

(343957)



MGP 2025

TEST CODE 8 1 2 5 2 1

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MONIKA SRIVASTAVA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910077529	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	KAROL BAGH	Date/दिनांक	25.01.2025

*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 प्राप्त अंक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1	10 =	4.25	2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2		4.5	3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3		4.25	4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4		4.5	5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
5		4.75		
6		3.25		
7		4		
8		4.25		
9		4.5		
10		4.5		
11	15 =	6.25		
12		6.75		
13		5.75		
14		6		
15		6.25		
16		6.5		
17		6		
18		6.75		
19		6.25		
20		5		
Total/कुल अंक	250	109.25		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
-2 (for not mentioning time)				no mention of time
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
109.25			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
*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, 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/इजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
			1361	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 29/01/25

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

Dear Monika,

You have done very well, your efforts are commendable & it is certain that you will achieve well.

Strengths - good use of example, data, flowcharts has been done.

↳ demand has also been addressed very well in almost all questions you have also tried to provide hidden dimensions as well.

Scope of improvement: you can be more specific in providing committee recommendations

↳ can do well in Q 6, 7, 13.

↳ were not able to address demand of questions in Q 20, Q 7 etc.

↳ try to fill pages completely as not done in Q 6.

Well done, keep revising, keep writing.

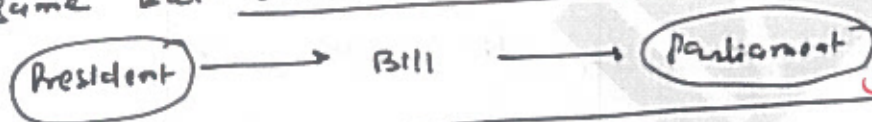
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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) Why does the Constitution not provide for a conclusive say to the State Legislative Assemblies in the creation, bifurcation, or dissolution of a State? (10 marks, 150 words)

संविधान किसी राज्य के निर्माण, विभाजन या विघटन में राज्य विधान सभाओं को निर्णायक अधिकार देने का प्रावधान क्यों नहीं करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 3 and 4 of Indian constitution allow for creation, bifurcation or dissolution of state boundaries. Such a bill needs Prior Recommendation of President and Simple majority in Parliament. President can consult state legislative assembly for the same but does not require approval



WHY NO NEED FOR CONCLUSIVE SAY TO STATES

① 'Union of States' and not federation of states

- Indian constitution explicitly mentions Union of States rather than holding together rather than coming together rather than holding together

② Situation during independence and separatist tendencies

- Our constitution makers had immense challenges and each princely state had to be convinced

③ Parliament as Supreme law making body

④ Prior Recommendation of President

has been added as additional Checks and Balances

Well written intro mentioning relevant articles too.

Good usage flow chart here

Good heading from question

India is not a coming together federation

Valid reasoning

This doesn't substantiate the demand.

good point

⑤ Helps in taking quick decisions in case of international agreements → land boundary agreement with Bangladesh valid example mentioned

⑥ India is a quasi-federal state (K.C. Wheare)

WAY NEED OF CONCLUSIVE SAY

try to substantiate the point - i.e. not centalising tendency

① Federalism as Basic doctrine (S.R. Bommai case)

→ good use of case law here

② States are sovereign units and consultation should be taken to uphold people's mandate

③ Promote cooperative federalism

④ Add another layer of checks and balance

well mentioned & aligned to ques's demand

Instead of adding a mandatory approval from state legislative assembly, decentralisation -

i) Fixed time period when President sends Recommendation to SLA for consultation good point

ii) Consultation with Inter State Council (AIGs) for better consensus valid recommendation given

iii) Review and Recommendation from separate committee bit vague point

try to be specific in points

In order to protect unity and integrity of Indian Union, a conclusive say from SLA

might not be the best feasible idea. Additional oversight mechanism could be put in place to

avoid any centre-state conflicts. good suggestive conclusion

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS	✓		
CD & VA	✓		
S & F			
P & R	-		

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and F is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	4.25
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Q.2) Article 21 of the Indian Constitution broadly interprets the right to life and liberty. Elucidate with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 21 व्यापक रूप से जीवन और स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार की व्याख्या करता है। प्रासंगिक केस कानूनों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 21 of Indian constitution has ^{fair usage of Article} reflected the idea of transformative constitutionalism and has evolved its meaning with evolving needs of Indian society. It broadly interprets the right to life with dignity and personal liberty.

→ well use of keywords in intro

BROAD INTERPRETATION WITH CASE LAWS

① Mumukshu Bhambhani case which established that right to move outside India is inherently part of Right to life

→ fine point & correct call used here.

② Above case also include due process of law apart from historical acceptance of due procedure established by law

→ fair point but here you have swapped both the things

③ Mithu Union of India case established right to clean and pollution-free environment as part of Right to life

→ valid point & case law

④ Recent judgement by SC w/o Great Indian Bustard Conservation also upheld that Right to life includes right to be free from adverse effects of climate change

→ good usage of recent case law as well

⑤ Puttaswamy Judgement (2017) established Right to Privacy as integral part of Right to life

⑥ Naveen Jha case also highlighted that Right to Sexuality as fundamental right.

⑦ Right to reproductive autonomy of women has been made part of Right to life which is also reflected in Medical Termination Act 2002 (for both married and unmarried women)

⑧ Right of trans women to choose their life partner has been upheld by SC under Right to life

1000 points to demand that of question

→ here you can mention case of Sucheta Srivastava vs Chaudhary

good that you have added an extra dimension

① need of horizontal applicability of Article 21 amidst complex cases

② overburdened courts and increasing petitions under Article 21 (4.5 crore cases pending)

effort deserves appreciation

Fair conclusion representing the living nature of constitution

Indian constitution as a living document has broadly interpreted the fundamental rights with judiciary as protector and catalyst. With increasing demand for autonomy and liberty, it has to withstand test of time by striking a balance between collective interests and individual rights

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	55
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Q.3) The 44th Amendment Act of 1978 served as a remedy to the draconian measures undertaken through the 42nd Amendment Act of 1976 during the 'Emergency'. Critically examine.

