

DISCUSSION OF GS 2 PAPER



<https://t.me/UPSCwithDeepakPrakash>



<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

1. जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के उद्देश्य से 'भ्रष्ट आचरण' की विवेचना कीजिए। विस्तरपूर्वक कीजिए कि क्या विधायकों एवं/अथवा उनके सहयोगियों की आय के ज्ञात स्रोतों के विपरीत अनुपात में संपत्ति में वृद्धि 'असम्यक् असर' सृजित करता है और परिणामतः भ्रष्ट आचरण है। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the 'corrupt practices' for the purpose of the Representation of the People Act, 1951. Analyze whether the increase in the assets of the legislators and/or their associates, disproportionate to their known sources of income, would constitute 'undue influence' and consequently a corrupt practice. (Answer in 150 words) 10
2. न्यायालय पद्धति की तुलना में प्रशासनिक अधिकरणों की आवश्यकता पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। 2021 में अधिकरणों के बुझिपक पुनर्गठन द्वारा किए गए नूतन अधिकरण सुधारों के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Comment on the need of administrative tribunals as compared to the court system. Discuss the impact of the recent tribunal reforms through rationalization of tribunals made in 2021. (Answer in 150 words) 10
3. भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में क्षमा करने की राष्ट्रपति की शक्ति की तुलना कीजिए तथा विषमताओं को स्पष्ट कीजिए। क्या दोनों देशों में इसकी कोई सीमाएं हैं? 'अग्रिम माफी' क्या होती है? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Compare and contrast the President's power to pardon in India and in the USA. Are there any limits to it in both the countries? What are 'preemptive pardons'? (Answer in 150 words) 10
4. जम्मू-कश्मीर पुनर्गठन अधिनियम, 2019 के बाद, जम्मू-कश्मीर विधान-सभा की प्रकृति का विवेचन कीजिए। केन्द्रशासित प्रदेश जम्मू-कश्मीर की विधान-सभा की शक्तियों तथा कार्यों का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the nature of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly after the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019. Briefly describe the powers and functions of the Assembly of the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir. (Answer in 150 words) 10
5. "भारत का महान्यायवादी (एटर्नी जनरल) केन्द्र सरकार के कानूनी ढाँचे का मार्गदर्शन करने और कानूनी परामर्श के माध्यम से ठोस शासन सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।" इस संबंध में उसकी जिम्मेदारियों, अधिकारों और सीमाओं का विवेचन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The Attorney General of India plays a crucial role in guiding the legal framework of the Union Government and ensuring sound governance through legal counsel." Discuss his responsibilities, rights and limitations in this regard. (Answer in 150 words) 10
6. महिलाओं की सामाजिक पूंजी सशक्तिकरण और लैंगिक समानता को आगे बढ़ाने में सहायक है। समझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Women's social capital complements in advancing empowerment and gender equity. Explain. (Answer in 150 words) 10
7. ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं में उपयोगकर्ता-केन्द्रित डिजाइनों की तुलना में प्रौद्योगिकी और बैक-एंड एकीकरण के प्रति अंतर्निहित पूर्वाग्रह है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
e-governance projects have a built-in bias towards technology and back-end integration than user-centric designs. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

8. नागरिक समाज संगठनों को गैर-राज्य अभिनेता की तुलना में प्रायः राज्य-विरोधी अभिनेता माना जाता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Civil Society Organizations are often perceived as being anti-State actors than non-State actors. Do you agree? Justify. (Answer in 150 words) 10
9. भारत-अफ्रीका डिजिटल साझेदारी आपसी सम्मान, सह-विकास और दीर्घकालिक संस्थागत साझेदारी प्राप्त कर रही है। विस्तार से बताइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
India-Africa digital partnership is achieving mutual respect, co-development and long-term institutional partnerships. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10
10. "वैश्वीकरण के क्षीण होने के साथ, शीत युद्ध के बाद की दुनिया संप्रभु राष्ट्रवाद का स्थल बनती जा रही है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"With the waning of globalization, post-Cold War world is becoming a site of sovereign nationalism." Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10
11. "संवैधानिक नैतिकता एक आलम्ब है जो कि उच्च पदाधिकारियों और नागरिकों पर समान रूप से आवश्यक नियंत्रण का कार्य करता है..."
सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के उर्वर्युक्त प्रश्न के संदर्भ में, संवैधानिक नैतिकता की अवधारणा तथा भारत में न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता एवं न्यायिक उत्तरदायित्व के मध्य संतुलन सुनिश्चित करने में इसकी प्रयोज्यता की व्याख्या कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Constitutional morality is the fulcrum which acts as an essential check upon the high functionaries and citizens alike..."
In view of the above observation of the Supreme Court, explain the concept of constitutional morality and its application to ensure balance between judicial independence and judicial accountability in India. (Answer in 250 words) 15
12. भारतीय संविधान ने कुछ प्रक्रियात्मक अवरोधों के साथ सामान्य विधायी संस्थाओं को संविधान संशोधन की शक्ति प्रदान की है। इस कथन को दृष्टिगत कर संसद के संविधान संशोधन की शक्ति पर प्रक्रियात्मक एवं सारभूत परिसीमाओं का परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Indian Constitution has conferred the amending power on the ordinary legislative institutions with a few procedural hurdles. In view of this statement, examine the procedural and substantive limitations on the amending power of the Parliament to change the Constitution. (Answer in 250 words) 15
13. भारत में कॉलेजियम प्रणाली के विकास की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के उच्चतम न्यायालय के न्यायाधीशों की नियुक्ति की प्रणाली के फायदे और नुकसान का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Discuss the evolution of collegium system in India. Critically examine the advantages and disadvantages of the system of appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India and that of the USA. (Answer in 250 words) 15
14. भारत में नियोजित विकास के संदर्भ में केन्द्र-राज्य वित्तीय संबंधों के विकसित हो रहे स्वरूप (पैटर्न) का परीक्षण कीजिए। हाल के सुधारों ने भारत में राजकीय वित्त के विकास को कितना प्रभावित किया है? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Examine the evolving pattern of Centre-State financial relations in the context of planned development in India. How far have the recent reforms impacted the fiscal federalism in India? (Answer in 250 words) 15



15. पर्यावरण दबाव समूह क्या हैं? भारत में जागरूकता बढ़ाने, नीतियों को प्रभावित करने और पर्यावरण संरक्षण की वकालत करने में उनकी भूमिका का विवेचन कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
What are environmental pressure groups? Discuss their role in raising awareness, influencing policies and advocating for environmental protection in India.
(Answer in 250 words) 15
16. संसाधनों के स्वामित्व पैटर्न में असमानता गरीबी का एक प्रमुख कारण है। 'गरीबी के विरोधाभास' के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
Inequality in the ownership pattern of resources is one of the major causes of poverty. Discuss in the context of 'paradox of poverty'.
(Answer in 250 words) 15
17. "समकालीन विकास मॉडल में, निर्णय लेने और समस्या-समाधान की जिम्मेदारियाँ सूचना के स्रोत और क्रियान्वयन के निकट नहीं होती और (ये) विकास के उद्देश्यों को विफल कर देती हैं।" समीक्षात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"In contemporary development models, decision-making and problem-solving responsibilities are not located close to the source of information and execution defeating the objectives of development." Critically evaluate.
(Answer in 250 words) 15
18. राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग को डिजिटल युग में बच्चों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों का समाधान करना होगा। मौजूदा नीतियों की जाँच कीजिए और इस मुद्दे से निपटने के लिए आयोग द्वारा शुरू किए जा सकने वाले उपायों के सुझाव दीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has to address the challenges faced by children in the digital era. Examine the existing policies and suggest measures the Commission can initiate to tackle the issue.
(Answer in 250 words) 15
19. "ऊर्जा सुरक्षा भारत की विदेश नीति का मुख्य स्तंभ है, और यह मध्य पूर्वी देशों में भारत के व्यापक प्रभाव से जुड़ा हुआ है।" आप आने वाले वर्षों में भारत की विदेश नीति की दिशा के साथ ऊर्जा सुरक्षा को कैसे एकीकृत करेंगे?
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"Energy security constitutes the dominant kingpin of India's foreign policy, and is linked with India's overarching influence in Middle Eastern countries." How would you integrate energy security with India's foreign policy trajectories in the coming years?
(Answer in 250 words) 15
20. "पूर्व और पश्चिम के बीच नाज़ुक असंतुलन और यू० एस० ए० बनाम रूस-चीनी गठबंधन के बीच उलझन के कारण संयुक्त राष्ट्र में सुधार प्रक्रिया अभी भी अनसुलझी है।" इस संबंध में पूर्व-पश्चिम नीति टकरावों की जाँच और आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दीजिए)
"The reform process in the United Nations remains unresolved, because of the delicate imbalance of East and West and entanglement of the USA vs. Russo-Chinese alliance." Examine and critically evaluate the East-West policy confrontations in this regard.
(Answer in 250 words) 15



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Case Polity Questions $\rightarrow 10 \times 4 + 15 \times 3$

Comp. Pol. $\rightarrow 10 \times 1 + 15 \times 1$

Governance $\rightarrow 10 \times 2 + 15 \times 1$

Social Justice $\rightarrow 10 \times 1 + 15 \times 3$

IR $\rightarrow 10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2$



Questions from Mains Phodo

Q 11) Consti. Morality

13) Collegium System

14) Fiscal Federalism

16)



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Q. Discuss the corrupt practices for the purpose of the Representation of People Act, 1951. Analyze whether the increase in the assets of the legislators and/or their associates, disproportionate to their known sources of income, would constitute undue influence and consequently a corrupt practice.



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Components

Introd.

Body

Conclusion

Corrupt
Practices for the
purpose of the
RPA, 1951

Analysis

Give
your
critical
analysis

↓
if disproportionate
↑ constitute undue
influence → Corrupt practice



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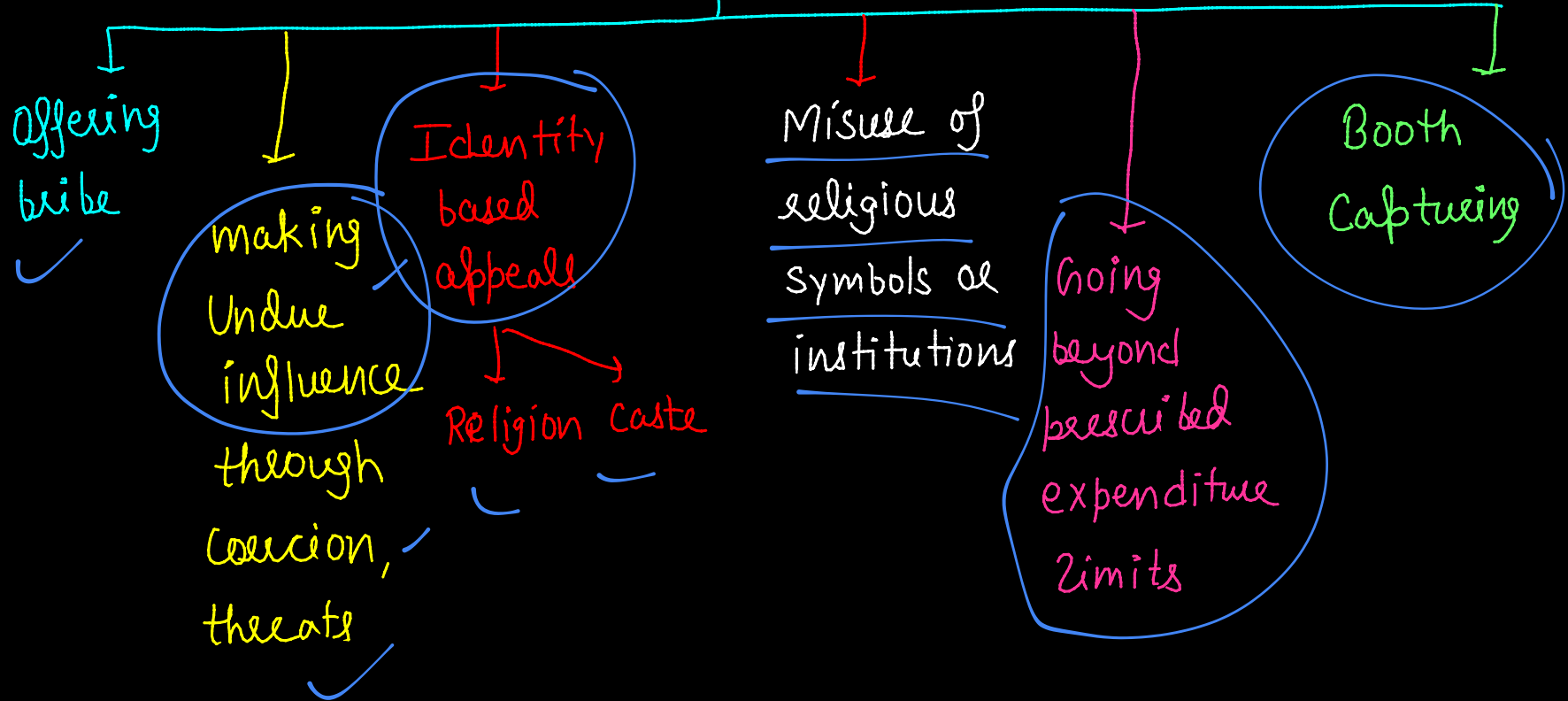


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→ Sec. 123 of the RPA, 1951 is pivotal as it defines the legal boundaries of electoral ethics in India. As a Consti. compass, it guides India's democratic process towards transparency, fairness & Constitutional morality (Abhiram Singh, 2017) (Lok Prahari Case, 2018);



Corrupt Practices



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If Disproportional ↑^{of assets} Constitutes Undue influence
↓

Though Sec-123 of RPA is silent on it explicitly,
2 judgements are significant here:

- a.) Lok Bhagat v/s UoI (2018) &
- b.) Arun Kumar v/s Dr. Harsh Vardhan (Delhi HC, 2019)



