

TEST CODE 6 1 2 2 4

FIAS – MGP 2023 (C-12) – Full Length Test #1

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Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SURAMYA SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	9/2/23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.

प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.

उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	2pm	5pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

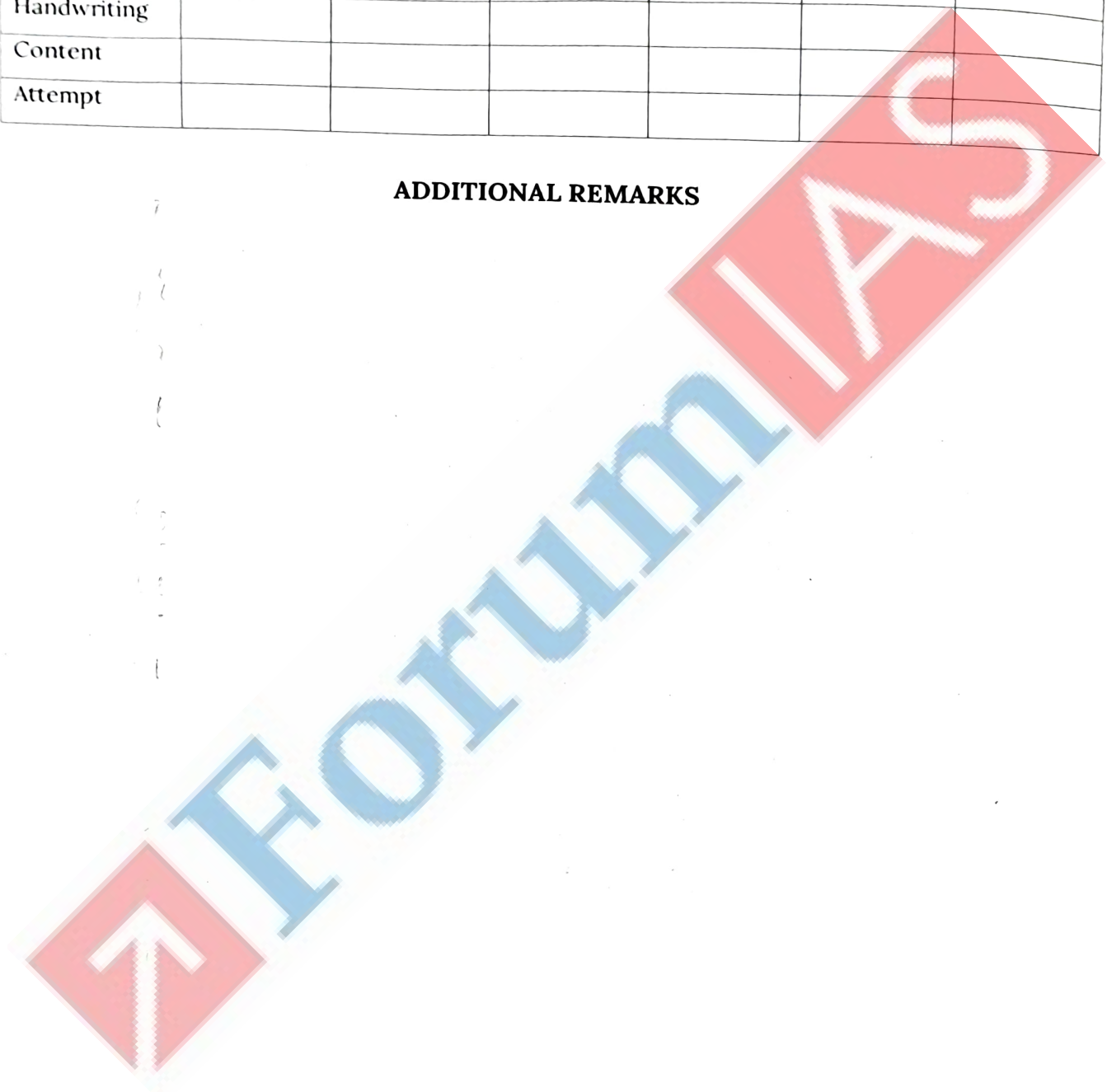
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*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a 184669_61234_1910090090 (2023-02-10 01:14:50) or (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
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Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) Belief that the Indian constitution is a borrowed constitution is nothing but a myth. Discuss (10 marks, 150 words)

यह मानना कि भारतीय संविधान एक उधार का संविधान है, एक मिथक के अलावा और कुछ नहीं है। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Indian constitution is the lengthiest written constitution of the world - as it picks up several features from many other constitutions.

But, belief that it is borrowed is a myth.

① Maintains uniqueness: it suits Indian requirements such as concept of secularism means giving equal respect to all religions in contrast to western notion.

② A mix of unitarism and federalism:

Indian constitution has features ~~of~~ of federalism from American constitution but is backed by ~~the~~ strong centre - a feature from Canadian constitution.

③ Constitution as a source of rights:

Contrast to constitution as a result of rights of citizens - a concept in the west.

④ Nature of fundamental rights - which are not absolute to ~~also~~ provide for situations to maintain sovereignty and integrity of country.

⑤ Flexible and rigid - a blend of flexibility and rigidity in constitutional amendment procedure.

Eg: Certain subjects - Article 2, 3 → easily amendable, while subjects dealing with federal nature require special procedure.

⑥ Mix of parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy - to account for balance of power between organs of govt.

But since most skeletal part came from 1935 Act and British constitution, etc - it has been called a bag of borrowings. But as discussed it maintains uniqueness.

