

# **GS SCORE**

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### **ATUL TYAGI**

**AIR 62** CSE  
2023

**INDIAN POLITY + PIC**

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**INDIAN POLITY + CONSTITUTION &  
POST-INDEPENDENCE CONSOLIDATION**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate	
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>There are 20 questions.</li><li>All questions are compulsory.</li><li>The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.</li><li>Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.</li><li>Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.</li><li>Answers must be written within the space provided.</li><li>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</li></ul>	
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13.		Name:	ATUL TYAGI
14.		Roll No.:	
15.		Mobile No.:	
16.		Date:	
17.		Signature:	
18.		Mode of Exam:	ONLINE
19.			
20.			
Total Marks			

Mention any doubt or query that you have regarding your copy for our mentors/evaluators

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1. Evaluation Date \_\_\_\_\_

2. Evaluator's Signature \_\_\_\_\_

116 1/2

# REMARKS

**GS SCORE**

MTS-2978



## Section - A

- Q1. Being a Parliamentary Democracy, strict separation of powers is not possible in Indian Polity. But it is needed to an extent for avoiding domination of one organ of government over others. Explain how the same has been tried to achieve by following the principle of Constitutional Supremacy. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

*Satisfactory introduction*  
Montesquieu is credited with giving the doctrine a concrete form in his book 'Esprit de loi'. However, the strict separation of powers is not feasible in India as it is a:

### 1. Parliamentary Democracy

① Overlapping functions & functionaries  
 eg) Ministers (executive) are from among the ~~legislators~~ (executive).

② Any-tight separation may result in despotism in separate domains.  
 eg) Law-makers may deviate from the spirit of the constitution.

③ Strict separation may lead to discord & disconnect, lowering governance quality.

*separation*

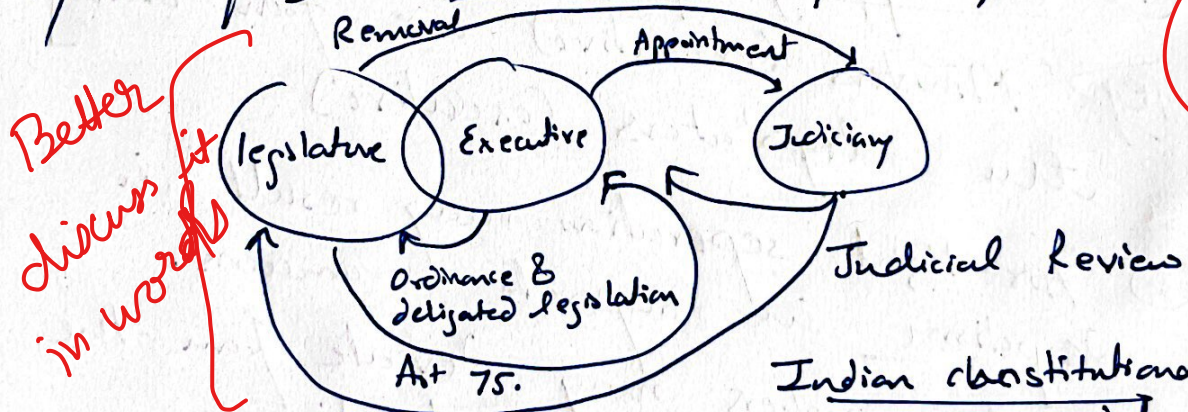
Remarks



Therefore, separation of power is to a measured extent life:

- ① Art. 50 : DPSP of separation of executive & judiciary.
- ② Art. 121 & 122 : Separates legislature & judiciary.
- ③ Art 105 : certain parliamentary privileges.
- ④ President & governor exempted from certain criminal & civil liabilities.

India thus follows checks & balance by keeping constitutional supremacy:



India thus maintains a judicious separation of powers along with adequate checks & balances.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good  
Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Remarks



Q2. Discretion to decide the cases of anti-defection by the speaker has defeated the very purpose of anti-defection law. Critically analyze. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Anti-defection was introduced by the 52<sup>nd</sup> amendment act to check the practice of rampant defections, summed up in the statement of "Aaya Ram gaya Ram." The procedural gaps however leave a scope of discretion with the speaker.

Sound introduction

### Concerns

① Speaker is free to decide whether one has 'voluntarily' given up one's party - a subjective judgement.

② No time-frame for decision.

③ Consequently no pre-emptive measure at the part of the judiciary till speaker gives his decision.

④ Final authority on present disqualification

Good analysis of concerns

Remarks



and any future restrictions.

⑤ May accept resignation to prevent disqualification

⑥ Decides whether mergers (of  $\frac{2+2}{3}$  members' agreement) is valid or not.

⑦ Fear of taking political sides.  
 (as does not give up party membership!)

Judicial Review

(Kihoto Hollahan case)

Way Ahead

President/  
governors to  
decide based  
on Election  
Commission  
advice

Bring time-frame  
and time-bound  
decision

Bar defected  
members from  
holding future  
positions

Briefly  
explain  
each  
measure

To maintain the will of the electorate,  
ethical party membership is necessary.

A neutral role of the speaker is important  
 for the same.