(10 marks, 150 words)

1978 का 44वां संशोधन अधिनियम 'आपातकाल' के दौरान 1976 के 42वें संशोधन अधिनियम के माध्यम से किए गए कठोर कार्यवाही के लिए एक उपाय के रूप में कार्य किया। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

42nd Amendment Act of 1976 has been called as Mini constitution of India due to significant changes brought under the amendment. However, most provisions of 42nd CA were undone by 44th amendment act 1978 in order to keep the constitution spirit alive.

good intro by addressing both amendments

draconian

n. MEASURES UNDER 42nd CA 1976 :-

- ① Eliminated need of judicial review
- ② Added 'unity', 'secular' to preamble of constitution + integrity
- ③ Gave unlimited powers to Parliament to amend the constitution. Made Parliament supreme over constitution.
- ④ Extended term of Lok Sabha by 1 year.
- ⑤ Brought emergency without approval from Cabinet and based on recommendation of Prime Minister only.

Fair heading from ques itself.

valid measures written here.

REMEDY BY 44th CA 1978

- ① Brought back the need for Judicial Review
- ② Replaced internal disturbances with armed rebellion to avoid imposition of emergency frequently
- ③ It made approval from Cabinet mandatory for emergency.
- ④ Emergency could be imposed in whole or parts of the country (earlier it was to be imposed to whole country)
- ⑤ Made Right to Property a constitutional right under Article 300A, removed it from fundamental right. *fair usage of article done here.*

IMPACT OF 42nd CA 1976

- 1) Laws were used as means to gain power and suppress individual liberty
- 2) Misuse of loopholes to bypass basic doctrine of Indian Constitution.

As Indian Constitution celebrates 75 years of its commencement, we should also learn mistakes from the past and take pride in how far we have come along despite dark times.

Innovative conclusion written

good remedies & aligned to demand of question

Dir's limitations of 42nd CA too

great that you've addressed an important demand

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
CD & VA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
S & F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
P & R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS **4.25**

Q.4) The Election Commission is one of the three institutions whose independence is critical for the functioning of democracy. Discuss the evolution of office of the Election Commission of India (ECI) since its inception. (10 Marks, 150 words)

चुनाव आयोग उन तीन संस्थानों में से एक है जिनकी स्वतंत्रता लोकतंत्र के कामकाज के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) के कार्यालय की स्थापना के बाद से इसके विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

good usage of article here

Article 324 of Indian constitution provides institutional framework, roles and responsibilities of Election Commission of India (ECI). It has been a watchdog of Indian democracy and has played a critical role in shaping the world's largest democracy.

fair intro given mentioning the role of ECI

INDEPENDENCE OF ECI AND FUNCTIONING OF DEMOCRACY

- i) Appointment process crucial to ensure that fair recruitment is done \leftrightarrow Credibility of ECI
- ii) Needed to protect ECI from undue political interference \leftrightarrow Free and fair elections
- iii) Justice should be done but also need to be seen by public \leftrightarrow upholds public trust and enhances voter turnout
- iv) Crackdown on political parties for misconduct under Model Code of Conduct \leftrightarrow Decriminalisation of Politics

valid use of flowchart here. Also the points are good but here part of independence should have just been highlighted in blue as main

question was on evolution

Fair heading

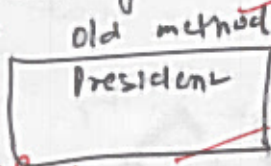
EVOLUTION OF OFFICE OF ECI SINCE ITS INCEPTION

① From 2-member body it was made a single member body in 1990 which was followed by critical reforms by TN Seshan

② Subsequently it was formed a 3 member body (1 chief election commissioner and 2 election commissioners)
 ↳ current composition

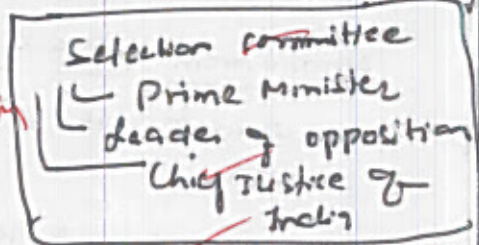
③ The appointment process of ECI has been modified by SC judgement and followed by parliamentary law.

Can mention Anoop Banoji case here



good presentation shown

New Method (SC Judgement)



Way Forward

Fair way forward given

- ① Power to deregister political parties
- ② clear criteria for selection of members

③ away from consolidated fund of India → *vague point (already done)*

Amidst increasing criminalisation of politics (42% members of LS face criminal charges), it is crucial that ECI remains fearless and independent to deepen electoral democracy.

good mention of ADR

data in conclusion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	✓		
CD & VA			
S & F			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	4.5
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Q.5) To what extent have farmer associations been successful in influencing public policies and governance in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

किसान संगठन देश में सार्वजनिक नीतियों और शासन को प्रभावित करने में किस हद तक सफल रहे हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent hunger strike by farmer leaders
wrt legalising MSP has raised debates around
impact of farmer associations influencing public
policies and governance in the country.

Well mention of recent events in intro

ROLE IN INFLUENCING PUBLIC POLICIES AND GOVERNANCE

Fair heading from ques itself.

① Revocation of 3 farmer laws brought in 2020 due to opposition of farmer associations in Punjab, Haryana

good example & reasoning

② Enhances transparency and accountability
Role of MLCSS in bringing RTI (Right to Information)

fair point & example

③ Expansion of MSP to 23 crops since inception to protect interests of farmer groups

can also mention recent demand for mandatory MSP.

④ Priority Sector Lending norms to agricultural credit

need to substantiate this point

⑤ Land Reforms and role of farmers.

good effect

⑥ To enhance income of farmers, PM KISAN was brought (Rs 6,000/- to farmers)

fair effort but this was done by government and doesn't reflect work of farmers association.

