



DISCUSSION OF GS 2 PAPER



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- जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के उद्देश से 'भ्रष्ट आचरण' की विवेचना कीजिए। विस्तरेवान कीजिए कि क्या विधायकों एवं/अथवा उनके सहयोगियों की आय के ज्ञात स्रोतों के विपरीत अनुपात में संतुलित है या वृद्धि 'असम्भव असर' सूझत करता है और परिणामस्वरूप 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
- न्यायालय पद्धति की तुलना में प्रशासनिक अधिकारी की आवश्यकता पर रिप्पोर्ट कीजिए। 2021 में अधिकारी के बुद्धिमत्तक पुरुर्वान द्वारा किए गए नवन अधिकारण सुधारों के प्रभाव का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दीजिए)
- Comment on the need of administrative tribunals as compared to the court system. Assess the impact of the recent tribunal reforms through rationalization of tribunals made in 2021. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका में क्षमा करने की शक्ति की तुलना कीजिए तथा विषयाताओं को समझ कीजिए। क्या दोनों देशों में इसकी कोई सीमाएँ हैं? 'अग्रिम याची' 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 the (preemptive pardons)? (Answer in 150 words) 10
- जम्मू-कश्मीर पुरुर्वान अधिनियम, 2019 के बाद, जम्मू-कश्मीर विधान-सभा की प्रकृति का विवेचन कीजिए। केंद्रायासित 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
- "भारत का महान्यायवादी (एन्टर्नल जनरल) केन्द्र सचिवको के कानूनी दावे का मार्गदर्शन करने और कानूनी परामर्शों के वायद्यम से ठोस शासन सुनिश्चित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाता है।" इस संबंध में उसकी विस्तृदारियों, अधिकारों और सीमाओं का विवेचन कीजिए। "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
- महिलाओं की सामाजिक पूँजी 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
- ई-गवर्नेंस परियोजनाओं में उपयोगकर्ता-केन्द्रित डिजाइनों की तुलना में प्रोयोगिकी और बैक-एंड एकीकरण के प्रति अतिरिक्त पूर्वानुग्रह है। परीक्षण कीजिए। e-governance projects have a built-in bias towards technology and back-end integration than user-centric designs. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

- नागरिक समाज संगठनों को गैर-राज्य अभिनेता की तुलना में प्रायः राज्य-विवेरोधी अभिनेता माना जाता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। Civil Society Organizations are often perceived as being anti-State actors than non-State actors. Do you agree? Justify. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- भारत-अफ्रीका डिजिटल साझेदारी आपसी सम्मान, सह-विकास और दीर्घकालिक संस्थागत साझेदारी प्राप्त कर रही है। विस्तार से बताइए। India-Africa digital partnership is achieving mutual respect, co-development and long-term institutional partnerships. Elaborate. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- "वैश्वीकरण के क्षीण होने के साथ, शीत युद्ध के बाद की तुलना संभ्रु राष्ट्रवाद का स्थल बनती जा रही है।" स्पष्ट कीजिए। "With the waning of globalization, post-Cold War world is becoming a site of sovereign nationalism." Elucidate. (Answer in 150 words) 10
- "संवेदानिक नेतृत्वका एक आलम है जो कि उच्च पदाधिकारियों और नागरिकों पर समान रूप से आवश्यक नियंत्रण का कार्य करता है।" सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के उपर्युक्त प्रेक्षण के संदर्भ में, संवेदानिक नेतृत्वका की अवधारणा तथा भारत में न्यायालिका की स्वतंत्रता एवं न्यायिक उत्तरायित्व के मध्य संतुलन सुनिश्चित करने में इसकी प्रयोग्यता 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
- भारतीय संविधान ने कुछ प्रक्रियालयक अवक्षेपों के साथ सामान्य विधायी संसदों को संविधान संशोधन की शक्ति प्रदान की है। इस कानून को दृष्टिगत कर संसद के संविधान संशोधन की शक्ति पर प्रक्रियालयक एवं सारांभु परीसीमाओं 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
- 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
- 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 राजकोषीय संघवाद 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



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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 जिम्मेदारीयाँ 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 जांच कीजिए और इस मुद्रे से नियन्त्रण के लिए आयोग द्वारा शुरू किए जा सकने वाले उपायों के मुद्राव 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 स्टेम 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 करें?
 (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 नात्क असंतुलन और यू.एस.ए. एवं ब्रानम 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 जांच 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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Core 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 $\rightarrow 10 \times 2 + 15 \times 2$



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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

if disproportionate

↑ constitute undue
influence → corrupt practice

hive
your
critical
analysis



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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 Consi. Compass, it guides India's democratic process towards transparency, fairness & Constitutional morality (Abhiram Singh, 2017) (Lok Palai Case, 2018);

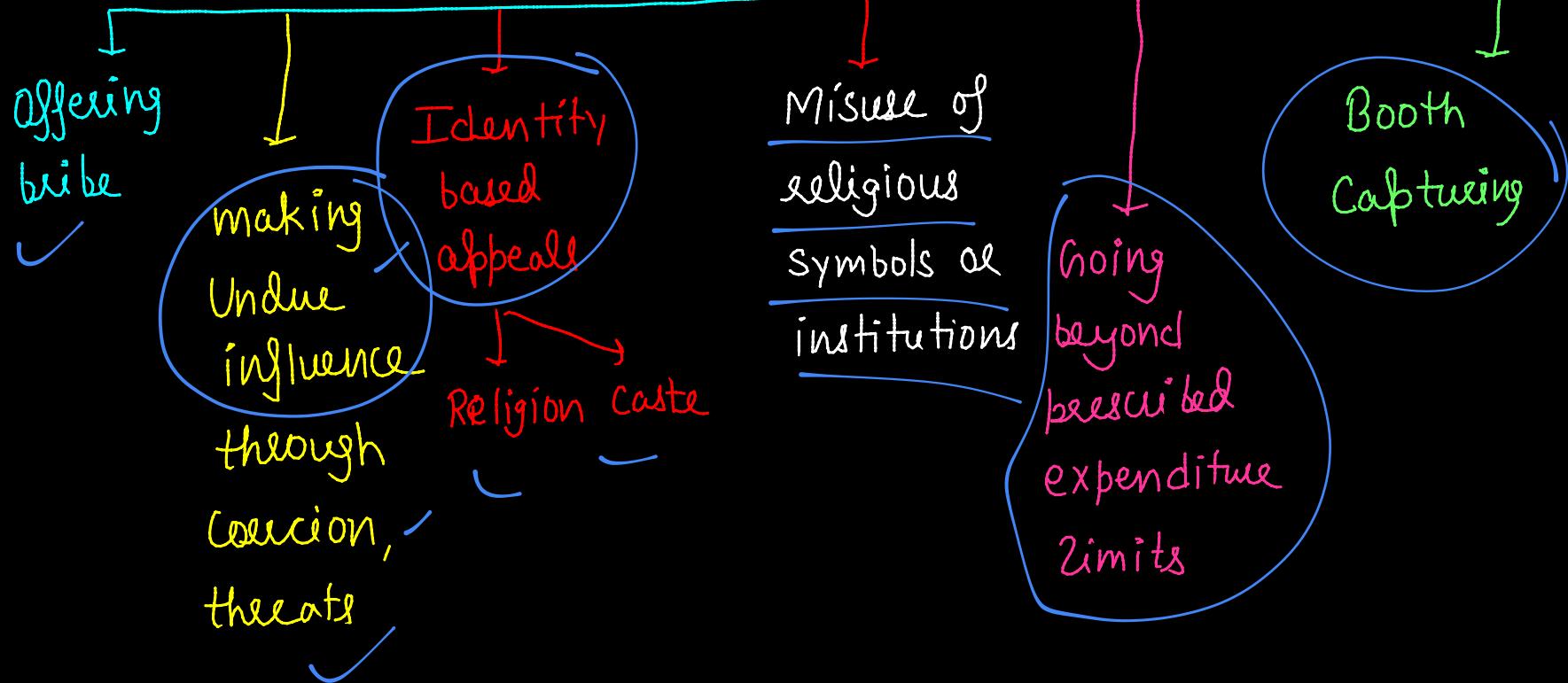


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Corrupt Practices



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

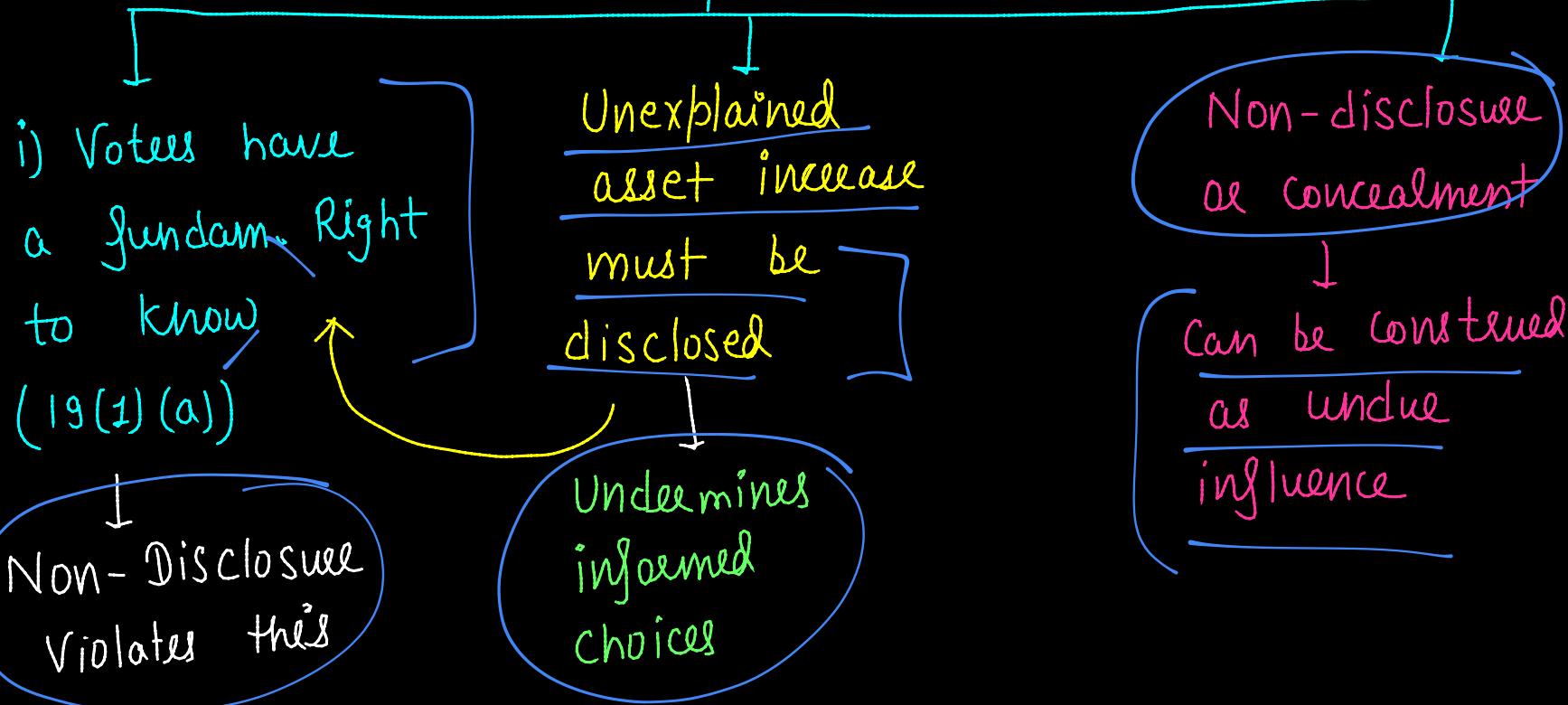


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Lok Brahni Case (3 aspects)