Feedback

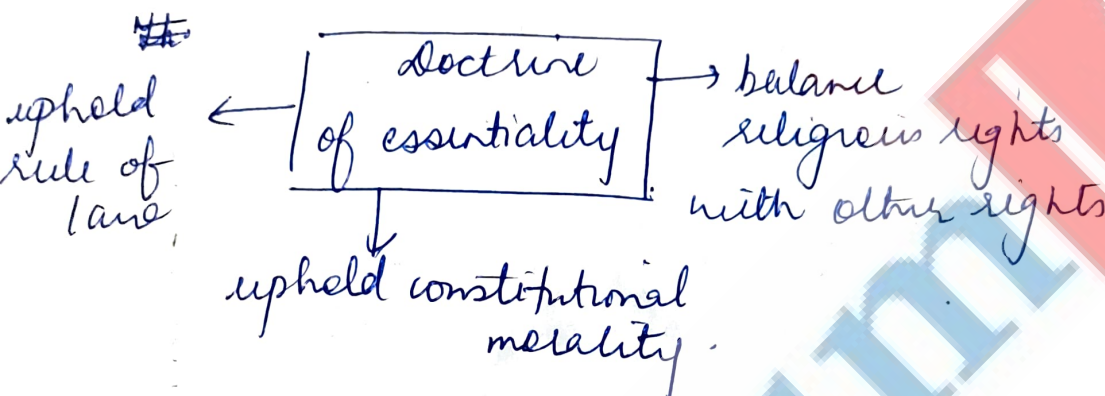
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Question Interpretation
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Q.2) What do you mean by 'doctrine of essentiality'? How has judiciary used this doctrine to address conflict between various fundamental rights? Explain with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

अनिवार्यता के सिद्धांत से आप क्या समझते हैं? विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों के बीच संघर्ष को दूर करने के लिए न्यायपालिका ने इस सिद्धांत का उपयोग कैसे किया है? उदाहरण सहित स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: The doctrine of essentiality is created by the Supreme Court - as a measure to determine essential practices in a religion.



Judiciary has used it to address conflicts between FRs in following ways -

① Deal with women's rights : Many religious practices are derogatory ~~for~~ or partial against women.

Eg.: SC used it in Sabarimala case to resolve conflict between Article 14 Right to equality of ~~for~~ for women.

and Article 25 - Right to religion, of ^{of minority age} allowed women to enter temple.

② In Hijab ban case - SC observed that wearing Hijab is not an essential practice in Islam.

③ In another judgment SC ruled that reading namaz in mosque is not essential, and it can be read anywhere.

Thus ~~to~~ judiciary has intervened in religious matters to uphold constitutional morality through doctrine of essentiality.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.3) Indian federalism is the middle point between Unitarism and confederalism. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय सभवाद एकतात्मकतावाद और सभवाद के बीच का मध्य बिंदु है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Article 1 states that India is a union of states although federalism is a part of basic structure.

Indian federalism is a unique mix and middle point between Unitarism and confederalism in following ways -

⇒ It has features of unitary government -

- Strong Centre: with ~~major~~ subjects of national importance like defense in Union list (part VII).
- Status of finances: Centre has major hold of financial proceeds creating element of dependence for states. Eg: GST.
- destructible nature of states: Article 2 and 3 empowers Parliament to change boundaries with simple majority.

- All India services - with ~~the~~ ultimate control of Union government.
- ⇒ But following features of federalism are present -
- written constitution : and rigidity in several provision ^{dealing} like ~~changes~~ in federal status of laws.
- Bicameral legislature : Rajya Sabha is the ~~a~~ Council of States - represents states' interests in parliament.
- Independent judiciary : to uphold rule of law and basic structure.

But issues are present

Centric ~~&~~ interference in state subjects
 Eg. Amendment to minor's act.

↓
 Secessionist tendencies
 Eg. Nagaland, etc

Thus Indian polity is federal with unitary bias to suit its requirements.

Feedback	
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Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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Q.4) Judiciary is increasingly becoming a super-legislature that undermines the basic tenets of a parliamentary democracy. Critically examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

न्यायपालिका दिन-ब-दिन एक सुपर-विधायिका बनती जा रही है जो संसदीय लोकतंत्र के मूल सिद्धांतों को कमजोर करती है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: The system of checks and balances has many times led to judiciary ~~transgressing~~ transgressing into legislature's role.

Judiciary ~~has~~ acting as super-legislature

⇒ Judicial activism - By taking up issues like banning alcohol on highways.

⇒ Providing guidelines in sea states case judicial action on banning iron ore mining led to loss of jobs.

undermines mandate. Undermines parliamentary democracy → Take over legislature's role.

But, proactive role of judiciary has been beneficial and strengthened democracy.

⇒ Providing guidelines and frameworks - to uphold justice. Eg: Vishakha guidelines for POAH act.

⇒ Environmental justice : banning fire-crackers in Delhi to control pollution.

⇒ Upholds checks and balances : as evident in judiciary striking down NJAC act - to ensure judicial independence.

⇒ Uphold federalism : by striking down ~~part 2 of~~ a part of Part IX of constitution concerning cooperative societies as states ratification was not done.

Thus judiciary while ensuring checks and balance must ensure separation of power as well for efficient functioning of ~~const~~ polity.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) Governor of a state enjoys more discretionary power than the president of India. Elaborate and explain the rationale behind this constitutional arrangement. (10 marks, 150 words)

किसी राज्य के राज्यपाल को भारत के राष्ट्रपति की तुलना में अधिक विवेकाधीन शक्ति प्राप्त है। इस संवैधानिक व्यवस्था के पीछे के तर्कों को विस्तृत विवेचना एवं व्याख्या करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Governor of State and President of India are parts of Indian executive mentioned in article 153 and article 52 respectively.

Governor enjoys more discretionary power in following ways -

- ⇒ Reserve a bill for President's approval - Governor can ~~presue~~ reserve a state bill ~~that~~ having implications on taxes, etc.
- ⇒ Recommendation of President's rule in state in case of failure of constitutional machinery (article 365).
- ⇒ In carrying out functions as administrator of union territory
- ⇒ In seeking information from State government about legislative

and administrative matters of state.

Rationale behind this arrangement

⇒ To preserve unity of country: measures like article 365 - check any secessionist tendencies.

⇒ To uphold federalism: in case a state's action hampers ~~and~~ interests of other states - by reserving bill for President.

⇒ To ensure smooth administration and ensure co-act between centre and states - as governor serves as agent of centre in state.

Therefore Governor serves dual purpose of de jure head and centre's agent.

