

SCANNED

04 JUL 2023

NEXT IAS

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SLT+ ☒

MAIN TEST SERIES 2023 (SECTIONAL TEST-3)

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SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES

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Evaluator Code :

Q.No	Pg No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total
1	1			
2	3			
3	5			
4	7			
5	9			
6	11			
7	13			
8	15			
9	17			
10	19			
11	21			
12	24			
13	27			
14	30			
15	33			
16	36			
17	39			
18	42			
19	45			
20	48			
Grand Total				

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MACRO COMMENTS



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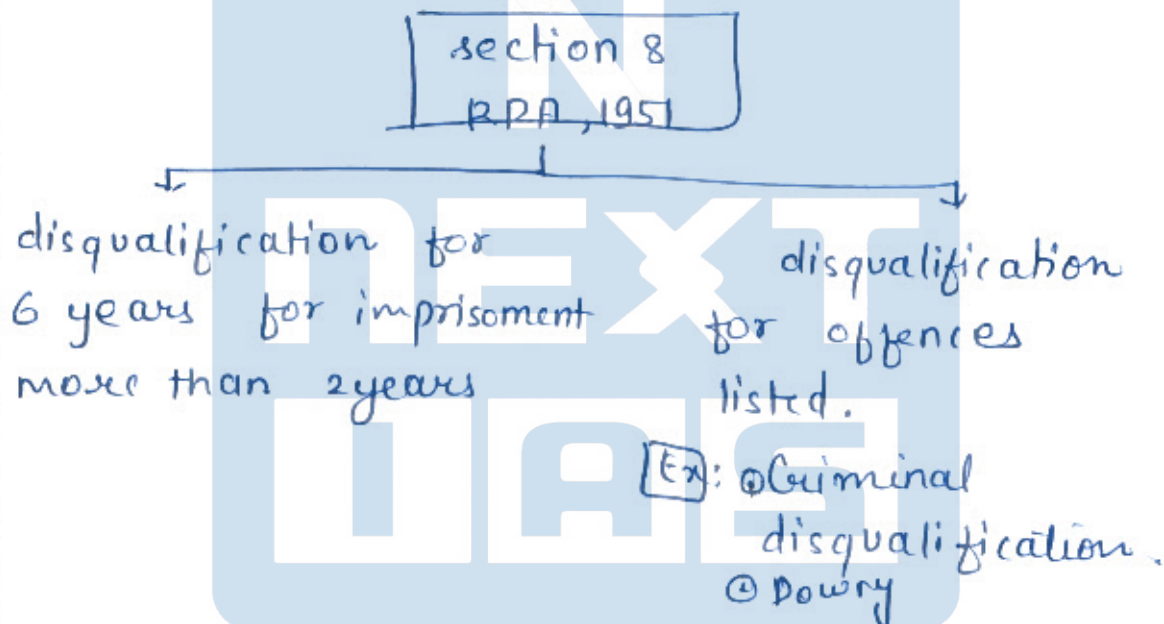
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1. जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की धारा 8 में उल्लिखित निर्योग्यता प्रावधानों में उपस्थित अस्पष्टता का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

There is a need to resolve the ambiguity in the disqualification provisions under section 8 of the Representation of People Act 1951. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

'Representation of People Act', 1951 gives the grounds for disqualification of MPs and MLAs to strengthen the democratic framework.



≠ Ambiguities and need for resolving:-

- ① After Lily Thomas case, the protection available under sec 8(4) is discontinued. It leads to immediate disqualification. It can destabilize the govt. of the day.

- ② ^{trial} ~~High~~ courts can ~~give~~ permit the guilty for appealing in higher court. But the time period should be backed up by a law.
- ③ There should be proper channel of communication between the trial court, Secretary of LS/RS and the President.
- ④ Disqualification ~~etc~~ orders should be issued only after the President's approval.
- ⑤ No conditions are specified and no procedure is given about the staying of conviction and disqualification by HC/SC.

Thus the disqualification under RPA 1951 shall not occur on case to case basis. The protections available should be clearly stated to check the misuse.

2. संविधान मात्र एक कंकाल है जबकि संविधानवाद लोकतंत्र की आत्मा है। विवेचना कीजिए।

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Constitution is a mere skeleton whereas constitutionalism is the soul of democracy. Discuss.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

'Constitution' was a torch bearer and 'constitutionalism', a moral value for the governance are two wheels which sustain the vehical of democracy.

Constitution is a mere skeleton because:-

1) Constitution guides the govt. of the day how to govern the country in the interest of the people.

2) It provides both powers and limitations of the govt.

3) It gives the broad ideals of the state.

[Ex]: Sovereignty, secularism, socialism etc.

4) It provides the broad aspirations of the people.

[Ex]: Equality, justice etc.