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Lok Prashasti Case (3 aspects)

i) Voters have a fundamental Right to know (19(1)(a))

Non-Disclosure Violates this

Unexplained asset increase must be disclosed

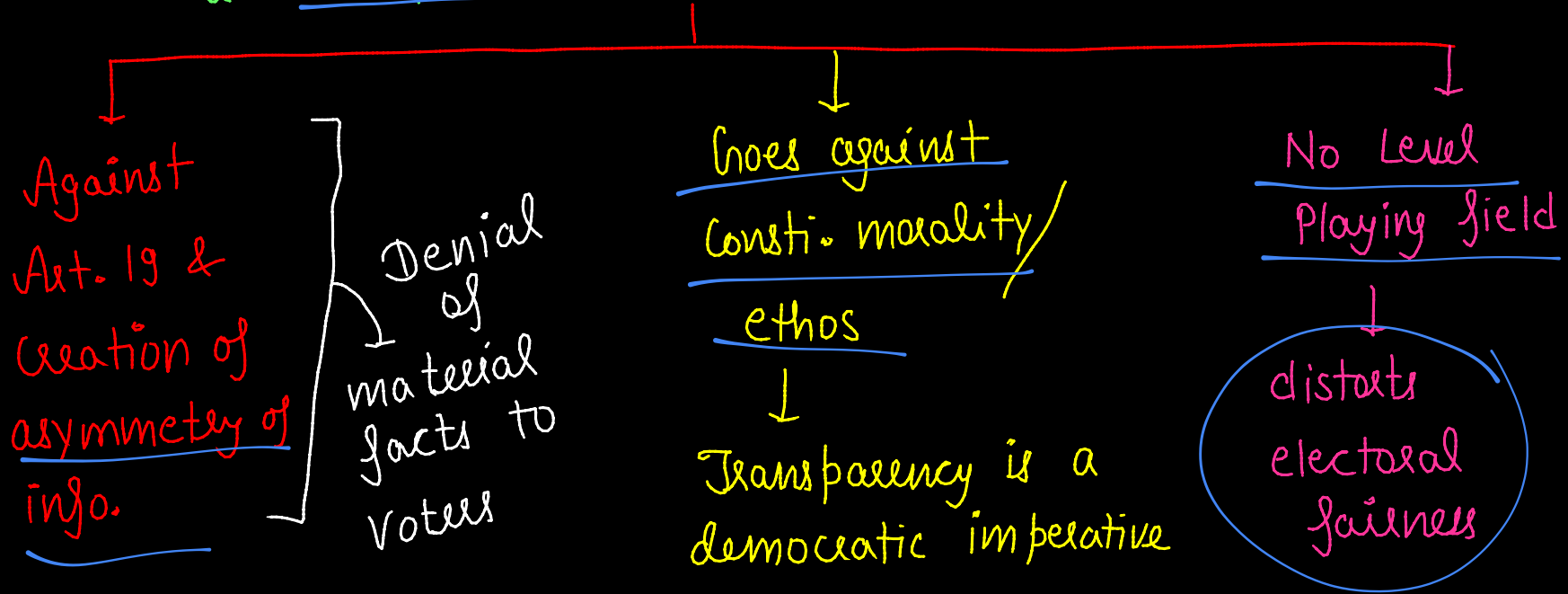
Undermines informed choices

Non-disclosure or concealment

↓
Can be construed as undue influence



Analysis
Undoubtedly, it should constitute undue influence & a corrupt practice due to various reasons:



The SC has always adhered to
Consti. morality & hence, despite RPA not
recognizing it as corrupt practice, today such
conduct amounts to Undue influence &
corrupt practices; ✓



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Q. Comment on the need of administrative tribunals as compared to the court system. Assess the impact of the recent tribunal reforms through rationalisation of tribunals made in 2021.

Why this question?

→ Gov. by Hindu, IE, SCO observer



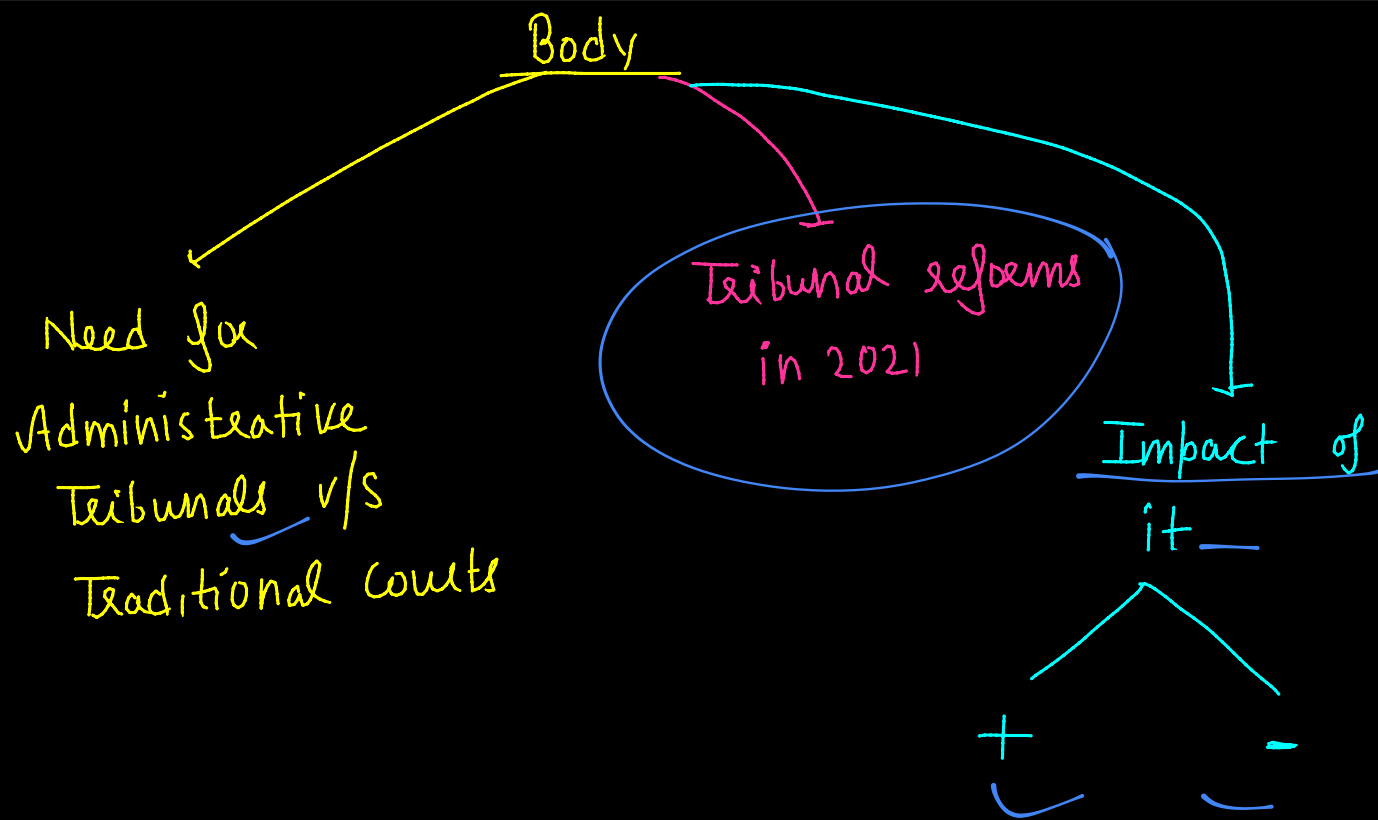
on strengthening of Tribunals,



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Administrative tribunals, estab. under Art. 323A & 323 B of the Constitution aim to provide speedy, & accessible justice in various domains. This is also in consonance with Constitutional principles as confirmed by the SC (L. Chandra Kumar v/s UoI, 1997 & Madras Bar Assoc. 2021 case) & SDG 16.

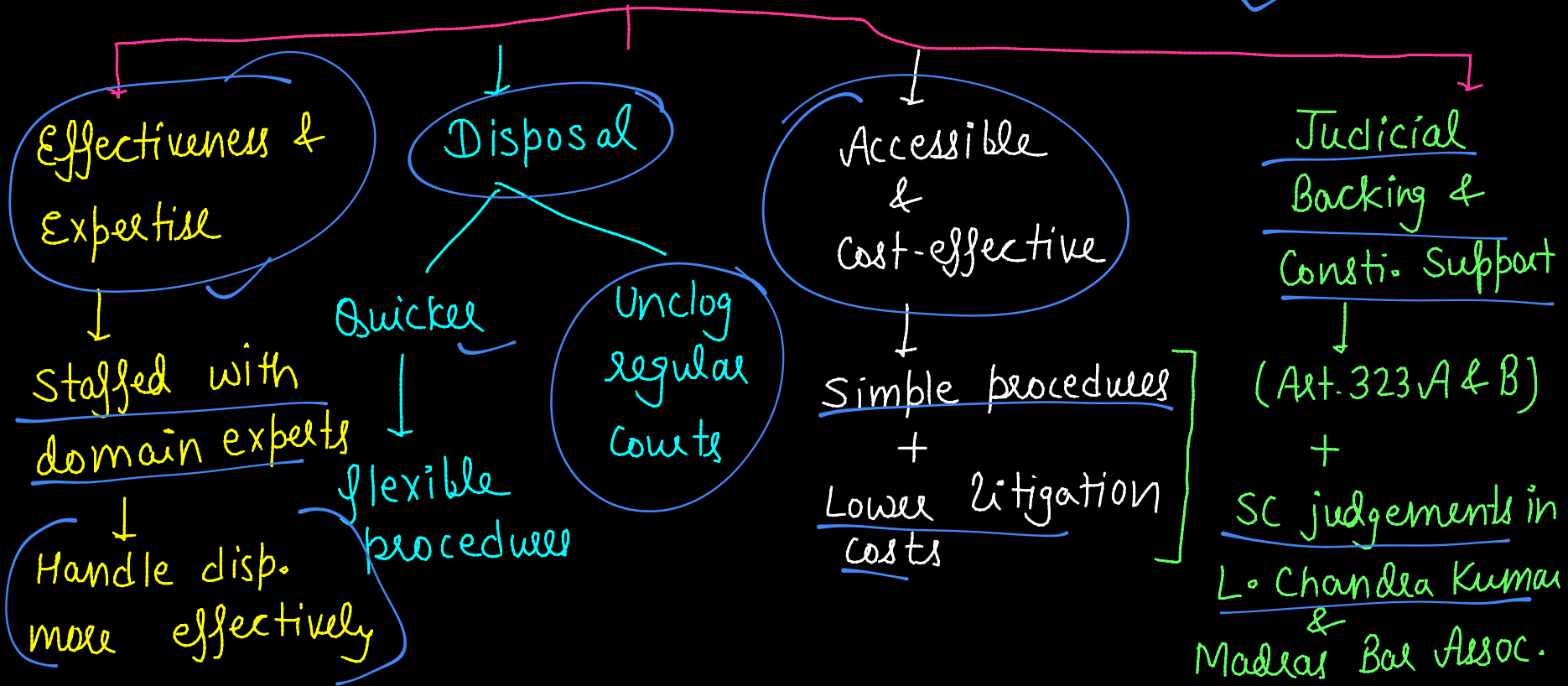


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Need for Admin. trib. as compared to Court System ✓



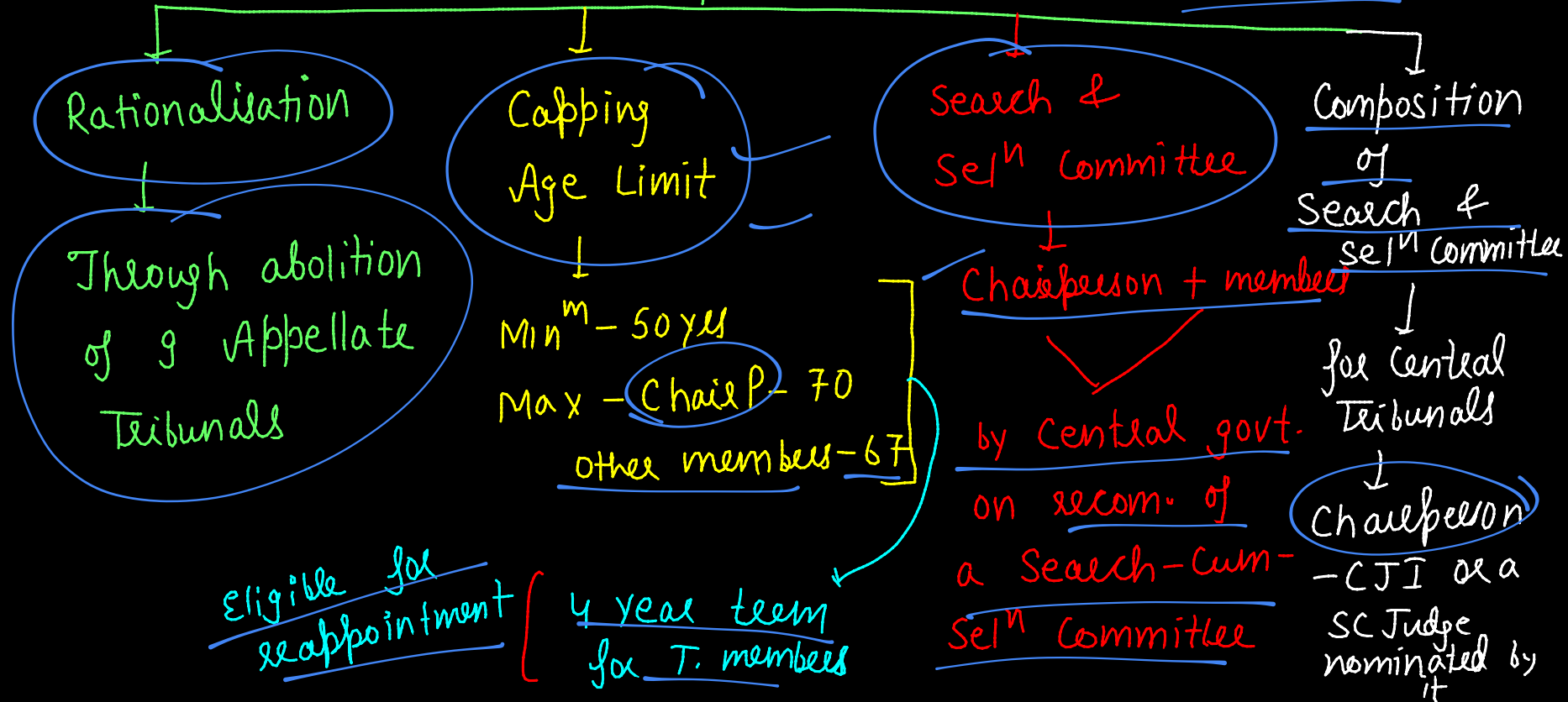
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Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021

MBA ✓



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Assessment



Streamlining

- Reduces multiplicity & overlap of tribunals
- Uniformity - standardised appointment & service conditions
- Judicial Primacy - Chairperson of S & S committee - CJI or SC Judge
- Cost efficient as underperforming tribunals out now

a) Against Sep. of Powers - Exec. dominance in selection committee

b) Against the ethos of SC judgement
Madras Bar Assoc. v/s UoI
(diluted judicial primacy in appoint)

c) Vacancies & infrastructural concern (SC in March 2025)

d) No Performance Audit of Tribunals



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The 2021 reforms were the need of the hour but its success hinges on strengthening of insti. capacity, adhering to SC judgements like Madras Bar Assoc. & Performance audits of such Court.



