitive</li> <li>• government and local people</li> <li>• Community reserves and Conservation reserves</li> </ul>

It also led to creation of ministry of environment

So, forest Conservation becomes people's movement. Method of chipko movement was also followed in the Apiko movement of Karnataka and recent People mobilisation by mahasanta for stopping cutting of trees. Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and forest dwellers rights act, 2000 (which recognised rights of locals to collect forest produce) all development in this direction.

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Remarks