CHALLENGES

i) Benefits large farmers more due to vested interests
 ↳ MSP procurement mostly from large farmers of Punjab, Haryana

good example

ii) lobbying measure has hindered agricultural marketing and contract farming

↳ farmers despite being progressive had to be rolled back

use of violence during protests (unconstitutional)

law and order problems

valid points + mentioned good that you are adding an additional dimension

Way Forward

1) promotion of Farmer Producer organisations

2) Representation of women farmers in farmer associations

fair reasonably 3) Dialogue and consensus building before legislations come into force - since agriculture employs 143% of Indian workforce, farmers and associations play

important role in public policy and governance

good usage of date in conclusion

Feedback

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS 4.75

Q.6) The Presidents of India and USA differ not just the manner in which they are elected but also with respect to their powers. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति न केवल उनके चुने जाने के तरीके में बल्कि उनकी शक्तियों के संबंध में भी भिन्न हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

President of India is elected based on electoral college which draws members (elected) from parliament and state legislative assembly. It follows single transferable vote under proportional system.

whereas President of USA is based on direct elections and people vote for candidates instead of political parties.

Apart from method of election, powers of President also vary

India	President of USA
1) Nominal head of government	1) Real head of government
2) Executive responsible to legislature	2) Not responsible, follows <u>Rigid</u> separation of powers.
3) Parliamentary form of government	3) Presidential form of government
4) Pardoning powers of President	4) lacks pardoning powers

Fair differentiation given in intro.

good use of table here.

they show nature of political systems not powers of pres.

fair mention of points here addressing the demand well.

here you can write few more
points
related to the difference
in both powers & detentions



Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick
marks in the above
table.

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Poor.

TOTAL
MARKS 3.25

Q.7) Strengthening the subordinate judiciary is vital for revitalizing the entire edifice of the Indian judicial system. Discuss. Also, examine the role of 'All India Judicial Services' (AIJS) in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Indian judiciary. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली की संपूर्ण संरचना को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए अधीनस्थ न्यायपालिका को मजबूत करना महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए। इसके अलावा, भारतीय न्यायपालिका की प्रभावशीलता और दक्षता को बढ़ाने में 'अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा' (AIJS) की भूमिका की परीक्षा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nearly 4.5 crore cases are pending in Indian judiciary with majority of them pending against subordinate courts. Hence, role of subordinate judiciary is of immense significance for judicial system.

try to mention source as well. fair information centro.

Need of Strengthening Subordinate judiciary :-

- 1) Accessible to common public due to physical, mental factors
- 2) Constitutional mandate to handle civil, criminal matters
- 3) Higher judiciary supposed to be courts of appeal with limited original jurisdiction
- 4) Affordability as approaching High court, Supreme court is very costly.

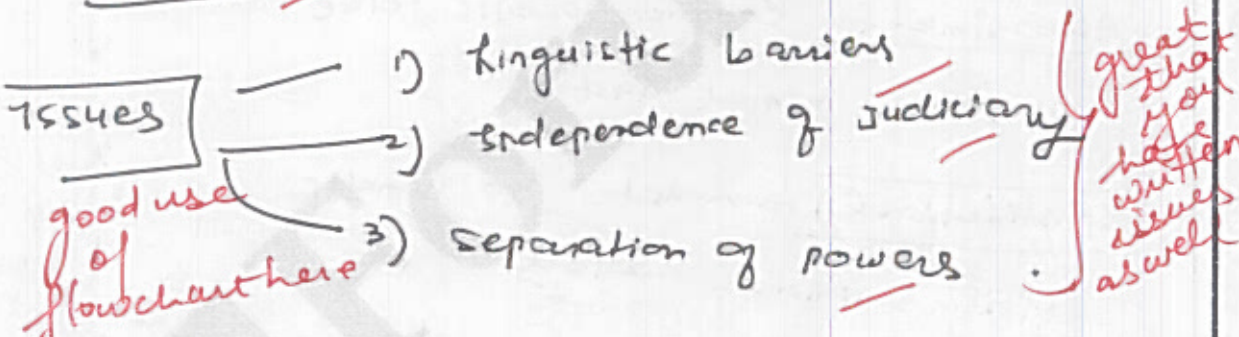
valid points written mentioning the demand of the question.

Role of All India Judicial Services
good use of heading from ques itself

- 1) Cadre strength can help resolving penalencies
- 2) collegium based appointment issues
 - Judges selecting Judges
 - Uncle Judge syndrome
 - Nepotism, Favouritism
- 3) Can help address regional disparities and shortage of judges
- 4) Intellectual competence and united vision

fair mentioning of current issues

good points addressing of demand of question.



As mentioned by Hon'ble President of India, it is time that we undo courts instead of expanding missions. Steps like Pr courts, justice clock along with streamlining of vacancies filling is necessary to strengthen justice system.

fair suggestive conclusion

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
 Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	4
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Q.8) The office of the Speaker is not only a referee, but also an active player in the politics of government formation and survival, leading to controversies and criticisms. In this context, examine the need to bring reforms in the office of the speaker. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्पीकर का पद न केवल एक रेफरी जैसा है, बल्कि सरकार बनाने और अस्तित्व की राजनीति में एक सक्रिय खिलाड़ी जैसा भी है, जो विवादों और आलोचनाओं को जन्म देता है। इस संदर्भ में, अध्यक्ष के पद में सुधार लाने की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

office of speaker has been provided in Indian constitution who acts as final interpreter of constitution in the house, presides over meetings and sessions and acts as bridge between ruling party and opposition during debates.

fair intro mentioning role of speaker but you can also write article 93 in order to get more points

ACTIVE PLAYER IN GOVERNMENT FORMATION AND SURVIVAL

- 1) Decides on disqualification matters under anti-defection law
 - 2) Takes up no confidence motion if it meets strength
 - 3) Takes up resolution for president impeachment
 - 4) Decides if a bill is money bill
- 1) Calls for floor test
 - 2) Asks for proving confidence of ruling party
 - 3) Authority for oath by MP

valid points also written, also the way you have segregated points for both formation & survival are commendable

Controversies and criticism

1) Falling Parliamentary productivity and
role of Speaker (frequent disruptions,
misconduct in houses)

2) Accusations of being impartial and
disqualification proceeding from being
party

3) Returns to Active Politics after resignation
which raises a question on non-partisanship

Way Fwd

1) Mandatory resignation from
party (Peg) etc! once a Speaker
always a Speaker

well mentioned
points

2) Review of critical decisions by
independent committee

3) Code of conduct for Speakers

the role of Speaker in upholding
Parliamentary integrity has been crucial.

