

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

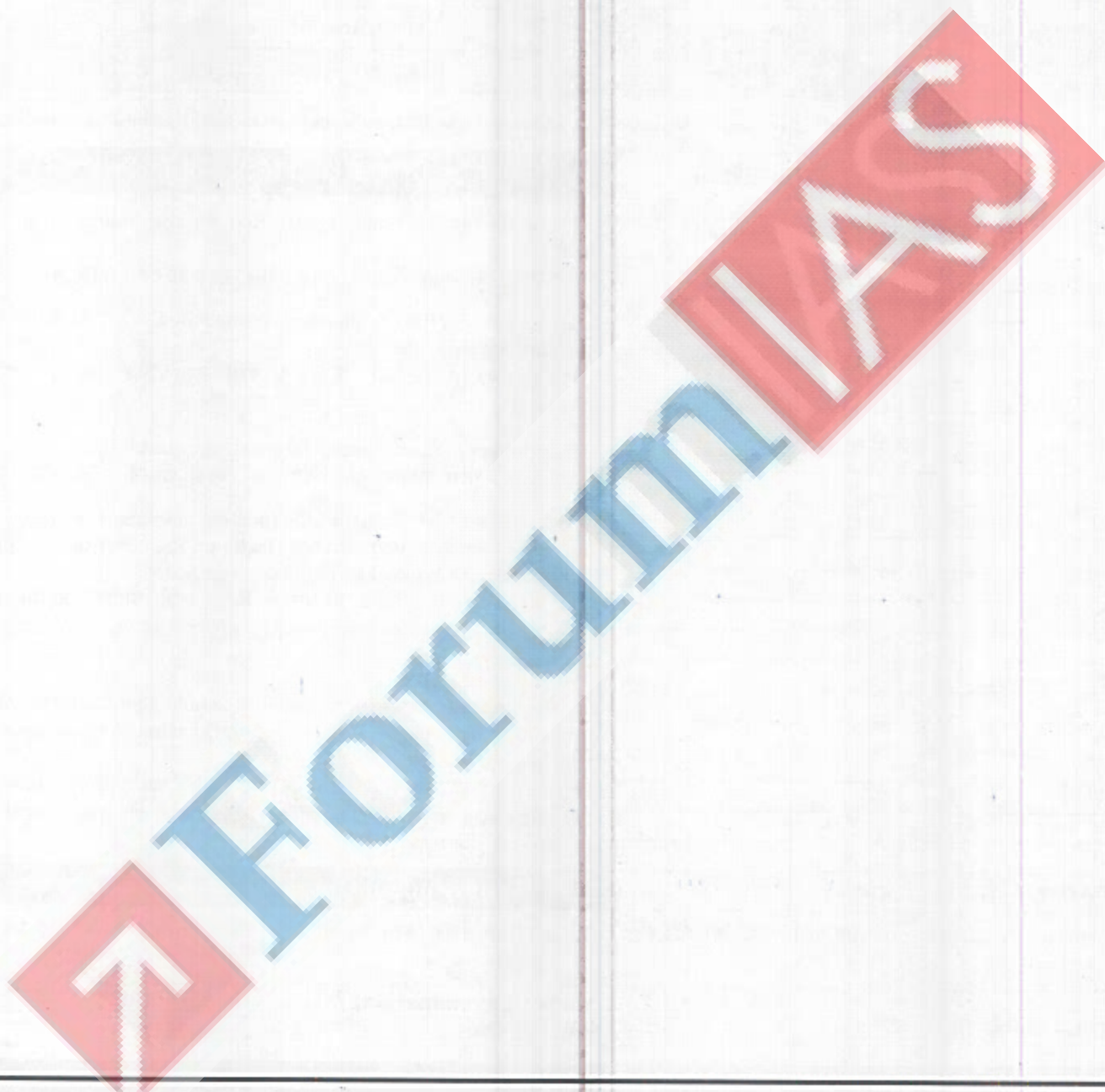
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	APURV ANAND		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910115647	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	02-09-2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			2 : 00 pm	5 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Critically evaluate the significance of the Basic Structure Doctrine in the five decades since its judicial pronouncement. (10 marks, 150 words)

बुनियादी संरचना सिद्धांत के न्यायिक प्रवर्तन के बाद से पांच दशकों में इसके महत्व का आलोचनात्मक मुल्यांकन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Basic structure doctrine propounded by the Supreme Court in the Kesavananda Bharati Case (1973) lays down that Parliament can amend the constitution without destroying its basic features.

Significance of Basic Structure Doctrine

- ① Limited power of Parliament and established the Supremacy of the Constitution (FRs)
- ② Protection of Fundamental Rights by creating a basic feature of balance between FRs and Directive Principles.
- ③ Protecting the Republic, democratic and parliamentary form of government → providing identity to Indian polity.
- ④ Balancing separation of power → Protecting judicial independence and judicial review

However, the basic structure doctrine is criticised as

- ① being a creation of the judiciary only
- ② eroding the power of democratically elected government
- ③ not being defined exhaustively

→ the Supreme Court, decides from time to time, about basic features,

Nevertheless, this unique doctrine has successfully maintained the spirit of the constitution while allowing more than hundred amendments. Thus, Basic Structure Doctrine is significant for Indian polity.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Though defamation law is vital to protect one's reputation and dignity in society, weaponization of the same to curb dissent and free speech is antithetical in a constitutional democracy. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि मानहानि कानून समाज में किसी की प्रतिष्ठा और गरिमा की रक्षा के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, लेकिन संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र में असहमति और अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए इसका हथियारीकरण विरोधामासी है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Constitution, under Article 19(1)(a) guarantees the freedom of speech and expression as a fundamental right ^(FR) to all citizens of India.