Q.6) Why does with that at un

संघ स्तर की तुलना के महत्व का विश्लेषण

Ans: ... state ... state council ... house ... parlia

while Raj Sabha is representative States ... no such

Reason ⇒ States ... settling ... ⇒ NO fu

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Why does constitution provide for a weaker second chamber at state level when compared to that at union level? Analyse the significance of Legislative Council in states.

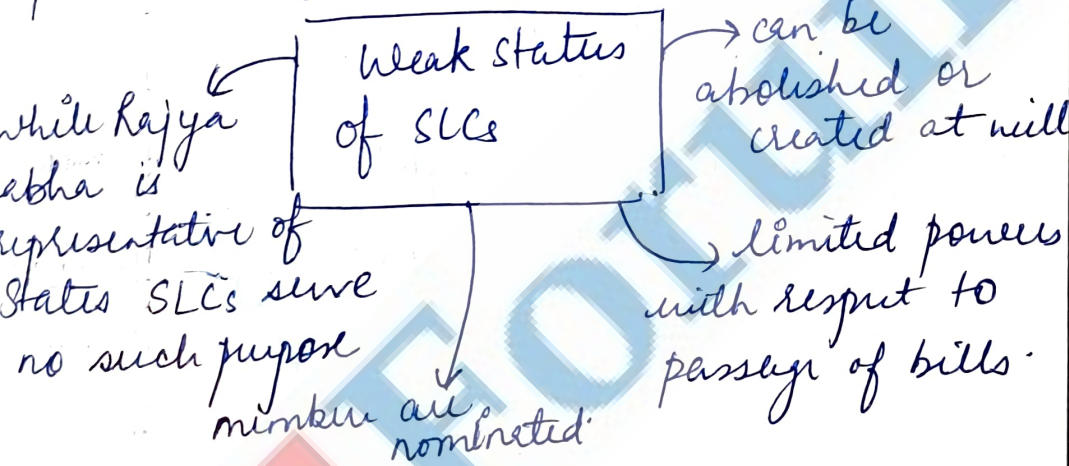
(10 marks, 150 words)

संघ की तुलना में सचिवालय राज्य स्तर पर कमजोर द्वितीय सदन का प्राकथान क्यों करता है? राज्यों में विधान परिषद का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans. article 168 provides for constitution of state legislature - comprising Governor, state legislative assembly and legislative council (for ^{some} states).

State legislative council (SLC) is second house analogous to Rajya sabha at parliamentary level.



Reason for weak status -

- States discretion and resources - for setting up SLCs.
- NO fundamental purpose like that of R.S.

Significance of SLCs

Plays a positive role

Plays no significant role

⇒ Checks hasty passage of bills

⇒ ~~staves~~ expensive house

⇒ provide ground for discussion, debate.

⇒ causes drainage of resources and serves political purpose of parties ~~to~~ providing seats to defeated candidates.

This constitution has rightly provided choice to set up SLCS acc. to states requirement.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

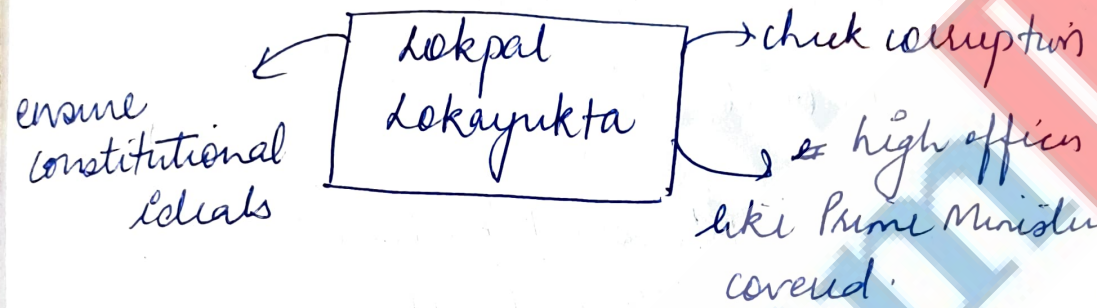
Q.7) Lokpal and Lokayuktas were envisaged to strengthen the legal and institutional mechanism to ensure cleanliness in public life. Critically examine their role as anti-corruption watchdogs.

(10 marks, 150 words)

लोकपाल और लोकायुक्तों की परिकल्पना कानूनी और संस्थागत तंत्र को मजबूत कर सार्वजनिक जीवन में स्वच्छता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए की गई थी। भ्रष्टाचार विरोधी प्रहरी के रूप में उनकी भूमिका का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Lokpal and Lokayuktas are an institution of ombudsman established through Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act 2013.



But role as anti corruption watchdog has been limited -

⇒ Cannot take suo-motus action - which limits its power to take legal action. can only work on complaint.

⇒ Anonymous complaints - not allowed - and heavy punishment on wrong complaints limits whistleblowing.

- ⇒ Delayed appointments - due to reasons like ~~vacant~~ absence of strong opposition.
- ⇒ Non-uniformity across states - each state has own set of powers and functions devolved.
- ⇒ Political influence - often limits any utility and impartial action.

Thus despite establishment the utility has remained sub-optimal.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

8) Subordination of investigative agencies to the executive is fraught with disastrous consequences. Discuss the statement in light of the criticism of the Central Bureau of Investigation as a "caged parrot".
(10 marks, 150 words)

एजेंसियों का कार्यपालिका के अधीन होना विनाशकारी परिणामों से भरा है। केंद्रीय जाच ब्यूरो की "पिंजर में बंद तोता" रूप में आलोचना के आलोक में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Investigative agencies like CBI (estb. under DSPE) are watchdogs of anti-corruption & conduct in public offices.

Subordination → disastrous consequences;

⇒ CBI as caged parrot: It is chief ~~and~~ investigating body of government - excessive role of govt. in functioning.