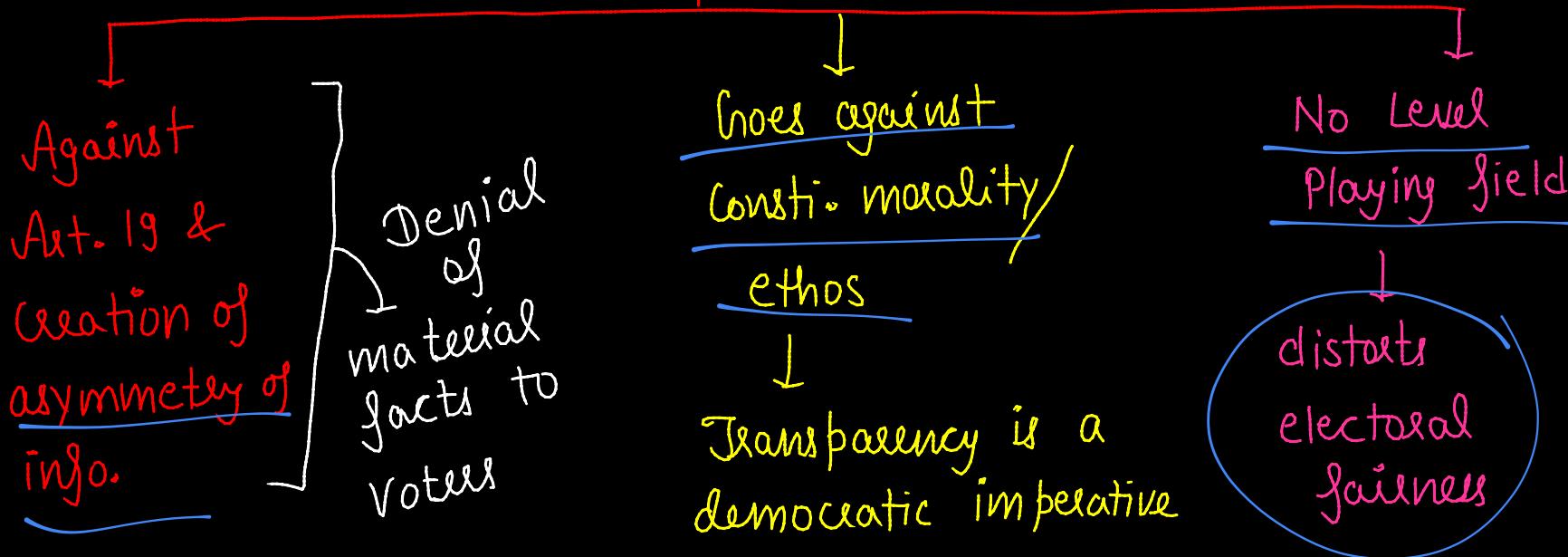


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Undoubtedly, it should constitute undue influence & practice due to various reasons:



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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 observed



on strengthening of Tribunals,

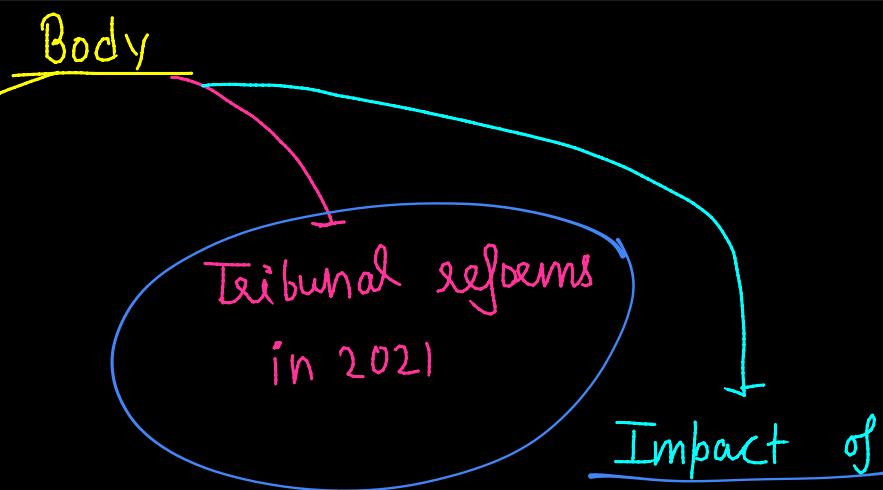


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Need for
Administrative
Tribunals v/s
Traditional Courts



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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.

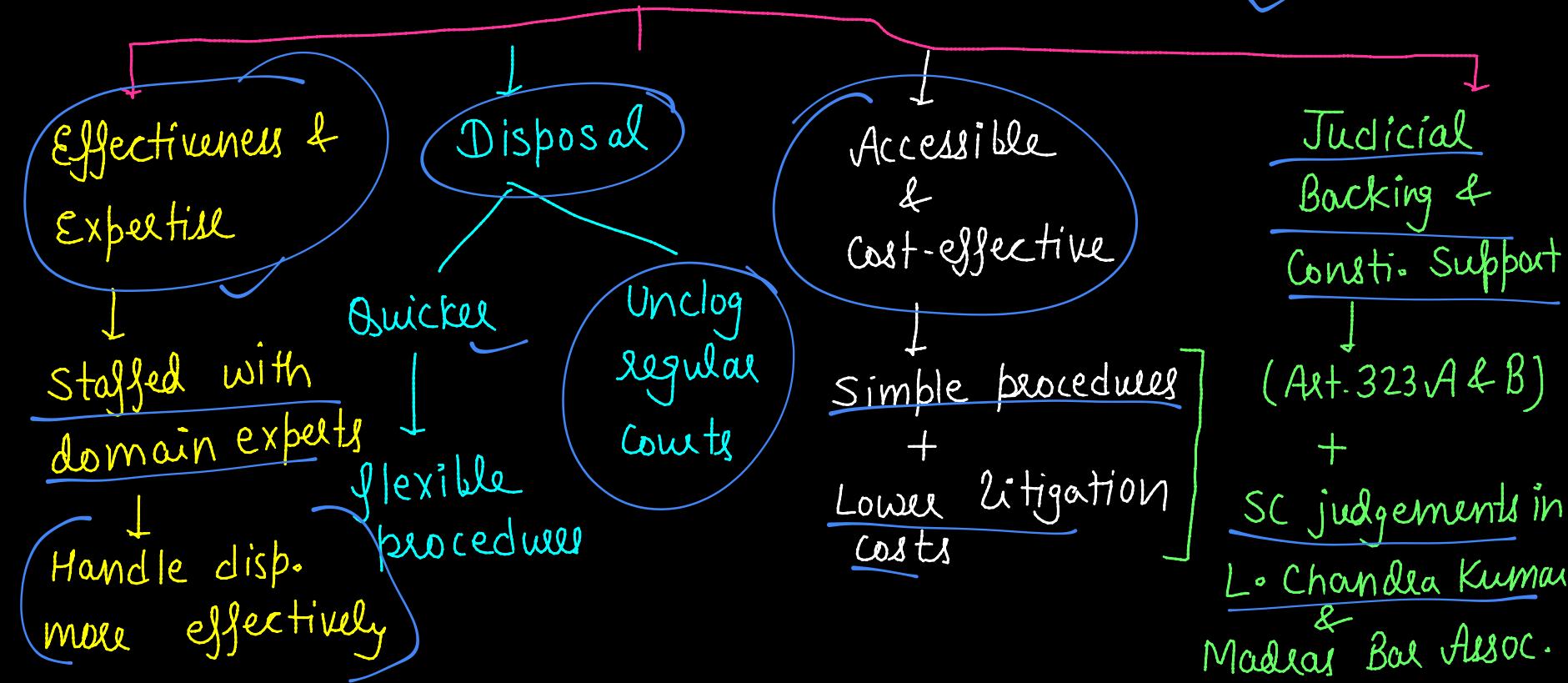


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Need for Admin. trib. as compared to Court system



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Tribunal Reforms Act, 2021

MBA ✓



Rationalisation



Through abolition
of 9 Appellate
Tribunals



Capping
Age Limit



Min^m - 50 yrs
Max - Chair P. - 70
other members - 67

Eligible for
reappointment

4 year term
for T. members

Search &
Selⁿ Committee



Chairperson + members

by Central govt.

on recom. of

a Search-cum-
Selⁿ Committee

Composition
of
Search &

Seⁿ Committee



for Central
Tribunals



Chairperson
- CJI or a
SC Judge
nominated by



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Assessment

- Streamlining → Reduces multiplicity & overlap of tribunals
- Uniformity - Standardised appointment & service conditions
- Judicial Primacy - Chairperson of S & S committee - (JI 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 reform 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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Body

1

Compare &
Contrast

Reemptive
Pardon

Limitations



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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 —