But constitutionalism provides soul to the constitution and democracy.

(1) It ~~is~~ simply means 'limited govt.', where govt is not allowed to infringe the people's right arbitrarily.

[Ex]: Fundamental rights.

(2) Proactive decisions in line with the constitution.

[Ex]: ① Prevention of Harassment at workplaces Act
② Maternity Relief Act

(3) Not only the govt. but citizens are also required to follow the constitutional morals.

[Ex]: Fundamental duties

Thus, a democracy like India is ^{continuously} achieving the goal of 'welfarism' when the 'constitutionalism' complements the constitution

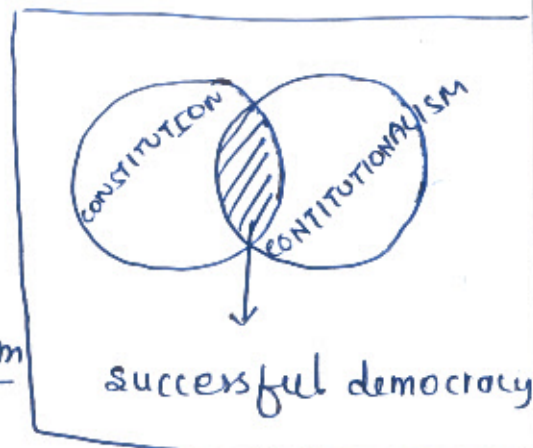


Fig. 1

3. 'चुनावी बॉण्ड एक दोधारी तलवार है, जो दानकर्ताओं को अनामिता प्रदान करता है जबकि राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता के बारे में चिंताएँ बढ़ाता है।' चुनावी बॉण्ड ने किस सीमा तक चुनावी वित्तपोषण में अपारदर्शिता को वैध बना दिया है?
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Electoral bonds are a double-edged sword providing anonymity to donors while raising concerns about transparency in political funding." To what extent have electoral bonds further legitimized opacity in electoral funding?
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Electoral bonds are a tool of political funding to political parties which were introduced in 2017. It has shown success but it is a double edged sword.

Double edged sword

Favourability

- ① Substantial political funding
- ② Not disclosing political aligning of big corporates

Unfavourability

- ① Anonymity of the donors
- ② Money laundering
- ③ Round tripping

Transparency issue and opacity due to electoral bonds

- ① As the electoral bonds have been backed up by the budget 2017 so they legitimized the opacity.

- (2) Donor is anonymous, utilization of such funding is not reported.
- (3) Political parties are not required to disc. disclose the names of the big corporates who fund them
- (4) Black money get the 'shield protection' of political funding further making it difficult to keep the trail.

But certain provision ensure that:-

- (1) RBI (govt) can get the details of the funder through internal mechanisms.
- (2) The money so donated, if is doubtful, so RBI or Income Tax dept can ask for the source of the money.

Electoral bonds are new tools for democratizing political funding but it should be accompanied by checks and balances maintain financial security of the nation

4. समान नागरिक संहिता पर बहस के केंद्र में लैंगिक समानता का प्रश्न है। इस आलोक में यूसीसी को संविधान में निहित लैंगिक समानता के साथ सामंजस्य स्थापित करने में क्या चुनौतियाँ हैं? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

The question of gender equality is central to the debate on Uniform Civil Code. In this light what are the challenges in reconciling UCC with gender equality as enshrined in the constitution?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

'Uniform Civil Code (UCC)', as enshrined in article 44 (Part IV) of the Indian constitution provides that govt. shall endeavour to secure a codified and unified civil code throughout the country.

Gender equality is core to debate of UCC because:

- ✓ ① Single women can not adopt a child as per Muslim personal law (art. 14)
- ✓ ② Polygamy is allowed in some religious laws (art 14 & 21)
- ✓ ③ Marriageable age is 14 years for some girls in religious laws (art 14)

Challenges ⁱⁿ reconciling UCC with gender equality.

- ✗ 1) Religious political leaders mislead the masses about UCC that it is

threat to religious diversity.

2) Women of different religions are not empowered enough to raise the voice for their own cause.

3) ~~Negative~~ Perception about taking away the rights of religious minorities.

4) Govt's interference in religious matters even for "welfarism" is not welcomed by different religions.

5) UCC has become infamous for 'EK Desh EK Vidhan.'

