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MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Karan Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910139559	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	<p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>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।</p>	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>*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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।</p>			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback 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. Ask 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.

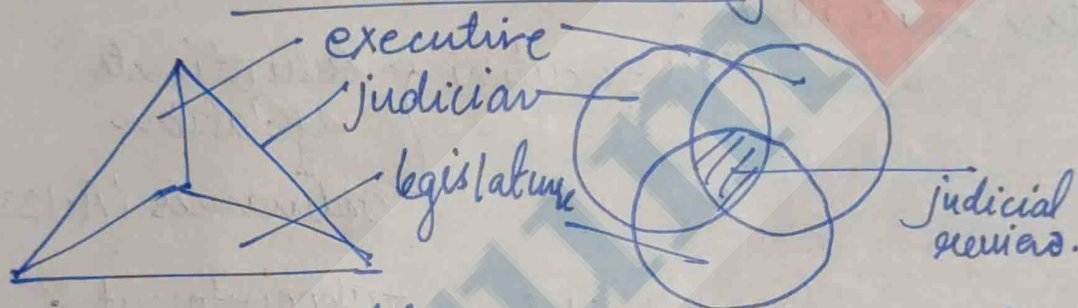
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1. While strict separation of power means water-tight compartment of state organs, system of checks and balances ensures some overlap to ensure better accountability.



Western model
of separation
of power

Indian model
of checks
& balances

Separation of Power

- (i) A-50 - separation of executive ~~from~~ and judiciary
- (ii) A-121 & 122 - ~~no~~ discussion on conduct of MP's and judges.
- (iii) 105 - parliamentary privileges.



System of Checks and balances
on Executive { judiciary - judicial review (A.32)

{ legislature { appointment
no confidence
(A.75) ~~collective~~ responsibility

on legislature { judiciary - judicial review
{ executive { subordinate legislation
Ordinances (A.123)

on judiciary { legislature { appointment & impeachment (A.124)
{ executive { Tribunal (A.324)
Presidential pardon.

Indian constitution is an
'amphibian' and 'living constitution'
that has maintained both
accountability and stability.



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2.

In the recent Ranjit Singh Vs UOI case, SC expanded A.21 and 14 to include right to be free from adverse effects of climate change.

'Constitutionalisation' of environmental issue

1. Mc Mehta Vs Kamal Nath - SC applied 'public trust' doctrine and held that natural resources are held in trust by government.
2. Oleum Gas Leak Case - SC applied doctrine of absolute liability for enterprises engaged in hazardous activities.
3. Virendra Gaur Vs State of Haryana - Right to life includes protection, preservation and environment free from pollution.



4. Subhash Kumar Vs State of Bihar

Maintenance of health and preservation of environment, pollution free air and water fall under the purview of Article 21.

5. Ranjit Singh Vs UOI 2024 -

Right to clean environment is part of Right of life and applied Species best interest Standard for their protection.

The expansive interpretation of Article 21 has brought environmental jurisprudence into mainstream.

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Q.

The speaker is the head of the Lok Sabha (A.93) and Vidhan Sabha, and has his origin in Government of India Act 1919.

constitutes
bodies

carries
business of
house

Speaker

presiding officer

maintains
decorum

interprets
rules

Partisanship and its impact

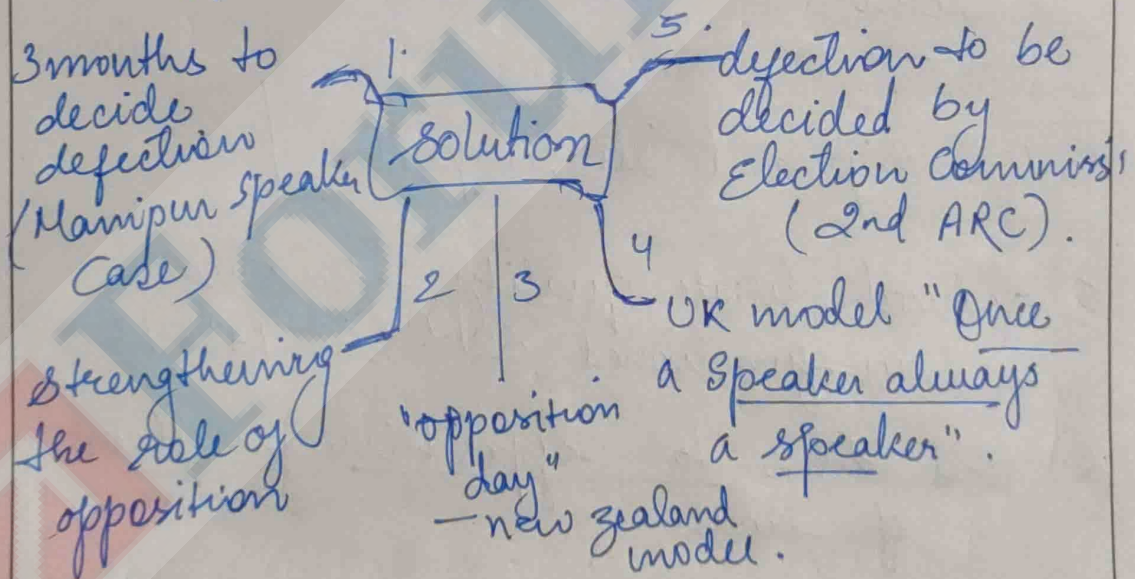
- 1) Reduced debate quality - Question - hour functioned 62% in 17th LS
- 2) Less time to opposition on floor of house
- 3) Suspension of opposition - eg: 150 MP's suspended in 2024 session.
4. inaction on defection - eg: in Maharashtra, Haryana; actions still pending.