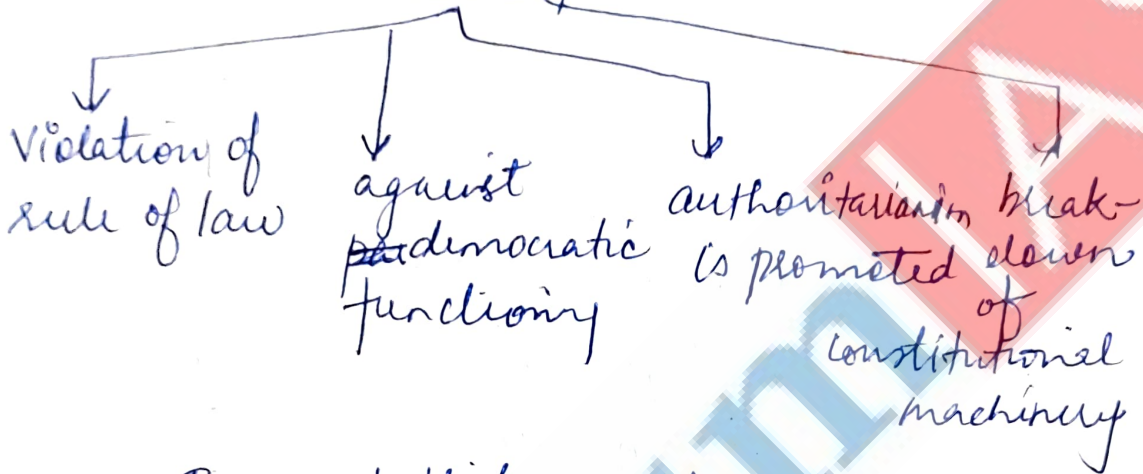
⇒ Political influence in appointments:
for eg: recently ~~tenure~~ tenure of CBI director was extended to 5 years.

⇒ Partisan nature of working: due to influence of govt — can target opposition for corruption-cases, etc.

⇒ overlaps ~~overlaps~~ Dewis powers from DSPF,
and overlap with state police function

- undermines federalism.
 eg: need Bengal withdrawal general consent to CBI.

Other disastrous consequences



This establishment of an umbrella authority along with following 2nd ARC recommendation can strengthen the institution.

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

The Election Commission of India has a vital role in building a robust framework of electoral democracy. Highlighting challenges associated with the functioning of ECI, suggest measures to reform the body. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय लोकतंत्र के एक महत्वपूर्ण ढांचे के निर्माण में भारत के चुनाव आयोग की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। भारत के चुनाव आयोग के कार्यकाज से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस निकाय में सुधार के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Election Commission of India is a constitutional body established through article 324.

Plays a vital role in electoral democracy.

- functions as independent body - carry out free and fair elections.
- ensure elections free from political influence of ruling govt as it enjoys security of tenure.

→ Plays various roles -



But several challenges are present -

- NO qualifications mentioned; for the post of election commissioner.

- ECs can be reappointed - and not barred from further appointments in govt offices - can lead to partial functioning.
- No real power - to disqualify candidates.

Measures can be taken -

- Codify qualification requirements - just like UPSC to ensure quality of appointments.
- Ban from further employment - to ensure impartial functioning.
- Provide powers to disqualify candidates in cases of corruption.
- Ensure transparency in working and increase jurisdiction over electoral bonds.

A strong EC is instrumental to attain high ideals of parliamentary democracy in India.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

1) Fair competition is the cardinal principle of free market economy. In this context, Discuss the role of Competition Commission of India and compare its position with anti-trust institutions of other countries. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रतिस्पर्धा मुक्त बाजार अर्थव्यवस्था का मुख्य सिद्धांत है। इस संदर्भ में भारत के प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग की भूमिका की तुलना कीजिए तथा अन्य देशों की विश्वास-विरोधी संस्थाओं से इसकी स्थिति की तुलना कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: Post 1990 reforms India switched to free market economy. In this context free competition is required.

Role of Competition Com. of India —

- ⇒ Protect interest of customers
- ⇒ Ensure freedom of trade for all players.
- ⇒ Promote competition by eliminating any non-comp. practices.
- ⇒ Check for illegitimate practices.
- ⇒ Prevent corruption and black money circulation

Position with respect to other anti-trust institutions —

- Increased influence of govt in India:
- Generalised functioning -

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.11) Why was parliamentary form of government adopted for independent India? Do you agree with the opinion that Indian government is increasingly transitioning towards presidential form? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र भारत के लिए संसदीय शासन प्रणाली को क्यों अपनाया गया? क्या आप इस राय से सहमत हैं कि भारत सरकार लोकतांत्रिक शासन प्रणाली की ओर बढ़ रही है? औचित्य साबित करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: India follows parliamentary form of government as evident in article 74, 75 of the constitution.

Reasons for choosing parliamentary form

- ① Familiarity with the system: due to British rule in India.
- ② Express diversity: through representative democracy and two houses. ~~sets~~
- ③ Prevent authoritarianism: India as a new polity couldn't afford to authoritarianism as a possibility in presidential form.
- ④ Responsibility over stability: parliamentary system accounts for responsible govt and ensures answerability.

⑤ Smooth functioning of legislature and executive - as executive is part of legislature there is less scope for conflicts.

NO, I do not agree that Indian system is transitional to Presidential system

⇒ Presence of strong judiciary: to review parliamentary laws and uphold basic structure of constitution.

⇒ Powerful electorate: to review such tendencies by changing mandate.

Eg: Indira Gandhi was rejected after emergency elections.

⇒ Presence of opposition: to curb such tendencies and question.

But some instances lead to such beliefs.

- Weak opposition: has little say in parliament and accountability responsibility.
- Bypassing discussions: in parliament and loss of productivity by 48% according to PRS reports in Lok Sabha.

Thus proactive role of legislators in parliament can ensure smooth functioning of parliamentary system.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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Q.12) Why is it important to ensure separation of powers between various organs of the State? Also, explain Indian model of separation of power with relevant provisions in the constitution.

