

GENERAL STUDIES PAPER – II (PART – A)

Constitution, Governance, Political
and Administrative Structure

An Institute for Examination

**(3 & 5 MARKERS FOR MPPSC MAINS
ACCORDING TO LATEST SYLLABUS)**

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An Institute for Examination

PAPER – II PART – A

1. Well Comprehensive material for 3 & 5 Markers.
2. **Prayas KSG** aims to provide answer of all the expected question from each unit of your syllabus.
3. This matter would cover all topics of this particular unit.
4. It is a very precise, well structured material, that would enhance the scoring ability of MPPSC aspirants.
5. The material would not only cover 5 marker questions but also provide relevant information for 3 markers.

UNIT - I

Making of the constitution

1. Provide Some Details of Constituent Assembly :

- It was constituted in November 1946 under the cabinet mission plan.
- It was partly elected and partly nominated body and members were indirectly elected.
- It held its first meeting on December 9, 1946.
- Election for 296 seats allotted to the British Indian Provinces were held in July-August- 1946.
- The total strength of the constituent assembly was to be 389 of these, 296 seats were allotted to British Indian and 93 seats to the princely states.
- Each province and princely state were allotted seats in proportion to their respective population.
- Members were indirectly elected by the members of the provincial assemblies.

2. Who was the President of the constituent Assembly:

- Dr.Sachchidanand Sinha elected as temporary President.
- Later Dr. Rajendra Prasad was elected as the President of the Assembly.

3. What do you know about Objective Resolution :

- On December 13, 1946, Jawaharlal Nehru moved it in the Assembly.
- It laid down the fundamentals & philosophy of the constitutional structure.
- It proposes to make India Independent, Sovereign and Republic.
- It laid down the objective of the constitution i.e., to provide to all people of India Justice, equality and freedom.
- It was unanimously adopted by the assembly on January 22-1947.
- It's modified version forms the Preamble of the Present Constitution.

4. What were the Changes made in the constituent Assembly by the Indian Independence Act 1947:

- The Assembly was made a fully sovereign body.
- Assembly also became a legislative body - it was chaired by G.V. Mavlankar.
- The Muslim league members withdrew from the constituent Assembly for India.

5. Mention Major committees led by Jawaharlal Nehru :

- He led union powers committee, union constitution committee & states committee.

6. Write a note about Drafting committee :

- It was chaired by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar.
- It was set up on August 29, 1947.
- It had seven members.
- It published first draft in February 1948.
- This committee was entrusted with the task of preparing a draft of the new constitution.
- The drafting committee took less than six months to prepare it's draft.
- In all it sat only for 141 days.

7. On which date the constitution was adopted

- The constitution as adopted on November 26, 1946, contained a preamble, 395 Articles & 8 schedules.

8. Provide some facts about the Enforcement of the constitution:

- Some Provisions of the constitution related to citizenship, elections, Provisional parliament, temporary and transitional provisions came into force on Nov. 26, 1949.
- Remaining provisions (the major part) came into force on Jan. 26, 1950,
- January 26 is referred as date of it's (constitution) commencement and celebrated as the republic day.

9. Why Jan. 26, was chosen as the 'date of commencement' of the constitution? :

- Because of its historical importance on this day in 1930 Purna Swaraj day was celebrated following the resolution of the Lahore session (December-1929).

Salient features of the constitution

10. How can you say that Indian Constitution is the Longest written constitution

- Because originally it contains 395 Articles (divided into 22 parts) & 8 Schedules originally.
- No other constitution in the world has so many Articles and Schedules.

11. What are the factors contributed to the big size of constitution?

- Geographical factors :- vastness of the country & its diversity
- Historical factors e.g. the influence of GOI Act -1935 which was bulky.
- Single constitution for both centre & the state.
- Dominance of legal luminaries in the constituent assembly.

12. Indian Constitution is Blend of Rigidity & Flexibility, Comment:

- Some provisions can be amended by special majority of the Parliament.
- Some other provisions can be amended by a special majority of the parliament and with the ratification by half of the total states.
- At the same time, some provisions of the constitution can be amended by a simple majority of the parliament with ordinary legislative process, these amendments do not come under Article-368.

13. Indian constitution is based on Federal system with unitary Bias. Explain:

- Constitution contain federal features such as two government, division of power, written constitution, supremacy of constitution, rigidity of constitution, independent judiciary and bicameralism.
- But it also contain unitary features such as strong centre, single constitution, single citizenship, flexibility of constitution, integrated judiciary, appointment of state governor by the centre, all India services, emergency provisions etc.
- Moreover, the term ‘ Federation’ has nowhere been used in the constitution.
- Article-1, describe India as a ‘Union of states’.

14. Highlight some feature of Parliamentary form of government:

- It is based on principle of cooperation and Co-ordination between the legislative and executive organs.
- Some features are - majority party rule, collective responsibility of the executive to the legislature etc.
- Presence of nominal and real executives.
- Leadership of the prime minister or the Chief Minister.
- Dissolution of the lower house.

15. Indian Constitution is a Synthesis of parliamentary sovereignty and Judicial supremacy, comment:

- The Judiciary on the one hand, can declare the parliamentary laws as unconstitutional through power of Judicial review.
- Parliament, on the other hand can amend the major portion of the constitution through constituent power.
- Therefore we can say that Indian constitution is a proper synthesis between the British Principle of Parliamentary sovereignty and the American principal of judicial supremacy.

Schedules of the Constitution

16. Mention the subject matters of Fifth schedule:

- It contain provisions relating to the administration & control of scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes
- It is found mentioned in Article-244.

17. Which subjects are included in the Ninth Schedule:

- It was added by the 1st Amendment Act (1951) to protect the laws included in it from judicial scrutiny on the ground of violation of fundamental rights.
- However in 2007, the supreme court ruled that the laws included in this after April 24, 1973, are now open to judicial review.

18. Highlight the subject matters of Tenth Schedule:

- It contain Provisions of disqualification of members of parliament and state legislatures on the ground of defection.
- It was added by the 52nd Amendment Act -1985 also known as Anti-defection.

19. Mention the subject matters of Eleventh Schedule:

- It contains the powers, authority & responsibility of panchayats.
- It contains 29 subjects.
- This schedule was added by the 73rd Amendment Act of 1992

20. What are the subject matter of Twelfth Schedule

- It specifies the powers, authority the responsibility of Municipalities.
- It has 18 subjects.
- This schedule was added by the 74th Amendment Act of 1992.

Sources of the Constitutions

21. Which Subjects are adopted from US constitution in the Indian constitution:

- Fundamental rights, independence of judiciary, judicial review, impeachment of the President, removal of Supreme Court and high court judges and post of vice president.

22. Mention Subjects which are adopted from French constitution:

- Republic and the ideals of liberty, equality & fraternity in the preamble.

23. Which Subjects are adopted from the British constitutions:

- Parliamentary government, Rule of law, legislative procedure, single citizenship cabinet system parliamentary privileges and bicameralism.

24. Write a short note on the basic structure Doctrine?

- The Basic Structure doctrine is laid down by the supreme court in the Kesavanand Bharti case- 1973.
- Under this doctrine supreme court ruled that the constituent power of parliament under Article 368 does not enable it to alter the 'basic structure' of the constitution.
- This means that the parliament cannot abridge or take away a fundamental Rights that forms a part of the 'basic Structure'.
- Some of it's elements are- Republic and democratic form of government, secular character of the constitution etc.

25. What are the elements of basic structure doctrine?

- Some of the elements such as Supremacy of the constitution.
- Sovereign, democratic & republican nature.
- Secular character, Separation of power between the legislature, the executive & the judiciary.
- Judicial review.
- Rule of law
- Independence of Judiciary
- Principles underlying fundamental rights.

26. Write a short Note on Kesavananda Bharti case (1973)

- In this supreme court overruled its judgment in the Golak Nath case (1967).
- It upheld the validity of the 24th Amendment Act (1971)
- It laid down a new, doctrine of the 'Basic structure'.

IMPORTANT AMENDMENTS :

27. Discuss the provisions added by First Amendment Act - 1951

- It empowered the state to make special provisions for the advancement of socially and economically backward classes.
- Provided for the saving of laws providing for the acquisition of estates etc.
- Added Ninth schedule to protect the land reform & other laws included in it from the judicial review.
- Added three more grounds of restriction on freedom of speech and expression, viz. public order, friendly relations with foreign states and incitement to an offence.

28. What are the changes made by 24th Amendment Act – 1971 in constitution

- It Affirmed the power of parliament to amend any part of the constitution including fundamental rights.
- Made it compulsory for the President to give his assent to a constitutional Amendment Bill.

29. Highlight the provisions added by 38th Amendment Act - 1975

- Made the declaration of Emergency by the President non-Justiciable.
- Empowered the President to declare different Proclamations of national Emergency on different grounds simultaneously.
- Made the promulgation of ordinance by the president, governors and administrators of union territories non-Justiciable.

30. Highlight the Importance of 42nd Amendment Act - 1976

- It added 'socialist' secular & integrity in the preamble.
- Added Fundamental duties.
- Made the President bound by the advise of the cabinet.
- Provide for administrative tribunals and tribunals for other matters (Added Part XIV A).
- Froze the seats in the Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies on the basis of 1971 census till 2001.
- Added three new Directive Principles viz, equal justice and free-legal aid, participation of workers in the management of industries and protection of environment, forests and wild life.
- Extended the one-time duration of the President's rule in a state from 6 months to one year.
- Shifted five subjects from the state list to the concurrent list, viz, education, forests, protection of wild animals and birds, weights and measures and administration of justice, constitution and organization of all courts except the Supreme Court and the high courts.
- Provided for the creation of the All-India Judicial Service.
- Because it introduced so many important changes in the constitution it is also known as mini constitution.

31. Right a short note on 44th Amendment Act -1978

- It was enacted by the Janta government mainly to nullify the amendments introduced by the 42nd Amendment Act 1976.
- Provided that the fundamental rights guaranteed by Article 20 & 21 cannot be suspended during National emergency.
- Restored the original term of the Lok Sabha and the state legislative assemblies. (i.e. 5 years)
- Empowered the president to send back once the advice of cabinet for reconsideration. But, the reconsidered advice is to be binding on the president.
- Restored some of the powers of the Supreme Court and high courts.
- Replaced the term 'internal disturbance' by 'armed rebellion' in respect of national emergency.
- Made the President to declare a national emergency only on the written recommendation of the cabinet.

- Deleted the right to properly from the list of Fundamental Rights and made it only a legal right.
- 32. Discuss the importance of 52nd Amendment Act - 1985**
- It Provided for disqualification of members of parliament & state legislatures on the ground of defection.
 - It added a new Tenth schedule.
 - Because of Anti defection law it brought political stability in the Indian Polity and governance.
 - Upto some extent we may say that it reduced the influence of money power in the political system.
- 33. Highlight the purpose of 73rd Amendment Act - 1992**
- It granted constitutions status to panchayati raj institution.
 - It Added a new part-IX & a new eleventh schedule containing 29 items.
- 34. Mention the objectives of 74th Amendment Act - 1992**
- Granted constitutional status & protection to the urban local bodies.
 - It added a new part IX-A & a new 12th schedule containing 18 functional items.
- 35. Write a short note on 86th Amendment Act 2002**
- It made elementary education a fundamental right & added Article 21-A it declares that “The State shall provide free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.
 - **Added a new fundamental duty under Article-51 A**
It shall be duty of every citizen of Indian who is a parent or guardian to provide opportunities for education to his child between the age of 6 and 14 years.
 - Changed the subject matter of Article 45 in Directive Principles. It now reads- “ The State shall endeavour to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years”.

36. Discuss the objective behind 100th Amendment Act - 2015

- It gave effect to the acquiring of certain territories by India & transfer of certain other territories to Bangladesh in pursuance of the Land Boundary Agreement of 1974 and its Protocol of 2011.
- For this purpose, this amendment act amended the provisions relating to the territories of four states (Assam, West Bengal, Meghalaya and Tripura) in the First Schedule of the Constitution.

37. Ninety-First Amendment Act 2003 has strengthen the anti-defection law, describe

- The total number of minister, including the Prime Minister, in the Central Council of Ministers shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the Lok Sabha.
- A member of either house of Parliament belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister.
- The total number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in the council of Ministers in a state shall not exceed 15% of the total strength of the legislative Assembly of that state. But, the number of ministers, including the Chief Minister, in a state shall not be less than 12.
- A member of either House of a state legislative belonging to any political party who is disqualified on the ground of defection shall also be disqualified to be appointed as a minister.

From the above description we may say that these provisions made defection more difficult, thus strengthen the anti-defection law.

38. Mention the provision of 101st Amendment Act-2016

- It Paved the way of the introduction of the goods and service tax (GST) regime in the country.
- Conferred concurrent taxing powers upon the Parliament and the State Legislatures to makes laws for levying GST on every transaction of supply of goods or services or both.
- Provided for the levy of Integrated GST on inter-state transactions of goods and services.
- Provided for the establishment of a Goods and Services Tax Council by a presidential order.

- Made the provision of compensation to the states for loss of revenue arising on account of introduction of GST for a period of five years.
- Substituted and omitted certain in the Union and State Lists of the Seventh Schedule.

39. What are the provision of 102nd Amendment Act-2018

- Conferred a constitutional status on the National Commission for Backward Classes which was set-up in 1993 by an Act of the Parliament.
- Relieved the National Commission for Scheduled Castes from its function with regard to the backward classes.
- Empowered the President to specify the socially and educationally backward classes in relation to a state or union territory.

40. What changes are brought in the constitution by 103rd Amendment Act-2019

- Empowered the states to make any special provision for the advancement of any economically weaker sections of citizens.
- Allowed the state to make a provision for the reservation of upto 10% of seats for such sections in admission to educational institutions including private educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the state, except the minority educational institutions. This reservation of upto 10% would be in addition to the existing reservations.
- Permitted the state to make a provision for the reservation of upto 10% of appointments or posts in favour of such sections. This reservation of upto 10% would be in addition to the existing reservation.

Preamble of the constitution :

41. Highlight the ingredients of the preamble of Indian Constitution:

- Source of Authority of the constitution : People of India
- Nature of Indian State: Sovereign, socialist, secular, democratic & republic.
- Objective of the Constitution: It specifies justice, liberty, equality and fraternity as the objectives.
- Date of adoption of the Constitution: it stipulates November 26, 1949, as the date.

42. Explain the meaning of 'sovereign' mentioned in the Preamble:

- It implies that India is neither a dependency nor a dominion of any other nation, but an independent state.
- There is no authority above it, and it is free to conduct its own affairs (both internal and external).
- Being a sovereign state, India can either acquire a foreign territory or cede a part of its territory in favour of a foreign state.
- Membership of the United Nations Organisation (UNO) also in no way constitutes a limitation on her sovereignty.

43. What do you mean by Socialism in the context Indian Constitution:

- The Indian brand of socialism is a 'democratic socialism' and not a 'communistic socialism' (also known as 'state socialism').
- Democratic socialism, on the other hand, holds faith in a 'mixed economy' where both public and private sectors co-exist side by side.
- Democratic socialism aims to end poverty, ignorance disease and inequality of opportunity.
- Indian socialism is a blend of Marxism and Gandhism, leaning heavily towards the Gandhian socialism.
- The new Economic Policy (1991) of liberalization, privatization and globalization has, however, diluted the socialist credentials of the Indian State.

44. Define 'Secularism' from Indian Perspective:

- Indian constitution embodies the positive concept of secularism i. e, all religions in our country (irrespective of their strength) have the same status and support from the state.
- The term 'secular' was added by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976.
- Accordingly Articles 25 to 28 (guaranteeing the fundamental right to freedom of religion) have been included in the constitution.

45. Discuss the three distinct form of Justice mentioned in the Preamble:

- The term 'justice' in the Preamble embraces three distinct forms-social, economic and political, secured through various provisions of Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
- **Social justice** denotes the equal treatment of all citizens without any social distinction based on caste, colour, race, religion, sex and so on.
- **Economic justice** denotes the non-discrimination between people on the basis of economic factors. It involves the elimination of glaring inequalities in wealth, income and property.
- **Political Justice** implies that all citizens should have equal political rights, equal access to all political offices and equal voice in the government.

46. Describe the meaning of Liberty and its forms mentioned in the Preamble:

- It means the absence of restraints on the activities of individual, and providing opportunities for the development of individual personalities.
- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India liberty of thought, expressions, belief, faith and worship through their Fundamental Rights, enforceable in court of law, in case of violation.
- However, liberty does not mean 'license' to do what one likes, and has to be enjoyed within the limitations mentioned in the Constitution.
- In brief, the liberty conceived by the Preamble or Fundamental Rights is not absolute but qualified.

47. What do understand by the term Equality mentioned in the Preamble and Fundamental Rights:

- The term 'equality' means the absence of special privileges to any section of the society, and the provision of adequate opportunities for all individuals without any discrimination.
- The Preamble secures to all citizens of India equality of status and opportunity. This provision embraces three dimensions of equality-**civic, political** and **economic**.

48. Explain the meaning of the term Fraternity and discuss how constitution promotes this feelings of Fraternity?

- Fraternity means a sense of brotherhood.
- The Preamble declares that Fraternity has to assure two things- the dignity of the individual and the unity and integrity of the nation.
- The Constitution promotes this feeling of fraternity by the system of single citizenship.
- Also, the Fundamental Duties (Articles 51-A) say that it shall be the duty of every citizen of India to promote harmony and the spirit of common brotherhood amongst all the people of India transcending religious, linguistic, regional or sectional diversities.

49. Write a short note on Significance of the Preamble:

- It embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values - political, moral. And religious on which the Constitution is based.
- It reflects the dreams and aspirations of the founding fathers of the constitution.
- Pandit Thakur Das Bhargava, a member of the Constituent Assembly, summed up the importance of the Preamble in the following words. "The Preamble is the most precious part of the Constitution. It is the soul of the Constitution. It is a key to the Constitution. It is a jewel set in the Constitution. It is a proper yardstick with which one can measure the worth of the Constitution."

50. Is Preamble the part of the constitution?

- In the Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) the Supreme Court rejected the earlier opinion and held that Preamble is a part of the Constitution. It observed that the Preamble is of extreme importance and the Constitution should be read and interpreted in the light of the grand and noble vision expressed in the Preamble.
- In the LIC of India Case (1995) also, the Supreme Court again held that the Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution.

51. Is Preamble amendable?

- In Kesavananda Bharti case - 1973 - Supreme court held that the Preamble is a part of the Constitution. The Court stated that the opinion tendered by it in the Berubari Union (1960) in this regard was wrong, and held that the Preamble can be amended, subject to the condition that no amendment is done to the 'basic features'.
- In other words, the Court held that the basic elements or the fundamental features of the Constitution as contained in the Preamble cannot be altered by an amendment under Article 368.
- The Preamble has been amended only once so far, in 1976, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

52. Highlight some of the provisions of the constitution which ensures civic equality

The following provisions of the chapter on Fundamental Rights ensure civic equality:-

- (a) Equality before the law (Article-14)
- (b) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article-15)
- (c) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
- (d) Abolition of untouchability (Article 17)
- (e) Abolition of titles (Article 18)

Fundamental Rights

53. Write some important Features of Fundamental

Rights:

- They are not absolute but qualified. The state can impose reasonable restrictions on them. However, whether such restrictions are reasonable or not is to be decided by the courts.
- They are justiciable, allowing persons to move the courts for their enforcement, if and when they are violated.
- They are defended and guaranteed by the Supreme Court. Hence, the aggrieved person can directly go to the Supreme Court, not necessarily by way of appeal against the judgement of the high courts.
- They can be suspended during the operation of a National Emergency except the rights guaranteed by Articles 20 and 21.

54. Clarify the meaning of Equality before law:

- It is Covered under Article -14, this concept is of British origin.
- The absence of any special privileges in favour of any person. An Institute for MPPSC Examination
- The equal subjection of all persons to the ordinary law of the land administered by ordinary law courts.
- No person (whether rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) is above the law.

55. What do you mean by Equal Protection of laws:

- It is also covered under Article -14, this concept is taken from American Constitution.
- The equality of treatment under equal circumstances, both in the privileges conferred and liabilities imposed by the laws.
- The similar application of the same laws to all persons who are similarly situated.
- The like should be treated alike without any discrimination.

56. Discuss the concept of Rule of law according to

A.V. Dicey:

His concept has the following Three elements or aspects:

- Absence of arbitrary power, that is, no man can be punished except for a breach of law.
- Equality before the law, that is, equal subjection of all citizens (rich or poor, high or low, official or non-official) to the ordinary law of the land administered by the ordinary law courts.
- The primary of the rights of the individual, that is, the constitution is result of the rights of the individual as defined and enforced by the courts of law rather than the constitution being the source of the individual rights.

57. What is the Present position of Right to property:

- It was deleted from fundamental rights by the 44th Amendment Act of 1978
- Now it is the part of Article 300A- Part XII and thus is a constitutional or legal right.
- It is not a part of the basic structure of the Constitution.
- Thus it can be regulated i.e., curtailed, abridged or modified without constitutional amendment by an ordinary law of the Parliament.

58. What does the Freedom of speech and expression

implies: An Institute for **MPPSC** Examination

- It implies that every citizen has the right to express his views, opinions, belief & convictions freely by word of mouth, writing, printing, picturing or in any other manner.
- The Supreme Court held that the freedom of speech and expression includes the following.
 - (a) Freedom of the press.
 - (b) Right to know about government activities.
 - (c) Freedom of silence.
 - (d) Right against imposition of pre-censor-ship on a newspaper.
 - (e) Right to demonstration or picketing but not right to strike.

59. Discuss the Grounds on which reasonable restriction can be imposed on the exercise of fundamental rights.

- The State can impose reasonable restrictions on the exercise of the freedom of speech and expression on the grounds of sovereignty and integrity of India, security of the state, friendly relations with foreign states, public order, decency or morality, contempt of court defamation, and incitement to an offence.

60. Write a note on Protection of life and personal liberty available under-21?

- **Article -21** - declares that no person shall be deprived of his life or personal liberty except according to procedure established by law.
- It also include the right to live with human dignity and all those aspect of life which makes the life meaningful, complete & worth living.
- The Supreme Court has declared the following Rights as part of Article-21.
 - (a) Right to live with human dignity.
 - (b) Right to decent environment including pollution free water and air and protection against hazardous industries. An Institute for MPPSC Examination
 - (c) Right to privacy.
 - (d) Right to free education up to 14 years of age.
 - (e) Right to speedy trial.

61. Explain the Meneka case judgment :- (1978) with reference to Article - 21

- In Menka case, the supreme court overruled it's Judgement in the gopalan case by taking wider interpretation of the Article -21
- Therefore, it ruled that the right to life and personal liberty of a person can be deprived by a law provided the procedure prescribed by that law is reasonable, fair and just. In other words, it has introduced the American expression 'due process of law'.
- In effect, the protection under Article-21 should be available not only against arbitrary executive action, but also against arbitrary legislative action.

62. Mention important provisions of child labour

Amendment Act (2016)?

- This Prohibits the employment of children below 14 years in all occupations & Processes.
- This also Prohibits the employment of adolescents (14 to 18 years) in certain hazardous occupations and Processes.

63. Write a short note on Right to constitutional Remedies under Article - (32).

- Article 32 confers the right to remedies for enforcement of the fundamental rights of an aggrieved citizen. In other words, the right to get the fundamental rights protected is in itself a fundamental rights. This makes the fundamental rights real.
- It contains following four provisions:
 - (a) The right to move the Supreme Court by appropriate proceedings for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights is guaranteed.
 - (b) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue directions or orders it's writs for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights.
 - (c) Parliament can empower any other court to issue direction, orders and writs of all kinds.
 - (d) The right to move the Supreme Court shall not be suspended except as otherwise provided for by the Constitution.

64. Provide a description about writs available with the Supreme Court & High Court:

- The Supreme Court (under Article 32) and the high courts (under Article 226) can issue the following writs:
 - (a) **Habeas corpus:-**
 - It means to have the body of.
 - It is a bulwork of individual liberty against arbitrary detention.
 - (b) **Mandamus:-**
 - It means 'we command'
 - It is a command issued by the court to a public official asking him to perform his official duties.
 - (c) **Prohibition:-**
 - It mean 'to forbid'.
 - It is issued by a higher court to a lower court or tribunal to prevent the latter from exceeding its jurisdiction.
 - It is only preventive.

(d) Certiorari:-

- It means 'to be certified' or to be informed'.
- It is issued by a higher court to a lower court either to transfer a case or to squash the order in case of excess of jurisdiction.
- It is both curative and preventive.

(e) Quo - warranto:-

- It means by what authority or warrant.
- It is issued by the court to enquire into the legality of claims of a person to a public offices.
- Thus it prevents the illegal usurpation of public offices by a person.

65. Highlight major difference between the martial law and National emergency:

- **Martial law -**

- It suspends the government and ordinary court.
- It is imposed to restore the breakdown of law and order due to any reason.
- It is imposed in some specific area of the country.
- It has no specific provision in the Constitution it is implicit.

- **National Emergency-**

- It continue the government & ordinary law court.
- It can be imposed on three grounds - war external aggression or armed rebellion.
- It continues the government and ordinary law courts.
- It is imposed either in the whole country or in any part of it.
- It has specific and detailed provision in the Constitution it is explicit.

66. Provide some valid Criticism of Fundamental Rights:

- **No social and economic Rights:** The list is not comprehensive as it mainly consists of political rights. It makes no provision for important social and economic rights like right to social security, right to work to employment.
- **Suspension during emergency:** Except Article 20 and 21. This provision cuts at the roots of the democratic system in the country by placing the rights of the millions of innocent people in continuous jeopardy.
- **Expensive Remedy:** as Judicial process is too expensive.

- **No Permanency:** They are not sacrosanct or immutable as the Parliament can curtail or abolish them.

(DPSP) (Directive principles of state policy)

67. Discuss the Important features of DPSP:

- It constitute a very comprehensive economic, social and political program for a modern democratic State. They aim at realizing the high ideals of justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
- DPSP's are non-justiciable in nature, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- It denotes the ideals that the state should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.
- The Directive Principles resemble the 'Instrument of Instructions' enumerated in the Government of India Act of 1935.

68. List out some of the Socialistic Principles of DPSP's:

- To promote the welfare of the people by securing a social order permeated by justice – social, economic and political- and to minimize inequalities in income, status, facilities and opportunities (Article- 38).
- To Promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article-39A)
- To make provision for just and humane conditions of work and maternity relief (Article-42)
- To take steps to secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article-43 A).

69. Enumerate few Gandhian Principles of DPSP:

- To organize village panchayats- (Article- 40)
- To Promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas - (Article-43)
- To prohibit the consumption of intoxicating drinks and drugs which are injurious to health (Article-47).
- To prohibit the slaughter of cows, calves and other milch and draught cattle and to improve their breeds (Article-48)

70. Mention some of the liberal and Intellectual principles of DPSP:

- To secure for all citizens a uniform civil code (Article - 44)
- To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life- (Article -48A).
- To organize agriculture and animal husbandry on modern and scientific lines (Article-48)
- To separate the judiciary from the executive in the public services of the State (Article-50)

71. Why the framers of the constitution made the DPSP non-justiciable?

Framers of the Constitution made the DPSP non-justiciable due to following reasons:

- The country did not possess sufficient financial resources to implement them.
- The presence of vast diversity and backwardness in the country would stand in the way of their implementation
- The newly born independent Indian State with its many preoccupations might be crushed under the burden unless it was free to decide the order, the time the place and the mode of fulfilling them.

72. Highlight some of the utility of the DPSP:

- They are supplementary to the governance of the country.
- They are supplementary to the fundamental rights.
- They have helped the court in exercising their power of judicial review.
- They amplify the Preamble, which solemnly resolves to secure to all citizens of India justice, liberty, equality and fraternity.
- They enable the opposition to exercise influence and control over the operations of the government. The Opposition can blame the ruling party on the ground that its activities are opposed to the Directives.

73. **Enumerate some distinction between fundamental Rights : and DPSP.**

Fundamental Rights :-

- These are justiciable, that is, they are legally enforceable by the courts in case of their violation.
- They aim at establishing political democracy in the country.
- These have legal sanctions.
- They promote the welfare of the individual. Hence they are personal and individualistic.
- The courts are bound to declare a law violative of any of the Fundamental Rights as unconstitutional and invalid.

Directive Principles :-

- These are non-justiciable, that is, they are not legally enforceable by the courts for their violation.
- They aim at establishing social and economic democracy in the country.
- These have moral and political sanctions.
- They promote the welfare of the community. Hence, they are societal and socialistic.
- The courts cannot declare a law violative of any of the Directive Principles as unconstitutional and invalid. However, they can uphold the validity of a law on the ground that it was enacted to give effect to a directive.

74. **Provide some valid Criticism of the DPSP?**

- **No Legal Force:** As they are non justiciable in nature.
- **Illogically arranged:** According to N Srinivasan, the Directives are neither properly classified nor logically arranged. The declaration mixes up relatively unimportant issues with the most vital economic and social questions.
- **Conservative:** According to Sir Ivor Jennings, the Directives are based on the political philosophy of the 19th century England.
-

75. Comment on the present position of DPSP with respect to fundamental rights?

The present position is that the Fundamental Rights enjoy supremacy over the Directive Principles. Yet, this does not mean that the Directive Principles cannot be implemented. The Parliament can amend the Fundamental Rights for implementing the Directive Principles, so long as the amendment does not damage or destroy the basic structure of the Constitution.

76. Write a short note on the balance between the fundamental rights and DPSP:

- In the *Minerva Mills* case (1980), the Supreme Court also held that the Indian Constitution is founded on the bedrock of the balance between the Fundamental Rights and the Directive Principles. They together constitute the core of commitment to social revolution.
- They are like two wheels of a chariot, one no less than the other. To give absolute primacy to one over the other is to disturb the harmony of the Constitution.
- This harmony and balance between the two is an essential feature of the basic structure of the Constitution. The goals set out by the Directive Principles have to be achieved without the abrogation of the means provided by the Fundamental Rights.'

Fundamental Duties

77. Write some of the fundamental duties mentioned in Article- 51A

- To abide by the constitution & respect its ideals and institutions.
- To uphold and protect the sovereignty of India.
- To defend the country & render national service when called upon to do so.
- To value and preserve the rich heritage of the country's composite culture.
- To protect and improve the natural environment including forests, lakes, rivers and wildlife and to have compassion for living creatures.

78. Highlight certain features of the fundamental Duties

- They are non justiciable like DPSP..
- It is confined to citizens only.
- Some of them are moral duties while others are civic duties. For instance cherishing noble ideals of freedom struggle is a moral precept and respecting the Constitution, National Flag and National Anthem is a civic duty.
- They refer to such values which have been a part of the Indian tradition, mythology, religions and practices. In other words, they essentially contain just a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life.

79. Discuss the significance of fundamental Duties:

- They serve as a reminder to the citizens that they should also perform certain duties while enjoying the rights.
- They help courts in examining and determining the constitutional validity of a law.
- They serve as a warning against the antinational and antisocial activities like burning the national flag, destroying public property and so on.
- They serve as a source of inspiration for the citizens and promote a sense of discipline and commitment among them. They create a feeling that the citizens are not mere spectators but active participants in the realization of national goals.

80. Provide some valid Criticism of Fundamental Duties:

- The list of duties is not exhaustive as it does not cover other important duties such as casting vote, paying taxes, family planning and so on. In fact, duty to pay taxes was recommended by the Swaran Singh Committee.
- They have been described by the critics as a code of moral precepts due to their non-justiciable character. Interestingly, the Swaran Singh Committee had suggested for penalty or punishment for the non-performance of Fundamental Duties.
- Some of the duties are vague, ambiguous and difficult to be understood by the common man. For example, different interpretations can be given to the phrases like ' noble ideals' composite culture', scientific temper; and so on.

Federalism, Central:**Centre - state Relations****81. Discuss the Extent of central and state legislations:**

- **Central:-** Parliament can make laws for the whole or any part of the territory of India. They can also make extra territorial legislation. Thus, the laws of the Parliament are also applicable to the Indian citizens and their property in any part of the world.
- **State:-** State legislature can make laws for the whole or any part of the state. The laws made by a state legislature are not applicable outside the state, except when there is a sufficient nexus between the state and the object.

82. Which authority in India has the power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects:

- The power to make laws with respect to residuary subjects (i.e. the matters which are not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament. This residuary power of legislation include the power to levy residuary taxes.

83. Which law prevail in case of a conflict between the central law & the state law on concurrent list?

In case of a conflict between the Central law and the state law on a subject enumerated in the Concurrent List, the Central law prevails over the state law. But, there is an exception. If the state law has been reserved for the consideration of the president and has received his assent, then the state law prevails in that state. But, it would still be competent for the Parliament to override such a law by subsequently making a law on the same matter.

84. Write a short note parliamentary legislation in the state field:

- Parliament make laws on state list in extraordinary circumstances such as-
 - a. **When Rajya sabha Passes a Resolution:** If the Rajya Sabha declares that it is necessary in the National interest that Parliament should make.
 - b. **During a National emergency:** The Parliament acquires the power to legislate with respect to goods and services tax or matters in State List.
 - c. **During President's Rule:** When the President's rule is imposed in a state, the Parliament becomes empowered to make laws with respect to any matter in the State List in relation to that state.
 - d. **When States Make a Request:** When the legislatures of two or more states pass resolutions requesting the Parliament to enact laws on a matter in the State List, then the Parliament can make laws for regulating that matter.
 - e. **To implement International Agreements:** The Parliament can make laws on any matter in the State List for implementing the international treaties, agreements or conventions.

85. Discuss ways of centre's control over state legislation.

The Constitution empowers the Centre to exercise control over the state's legislative matters in the following ways.

- (a) The governor can reserve certain bills for consideration of the President. The president enjoys absolute veto over them.
- (b) Certain bills can be introduced in the state legislature only with prior sanction of the president (For example, the bills imposing restrictions on the freedom of trade and commerce).
- (c) The Centre can direct the states to reserve money bills and other financial bills passed by the state legislature for the President's consideration during a financial emergency.

86. Write note on the extent of executive power of centre?

- The executive power of the Centre extends to the whole of India:
 - (1) to the matters on which the Parliament has exclusive power of legislation (i.e., the subjects enumerated in the Union List); and
 - (ii) to the exercise of rights, authority and jurisdiction conferred on it by any treaty or agreement.

87. Describe the executive relation between centre and state during emergencies.

(1) During the operation of a national emergency (under Article 352), the Centre becomes entitled to give executive directions to a state on 'any' matter. Thus, the state governments are brought under the complete control of the Centre, though they are not suspended.

(2) When the President's Rule is imposed in a state (under Article 356), the President can assume to himself the functions of the state government and powers vested in the Governor or any other executive authority in the state.

(3) During the operation of a financial emergency (under Article 360), the Centre can direct the states to observe canons of financial propriety and can give other necessary directions including the reduction of salaries of persons serving in the state.

88. Highlight the main provisions of the Article -355:

Article 355 imposes two duties on the Centre:

- (1) To protect every state against external aggression and internal disturbance; and
- (2) To ensure that the government of every state is carried on in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.

89. What do you mean by The Residuary power of taxation:

- The residuary power of taxation (that is, the power to impose taxes not enumerated in any of the three lists) is vested in the Parliament. Under this provision, the Parliament has imposed gift tax, wealth tax and expenditure tax.

90. Write a short on Statutory grants:

- Article -275 empower the parliament to make grants to the states which are in need of financial assistance and not to every state. Also, different sums may be fixed for different states. These sums are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India every year.
- Apart from this general provision, the Constitution also provides for specific grants for promoting the welfare of the scheduled tribes in a state.
- It is given to the states on the recommendation of the Finance commission.

91. Provide a description of Discretionary grants:

- Article - 282 empowers both centre and the states to make any grants for any public purpose even if it is not within their respective legislative competence. Under this provision, the Centre makes grants to the state.
- These grants are also known as discretionary grants, the reason being that the Centre is under no obligation to give these grants and the matter lies within its discretion.
- These grants have a two-fold purpose: to help the state financially to fulfil plan targets; and to give some leverage to the Centre to influence and coordinate state action to effectuate the national plan.