Need of defamation law

- ① Freedom of speech is not absolute but subject to reasonable restrictions, under the Constitution itself.
- ② Exercise of one person's right should not encroach upon others' rights.
 - ⊗ Right to dignity and reputation is a FR under Article 19.
- ③ Public morality and order should be maintained.
 - ⊗ Curb on hate speech, inciting violence etc.

Weaponisation of defamation law is antithetical in democracy

① Misused to counter dissent

SC opined that mere expression of dissent against the government does not constitute sedition and therefore should not be curbed.

② Against freedom of Press

which should be able to freely criticize.

③ Antithetical to democracy which values the opinion of every citizen.

④ Against the accountability of government to citizens.

Thus, there is need to balance defamation and free speech. The onus is more on the Court as most cases of defamation are filed here.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.3) Explore the legal-constitutional basis for the conflicts between the elected government and the institution of the Lieutenant Governor over the governance process in the Union Territory of Delhi. Analyse the role that the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Act, 2023, can play in resolving it. (10 marks, 150 words)

केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में शासन प्रक्रिया को लेकर निर्वाचित सरकार और उपराज्यपाल की संस्था के बीच टकराव के कानूनी-संवैधानिक आधार का अन्वेषण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार अधिनियम, 2023 इसे हल करने में क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है, इसका विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The National Capital Territory (NCT) of Delhi is a unique union territory with an elected legislative with ^(COM) Council of Ministers ^{as} as well as a Lieutenant Governor (LG) appointed by the President.

Legal-constitutional basis for conflicts between ~~elector~~ COM and LG in NCT Delhi

- ① Government of NCT of Delhi Act, 1981 put a special statute on New Delhi as the capital.
- ② The COM is allowed to legislate on subjects in state list, except police, land and law and order.
- ③ The Act was amended in 2021 to mean that Government of NCT Delhi means its LG.
→ This caused conflict between the two.

Role of Government of NCT Delhi Act in resolving the conflicts

- ① Clear demarcation of functions of CoM and LG.
- ② Creation of administrative boards, independent of CoM to smooth district administration.
- ③ Providing mechanism for resolution of difference by the President.

There is a need to balance both the powers of elected government as well as the centre's role through LG. The capital has a special place in the country's polity and political stability more is sine qua non for a stable polity in the country.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.4) The objective of the Mediation Bill, 2023 is to have a mediation first approach to civil and commercial disputes resolution, with the purpose of reducing the burden of litigation on Courts, providing alternate means of disputes resolution, and enhancing the country's reputation as an investor friendly destination. Comment, with special emphasis on the salient features of the bill.

(10 marks, 150 words)

मध्यस्थता विधेयक, 2023 का उद्देश्य अदालतों पर मुकदमेबाजी के बोझ को कम करने, विवाद समाधान के वैकल्पिक साधन प्रदान करने और निवेशक अनुकूल गंतव्य के रूप में देश की प्रतिष्ठा को बढ़ाने के उद्देश्य से नागरिक और वाणिज्यिक विवादों के समाधान के लिए मध्यस्थता प्रथम दृष्टिकोण रखना है। विधेयक की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर विशेष जोर देते हुए टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Supreme Court Report, there are 70 thousand cases pending before the Court.

And, for lower judiciary the number is as high as 4 crores.

Salient features of Mediation Bill and role in mediation first in judiciary

- ① Reducing the burden of litigation on courts by increasing the scope of cases which come in the ambit of mediation.
- ② Alternate means of dispute resolution is cheaper, faster and more friendly. Since there are no victors and losers, there is greater harmony.

⑧ By promoting mediation in cases of financial disputes like insolvency etc., there could be better security of investment.

Thus, through the Mediation Bill, 2023, the judicial system will be overhauled into a new era of conciliatory resolution.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) A middle point between socialism and capitalism, cooperatives bring the best of the both worlds. Assess the utility of the cooperative model in effecting rural prosperity.

(10 marks, 150 words)

समाजवाद और पूंजीवाद के बीच एक मध्य बिंदु, सहकारी समितियां दोनों दुनिया का सर्वश्रेष्ठ लाती हैं। ग्रामीण समृद्धि को प्रभावित करने में सहकारी मॉडल की उपयोगिता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A cooperative is a formally registered body of people who undertake common economic activity collectively. The profits from this is shared amongst the ~~people~~ members in proportion to their contribution (not shareholding) and thus, ~~it is~~ a cooperative is like socialism. Also, they engage in economic production with private ownership and so is like capitalism. Thus they bring out best of two.

Utility of cooperative in effecting rural prosperity

① Employment generation to solve rural unemployment and disguised unemployment in agriculture.

Ex Dairy cooperatives in rural areas (AMUL)

② Higher income for farmers by selling crops through cooperatives - higher bargaining power, or through allied activities. Ex PACS.

- ③ Provision of credit to rural areas through rural cooperative banks.
- ④ Promoting financial literacy, savings habit etc through credit cooperatives.
- ⑤ Social mobilization to improve citizen participation, democratic tradition etc.