Necessary reform should be adopted
to enhance effectiveness

Fine Conclusion.

+ can also
include
recommendations
of 2nd ARC / committee
page 11

fair
issues
with
then
can also
write
impartiality
etc!

+ you
can
also
mention
some
examples

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick
marks in the above
table.

Here G is Good, A is
Average and P is
Poor.

TOTAL
MARKS 4.5

Q.9) What do you understand by delimitation? Underlining the significance of delimitation exercise, throw light on the associated challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

परिसीमन से आप क्या समझते हैं? परिसीमन अभ्यास के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए उससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Delimitation is re-drawing the boundaries of constituencies based on change in population. It has been mandated in Article 82 (for Parliament)

fair usage of article in intro.



P.g: Delimitation

good use of schematic here.

Importance of delimitation

- 1) one vote one value
- 2) Representative democracy
- 3) Constitutional obligation
- 4) Incorporates population changes with evolving time.

good use of flowchart here.

valid points addressing demand of the question.

So far, 4 times delimitation commission has been formed by President

good that you've mentioned points as well.

Associated challenges

1) North-South debate on Population Control

Measures taken by states like Kerala, TN
 Being punished for controlling population
 + can also mention 15th FC recommendation related to this
 valid points listed

2) Freezing of seats against Constitutional spirit

3) Local protests in sensitive areas

+ you can write like T2K, north east
 it violates 1 man 1 vote principle as states like UP have higher vote value
 Complexity of Indian data too high
 Messing: cumbersome exercise

Way Forward

1) Redistribution formula as adopted by Finance Commission (Article 280)

2) Use of technology like drones for survey

3) Separate committee for sensitive areas.

suggest

Delimitation exercise upholds the spirit of democracy, hence it must be

Motivated as India sees widespread population changes
 + can also mention Nari Vandan Act

which can be implemented only when delimitation is done

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS 4.5

Q.10) 'Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) is an independent body responsible only to the Parliament.' What are the provisions that ensure independence of CVC? Also, discuss the issues that limit its effectiveness in tackling corruption in the country's public administration. (10 marks, 150 words)

'केंद्रीय सतर्कता आयोग (CVC) एक स्वतंत्र निकाय है, जो केवल संसद के प्रति उत्तरदायी है।' CVC की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने वाले प्रावधान क्या हैं? साथ ही, उन मुद्दों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए जो देश के सार्वजनिक प्रशासन में भ्रष्टाचार से निपटने के खिलाफ इसकी प्रभावशीलता को सीमित करते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

CVC (Central Vigilance Commission)
has been setup on Recommendation of
Sanathorn Committee and accorded Statutory
status under CVC Act 2003

fair mention of committee & act in intro.

Independent Body Responsible only to Parliament

good that heading is used from question

- i) Appointment process impartial
- ii) Legislative framework to provide
Credibility
- iii) Robust removal process
- iv) Can look into Suo moto cases of
corruption

fair points written

iv) Presents a report to Parliament

+ can also mention funding from consolidated fund of India has own staff etc.

v) Terms and conditions can be not
be varied

vi) Can punish for frivolous complaints

Issues limiting effectiveness

- 1) M manpower and resource constraints
- 2) Prior permission needed in case of civil servants
- 3) Does not entertain anonymous complaints
- 4) Insufficient protection to whistleblowers in India (Ex) Murder of Satyendra Dubey in Golden Quadrilateral Case

fair issues addressed + you can already add out of its ambit ex. can do within a fixed time period

Way Forward

good use of flowchart made

- 1) Constitutional status to CVC
- 2) Grievance redressal mechanism
- 3) Collaboration with CBI to avoid overlap
- 4) Committee to review and suggest changes

fair way forward given here

CVC acts as watchdog against corruption. It will help a crucial role

in improving India's rank in Corruption Perception Index by taking

strict action against corruption.

can mention current rank too

good suggestive conclusion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS 45

Q.11) Governor is neither a saboteur nor a sage; he is a constitutional functionary who needs to be solely loyal to the Constitution. Critically examine the statement in the light of recent events.

(15 marks, 250 words)

राज्यपाल न तो विध्वंसक है और न ही संत; वह एक संवैधानिक पदाधिकारी है जिसे पूरी तरह से संविधान के प्रति निष्ठावान रहने की आवश्यकता है। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में कथन का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent controversies around scuffle between Tamil Nadu Governor and Chief Minister has sparked a debate around constitutional functioning of Governor. Such conflicts has been arising in other states as well (eg Kerala Governor paraded)

fair mention of recent issues in intro.

ROLE OF GOVERNOR AND HIS LOYALTY TO CONSTITUTION

good heading.

① He is the great head of government, hence need for impartiality and objectivity

fair mention of values required

② constitutional post for better coordination between centre and states → he must follow good and obey constitution

(he is a linking pin between states & centre)

③ Plays role in deepening cooperative federalism which is part of basic doctrine → he must work without bias

*centre
State State State
can draw this too*

④ Plays role in assenting bills of state which requires constitutional punctuality

fair points mentioned.

⑤ Needs to balance needs of state while maintaining unity and integrity of the nation

Challenges faced by Governor while being loyal to constitution

① Experts claim Governor to be a mere agent of centre with ceremonial role

↳ undermines constitutional significance of post

② Increasing conflict between centre and states has made governor walk on a tightrope
 ↳ controversy regarding revisiting 7th Schedule

③ Discretionary (Situational and Constitutional)

Powers of governor open up window for complexity and abuse of power (can give such arbitrary)

④ Removal process of Governor such that politicisation of post unavoidable

⑤ Active role of governor in politics

post-retirement erodes public trust (another political centre in state)

+ can also mention controversy related to Delhi Lt Gov.

valid reasoning

eg: parts of speech removed

RECOMMENDATIONS TO ENHANCE LOYALTY

1) Recommendations of Sarkaria and Purci commission for reforms

good use of committee here.

