

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

IAS TOPPER'S

TEST COPY

SRISHTI MISHRA

AIR 95 CSE
2023

POLITY

ACCESS **400+**
TOPPER'S COPIES



8448496262



iascore.in

GS SCORE

An Institute for Civil Services

We are **MAINS..**



**THE MOST EXPERIENCED & SEASONED
SUBJECT EXPERTS**

Access

400+
TOPPERS
COPIES



Scan QR Code
to get the copies

Only **SCORE Matters!**

#SCOREmatters



**MAINS
CLASSES**



**MAINS
TEST SERIES**



**ETHICS
& ESSAY**



**MAINS
OPTIONAL**

■ POL. SCIENCE ■ HISTORY ■ GEOGRAPHY
■ SOCIOLOGY ■ PUB. AD. ■ ANTHRO. ■ LAW



8448496262



iascore.in

U.P.S.C.

Total
109.5

इस भाग में कुछ
लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

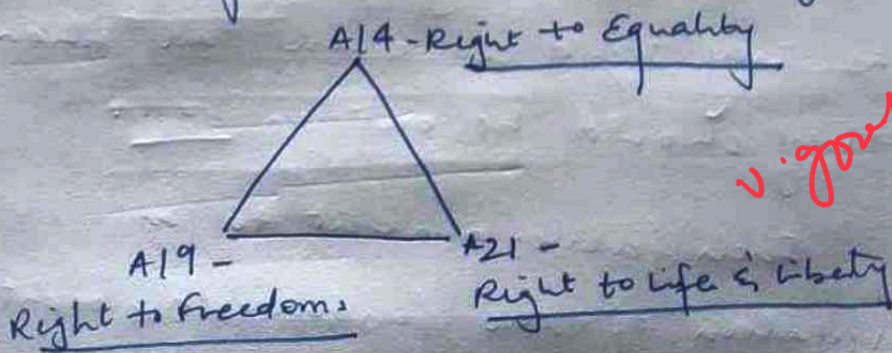
91)

Article 21 of the Indian
Constitution provides for the fundamental
Right to life & personal liberty.

Through the prism of fundamental
right, this is a very comprehensive
term :-

Maneka Gandhi Case :- life and
liberty also refers to the right
to live with choice & dignity.

Need to understand rights
according to the Golden Triangle :-



These rights are inextricably
connected and laws must be
evaluated under their joint
meaning.

Word
that
you
introduced
it in very
short

very presentation

2) Puttaswamy Judgement - Right to Privacy is also a fundamental right under A21.

3) A21 (and 20) cannot be abrogated even during emergency.

This means that individuals have the right to be informed of arrest and provided hearing as soon as possible.

The case of long-term undertrials and pending cases has infringed upon people's right to live freely as they spend time in jail when they should be out on bail.

Such failures amount to a violation of the fundamental right to live with choice and dignity under A21.

write full Article-21

More examples need to be mentioned to explain the concept in specific questions

conclusion is fine

4

Q2)

The Courts of India suffer from various issues that have resulted in :

- 1) delayed judgements
- 2) Overburdened staff ✓
- 3) Mismanagement and excessive pendencies.

Intro.
short
mention
few more
content

Reasons for Vacancy in Courts

- 1) Regular appointment process is missing
- 2) No Constitutional / statutory requirement to fill seats - process of appointment is slow and at times arbitrary.
- 3) Process is largely opaque :

related
4 to

The Supreme Court judges are appointed through a Collegium system where the Chief Justice of India and 4 seniormost judges decide parts.

good points

U.P.S.C.

4) National Judicial Appointments Commission sought to make it quicker and more transparent but was struck down by the SC for violating separation of power.

WAY FORWARD :-

1) Regular appointments and focus on filling all vacancies
eg: current CJI made filling vacancies his priority.

2) Transparent, merit based appointment.

3) Encourage law studies and induction of more women in judiciary (currently only 3% of total judges are women).

more judges means more judgements and therefore more justice. This is a Constitutional need and must be addressed soon.

elaborate these points

conclusion is

5

(3)

introduction
is missing the
- first write the

preventive Detention as opposed
to punitive detention :

Crisp
summary
for
the
entire
ans.
as a
part
of
ans.

1) Takes place on the assumption
that someone may commit a
crime in the future.

2) does not provide arrested
person their fundamental rights

a) to know reason for arrest

b) to be heard by a magistrate

2 good
points

3) preventive detention can be
extended up to a year
if allowed by an Advisory Body.