Utz

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

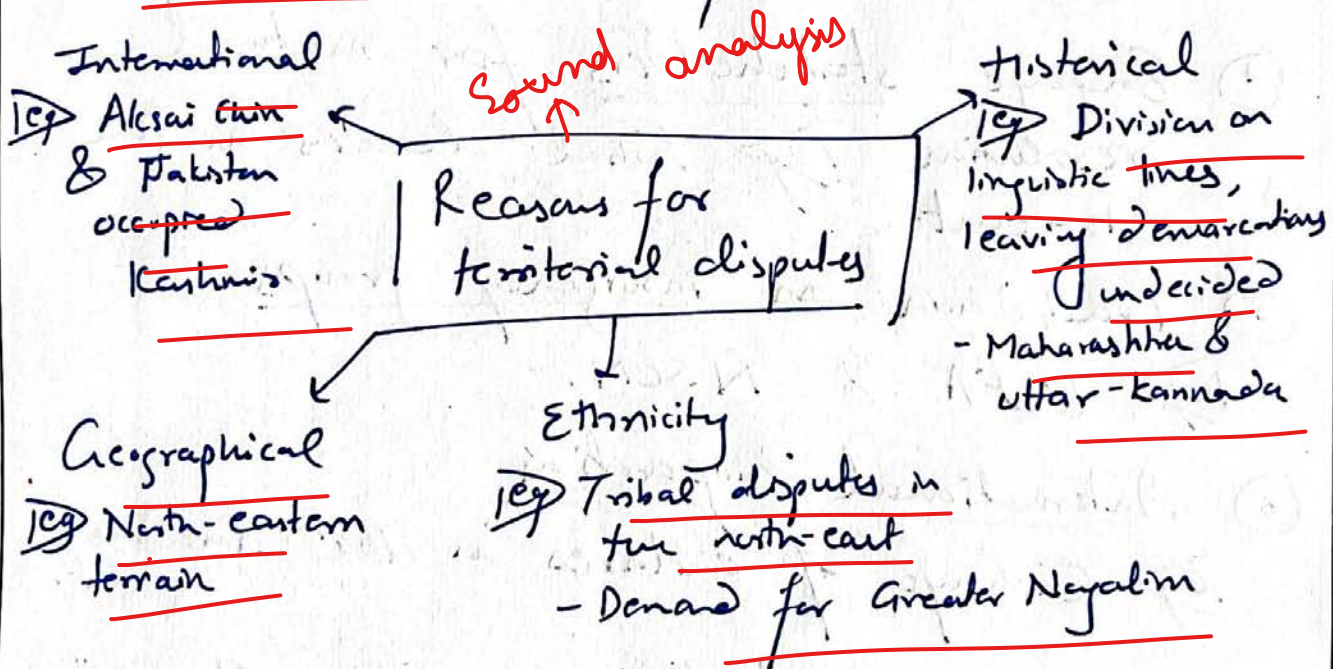
Good

Remarks



Q3. India is an indestructible Union of destructible state. List out the steps that are needed to be taken by the Union Government to do away with territorial disputes that have arisen between the states in recent times. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Indian union maintains diverse federal voices in a holding-together center-leading framework. The center thus has the constitutional responsibility to prevent states from internal & inter-discords to maintain its unity and integrity.



## 1 STEPS

① Demarcation of disputed borders: through historical and demographics

Remarks



of the present into consideration.

② Institutional mechanisms like  
Inter-state councils & zonal  
councils to create connect.

③ Use technology for updation of  
maps & surveys ie Satellite data  
& drones.

④ Engage stakeholders for mutual  
resolution ie tribal leaders in the  
north-east.

⑤ Crack down on insurgency groups  
ie ULFA & NSCN.

⑥ International cooperation  
ie Exchange of enclaves in 100th amendment  
act.

"Shakti Bharat, Kari Samridhha Bharat" -  
this vision of the PM holds true  
through a united India.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks

Q4. Aim of Uniform Civil Code is to establish a level playing field with respect to personnel law in India but it also has the potential to create social disharmony. Examine.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Article 44 envisions a Uniform Civil Code in India. While keeping the spirit of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava' thriving, a consultative & inclusive UCC can guarantee social justice along with diversity.

*sound introduction*

Level playing field

① Gender justice: weed out patriarchal elements in personal laws  
 i.e. Triple Talag.

② Empowerment of women: by creating right-based approach  
 i.e. property ownership & inheritance.

③ Equality among practices: by creating a common ground of social acceptance.

④ Simultaneous celebration of diversity

Remarks



by amalgamating the best practices from across religions.

- ⑤ Preservation of practices : through codification of personal laws and customs.

### Social disharmony: concerns

- ① Fear among minorities : imposition of majoritarian norms.
- ② Identity-crisis : by preserving age-old traditions.
- ③ Freedom of religion : Act 25-28.
- ④ Inertia and resultant friction on introducing change

Accommodate best practices

Gradual introduction through ICT

Way Ahead

Touch only upon secular & civil aspects

Extensive consultation by Religious leaders & scholars  
Codification for evidence based approach

A UCC framed on the above principles will ensure a progressive & prosperous India, with all its rich diversity.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Average

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks



- Q5. The Indian President should perform the function of an emergency light. Elaborate on the above statement taking into consideration the position of President of India's office under the Constitution. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

*Sound introduction*  
Article 52 establishes the office of the President in India, who is vested with all the executive powers. As the role of defender of the constitution, he is central in his position in emergency situations.

President as the emergency light

- ① The de-facto functioning is with the Prime Minister as the head of the government.
- ② The president thus steps in at times of crisis to steer the situation towards constitutional solutions.

ROLES

LEGISLATIVE

- ① Ordinance making (Art. 123): when one or both the houses are not in session but

Remarks

Urgency demand action.

② Special address to the joint houses  
 ↳ In times of disagreement.

EXECUTIVE

③ Suspensive / pocket veto  
 ↳ Dr. Kalam on office of profit bill.

① Discretion when none are able to prove majority.

② When asked to dissolve house by caretaker government.

JUDICIARY

① Pardoning powers. ↳ Remission, commutation etc.

