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Answer Writing Focus Group 2025

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :

Name	Name-LAVANYA GAUR		
Email ID.	Roll no - 1910104681		
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Key Objectives of the Program / कार्यक्रम के मुख्य उद्देश्य:

#1 Coverage of Syllabus - The questions will cover relevant static portion and related contemporary issues in the news. It is expected that student by attempting these questions will be able to revise their syllabus holistically. It will enable student to understand what topic to focus upon. Let's not be a frog in the well - unaware of "what to study" or "what to prepare".

पाठ्यक्रम का कवरेज - प्रश्न प्रासंगिक स्थिर भाग और समाचार में संबंधित समकालीन मुद्दों को कवर करेंगे। यह उम्मीद की जाती है कि इन प्रश्नों का प्रयास करके छात्र अपने पाठ्यक्रम को व्यापक रूप से संशोधित करने में सक्षम होंगे। यह छात्र को यह समझने में सक्षम करेगा कि किस विषय पर ध्यान केंद्रित करना है। आइए कुएं में मेंढक न बनें - इस बात से अनजान कि "क्या पढ़ना है" या "क्या तैयार करना है"।

#2 Answer Writing Practice - It will provide students answer writing practice and enable them to strategize how to cover paper within time limit.

उत्तर लेखन अभ्यास - यह छात्रों को उत्तर लेखन अभ्यास प्रदान करेगा और उन्हें समय सीमा के भीतर पेपर को कवर करने की रणनीति बनाने में सक्षम करेगा।

#3 Stay ahead of the competition - Laser Beam focus on answer writing and covering syllabus holistically will enable student stay ahead of the competition.

प्रतिस्पर्धा में आगे रहें - उत्तर लेखन पर लेजर बीम फोकस और समग्र रूप से पाठ्यक्रम को कवर करने से छात्र प्रतिस्पर्धा में आगे रह सकेंगे।

Q. No.	Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Composite Score	

NOTE : We only provide grading and not detailed evaluation in AWFG Tests for speed and guidance. No macro or micro comments are given. Comments, if any are solely at the discretion of the examiner. Only a relative, indicative composite score out of 10 will be provided to you. Students must aspire to reach the score of 9 in all the answers. A score of 9 means your answer was amongst the best in what the examiner checked. It does not correspond to 9 marks out of 10 in the actual Mains examination. Candidates must refer to solutions and best copies to make improvements.

हम केवल हम केवल AWFG परीक्षणों के लिए स्पीड और मार्गदर्शन के लिए अंक प्रदान करते हैं, और विस्तृत मूल्यांकन नहीं करते हैं। कोई भी व्यापक या सूक्ष्म टिप्पणियाँ नहीं दी जाती हैं। टिप्पणियाँ, यदि कोई हैं, तो यह पूरी तरह से परीक्षक के विवेक पर निर्भर करती हैं। आपको केवल एक सांकेतिक संयुक्त अंक 10 में से दिए जाएंगे। छात्रों को सभी उत्तरों में 9 अंक प्राप्त करने का प्रयास करना चाहिए। 9 अंक प्राप्त करने का मतलब है कि आपका उत्तर परीक्षक द्वारा जांचे गए सर्वश्रेष्ठ उत्तरों में से एक था। यह मुख्य परीक्षा में 10 में से 9 अंक के बराबर नहीं है। उम्मीदवारों को सुधार के लिए समाधान और सर्वोत्तम प्रतियों का संदर्भ लेना चाहिए।

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EG = ① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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Ans1

The collegium system emerged in the 2nd judges case, refined through the 3rd judges case to ensure judicial independence in appointment and transfers.

Although, it's criticised by many including Vice President Bhanu Prasad for its opaqueness and lack of accountability because :-

1. While judicial independence is preserved by minimising executive interference, opaque nature in collegium's decisions raise questions about fairness, impartiality.
2. Accusations of "uncle judge syndrome", i.e. nepotism in judiciary.
3. Lack judicial accountability, i.e. ensuring judiciary & judges are responsible for their actions. However, selections or rejections

rarely disclosed, thus lack
accountability.

4. Lack Accountability → ↓ public
trust in appointments

5. Lack effective representation of
minority

(ex) only 2 women judges

Steps to increase transparency of
collegium

1. Publish criteria of selection. and

2. Publish minutes of meetings

3. Involve civil society & experts

like legal experts to make
process more objective

4. Reformed and transparent NJAC

(National Judicial Appointments
Commission) - balancing judiciary
with executive roles with
checks & balances.

5. Judicial standards & accountability
will.

Balance b/w independence and Accountability
important to ensure fair justice to all.

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2

Article 93 and Article 178 of the Constitution provides for the office of speaker in Parliament and state assembly respectively.