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Q. Compare and contrast the President's power to pardon in India and in the USA. Are there any limits to it in both the countries? What are preemptive pardon?

→ Why this question?

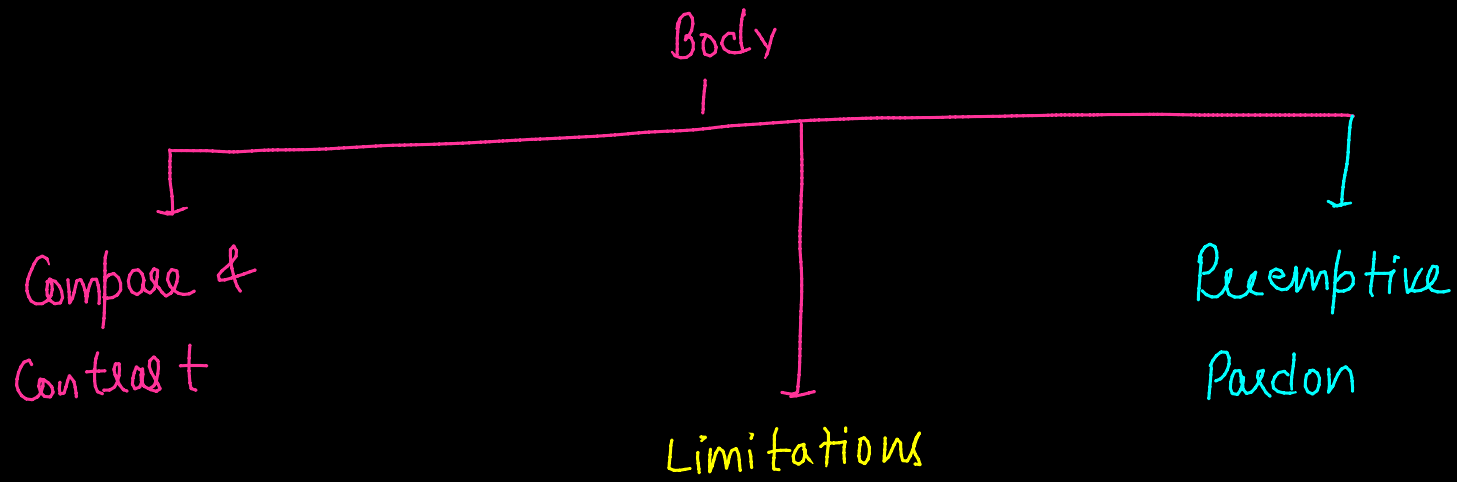
↓
Before Trump took over Presidency, Joe Biden
Used



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The Power to pardon is a vital aspect of executive clemency & in both India & the USA, the President is vested with this power. However, the nature, scope, & limitations of this power differ significantly.

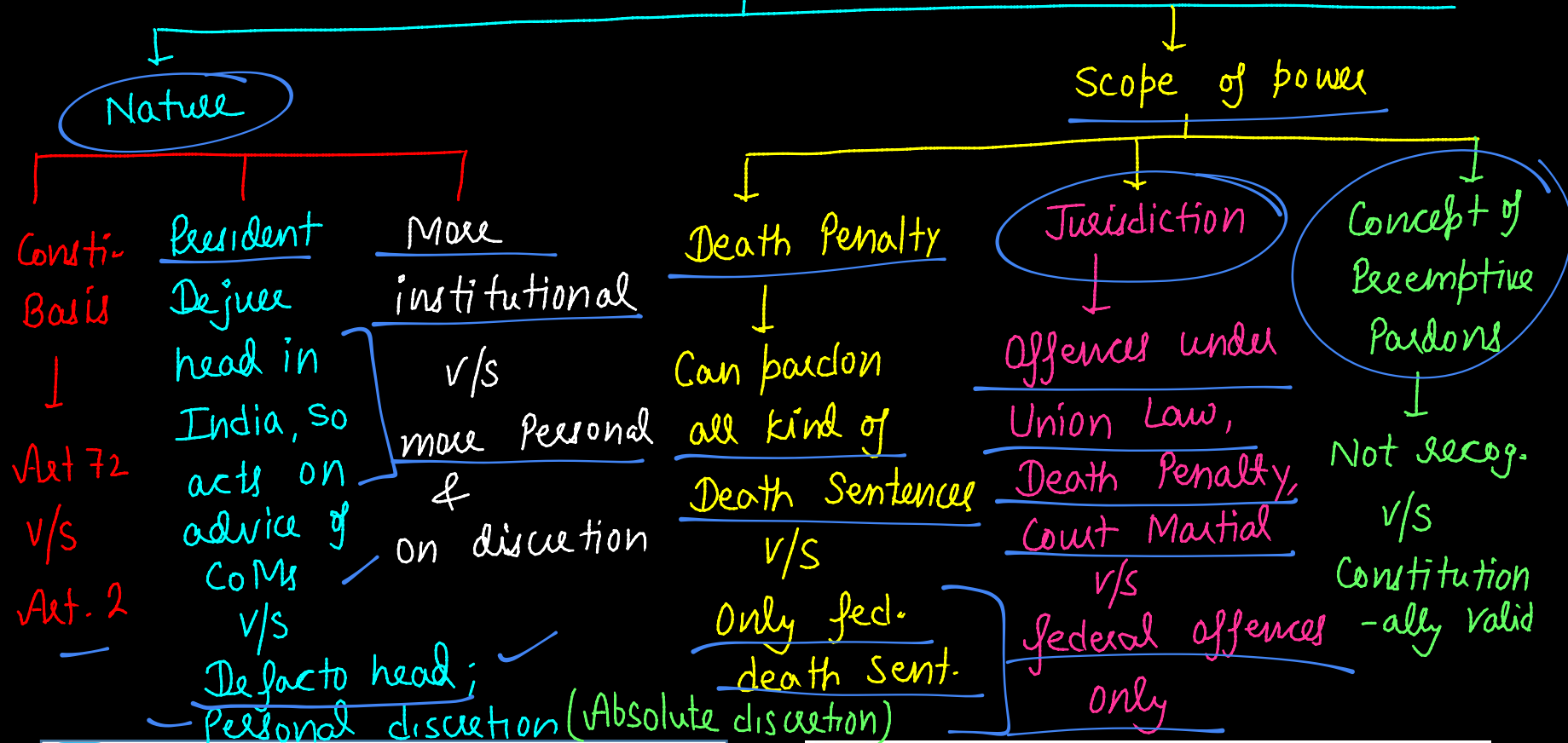


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Compare & Contrast



Limitations

Indian President

is bound by
Cabinet advice

(Art. 74) (Shamsher Singh Case)

v/s

No Limitations

on USA President

↓
Can take indep. decision

Death
Penalty

↓

Indian President
Can pardon any
death sentences

v/s

only federal
death sentences

JR

↓

Limited -
Courts can
interfere
on procedural
grounds

(Keshav Singh &
S. Sudhakar Case)

v/s

Very Limited -
Courts generally don't
interfere

Preemptive
Pardon

↓

Not recognized
in India



Preemptive Pardon

As the name suggests, it is granted before
a person is formally charged. It is consti-
valid in the USA as recently in 2025 it was
used by Joe Biden for his son to shield
him from future prosecution. Indian juris-
-prudence doesn't allow that.



To conclude, both nations bestow their President with pardoning power, yet reflects divergent philosophies - India's model emphasizes more on institutional accountability while USA's model prioritizes executive discretion ✓



Q. Discuss the nature of Jammu and Kashmir Legislative Assembly after the Jammu and Kashmir Reorganization Act, 2019. Briefly describe the powers and functions of the Assembly of the UT of Jammu and Kashmir.

Art 239A

- ↓
- Thoda out of the blue question
 - Very factual

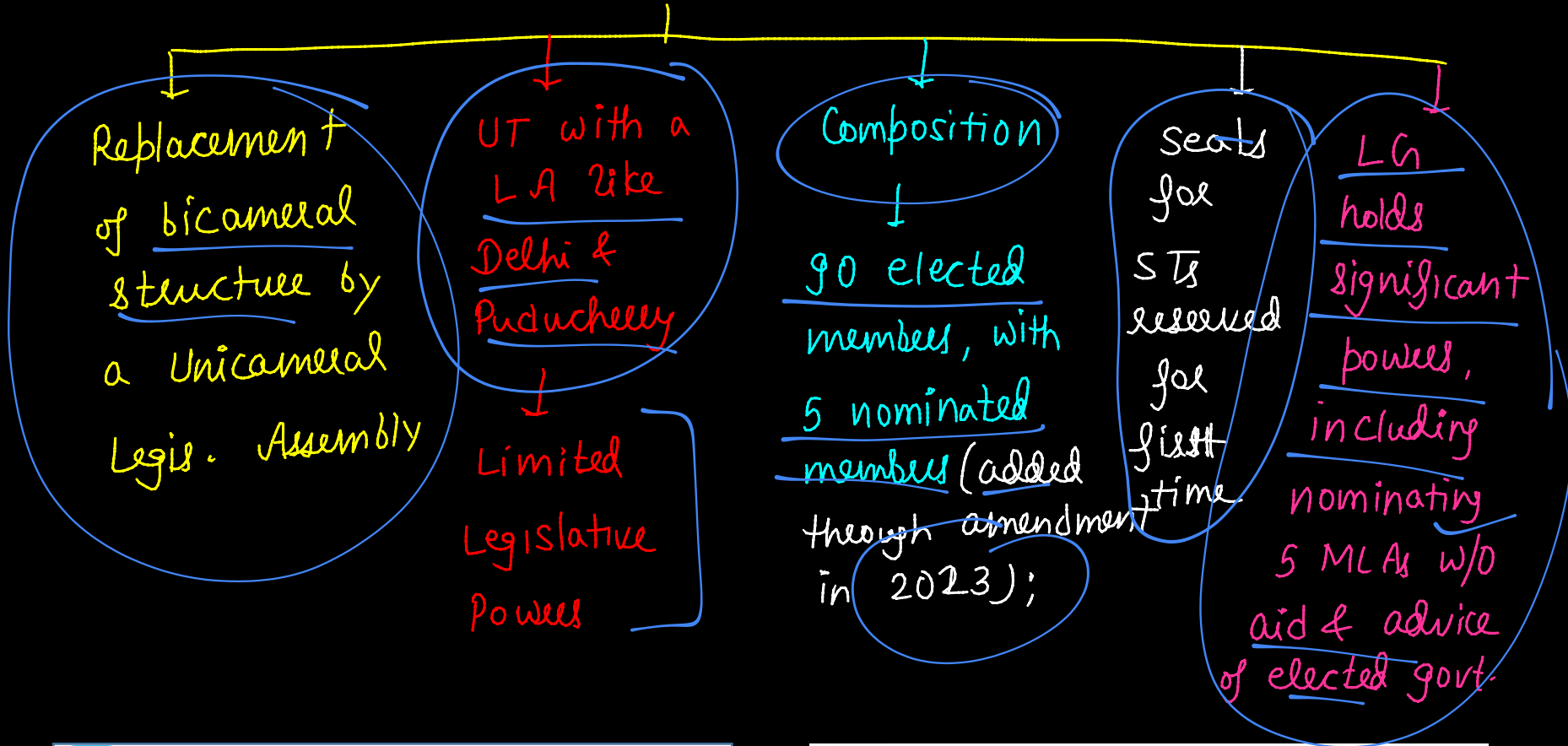
Art-239AA



The abrogation of Art. 370 & subsequent enactment of the J&K Reorganization Act, 2019 marked a watershed moment as it revoked the special status of erstwhile J&K & created 2 UTs instead, a first in Indian republic (SC upheld it in Re: Art. 370 of the Consti.)



Nature



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Powers & functions

all very similar like as given to Puducherry
under Art. 239 A & to Delhi under Art. 239 AA;

Legislative Powers

↓
Can legislate on
all sub - in State
List except Public
order & Police

Fin. Powers

↓
Truncated v/s
pre 2019 phase

↓
any bill related to
fin. obligations must
be recom. by LG

LG's authority

↓
authority over
bureaucracy &
the Anti-Corruption

Bureau, with too questions to
much discretionary hold the
executive
accountable

Administrative
Oversight

↓
Can pass
resolⁿ, motions
&



To conclude, the nature of J&K L.A. has undergone transformation which is very similar to other UTs with legislatures. However, for greater federalism, the Centre must adhere to direction given by the SC in Re: Art. 370 case i.e. early restoration of statehood.