→ Removal process on similar lines of President

→ Appointment in consultation with state government

fair recommendations.

2) Criteria for post of Governor

→ cooling off period before and after office (of 2 years)

→ capacity building for upholding neutrality

→ Person should be from outside state

as mentioned by 2nd ARC

3) Revisit and look at discretionary powers

4) Time limit for assent by governor or reservation of bill for President

(eg) Resolution by Tamil Nadu to uphold constitutional punctuality *fair example.*

5) ordinance route to be sparingly used and periodic review by independent committees

Governor plays an immense role in maintaining sanctity of union of states. Reforms

are need of the hour to avoid unnecessary conflicts between centre and its constituent units.

in Amrit Kaul *fair conclusion*

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS 6.25

can also write that he should first be head of state & then act as agent of centre

Q.12) Critically examine the functioning of National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) as an apex institution entrusted with the protection of human rights in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में मानवाधिकारों की सुरक्षा के लिए सौंपी गई एक शीर्ष संस्था के रूप में भारत के राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) की कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Handwritten note: Mention of statute in intro.

National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) was setup under Protection of Human Rights Act 1993 to uphold, investigate and protect human rights.



EXAMINATIONS OF FUNCTIONING OF NHRC

① Successful reporting of custodial torture within 24 hours (eg) Tamil Nadu custodial death and action by NHRC)

② Goes beyond physical violation of human rights. (eg) Deaths in odisha due to hunger and deprivation and suo moto action

Handwritten note: Valid points & examples provided here.

③ Enhanced accountability of government to take action against human rights violation *+ fair point*

ISSUES WITH FUNCTIONING OF NHRC

- ① No High rejection rates at initial stage
 → More than 50% cases are rejected due to formatting issues *try to mention source of data*
- ② Skewed handling of cases in certain region
 → Major cases from U.P. *good point*
- ③ Critics have called it a lap dog instead of watch dog due to executive interference *fair mention of tag lines*
- ④ Can take up cases with time limit of 1 year only *well mentioned*
- ⑤ Can not take up cases already being looked in SHRC whose performance is abysmally poor in states like Bihar *good*
- ⑥ Dependent on executive for staffing *well addressed points*
- ⑦ Insensitiveness of NHRC professionals as seen in the past shows poor attitude and lack of empathy
- ⑧ Silent in controversial cases (Manipal crisis, AFSPA)

you have nearly addressed all the issues + can also include vacancy in NHRC & lack of women representation in body

Recommendations

- ① Independent process for recruitment, free from executive interference
- ② Separate allotment of resources in budget to manage resource constraints
- ③ Constitutional tag to body to enhance Credibility and legitimacy
- ④ Root cause analysis on skewed concentration of cases in specific states
- ⑤ Reforms suggested by HL Dattu *Fair mention of committee*
- ⑥ Capacity building and periodic training of members.

good amount of points addressing the demand of the question

NHRC acts as harbinger of human rights. Amidst increasing human rights violations, reforms in NHRC is need of the hour

Fair futuristic conclusion written here

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS **6.7**

Q.13) The Representation of the People Acts, which serve as the foundation for clean electoral democracy, require relevant amendments to address contemporary challenges. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, जो स्वच्छ चुनावी लोकतंत्र की नींव के रूप में काम करता है, को समकालीन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए प्रासंगिक संशोधनों की आवश्यकता है। प्रासंगिक केस लॉ की मदद से चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of People Act 1950 and 1951 were brought to deepen electoral democracy. These acts contain features like conduct of elections, qualification and disqualification for voters and election candidates. These laws act as source of guidance to Election Commission of India and helps resolve conflicts.

fair aim & features provided in intro.

FOUNDATION FOR ELECTORAL DEMOCRACY

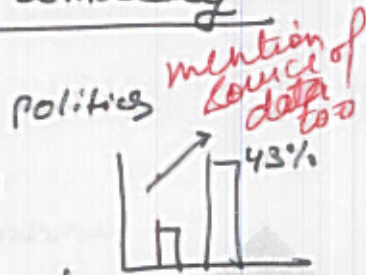
- ① Provides clear instructions for conduct of election ↔ Free and fair elections
- ② Qualifications of voter ↔ Universal adult franchise
- ③ Helps set in creating electoral rolls
- ④ Qualifications of candidates ↔ Right to contest elections
- ⑤ Disqualification of candidates ↔ Constitutional requirement

well written points & good usage of flowchart here

5

Contemporary challenges in Electoral democracy

① Increasing criminalisation of politics as law breakers becoming law makers



(% of Lok Sabha MPs facing Criminal charges)

mention of source of data too

good use of schematic

② Increasing use of muscle, money and manipulation

③ usage of social media to influence voting behavior eg Cambridge Analytica case

④ Stagnant voter turnout in last few elections

⑤ Issue of bogus, duplicate voters

⑥ ~~Denial~~ Denial of right to vote for migrants

⑦ Rising cases of hate speech on lines of caste, race, gender and inaction by authorities

⑧ Falling trust among public

eg Allegations of tampering of EVMs by opposition

lack of case laws here, as asked in this question.

linkage with sections of RPA is needed in this question.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR ADDRESSING CHALLENGES

- ① Teeth to Model Code of Conduct by make it legal
- ② Regat or Monitoring and oversight mechanism to check on digital platforms
 ↳ self Regulatory organisations for compliance
- ③ linking of voter idc with unique identifier due to Archaic to weed out duplicate voters
- ④ Provision for Remote voting for migrants
 ↳ RVM recommendation by SCI
- ⑤ Power to deregister political parties to SCI under the act

fair recommendations but try to link this with case laws.

