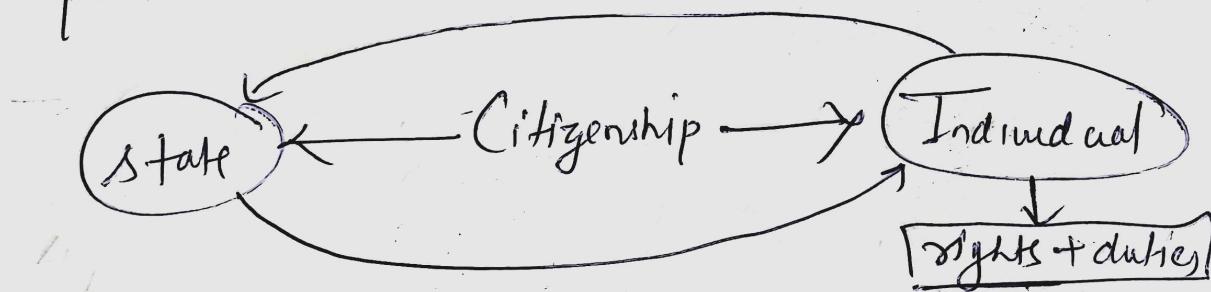


Q1 Examining how Citizenship in India function as tool for nation building. Why has it failed to guarantee full and equal participation of diverse communities. Discuss with relevant Constitutional provision and recent development.

50 "Citizenship Consist in Service of Country"
JL Nehru

It is tool that promote full and equal participation of individual to highest political unit ie state.



If Citizenship is right to have right.

If is chance to make a difference to place , where one being. It brings right and duties to citizen together which create base of any Nation.

Govt assure that right of Citizen are given and functioned in manner.

The fundamental duties enshrined & gives sense of moral and Civic duties.

Territories → Citizenship → Rights → Duties

Stages of Nation building

Reason for failing to guarantee full and equal participation of Communities

i) Historical factor

- In 2019 CAA Act, Citizenship on religious demands
- Govt allows all religion except Muslim to ~~not~~ grant citizenship.
- ~~In~~ Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Pakistan are Muslim country where Muslim are in Majority
- (Hindu, Parsee, Sikh, Jain, Christian, Budd) were minority and persecuted in that Country

2) Political factor

- Vote Bank politics, ~~if it will~~ on getting citizenship, these masses become house of political gain.
- Parties will get political gain in election

3) Strategic factor

- for security purpose, Govt is regulating NPR, NRC, CAA.
- detention Camp in Assam for identifying illegal migrant.
- Exclusivity of Rohingyas, Bengali migrants

4) Geopolitical factor

- India have good relation with Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Nepal compared to Pak, Bangladesh.
- Being close allies, Pak allowed their ethnic people to grant Citizenship.

Recent Constitutional Evolution and Developments :-

1) CAA 2019 Act. → Citizenship Amendment Bill was introduced in 2016, and passed in 2019.

This Bill contains provision of granting citizenship on religion basis to (Hindu, Budh, Jain, Parse, Sikh, Christ) except Muslims.

The Cut off decided is 31 Dec 2014, who have entered before granted citizenship.

Citizenship Amendment Rules 2024 = Schedule exempt autonomous Council of 6th Schedule from CAA. Also Not applicable to inner line peasant region

→ Sumitra Prasad (Rani Saheb) from Aza, became first to get citizenship from Bihar under New rule

- Recently Home Minister distributed citizenship certificate to 188 Hindu refugee.
- Foreign Tribunal Established in Assam to identify illegal migrant and kept in detention Camp.
- NRC (National Register of Citizen) is registry of citizen to identify & deport ~~other~~ illegal migrants
- WAY FORWARD
- Balance security with inclusivity.
- Exclusionary policies Encourage identity politics Lead to Religious Nationalism
- No polarisation, intercultural dialogue
- federal Structure, Structure is not ^{to be} strained

Concept of Citizenship has evolved with Time. There are some challenges which required to change in methodology to address challenges. Legal bodies such as Citizenship Right Commission should be established for fair functioning. A Balanced approach of security with inclusivity mind have longer impact in development of Nation.