The President thus as the de jure head of the state holds a crucial office of not just unparalleled dignity but also of functional importance.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Clear

2. Content

Average

3. Articulation:

Good

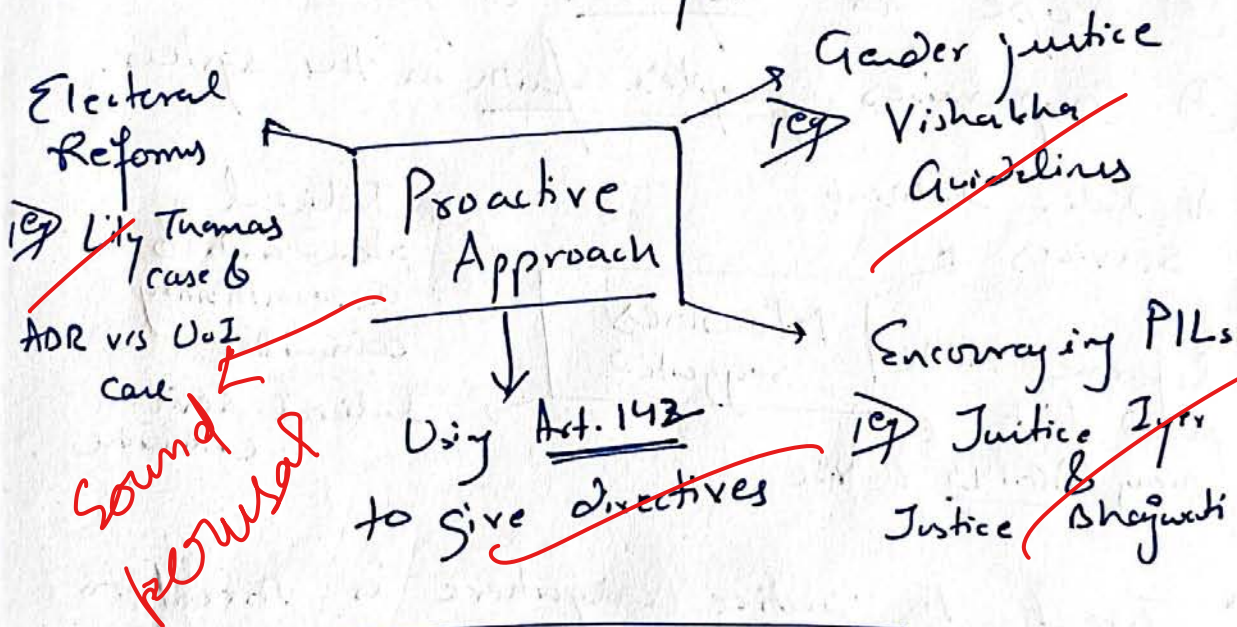
Remarks



Q6. Although the Judiciary has been proactive in bringing institutional reform, its own collegium system is facing criticism due to its lack of transparency and accountability. Critically examine. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Through Judicial activism, Indian judiciary has taken a pro-active approach. However, by striking down measures like the NJAC (101st Amendment Act), the existing collegium system of selection continues to raise questions.

It was 99th amendment Act actually by



### Concerns over collegium system

① Opaque nature of dealings : No transparent publicity of considerations.

Remarks



Need  
to briefly  
explain  
each of  
these

- ② No objective criteria of selection.
- ③ Against natural justice: deciding one's own case.
- ④ No accountability in the absence of assessment of selection.
- ⑤ May compromise meritocracy due to back-channel connections.
- ⑥ Scope for nepotism & favoritism.
- ⑦ Compromises people's faith in the system.

All India Judicial Services

Reformed NSAC  
passed first  
trial Art. 143 advise

Measures suggested

Judicial standards & accountability committee

Judicial Review Committee

"Threat to justice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere." Thus, a transparent & accountable selection process is the prerequisite for Indian judiciary.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Clear

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks



- Q7. Discuss the effectiveness of committees in parliamentary democracy with special reference to financial committees. How can these committees be made more effective in the current scenario? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Parliamentary committees system is a unique & ~~empowering~~ feature of Indian Democracy to enhance quality as well hold the executive accountable.

*Satisfactory introduction*

### Effectiveness

Yes

① Takes over the cumbersome complexity of work through these forums.

② Democratic representation through proportional representations.

③ Free from party whip limitations.  
∴ Vibrant discussions

④ Specialists involved

→ CAG in Public Accounts Committee.

No

① Recommendations are merely suggestive

② Post-facto scrutiny only.

③ No power to enforce suggestions.

Remarks



③ Scientific approaches  
 1cy Estimates committee.

⑥ Efficiency of PSU's  
 1cy Committee on PSU's

⑦ Scrutiny on financial administration  
 1cy CAG report by the PAC.

Need to briefly explain each of these for better clarity.

1 Greater effectiveness

① Involvement ex-ante 1cy Consultation

② Include more specialist & technical assistance.

③ Mandatory reports on action taken over suggestions.

④ Greater publicity of reports: accountability as well as awareness generation of citizens.

This shall thus strengthen our temple of democracy towards governance for the people.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Clear

2. Content

Average

3. Articulation:

Average

Remarks



Q8. Discuss the circumstances that led to the signing of Shimla Agreement in 1972? Did it fulfill its purpose? (10 Marks) (150 Words)

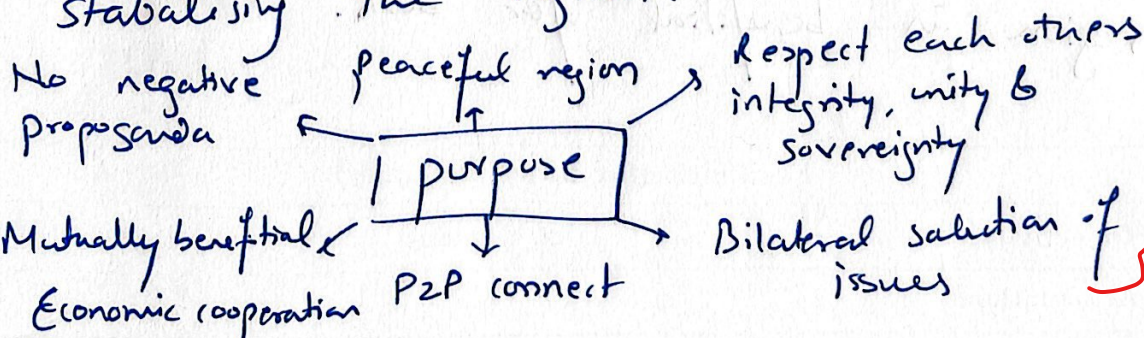
Shimla agreement was signed as an aftermath to the 1971 war for East Pakistan's liberation. Aimed at re-establishing Indo-Pak relations on principles of respecting each others' territorial integrity & sovereignty it has led to mixed results.