92. Write a short note on Establishment of Finance Commission:

- Article -280 provides for a Finance commission as a quasi - judicial body.
- It is constituted by the President every 5th year or even earlier.

93. Throw light on the functions of Finance Commission:

It is required to make recommendation to the President on the following matters:

- The distribution of the net proceeds of taxes to be shared between the Centre and the states, and the allocation between the states, the respective shares of such proceeds.
- The principles which should govern the grants-in-aid to the states by the Centre (i.e. out of the Consolidated Fund of India).
- The measures needed to augment the Consolidated fund of a state to supplement the resources of the panchyats and municipalities in the state on the basis of the recommendations made by the State Finance Commission.
- Any other matters referred to it by the President in the interests of sound finance.

94. Write a short note on the establishment of GST**council:**

- The smooth and efficient administration of the goods and services tax (GST) requires a co-operation and co-ordination between the Centre and the State. In order to facilitate this consultation process, the 101st Amendment Act of 2016 provided for the establishment of a Goods and Services Tax Council or the GST Council.
- Article 279-A empowered the President to constitute a GST Council by an order. The Council is a joint forum of the Centre and the state.

95. Discuss the Function of GST council:

It is required to make recommendations to the Centre and the States on the following matters:

- The taxes, cesses and surcharged levied by the Centre, the States and the local bodies that would get merged in GST.
- The goods and services that may be subjected to GST or exempted from GST.
- Model GST Laws principles of levy, apportionment of GST levied on supplies in the course of inter-state trade or commerce and the principles that govern the place of supply.
- The threshold limit of turnover below which goods and services may be exempted from GST.

- The rates including floor rates with bands of GST.
- Any special rate or rates for a specified period to raise additional resources during any natural calamity or disaster.

96. Explain the borrowing power of the state:

- A state government can borrow within India and (not abroad) upon the security of the consolidated Fund of the state or can give guarantees, but both within the limits fixed by the legislature of the state.
- A state cannot raise any loan without the consent of the centre if there is still outstanding any part of a loan made to the state by the Centre or in respect of which a guarantee has been given by the Centre.

97. Throw light on the issues which created tensions and conflict between centre and state:

Following Issues creates tensions and conflict between centre and state

- (1) Mode of appointment and dismissal of governor.
- (2) Discriminatory and partisan role of governors.
- (3) Imposition and President's Rule for partisan interests.
- (4) Deployment of Central forces in the states to maintain law and order.
- (5) Reservation of state bills for the consideration of the President.
- (6) Discrimination in financial allocation to states.
- (7) Management of All-India Services (IAS, IPS and IFS).
- (8) Sharing of finance (between Centre and states)
- (9) Encroachment by the Centre on the State List

98. Highlight some important recommendation of the sarkaria commission with respect to centre state relation:

The important recommendations are mention below:

- (1) A permanent Inter-State Council called the Inter-Government Council should be set up under Article 263.
- (2) Article 356 (President's rule) should be used very sparingly, in extreme cases as a last resort when all the available alternatives fail.
- (3) When the president withholds his assent to the state bills, the reasons should be communicated to the state government.

(4) The Centre should consult the states before making a law on a subject of the Concurrent List.

(5) The procedure of consulting the chief minister in the appointment of the state governor should be prescribed in the Constitution itself.

(6) The governor cannot dismiss the council of ministers so long as it commands a majority in the assembly.

99. Enumerate some important recommendations of Punchi commission on centre state relation:

- Agreement should be reached between the union and states before introducing legislation in parliament on the matters of concurrent list.
- Governor should be given fixed tenure of 5 years.
- In respect of bills passed by the Legislative Assembly of a state, the Governor should take the decision within six months whether to grant assent or to reserve it for consideration of the president.
- On the question of dismissal of a Chief Minister, the Governor should invariably insist on the Chief Minister proving his majority on the floor of the House for which he should prescribe a time limit.

Inter - State Relations

100. Throw light on the Provisions for the Adjudication of inter-statewater dispute:

Article 262 provides for the adjudication of inter-state water disputes. It makes two provisions:

- Parliament may by law provides for the adjudication of any dispute or complaint with respect to the use, distribution and control of waters of any inter-state river and river valley.
- Parliament may also provide that neither the Supreme Court nor any other court is to exercise jurisdiction in respect of any such dispute or complaint.
- Under this provision, the Parliament has enacted two laws (the River Boards Act (1956) and the Inter-state Water Disputes Act (1956).

101. Write a short note on establishment and function**Inter-state council:**

- Article 263 provides for the establishment of an Inter-state council.
- It is established by the President and define its duties.
- It is chaired by the Prime minister.
- Article 263 specifies the duties that can be assigned to it in the following manner:
 - (a) Enquiring into and advising upon disputes which may arise between states.
 - (b) Investigating and discussing subjects in which the states or the Centre and the states have a common interest; and
 - (c) Making recommendations upon any such subject, and particularly for the better co-ordination of policy and action on it.

102. Discuss the provisions related to 'Zonal councils':

- They are the statutory institution.
- Established by the states reorganization Act of 1956.
- It is headed by the Union Home Minister.
- Each Chief Minister acts as a vice-chairman of the council by rotation, holding office for a period of one year at a time.
- Each zonal council consists of the following members:
 - (a) Home minister of Central government.
 - (b) Chief Ministers of all the States in the Zone.
 - (c) Two other ministers from each state in the zone.
 - (d) Administrator of each union territory in the zone.

103. Throw light on the aims and objectives of ‘Zonal Councils:’

The zonal councils aim at promoting cooperation and coordination between states, union territories and the Centre.

The objectives (or the functions) of the zonal council

- (a) To achieve an emotional integration of the country.
- (b) To help in arresting the growth of acute state-consciousness, regionalism, lingusim and particularistic trends.
- (c) To enable the centre and states to cooperate with each other in social and economic matters and exchange ideas and experience in order to evolve uniform policies.
- (d) To cooperate with each other in the successful and speedy execution of major development projects.
- (e) To secure some kind of political equilibrium between different regions of the country.

Supreme court

104. Discuss the original jurisdiction of the supreme court:

- Original jurisdiction means, the power to hear such disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It also means that aggrieved citizen can go directly to the supreme court like in case of violation of fundamental rights.
- Under this supreme court decides the disputes between different units of the Indian federation such as.
 - a. Between the centre & one or more states.
 - b. Between two or more states.
 - c. Between the Centre and any state or states on one side and one or more other states on the other side.
- In the above federal disputes, the Supreme Court has exclusive original jurisdiction. Exclusive means, no other court can decide such disputes.

105. Write a note on the power of Judicial Review of the supreme court:

- It is the power to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the central & state government.
- On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (ultra-vires), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void) by the Supreme Court, Consequently, they cannot be enforced by the Government.

106. Provide a comparison between Indian & American Supreme Court:

Indian	American
1. It's scope of judicial review is limited.	1. It's scope of judicial review is wide.
2. It has advisory jurisdiction.	2. No Advisory jurisdiction.
3. Its original jurisdiction is confined to federal cases.	3. Its original jurisdiction covers not only federal cases but also relating to naval forces, maritime activities, ambassadors, etc.
4. Its appellate jurisdiction covers constitutional, civil and criminal cases.	4. Its appellate jurisdiction is confined to constitutional cases only.
5. It has a very wide discretion to grant special leave to appeal in any matter against the judgement of any court or tribunal (except military).	5. It has no such plenary power.
6. It defends rights of the citizens according to the 'procedure established by law'.	6. It defends rights of the citizen according to the 'due process of law.'

107. The Original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court with regard to federal disputes is different from its original jurisdiction with regard to disputes relating to fundamental rights, Analysis:

- In case of fundamental rights, it is exclusive and in the case of federal disputes, it is concurrent with high courts jurisdiction.
- Moreover, the parties involved in the first case are units of the federation (Centre and states) while the dispute in the second case is between a citizen and the Government (Central or state).

108. Highlight the difference between the writ jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and that of the High Court :

- The Supreme Court can issue writs only for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights and not for other purposes.
- The high court, on the other hand, can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for other purpose.
- It means that the writ jurisdiction of the high court is wider than that of the Supreme Court.
- But, the Parliament can confer on the Supreme Court, the power to issue writs for other purpose also.

109. Write a short note on the Advisory Jurisdiction of Supreme Court:

- The Constitution (Article 143) authorizes the president to seek the opinion of the Supreme Court in the two categories of matters.
 - (a) On any question of law or fact of public importance which has arisen or which is likely to arise.
 - (b) On any dispute arising out of any pre-constitution treaty, agreement covenant, engagement, sanad or other similar instrument.
- In the first case, the Supreme Court may tender or may refuse to tender its opinion to the president. But, in the second case, the Supreme Court 'must' tender its opinion to the president. In both the case, the opinion expressed by the Supreme Court is only advisory and not a judicial pronouncement.

High Court

110. Write a short note on the Power of Judicial review of the High court:

- The provisions of Article -13 and 226 confer the power of judicial review on a high court.
- The constitutional validity of a legislative enactment or an executive order can be challenged in a high court on the following three grounds:
 - (a) It infringes the fundamental rights (Part III).
 - (b) It is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it, and
 - (c) It is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

The 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 curtailed the judicial review power of high court. It debarred the high courts from considering the constitutional validity of any central law. However, the 43rd Amendment Act of 1977 restored the original position.

111. Elaborate upon the original Jurisdiction of High Court:

- It means the power of high court to hear disputes in the first instance, not by way of appeal. It extends to the following: *An Institute for MPPSC Examination*
 - (a) Matters of admiralty and contempt of court.
 - (b) Disputes relating to the election of members of Parliament and state legislatures.
 - (c) Regarding revenue matter or an act ordered or done in revenue collection.
 - (d) Enforcement of fundamental rights of citizens.
 - (e) Cases ordered to be transferred from a subordinate court involving the interpretation of the Constitution to its own file.

Judicial Review

112. Clarify the meaning of Judicial Review:

- Judicial review is the power of the judiciary to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the Central and State governments. On examination, if they are found to be violative of the Constitution (ultra vires), they can be declared as illegal, unconstitutional and invalid (null and void) by the judiciary. Consequently, they cannot be enforced by the Government.
- Justice Syed Shah Mohammed Quadari has classified the judicial review into the following three categories.
 1. Judicial review of constitutional amendments.
 2. Judicial review of legislation of the Parliament and State Legislatures and subordinate legislations.
 3. Judicial review of administrative action of the Union and State and authorities under the state.

113. Discuss the importance and need of judicial review:

- Judicial review is needed for the following reasons:
 - (a) To uphold the principle of the supremacy of the Constitution.
 - (b) To maintain federal equilibrium (balance between the Centre and the States)
 - (c) To protect the Fundamental Rights of the Citizens.
- “In India it is the Constitution that is supreme and that a statute law to be valid, must be in conformity with the constitutional requirements and it is for the judiciary to decide whether any enactment its constitutional or not”

114. Highlight the grounds on which legislative enactments or an executive order can be challenged in the courts:

- When it infringes the fundamental Rights.
- When it is outside the competence of the authority which has framed it.
- It is repugnant to the constitutional provisions.

115. Write a short note on the judicial Review of the 9th schedule with reference to I.R.Coelho Case (2007):

- In a significant judgement delivered in I.R.Coelho case (2007), the Supreme Court ruled that there could not be any blanket immunity from judicial review of laws included in the Ninth Schedule.
- The court held that judicial review is a ‘ basic feature of the constitution and it could not be taken away by putting a law under the Ninth Schedule. It said that the laws placed under the Ninth Schedule after April 24,1973 are open to challenge in court if they violated Fundamental Rights guaranteed under the Articles 14, 15, 19 and 21 or the ‘basic structure’ of the Constitution.

Judicial Activism

116. Explain the meaning of judicial Activism :

- It denotes the proactive role played by the judiciary in the protection of the rights of citizens and in the promotion of justice in the society.
- In other words, it implies the assertive role played by the judiciary to force the other two organs of the government (legislature and executive) to discharge their constitutional duties.
- “Judicial activism is a procedure to evolve new principles, concepts, maxims, formulae and relief to do justice or to expand the standing of the litigant and open the door of courts for needy or to entertain litigation affecting the entire society or a section of it.”

117. How can the Judicial Activism be justified :

The following reasons or circumstances provides a justification of Judicial Review

- There is near, collapse of the responsible government, when the Legislature and Executive fail to discharge their respective functions. This results in erosion of the confidence in the Constitution and democracy amongst the citizens.
- The citizens of the country look up to the judiciary for the protection of their rights and freedoms. This leads to tremendous pressure on judiciary to step in aid for the suffering masses.
- Legislative Vacuum, that is, there may be certain areas, which have not been legislated upon. It is therefore, upon court to indulge in judicial legislation and to meet the changing social needs.

118. Discuss about citizen groups who activated judicial activism :

- **Civil Rights Activists :** These groups primarily focus on civil and political rights issues.
- **Citizens for environmental Action:** These groups activate an activist judiciary to combat increasing environmental degradation and pollution.
- **Rights of child groups:** These groups focus on child labour, the right to literacy, juveniles in custodial institutions and rights of children born to sex workers.
- **Poverty Rights Groups:** These groups litigate issues concerning draught and famine relief and urban impoverished.

119. What do you understand by Judicial Restraint:

- Judicial Restraint contend that the role of judge should be scrupulously limited; their job is merely to say what the law is, leaving the business of law-making where it properly belongs, that is, with the legislators and the executives. Under no circumstances, moreover, should judges allow their personal political values and policy agendas to colour their judicial opinions.
- It means judges should limit the exercise of their our power. It asserts that judges should hesitate to strike down laws unless they are obviously unconstitutional.

Public Interest Litigation

120. Provide an Explanation about the Meaning of PIL

- Under the PIL, any public spirited citizen or a social organization can move the court for the enforcement of the rights of any person or group of persons who because of their poverty or ignorance or socially or economically disadvantaged position are themselves unable to approach the court for the remedies. Thus, in a PIL, any member of the public having 'sufficient interest' can approach the court for enforcing the rights of other persons and redressal of a common grievance.
- The Supreme Court has defined the PIL as "a legal action initiated in a court of law for the enforcement of

public interest or general interest in which or a class of the community have pecuniary interest or some interest by which their legal rights or liabilities are affected.

121. Highlight some of the Important features of PIL:

- It is a strategic arm of the legal aid movement and is intended to bring justice within the reach of the poor masses.
- It is a Co-operative effort on the part of the petitioner, the State or Public Authority, and the Court to secure observance of the constitutional or legal rights, benefits and privileges conferred upon the vulnerable sections of the community and to reach social justice to them.
- In PIL, the role held by the Court is more assertive than in traditional actions; it is creative rather than passive and it assumes a more positive attitude in determining acts.

125. Provide an insight on the Scope of PIL

- In 1998, the Supreme Court formulated a set of guidelines to be followed for entertaining letters or petitions received by it as PIL.
- Bonded labour matters.
- Neglected children
- Non-payment of minimum wages to workers and exploitation of casual workers and complaints of violation of Labour Laws (except in individual cases)
- Petitions against police for refusing to register a case, harassment by police and death in the police custody.
- Petition against atrocities on women, in particular harassment of bride, bride-burning, rape, murder, kidnapping etc.

Lok Adalat**122. Provide an Introduction of Lok Adalat:**

- The term 'Lok Adalat' means 'People's Court' and is based on Gandhian principles.
- As per the Supreme Court, it is an old form of adjudicating system prevailed in ancient India and its validity has not been taken away even in the modern days too.
- It is one of the components of the Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) system and delivers informal, cheap and expeditious justice to the common people.
- In view of its growing popularity over time, it was given statutory status under the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. The Act makes the provisions relating to the organisation and functioning of the Lok Adalats.

123. Discuss certain features of Lok Adalat:

- It is based on settlement reached through systematic negotiations.
- It is one of the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Systems.
- It is economical.
- It has power of civil court.
- It shall not have jurisdiction in respect of any matter relating to an offence not compoundable under any law. The jurisdiction of the Permanent Lok Adalats is upto Rs. 1 Crore.
- Before the dispute is brought before any court, any party to the dispute may make an application to the Permanent Lok Adalat for settlement of the dispute.
- After an application is made to the Permanent Lok Adalat, no party to that application shall invoke jurisdiction of any court in the same dispute.

124. Highlight some benefits of Lok-Adalat:

- There is no court fee and if court fee is already paid the amount will be refunded if the dispute is settled at Lok Adalat.
- There is procedural flexibility and speedy trial of the disputes. There is no strict application of procedural laws while assessing the claim by Lok Adalat.
- The parties to the dispute can directly interact with the judge through their counsel which is not possible in regular courts of law.
- The award by the Lok Adalat is binding on the parties and it has the status of a decree of a civil court and it is non-appealable, which does not cause the delay in the settlement of disputes finally.

125. Provide details about the organizations of Lok-Adalat:

- The State/District Legal Services Authority or the Supreme Court/High Court/Taluk Legal Services Committee may organise Lok Adalats at such intervals and places and for exercising such jurisdiction and for such areas as it thinks fit.
- Every Lok Adalat organised for an area shall consist of such number of serving or retired judicial officers and other persons of the area as may be specified by the agency organising.
- Generally, a Lok Adalat consists of a judicial officer as the chairman and a lawyer (advocate) and a social worker as members.
- National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) along with other Legal Services Institutions conducts Lok Adalats.

126. Write a short note on Jurisdiction of Lok-Adalat:

- A Lok Adalat shall have jurisdiction to determine and to arrive at a compromise or settlement between the parties to a dispute in respect of:
 - Any case pending before any court, or
 - Any matter which is falling within the jurisdiction of any court and is not brought before such court.
- Any case pending before the court can be referred to the Lok Adalat for settlement if:
 - Parties agree to settle the dispute in the Lok Adalat or one of the parties applies for referral of the case to the Lok Adalat or court is satisfied that the matter can be solved by a Lok Adalat.
 - In the case of a pre-litigation dispute, the matter can be referred to the Lok Adalat on receipt of an application from any one of the parties to the dispute.
- Matters such as matrimonial/family disputes, criminal (compoundable offences) cases, land acquisition cases, labour disputes, workmen's compensation cases, bank recovery cases, etc. are being taken up in Lok Adalats.

127. Comment on the Power possessed by Lok-Adalats:

- The Lok Adalat shall have the same powers as are vested in a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure (1908).
- Further, a Lok Adalat shall have the requisite powers to specify its own procedure for the determination of any dispute coming before it.
- All proceedings before a Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be judicial proceedings within the meaning of the Indian Penal Code (1860) and every Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a Civil Court for the purpose of the Code of Criminal Procedure (1973).
- An award of a Lok Adalat shall be deemed to be a decree of a Civil Court or an order of any other court.
- Every award made by a Lok Adalat shall be final and binding on all the parties to the dispute. No appeal shall lie to any court against the award of the Lok Adalat.

128. Write a short note on permanent Lok Adalat:

- The Permanent Lok Adalat, organized under Section 22-B of The Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987. Permanent Lok Adalats have been set up as permanent bodies with a Chairman and two members for providing compulsory pre-litigative mechanism for conciliation and settlement of cases relating to Public Utility Services like transport, postal, telegraph etc.
- Here, even if the parties fail to reach to a settlement, the Permanent Lok Adalat gets jurisdiction to decide the dispute, provided, the dispute does not relate to any offence. Further, the Award of the Permanent Lok Adalat is final and binding on all the parties.
- The jurisdiction of the Permanent Lok Adalats is upto Rs. Ten Lakhs. Here if the parties fail to reach to a settlement, the Permanent Lok Adalat has the jurisdiction to decide the case. The award of the Permanent Lok Adalat is final and binding upon the parties.

129. Discuss the objectives of the Lok-Adalat

- Objective is to settle the dispute which are pending before the courts, by negotiation, conciliation and thus reduce the pendency of cases.

130. Through which amendment act preamble has been amended and highlight the changes made by this amendment?

It has been amended in 42nd Amendment Act 1976. It added three new words -socialist, secular and Integrity.

They meant for:

- (a) Socialist- It means democratic Socialism, which holds faith in mixed economy.
- (b) Secular- It means all religions in our country have the same status and support from the state.
- (c) Integrity- It means Union of States, implying the indestructible nature of the Indian Union.

It changed the description of India from “Sovereign democratic republic” to a “Sovereign, Socialist Secular democratic republic”.

It changed the word “Unity of the nation” to “Unity and integrity of the nation”.

131. Explain the fundamental rights which are available only to citizens and not to foreigners?

- (1) Prohibition of discrimination on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex or place of birth (Article 15)
- (2) Equality of opportunity in matters of public employment (Article 16)
- (3) Protection of six rights regarding freedom of:
 - (a) Speech and Expression
 - (b) Assembly
 - (c) Association
 - (d) Movement
 - (e) Residence
 - (f) Profession
- (4) Protection of language, script and culture of minorities (Article 29)
- (5) Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions (Article 30)

132. From where the concept of Equality before Law and Equal Protection of Laws have been taken?

- (1) Equality before law is of British origin.
- (2) Equal protection of Laws has been taken from the American constitution.
- (3) Both of them aim at establishing equality of legal status, opportunity and Justice.

133. Mention some other Directives apart from DPSP's in Part IV?

- (1) Claims of SCs and STs to Services (Article 335 in Part XVI)
- (2) Instruction in mother tongue (Article 350-A in Part XVII)
- (3) Development of the Hindi Language (Article 351 in Part XVII)
- (4) The above Directives are also non-justiciable in nature

134. What major steps have been taken by the government at the Centre and in the states for the effective implementation of Directive Principles?

- (1) Establishment of Planning Commission in 1950 later it was replaced by NITI Aayog in 2015.
- (2) Land reform laws to bring changes in the agrarian society.
- (3) Three tier panchayati raj system has been introduced.
- (4) Various national level commissions have been established.
- (5) Child Labour Prohibition and Regulation Act (1986)

135. What do you mean by Directive Principles of State Policy.

- (1) It is enumerated in Part IV of the constitution from Article 36 to 81.
- (2) This idea borrowed from the Irish Constitution of 1937.
- (3) It denotes the ideals that the State should keep in mind while formulating policies and enacting laws.
- (4) Dr. B.R.Ambedkar described these principles as novel features of the Indian Constitution.

136. Mention Directive Principles that are added to original list in 42nd Amendment Act of 1976?

- (1) To promote equal justice and to provide free legal aid to the poor (Article 39 A)
- (2) To secure the participation of workers in the management of industries (Article 43A)
- (3) To protect and improve the environment and to safeguard forests and wild life (Article 48A)

137. The first part of Article 22 confers which rights on a person who is arrested or detained under an ordinary law?

- (1) Right to be informed of the grounds of arrest.
- (2) Right to be consult and be defended by a legal practitioner.
- (3) Right to produced before a magistrate within 24 hours.
- (4) Right to be released after 24 hours unless the magistrate authorizes further detention.

138. How Article 32 confers the right to constitutional remedies for the enforcement of the fundamental rights?

- (1) The Supreme Court has ruled that Article 32 is a basic feature of the constitution.
- (2) It cannot be abridged or taken away even by way of an amendment to the constitution.
- (3) The Supreme Court shall have power to issue writs (which include habeas corpus, mandamus, prohibition, certiorari and quo-warranto) for the enforcement of any of the fundamental rights.

139. Name the fundamental rights which cannot be suspended during National Emergency?

- (1) Protection in respect of conviction for offences. - Article 20
- (2) Protection of life and personal liberty- Article 21

140. Compare the judicial system of India and America?

India	America
(1) It has integrated judicial system with the Supreme Court at the top.	(1) It has double system of courts in - one for the centre and the other for the states.
(2) Its scope for Judicial review is limited	(2) Its scope for judicial review is very wide.
(3) It has advisory jurisdiction.	(3) It has no advisory Jurisdiction.
(4) Its jurisdiction and powers can be enlarged by parliament	(4) Its jurisdiction and powers are limited.
(5) It defends rights of the citizen according to the 'procedure established by law'.	(5) It defends rights of the citizen according to the "due process of law."

141. What is the difference between the writ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court and High Court?

Supreme Court	High Court
(1) It can issue writs only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights	(1) It can issue writs not only for the enforcement of the fundamental rights but also for other purposes.
(2) Writs jurisdiction of Supreme Court is applicable to the whole country.	(2) While the writs jurisdiction of High Court is applicable within the territory.
(3) A remedy under Article-32 is in itself a Fundamental Right and hence, the Supreme Court may not refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction.	(3) On the other hand, a remedy under Article-226 is discretionary and hence, a High Court may refuse to exercise its writ jurisdiction.

142. Highlight some constitutional provisions for judicial reviews?

(1) Article 13 declares that all laws that are inconsistent with or in derogation of Fundamental Rights shall be null and void.

(2) Article 32 guarantees the right to move the Supreme Court for the enforcement of the Fundamental Rights.

(3) Article 143 authorises the president to seek the Supreme Court on any question of law or fact and on any pre-constitution legal matters.

SECOND PAPER (UNIT- II)

POLITY

Election Commission

1. Discuss the composition of the election commission

- Under Article -324 Election commission consists of the chief election commissioner and such number of other election commissioner, as the president may fix.
- The appointment of the chief election commissioner and other election commissioners shall be made by the president.
- When any other election commissioner is so appointed, the chief election commissioner shall act as the chairman of the election commission.
- The conditions of service and tenure of office of the election commissioners and the regional commissioners shall be determined by the president.

2. Discuss the case of difference of opinion amongst the chief election commissioner and other commissioners

- In case of difference of opinion amongst the Chief Election Commissioner and/or two other election commissioners, the matter is decided by the commission by majority.

3. Highlight the provisions which ensure the independence of election commission

Article 324 of the Constitution has made the following provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of the Election Commission:

- The Chief Election Commissioner is provided with the security of tenure. He cannot be removed from his office except in same manner and on the same grounds as a judge of the Supreme Court.
- The service conditions of the chief election commissioner cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.
- Any other election commissioner or a regional commissioner cannot be removed from office except on the recommendation of the Chief Election Commissioner.

4. Enumerate` some powers and functions of election commission.

- To Supervise the machinery of elections throughout the country to ensure free and fair elections.
- To determine the code of conduct at the time of elections.
- To determine the territorial areas of the electoral constituencies throughout the country on the basis of the Delimitation Commission Act of Parliament.
- To prepare and periodically revise electoral rolls and to register all eligible voters.
- To notify the dates and schedules of elections and to scrutinize nomination papers.
- To grant recognition to political parties and allot election symbols to them.
- To act as a court for settling disputes related to granting of recognition to political parties and allotment of election symbols to them.
- To advise the president on matters relating to the disqualifications of the members of Parliament.

5. Write a note on the Vision and Mission of Election Commission.

- **Vision:** To strives to be an Institution of excellence by enhancing active engagement, participation, and deepening electoral democracy in India & globally.
- **Mission:** The election Commission of India maintains independence, integrity and autonomy; ensure accessibility, inclusiveness, and ethical participation of stakeholders; and, adopts highest standards of professionalism for delivering free, fair, and transparent elections to strengthen the trust in electoral democracy and governance.

6. Examine guiding Principles of the election commission.

- To uphold the values enshrined in the constitution i.e. equality, independence and rule of law in superintendence, direction and control over the electoral governance.
- To conduct elections with highest standard of credibility, fairness & transparency, integrity, accountability, autonomy and professionalism.
- To ensure participation of all eligible citizens in the electoral process in an inclusive voter centric and voter-friendly environment..

- To adopt technology for improvement in all areas of electoral process.

CAG - Comptroller and Auditor general

7. Discuss the terms of service and the appointment of the CAG?

- CAG is appointed by the president of India.
- He holds office for a period of 6 years or up to the age of 65 years
- He can also be removed by the president on same grounds and in the same manner as a judge of the Supreme Court. In other words, he can be removed by the president on the basis of a resolution passed to that effect by both the Houses of Parliament with special majority, either on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity.

8. Highlight the Provisions which ensure the independence of CAG

- He is provided with the security of tenure. He can be removed by the president only in accordance with the procedure mentioned in the Constitution.
- He is not eligible for further office, either under the Government of India or of any state, after he ceases to hold his office.
- His salary and other service conditions are determined by the Parliament. His salary is equal to that of a judge of the Supreme Court.
- The administrative expenses of the office of the CAG, including all salaries, allowances and pensions of persons serving in that office are charged upon the Consolidated Funds of India.

9. Highlight the provisions with respect to power and duties of CAG

- The Constitution (Article-149) authorizes the Parliament to prescribe the duties and powers of the CAG in relation to the accounts of the Union and of the states and of any other authority or body. Accordingly, the Parliament enacted the CAG's (Duties, Powers and Conditions of Service) act, 1971. This Act was amended in 1976 to separate accounts from audit in the Central Government.

10. Examine the duties and functions of CAG as laid down by the Parliament and the Constitution?

- He audits the accounts related to all expenditure from the Consolidated Fund of India, consolidated fund of each state and consolidated fund of each union territory having a Legislative Assembly.

- He audits all expenditure from the Contingency Fund of India and the Public Account of India as well as the contingency fund of each state and the public account of each state.
- He ascertains and certifies the net proceeds of any tax or duty (Article 279). His certificate is final. The 'net proceeds' means the proceeds of a tax or a duty minus the cost of collection.
- He acts as a guide, friend and philosopher of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament.

11. Describe the Role of CAG?

- The role of CAG is to uphold the Constitution of India and the laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration. The accountability of the executive (i.e., council of ministers) to the Parliament in the sphere of financial administration is secured through audit reports of the CAG.
- The CAG is an agent of the Parliament and conducts audit of expenditure on behalf of the Parliament. Therefore, he is responsible only to the Parliament.

12. Write a note on the legal and regulatory audit performed by CAG?

- The CAG has 'to ascertain whether money shown in the accounts as having been disbursed was legally available for and applicable to the service or the purpose to which they have been applied or charged and whether the expenditure conforms to the authority that governs. An Institute for MPPSC Examination
- Legal and Regulatory Audit is obligatory on part of CAG.

13. Discuss the Propriety Audit performed by CAG?

- In Propriety Audit, CAG can look into the 'wisdom, faithfulness and economy' of government expenditure and comment on the wastefulness and extravagance of such expenditure. However, unlike the legal and regulatory audit, which is obligatory on the part of the CAG, the propriety audit is discretionary.

14. The CAG is fulfilling the role of an Auditor-General only and not that of a Comptroller. Examine?

- The CAG has no control over the issue of money from the consolidated fund and many departments are authorized to draw money by issuing cheques without specific authority from the CAG, who is concerned only at the audit stage when the expenditure has already taken place.
- In this respect, the CAG of India differs totally from the CAG of Britain who has powers of both Comptroller as well as Auditor

General. In other words, in Britain, the executive can draw money from the public exchequer only with the approval of the CAG.

15. CAG is responsible only to the parliament. Comment?

- The CAG works as an agent of the parliament and conducts audit of expenditure on behalf of the parliament and so responsible only to parliament.
- CAG fixes the accountability of the executive to the parliament in the sphere of Financial Administration.
- CAG acts as a guide, friend and philosopher of the Public Accounts Committee of the Parliament.

16. CAG is one of the bulwarks of the democratic system of government of India. Comment?

- He is the guardian of the public purse and controls the entire financial system of the country at both the levels-the Centre and the state. His duty is to uphold the Constitution of India and laws of Parliament in the field of financial administration. This is the reason why Dr. B.R.Ambedkar said that the CAG shall be the most important Officer under the Constitution of India.
- As CAG upholds the constitution of India and the law of parliament.
- It holds the executive accountable to the parliament so it is a bulwark of the democratic system.

17. Mention the source of power of CAG

- Article - 149 Authorises the parliament to prescribe the duties and power of the CAG.
- Accordingly parliament enacted CAG's (Duties, powers and conditions of service Act- 1971) thus this is the source of power.

18. Highlight some of the criticism of CAG provided by Paul H. Appleby?

- The function of the CAG in India, is in a large measure, an inheritance from the colonial rule.
- The CAG is today a primary cause of widespread and paralyzing unwillingness to decide and to act. Auditing has a repressive and negative influence.
- The CAG's function is not really a very important one. Auditors do not know and cannot be expected to know very much about good administration; their prestige is highest with others who do not know much about administration.
- Auditors know what is auditing, which is not administration; it is a necessary, but a highly pedestrian function with a narrow perspective and a very limited usefulness.

UPSC - Union Public Service Commission**19. Write an account on composition of UPSC?**

- The UPSC consists of a chairman and other members appointed by the president of India. The Constitution, without specifying the strength of the Commission has left the matter to the discretion of the president, who determines its composition.
- Usually, the Commission consists of nine to eleven members including the chairman. Further, no qualifications are prescribed for the Commission's membership except that one-half of the members of the Commission should be such persons who have held office for at least ten years either under the Government of India or under the government of a state.
- The Constitution also authorizes the president to determine the conditions of service of the chairman and other members of the Commission.

20. Explain the removal of chairman or any other member of UPSC for misbehavior.

- The President can remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC from the office under the following circumstances:
 - (a) If he adjudged an insolvent (that is, has gone bankrupt);
 - (b) If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
 - (c) If he is, in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.
- In addition to these, the president can also remove the chairman or any other member of UPSC for misbehavior. However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, the president can remove the chairman or a member. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the advise tendered by the Supreme Court in this regard is binding on the president.

21. Discuss the provisions which ensures the Independence of the UPSC.

- Chairman and members enjoy security of tenure
- Entire expenses of the UPSC is charged on the consolidated fund of India.
- The conditions of service of the chairman or a member, though determined by the president, cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.
- The chairman of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is not eligible for further employment in the Government of India or a state.
- A member of UPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is eligible for appointment as the chairman of UPSC or a State Public Service Commission (SPSC), but not for any other employment in the Government of India or a state.

- The Chairman or a member of UPSC is (after having completed his first term) not eligible for reappointment to that office (i.e., not eligible for second term).

22. Highlight certain function of the UPSC.

- It conducts examinations for appointments to the all - India services, central services and public services.
- It assists the states (if requested by two or more states to do so) in framing and operating schemes of joint recruitment for any services for which candidates possessing special qualifications are required.
- It serves all or any of the needs of a state on the request of the state governor and with the approval of the president of India.
- It is consulted on the following matters related to personnel management:
 - (i) All matters relating to methods of recruitment to civil services and for civil posts.
 - (ii) The principles to be followed in making appointments to civil services and posts and in making promotions and transfers from one service to another.
 - (iii) The suitability of candidates for appointments to civil services and posts; for promotions and transfers from one service to another; and appointments by transfer or deputation. The concerned departments make recommendations for promotions and request the UPSC to ratify them.

23. Examine the role of UPSC

- The Constitution visualises the UPSC to be 'watch-dog of merit system' in India. It is concerned with the recruitment to the all-India services and Central services-group A and group B and advises the government, when consulted, on promotion and disciplinary matters.
- It is not concerned with the classification of services, pay and service conditions, cadre management, training, and so on. These matters are handled by the Department of Personnel and Training-one of the three departments of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions. Therefore, UPSC is only a central recruiting agency while the Department of Personnel and Training is the central personnel agency in India.

24. Examine Critically the Limitations of the UPSC

- The role of UPSC is not only limited, but also recommendations made by it are only of advisory nature and hence, not binding on the government. It is upto the government to accept or reject that advise. The only safe guard is the answerability of the government to Parliament for departing from the recommendation of the Commission. Further, the government can make rules which regulate the scope of the advisory function of UPSC.

- The emergence of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) in 1964 affected the role of UPSC in disciplinary matters. This is because both are consulted by the government while taking disciplinary action against a civil servant.

25. Enumerate matters that are kept outside the functional jurisdiction of the UPSC

- While making reservations of appointments or posts in favour of any backward class of citizens.
- While taking into consideration the claims of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in making appointments to services and posts.
- With regard to the selections for chairmanship or membership of commissions or tribunals, posts of the highest diplomatic nature and a bulk of group C and group D services.
- With regard to the selection for temporary or officiating appointment to a post if the person appointed is not likely to hold the post for more than a year.

