

TEST CODE 8 1 2 5 2 1

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DEEPANSHU JINDAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910161403	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	31-07-25

*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		
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- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

Total/कुल अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

9 am

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

12 noon (before time)

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रलोचन, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

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① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

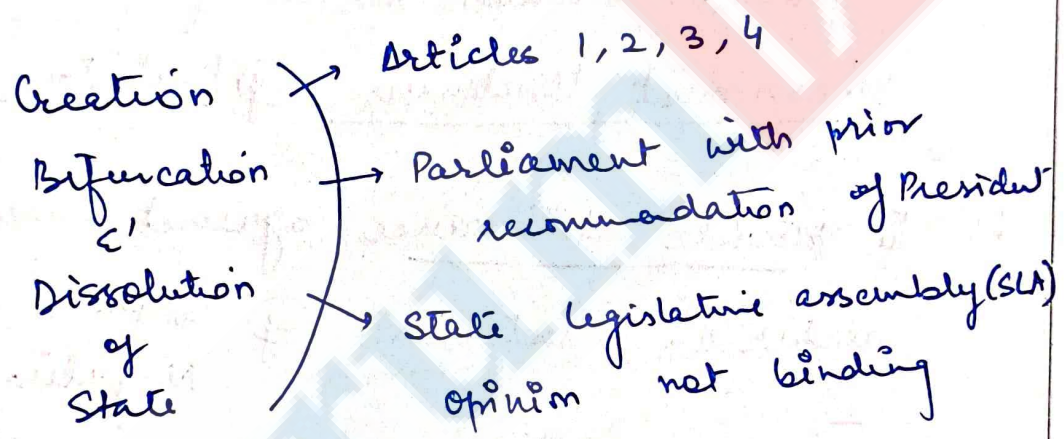
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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.

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Ans 1.

Indian Constitution is Quasi Federal as per KC Wheare where it is an "Indestructible Union of Destructible States"



Constitution doesn't provide for conclusive say to SLAs :-

- To maintain Unitary features of the Constitution
- To ensure the basis of formation
 - ↳ Not Coming together eg. USA
 - ↳ But Holding together like UK.

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3. Parliament has been given the final authority as it also includes Rajya Sabha (representation of state interests)

4. To protect Indian Union from secessionist tendencies (eg Khalistan)

5. To provide deterrence against narrow sectarian interests (eg Bodoland & Nagalim)

6. Ensures unity at the time of Horror of Partition (eg Hyderabad created)

Since under Article 356 and 365,

Parliament has the duty to protect States from inside & outside threats,

State legislative Assemblies are not given conclusive say. final decision is of Parliament of India

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Ans 2.

The true barometer of society is not how it protects the strong but how well it defends rights of the vulnerable.

Article 21 protects the right to life broadly and liberty of Indians - as:

1. Physical protection of life
 - ↳ from state excesses
 - ⊙ Olga Tellis judgement → slum dwellers
2. Protection from Executive action
 - ⊙ Hussainara Khatun case - Prisoners
3. Progressive rights : Kanlila Maidan Case
 - ⊙ Right to sleep, Right to walk
4. Environment safeguards as part of right to life
 - ⊙ Kanjit Giji vs Punjab
 - ⊙ McMehta Case

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5. Right to life includes Right to Die peacefully (eg) Aruna Shanbaum case for Euthanasia (passive)
6. Right to Dignity (against Handcuffs) is part of Right to life
7. Right to privacy (Puttaswamy Judgment) is key to exercise liberty
8. Right of people with disabilities (eg) Ratna Case for access to digital services for PwDs.

Article 21 provides the foundation to fulfil the visionary ideals of Constitution makers. It has been interpreted by Courts to make it broad based like Due process of Maneka Gandhi Case

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Ans 3.

The darkest period of Indian Modern democracy included the 42nd Amendment passed during emergency. However shortly after, 44th Amendment was passed showing light at the end of tunnel

Draconian 42nd CAA	Remedy of 44th CAA
<p>1. Emergency provisions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">↳ 2 months approval↳ simple majority↳ ex post facto cabinet approval <p>2. President <u>shall</u> act on advice of Cabinet</p>	<p>Protects Democracy</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ 1 month approval→ Special majority of parliament→ Written Cabinet decision <p>President may send it back for reconsideration <u>once</u></p>

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Draconian 42nd CAA | Kennedy 44th CAA

3. Internal Disturbance

↳ vague

Only Armed rebellion

4. Lok Sabha → 6 years

→ back to 5 years tenure

5. Courts power curtailed

↳ no review

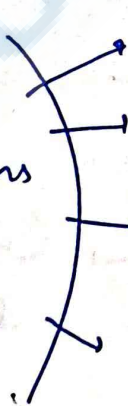
of elections of PM, Speaker, President

→ Gave powers to

Court back

(Judicial Review)

Some 42nd CAA provisions were not changed



AIJS introduced

Tribunals Amended

Fundamental Duties added

Preamble Changed

Mini Constitution of 42nd CAA was

overturned largely by 44th CAA

and Basic Structure of Kesavananda S' Minerva Mills.

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Ans 4.

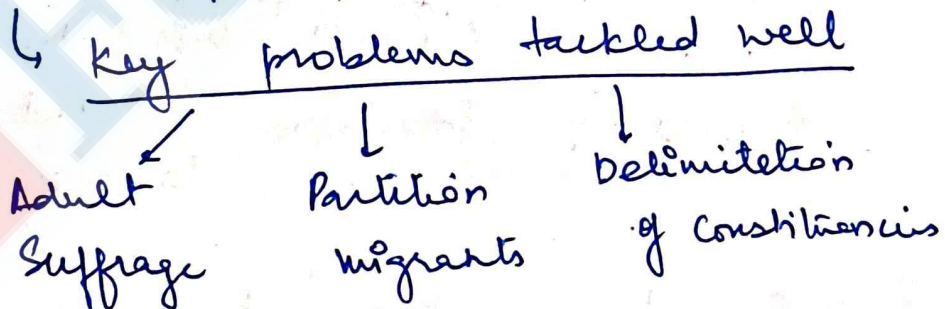
Election Commission formed under Article 324 of Constitution is the

gatekeeper to temple of Democracy



Evolution of Election Commission (ECI)