This form of detention is essential in
cases of

1) Terrorism (lone-wolf attacks,
bombers)

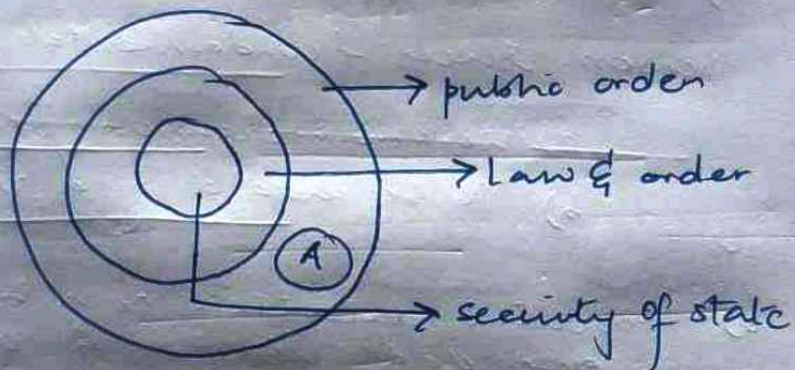
2) Cyber attacks (hacking of
national infrastructure)

Thus most arrests take place under
acts like UAPA. ✓

However, according to various SC judgements & the Hitendra Thakur Judgement :-

Your arguments are well structured and nicely elaborated

1) Not all acts of the nature of disrupting public order are equal to acts of terrorism.



At point (A), the act disrupts public order, but not state security.

Thus the law of proportionality must be followed to ensure that a tool meant for security does not transform into one of excessive oppression.

conclusion is fine

5

Q4)

Urban local Bodies are the
3rd tier of administration in India,
constitutionalized under the 74th
Constitutional Amendment Act of 1992.

They consist of :-

- 1) municipalities
- 2) municipal Corporation
- 3) Townships
- 4) Notified Area Committee
- 5) Panchayat
- 6) Cantonment Boards

Challenges Faced by ULBs

1) Fund devolution is dependent on
State Finance Commission which often
provides very little for ULBs to work
with.

2) Parallel institutions with overlapping
functions.

eg: although solid waste
management is meant to be handled
by ULBs, schemes like Swachh
Bharat Abhiyaan and State cleaning
institutions infringe upon the ULBs
ability to make amends.

more
introduction

concrete
the
examples
part

U.P.S.C.

- 3) Lack of independent functionaries & inefficient delegation of tasks
- 4) Inadequate participation of urban residents in elections & developmental work.

the above mentioned examples can be substantiated in each point just below

The Municipal Performance Index can enhance their role :-

- 1) Encourage urban planning
- 2) Enhance integration and cooperation between Panchayats and District Planning Committees - holistic development
- 3) Induce sharing of best practices, enhanced technology.

The index can encourage societies to "spread their wings" and take charge of the subjects provided to them under Schedule 12 of the Constitution.

conclusion is fine

4

Q5)

govt
introduction

The Presidential form of government is one that has the President as both the nominal & executive head of the State. It is followed by the USA.

Features of Presidential Form of Govt

1) Complete separation of powers.

- Executive: President (POTUS)
- Judiciary: Chief Justice, USA.
- Legislative: Congress

2) President makes executive decisions.

3) Congress/Senate has little say in such decisions.

4) Federal system remains intact

a) Laws at centre do not necessarily apply on states

b) Unified judiciary, due process of law.

very elaborated and well structured

Why did India not choose Presidential
Government?

1) India is a "holding together"
federation. All states wanted
representation in the highest
levels of democracy.

2) India is diverse. therefore,

a) one person cannot be expected
to make collective decisions

b) discussion, debate, dialogue
were a requirement.

c) Unity was of utmost importance
which comes from giving
everyone a say, especially
SC, ST, OBC community

3) Parliamentary government allowed
for space for diversity as well
as dialogue and cooperation.

Thus, India's history and
need for representation in political
arenas became the reason for
parliamentary democracy.

*v. well explained
points and
belied
the question's
demand
and justifying*

*conclusion
is fine*

4

९८)

who definition
is good

The Kesavnanda Bhanu Judgement of 1973 was a landmark judgement that introduced the basic structure doctrine.

- mention
article 368

Meaning of Basic structure

1) It refers to the most fundamental features or the essence of the Constitution.

2) It proves the Constitution to be a living, breathing document that may change with the times but strives to remain true to the ideals envisioned by the founding fathers.

3) There is no list of the basic structure but various judgements have added to it.

examples
are
good
to
substantiate
the
points

eg: Mimerva Mills Case added judicial review to the basic structure of the Constitution in 1980.