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5. No time for debates on bill.
- 35% of bill passed in under
1 hour in Lok Sabha 17 (PRs).
6. use of money bill to bypass Rajya
Sabha scrutiny - e.g. Aadhar bill
was passed as money bill.
7. bias in committee constitution -
allegation of not selecting
opposition members as leaders in DRSC.



The speaker impartiality is
imperative for healthy democratic
functioning



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4.

~~SEBI~~ is SEBI is a regulatory body formed under Securities and Exchange Act 1992 that monitors the functioning of 'capital market'

Role in regulating securities market

1. Sets norms and guidelines for trading - eg: limits of trade breach.
2. Quasi judicial body in deciding market fraud.
3. expansion of market — eg: T+1 Settlement system.

Ensuring transparency

1. auditing reports and compliance
eg: BRSR report.
2. Online trading via demat accounts.
- ASBA locking of fund.
3. prevents edge trading and insider trading - eg: whistleblower act.



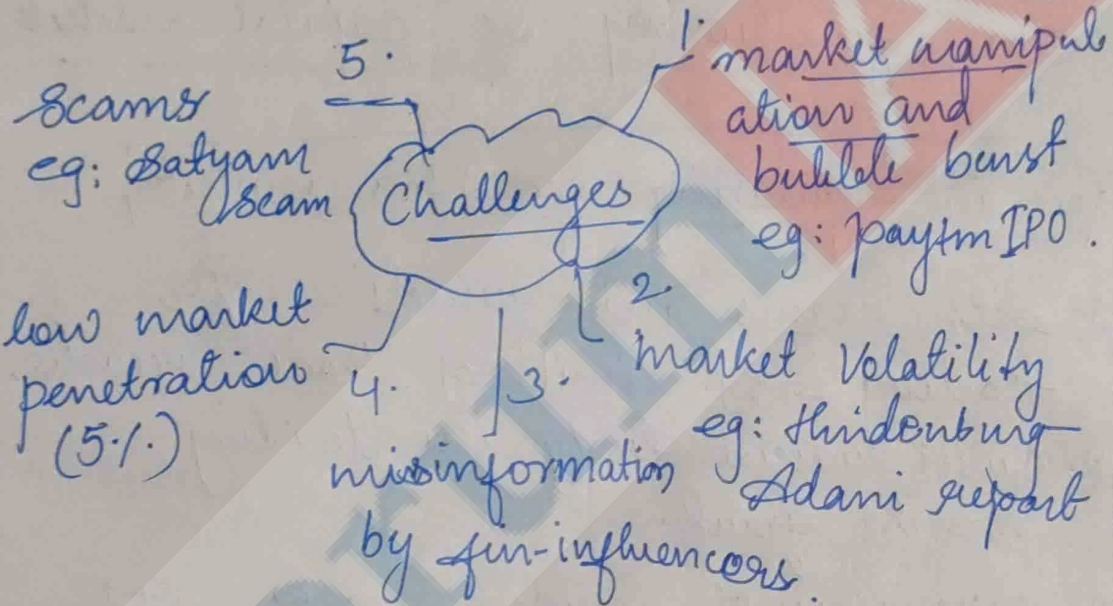
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protecting investor's interest

- 1) Investor education and protection fund (IEPF).
- 2) SCORES portal for grievance redressal.



Strengthening regulatory framework, enhancing capability and promoting inclusion can help SEBI transform the capital market landscape.