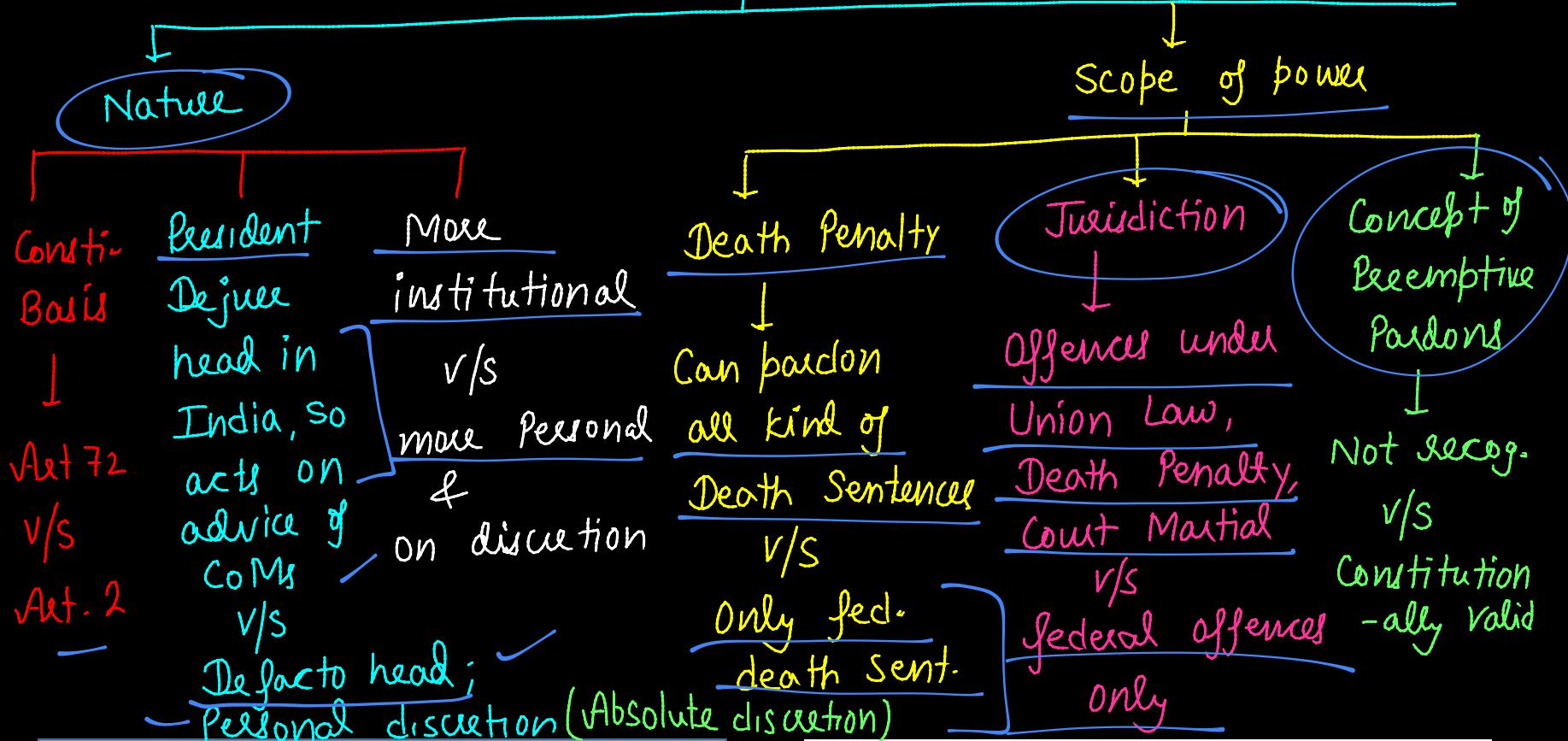


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Compare & Contrast



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Limitations

Indian President

is bound by

Cabinet advice

(Art. 74)

(Shamsheer 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

intervene
on procedural
grounds

(Kehal Singh &
E. Sudhakar case)

v/s

Very limited -

Courts generally don't
interfere

Preemptive
Pardon

↓
Not recognized
in India



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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 - precedence doesn't allow that -



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



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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.



- Thoda out of the blue Question
- Very factual

Art 239A

Art. 239AA



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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 Constitu-)



<https://t.me/UPSCwithDeepakPrakash>



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

Nature



Replacement of bicameral structure by a Unicameral

Legis. Assembly



UT with a LA like
Delhi & Puducherry



Limited Legislative Powers



Composition



90 elected members, with
5 nominated members (added
through amendment
in 2023);



Seats for

STs reserved
for first time



LG holds significant powers,
including nominating
5 MLAs w/o aid & advice
of elected govt.



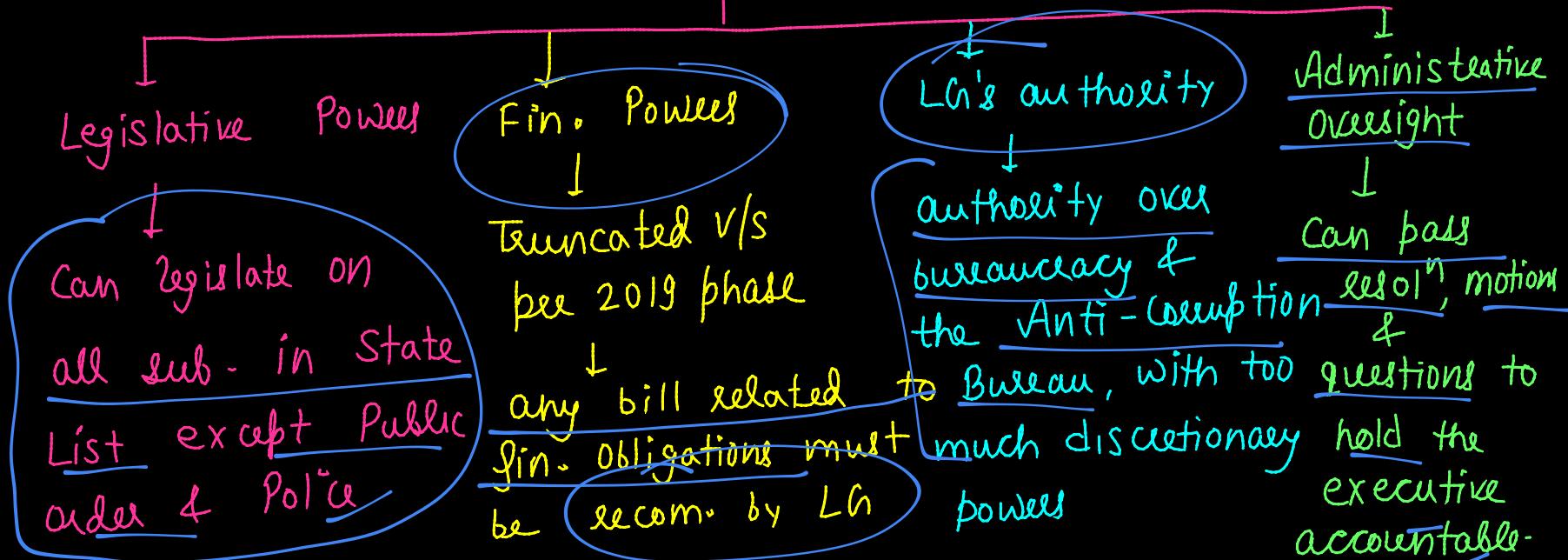
<https://t.me/UPSCwithDeepakPrakash>



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

Powers & functions

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



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

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 center 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

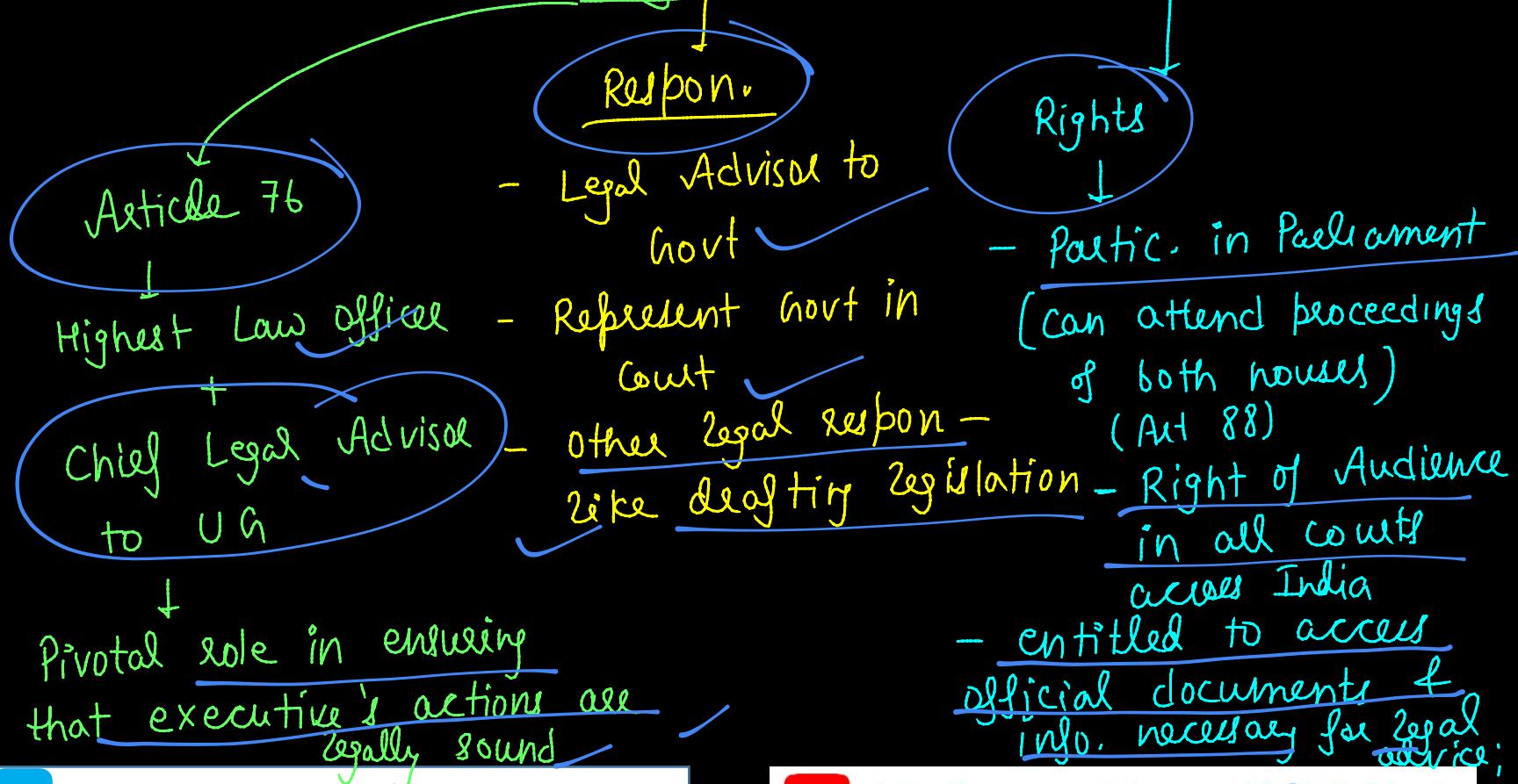


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Key words



<https://t.me/UPSCwithDeepakPrakash>



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

Limitations

Not hold
any executive
authority

No fixed
Tenure

↓
Pleasure
doctrine of
President

Pres.
Restrictions

↓
Can't appeal
against goI

Advice to Union
govt. not
binding.

