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Anti defection law strikes a right balance b/w curbing defections and preserving the democratic principles of individual conscience & freedom of speech & comment

4/10

Anti defection law was introduced in 10th schedule of Indian constitution under 52nd amendment act.

Required introduction

Anti defection law - strikes right balance

- 1) Ensures stability of the govt - by preventing house trading and corruption
- 2) Ensures proper functioning of day to day govt
- 3) It upholds electoral mandate of the people
- 4) only on matter of important issues, whip is issued.

Party discipline - the law enforces discipline within the political parties compelling legislators to adhere to party policies and decisions which is essential for coherent governance.

Curbing corruption By penalizing defections minimise the monetary and other inducements in politics

(eg) there is whip - asking members to vote

Valid points

- 5) In case of president, speaker election whip is not issued.

Yet, it fails to  
strike proper balance -  
Instead of failure use challenges...

① Vote on party lines - by

the majority issued

It goes against the individual convictions and interest of their constituents.

② Individual conscience - violation

of freedom of speech and expression

③ Exemption for splitting and merger can apply only if 2/3rd

members agree - thus collective conscience is protected; not

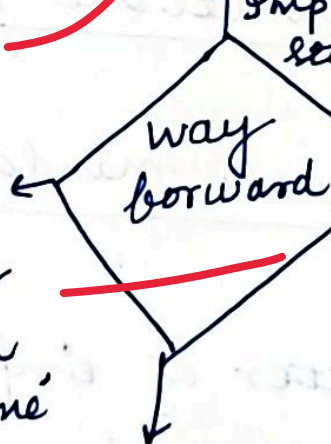
independent conscience.

Provide a legal pathway to show collective dissent (balancing measure).

Law Commission (70th report) limited anti-debation to

imp issue affecting stability of govt - NO confidence, budget.

Define clearly voluntary mechanism (Kesham committee)



UK mechanism of free will vote to be adopted.

Independent tribunal instead of speaker to avoid politicisation

Good points

(Kesham Megha Chandran case)

This proper reforms would ensure golden mean between stability and individual rights.

Valid conclusion

Remark - content - contextual. Understanding of the demands of the question - as per requirement. Overall a good performance.

Q1) what is office of profit? how does it impact elected representatives & public servants? Give examples.

4/10

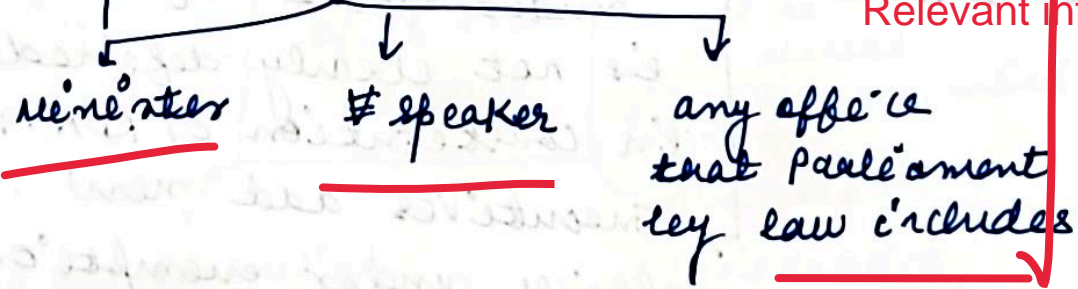
Office of profit under Article 102 and 191 of the Indian constitution; disbars members of legislature from holding any post in govt that might impact their independence.

