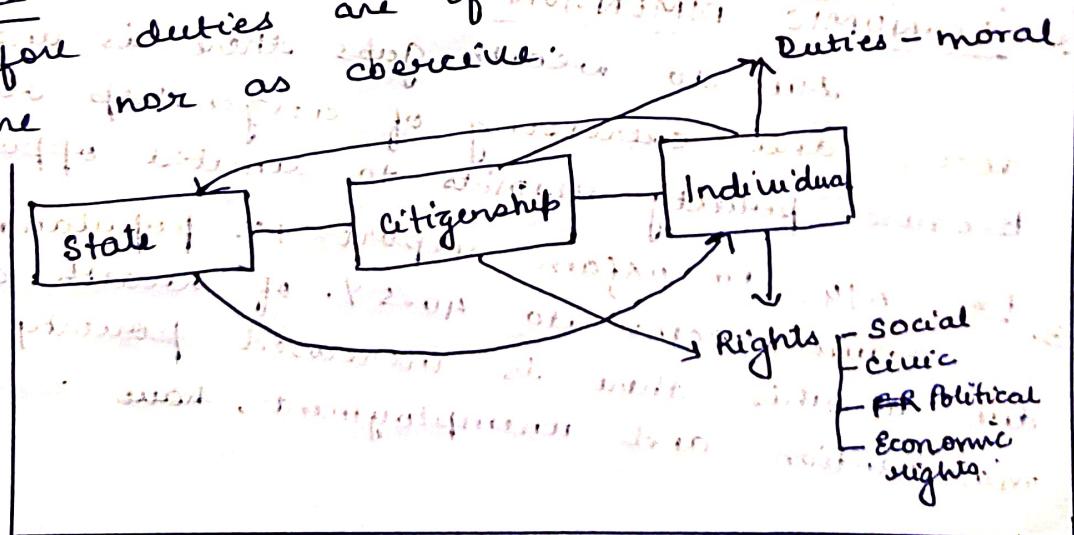


Q5. Examine how citizenship in India functions as a tool for nation building. Why has it failed to guarantee full and equal participation of diverse communities? Discuss with relevant constitutional provision and recent developments.

Citizenship establishes the legal and political bond between individual and state and helps individual with the right to participate in the political, social and economic life of the state. Citizenship plays a crucial role in nation building as it defines nation in a sovereign state which will grant individual their rights which could be social, civic, legal, democratic etc. and since India is a democratic nation duties. since duties are of moral binding therefore duties are cognitive in nature.

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deconcretely, citizenship creates a sense of belongingness and encourages individual to engage in nation building.

Territorial citizenship consists of exclusive and inclusive nature and due to following reasons there is failure in guaranteeing full participation to diverse communities - and equal participation to broad categories of people.

### 1. INTERSECTIONALITY

Due to overlapping social identities it creates compounded discrimination and limiting rights of an individual from exercising of citizenship.

Ex:- Patriarchal norms, economic poverty, geographic isolation.

### 2. ECONOMIC DIMENSION

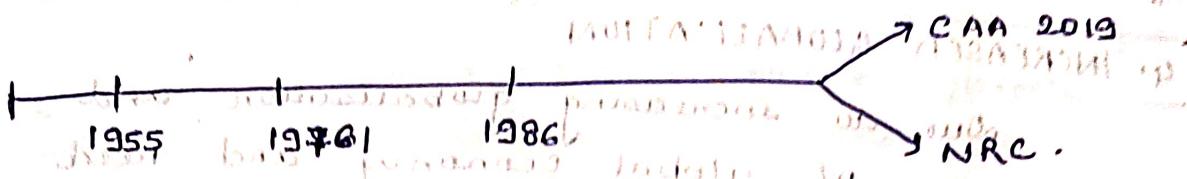
Due to wealth gaps there is unequal access and exercising of citizenship right.

Because poverty restricts to limited opportunities

Ex:- A 1990 Oxfam report 1% population has 40.5% of wealth and due to this there is increased poverty, malnutrition and unemployment, have

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### B. FROM INCLUSION TO EXCLUSION



1. After independence our citizenship rights, which are highly exclusive in nature which is evident from Article 5-10 where all articles talk about inclusion except article 9.
2. Then Assam accord (1985) identified March 24, 1971 as the cutoff date for recognising migrants.
3. CAA 1986 required proof of ancestral residency before the cut-off date, making citizenship right more restrictive.
4. National register of citizen (NRC) was updated during 1985 in Assam to detect illegal migrants and it has challenges like documentation gaps and human right concern.
5. CAA 2019 has excluded Muslims and other groups like Rohingyas, Sri Lankan Tamil to grant citizenship from PAK before Dec 31, 2014. It is clear that how with changing times citizens are deprived of their fundamental rights.

full and equal participation.