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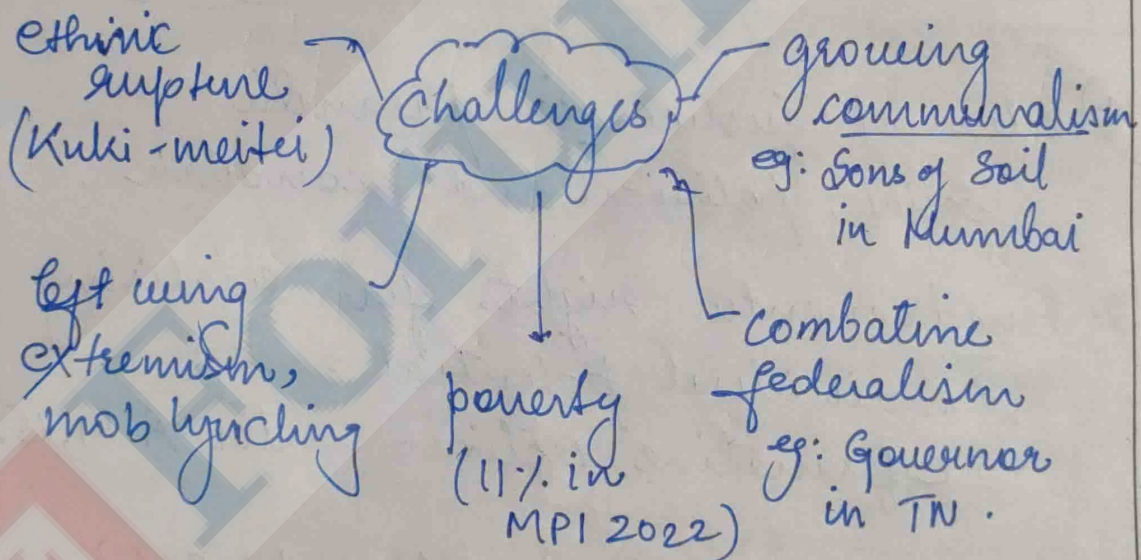
5. "Indian Constitution is a great social document with an aim of transforming medieval hierarchical society into modern egalitarian one"
— SC.

Integrating diverse socio-political perspective

- 1) Idea of justice in preamble — social, political and economic.
2. Fundamental rights for realising individual potential. eg: affirmative action under A. 14, 15.
- 3) Universal adult franchise (A. 326) — crossing religion and caste divide.
4. DPSP's with the idea of welfare state (A. 38).
5. Asymmetric federalism (A. 371).

and participatory governance (73rd
constitution amendment).

6. Basic structure doctrine of
Secularism (preamble), independence
of judiciary (A. 50).
7. minorities $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{religious} - A. 25 \\ \text{linguistic} - A. 351 \end{array} \right.$
to protect and preserve their culture.



Abiding by constitutional ideals,
upholding rights and "empowering
institutions to ensure progress
(very Nations fail)" is imperative



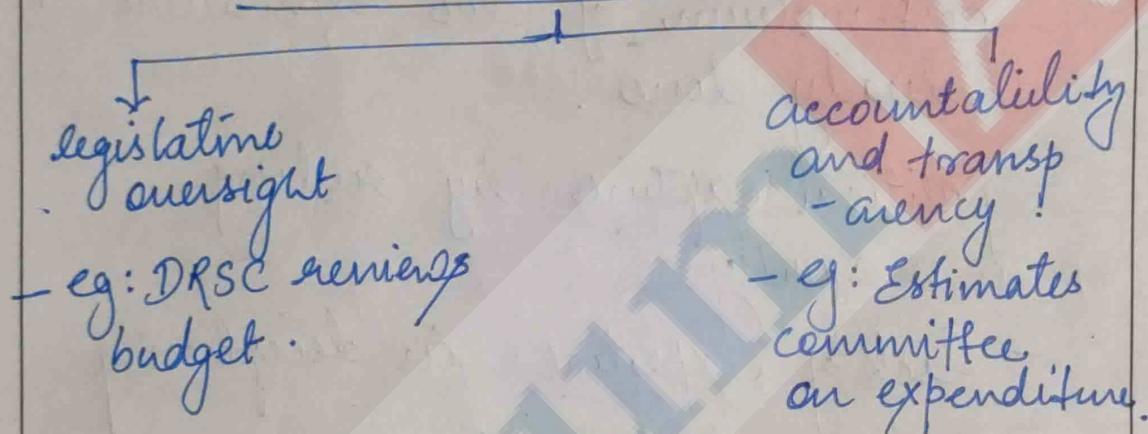
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6. Parliamentary Committees are small deliberative bodies that assist Parliament in discharging its democratic mandate.



Public Accounts Committee is a finance committee which ensures accountability as:

- 1) Examines audit report of CAG.
- 2) Conducts propriety audit - not only legal but company's point of view. eg: underutilisation of POSHAN fund.
- 3) Watchdog of public purse - its finding to be reported and discussed in parliament.

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4. Demand for excess grant is also audited by PAC.

Challenges

- recommendations are non-binding
- post-mortem of the expenditure already done.
- political capture by ruling majority
- Lack of expertise in deciphering and auditing
- lack of human resource and research.
- no mandate to examine policy.

Extending period of PAC,
modernising it with new research
and human resource can help
enhance its efficacy.



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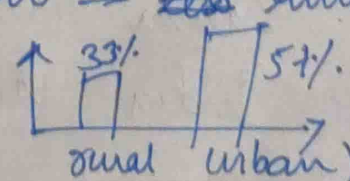
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(7)

As per census 2011, 2.2% of Indian population suffer with some disability hampering their growth and empowerment.

Issues with PwD

- 1) Social Stigma and discrimination
- eg: seen as result of past misdeeds.
- 2) Lack of awareness and literacy.
eg: poor awareness of Skill India.
- 3) Bureaucratic Apathy and their inclusion - eg: only 3 transgender disabled lived in Bihar police.
- 4) Accessibility and movement -
only 40% educational institutes have ramp facilities (UDISE)
- 5) poor digital inclusion - ~~low~~ rural urban divide ()
rural urban
- 6) poor governance - ~~only~~ Karnataka

has provided them reservation
and not all states.