1. First major elections of 1951



2. Alleged lack of independence during emergency time 1971 to 1976

↳ Indira Gandhi v. Raj Narain Case

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3. Resurgence after Coalition parties → change from one party democracy → Conflicts between Members & 3 members appointed CEC

4. Assertive Control under Sh. TN Seshan
↓ EPIC introduced
↓ MCC violation
↓ Independent from Govt
↓ Challenges of Money & Muscle

5. Expansion of Democracy by ECI
↓ Cap on Expenditure
↓ Cap on Donations (< 2000)
↓ Criminalisation tackled (Transparent) nomination

Recent reforms like Anoop Barnwal

Case and subsequent Act have introduced selection Committee of PM,
LoP & Home Minister against Govt Control of ECI appointments

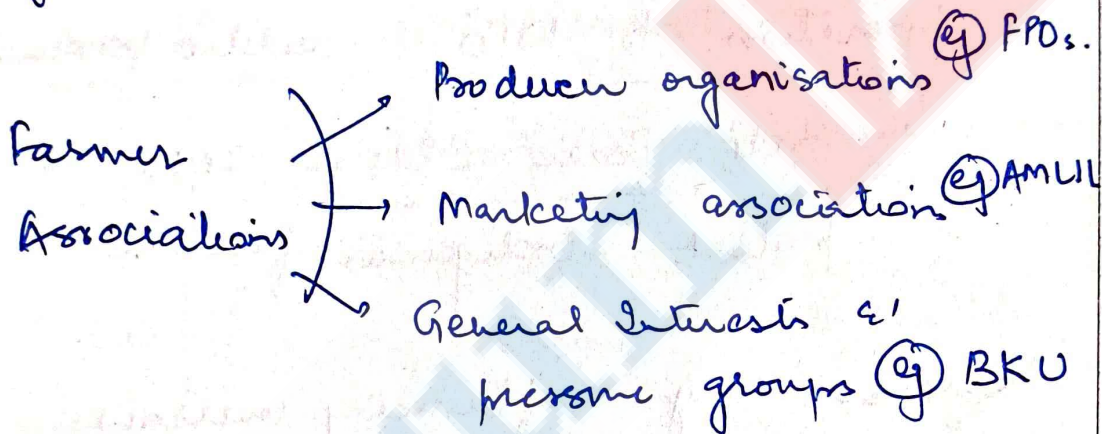
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Ans 5.

Recently Govt took back three farm laws after pressure from farmer associations to retract bills.



Success in influencing public policy & governance

1. vehement opposition to GM Crops
 - ↳ promoting SC to strike down Dhara Mustard-II & BT Brinjal
2. Key vote bank influencing farm subsidy decisions → PM KISAN loan waivers. ↳ Urea subsidy

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UPSC

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3. Oppose FTAs with Agricultural pillar (eg) US-India, UK-India
Trade deal avoided Agriculture
↳ farmer interest safeguard

4. Opposition to WTO: public procurement
↳ Bali Peace Clause 2013 to protect indigenous farmers.

However, by influencing narrow interests, they shoot themselves in foot

1) Lack of Modernisation of Agriculture
↳ low incomes & debt trap

2) Lack of Competitiveness → consumer affected
↳ Inflation & unproductive

3) Opposition to environmental policies
↳ stubble burning continues.

Key to reform agriculture & protect farmer interests is to include them in policy making.

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Ans 6.

Recently President of US was elected in Jan 2025. Indian President differs from US counterpart in manner of election :-

Basis	Indian	USA
1. Type of election	Indirect election	Direct election
2. Electoral College	Elected MLAs & MPs only	335 electors (direct election) + 100 senators.
3. Voting	Proportional Representation	Winner takes all seats
4. Citizen Reqd.	Birth or Natural Citizen	Only Birth citizen
5. Terming	Any time, usually ^{due to death/Health} before 5 years.	Every 4 years in <u>November only</u>

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Power differences between them

Basis	Indian	USA
1. Head of Govt/State	Only Head of State, not Govt	Both Head of State + Govt
2. Powers to Dissolve	Can dissolve Lok Sabha	Can't dissolve Congress
3. Decision	<u>Shall act</u> on Cabinet advice	Advisory only by Cabinet → Independent decision by Pres.
4. Type	De-Jure, Ceremonial	De-facto, Actual power
5. Cabinet	Acts on PM advice to choose Cabinet	Free to choose, Dismiss Advisors as per will.

USA following Separation of powers and Presidential Govt substantially differs from Indian Parliamentary system

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Ans 7.

Indian Judiciary is Integrated & Hierarchical like Pyramid (top Down)

Therefore strengthening subordinate judiciary is vital :-

1. Most pendency at lower level
 - ↳ 85% of total (4.5 crore cases)
2. Leadership pipeline dependent on Subordinate
 - ↳ Subordinate Court → High Court → Supreme Court
 - (Better recruits) ⇒ (efficient top)
3. Principle of subsidiarity
 - ↳ first line of defence for Justice
 - ↳ Key to trust of people
4. Flexible working of Gram Nyayalayas, Mobile Courts → strengthening will help get Accessible & Affordable

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justice to citizens.