Challenges faced by cooperatives

- ① Poor governance
 - ~~lack of~~ timely elections
 - overregulation by state
- ② Dominant and dormant members
- ③ Corrupt practices like bank run etc.
 - ~~Res~~ Laxmi Vilas Bank

Way forward

- ① Facilitate growth of cooperatives
 - Multi State Cooperatives Act
 - Ministry of Cooperation
- ② Promote democratic functioning and capacity building
 - connect with private sector
- ③ Farmer Producer Organisation

Feedback

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Q.6) Evaluate the efficacy of Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) and Panchayat (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) in attaining their mandate. Also, recommend measures to make these legislations more effective in attaining their desired objectives. (10 marks, 150 words)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 (एफआरए) और पंचायत (अनुसूचित क्षेत्रों का विस्तार) अधिनियम, 1996 (पीईएसए) की प्रभावकारिता का मूल्यांकन उनके अधिदेश को प्राप्त करने में कीजिए। साथ ही, इन विधानों को उनके वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपायों की सिफारिश कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Forest Rights Act, 2006 (FRA) and Panchayat (Extension of the Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) are ~~the~~ hallmarks of the recognition of tribal rights over forests and the land.

Efficacy of FRA

- ① Community rights to conserve forests not implemented.
- ② Exploitation of tribals by vested interests
Ex) Private contractors, police etc.
- ③ Misuse of law - tribals using forest produce beyond sustenance.

Efficacy of PESA

- ① ~~not~~ Gram Sabha ^{not} conducted properly and regularly.
- ② Exploitation for mineral exploration Ex) Niyamgiri.

⑤ lack of Social Audit in infrastructure projects

(for) Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Measures to improve legislations

A. Policy measures

① Limit misuse of law by police or tribals
- clear demarcation of usable forest produce

② Mandatory quorum requirement for Gram Sabha in PESA.

B. Administrative measures

① More power to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) to investigate cases and award punishment for minor cases.

② Nigilant implementations to prevent misuse by private companies for mining.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Differentiate between the legal and illegal means adopted by advocacy networks to advance their interests. What are the factors that limit their effectiveness as a pressure group?

(10 marks, 150 words)

अपने हितों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए दबाव समूह द्वारा अपनाए गए कानूनी और गैर-कानूनी तरीकों के बीच अंतर कीजिए। वे कौन से कारक हैं जो एक दबाव समूह के रूप में उनकी प्रभावशीलता को सीमित करते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Advocacy

Advocacy networks are an informal group who try to influence policy making (not directly by capturing power through elections) but by indirect means.

Legal means

① Electioneering

Ensuring favourable candidate gets elected.

② Lobbying

presenting opinions, interests to those in government.

☐ FICCI meeting with Finance Minister.

Illegal means

① Crony capitalism

Collusion with candidates to affect election results, using money power.

② Protests and disrupting day-to-day activities

☐ Farm laws protests

③ Propagandising to arouse public opinion about issues

Factors that limit effectiveness of advocacy networks as a pressure group

- ① Not capturing power directly like a political party
- ② Dependence on politicians ~~erodes~~ erodes independence
 → May be ~~forced~~ coerced in supporting policies of ruling party.
- ③ Lack of organisation → being an informal group
- ④ Lack of unity

In spite of these, pressure groups are an important player in shaping public policy in India.

Feedback

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Q.8) Discuss the steps taken by the government in empowering Self Help Groups as a development partner in poverty alleviation. Also highlight the challenges in the working of SHGs.

(10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी उन्मूलन में विकास भागीदार के रूप में स्वयं सहायता समूहों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर चर्चा कीजिए। एसएचजी के कामकाज में चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are informal grouping of about 20 women who come together, pool their savings and undertake ~~some~~ common economic activity of microfinance or microentrepreneurship.

Steps taken by government in empowering SHGs

① NABARD - SHG-Bank Linkage Programme (1992)

- connecting SHGs with bank loans.

- creating NGO-SHG link where NGO act as facilitator.

② RBI allowed SHGs to open savings account (1993)

③ DAY-NRLM (National Rural Livelihood Mission)

for SHGs to do micro business like toy making, making sanitary napkins etc.

④ Kudumbshree model of SHG in Kerala.

Challenges of SHGs

- ① lack of funds beyond a certain point
→ companies can easily raise funds from investors, but not SHGs.
- ② lack of management capabilities
→ SHGs fail to grow beyond a point.
- ③ lack of unity among members
→ and even exclusion of several socio-economic groups.
- ④ exclusion of men → need to include men to bring social attitude change in them as well.

Way forward

- ① SHG - NGO linkage to provide handholding for initial stages.
- ② Better social mobilization → promoting inclusion in SHGs.

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Q.9) Changing strategic realities come with their own constraints and possibilities. Describe briefly India's defense diplomacy in the context of contemporary geopolitics.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बदलती रणनीतिक वास्तविकताएं अपनी बाधाओं और संभावनाओं के साथ आती हैं। समकालीन भू-राजनीति के संदर्भ में भारत की रक्षा कूटनीति का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Defense diplomacy is crucial because one of the prominent aims of India's foreign policy is the security of the nation, maintaining its sovereignty and territorial integrity.

India's defence diplomacy in contemporary geopolitics

- ① India does not participate in military alliances like NATO, Warsaw Pact and values its own strategic autonomy.
- ② But it engages in strategic partnership with several countries, which includes the domain of defence.