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



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



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

Explain.

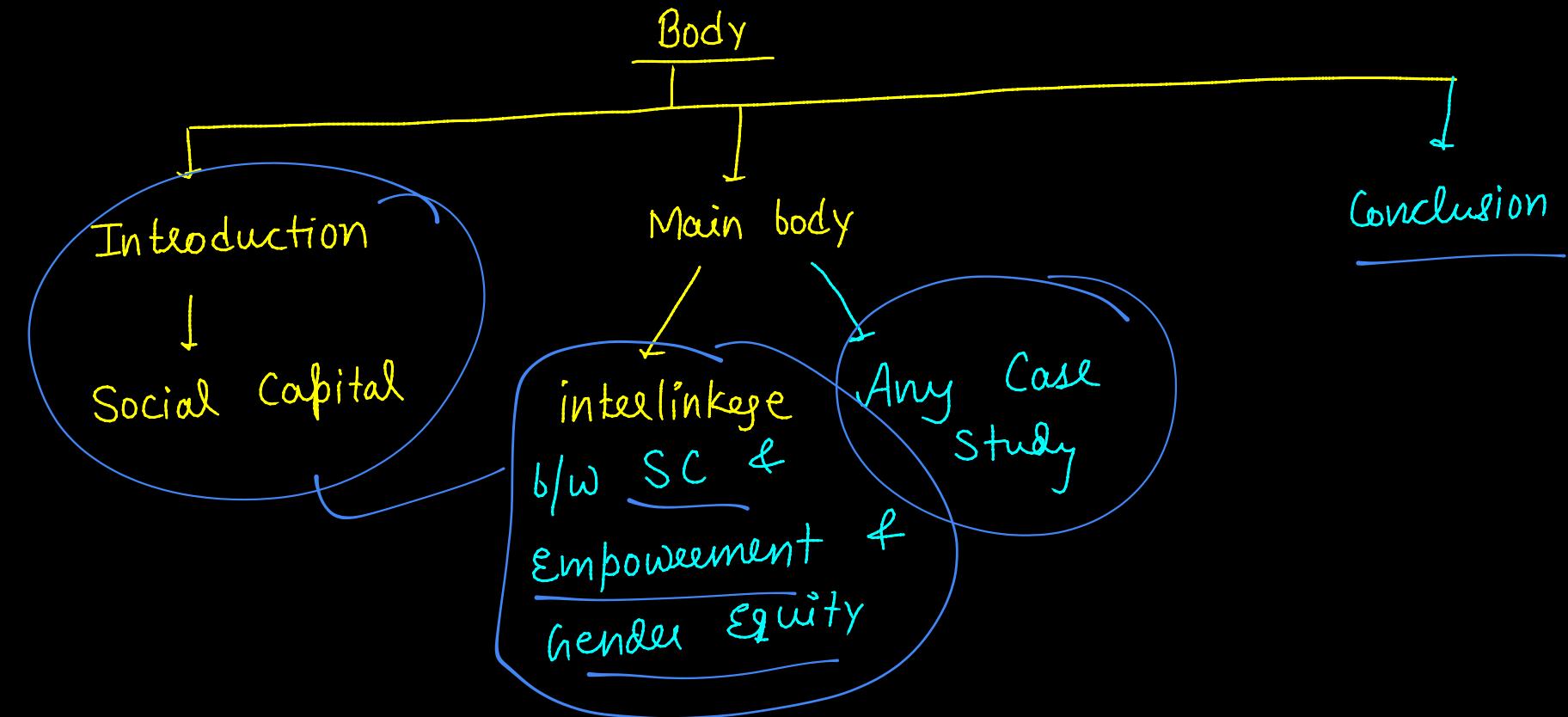
Very straight forward



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

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 call, thus realizing gender equity (SDG 5). This has been identified as an ends by CEDAW.

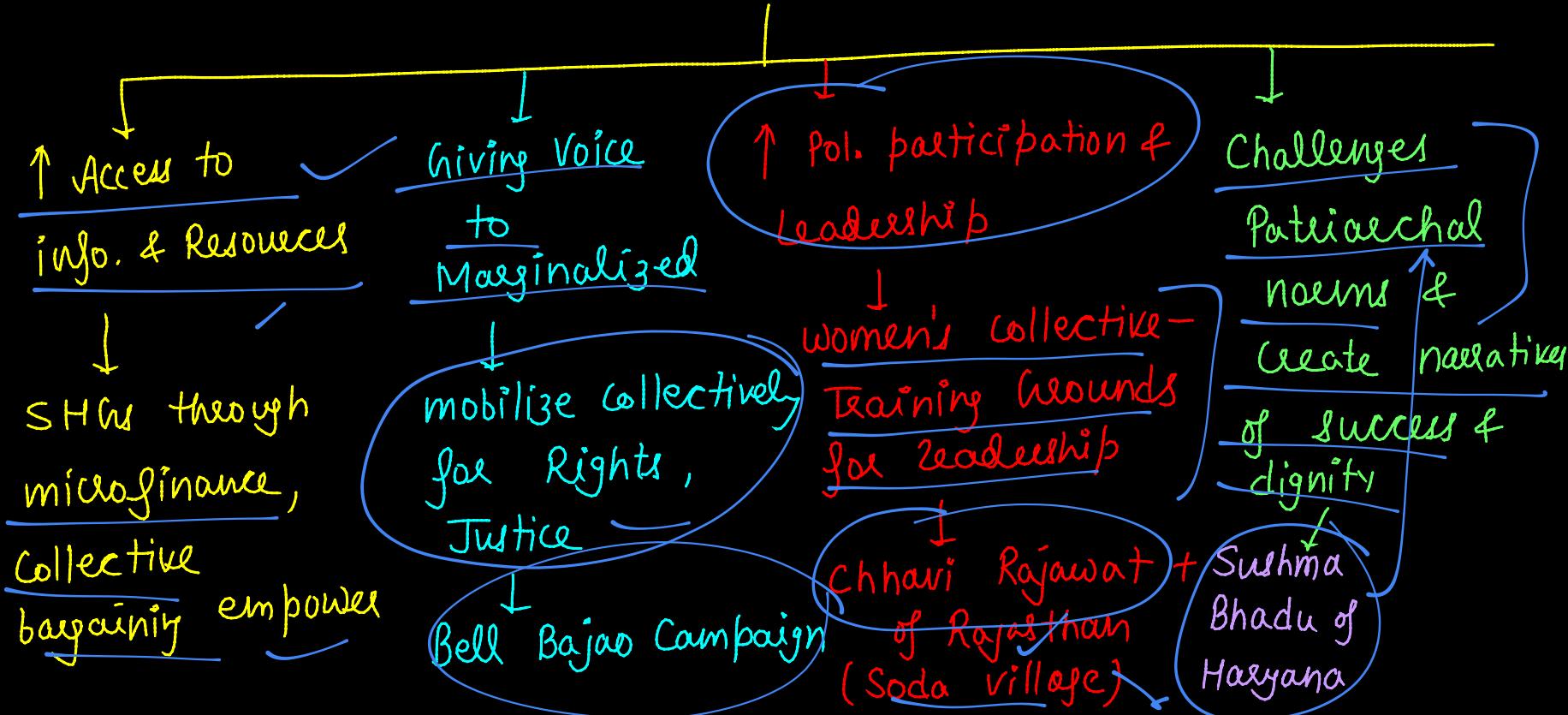


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Advancing Empowerment & thus Gender Equity



<https://t.me/UPSCwithDeepakPrakash>



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

Provide Psychological & Emotional Strength

Safe spaces for women to express, heal & build confidence

SEWA or Vimochana in Bangalore

Case Study

Kudumbashree - Kerala's women-led Empowerment Model

One of India's largest women's collectives (> 45 Lakh organised into Neighbourhood Groups)

build emotional & psychological resilience

Spillover effects → like many have become elected PRIs, social activists;



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

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

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 SDH- 16; + 10

Also goes against the intent of. Amal Jain v/s UoI (2025) case or Fahema Shireen case

SC held that inclusive & meaningful digital access to e-gov. & welfare delivery system is a fundamental right under Art. 21, of FR. 21



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

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 → Arun Jaitley (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 PwD Portal)

Aadhar-based DBTs



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

↑ 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



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

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



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

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



Body

Why seen as an anti-state actors?

Instead.

CSO ↗ ?

→ Primary role
(Citizens Voices +
↑ accountability)

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

→ Play the role of watchdog
(highlighting corruption etc)

→ Activist role not welcomed by
govt. (filings 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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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

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 the International
role of CSOs in monitoring state's obligations under Alt 21

Role of Collaborator in service delivery

Pratham & Sulabh

Obligations under Alt 21

↓
Allow a platform for Vulnerables

↓
SC/ST, PwD, LGBTQ+

↓
Expand democratic space

↓
Naz Foundation + Climate RISE Alliance



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

However, some concerns are also there:

Green Peace
India

Clackdown
due to
alleged anti-
dev.
Campaigns

Critical of Govt's Coal mining &
Nuclear Power

Provoking
mass mobilisation
against
state proj.