The Contents of Basic Structure cannot necessarily be fully discovered:

1) As time passes, changes in the real world demand changes in the supreme authority of our land, i.e. the Constitution.

2) Only the future and a firm belief in the moral judgement of future judges can ensure that the Constitution & soul is preserved.

Thus, the basic structure is itself an evolving feature and this growth must be respected and allowed to thrive.



Refer model to answer take the content

Need to also highlight certain concerns due to undefined nature of Basic Structure.

Conclusion is good

3.5

Q7)

Part III of the Indian Constitution, also known as the Magna Carta of the Indian Constitution spells out 6 Fundamental Rights of Indian citizens.

1. Right to Equality (14-18)
2. Right to Freedom (19-22)
3. Right Against Exploitation (23, 24)
4. Right to Freedom of Religion (25-28)
5. Right Against of Minorities (29, 30)
6. Right to Constitutional Remedies (32)

Fundamental Rights Generation

1) Shankari Prasad Case made A368 of the Constitution Supreme

2) Golaknath case overruled S.P. to make Fundamental Rights beyond Constitutional amendment.

3) 24th, 25th Constitutional Amendment Acts violated G.N.

4) 1973, Kesavananda Bharati Case introduced basic structure, keeping FRs amendable but limiting powers under A368.

who is excellent and there points can be awarded for work done

good points

The Supreme Court & FRs

1) Shankari Prasad, Golak Nath, Kesavnanda Judgements prove SC's long term debate with executive power.

elaborate these points

2) Right to Protest - a fundamental right under A19.

3) Puttaswamy Judgement - A21 includes right to privacy

4) Essential Practices in religion vs gender
eg. Triple Talag Case

- examples are given

5) Anuradha Bhasin - right to internet a fundamental right

6) Vishakha Guidelines - women's rights & freedoms.

4:5

SC has constantly upheld constitution and fundamental rights of citizens.

conclusion can be improved

Q8)

At the level of the state, there is a Chief Minister, a Council of Ministers (and other members of legislature) and a Governor.

intro.
is apply
condition

According to the Constitution, the Ministers of the state hold office during the pleasure of the Governor. This is partially true:-

1) As long as the COMs enjoy confidence (majority) in the Legislative Assembly, the Governor has no right to remove them.

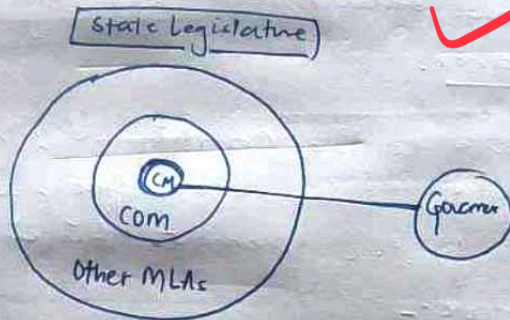
2) Once a No-Confidence Motion is passed and COM lose confidence of the House, the Governor has the discretionary power to dismiss the COM.

valid arguments

Thus, the "pleasure of the Governor" is directly dependent on the confidence of the house of elected representatives of the people of the state.

U.P.S.C.

The Constitutional set up is such that the executive and legislative balance & check each other.



✓
need presentation

The Governor is not directly elected by the people. Their discretion is subject to conditions like confidence of the House.

points are good and fulfill

This is how the Constitution ensures accountability of the executive to the legislature.

question demand

Conclusion is too short.

5

U.P.S.C.

Q9)

good
Intro.

The Governor and the Chief Minister of the state have a similar relationship as the President and the Prime Minister at the Union level.

Governor

- Constitutional (nominal) head of the State (within India)
- Appointed by Central Government.
- works on advice of COM, headed by CM
- Discretionary powers of
 - * reserving bill for President's consideration
 - * appointing CM of no party majority
 - * dismissal of COM if no-confidence
 - * recommendation of President's rule.

Chief Minister

- Executive head of the government.
- Elected popularly by the people of the State.
- acts as link between Governor & Legislative Assembly.
- CM is the head of the COM and is responsible for
 - * devising policies for state development
 - * discussing / passing bills in House

well
presentation
and
well
explained

Governor and CM must work in tandem to ensure effective governance.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में
न लिखें
(Don't write
in this part)

Some challenges

1) Governors are often appointed with a party agenda in mind - bias replaces open mindedness.

2) CM and Governor tussle leads to inefficient governance and violation of the people's mandate.