(15 marks, 250 words)

राज्य के विभिन्न अंगों के बीच शक्तियों का पृथक्करण सुनिश्चित करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? साथ ही, संविधान में प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के साथ सत्ता के पृथक्करण के भारतीय मॉडल की व्याख्या करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

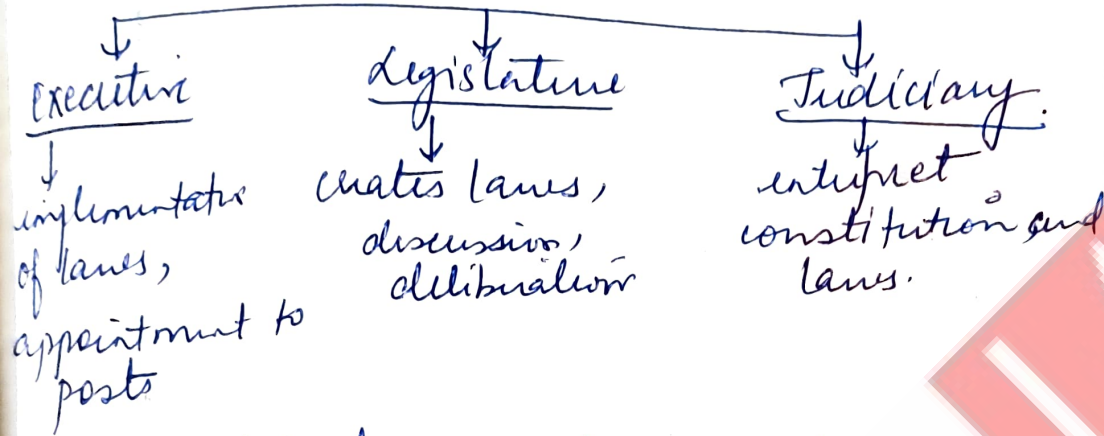
Ans: Separation of powers refers to designating functional areas for different organs of government i.e. ~~to~~ executive, legislature and judiciary.

Importance of ensuring sep. of powers -

- ⇒ Upholds rule of law: by impartial functioning and independence of judiciary.
- ⇒ Efficient functioning of polity: by assigning different roles to each organ.
- ⇒ Uphold democratic credentials: by respecting people's mandate through legislature.
- ⇒ Uphold principle of federalism: by limiting executive's role in state functioning.

Indian model of separation of powers.

3 organs of govt.



separation of powers is ensured through -

- Article 112 and 121 - ensures conduct of judges is not discussed in parliament (121) - & salaries are charged on consolidated fund (112).
- Articles 361 - executive is not answerable to courts in exercise of its duties.
- Article 122 and 212 - ~~conduct~~ proceedings of Parliament cannot be questioned by judiciary (122) and for state legislatures (212).

~~But~~ But SOP is coupled with checks and balances by features like judicial review.

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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13) Basic structure doctrine, although extra-constitutional, has been instrumental in protecting the fundamental construct of the constitution. Highlighting the circumstance which led to development of basic structure doctrine, discuss the significance of basic structure doctrine.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत, हालांकि अतिरिक्त-संवैधानिक है, संविधान के मौलिक निर्माण की रक्षा करने में सहायक रहा है। इन परिस्थितियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, जिनके कारण आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत का विकास हुआ, आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत के महत्व पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: The Basic structure doctrine is a unique formulation of supreme court of India - which defines certain basic features and ideals of constitution.

It is extra-constitutional as it is not specifically mentioned in constitution.

Instrumental in protecting consti values.

- ⇒ Provides bedrock to review laws through judicial review.
- ⇒ Upholds constitutional morality and fundamentals - safeguards rule of law, separation of powers, federalism, etc.
- ⇒ Acts as 'North star' - for guiding the polity.

Evolution and circumstances leading to it

⇒ Shankari Prasad case - B. SC upheld absolute power of Parliament to amend constitution.

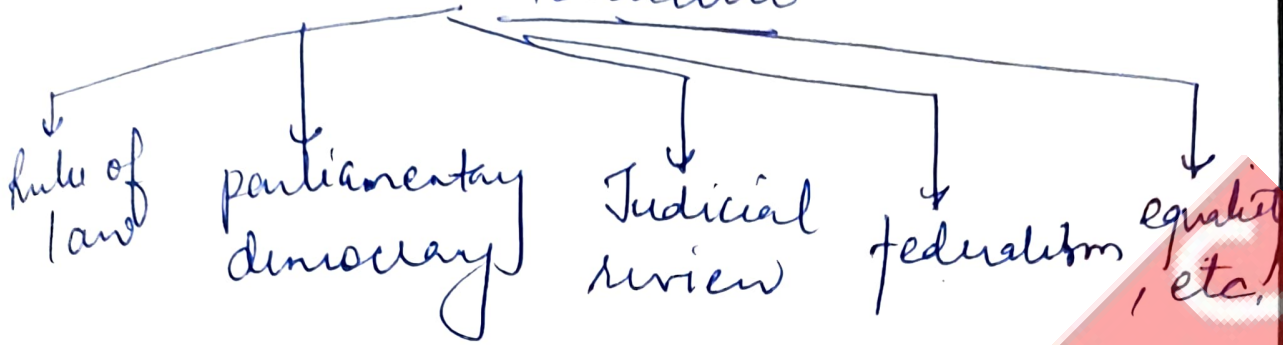
⇒ Golak Nath case - Reversal of above judgment and upheld that parliament cannot amend fundamental rights.

⇒ 24th and 25th amendments - Govt. in response provided unbridled power to amend any part of constitution.

⇒ Keshavanand Bharati case - upheld validity of amendments - that parliament can amend any part of consti but it must not alter Basic Structure of constitution.

Thus laying ~~for~~ Basic structure doctrine.

Basic structure



Significance

- limits ~~about~~ absolute amending powers of parliament.
- prevents authoritarian tendencies
- protect State's interests - eg: striking down part IX-B of consti.
- Ensures independence of judiciary - NJAL Act strike down.

Thus it strengthens ideals of constitution.

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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Q.14) What is so fundamental about fundamental rights? Which fundamental right is considered as 'heart and soul of the constitution' and why? (15 marks, 250 words)

मौलिक अधिकारों के बारे में इतना मौलिक क्या है? किस मौलिक अधिकार को 'संविधान का हृदय और आत्मा' माना जाता है और क्यों? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: Fundamental rights are certain rights provided by constitution in articles 14 to 32.

These are fundamental as -

⇒ Provide basic recognition to human rights - like right to life (Art 21), right to equality (Art 14)

⇒ Provide tools to participate in society and discourse - article 19 - freedom of speech, assembly, association.

