

TEST CODE 6 1 2 2 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – Sectional Test #1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MUTHUARASI M		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910130483	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	2/08/2023

*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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
3			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
4			उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
5			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
6			प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
7			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.	
8			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।	
9			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.	
10			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।	
11				
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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.			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
			Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (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.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer.** This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Basic structure doctrine has prevented the Parliament, a creature of the constitution, from becoming the master of the constitution. Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी संरचना सिद्धांत, संविधान का सृजन, ने संसद को संविधान का स्वामी बनने से रोक दिया है। प्रासंगिक केस कानूनों की मदद से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Basic structure doctrine was rolled out by Supreme court in 'Kesavananda Bharati' case 1973 to limit the amending power of parliament under Article - 368

Basic structure doctrine - Parliament as creature of Constitution rather the master:

① Idea of constitutionalism :-

Reinforcing Constitutional supremacy - encompassing limits on Parliament's lawmaking power

Rameswarprasad case - Constitutionalism over

Parliament supremacy

② Fundamental Rights - limitation on power of

legislature :- 42nd constitutional amendment giving

Primacy to Directive principles over Fundamental rights

Under Article 31 .

▷ Minerva Mills case — Fundamental rights and DPSP balance as bedrock of constitution.

③ Respecting Fundamental values of constitution makers

↳ Idea of Secularism, Rule of law as basis

For governance.

eg) Indira Gandhi election case (1975)

④ Limitation by Federal principles :-

S.R. Bommai case — Federalism as limitation on Parliament power Under Article 246

By subsequent Judicial proceedings Basic structure doctrine was enlarged making it as checks and Balance on power of Parliament ensuring

✓ Judicial Review ✓ constitutionalism
A + B

✓ Federalism ✓ equality and Rule of law

This prevents Parliament from becoming masters of constitution by enforcing mutual checks and Balance across organs of state.

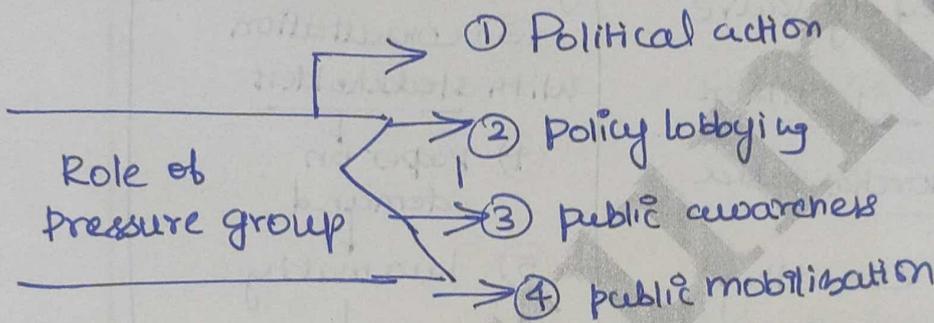
#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
G = Good A = Average P = Poor		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.2) The power of pressure groups lies not in their size or elaborate organization, but in their ability to mobilize public opinion and create lasting change. With help of relevant examples, discuss how informal pressure groups shape public policy. (10 marks, 150 words)

दबाव समूहों की शक्ति उनके आकार या विस्तृत संगठन में नहीं, बल्कि जनता की राय जुटाने और स्थायी परिवर्तन लाने की उनकी क्षमता में निहित है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए कि अनौपचारिक दबाव समूह सार्वजनिक नीति को कैसे आकार देते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent demand For revival of Old pension

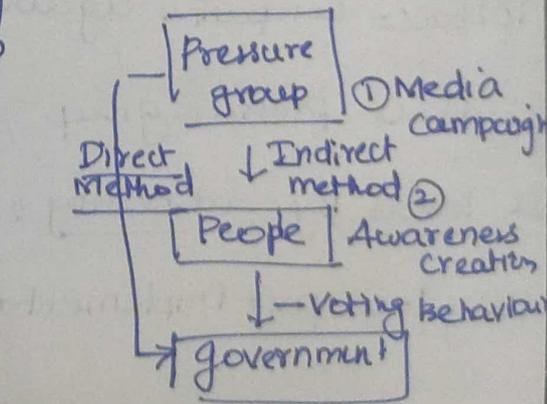
scheme by various pressure group gives picture about their role in policymaking. On popular demand, government also formed Somanathan committee to review the status



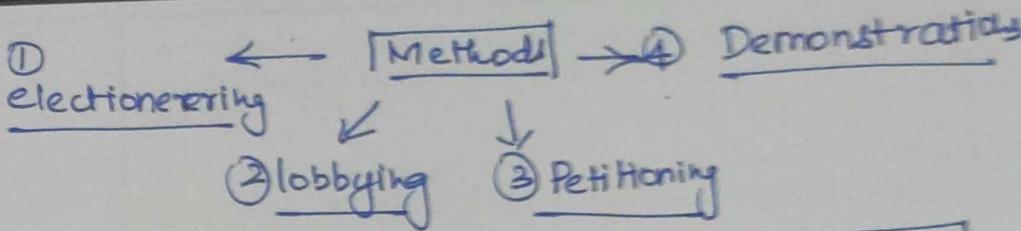
Power of pressure group - Based on public mobilisation

1) Pressure groups capability not only depends on their size and social networking but also influenced by

- i) method taken for mobilisation
- ii) Role of Influential groups
- iii) government Recognition of their demand
- iv) Awareness creation among citizen

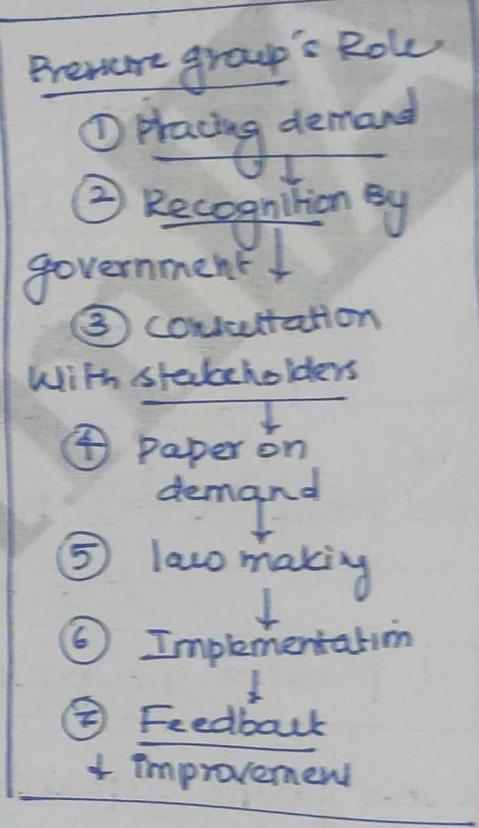


Influence of pressure group



Pressure group and public policy shaping

- ① Providing input at Policy making level (eg) FICCI consulted at Budget making level (Advocator)
- ② Agitation - safety valve giving out grievances (eg) Farmers protest - Kisan Morcha Sabha
- ③ educator role - creating public awareness and mobilisation (eg) Influencing voting behaviour & thus poll result through campaign
- ④ Mobiliser - creating common demand for policy (eg) Tobacco companies against Cannabis legalisation



Thus pressure group shapes public policy at all levels by advocating, coordinating at implementation and filling gaps post implementation.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	③
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
(C) = Good (A) = Average (P) = Poor	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.3) Analyse the reasons for degeneration of parliamentary functioning in recent time. Also, suggest measure to make the parliament more productive. (10 marks, 150 words)

हाल के समय में संसदीय कामकाज में आई गिरावट के कारणों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, संसद को अधिक उत्पादक बनाने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Parliament - primarily concerned about lawmaking constituted under Article (79) consists of Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha and president. With falling productivity, around just 44% in Rajyasabha's monsoon session becomes a concern.