Case Laws of Judiciary

① Hily Thomas Case (2013) for immediate disqualification

② PUCF vs Union of India case for mandatory disclosure of assets and criminal records

good effort.

To uphold the spirit of democracy in India, cooperation and coordination is needed among 4 pillars of democracy with necessary amendments

- legislature
- executive
- Judiciary
- Media

Fair conclusion

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS **5.75**

given

Q.14) How does the inability of local bodies to generate their own funds affect their ability to function effectively? Suggest necessary measures to empower local governments in generating independent revenue streams. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय निकायों की स्वयं की धनराशि उत्पन्न करने में असमर्थता उनकी प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने की क्षमता को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? स्वतंत्र राजस्व उत्पन्न करने में स्थानीय सरकारों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fair data substantiating demands of the question

As per recent RBI report, Municipal bodies contribute more than 60% of GDP but they are unable to generate less than 1% of GDP as part of their own revenue. This indicates fallout in functioning of local bodies and its impact on democratic decentralisation.

INABILITY TO GENERATE FUNDS AND ABILITY TO FUNCTION EFFECTIVELY

Good heading from Q.14

- ① dependence on Centre and States for funds ↔ Delay in project execution
- ② Poor own revenue generation ↔ Poor quality of service delivery
- ③ lack of funds ↔ lack of functioning
- ④ Poor capacity building among staff
- ⑤ Goes against Principle of Subsidiarity

Valid points address demand of the question

fair linkage shown.

REASONS FOR INABILITY TO GENERATE FUNDS

Good heading

- ① Lack of devolution of 3Fs by states except Kerala and Karnataka
- ② Reluctance among local bodies to not impose taxes on own people
- ③ Limited taxation powers
- ④ Inefficient tax collection process
 ↳ Poor property tax collection.
- ⑤ Ineffective State Finance Commission (Ad 2023)
- ⑥ Delayed elections and lack of political will

Funds
Functions
Functionaries

good

fair issues in lower body all shown.

NECESSARY MEASURES TO GENERATE REVENUE STREAMS

fair subheading

- ① Innovation Funding using Municipal bonds and stock
 ↳ include municipal bodies using them for market project implementation
- ② Streamline property tax collection
 ↳ Digital platforms for transparency and accountability
- ③ social audits of own funds
- ④ sharing best practices
 ↳ Delhi Municipal Corporation efficient tax collection

Good usage of example here

Valid point & example

ing

⑤ 2nd ARC Recommendations -

Key to be specific in providing SFC reforms →

- ↳ Mandatory devolution of powers by states
- ↳ SFC reforms on lines of Central Finance Commission
- ↳ Increase in budget allocation and performance based grants

⑥ Regular training and capacity building ^{↳ substantiate it in 1/2 lines}

To achieve vision of Gandhi

Swarnaj and goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047,

local bodies would play a critical role. Hence,

reforms must be taken to deepen grassroots

democracy and uphold principle of subsidiarity

fair use of Gandhi in conclusion here.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CD & VA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S & F	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P & R	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS 6

Q.15) Throw light on the various mechanisms for the settlement of disputes related to the equitable sharing of river water among states. Also, evaluate the effectiveness of these mechanisms in the resolution of inter-state river water disputes in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्यों के बीच नदी जल के न्यायसंगत बंटवारे से संबंधित विवादों के निपटारे के लिए विभिन्न तंत्रों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, देश में अंतरराज्यीय नदी जल विवादों के समाधान में इन तंत्रों की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The recent conflict between Punjab and Haryana over sharing of Ravi water has raised questions on existing mechanism for settlement of disputes related to equitable sharing of water. The inherent divergence of 'water', 'water supplies' in 7th schedule creates a room for arising inter-state river water dispute amidst water crisis.

Fair mention of relevant issue in intro. Best try to write short intro.

MECHANISM FOR DISPUTE SETTLEMENT

1) Constitution empowers Parliament to setup river water boards → led to legislation of River Water Boards Act

fair constitutional provisions

2) Constitution enables Parliament to create tribunals for settlement → eg. Kaveri Tribunal for Kaveri water dispute

fair example given here

3) Constitution prohibits interference of courts in resolving inter-state disputes

Point 2, 3 can be clubbed into one

4) Constitution is silent on situation when decision of tribunal is unacceptable to States

Valid

EFFECTIVENESS OF THESE MECHANISMS

1) No river boards has been created so far for enhancing coordination between states

2) Tribunals on adhoc basis have been created with binding decisions

↳ Kaveri water dispute between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka

fair example + can also write - state dissatisfied with tribunal judgements

3) Despite mechanisms in place, disputes are not resolved and face resistance from people due to feeling of relative deprivation

4) Inability of courts to interfere in the settlement process hinders the legitimacy of mechanism

5) *Point 2, 5 can be clubbed into one*
Empirically, most tribunals have been inefficient and ineffective wth resolving disputes

6) Increasing politicisation of disputes hinders effectiveness of mechanism

↳ Regional parties role in Kaveri dispute.

7) One size fit all approach by tribunals

well mentioned points addressing demand of ques.

RECOMMENDATION

- 1) Inter-state council (Article 163) for advisory role for consensus building.
- 2) Equitable distribution formula for water sharing
- 3) International best practices as followed by countries like Netherlands
- 4) 'one water' approach for wholesome solution
- 5) Representation from water groups in tribunal before reaching a final decision
- 6) Feedback process to revisit the formula based on changing water flow in rivers

A fair usage of article here

well addressed the demand of the question here

well mentioned best practice here

Inter-state river disputes leads to confrontational federalism, hence robust and effective mechanism on a case to case basis must be setup to deepen cooperative federalism

fair usage of keywords in conclusion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

*	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	6.25		

Q.16) "Parliamentary democracy would be incomplete without Parliamentary committees." In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (15 marks, 250 words)

"संसदीय समितियों के बिना संसदीय लोकतंत्र अधूरा होगा।" कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका के लिए वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

fair mention of parliamentary committees score
Parliamentary committees are defined as institutions with their own secretariat, submit report to speaker and has a presiding chairman. They play a crucial role in Parliamentary democracy.

