SECOND PAPER , PART – A (UNIT- II)

POLITY

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.

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 of 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.

- 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 the most important Officer under the Constitution of India.
- As CAG uphold 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 redantant 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.
- 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, pro-active 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 SPCS is not only limited, but also recommendations made by it one 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 notes 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 part?

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 there of 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 in 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, Samajawadi 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, Samajawadi 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 windened the choice for voters in both the parliamentary and assembly elections. The Votes 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 casterismin politics has been a remarkable feature of Indian politics. Rajni Kothari said " Indian politics is casterist 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 1998 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 Vaijapyee and Narendra Modi has significantly influenced the electorate to vote in favour of the partiers.

6. Ideology: Some people in the society are committed to certain ideologies like communism, capitalism, democracy, secularism, 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 electrons 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 parities.

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 propaganda 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 the 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 educations institutions & in employment in public services.
- Hence it recommended reservations of seats in educations 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 cohersion 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. <u>**Throw light on the Institutional Measures taken by India ensure cyber security.**</u>

- **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. <u>**How adoption of 5G Technology could generate a cyber security challenge?**</u>

- **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. <u>**How use of Artificial Intelligence is affecting National Security?**</u>
    - **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. <u>**Discuss the Challenges posed by the Fake News in India.**</u>
    - **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.