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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Q. The Attorney General of India plays a crucial role in guiding the legal framework of the Union Government and ensuring sound governance through legal counsel. Discuss his responsibilities, rights and limitations in this regard.

↓
Straight forward static
Question

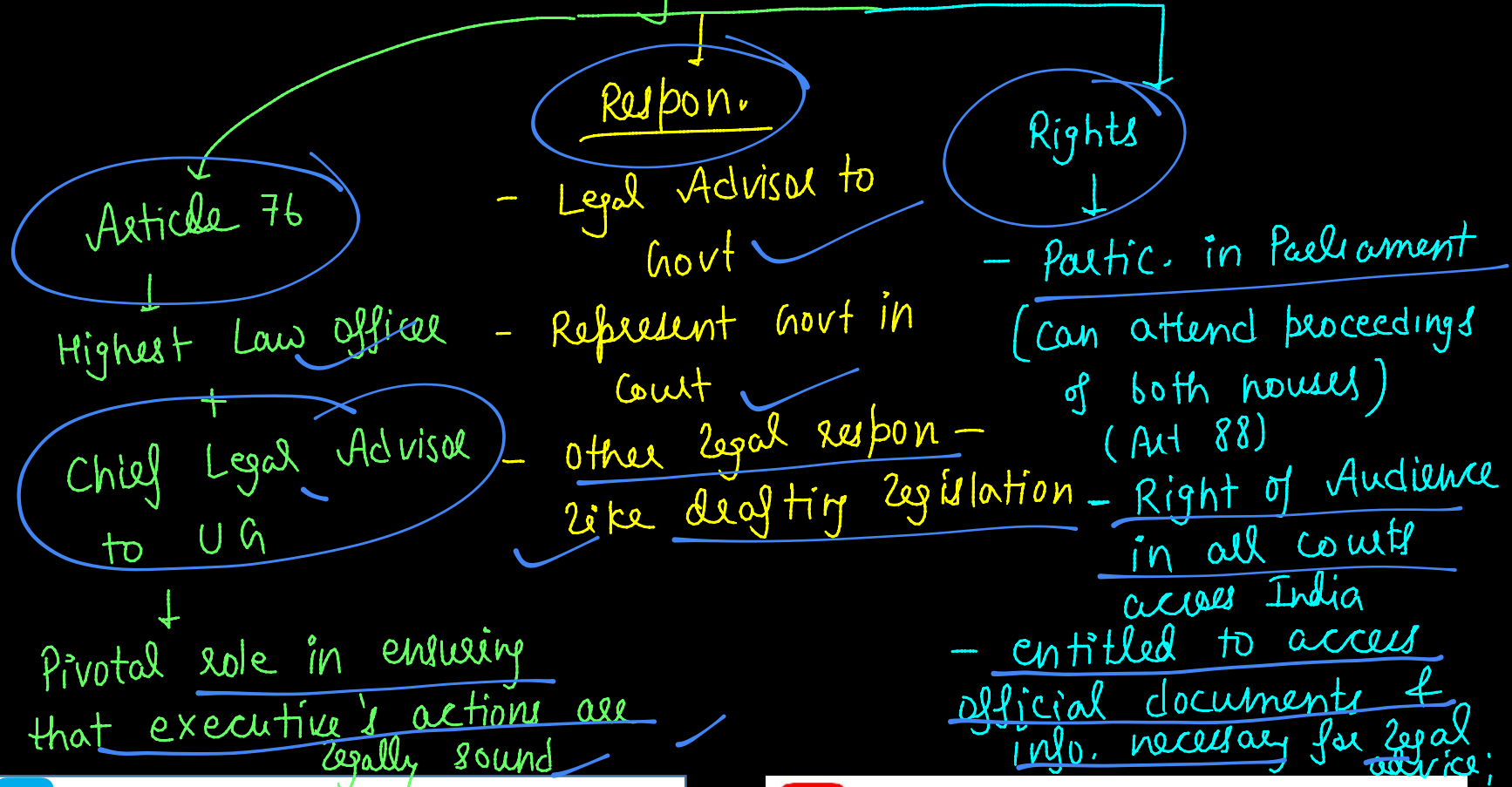


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Key words

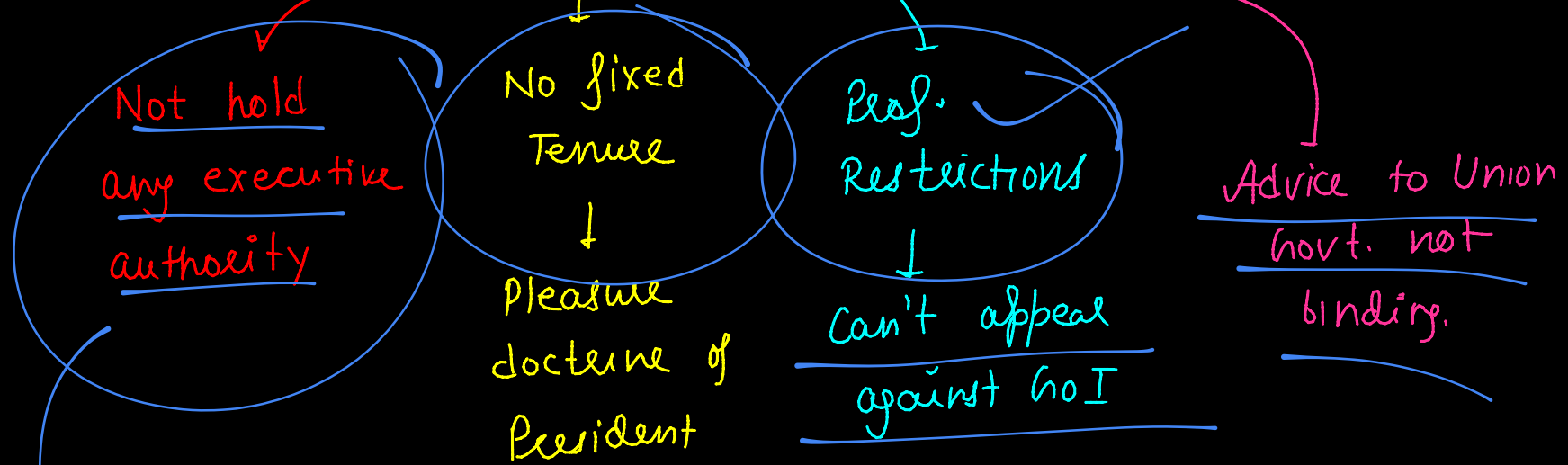


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Limitations



To conclude, AGI acts as a guardian of constitutional boundaries & a balancer of Public interest & consti. values (Naz Foundation Case, 2009) — decim. of homosex. under Sec-377)



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**Q. Women's social capital complements in advancing empowerment and gender equity.
Explain.**

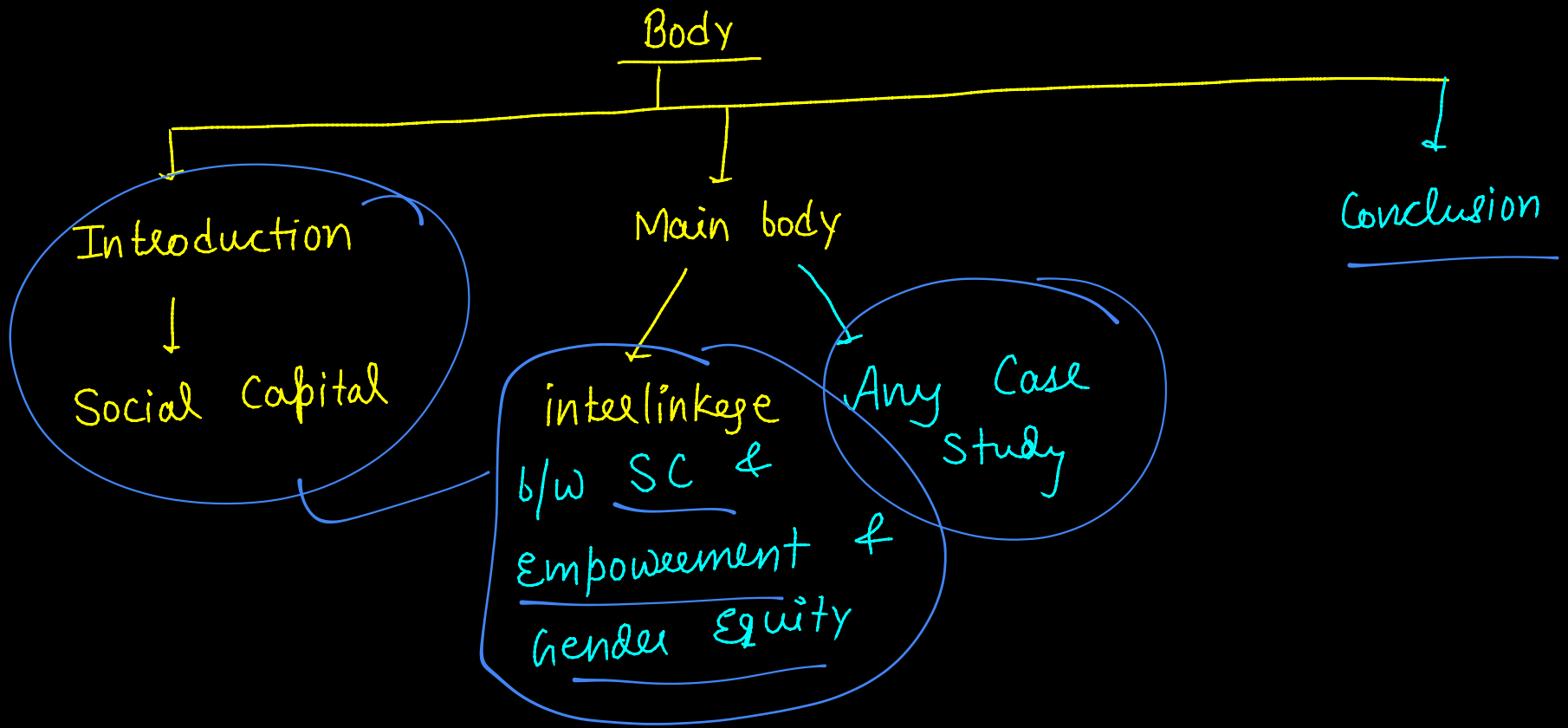
↓
Very straight
forward



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Social Capital means the value/capital we generate from our relationships (familial ties), trust & cooperation (Robert Putnam). For women, social capital serves as a critical enabler of empowerment & + vision of Vishakha case, thus realizing gender equity (SDG 5). This has been identified as an ends by CEDAW.

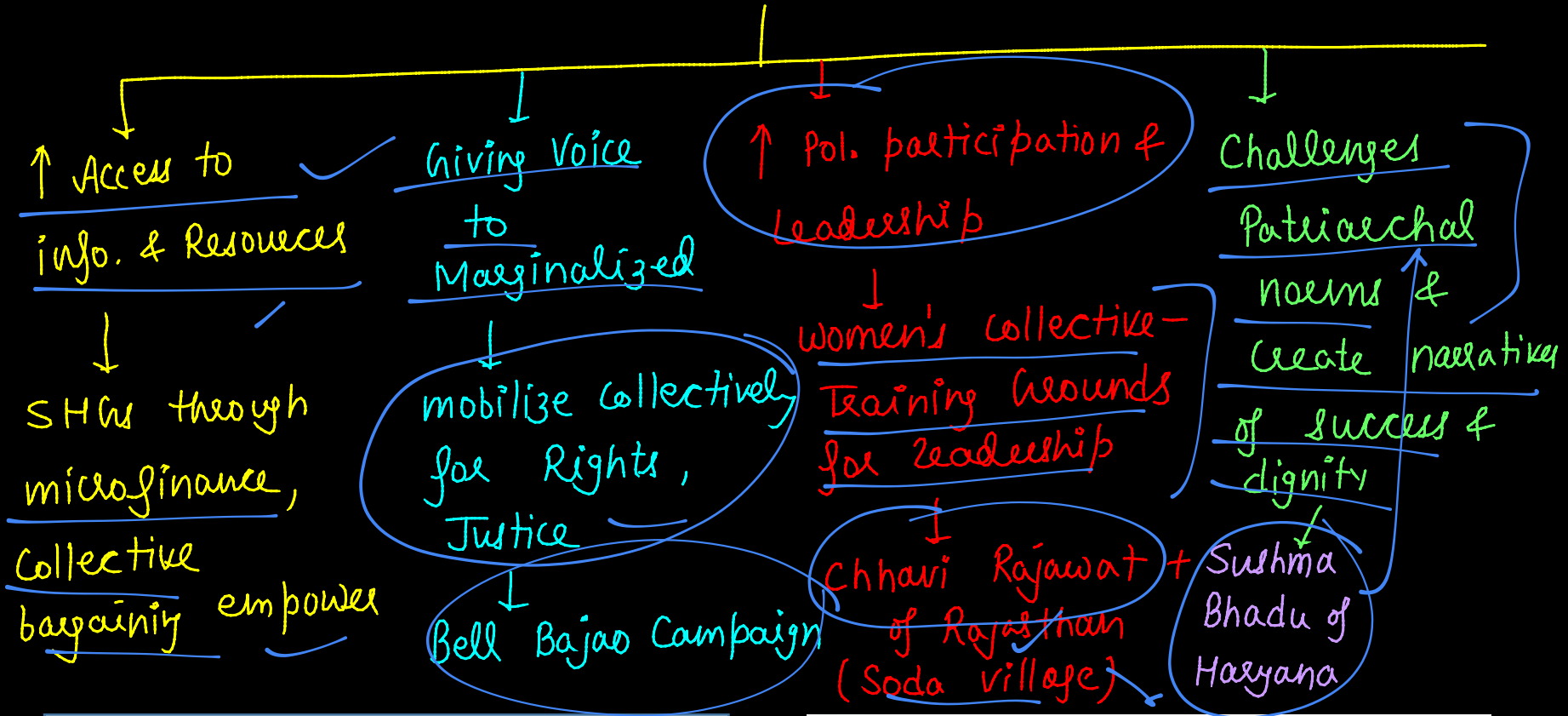


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Advancing Empowerment & thus Gender Equity



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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

↓
Provide Psychological & Emotional strength

↓
Safe spaces for women to express, heal & build confidence

↓
SEWA & Vimochana in Bangalore

Case Study

↓
Kudumbashree - Kerala's women-led Empowerment Model

↓
One of India's Largest women's collectives (> 45 Lakh organized into Neighbourhood groups)

↓
build emotional & psychological resilience

↓
Spillover effects → Like many have become elected PRI members, social activists;



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To conclude, Women's SC is an end
in itself bringing empowerment & gender equity as
its implications. However, it must be nurtured
with inclusivity & intersectionality to realize the
goals of
SDG 5 & 10.