Constitutional safeguards for Speaker necessary to ensure independence and impartiality

1. Salary and allowances of Speaker of Lok Sabha charged on consolidate fund of India (Art 112)
2. Motion for removal of speaker can only be considered and discussed when it has support of 50 members + effective majority for removal
3. Speaker has right to resign from membership of party without attracting Anti-Defection Law (X schedule)

4. Powers of speaker in maintaining order in house are not subject to court's jurisdiction.
5. Conduct can't be discussed except on removal motion

Despite safeguards, there is increasing ineffectiveness in maintaining speaker political neutrality :-

1. Speaker, particularly in coalition gov. may face pressure from party affiliations
2. Speaker's role in verifying money bill → money bill route to avoid discussions in Rajya Sabha
3. Inordinate delay in deciding in defection cases due to political affiliation
(PX) Meghalaya case

Way forward

1. Independent tribunal for anti defection cases
2. Critical training of MPS, speaker
(PX) Role Model → N.S. Reddy
3. Political neutrality on lines of UK speaker.

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3

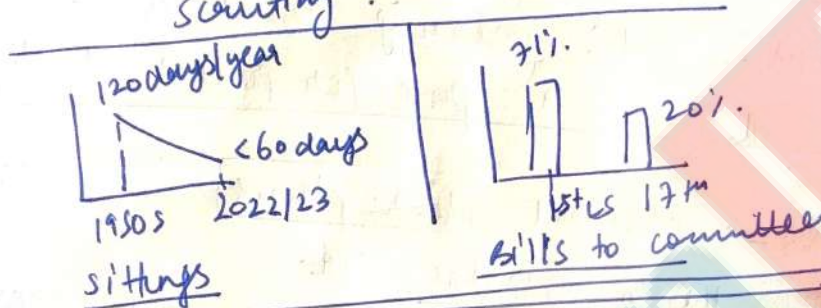
Parliament (Article 79) is the temple of democracy and bedrock for rule of law. Its effective functioning is a pre-requisite for functional democracy.

Parliament: Increasing trend in it as a space for politics, not policy

1. Frequent disruptions in house due to strikes etc.
2. Increasing trend of hate speech, derogatory words in parliament stemming from party lines
3. Partisan role of speaker is curbing voice of oppositions
4. Deputy Speaker was absent ~1000 days due to political reasons.
5. Anti defection law → curb freedom of speech for MP's to represent their constituency, thus

preference to party interests over electorate's.

6. Few Bills referred to committees and decreasing sittings of house due to ineffective functioning and to bypass legislative scrutiny.



ways to make Parliament more productive

1. INCRWC
↳ fix no. of working days for LS → 120 days, RS - 100 days
2. 2nd ARC → Code of Conduct + Ethics for all MPs, MUs
3. Need of impartial speaker on lines of UK speaker.
4. every bill to be referred to P.S. committee.
5. electoral reforms to prevent criminalisation of politics.
affective & responsive pt. functioning necessary for vibrant democracy.

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4

Article 110 of the constitution
deal with the money Bill.

Need of presidential approval for
introducing money Bill

► Money Bill directly impacts the
government's finances and
therefore require presidential
approval for introduction
to ensure they align with
executive's fiscal policy.

► Prevent arbitrary expenditure
proposal

► Promote fiscal discipline

► Wise utilisation of public
fund.

Presidential approval not required for constitutional Amendment (CA) Bills - under Article 368 :-

1. CA bills represent the "sovereign will of the people" - expressed through parliament, thus don't require Presidential approval.
2. Art. 368 → well laid out elaborative process for parliamentary approval, keep amendments independent of executive influence, thus maintains balance b/w the legislature's authority and President's role. (EX) 106 CAA → Women Reservation
Thus Presidential approval required for Money Bill, but not for constitutional amendments.

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5

Article 169 of the constitution provides for formation of Legislative Council (LC) of the state.

6 states that have LC/viahan lagishad
↳ ~~Karnataka~~ Bihar, UP, Karnataka,
Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh
Telangana

Leg. Council as delaying chamber
rather than deliberative chamber

Although they were established
to serve as secondary chamber
within bicameral legislature to:-

- o review
- o revise
- o provide additional scrutiny
layer to legislative proposals

But they are acting as "delaying"
chambers :-

- Lack of political / legislative expertise
- Lack of effective discussions and debates of bills
- Often 'Bunkdoor' entry to politicians who can't find seat in Vidhan Sabha
- Criticised for wastage of money (public resource) and time
- Political patronage and lack of direct accountability to people
- Lack legislative power

However, some benefits:-

- ① Checks & Balances
- ② Representation of diverse groups

Need to convert theoretical benefits into actual to ensure effective functioning.

6

According to the rules of the Parliament, there are 124 Department related standing committee (DRSC). Each consist of 31 members, 21 from Lok Sabha and 10 from Rajya Sabha.