Contextual beginning

status of office of profit

1. Ground for disqualification of MP, MLA

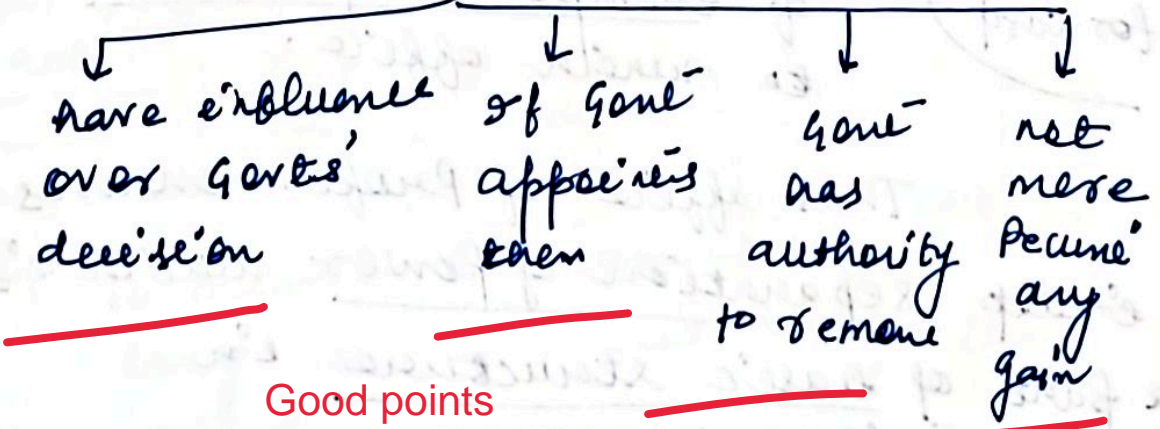
2. Exception given to post of



Relevant information

3. Pradyut Bardsley; Supreme Court

laid the conditions -



Good points

# Impact on elected representative and public servant

① Ensures separation of power  
→ independence of legislature and executive (eg) Delhi → Parliamentary secretary case

Add - can affect the ethical governance principles of public servants.

② Can serve as ground of disqualification  
(eg) Jaya Bachchan disqualified due to holding office of profit

Good point

Dual benefits - public servants holding an office of profit might receive dual benefits which can be seen as an unfair advantage and miss use of public resources.

③ Safeguards autonomy of public servants

Good point

Relevant

Few issues

→ what comes under office of profit is not clearly defined in constitution or RPA 1951  
→ Executives add new offices under exemption

Good points

way forward

→ proper categorization of exemptions provided to various offices

Relevant

Thus office of profit ensures indep separation of power which is a part of basic structure in Parliamentary Democracy.

Valid conclusion

Integrity of the legislature - it upholds the integrity and independence of the legislature by ensuring that the legislatures are not unduly influenced by the executive.

Remark - it's better to write separately, impacts on public representatives and public servants. Add suggested dimensions to improve content competency.

66

discuss the main features and objectives of 6th schedule & particularly focusing on its application to the autonomous district in North eastern states.

3.5/10

6th schedule under Article 244 is applicable to states of Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura in order to safeguard the customary rights of tribes. It shows use of asymmetric federalism. Good introduction

Laws of the parliament are not applicable directly in 6th schedule.

Feature of 6th schedule

Formation of autonomous district council (ADC) → 26 members elected → 4 nominated.

Provide examples under Legislative powers, executive powers and judicial powers.

ADC has financial power; can form tribal council for judicial role.

ADC has legislative, judicial and executive power

Good points

Objectives

1) To Balance Parliamentary law with customary law

Relevant

2) Institutions of self governance to curb secessionist tendencies (decentralisation and local governance).

3) Recognizing the customary rights Protection of tribal identity and culture.

4) Safeguard tribals - from moneylender, forceful land acquisition.

Add- Economic development.  
Conflict resolution.

Issues with functioning (Xana Committee)

1) Lack of representation to minorities in ADC.

2) Customary law can violate fundamental rights Required fields

(eg) right of woman

3) can result in ethnic clashes, conflict (eg) Kuki-Meity

4) Lack of financial devolition and transparency Required fields

(eg) allegation of money being diverted for LWE terrorism

As per Mungera Committee, self

governance is part of tribal identity.

Effective reforms like transparency; Good conclusion

proper meeting, representation are required to ensure this.

Mention ADC from each state Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura & Mizoram (to show in-depth understanding of the topic).

5) Discuss the Role and significance of Attorney general of India in country's legal system and governance. Highlight key challenges and ethical issues in discharging of duty.

3.5/10

Article 76 of constitution mentions Attorney general as the chief legal officer of the country

Valid introduction

## Role and significance

1) Represents govt in court of law

eg Arguments given to uphold sedition law in Vombathure vs Union of India.

2) Advises govt on chief legal issues

Required aspects

eg Advise and suggestion given by KK Venugopal to increase women's representation in Judiciary

Required aspects

3) Helps govt in framing of legal laws.

Add- Must be eligible to become a judge of the supreme court.

1- Defender of Government policies  
2- Guardian of public interest (Amicus curiae)  
Can act as a friend of the court to assist in legal matters of public interest.

4) Right to take part in the proceedings of the Parliament to express his views.

Provide legal clarifications during debate on complex issues.

Relevant

### Key challenges

1) Can be removed by President appointed under warrant and seal of president

Good points

2) Can take part in private legal cases - impacts independent functioning

Add- Confidentiality - while handling sensitive information.

### Ethical issues

1) Representing and defending a criminal - Govt permission needs to be taken

Non-partisanship while handling politically charged cases.