Kudankulam
N. Plant

Negative
Narrative
Building

amplify
separatist
narratives
(Amnesty)



<https://t.me/UPSCwithDeepakPrakash>



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

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
OS
I
Digital Partnership



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

Intro

Share historical
& geographical ties

but today redefined

through digital partnership

which is not extractive

like China's (Beahma Chellany)

Body

Mutual

Respect

→ IIT Madras

reflect

campus in

Zanzibar

Co-development

Long-term
insti-
partnerships

reflect

India's respect

for African

aspirations for

Promotion of DPI

like Aadhar,

UPI & DIKSHA

Engagement

based on demand

(not imposing)

→ AU's

Digital Roadmap

as open, adaptable

& non-proprietary;



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

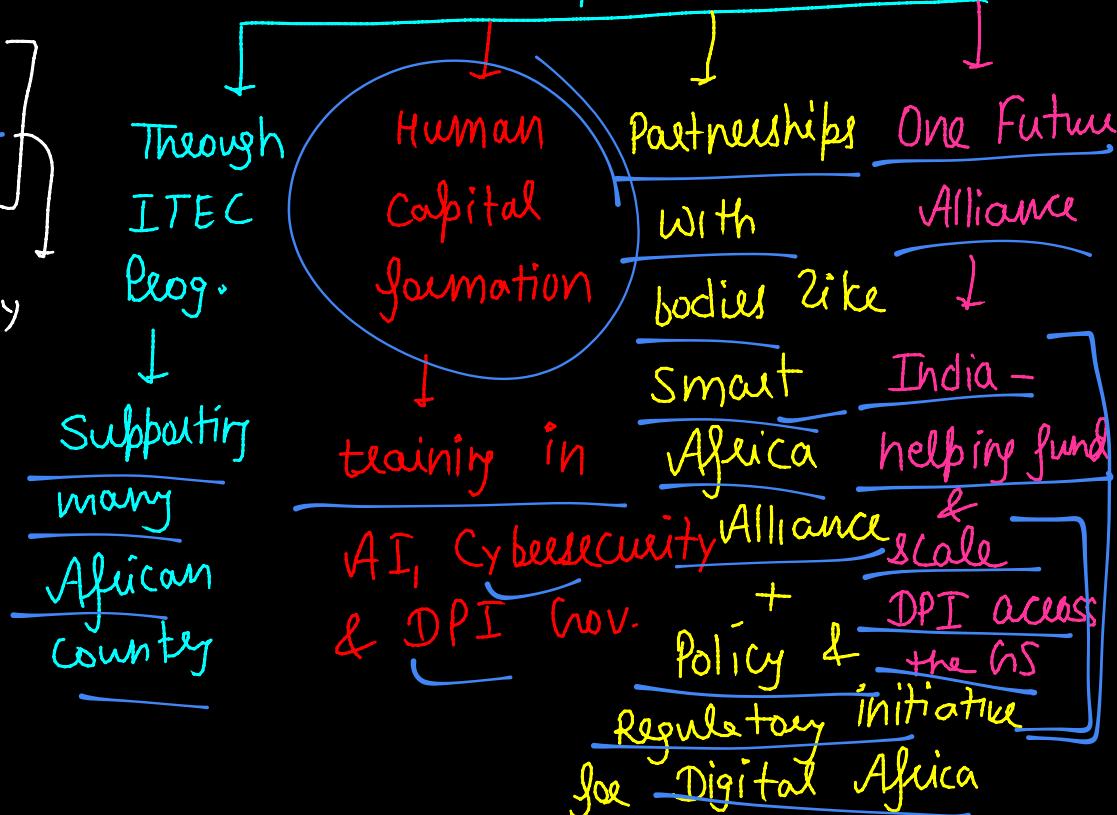
Co-dev.

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

✓
Supported by
India;

Conclusion

Long-Term Insti. Partnerships



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



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)

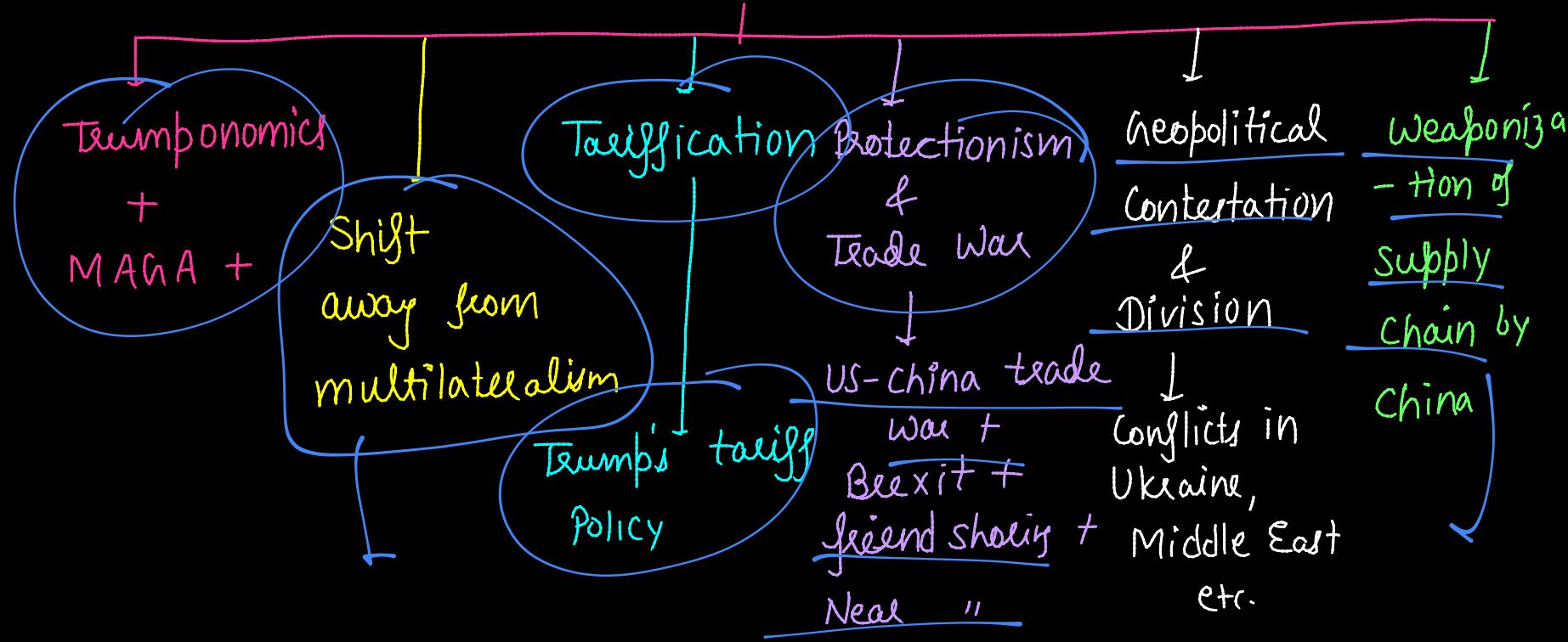


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

↓
Need to provide key evidences

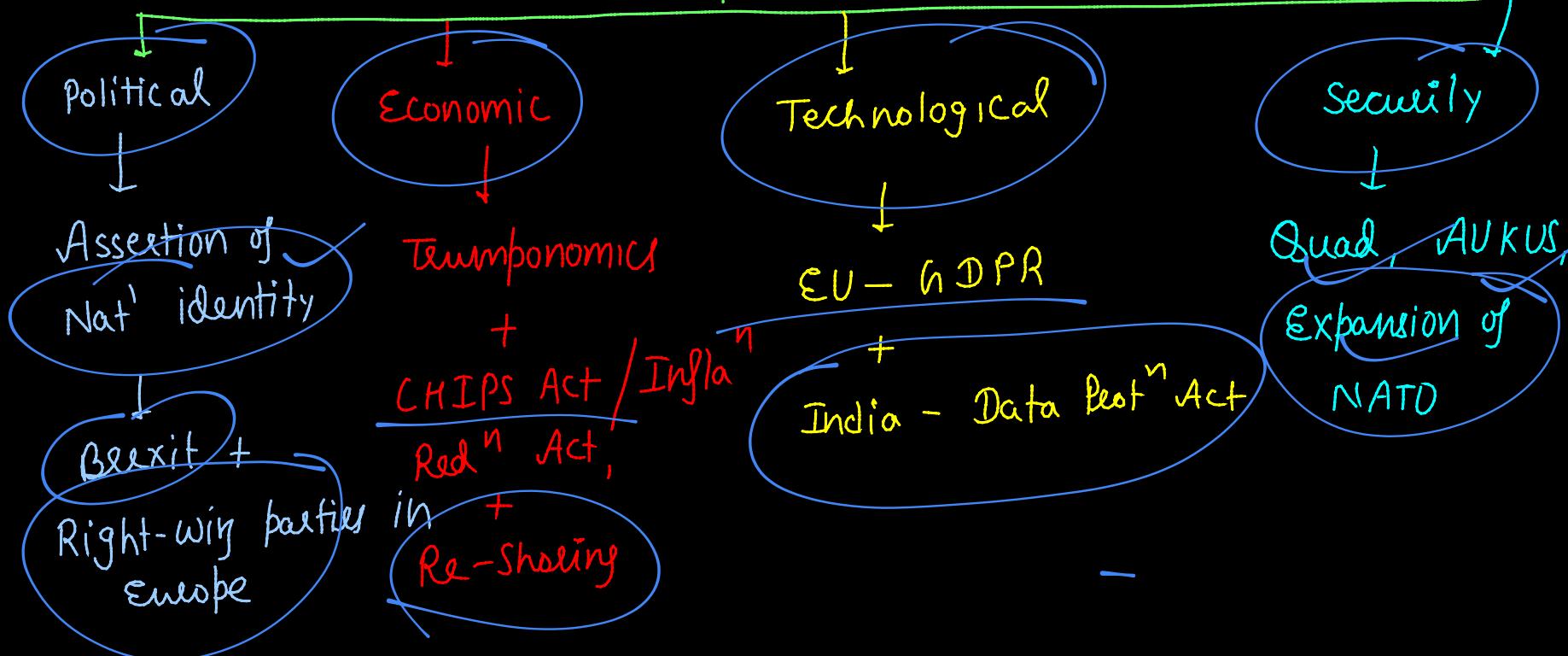


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Rise of Sovereign Nationalism (Visible Across Various Spectrum)



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

Conclusion

1. 1

Conclude with way forward



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



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 Nartej Singh Johal Case (2018)
+
Puttaswamy Case
+
S of TN v/s Govt of TN Case
+
Sabimala Case (Indian Young
Lawyers Assoc.)



