

# **GSSCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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**SATYAM CHATURVEDI**

**AIR 205**

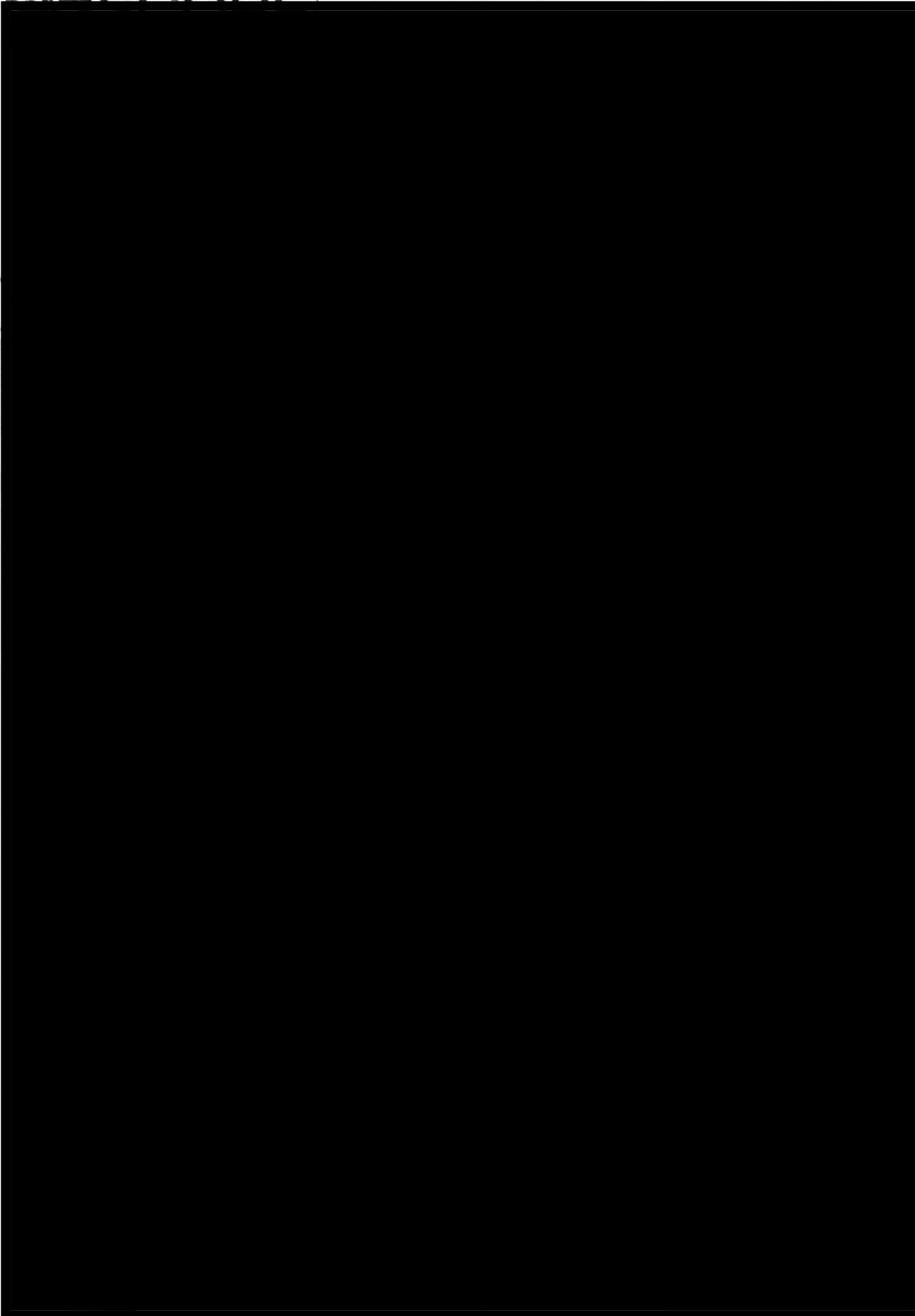
**CSE 2024**

**POLITY (GS PAPER-II)**

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Q. 1. The following are the marks obtained by a student in a test of 10 questions. The marks are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. The marks are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

Q. 2. The following are the marks obtained by a student in a test of 10 questions. The marks are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. The marks are as follows: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.