Reasons for degeneration of parliamentary functioning

① Role of individual parliamentarians:

- ▷ Absentism (Around <60% attendance in Both Houses)
- ▷ disruption in both Houses

16th Lok Sabha lost 16% of productivity of scheduled time

② Role of parties:

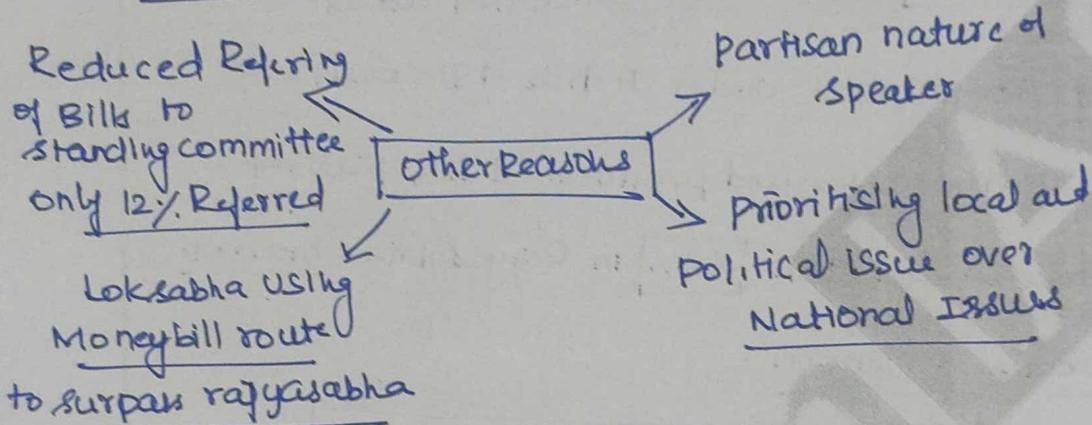
- ▷ Weak opposition (not providing constructive criticism)

▷ Whip culture and antideflection - Reducing dissent and deliberation.

⑨ on average only 5 minutes spend on per bill for discussion

③ Role of government ∴ Parliament sit just for only 57 days - Reduced parliament control on government

④ 83% of Budget passed by guillotine motion



Measure to Improve

① 17th Law Commission Report - dissent should be allowed and Antidefection to be sparingly used in case of saving governments.

② adopting global practices: - Providing minimum No of sittings as in UK and USA (150 days)

③ Referring Bills to parliament standing committee and Rationalising committee size and increasing its tenure from 1 to 2 years

④ Proactive Role of Opposition - and giving their due time to discuss issues.

Thus, Effective role of Parliament is vital for Well-conceived policymaking

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

#	Gr
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
	G = G
	A = A
	P = P
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.4) 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)

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

Supremecourt observed that selective use of Central Bureau of Investigation by executive as 'Caged parrot'

Subordination of Investigative agencies - By executive & its consequence

① in Appointments ① Placing / Appointing persons with Vested Interest

(ii) prospective of post retirement employment for office holder reducing their Independence

② To Investigate politically motivated charges :-

iii) using Enforcement Directorate & CBI against opposition leaders and political members belonging to regional parties

eg) CBI and ED ^{raids} ~~raids~~ in members of opposition parties

Consequences

① promoting vested interest and subverting independence of investigative agencies

eg) elongation of tenure of CBI director

② Undermines Federal principles - as these agencies were used against state political party members (eg) In West Bengal

③ promote 'Rule of men, rather rule of law' - Against spirit of Rule of law under Article 14

④ Affects Individual Liberty and Freedom - as concentration of vested ^{Under} ~~interest~~ ^{est} ~~interest~~ details investigation of other crimes [delayed justice]

⑤ distort centre-state relation :-
Around (eg) states has already withdrawn General consent given to CBI which in turn distort future investigation in particular state (ie) it requires case-by-case approval. Recently, Tamilnadu withdrawn

⑥ loss of credibility and public trust on investigation agencies on long run.

Vibrancy of investigative agencies should be maintained for effective access to justice under Swapnil Tripathi case Supreme court observed.

Thus Subordination of executive should be done away to ensure independence

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	G	A
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CD & VA		
S & F		
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G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) 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)

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

Election Commission is a constitutional body,
formed under Article 324 and is called as 'Bulwark
of India's democracy by ensuring 'Free and Fair'
election

Election Commission's role in Electoral democracy

① making election Free for any citizen to contest by
providing level playing field.

↳ Not discriminating on basis of Caste, Religion etc
(ensuring Right to contest election)

② Preparation of electoral Roll [Article - 326] and
their in protecting [Right to Vote]

③ Regulation of political parties :-

(i) By Registration, Recognition of political parties

(ii) Regulating Funding

(iii) expenditure of individual candidate — preventing

Vote Buying

(iv) To enforce model code of conduct

④ Voter's education (SVEEP Program) and ensuring
(one vote - one value) in democracy.

⑤ conducting Fair election: By elaborate administrative machinery and Preventing electoral offences (e) Booth capturing

① Election Commissioners
 - No Qualification mentioned
 - No safeguard to election commissioners

← Challenges of ECI →

② Influence of executive
 ↳ Absence of selection committee
 ↳ No bar of post-retirement holding (Partnership)

③ (i) manpower shortages
 (ii) Lacking Authority (e)
 No legal enforcement of Model Code of Conduct
 ↳ No deregistering Power against Political parties

Measures ① In Appointment - 1) Formation of Search - cum selection committee in appointment by including leader of opposition

② Bar on post-retirement holding ③ Mentioning Qualifications

④ devolution of more authority - ④ legal enforcement of model code ⑤ power to deregister parties

ii) State Funding [Indrajit gupta committee] to Reduce money power and to regulate political parties etc.

Free and Fair election is Basic structure

which requires vibrancy of ECI to enforce electoral democracy.