3) President's Rule under A356 has become a norm instead of what B.R. Ambedkar thought would be "a dead letter."

The Governor and the CM are Constitutional posts of utmost importance with regards to democratic functioning. Their sanctity and purpose must be maintained through effective & people-centric development & cooperation.

Mention atleast 5 points for 15 marks question

Conclusion is good

5

Q10)

The National Population Register seeks to create a data base of the entire Indian population by

1. Recording basic information of all residents of the nation.
2. Name, sex, caste, religion, residence (if more than 6 months).

The purpose is to :-

1. Enhance public service delivery
2. Identify beneficiaries and weed out ghosts
3. Block wastage and enhance delivery accuracy of
 - food - Healthcare benefits
 - Direct benefit transfers
 - subsidies, etc.

The NPR does not make Aadhaar (UIDAI) obsolete because:

- 1) Aadhaar can be connected to the NPR.

introduction
is given

give examples
to justify
your stand

2) People's unique IDs can help identify them.

3) The registers coupled with the Aadhaar can ensure an accurate database of all the residents of India.

Challenges

1) Lack of resources to carry out the NPR survey efficiently.

2) Right to privacy and fear of government misusing data.

3) Absence of data privacy law in India leaves people under pressure of violation.

The NPR, if carried out cleanly, has much scope for enhanced delivery of services and best use of resources. But privacy laws must work in tandem to reassure the residents of the nation of their use of Aadhaar.

you need to give atleast 4 points for each subheading and give examples to support your arguments

conclusion is give

4 1/2

911)

*introduction
is too
short
elaborate*

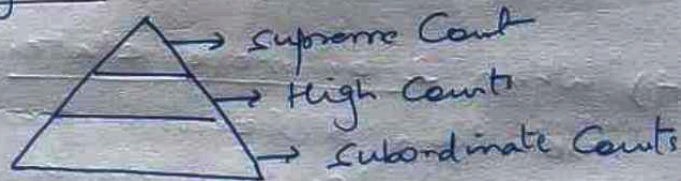
India's Constitution nowhere mentions that India is a federal state. In actuality, India is a Quasi-federal state with a unitary tilt.

India's Federal Features

- 1) Schedule 7 of the Constitution divides subjects into
- a) Union list
 - b) State list
 - c) Concurrent list

*mentioned
in bracket
the
subjects
under
each*

2) India has a unified judiciary (integrated).



*Need
presentation!*

3) Thus States are relatively autonomous in their spheres.

However, this structure is subverted in abnormal times and India is seen to have a unitary tilt.

1) National Emergency under Article 352. The parliament can direct the state's executive and override state laws.

2) President's Rule under A356. The Council of Ministers is suspended or dissolved and parliament makes laws in place of State Legislature.

3) Financial Emergency under Article 370 allows the Union Government to alter financial decisions, even SC/HC judge salaries to ensure fiscal prudence in the nation.

4) When 2 or more states pass a resolution allowing the Union government to legislate on a subject of the State list.

5) When Rajya Sabha passes a resolution ordering Central government to legislate on State list for the purpose of national security.

valid arguments

and all the keywords are underlined

that is

going or approach

U.P.S.C.

6) Residuary Subjects are legislated by Centre, not States.

7) International Treaty implementation (eg. Paris Agreement) allows Centre to make laws on State list.

There are thus multiple cases during which the Parliament becomes more powerful than the state legislature. However, these provisions were provided not to subvert the federal structure of the nation but to ensure stability and unity of India.

conclusion is good

6.5

present those points for which you have good examples - writing 5 points with eg. will be enough

Q12)

The Unlawful Activities Prevention Act is a law that seeks to protect Indian citizens from acts like terrorism, thereby ensuring their liberty as well as the security of the nation.

A recent amendment allowed the Central Government to name an individual as a terrorist. This is an essential tool in that :-

1) It allows terrorists to be named and targeted.

2) It is allowed within & outside of India & is effective in finding leaders of organization.

eg: recent killing of Al-Zawahiri by US Hell Fire missile, thereby "weakening" Al Qaeda.