For LEMOA with USA for logistics agreement, similar agreement with Japan.

② Defence imports from France ; Russia etc.
to diversify risk

Ex) Scorpene submarines, Rafale Jets from
France, S400 missile system from Russia.

④ Defense partnership for technology transfer

Ex) GE and HAL for aircraft technology

⑤ Joining regional groupings like Quad etc to
ensure territorial security.

⑥ Diplomatic dialogue with security partners

Ex) 2+2 ministerial talks of foreign and defence
ministers like US, Japan, France.

⑦ Joint naval exercises like
Malabar exercise etc.

Thus, India's defense diplomacy is
full of possibilities.

Feedback

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Q.10) Explain the significance and implications of the China-brokered diplomatic accord between Iran and Saudi Arabia. (10 marks, 150 words)

ईरान और सऊदी अरब के बीच चीन की मध्यस्थता में हुए राजनयिक समझौते के महत्व और निहितार्थ को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, China mediated a peace accord between Iran and Saudi Arabia who had been rivals since the issue of Shia-Sunni conflicts in the region for about 39 years.

Significance of China-brokered accord

- ① Greater peace in the Arabia is good for the world.
- ② Increase in China's influence is seen as US had been incapable in bringing the two together.
- ③ China can play mediator role in other conflicts like Russia-Ukraine also.

Implications of China-brokered accord

- ① China's diplomatic victory means India and US should be careful.

- ② China is challenging India's role as mediator through G20 presidency.
- ③ Greater energy security for the world with peace in the West Asia.

Feedback

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Q.11) A key pillar of Constitutional morality is constitutional punctuality. Illustrate with suitable examples, how a lack of constitutional punctuality not only hinders democratic functioning of the State, but also goes against the spirit of the Constitution. (15 marks, 250 words)

संवैधानिक नैतिकता का एक प्रमुख स्तंभ संवैधानिक समयबद्धता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ स्पष्ट कीजिए कि कैसे संवैधानिक समयबद्धता की कमी न केवल राज्य के लोकतांत्रिक कार्यकलाप में बाधा डालती है, बल्कि संविधान की भावना के भी खिलाफ जाती है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Constitutional Punctuality means being time bound and responsive in effectuating the constitutional provisions. It is a key pillar of Constitutional Morality as without time bound implementation of provisions, there cannot be true justice to the spirit of the Constitution.

Lack of Constitutional Punctuality ~~hinders~~ ~~democratic functioning~~ against spirit of Constitution

① Delay in implementing fundamental rights

Example → The Protection of Civil Rights Act 1955 was supplemented with Offences against Scheduled ~~States~~ ^{Castes} Act only in 1989.

② Lack of implementation of Directive Principles
→ Uniform Civil Code not implemented.

⑧ Delay in creation of Constitutional Bodies or giving Constitutional recognition to bodies like National Commission for Backward Classes through 101st CAA 2018.

⑨

Lack of Constitutional punctuality hinders democratic functioning.

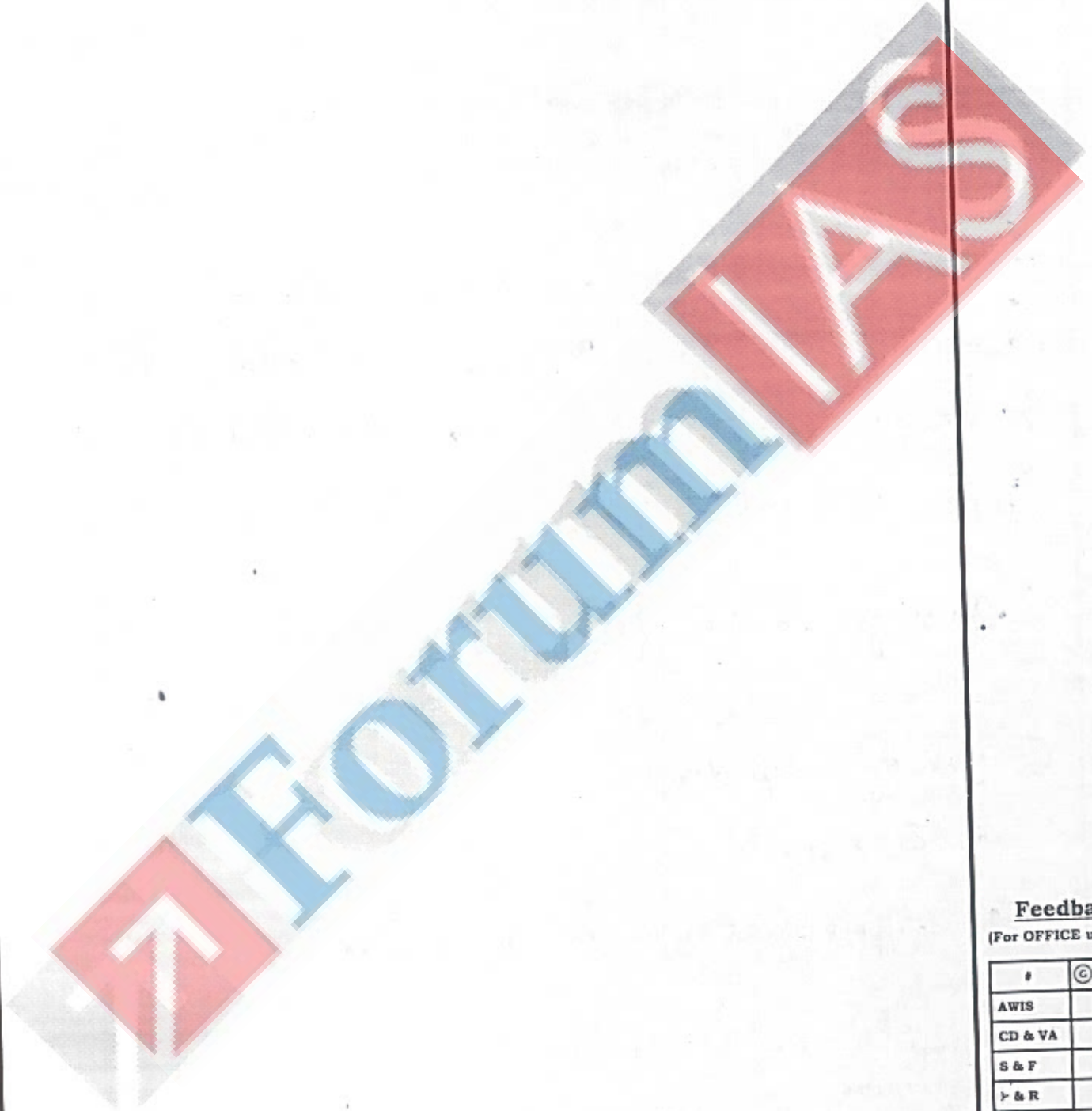
① Prohibits safeguard of rights of the people

