

### POLITY - 3

Time Allowed: 90 min.

Max. Marks: 150

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are 10 questions.</li> <li>• All questions are compulsory.</li> <li>• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li> <li>• Answer the questions in 250 words each. All questions carry equal marks. <span style="float: right;">15 x 10 = 150 Marks</span></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.		
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1. Invigilator Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name Mayank Pathak

Roll No. 36629

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

Date 13/12/2021

Signature Mayank Pathak

# REMARKS

## POLITY - 3

Max. Marks: 100

(Amount in Marks)

Instructions to Candidates	Marks	Q
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Answer the questions in the space provided</li> <li>• Answers must be written within the space provided</li> <li>• Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind</li> <li>• Answer the questions in the order in which they are given</li> <li>• The number of marks for each question is indicated on the right</li> <li>• All questions are compulsory</li> <li>• There are 10 questions</li> </ul>		1
		2
		3
		4
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		7
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		9
		10

Name: Megha Bhat  
Roll No: 15333

Q1. "The principle of individual responsibility in the Indian Parliamentary System is used through the instrumentality of the Prime Minister to secure principle of collective responsibility". Analyse. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The fundamental principle on which parliamentary form of govt. rests is collective responsibility.

Article 75 talks about collective responsibility. It means that every member in Council of minister is responsible and binding to decision taken by cabinet.

It talks that members of COM swim and sink each other.

Collective responsibility also emphasize that although a particular member may have differences of opinion; but he will have to defend the decision taken by council of ministers internally and outside.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar resigned on issue of hindu code bill as he was not sharing similar point of view.

Good start

Very well explained

+ means of different members must resign

quoted good ex

as his colleagues.

Indian const. talks about individual responsibility too. It means that every minit member of CoM is individually responsible for his acts. It means his membership in CoM is subject to pleasure of president.

However, president can't use discretionary power in this case. Prime minister, aid and advise president in this case.

### Role of prime minister

PM plays an important role in ensuring collective responsibility.

It is through individual responsibility that collective responsibility is secured.

Prime minister can ask for resignation of a particular

Articulated well

Good

You have covered this question well

member of Council of minister, if that member is not in sync with view of COM, that member is not supporting policy or act of Council of minister.

Thus, Prime minister is that link in COM that secure collective responsibility by ensuring individual responsibility.

✓ You covered the topic completely

6

Q2. The Indian Presidency differs from most other Presidencies across the world. Do you think the Indian President serves a purely ceremonial role? Give reasons in support of your answer. Also, discuss the discretionary powers of the President of India.  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Article 52 of Const. talks about post of president of India. President is the Head of state. He is the nominal (de jure) head / executive. He is first citizen of India. He is also symbol of India's unity & integrity.

Indian's constitution provision about president is different from other countries

Indian president can be compared to British queen, as she is also a titular head too.

USA president is very much different from that of India's pres.

USA president is de facto president.

Very well started

Good

In this manner, post of president of india appears ceremonial, but however, he has been given extensive power in indian cons -

Property maintenance

① Legislative power

- power to summon / prorogue house
- power to give assent / reject bills
- power to summon joint sitting

② executive power

- all executive decision of union are taken in his name
- appointing authority of CAG, FC, UPSC, EC, etc.

③ Judicial power

- appoint SC, HC judges
- grant pardon, reprieve, remit, of sentences
- decides on disqualification of member of parliament in consultation with FC.

④ Military power

- command-in-chief of armed forces

Can further mention war and Peace mentioned in his Name

Remarks

⑤ Diplomatic power.

- All treaties/agreement with other countries / Int. are done in his name

⑥ Financial power

- prior permission is needed to introduce budget, money bill  
- No demand of grant can be introduced without his permission

Good

In addition to all these powers, president also enjoy certain

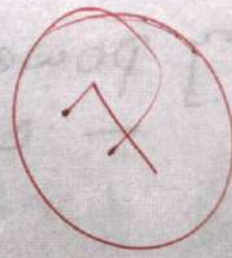
situational discretionary power

- ① dissolution of house if council of ministers lose confidence of house
- ② appointment of PM, in case of death of existing PM
- ③ dismissal of COM if it fails to secure confidence of house.

Good

Thus, President of India is not just a ceremonial post.

You covered the topic comprehensively and Holistically





Q3. While the Governor is the nominal executive authority, the Chief Minister is the real head of the state. In light of the above statement, discuss the role of Chief Minister in a parliamentary form of government. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Article 153 of Indian Const. mentions about post of Governor. He is nominal (de jure) executive authority.