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Q. e-governance projects have a built-in bias towards technology and back-end integration than user-centric designs. Examine.

Very straight

User



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Intro.

↓
about
e-gov.

↓
Use of ICT to
enhance govt.
efficiency, transparency
& citizen engagement

Significant
 strides
 but exhibit
 a technocratic
 biasness over
 user-friendly design.
 going against SDG-16 & 10

Also
 Goes against the
 intent of Amar Jain v/s
 UoI (2025) case or
 Faheema
 Shirin case

SE held that inclusive &
 meaningful digital access to
 e-gov. & welfare delivery
 system is a fundam-
 R under Art. 21,

internet access
 as part
 of FR-21



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Body

Built-in Bias towards
Tech. & Back-end integration

a.) No bottom-up design philosophy

Aadhar + GSTIN → emphasis
on interoperability
over citizen feedback mechanisms

b.) Limited Accessibility & Lack disability-
friendly features

One Response → Amar Jain (asked Govt.
to revise digital KYC to accommodate

c.) Emphasis on building
platforms over ease of
use or citizen satisfaction

↓
DigiLocker, e-Shram

d.) Overemphasis on
Automation

Faceless Tax Assessment (IT based)
PwDs Portal) Aadhar-
based DBTs



- Neglect of User centricity visible through
- a.) Exclusion of marginalized
 - b.) cluttering of many portals (very difficult to navigate through)
 - c.) High demand for physical interaction

Proxy



To conclude, e-gov. is only a means to achieve the end of citizen-first vision & for that Indian policy makes need to incorporate the human-centric e-governance which must include Universal design Principle (Japan & Sweden), make space for vulnerable & accommodate intersectional vulnerabilities along with carrying out digital literacy. This would allow us to realize the vision of Art. 38, 39, 21 as well as UN CRPD



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Q. Civil Society Organizations are often perceived as being anti-state actors than non-state actors. Do you agree? Justify.

↓
Straight forward Q-



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Body

Why seen as an anti-state actors?

Introd.

CSO → ?

→ Primary role
(Citizens Voices +
↑ accountability)

→ their role acknowledged
by even Intern. Covenant
on Civil & Pol. Rights, 1966
→ Around 1.5 million CSOs
work in India

→ Play the role of watchdog
(highlighting corruption etc)

→ Activist role not welcomed by
govt. (filing PIL on behalf of

Citizens)
→ Link across the world — like
working on HRs — seen with

doubts
→ Lack of democratic space —
dissent = hostility



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In the golden days of democracy, this is misguided

Deepening of
democracy



↑ Decentralization,

↑ Participation,

↑ accountability

SC's own
recognition in
various
judgements



PuCL v/s UOI (2001)
(Right to Food Case)



SC acknowledged
role of CSOs in
monitoring state's
obligations under
Art 21

Role of
Collaborator
in
service
delivery



Pratham &
Sulabh

Allow a platform
for Vulnerables



SC/ST, PwD, LGBTs +



Expand democratic
space



Naz Foundation
+
Climate RISE
Alliance

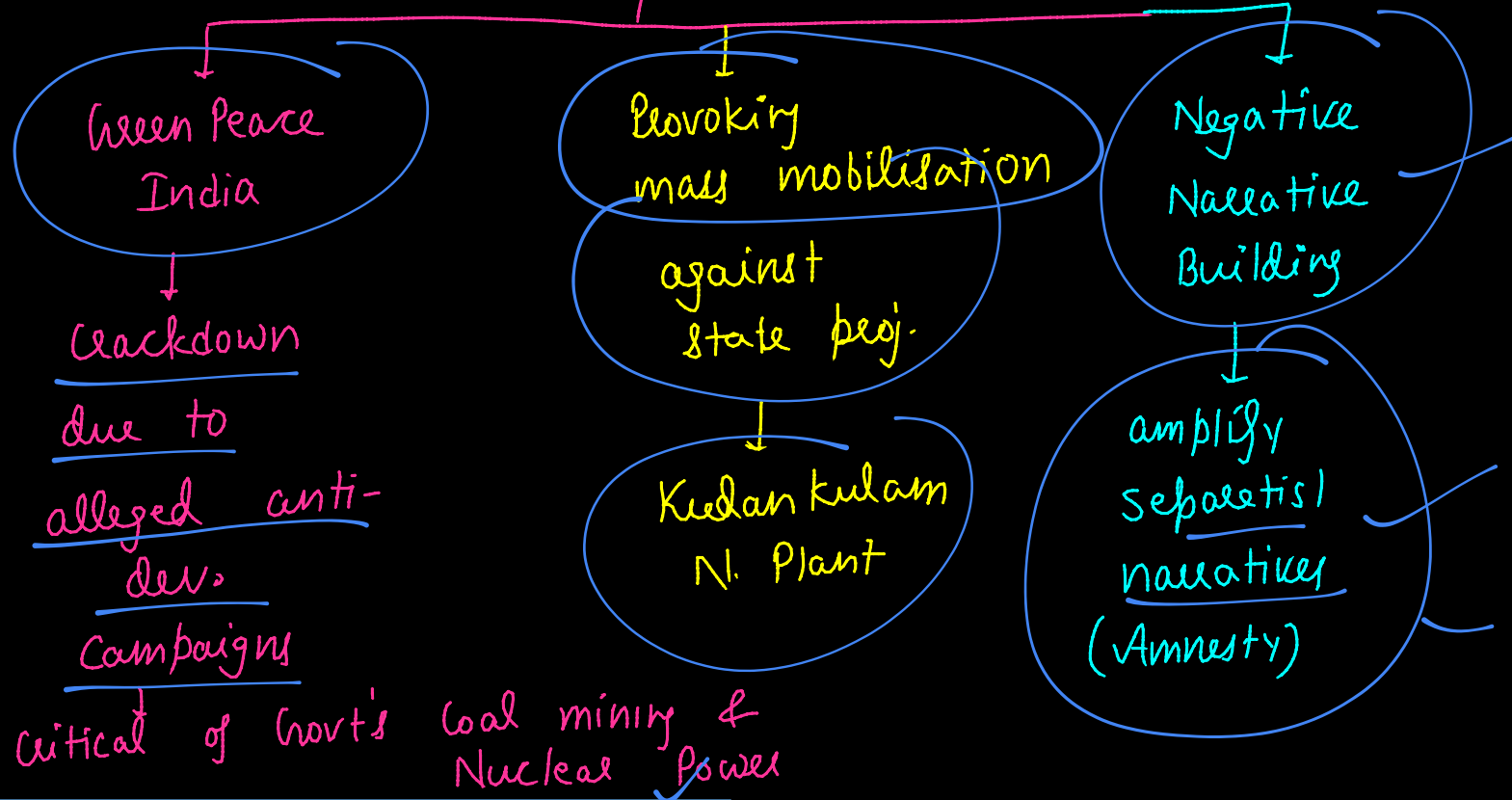


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However, some concerns are also there:



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To conclude, though some CSOs have
led to various concerns, being a democracy
we need to appreciate that a vibrant
CSO — is not a threat rather it is
a lifeblood of constitutional morality.



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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Q. India-Africa digital partnership is achieving mutual respect, co-development and long-term institutional partnerships. Elaborate.

↓
very specific
○
↓
Digital Partnership



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Intro



Share historical
& geographical ties



but today redefined
through digital partnership
which is not extractive
like China's (Brahma Chellany)

Body

Mutual
Respect

→ IIT Madras
campus in
Zanzibar

reflect
India's respect
for African
aspirations for
edun

→ Engagement

based on demand (not imposing)
→ AU's Digital Roadmap

Co-development

Long-term
insti-
partnerships

Promotion of DPI
like Aadhar,
like UPI & DIKSHA
as open, adaptable
& non-proprietary



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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

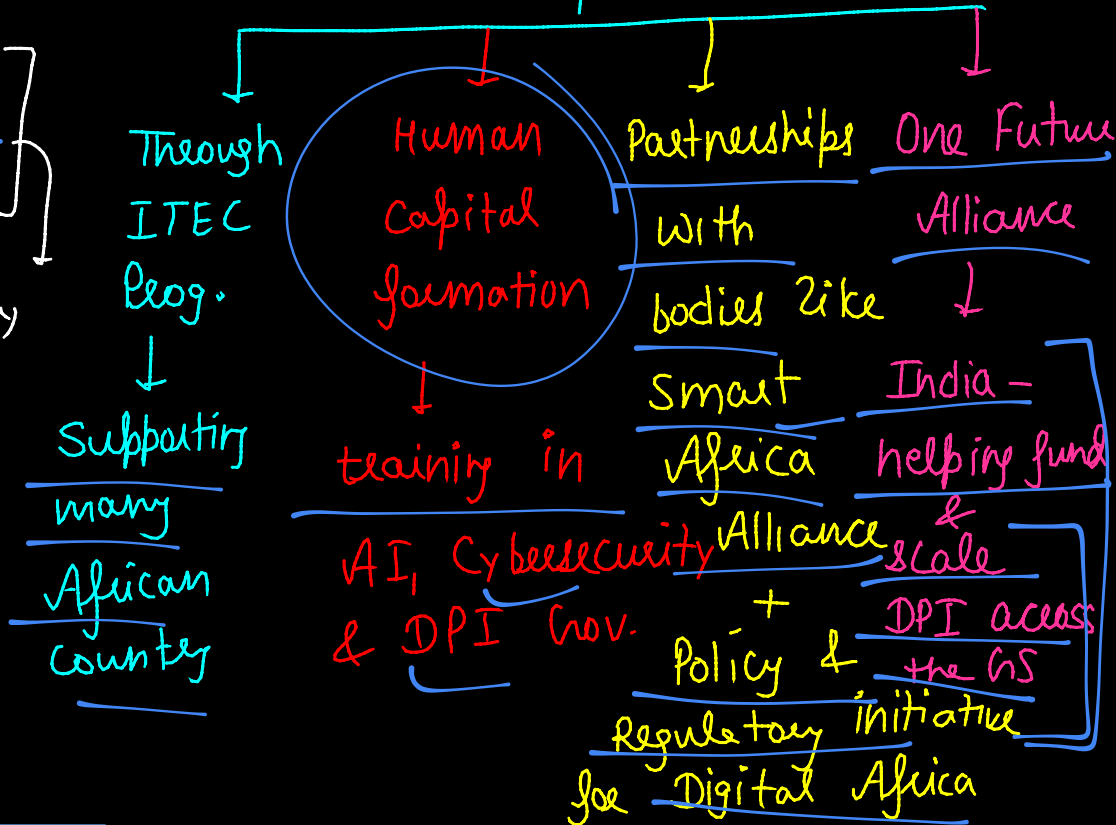
Co-dev.

- 1.) Pan-African e-Network ✓
- 2.) Africa Digital Financial Inclusion Facility }

Supported by
India;

Conclusion

Long-Term Insti. Partnerships



Q. With the waning of globalisation, post-Cold War world is becoming a site of sovereign nationalism. Elucidate.

You need to point towards

(I have taken ^{multiple} recent shift sessions on YT concerning this)

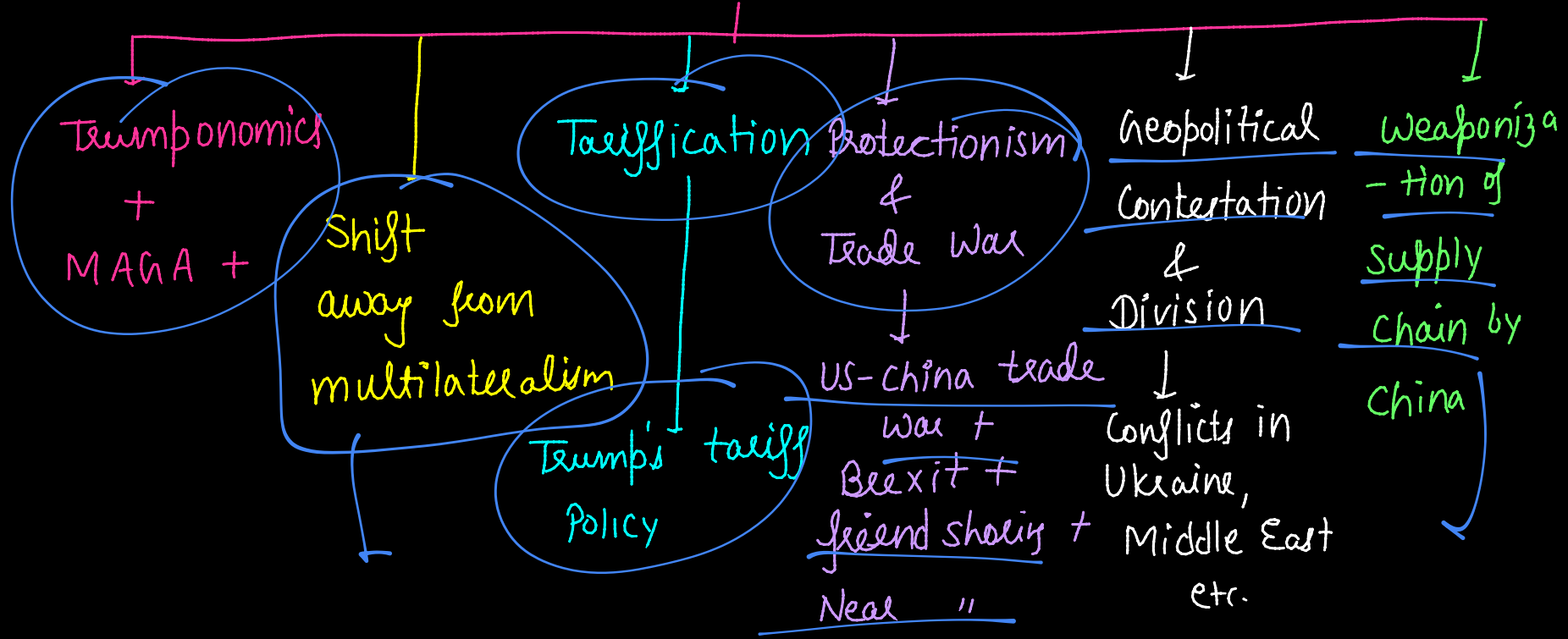


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Need to provide key evidences