Measures to improve effective participation

- 1) Affirmative action - 3% reservation
in jobs (PwD act).
- 2) enhance accessibility - eg: Sugamya
Bharat Abhiyaan.
- 3) Technological solution - eg: ADIP,
AI based sign language converter.
4. public sensitization using NGOs
and civil society. eg: Netra found-
ation.
5. one stop solution to avoid
Physical interface for pwd certificate.
6. ethical leadership - eg: Kaustubh (IAS).
Dinwgaonkar Sat with disabled

"Sabka Sath Sabka Vikas" can
help India reach the last mile
and achieve inclusive growth.



9.

UNSC is one of the principal organ of the UN responsible for maintaining international peace and security.

no members
from Latin
America.

under & un-
representation

no voice
to
Africa

only China
from Asia.

dominated
by winners
of WW II.

small
island states
are not present.

Need for reforms

1. Inefficacy to control escalation.

eg: Russia-Ukraine, Israel Hamas

2. not representative of new global order
eg: Africa not represented.

3. Shows colonial hangover - dominated
by western power.

4. Veto power use is arbitrary and
discriminate for selfish gain

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5. Blind eye to concerns of Human Rights violation eg: genocide in Rwanda.

India's permanent membership

- 1) largest demography - 18% of world population.
- 2) economy - 5th largest (3rd largest in PPP) and fastest growing major economy (IMF).
- 3) 'Balancing power' - rise as 'rule-shaper' and mediator. eg: International solar alliance.
4. 'responsible power' - viewed as 'voice of global south' and 'South western' power.
5. UN peacekeeping - one of the largest contributors (eg: Abyei region).
6. proponent of multilateralism and climate change.
To remain relevant and adapt to changing global order, UNSC must reform.

10.

Myanmar lies at the intersection of Act East policy and neighbourhood policy. Act East policy is an upgrade of Look East policy where India actively engages with eastern partners.

Impeding India's Act East policy as:

- 1) Decline in bilateral trade and investment - ①
- 2) Infrastructural lag (eg: Kaladan MMP project).
- 3) Security challenge - mass and mixed refugee influx (Rohingyas)
4. Tensions and terrorism - due to conduciveness for radicalisation of (NSCN).
5. Strategic - 'Dealing in pain' due to Chinese engagement in region.

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6. Organised crime - narco terrorism due
to golden triangle.

7. hinders regionalism - eg: BIMSTEC.

Measures by India

1) Diplomatic balancing and two
track diplomacy with junta government

2) Suspension of Free Movement Regime
to prevent cross border insurgency

3) identified and deported Rohingya
immigrants

4. Enhanced border surveillance and
readiness using drones and sensors

5. Supported ASEAN's 'five point
consensus' for peace.

6. HADR during cyclone Mocha.

'Double Peace' as opined by
India in Myanmar is the way
forward.



11.

The basic structure doctrine given in Keshavananda Bharti judgement upholds the principles of checks and balances and limits majoritarian impulses.

Safeguarding core principles

1. Supremacy of the constitution — highlighted in Keshavananda Bharti case.
2. Secular character — upheld in SR Bommai Case.
3. Rule of law — discussed in Mandla Gandhi Case.
4. Judicial review — Minerva Mills case.
5. Federalism — Waman Rao judgement.
6. Equality — Indira Sawhney Case.
7. Independence of judiciary — NJAC case.

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Criticism for enabling Judicial overreach

1. Not designed in original constitution
2. has led to 'judicio-papism' and 'judicio-imagination'.
3. creates an alternative legislation i.e. tyranny of unelected.

dilution of power

1. arbitrary use - eg: declaring NJAC as void to ensure judicial independence.
2. 'non-consensus' on the tenets of basic doctrine.
3. expansive judgements - using Article 21.
eg: Right to health & clean environment in Virendra Gaur Case.
4. against doctrine of separation of power (A. 50).
5. undermines effective executive action.
eg: banning liquor around highways.



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way forward:

- 1) 'judicial restraint' as surmised
by DY Chandrachud.
- 2) Limiting use to constitutional
interpretation.

Recent case of Supriyo Vs UOI, 2024
wherein judiciary left the legislative
matter for parliament to decide
can serve as blueprint
for future.



12.

Representation of People's Act 1951
serves as a cornerstone legislation
for ensuring free and fair elections
and its conduct in India,
to Lok Sabha and State assemblies.

Salient features:

1. Qualifications and disqualifications of
MP's and MLA's.
2. Political parties- Registration and
Recognition.
3. Electoral offences and corrupt
practices under section 123:
eg: bribe, booth capturing etc
4. Section 8 deals with disqualification
(conviction upto 2 years) - for corrupt
practices etc.
5. Section 77 deals with Election
expenses incurred by candidates
6. Section 126 on exit polls.