(in brief you can write type of committees)

Role of PC in Parliamentary Democracy

- 1) Added scrutiny over legislation ('checks and Balances')
- 2) Expertise and wider consultation add to quality of legislation
- 3) Sharing of Burden with overburdened Parliament
- 4) Promotes citizen participation in governance through citizen feedback

Role of PAC in financial accountability

fair heading

- 1) Examines CAQ reports and deepens financial administration
- 2) wider representation from Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha (7 members)
- 3) Draw legitimacy from me independence era (oldest committee to be set up in 1921)
- 4) Allows dissent as safety value of democracy as chairman invariably from opposition (by convention)
- 5) Reconciles actual expenditure with expected expenditure

+ can also mention its role with friend, philosopher

3 are its features & not sole

fair

ISSUES WITH PC IN TODAY'S TIMES

- 1) Refusing of bills on declining side
 (most bills are being passed in haste without scrutiny from Parliament committees)



fair issues addressed here

- 2) Decisions of PAC not binding, only advisory
- 3) PAC does not exercise control over expenditure and does post-mortem analysis

4) Poor attendance and less no. of sittings of PAC has hindered its functioning.
+ conflict of interest in members here

RECOMMENDATIONS

- Fair recommendations given.*
- ① Make psc scrutiny mandatory for every bill
 - ② Decision of PAC more than just a recommendation
 - ③ Fixed attendance and live streaming of discussions to enhance accountability
 - ④ Capacity Building of members.

As the social sector expenditure and capital expenditure is expected to rise in Viksit Bharat, enhanced financial accountability is a must to ensure public funds are being used efficiently, effectively and economically. Craving tooth to PAC would go a long way.

very well linkage of different domains here in conclusion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	A	P
AWIS	/		
CD & VA	/		
S & F		/	
P & R			/

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS 6.5

Q.17 What do you understand by Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms? What are the reasons for their low adoption as the primary mode of dispute resolution in the country? Suggest measures for improvement. (15 marks, 250 words)

वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में विवाद समाधान के प्राथमिक माध्यम के रूप में इन्हें कम अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं? सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझायें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanism

involves various ways to resolve conflicts outside the ambit of courts. It adopts methods like reconciliation, mediation to resolve disputes among parties.

fair objective given in intro.

Role of ADR

- ① lessens burden on overburdened judiciary (eg) 4.5 crore cases pending in courts)
- ② enhances access to justice
- ③ cheaper and cost effective
- ④ Informal way of settlement, hence high rate of acceptance among parties
- ⑤ Draws expertise from consultations.

good use of data here

fair note mentioned

REASONS FOR LOW ADOPTION

good heading

1) lack of awareness among public about existence of such mechanisms

(Perception that access to justice lies fair point with courts only)

2) Poor campaigning of ADR methods limits the popularity

3) Poor capacity building of members and delays in reaching final decision

4) Public belief in courts due to their higher credibility → Appeal to courts defeat purpose of ADR

5) Lack of expertise and complexity of process involved in various mechanisms

MEASURES FOR IMPROVEMENT

1) Public awareness campaign for widening scope of reach

2) International best practices like Singapore *Try to be specific here*

3) Legal mandate and institutional framework to ADRs *try to substantiate this point*

4) Role of NGO, Civil Society for persuading public for ADR *good*

- e) Staffing and manpower to handle pendence
- f) Fixed timeline for resolving disputes.

fair points
+ can also provide use of digital technology here!

Malimath Committee recommendations should be taken into consideration for effective right to justice. ADR mechanisms would go a long way in undoing route, Misorg and making criminal justice system reliable.

Fair effort

fair usage of committee here in conclusion

try to fill pages completely

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS	/		
CD & VA	/		
S & F			/
P & R			/
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	6		

Q.18) Although upholding the spirit of the Constitution through judicial activism is noble in its intent, in practice it runs the risk of undermining the delicate balance of power that the Constitution sought to achieve. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

यद्यपि न्यायिक सक्रियता के माध्यम से संविधान की भावना को कायम रखना अपने इरादे में नैक है, लेकिन व्यवहार में यह शक्ति के उस नाजुक संतुलन को कमजोर करने का जोखिम उठाता है जिसे संविधान हासिल करना चाहता था। आला, घनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fair definition in intro

Judicial activism indicates judiciary going beyond its jurisdiction to uphold spirit of constitution and protect rights of individuals. However, it is a delicate balance between judicial overreach and judicial review.

Judicial Activism And spirit of Constitution

here you can write heading from ques itself

1) Protects rights of marginalised → Right against discrimination

↳ Nazki Jauhar case and Section 377.

↳ NALSA case and recognition of 3rd gender

2) Social Justice and women empowerment

↳ Vishaka Guidelines (1997) for providing protection against harassment

↳ Nirsha vs Union of India for allowing Permanent Commission entry for women

3) Fills Legislative vacuum amidst growing demand

Fair usage of case laws here

good point & substantiation

1) Right of abortion to unmarried women under X vs Principal Secretary case as MTP 2021 was silent

fair example

4) Sustainable development

1) Mehta vs Union of India for protection of environment

well done effort here

5) Deepend democracy

1) Wily Thomas case > Publ vs Union of India (NOTA)

However, it is often considered antithetical to separation of powers under Article 50 -

fair use of Article here in heading

1) overstepping might lead to Judicial overreach

1) Highway rule for liquor shop (500m rule)

1) Crackers ban during Diwali

fair examples

2) Burdens the overburdened judiciary

1) 4.5 lac cases pending / Valid reasoning

please mention the source

2) Goes against doctrine of separation of powers

which entails organs of government should work autonomously
(avoid repetition of points)

4) Against people's mandate

5) Do not consider administrative challenges

1) Cancellation of coal spectrum and operational losses

fair point

RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Policy of Judicial Restraint to strike a balance (eg Guidelines by SC for PIL acceptance)
- 2) ^{good} clear demarcation of what comes under legislative competence (eg Proving same sex marriage left Fair example to Parliament)
- 3) Capacity building of judges to avoid populist decisions
- 4) In-house review mechanism of decisions to add checks and balances.