① Dalits rights.

② On Stampers unity in the country.

① VCC.

Thus, Constitutional punctuality is urgently needed in the government to uphold the spirit of the Constitution.



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Q.12) Free and fair elections are the lifeblood of a democracy, and electoral reforms are at the core of political reforms. In this context, highlighting the challenges to functioning of the Election Commission, suggest the necessary reforms needed, with special reference to the Chief Election Commissioner (CEC) and Other Election Commissioners ECs (Appointment, Conditions of Service and Term of Office) Bill, 2023.

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष निर्वाचन लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा हैं और निर्वाचन सुधार राजनीतिक सुधारों के मूल में हैं। इस संदर्भ में, निर्वाचन आयोग के कामकाज की चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, मुख्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त (सीईसी) और अन्य निर्वाचन आयुक्त ईसी (नियुक्ति, सेवा की शर्तें और पदावधि) विधेयक, 2023 के विशेष संदर्भ में आवश्यक सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Free and fair elections are the hallmark of democracy in India. They ensure the ~~the~~ practice of Universal Adult Franchise as guaranteed by Article 325 and 326 of the Constitution.

Challenges to the functioning of Election Commission (EC)

- ① Lack of Independence
 - (a) EC officials eligible for other appointment
 - (b) Appointment was done by President.
- ② Criminalization of politics
50% ^{elected} politicians have pending court cases against them
- ③ Poor enforcement of Model Code of Conduct

- ④ Understaffed by itself - dependent on state administration.
- ⑤ Lack of capacity for judicial functions like recommending disqualification to President.

Suggested reforms

- ① Appointment of CEC by a panel of ~~members~~ consisting of Prime Minister, Leader of Opposition in Lok Sabha and Chief Justice of India.
- held in Anoop Baranwal case (2023)
- ② Providing legal force to Model code of Conduct - recommended by Law Commission to ensure better compliance.
- ③ Fast track court for trial of court cases of elected representatives
- ④ Permanent staff of EC necessitated ^{by} activities throughout the year.

Election Commission has the primary responsibility of protecting the democratic tradition in India. Thus, reforms ~~in the~~ ~~in the~~ should be a top priority.

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Q.13) Striking a fine balance between national security on one hand, and freedom of speech and expression on another is the key to democratic ethos. In light of this statement, write a critical note on the relevance and need for stringent laws like the National Security Act and Unlawful Activities Prevention Act (UAPA) in a vibrant democracy. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक ओर राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा और दूसरी ओर वाक एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के बीच एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाना लोकतांत्रिक लोकाचार की कुंजी है। इस कथन के आलोक में, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र में राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा अधिनियम और गैरकानूनी गतिविधियां रोकथाम अधिनियम (यूएपीए) जैसे कड़े कानूनों की प्रासंगिकता और आवश्यकता पर आलोचनात्मक टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Freedom of speech and expression is a fundamental right (FR) under Article 19(1) (a) of the Constitution. But, it is subject to reasonable restrictions enumerated in Article 19(2) as national security, sovereignty, territorial integrity, public order, decency, contempt of court, friendly relations with foreign countries and defamation. This recognised the fine balance between national security and freedom of speech.

Relevance of ~~the~~ stringent laws like NSA, UAPA

① To check incitement to violence and hate speeches promoting violence in India.

- ② Curb on terrorist propaganda using social media
 - Ex) ISIS hiring using social media.
- ③ Protecting data privacy and security
- ④ Collecting intelligence to respond to national security threat
 - Ex) 26/11 Mumbai attacks was an intelligence failure also.

Need of stringent laws

- ① Increased power of transnational terrorist networks like Al Qaeda, ISIS, ISIK etc.
- ② Curbing secessionist tendencies from various insurgent groups, like NSCN, ULFA in the North East.
- ③ Misuse of social media to create echo chamber of opinion and do propaganda warfare.