#### 4. INCREASED GLOBALISATION

due to increasing globalisation and integration of global economy and need to reflect its global aspiration there is development of Quasi citizenship in India which faded the inclusivity of citizenship rights.

#### RECENT DEVELOPMENTS THAT FADED INCLUSIVITY

1. Shifting towards more capitalist approach  
Ex :- Selling off Air India to Tata

Plans will create more income inequality and economic disparity.

2. Increasing dual identity  
ethnic and religious division have  
intensified in northeast and Assamese identity  
got fuelled with Assamme accord.

3. NRC and CAA 2019  
NRC discriminates especially  
marginalized groups  
to have proper documents and exclusion  
from NRC leads to fear of statelessness and  
discrimination.

CA 2019 violates article 14 i.e. "Equality before law" and creates threat to secularism in India. Thus, Romila Thapar in her book "On Citizenship" recommended that a non-discriminatory framework for addressing refugee and immigrant should be developed which should be guided by international principle of non-refoulement and Nirmala Sitharaman said "right based approach with focus on inclusiveness should be done to maintain balance between security and inclusivity".

परिप्रेक्ष्य के बारे में जानकारी देना चाहिए।

Q. Critically analyze how cultural diversity in India leads to the emergence of regions as stronger cultural units than states. To what extent have regional deprivation and developmental benefits driven the formation of new states? Discuss the context of a second State reorganization commission in this context.

Being a diverse nation, rightly over destructible states can lead to demand of a partition of India. So keeping the regional aspiration in mind unity of India has been preserved till date.

### POSITIVES OF EMERGENCE OF DIFFERENT REGIONS

#### 1. Decentralised Governance

1.1 Granular policy making enable localized decision making addressing socio-economic challenges.

Ex :- Chhattisgarh's development index is better than Madhya Pradesh after former's separation

from the state. It leads to more accountability, strict accountability, and better administrative policy.

## 2. Administrative efficiency

Smaller geographical units, reduce bureaucratic layers, resulting in streamlined governance.

## 3. Economic optimisation

Optimum resource utilisation with regional economic priorities.

Ex :- Jharkhand's focus on mining industries

## 4. Cultural consolidation

Smaller states help protect ethnolinguistic homogeneity and avoiding cultural erosion.

Ex :- Formation of Nagaland helped tribal identities.

## CHALLENGES

### 1. Administrative Proliferation

- Increased cost
- Institutional duplicacy
- Complex hierarchies
- Increasing govt expenditure

Administrative

### 2. Political Balkanization

Political fragmentation

### 3. Economic Dependence

Economic dependence

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Continuous state division can lead to political fragmentation.

Ex :- Demands of bifurcation of Vidarbha from Maharashtra.

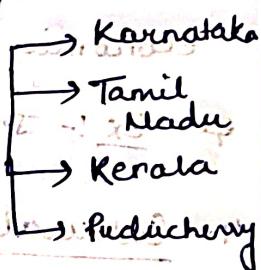
Mithilanchal from Bihar.

3. Challenge of Sharing resources

3.1 Disputes over water, energy and minerals.

3.2 Destabilizing relations.

Ex :- Cauvery water dispute.



4. Increasing asymmetries.

4. Fiscal Asymmetry - smaller states with weaker economies become reliant on federal fiscal transfer.

5. Increased domino effect -

5.1 More demand of separation from state will be fueled.

Ex :- Khalistan from Punjab.

Mithilanchal from Bihar.

Regional deprivation and developmental deficits often lead to the formation of new states because -

because -



## 1. INCREASING DEVELOPMENT BACKWARDNESS

Due to large area sometimes a region is being neglected and gradually there is increased backwardness which lead to its separation from original state.

Ex :- In 2000 Jharkhand is being separated from Bihar because of increased tribal population and its physio-graphic division is also different from the rest of Bihar. After its separation there is improvement in its development.

- Separation of Chhattisgarh from Madhya Pradesh
- separation of Uttarakhand from UP.

2. SEPARATION OF TELANGANA : INTRASTATE DISPARITY

Andhra Pradesh being coastal region often neglects the mainland area which is currently its separation is demanded.

3. CULTURAL SUBJUGATION

There is Gorkhaland with West Bengal where both regions have a different culture and it lead to the demand of separation of Gorkhaland from West Bengal. However, it is not being implemented yet.

## RELEVANCE OF THE SECOND REORGANISATION STATE

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### 1. EVALUATING STATEHOOD DEMANDS.