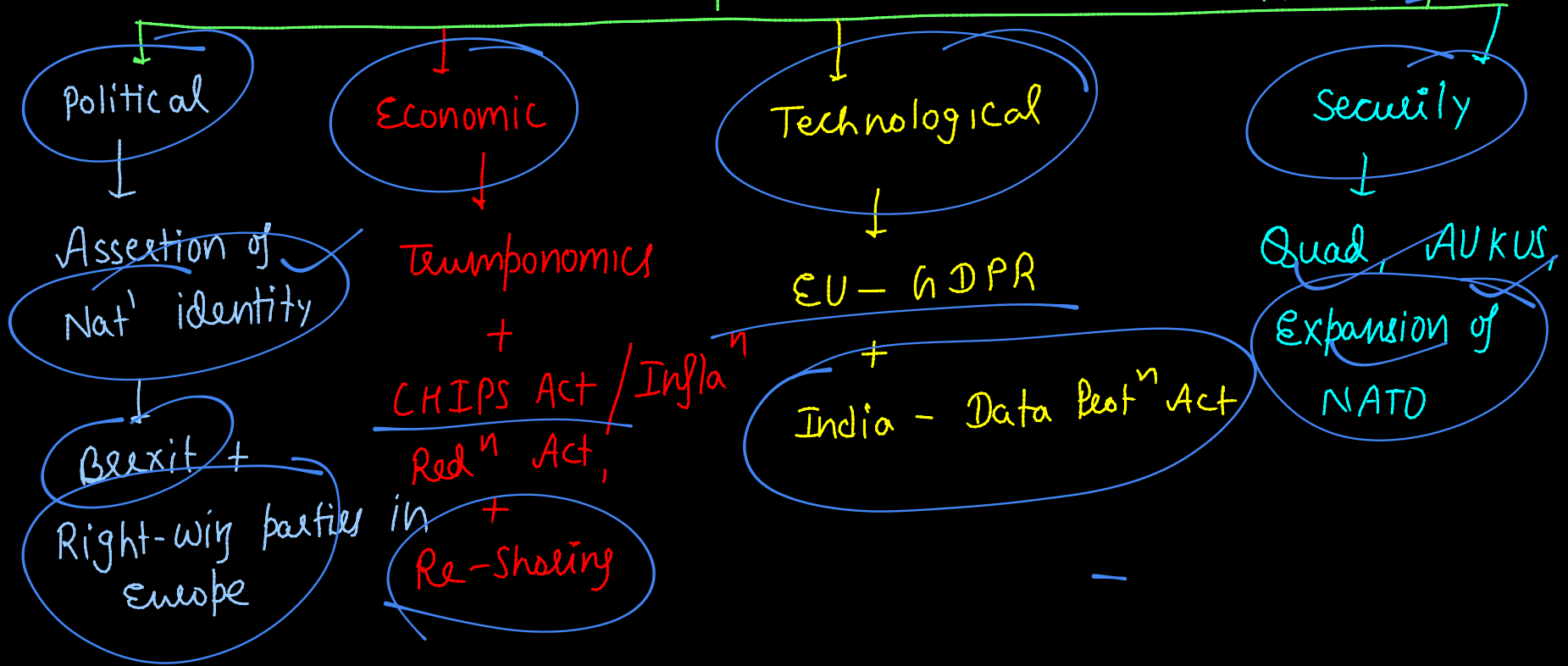


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Rise of Sovereign Nationalism (visible Across various spectrum)



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Conclusion

↓

Conclude with way forward



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Q. "Constitutional Morality is the fulcrum which acts as an essential check upon the high functionaries and citizens alike....".

In view of the above observation of the Supreme Court, explain the concept of constitutional morality and its application to ensure balance between judicial independence and judicial accountability in India.



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↓
in many cases SC Quoted this

CM is a
normative
compass

↓
like Navtej Singh Johar case (2018)

+

Puttaswamy Case

+

S of TN v/s Gov. of TN case

+

Sabrimala Case (Indian Young
Lawyers Assoc.)



↓
Concept of CM (definition)

↓
adherence to the core principles of
the Consti., even when they
conflict with popular or societal morality

→ Originally given by George Grote
(in India by Ambedkar)

→ Judicial Interp → NS Johar
→ Ind - Young Lawyer Assoc. Call



Applⁿ to ensure Judicial Indep.

freedom of
judiciary from
executive or
legislative
interference

↓
Const. basis
[Art. 50, SC - 124-147;
HCs - 214-231]

↓
Normative
check on
Judiciary

↓
To exercise
indep. with
restraint &
integrity

↓
Threats w/o
balance

↓
Risk of
judicial overreach



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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Application to ensure Judicial accountability

↓
Consti.
basis

↓
Removal (124(4) +
217 & 218)

+
Art. 235 (control
over subordinate
judiciary) ✓

↓
in absence of
it

↓
Higher risk of
populist pressure or
erosion of judicial
autonomy

↓
There should
be JA

↓
but such mechan-
-isms are fair,
non-political &
uphold judicial
dignity.

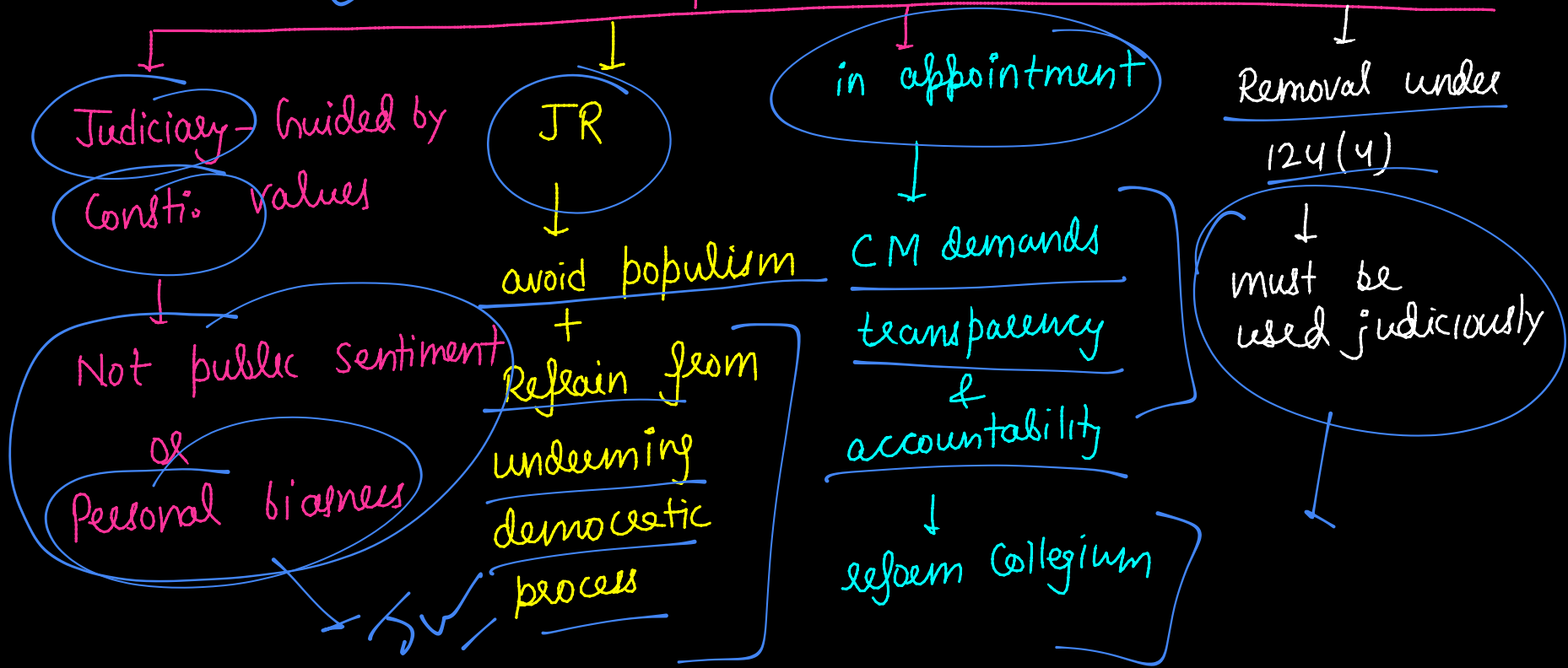


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Applⁿ of CM in Practice



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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Conclusion



→ CM is the balancing fulcrum that ensures
that the judiciary remains both indep. &
accountable — Not through some outside mechanism
but through own moral compass rooted in
Consti. morality



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Q. Indian Constitution has conferred the amending power on the ordinary legislative institutions with a few procedural hurdles. In view of this statement, examine the procedural and substantive limitations on the amending power of the parliament to change the constitution.

Talk ↓ of Art 368
Basic + Structure doctrine



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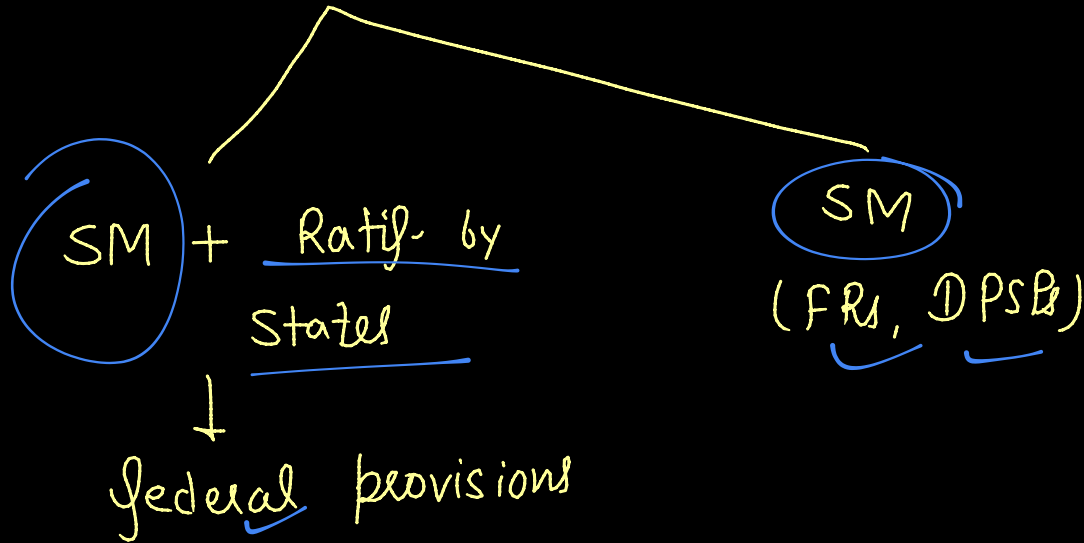


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Procedural Limitations

→ along with Safeguards → President's assent
↳ mandatory
↳ No time-bound process

Under Art. 368 ✓



Outside Art.

368

↓
By a Simple Majority

↓
(Not even considered as C.A.)

↓
formation of new states
(Art. 3 & Schedule Changes)



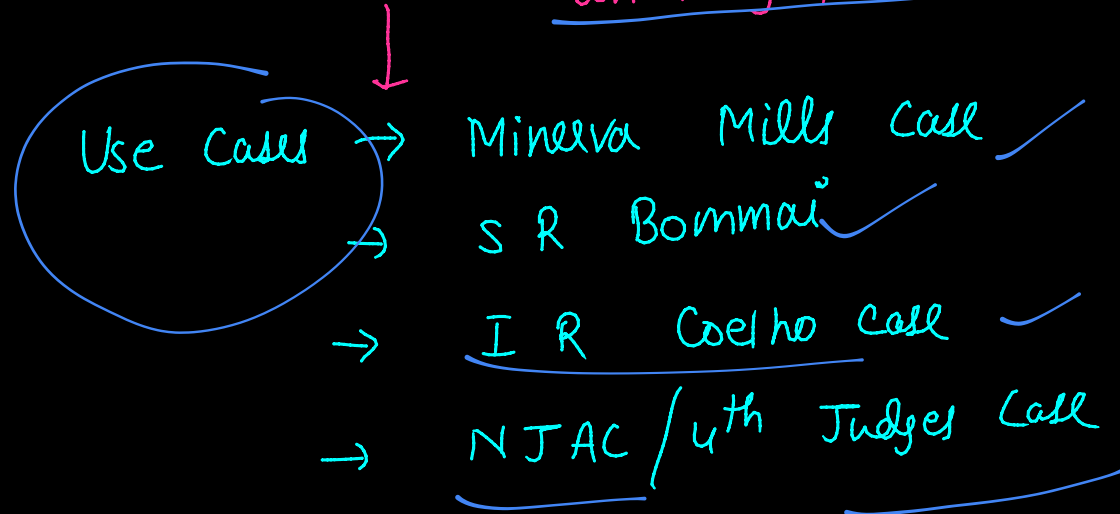
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Substantive Limitation

↓
K. Bhareti case — restrict the scope of amending power of parliament





Q. Discuss the evolution of collegium system in India. Critically examine the advantages and disadvantages of the system of appointment of the Judges of the Supreme Court of India and that of the USA.