Criticism of stringent laws

- ① Misuse by the state to curb freedom of speech
 - ⊗ Any dissent is branded as sedition.
- ② No other democratic country has preventive detention mentioned under the Constitution
 - used under these stringent laws.
- ③ ~~44th~~ 44th Constitutional Amendment had ~~reduced~~ reduced time under preventive detention to 2 months, but this was not implemented.
- ④ Against the national ideals during freedom struggle.
 - Satish Das fasted ~~for~~ to death for better treatment of political prisoners, but poor treatment of all dissenting voices under stringent laws.

The laws are important for national security but their usage should be sparse only.

Feedback

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Q.14) The overhaul of India's criminal justice system is not only a long due reform, it is also imperative for decolonizing India's penal system. Elucidate in the light of recently proposed trinity of Bhartiya Nyaya Sanhita Bill, 2023, Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita Bill, 2023 and Bharatiya Sakshya Bill, 2023.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत की आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली में आमूल-चूल परिवर्तन न केवल लंबे समय से अपेक्षित सुधार है, बल्कि यह भारत की दंड व्यवस्था को उपनिवेशमुक्त करने के लिए भी जरूरी है। हाल ही में प्रस्तावित भारतीय न्याय संहिता विधेयक 2023, भारतीय नागरिक सुरक्षा संहिता विधेयक 2023 और भारतीय साक्ष्य विधेयक 2023 की त्रयी के प्रकाश में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



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Q.15) What ails institutions of Higher education? Bring out the possibilities and challenges that come with the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions seeking to impart higher education. (15 marks, 250 words)

उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों में क्या समस्या है? उच्च शिक्षा प्रदान करने के इच्छुक विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के प्रवेश और संचालन से जुड़ी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों को उजागर कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Gross Enrollment Ratio (GER) of Higher Education in India is only 27%, while it is as high as 80% in ~~the~~ developed countries. This points to the prevalence of ailings of MEIs.

Ailings of Higher Educational Institutions (MEIs)

① Lack of funds

Top institutions like IITs, NITs in engineering take up majority of funds, while state colleges which have 80% students suffer from lack of funds.

② Overregulation by University Grants Commission (UGC)

There is lack of autonomy with faculty regarding syllabus, test etc. aspects of pedagogy

③ Lack of research culture

→ Focus is on grades, securing campus placement etc.

④ Vacancy in teacher, PHD seats

Challenges of foreign HEIs in India

- ① High fees as they have autonomy on deciding fees.
- ② Syllabus for humanities subject could be a matter of concern.
 - ☞ Different view of colonial and national historians.
- ③ Need high infrastructure investment, without any assistance from the government.

Possibilities of ~~the~~ foreign HEIs

- ① Improve of scope of job with foreign companies visiting HEIs.
- ② Better infrastructure facilities
 - Equipments in labs, computing facilities
- ③ Better people-to-people connect with foreign universities
 - ☞ exchange programme for students, Visiting Faculty etc.

Way forward

- ① Government regulation on syllabus and fees to set some limits
 - ☐ ~~to~~ floor and ceiling on fees.
- ② Educational stock exchange as a part of social stock exchange to promote funding of NEIs.
- ③ National Research Fund set up by the government with ₹ 50 thousand cores.

With the role of knowledge and technology in development, there is need to uplift the NEIs to improve there. This could drive socio-economic progress of India.

Feedback

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Q.16) Partnership between the State and CSOs for delivering development, while promising at face value, is fraught with challenges. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

विकास हेतु राज्य और सीएसओ के बीच साझेदारी, अपेक्षित उद्देश्यों के भरोशों के साथ, चुनौतियों से भरी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil Society Organisations (CSOs) is an umbrella terms for various voluntary organisations who ~~for~~ work as an adjunct to the government in providing governance. Examples - NGOs, SNBs, cooperatives, pressure groups etc.

Promising role of CSO-State partnership in development

- ① National policy on CSOs (2008) recognised their role in development.
- ② Collaboration of CSOs-State can lead to better governance response.
(Ex) Niti Aayog & Empowered Group (EGG).
- ③ CSOs can provide policy input to state, through on ground data collection
(Ex) Pratham NGO ASER report in National

Education Policy.

- ④ ~~CSOs~~ CSOs fill the gap in service delivery left by state
 - Ex) Hemkunt Foundation NGO distributed oxygen during covid.
- ⑤ CSOs promote inclusive development
 - Ex) SHG in inclusion of rural women.
- ⑥ CSOs protect rights of citizens
 - Ex) NAZ Foundation - LGTBQs.

Challenges in CSO-State Partnership

- ① Trust deficit between the two
 - Ex) IB Report 2014 - NGOs led to 1% loss in GDP growth due to foreign funded activism (FFA)
- ② Overregulation of CSOs by state
 - Ex) Foreign Contribution Amendment Act, 2010. is considered stringent.
- ③ Lack of funds with CSOs, dependent on donations mainly.

Ways to address challenges

- ① Light-touch regulation of CSOs
Recommended by Ashok Gupta Committee 2017
- ② Partnership among CSOs to utilize benefits of economies of scale.
- ③ Prevent corruption and FFA in NGOs
→ bring transparency through Right to Information Act.

With the LPG reforms, the role of state has decreased considerably and the role of market and CSOs has increased in the governance. But, the state still has a greater responsibility to mould the other two organs into working for public welfare.