Good introduction

### Circumstances

- ① Pakistan's defeat in the 1971 war.
- ② Massive surrender of over 90,000 prisoners of war.
- ③ Creation of a new nation - Bangladesh.
- ④ Global powers' involvement - US and USSR.
- ⑤ International scrutiny - UN's priority of stabilising the region.

Good analysis



Just focus on the demand of given question

Remarks



Success ?Yes

① De-escalated the war situation and its post-settlement

② transfer of prisoners.

③ Creation of Bangladesh

④ Acceptance of the LoC

⑤ Bilateral approach - preventing foreign intervention

No

① Proxy war in the form of terrorism

② Kashmir issue has not been resolved.

③ People to people connect remains minimal.

④ Future wars like the Kargil war.

Sound analysis of both

Banking on Track-II diplomacy, India needs to support democratic forces in Kashmir Pakistan. As the army's signal control dampens, a safe & stable region is beneficial for both.

## Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks



- Q9. 'Goa should be liberated, either with full peace or with full use of force'. In the light of the above statement, analyse the conditions under which Goa was integrated with the Indian Union. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Goa, an erstwhile Portuguese colony was rightfully integrated in the Indian union in 1962. <sup>It was 1961</sup> Since then, it has been an integral part of the Union.

*Satisfactory introduction*

### 1 Conditions

- ① Continued Portuguese control post-independence has been anti-ethical to the principle of self-determination.
- ② The local support to join the Indian Union was also strong.
- ③ Nationalist and anti-foreign rule sentiments supported the cause for Goa's liberation.

*well analysed conditions*

Remarks



- ④ International sentiments were also anti-colonial ~~ie~~ UN, led by the USA's efforts.
- ⑤ Consequently, economic blockade was used to corner ~~adamant~~ Portuguese.
- ⑥ Eventually, military campaign also led to a ~~swift removal~~ of the remaining ~~Portuguese~~ control.
- ⑦ The impracticability of the alien rule was soon ~~acknowledged~~ and Goa was ~~duly integrated~~ into India.

Having liberated the country from the shackles of colonialism, a vision of 'Ek Bharat, Shreshtha Bharat' has come to ~~function~~.

6

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks



210. Explain the circumstances which made the integration of Jammu and Kashmir into the Indian Union more difficult than other large princely states.

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Jammu and Kashmir, along with Hyderabad & Junagadh were among the last few of the over 560 princely states to be integrated in the Indian union. Many reasons account for that:

### 1 Reasons for difficulty

- ① Historical: Shift of power from the ~~Pandits to muslim rulers~~ and eventually Sikh Raja Hari Singh.
- ② Demography: was consequently divided across the ~~three~~ religions.
- ③ Disconnect with the rulers: with a Sikh ruler over a Hindu minority & muslim majority.
- ④ Geo-strategic location: Nestled between 3 nations: India, Pakistan & China.

Satisfactory  
in production

Good  
analysis  
of  
reasons

Remarks



- ⑤ External aggression : by Pakistan in the form of ~~tribals' attack~~.
- ⑥ Delay on part of political decisions  
 → Sheikh Abdullah & Nehru's changing equations on J&K future.
- ⑦ Religious affinity towards a theocratic state : Pakistan as a two-nation theory for ~~Muslims~~.
- ⑧ Sharing borders with Pakistan : as against other ~~countries~~ princely states like ~~Hyderabad~~.
- ⑨ Difficulty in conducting plebiscite.
- ⑩ Circumstance in which the instrument of accession was signed : in the rush to get help of Indian army.

Jammu & Kashmir is now an integral part of India. Post Art. 370, development of the union territory will guarantee its inclusive integration.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks



Section - B

Q11. Collegium System for appointment of Election Commission members & Chairman will have far reaching achievement for electoral reforms. Discuss in light of SC observation.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

"To establish a democracy by the will of the people, the only way is to conduct free & fair election," - T N Seshan. The Election Commission under Art. 324 is assigned this role & the collegium system aims at this fairness.

Good introduction

Collegium comprising of :

- Prime Minister
- Leader of Opposition
- Chief Justice

are to recommend members for appointment to the President.

Briefly discuss after Court's View in this regard

Achievements

→ Give a suitable sub heading

① Greater transparency as against the government itself solely recommending.

Remarks



- Good analysis
- ② Consequent accountability with multiple stake-holders.
  - ③ Taking opposition into the picture will prevent majority-party overpowering.
  - ④ Greater trust and consequent cooperation expected across party-lines.
  - ⑤ Increased credibility of the office.
  - ⑥ Inclusion of judiciary as well  
∴ ~~All 3 organs involved.~~
  - ⑦ Mentocracy expected to be driving assessment.
  - ⑧ Consequent improvement in the institutional functioning & performance.
  - ⑨ Free and fair elections : as the life-blood of a prospering democracy.

Remarks



This can further accelerate more electoral reforms:

- ① Bringing ECs at par with CEC in terms of tenure protection.
- ② Empowering the Election Commission further.  
~~ICP~~ Power to de-register political parties.
- ③ Stronger enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct.
- ④ Check on muscle and money misuse.
- ⑤ Prevention of quid-pro-quo among constitutional bodies.