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Evolⁿ

- 1.) S.P Gupta v/s VoI - 1981
(1st J. Case) ✓
- 2.) SC AoR Assoc. v/s VoI - 1993
(2nd J. Case) ✓
- 3.) Pres. Ref- Under 143 - 1998
(3rd Judges Case)
- 4.) NJAC / 4th " " - 2015



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Compare I & USA

I

Appoint — by Collegium

Role of executive — Limited

Role of Legislature — No

Tenure — 65(SC) 62(HC)

Transparency — Chalac. by opaqueness

USA

President nominates & senate confirms

Dominant; President selects

Senate j.c. vets; full

senate votes

Lifetime

→ Media Scrutiny; Senate debates



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Adv & Disadv of Indian model Disadv

Adv.

- Jud. indep. ✓
(No exec. interference)
- No Politicization of appointments (not subjected to populist pressure)
- Insti. Continuity - Judges assessing others, ensure competence

- opaqueness & No accountability
- Uncle Judge Syndrome + Nepotism
- Not open to change - NJAC.
- Collegium - a closed system not inclusive (No bar members or CS - entertained)



Adv.

&

Disadv. of US Model

→ Transparency - media
scrutiny + senate debates

→ Broad based system -
includes elected represen.

↓
Higher demo. legitimacy

→ Scrutiny of ideology of
judges

→ Ideological biasness - visible as
appointments reflect partisan
agendas;

(Confirmation hearings have become
pol. backgrounds);

→ Lack of diversity & representation
(reflect elite legal circles)

(Ideological loyalty rewarded over
judicial competence);

→ Judicial vacancies → Delayed
senate confirmation



Q. Examine the evolving pattern of Centre-State financial relations in the context of planned development in India. How far have the recent reforms impacted the fiscal federalism in India?

↓
in Intro → talk about uniqueness of India's federal structure
+
Little bit about evolⁿ
+
Consti. frameworks (Art. 264-293)
(Art. 280), UL v/s SL.



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focus on evolving pattern

2 Phases

SC role

remember from
centralized planning
under PC to
Coop. & Comp. fed.
Under Niti Aayog

PC
era
(1950-2014)

Post 2014
era

Niti Aayog

↓
Shift to
coop. federalism
+ emphasis on
outcome-based planning

Role of
Fin. Com.



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SC Role

MADA v/s
SAIL (2024)

↓
addressed overlapping
taxation powers b/w
C & S

Industrial
Alcohol
Case (2024)

(Lalta Prasad Vaish
v/s S of UP - 2024)



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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Recent reforms & impact on Fiscal Federalism

- GST (101st CAA)
- DBT (Using JAM trinity)
- DPI
- Restructuring of CSS
↓
(Rationalization) ‡

- Positive
↓
GST Council + IS Council
↓
institutionalised
C-S Dialogue
- ↑ Tax devolⁿ & performance - linked grants
- ↑ Push for competitive federalism

- Negative
- Persistence of Vertical imbalance (S-dep. on Centre)
- Shrinking fiscal autonomy due to tied grants
- Pol. issues like non-aligned states face fund allocation bias;



Q. What are environmental pressure groups?
Discuss their role in raising awareness, influencing policies and advocating for environmental protection in india.

4 Key Aspects

EPG
 ↓
 define ✓
 +
 example

Role in
 raising awareness (NBA)
 (Note : Use Case studies in each bestⁿ)

+ influencing
 Policies (File PILs - Mc Mehta Case)

+ advocating
 for env. bestⁿ

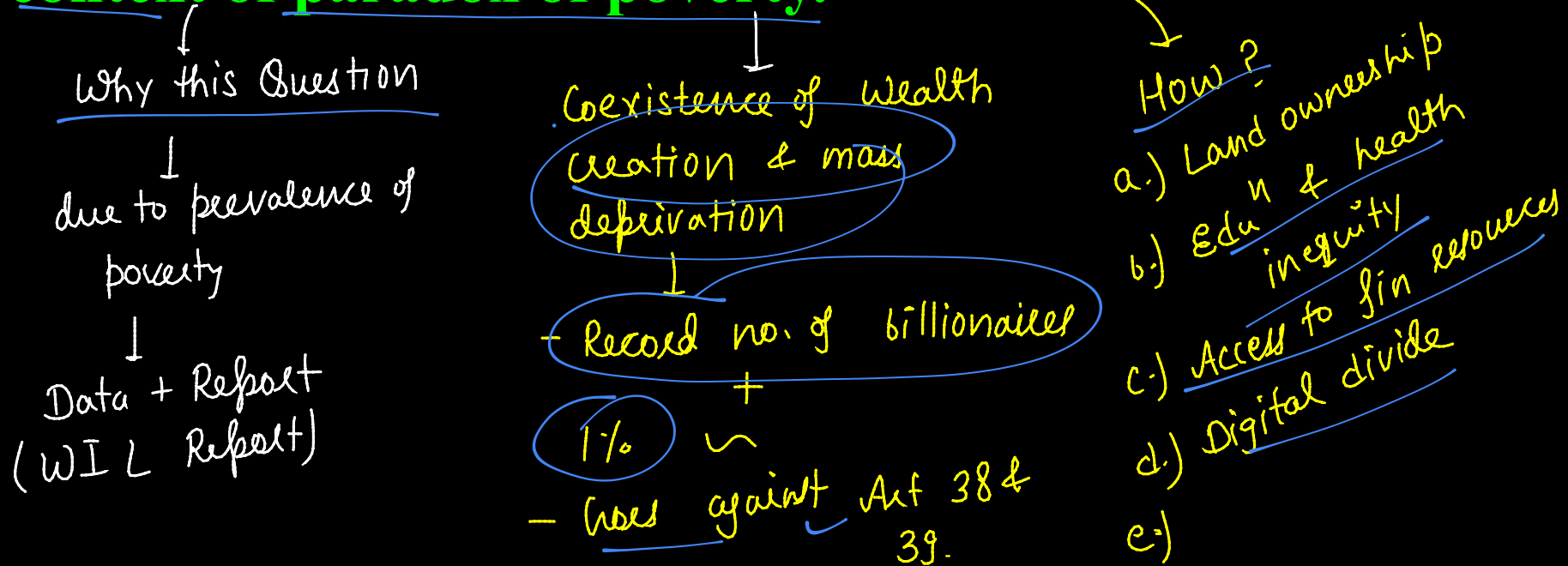


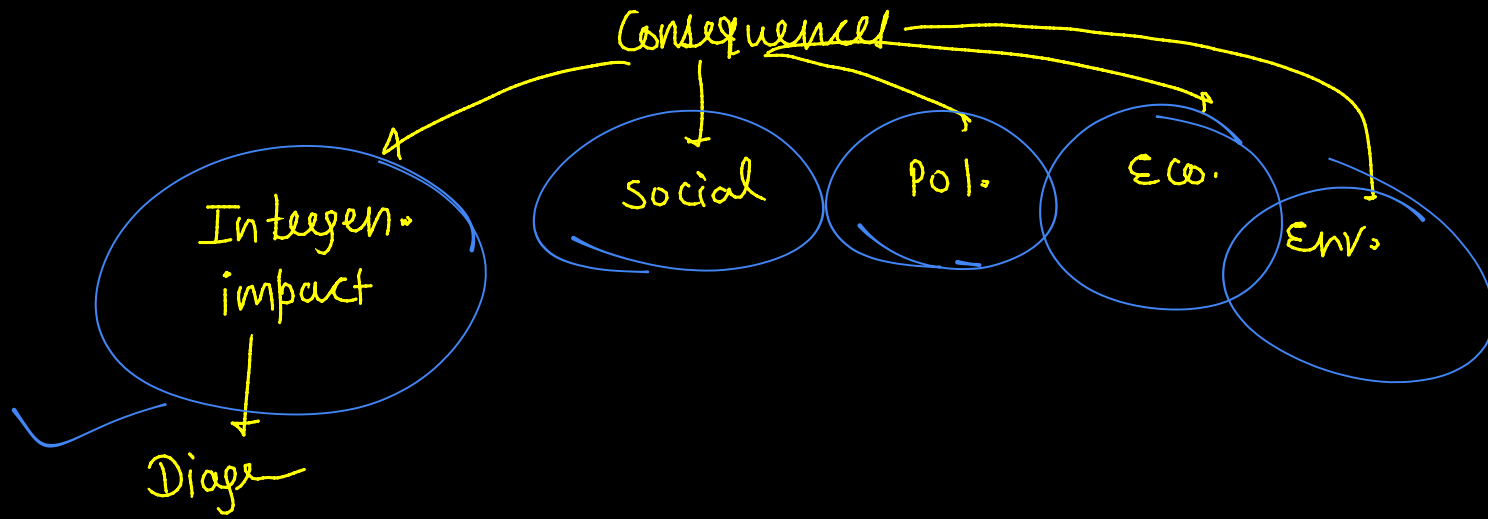
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Q. Inequality in the ownership pattern of resources is one of the major causes of poverty. Discuss in the context of paradox of poverty.





→ Conclusion with way forward,



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Q. In contemporary development models, decision making and problem solving responsibilities are not located close to the source of information and execution defeating the objectives of development. Critically examine.