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

Concept of CM (definition)

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

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

→ Judicial Interp → NS Johal
→ Ind - Young Lawyer ASSOC. Colle



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

Applⁿ to ensure Judicial Indep.

↓
freedom of judiciary from executive or legislative interference

↓
Const. basis
[Art. 50, 56 - 124-147;
HCl - 214-231]

↓
No 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

Constitutional basis

↓
Removal (124(4) +
217 & 218)

+
Art. 235 (control
over subordinate
judiciary)

↓
in absence of
it

↓
Higher risk of
populist pressure or
erision of judicial
autonomy

There should
be JA

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

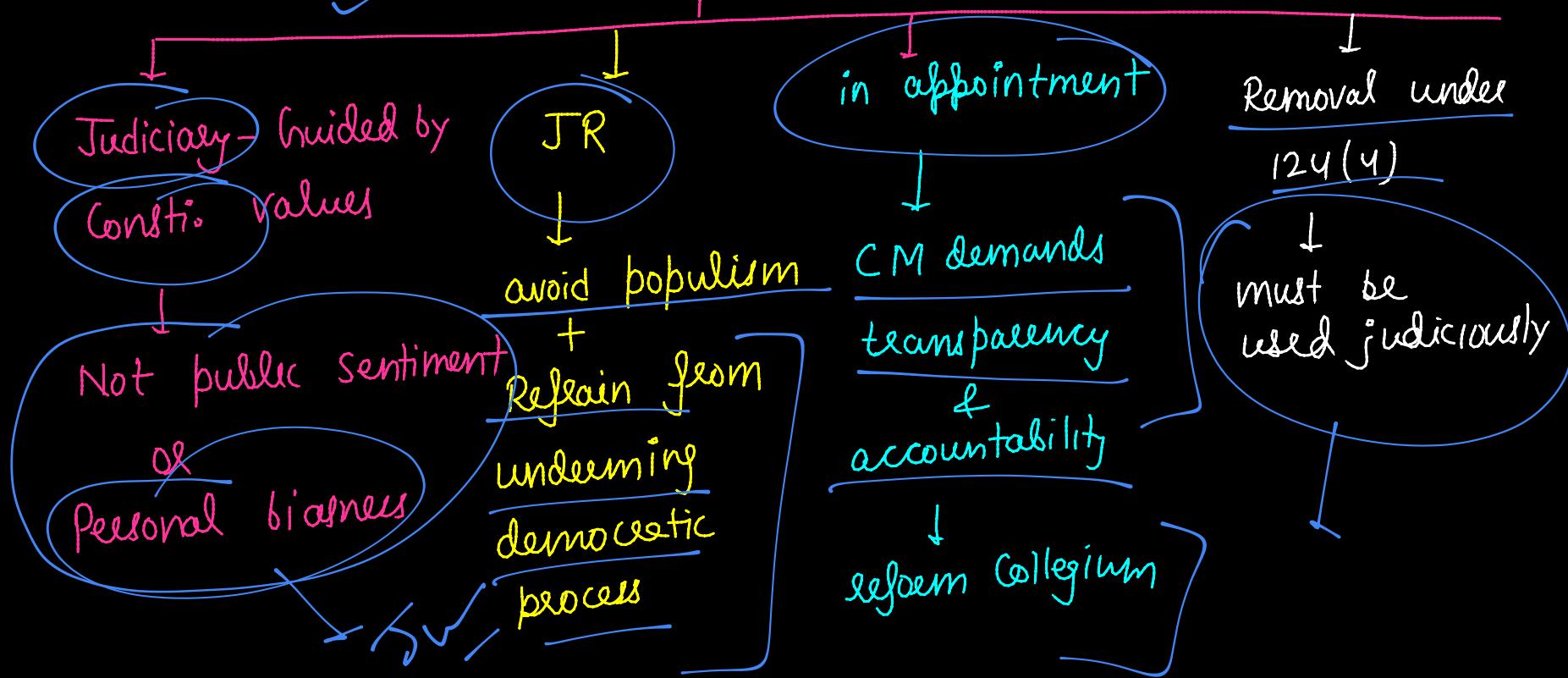


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Applic'n of CM in Practice



<https://t.me/UPSCwithDeepakPrakash>



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



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 + Structural doctrine



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Procedural Limitations → along with safeguards → President assent mandatory, No time-bound process

Under Art. 368 ✓

SM + Ratif- by States

Federal provisions

SM
(FRs, DPSBs)

Outside Art. 368
By a Simple Majority
(Not even consi. as C. A.)
Formation of new states
(Art 3 & Schedule changes)



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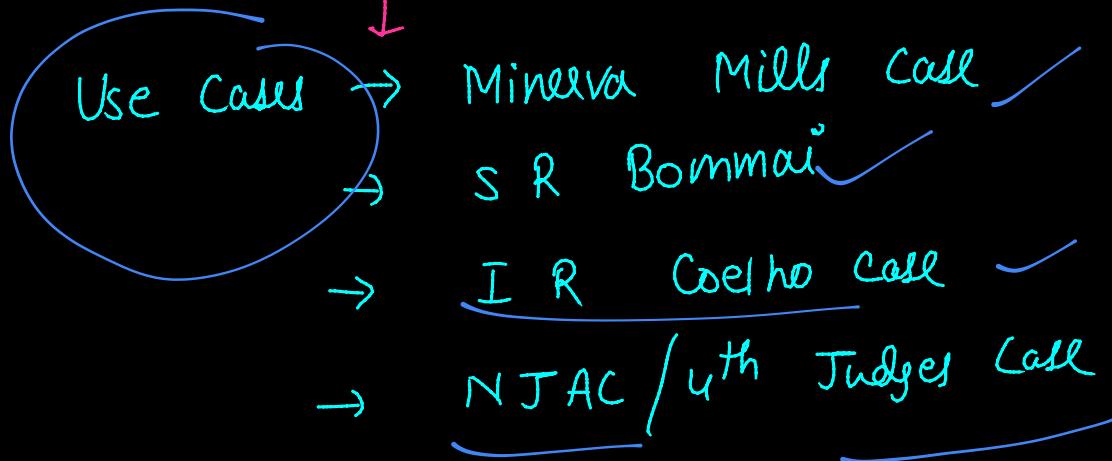


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Substantive Limitation



K. Bhagat case - restrict the scope of
amending power of parliament



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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
(1st J. Case)

1981

2.) SC AOR Assoc. v/s VoI
(2nd J. Case)

1993

3.) Pees. Ref- Under 143
(3rd Judges Case)

1998

4.) NJAC / 4th " " - 2015



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Compare I & USA

	<u>I</u>
<u>Appoint</u>	- by Collegium
<u>Role of executive</u>	- Limited
<u>Role of legislature</u>	- No
<u>Tenure</u>	- <u>65 (SC) 62 (HC)</u>
<u>Transparency</u>	- Charac. 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
- Disadv.
 - Opacity & No accountability
 - Uncle Judge Syndrome + Nepotism
 - Not open to change - NJAC
 - Collegium - a closed system
not inclusive (No bar member or CS - entertained)



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

Adv. & Disadv. of US Model

- Transparency - media scrutiny + Senate debates
- Broad based system - includes elected represen.
↳ incl. demo. Legitimacy
- Scutiny of ideology of judges

- Ideological biasness - visible as appointments reflect partisan agendas;
(Confirmation hearings have become pol. backgounds);
- Lack of diversity & representation (reflect elite legal circles)
(Ideological loyalty rewarded over judicial competence);
- Judicial vacancies → Delayed Senate Confirmation



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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?



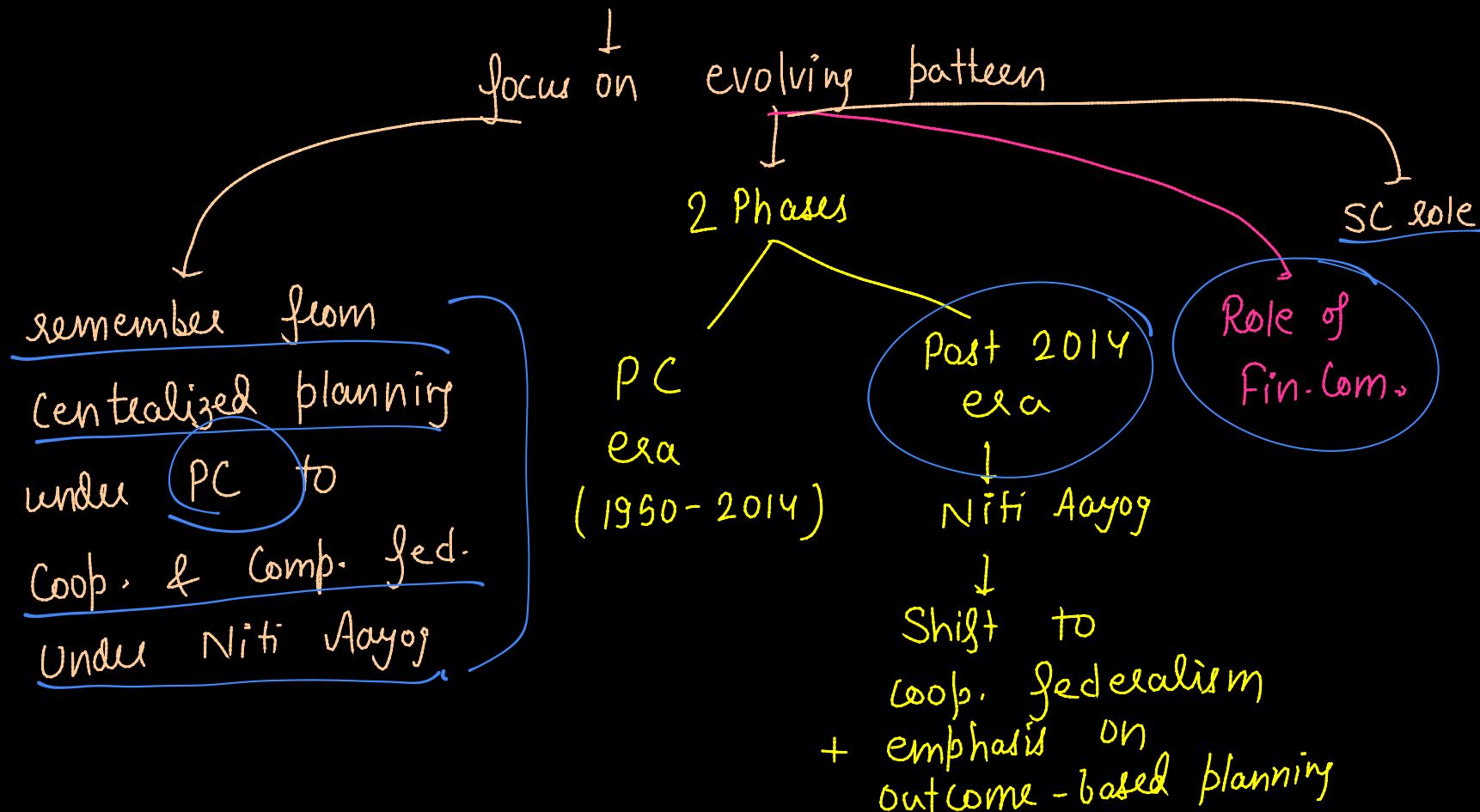
in Intro → talk about uniqueness of India's federal structure
+
Little bit about evol'n
+
Consti. frameworks (Art. 264-293)
(Art. 280), UL v/s SL.