Feedback
(For OFFICE)

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P & R	

- ⓐ = Go
- ⓐ = Av
- ⓐ = Po

TOTAL MARKS

Q.6) Anti-defection law has failed to address and resolve the evil of political defection satisfactorily. Discuss various issues surrounding the Anti-defection law and recommend some corrective measures. (10 marks, 150 words)

दल-बदल विरोधी कानून राजनीतिक दल-बदल की बुराई को संतोषजनक ढंग से संबोधित करने और हल करने में विफल रहा है। दल-बदल विरोधी कानून से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए और कुछ सुधारात्मक उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Anti-defection law brought to stop 'evils of' defection to ensure 'stability' of government by 52nd Constitutional Amendment 1985.

Anti defection law Failed to address the issues

► Recent change in government in Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Telangana due to defection

Issues Surrounding defection :-

① discourages retail defection yet neutral against whole sale defection - $\frac{2}{3}$ rd members jointly other party not amounting to defection (91st Constitutional Amendment)

② Ambiguity and loopholes - confusion between 'original' party and 'legislature party'

③ Role of governor speaker :- (i) Partisan role of speaker disqualified members when speaker removal under consideration in Arunachal Pradesh

(i) No time frame for decision

(ii) Absence of remedy in court of law

④ Whip culture - Defection used even in area of dissent by members against whip's direction

Corrective measures

① To do away with exemption on merger between parties

② Applying 170th law commission - Apply Antideflection law only in the event of saving government like against Non confidence motion.

③ To Rectify Legal loopholes - Clear Provisions Related to original and legislature party

④ NCRWC Recommendation

↳ To bring defection cases under independent authority of president/governor with binding advice from Election commission of India

⑤ Stipulating time-frame for decision

To stop evils of defection and to provide stable government is necessary to uphold 'popular' sovereignty and democracy Antideflection has to be strengthened

Q.7) 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)

Doctrine of essentiality means practices and

values which form core of the religious belief & practice

The doctrine is used by judiciary to assess merit of individual right vis a vis collective religious right (A-25)

Judiciary + Its Use of Doctrine of essentiality

① Sabarimala case - applied doctrine to assess

practice banning entry of women between 15-59 into Sabarimala temple.

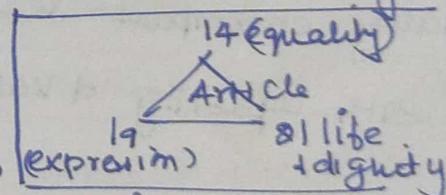
Supremecourt observed that Ban on women entry doesnot constitute Essential practice and allowed entry of women into temple premises

This ensures,

✓ Individual right - Golden triangle of rights

of equality, expression and life with dignity

resolving conflict between A-14, 19, 21 vs 25 - collective religious rights



② Karnataka - Highcourt Banned Hijab in educational institutions

↳ Observing Hijab practice does not form essential practice and also infringes women's bodily right

③ 'Doctrine of essentiality' also places limitation on Religious practices on grounds of public morality, health.

eg Banning Genital mutilation by Bohra community on ground of public health ensuring women's right to life A-② and DPSP related to improving public health.

India's model of secularism rests on equal respect and promotion of all religion. Doctrine of essentiality encompasses religious rights under Articles 25-28 along with upholding of values under 14, 19 & 21

Q.8) Frequent reliance on the ordinance making power by the government, not only dilutes the basic tenets of executive accountability in a parliamentary democracy, but also overlooks the democratic traditions of building consensus. Discuss with relevant examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

सरकार द्वारा अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति पर बार-बार निर्भरता न केवल संसदीय लोकतंत्र में कार्यकारी जवाबदेही के बुनियादी सिद्धांतों को कमजोर करती है, बल्कि आम सहमति बनाने की लोकतांत्रिक परंपराओं को भी नजरअंदाज करती है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Promulgation of ordinance Under Article 123 and 213

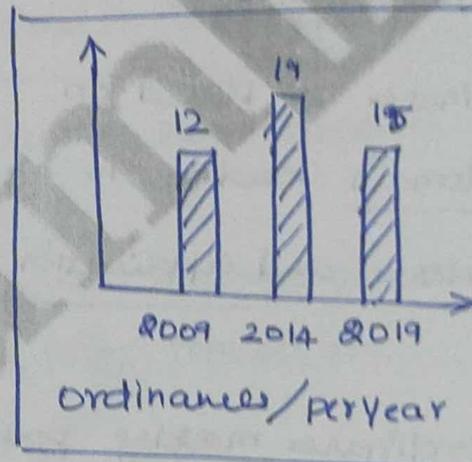
is used as a way to sculpture parliament.

Repromulgation of commission on air quality management

act without even placing before parliament gives

glimpse on ordinance reliance

Ordinance promulgation - diluting
executive accountability + consensus
Building



① Majoritarianism by ruling govern-
ment by passing bills via ordinance reducing
government's answerability and accountability to
parliament [Article 74 and 75] - parliament Form.

② Repromulgation of same text without alteration

④ In Bihar, governor passed 256 ordinance in
14 years some was in application for 14 years

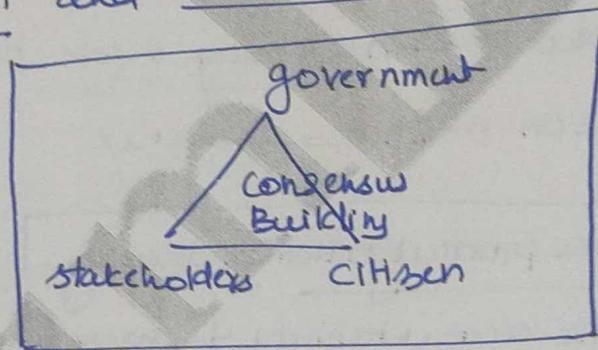
③ Violation of Procedure established by law and
using it for unimportant bills and as parallel legislation.

④ Ill-conceived laws passed without discussion with stakeholders

④ Farm laws - was passed without scrutiny by standing committee as ordinance, later squashed because of non acceptance by farmers

⑤ Ordinance Not reflecting needs and interest of citizen due to poor discussion and deliberation (Absence of 3D's)

⑥ Ordinance not placed on Public domain leading to Poor consensus and application of laws



Ordinance making power in words of Ambedkar should be used sparingly to meet immediate action during unforeseen incidents only. By following principles outlined in Akroy case 1971 and Krishna Kumar Singh case (2018) as last resort is need of the hour.

Feedback

(For OFFICE USE)

#	G
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

G = Go

A = Av

P = Po

TOTAL
MARKS

Q.9) "Bail not Jail" is the cardinal principle that upholds the sacrosanct ideas of individual's liberty and dignity. Explain the statement, citing various case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

"जेल नहीं जमानत" वह प्रमुख सिद्धांत है जो व्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा के पवित्र विचारों को कायम रखता है। विभिन्न केस कानूनों का हवाला देते हुए कथन को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Idea of Individual liberty and dignity is enshrined under Article (21) of Indian constitution.