NITI Aayog**26. Discuss the Establishment of the NITI Aayog**

- It is established on Jan. 1, 2015.
- It is an extra - constitutional and a non-statutory body.

27. Examine the Rationale of the NITI Aayog's establishment

- Planning commission had become redundant organization.
- As India is a diversified country one size fits-all approach to economic planning is obsolete, so need is felt for think tank like NITI Aayog. An Institute for MPPSC Examination
- While explaining the reason for replacing the Planning Commission with the NITI Aayog, the Union Government made the following observation: “ India has undergone a paradigm shift over the past six decades-politically, economically, socially, technologically as well as demographically. The role of Government in national development has seen a parallel evolution. Keeping with these changing times, the Government of India has decided to set up NITI Aayog (National Institution for Transforming India), in place of the erstwhile Planning Commission, as a means to better serve the needs and aspirations of the people of India.
- The new institution will be a catalyst to the developmental process; nurturing an overall enabling environment, through a holistic approach to development going beyond the limited sphere of the Public Sector and Government of India.

28. Discuss some objectives of the NITI Aayog

- To promote cooperative federalism.
- To evolve a shared vision of National development with active involvement of states.
- To Monitor and evaluate the implementation of Programmers.
- To develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government.
- To pay special attention to the sections of our society that may be at risk of not benefitting adequately from economic progress.
- To provide advice and encourage partnerships between key stakeholders and national and international like-minded think tanks, as well as educational and policy research institutions.
- To create a knowledge, innovation and entrepreneurial support system through a collaborative community of national and international experts, practitioners and other partners.

29. Highlight certain guiding principles of the NITI Aayog.

1. **Antyodaya:** Prioritise service and uplift of the poor, marginalized and downtrodden, as enunciated in Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay's idea of 'Antyodaya.
2. **Inclusion:** Empower vulnerable and marginalized section, redressing identity-based inequalities of all kinds-gender, region, religion, caste or class.
3. **Demographic dividend:** Harness our greatest asset, the people of India; by focusing on their development, through education and skilling, and their empowerment, through productive livelihood opportunities.
4. **People's Participation:** Transform the developmental process into a people-driven one, making an awakened and participative citizenry- the driver of good governance.
5. **Governance:** Nature an open, transparent, accountable, proactive and purposeful style of governance, transitioning focus from outlay to Output to Outcome.
6. **Sustainability:** Maintain sustainability at the core of our planning and developmental process, building on our ancient tradition of respect for the environment.

30. Mention the composition of the NITI Aayog Governing Council and Regional Councils?

Governing Council: It comprises the Chief Minister of all the State, Chief Ministers of Union Territories with Legislatures (i.e., Delhi, Puducherry and Jammu and Kashmir) and Lt. Governors of other Union Territories.

Regional Councils: These are formed to address specific issues and contingencies impacting more than one state or a region. These are formed for a specified tenure. These are convened by the Prime Minister and comprises of the Chief Ministers of States and Lt.

Governors of Union Territories in the region. These are chaired by the Chairperson of the NITI Aayog or his nominee.

31. Highlight the Pillars of effective governance (good governance) on which NITI Aayog is based?

- The NITI Aayog is based on the following seven pillars of effective governance.
 - (1) Pro-people agenda that fulfils the aspirations of the society as well as individuals.
 - (2) Pro-active in anticipating and responding to citizen needs.
 - (3) Participative by involvement of citizens.
 - (4) Empowering women in all aspects.
 - (5) Inclusion of all groups with special attention to the SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities.
 - (6) Equality of opportunity for the youth.
 - (7) Transparency through the use of technology to make government visible and responsive.

32. Discuss the mechanism through which NITI Aayog can foster cooperative federalism?

- The two key features or aspects of Cooperative Federalism are:
 - (1) Joint focus on the National Development Agends by the Centre and the States; and
 - (2) Advocacy of State perspectives with Central Ministries.
- In keeping with this, the NITI Aayog has been mandated the task of evolving a shared vision of national development priorities, sectors and strategies with the active involvement of State. These priorities ought to reflect the national objectives and foster cooperative federalism through structured support to States on a continuous basis. The NITI Aayog ought also to help states develop mechanisms to formulate credible plans at the village level and aggregate these progressively at higher levels of government. The aim is to progress from a stage when the Centre decided development policies to a truly federal government where in States are equal stakeholders in the planning process.

33. Provide some manifestations of cooperative federalism in working of NITI Aayog.

1. Meeting of Governing Council.
2. Sub-groups of Chief Ministers of different subjects.
3. Task Forces on specific subjects.
4. NITI Forum for North East.
5. Sustainable Development in the Indian Himalayan Region.
6. Development Support Services to States.
7. Sustainable Action for Transforming Human Capital (SATH).

MPPSC

34. Write a Note on Formation & Composition of MPPSC?

Formation of MPPSC:

- The new Madhya Pradesh public service commission under section 118 (3) of the states reorganization act by the order of the President, via notification of the ministry of the home affairs of GOI on 27th October 1956.
- It is a constitutional body that recruits officers for Madhya Pradesh State Public Service works under the state legislature act.

Composition:

- Madhya Pradesh public service commission consists of one chairman and some other members.
- There is no description about the number of members, instead it is left in the will of the Governor.
- No qualification are prescribed except that one half of the members of the commission should be such persons who have held office for at least ten years either under GoI or under government of state.
- Terms and conditions of service are determined by the Governor.

35. Describe the removal process of Members and Chairperson of MPPSC?

- The president can remove them on the same grounds and in the same manner as he can remove a chairman or a member of the UPSC. Thus, he can remove him under the following circumstances:
 - (a) If he is adjudged an insolvent (i.e., has gone bankrupt); or
 - (b) If he engages, during his term of office, in any paid employment outside the duties of his office; or
 - (c) If he is, in the opinion of the president, unfit to continue in office by reason of infirmity of mind or body.
- In addition to these, the president can also remove the chairman or any other member of SPSC for misbehavior. However, in this case, the president has to refer the matter to the Supreme Court for an enquiry. If the Supreme Court, after the enquiry, upholds the cause of removal and advises so, the president can remove the chairman or a member. Under the provisions of the Constitution, the advice tendered by the Supreme Court in this regard is binding on the president.

36. Discuss the Constitutional provisions to safeguard and ensure the independent and impartial functioning of a SPSC.

- (a) The chairman or a member of a SPSC can be removed from office by the president only in the manner and on the grounds mentioned in the Constitution. Therefore, they enjoy the security of tenure.
- (b) The conditions of service of the chairman or a member, though determined by the governor, cannot be varied to his disadvantage after his appointment.

- (c) The entire expense including the salaries, allowances and pensions of the chairman and members of a SPSC are charged on the consolidated fund of the state. Thus, they are not subject to vote of the state legislature.
- (d) The chairman of a SPSC (on ceasing to hold office) is eligible for appointment as the chairman or a member of the UPSC or as the chairman of any other SPSC, but not for any other employment under the Government of India or a state.
- (e) The chairman or a member of a SPSC is (after having completed his first term) not eligible for reappointment to that office (that is, not eligible for second term).

37. Role of SPSC is limited critically analyse.

- The role of SPSC is not only limited, but also recommendations made by it are only of advisory nature and hence, not binding on the government. It is up to the state government to accept or reject that advice. The only safeguard is the answerability of the government to the state legislature for departing from the recommendation of the Commission. Further, the government can also make rules which regulate the scope of the advisory functions of SPSC.
- Also, the emergence of State Vigilance Commission (SVC) in 1964 affected the role of SPSC in disciplinary matters. This is because both are consulted by the government while taking disciplinary action against a civil servant. The problem arises when the two bodies tender conflicting advice. However, the SPSC, being an independent constitutional body, has an edge over the SVC.
- Finally, the SPSC is consulted by the governor while framing rules for appointment to judicial service of the state other than the posts of district judges. In this regard, the concerned state high court is also consulted.

Political parties and voting behavior in Indian politics**38. Elaborate upon the Meaning of political parties?**

- Political parties are voluntary association or organized groups of individuals who share the same political views and who try to gain political power through constitutional means and who desire to work for promoting the national interest.
- There are four types of political parties in the modern democratic state, viz. (i) reactionary parties which cling to the old socio-economic and political institutions; (ii) conservative parties which believe in the status-quo (iii) liberal parties which aim at reforming the existing institutions; and (iv) radical parties which aim at establishing a new order by overthrowing the existing institutions.

39. Examine some of the characteristic features of Indian Party system?

- **Multi Party System:** The continental size of the country, the diversified character of Indian society, the adoption of universal adult franchise, the peculiar type of political process, and other factors have given rise to a large number of political parties.
- **Lack of Clear Ideology:** Except the BJP and the two communist parties (CPI and CPM), all other parties do not have a clear-cut ideology. Almost every party advocates democracy, secularism, socialism and Gandhism. More than this, every party, including the so-called ideological parties, is guided by only one consideration-power capture.
- **Personality Cult:** Quite often, the parties are organised around an eminent leader who becomes more important than the party and its ideology.
- **Lack of Effective Opposition:** The opposition parties have no unity and very often adopt mutually conflicting positions with respect to the ruling party. They have failed to play a constructive role in the functioning of the body politic and in the process of nation building.

40. Mention the conditions for Recognition as a National Party -if any one is fulfilled.

A party is recognized as national party if any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- If secures 6% of valid votes polled in any four or more states at a general election to the Lok-Sabha or to the legislative assembly & in addition, it wins four seats in the Lok-Sabha from any state or states.
- If it is recognized as a state party in four states.
- If it wins to per cent of seats in the Lok Sabha at a general election; and these candidates are elected from three state.
- Some Recognized National parties- BJP, INC, CPI, BSP, CPN, NCP, AITC

41. Describe the condition for Recognition as a state party?

A party is recognized as a state party in a state if any of the following conditions is fulfilled:

- If it secures six percent of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned; and, in addition,, it wins 2 seats in the assembly of the state concerned
- If it secures six percent of the valid votes polled in the state at a general election to the Lok Sabha from the state concerned; and, in addition, it wins 1 seat in the Lok Sabha from the state concerned.
- If it wins three percent of seats in the legislative assembly at a general election to the legislative assembly of the state concerned or 3 seats in the assembly whichever is more.

- If it wins 1 seat in the Lok Sabha for every 25 seats or any fraction thereof allotted to the state at a general election to the Lok Sabha from the state concerned.
- If it secures eight percent of the total valid votes polled in the state at a General Election to the Lok Sabha from the state or to the legislative assembly of the state. This condition was added in 2011.

42. Highlight the features of Regional Parties in India

- It generally operates within a particular state or specific region. Its electoral base is limited to a single region.
- It articulates regional interests and identifies itself with a particular cultural, religious, linguistic or ethnic group.
- It is primarily concerned with exploiting the local resources of discontent or preserving a variety of primordial demands based on language, caste or community or region.
- It focuses on local or regional issues and aims to capture political power at the state level. It has no inclination to expand and control the central government.
- It has a political desire for greater regional autonomy of states in the Indian Union.

43. Try to provide a logical classification of regional parties in India.

The various regional parties in India can be classified into the following four categories.

- Those regional parties which are based on the regional culture or ethnicity. These include Shiromani Akali Dal, National Conference, DMK, AIADMK, Telugu Desam, Shiv Sena, Asom Gana Parishad, Mizo National Front, Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and so on.
- Those regional parties which have an all-India outlook but lack a national electoral base. The examples are Indian National Lok Dal, All-India Forward Bloc, Revolutionary Socialist Party, Samajwadi Party, Nationalist Congress Party and so on.
- Those regional parties which have been formed by a split in national parties. For example, Bangala Congress, Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Utkal Congress, Kerala Congress, Telangana Praja Samithi, Biju Janta Dal, Rashtriya Janata Dal, Janata Party, Samajwadi Janata Party, Samata Party, Trinamool Congress, YSR Congress and so on.
- Those regional parties which have been formed by individual leaders on the basis of their charismatic personality. These are called as personalized parties and they are short-lived. The examples are Lok Janshakti Party, Haryana Vikas Party, Himachal Vikas Congress, Congress (J) and so on.

44. Provide logical reasons for the Rise of Regional Parties in India.

There are multiple reasons for the emergence of regional parties in India. These are as follows:

- Cultural and ethnic pluralism of the Indian society.
- Economic disparities and regional imbalances in the development.
- Desire of certain sections or areas to maintain separate identity due to historical factors.
- Self-interest of the deposed Maharajas and dispossessed Zamindars.
- Failure of national politics to meet the regional aspirations.
- Reorganization of states on the basis of language.
- Charismatic personality of the regional leaders.
- Factional fights within the larger parties.
- Centralizing tendencies of the congress party.
- Absence of a strong opposition party at the central level.
- Role of caste and religion in the political process.
- Alienation and discontentment among the tribal groups

45. Highlight the Role Played by Regional Parties in Indian Politics

- They have provided better governance and a stable government at the regional level.
- They have posed a challenge to the one-party dominant system in the country and led to a decline in the domination of the Congress party.
- They have made a strong impact on the nature and course of centre-state relations. The tension areas in centre-state relations and the demand for grant of greater autonomy made the central leadership more responsive to the needs of the regional actors.
- They have made politics more competitive and popular participation in the political process more extensive at the grass roots.
- They have widened the choice for voters in both the parliamentary and assembly elections. The Voters can vote for that party which aims to promote the interest of their state/region.

46. Discuss some Dysfunctions of Regional Parties in India.

- They have given more importance to regional interests rather than national interests. They have neglected the implications and consequences of their narrow approach to the resolution of national issues.
- They have encouraged regionalism, casteism, linguism, communalism and tribalism which become hurdles to national integration.
- They are responsible for the un resolution of the inter-state water disputes, inter-state border disputes and other inter-state issues.
- They have also indulged in corruption, nepotism, favouritism and other of misutilisation of power in order to promote their self-interest.
- They bring in regional factor in the decision-making and the policy-making by the coalition government at the centre. They force the central leadership to yield to their demands.

Voting behavior

47. Explain the meaning of voting behavior

- Voting behavior is also known as electoral behavior. It is a form of Political behavior. It implies the behavior of voters in the context of elections in a democratic political system.
- Voting behavior may be defined as the behavior that explicitly reflects voter's choice, preferences, alternatives, ideologies, concerns, agreements, and programmes in respect of various issues, questions, pertaining to the society and nation.
- The study of voting behavior involves an analysis of individual psychological make-up and their relation to political action as well as institutional patterns, such as the communication process and their impact on elections.

48. Throw light on the significance of study of voting behavior

- It helps in comprehending the process of political socialization.
- It helps in examining the internalization of democracy as a value among the elite as well as masses.
- It emphasizes the real impact of revolutionary ballot box.
- It enables to throw light as to how far the electoral politics continue or break with the past.
- It helps to measure whether it is modern or primordial in the context of political development.

49. Discuss some of the determinants of voting behavior in Indian Politics.

1. **Caste:** Caste is an important factor influencing the behavior of voters. Politicisation of caste and casteism in politics has been a remarkable feature of Indian politics. Rajni Kothari said "Indian politics is casteist and caste is politicized." While formulating their election strategies, the political parties always take into account the factor of caste.
2. **Religion:** Political parties indulge in communal propaganda and exploit the religious sentiments of the voters.
3. **Language:** During elections, the political parties arouse the linguistic feeling of the people and try to influence their decision making. The re-organisation of states (in 1956 and later) on language basis clearly reflects the significance of language factor in Indian politics.
4. **Region:** These parochial feelings of sub nationalism led to the emergence and perpetuation of regional parties in various states.
5. **Personality:** The towering image of Jawaharlal Nehru, Indira Gandhi, Rajiv Gandhi, Jay Prakash Narayan, Atal Bihari Vajpayee and Narendra Modi has significantly influenced the electorate to vote in favour of the parties.
6. **Ideology:** Some people in the society are committed to certain ideologies like communism, capitalism, democracy, secularism,
7. patriotism, decentralization and so on.

50. Discuss the Role of Media in determining the voting Behaviour.

1. Information Dissemination:

- The voter comes to know about the basics like: what, when, where and how of elections generally through the media. Even last minute changes of polling arrangements, violation of Model Code of Conduct (MCC), and violation of expenditure instructions, any untoward incidents or disturbances promptly come to the notice not only of the people but also of the Election Commission through the media.

2. Enforcement of MCC and other laws:

- Media can highlight incidents of use of muscle and money power by political parties or candidates and educate the electors on ethical and inducement-free voting practices.

3. Compliance to Election Laws:

- The Election Commission does not regulate media. It has however, the responsibility to enforce the provisions of law or Court directions, which might have linkages with media or certain aspects of media functioning.

4. Voter Education and participation:

- There is a scope for a much larger and committed partnership from media in the crucial area of voter awareness and participation. This is one of the most promising areas of the Election Commission-media relationship.

Identity Politics in India

51. Throw light the Role of caste in Indian Politics

- While formulating the election strategies the political parties always takes into account the factor of caste -such as implementation of Mandal Commission report.
- It also influences the voting behavior.
- Caste members particularly poor and marginalized who were previously remained untouched by the political processes got politicized and began to participate in electoral politics with an expectation that their interests would be served. Caste members get split among various political parties weakening hold of the caste. Lastly, numerically large castes get representation in decision-making bodies and strength of the traditionally dominant castes get weaken.
- Political parties take advantage of the fact that people from one caste tend to vote alike. They choose a candidate based on his caste rather than his qualifications.

52. Explain the meaning of politicization of caste

- It means, the caste is considered important political resource and which can be used as basis for securing political gains.

53. The development role of caste association also play vital role to persuade voting pattern, comment?

- Political parties are considering caste as a vote bank. This empowered the lower castes to be politically influential on the

basis of numerical preponderance. In selecting candidates for elections, political parties often giving consideration to the caste composition of constituencies. Sometimes, several castes are using politics in their attempt to better their conditions or to accomplish their goal. Reservation policy is another feature in which caste system also influence Indian politics.

- It is well recognized that role of caste in elections has two dimensions. One is of the parties and candidates and the second is of the voters. The previous notion seeks support of the voters projecting themselves as champions of particular social and economic interests, the latter while exercising their vote in favour of one party or candidate whether people vote on caste consideration. Different parties accommodate certain castes in distributing party tickets. While nominating candidates parties take into consideration caste of the aspirant candidate and numerical strength of different castes in a constituency.

54. Explain the role of Religion in Indian politics

- It influences the electoral behavior.
- Political parties indulge in communal propoganda and exploit the religious sentiments of the voters, thus leads to politicization of religion.
- **Religion has great influence on political pattern in Indian society.** Politicians use religion as their loopholes. They hide their black money in the names of religion and trusts. Politician use religion to gain success in politics.
- **It starts with the idea of Communalism.** The idea behind communalism is that one religion or ethnic group will consider itself superior to another. And the members of this religion will always align with their own party, rather than think about the wider society. As you can imagine this feeling of communalism perpetuates easily.
- Ever since the introduction of political parties in our country, this communalism has been exploited to gain political power. For them, it is a way to gather votes on the basis of religion. And more often than not they bring up the issues of majority versus minority religions, to stoke the fires of communalism. This creates separation among the people, rather than a uniting spirit.

55. Highlight the Role of Language in Indian Politics?

- **Language :** Linguistic considerations of the people influence their voting behavior. During elections, the political parties of the people and try to influence their decision-making. The re-organization of states (in 1956 and later) on language basis clearly reflects the significance of language factor in Indian politics. The rise of some political parties like DMK in Tamil Nadu and TDP in Andhra Pradesh can be attributed to the linguism.

56. Write an account on Gender & Politics in India.

- In the current political scenario of the world, and especially of India women are very poorly represented.
- The problem really stems from the role women play in India's patriarchal society. Education of women is not a priority for most families in India. Their role is considered to be of household work and raising children. This is unpaid invisible work, and our society is a culprit of ignoring this work that women do.
- Unfortunately, due to this perception of women, the participation of women in politics of the country also suffers. The number of women in the central government crossed the barrier of 10% representation for the first time in 2009? Even today compared to other developing countries of the world, India's gender gap in politics is one of the worst in the world.
- Steps have been taken to remedy the situation. In our lower level of governments, i.e. the panchayats and the municipalities there is a reservation of one-third seats for women. This ensures that women have their representative and a chance of their voices being heard. But the same needs to be done at the state and central levels. A bill proposing this has been pending for almost a decade.

57. Discuss some positive outcome due to increase in women participation in electoral politics?

- They can influence policy formulation favorable to women.
- Empowerment of women and child.
- Diversification in decision making due to addition of gender perspective.
- It leads to better implementation of constitutional provisions and laws for the progress of women.
- Some case studies highlights that women heads of panchayats invested more in infrastructure development, nutrition, drinking water, education etc. which leads to better human resources development.

Civil society and public movement

58. Clarify the meaning & definition or Civil Society

- Civil Society refers to a wide array of organizations, community groups, non-governmental organizations (NGOs), labour unions, indigenous groups, charitable organizations, faith-based organizations, professional associations and foundations – **World Bank.**
- Globally, the term '**Civil Society**' became popular in **1980s**, when it started to be identified with non-state movements defying authoritarian regime, especially in **Eastern Europe and Latin America.**
- Civil Society **should not be equated to non-governmental organisations (NGOs).** NGOs are a part of civil society though they play an important and sometimes leading role in

activating citizen participation in socio-economic development and politics and in shaping or influencing policy.

- **Civil Society is a broader concept**, encompassing all organisations and associations that exist outside the state and the market.
- **Some Examples of Civil Society:** Amnesty International, International Trade Union Confederation, World Wide Fund for Nature (WWF), Greenpeace, Reporter without boarder.

59. Explain the Role of Civil Society in Strengthening Democracy?

- Civil Society is critical for development of the society, largely because it enriches the society politically, economically and culturally thereby enhancing the capacity of the society to function on democratic lines.
- Civil Society brings about diversity. The diversity in turn assures that the state is not captured by a small vested interest group.
- Civil Society thwarts authoritarian government. It helps to fight excesses of state-misuses and abuses of power by the state. The individuals are not powerful enough against the state but in groups and associations, the strength of the individuals increase immensely.
- Civil Society supplements the role of the political parties in political mobilization and political education thus ensuring better participation.
- Civil Society is the locus or nursery for emergence of new leaders
- Civil Society stabilizes the state.

60. Highlight the Role of Civil Society in furthering Good Governance?

- By policy analysis and advocacy;
- By regulation and monitoring of state performance and the action and behaviour of public officials;
- By building social capital and enabling citizens to identify and articulate their values, beliefs, civic norms and democratic practices;
- By mobilizing particular constituencies, particularly the vulnerable and marginalized sectors of masses to participate more fully in politics and public affairs; and
- By development work to improve the well-being of their own and other communities.
- Educator of citizens on their rights, entitlements and responsibilities and the government about the pulse of the people.
- Service provider to areas and people not reached by official efforts or as government's agent.

61. Clarify the meaning of Pressure Groups

- A pressure group is a group of people who are organised actively for promoting and defending their common interest. It is so called as it attempts to bring a change in the public policy by exerting pressure on the government.
- The pressure group are also called *interest* groups or vested groups. They are different from the political in that they neither contest elections nor try to capture political power. They are concerned with specific programmes and issues and their activities are confined to the protection and promotion of the interests of their members by influencing the government.

62. Discuss how the Pressure Groups influence the policy making and policy-implementation?

- The pressure groups influence the policy making and policy implementation in the government through legal and legitimate methods like lobbying, correspondence, publicity, propagandizing, petitioning, public debating, maintaining contact with their legislators and so forth. However, sometimes they resort to illegitimate and illegal methods like strikes, violent activities and corruption which damages public interest and administrative integrity.

63. Highlight the different Techniques used by Pressure Group in securing their purpose?

- Pressure groups resort to three different techniques in securing their purposes. First, they can try to place in public office persons who are favourably disposed towards the interests they seeks to promote. This technique may be labeled **electioneering**.
- Second, they can try to persuade public officers, whether they are initially favourably disposed toward them or not, to adopt and enforce the policies that they think will prove most beneficial to their interests. This technique may be labeled **lobbying**.
- Third, they can try to influence public opinion and thereby gain an indirect influence over government, since the government in a democracy is substantially affect by public opinion. This technique may be labeled **propagandizing**.

64. Write a note on Dalit Movements in India?

- After Independence, the Dalit Movement sought social justice and dignity and they attempted to build electoral majorities on a certain type of caste mobilization.
- The Term “Dalit” encompasses the communities known as ex-untouchables & tribals who are officially termed as SC & STs respectively. Ghanshyam Shah classified Dalit Movement into:
- Reformative: it tries to reform the caste system to solve the problem of untouchability.

- Alternative: it attempts to create an alternative socio-cultural structure by conversion to some other religion or by acquiring education, economic status and political power.
- In almost all Dalit movements, issue of reservations has been an overriding phenomenon & is seen as the most decisive tool of progress.
- The Bhopal Declaration (2002) adopted unanimously a new 21 point Action Agenda for Dalits for the 21st century. Some of the important points are:
- Recognize SC & ST women as distinct category of women.
- Make the reservation quota applicable in all public & private educational institutions from primary to technological, professional levels.
- Implement effectively in letter and spirit the SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.
- Implement the policy of reservation to SC & STs at all levels of Judiciary and the Defence forces. 1980s saw the rise of political organisation of the Dalits. In 1978, the Backward and Minority Classes Employees Federation was formed. It took a strong position in favour of political power to the bahujan – the SC, ST, OBC, and minorities. The prominent face of this movement was by Kanshi Ram.

65. Examine the progress of OBC movement in India?

- The Kaka Kalelkar Commission appointed by the Government of India, identified more than 3000 castes or communities as OBC in 1956.
- The Mandal Commission (1980) calculated that 52% of the population including non Hindus constitutes OBCs.
- Mandal Commission found that backward caste had a very low presence in both educational institutions & in employment in public services.
- Hence it recommended reservations of seats in educational institutions and government job for these groups.
- Mandal Commission also made many other recommendations like land reforms, to improve the conditions of the OBCs.
- After a decade, in 1990, National Front Government decided to implement one of the recommendations of Commission pertaining to reservations for OBCs in jobs at central government & its undertakings.
- This decision sparked agitations and violent protests in many cities of North India.

66. Provide a brief description about New Farmers Movement?

- The farmer's movements burst onto the National political stage in 1980 with the road and rail roko agitation in Nasik led by Sharad Joshi.
- Sharad Joshi articulated the ideology of the movement in terms of India V/s Bharat, industrial V/s rural.
- New Farmers Movement especially in 1980s have attracted much media and political attention and focused mainly on demanding remunerative prices for agricultural produce lowering or elimination of government dues such as canal water charges, electricity charges, interest rates and principal of loans, etc.

67. Write an account on Narmada Bachao Andolan

1. In 1985, after hearing about the construction of Narmada Dam Project, Medha Patkar and her colleagues visited the project site and noticed that project work was being checked due to an order by the Ministry of Environment and Forests, Government of India.
2. In 1987, construction began on the Sardar Sarovar Dam and the people who were going to be affected by the construction of the dam were given no information but the offer for rehabilitation.
3. In May 1990, Narmada Bachao Andolan organized a 2,000-person, five-day sit-in at PM V. P. Singh's residence in New Delhi, which convinced the Prime Minister to 'reconsider' the project.
4. In December 1990, approximately 6000 men and women began the Narmada Jan Vikas Sangharsh Yatra (Narmada People's Progress Struggle March), marching over 100 kilometres.
5. In January 1991, Baba Amte and the seven-member team began an indefinite hunger strike (continued for 22 days) and committed to a sit-in unto death.
6. The Sardar Sarovar Dam's construction began again in 1999 and was declared finished in 2006. The height of the project was increased from 138 meters to 163 meters. It was inaugurated in 2017 by PM Narendra Modi.

68. Write a short note on Chipko Movement

1. It was a non-violent agitation which originated in Uttar Pradesh's Chamoli district (now Uttarakhand) in 1973.
2. The name of the movement 'chipko' comes from the word 'embrace', as the villagers hugged the trees and encircled them to prevent being hacked.

3. It is best remembered for the collective mobilisation of women for the cause of preserving forests, which also brought about a change in attitude regarding their own status in society.
4. It's biggest victory was making people aware of their rights to forests, and how grassroots activism can influence policy-making regarding ecology and shared natural resources.

It led to a ban on commercial felling of trees above 30 degrees slope and above 1,000 msl (mean sea level) in 1981.

NATIONAL INTEGRITY AND SECURITY ISSUES

69. Explain a meaning of National Integration?

- "National integration implies avoidance of divisive movements that would balkanise the nation and presence of attitudes throughout the society that give preference to national and public interest as distinct from parochial interests
- National integration is a socio-psychological and educational process through which a feeling of unity, solidarity and cohesion develops in the hearts of the people and a sense of common citizenship or feeling of loyalty to the nation is fostered among them.

70. Define what is Regionalism, also describe how it is an Obstacles to National Integration?

- Regionalism refers to sub-nationalism and sub-territorial loyalty. It implies the love for a particular region or state in preference to the country as a whole. There is also sub-regionalism, that is, love for a particular region in preference to the state of which the region forms a part. Regionalism is "a subsidiary process of political integration in India. It is a manifestation of those residual elements which do not find expression in the national polity and national culture, and being excluded from the centrality of the new polity, express themselves in political discontent and political exclusionism". Regionalism is a countrywide phenomenon which manifests itself in the following forms:
 - (i) Demand of the people of certain states for secession from the Indian Union (like Khalistan, Dravid Nad, Mizos, Nagas and so on).
 - (ii) Inter-state boundary disputes (like Chandigarh and Belgaum) and river-water disputes (like Cauvery, Krishna, Ravi Beas and so on).

- (iii) Formation of organisations with regional motives which advocates a militant approach in pursuing its policies and goals (like Shiv Sena, Tamil Sena, Hindi Sena, Sardar Sena, Lachit Sena and scron).
- (iv) 'Sons of the soil theory' which advocates preference to local people in government jobs, private jobs, permits and so on. Their slogan will be Assam for Assamese, Maharashtra for Maharashtrians and so on.

71. What is Communalism. Also highlights it various manifestations in India?

- Communalism means love for one's religious community in preference to the nation and a tendency to promote the communal interest at the cost of the interest of other religious communities. It has its roots in the British rule where the 1909, 1919 and 1935 Acts had introduced communal representation for the Muslims, Sikhs and others. The communalism got accentuated with the politicisation of religion. Its various manifestations are:
 - (i) Formation of political parties based on religion (like Akali Dal, Muslim League, Ram Rajya Parishad, Hindu Mahasabha, Shiv Sena and so on).
 - (ii) Emergence of pressure groups (non-political entities) based on religion (like RSS, Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Jamaat-e-Islami, Anglo-Indian Christians Association and so on).
 - (iii) Communal riots (between Hindus and Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs, Hindus and Christians and so on—Banaras, Lucknow, Mathura, Hyderabad, Allahabad, Aligarh, Amritsar, Moradabad and all other places are affected by communal violence).

72. Highlight the challenges faced by India in ensuring cyber security.

- **Widespread digital illiteracy:** which makes Indian citizens highly susceptible to cyber fraud, cyber theft, etc.
- **Use of Substandard devices:** In India, majority of devices used to access internet have inadequate security infrastructure making them susceptible to malwares such as recently detected 'Saposhi'.
 - Rampant use of unlicensed software and underpaid licenses also make them vulnerable.
- **Lack of adoption of new technology:** For e.g.: Banking infrastructure is not robust to cop-up with rising digital crime as 75% of total Credit and Debit card are based on magnetic strip which are easy to be cloned.

- **Import dependence:** for majority of electronic devices from cellphones to equipments used in power sector, defence and other critical infrastructure put India into a vulnerable situation.
- **Lack of coordination among various agencies working for cyber security:** Further, Private sector, despite being a major stakeholder in the cyberspace, has not been involved proactively for the security of the same.

73. Throw light on the Institutional Measures taken by India ensure cyber security.

- **National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC)** to battle cyber security threats in strategic areas such as air control, nuclear and space.
- **National cyber coordination centre (NCCC)** to scan internet traffic coming into the country and provide real time situational awareness and alert various security agencies.
- **Indian Cyber Crime Coordination Centre (I4C):** It aims to combat cybercrime in the country, in a coordinated and effective manner.
- **Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-in)** to enhance the security of India's Communications and Information Infrastructure through proactive action and effective collaboration.
- Government inaugurated the new body **National Information Centre-Computer Emergency Response Team (NIC-CERT)** to prevent and predict cyber-attacks on government utilities.
- **Cyber Surakshit Bharat Initiative to strengthen Cyber security ecosystem in India. It is first public private partnership of its kind** and will leverage the expertise of the IT industry in cyber security.

74. How adoption of 5G Technology could generate a cyber security challenge?

- **Decentralized security needs:** Pre-5G networks had fewer hardware traffic points-of-contact, which made it easier to do security checks and upkeep. 5G's dynamic software-based systems have far more traffic routing points. To be completely secure, all of these need to be monitored.
- **Critical infrastructure protection:** 5G will enable real-time connectivity within critical infrastructure. Thus, any possible weakness in the network security can threaten

security of this infrastructure and in turn may threaten our national security.

- **Many IoT devices are manufactured with a lack of security:** As more devices are encouraged to connect, billions of devices with varied security means billions of possible breach points thus increasing overall vulnerability of the system.
- **Secure Cloud Computing:** Since cloud computing systems facilitate the sharing of resources among users, it becomes possible for any such user to spread malicious traffic that compromises the performance of the system, to consume more resources, or to gain unauthorized access to the resources of another user.

75. How use of Artificial Intelligence is affecting National Security?

- **Higher accessibility of AI based tools:** Earlier, the tools and technologies which had security implications like nuclear technology were by and large protected. This ensured that only limited actors had access to such technologies. But same cannot be said for AI because:
 - **Dual-use nature of AI applications:** Many AI applications are dual-use, meaning they have both military and civil applications. This makes controlling the flow of such technologies extremely difficult.
 - **Absence of global coalitions for AI based tools on lines of Wassenaar Arrangement or Missile Technology Control Regime (MTCR).**
- **Unavoidable presence of AI:** Artificial intelligence is now touching upon aspects of human life not only in economic domain but also in social domain.
 - **Integration of AI into a product may not be immediately recognizable** i.e. it may not alter the physical structure of a system, but incorporation of AI, changes the overall functioning of the system.
For example, it would be very difficult to decipher if a **drone is being controlled remotely or with an AI based system.**

76. Discuss the Challenges posed by the Fake News in India.

- **Weakens the democracy:** Fake news poses a serious challenge to this proposition as it misleads the consumers of information, poses a threat to a democratic society as it can give a handle to the state to interfere with the functioning of media.

- **Affecting choices and behaviours:** These platforms are predominant source of news and a critical mass of misinformation leads to mis-directed behaviours filled with fake news and disinformation aimed at influencing choices ranging from day to day life to political choices made during the Indian elections.
- **Give rise to various crimes:** Crimes that includes communal riots, mob lynching, mass hysteria, etc. are many times the product of fake news being shared by the people.
- **Violates rights of the citizen:** The boundless dissemination of fake news on the social media induces crime against humanity and infringement of citizens' right to unbiased and truthful news and reports.
- **Affecting the economy at large as we witnessed that how** the misinformation pandemic has also pervaded industries altogether unrelated to COVID-19 infection, such as poultry and seafood sector.
- **Spread hatred and mistrust:** False information propagated through fake news have helped people developing racist and xenophobic sentiments against people of Asian origin around the world, as we saw in the case of Corona epidemic.

77. Highlight the Issue Related to Border Management in India

- **Porosity of borders:** International borders with Pakistan and Bangladesh run through diverse terrain including deserts, marshes, plains and mountains.
 - This porosity of borders facilitates various illegal activities such as smuggling, trafficking of humans, drugs and arms and infiltration.
- **Contested International borders:** History of mistrust and constant border skirmishes with Pakistan along line of control (LOC) makes India highly susceptible to cross-border terrorism.
 - Similarly, India's border with Myanmar is threatened by several insurgent groups that have found sanctuaries in jungles along the border.
- Political boundary issues of “enclaves and adverse possessions” in Bangladesh have resulted in political sensitivity along the entire eastern border.
- **Inefficiency in Border management:** Indian borders continue to be guarded by military and police forces that report to different ministries in the Centre and states, making the border management task arduous and leading to duplication of efforts by the security forces.