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SC Role

MADA v/s
SAIL (2024)

addressed overlapping
taxation powers b/w
C & S

Industrial
Alcohol
Case (2024)

(Lalita 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, etc.)

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;



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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 best^h)

influencing Policies + advocacy



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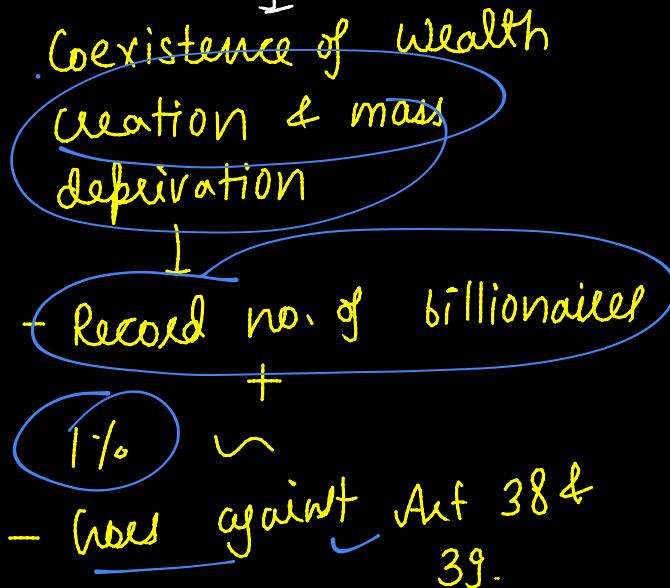
<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

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

Why this Question

↓
due to prevalence of poverty

↓
Data + Report
(WILL Report)



How ?

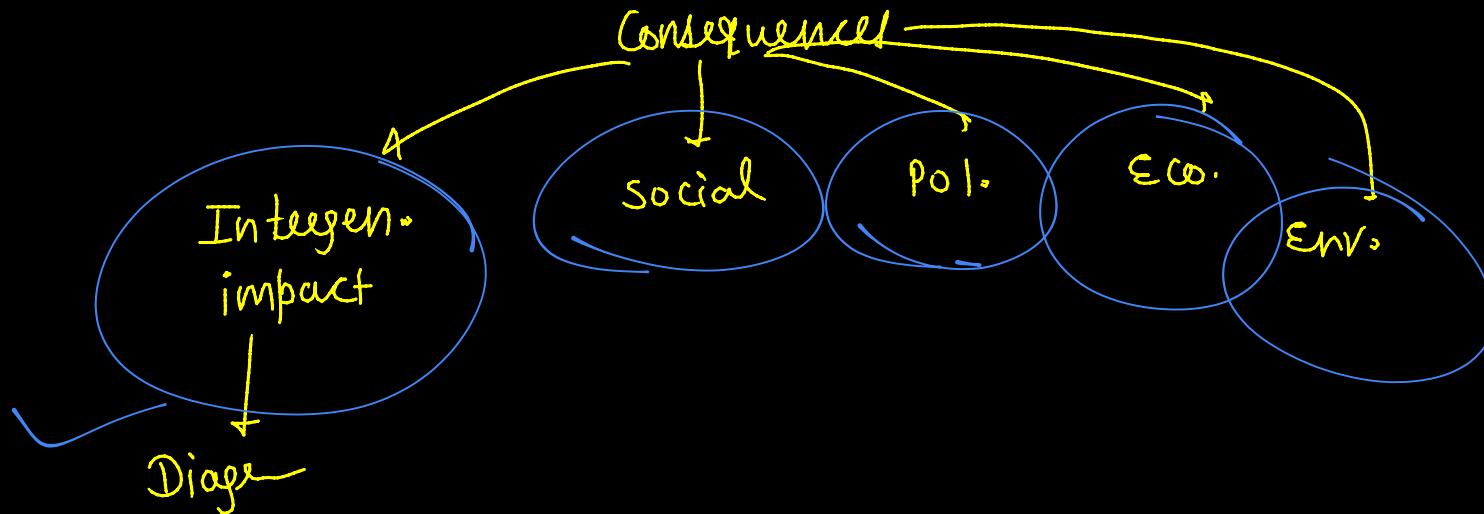
- a.) Land ownership
- b.) Edu & health inequity
- c.) Access to fin resources
- d.) Digital divide
- e.)



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→ 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.

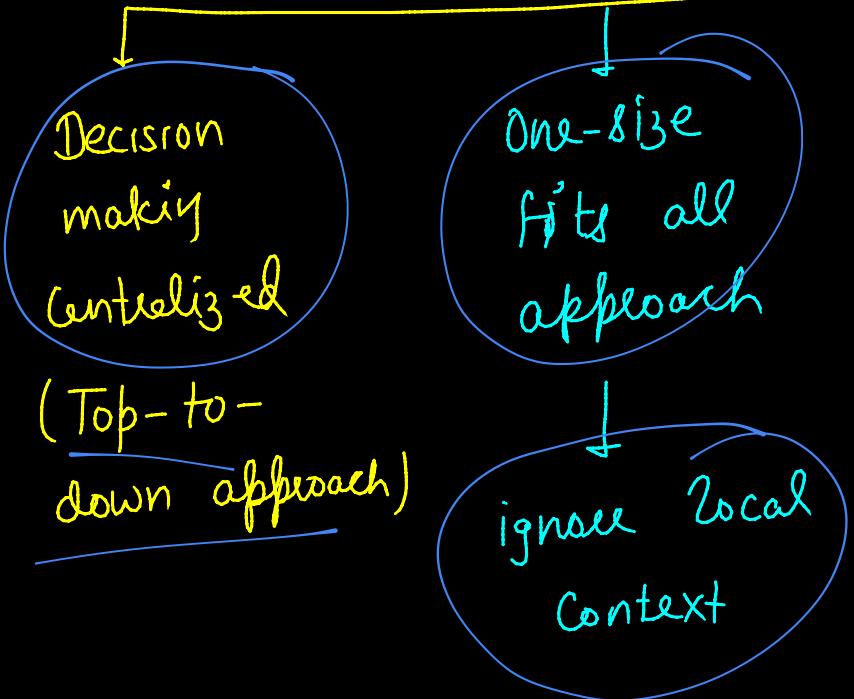


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Crit. Analysis of Contem. Dev. Models



No/ Limited Accountability

multi-layered
bureaucratic
set up

+
No decision-making
authority with field-
level workers;

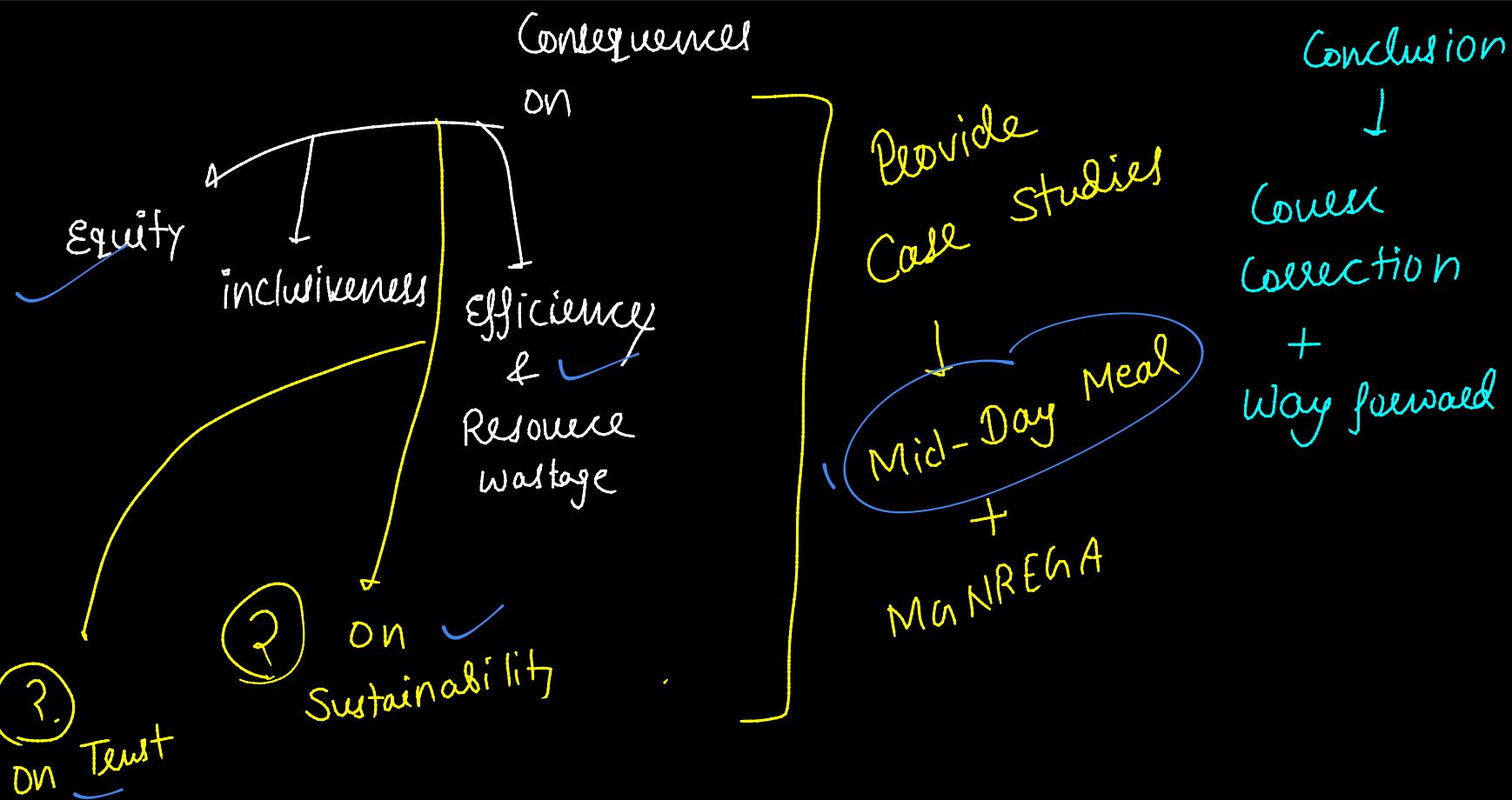
No real
time
feedback
&
course
corrections



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



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.