'Denial of Bail' endangers idea of liberty and refutes right to Fair and speedy trial.

'Bail not Jail' - Upholds Individual's liberty

① Violates Principle of rule of law - equal subjection of all individual to law
 → Delay in case proceedings and prolonged period of Jail term → More than 60% of prison inmates are under trial persons

② Excessive use of power without chance to prove their innocence

eg) Bhima Koregaon case - Activist whose later found to be innocent - 'Denial of Bail' under VAPA act
 → To prove Onus of innocence lies on individual

③ Against Right to life (21) - Death of 'Stan swamy' in Jail due to denial of bail who was in his 70s of age - Endanger (dignity)

(4) politically motivated charges to suppress voice of dissent

eg Sedition cases against journalist and activist

Disha Ravi case — After 2 years only bail was granted

(5) 'Tyranny of state' → defamation case and contempt of court often misused against citizens

eg Prashant Bhusan case — endangering citizen's criticism and right to speech

(6) on Humanitarian grounds — due to delay in chargesheet filing → investigation of cases crosses jail term affecting Human rights

↳ (sc) observed 'default Bail' will be given on intimely filing of chargesheet.

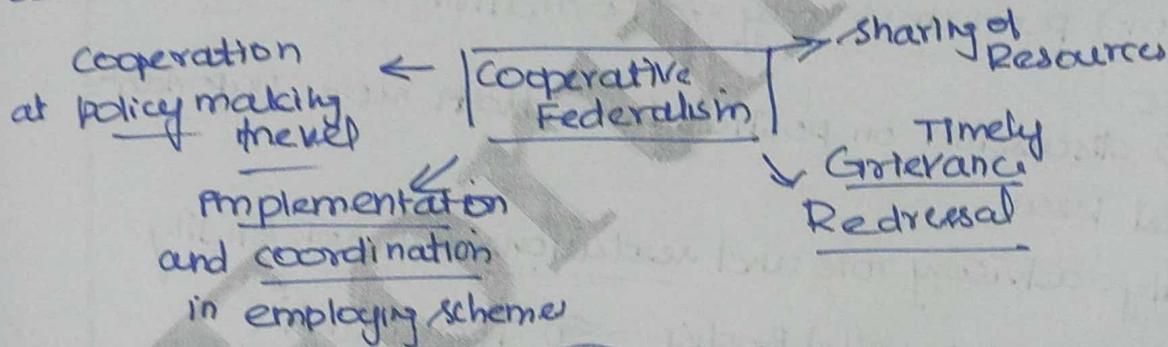
Thus [Bail] provides window and chance for accused to prove their innocence. It should be used on balanced footing to protect both right to life and merit of case under consideration

Q10) Dispute redressal is the most important component of cooperative federalism. How does the Interstate Council facilitate the resolution of disputes related to states in India, and what are the challenges associated with this process? (10 marks, 150 words)

विवाद समाधान सहकारी संघवाद का सबसे महत्वपूर्ण घटक है। अंतरराज्यीय परिषद भारत में राज्यों से संबंधित विवादों को समाधान को कैसे सुविधाजनक बनाती है और इस प्रक्रिया से जुड़ी चुनौतियाँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Federalism is no longer Fault line between Centre - state relation, but New-partnership of Team India's PM MODI

Dispute redressal is resolution of conflict between centre and state. Effective dispute redressal is important component of cooperative-federalism [Partnership between centre - state and state - state on equal Footing]



Interstate Council + Resolution of dispute

Interstate Council Formed under A-263 of Constitution & constituted by president

- ① Bring stakeholders to High table to discuss issues [centre and state]
- ② to Resolve Bilateral - state grievances

→ Belgaum issue between Karnataka and Maharashtra was discussed

- ③ To Bring out cooperation and to be inclusive of regional needs in ~~the~~ centre - planning
- ④ To initiate changes needed by state-by suggesting and making note of same to centre
- ⑤ To implement model requiring state coordination in subjects mentioned in statelist
- ⑥ One - Nation One Ration card

Challenges associated

① Organisational challenges - (i) 262 - Interstate Council
not permanent body → Formation of it due for long time

(ii) discussion on political issue than more important national issue

② only advisory role and resolutions are not binding

③ Creation of parallel Bodies - (e.g) 'Team India'
NITAAgog

④ Strong centralising role played by union government
 → sidelining ideas of regional state government

Federalism is one of the Basic structure of constitution. Smooth functioning of centre-state is vital for unity and integrity of India where ISC gives scope for grievance-redressal

Feedb
 (For OFFICE)

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ⓐ = Go ⓐ = Av ⓐ = Po	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.11) Despite its vital role for the smooth functioning of the body politic, constitutional punctuality remains conspicuous by its absence. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

राजनीतिक निकाय के सुचारु कामकाज में इसकी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के बावजूद, संवैधानिक समय की पाबंदी इसकी अनुपस्थिति के कारण स्पष्ट बनी हुई है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Constitutional punctuality' refers to adherence to time-frame mentioned in constitution with respect to various practices.

Constitutional punctuality and Smooth Functioning

- ① Maintains domains of specialisation of each organ without Intervention.
- ② Laxadaisical approach by executive and legislature → 'Judicial legislation'
- ② Timely-delivery of Services — aspect of good governance
 - will increase productivity — Increase Bills Passed in legislature in timely manner.
- ③ Reduces various conflicts.
 - delay in giving assent to various Bills By Governor of Tamil Nadu

④ Reduces Judicial Intervention - Respecting Separation of Power
 eg) Telengana government filed case against governor for non-responsiveness

⑤ Protects sancity of constitutional office
 eg) Non mentioning of time frame → Delay in election of deputy speaker

⑥ Protect electoral democracy & Voter's trust
 eg) delay in disqualification under Antidefamation due to absence of time frame

⑦ Affect 'Justice delivery' to citizens -
 An empowering them through distributive Justice

Constitutional punctuality - conspicuous Absence

Reasons

- ① constitutional Ambiguity and lack of clarity :-
- eg) Article-85 only mention Parliament - gap in meeting should be more than 180 days → does not mention minimum No of days to meet

- ② legal loopholes — No time-Framework to decide/Act leaving it to whims / Fancies of office bearers.
- ③ Promoting Vested-Interest — eg Partisan Behaviour of ^{governors} Behaviours as agent of Centre.
- ④ Majoritarianism and Authoritarianism regime undermining powers of other organs of state.
 - eg delay in deputy speaker election.
- ⑤ Increasingly workload — delay in submission of report by Parliamentary standing committees

Way Forward | ① Reducing legal loopholes and ambiguity [Amendment to introduce time-Framework eg SC — direction to government wrt Speaker]

② Providing checks and Balance to make them accountable [eg Time Framework for deciding on Bills by governor and his answerability to state government]

