

Explain the constitutional framework governing appointments to key constitutional posts in India. Analyse recent debates on transparency and institutional autonomy.

Question Understanding – Finding Information

- **Precise Syllabus Mapping:** Appointment to various Constitutional posts, powers, functions and responsibilities of various Constitutional Bodies
(GS Paper – II)
- **Marks and words limit:**
 - The marks-oriented approach to answering **(10-mark, 150-word)** questions in the question is to use **Bullet Points** (one idea per bullet point), **Brainstorming**, or a combination of both.
 - The way to score good marks in questions worth **(15 marks. 250 words)** is to use the **Heading** and **Subheading** method while writing your answers.
- **Directive words**
 - Explain → Describe provisions, processes and actors involved.
 - Analyse → Examine issues, debates, pros-cons; no one-sided opinion.
- **Focal points of the questions**
 - Constitutional framework for appointments to key constitutional posts
 - Recent debates on transparency and institutional autonomy

Answer Writing Structure (Outline)

Introduction Paragraph

- Define the doctrine briefly
- Highlight Indian adaptation (not rigid separation)

Body Paragraph

A. Constitutional Framework for Appointments

Explain structure, not excessive detail. Use grouping.

- **Executive-Centric Appointments (With Constitutional Safeguards)**
 - President, Governors – Arts. 74, 155
 - Attorney General – Art. 76
 - Appointments by President on aid and advice of Council of Ministers
- **Judiciary**
 - Judges of Supreme Court & High Courts – Arts. 124, 217
 - Judicial primacy evolved through interpretation
 - Emphasis on independence of judiciary
- **Independent Constitutional Bodies**
 - Election Commission – Art. 324
 - CAG – Art. 148
 - UPSC – Art. 316
 - Security of tenure, fixed service conditions
- **Legislature-Linked Posts**
 - Speaker, Deputy Speaker – Arts. 93–94
 - Convention of neutrality

B. Rationale Behind the Framework

- Ensure independence
- Prevent executive arbitrariness
- Maintain institutional balance

C. Recent Debates: Transparency & Institutional Autonomy

Analyse issues without naming political sides.

- **Transparency Concerns**
 - Limited disclosure of selection criteria
 - Absence of consultative mechanisms in some posts
 - Public trust and accountability issues
- **Institutional Autonomy**
 - Perceived executive influence
 - Post-retirement appointments
 - Neutrality of constitutional authorities
- **Counter-Arguments**
 - Executive accountability to Parliament
 - Need for administrative efficiency
 - Risk of over-judicialisation

Conclusion (max. 40 Words)

- Stress need for balance, not absolutism.

Dos & Don'ts

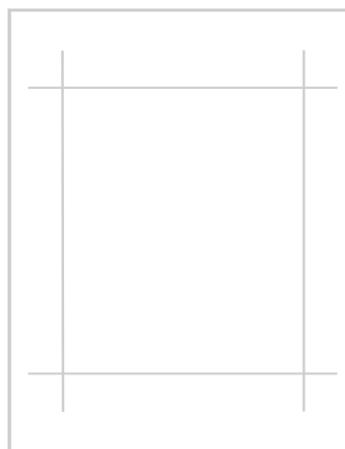
• Do for Maximum Marks

- ✓ Emphasise checks like tenure security, removal procedures, oath of office in first part of answer, 'Constitutional Framework for Appointments'
- ✓ Maintain balanced tone in arguments and counter arguments
- ✓ Use Key terms: Institutional integrity, Independence with accountability, Constitutional morality
- ✓ Classify constitutional posts logically
- ✓ Focus on framework, not individuals
- ✓ Use constitutional language
- ✓ Show balanced analysis

- ✓ Link transparency to public trust
- ✓ Maintain neutrality

- **Don't do these Common Mistakes**

- ✗ Do not list current office-holders
- ✗ Avoid naming political controversies
- ✗ Don't turn answer into a case-law list
- ✗ Avoid emotional or activist tone
- ✗ Do not suggest extra-constitutional solutions



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Notes Oriented Content for Writing Answer

The constitutional framework for key appointments (Judiciary, ECI, UPSC, CAG) involves Presidential appointment after consultation, with provisions for independence like fixed tenure/salaries, but recent debates highlight transparency/autonomy clashes, seen in Collegium debates (transparency vs judicial independence), Centre-State roles (Governor's discretion), and Electoral Bond/ECI issues, demanding reforms (like NJAC failure) balancing autonomy with public trust for institutional integrity.

Constitutional Framework Governing Appointments

The Constitution provides a broad framework, often vesting appointment power in the President of India, while leaving specific procedural laws to Parliament.

- **Election Commission (Article 324):** The President appoints the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Election Commissioners (ECs). Under the CEC and Other ECs (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Act, 2023, a Selection Committee—comprising the Prime Minister, a Union Cabinet Minister, and the Leader of the Opposition—recommends names shortlisted by a Search Committee.
- **Comptroller and Auditor General (Article 148):** Appointed by the President by warrant under his hand and seal. To ensure autonomy, the CAG is ineligible for further government office after retirement and can only be removed in a manner similar to a Supreme Court Judge.
- **UPSC (Article 316):** The Chairman and members are appointed by the President for a six-year term (or until age 65). Half of the members must have at least ten years of experience under the Government of India or a State.
- **Finance Commission (Article 280):** Appointed by the President every five years to handle fiscal federalism.

Recent Debates: Transparency & Institutional Autonomy

a. Judicial Appointments (Collegium vs NJAC):

Debate: Collegium (judges appointing judges) ensures judicial independence but lacks transparency/objectivity. NJAC (National Judicial Appointments Commission) sought transparency/accountability but was struck down for impinging on judicial independence (Basic Structure doctrine). **Example:** Lack of

female representation (only 11 SC judges in history) highlights need for diverse, transparent criteria.

b. Election Commission Independence:

Debate: ECI's appointment process (no fixed consultation, easy removal by President) raises fears of executive influence, challenging autonomy. **Example:** Debates around ECI's handling of electoral processes, including electoral bonds, testing impartiality.

c. Role of Governor:

Debate: Central government using Governor's office for state interference, blurring autonomy and constitutional roles (e.g., bill reservations, dismissal of state governments). **Example:** Ongoing clashes between state governments and Governors in non-BJP ruled states (e.g., Kerala, Tamil Nadu) over discretionary powers.

d. Transparency in Constitutional Bodies:

Debate: Need for clear, objective criteria for appointments to ensure competence and reduce political influence, aligning with principles of good governance.

The constitutional framework balances separation of powers with executive roles, but recent trends show tension between safeguarding institutional autonomy (specially judiciary) and demanding greater transparency, necessitating reforms to build public trust and strengthen democratic governance.