- **Lack of critical infrastructure:** Critical infrastructure such as observation towers, bunkers, Border Flood Lights etc. are lacking in many border areas which also prevent deployment of hi-tech equipment.

78. Discuss the challenges Faced by India along Indo-Pak Border?

- **Border dispute at Sir Creek and Kashmir.**
- **River water sharing issue at Indus river.**
- **Infiltration and Cross-border terrorism.** targeted to destabilize India. Recently BSF detected a fifth (since 2012) cross-border tunnel in the forest area of Jammu.
- **Diverse terrain** including desert, marshes, snowcapped mountain and plains makes border guarding difficult.
- Other issues include **drug smuggling, fake currency, arms trafficking.**

79. Highlight the Key Elements of a potential counter terror strategy.

- **Political consensus:** Union Government should have intensive interactions with the States and Union
- Territories while drawing up the national strategy, the latter would be required to do their part in close consultation with the nodal ministry of the Government of India.
- **Good governance and socioeconomic development:** This would necessitate high priority being given to development work and its actual implementation on the ground for which a clean, corruption-free and accountable administration at all levels is an imperative necessity.
- **Respect for rule of law:** Governmental agencies must not be allowed to transgress law even in dealing with critical situations caused by insurgency or terrorism.
- **Countering the subversive activities of terrorists:** Government must give priority to defeating political subversions (e.g. by terrorists and Maoists). The emphasis should be on civil as opposed to military measures to counter terrorism and insurgency.
- **Providing the appropriate legal framework:** The ordinary laws of the land may not be adequate to book a terrorist. This may require special laws and effective enforcement mechanisms, but with sufficient safeguards to prevent its misuse.

80. Examine the Steps taken by Government of India to counter terrorism?

- **Enacting legislative framework** such as The Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act, 1967; The National Security Act, 1980; The Terrorist and Disruptive Activities (Prevention) Act (TADA), 1985 and 1987; Prevention of Terrorism Act, 2002 (POTA)

- **Call for adoption of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT)**, a proposed treaty which provides a comprehensive global legal framework against terrorism.
- **Part of Global Network of Cities on Terror Fight:** Mumbai has now become part of this network formed at UN Level that will exchange techniques and develop infrastructure to combat extremism and strengthen their cyber security system.
- **Countering terrorist financing:** India is part of the Global regime of Financial Action Task Force which aims to counter terrorist financing. For instance, FATF has kept Pakistan in its Grey List for failing to comply with its deadline to prosecute and penalize terrorist financing in the country.

81. Highlight the provisions made through Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Amendment Act, 2019?

- **Expands the scope of terror entities-** Previously the central government may designate an organization as a terrorist organisation, if it, prepares or commits or participates or promotes or otherwise involved in terrorism.
 - Now the government is empowered to **designate individuals as terrorists** on the same grounds.
- **Approval for seizure of property-** Earlier an investigating officer was required to obtain the prior approval of the Director General of Police to seize properties that may be connected with terrorism.
 - Now, if the investigation is conducted by an officer of the National Investigation Agency (NIA), the approval of the Director General of NIA would be required for seizure of such property.
- **Empowering NIA:** Earlier, the investigation of cases may be conducted by officers of the rank of Deputy Superintendent or Assistant Commissioner of Police or above.

82. Write a note on “Lone Wolf” Attacks.

- These attacks involve threat or use of violence by a **single perpetrator** (or a small cell).
- A lone wolf acts without any direct support of any other group or other individual in the **planning, preparation and execution** of the attack.
- Though lone wolf prefers to act totally alone, his or her radicalization to action maybe spurred by violent media images, incendiary books, manifestos, and fatwas.
- Ranging from threatening and **intimidating people to indiscriminate shootings, vehicle ramming, stabbing and suicide bombings**, lone wolf terror attacks have become a grave threat.

- Long-term data reveals the proportion of lone wolf attacks, has risen from under five per cent in the mid- 1970s to above 70 per cent for the period between 2014 and 2018.
 - U.K. itself has seen 3 major incidents involving knife attacks since November, 2019.

83. Discuss the reasons of Insurgency in the Northeast?

- **Nationality:** Involving concept of a distinct 'homeland' as a separate nation and pursuit of the realisation of that goal by its votaries.
- **Ethnic reasons:** Involving assertion of numerically smaller and less dominant tribal groups against the political and cultural hold of the dominant tribal group. In Assam, this also takes the form of tension between local and migrant communities.
- **Sub-regional reasons:** Involving movements which ask for recognition of sub-regional aspirations and often come in direct conflict with the State Governments or even the autonomous Councils.
- **Developmental issues:** Poverty, unemployment, lack of connectivity, inadequate health care and educational facilities, feelings of neglect and non-participation in governing their own affairs have contributed to the insurgency in the region.

84. Throwlight on the Steps taken by Government of India to counter Insurgency in the Northeast?

- **Constitutional protection in Sixth Schedule** which protected not only the tribal laws, customs and land rights; but also gave sufficient autonomy to the tribes to administer themselves with minimum outside interference.
- **Protected Area Permit:** Due to security reasons, certain areas have been declared as Protected Area/Restricted Areas where no foreigner can enter or stay without obtaining permit from the competent authorities
- **Act east policy** to enhance economic cooperation with South East Asian countries will benefit North East.
- **Infrastructural development**
 - **Kaladan Multimodal project** to provide connectivity of North East with rest of India through Mizoram.
 - **Trilateral highway** (moreh (manipur) -mandalay - thailand) will facilitate north east trade with South east Asia.
 - **North-East Road Sector Development Scheme (NERSDS)** is a region-based road development programme in India.

85. What is meant by nuclear doctrine and what are the major aspects of India's nuclear doctrine?

A nuclear doctrine of any nuclear weapon country **encompasses the goals and missions that guide the deployment and use of nuclear weapons** by that country both during peace and war. The dominant goals of a nuclear doctrine most often include deterrence,

target destruction, assurance of allies, and a hedge against an uncertain future.

- India's nuclear doctrine is **centred around deterrence rather than war-fighting capability**. Major aspects of Indian Nuclear Doctrine can be summarized as follows:
 - **Building and maintaining a credible minimum deterrent:** Assuring adversary nation's belief that the costs of launching a nuclear strike against India would be unbearable and unacceptable.
 - **A posture of No First Use (NFU):** Nuclear weapons will only be used in retaliation against a nuclear attack on Indian territory or on Indian forces anywhere.
 - **Massive Retaliation:** Indian response to a nuclear strike is massive retaliation to inflict incalculable and unacceptable damage to the aggressor.

86. How do epidemics threaten National Security?

- **Can trigger a violent conflict:** Epidemics may contribute to societal destabilization and in extreme cases it may accelerate the processes that lead to state failure which threatens national security. Various examples of AIDS triggered violence can be seen in Sub-Saharan Africa.
- **Biological weapons:** Biological agents including epidemic diseases can be weapons of war and thereby directly and immediately threaten security. Combatants may deliberately target public health and spread disease to weaken and demoralize an enemy population.
- **Affect bilateral relations:** Outbreaks may prompt disputes among states over appropriate policy responses in a number of areas, including freedom of movement for people and goods. For example, disputes arising during the MERS outbreak between India and countries in the Middle-east regarding Indian diaspora.

UNIT-III

Public Participation and local government (with reference of 73rd and 74th Amendment to the constitution)

1. What is Panchayati Raj System in India?

- Panchayati Raj in India is the system of rural local self-government. It has been established in all the states of India by the Acts of the state legislatures to build democracy at the grass root level. It is entrusted with rural development.
- Panchayati Raj is a form of government at the village level where each village is responsible for its own activities.
- The Amendment Act of 1992 contains provision for passing the powers and responsibilities to the panchayat for preparation of plans for economic development and social justice.
- However, it was only in 1992 that it was officially established by the Indian Constitution as the third level of India's federal democracy through the 73rd Amendment Act.

2. Discuss the Salient features of Gram Sabha as per 73rd constitutional amendment act?

- The Gram Sabha is a body consisting of all the people registered in the electoral rolls who belong to a village comprised within the area of the Panchayat at the village level.
- **Permanent:** Gram Sabha is the smallest and the only permanent unit in the Panchayati Raj system. The powers and functions of Gram Sabha are fixed by state legislature according to the law on the subject.
- **Reservation:** Seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) and chairpersons of the Panchayats at all levels in proportion to their population.
- **Women:** One-third of the total number of seats are to be reserved for women. One-third of the seats reserved for SCs and STs, are also reserved for women. This policy extends to the office of the chairperson at all levels as well (Article 243D). The reserved seats may be allotted by rotation to different constituencies in the Panchayat.
- There is a uniform policy with each term being five years. Fresh elections must be conducted before the expiry of the term. In the event of dissolution, elections compulsorily within six months (**Article 243E**)

3. What do you understand by Gram Sabha?

- Gram Sabha means a body consisting of all persons whose names are included in the electoral rolls for the Panchayat at the village level. The term is defined in the Constitution of India under Article 243(a).
- Gram Sabha exercises such powers and performs such functions at the village level as the Legislature of a State may, by law, provide.
- They approve plans, programmes and projects for social and economic development before such plans, programmes and projects are taken up for implementation by the Panchayat at the village level (Panchayat at the village level is otherwise known as Gram Panchayat).

- It is also responsible for the identification or selection of persons as beneficiaries under the poverty alleviation and other programmes.
 - Gram Sabha is the smallest and the only permanent unit in the Panchayati Raj system. The powers and functions of Gram Sabha are fixed by state legislature according to the law on the subject.
 - The Gram Sabha is the most important body of the Panchayati Raj System. It is responsible for planning out the strategies for the development of village, implementation of the ruling provisions.
 - Gram Sabhas are example of direct democracy at grass root level.
- 4. Explain Ward Committee.**
- Ward Committees are an effective concept for citizen engagement at the ward level and They help in the decentralization of functions and provide better supervision for Ward governance.
 - Composition and functions of a Ward Committee are outlined in the 74th Constitutional amendment to ensure that there is equal representation for all sections of the society.
 - Article 243(S) of the Constitution make the provisions for constitution and composition of Wards Committees.
 - Formed by constituting 2 or more wards
 - The State Legislature can make specific provisions in respect of these.
 - These committees are a link between the municipality and the community.
 - A ward committee should be an effective way of spreading information concerning what your community wants from municipal council and what council is doing.
- 5. Discuss the recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta committee.**
- Following were the landmark recommendations of the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee:
 - Panchayati Raj Institutions should be composed of elected representatives and should enjoy enough autonomy and freedom
 - Balwant Rai Mehta committee recommended a 3-tier Panchayati Raj System which includes
 - **Zila Parishad** at the District Level
 - **Panchayat Samiti** at the Block/ Tehsil/ Taluka Level
 - **Gram Panchayat** at the Village Level
- 6. Highlight important recommendations of Ashok Mehta committee.**
- Recommendations of the Committee.
 - The three tier system should be replaced with a two tier Structure for PRIs – ZilaParishad and MandalPanchayat(a group of villages)
 - District level as the first level of supervision after the state level.
 - ZilaParishad should be the executive body and made responsible for planning at district level.
 - Official participation of political parties at all levels of panchayat elections.
 - Social Audit by district level agencies.
 - Compulsory taxation powers to mobilise their own financial resources.

- Reservations of seats for SC, ST and women's on the basis of their population.
- Separate ministry of Panchayati Raj Institutions in the state.

7. What is rural development? Mention some of the programs and schemes for rural development.

- Rural development implies both the economic betterment of people as well as greater social transformation. Increased participation of people in the rural development programmes, decentralization of planning, better enforcement of land reforms and greater access to credit are envisaged for providing the rural people with better prospects.
- The following major programmes are being operated by the Ministry of Rural Development in rural areas.
- Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) for providing wage employment.
- National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) for self employment and skill development.
- Housing for All: Pradhan Mantri Awaas Yojana - Grameen (PMAY-G) for providing housing to BPL households,
- Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) for construction of quality roads.
- National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) for social pension.
- Shyama Prasad Mukherjee RURBAN Mission.
- Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP) for improving the productivity of the land.

8. State the functions of the District Planning Committee.**Functions-**

1. To gather information about natural and human resources at the local level.
2. Planning for optimum utilization of resources.
3. Advising the State Government regarding the important plans of the State domain in the process of the overall development of the district.
4. Prepare draft of annual and five year plans and send it to the government.
5. Planning for employment in the district.
6. Identifying institutional finance related plans and programmes and tagging them with the district development plan and providing necessary financial support.
7. Other functions assigned by the State Government.

9. Discuss the recommendations of Santhanam Committee on PRIs.

- The important recommendations this committee made are as follows:
- The Santhanam Committee's scope of study was the financial matters of the PRIs.
- The Panchayati Raj Finance Corporations should be established.
- All the grants at the state level should be sent in a consolidated form to various PRIs.
- Panchayats should have power to levy special tax which should be based upon the land revenue and house tax etc.
- Handing over resource of revenue in full / part to the PRIs.
- The criteria of Sanction of grants to them by State Government.
- Status of the Financial Relations between the different levels of PRIs.

10. What is E-panchayat?

- E-panchayat is one of the Mission Mode Project (MMPs) under National e-Governance Programme (NeGP).
- It is aimed at making Panchayats more efficient, transparent and symbols of modernity by leveraging ICT to become modern institutions of self governance at the cutting edge level by ensuring greater openness through transparency, disclosure of information, social audit, efficient delivery of services, improving internal management of Panchayats, procurement etc.
- To strengthen e-Governance in Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) across the country, Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has launched **eGramSwaraj.gov.in**, a user friendly web-based portal. eGramSwaraj aims to bring in better transparency in the decentralised planning, progress reporting and work-based accounting.

11. Why public participation is essential for Indian democracy? Analyze

- Public participation is the cornerstone of democracy, and it inevitably influences the goals of public policy. The concept of participation in democratic governance focuses attention on the interaction and linkages between state and society and how the people can take part in public life.
- Public participation helps in-
- **Increasing transparency and accountability:** Citizens play a critical role in advocating and helping to make public institutions more transparent and accountable.
- **Solutions to complex issues:** It also contributes to effective and innovative solutions to complex development challenges.
- **Improved development results:** Under the right conditions, citizen engagement can help governments achieve improved development results in creating links between citizen engagement and improved public service delivery, public financial management, governance, social inclusion and empowerment.
- **Surfacing important issues:** It helps to surface important issues of social and environmental justice, entitlements and equity.
- **Ensures justice:** Public participation have the potential to throw new light on different aspects of the human condition, and follow up with the authorities.
- **Reduces corruption:** In the deliberative democracy discourse, it has been proposed that a collaborative countervailing power is needed, to help foster the integrity of empowered participatory governance and reduce its susceptibility to various forms of corruption.

12. What are the Challenges in Citizen Engagement in participation?

- There are still many obstacles that make people unable to fully participate in a democratic decision making process. Mass poverty, a low level of education and other evidences normally limit the expansion of participation, even in a democratic structure for participation.

- **Limited trust in Government:** It is seen that generally, government actions are often low on public trust due to many reasons. The primary challenge to initiate consultation is trust building.
- **Political Reluctance:** Public participation is essentially a political process and is often not formalised or conducted in a structured manner. As such, people are often reluctant to participate.
- **Limited capacity to engage:** Given the limited availability of knowledge and sometimes requirement of specialized skill sets i.e. Legal, technical etc, many people believe that their capacity to engage in such processes is limited.
- **Lack of Commitment:** Engagement in policy making processes is a long drawn process and often requires individuals to make long term commitments about time and other resources

13. What needs to be done to increase public participation?

- One way for the state to enhance Public participation ,responsiveness and accountability is through decentralization of decision making to lower level of government and enabling institutional channels and framework be developed for active participation to occur.
- **Mechanism for regular Participation:** The government needs to create mechanisms for interested registered voters to participate in local government on a regular basis, in a meaningful way.
- **Greater data collection at micro level:** To support this, it needs greater data collection at the ward level, particularly with respect to expenditure, voter rolls and below-poverty-line lists.
- **Public scrutiny:** In addition, draft Bills should undergo rigorous scrutiny by experts and ordinary citizens alike with drafts circulated in advance to academics, trade unions, business bodies and interested citizens.
- **Other measures:** Furthermore, the government can-
- Identify talent and expertise which can be garnered towards the success of projects with people's participation
- Implement best ideas and achieve the goal of 'Good Governance'

14. Discuss Evolution of Panchayati Raj institution.

- 73rd and 74th Amendments provided a broad guideline to the states for organizing the governance of urban local bodies and rural bodies. It ensures regular election, devolution of finances, authority to collect tax and some regular functions to such local bodies. They are a step towards realizing Mahatma Gandhi's dream of 'Gram Swaraj.
- **1952:** Community development program started.
- **1957:** Balwant Rai Mehta committee recommended a Three-level Panchayati Raj system at local level on a regular basis.
- **1959:** Panchayati Raj system was first adopted in Nagaur district of Rajasthan.
- **1977:** Ashok Mehta committee recommended a Two-tier system in Panchayati raj system. But, it could not be implemented.
- **1985:** GVK Rao committee recommended strengthening the Zila Parishads.

- **1986:** LM Singhvi committee recommended strengthening the Gram Sabha, regular elections of Panchayati Raj and constitutional status to them.
- **1992:** 73rd and 74th Amendments Acts were passed and implemented in 1993.

15. Highlight the features of 73rd constitutional amendment Act.

- **Main Features of the 73rd Amendment Act-**
- Establishment of Gram Sabha at the village level comprising of persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village comprised within the area of Panchayat(Article 243(b)).
- Establishment of a three-tier system of Panchayat, at the village, intermediate and district levels, in all the States and Union Territories (UTs) except in those having a population of less than twenty lakhs where Panchayats at intermediate level need not be constituted.
- All levels of Panchayats will consist of persons elected directly from the territorial constituencies in the Panchayat area. The territorial constituencies shall be carved out in such manner that the ratio between the population of each constituency and the number of seats allotted to it should be uniform throughout the Panchayat area as far as practicable.
- A State Election Commission has to be constituted for the superintendence, direction and control of the Panchayats at all levels.
- Reservation of seats for SCs/STs in proportion to their population in the Panchayat area and seats may be allotted by rotation.

16. Highlight main features of 74th constitutional amendment Act.

- **Main features of 74th constitutional amendment Act-**
- Constitutional status has been accorded to Urban Local Government bodies. Three tier structure has been envisaged, whereby there would be municipal corporations for larger areas, municipal councils for smaller areas, and nagar panchayats for villages in transition to becoming towns.
- Direct election to these Municipal bodies by the people. For the purpose of elections, the Municipal elections are to be conducted by the State Election Commission.
- Reservation of one-third of seats for women including women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is ensured.
- The State Finance Commission would ensure financial viability of the Municipalities. Municipal funds have been augmented through taxes, tolls, duties and fees, grants in aid.
- For better proximity with citizens, wards committees have been constituted.
- Developmental Committees namely (DPC) and Metropolitan Planning Committees have been constituted. Thus, planning in India has been decentralised up to the grassroots level

17. Make an assessment of the rural bureaucracy and its role in Panchayati**Raj Institutions at the grass-root level in India.**

- The role of rural bureaucracy in facilitating the flow of information for the development of communities is very important. No one can seriously ignore the impact of today's rural bureaucracy on society and governance, especially in developing democracies.
- The task of rural development and modernization in developing nations is not possible without a well organized and effective bureaucracy.
- In recent years several measures have been taken to enhance the accountability. Ex. RTI, Social audits, public service guarantee acts in various states.
- Today, the PRIs have to depend on the government officials for staff support.
- Panchayati Raj system made rural development administration responsive to the elected representatives of the people.
- In the field of agricultural and rural development, a network of national extension services played important role
- Implementation of number of programmes known as anti-poverty programmes were introduced to take special care for the weaker sections of the society.
- Rural bureaucracy plays a new role of an agent of development.

18. Write a note on Gram Nyayalaya?

- The Gram Nyayalaya Act came into force on October 2, 2009 on the birth anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi. (Gram stands for village, Nyay stands for Justice and Aalya stands for House).
- The Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2007, establishes gram nyayalayas as the lowest tier of the judiciary for rural areas.
- Each gram nyayalaya shall be headed by a Nyayadhikari, who shall have the qualifications of a first class magistrate and be from a cadre created by the Governor and the High Court.
- Gram nyayalayas shall try those cases whose maximum punishment is a year's imprisonment, is only a fine, or in which offence is compoundable. They shall also settle civil suits dealing with land, water, etc., as listed in a Schedule.
- In civil disputes, gram nyayalayas shall not be bound by the procedure in Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, or the rules of evidence in the Indian Evidence Act, 1872. In criminal cases, the court shall follow procedures for summary trials.
- Appeals in civil and criminal cases shall be heard by the senior civil judge and the assistant sessions judge, respectively. Further appeals are not permitted.

19. What are the provisions for reviewing financial position of panchayats?

- A State Finance Commission reviews the financial position of the panchayats in a state and makes recommendations to the Governor about the principles that should govern the distribution of tax proceeds – taxes, duties, levies, toll fee collected by the state between the state and its Panchayati Raj Institutions at all three levels – village level, block level and district level.

- Article 243(i) Provides for the establishment of a finance commission for reviewing financial position of panchayats.
- The governing principles are –
- Taxes, levies and fees levied or appropriated by Panchayats themselves.
- Grants-in-aid to Panchayati Raj Institutions from the consolidated fund of a state.
- Ways to improve the financial position of the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
- Measures for the overall improvement of Panchayat's finances.

20. What is democratic decentralisation? Why do we need it.

- Today democratic decentralization is a global phenomenon. Decentralization should be seen as a theory of development, which requires a variety of institutions for empowering and uplifting the marginalized and the poor.
- Democratic decentralization is a prime mechanism through which democracy becomes truly representative and responsive.
- Democratic decentralization is important because-
- It is the process of devolving the functions and resources of the state from the centre to the elected representatives at the lower levels so as to facilitate greater direct participation of citizens in governance.
- To enlarge opportunities for citizens to participate in decision making process.
- To draw and use local knowledge for development.
- To use informal local mechanisms for the management of resources.
- To promote effective partnership between state and society.
- To give greater sense of ownership to the stakeholders on the development projects for their sustainability.
- To enhance associational activities at the lower level.
- To enhance the accountability of the officials and the elected representatives and political institutions.

21. Explain the levels of Panchayat in Madhya Pradesh?

Madhya Pradesh was the first state to implement the 73rd constitutional amendment act of 1993. It was based on 3-tier system based on recommendations of Balwant Rai Mehta Committee.

1. **Gram Panchayat** -It is the lowest unit. It chiefly consists of representatives by the people of the village. It is accountable to the general body of the village i.e. Gram Sabha. Every Panchayat elects a Sarpanch
2. **Janapad Panchayat** -Usually it consists of 20-60 villages depending on area and population. Its president is Pradhan who is elected by an electoral college consists of all members of Janpad Panchayat and Panchs of Gram Panchayat.
3. **Zila Parishad** -It stands at the apex of 3-tier structure. Head of Zila Parishad is elected from among its members. There is a Chief executive officer who is deputed by state government.

22. Write a critical note on the problems of Rural Local bodies in the States.

The problems of rural local bodies are-

1. **Finance Scarcity-** The one of the most common problem which is faced by the local bodies is the scarcity of finance and funds.
2. **Unplanned urbanization-** Urbanization is the facet of the development and it is on the ascendance.
3. **Excessive State Control-** Although the Act of 1993 guarantees higher autonomy than the pre- 1992 condition, but still the de fact torelationship-control over local bodies has not changed in considerable amount, excluding corporations.
4. **Low Effectiveness-** In perspective of insufficient accounts, the local bodies does not possess the capacity to satisfy their necessities.
5. **Multiplicity of Agencies-** These bodies function directly under the supervision of the state government and are not accountable to local government.
6. **Low level of People's Participation-** People experience a lot of disappointment and inconvenience in obtaining the civic amenities.
7. Lack of cordial relation between officials and people.

23. What do you understand by the term community development?

- Community development is defined by the United Nations as a process where the conditions of social and economic progress are created through participation within the community and reliance on community initiatives.
- Community development is an attempt to bring about a social and economic transformation of village life through efforts of the people themselves. An Institute for MPPSC Examination
- Different communities tend to use different means to achieve this, but it is generally a universal concept regardless.
- For this purpose, Community Development programme was launched on 2nd October 1952. It is the biggest rural reconstruction programme undertaken by government of India.
- Later, in 1953, the national extension service project was lauched with similar modified objectives.
- Community Development is the process of developing active and sustainable communities based on social justice and mutual respect. It is about influencing power structures to remove the barriers that prevent people from participating.
- Local self-help village groups are promoted and actively involved in the development of the village.

24. What are the Principles of Accountability ?

- Accountability is a part of good governance, and can increase the trustworthiness and legitimacy of the state in the eyes of the public.
- Principles of accountability are-
- Transparency, which involves collecting information and making it available and accessible for public scrutiny.

- Answerability or Justification, which requires providing clear reasoning for actions and decisions.
- Compliance, through the monitoring and evaluation of procedures and outcomes, combined with transparency in reporting those findings.
- Specify responsibility and authority.
- Provide guidance and support.
- Objective comparison of results against targets and standards.

25. What are Objectives of Rural community development Programmes?.

- The objective of the Rural community development programme was to transform the socio-economic conditions of rural people. First Five Year Plan stated the objective of CDP as 'to secure fullest development of the material and human resources on an area basis and thereby raise the rural community to higher levels of living with active participation and initiative of the people themselves.
- The first major rural development programme launched after independence in October 1952 in 55 development blocks was with the following main objectives-
- It aimed to increase production of agriculture related matters which included the intensive development of agriculture along with reclamation of wasteland, provision of improved seeds, and supply of chemical manure through village co-operative society, improvement of livestock and intensive cultivation of fruits and vegetables.
- Making provisions in sectors like -Irrigation, Communication, education, health, housing, social welfare and supplementary employment.
- To secure total development of the material and the human resources in rural areas.
- To develop local leadership and self-governing institutions.
- To raise the living standards of the rural people by means of rapid increase in agricultural produce.

26. Explain Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) .

- The Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) shall seek to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed or underemployed poor through encouraging the setting up of self-employment ventures or provision of wage employment. This scheme was launched in 1997.
- The SJSRY consists of two special schemes, namely-
 - The Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP) .
 - The Urban Wage Employment Programme (UWEP).
 - These were substituted for various programmes operating earlier for urban poverty alleviation.

27. Examine Initiatives needs to be taken for active participation of women in PRIs.

- Following initiatives and training programmes have to be adopted to improve the participation and decision making power of women even at the grass root level of governance and enhance their number in the PRIs.
- Measures have to be adopted to enhance the participation of women in governance in higher numbers.
- The elected leaders of these institutions need to be at least literate, so that they could guide and tell the villagers about the various provisions of the PR-Act.
- Literacy plays an important role in educating rural women and helps to detail about system of governance. Hence, steps to improve female literacy particularly in rural areas is the need of the hour.
- Need to develop women's leadership and communication skills for enhancing social mobilization.
- The women panchayati members should be trained based on their local experience and elicit their involvement in preparing a framework that will enable them to analyse and understand their roles and responsibilities in accordance with the 73rd Constitutional Amendment.
- In the ongoing e-Era, a broad and wide scope of importance has to be given to technology while making women empowered in all fields with due importance to political field. In the context of Digital India, women representative of PRIs should also be actively involved in utilizing the technology for their own self and village development.

28. Explain National Extension Service(NES).

- The National Extension Service have a place of central importance in those sectors of development which bear most closely upon the welfare of the rural population.
- NES was launched in October 1953 ,so that development work could proceed on the basis of self-help efforts.
- The NES was initially launched for a period of three years, with the provision of 4.5 lakhs per block.
- Special Focus on agriculture, animal husbandry, rural communication and social education schemes.

Accountability and Rights- Competition commission, consumer forum, information commission, Women's commission, Human Rights Commission, SC/ST/OBC commission, Central Vigilance commission

29. Describe the composition of National Human Rights Commission.

- After Protection of Human Rights (Amendment) Bill 2019-
- **Chairman-** A person who has been Chief Justice of India, or a Judge of the Supreme Court will be the chairperson of the NHRC.
- **Members-** Three members, having knowledge of human rights to be appointed as members of the NHRC, of which at least one will be a woman.

- **Other members-** Chairpersons of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes, National Commission for Scheduled Tribes, National Commission for Women, National Commission for Backward Classes, the National Commission for the Protection of Child Rights, and the Chief Commissioner for Persons with Disabilities are members of the NHRC for the discharge of function specified in section 12 of the act.
- Secretary General of NHRC exercise all administrative and financial powers (except judicial functions), subject to the respective chairperson's control.

30. **Accountability is one of the corner stone of good governance.**

Comment

- The accountability to the citizens is a fundamental principle of democratic governance. Accountability refers to the process as well as norms that make decision makers answerable to ones for whom decisions are taken i.e. the decision maker and the beneficiary.
- Enhancing citizen information and voice to bring transparency in the system.
- Creating mechanisms for participatory monitoring and citizen-state dialogue and negotiation for effective monitoring of programs and policies.
- Establishment of rule of law to avoid public officials to use their powers in improper manner.
- Improving governance by exposing government failures and misdeeds.
- Improve responsiveness in the system by pressurizing institutions to serve all stakeholders within a reasonable time frame.

31. **What is social Accountability?**

- Social Accountability is an approach towards building accountability that relies on civic engagement, specifically a situation whereby ordinary citizens and civil society organizations contribute directly or indirectly in exacting accountability.
- It refers to a broad range of actions and mechanisms that citizens, communities, independent media and civil society organizations use to hold public officials and public servants accountable.
- Social accountability mechanisms can contribute to improved governance, accelerate development, create effectiveness through better service delivery and empowerment.
- The key areas for the use of social accountability methods are-
- Community: driven development programs.
- Sectoral Interventions in health, education, transport, water and sanitation, rural development.

32. **What are the Objectives of the Competition commission of India?**

- The objective of the competition commission is to eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect the interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade in the markets of India.
- The Commission is also required to give opinion on competition issues on a reference received from a statutory authority established under any law and to undertake competition advocacy, create public awareness and impart training on competition issues.

- The objectives are sought to be achieved through the Competition Commission of India, which has been established by the Central Government with effect from 14th October 2003.

33. What is Redressal Forums and Consumer Protection Councils?

- Under the Consumer Protection Act, a judicial system has been set up to deal with the consumer grievances and disputes at district level, state level and national level. These are known as district forum, State consumer disputes redressal commission (state commission) and National consumer disputes redressal commission (National commission).
- Any individual consumer or association of consumers can lodge a complaint with the district, state or national level forum, depending on the value of goods and claim for compensation.

34. What is the aim of the Consumer Protection Act 2019?

- The aim of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019 is to save the rights of the consumers by establishing authorities for timely and effective administration and settlement of consumers disputes.
- It will empower consumers and help them in protecting their rights through its various notified rules and provisions.

35. What is the Definition of the consumer?

- A consumer is defined as a person who buys any goods or avails a service for consideration.
- It does not include a person who obtains a good for resale or a good or service for commercial purpose.
- It covers transactions through all modes including offline, and online through electronic means, teleshopping, multi-level marketing or direct selling.

36. Highlight the functions of Department of Consumer Affairs.

- This department has been entrusted with the following work-
- Implementation of Consumer Protection Act, 2019.
- Implementation of Bureau of Indian Standards Act, 2016
- Implementation of Standards of Weights and Measures- The Legal Metrology Act, 2009.
- Regulation of Packaged Commodities.
- The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 (10 of 1955) (Supply, Prices and Distribution of Essential Commodities not dealt with specifically by any other Department).
- Prevention of Black Marketing and Maintenance of Supply of Essential Commodities Act, 1980 (7 of 1980).
- Monitoring of prices and availability of essential commodities.
- The Emblems and Names (Prevention of Improper Use) Act, 1952.
- Laying down specifications, standards and codes and ensuring quality control of bio-fuels for end uses.

37. Mention the Key features of the Consumer Protection Act, 2019.

Features of Consumer protection Act are as follows-

- Establishment of the Central Consumer Protection Authority (CCPA).

- The act has the provision of the Establishment of the CCPA which will protect, promote and enforce the rights of consumers.
- The CCPA will regulate cases related to unfair trade practices, misleading advertisements, and violation of consumer rights.
- The CCPA will have the right to impose a penalty on the violators and passing orders to recall goods or withdraw services, discontinuation of the unfair trade practices and reimbursement of the price paid by the consumers.
- The Central Consumer Protection Authority will have an investigation wing to enquire and investigate such violations. The CCPA will be headed by the Director-General.

38. What are the Rights of consumers as per consumer protection Act -2019.

- To have information about the quantity, quality, purity, potency, price, and standard of goods or services.
- To be protected from hazardous goods and services.
- To be protected from unfair or restrictive trade practices.
- To have a variety of goods or services at competitive prices

39. What do you know about Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission?

- The Consumer Protection act has the provision of the establishment of the Consumer Disputes Redressal Commissions (CDRCs) at the national, state and district levels.

The CDRCs will entertain complaints related to-

- Overcharging or deceptive charging
- Unfair or restrictive trade practices
- Sale of hazardous goods and services which may be hazardous to life.
- Sale of defective goods or services

40. Discuss the Composition of Central Information Commission.

- The Central Information Commission consists of the Central Information Commissioner and not more than ten Information commissioners.
- The President of India appoints the Chief Information commissioner and the information commissioners on the recommendation of the committee consisting of the (Sec.12 (3)) Prime Minister as chairperson, the leader of the opposition in the Lok Sabha and union cabinet ministers nominated by the Prime Minister.
- Sec 12(5)-Eligibility-They should be persons of eminence in public life with experience and knowledge & Law, management, journalism, science & technology, administration & governance, mass media and social service.
- Sec 12 (6)-They should not be members of legislative assembly of any state or Union territory. They should not be connected with any political party or carrying any business, they should not hold any office of profit or pursuing any other profession.

- The Chief Information commissioner and an information commissioner holds office for five years or until they attain the age of 65 years. They are not eligible for reappointment.
- 41. Mention few shortcomings of Right to Information Act (RTI Act).**
- RTI Act was legislated, so that seeking information becomes simple, easy, time bound and cheap which makes the legislation successful, powerful and effective.
 - The powers of the Information commissions are limited only to give information and not to take any action, even if there are anomalies.
 - The commission is short-staffed and is over-burdened with the cases. The vacancies in the commission are not filled on time. Due to these reasons, there is a huge backlog with the commission.
- 42. Highlight provision related to Madhya Pradesh State Information Commission.**
- It is constituted by the State Government.
 - It has one State Chief Information Commissioner (SCIC) and not more than 10 State Information Commissioners (SIC) to be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Appointments Committee headed by the Chief Minister.
 - First State Chief Information Commissioner of MP- Mr. T.N Shrivastava.
 - Mr. Arvind Kumar Shukla as the *Chief Information Commissioner (CIC) of Madhya Pradesh* at present.
 - Head Quarter of MP State Information Commission is located in Bhopal M.P, known as Suchna Bhawan.
- 43. What is the motive and functions of National Commission for Women?**
- The main motive of the Commission is to strive towards enabling women to achieve equality and equal participation in all spheres of life by securing her due rights and entitlements through suitable policy formulation, legislative measures, effective enforcement of laws, implementation of schemes/policies and devising strategies for solution of specific problems/situations arising out of discrimination and atrocities against women.
 - National Commission for Women was set up as a statutory body in January 1992 under the National Commission for Women Act, 1990.
 - Section 10 of the Act, 1990 provides the function to be performed by the Commission.
 - Review the constitutional and legal safeguards for women.
 - Recommend remedial legislative measures.
 - Facilitate redressal of grievances and take up cases of violation of law against women.
 - Advise the Government on all policy matters affecting women.
- 44. What are Human Rights?**
- The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) recognises life, liberty, equality and dignity as human rights
 - These rights are inherent to all human beings, regardless of race, sex, nationality, ethnicity, language, religion, or any other status.