Q2 Critically Analyze how Cultural diversity in India Leads to emergence of regions as stronger Cultural Unit than state. To what extent have regional deprivation and developmental deficit driven formation of new state? Discuss relevance of second state reorganisation Commission in the context

Sol Cultural diversities are way of life of people having different belief, language, tradition, culture etc. It is act of inclusiveness ie acknowledging people from different background.

In India, filled with various identities, it promoted cultural federalism at global platform. Sometime regionalism dominate over state identity in Cultural Context.

Reason for emergence of regionalism, due to strong cultural diversity: more unit than state

POSITIVE

- i) Regionalism is ideology of certain section people having distinct culture, language,
- ii) Recent riot in Manipur Tuki vs Meitei disrupt entire nation. Situation get worse require Art 355 to be imposed.
- iii) Khalistan demand of separation of Punjab from India. dangerous for nation.
- iv) There are many demand of ethnic people for separation.
eg: demand of Gorkhaland, Mithanchal, Midnapur region more
- v) Regionalism demand creation of smaller state by cultural consideration, political inclusivity, economic optimisation etc

NEGATIVE

- i) Sometimes ~~regio~~ state emerge as stronger unit than region, which established as new unit
- ii) emergence of Andhra pradesh as state was on linguistic basis

iii) Creating new state filled with various challenges. e.g.: Resource) fund sharing
Logistic issue -

- iv) Bal Regionalism must be Balanced with interest of Nation.
- v) Federal spirit encompasses equal participation of all states.

ROLE OF REGIONAL DEPENDENCE

AND DEVELOPMENTAL DEFICIT

IN STATE FORMATION

- P. 2nd State reorganisation Commission was appointed by Govt in 1953 to recommend how to reorganise State.
- It accepted Language as basis for State reorganisation, which was earlier rejected by Other Commission.

→ Act passed in 1956, led to creation of 14 States and 6 UT.

REGIONAL DEPRIVATION

- i) Committee recommended only administrative factor could not be sole reason to divide
- ii) It considered preserving and strengthening cultural homogeneity
- iii) Demand of region must be addressed while considering reorganisation of state
- iv) advocated to meet region aspiration, cultural and identity.
- v) our federalism is on concept of cooperative federalism

DEVELOPMENTAL DEFICIT

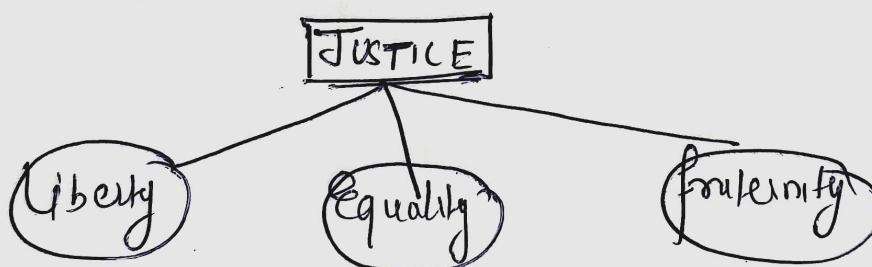
- i) Considered financial, economical factor for reorganisation of State.
- ii) Creation of Jharkhand, Uttarakhand, Chhattisgarh was on ^{basis of} backwardness and underdeveloped

- III) Commission recommended planning and promoting welfare of people in each state and Nation
- IV) In Bihar, ~~peo~~ North Bihar demand separate homeland. Due to backwardness and ignorance, faced flood every year.
- V) Similarly ~~dem~~ Northeastern State were created in no of smaller state due to lack of developmental infra and geographical
- VI) Uidharb, Kutchh also demands for their separate state / region on development basis.