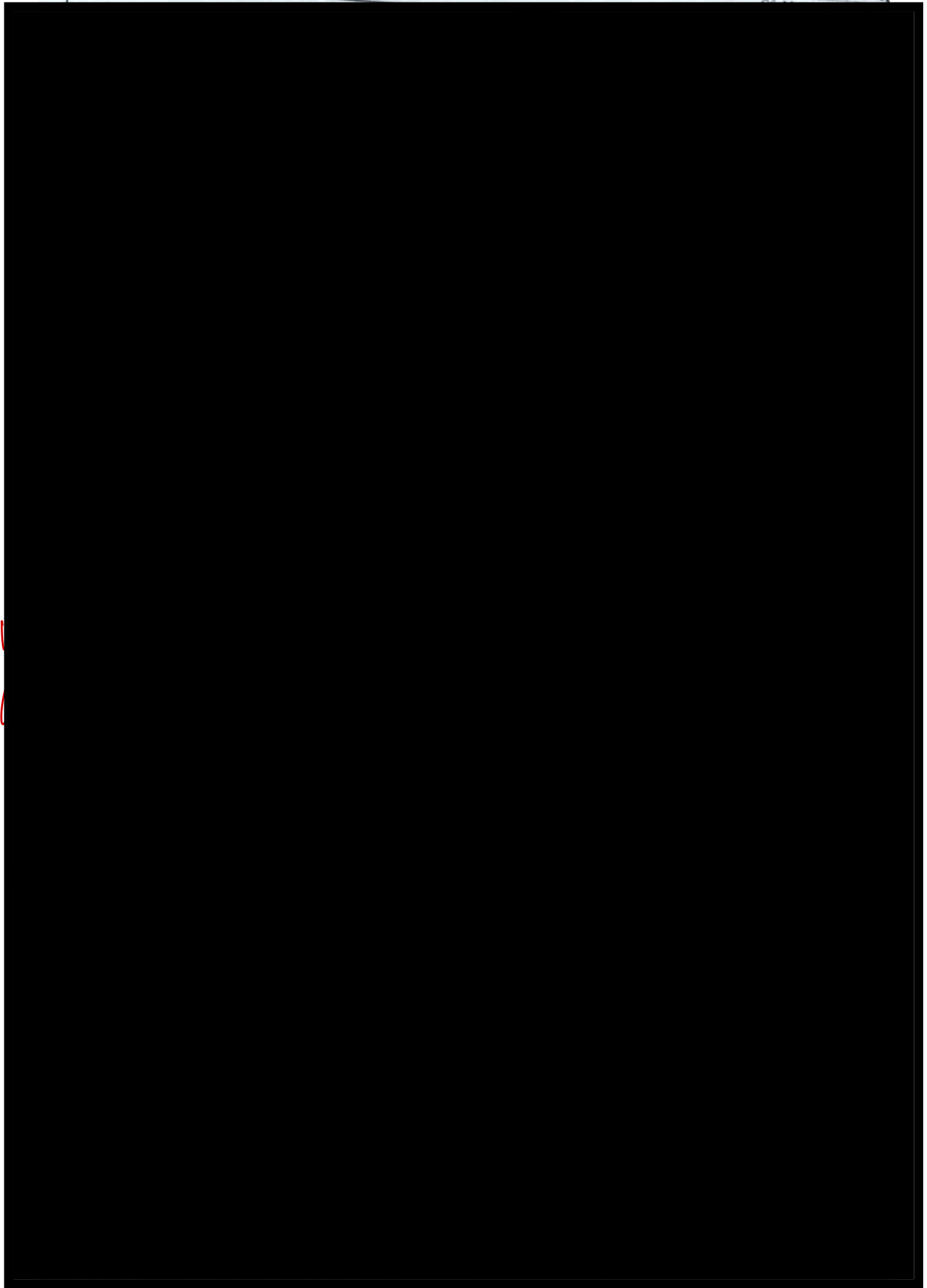


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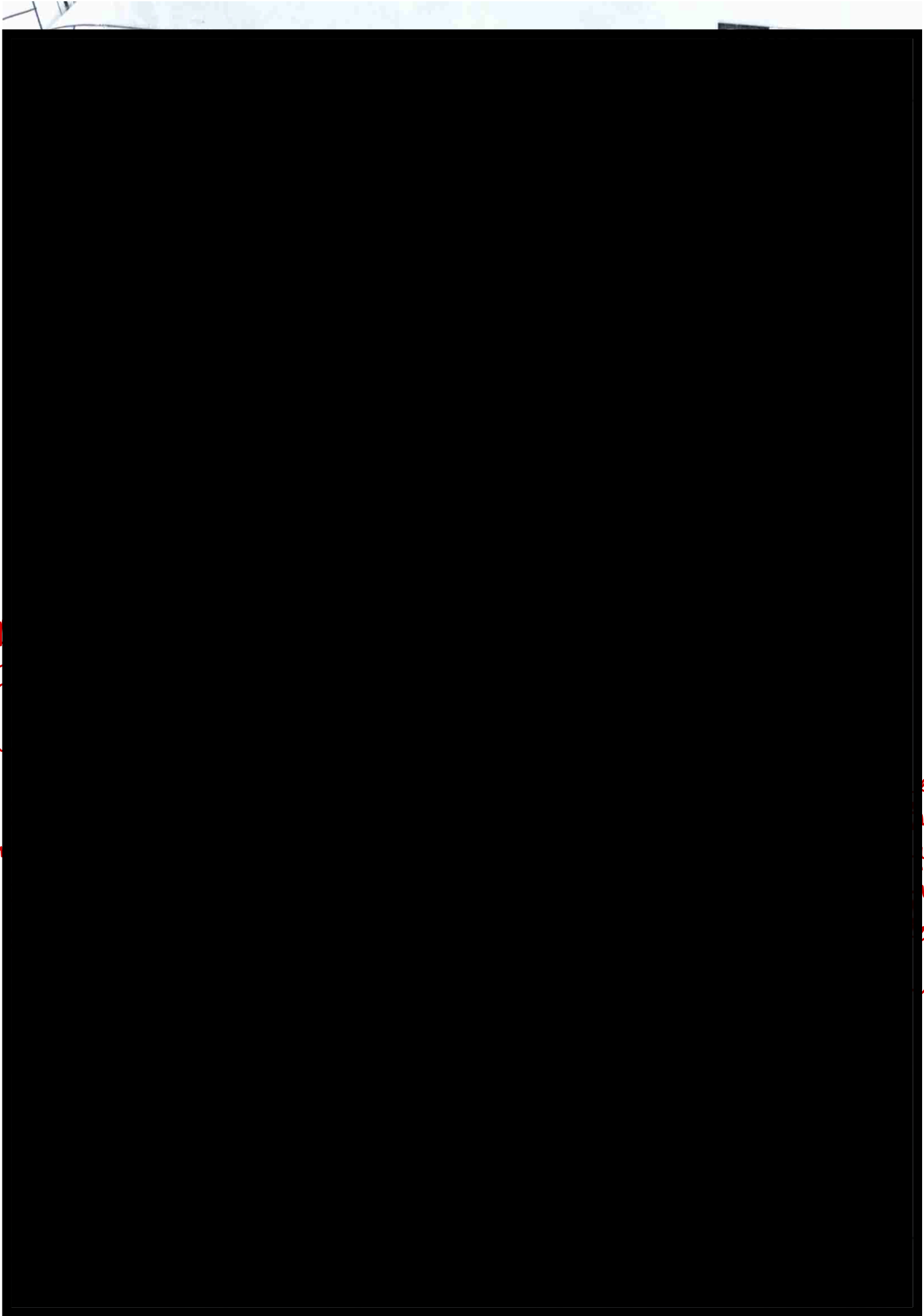
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- Q1. Do you think the Indian President serves a purely ceremonial role? Give reasons in support of your answer. Also, discuss the discretionary powers of the President of India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Indian Constitution envisages a Parliamentary form of Government, where President is the head of state, while Prime Minister is the head of the government.

The question about Indian President as a purely ceremonial role has seen evolutionary answers:-

① Rajendra Prasad - interpreted his role as equivalent to US President.

However this was clarified by then Attorney General MC Setalvad, that Indian President is like Britain King.

② He has only 3 rights :- Right to be informed  
(Article 75) Right to warn  
Right to guide

③ The 24th CAA, 1971 → Clarified the position of President, as it was made mandatory for by the President to give assent to constitutional amendment bill.

Remarks

④ 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA, 1976 → took away discretion of President as now President 'shall' give assent to all bills

⑤ 44<sup>th</sup> CAA, 1978 → created room for Presidential discretion, as he can once send the bill for reconsideration.

Therefore, Constitution envisages a titular role of President. However, there have been instances of Presidential activism —

① Postal Union Bill

② Krishnan — requested to reconsider bill to impose President rule in Bihar

### Discretionary Powers of President

- ① In case of hung Parliament
- ② For reconsideration of Bill
- ③ Right to warn & guide

Remarks

Thought, the discretionary powers are less, but Presidents have seen to be in line with Assuement.