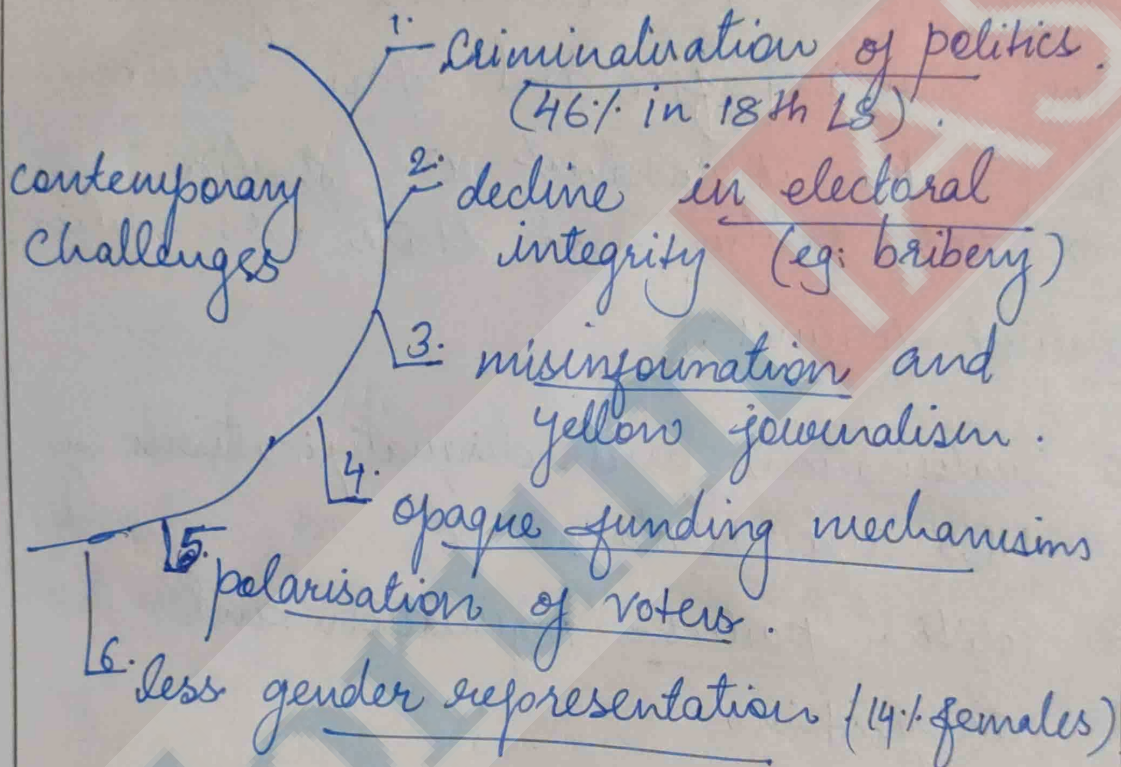
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7. conduct of election - nomination, administrative machinery
8. provision for election disputes.



Amendments

1. Streamline the process of disqualification
- special fast track courts at high court level (2nd ARC).
2. Allow partial state funding of election. (Indrajit Gupta Committee).
to boost transparency.

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3. Ensure Inner party democracy and Gill's formula for female participation.
4. Legal backing to Model code of conduct and include 'paid news' in its ambit.
5. Allow Election Commission to deregister a political party (2nd ARC).
6. Measures like one person one seat to reduce expenses on bye elections.

Empowering Election Commission
and amending RPA will ensure
free and fair elections and
Strengthen democratic legitimacy.



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13.

Indian constitution envisages a federal system of governance where power is divided at different levels of polity (basic structure - 8 & Bommai case).

Emerging differences

- 1) Asymmetric federalism - eg: higher budgetary grant to Bihar.
- 2) fiscal confrontation - eg: lower fund devolution (35.5% in FY25 (against 41%))
- borrowing limit of 3% set by centre.
- 3) jurisdictional - extending BSF jurisdiction by 50 km in border states.
- 4) Institutional - using CBI, ED to target opposition eg: Hemant Soren.

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5. Centralisation - eg: GNCTD amendment making LG as government of delhi.
6. Legal encroachment - eg: farm laws was debated as it fell in State list (agriculture).
7. Role of governor - partisan actions in states like Tamil Nadu and Kerala.
8. Cultural - ~~at~~ Centre's emphasis on Hindi, CAA protest etc.
9. inefficiency of frameworks like National Integration Council.

Steps to Strengthen Federalism

1. Institutional - Inter State Council (A-263) or Zonal Council (Barkaria Commission)
2. Role of Governor - Appointment of non-political person in consultation with States (Joshi Commission).
3. Fiscal devolution - incorporating Cess



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and surcharge; more powers to state
in GST council.

4. Paradiplomacy - allowing states like
West Bengal and Tamil Nadu to
deal with border issues.

5. promoting competitive federalism
eg: NITI aayog's SDG index

6. More autonomy to states on legislation
in concurrent list (Punchi Commission)

The true spirit of co-operation
and competition can boost India
to its journey of 'Vikshit Bharat
2047'.