3) It ensures individual & state security and acts as protector of faultless civilians.

who
- definition
is aptly
written

good
arguments
are
presented

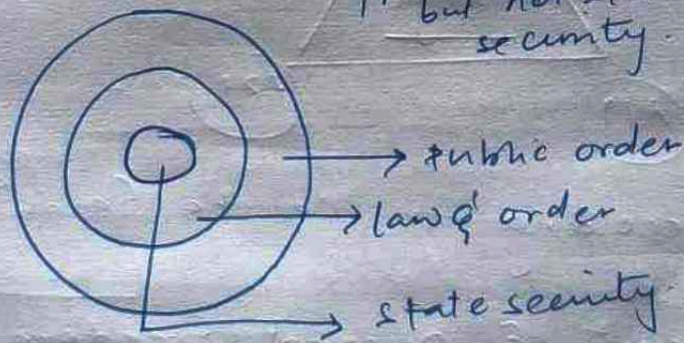
However, this power can also be misused by the Central Government

a) Arbitrary naming of suspects creates moral judgement on affected person & family, inequality, Article 14.

b) Cases of arbitrary preventive detention have infringed upon right to freedoms, Article 19.

c) The IPC provides for arrest on spreading enmity (S.153) and hate speech. UAPA is often used to equate sedition (S.124A) with terrorism.

Hitendra Thakur Case: - An act may affect public order but not state's security.



There is a need to differentiate between ordinary crime & terrorism.

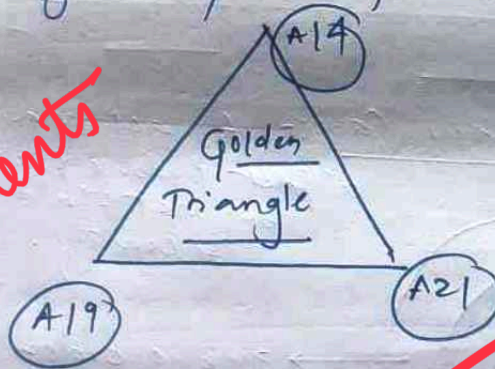
nicio presentation

*v. well explained
- understanding
of question
good*

d) other clauses (section 14, 18, etc) under UAPA arrest people if suspected of funding or even planning on terrorist action - this puts burden of proof on arrested/accused - infringing on Article 21 - dignity of individual.

Thus the fundamental rights under articles 14, 19 & 21 must be kept in mind when acting under UAPA. Any law must be judged through the prism of :-

well explained - valid arguments



7

~ according to Mandla Gandhi Case.

Security & personal freedom must be weighed through the law of proportionality.

conclusion is too short

Q13)

The Constitution of India provide for various powers, privileges & immunities to member of Parliament.

Powers of MPs

- 1) discussion/debate/dialogue on bills presented in House.
- 2) Private member / Government bills introduced in Houses.
- 3) House House has additional powers of introducing Money Bill and allowing Cut Motion in Budget sessions.
- 4) Powers to ask Questions & raise important matters through various processes. eg:
 - a) Question Hour, Zero Hour
 - b) Adjournment Motion, Calling Attention
- 5) power to oust ministers:
 - a) Censure motion against one minister
 - b) No-confidence against entire Council of Ministers.

elaborate your introduction

key points

privileges of MPs

mention
articles
related
to
it

- a) Right to speak within Parliament - anything an MP has said cannot be enquired into by a court.
- b) Right of publication of proceedings of House Assemblies.

Immunities of MPs

- a) MPs cannot be tried for criminal cases while Parliament is in session.
- b) Civil cases must wait 40 days before & after assembly/session.

these powers, immunities and privileges have multiple purposes.

- a) Ensuring freedom to speak one's mind to adequately address people's concerns without fear of backlash from authority.
- b) Ensuring executive accountability to the legislature, keeping Govt in check.

mention
some
cases
to
substantiate
your
points

सही

c) Enhancing the Parliament's role in effective discussion & decision making with active involvement of all sections of society.

Keshav Singh's case enhanced MP's rights to speak up in Parliament while maintaining parliamentary decorum. MPs are the representatives of the people and must be given the space to put their views forward as a vehicle for the mandate of the people.

conclusion
v. gore

6

Q14)

India is a "holding together" federation with a "quasi-federal" structure of governance.

Often, there are clashes on multiple fault lines between the Union & the States:-

1) States' Fiscal Autonomy :-

eg: 15th Finance Commission reduced devolution of funds from 42% to 41% from Centre to State.

GST reduced States' ability/autonomy to raise its own revenue, making them dependent on central revenue.

2) Inter State Water Disputes

eg: Water sharing of Kaveri river between Karnataka, Tamil Nadu & Puducherry as well as Sutlej - Yamuna links in Punjab - Haryana.

3) Forest Rights Act, clearance from States undermined under new Amendments - tribal rights overlooked.