Role of AJS in enhancing effectiveness & efficiency of Indian courts

1. Introduced in 42nd Amendment
 - ↳ for posts not lower than Distt Judge
 2. Uniformity of Cadre
 - ↳ Recruitment
 - ↳ Training
 - ↳ All India focus
 3. Fill vacancies of
subordinate courts (> 25% vacant)
 - ↳ key to fulfil Justice demand
 4. Merit based selection → as opposed to current alleged favoritism
 5. Key to inclusive judiciary
 - ↳ motivate Women, OBC, SC/ST to apply for judgeships
- SC recently introduced mandatory 3 year profession experience in subordinate courts to ensure efficiency & effectiveness

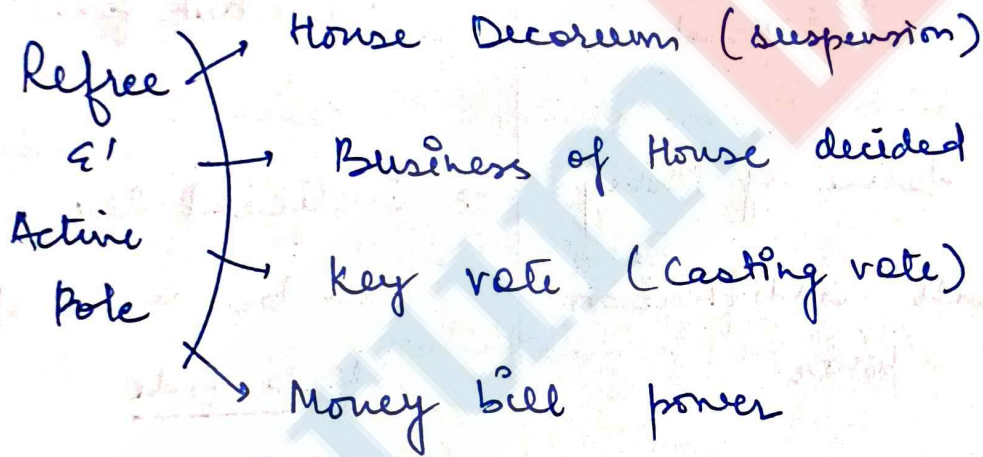
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Ans 8.

Office of Speaker under Article 93 of Constitution is like the head priest of our temple of democracy.



Controversy & criticism → Need of Reforms in office

Criticism	Reforms
1. Biased approach towards favouring ruling party (<u>Roger Mathew Case</u>)	<u>UK precedent</u> ↳ Resign from party after elected as speaker

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Criticism	Reform
2. Unbridled power of Anti-Defection Law → No timeline ↳ lack of Independence	→ Timeline by SC (Manipur LA case) → Independent Tribunal for Defection
3. Abuse of Money bill certification power	→ Judicial Review Can be made if <u>Mala fide</u> (Aadhar as Money bill)
4. Arbitrary Ruling on Precedents & Rules / Conventions	→ Codify Parliamentary Privileges
5. Power to decide Business of House ↳ automatic Chair	→ Devolve to all party parliamentary committee with elected Head
Speaker's role as independent & impartial referee is necessary to ensure <u>Debate</u> and <u>Discussion</u> Not Disruption.	

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Ans 9.

Delimitation is the process of redrawing boundaries of election constituencies post every census

Delimitation under Articles of Constitution

- 1952 (First election)
- 1962
- 1972 → 42nd CAA
frozen 25 years
- 2002 → 84th CAA
frozen till 2026.

Significance of Delimitation

1. One vote - One value ensures
 - ↳ every person has equal vote
 - ↳ key to democracy
2. Regional balance : North South voting seats in Lok Sabha defined
3. Population Control : threat of loss of seats if frozen

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4. Fair chance of any party to win
↳ No concentration of one caste/Community / religion

5. Reservation due to Delimitation
↳ Reserving seats to SC/ST / Women

Associated Challenges of Delimitation

1. Lack of Judicial Review power
↳ If arbitrary / malafide

2. North-South divide : Pro Nativist policy
↳ population Control issue
↳ Geny mardering

3. Lack of Independence : EC Chair
as part of Delimitation Commission

4. No change allowed by parliament
↳ Bona fide mistakes uncorrected

To ensure free & fair elections,

Independent Delimitation Commissions need to be formed like in Canada & UK.

Ans 10

Central Vigilance Commission was formed after Santhanam Committee Report and expanded statutory status in CVC 2002 Act

Provisions ensuring independence

1. Independent cadre of personnel
↳ not dependent on other deptt like Election Commission
2. Selection Committee of CVC Chair
↳ PM + leader of Opposition + Home Minister
3. Removal of CVC can be done on limited grounds like UPSC members
↳ proved misbehaviour or incapacity
4. Terms of service & conditions of employment can't be varied for term of office
↳ irrevocable irresistible

Issues affecting effectiveness of CVC in tackling corruption in administration

1. Multiplicity of Laws

↳ PMLA, FEO, Conduct Rules etc

2. Multiple Overlapping Jurisdiction

↳ CBI, Lokpal / Lokayukta 2013 Act

3. Appointment of Bureaucrats to top positions → perceived lack of separation of powers

↳ as it tackles bureaucratic corruption

4. Recent Amendments to CVC Act

↳ tenure reduced

↳ Anonymous complaints not allowed

↳ Protection to Civil Servants (Honest)

Key reforms needed in corruption tackling machinery of India as our rank in Corruption Perception Index is slipping

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Ans 11.

The Supreme Court recently put timelines on Governor assents power under Article 200 in TN Govt vs. TN Governor case (2025)

Governor as Constitutional functionary

- Head of State
- Representative of President
- Article 153 of Constitution
- Assent power & Pardon power

Governors Role as a Sage

1. vital link between Central Govt & State Govt → Federalism upheld

2. Mediator of Centre-State tussles
↳ Independent credibility

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3. Law & order responsibility

↳ can suggest to President
in case of failure of Constitutional machinery (Article 356, 365)

4. Key to Stable Govt (Bring Assembly)

↳ prevents Interregnum
↳ Discretionary floor tests

Allegations of Saboteur :-

1. Unnecessary Conflicts for States

↳ Not acting on Aid & Advice

⊕ Kerala Govt case against Governor

2. Unbridled use of ~~Emergency~~ suggesting

President's rule

⊕ loss of Lok Sabha after
emergency by PM Gandhi.

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3. Biased towards Central Govt party

- ↳ arbitrary appointment & removal
- ↳ tenure of 5 years not fixed
- ④ ⇒ not calling assembly session
- ④ ⇒ Punjab Governor case.