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14. Parliamentary privileges are rights and immunities enjoyed by members of ~~the~~ parliament individually and collectively. These are guaranteed by A. 105 (MP) and A. 194 (MLA).

They are fundamental for lawmakers as

- 1) ensure free and open speech without intimidation (freedom from arrest in civil cases 40 days prior to session).
- 2) ensure integrity of parliament (power to punish for contempt).
3. obtain information for data backed decision making (eg: can summon anyone).
4. ensures democratic mandate and parliamentary sovereignty.



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5. Article 122 forbid their conduct to be discussed in court.

However privileges are misused at times

1. complete insulation inside house leads to 'hate speech' and may trigger societal violence.

2. It is seen as opaque and promote corrupt practices - eg: PV Narshima Rao case - members immune from illegal and corrupt act.

3. leads to conflict of interest - and violation of Principle of natural justice (contempt decided by legislature).

4. lack of codification - expansive use and misuse leading to overpowering constitutional supremacy.



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5. often used to curb dissent in name of contempt. (eg: Media One judgement) and hence may lead to authoritarianism.

Responsible Exercise of privileges

- 1) codification of privileges by amending Article 105(2) - NCRW.
2. 2 fold test as enshrined in Sita Boren ✓ to allow privileges ✓ collective functioning ✓ essential duties
(case (2024))
- 3) document the corrupt practices that do not fall under A. (122).
- 4) Role of presiding officer in ensuring decorum and deciding instances of contempt.

As Sulehas Kashyap considers 'privileges should be understood as privileges of & for the people and not privileges against the people'.



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15.

The fundamental rights guaranteed by the constitution of India are 'not absolute' but has certain restrictions to balance between individual and societal interest and uphold 'rule of law'.

<u>fundamental rights</u>	<u>restrictions</u>	<u>balance</u>
1) Right to equality.	- affirmative action, for SC/ST and SEBC.	to correct historical injustice and bring social equity. (Indira Sawhney case).
2. Right to freedom of movement and residence and protest.	- public morality - tribal areas - ex-termination orders	- to ensure tribal rehabilitation, protect defense structures etc.

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3. Right to freedom of speech and expression.	morality, decency, contempt, defamation	upholds right to reputation and curb hate speech.
4. Right to life and liberty.	procedure established by law, rarest of rare (Bachchan Singh case)	creates deterrence against heinous crimes. eg: death penalty in rape. (Nirbhaya case)
5. Right to freedom of religion and language.	morality, healthy state regulation (T.M. Pannu foundation case)	right to profess do not ensure right to convert, promote fraternity.

Principles that are considered :

1. Doctrine of proportionality - eg:
In Shreya Singhal case. S. 66 A of IT act was struck as it was not proportional to freedom of speech.

2. Doctrine of colourable legislation -
eg: Romesh Thapar Vs UOI case to prevent backdoor or illicit restriction.
3. Objectivity and data backed legislation. (eg: In M. Nagaraj case on reservation and promotion).
4. principle of Natural justice. (eg: Kedarnath principles in Sedition Cases).
5. principle of constitutional morality
eg: In Navtej Johar case, SC upheld perceived identity of transgenders.
6. doctrine of essentiality for religious freedom. (eg: Triple talaq case).

The ~~BD~~ Constitution is a 'transformative document' which through restrictions ensures a modern egalitarian society.

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6.

Self help groups are a informal
organisation of 10-20 people with a
common socio-economic aspirations.

SHG → access to microfinance

1. collective bargaining — promotes good
credit rating and enhances
reach. eg: SEWA.
2. credit and finance discipline — 96%
loans are repaid by SHG.
3. better bank linkages — eg: SHG-Bank
linkage programme.
4. formalisation of credit — institutional
microloans from MUDRA yojana.

SHG → Start small business

- 1) encourage entrepreneurship — eg:
Radumbhree in Kerala.
2. empower human capital and.

trained and skilled labour. eg:
looms of Ladakh. for weaving.

3. encourage female participation.
eg: millet sisters network ~~is~~
through poultry farming

SHG → improved livelihoods

1) enhanced female participation and
income diversification - 88% SHG
are women owned.

2) promote alternate livelihoods - eg:
Drone didi scheme - 1 lakh.
per women.

3. ensures collective and co-operative
formation - eg: Patrahar didis
in Jharkhand.

However Limitations of SHG exist

1) Governance - lack of intersectionality
based on caste and religion



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2. Technology - poor adoption and skilling in new techniques.
3. Capital - over reliance on loan, curbs job diversification.
4. poor risk taking and avenue exploration.
5. geospatial divide (located more in Southern State - 70%.)

- Suggestions
1. formal skilling and job diversification.
 2. NGO like Ekjut and Maitri collaboration.
 3. institutional credit registry using blockchain for easy credit.
 4. more awareness and education campaign.

Converting SHG's into NHG's (National help Group) can help reduce feminisation of poverty and lead to 'women led' growth.