Thus, 'EK Desh EK Vidhan' should be replaced with 'Saman Desh Saman Adhikar' and steps for the reforming religious law in consensus with religious scholars for women welfare should be taken. (Law commission)

5. 'राज्यपाल का पद न तो आलंकारिक है और न ही अप्रासंगिक है, यह गहन सारयुक्त संवैधानिक भूमिका निभाता है' राज्यपाल, किसी राज्य के शासन में किस सीमा तक सक्रिय रूप से योगदान देता है और देश में संघवाद के सिद्धांतों को सुदृढ़ करता है?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

'The Governor's office is neither decorative nor inconsequential, it assumes a constitutional role of profound essence' To what extent does the Governor actively contribute to the governance of a state and reinforce the principles of federalism in the country?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

The office of governor is a primary link of communication between the centre and state and to ensure constitutionalism in the state.

constitutional role of profound essence

- appointing the CM
- appointing ministers on CM's advice
- dissolving the assembly
- appointing CM when no party has majority
- addressing the assembly

Active contribution of the governor :-

① Under article 200, governor gives assent to the bills of state legislature and they become Act.

② When one or both of the houses are not in session, governor pres

issues ordinances on urgent matters.

③ He makes regulations for the scheduled areas.

Governor

Govt. enforcing federalism:-

① Principle link of communication between the state and the centre.

② He refers bills for the President's assent if it reduces the power of High courts.

③ He advises the President to promulgate President rule if there is a failure of constitutional machinery. (article 356 and 365)

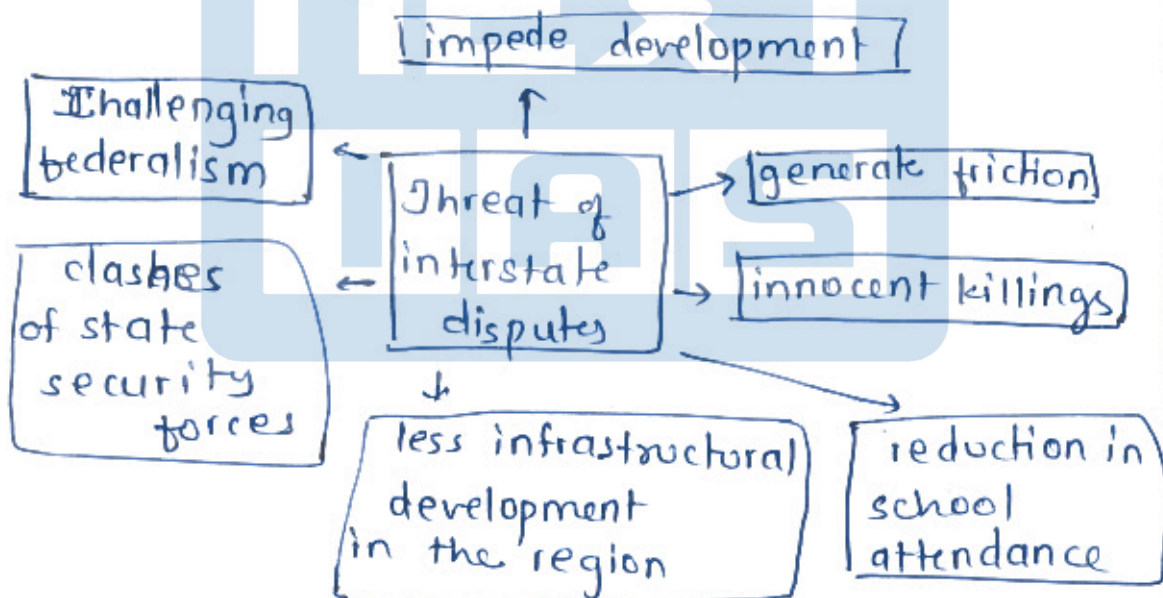
The the office of governor is a very important tool to ensure cooperate federalism between state and the centre which should be utilized to its optimum.

6. अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवाद, यदि शीघ्र और निष्पक्षतः नहीं सुलझाए गए, तो स्थायी विवादित मुद्दों में परिवर्तित हो सकते हैं जो विकास में बाधक बनते हैं और टकराव या संघर्ष उत्पन्न करते हैं। अंतरराज्यीय विवादों को हल करने के लिए संवैधानिक और विधिक ढाँचे पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, स्पष्ट कीजिए कि स्वतंत्र भारत अंतरराज्यीय सीमा विवादों को सुलझाने में क्यों विफल रहा है।
(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

"Interstate border disputes, if not promptly and impartially settled, can transform into persistent issues that impede development and generate friction". Highlighting the constitutional and legal framework to resolve interstate disputes, explain why Independent India has failed to resolve inter-state border disputes.
(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently, large number of interstate border disputes have erupted in India which are being dealt to ensure peace.

Ex: Karnataka - Maharashtra, ~~Mani~~ Assam - Meghalaya etc



Constitutional framework to resolve:-

- (1) As per article 3, only parliament is empowered to increase or decrease the boundaries of the states.

② changes done in article 3 shall also bring changes in article 4.

③ Interstate councils (article 263) can be used to resolve disputes.