Sound  
examinations

"Democracy can survive if those who express their choice are ready to choose wisely." ~~Strong institutions like the EC are central towards achieving that.~~

⑦

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity	Clear	2. Content	Good
3. Articulation:	Good		

Remarks



Q12. Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) helps Parliament in establishing financial transparency. But over the period of time several lacunas have been found in the functioning of the office of CAG. Discuss and suggest reforms required for authority to perform its functions in a better way. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

CAG is established under Art. 148 and is the 'friend, philosopher and guide' to the Public Accounts committee (PAC). It is thus central in ensuring accountability in financial administration.

*Sound in introduction*

### Transparency

- ① Audits the accounts of both state and central governments:
  - Consolidated fund
  - Contingency fund
  - Public accounts fund.
- ② Creates accounts for state governments to ensure uniform standards.
- ③ Audits govt. departments and bodies

Remarks



as mandated by law.

- ④ Foreign funding of over 10 lakhs is scrutinised.
- ⑤ Ascertains the final proceeds from revenue collection.
- ⑥ Assists the PAC in its functions of financial scrutiny.
- ⑦ CAG annual report is laid down in the parliament.

### Lacunas

- ① Appleby's criticism: that CAG knows accounting, and not administration.
- ② Post-facto scrutiny.
- ③ Unlike in the UK, no permission needed to spend money by the exchequer from CAG.
- ④ Suggestions are merely advisory.

Sound examination of this aspect

Good analysis of lacuna

Remarks



⑤ No implementation and enforcement mechanism.

⑥ Concerns of over-stepping jurisdiction

1eg) Should CAG limit itself to compliance audit or venture into propriety audit.

⑦ Idiosyncracies of government accounting itself

1eg) Single-entry cash based accounting as against accrual accounting.

### Reforms

① Selection : objective & consultative process

1eg) Collegium system.

② Bring PPPs and Panchayati Raj under the permanent ambit of CAG (Vinod Rai)

③ Leveraging technology 1eg) CAG's Big Data Management Policy, 2016.

With these reforms, a more robust & equipped CAG shall ensure financial accountability.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks



Q13. Do you agree that bifurcation of legislative items in three lists under Seventh Schedule has outlived its importance? Suggest measures to rationalise these items keeping in mind the need of cooperative federalism. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

7<sup>th</sup> schedule divides items into the union, states and concurrent lists. This assigns functional domains to the two federal levels with the eventual aim of balancing inter-dependence through cooperative federalism.

Sound introduction

Outlived Importance?

YES

① Concerns that the lists are over-centralised

Quantity

Greater items in the union list

Quality

Residuary & additional items to be placed in the Union list itself.

② Concurrent list as a place of contention

NO

① Important sovereign functions like defence & foreign relations to be demarcated as a Union list item.

② Lays down standardisation across states.

Remarks

Sound examination but need to make each more comprehensive



③ Against the principle of subsidiarity

③ Clarifies functions and thus assigns accountability.

④ Claims that local solutions to local issues.

⑤ Top-down approach

Thus, while keeping the structure, updatation with times is necessary:

Measures to rationalise

① Concurrent list shall not favour the ~~union~~ center unilaterally: only where there is an urgent need of standardisation (Punchi commission).

② Additions of residuary items can be devolved to the state list.

Remarks



③ Sunset clause for entries that are archaic and no longer relevant

④ Consultative decision on addition/deletion of items

→ Inter-state councils or zonal councils like institutions.

⑤ Influence recommendations from bodies like NITI Aayog and GST Council through center-state consultation.

Thus, greater rationalisation will further strengthen federalism and ensure a united effort towards India's progress.

Good examination of measures

7

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks



Q14. The position of Governor was created to streamline relations between Centre and State Government. The office of Governor, though since independence has been the focus of myriad controversies. Mention the reasons for this happening along with reforms needed to rectify the same. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The office of the governor performs the dual functions of central link and state executive head. Taken from the Canadian constitution, the office has faced certain challenges.

### Controversies

- ① Selection : politically motivated or as post-retirement rewards.
- ② Governor as the agent of the center.
- ③ Consequent discored especially in states of non-ruling parties.
- ④ Discretion - overspawning state legislature  
 ➔ through sending bills for president's review.

Remarks

Good  
analysis  
of  
controversies



⑥ Personal views in contrast with the view of the state government

↳ Kerala assembly speech by the governor went beyond the formal address meant for him.

⑥ Overstepping roles in union territories

↳ In Lakshadweep beef ban.

⑦ Blurring boundaries in union territories with state assemblies

↳ GNCDT Act equating governor as the 'government of Delhi.'

### Reasons

① Selection is on no objective criteria

② Similarly, transfer or even removal can be without any explanation.

③ Wide discretionary powers under art 163.

Remarks

## Reforms

- Good Suggestive measures*
- ① Selection: of non-political, eminent figures only (Sarkaria commission)
  - ② Removal should also be only on speaking evidence, without which a term of 5 years should be the norm. (Punchhi commission).
  - ③ Governor's office should be of dignity, and objective. (S R Bommai case).
  - ④ Art. 356 emergency should be localised and only on governor's report (Sarkaria comm.)
  - ⑤ In case of NDT of Delhi, governor discretion must be limited to land, police & law & order (Supreme Court, 2018).

The office should thus uphold the dignity and impartiality suitable to its gravity.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

*Good*

2. Content

*Good*

3. Articulation:

*Good*

Remarks



- Q15. The application of sedition law in Independent India has been questioned on the grounds of being against the Freedom of Expression and is said to demonstrate the colonial legacy of the Indian State. Critically Evaluate. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Section 124A of the IPC describes sedition as a criminal offense on incitement or attempts to incite discontent or hatred against the lawfully elected government. However, this colonial legacy finds an ill-fitting status in India's present thriving democracy.

Good introduction

### 1. Colonial legacy

① Was used by the British to curb the nationalist movement by force.

② Consequently many leaders including towering figures like Gandhi, Nehru, Tilak, Sardar Patel etc were charged under seditions.