Nowadays, there has been rise in President's role in safeguarding India's national interest, development.

As Venkatraman said, Indian President is like an emergency light that only goes on when the switch gets off. All institutions have their own relevance, each shd abide by constitution.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

2. Content

3. Articulation:

Remarks



Q2. Although the Attorney General of India does not possess voting rights in Parliament, his role extends beyond the legislative arena. Analyze. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Attorney General has been ~~it~~ envisaged as the highest law officer in India. It is a Constitutional post (Article 78), with its own unique role.

Attorney General has a right to attendance in Parliament, though no voting rights. It is because he has the following

roles to perform :-

- ① Advisory - advises Government on legal issues, including formulation of laws, rules, bye-laws, etc.
- ② Interpretation - He helps in interpretation of constitutional & legal provisions if a question of importance arises.  
eg M.C Setalvad, first Attorney General clarified the position of President.

Remarks

③ Defending the Government policies and laws

eg → In Same Sex marriage case,  
Views of Attorney General  
influenced the outcome.

→ Hence, has major powers to  
shape governance policies.

④ Accountability — Along with the executive,  
in Parliament

→ he presents a nuanced  
view on issues.

⑤ Predictability — of policies and governments  
views on a matter.

→ as he shares government's  
view on any case.

However, he can be a part time advisor  
to government as:-

→ can do private practice

→ except in few cases

Hence, his role, though limited in actual legislation, he shapes the laws / bills in detail.

He gives feedback and review And he acts as the link between Government and Judiciary, in most occasions.

Thus, his role is important in Indian polity.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	2. Content
3. Articulation:	

Remarks



- Q3. The principle of individual responsibility in the Indian Parliamentary System is used through the instrumentality of the Prime Minister to secure the principle of collective responsibility. Analyse. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Article 75(3) defines a Cabinet form of Government, with Prime Minister at its head. It is a 'plural executive', with ministers having individual responsibility to Prime Minister.

### Principle of Individual responsibility

- ① Appointment of ministers on the advice of Prime Minister by the President.
- ② Prime Minister can ~~not~~ advise for removal of minister.
- ③ All the ministries / Departments, headed by a minister works under overall supervision of PMO.

Remarks

④ Unlike Germany, where there is Chancellor's Democracy, India has cabinet form of government.

→ Important decisions are taken by cabinet rather than Ministers individually.

This set up is to ensure -

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- Collective Responsibility to the Parliament

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① No confidence motion, may be brought even due to any ~~controversy~~ breach of trust by single minister.

② Parliament holds the entire executive accountable, not just one minister.

③ Parliament can 'Censure' a single minister, but this has repercussions for entire executive.

Remarks

## Implications of such a system

① This is to ensure clear lines.

↳ If individual responsibility to Parliament, there may be chances of 'shifting accountability'.

② Leadership - Indians often vote for charisma rather than Minister, so Prime Minister become important,

Hence, Indian system is of

'swim and sink together'.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

2. Content

3. Articulation:

Remarks



Q4. How do the Parliamentary Standing Committees strengthen the democratic process and contribute to a responsible and transparent government? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

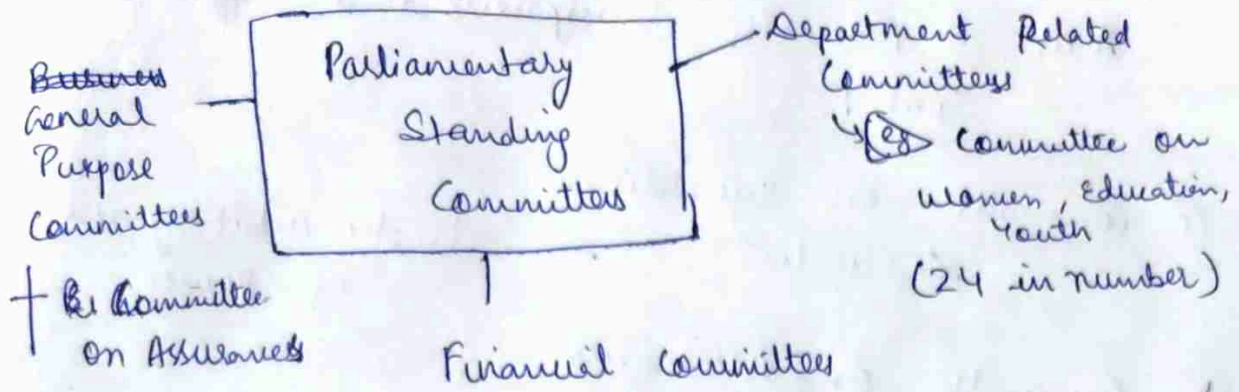
Winston Churchill said that 'congress in session is Congress at exhibition, while a Congress in Committee is Congress at work'.