Article - 154 executive power of state is vested in Governor. He can directly use it or through subordinate appointed by him.

Article ~~153~~ 163 mentions that there shall be council of ministers <sup>(headed by CM)</sup> to aid and advise Governor. He shall act on that advice.

Thus, post of chief minister, is quite crucial in state administration. Chief minister is real (de facto) executive authority. He is appointed by Governor.

Role of Chief Minister

(A) with respect to Council of Ministers

Providing Article as  
 Better Presented  
 Good

↑ mention all the vital points

- on his recommendation, Governor appoints other minister.
- He allocates / reshuffle the portfolios
- He can ask for resignation of a particular member of COM.
- He heads all the meeting of COM
- He aid, direct, control, superintend and coordinate all activities of members of COM.

(B) with respect to Governor

Good

- He is principle link / chain b/w COM & Governor
- send information about all decisions that have taken in COM

(C) with respect to Legislature

↑ mention all the vital points

- He is leader of majority party therefore, leader of house
- He inform government policies on floor of houses.

- He is crisis - in - manager.
- He is official spokesperson of state government.

Thus, post of Chief Minister is quite important one and this post has crucial function & role in state administration.

→ You have provided a Good structure to your answer

→ Good Conclusion in the End



Q4. Though the Centre and the States are supreme in their respective fields, the Constitution places certain limitations on the territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. Discuss the limitations on the territorial jurisdiction of the Parliament. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Indian Constitution, while envisaging federal set up, has divided the legislative sphere clearly.

7th schedule of Const. - mentions about Union, state & Concurrent list.

Both Union & state are supreme in their own sphere.

Union is free to legislate on subjects in union & concurrent list.

State is free to legislate in state & concurrent list.

However, Constitution also mentions about extra-constitutional jurisdiction.

Parliament is empowered to make law that will apply to Indian citizens and their property worldwide.

Very good  
 Start is in  
 Context is in  
 accordance  
 with the  
 context.

Good

Const places certain restrictions on territorial jurisdiction of parliament

highlight key words

1) President is empowered to make legislation for good governance of Andaman & Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli.

Very well presented the difference  
2  
Good

2) Governor is empowered to restrict application of parliament's law in respect of 5 & 6th schedule areas.

Thus, although parliament has supreme and over-riding power in legislative sphere, but in certain matters its jurisdiction is restricted.

~~Sarkaria~~ Sarkaria Commission -

Role of Federal supremacy in case of legislation is to avoid absurdities and conflicts among laws

Good you have mentioned a vital Reason

Try to end with a conclusion

6

Q5. The office of the Governor with respect to the Sixth Schedule has many important functions, but it has been observed that there are overlapping functional responsibilities between the States and the District councils along with a lack of clarity in the role of Governor. Discuss. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

You are providing good start mentioning the articles

Article 153 mentions about post of governor.

Under 6th schedule of Indian Const is dedicated to tribal autonomy and their administration of tribal areas in state of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram.

Governor is entrusted with many important and special functions with respect to administration of tribal areas.

Good

Schedule 6 mentions about autonomous district carved for tribals & establishment of District Council for their self-rule of areas.

District councils are empowered with autonomy and various functions so that they can

Remarks

Function independently and ~~freely~~ freely  
Current situation

you have  
 mentioned  
 the vitality

Good  
 Coverage  
 of the  
 points

- (i) conflict of between District Council & part of Governor
- (ii) Governor's prior consent is needed to pass the laws made by district council.
- (iii) District Council is empowered to make law to regulate matters marriage, divorce, inheritance, custom & tradition.
- (iv) They have power of executive execution too. For ex - construction of primary school, dispensary
- (v) They also have power of adjudication in disputes b/w members of tribes, subjected to jurisdiction of respective HCs.

emarks

Can avoid long paragraph  
Can provide suitable heading

Thus, it appears that although they are given enormous power to self-govern themselves and protect & promote their culture, tradition, customs, way of life.  
But, reality is that these are conflicts with state administration & prevent them from functioning as autonomous council.

Reasons -

- ① lack of clarity in functions and role of governor
- ② lack of capacity of district council to generate revenue, thus totally dependent on state govt grants, & devolution
- ③ Conflict with state legit.
- ④ Tribal elitism - power concentrated in few.

Good  
Good

To fulfill spirit of 6th schedule effective devolution of power, clear responsibility of each stakeholder should be spelt out.