③ Books were banned such as Hind Swaraj

④ Speaking against the government is now paradoxically being equated

Keep it minimum

Remarks



~~to being anti-national.~~

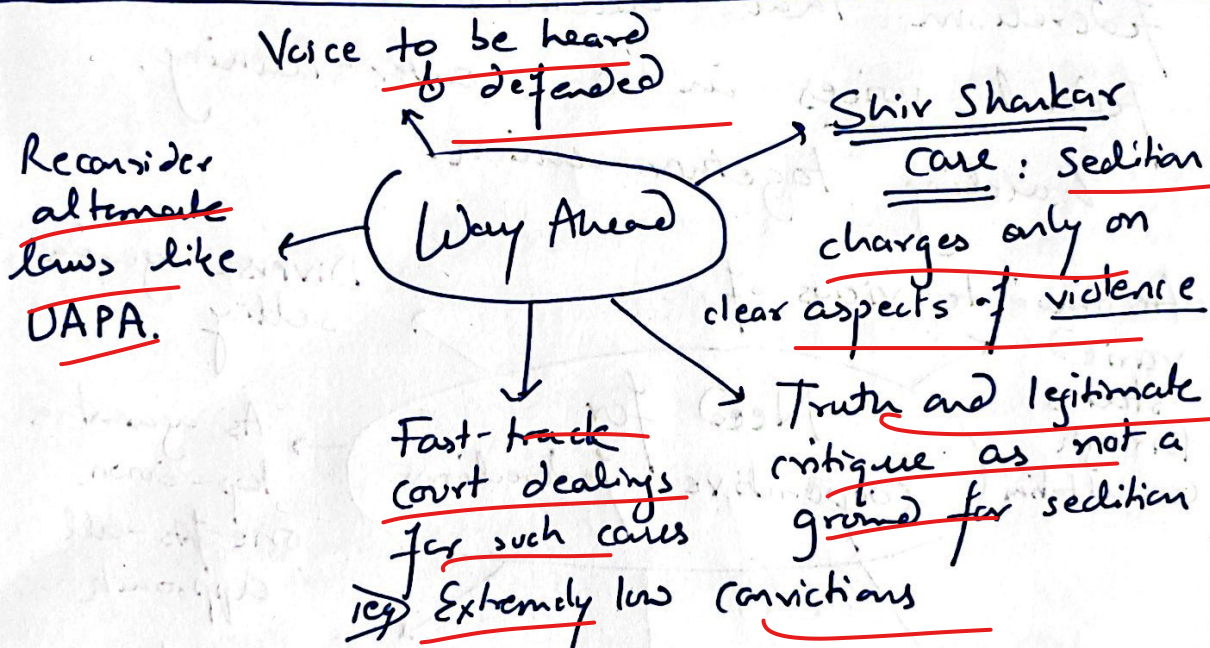
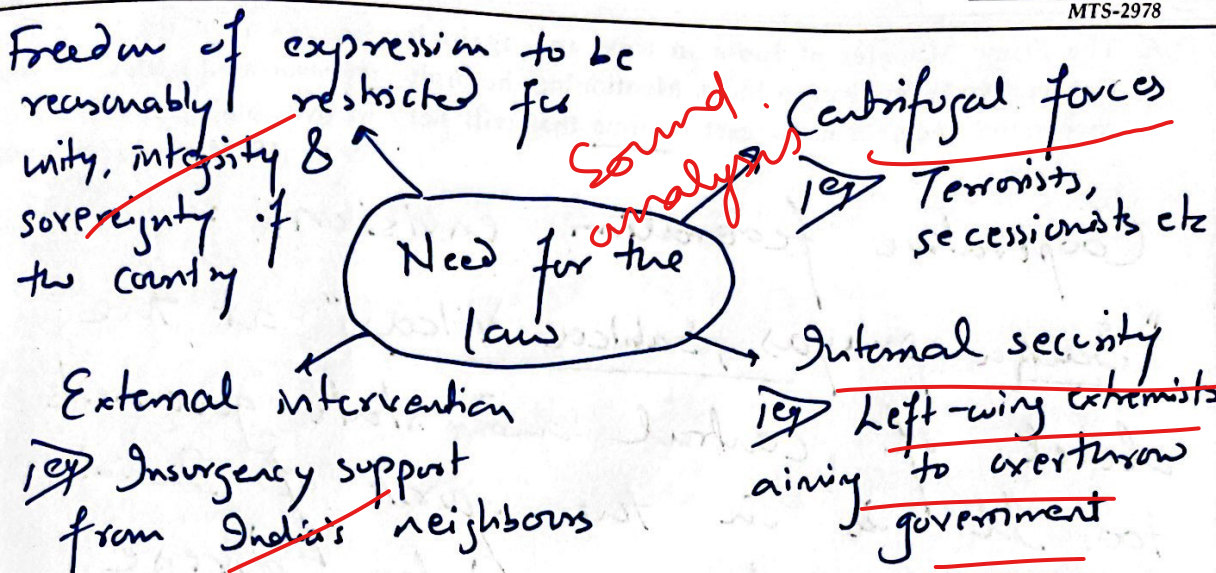
## Against Freedom of Expression

- Good analysis
- ① Freedoms guaranteed under Art. 19 of expression, including organisation and assembling for peaceful purposes.
  - ② Arbitrary and subjective charges: as the 'attempt to incite hatred' is open to interpretation.
  - ③ Clamps down on legitimate critique of the government.
  - ④ Majority party dominance.
  - ⑤ Throttles an active and informed debate which is the hallmark of democracy.