- Human rights include the right to life and liberty, freedom from slavery and torture, freedom of opinion and expression, the right to work and education, and many more.
- These are entitled to everyone, without any discrimination.
- Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 (as amended in 2019) provided for the constitution of a National Human Rights Commission at the Centre to steer State Human Rights Commission in States and Human Rights Courts for better protection of Human Rights
- Every year 10th December is observed as Human Rights day.

45. Write a short note on National Human Rights Commission (NHRC).

- National human rights commission was established in the year 1993.
- It is in conformity with the Paris Principles, adopted at the first international workshop on national institutions for the protection of human rights held in Paris in 1991.
- Status- It is a statutory organization established under the Protection of Human Rights Act (PHRA) 1993.
- Headquartered at New Delhi.

Functions-

- To investigate the violation of human rights/ the failures of the states/other to prevent human rights violation.
- The commissions may also take on research about human rights, create awareness campaigns through various mediums, and encourage the work of NGOs.

46. The National Human Rights Commission is the watchdog of Human Rights in the country. Elaborate

- The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC), which has served as a “watchdog of Human Rights and democracy” and been part of some landmark cases in which its intervention had significant impact.
- Some of the cases in which NHRC had intervened, include the Nandigram violence in West Bengal, SalwaJudum-related incidents in Chhattisgarh and the issue of silicosis.
- NHRC takes suo motu cognisance of cases through media reports or complaint filed by a victim or any other person on his or her behalf or on the basis of reports received from the police department, as in the case of encounters, where the police, as per the guidelines is supposed to inform the commission.
- It is the watchdog of human rights in the country, i.e. the rights related to life, liberty, equality and dignity of the individual guaranteed by Indian Constitution or embodied in the international covenants and enforceable by courts in India.

47. What are the major Functions of NHRC?

- Section 12 of the Human Rights Act lays down the functions of NHRC.
- NHRC investigates grievances regarding the violation of human rights either suomoto or after receiving a petition.

- It has the power to interfere in any judicial proceedings involving any allegation of violation of human rights.
- It can visit any jail or any other institution under the control of the State Government to see the living conditions of the inmates and to make recommendations thereon.
- It can review the safeguards provided under the constitution or any law for the protection of the human rights and can recommend appropriate remedial measures.
- NHRC undertakes and promotes research in the field of human rights.
- NHRC works to spread human rights literacy among various sections of society and promotes awareness of the safeguards available for the protection of these rights through publications, media, seminars and other means.

48. What are the Powers vested with National Human rights commission relating to inquiry?

- The Commission takes an independent stand while providing opinions for the protection of human rights within the parlance of the Constitution or in law for the time being enforced.
- NHRC credibility is duly reflected in large number of complaints received every year and the trust reposed in it by the citizens.
- It can recommend to both the central and state governments to take suitable steps to prevent the violation of Human Rights. It submits its annual report to the President of India who causes it to be laid before each House of Parliament.
- While inquiring into complaints under the Act, the Commission shall have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, and in particular the following-
 - Summoning and enforcing the attendance of witnesses and examining them on oath
 - Discovery and production of any document
 - Receiving evidence on affidavits
 - Requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office
 - Issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses or documents
 - Any other matter which may be prescribed.

49. Write a short note on National commission for Schedule Castes.

- National commission for Schedule Castes is a constitutional body that works to safeguard the interests of the scheduled castes (SC) in India.
- Article 338 of the constitution of India deals with this commission. It investigate and monitor all matters relating to safeguards provided for them, to inquire into specific complaints and to participate and advise on the planning process of their socio-economic development etc.
- Aims to promote and protect their social, educational, economic and cultural interests, special provisions were made in the Constitution.
- The Central government and the state governments are required to consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting the SCs.

50. What are the Functions of National commission for Schedule Castes?

- Function of NCSC – Under Article 338(5) Monitoring and investigating all issues concerning the safeguards provided for the SCs under the constitution.
- Enquiring into complaints relating to the deprivation of the rights and safeguards of the SCs.
- Taking part in and advising the central or state governments with respect to the planning of socio-economic development of the SCs.
- Regular reporting to the President of the country on the implementation of these safeguards.
- Recommending steps to be taken to further the socio-economic development and other welfare activities of the SCs.
- Any other function with respect to the welfare, protection, development and advancement of the SC community.

51. Provide some details about Composition of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes.

- The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) was set up on 19th February, 2004 through Constitution (89th Amendment) Act.
- Composition: It consists of a Chairperson, a Vice-Chairperson and 3 other Members who are appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.

At least one member should be a woman.

- The Chairperson, the Vice-Chairperson and the other Members hold office for a term of 3 years.
- The members are not eligible for appointment for more than two terms.
- The Chairperson has been given the rank of Union Cabinet Ministers, the Vice Chairperson has the rank of a Minister of State and other Members have the rank of a Secretary to the Government of India.

52. Explain the functions of the National Commission for the Scheduled Tribes in India.

- The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes have been set up under Article 338A of the Constitution of India.
- The functions of National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are-
- To investigate & Monitor matters relating to Safeguards provided for STs under the Constitution or under other laws or under Govt. Order, to evaluate the working of such Safeguards.
- To inquire into specific complaints relating to Rights & Safeguards of STs.
- To participate and advise in the Planning Process relating to Socio-economic development of STs, and to Evaluate the progress of their development under the Union and any State.
- To submit report to the President annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards, Measures required for effective implementation of

Programmes/Schemes relating to Welfare and Socio-economic development of STs.

- To discharge such other functions in relation to STs as the President may, subject to the provisions of any law made by Parliament.
- The Commission would also discharge the other functions in relation to the protection, welfare and development & advancement of the Scheduled Tribes.

53. Discuss briefly provisions related to National Commission for Backward Classes?

- The National Commission for backward classes was an outcome of the Indra Sawhney case (Mandal Commission) of 1992.
- 102nd Constitution Amendment Act, 2018 provides constitutional status to the National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC).
- It has the authority to examine complaints and welfare measures regarding socially and educationally backward classes.
- Previously NCBC was a statutory body under the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment
- The Commission consists of five members including a Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and three other Members appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal.
- The conditions of service and tenure of office of the Chairperson, Vice-Chairperson and other Members is determined by President.

54. Discuss the establishment and composition of Central Vigilance Commission.

- It was set up by the Government Resolution on 11 February 1964, on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by Shri K. Santhanam.
- N Srinivasa Rau was selected as the first Chief Vigilance Commissioner of India.

Composition

- The Commission shall consist of:
 1. A Central Vigilance Commissioner – Chairperson;
 2. Not more than two Vigilance Commissioners – Members.
- The CVC and other VCs shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of the PM (Chairperson), the Minister of Home Affairs (Member) and the Leader of the Opposition in the House of the People (Lok Sabha).

55. Discuss in short the background about establishment of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

- It was set up by the Government in 1964 on the recommendations of the Committee on Prevention of Corruption, headed by K. Santhanam.
- It is a statutory body governed by the Central Vigilance Commission Act 2003.
- Its Mandate is to inquire into offences which might have been committed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 by certain categories of public servants.

- CVC are conceived to be the apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilant work.
- It also advise and guide Central Government agencies in the field of vigilance.

56. Provide some important Facts about the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC).

- CVC are conceived to be the apex vigilance institution, free of control from any executive authority, monitoring all vigilance activity under the Central Government and advising various authorities in Central Government organizations in planning, executing, reviewing and reforming their vigilant work.
- Central Vigilance Act came into effect in the year 2003 after CVC bill was passed by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
- Since 25 August 1998, CVC is a multi-member commission having a statutory status
- First Chief Vigilance Commissioner of India was N.Srinivasa Rau.
- Since 2004, the commission receives complaints under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPI), also called Whistleblowers Resolution.
- Sanjay Kothari is the Central Vigilance Commissioner of India.
- It works on the policy of Zero Tolerance Against Corruption.

57. How many members are there in Central Vigilance Commission and in committee set up for the appointment of CVC?

- CVC has three members:
 1. Central Vigilance Commissioner
 2. Two Vigilance Commissioner (Maximum number of commissioners is 2)
- President of India appoints CVC members by warrant under his hand and seal.
- The President's appointment comes after the recommendation by a three-member committee.
 1. Prime Minister
 2. Minister of Home Affairs (MHA)
 3. Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha
- Term of Office: Four years or if they attain 65 years of age (whichever is earlier).
- After they retire, they are not eligible for reappointment in any central or state government agency.

58. Provide some details about Vigilance Awareness Week.

This awareness week is observed by the Central Vigilance Commission every year in the month of October. The week includes Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel's birth anniversary which is on October 31.

The motive of Vigilance Awareness Week is to:

- Take an Integrity Pledge by all government ministries and organisations.
- Spread the words on prevention of corruption across the nation.
- Conduct workshops and campaigns for government employees and other stakeholders on policies/procedures of the organization and preventive vigilance measures.
- Establish Integrity Clubs in schools and colleges.
- Aware Gram Sabhas to sensitize the rural citizens about the ill-effects of corruption.

59. What is the procedure for the removal of members of CVC.

- The Central Vigilance Commissioner or any Vigilance Commissioner can be removed from his office only by order of the President on the ground of proved misbehavior or incapacity after the Supreme Court reports that the officer ought to be removed after inquiry, on a reference made to it by the President.
- Also, a member can be removed if the member:
 - Is Adjudged as an insolvent.
 - Is convicted of an offence that involves moral turpitude according to Central Government.
 - Engages in Office of profit outside the duties of his office.
 - Is declared unfit by reason of infirmity of mind or body, by the President.
- Participates / Concerned / Interested to Participate – in any way in the profit / in any benefit – in any contract or agreement made by or on behalf of the Government of India.

60. Discuss the importance of Whistleblowers Act.

- The Whistleblower Protection Act, 2014 establishes a mechanism to receive complaints related to disclosure of allegations of corruption or wilful misuse of power or discretion, against any public servant, and to inquire or cause an inquiry into such disclosure; and to provide adequate safeguards against victimisation of the Whistleblower.
- A Whistleblower is someone who informs about a person or organization engaged in such illicit activity, and whistle blowing is defined as an act of disclosing information by an employee or any concerned stakeholder about an illegal or unethical conduct within an organization.
- If a complainant while exposing a case of corruption wants his identity to be kept secret, he/she should lodge a complaint under Public Interest Disclosure and Protection of Informers Resolution (PIDPIR) – popularly known as Whistle Blower Provision.
- The Central Vigilance Commission is mandated not only to maintain the secrecy of the complainant's identity but also provide protection to the complainant against any physical threat, harassment or victimization.

61. What is Preventive Vigilance?

- One of the thrust areas in ensuring integrity in public governance is through the tool of Preventive Vigilance. Through Preventive

Vigilance measures the Vigilance Commission seeks to enable higher levels of transparency and efficiency in public governance throughout the country.

- The Vigilance Commission has encouraged the organizations to develop a preventive vigilance framework which will be an enabler in the fight towards corruption by assessing the corruption prone areas, taking steps to correct policies, procedures and systems and strengthening of internal controls.
- This thrust on preventive vigilance has led to review and modification of the existing systems and procedures in keeping with the changing times and has also led to new initiatives and innovations.
- Example - Whistle Blower Portal for Employees (by NICL ,National insurance company limited)
- Vigilance Mobile App by NTPC.
- Radio Frequency Identification (RFID) Based Asset Management by Bharat Electronics limited.

62. In what areas does the National commission for women works?

- **It works in the following areas-**
- **Investigation and Examination:** There should be proper investigation and examination made under the Constitution and other laws. This is related to the protection of the rights of women.
- **Review of laws:** Constantly all laws are reviewed and scrutinized. And necessary amendments and alterations are made to meet the needs of the current world.
- **Cases of Violation:** Ensure there is no violation against women and taking due care of such cases.
- **SuoMotu Notice:** It takes care of complaints and also suomotu matters about the deprivation of rights of women. Implementation of laws favoring the welfare of women.
- **Evaluation:** Assessing the development and the progress of the women community under the Center and State level.
- **Special studies and investigation:** To understand the limitations in the system and curb it with strategic plans and mechanisms
- **Presentation of reports:** Table reports should be submitted to the Central Government every year, when the commission feels it appropriate.

63. What are the major limitations of National Commission for Women that affects its working?

Major limitations of National Commission for Women that makes it ineffective are-

- **Not concrete powers:** The NCW is only recommendatory and has no power to enforce its decisions.
- It has no actual legislative powers. It only has the powers to suggest amendments and submit reports which are not obligatory on a state or Union Governments.
- **Legal powers:** No legal powers to summon police officers or witnesses. Also, it has no power to take legal actions against the

Internal Complaint Committees that prevent grievance redressal of women facing harassment.

- **Less funding:** NCW's functions are dependent on the grants offered by the central government. Financial assistance provided to the Commission is very less to cater to its needs.
- **Political interference:** It does not have the power to choose its own members. The power selecting members is vested with the Union government leading to political interference at various levels.

64. Describe the Composition of National Commission for Women.

- **Composition-** The Commission must consist of a minimum number of members which includes a chairperson, a member secretary, and the other five members.
- **Chairperson:** The central government should nominate the chairperson.
- **Five members:** The five members are also to be nominated by the central government from amongst the person of ability, integrity, and standing. They should possess experience in various fields like law or legislation, trade unionism, management of industry potential of women, women's voluntary organization, administration, economic development or social welfare.
- **Member Secretary:** The Central Government also nominates member secretary. He/ she should be either an expert in the field of management, an social organization, or an officer who is a member of civil service or holds a civil post
- Each person holds office for 3 years. At least one member of commission must belong to SC or ST.

65. Write a short note on OBC Commission?

- National Commission for Backward Classes (NCBC) is an Indian statutory body under the ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment established on 14 August 1993.

Member of NCBC are –

1. Chairperson who has been judge of Supreme Court or High Court.
2. Social Scientist
3. 2 persons having special knowledge in matters of OBC.
4. One member who is of rank of secretary at central level.

Term of office is for 3 years.

- Functions of the commission are laid down in Article 338B (5)
- It also considers inclusions and exclusions from the lists of communities notified as backward for the purpose of empowerment and tenders the needful advice to the central government. Similarly, the states have also constituted commissions for backward classes.

66. What are the responsibilities of the Competition Commission of India?

- To eliminate practices having adverse effect on competition, promote and sustain competition, protect interests of consumers and ensure freedom of trade by other participants.
- Ensure freedom of trade in the markets of India
- Establish a robust competitive environment through –
- Proactive engagement with all stakeholders, including consumers, industry, government and international jurisdictions.

- Being a knowledge intensive organization with high competence level.
- Professionalism, transparency, resolve and wisdom in enforcement.

**Features of Democracy:- Political Representation,
Participation of citizen in the decision making process**

67. List the provisions mentioned in the Indian Constitution for the establishment of democracy and principles of constitutional democracy.

- The following provision is made in the constitution for the establishment of democracy in India-
- The Preamble of the Constitution declares India to be a democratic republic.
- Provision for establishment of political democracy in 6 Fundamental Rights in Part-3 (Articles 14 to 32) of the Constitution.
- Part-4 (Articles 36-51), aims at establishing socio-economic democracy.
- Constitution of Central Election Commission for election under Article 324.
- System of democratic decentralization by 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment etc.
- **The Principles of Constitutional democracy are-**
- **POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.** The people are the ultimate source of the authority of the government which derives its right to govern from their consent.
- **MAJORITY RULE AND MINORITY RIGHTS.** Although "the majority rules," the fundamental rights of individuals in the minority are protected.
- **LIMITED GOVERNMENT.** The powers of government are limited by law and a written or unwritten constitution which those in power obey.
- **INSTITUTIONAL AND PROCEDURAL LIMITATIONS ON POWERS.** There are certain institutional and procedural devices which limit the powers of government.

68. Mention some conditions that are necessary for a Democracy.

- In a democracy the final decision making power must rest with those elected by the people.
- In a democracy, each adult citizen must have one vote and each vote must have one value.
- Free, Fair and Frequent Elections.
- Representation of Minorities.
- Rule within the Constitutional Law.
- Freedom of Speech, Expression and Choice.
- Federal Rights.
- Right to Education.
- Right to Form Association and Union.

69. What are the methods of Political Participation? Explain.

- Generally, the role of people, directly or indirectly, in the actions and decisions of governance and administration is called political participation.
- Its methods are as follows-

- Voting in elections
- Interacting with elected representatives, membership in political parties and active involvement therein.
- Donating to political parties.
- To advise the government on various socio-economic issues.
- Influencing public policy as a pressure group.
- Forming public opinion by attending political meetings.

70. What does Citizens participation in decision making means.

- Citizen participation in decision making means an individual or collective action with the aim of identifying and addressing issues of public interest.
- Citizen participation is a process where citizen organize themselves and there goals at grass root level and work through it to influence the decision making process.
- Participation in decision making means an opportunity for the citizens to influence the development of policies and laws that impact them.

71. What are the Features of Democracy in India?

- Indian democracy is one of the largest democracies, with one of the largest voting population in the world.
- **Multi-party system**
India has a multi-party system; a multi-party system is one where more than two parties can contest elections, and either party can win and lead the country.
- **Independence of judiciary**
India is one of those countries which has an independent judiciary, where the judiciary isn't affected by the ruling government. The judiciary doesn't depend on the legislature or executives.
- **The supremacy of Constitution**
In India, it is the Constitution which is supreme, neither the parliament nor Judiciary.
- **Written Constitution**
India has a written constitution, unlike various other countries.
- **Federalism**
India has a federal system with a little more inclination towards the unitary system of the government.
- **Provision for Rights**
Democracy provides the individual dignity by giving various rights to the individual.

72. Success of democracy is possible only with the participation of the people. comment

- Public participation is the bedrock on which democracy rests. It enriches democracy – including by helping to ensure better decision-making and strengthening politician's accountability to the people.
- India is the largest democracy in the world and citizens here are highly enthusiastic to be a part of Governance.
- In a democratic system, citizen participation is one of the key components of decision making process.
- Platform like Mygov is an innovative platform launched to ensure citizens engagement in decision making by the Government so that

the ultimate goal of "Good Governance" for building India is achieved.

- The various online platforms is an opportunity for citizens and well-wishers from across the world to share their views on key issues directly with government.
- By participation, citizens can Contribute to nation building.
- Citizens will realize their hidden potential and talent by participating and get recognized.

73. What will government gain, if citizens participate in decision making is effective?

- **Public participation in decision making ,helps Government to -**
- Understand viewpoints of citizens and gather feedback.
- Get people's ideas and their contribution through the tasks.
- Identify talent and expertise which can be garnered towards the success of projects with people's participation.
- Implement best ideas and achieve the goal of 'Good Governance'.
- Citizens' recognition of their responsibility to take action to improve their lives and the provision of basic social services.

74. What do you understand by Political participation?

- Direct or indirect involvement of the common people in the political activities of a country is called political participation.
- Political participation of common people is ensured by higher authorities of political system with the help of constitutional provisions.
- Democracy and political participation are complementary to each other.
- It is not only related to vote but simultaneously related to participation in decision making, political activism, political consciousness.
- By participating in policy making, citizens help ensure that their needs and interests are taken into account in decision-making processes that affect their lives at both national and local levels.

75. Which are the necessary conditions to strengthen the democracy in India? Explain.

- **Necessary conditions to strengthen the democracy are-**
- Democratic Values and Principles are core to India's identity. We need to safeguard India's Democracy by strengthening its pillars- **the Legislature, Executive, Judiciary, and the Media.**
- India is a democratic republic and the philosophy of justice, equality, liberty and fraternity are enshrined its constitution.
- By giving protection of citizens and their freedom.
- Contributing to a more resilient and sustainable India for present and future generations and ensuring that no one is left behind.
- National Human Rights Institutions, equality bodies, ombudsman institutions, professional and other networks, civil society, citizens and media also play a crucial role in strengthening it.

- Accountability, transparency and access to information need to be ensured. Communication should be open, active and clear.
- By promoting and protecting equal rights and the right to participate for all, we can create inclusive and resilient societies.

Community based Organisation (CBO), Non Government Organizosn (NGOs) and Self-Help groups SHG

76. Write a short note on NGOs.

- A non-governmental organisation (NGO) is an organization that is neither a part of a government nor a conventional for-profit business. Usually set up by ordinary citizens, NGOs may be funded by governments, foundations, businesses, or private persons.
- NGO activities include, but are not limited to, environmental, social, advocacy and human rights work. They can work to promote social or political change on a broad scale or very locally.
- NGOs play an important role in developing society, improving communities, and promoting citizen participation.
- An NGO or a non-governmental organization is a as its name suggests it is independent of the government. NGOs essentially are non-profit making and purely service-oriented organizations committed to the development and welfare of the community.
- There are other terms such as Community Based Organizations (CBO), Non-profit organizations (NPO) or Voluntary organizations (VO) which are used to describe such organizations.

77. Mention some important NGOs working in India?

- Akshaya Patra ,NGO in India- Helps in implementing Mid-Day meal scheme.
- Smile Foundation- Provides Educational facilities for children.
- Kailash Satyarthi Children's Foundation
- CRY: Child Rights and You
- HelpAge India-Caring for disadvantaged senior citizens.
- OXFAM-International NGO focuses on alleviating global poverty.

78. Discuss in brief the Role of NGOs.

- In developing countries like India, there are numerous gaps left by the government in the development process. These gaps are filled by NGOs:
- NGOs Demonstrate a Sense of Commitment.
- NGOs Primarily Work with the Poor.
- NGOs are Able to Reach Remote Areas of Need.
- NGOs Possess First Hand Knowledge of Local Conditions.
- Works where the state is unwilling to work.
- Work where state resources are inadequate.
- Fighting social evils.
- Right to Shelter: NGOs such as YUVA and SPARC in cities like Mumbai.
- Right to Information: It is because of the efforts of NGOs that RTI has become reality in India.

- Development and Operation of Infrastructure e.g. NGOs did a remarkable job post-2004 Tsunami. Besides helping in rescue operations, NGOs also set up vocational training centres.
- Supporting Innovation, Demonstration and Pilot Projects.

79. Differentiate between CBO, NGO and SHG?

- CBO (Community Based Organization)- An organized group of people with common interests who promote their interests and ensure their defense.
- Example- ASSOCHAM, FICCI.
- NGO (Non government organization)- Non-profit private organizations that provide basic social and economic services to the disadvantaged sections through public interest works.
- **Example** -Education - Pratham NGO Women - Ujjwala NGO
- SHG (Self help group) Self Help Group is an informal association of people who come together voluntarily to improve their living conditions..
- Example- Kutumbashree (Kerala), Jeevika (Bihar), Mahalaxmir SHG (Ujjain).

80. Provide suggestions to improve the working of NGOs.

- **Capacity Building:** Capacity building and training can help to provide crucial new skills. NGOs can then more readily train staff and cultivate the necessary skills within the organization to address challenges going forward.
- **Information, Communication and Technology:** All NGOs should be using a minimum of Internet, email, a basic website and relevant social medial platforms.
- **Democratisation of leadership:** NGOs face many challenges in their journey. Such challenges can be effectively tackled by rotating leadership among its members.
- **Timely filing of annual income and expenditure:** This will help in improving image of NGOs in the eyes of government. NGOs also need to ensure that laws, rules and regulations should be followed in letter and spirit.
- **Increased Role in Rural Areas:** In India, 65% of populations belong to rural areas. NGOs, therefore, need to operate in rural areas on a bigger scale to enlist the cooperation of village people in making their lives better. At the same time, these NGOs have to encourage the educated young graduates of rural areas to participate in voluntarism.

81. What is NGO? Throw light on the problems faced by them.

- A nongovernmental organization (NGO) is an on profit, citizen based group that functions in dependently of government. NGOs, organized on community, national and international levels to serve specific social or political purposes, and are cooperative, rather than commercial, in nature.
- A major problem that NGOs are facing in India is their dependency upon government funds or external donations.
- Then the traditional thinking of rural people, their poor understanding, and low level of education for comprehending new technology and efforts.
- NGOs faces several problems to which they are not always prepared for-
 1. Lack of Funds
 2. No Strategic Planning
 3. Absence of networking
 4. Lack of maintenance.

82. Analyze Role and Effectiveness of NGOs in Rural Development work.

- Major rural development programmes of the NGOs were agricultural programmes, health programmes, human resource development programmes, community development and industrial and trade programmes.
- Majority of the beneficiaries, non- beneficiaries, workers of NGOs and workers of other development agencies considered rural development works of the NGOs as effective for rural development.
- Studies reveal that the NGOs can play a vital role in the development. The role of NGO in the planning process, participation, active participation of grassroots organizations, role of donor agencies etc. are important for ensuring people participation and socio-economic development of the people.
- Poverty eradication, HRD, health care, environmental protection, protection of human rights, empowerment of women, child and weaker sections, ushering in silent revolution etc. are some of the importance goals of NGOs.

83. What are SHGs?

- A self-help group (SHG) is a village-based financial intermediary committee normally consists of 10–20 local women or men.
- The micro finance and SHGs are closely related, interdependent and considered as building blocks for women empowerment.
- The government is targeting the poor and women self help groups (SHGs) to implement various activities in order to reach the desired ends and to attain their objectives.
- Small groups volunteer to cater to the needs of the financially weak by collecting, saving and lending the money on a micro scale.
- SHGs have gained wide recognition in most developing countries.

84. What are the characteristics of Self-Help Groups (SHGs)?

- The features and characteristics of the Self-Help groups are as follows:-
- The ideal size of Self-help groups is 10 to twenty members. This limit is about as in bigger groups, active participation can't be experienced by all the members.

- Self-help groups are informal and voluntary associations. They have not been registered under any Act or law of the govt.
- Only one member from each family shall join. This ensures the participation of families within the groups.
- Self-help groups either contain men or women. The mixed group isn't given preference. This owes to the mindset of people in rural areas where women's participation is restricted.
- Reports have stated that as compared to men's groups, women's groups function and perform better.
- Every member of the Self-help groups belongs to an equivalent socio-economic background. This is often done to make sure a hesitation-free environment and proper communication among the members.

85. Discuss the Benefits of SHGs .

- Benefits of self help groups.
- Self-help groups help in women's empowerment by making them independent financially and intellectually.
- It helps in elevating the utilization opportunities in rural India and for the agricultural and concrete amongst poor people. It supports micro-level entrepreneurship which reduces the dependence on one source of income and widens income horizons for the members.
- On being a member of SHGs, quick access is provided to government policies and schemes. The schemes are meant for the marginalized and backward section of the society from which most of the members belong.
- It helps in improving the quality of living by providing employment opportunities through micro-finance entrepreneurship. It improves the living standard, Health Care, birth control and literacy rates of the weaker sections of the society.
- It helps within the financial discipline because the members are encouraged to open savings bank accounts which a brief marginalized Savings and improvement in living conditions by spending on education, health, and more
- It increases the active participation within the democracy of the members and all other aspects of the government The weekend marginalized section of the society would be included within the government which might pave way for better roles and policies for his or her development and betterment

86. Provide some Measures to Make SHGs Effective.

- The Government should play the role of a facilitator and promoter, create a supportive environment for the growth and development of the SHG movement.
- Expanding SHG Movement to Credit Deficient Areas of the Country - such as Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, States of the North-East.
- Rapid expansion of financial infrastructure (including that of NABARD) and by adopting extensive IT enabled communication and capacity building measures in these States.
- Extension of Self-Help Groups to Urban/semi-Urban Areas – efforts should be made to increase income generation abilities of the urban poor as there has been a rapid rise in urbanisation and many people remain financially excluded.

- Positive Attitude – Government functionaries should treat the poor and marginalized as viable and responsible customers and as possible entrepreneurs.
- Monitoring – Need to establish a separate SHG monitoring cell in every state. The cell should have direct links with district and block level monitoring system. The cell should collect both quantitative and qualitative information.

87. Discuss some Government Initiatives to strengthen the SHGs

- **Following initiatives are provided by government to strengthen the SHGs-**
- SHGs are the major component of Swarnajayanti Gram Swarajgar Yojana (SGSY) to provide credit and subsidy to create income generating assets.
- The 9th five year plan emphasised on the promotion of SHG.
- The government launched Mahila-e-haat an online marketing platform for women.
- Women SHGs Development Fund to address issues related to imbalances and State wise disparities in the SHG Bank Linkage programme.

88. What Are Community-Based Organizations?

- Community-based organizations, or CBOs, are local non-profit groups that works to generate improvements within a community on the local level.
- They are basically the component of community development process in the form of a formal organization.
- They are usually locally formed, locally staffed, and their actions are specific to the location they operate in.
- Most CBOs are mainly volunteer organizations, with few paid positions as most of their funding is delegated towards completing the group's objectives.
- Their local status also means that they may be limited in what resources they have access to, depending on the geographical location of the CBO and the community it serves.

89. What Role do CBOs Play In Community Development?

- CBOs also have a role in community development as the public voice of the community.
- CBOs tend to serve primarily as the middleman for resources and actions
- An established CBO can attract and filter resources necessary for the community development process.
- They highlight issues that need to be addressed and then include every relevant piece of data regarding those issues for those that will be working on them.
- CBO may know details about what is wrong in the community, what should be done to remedy the situation.

90. Discuss some Types Of CBOs.

- **Common Interest Groups**-Also referred to as CIGs, these are usually organizations that involve community members who have shared goals and interests. These can be rather simple and are flexible enough to be modified while still retaining its core structure. As a

result, CIGs are a fairly common CBO type present in communities and community development.

- **Micro-Finance Institutions**-These are CBOs that are focused on financial elements in the community, like lending and savings. MFIs are not banks, per se, but they do offer similar services for poor communities.
- **Village Development Committees**-VDCs tend to be CBOs that act as a collective governance in villages. They have a set of rules that govern not only the VDC's actions, but the community as a whole.

91. Examine Issues that can be raised against NGOs.

- **NGOs for namesake:** It is estimated that only about 1.5 percent of NGOs actually undertake developmental work.
- **Political Activism:** Some NGOs are involved in political activism with foreign funds. A large proportion of NGOs have actively taken part in political campaigns, including working as proxies for certain political parties.
- **Absence of Strategic Planning:** Many NGOs suffer from the lack of a cohesive, strategic plan that would facilitate success in their activities and mission. This renders them unable to effectively raise and capitalize on financial support.
- **Poor Governance and Networking:** A lack of effective governance is all too common in NGOs. Many have a deficit of understanding as to why they must have a Board and how to set one up. A founder may be too focused on running the NGO for their own purposes; however, governance is foundational to transparency.
- **Lack of Volunteerism and Social work among Youth** -Due to less attractive career opportunities and pay scales. Even parents also discourage their children from social activities.

Role of Media and Problems (Electronic, Print and social)

92. Discuss the Role of Media in a democracy like India.

- Media plays an important role of independent watch dog and brings forth the grievances of the people to the policymakers.
 - It generates the awareness about the governance.
 - It plays proactive role in exposing scams.
 - It provides other information to public like social, political and economic milieu.
- Social media is nowadays used to interconnect people, for debates and other highlights.
- It acts as an agent of social change and leads to social transformation. Ex. Right to Information.
 - It influences the lifestyle of the citizens as a whole. So it bestows a bundle of expectations and responsibilities to tackle societal issue.

93. Undecent expression got encouragement by Social media. In the context of this statement, Describe the damage caused by it.

- Social media is the fastest and most important means of mass communication of the modern era

- Although in this 'Undecent expression has also been widely promoted.' The description of the defects arising from it are as follows-
- Violation of right to privacy
- Social media promotes cyber bullying.
- It plays an important role in spreading fake news and hate speech.
- Rumors have got a boost, leading to heinous crimes like mob lynching.
- Damage to communal harmony.
- The unity-integrity of the country has also been negatively affected by social media.
- Its excessive use affects physical and mental health in a big way. But social media has given a new dimension to the right of freedom of expression, so there is a need for its proper regulation so that it can be used as the main weapon of public opinion by removing its negative aspects.

94. What role should electronic media play in a democracy like India?

- Around the world, social media is making it easier for people to have a voice in government -to discuss issues, organize around causes, and hold leaders accountable.
- The Covid-19 pandemic has shown how **social media** can help average citizens and complement the efforts of the modern governments in dealing with the crisis.
- **Digital Democracy:** Democratic values can evolve when people have freedom of expression. In this way, social media enables the concept of digital democracy through these platforms of freedom.
- **Setting Accountability:** Social media acts as an instrument that can question the seemingly invincible governments, make them accountable and bring sustained change driven by people beyond one vote in years.
- **Giving Voice:** Social media has enormous power to keep people informed. This can be seen, when social media played a critical role in the Arab Spring in places like Tunisia, it was heralded as a technology for liberation.
- **Civic Engagement:** Social media's implications for civic engagement are profound, as many people tend to discuss & debate news over these platforms.

95. Analyze Negative Impact of Social Media on Democracy.

Negative impacts of social media on democracy-

- **Propaganda Setting:** According to Google Transparency Report, political parties mostly in the last two years have spent around \$800 million (Rs 5,900 crore) on election ads.
- **Foreign Interference:** Social media enables nation-states to use these platforms to wage a cyber war intended to divide society.

- Fake News: Social media gives people more voice and can sometimes be used, by anyone, to spread hoaxes and misinformation.
- Unequal Participation: Social media also distorts policymaker's perception of public opinion. This is because it is believed that social media platforms tend to represent every walk of life, but not everyone is using their voice equally.
- If there's one fundamental truth about social media's impact on democracy is that it amplifies human intent both good and bad. At its best, it allows us to express ourselves and take action. At its worst, it allows people to spread misinformation and corrode democracy.

96. Discuss the role of media as a watchdog in Indian democracy.

- Media constitutes the fourth pillar of democracy. It plays an important role in keeping democracy alive and thriving. The role of the media is vital as a watchdog for uncovering errors and wrongdoings in the democracy.
- **Role of media as a watchdog in a democracy:**
- **Reporting:** Media reporting on public affairs and investigations into wrongdoing in the administration of public affairs is a must for a healthy democracy.
- **Audit:** Media plays an important role in auditing government policies and spending. An unbiased media is important for transparent reporting.
- **Accountability:** Media ensures accountability of the government by exposing the bad state of democracy. By playing its watchdog role, the media help bring about reforms and in the long term, assist in creating a culture of transparency and government accountability.
- **Awareness:** Media is important to educate people on issues that are of utmost importance for society. Ex. Increasing number of rape cases are threat to society and reflect state failure to stop it. Media help in generating awareness about these social issues.

97. Analyze the role of social media and internet in minimizing corruption.

- Social media can play a paramount role in exposing corruption and initiating legal, political and penal action against it.
- The media can inform and educate people about the detrimental effects of corruption and, through exposure, increase the political risk of those involved in corrupt practices.
- The media can unfold its role as watchdog against corruption through day-to-day monitoring of government.
- Fierce competition for audiences means some media outlets aim to entertain and amuse than to inform and mobilise people for reform.
- Professional ethics and skills, protection from oppression and physical abuse, independence, sufficient resources and accessibility are necessary for the media to have an effect on anti-corruption efforts.

98. Write a Short note on media.

- “The Fourth Estate”, “Watchdog in a democracy”, “Voice of the People”, “Pillar of a Democracy” are some of the usual terms associated with the role of media in a working democracy. It plays a pivotal role in influencing mindsets across the country, which makes it essential for us to ensure that we are consuming information from the right channels.
- Social media has become an important channel for communication in the 21st century. It is a platform for the people to interact with each other and present their opinions
- Media can be defined as a technology which is intended to communicate or reach a mass audience.
- Useful in Social advertising- like Ex. regarding Railway crossings.

99. What do you understand by mob lynching?

- Mob lynching is a term used to describe the acts of targeted violence by a large group of people
- The violence is tantamount to offences against human body or property- both public as well as private. The mob believes that they are punishing the victim for doing something wrong (not necessarily illegal) and they take the law in their own hands to punish the purported accused without following any rules of law.
- Mob lynching is an illegally authorized way of punishing somebody by an informal group.
- It is most often also referred as informal public executions by a mob who wish to punish an alleged transgressor, or to intimidate a group.