Feedback

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Q.17) Critically analyse the working of the POCSO Act, 2012 in addressing the menace of child sex abuse in society in the 10 years since its enactment. How far has the National Commission for protection of child rights been successful in fulfilling its mandate? (15 marks, 250 words)

इसके लागू होने के बाद से 10 वर्षों में समाज में बाल यौन शोषण के खतरे को संबोधित करने में POCSO अधिनियम, 2012 की कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में कहीं तक सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

POCSO (Prevention of ~~Act~~ Children from Sexual Offences) Act 2012 was enacted with ~~the~~ stringent provisions against sex offenders of children and to realise the goal of safeguarding the children.

POCSO has successfully addressed the menace of child sexual abuse as

- ① Greater punishment for child sex offenders deter such crime.
- ② Faster trial and difficult to secure bail in such cases.
- ③ Increased awareness and retribution from society against child sex abusers.

However, there are still ~~changes~~ challenges which POCSO Act failed to address

① Gender insensitive adjudication

Bombay HC ruled no POCSO without skin to skin contact.

② Many offenders are absconding and not go to trial.

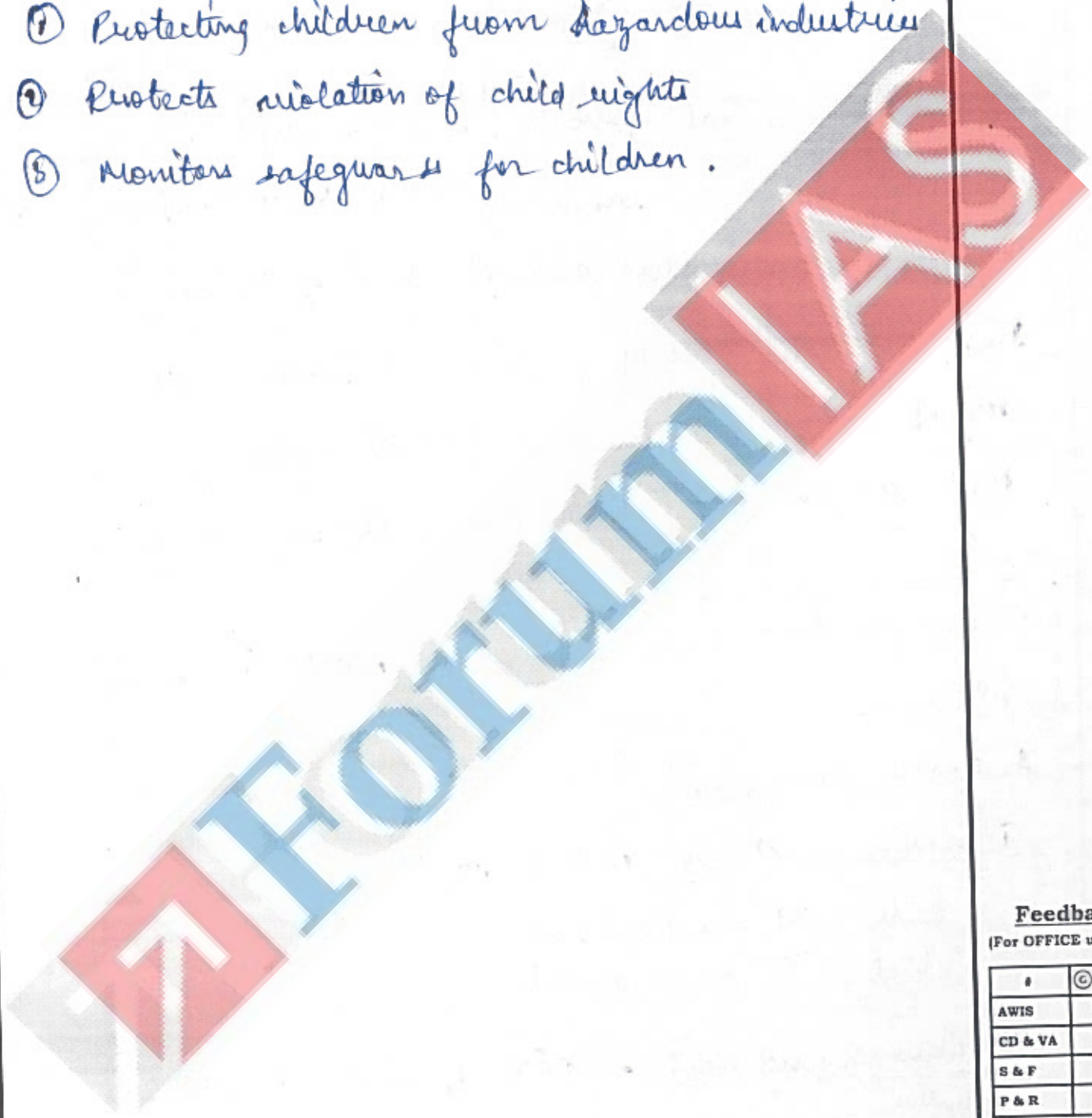
③ Maximum cases of abuse by family members.

④ Many victims do not come forward to complain due to lack of support from family and society.

⑤ Increasingly heinous nature of crimes like ~~Kathua~~ Kathua rape case 2018.

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights

- ① Protecting children from hazardous industries
- ② Protects violation of child rights
- ③ Monitors safeguards for children.