Key Judicial pronouncements to ensure
Constitutional loyalty

↓	↓
<u>Nabam Rebia</u>	<u>SR Bommai Case</u>
Case	(Federalism as Basic Structure)
(floor test power)	

Recommendations of Punchhi Commission

↓	↓	↓	↓
<u>Non political</u>	<u>Complete</u>	<u>State</u>	<u>Define</u>
<u>eminent</u>	<u>tenure</u>	<u>Govt</u>	<u>powers in</u>
<u>person</u>	<u>of</u>	<u>in</u>	<u>floor test</u>
	<u>5 years</u>	<u>consultation</u>	
		<u>in appointment</u>	

As the Majestic office of Governor
it must impartial & loyal to Constitution

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Ans 12.

National Human Rights Commission of India was established in 1993 under NHRC Act to promote Human Rights & protect them.

Mandate & Composition

- Upheld Indian Constitution of Human Rights
- International treaties also
 - ↳ UDHR of UN
- led by Supreme Court / High Court Judge
- Independent & Inclusive panel to selection of Members

functioning of NHRC as apex Institution to guard Human Rights

① Investigate any specific instances of Human Rights violation

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② Advise Govt on key issues of Human Rights

③ International treaties collaboration
↳ promote convergence

(eg) UN Rights - Political & Child Rights

④ Enquire about status of Human Rights in country & recommend to Govt any changes in laws

⑤ Publish Annual Report to parliament detailing issues & status of Human Rights

Key Success of NHRC

- Prevention of Custodial torture
- Bonded Labor action
- Child Labor prevention
- Visits. Tails to improve conditions of inmates.

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Key Challenges in functioning

1. Limitation on investigation
↳ within 1 year of violation of rights can person approach NHRC
2. Perceived lack of Independence
↳ political appointments
3. Issues flagged by UN HRC
accreditation : No accreditation for past 3-4 years due to politicisation
4. Can only Advise / Recommend
punishment → No enforcement power

As the apex institution to guard Human rights, NHRC must be given independent enforcement power and depoliticised appointments.

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Ans 13

Representation of People Act 1950
and 1951 form the bedrock of
our democracy ensuring free & fair
elections.

Key provisions of RPA 1950/51

- Disqualifications under section 8 and 8A for corrupt practices
- Article 9 & 9A for Corruption & Govt Contracts
- Debarment for 6 years in case of electoral offences under section 123 of Act.

↳ ensuring clean electoral democracy

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Contemporary Challenges faced

- ① Money power in elections
(2x spending than allowed - ADR)
- ② Muscle power - criminalisation
(50% MPs have serious cases - ADR)
- ③ Media violations (Wides election expenses through Digital Ads)
↳ under section 10A of RPA 1951
- ④ MCC non enforceable (Model code of conduct)
↳ foundation stones & freebies promoted during campaigns.

Key Amendments needed

1. Supreme Court recently formed Committee to recommend freebies guidelines → Incorporate in RPA Amendment

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2. Powers of ECI enhance
↳ to deregister party violating MCC

3. Codify MCC to RPA 1951

4. Permanent disbarment

↳ not only 6 years in case of
grave corruption / illegal Act
↳ suggested by Law Commission Report

5. Power of EC to cancel polls
in case of Booth Capturing or
offences under section 8.

Lily Thomas Case 2013 introduced

equality of politicians & citizens in
case of arrest for malpractices.

Such Judicial activism &

parliamentary will is required to

ensure elections as

greatest festival
of Democracy

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Ans 14

Local Bodies like Panchayats & Municipalities were introduced in

73rd / 74th Constitutional Amendment

introducing Gandhian self government

Inability to generate own funds

! Key Facts ! -

Type	India	World Avg
Panchayats	5% own funds	15-20% own funds
Urban	1% of GDP	5-6% of GDP

This affects their effective functioning

1. Dependence on central grants
↳ lack of own initiative issues.
2. Tied nature of Finance Commission grants (>85% tied)

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3. Top Down Model of implementation
↳ lack of autonomy to decide priority areas.
4. Lack of subsidiarity (States not devolved financial powers)
↳ lack of true spirit of 73/74 CAA.
5. Infrastructure Gaps : 60% lack adequate infra (CAG Report)
6. Technical Staff Shortage (42% as per PRI Index of Ministry)

Necessary Measures to generate Independent revenues

1. Form Local Bodies list like Union, State, Concurrent under Part XI and Article 246
2. Amendment to Schedule 11 & 12

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to include compulsory devolution of funds & functions by State Govt

③ Innovative financing instruments

eg Municipal Bonds by Pune

4. Technology harners : property taxes file on whatsapp UPI eg Punjab mSera

5. Plug inefficiency & Leakage

↳ PFMS and eg C Gram Swaraj

6. Explore CSR of Companies Act 2013

↳ eg Chhari Rajawat of Sodha Panchayat

7. Untied grants by Finance Commission

eg 15th FC : ₹ 4.5 lakh crore performance linked grants

Independence in financial functions is necessary for effective & grassroot development like in Piplantis, Rajasthan