Legal frameworks:-

① Zonal councils are there for frequent communication between states

India has failed to resolve inter-state border disputes because:-

① Ethnic diversities claiming ~~st~~ traditional rights on the land.

② No frequent inter-state or zonal council meetings.

③ Regional political leaders prompt up the issues

In near future also, inter state boundary disputes are set to rise up but their resolution should include criteria of financial & administrative viability, linguistic diversity and security of the nation

7. ऊर्ध्वाधर (केंद्र-राज्य) और क्षैतिज (अंतर-राज्य) अंतर-सरकारी सहयोग और समन्वय को बढ़ावा देने में अंतर-राज्य परिषद की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Examine the role of the Inter-state Council in promoting vertical (Centre-State) and horizontal (Inter-State) Intergovernmental cooperation and coordination. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Article 263 of Indian constitution provides for the establishment of Inter-state council to reinforce the cooperative federalism in the country.

Vertical and Horizontal cooperation:

- ① Inter-state council is headed by PM of India and CM's of different states are its members.
- ② It provides a ^{national} platform to discuss the regional or state specific issues to be incorporated in national policies.
- ③ It provides a platform to resolve the interstate boundary of water disputes.

- (4) Cooperation of states with similar geographies and demography can be achieved. on regional issues.
- (5) It helps the states to adopt the best practices of governance from different states.

But, recently, irregularity has been observed in the meetings of inter-state councils due to political motivations. Steps to strengthen inter-state council:-

Each state to represent an issue and steps taken by it to resolve

Exhibition of developmental works by state

This ~~will~~ would inculcate a sense of true participation in the states which is a prerequisite for cooperative and coordinated federalism

8. लोक लेखा समिति (PAC) के प्रमुख कार्यों पर चर्चा कीजिए। सार्वजनिक धन के सच्चे संरक्षक के रूप में इसकी प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने के लिए लोक लेखा समिति (पीएसी) में सुधार के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जाने चाहिए?

(150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Discuss the key function of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC). What steps should be taken to revamp the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) in order to enhance its effectiveness as a true guardian of public funds?

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

"Public accounts committee" is a parliamentary committee consisting 15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 members from Rajya Sabha.

Functions of Public Accounts committee:-

- ① It reviews the accounts of the govt. expenditure and a guardian of public fund.
- ② It provides a symbolic check on the expenditure of the govt.
- ③ It advises the govt. for fiscal prudence in expenditure.
- ④ It presents its recommendations to its chairman which is submitted to the concerned department and the President.

Steps to revamp the the Public Accounts Committee:

- 1) Minimum number of meetings should be fixed by an order to avoid irregularity.
- 2) Continued ^{and regular} guidance of the CAG should be there.
- 3) Govt. should give detailed reasons in the Parliament and also in written for not accepting the recommendations.
- 4) It should have power to return the recommendation twice for the consideration of the government.

Thus the PAC has to be strengthened to protect the democratic funds and for these above executive actions are needed to ensure financial trust of masses in the govt. of the day.

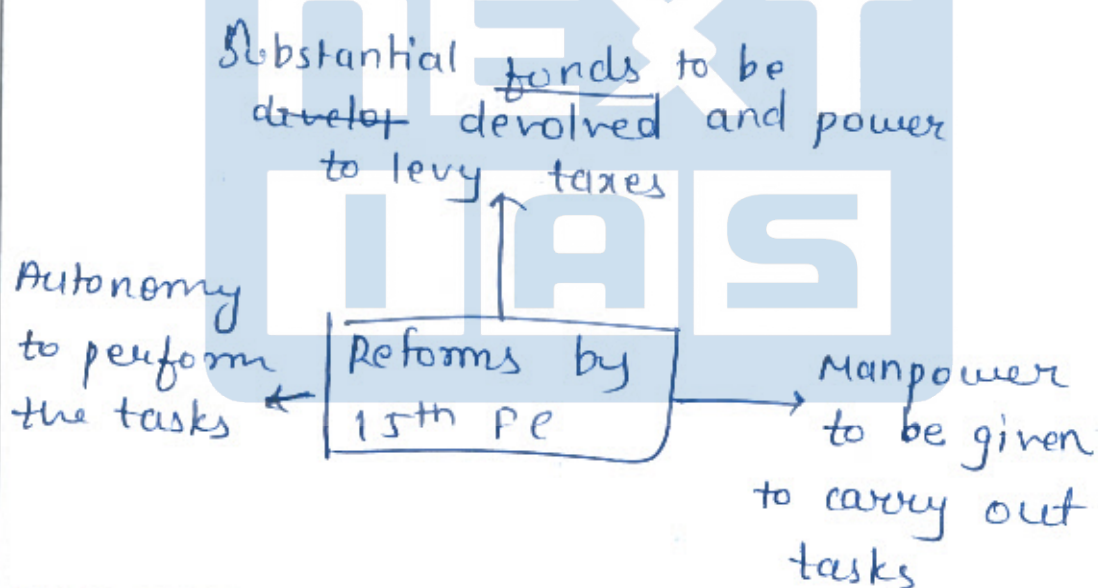
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9. राष्ट्रीय आर्थिक विकास के चालक के रूप में नगरीकरण की अहम भूमिका को स्वीकार करते हुए, पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग ने शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) के लिए प्रमुख सुधारों का सुझाव दिया है। भारत में यूएलबी को बढ़ावा देने और पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए पंद्रहवें वित्त आयोग द्वारा दी गई सिफारिशों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Recognizing the pivotal role of urbanization as a driver of national economic growth the Fifteenth Finance Commission has suggested major reforms for Urban Local Bodies. Evaluate the recommendations put forward by the Fifteenth Finance Commission in promoting and revitalizing ULBs in India.

(Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Urbanization, being an non-isolatory process promotes many forward and backward linkages which ensures the national economic growth along with development of people.



Significance of the suggested Reforms:-

- (i) Autonomy: If the ULBs are given autonomy for regional planning,

it can devise micro-climatic reforms,
region specific development etc

② Funds:- Mostly ULBs are short of funds which is required for infrastructural development and to provide social utilities.

③ ULBs shall have power to levy their own taxes to raise the revenue for its functioning.

④ Complexities of bureaucratic control should be eased out because ULB is a democratically elected body.

Thus ULBs are the pivot to ensure grassroot democracy in India so they should be independent and autonomous enough to fulfil the aspirations of the local people.

10. मौलिक अधिकारों की तुलना में संसदीय विशेषाधिकारों के तहत प्रदान की गई वाक् और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के दायरे में प्रमुख अंतरों पर प्रकाश डालिए। संसदीय विशेषाधिकार और मौलिक अधिकारों के बीच संतुलन बनाए रखना क्यों आवश्यक है? (150 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 10 अंक

Highlight the key differences in the scope of Freedom of speech and expression as provided under Parliamentary privileges vis a vis Fundamental rights. Why is it necessary to maintain a balance between parliamentary privilege and fundamental rights? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

'Freedom of speech and expression' is a very important component of any democratic nation which ensures the verbal auditing and participation of people.

Key difference betⁿ fundamental right and parliamentary privileges

Freedom of speech in FR	Freedom of speech in parliamentary privil.
① A person is legally liable for what he <u>scope spoke</u>	① Any MP/MCA is not <u>legally liable</u> for what he <u>scope spoke</u> .
② <u>Court proceedings</u> can be instituted against him. [Ex]: Criminal defamation	② No <u>court proceedings</u> can be instituted against him.
③ <u>Can speak</u> about conduct of judges but could be punished for contempt of court.	③ No comments on the <u>conduct of the judges</u> except for <u>removal motion</u> .

① Provided by article
19(1)(a)

② SC issues writ for
violation.

① Provided by article
105 (outside part 4)

② SC does not issue
writ for violation

Need to maintain balance between
parliamentary privilege and fundamental
rights.

① Legislators need to be given the
freedom of speech without the
burden of court proceedings to express
their views without any fear.

② Legislators shall also maintain the
dignity of the house.

③ There is legal liability and restrictions
on freedom of speech in article 19
to ensure harmony, order and stability,
security of nation etc.

Thus Parliamentary Privileges and
Fundamental rights are two important
sources of rights under Indian
constitution but they should be well
balanced and restricted.

11. दल-बदल विरोधी कानून ने भारत में राजनीतिक दलों और वैयक्तिक विधायकों/सांसदों के बीच संबंधों को कैसे प्रभावित किया है? हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में भारत में लोकतंत्र की प्रकार्यात्मकता के संदर्भ में इस कानून के अनपेक्षित परिणामों पर भी चर्चा कीजिए।
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

How has the Anti-Defection Law impacted the relationship between political parties and individual legislators in India? In light of the recent incidents, also discuss the unintended consequences it has on the functioning of democracy in India.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

'Anti Defection law' also known as Tenth Schedule was implemented through 52nd constitutional amendment Act in 1985 to stop the petit monetary & motivated defections in Indian polity.

Impact on relationship between political parties and legislators.

① Now a days, on every issue political parties issues whip and legislators have to vote as per the whip.

② The voice of legislator as the representative of the constituency is becoming low.

- ③ Party ideology and decisions are being favoured upon the aspirations of the regional electorate

However, SC in various cases has held that whip should not be issued in following cases:

- ① Presidential elections
- ② Conscience vote [Ex]: Women's rights.