The 1st state reorganisation commission was made in 1956; with changing times the dynamics has been changed and recent demands needs to be addressed with new regional aspiration. Extra demand of statehood of Jharkhand from WB and Ladakh demanding status of 6th schedule.

### 2. CULTURAL NEED

Cultural subjugation of Jharkhand needs to be assessed.

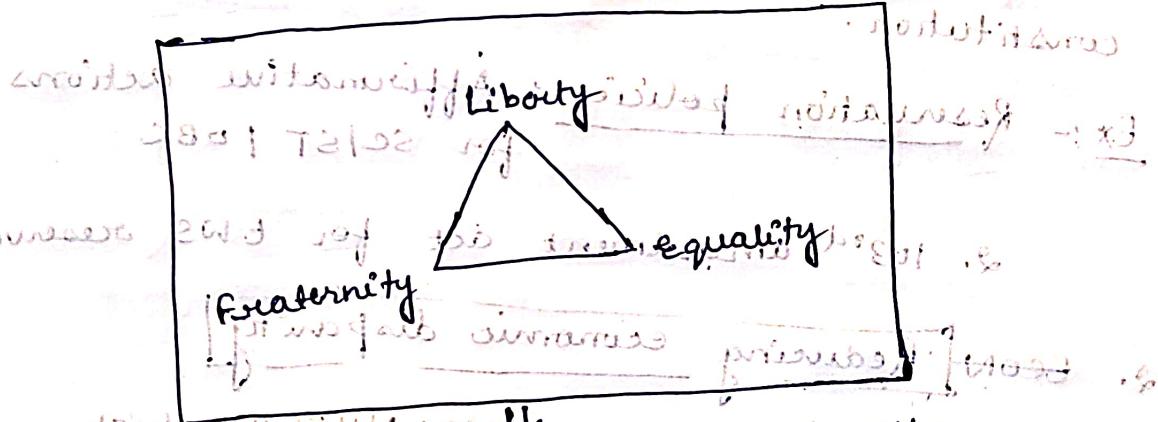
### 3. ECONOMIC NEED

Udharbha separation from Maharashtra for administrative efficiency. Thus, India needs to balance regional aspirations with national integration by strategic planning, collaborative governance, cultural recognition through embracing India's diversity while ensuring its unity. India's intactness remains intact.

The largest state of India, Bihar, has the largest population and is the most populous state in the country.

Q3. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar envisioned a 'Union of Trinity'—liberty, equality, and fraternity—as essential for reviving the 'life of contradictions' in India. Critically examine how this vision addresses contemporary challenges like social inequality, political polarization and economic disparities. [38 marks]

According to B.R. Ambedkar, while our political democracy means a way of life which recognises liberty, equality and fraternity as the principle of life,



speaks of the dignified life.

Ambedkar says in constituent assembly that if in a society there is absence of liberty and equality but absence of fraternity then it will lead to as a police state whereas, when equality and fraternity are there but there is no liberty then it

Kills individual innovation and when liberty and equality works together in absence of equality then the elite rulers will dominate the society.

### ACHIEVEMENTS

#### 1. Addressing social inequality

These principles laid strong foundation to bring social justice in our country through provisions in article 15(4) and 16(4) which is mentioned in Part III of our constitution.

Ex:- Reservation policies Affirmative actions for SC/ST / OBC.

2. 103rd amendment act for EWS reservation.

#### 2. Reducing economic disparity

2.1 Policies like MGNREGA which provided over 2.6 billion person-days of employment in FY22-23.

2.2 Skill India initiative providing opportunities for skilled labour force.

The next policies are at credit and equity.



### 3. Minimising political polarisation

1. acts like Decriminalisation of section 377 strengthening liberty and individual dignity.
2. Abolition of Triple Talaq act 2019 brings uniformity in civil laws and giving gender justice and protecting secular values.
3. Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat promote cultural diversity and national integration also.

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### CHALLENGES

#### 1. Social inequality

- 1.1 Gender disparity :- India ranks 127<sup>th</sup> out of 146 countries in the global gender gap report 2023.
- 1.2) Caste based discrimination

#### 2. Economic disparities

- 2.1 Health concentration :- AIG, to oxfam report top 1%.

of India's population holds 40.5% of total wealth.



## 3. POLITICAL POLARIZATION

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## 3. POLITICAL POLARIZATION

3.1 Secularism under threat due to communal tensions (e.g. 2020 Delhi riots)

The rise of Hindutva and its challenge to the secular nature of state principles like equal rights in administration has also sparked controversies over the nature of India's secular stand.

3.2 Recent hate speech of Nupur Sharma has also fuelled communal tensions and threatened India's secular stand.

threaten India's ~~so~~  
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Feb. 12-03 about

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