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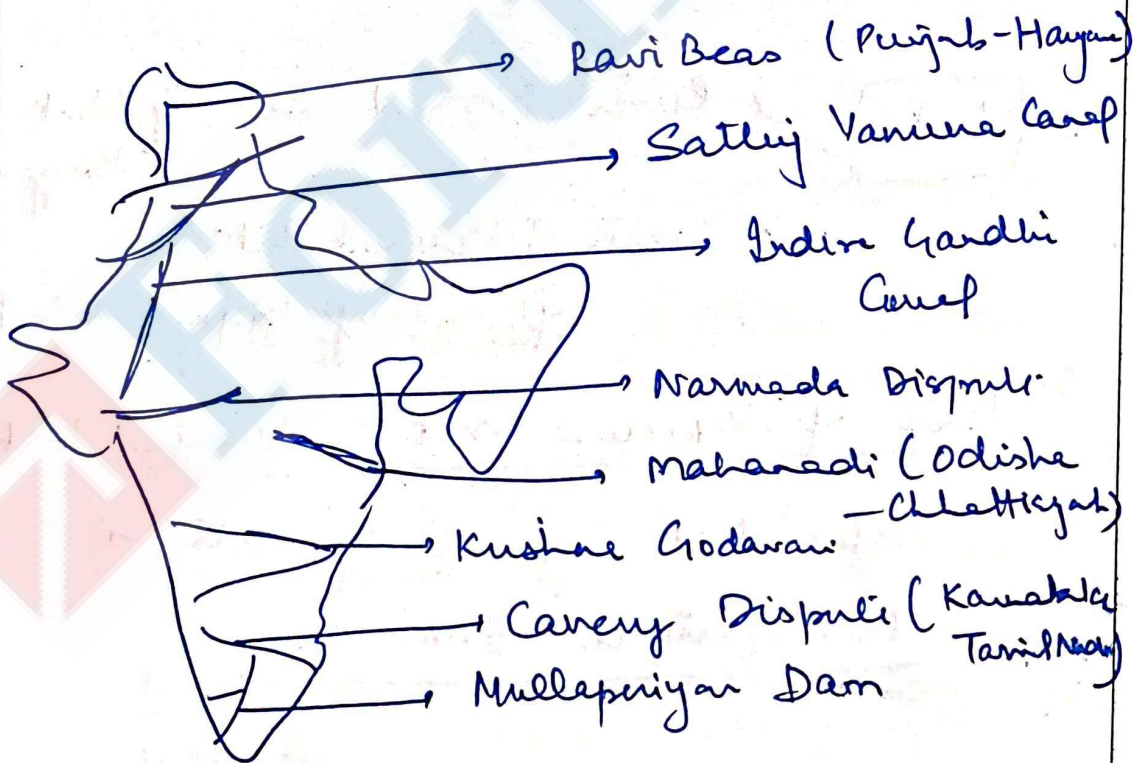
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Ans 15.

Due to Climate Change induced water stress, water disputes among Centre of state and States - States are increasing.

Key water Disputes in India



↳ Increasing water demand and Decreasing Supply of water

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Various Mechanisms for settlement of water disputes

1. **Constitution** : Parliament Power
 - Article 262 : Management of water
 - A. 263 : Tribunal for disputes
 - A. 246 : Interstate River **Union List**

2. **Acts**
 - River Board Act - (eg) Bhakra Management
 - Water Tribunal Act (eg) Cauvery Dispute Tribunal

3. **Power of Supreme Court** : limited but expanded by judgments in Mulaperiyar Dam Case.

Reasons for Disputes

- State Reorganisation issues (eg) SYL vishe
- Judiciary - Parliament overlap
- Lack of enforcement of Tribunal awards.

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Evaluating effectiveness :-

1. Review board Act : Inclusive & democratic + Scientific management
2. Tribunals Act : less effective due to politicisation, secessionist demands & Judicial interference
3. Suggested Reforms
 - ① Revitalize Inter State Commission under A. 263
 - ② enforcement of Tribunal awards
 - ③ Centre as mediator between states
 - ④ effective Zonal Councils

Transcending beyond narrow vote banks will help ensure equitable distribution of Water for India, of India by India

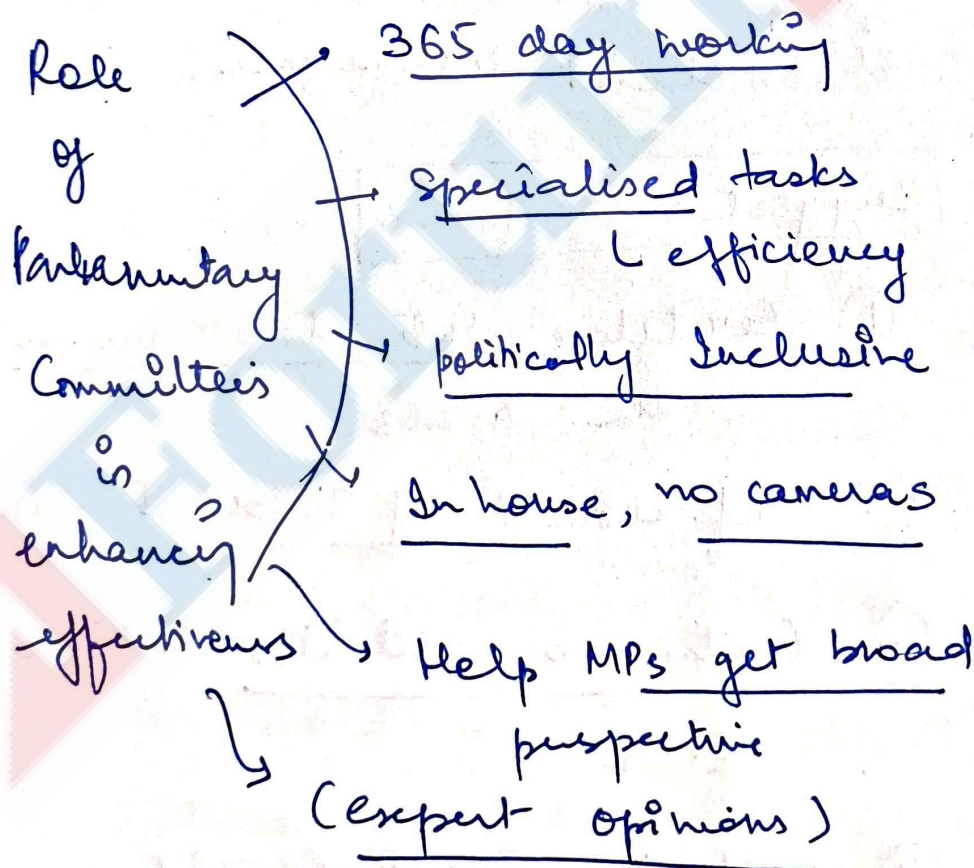
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Ans 16

Parliament in session is parliament on public display, while parliament in committee is parliament in Action — Woodrow Wilson except



Role of Public Account Committee

1. Verify financial records & statement

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2) Power to ask for expert advice

3) CA & reports → PSUs (limited)
↓
↓
↓
act as

Financial Accounts
Appropriation Accounts

friend, philosopher & guide to PAC

4) effective functioning (>80% recommend actions were accepted in last 10 years) → PRS Data

5) Accountability of Govt ensured
↳ Answerability on wisdom & propriety of expenditure

However, some limitations include

① only advisory power, no binding advice

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- ② NO enforcement of decisions
- ③ Post Mortem exercise, limited utility of audit
- ④ lack of expertise of MPs as work by CAG already done
- ⑤ lack of opposition voice in PAC as dominated by Ruling party
- ⑥ formed for 1 year only
↳ limited reports verby

Suggestions like mandatory attendance of MPs in PAC, expanded membership, 3 year tenure and training of MPs is suggested for it to function as Mini Parliament.