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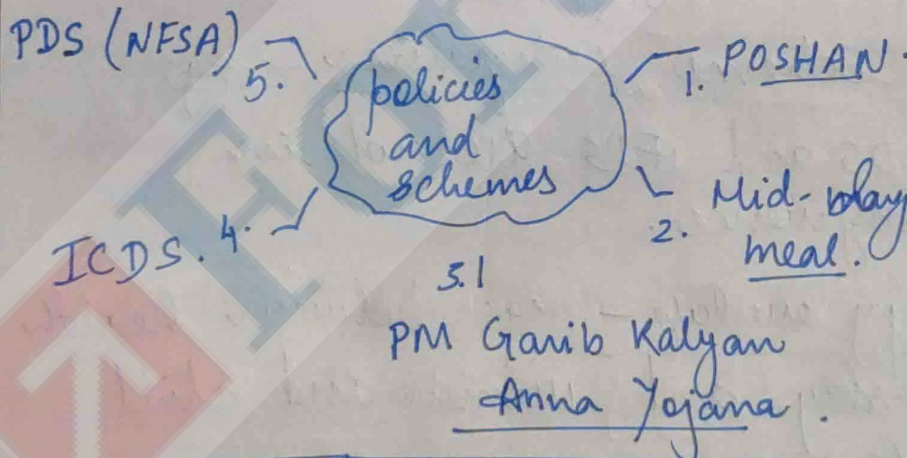
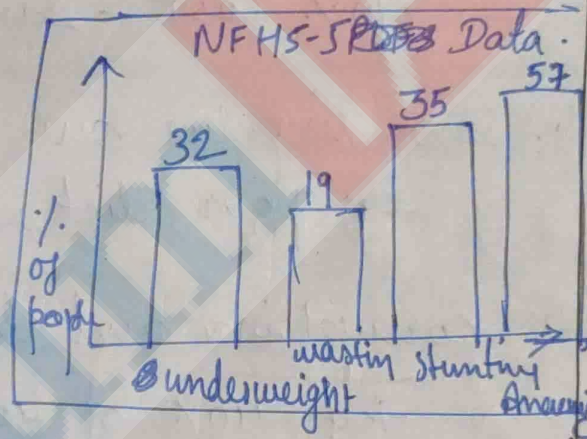
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17.

The low rank in Human Development Index - 132/191 shows the limited effectiveness of existing schemes in combating hunger and malnutrition.



Reasons for ^{limited} ineffectiveness

1. Leakages in PDS - In Odisha 22% beneficiaries were identified, issue of ghost cards.

2. 'cereal centric' crop production due to high MSP → reduces diet diversification.
3. supply chain management - lack of cold storage and logistics loss (10% lost - Santa Kumar Committee)
4. low impetus on nutrition security eg: poor diet, less food fortification
5. corruption and diversion - NITI identified 40% of food diverted.
6. poor scheme integration - eg: ICDS and PDS are not in congruence.
7. agency overlap - eg: between health ministry and women and child welfare.
8. patriarchal norms - eg: females eating last.
9. poverty and hygiene - 'double burden' of disease

Addressing hunger and malnutrition

- 1) Diversification of agricultural produce.
eg: millets and pulses.
- 2) plug leakages in supply chain.
using technology like blockchain.
- 3) remove exclusion and inclusion
error (Shanta Kumar Committee -
limit 40% PDS beneficiaries.)
4. promoting food fortification - eg:
golden rice, iron coated rice.
5. Capacity building of Asha and
Anganwadi workers.
6. robust monitoring and community
participation (eg: POSHAN Tracker).
7. Convergence of schemes to avoid
overlap.
8. Awareness and education - eg: Eat
Right Campaign.

Such strategy can help overcome
the 'nutri-squeeze' and achieve SDG-2,



18.

Good Governance according to UNDP is the employment of national resources for efficient public service delivery.

Good Governance ensuring accountability

- 1) upholds rule of Law — eg:
Empowering people to use RTI..
- 2) participative decision making —
'bottom up' approach in Gram Sabha (73rd Amendment).
- 3) ensures responsiveness in
Service delivery — eg: UMANG portal
listing Government services.
- 4) promotes transparency — Social
audit in MGNREGA.
5. efficient Grievance redressal.
eg: CPGRAMS

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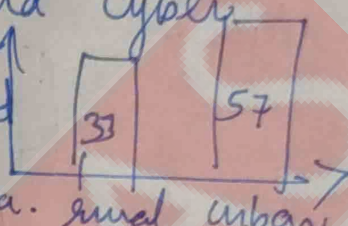
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- promoting inclusiveness and sustainability
- 1. 'Consensus oriented' planning - (eg: Citizen Charter).
 - 2. Reduces poverty and builds capital.
eg: StandUP india
 - 3. protects environment eg: (FRA)
 - 4. upholds rights of minorities
eg: PM JANMAN.

