

19th June, 25

Q. 1) Constitutionally guaranteed judicial independence is a prerequisite of democracy. Comment.

→ constitutionally guaranteed judicial independence

**Introduction
should be
in 3-4 lines** refer to Autonomy and impartiality of Good
judicial system, ensuring that it operates mention of
without interference from other branches the article

of government. Article 50 of the constitution
ensures this independence.

* constitutional provisions related to independence
of judiciary in India:

1) Article 124 — **Heading can be enclosed in a box**

Appointment of supreme court judges.

Helps in maintaining independence of judiciary by promoting impartiality and competence among judges.

2) Article 50 **Write from here itself, don't leave space**

Article 50 of the Indian constitution talks about separation of judiciary from executive.

This separation is crucial for maintaining judicial independence.

**Fair point
mentioned**

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3) Salaries and allowances -

Gives financial security which guards judge
against manipulation.

Contempt of court powers

4) Art. 32 and 226

Power of judicial review, empowering SC &
HC with J.R. powers.

Appointments and transfers post 2nd judge case

5) Security of Tenure of judge

Article 124 and 217 provides for security
of tenure for S.C. & H.C. respectively.
Allows them to adjudicate without fear or favour, ensuring judicial independence.

You also need to mention why judicial independence is pre requisite to democracy

is a rule of law, promotes Fair Trials, Transparency and encourages accountability.

Need to explain well

Strengthening Judicial independence will not only safeguard democratic values but also enhance resilience against emerging threats to Justice & Equality.

Impove structure

3.5

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Q. 2. Who are entitled to receive free legal aid?

Assess the role of National legal services

You are Authority (NALSA) in rendering free legal aid.
writing very

lengthy introduction

Dont explain
too much

have access to justice. Article 39A of the Constitution enshrines principle of equal Justice and gives provision of free legal Aid.

Entitlement to free legal Aid in India:

- 1) SC / ST
- 2) Women and children
- 3) Individuals with Disabilities
- 4) People in custody
- 5) Low income Groups Write income bracket too
- 6) Victims of Trafficking And begar
- 7) Juveniles
- 8) Victims of Ethnic Violence
- 9) Victims of Natural Disasters
- 10) Industrial workers.

You can make a hub and spoke diagram:

Can put in one category only

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In rendering free legal

Role of NALSA :- aid

- 1) National legal services Authority (NALSA) has established legal Aid clinics in rural and remote areas. These clinics often run by law ~~stu~~ students bring doorstep justice for people.

Keep your points crisp

- 2) (NALSA) undertakes various legal literacy programme to spread legal literacy and awareness in schools, colleges to foster culture of legality

Efficient
technology and young age.
infrastructure
uses

Alternate dispute
resolution

Example, tele-
Law uses NALSA undertakes training of lawyers to ensure they offer professional services.

- 3) NALSA works in policy formulation, developing schemes to aid women, SC/ST, person with disabilities, etc.

Special schemes for marginalised groups

free legal Aid is a cornerstone in ensuring justice for all and efforts of NALSA have been commendable, despite facing certain

When the keyword is "assess" Then you have to write both positives and negatives of the given institution by giving out positive way forward

Q.3.

The states in India seem reluctant to empower urban local bodies both functionally as well as financially. Comment.

→ Urban local bodies (ULBs) includes Nagar palikas, municipalities and municipal corporations and they work as administrative units responsible for ensuring proper governance in urban areas. They derive their mandate from 74th CAA, 1992 (Article 243).

No need to explain the whole structure in introduction

Reluctance in empowering ULBs functionally:-

1) Decentralisation :- Despite 74th Amendment Act, decentralisation remains challenging.

Don't repeat the same argument

e.g. Nagaland held ~~ULB~~ ULB elections for the first time in 2004 highlighting state's reluctance to empower ULBs. Good example

2) Manpower :- ULBs face a shortage of

skilled manpower, affecting their functional efficiency. Fairpoint

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Urban governance gap

3) Bureaucratic control: Bureaucrats retain control over ULBs, limiting local governance innovation.