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Ans 17

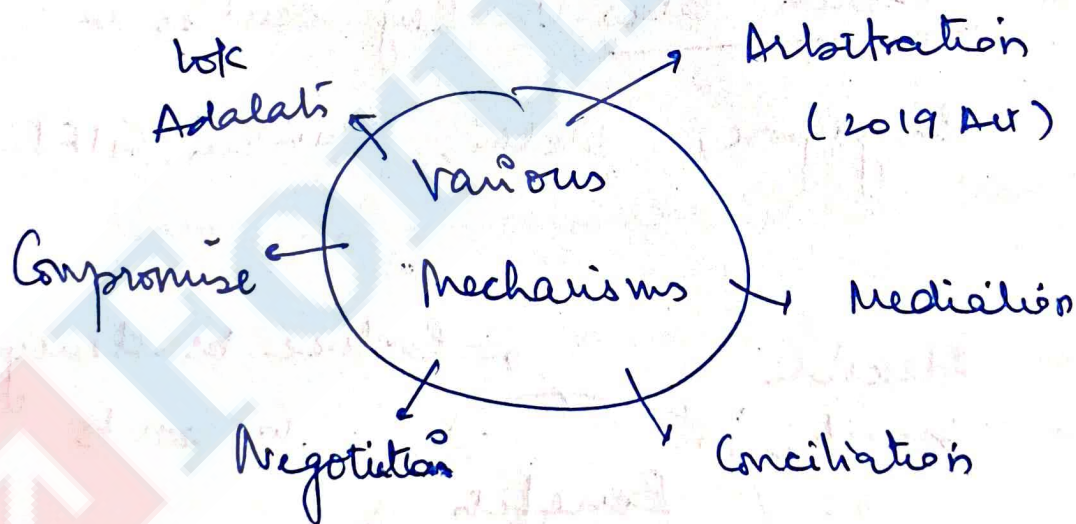
Govt recently passed amendments to Arbitration and Mediation Act to

establish National Council &

International Delhi Centre to promote

Alternate Dispute Resolution Mechanisms

(ADR's)



Reasons for low adoption

1. Lack of awareness among poor, rural & vulnerable sections
2. Lack of trust in private justice

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3. Seen as a biased arbiter

4. Enforcement issues

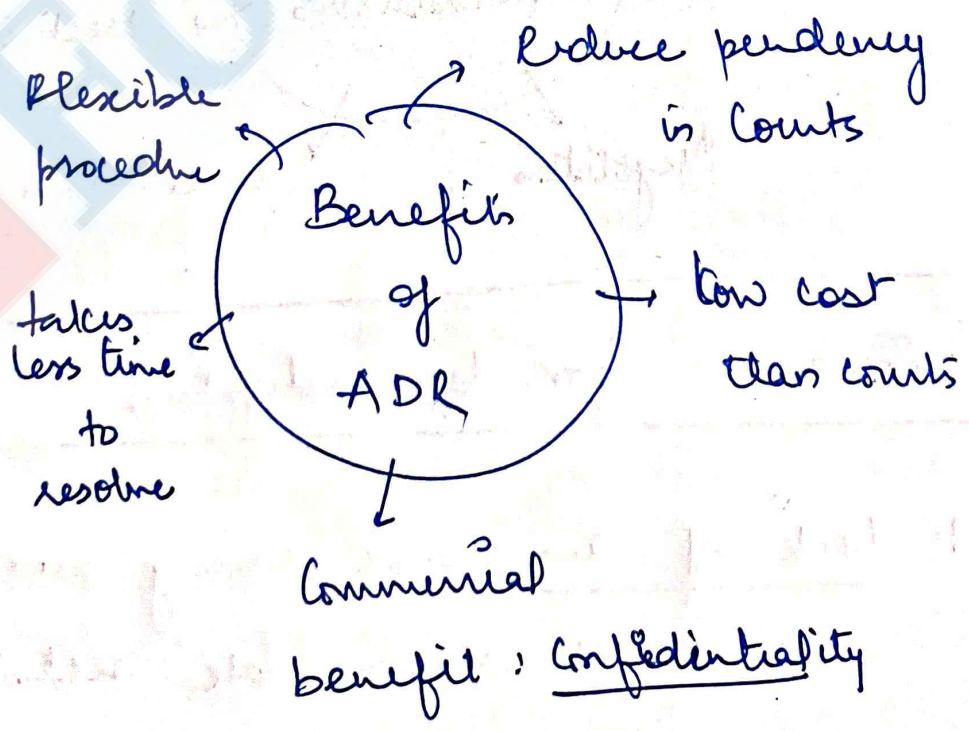
↳ Courts reviewing Arbitration awards (section 5 of 2019 Act)

5. Costly Justice : due to private

Mediation officers

6. Urban bias : Key centres in

Singapore, Delhi, Mumbai, GIFT City



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Measures for Improvement

1. Final Binding Judgement
↳ limited, restraint on SC power
2. Accreditation Council : Ranking for various ADR centres
3. Professionalism : Trained cadre of ADR service people
4. Awareness : Swachh Bharat Model
engage Public Use of Actors & famous figures Rural centres promote
5. Local language ADR process
↳ use of AI (Bhashini)

ADR mechanisms will unburden the courts (S more pending) and ensuring affordable and accessible justice.