100. Difference Between Print Media and Electronic Media

- Print media is a type of mass media that creates and distributes and publishes the content in printed means and publications.
- Electronic media is a type of mass media that creates and distributes content via electronic medium and devices associated with them.

101. What is India Report- Digital Education 2020

- Shri Ramesh Pokhriyal ‘Nishank’ (Union Minister for HRD) launches India Report- Digital Education June 2020.
- The report elaborates on the innovative methods adopted by Ministry of HRD, Education Departments of States and Union Territories for ensuring accessible and inclusive education to children at home and reducing learning gaps.

102. What are the possible Internal security threats due to misuse of Social media?

- Cyber terrorism.
- Cyber Frauds.
- Criminal activities and money laundering.
- Instigating Communal violence.
- Unethical Hacking.

103. What do you know about E-Democracy?

- The use of information and technology to facilitate the ability of all sections of society to participate in governance of the state.
- Example- Disclosure of policies, online Grievance Redressal E-referendums etc.

UNIT – IV
INDIAN POLITICAL THINKER
KAUTILYA

1. Before the emergence of the authority of the King the State of affairs is characterized by Maastya Nyaya? Explain in the view of Kautilya.

- In his view, before the emergence of the authority of the king the world was afflicted by anarchy. This state of affairs is characterized by the Maastya Naya, i.e., the law of fishes which concedes the prerogative of each fish to swallow a smaller fish, hence each fish is in the danger of being swallowed by a larger fish.
- In the context of human beings, it meant that the strong was free to oppress the weak, hence everyone was afraid of the stronger one. There was no sense of security for anyone.

2. Examine the purpose of Dandaniti identify by Kautilya?

- **Kautilya identified four purposes of Dandaniti:** (a) Acquisition of the unacquired; (b) Preservation of the acquired; (c) Augmentation of the preserved; and (d) Fair distribution of the augmented. Only a strong and disciplined prince could fully achieve these purposes. Politically Kautilya was the supporter of a strong monarchy and stable imperialist state. His state was to be paternal in character and benevolent in spirit. The main function of the state was to foster the material and spiritual progress. It was to regulate all branches of human life. It was to maintain the respective privileges of all and to protect them from the tyranny of more powerful sections. Kautilya regarded monarchy as the best human institution and also as the custodian of the national resources and public rights.

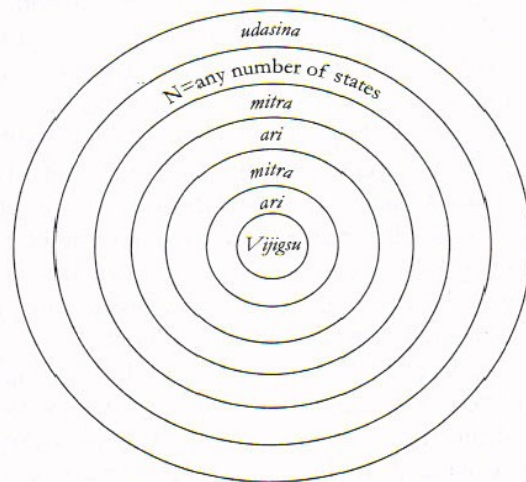
3. Discuss the views of Kautilya on the Purusharthas?

- Kautilya went to the extent of claiming that of the four Purusharthas (principal objects of human life). Artha (material prosperity which was fostered by the state) was the most important.
- He assigned the duty of maintenance of Dharma (religious order) to king himself. Kama (sensual enjoyments) could be attained only under a congenial atmosphere to be maintained by the state. And finally, Moksha (final liberation of soul) could be achieved only when the first three objects have been accomplished.
- Thus, achievement of all the four principal objects of human life was dependent on the proper functioning of the state. In a nutshell, Kautilya sought to replace the primacy of religion prevailing in his times by advancing the claim of state sovereignty.

- 4. Provide an explanation to the saptanga (Seven Organs) theory of the state?**
- Kautilya has described the structure of the state in his saptanga or seven organs' theory of the state. It was not an original contribution of Kautilya, as *Manusmriti* and some other earlier works contain references to this theory. According to this theory, the state is comprised of seven elements.
 - These elements are so closely connected with each other as if they are different organs of a single body; they are called 'organs' of the state.
 - The organs of a body like eyes, ears, hands, legs, etc, are not capable of independent existence, and the body too would become crippled or dead if these organs are removed. Similarly, the organs of the state cannot exist outside the state, and if any of these organs is destroyed, the state would become crippled or dead.
- 5. Enlist the Seven Organs (Saptanga) as discussed in the Saptanga Theory?**
1. Swami (the King himself) is equivalent to head in the body.
 2. Amatya (the Minister) represents eyes of the state.
 3. Suhrid (the Friend or Ally) represents ears of the state.
 4. Kosha (the Treasure) is the mouth of the state.
 5. Sena (the Army) represents the brain of the state.
 6. Durga (the Fort) represents the arms of the state; and finally.
 7. Pura or Janapada (the Territory and the Population) represents legs of the state.
- 6. Give a critical account of Kautilya's views on diplomacy and statecraft.**
- In Kautilya's political thought, diplomacy and statecraft have been built on the geographical and economic foundations of the state.
 - There was ample scope for building large states on the vast plains of India, yet in the absence of advanced means of transport and communication in ancient India, no central government could extend its control to far off territories.
 - That is why this country was divided into small state, and each state was tempted to annex its neighbouring states. Very strong kings aimed at the expansion of their kingdom while the less strong ones sought to maintain their independence by paying tribute to the stronger kings.
 - They not only remained autonomous in their internal administration but also received tributes from their vasals.

7. **Discuss the Upayas i.e. devices or expedients, deemed to be most reliable devices of diplomacy and statecraft.**
- Sama or Conciliation:** This policy should be adopted in dealing with a stronger king it would be impossible to defeat him in the battlefield.
 - Dana or Concession or Gift:** This policy would also be suitable for dealing with a stronger king in order to appease him;
 - Danda or the Use of Force:** This policy should be adopted for dealing with a weaker king to extract concessions from him by terrorizing him or defeating him in the battlefield and
 - Bheda or Sowing the Seeds of Dissension in one's enemy's camp** (also called the policy of 'divide and rule'): This policy should be adopted for dealing with several equally strong kings with a view to including them to destroy each other's strength.
8. **Examine the functions of the state/king according to Kautilya?**
- Protection of State and Society:** The state originated from the human instinct for security. Thus, the protection of life and property from internal conflict as well as external aggression became the foremost duty of the state.
 - Welfare of the Society:** Kautilya state was a welfare state, which aimed at a fully regulated life of citizens.
 - Upholding the Social Order:** The third function of the state was the protection of the "Dharma" of the land, within the sphere of which both the state and society moved. Preservation of '**Varnashramdharma**' through the observance of Dharma (duty) was an important function of the king.
 - Enforcement of Swadharma:** The enforcing of '**Swadharma**' (doing one's own duty) on the subject of the state by regulations in reared to the practices, loss of castes and orders according to the rules laid down in the Vedic literature.
9. **Explain the theory of Rajmandal (The Circle of States) provided by Kautilya?**
- Kautilya formulated a detailed theory of foreign policy and inter-state relations based on the maxim that a friend's friend is likely to be a friend and an enemy's friend an enemy. He laid down six basic principles of foreign policy, viz,
 - pursuit of resources by the *vijigsu* (the one desirous of conquest) for campaigns of victory.
 - elimination of enemies.
 - cultivation of allies and providing help to them.
 - prudence rather than foolhardy valour.
 - preference of peace to war
 - justice in victory as well as in defeat.

The theory of inter-state relations in the *Arthshashtra* can be represented in a diagram as seen below:



A Rajamandal

10. Discuss the concept of governance according to Kautilya?

- According to Kautilya, to ensure good governance there must be a properly guided public administration, where the ruler should surrender his likes and dislikes in the interest of his subjects, and the personnel running the Government should be responsive and responsible.
- He states that “In the happiness of his subject’s lies the king’s happiness, in their welfare lays his welfare. He shall not consider as good as only that which pleases him but treat as beneficial to him whatever pleases his subjects”. This view of Kautilya’s displays his emphasis on good governance.

11. In what sense Kautilya is regarded the exponent of Arthashastra tradition of Indian political thought?

- Advent of Arthashastra implied that the pursuit of Artha could be treated as an end-in-itself rather than as an instrument of the pursuit of Dharma or any other type of Purushartha.
- So, before Kautilya the knowledge concerning the science of polity was lying scattered across several works. Moreover, this knowledge did not enjoy an independent status as it was subservient to the knowledge of Dharma. Kautilya was the first who sought to consolidate this knowledge and present it in the form of Arthashastra for the guidance of princes and statesmen.

MAHATMA GANDHI

12. If we have chosen a right end, it is imperative to adopt right means for its achievement. Explain Mahatma Gandhi’s views in the context of statement?

- Mahatma Gandhi does not approve of the use of unjust means under any circumstances whatsoever. Gandhi believed in purity of means as well as ends. He argued that only right means should be adopted for the pursuit of right ends. He strongly refuted the idea that ‘end justifies the means’ or that ‘if a noble end is achieved by adopting noble means, their use would be excused. As Gandhi himself observed:

- Gandhi was convinced that *if we take care of our means, end will take care of itself*. Means and ends may be compared to the seed and the tree respectively. The nature of tree is determined by the nature of seed. Only the right type of seed will grow into the right type of tree. As you sow, so shall you reap.
- 13. Mahatma Gandhi opined that means and ends are the two sides of the same coin. They cannot be separated. Justify.**
- Immoral means cannot be used to achieve moral ends. If used, they will vitiate the end itself. Wrong way can never lead to a right destination. The authority founded on fear and coercion cannot inspire love and respect among people.
 - Gandhi adopted the path of Satyagraha (reliance on the force of truth) for achieving the goal of Swaraj (independence from the foreign rule) because this path was as sacred as its destination. Satyagraha involved the practice of Ahimsa (non-violence) which embodied the right course of action. So Gandhi declared: “For me, Ahimsa comes before Swaraj.
- 14. Discuss the Gandhiji’s theory of relation between politics and Ethics?**
- Gandhian principle of close connection between ends and means is further reflected in his theory of relation between politics and ethics. As a moral philosopher, Gandhi treated ethics as the guiding star of all human behavior, including politics. Gandhi’s ethics was based on moral teachings of all religions, although he paid special attention to the time-honoured Hindu religion (Sanatana Dharma). He expressed his firm faith in the spiritualization of politics. This meant that if politics was to be a blessing, and not a curse to mankind, it should be informed by the highest ethical and spiritual principles. In other words, politics should be guided by high moral standards, and not by expediency.
- 15. For Gandhi, the terms ‘spiritual’, ‘religious’ and ‘moral or ethical’ conveyed the same idea. Examine.**
- They taught man to abstain from vice and follow the path of virtue. In Gandhi’s view, the essence of all religions was identical. God of Hindus was not different from God of Muslims or God of Christians. All religions taught piety and charity toward fellow-beings. No religion was superior or inferior to any other religion. Religious tolerance was the keynote of social harmony.
 - For Gandhi, adherence to religions was the part of his pursuit of truth. This very pursuit induced him to participate in politics.
 - Gandhi never took the term ‘religion’ in a narrow sense. In his view, teachings of all religions urged on man to follow the path of self-restraint and compassion toward fellow-being, extending

to all humanity. They coincide with the universal principles of morality.

16. Discuss the principal of spiritualization of politics followed by Mahatma Gandhi?

- This principle implied a combination of high moral character with the practice of politics- a difficult combination indeed. According to this view, politics should not be treated as a source of material gain but as an instrument of moral uplift; not as a source of power over others, but as a source of power to create congenial conditions for the masses and to elevate moral character of the *elites*.
- In short, politics and ethics were inseparable in Gandhian system of thought. He was hailed as a saint who had entered politics. But he defined his own position differently.
- Men say that I am a saint losing myself in politics. The fact is that I am a politician trying my hardest to be a saint.

17. Discuss the meaning of Non-violence from the views of Mahatma Gandhi?

- Non-violence is also part of the pursuit of truth. Non-violence or non-injury (Ahimsa) literally means: abstention from violence in one's behavior toward other living beings. This represents only the negative side of non-violence. On positive side, it implies love of all. We should extend our love not only to those who love us, but also to those who hate us. In Gandhi's own words:
 - It is non-violence only when we love those that hate us. I know how difficult it is to follow this grand law of love. But are not all great and good things difficult to do? Love of the hater is the most difficult of all. But by the grace of God even this most difficult thing becomes easy to accomplish if we want to do it.

18. According to Mahatma Gandhi Non-violence is the art of gaining victory over physical force by spiritual force? Elaborate.

- When it comes to confrontation with injustice, non-violence does not imply showing weakness. Non-violence is not the resort of the weak; it is the power of the strong-of course, his moral power. This power comes from the firm adherence to truth. When one fights for a just cause, and shows firm faith in truth, it results in the 'change of heart' of the mighty opponent and makes him bend. In short, *non-violence is the art of gaining victory over physical force by spiritual force*. Non-violence is the method of self-purification. Practitioner of non-violence gains ample moral power to defeat the forces of untruth.

19. In Gandhi's view, non-violence and cowardice go ill together. Examine?

- A person who carries arms for his defence does so out of fear, if not out of cowardice. True non-violence is impossible without having unadulterated fearlessness. There is hope for a violent man to be some day non-violent, but there is none for a coward. Non-violence taught a person to be brave, and not to escape from his duty.
- Gandhain principle of non-violence did not admit of running away from danger and leaving dear ones unprotected. Between violence and cowardly flight, he would prefer violence to cowardice. Preaching non-violence to a coward was like asking a blind man to enjoy beautiful scenes. There was no difficulty in demonstrating the superiority of non-violence to those who were trained in the school of violence. On the other hand, non-violence could not be taught to a person who fears to die and has no power of resistance.

20. Write a note on the Gandhi's observation on the power of modern state as compare to Ancient and Medieval states?

- Gandhi observed that modern state was more powerful than ancient and medieval states as it was more organized and more centralized. Power of the state was concentrated in the hands of the few who did not hesitate to misuse it. In Gandhi's view, individual is endowed with soul, but the state is a soulless machine. State's acts are devoid of human sensitivity. State goes by rules and regulations. Those who enforce these rules do not feel any moral responsibility.

21. Discuss the concept of Enlightened Anarchy of Mahatma Gandhi?

- Enlightened Anarchy refers to a form of society which functions without the coercive power of the state, because individuals have full control over themselves. They are so sensitive to the needs and feelings of everyone that they tend to adjust with each other spontaneously and without friction.
- To him political power is not an end but one of the means of enabling people to better their condition in every department of life through national representatives. If national life becomes so perfect as to become self-regulates, no representation becomes necessary. There is then a state of enlightened anarchy. In such a State everyone is his own ruler. He rules himself in such a manner that he is never a hindrance to his neighbour. In the ideal State, therefore, there is no political power because there is no State. But the ideal is never fully realized in life. Hence the classical statement of Thoreau that government is best which governs the least.

22. What do you understand by Political Obligation? Also discuss limits of political obligation?

- Political obligation refers to the set of conditions which determine as to how far, when and why an individual is obliged to obey the law and commands of political authority. This may be accompanied by such duties as the payment of taxes, participation in voting, Jury service and military duty etc. Which are considered to be necessary for the maintenance of political institutions?
- Gandhi recognized severe limits of political obligation, as his principle of 'civil disobedience' indicates. Civil disobedience implies deliberately disobeying an unjust authority and breaking an unjust law. The duty of civil disobedience to an unjust law is the counterpart of the duty of civil obedience to a just law. Civil disobedience may be resorted to as a protest against an unjust policy of government or in order to draw attention of the government to a demand for political reform.

23. Discuss the meaning of Swaraj according to Mahatma Gandhi?

- Gandhi argued that *Swaraj* did not simply mean political independence from the foreign rule; it also implied the idea of cultural and moral independence. If a country is politically independent but culturally dependent on others for choosing its course of action, it would be devoid of *Swaraj*. *Swaraj* does not close the doors of learning from others, but it required confidence in one's own potential and decisions. Gandhi thought of *Swaraj* as a system in which all people will have a natural affinity with their country and they will readily collaborate in the task of nation-building.

24. Explain the concept Satyagraha introduced by Gandhiji?

- Satyagraha refers to the Gandhian technique of fighting against injustice. This non-violent technique of protest was introduced by Gandhi during his sojourn in South Africa (1893-1914) in the course of fighting against injustice perpetrated by the then Government of South Africa on the resident Indians and other non-white people. In *Hind Swaraj* (1910),
- Gandhi defined *Satyagraha* as "a method of securing rights by personal suffering: it is the reverse of resistance by arms. When I refuse to do a thing that is repugnant to my conscience, I use soul force. It involves sacrifice of self." In short, Gandhi conceived *Satyagraha* as the method of using 'soul force' against 'brute force' through 'self-suffering' that would secure 'change of heart' of the opponent who would then be forced to depart from the path of injustice.

25. Write a note on the concept of Sarvodaya?

- Sarvodaya refers to the goal of social reconstruction in Gandhian thought. The term ‘Sarvodaya’ may be rendered as ‘uplift’ of all ‘rise of all’ or ‘awakening of all’. All the meanings of this term closely correspond to each other. In a society where only the few are endowed with knowledge, power, prestige and wealth, and very large numbers are languishing, Sarvodaya wants them to rise above. But since it believes in uplift of all, it does not envisage a conflict between the high and the low, between the rich and the poor. As a votary of purity of means as well as end, Gandhi was convinced that violent means cannot be used to achieve a non-violent end.
- The ideal of Sarvodaya is concerned with ‘welfare of all’, yet it implies special concern with the welfare of the down-trodden or ‘the most disadvantaged’.

26. Discuss the concept of Sarvodaya in comparison with Utilitarianism in the view of Gandhiji?

- Gandhian concept of Sarvodaya rejects the utilitarian doctrine of the ‘greatest good of the greatest number’ in favour of the ‘greatest good all’. As Gandhi asserted:
- I do not believe in the doctrine of the greatest good of the greatest number. It means in its nakedness that in order to achieve the supposed good of 51 percent the interest of 49 percent may be, or rather, should be sacrificed. It is a heartless doctrine and has done harm to humanity.
- In any case, utilitarian philosophy could not rise above the concept of material welfare of human beings. It did not enter the sphere of spiritual welfare of those who are materially well off. On the other hand, the principle of *Sarvodaya* seeks to secure the spiritual as well as material welfare of humanity.

27. How the Gandhian concept of Sarvodaya is different from socialism?

- Socialism stands for an ideology which seeks to replace capitalism by placing the major means of production under social ownership and control. Its chief goal is to secure emancipation of the working classes from capitalist exploitation. It is primarily concerned with material welfare of people.
- *Sarvodaya* is different from socialism in many respects. In the first place, Sarvodaya is not concerned merely with material welfare; it embraces spiritual welfare as well. Secondly, it does not seek to replace capitalism forthwith by placing all major means of production under social ownership and control. It neither supports a violent revolution nor democratic propaganda

to achieve its goal. Instead, it relies on moral transformation by seeking 'change of heart' of the existing land-owners and capitalist so that they would treat themselves as trustees of the property.

28. Provide an explanation about Doctrine of Trusteeship of Gandhiji?

- Gandhian doctrine of trusteeship is addressed to the conscience of the rich and resourceful members of society, particularly landlords and capitalists. It urges them not to consider themselves as the sole proprietors of their possessions, but only 'trustees' of a gift bestowed upon them by God for the service of humanity. This view is in consonance with the basic philosophy of Gandhi. His principle of non-possession (*aparigraha*) implies that worldly possessions make you morally deprave. Hence one should not take more than his immediate needs. To maintain one's moral strength, material things should be used with a spirit of renunciation.

29. Throw light upon Gandhain Vision of Ideal Social Order?

- Gandhi variously described his ideal social order as *Swaraj* (Self-government), *Purna Swaraj* (Complete self-government), *Ramrajya* (replica of the Kingdom of Lord Rama), or simply as India of the future. Obviously his vision of an ideal social order was concerned with the future of India, welfare of its people, and preparing them for the service of humanity. He did not produce a full picture of this social order at one Place.
- Gandhian vision does not envisage an 'ideal state' because he was in principle against the institution of the State. In his view, the State symbolized the power of coercion in society and this would hinder the moral development of the individual. that is why he sought to build the image of a 'social order' and not of the state.

30. Describe the guiding principles of Gandhian social order?

- It should be based on *Ahimsa*, that is the attitude of non-violence between the mutual dealings of individuals as well as between individuals and the administrators of this social order.
- It should recognize the dignity of individual and have full faith in his or her moral potential; it should help him or her to recover and develop his or her moral and social powers which have been surrendered to the State at present.
- It should dismantle the existing system of centralization of powers in the State, and create strong and vibrant local communities to ensure decentralization of powers; and finally.
- It should facilitate the regeneration of Indian society and culture by reviving its moral and spiritual traditions.

31. Highlight the view of Gandhiji on Panchayats?

- He envisaged the existence of a central government in his scheme of the future social order, that would cultivate a sense of nationhood among the small, cultured and well-organised self-governing village communities. The affairs of these communities were to be managed by Panchayat (village councils) consisting of five persons to be elected annually.
- Each Panchayat would have legislative, executive and judicial powers, but it would largely rely on its moral authority and the pressure of public opinion in order to maintain harmony and order in society. Gandhi earnestly hoped that the institution of Panchayat would instill the spirit of cooperation among people and function as a nursery of civic virtues.

32. Enumerate the Characteristics of Gandhian ideal social order?

- Each tier of government to enjoy considerable autonomy and show a strong sense of community.
- Central Government would be strong enough to hold all tiers of government together.
- Each province would be free to draw up its own Constitution to suit local requirements.
- No outer circle would wield extraordinary power over any inner circle.

33. Provide a comparative Study of Marxian and Gandhian views on Socio-Political Issues?

- Marx suggested social ownership of means of social production for the creation of a classless society. Gandhi enunciated the principle of 'trusteeship' which required 'change of heart' of capitalists and landlords to regard their business and industry as a trust of the people, and not as their private possession. Marx saw the State as an instrument of the dominant class, and hoped that in a classless society, State and political power would become redundant' hence a stateless society would come into existence.
- Marx wanted full development of technology and forces of production so that everybody's needs could be satisfied. On the contrary, Gandhi wanted replacement of huge machinery by human labour to provide for jobs to the teeming millions, limiting one's needs to the minimum, and elevation of human character. Under these conditions external force to regulate their behavior would no longer be necessary; hence a 'stateless' society would become a reality. Marx believed in 'scientific socialism' Gandhi professed the mission Sarvodaya (uplift of all).

JAWAHAR LAL NEHRU

34. Throw light on Nehru's vision of science for Social Reconstruction in India?

- Nehru commended science and scientific temper for social reconstruction in India. He insisted that Indians should develop scientific temper in order to avail themselves of the benefits of scientific knowledge and its application in the form of new technology. As the first Prime Minister of independent India, he set up several scientific laboratories and industrial establishments. He described them as the 'temples' of modern India. In his message Nehru observed.
- It was science along that could solve the problems of hunger and poverty, of insanitation and illiteracy, of superstition and deadening custom and tradition, of vast resources running to waste, of a rich country inhabited by starving people.

35. Highlight major themes of Nehru's vision on science for human emancipation?

- Science must serve the common people. It must help to solve their material problems like food and other basic necessities of life.
- The scientific way of thinking and the scientific temper should spread to all spheres including politics.
- Science should tackle the larger human problems-social, economic, psychological etc; and finally.
- Science should be tempered with wisdom. It must pay attention to the spiritual side of man.

36. Discuss the Nehru's Idea of Nationalism?

Nehru's nationalism was inspired by its historical foundations. As he observed:

- Nationalism is essentially a group memory of past achievements, traditions and experiences, and nationalism is stronger today than it has ever been. Whenever a crisis has arisen nationalism has emerged again and dominated the scene, and people have sought comfort and strength in their old traditions. One of the remarkable developments of the present age has been the rediscovery of the past and of the nation.
- However, in another context Nehru warned that feeling proud of the heritage and achievements of one's nation's should not be accompanied by disdain for other nations. He argued that it would be a folly to discard or deprecate other nations in the name of nationalism. The slogan of 'My nation-right or wrong' represents a distorted view of nationalism. National prejudice often comes in the way of our judgment when we forget to discriminate between right and wrong.

37. Nehru's Nationalism was strongly influenced by the idea of 'synthetic universalism' as evolved by Rabindranath Tagore.

- Genuine nationalism requires that all nations should follow the path of justice and morality, and all nations should strive to make due contribution to the progress of humanity. If different nations come together and try to learn constructively from each other's legacy, each of them would be a gainer, and all of them would be contribution to building a humanist world order. In this respect, 'Nehru's Nationalism was strongly influenced by the idea of 'synthetic universalism' as evolved by Rabindranath Tagore.

38. Nehru was an ardent champion of the Indian view of secularism. Examine?

- In a multi-religious society like India, Nehru defined secular state as a state that protects all religions but does not favour any one at the expense of the other. It does not adopt any religions as the state religion. During independence movement of India, Nehru drafted Congress Resolution on Fundamental Rights (1931) which stated that the state should observed neutrality in regard to all religions.
- After independence of India when the Indian Constitution (1950) had been in force for over a decade, Nehru observed in an important speech (1961).
- We have laid down in our Constitution that India is a secular State. That does not mean irreligion. It means equal respect for all faiths and equal opportunities for those who profess any faith.
- Nehru did not conceive secularism as indifference to religion. He believed in a broader vision of religion which infused a moral spirit into the people of India. However, he always insisted on liberating religion from the shackles of blind faith, dogma and bigotry.

39. Highlight the views of Nehru on the causes behind the difference in economic status Hindus and Muslims?

- Nehru gave a penetrating analysis of Hindu-Muslim tension that was prevalent in pre-independence India. He observed that people were not rich or poor because they were Hindus or Muslims respectively. The difference in their economic status was the product of historical factors.
- Hindus turned to English education which was a passport to government service and the professions. On the other hand, most of the weavers who had gone to the wall on account of destruction of the Indian industries by the British, were Muslims.

- In Bengal, which had the biggest Muslim population of any Indian province during those days, they were poor tenants or small land-holders. The landlord was usually a Hindu, and so was the village bania (the trader), who was the money-lender and the owner of the village store. The landlord and the bania were thus in a position to oppress the tenant and exploit him, and they took full advantage of this position. This was the reason why Hindus became rich and Muslims remained poor.

40. Discuss the Nehru's view on Socialism?

- In other words, Nehru sought to modify the tenets of Marxism so as to accommodate the provision of civil liberties with the goal of socialism.
- Nehru.....saw himself a libertarian Marxist, and his idea of socialism encompassed at every stage a large and irreducible measure of civil liberty. One could have neither democracy nor socialism without the other; in fact, each thrived on the other. Nehru rejected any mechanical view of human nature and looked forward to a socialist society which, by removing economic and social obstacles and inhibitions, would provide greater scope for individual freedom.

41. Nehru believed that political democracy would never turn out to be a real democracy unless it met the socialist objective of reducing economic inequalities. Comment?

- During his speech in Parliament in 1952, Nehru observed:
If there is economic inequality in the country, all the political democracy and all the adult suffrage in the world cannot bring about real democracy. Therefore, your objective must be to put an end to all differences between class and class, to bring about more equality and a more unitary society- in other words, to strive for economic democracy. We have to think in terms of ultimately developing into a classless society.

42. Up to what extent Nehru was impressed by Marxist thought?

- Nehru was impressed by Marxist thought but he could not accept it in its entirety because of his intense love of liberty. He accepted the Marxist analysis of the past but he was not convinced by the Marxist projection of the future. His commitment to civil liberties prevented him from accepting the idea of 'dictatorship of the proletariat. He eulogized only that form of socialism which not only protected but nourished individual freedom. Way back in 1939, he wrote in a letter to Subhas Chandra Bose.
- I suppose I am temperamentally and by training an individualist, and intellectually a socialist.....I hope that socialism does not

kill or suppress individuality; indeed I am attracted to it because it will release innumerable individuals from economic and cultural bondage.

43. Enumerate the Nehru's Panchsheel Principle?

- He formulated five principles of **Panchsheel** in **1954** with the Prime Minister of China to determine the mutual relations and behavior of nations. **The Five Principles are as follows:**
 1. Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
 2. Non-aggression against each other.
 3. Non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
 4. Equality and mutual benefit.
 5. Peaceful co-existence.

44. Throw light on Nehru's thought on Parliamentary System?

- Nehru thought the parliamentary system was the most appropriate among the various forms of democratic governance. The interest of minorities are also more secure in this.
- Nehru was familiar with the short coming and evils of the democratic system, but he firmly believed that the evils of democracy were not ones that could not be overcome. There is no doubt in the successful operation of democracy if the condition of economic equality, proper education system and excellent moral character can be adopted.

45. Explain Nehru's view on communalism in India?

- Nehru was deeply disgusted by the communalism sentiment. He considered the foreign rule in India and the prevailing ignorance and economic deprivation among the people as the root cause of communalism.
- He expressed that foreign rulers gave the seeds of communalism in order to strengthen the basic unity of the people of India to strengthen their hegemony in India.
- He said that communalism leaders were, in fact, opposed to communal harmony in order to maintain their supremacy and thus were the biggest hurdles in the path of social, economic and political changes by promoting bigotry and conservatism.

SARDAR VALLABHBHAI PATEL

46. Examine Sardar Patel's view about democracy and role of discipline in Success of Democracy?

- Sardar Patel had full faith in democracy, Regarding democracy. Sardar's statement was. "If the people have power, they will get whatever they need. If the people feel that injustice is being done to them, they can take the path of abandonment even to self-government."
- He also believed that discipline is essential for the success of democracy. Sardar Patel keeps not only the ruled but also the

ruler under discipline. He himself never did the task of dissolving discipline in his entire political life and he dealt harshly with whoever did the work of dissolving the discipline.

47. Sardar Patel's was an advocate of Freedom of Expression. Justify?

- As the **Chairman of the Committee on Fundamental Rights** in the **Constituent Assembly**, Sardar has given the first freedom of thought and expression in the six freedoms mentioned in **Article 19**.
- His view of freedom was that this freedom should not be taken on a negative basis but on a positive basis. He said that "There is a difference of ground and sky in the religion and work of the newspapers in the time of independence and today. The writing of a responsible journalist can have a huge impact on the public. As much as it affects goodness it can be equally evil. Therefore, newspapers should share their hands in the construction of the country and do not do anything that would harm the nation.

48. Highlight Sardar Patel's view on non-violence and satyagraha?

- He wanted to achieve their goals from the path of Satyagraha itself. Therefore, after coming to power, he stressed the need for such laws, in which criminals have more opportunity to improve than punishments. Therefore, he supported corrective punishment. *An Institute for MPPSC Examination*
- According to Sardar Patel- Friendship is not as much as punishment is done. The support of law should be taken to a minimum. We have power. No one should have any indifference due to the executive of this power. If we do not work in this manner, we will not be able to digest power. Regarding the use of power by the Sardar, he said that the government should use the power at the time when it is necessary for reform or public interest, otherwise it will not succeed.

49. Sardar Patel considered small state as a hindrance in development. Explain

- Sardar Patel unified the native princely states after independence. He felt that these small states are a hindrance in the development of the nation and that these states formed on linguistic and geographical basis are detrimental to the unity and integrity of the country.

- He was against this type of regionalism. For this reason he opposed the segregation of Tamil Nadu from Andhra Pradesh and was also positively opposed to the segregation of the state of Gujarat from Maharashtra.

50. Democracy to Patel had wider meaning. Examine.

- According to Sardar Patel a democratic system where democratic governance would prevail and a democratic value system where the high spirit of democratic ideals would dominate. He believed that it is only through democratic practices that people can find greater space in the decision-making process and with the people, restructuring and modernization of the society would be possible.
- For this reason, he wanted to accord high priority to an alert and enlightened public opinion. He held, among other issues, that public opinion should act as the mechanism of eternal vigilance which could ensure liberty of the people. That is why; he was all in favour of the freedom of the press. He also held that the freedom of the press must be in terms with national aspirations and above all, with the high ideals of nationalism.

51. Discuss Sardar Patel's vision on survival of democratic governance and integrated India.

- He was of the opinion that the history of democratic governance all over the world would suggest that a democracy can survive and achieve its goal if it is backed by stability which would provide the solid foundation for sustained development and progress.
- The primary aim, therefore, was to achieve that stability which was the surest foundation of progress. In this process, he also emphasized the role of a strong opposition and the achievement of progress would be possible when there would be unity of purpose, unity of aims and unity of endeavour.
- To him, negotiation, persuasion and accommodation are the three basic components of a stable democratic order. He stood for an integrated India and the way, he brought the erstwhile princely states shows his firm commitment to this idea.

52. Sardar was a true believer of the conception of pluralism. Comment

- He wanted to maintain the integrity of country without any kinds of caste, class, religion and regional considerations. In fact, Sardar Patel wanted to create a democratic pluralistic society with the base of 'unity and integrity'.

- Sardar Patel was convinced that the future of India lay in consolidation, not in disintegration in the name of language or religion. He thought the nation to be a cohesive unit, changed the complexion of India by merging the small independent states into administratively viable units and brought about a new wave of nationalism. He did not want this spirit to be lots of fostering new divisionary forces. That is why he deeply concentrated crucial issues when our constitution developed.

53. Why Sardar Patel is called ‘The Iron Man of India?’

- A charismatic leader who spoke straight from his heart, respected the opinion of those who disagreed with him – Sardar Patel, strongly believed in the unity of Indians who fought the British together and their ability to progress from ‘Swarajya’ to ‘Surajya’. He was a staunch believer in equality, stood for women empowerment and self-sufficiency through rapid industrialization.

54. Compare Sardar Patel’s political approach with other national leaders of his time.

- In the crucial debate over the objectives of the Indian National Congress during the years 1928 to 1931, Patel believed (like Gandhi and Motilal Nehru, but unlike Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose) that the goal of the Indian National Congress should be dominion status within the British Commonwealth—not independence.
- In contrast to Jawaharlal Nehru, who condoned violence in the struggle for independence, Patel ruled out armed revolution, not on moral but on practical grounds. Patel held that it would be abortive and would entail severe repression. Patel, like Gandhi, saw advantages in the future participation of a free India in a British Commonwealth, provided that India was admitted as an equal member.

RAM MANOHAR LOHIA

55. Why Lohia is hailed as a champion of social justice?

- In post-independence Indian politics, Lohia came into prominence for his stand on three controversial issues:
 - (a) He sought to mobilize all backward castes of India in order to defeat the Indian National Congress in elections;
 - (b) He pleaded for affirmative action for backward castes, redefined as other backward classes (OBCs); and
 - (c) He campaigned to ‘Banish English’ from India in order to pave the way for flourishing of Indian languages. Lohia’s

stand on all these issues was designed to smash the bastion of dominance of the *elites*, that is the chosen few (who claim to be more capable or talented) in Indian society and politics. That is why Lohia is hailed by his followers as a champion of social justice.

56. Write the analysis provided by Lohia about Indian Social Structure?

- Lohia argued that the adherents of Marxism in India were inclined to analyse the India society and to seek the solution of its problems in terms of class-structure. He drew their attention to the fact that Indian society was still a caste-ridden society where class-structure in the Marxian sense had not been established.
- Its problems should be understood and analysed in terms of caste structure which was a heritage of feudalism. It was necessary, in the first place, to smash the caste structure in India in order to pave the way for the emergence of class structure, and its transition to socialism. Lohia believed that an effective dent in the caste structure could be made through awakening and emancipation of the backward castes.