Parliamentary Committees provide crucial scrutiny to the legislations, because:-

1. Non Partisan discussions
2. Expert views and opinions are taken
3. Rigorous scrutiny
4. Financial accountability → PAC, Estimates Committee
5. Procedural Accountability

Among these, the standing committees provide an extra leverage of 'continuity' to the working of Parliament.

Remarks



- for prudence.

- ~~Est~~ PAC, Estimates Committee.

### Strengthen Democratic Process

① Bring Deliberation

↳ involving civil society, experts.

② Non ~~bi~~-partisan - Members can express themselves without the fear of defection.

③ Financial check and balances -

CAG reports can only be scrutinised in committees only.

④ Committee on Petitions - helps in grievance redressal

Remarks



Thus, it promotes transparent and responsible Govt :

- ① Committee on Subordinate Legislation — checks arbitrary use of power.
- ② Committee on Assurances  
↳ ensure accountability of govt
- ③ Committee of Annual reports (COPLOT)  
↳ checks the functioning of government

Hence, they play a strong role in

Strengthening government in a democratic manner.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

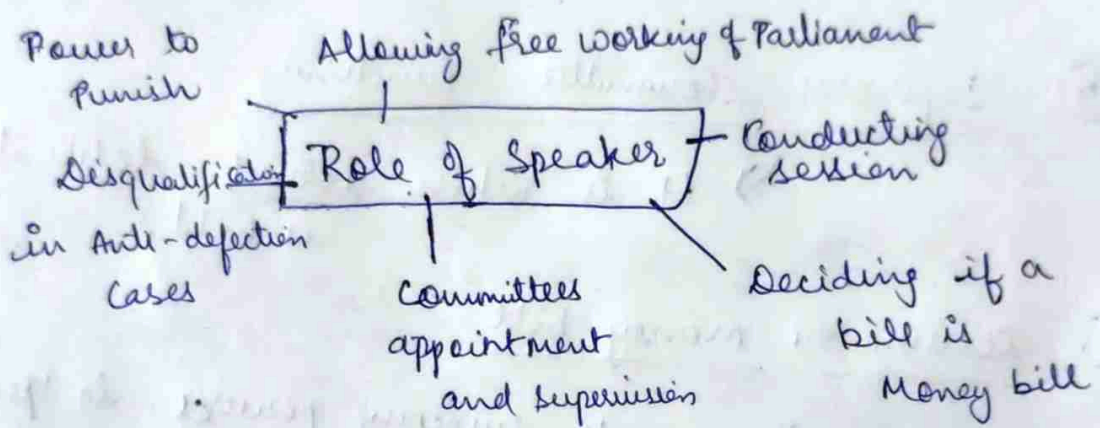
2. Content

3. Articulation:

Remarks

Q5. The Speaker in our parliamentary system is essential for advancing the cause of democracy. In the light of the given statement critically examine the role of the speaker. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Speaker is the 'guardian of the house' and has significant powers to ensure independent and efficient functioning of the house.



Role essential for Democracy

① Ensures independence of house from any external or internal influence


↳ eg Media persons were shifted to a glass house for smooth functioning

Remarks

② Allowing Deliberations and Discussions

↳ All are allowed to participate in a just manner.

③ Maintain decorum


↳  Suspension of members from Rajya Sabha for creating ruckus.

④ Supervises Committee functioning

↳ It is where actual deliberation is held.

⑤ Decision on money bill

↳ grants sweeping powers to speaker as money bills are important legislations

 Aadhar Bill was upheld as Money bill

However, in recent times, speaker's role has become controversial due to:-

Remarks



① quasi-judicial role in Anti Defection Cases

→ In Nabam Reiham Meghachandran Case, SC directed speaker to decide cases in a reasonable time.

② Partisan Manner

→ often alleged by opposition that not much debate.

③ Excessive / arbitrary use of power in contempt and breach of privilege cases.

Thus, like UK, speaker should resign from party and become permanent member. Also Anti-defection law should be reformed and for efficient working.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

2. Content

3. Articulation:

Remarks