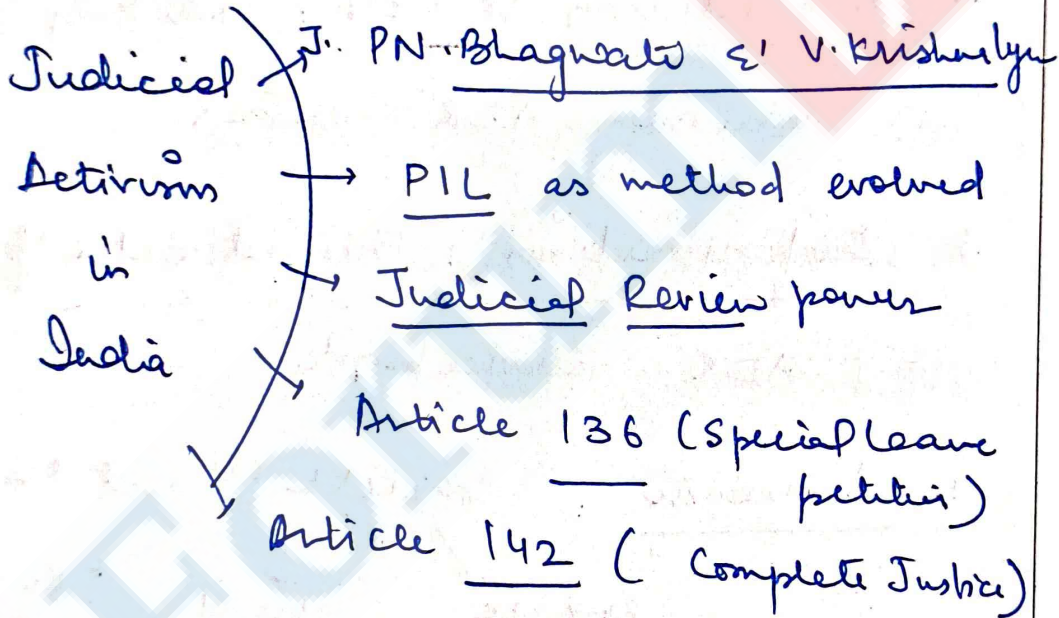
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Ans 18

Judicial activism is Judges taking transformative role in deciding cases to do complete Justice



Upholding spirit of Constitution

1. Education protected

(Eg) TN Governor Case 2025
Timelines for assent

2. Independence of Judiciary

(Eg) Strike down NJAC 99th CAA

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3. Rights of Citizens

eg) Jay Foundation Case for LGBT & rights

4. Complete Justice (eg) Environmental issues → Picecracker ban)

5. Legislative apathy due to votebank

eg) NHAI liquor ban,

eg) feeble committee

6. Progressivism in society

↳ Adultery ban overturned

↳ Sedition removed

↳ Euthanasia (Common Cause Judgment)

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Risks undermining delicate balance of Constitution

- ① Unelected Judges making policy
 - ↳ eg COVID quota, Ram Jaswanti Trust
- ② Erodes citizen trust in Govt
 - ↳ eg Suo Motu Cases of R4 Kar
- ③ Overreach by Judiciary
 - ↳ Separation of powers impacted
 - ↳ eg Basic Structure Doctrine
- ④ Superior in Superior promoted
 - ↳ Lack of Parliamentary sovereignty
 - ↳ eg 2nd & 3rd Judges Case

Delicate balance of Judiciary & Parliament is necessary for Chariot of Democracy to move on its two wheels

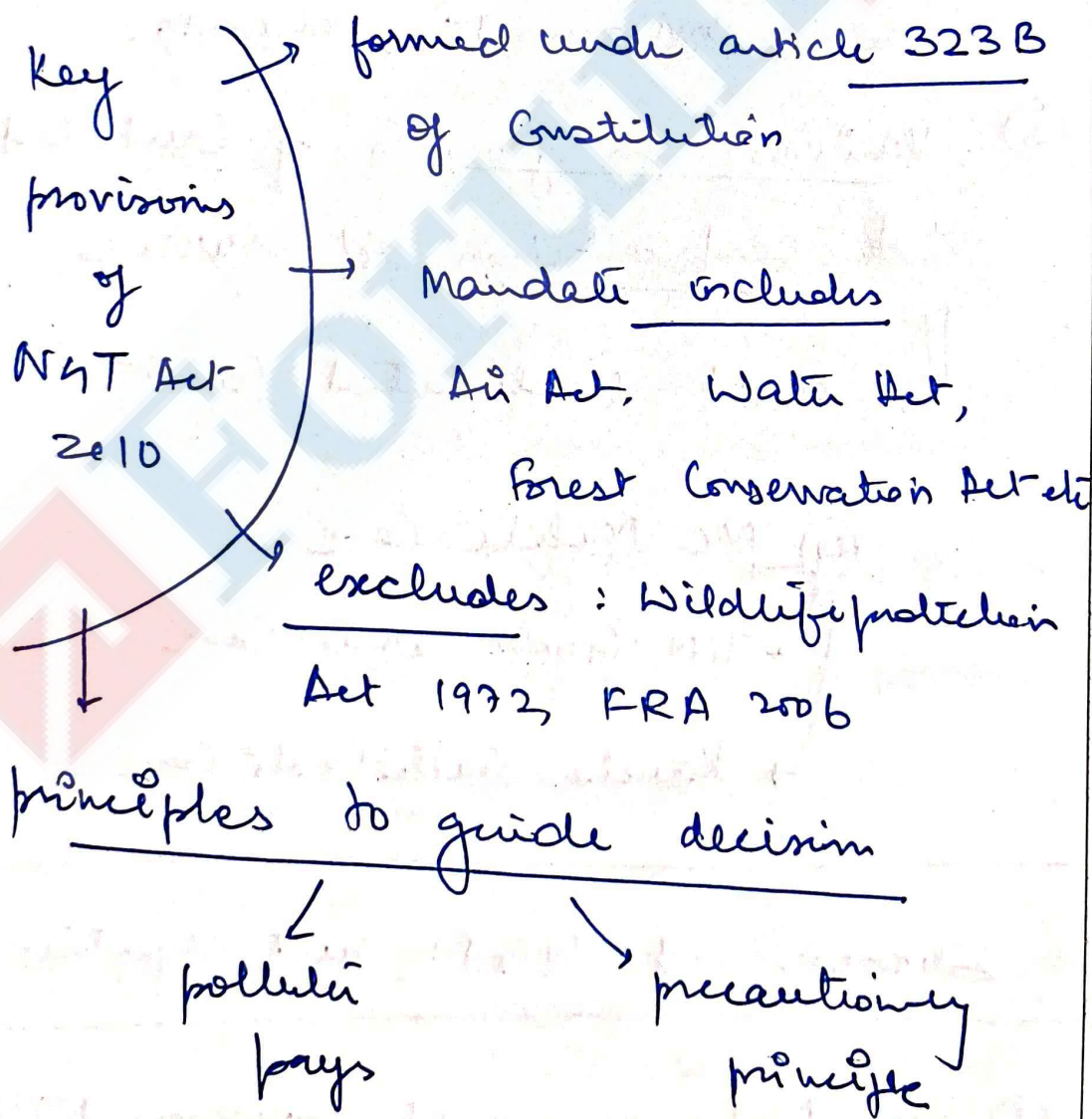
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Ans 19