③ Vibrant Judiciary to act as guardian of Constitution Reducing Judicial pendency.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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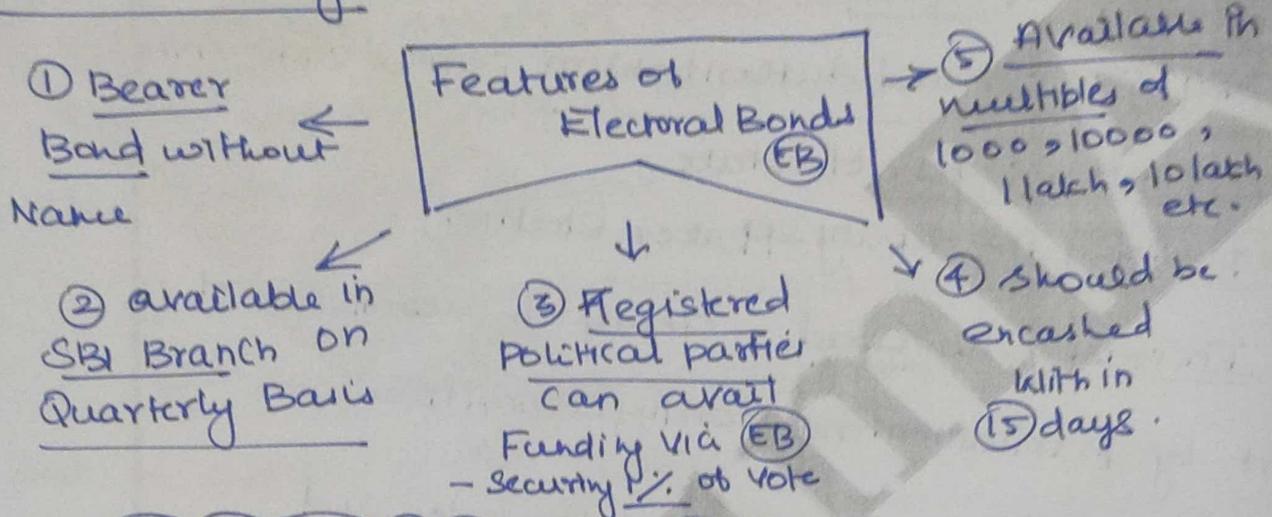
G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.12) Electoral bond was brought in as a reform that was high on intent but has proved to be low on substance. Do you agree? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

चुनावी बॉन्ड को एक ऐसे सुधार के रूप में लाया गया था, जिसका इरादा उच्च था, लेकिन यह कमतर साबित हुआ है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Electoral Bonds was enforced to streamline political funding in India.



Electoral Bond - High on Intent

- ① TO Bring transparency in Political Funding
- ② prevent 'white washing' of Black money
- ③ TO Reduce 'cronyism' - Nexus Between political parties and corporates
- ④ TO make political party accountable to Public - Voter's 'Right to know' about the parties they vote.

- ⑤ To strengthen electoral democracy in India
- ⑥ Against spirit of Free and Fair election.

Electoral Bonds proved to be law on substance

① Instead of transparency, Electoral Bonds creates Anonymity in political Funding
(Amendment to Finance act 2017, made exemption to political parties from disclosing donations) - Also violates RPA act - to disclose on donation above ₹ 20000

② Anonymity only to opposition parties - As money gets routed via SBI - government can Backdoor information about donor

↳ possibility of extortion Based on such information especially corporation & Business group

↳ Skewed donation towards ruling party
Present ruling government got 95% of Funding

via electoral Bonds

↳ Roundtripping of money by creating Shell company type-business & their donations

③ Violates principles of democracy

↳ By allowing money power and prospective
buying of votes

↳ promotes Vested interest promoted by donor group

↳ Violates voters right of 'Right to know'

under Article ①9

Way Forward

① Bringing political party under Ambit of Right to Information act

② enforcing state funding Based on political party's
Performance in polls

↳ Indirajit Gupta committee recommendation

③ Public awareness and proactivising them
to aware about their rights

④ Proactive disclosure of donation received by
parties via electoral bonds

Q.13) Considering the non-enforceable nature of fundamental duties and directive principles of state policy, critically examine their impact in socio-political norms. (15 marks, 250 words)

मौलिक कर्तव्यों और राज्य के नीति निदेशक सिद्धांतों की गैर-प्रवर्तनीय प्रकृति को ध्यान में रखते हुए, सामाजिक-राजनीतिक मानदंडों में उनके प्रभाव की आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Directive principles places obligation on state
(DPSP)

to includes those values in policymaking (Part IV) of
Indian constitution (inspired from Irish constitution)

Fundamental duties — was added by 42nd
constitutional amendment (FD) → to enforce while citizen
enjoying their rights to be mindful of their duties
Based on Swaran Singh committee Recommendation

Nature of

Fundamental duties —

- Both moral and civic duties
- ① Valueing ideals of Constitutional ~~makers~~ and Freedom struggle movement
- Not Harming Public Interest
- Non-enforceable and Non justifiable

DPSP —

- Set of socio-economic rights
- Based on Gandhian, liberal and socialist

Principles

- Non justifiable and Non enforceable

- FD and DPSP Impact on Socio-political Norms -

Remains only in letter not in spirit

- ① enforcement of DPSP is based on Populist measures not by moral obligation
- ② does not amount to Socio-economic justice to weaker section
 - ② Poverty still amounts to [Q.Y.] 2011 census
 - ③ citizen not respecting & doing Duties enshrined in Part IVA
 - ② lack of Unity & Brotherhood [manipur violence] 2023
 - ④ still demands of secession refuting idea of United India
 - ② Greater Nageeline movement
 - ⑤ even for violation No separate law to penalise such action
 - ⑥ lack of coherence in ideology & its ineffectiveness in application
 - ⑦ Poor awareness among common citizen about their socioeconomic rights & duties
 - ⑧ still on ground non-acceptance of liberal ideas
 - ② Universal civil code - Not accepted by many old school groups

Yet DPSP and FD are in enforcement through various measures,

- ① Article 38 - Welfare notion in government policy making (eg) → Gharib Kalyan Ann Yojana during COVID
- ② DPSP Reflecting in 'campaign' manifesto of political parties (eg) Tamilnadu government providing Incentives to women + maternity benefit (Article - 42)
- ③ Judicial Proceedings - DPSP & FD as 'beaconlight' in upholding validity of law (eg) Minerva Mills case → EWLS Reservation.
- ④ Duties are enforced by laws such as - Wildlife protection act (A-48A) and their in conservation.
- Preventing dishonours to national flag penalise such activity

Thus though FD and DPSP part of non-enforceable provision they ^{get} applied in public policy of government influencing Socio-political norms

Feedback

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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Referring to the case laws through which the collegium system in India evolved, critically assess its functioning. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन केस कानूनों का उल्लेख करते हुए जिनके माध्यम से भारत में कॉलेजियम प्रणाली विकसित हुई, इसकी कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Judicial appointments to Supreme court and Highcourt (SC) is done through collegium system. The Name recommended by collegium is placed before ministry of law and justice For scrutiny before appointment by President (HC)

Collegium and case laws

Ist - Judge case S C Gupta case

Supreme court observed that President Consultation not concurrence - [CJI] recommendation not binding on President

↓
IInd Judge case - (SC) observed "Consultation means concurrence" - President to consult CJI + 2 Senior

most Judge - [Origin of collegium system]

↓
IIIrd Judge case - (SC) - consultation of president with CJI + 4 Senior most judge

↓
IVth Judge case - Squashed [NJAC] - National Judicial appointment commission 99th Amendment act

Functions of collegium

- ① Judicial Appointments & ② transfer of High Court and (SC) judges.