2) Individual moral conscience vs upholding Govt stance

Contextual cases.

(eg) In case of legalization of same sex marriage.

Attorney General plays a

key role to uphold the legal jurisprudence of India.

Generic conclusion

Provide an effective conclusion

Remark - more effective content required in conclusion. And add one additional point under introduction as suggested. Follow comments to further improve content competency.

6th schedule under Article  
244 of the constitution mentions  
constitution of autonomous district  
council in Assam, Manipur, Tripura  
and Mizoram to ensure autonomy

### Objectives

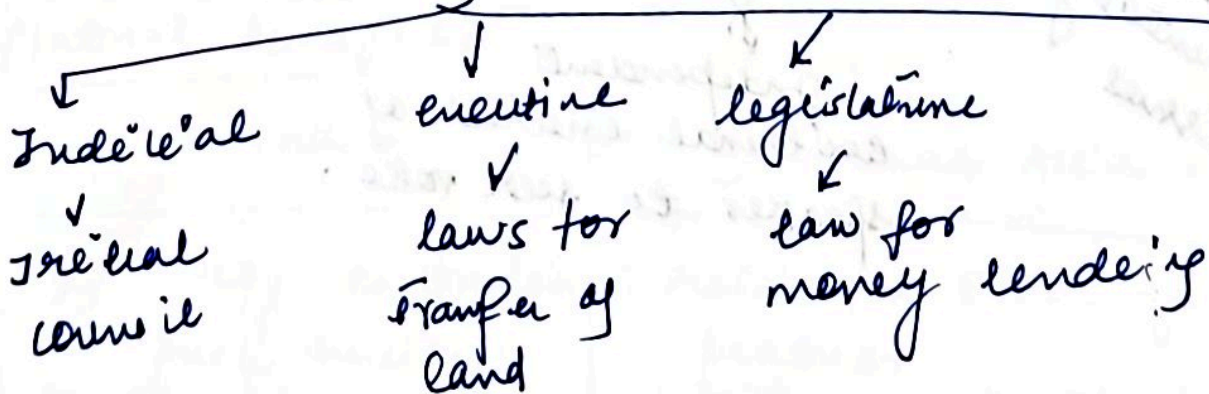
- ① Proper decentralization of power
- ② To prevent secessionist tendency
- ③ Protection of tribals from non tribals.

Doubly scanned (already checked).

### Provisions

- ① Constitution of Autonomous District Council (244) eg - Bodoland Autonomous Council
- ② Parliamentary law to be not applicable directly

### Power of ADC



10) outline the steps taken by India to strengthen ties with central Asian region. Explore mutual benefits arising out of cooperation for both India and central Asian countries. Analyze challenge and solutions.

4/10

Central Asian Countries

Consisting of Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Turkmenistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan share a geostrategic and geopolitical importance.

Contextual introduction

Steps taken

- 1) Member of SCO to ↑ collaboration
- 2) Chabar port of Iran to connect to central Asia through INSTC.
- 3) India central Asia policy to increase economic cooperation, cultural linkage.
- 4) ↑ investment in the region

Add- Ashgabat agreement. TAPI pipeline. Cultural and people to people contact (CCR Scholarship). Security cooperation - defence ties, counter terrorism.

Relevant

Add suggested points. (Quality content lagging)

Mutual Benefits

India	Central Asia
1) energy to India - fuel, nuclear energy	1) reliable trading partner

Relevant

2) To tackle radicalism and terrorism

3) Learning from India to tackle extremism

Relevant

4) Alternative developmental model of china

5) Can be saved from debt trap diplomacy of china

Will increase geopolitical significance of India in the region.

Educational and cultural exchange will benefit both the regions

### Challenges and solution

challenge

solution

1) Rising Russia-China influence over central asia

Relevant

Add- connectivity issue due to geographical location, hinder trade and movement.

use soft power and economic diplomacy along with like minded countries like Japan to counter balance

Good point

2) Taliban takeover over Afghanistan and Iran's drifting towards china - hindering connectivity project.

Good point.

increase offshore investment of India's oil company @ ONGC videsh limited

Good point

central asia remains one

of the most important region in terms of energy, geostrategic location

thus differences needs to be forged to work towards common goal.

Valid conclusion

Remark - Good attempt. In first part (steps taken) content enrichment required. Follow suggested points for that. Other areas are as per requirements.

11) Evaluate the potential impact of agreement of PM Modi - to UAE. Find the obstacles in India's UAE relationship along with solution.