⇒ Recognize diversity and values of Indian society - article 25-28 -

freedom of religion and minority rights - article 29 and 30.

Article 32 - Right to constitutional

remedies is considered as 'heart and soul'
of constitution.

Reasons being -

- It provides access to justice in case of breach of rights.
- It makes other rights functional.
- It provides power to judiciary - in form of judicial review to review breach of rights.
- Provides various writs - to access justice like → certiorari, mandamus, prohibition, quo warranto, habeas corpus.
- ↳ It checks over jurisdiction through prohibition
- ↳ checks unbridled authority through quo warranto.
- ↳ Habeas corpus - allows movement to court for breach of rights.

Therefore article 32 is the key right making other rights functional and providing judiciary's relief.

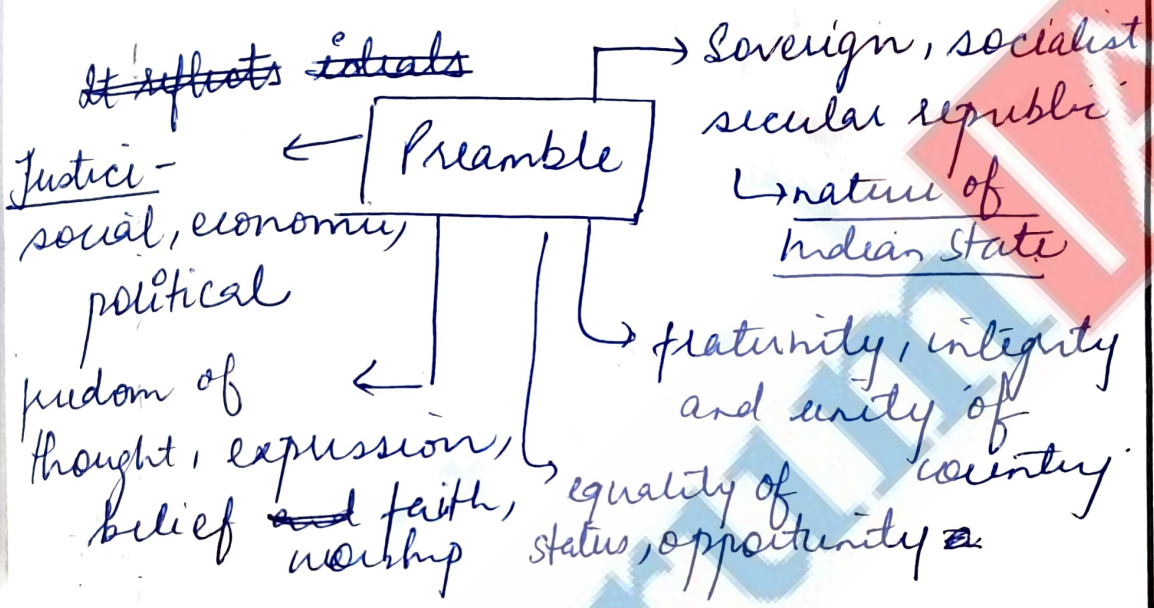


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Q.15) Preamble reflects the ideals and aspirations of the Indian constitution. Elaborate. How far have these ideals been achieved? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रस्तावना भारतीय संविधान के आदर्शों और आकांक्षाओं को दर्शाती है। विस्तृत विवेचना करें। इन आदर्शों को कहीं तक प्राप्त किया गया है?

Ans: The preamble to the constitution is a preface mentioning key ideals and values enshrined in constitution.



It reflects ideals and aspirations of Indian constitution

① Status the nature of Indian state:
 sovereign, socialist and secular —
 independence, welfare of citizens and
 respecting religious diversity.

- ② Ideals of equality - as ~~most~~ enshrined in fundamental rights along with freedom of expression.
- ③ Aspiration to maintain fraternity that is brotherhood and integrity and unity as India is a diverse country.
- ④ It also states authority - that is the people of country.
- ⑤ It reflects the ideas in minds of fathers of constitution.

These ideals have been achieved in following ways -

- ⇒ India is a successful parliamentary democracy
- ⇒ Fundamental rights and their scope has been increased substantively -
eg: Right to privacy, etc.

→ India is moving towards justice - as evident in poverty alleviation in last decades
 But ideals have not been completely achieved -

- Communal tensions - eg: NE Delhi riots -
- Presence of inequality - see to latest Oxfam report - top 1% held 40% resources.

Thus continuous need to improve upon day-to-day functioning of polity is required.

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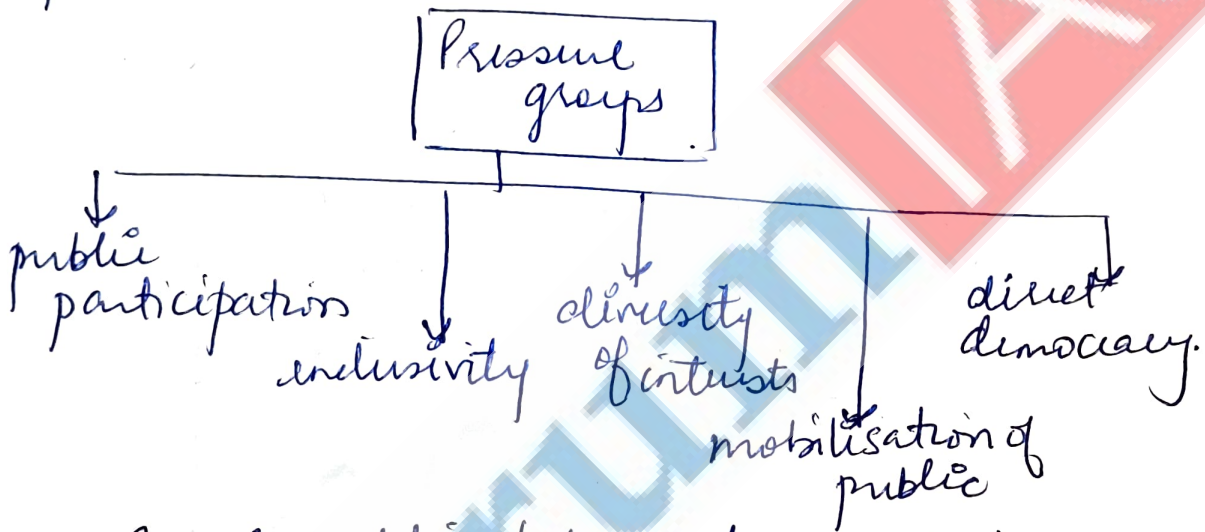
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Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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Q.16) What are pressure groups? Evaluate their role in public policy formulation with special reference to farmer organizations and trade unions. (15 marks, 250 words)

दबाव समूह क्या हैं? किसान संगठनों और ट्रेड यूनियनों के विशेष संदर्भ में सार्वजनिक नीति निर्माण में उनकी भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: Pressure groups are voluntary groups of people with similar socio-economic interests who influence public policy through apolitical methods.