Assessment For collegium system

- ① enforces separation of power between Executive and Judiciary. (Article 50)
- ② ensures Non-partisanship behaviour of Judiciary without any bias against executives
- ③ ensure Independency of Judiciary
- ④ Reduces Instances of politically motivated transfer

Assessment against collegium system

I) Nature of collegium - working.

i) It is a extra-constitutional Body - lacks

Credibility

ii) its working is opaque & Not effective.

iii) since judicial appointment is continuous process, Non permanent nature of meetings of collegium creates

vacancies - leading to huge pendency in cases

↳ In (SC) itself 67000 cases pending.

- (II) Not equitable in Representation —
- (i) 180th Law Commission report — said 'Uncle Judge' syndrome in appointment due to Nepotism & Favouritism
- (ii) Underrepresentation of various sections — like women, SC/ST — Only (ii) women held judgeship in SC in 71 years
- (iii) Collegium could not stop politically motivated transfers (eg) Judge of Madras High Court accused Collegium for Political motive behind his transfer
- (iv) No transparency in its meeting

Way Forward

- (1) Consensus development between government and Supreme Court to bring out Memorandum of Procedure for judicial appointment (IVth Judge case)
- (2) Recording collegium meeting and minutes to increase transparency in appointment
- (3) Creating separate and permanent body to oversee appointment — to reduce vacancies

Q.15) Democracy thrives on disagreements; critical and dissenting voices make a society vibrant. In your opinion, do limitations on hate speech infringe right to freedom of speech and expression? Discuss how hate speech impacts the society and ways to restrain it. (15 marks, 250 words)

लोकतंत्र असहमति पर पनपता है; आलोचनात्मक और असहमतिपूर्ण आवाजें समाज को जीवंत बनाती हैं। आपकी राय में, क्या अमर भाषा पर प्रतिबंध वाक और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार का उल्लंघन करती हैं? चर्चा कीजिए कि अमर भाषा समाज को कैसे प्रभावित करती है और इसे नियंत्रित करने के तरीके क्या हो सकते हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Democracy - ensures to make voices of different perspectives to be heard and respected by agreeing to disagree. Article 19 ensures Freedom of speech and expression.

Hate speech - are intended to promote enmity and disorder in the society. Though democracy thrives on disagreement, Hate speech makes society to break into 'disharmony'.

Limitation on Hate Speech Does not infringe Freedom of Speech.

① Freedom of Speech under Article 19(1) not an absolute right, But Qualified right by placing limitation to restrict speech considering

✓ public morality + decency ✓ contempt of Court + Parliament

✓ Unity + Integrity ✓ Public order

→ Since Hatespeech affects unity and integrity
Comes under restrictions under 19(1)

② Infringes on Rights of others - Hate speech
Violates Article ②1 - Right to life and dignity

Impact of Hate speech on society

① Individual level-

- threatens Right to life (mob violence) and
loss of life

- Stigmatisation and victimisation creating
stereotypes in society

- Has psychological impact on Individual.

② Society level

- social disharmony & violence

- Creates law and order issue affecting Social
capital and trust creating Social cleavages

③ National level

- Affect unity and integrity of the country

- Affect image of country at global level

↳ ②9 Hate speech against Prophet Mohammed by
Party member was condemned by West Asian countries

ways to Restrain it

① Strengthening legal provisions under IPC and creating 'legal certainty' by defining legally 'Hate Speech'

② Bill can be brought to increase compliance and penalties against Hate speech.

③ Including Hate speech as ground for disqualification under RPA-act 1951

④ Improving 'online surveillance' against Hatespeech by empowering police for cyber patrol and creating compliance for same under IT Act

⑤ at Individual level -

✓ promoting Fraternity among Citizens - Fundamental duty

✓ Awareness and IEC campaign for tolerance and rational behaviour (4-5A)

✓ Awareness about stringent policies

Since Hate speech infringes on rights of others it has to be 'regulated' to ensure liberty for development under democracy

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.16) 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)

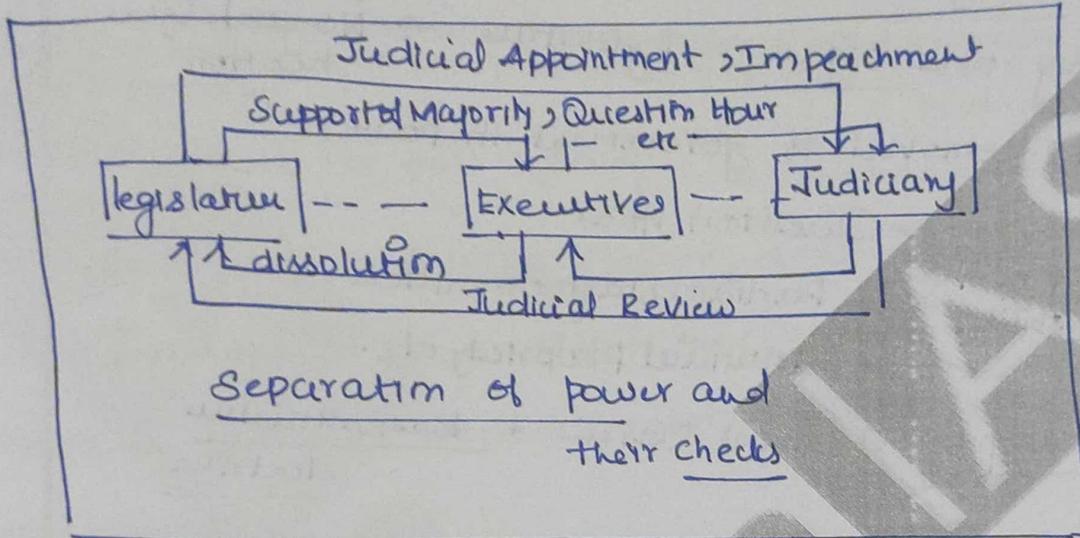
राज्य के विभिन्न अंगों के बीच शक्तियों का पृथक्करण सुनिश्चित करना क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? साथ ही, संविधान में प्रासंगिक प्रावधानों के साथ सत्ता के पृथक्करण के भारतीय मॉडल की व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Idea of Separation of power was outlined by Montesquieu to prevent concentration of power with any organs of state.