Unintended consequence of the anti-defection law on democracy:-

- 1) Antidefection law [latently] gives protection to mass defections which has potente potential to destabilize established govt. because it looses the majority.

[Ex]: Recent fall of government in state of MP in 2020

- 2) People are always confused that who will govern them which creates a trust deficit.

[Ex] :- Regime change in Karnataka.

- ③ The people vote for the individual on basis of his activeness and party ideology. But inaction of speaker on defection cases weakens the democracy and it weakens the popular trust in parliamentary system.

[Ex] :- Maharashtra dispute.

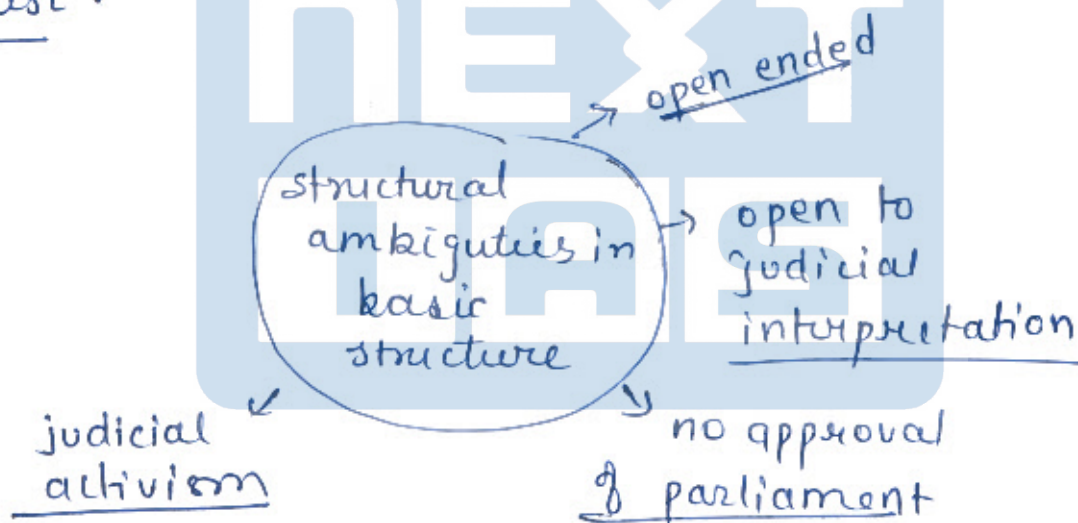
- ④ Frequent changes in policies and programmes due to regime change impedes the sustainable development of the masses.

Thus the loopholes in the 'Anti-defection' law should be at first filled through appropriate legislations so sustain the trust of the masses in the democracy

12. आलोचकों का दावा है कि असीमित न्यायिक अधिकार मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की संरचनात्मक अस्पष्टता पर निर्भर है। क्या मूल ढाँचा सिद्धांत की लोचदार प्रकृति ने न्यायपालिका को कार्यपालिका से अधिक शक्तिशाली बना दिया है?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Critics assert that limitless judicial authority rests on the structural ambiguity of the basic structure doctrine. Has the elastic nature of the basic structure doctrine made the judiciary more powerful than the executive?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

'Basic structure' doctrine is a set of features without which Indian constitution will lose its real sense. It was given in Keshwananda Bharti case, 1973 as an open-ended list.



Powers (extended) of judiciary due to doctrine:-

- ① Basic structure doctrine has an elastic nature which means that it ~~is~~ can be added with more items.

② Some times it can be used by judiciary to overturn the parliamentary ~~decis~~ laws for welfare of the majority of the people.

[Ex]: EWS was stated as a violation of this doctrine (later held constitutional)

③ Decisions of judiciary are given primary ~~of~~ over the laws made by the representatives of the people.

[Ex]: declaring NJAC as unconstitutional

But, still there exists separation of powers in Indian polity in following ways:

① Only executive can formulate and implement policies in the country.

② The guidelines given by judiciary requires executive or legislative backup for wider acceptance

and enforcement

(Ex): Vishakhaw guidelines.

- ③ Judiciary can not struck down any executive or legislative decision arbitrariness if it had followed the procedure established by law.

The separation of power and harmony between the 3 instts institution of democracy — executive, legislature and judiciary is the basic essence of Indian democracy which should be ensured and protected in its letter and spirit

13. मौलिक अधिकार राज्य द्वारा प्रदत्त उपहार नहीं हैं बल्कि एक व्यक्ति उन पर राज्य से स्वतंत्र रूप से अधिकार रखता है। इस संदर्भ में विभिन्न मौलिक अधिकारों पर युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधन की वांछनीयता पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Fundamental rights are not gifts bestowed upon by the state rather an individual possesses them independently of the state. In this context discuss the desirability of reasonable restrictions on various fundamental rights.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

'Humans are born with basic rights and state cannot take them away.'

it is the basis of fundamental rights present in most of the constitutions.