You need to support your argument with an example

* Reluctance to Empower ULBs Financially

1) Dependence on state and ~~even~~ central Grants. Approx. 35% of their revenue is relied upon central & state transfers acc. to RBI Report Good use of data

2) Financial Discrepancies - ULBs face issues of financial mismanagement and discrepancies which includes inaccurate accounting, Misuse of funds, Lack of Transparency, poor Finan. planning.

Other major issues include Property Tax Reforms, Non-functional state finance commissions, PPP adoption reluctance, etc.

You are also expected to write a way forward

Addressing gaps in the system is crucial to foster self-reliant, efficient and responsive

ULBs, which will lead to sustainable and inclusive urban development in India.

Gandhi's model of grassroots development

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Q. 4. compare and contrast the British and Indian approaches to parliamentary sovereignty.

→ Parliamentary sovereignty refers to supreme legal authority vested in parliament, empowering it to enact, amend & repeal laws.

Contextual introduction

Difference between British & Indian approaches to parliamentary sovereignty.(P.S.)

i) constitutional foundation

ii) British Approach - It has an uncodified constitution which implies that P.S. is more flexible and is ~~not~~ based on conventions.

You can draw & Judicial precedents.

a table by dividing the page into two parts showing both the models structured approach to P.S.

Don't write abbreviations

You have adequate knowledge, but you need to work on your execution part for effective answer writing

2) Judicial Review

British - UK parliament is sovereign, its decisions cannot be overridden or reviewed by judiciary.

Indian - Indian constitution supremacy is preferred over P.S. Indian Judiciary improves the structure of the answer. You have good knowledge regarding the topic and fair points to write. But the federal structure problem is that you also need to write similarities along with the Amendment of constitution differences.

British - unitary system where P.S. is indivisible and centralised

You can take reference from Topper's copy or more insights

Pakistani - Has federal structure with Division of power

the Ammendment of constitution

British - UK parliament can alter any law, including constitutional principles, as it does not have written constitution.

Indian - constitutional amendment ~~involves~~ ⁴ involves more rigid process :: of written constitution.

In conclusion, you can write the basic core values that functions in each country while British & Indian parliament share a democratic foundation, they differ ^{for 2025/6/19 11:17:17} in their approach to P.S.

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Q.5. Discuss the role of presiding officers of state legislatures in maintaining order and impartiality in conducting legislative work and in facilitating best democratic practices.

→ Article 178 of the Indian constitution allows all states and union Territories for the appointment of a speaker as the presiding officer of the house (P.O.)

~~They are given the duty of overseeing the conduct of members while abiding by the rules of the house.~~

You can enter introduction here it self. The next paragraph is not needed.

Role of presiding officers of state legislature:-

1) Enforcing Rules & procedures: P.O. plays decisive role in diligently enforcing the rules and procedures.

Fair points

with contextual knowledge 2) Maintaining decorum = Ensuring the house runs smoothly while upholding dignity is crucial.

3) Preventing Disruption: - P.O. are responsible for preventing disruptions and ensuring smooth sessions.

Underline keywords

Ensuring impartiality in conducting legislative work:

1) Fair allocation of Time - P.O. ensure

You can
fairness by allotting adequate time to different
include this
parties for discussions.

2) Neutrality: Maintaining neutrality and

starting itself in
the Not favouring any side is vital in their role.

You can write
3) Guidance of legislative Matters : They offer
challenges and
impartial guidance on legislative matters & disputes.
way forward

4) Allows Diverse opinion - A platform to express diverse opinions is an essential part of their role.

Facilitating Best Democratic practices like

promoting Inclusive Discussion, Encouraging,

Please Put in
faces on the

example, here
keywords. For

research Based discussions, Transparency,

the keyword is
discuss so you

Training and development to better grasp

have to
structure your

points parliamentary procedures, etc.

answer
accordingly.

format and
not

Always writing
points

paraphrases

Thus, Presiding officers stand as a pillar of

democratic functionality, assuming that

legislative process is conducted with order,

impartiality, and adherence to the but

democratic practices.

Good conclusion

3.5