Importance - To ensure separation of power

- ① To ensure Rule of law (ie) No organ of state is above law
- ② Idea of limited government based on Constitutionalism
- ③ To prevent tyranny of elected government
- ④ To ensure safeguards against misuse of power and to protect liberty and Freedom of citizen
- ⑤ Preventing Authoritarianism and majoritarianism
- ⑥ Ensure 'domain of specialisation' - For each organ of state
 - legislature → 'lawmaking', executive → 'Implementation'

Indian model of Separation of power | Fusion of power



legislature - Prime role 'law making'

↳ Article 246 subject on which parliament can legislate

checks and Balance

(i) Through dissolution of lok sabha by executives when parliament does not reflect will of people.

(ii) Ordinance power - A - 123 + 213

(iii) Judiciary role - Null and void under Article 13

When laws inconsistent with Fundamental right (Article 13)

+ Writ petition (Article 32 and 226)

Executive to implement laws and Formulate policies
delegated legislation

Checks by other organs - legislature → No confidence motion
and Removal of government in power:

- ensuring Responsibility
 - Question Hour
 - Parliamentary committees
 - Financial propriety etc.

Judiciary by Judicial Review + Basic structure doctrine

Judiciary → TO Protect constitution and Validate constitutionality of law

Checks and Balances - Legislature - Removal of Judge
and by increasing powers of court

Executive - Judicial appointment and Article 50
↓
Separation of executive and Judiciary

The above checks and Balances ensures equitable distribution of Power among various organs
preventing concentration of power.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.17) 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 आप 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 कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

First past the post system — A candidate is declared elected on 'securing majority' of the votes
[Not necessary to secure 51% of vote]. This principle is applied to elected members of Lok Sabha and State legislatures.

Why FPPS preferred over Proportional Representation

In case of Proportional representation, multiple (PE)
people stand elected against proportion of votes secured.
It has inherent problems in Indian scenario.

① FPPS is comparatively simple and easy for voters to understand [considering illiteracy level during independence]

② PR strengthens allegiance to political party — leading to mushrooming of multiple political parties

③ PR system increases distance between voters and their representative.

④ PR promotes minority interest

⑤ multiplicity of interest makes it difficult to build consensus and affect governance

⑥ PR is costlier and expensive to conduct election

⑦ It is difficult to conduct by election and alternative government is readily available under PR system

Thus PR was Rejected in Favour of FPPS

Consequences of the Preference

Positive consequence

① Strengthens Representative democracy by close relation between voters and Representatives

② Reduces minority interest in decision making

③ Simple election procedure

④ Reducing party politics

Negative consequence

① FPPS do not reflect the 'entire will' of voters.

↳ as only majority of votes required rest of the votes and its values are not considered

② Difficulty for minorities to get represented and propose their views

③ Reduces chance of independant ~~independant~~ getting elected

④ Absence of much alternate, restricts voters choice between few political parties only (ie) issue of

dynasty politics

⑤ Absence of alternative ready government - leading to fresh election and increased election expenditure

⑥ Non-stability in long term policies

Yet FPPS worked well both at loksabha and state legislature level making representative effective to build consensus and formulate policies smoothly.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.18) 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 कीजिए? इसके अलावा, भारतीय संदर्भ में अध्यक्ष के कार्यालय के कामकाज से संबंधित विभिन्न विवादों पर चर्चा कीजिए और संबंधित सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Office of Speaker' is mentioned in Article 93 of Indian constitution. It was first created in 1951, under Government of India act 1919, and holds key functioning in working of Parliament.

Comparison Between - Speaker of

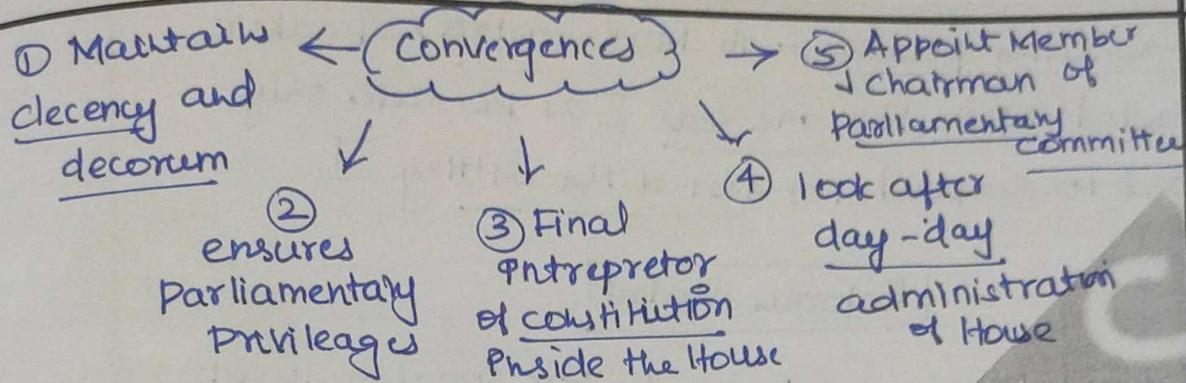
Divergence

British system

Indian system

- ① completely neutral person - has to Resign From political party on appointment
- ② principle of 'once a speaker always a speaker'
- Speaker constituency
↳ elected without opposition [uncontested constituency]

- ① No such clause. and Remains in political party even after selection
- ② Speaker is appointed by way of election by Simple majority among Members of Parliament



Controversies Related to Functioning of Speaker

- Indian context

- ① Partisan role of Speaker :- Speaker mostly from ruling party by convention not responsive to demands of opposition
- ② Issue with defection - (i) accepting politically motivated defection cases and being favourable to ruling party
 - ii) Not deciding within stipulated time frame
 - Increasing tendency of defection cases before speaker
- ③ Non election of deputy speaker in Lok Sabha -
 - ↳ date of election Fixed by Speaker.
- ④ Money bill route - Final authority to decide money bill
 - eg) Aadhar was passed as money bill

⑤ exceeding powers - in Maharashtra, Speaker suspended MLA for one year [as per rule only allowed to suspend for rest of the sitting]

Reforms needed

- ① encouraging and safeguards for speaker to act as independent office - Not at mercy of support of ruling government
- ② Codification of parliamentary privileges and conventions - to prevent misuse of power.
- ③ Strengthening checks and balance against superseding of powers - Following Rules of House in letter and spirit
- ④ Applying NCRWC Recommendation -
 - Bringing power to disqualify under Antidirection under office of President / governor
 - legal remedy under Supreme Court on malafide ground

Since office of Speaker is important lynchpin in working of parliament, It has to remain neutral and impartial to maintain its sanity.