They are not bestowed rather possessed because:-

- (1) It is the duty of the state to protect the fundamental rights.
- (2) They are enshrined in the constitution itself.
- (3) State cannot take them arbitrarily except for by appropriate law.
- (4) They are negative obligations on the state.

Desirability of restrictions:-

① Security and sovereignty of the nation is of utmost importance.

② Public order, peace and harmony and public health needs to be ensured for democratic functioning of the state.

[Ex]: 19(2)

③ Government's intervention is necessary to secure equality and welfare of the the people.

[Ex]: ① Positive discrimination

② article 25(2).

④ One's fundamental right should not infringe the fundamental right of others.

[Ex]: SC: article 19 is available against private individuals also.

Thus, the restrictions of the fundamental rights are needed but the restrictions should not be arbitrary but to ensure welfare of the people and shall be guided by law.



14. 'एस.आर. बोम्माई बनाम भारत संघ मामले ने संघ द्वारा किसी राज्य के प्रशासन पर नियंत्रण ग्रहण करने के संघ के अधिकार की न्यायिक व्याख्या में एक आदर्श बदलाव का संकेत दिया।' इस संदर्भ में संघीय ढाँचे को मजबूत करने के संबंध में निर्णय के महत्व और प्रभाव पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'S.R. Bommai v. Union of India signified a paradigm shift in the judicial interpretation of the union's authority to assume control of a state's administration.' In this context discuss the significance and impact of the judgement on cementing the federal structure. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Indian federalism is a 'federalism with its own features' (^{Dr.} B.R. Ambedkar) which in very rare cases allow the union to take over the control of the states.

SR. Bommai (vs) UOI

Main Judgement:- State legislature shall not be dissolved by the governor until the President's rule has been approved by the Parliament and the conduction of Hood test.

In this judgement, judiciary has restricted politically motivated dissolutions of state legislature in the name of President's rule.

and impact.
Significance of the judgement :-

- (1) It restricted the politically motivated dissolutions which could impact the stability of the govt.
- (2) It strengthened the federal structure of India recognizing states autonomy.
- (3) It provided protection to opposition ruled states from arbitrary presidential rule.
[Ex] In 1960's and 70's, there used to be President's rule in all the opposition ruled states.
- (4) It allowed the states to innovate and improvise.
- (5) Floor test became the sole criteria to test the majority of the govt.

Thus, SR Bommai case has strengthened Indian federalism in its real sense by restricting arbitrary dissolution action of the governor and providing the state govt. a reasonable time frame to prove its majority.

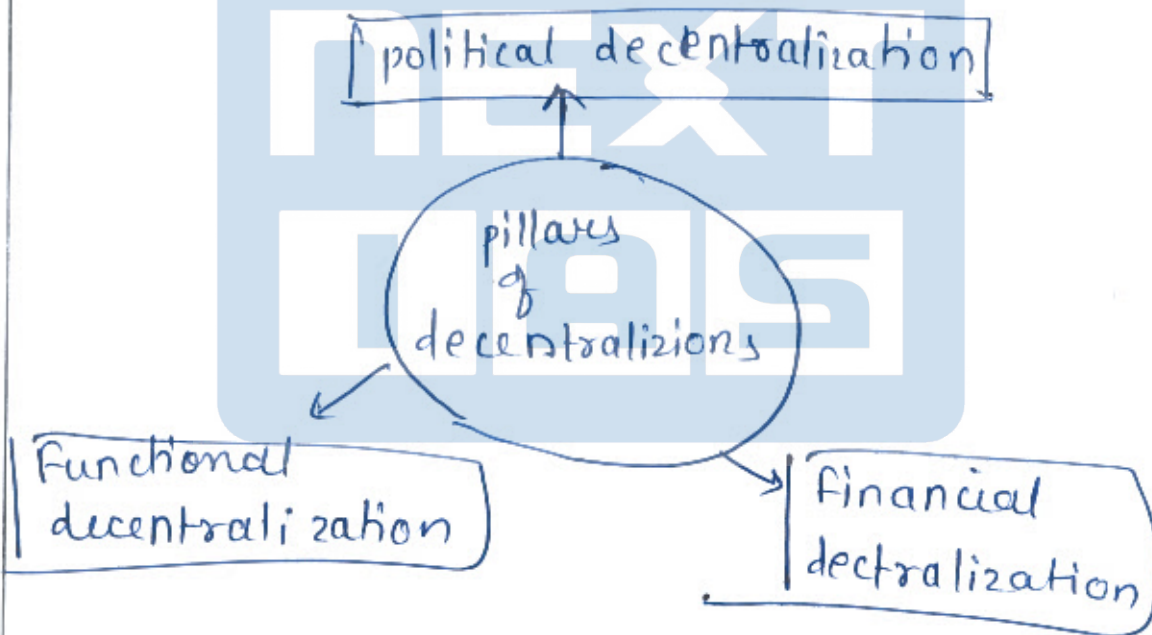
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15. प्रभावी विकेंद्रीकरण की कुँजी यह है कि राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण को वित्त और प्रकार्यात्मक विकेंद्रीकरण का अनुगमन करना चाहिए। भारत में स्थानीय शासन के समक्ष आने वाली बाधाओं के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The key to effective decentralization is political decentralization should follow finance and functional decentralization. Discuss in the context of impediments faced by local governance in India.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