National Green Tribunal was formed under 2010 Act to ensure environmental justice in India.



⇒ Helps achieve SDGs by 2030

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Circumstances towards formation

- ① Need of speedy justice in environment cases
- ② Specialisation in pollution cases
 - ↳ Multidisciplinary subject of environment experts.
- ③ Various judgements of Courts led to confrontation & reviews
 - ↳ Need Dedicated Court
 - eg → Mehta Case
 - T.N. Godavarman Case
 - Kaushik Gollaboli Case

Success of NGT: met Objectives

- ① Suo Motu cases of environment degradation
 - eg Save Mon Case

② Ensuring principles enshrined in 1992 Rio Earth Summit

③ Protection of A-21 Right to Life

eg) Ranjit Singh vs Punjab

eg) Chandrakumar vs Bihar

④ Proactive judgements, not post facto after damage done

eg) Bustards in Rajasthan

Challenges in meeting objectives

① Manned by Bureaucrats

↳ No delegation of power

② Often low Court line

↳ No independence

③ Review by High Court / Supreme Court

↳ affects trust in judgement

Thus, Amendment to NAT 2010 act is due to promote Resilience & sustainability

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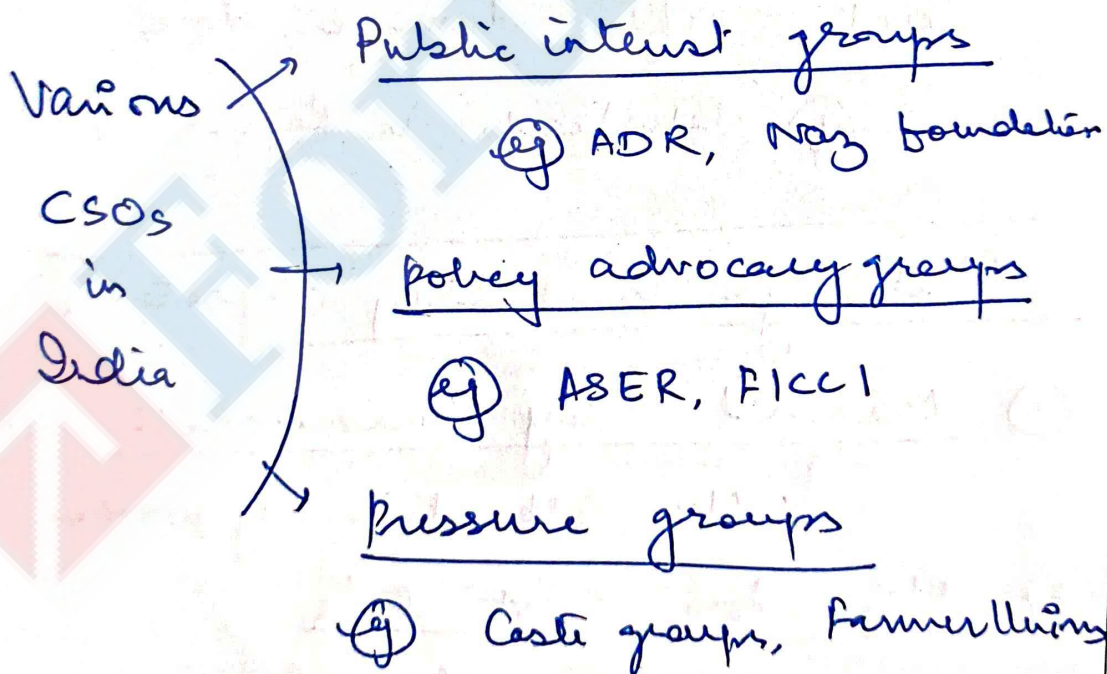
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Ans 20

Civil Society is often called the fourth pillar of Democracy

ensuring last mile development of citizens

eg Bill & Melinda Gates foundation - Malaria / polio work



Scope of partnership between Govt & CSOs :-

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- ① Electioneering by CSO: putting own candidates in election arena
↳ convergence of CSO + Govt
- ② Lobbying for policy
eg Telecom lobby, Industrialist lobby
- ③ Public Campaigning: Raise awareness of public to pressurise govt
eg Farmer protests
- ④ Policy Research eg PRS Legislative & ASER patham
- ⑤ Extended arms of Govt
↳ Service Delivery eg Atal Bihari Vajpayee for Mid day Meals.
- ⑥ Pilot projects Run → experiment grounds.

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(eg) SHGs - Lijjat papad Udyog

7) Reform laws (eg) LGBT rallies
striking down S. 377 of IPC

8) Promote accountability from Govt

↳ (eg) ADR report on election malpractice

9) Empower citizens to demand services

(eg) SSAAT for social audit
in Andhra Pradesh

10) Resource Mobilisation (eg)

Gates foundation during Covid.

Key Challenges → source of funding dubious
Western imports (eg) Green Peace
Development hamper (eg) IB report
on NGOs.

NGO Darpan and Swachh Bharat

Minim are key examples of collaboration
of states & CSOs.