Feedback

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Q.18) Discuss the challenges that keep India multi-dimensionally poor with special reference to NITI Ayog's National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report. (15 marks, 250 words)

नीति आयोग की राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट के विशेष संदर्भ में उन चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो भारत को बहुआयामी रूप से गरीबी बनाए रखती हैं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Multi-dimensional poverty ^(MPI) is a concept of measuring lack of capability across three dimensions of health, education and standard of living.

In India, Niti Ayog prepares one National MPI report and reports the headcount ratio of MPI for all India and the states separately.

Challenges that have kept India multidimensionally poor

A. Health dimension

① Child mortality is high compared to developed countries.
India - 31 per thousand
USA - 5 per thousand.

② Undernourishment - 56% women in reproductive age group are anemic - National Family Health Survey.

③ Ante natal care - has improved with ICDS, PM-ASHA schemes and is no longer a primary reason.

B. Education Dimension

- ① Years of schooling of adults is still low however
- ② Enrollment of children is improving with
Right to Education and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

C. Standard of Living

needs to improve as there is widespread
income poverty due to unemployment, lack of
infrastructure like electricity, water in rural areas.
There has been improvement in clean fuel with
• LPG Ujjwala Scheme.

Ways to reduce multi-dimensional poverty

① Employment programmes

- (a) Self employment like NRLM etc.
- (b) Wage employment like MGNREGS.

② Food security and nutrition

PDS free foodgrains for beneficiaries.

③ Universal Basic Income

- (a) As a safety net for poor e.g. PM KISAN for farmers.

④ Expenditure in social infrastructure like National Health Policy 2017 aims to increase health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP (currently only 1.6%).

⑤ Development of physical infrastructure

→ 10 lakh crore capex with higher investment on roads, railways, waterways etc.

→ logistics growth can provide an impetus to employment activities.

Poverty is considered to be a multidimensional challenges in India. Thus there should also be a multidimensional strategy to alleviate social, economic, political, historical causes of poverty.

Feedback

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Q.19) BRICS can serve as a platform for shaping a post-Western global order, but the potential of the grouping is held back by internal contradictions. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिक्स उत्तर-पश्चिमी वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने के लिए एक मंच के रूप में काम कर सकता है, लेकिन समूह की क्षमता आंतरिक विरोधाभासों के कारण बाधित है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS is a grouping of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa - that is, the five prominent developing countries of the world.

Role of ~~the~~ BRICS in post-Western global order

① Post-covid world order is based on multipolarity and multi-alignment.

→ BRICS can provide diffused poles from western centre of power.

② Counter US and European hegemony in global institutions like IMF etc.

→ BRICS Bank for alternate financing.

③ Reforming multilateral groupings like UN, where Russia, China have veto power,

WTO where India is informal leader of Global South.

Internal Contradictions in BRICS

① Different political and economic systems

→ lack of cooperation

Ex) India, South Africa, ~~Brazil~~ - Capitalism/Mixed Economy
• China, Russia - Communism

② Indo-China rivalry

due to Chinese territorial aggression,

India's aspiration of regional leadership of Asia, etc.

③ BRICS has not agreed on degree of engagement with the West.

Ex) Russia - greatest distance

India - collaboration on key interests

④ Competition between various members as each has the same aspirations.

Way forward

- ① Increase membership to include other partners of India like France.
- ② Forge greater unity amongst members by putting bilateral issues aside of BRICS.

BRICS still has great potential for reshaping the world order. The new age of multipolarity is just around the corner.

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Q.20) "WTO is dead! Long live WTO!" In the context of this statement, account for the reasons behind why the WTO is dysfunctional. In your opinion, what reforms are needed to promote resilient, sustainable, and inclusive world trade. (15 marks, 250 words)

"WTO मृत हो चुका है! WTO लंबे समय तक जीवित रहेगा!" इस कथन के संदर्भ में, उन कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए जिनके कारण WTO निष्क्रिय है। आपकी राय में, लचीले, टिकाऊ और समावेशी विश्व व्यापार को बढ़ावा देने के लिए किन सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

World Trade Organisation (WTO) was created in 1994 ~~by~~ from the GATT. WTO is the only global grouping working for trade facilitation. It has the aim of free and fair trade at its centre.

Reasons why WTO is dysfunctional

- ① Lack of ~~the~~ voice of developing countries during Uruguay rounds of discussion.
— developing countries — mere signatories.
- ② Reverse trend of world trade observed moving towards higher protectionism.
[Ex] US recalling GSP.
- ③ WTO allows Free Trade Agreements (FTA) which basically revoke its entire function of

same treatment to all members.

- ① Misuse of provisions like IPR+ by pharma companies of developed countries, conflicts on India's PDS subsidy ~~to~~, green box conversion.

Reforms to promote world trade

- ① Consensus based negotiations with our smallest least developed countries interests being respected.
- ② Prevent misuse of provisions
 → need to redraft policies with safeguards.
- ③ IPR plus should not apply for covid vaccine during pandemic.
- ④ Greater market access for developing countries in agriculture of developed countries and similarly ~~for~~ for industries for developed.
- Mutual benefit
- ⑤ Revamping global logistics and supply chain

→ to promote competitive prices of traded goods.

⑤ Reappoint arbitration members of WTO

→ ~~against US solo action~~

→ to facilitate dispute resolution

Earlier, US had disagreed on appointment, so the seats are vacant.

World trade has been a mutually beneficial exercise since time immemorial for the world. ~~The~~ ^{Nations} must that it remains the same in the future as well.

Feedback

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