57. Discuss two Principles of Historical Change postulated by Lohia?

- ***The struggle among various societies for supremacy in terms of power and prosperity:*** In this respect history moves like a cycle because no society can stay at the top forever. Throughout the history the centre of power and prosperity has shifted from one region of the world to another; and
- ***The struggle among various divisions within every society:*** In every society two types of social divisions, namely 'class' and 'caste' constantly tend to shift their position. Class permits social mobility. It allows people to move to higher or lower position. Caste, on the other hand, does not permit social mobility. It makes individuals freeze in their social position in which they are born. Caste system operates in vicious circle: the restricted opportunities available to the people tend to limit their abilities, which in turn further restrict the opportunities available to them, and so on. In a word, caste is the symptom of a stagnant social hierarchy. Internal organization of every society oscillates between class and caste.

58. Throw light on Lohia's Asian Context on Socialism?

- He exhorted the socialists of Asia to mould their policies in the light of typical conditions of this continent. Civilization in this region has emerged after centuries of old despotism and feudalism. Politics in Asia is a mixture of rigid dogmas and political conventions which give rise to narrow-mindedness and communalism. In the absence of any stable tradition of democratic politics, often terror and assassinations become the part of politics.
- According to Lohia, the development of bureaucracy and technocracy has given rise to a new class which has further complicated the politics of this region. Its outcome is the rise of a style of leadership which resorts to verbosity and playing with sentiments of people to maintain itself in power. Socialists in Asia will have to fight against all these evils. *They will have to evolve an original and wide-ranging social philosophy that could remedy the typical ills of Asian Society.*

59. Elaborate upon the problems of democracy in India as analysed by Lohia?

- Lohia realized that the form of democracy prevailing in the West was not suitable for solving the problems of India. True democracy calls for people's participation in the political processes and this in turn requires widespread decentralization. Lohia warned that mere creation of a Parliament in a country does not make it democratic. Democracy shall be meaningful only when it is accepted as a way of life. Examination
- *In a country like India, true democracy can be established only when citizens can play an active role in public life so that wherever they come across injustice, they could raised their voice against it.* This view of Lohia echoes the concept of Swaraj enunciated by Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948).

60. Describe the Lohia's concept of Four Pillar's state to solve the problem of Democracy?

- Lohia wanted to replace parliamentary democracy by a decentralized system described by him as the 'four-pillar's state. In his Fragments of World Mind (1965). Lohia argued that when the structure of the state will be raised on four pillars, namely village, district, province and centre, and all of them will be armed with equal authority, only then democracy will become able to strengthen the ordinary people.
- Illustrating the metaphor of four pillars, Lohia argued that the four pillars which are independent of each other lend support to the same roof, so this arrangement will create harmony between

the contradictory notions of centralization and decentralization. Thus the four autonomous organs of administration, namely village, district, province and centre, will be linked with each other by the principle of functional federalism.

61. Lohia believed that his scheme of ‘four-pillar’s state would meet the requirements of socialism as well as democracy. Elaborate?

- Lohia pointed out that the distribution of power between Centre, State and local administration under the current form of federalism does not conform to the concept of decentralized democracy. It facilitates the function of governance, but does not promote citizens’ adequate participation in governance.
- He argued that social ownership and control over the means of production should be established in consonance with the needs of decentralization, with full protection of human rights which are the bedrock of equality. Equality is the keynote of democracy. Liberal democracy of the West and communism of the East have failed to attain this goal. In order to establish true democracy, we must ensure citizens’ maximum participation in governance through the mechanism of decentralization.

62. Enumerate Seven Types of Revolution given by Lohia to secure comprehensive social transformation?

1. Revolution against economic injustice
2. Revolution against caste system.
3. Revolution against gender inequality.
4. Nationalist revolution against imperialism.
5. Revolution against colour discrimination.
6. Revolution for individual rights against collectivity.
7. Procedural revolution of non-violent civil disobedience.

63. Examine the objectives of Lohia’s seven type of Revolution?

- Lohia sought to widen the scope of his socialism and democracy by advancing a scheme of thorough-going transformation of the prevailing state of affairs. He does not confine himself to the removal of economic inequalities, but wants to fight against all forms of injustice prevalent in society.
- In short, Lohia was looking forward to a new social order where economic inequalities shall be eliminated; where opportunities of self-development shall not be restricted by birth; where women will have the same opportunities of growth as men; where forces of imperialism and new forms of imperialism shall not be allowed to stand in the way of national independence of people; where aesthetic standards will not be determined by colour of the skin, that is where white races will not be treated as naturally superior to non-white races; where rights of the

individuals shall not be treated as subsidiary to the choice of the collectivity; and finally, where reason and moral courage, instead of weapons of mass destruction, shall be treated as the symbol of power.

64. Lohia stood for Gandhian method of decentralization of economic and political power? Examine

- After analyzing the current economic systems, Lohia realized that capitalist as well as communist system were unsuitable for two-third population of the world. Under both these system, huge machines are used for mass production. This results in the concentration of economic as well as political power and the suppression of individual freedom. In Asian countries, it would be necessary to promote cottage industries based on the use of small machines in order to ensure full utilization of their labour force.

Dr. BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR

65. Explain meaning of democracy as visualized by Dr. Ambedkar?

- Dr. Ambedkar was a strong votary of democracy and constitutional method. He wanted to establish true democracy in India which was conceived as political democracy combined with social and economic democracy.
- He defined democracy as a way of life based on liberty, equality, fraternity, justice and human dignity. He realized that introduction of democracy in India in its conventional form would not be compatible with social justice. So he did not want to place the untouchables under majority rule without any constitutional guarantee for the protection of their rights. They could benefit from the freedom of the country only if their rights (i.e. the rights of the Scheduled Castes) were embodied in the Constitution of free India.

66. Describe the type of Political Executive in India, that is favoured by Ambedkar?

- Dr. Ambedkar did not favour the adoption of British type executive in India because the majority in British Parliament was a political majority but the majority in India was a communal majority. In his *State and Minorities: What Are Their Rights and How to Secure Them in The Constitution of India* (1947), Ambedkar outlined his theory of democratic based on the concept of checks and balances:
 1. It should prevent the majority from forming a government without giving an opportunity to the minorities to have a say in the matter.
 2. It should prevent the inclusion of those members of minorities, who lack confidence of the minorities

themselves, in the executive represented by the majority party.

3. It should prevent the majority from having such executive control over administration which could pave the way for the tyranny of majority; and finally.
4. It should provide for a stable executive necessary for good and efficient administration.

67. Describe the Aim of State defined by Dr. Ambedkar?

1. To maintain the right of every citizen to life, liberty and pursuit of happiness and to free speech and free exercise of religion.
 2. To remove social, political and economic inequality by providing better opportunities to the submerged classes; and
 3. To make it possible for every citizen to enjoy freedom from want and freedom from fear.
- In consonance with his commitment to social justice, Ambedkar stood for a State which guaranteed protection against persecution of one community by another besides protecting against internal disturbances, violences and disorder in any part of its territory.

68. Highlight the conditions that must be maintained in a country if democracy were to be protected Dr. Ambedkar?

1. We must hold faith to the constitutional method of achieving our social and economic objectives unless the departure from this method became absolutely essential and inevitable.
2. We must not lay our liberty at the feet of great men for *no man could be grateful at the cost of his honour; no woman could be grateful at the cost of its independence*; and finally.
3. We must convert our political democracy into social democracy, i.e. a way of life which recognized liberty, equality and fraternity as its basic principles.

69. Why during the course of constitution-making Ambedkar threw his weight on the side of unitary Principle?

- During the course of constitution-making Ambedkar threw his weight on the side of unitary Principle in the interest of the unity and integrity of the nation. In the face of a lot of sentimental, revivalist talk of the glories of the Panchyati Raj, he retorted: "These village republics have been the ruination of India. What is the village but a sink of localism, a den of ignorance, narrow-mindedness and communalism? I am glad that the draft constitution has discarded the village and adopted the individual as the unit."

70. Analyze the differences in method adopted by Dr. Ambedkar and Mahatma Gandhi to eradicate and untouchability in India?

- Ambedkar differed him in regard to the method of achieving this objective. Gandhi coined the word “Harijans’ (Children of God) to describe the ‘untouchables’ in order to underline the value of their service to humanity and to develop a soft corner for them in the high castes.
- However, Ambedkar insisted on calling them ‘ Untouchables’ the Depressed Classes’ (Dalits) or ‘the Scheduled Castes’ to focus on their inherited social plight. He maintained that soothing names and soft palliatives will hardly serve any purpose: “They forgot that whitewashing does not save a dilapidated house. You must pull it down and build a new”.

71. Discuss the recommendations provided by Dr. Ambedkar to establish social justice by replacing the caste system?

1. The untouchables should dissociate themselves from the traditional bonds of untouchables status. They should refuse to do traditional untouchable work, such as dragging of dead cattle out of the village, and also stop drinking bad liquor and eating beef which was the symbol of their untouchable status.
2. The untouchables should try to restore their self-respect and pride. They should become educated and professionally qualified. They should shed their inferiority complex; migrate to larger and cities where professional status instead of inborn status is largely respected, take up modern professions and transform themselves to fit into the modern civilization.
3. The untouchables should be represented at all levels of Government by their own representative. Ambedkar was convinced that the leadership of the untouchables should emerge from the untouchables themselves.
4. The Government should take responsibility for the welfare of all its people, creating special rights for those to whom society had denied education and occupational opportunities. The untouchables should have recourse to legal channels for the protection of their rights; and finally.

72. Examine the Role of State as provided by Dr. Ambedkar?

- B.R. Ambedkar liberalized the purpose and rationale of the existence of the state. He considered the state as an indispensable and useful institution. But he also believed that the power of the state could not be considered unlimited and indefinite.
- B.R. Ambedkar expected the state to ensure that the ideals of equality, freedom and fraternity in the society can be established, without making any possible encroachment in the area of the rights of the individual.

- He was of the view that the primary responsibility of the state is to provide security to the people and to create such a system in which all the people can take advantage of the boons of freedom.
- B.R.Ambedkar is of the view that the state, apart from fulfilling its obligations to protect the life, property and dignity of the people justifies its existence only by properly ensuring the equitable claims of all sections of society in social and economic fields and it is on these grounds that he earns the natural obedience of the citizens.

73. Write a note on Dr. Ambedkar's view on democracy?

- He defined democracy as “ a system of governance through which revolutionary changes can be brought about in the social and economic life of the people without any blood pressure.
- According to him, the real democracy is where the participation of all sections of the people in the power of governance can be ensured. Thus, in his opinion, social democracy is a precondition of political democracy.
- B.R.Ambedkar termed the definitions made by Western scholars of democracy as incomplete and unclear. He was of the view that Western scholars have often defined democracy as a method of governance in which the power of governance is believed to be inherent in the public, in the hands of elected representatives of the people and in principle.

74. Enumerate Essential Conditions for the Success of Democracy emphasized by Dr. Ambedkar.

- Establishment of Social Democracy
- Multi-Party System and Competent Opposition
- Political Neutrality of Administration
- A restriction on the Autocracy of the Majority
- Adherence to Constitutional Ethics
- Awareness of Public Opinion.

DEENDAYAL UPADHYAY**75. How did Pandit Deendayal Upadhyay defined Nation?**

- In his words, “when a human community has a vow, thought or ideal and that community views a particular land in a maternal way, it is called a nation.” Deendayal made it clear that will the elements included in the above definition are mandatory to the nation. If one of them is lacking, the nation will not be formed. Thus, Deendayal did not make the basis of nationalism to be governed only by geographical factors and a single political system.
- Deendayal distinguished between the state and the nation and made it clear that the state only expresses geographical boundaries and institutional arrangements to a nation while the nation also contains the cultural values and ideals of that community.
- According to him, the nation is a permanent truth. The state is born to fulfill the needs of the nation. In his words, “True strength resides in the nation, not in the state.”

76. Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay gave priority to the nation over the state. Examine.

- According to him, the nation is based on some fundamental ideals and values. The state is an institutional tool for the implementation of those values.
- According to him, the purposes of the state can be explained only with reference to the ideals of the nation. In the context of India, only the basic principles defined as religion can be defined as the purpose of the state.
- His statement is “The state is an important institution in various institutions, but not paramount. One of the main reasons for the problems that are occurring in the world today is that people often consider the state to be the sole representatives of society, other institutions have become insignificant, and the state has become so effective that the whole power is concentrated in it, and its monopoly is increasing.

77. Verify the meaning of Integral Humanism of Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay?

- Integral Humanism mainly underlines that different aspects of a person's life cannot be understood in a fragmented view. To achieve one needs all kinds of achievements, physical, moral and spiritual.
- Integral Humanism holds that these different aspects of a person's life are not conflicting, but complementary. Integral humanism also emphasizes that there exists unity between the individual and the society. This implies that the individual is essentially connected to the larger units in a logical order.
- In this way, the individual, family, society, nation and the world are virtually the same series of mutually essential links. Thus, no confrontation can be imagined between them.

78. What was the objective of Integral humanism propounded by Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay?

- The concept of Integral Humanism he propounded envisages remedies for the post- globalization maladies of the world. Upadhyaya conceived classes, casteless and conflict-free social order. He stressed on the ancient Indian wisdom of oneness of the human kind. For him, the brotherhood of a shared, common heritage was central to political activism. He emphasized on coexistence and harmony with nature.

79. Discuss four necessary aspects of a Nation as discuss by Pt. Deen Dayal Upadhyay?

- According to Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay, a nation needs four things. Firstly, land and people, which we call country; secondly, collective will, comprising the desire of all; thirdly, a system, which can be called as a set of principles or constitution for which the concept of Dharma is invoked in our cultural, fourthly, ideals of life. All these four elements comprise a nation; He draws an analogy between individual and nation as he writes that just as man needs body, mind, intellect and soul, likewise the above four, make a nation. Deendayal emphasizes that only a group of people and a piece of land, neither separately nor together, constitute a nation.

- 80. Clarify the meaning of Swarajya from the prospective of Pt. Deendayal Upadhaya.**
- Pt. Deendayal Upadhaya showed importance of Swarajya for India. He did not limit Swarajya to a narrow definition of the right of govern the country. According to him, there are three essential aspects in the interpretation of Swarajaya are as follows:
 - The state is governed by those who are part of the nation.
 - The operation of the state should be done in accordance with the national interest.
 - The state should have the ability to protect and promote the interest of the nation in it.
- 81. Throw light on Pt. Deendayal Upadhyay concept of “Swaraj of Idea’s”.**
- ‘Swaraj of ideas’ means decolonization of ideas, i.e., decolonization of Indian minds. India was free politically but ideologically, colonial hangover was still there.
- 82. Highlight the concept of “Ekjan” of Pt. Deendayal Upadhaya.**
- According to Deen Dayal solidarity of the people with the land in which they reside lays in the concept of Ekjan’ one people, one nation, Ekjan, to him, is a living organism. He believes that Ekjan, which is the basis of nation, evolves over a passage of time, which is rooted in a long and unbroken tradition spanning generations. Ekjan, according to him is the life breath of the people. It shapes the consciousness of the people residing in a specific territory.
- 83. Throw light on Pt. Deendayal Upadhaya’s view’s on democracy.**
- Deendayal acknowledged the superiority of democracy over other systems of governance, because this system gives the public an opportunity to participate in governance. But he criticized that in practice democratic methods have become a symbol of the macro rule of the majority, and out of them the basic sprit of democracy i.e. surrender to public interest has been omitted.
 - He is of the opinion that the only rule devoted to external religion and public interest can be considered as real democracy. His statement is that “true democracy can only be where there is both freedom and religion.

JAYPRAKASH NARAYAN**84. Analyze J.P. Narayan's view on democracy and socialism.**

- JP's concept of democracy is intertwined with his philosophy of socialism and social revolution. At the outset he rejected Marxian model of socialism as adopted in the then Soviet Union, although he had started with the faith in Marxism.
- JP realized that the authoritarian and totalitarian character of Soviet Communism, derived from the concept of the dictatorship of the proletariat, was against the spirit of true socialism. Similarly, JP severely criticized the Chinese Communists for their cruel and inhuman attitude toward Tibet. JP stood for humane and democratic form of socialism which seemed to be in consonance with the spirit of Indian culture.

85. As a votary of socialism, JP recognized the economic foundations of politics.

- According to his well-known writing *Towards Struggle* (1946), socialism refers to an elaborate theory of social-economic reconstruction. It is informed by the notion of equality. Equality is a complex principle which must be analysed in proper perspective. All men cannot be considered as equal in terms of their innate capabilities. In this sense, the claim of 'natural equality' is not based on reason. But the prevailing gross inequalities among men in the social-economic sphere are not the consequence of their inequalities.
- These stem from the disproportionate control over the means of production in society. These inequalities must be removed in order to afford equal opportunities of self-developed to all men. This can be accomplished by creating social-economic equality, and not merely by creating a psychological impression of equality among men.

86. Examine the recommendation of JP Narayan to implement socialist policy in India. Elaborate.

- JP argued that you cannot promote cultural creativity among men until their economic needs are fulfilled. This can be achieved only through socialism which calls for comprehensive planning. Socialization of means of production would be a necessary condition of this arrangement. JP recommended collective ownership and control over large-scale production in order to implement socialist policy in India. He particularly insisted on the nationalization of heavy transport, shipping, mining and heavy industries. He held that the exploitation of the bulk of people can be stopped only when they become capable of controlling their economic and political density.

87. In Indian context JP discovered a new group of justification of socialism. Comment.

- He argued that the basic philosophy of socialism fits into the long-cherished values of the Indian culture itself. This culture expects people to abstain from acquisitiveness, avarice and the exclusive pursuit of self-interest. It does not eulogize the satisfaction of trivial physical desires. It exhorts them to work in close cooperation and willingly share the fruit of their labour.
- The Indian ideal of **Lok Samgraha** is akin to the spirit of socialism. It is therefore not correct to say that in India the idea of socialism has been imported from abroad. However, it is true that the economic principles of modern socialism were systematically formulated in the West. In any case the spirit of socialism was present in the tradition of Indian culture.

88. What do you mean by Lok Samgraha?

- Lok Samgraha refers to an underlying ideal of Hindu ethics which implies protection and welfare of the world. This ideal is deeply concerned with the human happiness, the stability of society and the preservation of moral order. According to the Hindu scriptures, Lok Samgraha is a divine function which is required to be emulated by each temporal authority as well as by a human being devoted to his duty.

89. JP sought to develop the idea of true socialism by combing it with Mahatma Gandhi's idea of Sarvodaya.

- Sarvodaya implies uplift of all, that is the welfare of everyone although it is especially inclined toward amelioration of the condition of the underprivileged. When a policy caters to everybody's good, it leaves no scope for the clash of interest between different sections. Hence there is no place for the Marxian idea of class conflict in JP's model of socialism. On the contrary, it is intended to promote the Gandhian idea of class cooperation.

90. What are the keynote of JP's concept of true democracy?

- JP sought to replace the politics of power by the politics of cooperation. Like Gandhi, JP saw Swaraj at the individual level, i.e., the self-discipline as the medium of spontaneous cooperation between individual. Further, JP saw true socialism as an instrument of liberation of mankind from imperialist domination as well as feudal exploitation which was still persisting in India and other third-world countries.
- That is why JP applied the weapon of socialism during India's struggle for independence as well as for social-economic reconstruction of India after independence. Then JP recommended a new structure and approach to democracy for India after independence to achieve the goals of fraternity and social justice. In a nutshell, precedence of lokniti (politics of

people) over rajniti (politics of power) and that of lokshakti (power of people) over rajshakti (power of the state) is the keynote of JP's concept of true democracy.

91. Discuss the principles and objective of JP's Total Revolution? (Sampoorna Kranti)

- JP floated the idea of 'total revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti) as the logical outcome of the principle of true democracy. In short, total revolution refers to mass upsurge against the rampant corruption and authoritarianism in the prevailing 'democratic' regime. It called for fundamental reforms in the electoral administrative, economic, social, political and educational system of the country.
- Total revolution envisaged transformation of the entire social order including total elimination of economic disparities and social discrimination, not the mere replacement of the existing power-holders by another set of power-holders who would follow the same style of politics.

92. Highlight the JP's view on Western form of Democracy?

- He argued that the so-called 'people's democracy' as adopted in East European countries largely represented the replica of the communist system prevailing in the Soviet Union. In the Soviet Union, the political structure intended for the pursuit of socialism had been reduced to political rivalry and conflict between the dominant factions within the Communist Party.
- This distorted and corrupted form of socialism had led to concentration of political power and economic privileges in the hands of a small, dominant group within the party in power. In short, this form of state socialism was a poor substitute for true socialism, made worse under the dictatorship of a heartless bureaucracy. This system was not at all conducive to freedom of citizens which was a necessary condition for working of true socialism as well as true democracy.

93. Explain partyless democracy as projected by JP Narayan?

- Instead of the prevailing models, JP projects the system of partyless democracy to carry out Sarvodaya-based socialist programme. This model is designed to ensure universal citizen participation. It has been outlined in his two important writings: From Socialism to Sarvodaya (1957); and Swaraj for the People (1961). It represents the structure of a truly decentralized democracy.
- JP describes his model as Panchayati Raj which is akin to Gandhian scheme of Gram Swaraj. While the existing forms of democracy function as 'government from above'. JP's vision of Panchyati Raj represents 'Swaraj from below'. In the political sphere, it envisages widespread decentralization of administrative, legislative and judicial powers; in the economic sphere, it projects a widely decentralized economic order.

94. Write distinction between Marxian Socialism and JP's Socialism?

The Issue	Marxian Socialism	JP's Socialism
Target	Satisfaction of Material Needs	Satisfaction of Material as well as Spiritual Needs
Status of the Classes	Class Conflict between haves and have-nots is inevitable until the final revolution	Class conflict may be contained by adopting the policy of Sarvodaya (uplift of all)
Procedure of Revolution	Start Revolution in the Base (Mode of Economic Production); Superstructure will be transformed automatically	Revolution should comprehend the Base as well as the Superstructure (i.e. legal, political, cultural as well as intellectual structure of society)
Organization Recommended	Supremacy of the Communist Party	Partyless Democracy

95. Explain JP's view about state?

- Jai Prakash Narayan also considered the state a soulless machine just like Gandhism and Marxist ideology. This is a device which hinders the development of personality of the person; hence he has said to give less power to the state.
- He has also described the notion of welfare state as nurturing the interests of the bureaucracy. He says that in the name of welfare state, bureaucracy loses maximum share of public welfare schemes. He has also refuted the idea of Marx's disappearance of the kingdom, so it is absolutely necessary to remain in its existence.
- Like Gandhi, he was also in favour of delegating the least powers to the state. He has said, I neither believed before nor now that the state will be completely lost, but I believe that the best objective is to try to reduce the scope of the state to the extent possible.

UNIT - 5

ADMINISTRATION AND MANAGEMENT

1. Clarify the meaning of Public Administration ?

- The word 'administer' is derived from the Latin word administer, which means to care for or to look after people, to manage affairs.
- It may be defined as "group activity which involves cooperation and coordination for the purpose of achieving desired goals or objectives"

The term administration appears to bear at least four different meanings depending upon the context in which it is used.

1. **As a Discipline** : The name of a branch of learning or intellectual discipline as taught and studied in colleges and universities.
2. **As a vocation** : Type of work / trade or Profession / occupation
3. **As a Process**: The sum total of activities undertaken to implement public policy or policies to produce some services or goods.

2. Highlight areas where Public Administration is Visualized?

1. It is the non-political public bureaucracy operating in a political system.
2. It deals with the end of the state, the sovereign will, the public interest and laws.
3. It is business side of the govt. and as such concerned with policy execution, but it is also concerned with policy making.
4. Covers all three branches of government although it tends to be concentrated in the executive branch.
5. Provides regulatory and service functions to the people in order to attain good life.

3. Throw light on the Relation among the Administration, organization and Management?

Administration: It is the force which lays down the object for which an organization and its management are to strive and the broad policies under which they are to operate.

An organization: It is a combination of the necessary human beings, material, tools, equipment and working space brought together in systematic and effective co- relation to accomplish some desired object.

Management: is that which leads, guides and directs an organization for the accomplishment of pre-determined object.

To put the above in simple terms, Administration sets the goal, management strives to attain it and organization is the machine of the management for the attainment of the ends determined by the administration.

4. Discuss the scope of Public Administration according to Broad and Narrow Views?

- **Narrow View:** Public Administration is concern with the executive branch of the government. It deals with the action part of the government i.e., visible part of the government.
- **Broad Views:** Public Administration is concern with three organs and their interdependence-legislature, Executive and Judiciary and their interrelations.

5. Throw light on the scope of Public Administration according to Integral & Managerial Views?

- **According to Managerial view** the scope of Public Administration should emphasize in the managerial function such as planning, control, budgeting etc. The entire organization appears one as managerial functions are directed towards one goal.
- **On the other hand, the integral view** believed that the success of organization lies in the success of four different types of activities- Managerial, Technical, Clerical and Manual activities. All these activities are equally important. Despite the fact that the significance of all the persons working in an organization may differ, the activities of all the persons of organization (from top to bottom) constitute the administration.

6. Examine the Importance or significance of Public Administration?

- **Importance of public Administration as specialized subject of study:**

As per Wilson, the object of administrative study is to discover what govt can properly and successfully does and how it can do these things with utmost efficiency.

- **Importance of public Administration as an activity:**

As an activity its importance lies in the Role played by it such as

- (a) Basis of the government:** No government can exist without administration.
- (b) An instrument for implementing policies:** will of the government are translated into reality by public administration thus converting words into action and form into substance.
- (c) A stabilizing force in society:** It is a major force for bringing stability in society It has been observed that change is seldom experienced by administration, so an element of continuity between the old and the new order is provided by public administration.
- (d) An instrument of social change and economic development:** Public administration's role as a change agent is particularly crucial in developing nations. Thus its role is to bring positive change and faster socio-economic development.

7. Examine the Reasons for the growing importance of public administration?

1. **Emergence of welfare and Democratic state:** It has led to an increase in the activities of public administration compared to that of the laissez - faire state. The state has to now serve all sections of people in the society. This amount to enhanced responsibility of public administration. Public administration is also to regulate and control private economic enterprises to meet the objective of the state.
2. **Industrial Revolution :** The industrial revolution gave rise to socio-economic problems making the government to assume new roles and responsibilities such as protection and promotion of the rights of workers in industrial establishments etc.
3. **Scientific and Technological Development :** This has brought about welcome addition in infrastructure such as power, transport and communication system. All these have made possible 'big government' and large scale administration.
4. **Economic planning :** Centralized economic planning has been pursued in many developing countries as a method for socio-economic development. It requires a large number of experts and elaborate administrative machinery for plan formulation, implementation, monitoring and evaluation.

8. Public Administration is critical to Modern Welfare State. Examine.

- The scholars of Public Administration believed that Public Administration is critical to development and existence of civilization. The very essence of civilizations is dependent on the effectiveness of Public Administration. Administration affects all the elements of society. If any society disintegrates, then Public Administration will be held responsible. The integral nature of society is dependent on administration. Therefore, in this modern era, if Public Administration fails then it would lead to chaos, civil war indiscipline and disintegration of civilization etc. In short, Public Administration is very critical to 'welfare' society.

9. Public Administration is critical to people at large. Comment.

- Ridely's concept of 'citizenship' best explained the Public Administration's critically to people at large. In today's era of 'big' state, each citizen is touched by the state in almost all aspects. The citizens can maximize their benefits only when they are aware of their rights, claims and duties. It is the responsibility of the state to make every citizen aware of their rights, claims and duties. And Public Administration is the medium through which the awareness, roles and responsibilities can be established.

10. Discuss the difference between Discretionist and Instrumental views.

Discretionist Group	Instrumental Group
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administrationist and administrators are autonomous. They governed on their own. • The group believes in welfare of the people. • Bureaucracy is subjugated to Constitution of India, to the people of India, social ethos and public interest. In other words, Bureaucracy is governed by 'values' like secularism, democracy etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The administrationist and practitioners are non-autonomous and dependent on the government. • They simply act as an instrument to implement the expression of the state or government. • Bureaucracy is subjugated to the government of India. Bureaucracy, thus is merely a body of skilled individuals controlled by government agencies. Bureaucracy is • an instrument and is not autonomous. It is simply a servant to the political executive.

11. Public Administration as an art as well as a science. Analyse.

Public Administration adopts techniques such as planning organizing etc body of established knowledge, principles and theories. These techniques and tools can be taught and learnt. Thus Public Administration qualifies to be an art. Whether Public Administration qualifies to be a science is debated and controversial. Some scholars believe it as a science and some do not. The contrasting views are-

- **From a rigid viewpoint**, Public Administration cannot be considered as a science. This viewpoint is also referred as **Positivist School of Thought**. According to this viewpoint, Public Administration may be accepted as a science only if it follows certain standards, rigours and steps of science. And Public Administration fails to qualify as science from this viewpoint. For instance, human behavior and public administration cannot be studied in laboratory. The data can't be captured. Thus Public Administration fails to follow the standards of science..
- **On the other hand, if we consider loosely**, then Public Administration can be still considered as a science. Weber, for instance, defended Public Administration as science. Weber believed that physical science deals with the objective studies of

objective things but social science is the objective studies of both objective and subjective things.

12. Can Public Administration be considered as a discipline?

- A subject can be considered as a discipline if it has two elements—corpus of knowledge and knowledge is being imparted in institutions. There is no doubt that Public Administration has a body of knowledge and is defined by various concepts, theories, principles, methods, tools, techniques and robust vocabulary.
- Today is an era of multidisciplinary—Every discipline (or subject) enjoys and accommodates multiple ideas from multiple disciplines. And Public Administration like any other discipline is sourced from many disciplines and is eclectic in nature but has a core i.e., government in action. In other words, Public Administration distills the crux from other disciplines. Therefore it would not be wrong to say that Public Administration has a corpus of knowledge. Public Administration is also imparted in a number of colleges and universities in India.

13. Can Public Administration be considered as a Profession?

- A discipline may be regarded as a profession when it has following elements—corpus of knowledge, prolonged training and education, social responsibility, code of conduct and parent body or an association.
- Public Administration may be considered as a specialized body of knowledge which defined its various tools, techniques, method, principles, theories and concepts etc. Thus Public Administration satisfies the first condition i.e., have a corpus of knowledge. Public Administration can be taken up by individuals from diverse background. The employment of the generalist administrator in the public service is almost never contingent on the applicant's possessing a degree in Public Administration or Public Affairs. There is also little if any formal training in the field of administration.
- As far as social responsibility is concerned. Public Administration is endowed with social responsibility. Public Administration of today is devoid of code of conduct. It is very unfortunate that there is no parent body or association as far as members of administration are concerned. But disciplines like law and medical have their parent bodies—Bar Council of India and Medical Council of India.
- From the above discourse it is amply clear that Public Administration is rightfully regarded as a discipline but not a full-fledged profession. Rather it is a profession-in-making.

14. Provide your views on the topic “Public Administration as a social science”.

- Social Science is the study of human and deals with the value component. The Principles of Social Science, thus, are limited in universality and predictability. It is also progressive science. Public Administration deals with the ‘action’ part of the

government and society. The action part is one value component (preference and variable) The Principles of Public Administration are also limited in universality and predictability. Besides the action part is also not static rather ever evolving. Therefore Public Administration is progressive Science.

15. Throw light on the Dissimilarities between Public and Private Administration?

(1) **Political Character and accountability:** Administration is subject to political direction in most policy matters. It operates under the surveillance of political character both elected representative and people at large. In short, public administration is accountable to people at large. On the contrast, private administration is not directly responsible to both elected members and people at large. It enjoys a large autonomy characterized by organization itself.

(2) **Legal framework and procedure:** Public administration in terms of day to day operations is strictly bound by government law, rules and regulations. Whereas private administration enjoys a large amount of autonomy from law, rules and regulations in its day to day functioning.

(3) **Service Orientation:** The government administration (public administration) is service oriented whereas private administration, is by a large, profit oriented.

(4) **Financial Control:** Public administration is subjected to very extensive financial control. The control is exercised by the external agency. It is the legislature that passes appropriation bill which authorizes the executive branch to spend money. There is complete dichotomy between administration and finance. Such complete divorce of finance administration does not exist in private administration.

16. Discuss the Role of Public Administration in Developing Countries?

1. Role of Public Administration in Developing countries

- Public Administration has to meet the rising expectations of the people. govt of the developing countries is expected to provide basic amenities to the various sections of the society such as poor, women children etc. For this purpose, bureaucracy helps the political executive to formulate good policies for the welfare of the targeted persons and gets the policy implemented role to improve living standard of the people.

2. Role in socio-economic Development :

- Developing countries are in the stage of transformation from agriculture to industries and so has limited resources, the administration has to manage the resources efficiently and ensure faster socio-economic development.

3. Help democracy survive :

- The administration maintains law and order and democracy at the time of election of these countries.

4. Support of the Private sector, the development of effective cooperative relation between the public and private sectors.

5. Ensuring inclusive and sustainable development of the society.

17. What is Politics Administration Dichotomy in the development of Public Administration?

- Some scholars contended that Politics and administration are two distinct functions of the government. They observed that 'politics has to do with policies or expressions of the will of the state while administration has to do with the execution of those policies'. Since politics and administration are distinct and different, Public Administration should be treated as a separate discipline. Public Administration has to deal with the government in action i.e., government bureaucracy.

18. What do you mean by Governance approach in Public Administration?

- By 1990, in the field of Public Administration came a new development, referred by Nicholas Henry as Governance. Public Administration adopted a new type of approach institutional and networked instead of institutional approach. The state should no longer deal alone with the public affairs. The state private organization and civil society should collectively address the collective goals. The multiple-actor paradigm is adopted instead of single-actor paradigm. This is an era of minimal state or rolling back of state. But the importance of the roles of Public Administration has not been undermined in this era of minimal state.

19. Provide an Introduction to the New Public Administration?

- New Public Administration emerged in late 1960s in America, specially after Minnowbrook Conference held in September 1968. NPA has broken fresh ground and imparted new substance to the discipline, Public Administration. It brought about a type of rethinking and refreshing outlook in the study of Public Administration. It is a major development in the annals of Public Administration as a discipline. It brought about reforms in the study of Public Administration.

20. Discuss the four important Goals of New Public Administration?

1. **Relevance** : Public Administration had always emphasized on efficiency and economy. It gave sheer importance to the tools and techniques. According to NPA, these tools and techniques should be based on the social context. The tools and techniques should consider the social problems, woes and worries.
2. **Values** : NPA openly rejected the value neutral concept of the orthodox public administration. NPA advocated that administration should work for the disadvantaged, underprivileged and marginalized sections of the society.
3. **Social Equity** : NPA did not agree with the orthodox school's emphasis on efficiency and economy, which were also the goals of

business administration. As per NPA, the Purpose of administration is to reduce the economy, social and psychic sufferings of individuals in the society.

4. **Change** : In order to bring about the cause for social equity, the focus should be on social change. The society is inherently differently structured- rich and poor, strong and weak, dominating & dominated There social equity can be achieved through social change.

21. Enumerate various Dimensions of Entrepreneurial Government?

- (1) Catalytic Government
- (2) Community Government
- (3) Customer- Oriented Government
- (4) Competitive Government
- (5) Result-Oriented Government
- (6) Anticipating Government
- (7) Decentralized Government
- (8) Mission-Oriented Government
- (9) Enterprising Government
- (10) Market-Oriented Government.

22. What do you mean by Catalytic Government?

- The government should learn to act as a facilitator. It is to leverage government authority and resource by using private and non-profit sector's resources and energies through strategies such as privatization of public services and public-private partnership.
- The government should 'steer rather than row' by emphasizing on directions and priorities but letting private and non-profit organizations deliver services and projects. The government should act as a 'catalyst'.

23. Discuss the concept of Community-owned Government?

- The concept of community-owned government means strengthening and empowering communities to solve their own problems. The people at large are allowed to participate in the process of implementation and thereby bring a sense of ownership and increasing the commitment.
- The people of the community may take up the initiatives on their own which otherwise may not have taken. Henceforth, the state can achieve its goals by evolving a sense of ownership among the people of the community.

24. What do you understand by Customer-Oriented Government?

- The government should work to meet the needs of the customers and not bureaucracy. This government instead of acting as patron should promote the customers interests. There should be more attentions to customers through procedures such as customer surveys, toll free numbers, total quality management programmes and complain tracking. The customer can be provided with more choices.