However, certain challenges remain to  
necessitate a law of the kind:

Remarks





Balancing between India's integrity & individual liberty thus rests on objective safeguards.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks

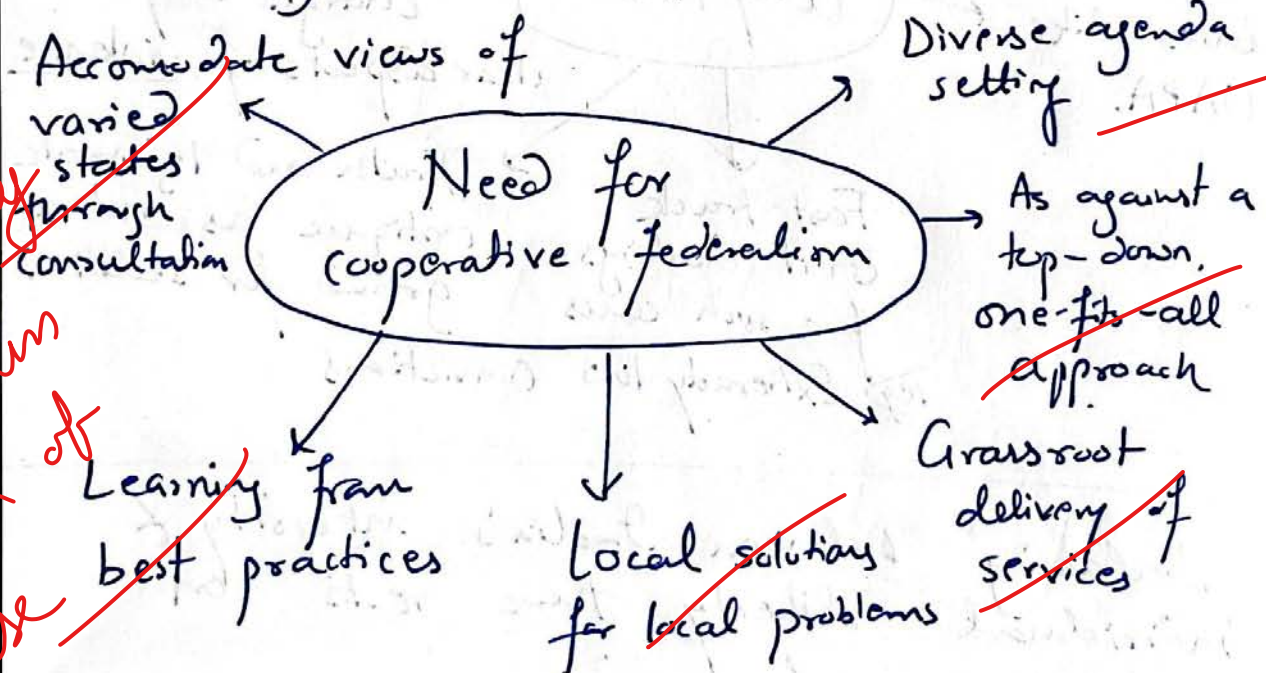


Q16. The Prime Minister of India in time and again has emphasized on the need of Cooperative Federalism in India. Mentioning the problems associated with establishing cooperative federalism, suggest reforms that will help in overcoming the issues.  
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Cooperative federalism envisions :

"Sabka prayas, Sabka Vikaas" at the level of central and state governments too. It is in the spirit of India's federalism that accommodates diverse federal voices in a center-leaning, holding together union.

Sound introduction



Briefly explain each of these

However, certain challenges have been faced on the implementation front:

Remarks



## Problems

① Structural: The federal structure is of stronger union vis-a-vis states

ie Art 3 makes the union indestructible amidst destructible states.

② Political: friction between ruling-party and states with non-ruling parties.

③ Financial: Devolution of funds remaining a matter of contention  
ie GST compensation.

④ Inter-state disputes: such as on resource sharing and territorial demarcation  
ie Karnataka-Tamil Nadu on River Kaveri & Assam - Meghalaya on land boundaries.

⑤ Disparities across states: such as ill states with aspirational districts as against SD states like Kerala with high HDI, low population growth etc.

⑥ Institutional ie Office of the governor.

well analyzed problems

Remarks



## Reforms

- Good measures*
- ① Institutional reforms : eg Punchhi commission recommendations on governors.
  - ② Use structures in place for collaboration & consultation  
eg Inter-state councils & zonal councils.
  - ③ Financial demarkations on objective & data-backed grounds.  
eg GST Council using technical help from the GSTN.
  - ④ Political self-regulation : model code of conduct and ethics.
  - ⑤ Resolution of legacy issues :  
eg Land surveys and technology infused border demarkation.

"Together we can" is the spirit of cooperative federalism. This vision is central for "Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat."

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

*Good*

2. Content

*Good*

3. Articulation:

*Good*

Remarks



Q17. Delegated Legislation is important for expediting the process of law making. But certain Limitations are associated with it. Explain. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Delegated legislation is the powers provided to the executive to perform legislative functions on limited situations of necessities such as ordinance making under Art. 123. While catering to emergencies it also has to adhere to the principle of the separation of powers.

Sound introduction

### Important

- ① Times when one or both houses are not in session, and thus unable to timely undergo legislative duties.
- ② Matters of urgency that cannot be delayed.  
 1 eg → Post Mumbai attack, formation of NSG.
- ③ Align legislature & executive as against

Remarks



are-tight separation.

④ Efficiency of implementation as the legislations will eventually be executed on ground through rules and regulations.

⑤ Still follows checks & balances  
 i.e. The houses have to pass the ordinance within 6 weeks of reassembling.

### Limitations

① Should not be a means to by-pass legislature by repeated ordinances (Wadhwa case).

② Cannot be for amending the constitution.

Remarks

Sound  
analysis  
of  
importance

Your  
every  
aspect  
of  
discussion  
seems to  
be around  
ordinance  
only.