1

Start with problems affecting them

About

NCPCR

+

Role has become imp. UN CRC
in light of Just Rights +
for Children Alliance v/s S. Haresh
(2024)



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

Existing Policies & Initiatives by NCPCR

- Cyber Safety Guidelines for Schools

Suggested measures



Conclusion



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

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

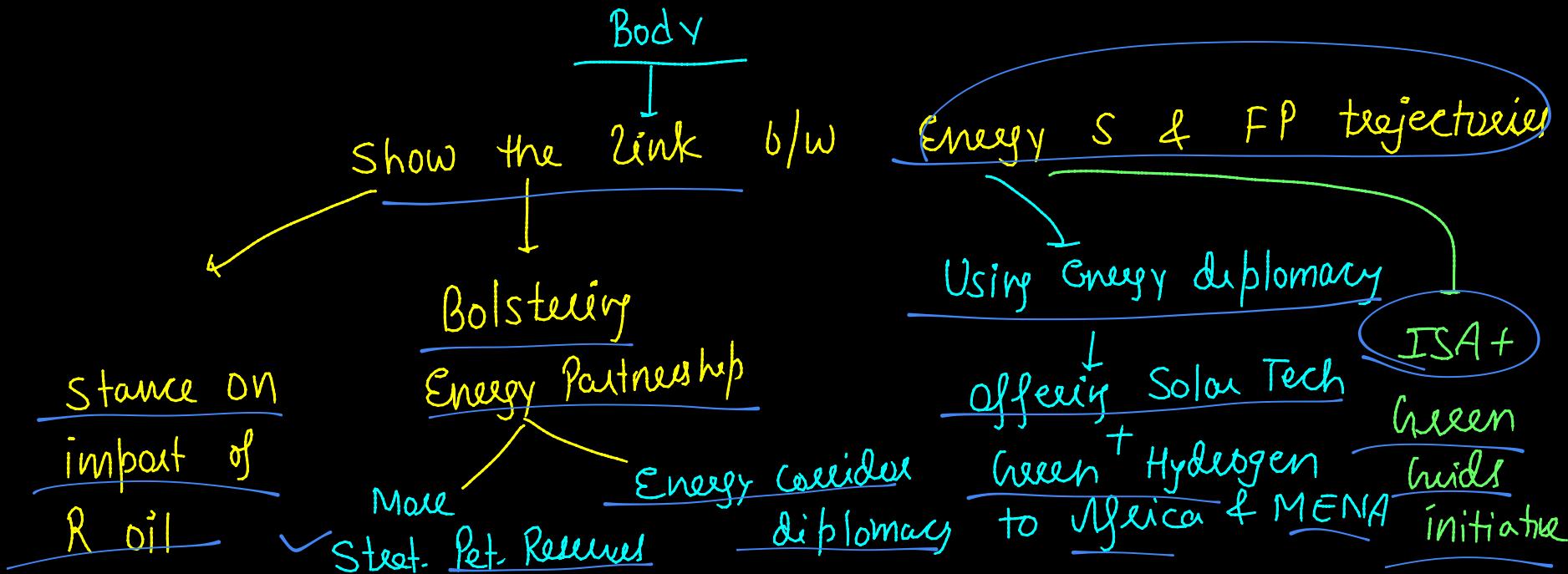


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Intro-
→ Start with India's energy need



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In Coming Yes

Policy Level

insti. Level

Civil Society

Level

Learn from
the best



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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.

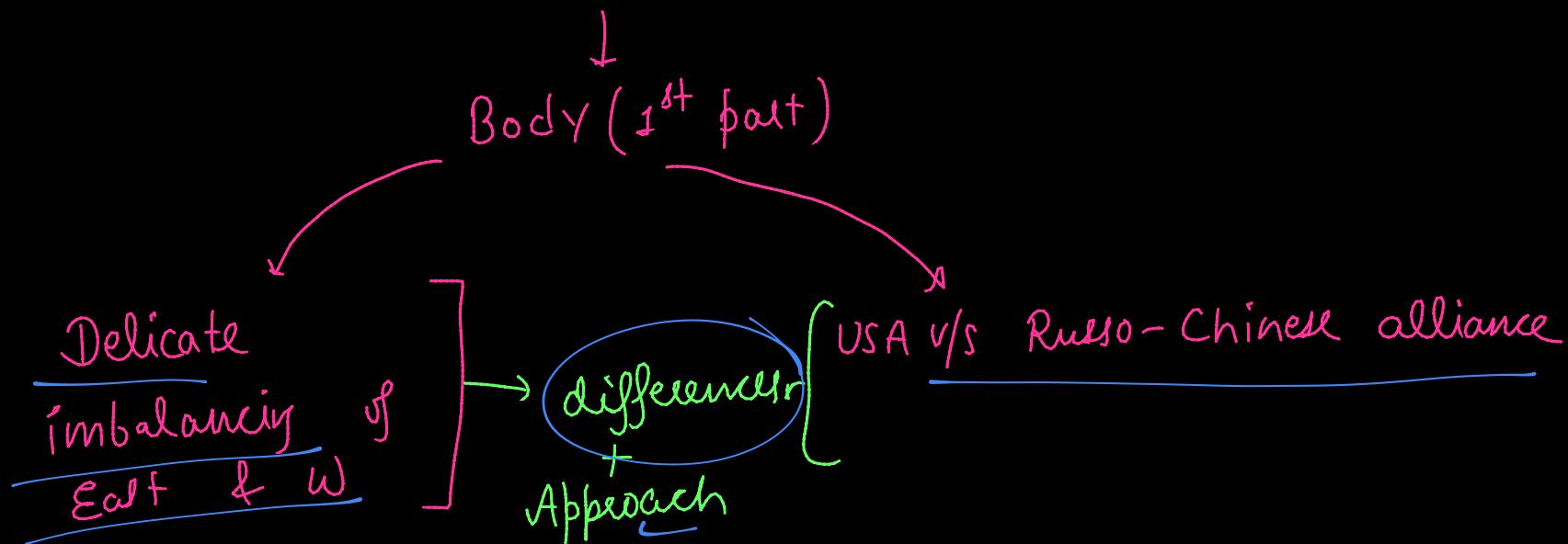


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

Intro → Crisis of Legitimacy & Effectiveness

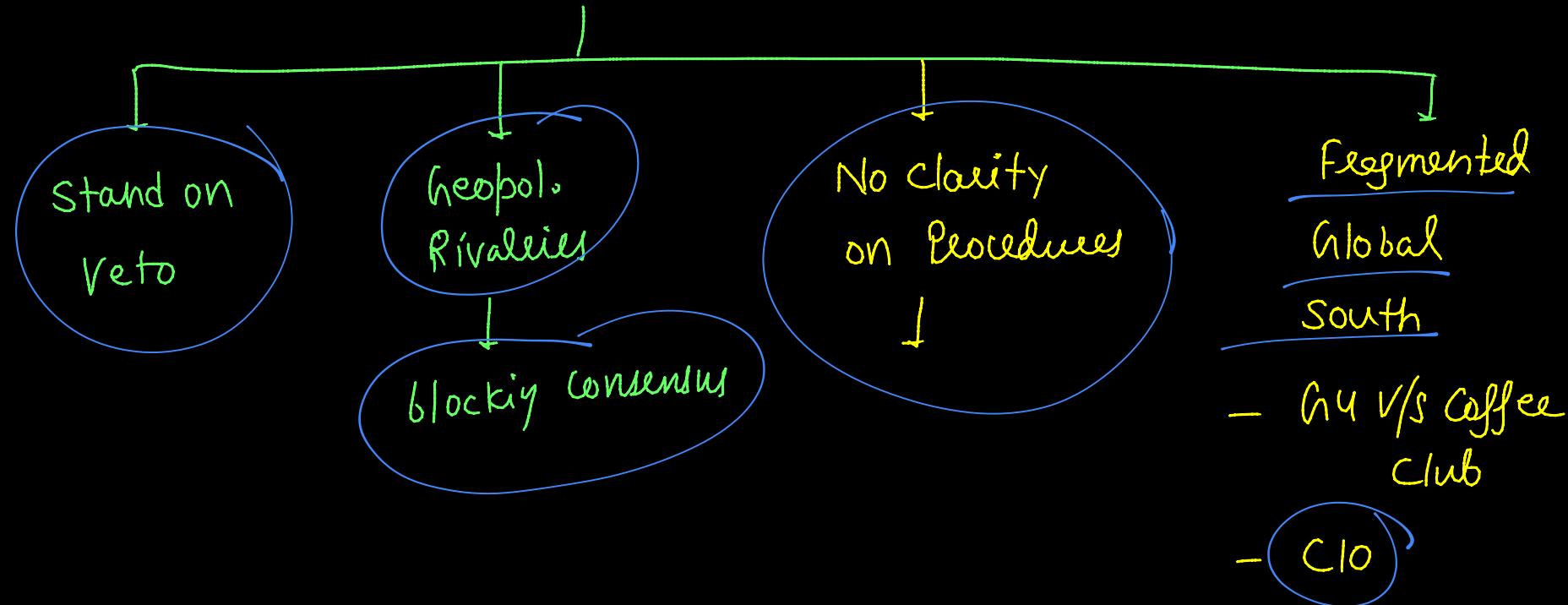


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<http://www.youtube.com/@CivilsPhodo>

E W Confrontation



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Need for reforms

↓
way forward in conclusion



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Try it for Today...



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