25. Describe the Concept of Mission Oriented Government?

- The government should transform from rule driven to mission-oriented government. The government should try to get out of the spider-web of detailed rules, instructions or guidelines. There should be more emphasis on government programs missions rather than on bureaucratic rules and procedures through strategies such as flexible budgeting procedures, more flexible personnel and procedures.

26. Define Unity of Command?

- No employee should be asked to report to more than one superior that means everyone should have only one boss and report to him only. This will avoid conflict and confusion in the organization. This will also help in fixing responsibility of every one in the organization.
- If he receive orders from more than one superior then he might receive conflicting orders from them, and his position may become an impossible one. Diversity of command may also result in the subordinates playing off one superior against another or others. All this may cause confusion and blurring of responsibility.

27. Define Span of Control?

- No supervisor or superior should be required to supervise more subordinates than he can effectively manage because of the limitations of time and ability.
- There is a limit on the number of subordinates that an executive can supervise. Number of subordinates to be supervised will depend upon many factors like nature of the job, personnel capability of the supervisor, established rules and procedures in the organization etc.

28. Clarify the meaning of Hierarchy? Also discuss the principals involved?

- Literally, the term "hierarchy" means the control of the higher over the lower. In administrative phraseology, it means an organization structured in a pyramidal fashion with successive steps interlinked with each other, from top to bottom.
- **Principles**
 1. Principle of 'through proper channel', that is, all commands and communications should pass through a proper channel. No intermediate level can be skipped in transacting business.
 2. Principle of 'correspondence', that is, authority and responsibility should be coequal and coterminous at all levels. It is believed that "authority without responsibility is dangerous and responsibility without authority is meaningless."

3. Principle of 'unity of command', that is, a subordinate should receive orders from one superior only.

29. Highlight the Advantages of the Principle of Hierarchy?

- The advantages of the principle of hierarchy are :
 1. It serves as an instrument of integration and coherence in the organization.
 2. It acts as a channel of communication.
 3. It enables to fix responsibility at each level.
 4. It prevents congestion of work at the top level.
 5. It facilitates delegation of authority.

30. Highlight some of the possible Disadvantages of the Principle of Hierarchy?

- The disadvantages of principle of hierarchy are:
 1. It causes inordinate delay in the disposal of work due to red tapism.
 2. It discourages the initiative and drive of the lower level personnel resulting in indecisiveness and inefficiency.
 3. It is not conducive for the growth of dynamic human relations among members of the organization, as it brings too much rigidity in administration.
 4. It makes the organization all (overextended). Consequently, the personnel at the top lose touch with the personnel at lower levels.

31. Define Coordination?

- "Coordination is the orderly synchronization of efforts of provide the proper amount, timing and directing of execution resulting in harmonious and unified actions to a stated objective."

32. Discuss the importance of coordination in successful functioning of an organization.

- Coordination is essential for smooth and successful functioning of organization due to the following reasons.
 1. To avoid conflicts and duplications of work in the functioning of organization. This ensures economy of expenditure.
 2. To curtail the tendency among employees to attach too much significance to their own work and deemphasize others' work.
 3. To prevent the tendency of 'empire-building', that is expansion of one's own activities to gain more power.
 4. To check the narrow perspective of specialists who engage in different and specific aspects of work.
 5. To meet the requirements of growing number of organizational units.

33. Explain The Meaning of Centralisation and Decentralisation?

- Centralization means concentration of authority at the top level of the administrative system.
- Decentralization, on the other hand, means dispersal of authority among the lower levels of the administrative system. Thus, the issue of centralization versus decentralization revolves around

the location of the decision-making power in the administrative system.

- **In a centralized system of administration**, the lower levels (called field offices) cannot act on their own initiative. They have to refer most of their problems to the higher level (called headquarters) for decision-making. They act as only implementing agencies.
- **In a decentralized system of administration**, on the other hand, the field offices can act on their own initiative in specified matters. They are given authority to take decisions without reference to the headquarters. Thus, the essence of decentralization is the vesting of decision-making power in the field offices.

34. Enumerate the Merits of Centralisation?

1. It provides for maximum control over the entire organisation.
2. It ensures that all the work is performed in the same manner and in accordance with the same general policies and principles.
3. It makes administrative abuses more difficult in matters like employment and handling of personnel, purchase and use of supplies and so on.
4. It secures economy in administration by avoiding duplication of work.
5. It facilitates the introduction of dynamism in the organisation through the active role of personal leadership.
6. It is suitable for dealing with emergencies and unanticipated matters.
7. It enables the maximum utilisation of the human and material resources in the organisation and thus develops a corporate personality.

35. Highlight the Demerits of Centralisation?

1. It leads to delay in securing action as the field officials have to refer the matter to the higher authorities.
2. It leads to autocratic control over subordinates and thus results in lack of flexibility in administration
3. It makes administration irresponsive as the head office acts without the knowledge of local conditions and requirements.
4. It does not facilitate people's participation in administrative process.
5. It does not allow the development of second line of executives.
6. It is not conducive for the expansion and diversification of the organization.

36. Examine the Merits of decentralization?

1. It increases administrative efficiency by reducing delays, curbing red-tapism and encouraging faster action.
2. It reduces the workload of the head office and thus enables the top echelons to concentrate on vital issues like policy formulation, examining major problems and so forth.

3. It makes administration more responsive as the field units act with the knowledge of local conditions and requirements.
4. It facilitates people's participation in administrative process and thus strengthens democracy at the grass-root level.
5. It allows the development of second line of executives due to adequate delegation of authority to the lower levels.

37. Enlist Demerits of decentralisation?

1. It complicates coordination and integration of the activities of various units due to decrease in the degree of central control over the total organisation.
2. It makes communication among various levels difficult and thereby reduces its effectiveness and authenticity.
3. It makes administration expensive due to duplication of work and lack of centralised housekeeping services.
4. It increases administrative abuses like corruption, maladministration, nepotism, and so on. These things can be seen in the working of Panchayati Raj in our country.

38. Discuss the Concept of Power?

Power: It is defined as the ability to extract desire response to make things happen ; to be a causal agent ; to initiate change. It is the capacity to produce intended results and effects.

- Power according to Follet should not be coercive rather it should be **coactive power**.
- **Coercive power** is the 'power over' the subordinates, whereas coactive power is the 'power with' the subordinates.
- In coactive power, the superior - subordinate together decides and collates.

39. Define the Concept of Authority?

Authority : According to Follet, It is a vested Power - the right to develop and exercise power. It is not individualistic or isolative, but cumulative and Pluralistic i.e. authority of particular position flows from multiple directions Authority can't be conferred nor delegated to others. It is not a joint exercise. It lies with the job and stays with the job.

- Authority is that form of power which is legalized and legitimized. Authority is a form of power e.g. a statute giving power to a minister.
- Power + Legitimacy = Authority

40. Describe the Typology of Authority provided by Max Weber?

Weber divided legitimate authority in three types.

1. **Traditional Authority:** It is derived from long established customs, habits and social structures.
2. **Charismatic Authority:** Here, the charisma of the individual or the leader play the important part. i.g. Mahatma Gandhi, Narendra Modi etc.
3. **Legal Rational Authority:** It depends for its legitimacy or formal ruler and established laws of the state.

41. Analyse the sources of Authority and Public Administration?

- (i) Law, that is constitution, legislative enactments, delegated legislations and judicial decisions.
- (ii) Tradition, that is, organizational norms, codes and work habits.
- (iii) Delegation, that is, conferment of authority by the higher to the lower levels.

42. Explain the Positional Theory of Authority?

Positional Theory of Authority: The positional theory of authority is reflected in the following definitions:

Max Weber: “Authority is the willing and unconditional compliance of people, resting upon their belief that it is legitimate for the superior to impose his will on them and illegitimate for them to refuse to obey.”

Henry Fayol: Authority is the right to give orders and the power to seek obedience”.

Here Weber and Fayol view authority as an attribute of a position in the organization and not of an individual member. In other words, authority lies with the formal position and whoever occupies it, shall exercise authority and issue orders and commands. It is the duty of the subordinates to obey those orders and commands.

43. Discuss the Acceptance Theory of Authority?

- Barnard rejected the traditional (classical or positional or formal) theory of authority advocated by Weber and Fayol. He advocated the acceptance theory of authority. According to this theory, the basis of legitimacy of the superior’s authority is the *acceptance* lended by the subordinate.
- A superior can exercise authority only when it is accepted by the subordinate. He defined authority as “the character of a communication (order) in a formal organization, by virtue of which it is accepted by a contributor or member of the organization as governing or determining what he does or is not to do, so far as the organization is concerned.”

44. Examine the conditions when a subordinate will accept a communication as authoritative?

- (i) When he understands the communication (i.e., intelligibility)
- (ii) When it is not inconsistent with the purpose of the organization.
- (iii) When it is compatible with his personal interest as a whole.
- (iv) When he is able mentally and physically to comply with it (i.e., feasibility)

45. What do you understand by ‘zone of indifference’ of individuals participant of the organization.

- Banard stated that the acceptance of authority is facilitated by the ‘zone of indifference’ of individual participant of the organization. He says that the orders will be accepted by the subordinate so long as they fall within this zone.
- Hence, the executives should issue only those orders which fall within this zone. The extent of the zone of indifference is determined by the contribution-satisfaction equilibrium.

46. Discuss the acceptance theory of authority advocated by the Simon?

- Like Barnard, Simon also advocated the acceptance theory of authority. He defined authority as “the power to make decisions which guide the actions of another.” Further, following Barnard’s zone of indifference’. He presented the ‘zone of acceptance.’ Simon said that when the superior exercises authority beyond this zone of acceptance, the subordinate disobeys it.

47. What do you mean by responsibility?

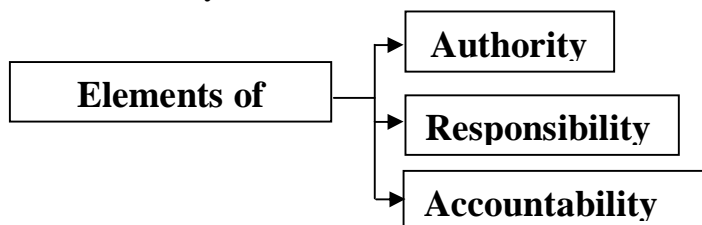
Responsibility: It is an obligation of an individual to perform assigned duties to the best of his ability under the direction of his leader.

- It is different from accountability, which denotes answerability to the superiors regarding completion of the job in accordance with the directions.
- Responsibility is of two types, *viz*, operating responsibility and ultimate responsibility. The former can be delegated to the subordinates, while the latter cannot be delegated.
- According to Fayol, authority and responsibility are inter-related and commensurate. In her words, “Authority is not to be conceived of apart from responsibility, that is, apart from sanction-reward or penalty-which goes with the exercise of power. Responsibility is a corollary of authority, it is its natural consequence and an essential counterpart, and wheresoever authority is exercised responsibility arises”.

48. Define Delegation?

Delegation: It is the downward transfer of authority from a superior to a subordinate. This is important because the superior cannot look after all the processes.

- The delegation of authority allows for concentration of time on more important activities in an organization.
- The transfer of authority from a superior to a subordinate does not mean a transfer of accountability. Interestingly, the accountability for the tasks still resides with the superiors.



49. Analyse the features of Delegation?

- (i) Assignment of duties by the superior (delegator) to the subordinate (delegate)
- (ii) Granting of authority by the delegator to the delegatee to facilitate the work assigned to him.
- (iii) Creation of an obligation, that is, the delegatee become duty bound to complete the work.

(iv) No further delegation of the obligation by the delegatee to his subordinates.

It must be clarified here that a scheme of delegation is subject to the supervision and control of the delegator.

50. Describe the types of Delegation?

Downward, Upward and Sideward:

- (i) Delegation is downward when a higher authority delegates to a lower authority. Example-a sales manager, delegating to a salesman.
- (ii) Delegation is upward when a lower authority delegates to a higher authority. **Example-** shareholders delegating to their board of directors.
- (iii) Delegation is sideward when it is at equal levels. **Example-** delegation between African tribal chiefs and their Central Tribal Authority.

Outward Delegation: Delegation is outward when authority is granted to an outside body which is not under the direct control of the delegator. For example, delegation to ad-hoc committees set up for a specific purpose.

51. Examine the Advantages of Delegation?

Delegation is a functional imperative for all kinds of organization. It is needed for the following reasons.

- (i) To reduce burden on the superior.
- (ii) To avoid delay in administrative process.
- (iii) To have proper adjustment of policy and programme to local conditions.
- (iv) To train the subordinates in the art of sharing responsibility and making decisions.
- (v) To develop second line of leadership.
- (vi) To overcome complexity in procedures, that is delegation to specialists.
- (vii) To increase the sense of responsibility and interest in the employees.
- (viii) To overcome congestion of work at the top level.

52. Examine the principles which make delegation of authority effective?

The observance of following principles make delegation of authority effective.

- (i) Delegation should be specific and written.
- (ii) Delegation should not be made to an individual but to a position.
- (iii) The competence of the subordinates should be taken into consideration.
- (iv) Authority and responsibility should be coterminous and coequal.
- (v) Delegation should be properly planned.
- (vi) Well defined policies, regulations and procedures should be adopted.

- (vii) The communication system should be kept free and open, and systematic reporting system should be maintained.
- (viii) Delegation should be followed by a performance appraisal system.

53. Examine some of the Hindrances to delegation.**Organizational Hindrances**

- (i) Lack of well established organizational methods, procedures and rules.
- (ii) Lack of effective means of internal communications.
- (iii) Lack of well defined positions in terms of responsibility and authority.
- (iv) The constitutional, legal and political restrictions.

Personal Hindrances:

- (i) They are afraid that others will not make proper decisions or carry them out in a desired manner.
- (ii) They fear that disloyal or subversive power centres will develop among strong subordinates.
- (iii) In public administration, political considerations often make delegation difficult.

54. Provide definition of organization?

- Organization is the form of every human association for the attainment of a common purpose.
- Organization is the arrangement of personnel for facilitating the accomplishment of some agreed purpose through allocation of functions and responsibility.

55. What do you mean by Formal organization. Also mentions its main charactersitics.

- **Formal organization** : By formal organization we mean the organization as deliberately planned, designed and duly sanctioned by competent authority. It is the organization as shown on the organization chart or as described in the manuals and rules.

Main Charactersitics

1. It has a clearly defined structure of activities which is Predetermined by the top management.
2. The organization structure is based on division of labour and specialization.
3. The organization does not take into consideration emotional aspect. It is deliberately impersonal.
4. Comparatively, a formal organization is stable.

56. Define Informal Organization. Highlight its charactersitics?

- **Informal organization** :It can be described as a "shadow" organization. It grows within be an informal organization. Therefore there cannot be an informal organization without a formal organization.
- **Characteristics**
 1. It is a loose, flexible and hazy.
 2. The interaction among it's members is without definite objectives.
 3. Management has no control over the informal organization.

57. Discuss main reason why the informal organization came into being?

1. An informal organization satisfies social needs of it's members
2. It creates the feelings of identity or sameness among it's members.
3. It's members learn about desirable and undesirable behavior through it.
4. It Preserves the cultural values of it's members.
5. It helps members in achieving their goals.

58. Examine the Importance of organization?

- A sound organization structure can contribute to the success of an enterprise in many ways this, infact is the backbone of management
 1. It can secure many advantages like efficient management, coordination and communication, growth and diversification, optimum use of technological innovations, optimum use of human resources, etc.
 2. Provides scope for training and development of personnel through proper delegation of authority.
 3. Duplication of efforts is avoided because there is no overlapping of duties.
 4. It facilitates the smooth flow of work because responsibilities are well defined.

59. Describe Classical Organizational Theory?

- The classical theory is also known as the traditional theory of organization or management. It views the organization in terms of its purpose and formal structure. It places emphasis on the planning of work, the technical requirements of the organization, principles of management, and the assumptions of rational and logical behaviour.
- **The classical theory is built the following ideas:**
 - The hierarchy, specialization and division of labour, the scalar principle, unity of command, departmentalization, span of control, parity of authority and responsibility, centralization and decentralization and Line-Staff relationship.

60. Analyse the main pillars or elements of the Classical theory?

1. **Division of Labor** – In order to obtain a clear specialization in order to improve the performance of individual workers, the organization must divide work.
2. **Departmentalization** – The organization must group various activities and jobs into departments. This allows it to minimize costs and also facilitate administrative control.
3. **Coordination** – The organization must ensure harmony among diverse functions. This allows it to arrange the group effort in an orderly manner which provides unity of action while pursuing a common purpose.
4. **Scalar and Functional Processes** – A scalar chain is the series of superior-subordinate relationships from the top to the bottom in an organization. It facilitates the delegation of authority or command, communication or feedback, and also remedial action or decision.
5. **Structure** – Structure is the logical relationship of functions in an organization. Further, these functions are arranged for effective objective accomplishment.
6. **Span of Control** – This is the number of subordinates that a manager can effectively supervise.

61. Provide some valid criticisms of Classical Organizational Theory?

- It takes a rigid as well as a static view of organizations.
- Most classical theorists view an organization as a closed system with no interaction with its environment.
- The theory focuses more on the structural and also the technical aspects of organizations.
- It is based on oversimplified and mechanistic assumptions.
 - In simple terms, the focus of the Classical Theory is on an organization without people.
 - Therefore, many experts consider it inadequate in dealing with the complexities of an organization's structure and functioning.
 - Also, it offers an incomplete explanation of human behavior in organizations.
- Its assumption that workers can be motivated only through economic rewards is also wrong.

62. Provide an evaluation of Classical Theory of Organisation?

- The work of the classical writers in, sometimes, regarded as an out-of-date approach but it does focus attention on important factors in the study of organization and management. Technical and structural factors are important considerations in improving organizational performance. Moreover, classical theory attempts to provide some common principles applicable to all organizations. These principles still have some relevance. They provide general guidelines to the structuring and efficiency of organizations.
- However, the classical theory suffers more from what it fails to say than from what it does say. Many criticisms are leveled against this

theory, such as, its overly mechanistic view of human beings and organizations, its emphasis on universal principles and concepts without adequate verification, its insufficient use of scientific procedures in developing theories, and its insufficient systematic empirical research.

63. Describe Taylor's Five Principles of Scientific Management?

1. Science, Not Rule of Thumb

- Taylor strongly believed that one has to ascertain management with scientific precision rather than sticking to the decision making of the management.

2. Harmony, Not Discord

- Taylor propagated the need for harmony among the employees. In case there are any conflicts between the management and the employees, the organization will not be able to run smoothly.

3. Mental Revolution

- There needs to be a change in the attitude of the management and employees. The concept of mental revolution expresses that the outlook of the management and employees should change in respect of one another. They should both work with the collective aim of raising the profits of the organization. And for this, both should work in cooperation.

4. Cooperation, Not Individualism

- This is an extension of the harmony principle. While the former emphasizes the need for harmony between the two, this principle takes it further and talks mutual cooperation.

5. Development of Every Person to his Greatest Efficiency and Prosperity.

64. Write and Introduction to Neo Classical Theory?

- The Hawthorne experiments revealed that an informal organization, as well as socio-psychological factors, exercise a much higher influence on human behavior than the psychological variables. Therefore, these findings focused their attention on human beings and their behavior in organizations.
- Hence, the Neo Classical theory is also called the Behavioral Theory of Organizations or the Human Relations Approach.

65. Discuss the Main Propositions of New Classical Theory of Organisations (Human Relation Approach)?

1. Generally speaking, an organization is a social system. Further, it has several interacting parts.
2. An informal organization exists within every formal organization. More importantly, the two affect each other.
3. Human beings are interdependent. Hence, the organization can predict its behavior if it looks at the social and psychological factors.

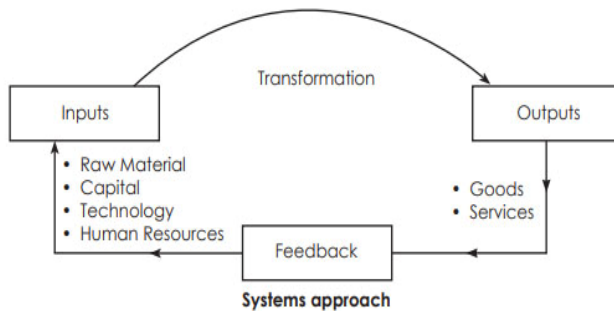
4. Motivation is a highly complex process. Several socio-psychological factors operate together to motivate people at work.
5. Human beings do not always act rationally. In fact, the most irrational behavior is when they seek rewards from work.
6. Typically, organizational goals conflict with every individual's goals. Therefore, a reconciliation of these goals is important.
7. Another important aspect of the functioning of an organization is teamwork. However, organizations need to work towards this.

66. Provide an explanation of System Theory?

- In simple terms, the theory considers organizations as systems. "A system is an organized or complex whole – an assemblage or combination of things or parts which form a complex unitary whole".
- The different parts of the system are called sub-systems, which are interrelated. Further, various sub-systems are arranged according to a scheme so that the complete system is more than just a sum of its parts.
- This ensures the efficient functioning of the system as a whole. Also, every system has a boundary which separates it from its environment.

67. What do you understand by Open System as discussed in System Theory?

- **Open Systems** – which interact with their environment. Also, all living systems are open systems.
- **Closed Systems** – which have no interaction with their environment. Also, all non-living systems are closed systems.
- An organization is an Open System as it continuously interacts with its environment. Therefore, in order to understand an organization, one must identify its boundary. We can understand an organization's interaction with its environment as an input-output model.
- Inputs are energy, information, and materials which the organization takes from the environment. It then transforms then with the help of people and machines and supplies the output to the environment.
- Further, the reaction of the environment to the output is the feedback mechanism using which the organization can evaluate and correct itself.



- An organization has several sub-systems like technical sub-system, social sub-system, etc. Some of these sub-systems are independent and don't need interlinking through any process.

68. Examine the contribution of System Theory?

- The Systems Theory offers an open-system view of an organization and recognizes its environmental interface.
- The theory is dynamic and adaptive.
- It adopts a multi-level and multi-dimensional approach. Therefore, it considers both macro and micro aspects.
- Further, it draws from several disciplines like sociology, economics, psychology, engineering, etc.
- It is descriptive and not prescriptive or normative, Further, it is probabilistic and not deterministic and places a lot of emphasis on lateral rather than vertical relationships.
- Cybernetics is another significant contribution to the Systems Theory. Cybernetics is the science of communication and control in a man-machine system.

69. Examine Criticism of the Systems Theory?

- The Systems Organizational Theory is not unified but an amalgamation of several theories like the systems theory, contingency theory, decision theory, etc.
- It is not really modern, but a synthesis of the research contributions of earlier theories.
- This theory is too abstract to be of practical use. It does not specify the precise relationships between the organization and the social system.
- It does not offer a framework which can be applied to all organizations.

70. Discuss Contingency Theory of organization?

- The contingency theory is simply an extension of the systems organizational theory. According to this theory, there is no particular managerial action or organizational design that is appropriate for all situations.

- In fact, the design, as well as the managerial decision, depends on the situation. In other words, it is contingent on the situation and circumstances. Therefore, the Contingency Theory is also referred to as a situational theory.
- Like in the systems organizational theory, the contingency theory considers an organization as a system which consists of several sub-systems.
- Further, both these theories lay a lot of emphasis on maintaining and adapting activities for the growth and survival of the system.

71. Provide Differences between the Systems and Contingency Organizational Theory?

- The systems theory focuses on the internal dynamics of an organization's structure and behavior. On the other hand, the contingency organizational theory focuses on the external determinants of the organization's behavior and structure.
- The systems theory lays down universal principles for application in all situations. On the other hand, the contingency organizational theory works on the prescription which says that 'it all depends'.
 - In other words, the contingency organizational theory spells out the relationship between an organization and its external environment and endeavors to fill a critical lacuna of the systems theory.

72. Enumerate features of bureaucracy as highlighted by Max Weber?

1. Hierarchy
2. Sphere of Competence (Specialization)
3. Impersonal laws
4. Written records
5. Merit Based
6. Detached Spirit
7. Career System
8. Non-bureaucratic Head

73. Discuss any four features of bureaucracy.

1. **Hierarchy:** An organization of offices should follow the principle of hierarchy. Each lower office is under the control and supervision of a higher office. There is clear separation between superiors and subordinates.
2. **Sphere of Competence (Specialization):** Every position should have a neatly defined area of responsibility. The individual occupying the position should possess requisite skills to undertake the responsibilities defined.
3. **Impersonal laws:** An organization should have standardized laws. The laws (and norms) should be well established. These established laws should not be unique to any individual occupant

of the position. For instance irrespective of individual occupying the office of district magistrate, the laws pertinent to district administration should not change.

4. **Written records:** Bureaucracy is an organization which conducts its business primarily on the basis of written communication. The administrative acts, decisions and rules are formulated and recorded in writing even in case where oral discussion is the rule or is even mandatory the documents make the administration accountable to people and provide a ready reference to future action.

74. Examine some of the Positive aspects of bureaucracy. Discuss by Weber.

(a) **Integrity** (b) **Honesty** (c) **Scientism** (d) **Rationality:**

Bureaucracy is considered to be most rational administrative system by Weber himself. It is predictable and there is means-end correlation.

(e) **Neutrality:** Bureaucracy is apolitical i.e. politically neutral. The bureaucrats may cast their vote which is his sovereign right but should not have any political leanings. (f) **Impartiality:** The bureaucrats should not discriminate a person on the basis of caste, creed or race. They should treat everyone with egalitarian approach.

(g) **Anonymity:** The bureaucrats should work behind the curtain with no fear of criticism or for that matter worry about credit. The credit or criticism should accrue to the non-bureaucratic head. The bureaucrats should be concerned only with implementation of laws formulated by non-bureaucratic head.

75. Provide the reasons for criticism of bureaucratic organization?

- The rules are inflexible and rigid. Further, there is too much emphasis on these rules and regulations.
- Informal groups do not receive any importance. In current times, informal groups play a huge role in most business organizations.
- Typically, bureaucracy involves a lot of paperwork which leads to a waste of time, money, and also effort.
- The rules and formalities lead to an unnecessary delay in the decision-making process.
- While Government organizations can benefit from a bureaucratic structure, business organization need quick decision-making and flexibility in procedures. Therefore, it is not suitable for the latter.
- While the technical qualifications of the employee is an important aspect of his promotion, a bureaucratic organization does not consider the employee's commitment and dedication.
- There is limited scope for Human Resource management.
- Coordinating and communicating is difficult.

76. What do you understand by New Public Management Perspective. Also discuss its basic theme?

- The 'New Public Management Perspective' is the latest paradigm in the evolution of public administration. It came into existence in the 1990s.
- The book entitled Reinventing Government by David Osborne and Ted Gaebler, published in 1992, heralded the birth of the new public management.

Basic Theme

- The new public management has emerged out of the Thatcherism (Britain- the first country which initiated the privatization of public enterprises) and Reaganism (USA) of the 1980s. It represents a synthesis of the public administration and the private administration (business management). It takes 'what' and 'why' from public administration and 'how' from private administration.

77. Examine the aims and area of emphasis of New Public Management Perspective?

- The new public management aims at 3Es-economy, efficiency and effectiveness :
 1. **Economy**- the eradication of waste.
 2. **Efficiency**- the streamlining of services.
 3. **Effectiveness** - the specification of objectives to ensure that resources are targeted on problems.
- **The emphasis of new public management** is on performance-appraisal, managerial autonomy, cost-cutting, financial incentives, output targets, innovation, responsiveness, competence, accountability, market-orientation, quality improvement, contracting out, flexibility, competition, choice, information technology, debureaucratisation, decentralization, down-sizing and entrepreneurialism.

78. Discuss the views of New Public Management about role of state and market?

- The new public management staunchly advocates a basic change in the role of state in society and economy. It emphasizes on the vital role of the 'market' as against the 'state' as the key regulator of society and economy. Thus, it involves a shift from direct provision of services by government to indirect methods like policy-making, facilitating, contracting, providing information and coordinating other actors. In other words, the government should change from a 'doer' of public activities to a 'distributor' of public benefits and 'facilitator' and 'promoter' of change in society and economy.

- Thus, the new public management suggests a series of shifts of emphasis in the way in which the public sector should be organized and managed to meet the new challenges of liberalization, globalization, and privatization.

79. Highlight the features (goals or elements or doctrines) of New Public Management?

1. Emphasis on professional management in the public sector.
2. Laying of explicit standards and measures of performance.
3. A shift to greater emphasis on output controls (results) rather than procedures.
4. A shift to disaggregation of units in the public sector.
5. A shift to greater competition in public sector.
6. A stress on private sector management practices.
7. A stress on greater discipline and parsimony in resource use.

80. Right a note on Public choice approach by highlighting its advent and concept?

- The public choice approach to public administration came into existence in the 1960s. Vincent Ostrom, the chief protagonist of this approach advocated for replacement of the traditional doctrine of '**bureaucratic administration**' by the concept of '**democratic administration**'.
- In his book *The Intellectual Crisis in American Public Administration*, Ostrom writes "Bureaucratic structures are necessary, but not sufficient structures for a professionally trained public service economy." He further says, "Perfection in the hierarchical ordering of a professionally trained public service, accountable to a single centre of power will reduce the capability of a larger administrative system to respond to diverse preferences among citizens for many different public goods and services and cope with diverse environment."
- A variety of different organizational arrangements can be used to provide different public goods and services. Such organizations can be coordinated through various multi-organizational arrangements."

81. Discuss the area of emphasis of Public Choice approach?

1. Antibureaucratic approach
2. Institutional pluralism, that is, plurality of agencies to promote consumers' preferences
3. Diverse democratic decision-making centres
4. Application of economic logic to the problems of public service distribution
5. Decentralisation (dispersed administrative authority)
Popular participation in administration.

82. Explain the meaning of Change?

- Change is basically a variation in the common way of doing things. Whenever people perform a task in a certain way, they get accustomed to them. They develop methods which they can implement routinely to achieve these tasks. Any variation in these methods is nothing but change.
- Changes may be either natural or reactive. Natural changes generally occur routinely in the ordinary course of business. For example, the effects of the growth of an organization lead to changes in management styles.
- On the contrary, reactive changes happen as a reaction to the organization's policies or its environment. For example, whenever a firm adopts new technologies in production, its workers will have to adapt to them.

83. Discuss External Factors which are responsible for change?

- These factors always lie outside an organization. Neither the organization itself nor its members are responsible for them. However, they always feel the effect of these factors. Some of these factors include:
- **Economic factors:** Access to resources, market demand, competition, inflation, interest rates, etc.
- **Technology:** The growth of technology always forces an organization to adapt. For example, the discovery of new production methods.
- **Politics:** Policies of a government change routinely. Even the government itself changes every term. These factors play a large role in the external environment.
- **Other factors:** Factors like urbanization, education, cultural changes, change in social mindset, etc. also affect every business organization.

84. Discuss Internal Factors which are responsible for change?

- Sometimes changes can also occur internally. An organization and its own members are responsible for these changes. For example, the top management of a company might decide to diversify its business. This decision will lead to several changes in which the company functions.

Similarly, other internal factors include:

- Changes in personnel due to hiring, termination of employment, retirement, promotion, etc.
- Change of functional policy decisions like holidays, work hours, paid leaves, etc.
- Changes affecting physical facilities like usage of alternative raw materials or adaptation to new machinery.

85. What do you mean by management of change?

- Every good manager must be able to anticipate predictable changes. Apart from that, he should also be able to smoothly incorporate these changes into the organization. This is basically the entire aim of change management.
- Change is always inevitable; one can never completely prevent it. Managers can either wait for changes to occur or they can anticipate them and act in advance. A good manager will always do the latter.
- This process generally requires a thorough understanding of factors that affect changes. This is because external and internal factors are solely responsible for effecting changes.

86. Discuss the Concept of Development Administration?

- Development Administration (DA) is one of the newest branches of Public Administration, having its inception after the post 2nd world war period when most of the countries in the world became independent. DA is the mechanism through which countries achieve socio- economic progress and usher in development. The essence of DA lies in the capacity to bring about a structural and behavioral change in administration, to improve the capacity of institutions by embracing change orientation. Development administration is the means through which governments bring about a perceptible change in the economy of a country.

87. Provide meaningful definition of Development Administration?

- Edward weidner defined development administration as action-oriented and goal oriented administrative system.
- George gant. Referred D.A. as a system **characterized** by its **purpose, loyalties and attitudes**.
 - **Loyalty** should be towards people at large and constitutional values not to vested interests, kings or Royals.
 - **The purpose** of administration should emphasize on change, Progress and innovation instead on status quo.
 - **The attitude** of administration should be flexible, adaptive & result oriented instead of being rigid.
- Thus D.A. should focus on behavioral pattern to bring rapid socio-economic development along with nation building through flexible, innovative, goal-oriented, participative, decentralize and democratic approaches.

88. Analyse the Distinction between traditional and Development Administration?

S. No.	Traditional Administration	Development Administration
1	Regulatory Administration	Unpredictable new tasks owing to a rapidly changing environment
2	Oriented towards efficiency and economy	Oriented towards organizational growth and effectiveness in achievement of goals
3	Conformity to rules and procedures	Emphasis on high programme standards
4	Sharp and elaborate hierarchical structure	Structure shaped by requirements and goals
5	Centralised decision-making	Wide sharing decision-making
6	Status Quo oriented	Change oriented

89. Examine some of the features of Development Administration?

1. Change orientation:

- From Stratified to egalitarian society
- From an agrarian economy to an industrial one
- From Totalitarian political regime to democratic
- From Particularism to Universalism

2. Goal Orientation:

- Social Development (Ensuring Equality and Justice)
- Economic Development (Growth in production and consumption)
- Political Development (Ensuring national integrity and nation-building)

3. Client Orientation:

- Focussing on rendering better services to clients and target groups

4. Time Orientation:

- Timely completion of Development Projects

5. Commitment Orientation

6. Participation orientation:

- Ensures people's participation and making people stakeholders in the development process.

90. Provide a distinction between Government & Governance?

- The government referred to the machinery and institutional arrangement of exercising the sovereign power for the serving the political community whereas the governance is a process as well as the result of making authoritative decisions for benefit of the society. The governance is the manner in which the authority, control and power of the government is exercised in mobilizing a society's

- Economic and social resources to address the issues of public interests. In brief, governance is the art of governing associated with the exercise of authority within specific jurisdiction and is embedded in the structure of the authority.
- There is also another distinction between the government and governance — governance has wider scope than government. The governance includes individuals, institutions - public and private - civil and manages their common affairs.

91. Differentiate between Governance & Good Governance?

- Governance as a process denotes a value free dispensation whereas the good governance connotes value assumptions. Good governance is a value-laden concept.
- The word good is derived from word God and carries an innate sense of judgement i.e. what is right and what is wrong; what is just and what is unjust; what is fair and what is unfair; what is moral and what is immoral. So, when the judgement or the deed is right, fair, just and moral, then it is said to be good. Good Governance, thus, is right or just or moral judgments made by those exercising authority in the public interests:

92. Explain the parameters of Good Governance? Discuss by United Nations.

- **(a) Participation:** Good Governance envisages involvement of the entire society in governance. **(b) Legitimacy:** Good Governance should emphasize on the assent of the governed. **(c) Accountability:** Good Governance should ensure that both politician and officials are answerable for their actions, performances and the use of public resources. **(d) Openness and transparency:** Good Governance should emphasize on the need for public access to quality information and make public all the transactions in which public interest are at stake. **(e) Competence:** Good Governance should create effective policy and decision making processes in order to achieve the efficient delivery of public service.

93. Analyse the latest understanding of Good Governance?

- Kenneth Stowe set out six characteristics for a better clarification of the meaning of good governance — **(1) Political** freedom including free speech and a freely elected parliament. **(2) Constitutional and judicial** protection of rights of individuals. **(3) Sustenance** of the rule of law by an independent judiciary. **(4) Sustenance** of economic and social development. **(5) Development** of society is a whole through education. **(6) Executive** accountability to freely elected legislature.