The  
delegated



legislation  
is  
not  
restricted  
to  
ordinance  
only

- ③ As stated earlier, can be done only when legislature is not in the sitting.
- ④ There has to be passed within 6 weeks, without which it becomes incorporational.
- ⑤ Cannot go beyond the spirit of the original legislation, when formulating rules and regulations.
- ⑥ Stands the test of judicial review
- eg SC quashing Financial Rules, 2017 that aimed to change tribunal composition and tenure.

There are thus both self-regulating principles as well as structural safeguards in place. Adhering to them, delegated legislation can fill the voids during times of emergencies.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Clear

2. Content

Average

3. Articulation:

Average

Remarks



Q18. Elucidate the idea of Lal Bahadur Shastri to develop the country by contribution of each individual of the society. Discuss economic policies adopted by him in different sectors.  
 (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Lal Bahadur Shastri, as the second prime minister of the country is known for his simplicity and integrity.

*Sound introduction*  
 It is thus that his nation-building efforts deem the eminent academy of civil servants in his name - LBSNAA.

### Contribution of each individual

① Shastri knew how to mobilise the masses for a collective effort

⇒ Fasting willfully for the greater-good of the country's food crisis.

② He valued the citizens contributing in the national efforts

⇒ Jai Jawan, Jai Kisan.

Remarks



③ Furthermore, he could galvanise manes in this spirit for the greater social and national cause.

④ As seen during the courageous 1965 war against Pakistan.

⑦ Leading by example: he showed how his individual commitment to the position & responsibilities he held was admirable and inspirational.

⑤ Against materialism, he invoked the search for a greater cause: that of humanity.

### Economic policies

Along with contributions of individuals, Shastri was also competent on the policy front bringing multiple reforms.

Remarks



① Green revolution : with a vision of not only overcoming the food crisis but also becoming self-sufficient.

② White revolution : Under the able stewardship of Dr. Kurien.

③ Support to rural, agrarian society  
 i.e. Priority-sector lending.

④ Push to the cooperative movement  
 i.e. AMUL's nascent stage.

⑤ Nationalisation of banks : as a predecessor to Indira Gandhi's later steps.

Lal Bahadur Shastri was thus truly a man dedicated to the national cause. He banked on the nationalist spirit of a newly liberated people & steered them towards unified prosperity.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

2. Content

3. Articulation:

Remarks

Q19. What was the rationale behind the introduction of privy purses in India? How were they against equality and what led to its discontinuation? (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Privy purse was the system that compensated erstwhile Princely state rulers. While ~~the Indian union~~ assimilated over 560 such units in a ~~whole~~, ~~these arrangements were~~ expedient in nature.

Sound  
introduction  
on

### Rationale

① Sardar Patel's strategy of carrots & sticks.

② Thus, necessary to placate rulers who were to join a union based on the principles of equality & democracy.

③ Symbolic, along with financial visuals to show historical positions of the rulers.

④ Maintained continuity for leaving scope of gradual changes as against a

Remarks



knee-jerk change.

- ⑤ Prevented any situations of resistance from such rulers.

### Against equality

- ① Preamble itself equates "We the people" as a collective equal. Equality of status is granted and privy purse was against this.

- ② Fundamental rights such as Art 14 (Equality before law) and Art 15 & Art 16 of no discrimination, prohibit favourable treatment under the Privy purse.

- ③ Art. 18 explicitly prohibits use of royal titles, but the same were acknowledged indirectly through the arrangement.

- ④ DPSPs such as prevention of concentration

Remarks

of wealth added later are against the practice.

- ⑥ Accidents of birth were given recognition in civic legislation, which is against a modern-nation states' equality principle.

Discontinuation : Was thus a logical conclusion in the form of the 25th Amendment Act of the Indira Gandhi government. This was also followed by Preamble adding the word - "Socialism", that vouches for economic equality along with political economy.

India today aims for an equal, inclusive and dignified society. It aims to provide equality of opportunity free from accidental aspects of birth and aims for a demographic dividend of capability.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks

7½



Q20. In what ways did the disintegration of the Soviet Union transform the economic and foreign policy of India? Substantiate with adequate examples.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

The Soviet Union (USSR) disintegrated in 1991. Having been a close friend of India through thick & thin, such as the 1971 war, this change had a significant impact on India.

Sound introduction

### Economic transformation

- ① LPG (Liberalisation, Privatisation & Globalisation): was the most drastic shift in India's economy of the time.
- ② Indian economy was thus opened up to foreign investment.
- ③ Import-export saw an ideological shift as against self-sufficiency ideals.

Remarks

- ④ Engagements with the west, which until the disintegration was in a cold-war deadlock with USSR.
- ⑤ Boost to private sector, including foreign players like MNCs.
- ⑥ Shift to the service sector, especially with American collaboration.  
↳ Y2K bubble and later India as a business outsourcing destination.
- ⑦ Decline of the socialism adherents and shift to capitalistic opportunities.
- ⑧ Resultant consumerism and aspiration.  
↳ Super-markets, television, culture consumption of the west etc.

### Foreign Policy

- ① Breakdown of the cold-war's binary logic: with USA as the triumphant global power.

well explained  
economic  
transformation

Remarks



② Opening up of avenues with the west  
 i.e. despite 1998 sanctions on nuclear test  
 eventual nuclear-deal of 2008.

③ Alternate fronts opened:

i.e. Israel diplomatic relations opened

④ Look east policy: to engage with  
 the Asian tigers that had leaped on  
 tides of export orientation.

⑤ De-hyphenation of Russia-USA to  
 maintain ties with the former  
 i.e. Sustained defense cooperation.

⑥ From non-alignment to multi-alignment:  
 as a logical path after opening up  
 of markets and resultant engagements.

India now stands tall in a multi-polar world  
 It's the 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy and the voice  
 of the global south, it inches towards a dominant player  
 in the int. arena.

Feedback (for office use only)

1. Objectivity

Good

2. Content

Good

3. Articulation:

Good

Remarks

Good  
analysis  
of  
this  
aspect

7/2