4/10

India and UAE share a comprehensive strategic partnership along with strong cultural and people to people ties. Contextual beginning

Agreements of PM Modi - UAE

Agreement	Impact
1) <u>opening of IIT at Abu Dhabi</u>	internationalization of India's education along with people to people ties
2) <u>linkage of UPI with IPP mode of UAE</u>	Faster cross transfer payment; easier trade settlement
3) <u>Joint military exercise</u>	security cooperation
4) <u>Renewable energy cooperation</u> (eg) opening of solar power plant in Madhya, Gujarat	Promote green and sustainable energy

Good points

Add diaspora dimensions and its cultural impacts.

5) India UAE  
Free Trade  
agreement

↑ investment to  
↑ trade from current  
60bn \$ to 100bn \$  
by 2025

### obstacles in India - UAE

#### obstacles

#### solution

1) Kafala and Nitaquat  
system for Indian  
migrant labour

UAE can pass  
labour reform laws

2) Issue over Islam →  
criticized over  
Nupur Sharma incident

People to people  
ties to enhance  
trust

3) Difficult to  
decouple China from  
UAE economy

shared security and  
economic interest can  
help to counter China's  
hegemony

Relevant

Relevant content

India and UAE need to forge  
their convergences and manage  
their divergences to build a  
stable partnership.

Balanced conclusion (good).

Challenges/obstacles -

regional instability i.e. conflict in the middle  
east can affect UAE stability and by extension  
its relation with India.

Balancing Relations - such as Iran ...

Regulatory and  
bureaucratic  
hurdles.

The  
oil-dependent  
economy of the  
UAE may  
collapse in  
future.

Global power  
dynamics - USA-  
CHINA-RUSSIA.

UAE SHOULD  
diversify its  
economy other  
than oil sector  
and India  
should try to  
invest in other  
areas in UAE  
like technology  
and services

12)

Evaluate the significance of India's G20  
presidency for itself and  
global south. Additionally discuss challenges  
that India may encounter & provide  
potential solutions to overcome it.

3.5/10

G20 was formed in 1999  
after the Asian financial crisis  
to maintain economic stability.  
It accounts for 75% of global trade,  
25% of GDP, and 56% of world's

population

Nicely introduced

Significance of India's G20 leadership

India

Global South

1) Enhance  
global leadership  
role - "voice  
of the South"

1) Relief from debt.  
India Proposed  
Framework for  
Debt Relief

2) enhance  
role in  
climate  
change

2) Green <sup>energy</sup> action plan,  
sustainable development  
action plan to  
improve HDI

3) Sustainable  
marine  
management

3) coastal countries  
will benefit  
from blue  
economy action plan

Add...  
India  
middle  
east  
Europe  
economic  
corridor.

Entry of the  
African  
Union is a  
big outcome  
for India  
from  
multiple  
dimensions.

Contextual points

4) chance of getting permanent seat in UNSC by winning election

4) India will ensure justice and act as voice of south in global platform

Good point

(eg) support to loss and damage fund, CBDR principle

Showcase of its cultural richness through Diverse elements like -BHARAT MANDAPAM, Bronze statue of NatRaja, Konark Chakra, Tanjavur paintings ..etc..

### Challenges

1) Difficult to get Joint consensus due to polarity over Russia-Ukraine war

2) No bundling for climate change

Rising Geo-political Rift like USA-CHINA, Brexit ..etc.

3) Rising role of Russia-China axis, debt trap diplomacy, grey financing by China

Valid points

### Solution

1) Minimize the differences through collaboration

2) Stress on CBDR principle, loss and damage fund

3) offer alternative developmental model to global south.

(eg) Paris consensus

Valid points

The non-binding nature of decisions is a major challenge.

G20 leadership provides a golden opportunity for India to ensure unity of voice, unity for purpose.

Contextual

Provide a more effective conclusion, it's generic in nature.

13)

Examine the implications of the various agreements signed by PM Modi during visit to France. Find areas of discord that impede Indo France relationship & solutions.

4.5/10

Both France and India have common democratic values, ideas, ideals and principles leading to convergence of many interests between them.

Contextual.

<u>Agreements signed</u>	<u>Implications</u>
1) <u>strategic power agreement</u> between IOC and Total energy	ensures <u>energy security</u> for India.
2) <u>enhanced defence collaboration</u> ↳ Varuna exercise.	<u>enhanced cooperation</u> in Indo Pacific
3) <u>purchase of Rafael</u> for navy	<u>security cooperation</u>
4) <u>cooperation</u> between DGCA and AVAL for <u>joint airport development</u>	<u>infrastructure development cooperation</u>

Joint military exercises - enhance cooperation to improve interoperability and mutual defence preparedness.