Intro
is
excellent

valid
arguments
along
with
examples

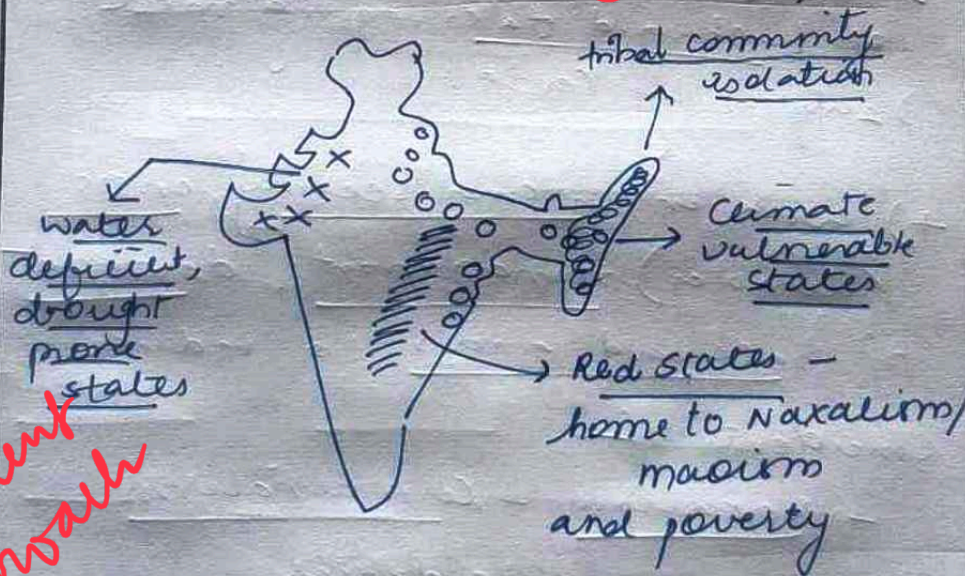
U.P.S.C.

eg: Strategic & developmental works often trump environmental needs of State.

→ Parma Tiger Reserve submerged under Ken-Betwa River Interlinking project.

→ Chotanagpur coal mines auctions disrupt elephant corridors and effect non-arnimal conflicts.

4) Intra-regional disparity (separatist tendencies)



Various parts of India have various requirements and suffer from different kinds / causes of poverty.

v. good

excellent approach

WAY FORWARD

1) Independent Fiscal Council to address independent needs of states with reference to Zonal Councils.

2) Inter State Water Disputes Tribunals to adjudicate on water sharing concerns + better water management practices.

3) Gadgil Formula on identification of backward states requiring more support by Centre.

4) Work on internal security, crisis (disasters) management, development of backward areas to reduce incidents of

- Naxalism - Communalism
separatist tendencies

Social, Economic & political progress can help ensure unity & security of the nation while fulfilling regional aspirations.

all the points are addressed properly

Final conclusion

915)

Recently, there has been a rise in the "sons of soil" policy in which place of residence has been given consideration for employment.

eg. Haryana reserved a substantial percentage of its jobs for the local population.

intro. is excellent

Intent of Policy

- 1) Provide jobs for residents of the state (that are the ones who voted for the government)
- 2) Reduce out-migration
- 3) Enhance use of human capital resources in state.

elaborate these points

Simultaneously, this policy also violates Article 16(2) & (3) which allow reservation but not on the basis of Place of Residence. In effect, such a policy creates various distortions.

write your headings

U.P.S.C.

give date / facts / justify your arguments / govt presentation

- a) Capitalist "invisible hand" of the economy is disrupted as reservations create price distortions.
- b) migrants rights overlooked.
- c) Inefficiency becomes systemic because residents are given jobs based on reservation, not merit.
- d) Output of the states economic inputs will become uncompetitive due to burden of inefficiencies.
- e) Government interference in economy of state drives out entrepreneurs / industries - subjecting the state to economic downfall.
- f) Equality of opportunity in employment is undermined - restricts freedom of movement of labour.
- g) "Forced" eviction of non-residents back to state of origin and joblessness deprives them and their families of their livelihood.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

It must be understood that India is a Union and must act as such. Indians have an identity as a nation but not as part of a State. Thus, States are only territorial jurisdictions and must not act as barriers to other citizens of India.