Role of DRSC in improving functioning of parliament

1. Scrutinise legislations and policies

1.1. Assessment of impact, feasibility and alignment of govt. objectives

1.2. In-depth scrutinise as house meets for ~135 days/year

1.3. Bridge Parliamentary divide

1.4. Cure legislative infirmity :-
conduct of DRSC can't be checked by Anti-defection Law or whip

(ex) DRSC on finance olmen
Budget-proposal tax reforms

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2. Review Government Expenditure
- especially the demand of grants as only 17% Budget is discussed in house.
 - scrutiny of audit reports to ensure accountability

3. Monitor Implementation of policies
- 3.1. Assessment of achievement of objectives of govt.

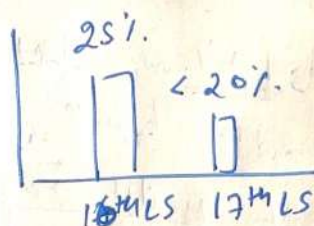
4. Summoning Govt. Officials
to seek explanations, relevant documents.

5. Making Recommendations
- (ex) Committee on Health and Family Welfare → measures for improving health infra.

However some shortcomings:-

1. Limited tenure of MPs → 1 year prevents expertise building
2. Absence of MPs → poor quality parliamentary oversight.

3. No. of bills referred to DRSC
are decreasing



4. Norms not followed by party
while nominating members.

Measures to make DRSC more effective

1. NCRWC →

1.1. All bills to be referred
to DRSC

1.2. Qualitatively (ex. quality of
report) and Quantitatively
(no. of sittings, reports of DRSC)
to be reviewed periodically

2. Non partisan role of speaker as to
ensure norms followed while
nominations

3. Critical training of MPs

Effective functioning of DRSC will ensure
that executive remains accountable
to the legislature according to Art (75)(3)
of constitution

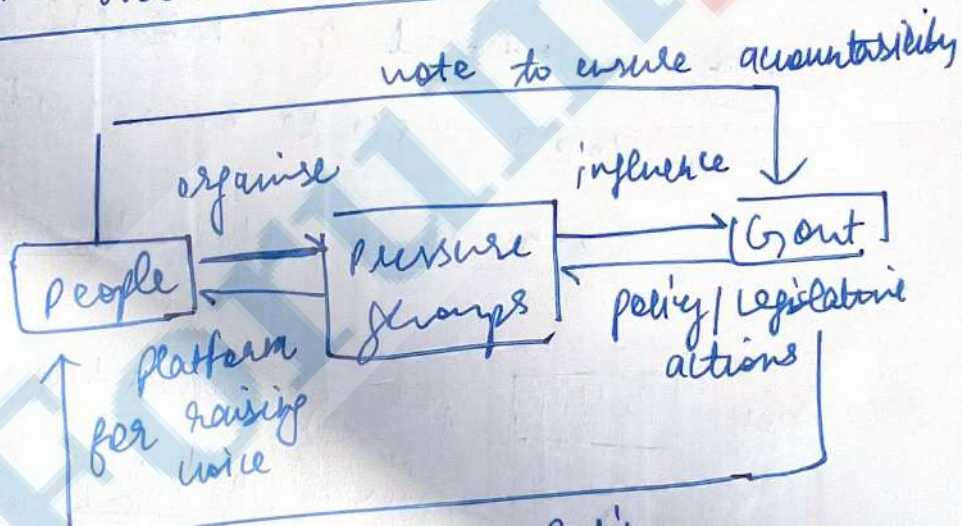
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7

Pressure groups (PG) refers to a group of people organised together to influence policies and actions of the government

(ex) AITUC, FICCI

PG: vital link b/w Govt. & Citizens



pressure development

Methods used by PG

1. demonstrations, strikes
2. collective bargaining
3. lobbying
4. legal action
5. campaigns

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How P.G. keep the govt- response to wishes of community

1. P.G. provide a platform for political engagement of people on various issues and influence govt.

① withdrawal of 3 business Bill 2020 (strike by Bhartiya Kisan Union, Shetkari Sangh)

2. They lobby for favourable policies from govt.

② lobby by NASSCOM, FICCI

3. They educate public about various initiatives of govt, thus spreading awareness and enabling public to evaluate policies, note accordingly, thus holding

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govt. a amount able & responsive

(EX) demands by OPS Pension Pg
to revert to Old pension
and their acceptability by
state govt. like Punjab etc.

4. They mobilise public resources,
support (+ help of social
media, #) to organise &
influence govt's decisions.

(EN) # Reclaim Night/Reclaim Right
movement → led to Bengal govt.
passing Aparajita Bill 2024 for
women safety.

Thus PG groups are vital link
between the govt. and governed.
However, issues like lack of transpa-
rency, unequal resource allocation,
undemocratic leadership structure needs
effective checks and balances to
truly better a vibrant democracy.