Judicial activism has led to transformative constitutionalism which entails Constitution as living document. As we celebrate 75 years of constitution, Judiciary role as catalyst can not be ignored but it needs to strike a balance and avoid overstepping.

↓
Fair balanced conclusion

good
to which
about
judiciary is
both
at same
time

Feedback

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS **6.7**

Q.19) What circumstances led to the formation of the National Green Tribunal? Evaluate if it has met its stated objectives in more than a decade of its existence (15 marks, 250 words)

किन परिस्थितियों के कारण राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण का गठन हुआ? मूल्यांकन कीजिए कि क्या इसने अपने गठन के एक दशक से अधिक समय में अपने घोषित उद्देश्यों को पूरा किया है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Green Tribunal was formed in 2010 under NGT Act to handle cases of environmental justice and promote sustainable development

fair mention of statutes in intro.

Circumstances which led to formation of NGT

Good heading from question

- 1) Increasing pendency in judiciary wrt environmental cases
- 2) Need of expertise in cases pertaining to pollution & sustainable development
- 3) To resolve & mitigate debate around Development vs Ecology
- 4) Delays in project implementation due to protest by locals (eg Narmada Bachao Andolan) *good example*
- 5) Time Bound access to justice (eg NGT needs to resolve cases within 3 months)

well mentioned points addressing demand of question.

IF NGT met its stated objectives

handing
→ they could be more affirmative

i) It has successfully disposed and resolved cases within 3 months

ii) Crackdown on violations like

illegal ~~land~~ ^{coal} mining in north east good example

valid reasoning

iii) Enhanced environmental ethics by

focusing on ecocentrism in its decisions

(esp conservation of wildlife)

→ fair usage of keywords here

↳ good

ISSUES WITH NGT

i) Increasing pendency and understaffing

2) Political executive interference due to

appointment process

3) Prevalent illegal coal mining in

north east and death of trapped labor

↳ fair example

4) Flouting of decisions of NGT raises

questions on its legitimacy and credibility

+ can also mention issue of its benches, vacancy etc

fair issues substantiated with examples

WAY FORWARD

- 1) More teeth to NAT by granting constitutional status
- 2) Expansion in benches to enhance accessibility *fair*
- 3) Capacity building to handle complex cases
- 4) Regular monitoring and contempt powers in case of non compliance
- 5) Shift away from polluter pay principle to precautionary principle as global temp has crossed 1.1C rise

As India walks towards path of becoming a vishwa guru in sustainable development, NAT's role is going to become significant.

fair usage of environment principles here...

good conclusion mentioned India's target

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS		✓	
CD & VA		✓	
S & F		✓	
P & R		✓	
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	6.		

mention challenges too.

Q.20) Examine the scope of partnership between the State and Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) towards improving public service delivery to benefit the common citizen. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

आम नागरिकों को लाभ पहुंचाने के लिए सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण में सुधार लाने की दिशा में राज्य और नागरिक समाज संगठनों (CSOs) के बीच साझेदारी की संभावनाओं की परिक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil Society organisations (CSOs) are associations, groups of individuals collectively to achieve a common goal. They play a crucial role in enhancing governance and public service delivery.

Fair definition of CSOs provided in indro.

Role of CSO

good that you have written but try to write it in short & start main of question from page.

1) Fills the gap created due to governance deficit
eg) Mathom for education

2) Gives voice to the voiceless
eg) Balpan Bachao Andolan for child labor *good examples*

3) Enhances transparency and accountability eg) MKSS role in RTI

4) Deepens democracy eg) ADAR role in providing data

5) Information dissemination and policy inputs eg) Ficci role in GST *try to underline imp keywords*

6) Improves quality of service delivery
eg) Akshay Ratra foundation for mid day meal

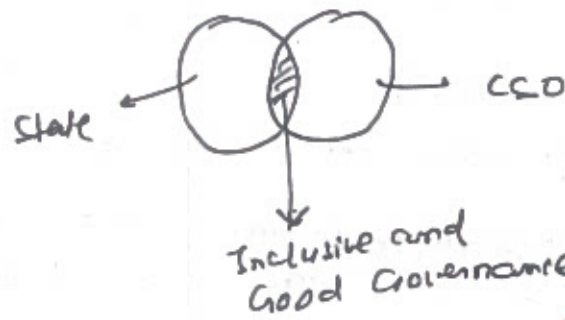


Fig: Partnership b/w State and CSO

fair use of schematic here.

SCOPE OF PARTNERSHIP

- 1) Rural development
 ex) SHG role in National Rural Livelihoods mission
- 2) To fight Hunger and malnutrition
 ex) Collaboration with NGOs in Bihar to provide Mid day meal
- 3) Fills Funding gap
 ex) crowd funding initiatives by milaap
- 4) To enhance health outcomes and disaster management
 ex) Kudumbashree role in Kerala floods
 ex) Patrakar didis during COVID-19 in Trankant
- 5) Financial Inclusion
 ex) Teevika in Bihar

good examples used

well written pointers but here the linkage is not being reflected between CSOs & government. Here you have to see the scope of this partnership from both positive & negative sides.

Way Forward

1) Deepen coordination with state by providing

a united portal \Rightarrow NGO Darpan for two way communication ↳ good suggestion

2) Grievance Redressal mechanism for CSOs

3) Regulatory mechanism to strike a balance between national interest and CSO

\Rightarrow Concerns regarding FCRA amendment and cancellation of NGO licenses by MHRA

4) Follow policy of collaboration and coordination to complement each other role

instead of overlap \Rightarrow Partnership of Gram Sadak and SHCs

As India strives to achieve goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047, inclusive and sustainable development is feasible only when states and CSO become partners for good governance

↳ good use of good governance as it consists of state, private, CSOs.

fair way forward mentioned

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
CD & VA	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
S & F	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
P & R	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	5		
TOTAL MARKS	25		

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

42.75

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
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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