(Don't Write in this Area)

Feedback

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P & R		

(G) = Good
 (A) = Average
 (P) = Poor

TOTAL MARKS

Q.19) 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 तेजी से अध्यक्षीय शासन प्रणाली की ओर बढ़ रही है? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Parliamentary Form of government was
enshrined under Article (74) and (75) of Indian
Constitution. When constitution makers were debating
between parliamentary vs presidential, they favoured
parliamentary form due to following reasons:

(i) Historical development - association with
parliamentary form for 40 years under colonial government

(ii) Stability vs Responsibility :- In words of Ambedkar,
(No) Form of system ensure stability and responsibility
to equal degree. Our constitutional makers preferred
'Responsibility' over 'stability' under presidential form.

(iii) To prevent conflict between legislature and
executive arm of state

(iv) To make executives accountable to needs of
citizen by making them answerable to representative

v) To prevent tyranny of government.

(ic) To Remove executive when Not enjoying support in (A-75)
legislature

(vi) To provide checks and balance against majoritarianism and authoritarianism using 'Fusion' of power.

(vii) Ready alternative government without re-election (Role of opposition) - To provide continuity

Indian government - Increasingly presidential form

① Reducing productivity of parliament :-

→ Reduced discussions and deliberation in Parliament (Bills passed at average time of 8 minutes)

→ Guillotine clause Frequent usage

→ less no of sittings per year compared to 1952 level (From 120 days in First lok sabha to <60 days in 16th lok sabha)

→ Frequency in disruptions

all these reducing accountability of executives to parliament

② Futile tools of accountability :-

↳ Question hour and zero hour was suspended in 2021 monsoon session

↳ Ministers not providing detailed answers to the house

③ Ordinance route For Important bills

④ Majority government and not referring bills to standing committee and post-mortem work of committee

⑤ 'Rubber Stamp' role of President - 25th Constitutional

Amendment

Yes Parliamentary Form of government is ensured by

① No-confidence motion → against ruling government acting as warning against excess

② Extraordinary tools such as adjournment motion and censure motion to discuss issues of national importance

③ Provision of constitutionalism and limitation on powers of executive [Federal principle, Fundamental rights etc.]

④ Proactive role of President - by enjoying his veto power and to reconsider bills [once] - 44th Amendment

⑤ Balancing Role of Rajyasabha - in ordinary legislation [Role of opposition against majoritarian government]

Parliamentary Form of government is Basic structure of constitution and remains to be so due to checks and balance given in constitution itself.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
G = Good A = Average P = Poor			
TOTAL MARKS			

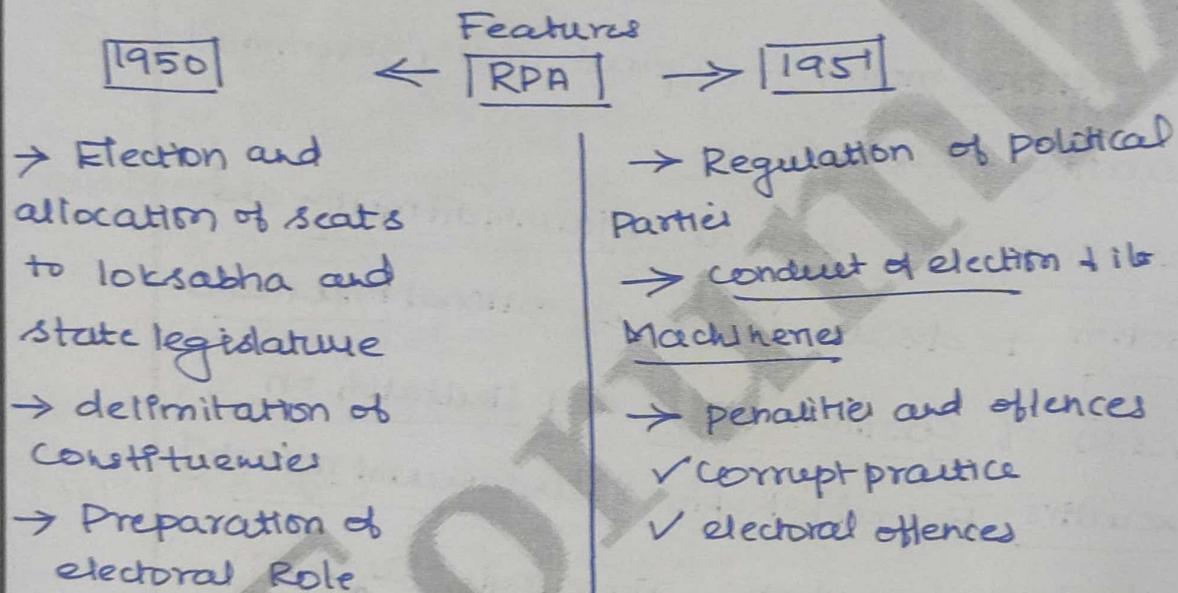
Q.20) The Representation of People's Act, the bedrock of free and fair elections in the country, has failed to keep pace with the contemporary challenges. Highlighting the shortcomings in the legislation, suggest reforms to make it more effective. (15 marks, 250 words)

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव का आधार, समकालीन चुनौतियों के साथ तालमेल बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। कानून में कमियों को उजागर करते हुए, इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of People's Act was enacted by (RPA)

Parliament under Article 327 to enforce Free and

Fair elections in India.



RPA as Bedrock of Fair election

- ① ensures level playing field For all
- ② actual conduct of elections and declaration of results
- ③ eligibility of voters and their education + awareness in electoral democracy.

RPA and Contemporary Challenges

① Criminalisation of Politics — Role of money-muscle
power increasingly due to ineligibility to stop buying of
votes

② Campaigning on divisive lines — Religion and caste
based campaigning [Vote Bank politics]

③ online and social media campaigning — greater
reach and higher ability to influence voters outside
ambit of RPA

Shortcomings in legislation

① Underrepresentation and overrepresentation issue
with respect to constituencies [Freezing of seats as
per 1971 census]

② Inability of Election to enforce Free and Fair
election
— Submission of False report and no legal action
against it
— Not-Regulating role of moneypower
[Business - political party nexus] — Anonymous
Funding to Political parties

③ Section 29B, c Wrt Funding Favouring ruling
Party [95% of Funds under electoral Bond to ruling party]

④ pendency in election petition and charges —
Criminalisation of politics [Section 116A]

Measures ① elaborating corrupt practices under
Section 123 by including social media campaigning
on divisive lines

② power to Election Commission to deregister political
Parties to enforce compliance

↳ TO Bring Intra party democracy

↳ Regulate Party Funding

③ TO penalise and disqualify against False affidavit

④ Strengthening disqualification under Section (5) and to
decriminalise politics → By Setting up Fast track courts
and time frame for disposal of cases

⑤ Focus on voter education & awareness by
including it as section under RPA

With seven decades of change, it is time to
accommodate current challenges into RPA act to
make it effective to face new challenges.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

G = Good
A = Average
P = Poor

 TOTAL
MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.