Role in public policy formulation

⇒ Highlight concerns: by engaging with government through methods like lobbying, etc.

⇒ Provide ~~advice~~ advise: groups like ASSOCHAM, all india Trade union, etc.

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provide inputs in economic policy formulation

⇒ Ensure benefits of policy - reaches all groups. Eg: BKU is ~~eng~~ engaged in interests of farmers.

⇒ Put forward interests of small farmers:
Swadeshi Jagran Manch criticised RCEP for its affect on dairy farmers.

⇒ Protest ill-made laws: ensure accountability from govt. For eg:
Bhartiya Kisan Union & farmers' protest against farm laws.

⇒ Interest of labours: ~~Govt~~ labour groups voice concerns. For eg: Against labour law dilution.

But sometimes role played is negative

* Policy paralysis - persistent issues and blockades can result in policy paralysis.

* Ordinaries silent majority - which may support govt.

* Role of foreign players - to influence govt policy through such groups.
 Eg: Greenpeace - causing reduction in GDP due to persistent concerns.

Thus a balanced functioning of such groups can open a healthy policy discourse for greater benefit.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q17) Compare the position of the Speaker in Indian and British parliamentary system? Also, discuss various controversies related to functioning of Office of Speaker in Indian context and suggest corresponding reforms. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय और ब्रिटिश संसदीय प्रणाली में अध्यक्ष की स्थिति की तुलना करें? इसके अलावा, भारतीय संदर्भ में अध्यक्ष के कार्यालय के कामकाज से संबंधित विभिन्न विवादों पर चर्चा करें और संबंधित सुधारों का सुझाव दें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: In India article 93 provides for speaker of Lok Sabha.

Indian position and British position of speaker differs in following ways -

India	Britain
→ Remains in political party.	→ Resigns from political party
→ May or may not be neutral.	→ Strictly neutral because of above position
→ Decides on money bill status.	→ No such function
→ Head of the house	→ head of house
→ decides disqualification due to defection.	→ No such power is provided.

Both - are responsible for maintaining order and decorum of the house.

various controversies related to functioning

⇒ Partisan role of speaker : favouring own political party, allotting less time to opposition ~~speakers~~.

⇒ Question of disqualification : disqualification of MPs from opposition citing disruption of decision of house.

⇒ Delay in deciding disqualification on defection basis — making the house inefficient.

⇒ Decision on money bill — in deciding status of money bill, for eg: AADHAR bill was declared money bill for quick passage.

~~same~~

Reforms

- "once a speaker always a speaker" principle
- by resigning from political party → keep neutral stance.
- ⇒ allow suo motu ~~cong~~ cognisance of defection cases - remove criteria of necessary complaint
- ⇒ constitute a committee to assist speaker to decide on money bill.

In such ways speaker's role can be a supportive one in parliamentary democracy.

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

184669 61224 1910090090 (2023-02-10 01:14:50)

Q.18) What do you understand by the First Past the Post System (FPPS)? Why was FPPS preferred over the Proportional Representation (PR) system for elections to the Lok Sabha/Vidhan Sabha? Also, critically examine the consequences of this preference (15 marks, 250 words)

फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट सिस्टम (FPPS) से क्या समझते हैं? लोकसभा/विधानसभा के चुनावों के लिए आनुपातिक प्रतिनिधित्व (पीआर) प्रणाली पर फर्स्ट पास्ट द पोस्ट सिस्टम को प्राथमिकता क्यों दी गई? साथ ही, इस तरीक़ा के परिणामों का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: First Past the Post System (FPPS) is a system of election - where a winner is declared if he attains a ~~minimum~~ ^{highest} no. of votes. It is based on a simple majority system.

It was preferred over PR system -

- ① simple approach - to understand and follow in such large populations.
- ② PR is complex - At the time of independence Indian population was highly illiterate so PR system was not logical.
- ③ allows multiple party system - whereas PR systems results is colluding, → greater choice is provided.

But there are certain issues with PPS -

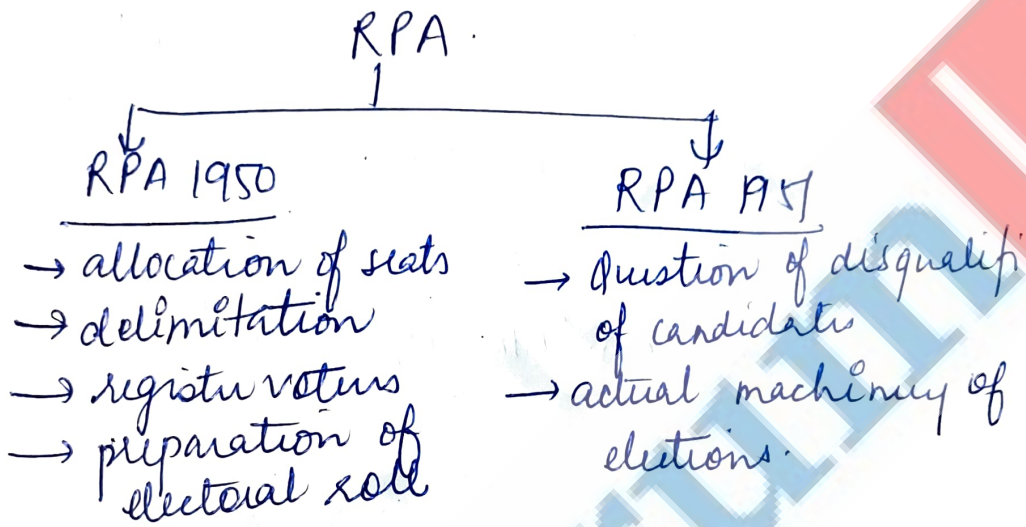
- ① Does not represent complete majority-
vote share and preference is not considered
- ② Undermines choice of people - people
who have ~~not~~ voted may not see
effectiveness of vote in result.