Mention Nuclear and renewable energy talk and its impacts.

5) Space cooperation  
(e.g.) launching of SARAS satellite

enhanced science and tech collaboration along with technology transfer

Good points

Discord

Solution

1) Approach over China

→ Denyphenation of security and development by France vs Apprehension of security and development of India

→ Risk from China by enhancing supply chain resilience

2) Nuclear approach

→ India not member of NPT whereas France a member.

→ Increase nuclear collaboration for civil use purpose

3) Limited trade  
- lack of FTA

→ sign mutual FTA

Relevant

Both India and France

have shared security and strategic interest, same should work together to maintain geoeconomic equilibrium.

Valid conclusion

Tariff and trade regulations are major challenges.

Defence procurement delay.  
Geopolitical Alignment.

Harmonizing trade regulations.  
Market access negotiations  
Regular strategic dialogue..

14)

Highligae key provision of Indus water treaty. Analyze reason in favour of reviving it. Propose solution to address se'nation effectively

3.5/10

Provide brief about IWT in introduction.

Recently demand has been raised by India to revise the provisions of Indus water treaty.

Generic introduction.

Provisions

1) Pakistan has entire control over the western rivers (Indus, Jhelum, Chenab)

2) India has control over eastern rivers (Ravi, Sutlej, Beas)

3) 80% of water goes to Pakistan

4) Mutual disagreement to be resolved in graded stage of neutral arbitrator to permanent court of appeal.

Dispute redressal mechanism under Treaty - Article (9) of IWT. Three level mechanism (1) commissioner (2) Neutral Expert (3) Court of Arbitration.

Contextual points

Reasons to revive

1) changing population of both country led to changed demand

Relevant

2) climate change - changed the waterflow considerably

Generic point

Water Sharing Disputes over Kishan Ganga and Ratle Projects. Cross border hostilities are delaying the negotiation process between both the countries

3) Joint river front management for effective coordination

4) use of simultaneous mechanism to appeal by Pakistan instead of graded approach

Valid points

5) changing engineering mechanism to build new dam

eg) Tubul dam opposition by Pakistan

### Reason for not reviving

1) China: Pakistan may want China to be one stakeholder

2) Successful: Quoted as one of the most successful

Valid points

3) Ujval doctrine: Despite being upper riparian state, India should follow its principles.

### Potential solution

A neutral arbitrator to resolve the disputes

run off hydropower project that do not store water to be allowed

Good points

Mutual Joint Parliamentary committee by both countries

proper database of Bathymetric data

The differences over water needs to be resolved in accordance with Dublin Principle, Belinski Principle

Average conclusion

Regular meetings .  
Data sharing and early warning system.  
Mediation and Arbitration (multilateral agencies like the world bank).

Remark - work required in introduction, body, conclusion, all the three areas.

15) China's proactive involvement in the middle east development; Syria's re-introduction to Arab League and enhancement of relationship between Saudi and Iran. Delve behind China's motivation. Analyze wide ranging advantage that peace in Middle east brings to India and global community.

3.5/10

Recently China's active engagement in middle east marks the trend towards Deamericanisation, where China has attempted to fill the vacuum left by USA. Contextual

### Motivation Behind China's interest

1) China's energy security → huge dependence on UAE for oil

2) Bypass Malacca dilemma → oil from UAE, linking to BRI through Central Asia. Relevant

3) China's increased investment : in the region

4) China's global image : to be seen as a peacemaker. Relevant

# Advantage of Peace in Middle East

## India

1) Prevent diplomatic balancing by ensuring good ties between countries

Safety of Large Indian diaspora and ensure continuation of remittances.

2) energy security ensured

3) Trade → Saudi - 38 bn \$

Iran - 12 bn \$ - Can increase

Peace in the middle east will reduce the risk of Terrorism and extremist activities that can have a spillover effect over india.

## Global

1) Prevent Yemen civil war and Houthis' rebel

2) Promote peace within region

→ key leading to shia sunni shedding off of ideological differences

3) Global oil price in control → reduction in imported inflation.

Peaceful Global energy security and global trade.

Human rights issues and fund for humanitarian aid can be utilised for other development purposes

Thus the Saudi Iran deal makes a tremendous shift in geopolitics ~~base~~ highlighting the rising global role of china.

Conclude by writing the significance of the peaceful middle east for global peace, global growth and development.

Stability in the INSTC.

Peaceful operation of chabahar port.

Include suggested dimensions under advantages for india and global order ....

Remark - content lagging. Important aspects missing. Follow suggested dimensions. Frame an effective conclusion.