If you can mention some suggestions in your concluding

Good articulation and analysis

6



Q6. In recent times, President's Rule has been imposed in many states of India under Article 356. Discuss how does it affect the people and functioning of the state?  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Article 356 of Constitution mentions about state emergency or president's rule at states that —

(1) if, in opinion of president, directly or from report of Governor, that a situation has ~~arisen~~ arisen in which state govt. ~~can~~ <sup>is</sup> not functioning as per constitutional provision, President has power to impose president's rule.

However, it has become quite controversial since 1967 specific with collapse of Congress government, and various state governments were formed by regional parties. It becomes a tool in hand of Central govt. to impose president's rule in those state.

Very well define of  
Good

You can mention some infamous ex also

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar called this Article as dead-letters, since it will be hardly used, but it has become deadly-letter.

Effect on functioning of state -

(i) Executive - State government is dismissed, president became executive authority and direct state affairs through Governor.

(ii) Legislative - legislature may or may not be dismissed. functions of legislature are taken up by parliament. However, it can delegate this power to president.

(iii) Judiciary - No effect, as India have independent judiciary.

Thus, president's sub impact state administration in a big way.

Good use of Article

Very well mentioned context has been cleared

Good

In S.R. Bommai Case → SC has held that Article 356 is a ~~de~~ last-resort mechanism, and thus it should be used sparingly.

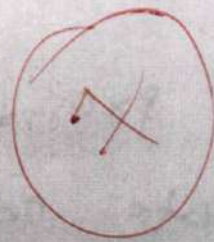
Legislature should <sup>not</sup> be dismissed until, Emergency is approved by parliament.

Confidence of House should be tested on floor of House.

Pucchi Commission - has also recommended that all other measures should be exhausted before using Article 356.

"Localised emergency" should be used to handle law & order problem.

✓ Better to End this answer with a way forward in conclusion



Good Review has been provided to the Argument

Imp Concl you will get more marks

Q7. Despite states share distribution of power with the Centre in a federal system, the Union Territories are under the direct control and administration of the Central government. Explain the areas of administration of the UTs under the direct control of the Central government. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Good Intro  
And to the point

part - 8 of Constitution talks about administration of union territories.

States are equal federal units in federal set-up of India.

They are given their own sphere to legislate, execute but

Union territories are different political unit.

UTs are created from strategic, political-administrative convenience, cultural distinctiveness.

They come under direct control of central govt.

① Executive → President is executive authority of UTs.

Good

He administers UTs through administrators (LG)

They are agents of president, unlike governor. They are directly accountable to him.

However, 2 UTs (Delhi, Puducherry) have their Council of minister (state govt.) elected by people.

(ii) Legislative → except Delhi, Puducherry all UTs are governed by laws made by parliament or president. Delhi, Puducherry have their own elected legislative assembly.

(iii) Judiciary → Except Delhi, each UTs are placed under jurisdiction of diff. states' HC.

Thus, UTs are directly under control of central govt.

Delhi is special case because 69th Constitution amendment act provides for legislative assembly.

Good valid points

Content is Good. You have relevant points in your answer

and thus a ~~case~~ council of minister  
is set up.

Puducherry is also having same  
Case.

However, both UTs are under  
Central govt too through part  
of Lg. Lg is appointed  
by president. Lg is directly

Good

accountable to president president

In case of difference of opinion,  
Lg refers matter to president.

Thus, Central govt. rule is  
confirmed in both UTs too.

Good Articulation

6/2

Q8. "...I can never accept the principle of self-government for India unless I am satisfied that every self-governing institution has provision in it which gives the depressed classes special representation in order to protect their rights...". Reflect upon this statement of B.R. Ambedkar and comment if reservations in 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment are effective enough.  
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Article 40 of Const. directed the state to make arrangement for Gram panchayat and provide them functions so that they can effectively become autonomous.

73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> amendment act was a step in this regard.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was concerned at problems of depressed classes. Hence, he always wanted special representation of Depressed classes in political institutions.

73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> amendment provides reservation to SCs, ~~ST~~ ST in proportion to their population.

Good Start

Good to include this

Remarks

Thus, in every elections to local self-government institutions like Gram Panchayat & municipalities, seats are reserved for SCs and STs community.

Post of chairperson is also reserved for SC & ST in rotation.

Good Both acts also provided reservation to women ( $\frac{1}{3}$ rd)

Benefits of reservation to SCs/STs

- ① feeling of empowerment among them ✓
- ② decision-making power ✓
- ③ different developmental perspective
- ④ political empowerment → social mobility ✓
- ⑤ training to be further politicians
- ⑥ societal change towards status of SCs & STs ✓

Explain

Explain further

Remarks



However, ideas / spirit as envisaged by 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> act has not matched ground reality.