Q.19) The Representation of People Act, 1950, the bedrock of free and fair elections in the country, has failed to keep pace with the contemporary challenges. Highlighting the shortcomings in the legislation, suggest reforms to make it more effective. (15 marks, 250 words)

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव का आधार, समकालीन चुनौतियों के साथ तालमेल रखने में विफल रहा है। कानून में कमियों को उजागर करते हुए, इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सुधारों का सुझाव दें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: The Representation of people act 1950 and 1951 are key legislations determining electoral process in the country.



Shortcomings of RPA

- ⇒ disqualification process - not robust.
- ~~Defections are still not controlled.~~
- ⇒ Inclusion of migrant voters - in electoral rolls.
- ⇒ delimitation of seats - not representative of current population

distribution.

- ⇒ lack of implementation due to shortage of human resource and political propaganda
- ⇒ Single candidate from multiple constituencies
 - causes ~~to~~ wastage of resources and loss of public interest in political process.

Following reforms can be taken -

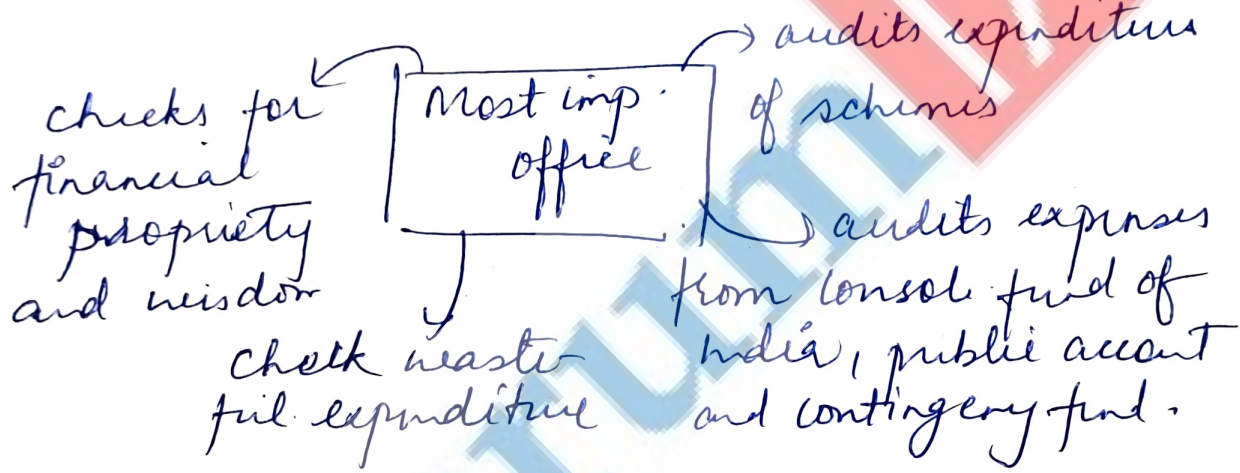
- ⇒ Formulating robust disqualification code
- ⇒ ~~Having~~ Following one candidate one representative one constituency formula

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Dr. Ambedkar called the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) the most important office under the constitution. How does the constitution ensure effective functioning of CAG as the guardian of public purse? What reforms would you suggest to further strengthen the office of CAG? (15 marks, 250 words)

डॉ. अम्बेडकर ने नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) को संविधान के तहत सबसे महत्वपूर्ण कार्यालय बताया। संविधान 'सार्वजनिक धन' के संरक्षक के रूप में सीएजी के प्रभावी कामकाज को कैसे सुनिश्चित करता है? सीएजी के कार्यालय को और मजबूत करने के लिए आप किन सुधारों का सुझाव देंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans: The office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is a constitutional office, provided for in Article 148.



Constitution ensures effective functioning through provisions like -

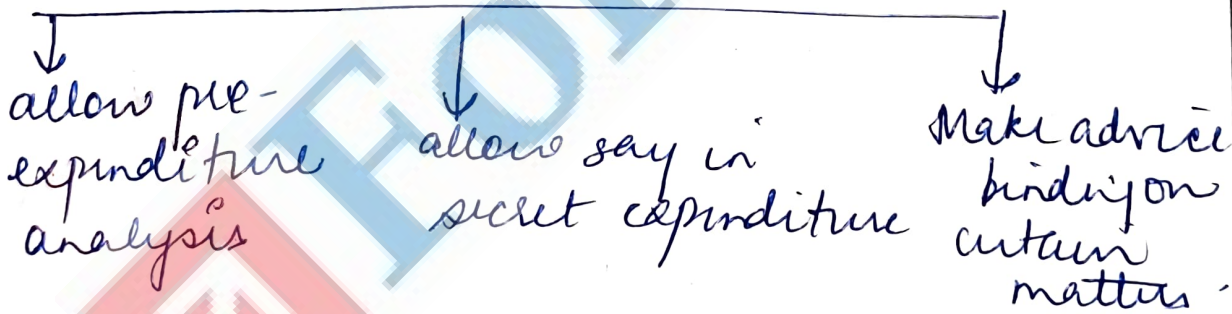
- ⇒ Provide security of tenure — ensure independence
- ⇒ Does not hold office on pleasure of President

- Removal process similar to SC judges
- Salaries, etc. to acc. to UPSC.

Need for reforms -

- ⇒ NO real power & does post mortem work
- ⇒ secret expenditure service - limits scope of working.
- ⇒ acts only as auditor general not comptroller.

suggested reforms



Thus economic propriety via CAG can bring more accountability -