Right to livelihood is fundamental to the Indian citizen & the sons of soil policy is degrading text.

conclusion is too lengthy - shorten it

6.5

Q16)

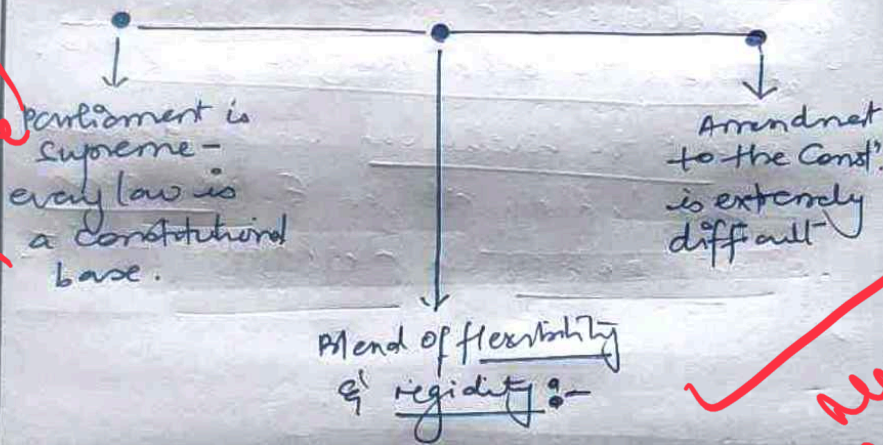
The Indian Constitution is a blend of flexibility and rigidity.

Introduction
too short - add more content

The British Constitution

Indian Constitution

The American Constitution



Article 368

1) Article 368 provides for the parliament to amend the Constitution.

2) The amendability of the Constitution is very vast - as even the Fundamental Rights & the Preamble can be amended with the only limitation being:
⊙ the basic structure doctrine

well explained

3) Constitutional Amendment Acts are of 3 kinds :-

U.P.S.C.

- a) Simple (non-federal features)
- b) moderate (in-between features)
- c) Complex (federal structure)

4) There are different requirements to different levels of amendments

eg: Simple CABs require simple majority whereas the complex ones require special majority ($2/3^{\text{rd}}$ present & voting) and consent of greater than half the State Legislatures.

5) Constitutional Amendment Bills can be introduced in any house (thus flexible) but must be passed separately by special majority of each house and no joint session can be held (thus rigid).

6) The President must give his/her assent to the Constitutional Bill.

7) However, this act is still subject to judicial review.

good points and examples are also fine - concerning the examples

Thus, India finds itself in between the system of the UK & USA:-

1) Neither executive, nor legislative supremacy.

2) Judicial review enforces checks & balance on the powers conferred to parliament under A368.

3) Constitutional rights supreme.

elaborate
the
points

Thus, Constitutional Amendment Acts in India allow the Constitution to grow with the times and change as a living, adapting document but also ensure that it remains true to the vision of the founding fathers.

conclusion
is
fine

6.5

१७)

The Judiciary is the cornerstone of any democracy in that it upholds social, economic and political justice (as promised in the Indian Preamble).

The Indian Judiciary, however, suffers from some challenges :-

1) massive pendency of cases.

→ most cases are resolved around 5 years after being filed.

2) Gender imbalance amongst judges.
≈ 3% of judges are female.

3) Excessive vacancies creates burden on present judges and breeds inefficiency while opaque system of recruitment encourages elitism.

Justice is the right of every individual & justice delayed is justice denied. The Directive Principles of State Policy direct the State to provide free legal aid & deliver justice to the people of India.

good intro but not

valid points

U.P.S.C.

A people-friendly Judiciary

Excellent presentation of your arguments along with cases and examples

1) Emergence of structural interventions into the Public Interest Litigation has helped involve ordinary citizens in the process of justice delivery. (Hussaraini Khatoon Case)

2) The formulation of National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) - struck down later - to enhance transparency in the appointments process.

3) Telo-litigation during COVID using e-governance to enhance & speedify justice delivery.

4) Extra-judicial methods of justice delivery.

eg: Arbitration, Conciliations, Mediation.

5) Family Courts and Panchayat level bodies to deal with petty cases amongst rurians population.

U.P.S.C.

6) National Legal Services Authority
(NALSA) and SALSA to ~~to~~ organize
lok Adalats to make justice more
* accessible
* affordable
* convenient
to the common man.

Justice is not restricted to
courts - it must be delivered
in socio-economic and political
terms. Speed & efficiency
enhancement can allow for people-
centric and participative governance.

very well explained
- all the points
are nicely
addressed.

conclusion is excellent

7

Q(8)

excellent
intro.

A recent SC verdict brought the RTI under the ambit of the Right to Information Act 2005 thereby allowing any ordinary citizen to ask any relevant question to this body. This judgment :-

points
are
good

- 1) Upheld the individual's right to know as a democratic right of the Indian citizens.
- 2) Brought transparency to the highest echelons of governance and helped ensure that justice is not only delivered but also "seen to be delivered".
- 3) enhanced accountability of the judiciary to the people and deepened the government-to-people interlinkage.