"Decentralization" is a process of devolving powers and autonomy to sub-units for effective functioning by limiting the scope of intervention of central authority.



This decentralization has been carried out in India through 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments acts by establishing local self govt. (LSG)

Impediments faced by local govt. in India:-

① Shortage of funds: Local governments are short of funds many times which restricts the regional developments.

② Shortage of functionaries: Local self governments are not having substantial manpower to implement schemes and carry out developmental works.

③ Shortage of power: Though constitutionally granted, but no or less real powers are granted to LSGs. Due to this they are not able to fulfil regional aspirations.

④ Power to levy taxes.

⑤ LSGs are under the bureaucratic ~~clutches~~ clutches which delay the tasks of LSGs.

Thus it is clear that political
decentralization in isolation can
not be ~~effected~~ effective until
it is accompanied by
financial and functional
decentralization



16. संसदीय संप्रभुता और न्यायिक सर्वोच्चता के सिद्धांत ने भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संवैधानिक ढाँचे को आकार देने में अत्यधिक महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव डाला है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयजन्य विधियों का हवाला देते हुए इन देशों में संविधान को प्रभावित करने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। क्या भारत में न्यायिक समीक्षा का दायरा व्यापक है?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

The doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty and judicial supremacy has exerted considerable influence in shaping the constitutional frameworks of India and the USA. Citing relevant case laws discuss the role of the judiciary in influencing the constitutions in these countries. Is the scope of judicial review wider in India?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks







17. 'निष्पक्ष प्रतिनिधित्व सुनिश्चित करने और एक मत, एक मूल्य के सिद्धांत को बनाए रखने के लिए सीटों का परिसीमन आवश्यक है।' निर्वाचन क्षेत्रों में अप्रतिनिधित्व से उत्पन्न हुई चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए संघीय तनाव पैदा करने में जनसंख्या-आधारित परिसीमन के प्रभावों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Delimitation of seats is essential to ensure fair representation and uphold the principles of one vote, one value'. Highlighting the challenges posed by misrepresentation in constituencies analyze the ramifications of population-based delimitation in creating federal tension. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks







18. देश में स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने की निर्वाचन आयोग की संवैधानिक जिम्मेदारी के निर्वहन में उसके हाथों को मजबूत करने से संबंधित भारत के सर्वोच्च न्यायालय की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the role of the Supreme Court of India in strengthening the hands of the Election Commission in the discharge of its constitutional responsibility of conducting free and fair elections in the country.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks







19. 'संसद की घटती भूमिका शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के मूल सिद्धांत को कमजोर करती है, क्योंकि यह कार्यकारी शाखा पर नियंत्रण रखने और सत्ता का संतुलित प्रयोग सुनिश्चित करने की विधायिका की क्षमता को कम कर देता है।' विवेचना कीजिए।

(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

'The declining role of Parliament undermines the fundamental principle of separation of powers, as it diminishes the legislature's ability to serve as a check on the executive branch and ensure a balanced exercise of power.' Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks







20. भारत में लिंग-संवेदनशील कानूनों पर विमर्श को आकार देने में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग द्वारा निभाई गई महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग को संवैधानिक संस्था बनाने से उसका प्राधिकार किस हद तक सुदृढ़ होगा?
(250 शब्दों में उत्तर दीजिए) 15 अंक

Discuss the crucial role played by the National Commission of Women in shaping the discourse on gender-sensitive laws in India. To what extent the elevation of the National Commission for Women to a constitutional body would reinforce its authority?
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

'National Commission of Women' is
a statutory body which is premier
~~and~~ advocator of women's rights
in India.

Role played by National Commission
of women in shaping the discourse
on gender sensitive laws.

- ① Aware generation about gender equality and equity in the society through campaigns.
- ② Advocacy of rights of women.
- ③ It gives policy inputs to Ministry of women and child development.
[Ex]: Beti Bachao Beti Padho.

- ④ It provides survey data about condition of women in the society.
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Space for Rough Work

Candidates must not
write on this margin