Regionalism is good until it is balanced with interest of Nation. as it meet aspiration of local people. Parliament body like Inter State Council is required for addressing ~~demand~~ of and maintaining balance between demand and interest of Nation so that it fosters ideology of cooperative federalism.

Q3 BR Ambedkar envisioned a Union of Trinity — liberty, equality, fraternity — as essential for resolving "life of contradiction in India". Critically examine how Vision addresses Contemporary challenges like Social inequality, Political polarisation, Economic disparities.

According to BR Ambedkar, Justice has always evoked ideas of equality, of proportion of compensation. In short, justice is another name of Liberty, Equality, Fraternity.



Political democracy cannot last unless there is at base of it, a social democracy. The Union of Trinity have ^{been} used in resolving Contradiction of our life. It addressed Vision in following ways.

Contemporary Challenges of Life

1) SOCIAL INEQUALITY

Achievement

- Art 16 provide equal opportunity in public employment
eg: reservation to EWS, OBC, SC, ST
- Art 17, P Criminalize cuntouchability absolutely.
eg: private & shops, ~~restaurent~~ restaurant, public property
- women reservation in panchayat, govt job
increase their participation
eg: 50% in Bihar, 23% in job
- Cultural exchange programs
eg: Rotary, NCC, at college level promote each other culture, & ethnic diversity
- Banning of Triple Talaq in Shayara Bano Case
gave liberty to Muslim women
~~drawback~~

a) Liberty: Crime against women increased.
eg: 12.9% increase (2018-2022), UP, MP, Bihar are in top

They ~~were~~ feared of going outside after 7:00 pm

b) Equality: Rank of India Gender Gap is 129
4 Keys: economic participation, education, health, political empowerment



c) Fraternity: Communal riots, mob lynching, incident disrupts peace and happiness of society.

2) POLITICAL POLARISATION

Achievement

a) Liberty: Art 19 grant freedom of speech. As per RPA 1950, ~~not~~ allow to establish political parties. Art 326 grant Liberty to Vote and contest election.

b) Equality: Election Commission regulate supervise all political ~~equalities~~ parties equally irrespective of party ideology.

c) Fraternity: With different ideologies, yet election is like festival in India. e.g. In Lok Sabha 2024, 64.6 crore Voted without any riots.

Drawbacks

a) Liberty: Sometimes ~~parties~~ opposition parties accused administration for not allowing them Voter to vote. e.g.: ~~2024~~ 2024, UP By election.

b) Equality: Accusation of opponent parties on biasness of Election Comm toward ruling party e.g.: 2024 election ~~of~~ Schedule



c) Fraternity: Incident of riot between two polarised ~~pol~~ parties workers.

Eg: SP & BJP workers ~~fight~~ incident

ECONOMIC DISPARITIES

Achievement

1) Article 38, minimize income inequalities by stat.

Eg: MNREGA, PM Garib Kalyan Yojna

2) Liberty: Grant Scheme empowering ~~women~~ ^{by} providing Liberty to female to become independent

Eg: JEEVIKA, Ujjwala,

3) Fraternity: Healthy relation and Bond Increase

engagement and participation : Eg: Bihar & Jharkhand have brotherhood relation, allowed use of resources of each other profitably.

Drawbacks

Higher

i) Liberty: Parent not allow Child for higher studies

Eg: 42% Drop out in 10th in Bihar

ii) Equality: In 2022-2023, Avg salary of men and women is 20,666 & 15,772 respectively.

Labour force participation of Men & Women is 77% & 32%.

which shows dependency of women on men
^{economic}

iii) Fraternity: A Large gap in per Capita

of Telangana and Bihar. Both are
culturally different and feel isolated from
each other.

Although Trinity has addressed Challenges of life
but there is need of reform in methodology
in addressing problems. Progress of Community
is measured by progress of women where
Trinity have longer impact in welfare
of our Nation.