With these leaps in democratizing governance in India, it must be kept in mind that the RTI is not an absolute power to the citizens.

1) Section 8 of the RTI Act 2005 lists various bodies that do not come under the jurisdiction of information security for the purpose of national security:

eg: RAW, IB, CBI, etc.

govt examples
but
conclude
your
points

2) Official Secrets Act provides for the right of the government to deny disclosure of sensitive information for national security purposes.

3) Similarly, RTI gives citizen right to inquire on the functions of the CJI in his capacity at that post & not the right to inquire into his personal life and choices.

Thus, the RTI is not a license to scrutinize post-holders in governance, that mechanism is dealt with through other acts/bodies like the Central Administrative Tribunals and the Whistleblower / Lokayukta Act.

use these
concluding
remarks
at the
end

U.P.S.C.

The misuse of RTI has been extremely prevalent and has even been used to malign people in office as a means of personal revenge.

The RTI must be respected as a tool to enhance transparency while monitoring Right to privacy of government officials as their fundamental right under A 21 of the Constitution.

Ability
capturing

Conclusion
is
true

6

Q.9)

The Citizenship Amendment Act is a bill that seeks to provide citizenship to migrants and amend the North East region of India as well as J&K.

Purpose of CAA

- 1) Resolve the issue of illegal migrants
- 2) Ensure safety of fleeing of religious prosecution
- 3) provide for the livelihood and support of residents in India.
- 4) Resolve ethnic tensions and Inner line Permit restrictions while helping families settle safely.

Controversies around CAA

- 1) Does not necessarily resolve issue of porous borders along Indo-Bangladesh border.
(Illegal migration will continue).
- 2) Absence of definition of refugees in Indian statutes :

you could draw the map to address the points

- This leaves people in India either citizens or illegal migrants
- 3) Religion-based granting of citizenship violates fundamental right to equality of individuals.
 - 4) Issue of settlement in an already land scarce region with ethnic tensions & boundary disputes.
eg: Inner line Permit areas
 - 5) An already resource-starved country cannot effectively provide for more people - economic/fiscal strain.
 - 6) Fear of tensions regarding communal clashes, separatist tendencies.
 - 7) International image of Pakistan / Afghanistan tarnished as prosecutors of minorities.

U.P.S.C.

National Population Register (NPR)
can be coupled with CAA to give it
greater credence and

well
explained

This will shift focus to service
• delivery and equal treatment

Nevertheless, India needs a
refugee law and ratification
of the UN Refugee Convention to
have effective impact on the
protection of civil & human rights
of refugees while following
Constitutional ideals

conclusion
is fine

6.5

(20)

Introduction is too short. add some facts more date recent times to prevent it

Any 2 systems are prone to clashes / argument / disagreement. This applies to all functioning bodies in a country.

1) Legislative vs Executive vs Judiciary

2) Ruling party and Opposition party in the Parliament.

3) Union vs State in matters of fund devolution, function overlap, etc.

4) Industries, financial systems, private entities conducting business.

Mechanisms for Resolution

① Parliamentary Dispute Resolution

a) Question Hour, Zero Hour

b) Executive responsibility to Lok Sabha, enacted by Conse or no-confidence motion.

U.P.S.C.

c) Joint session if deadlock between
lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha.

② Separation of Powers and Checks
& Balances.

- a) Judicial review keeps executive
and legislative powers in check
- b) Review / curative petitions ensure
legislative judicial activities.

③ Tribunals under part XIV of
the Constitution provide for creation
of quasi-judicial bodies to resolve
disputes.

eg: Inter State Water Disputes
Central Administrative Tribunals.

④ Insolvency & Bankruptcy Code and
Business tribunals to resolve crisis
of NPAs and manage financial
sector strains.

⑤ Arbitration, Conciliation, Mediation as
extra judicial disputes resolution.
legal services, eg: NALSA, SALSA,
Lokayukta/Lokpal Act,
etc.

very well explained
arguments are good with above examples

U.P.S.C.

giving
& points
are
enough

(6) Extensive power of SC to direct executive through order under Article 142 of the Constitution helps allay disruptive risks to national security/stability.

Thus, the government has multiple mechanisms at hand at the national, state and local levels to ensure dispute resolution & smooth functioning of the government while ensuring a democratic and people-centric model of governance.

Conclusion
is fine

6