- ① SCs / STs are becoming political puppets in hands of elite & powerful section of society.
- ② they are just titular head and actual power is exercised by powerful sections.
- ③ Caste-based violence in elections
- ④ Creating fear among SCs / STs and deterring them from elections

Thus, need of hour is to do political awareness of SCs & STs. Effective use of law & order so that without fear, every SCs / STs can run-up to election.

Good valid points mentioned

Can also mention civil bodies and bureaucratic Nexus

explain further

Conclude by mentioning Ambedkar's view

5 1/2

Remarks

Q9. Explain the rising phenomenon of "Pathalgadi rebellion". Do you think effective implementation of PESA Act can address it? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Pathalgadi rebellion has become quite famous in tribals movement in post-independent India. Tribes in ~~Pathalgadi~~ are protesting against acquisition of land & subsequently rehabilitation & displacement of tribals.

PESA Act → It was implemented as extension of 73<sup>rd</sup> amendment to areas of 5<sup>th</sup> schedule.

This act was giving powers to tribals and empowering them for self-rule and governance.

Features of PESA —

- Gram Panchayat got powers to regulate matters related to customs, tradition, way of life.

Good but you have mentioned General Perspective  
You can highlight social and economic empowerment

Good

Explain further

② prior - permission of Gram-panchayat was necessary & before to acquiring of Land

③ prior - permission of panchayat was necessary for mining and exploration of minor ~~mineral~~ mineral.

④ Panchayat has authority to decide management of liquor (total prohibition), money-lending.

⑤ Panchayat has effective say in rehabilitation & displacement matters.

Thus, PESA Act gave enough power to tribals in 5th schedule ~~districts~~ areas, so that they can be ~~autonomous~~ autonomous in their self rule.

However, certain problems are still persisting -

Good

Explain

highlight the  
improper  
implementation of the  
Act

① Panchayat are hardly have revenue-generation on their own.

② Corporates house do extensive lobby with government and get mining projects.

③ Tribals are feeling alienated and disempowered.

They are subjected to displacement from their own land, they have been living since centuries.

④ They have no legal knowledge to seek for justice.

Thus, Pathalgadi rebellion is just symptom of underlying problem that tribal face.

Need of hour is to do welfare of tribals and providing them a security for their own way of life.

+ Provide a suggestive conclusion

5

+ Provide Strong Argument

+ You need to analyse how better implementation can address the issue

Q10. Discuss various ways in which urban local bodies are dismembered. Suggest effective measures in this regard. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Good Start

74<sup>th</sup> Constitution amendment act is historical in case of governance of urban local bodies.

As urbanisation is increasing rapidly, governance of urban local bodies gaining prominence.

Urban local bodies are governed by different ministry -

- (1) Ministry of Urban Affairs
- (2) Ministry of Home Affairs
- (3) Ministry of Defence

Good

74<sup>th</sup> amendment talks about 8 types of urban local bodies

- ① Municipal corporation - for big / Metro cities
- ② Municipalities - for smaller city
- ③ Town Area
- ④ Port Trust
- ⑤ Cantonment
- ⑥ Township

Good you have mentioned them but also highlight the provisions Part IX-A Art 243-P to 243-29

- ⑦ special purpose vehicle
- ⑧ Notified Area Committee

Although, 74<sup>th</sup> Act gave them power to run their own affairs & administration. However,

certain lacunae are existing -

- ① low ~~own~~ revenue generation on their own.
- ② dependant on state and central govt's grant & devolution
- ③ & ineffective to levy taxes.
- ④ ineffective to collect taxes
- ⑤ conflict in various bodies of state govt & municipalities performing similar function
- ⑥ low manpower / Human resource
- ⑦ tussle b/w municipal executive authority & legislative authority.

⑧ poor service delivery → low taxes  
poor service delivery

Good

↑ mention the overlapping functions

↑ mention issues

↑ Explain further

Remarks

Measures needed to make effective ULB

Good  
also mentions  
to some measure  
to depoliticise  
the body

- ① strengthening finance of ULB
- ② effective devolution of fund, function, functionalities.
- ③ effective / skilled manpower.
- ④ use of digital technology → effective service ~~del~~ delivery
- ⑤ strengthening of municipal bonds
- ⑥ clear demarcation of function to avoid conflicts
- ⑦ checking corruption among ULB

Good point

Genius point

Thus, to meet the needs of 'New India', ULB are needed to be empowered.

6