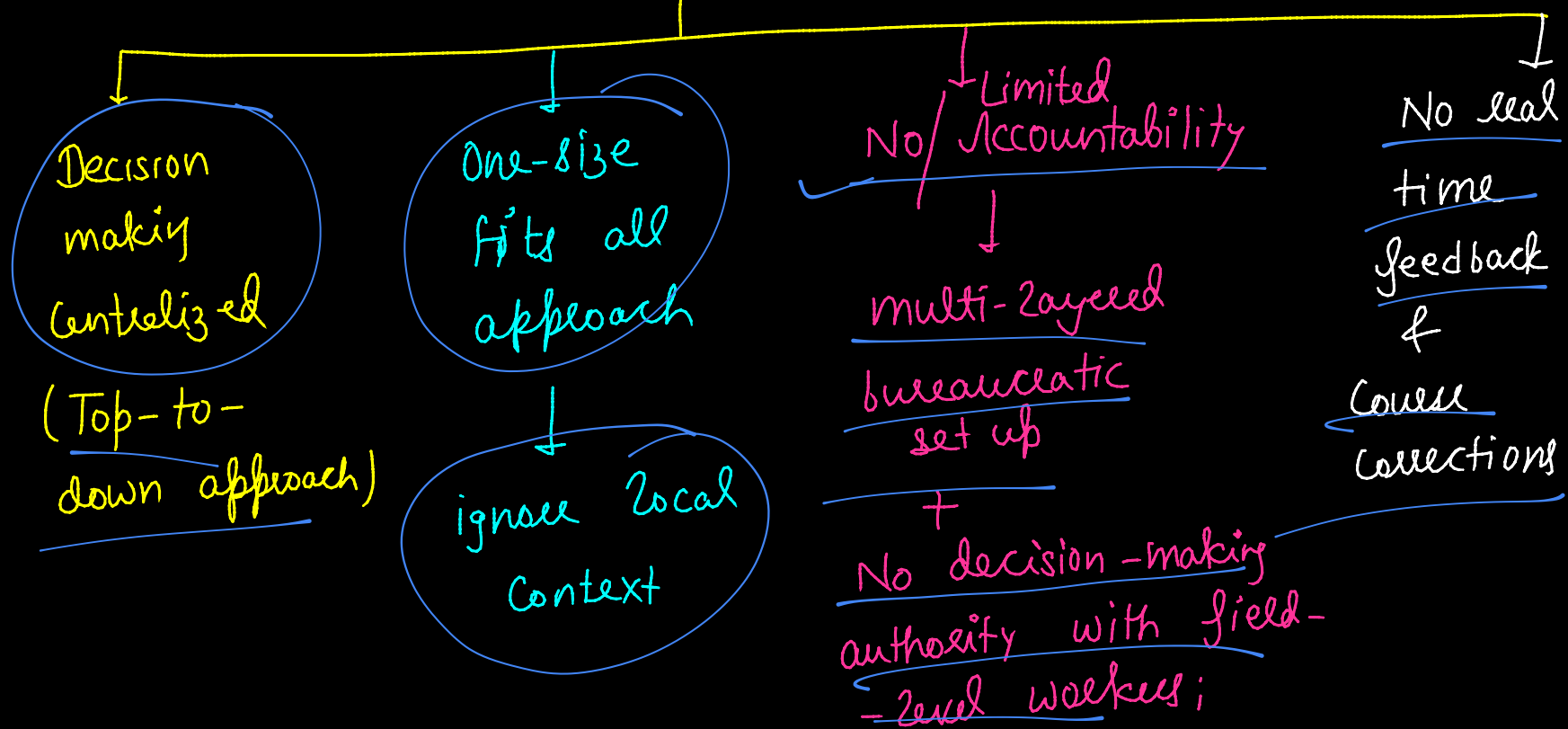


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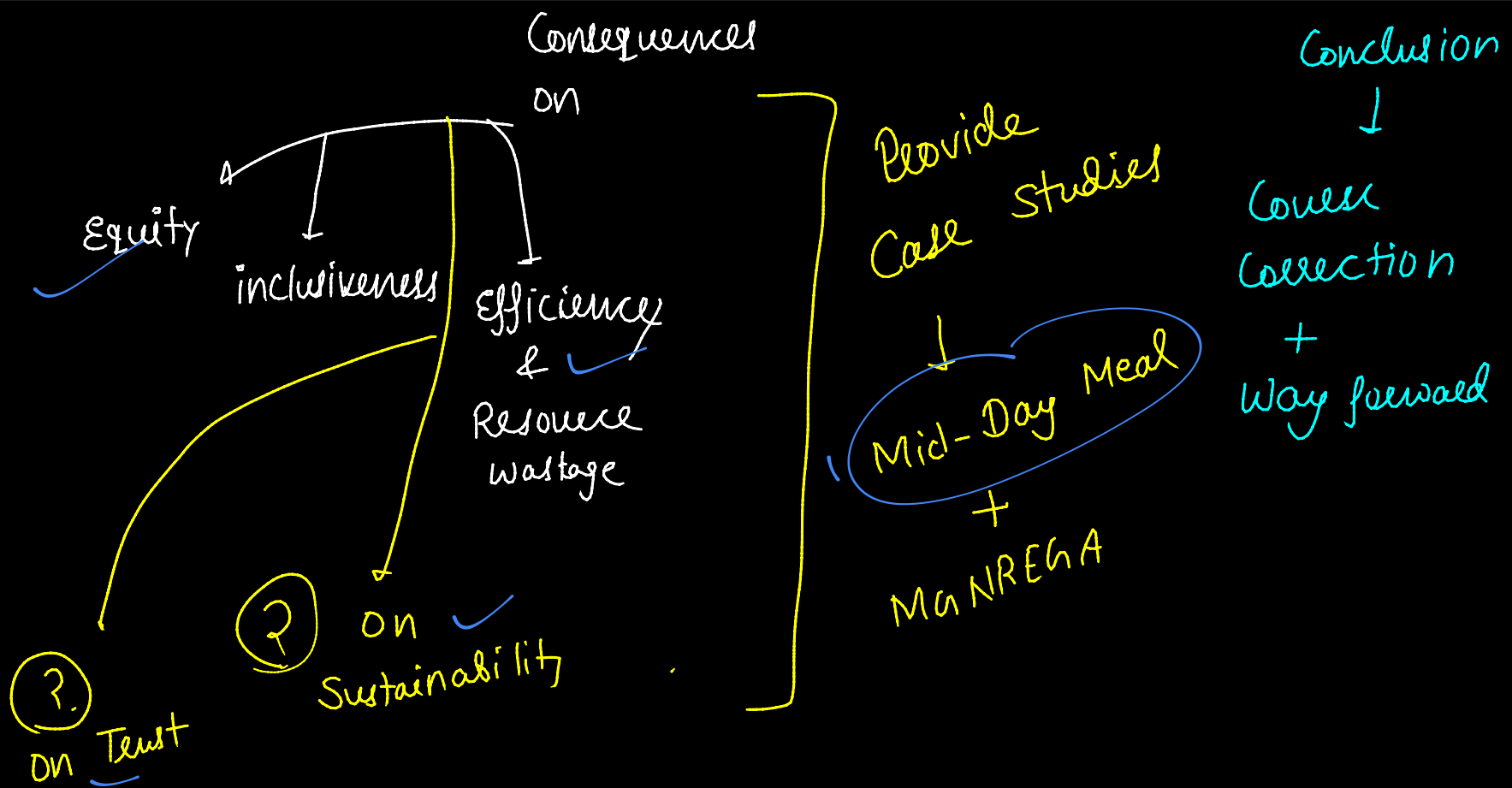
Crit. Analysis of Contem. Dev. Models



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Q. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights has to address the challenges faced by children in the digital era. Examine the existing policies and suggest measures the commission can initiate to tackle the issue.

Start with problems affecting them

About NCPCR & Role has become imp. UN CRC
in light of Just Rights +
✓ for Children Alliance v/s S. Harish
(2024)



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Existing Policies & Initiatives by NCPCR

- Cyber Safety Guidelines for Schools

Suggested measures



Conclusion



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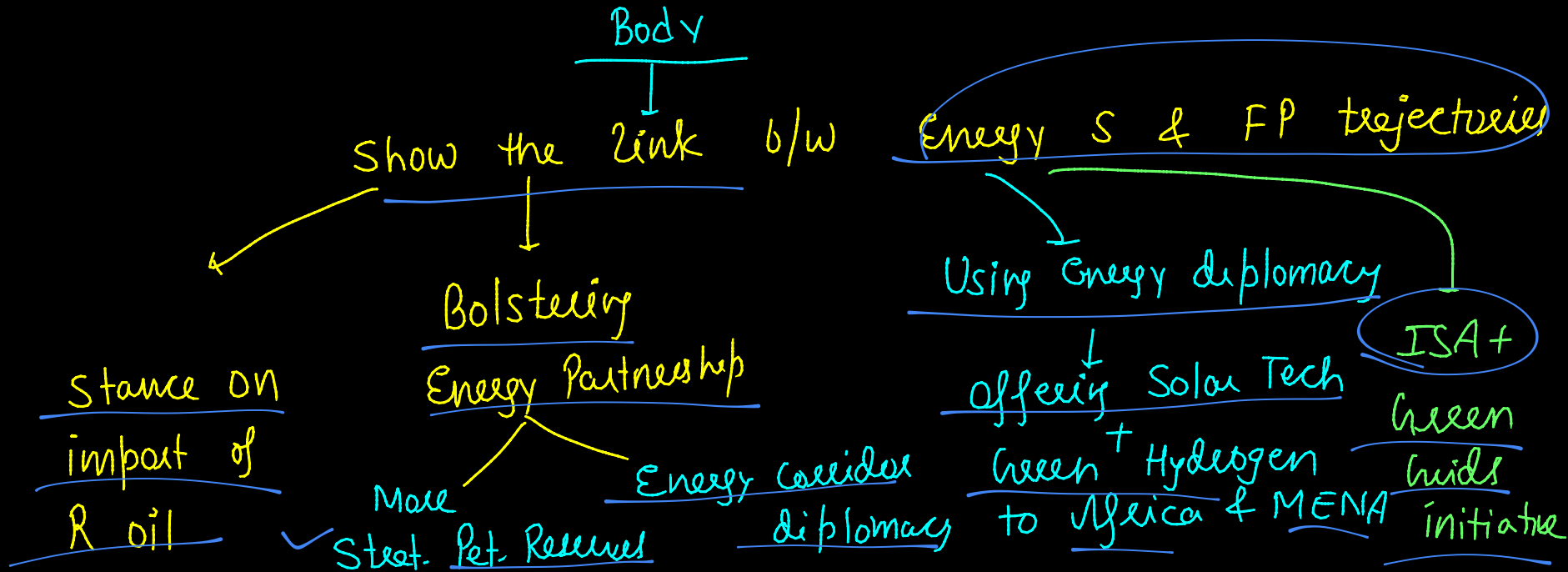
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Q. Energy security constitutes the dominant kingpin of India's foreign policy, and is linked with India's overarching influence in Middle Eastern countries. How would you integrate energy security with India's foreign policy trajectories in the coming years?

Recent + US-India tension + India's stance on Palestine



Intro.
→ start with India's energy need

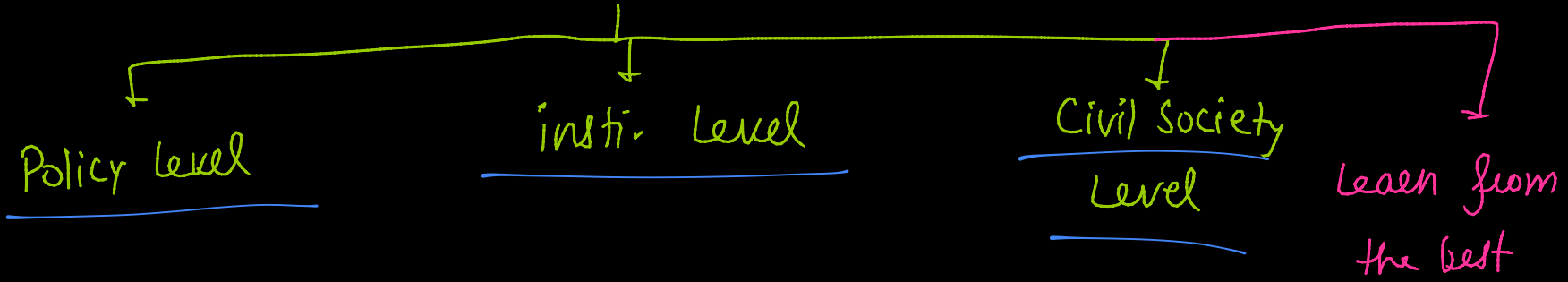


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In Coming year



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Q. The reform process in the UN remains unresolved, because of the delicate imbalance of East and West and entanglement of the USA versus Russo-Chinese alliance. Examine and critically evaluate the East-West policy confrontation in this regard.



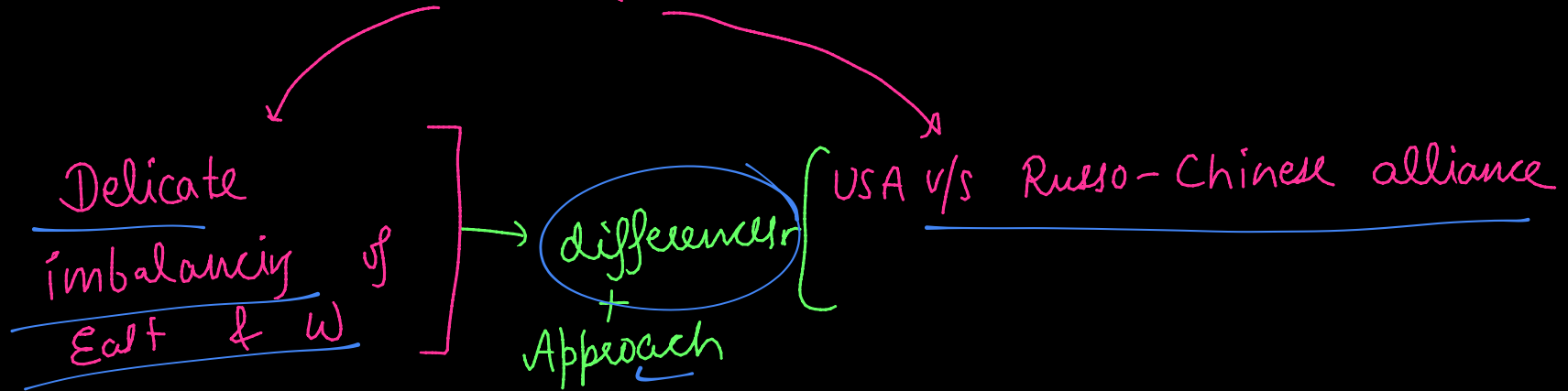
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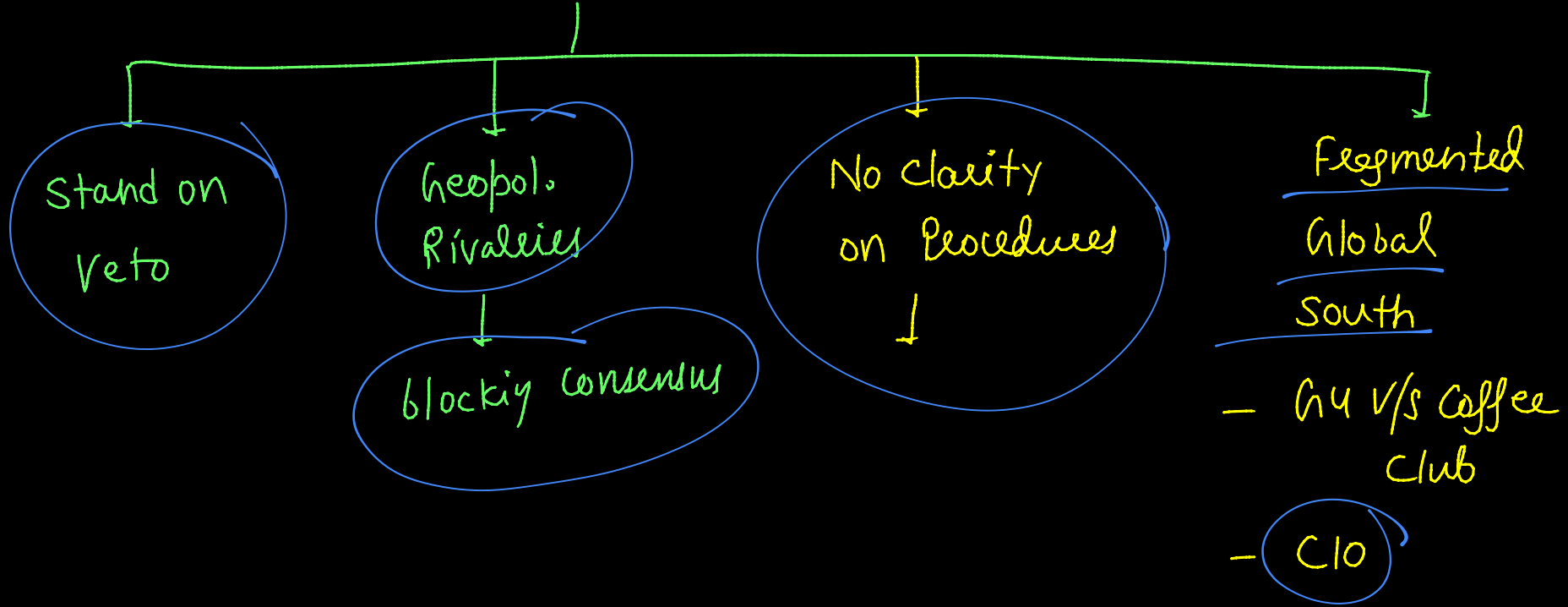
<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

↓
Intro → Crisis of Legitimacy & effectiveness

↓
Body (1st part)



E W Confrontation



Need for reforms

↓
way forward in conclusion



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WATCHING**

Try it for Today...



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