Challenges to Good Governance

- 1) Lack of stakeholder participation
due to poor awareness. eg: no timely updation of Citizen Charter.
- 2) no proper grievance redressal - eg:
3.2 lakh cases pending in RTI.
3. Bureaucratic apathy - ivory tower Syndrome and charmed chambers at Secretary level.
4. Lack of transparency - eg: PESA and FRA rights given to only 40% tribals

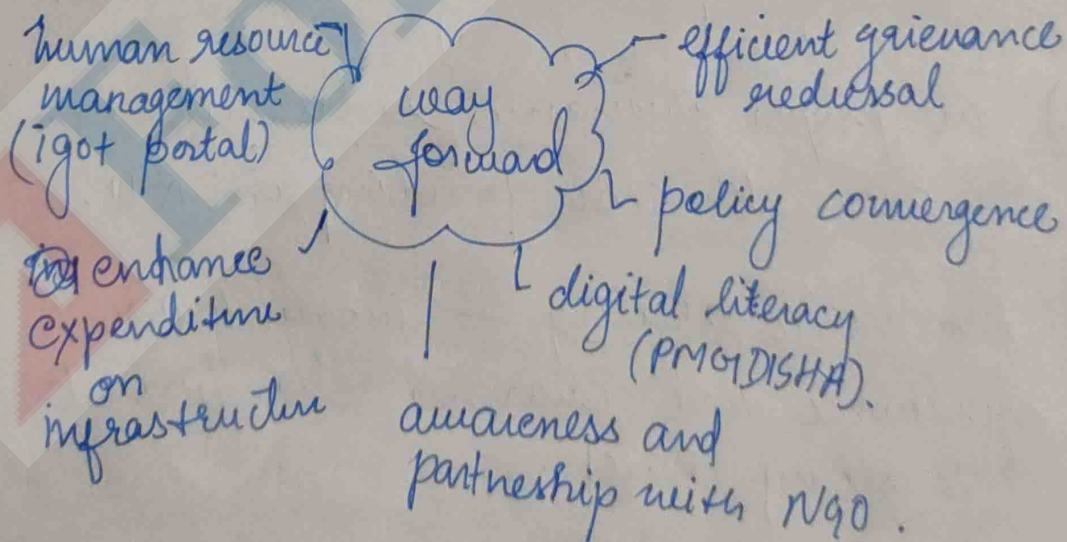
5. infrastructural and resource constraints
eg: vacancies at different level.

6. poor digital literacy and cyber
marginalisation → internet 

7. Top down planning - one size fits
all approach.

8. lack of convergence of schemes
eg: Health and hunger schemes

9. poor monitoring and feedback -
eg: no action on POSHAN tracker.



'Sevottam Model' of Good Governance
(2ND ARC) should be integrated..

19.

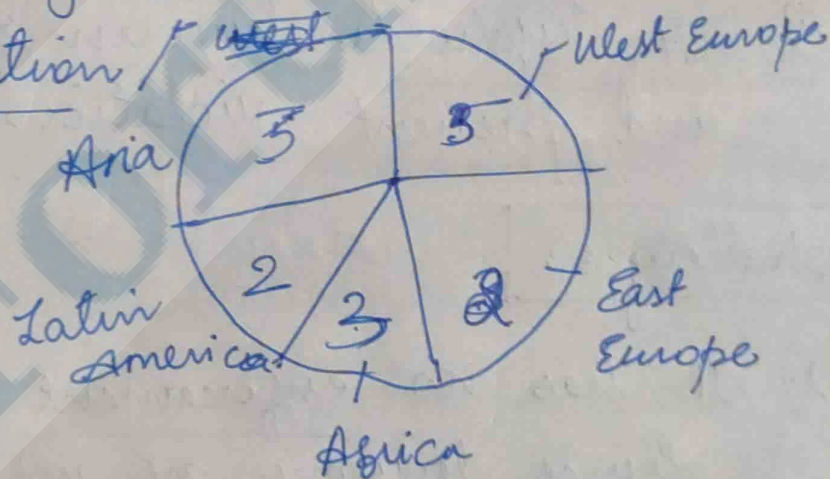
International Court of Justice
is one of the 6 principal organ of
the UN responsible for amicable
settlement of international dispute.

Structure of ICJ

(i) No. of judges — 15.

(ii) tenure of judges — 9.

(iii) distribution



Mandate of ICJ

(i) to maintain international peace

(ii) settle disputes brought before
ICJ.

(iii) two types of dispute.

- (i) compulsory - those nations
that have ratified UN
Charter and convention
- (ii) voluntary - nations may
approach ICJ for
other disputes.

(iv) ICJ's decision is mandatory
and binding.

(v) ICJ forms a legal precedent
for future.

(vi) ICJ upholds human rights
and prevent violation.

Challenges:

1. ICJ has no enforcement mechanism
hence decisions are not implement-
ed on ground.

2. Countries need to be party of UN
Charter to uphold its verdict.

3. poor representation skewed
towards west.

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4. procedural issues - inordinate delays.
5. outdated ICTJ charter and lax ad-
-cical attitude in member nations
6. poor resources to compliment its
verdict.

- Suggestions**
1. update ICTJ charter to
include modern crimes
and atrocities.
 2. enhanced enforcement
mechanism ~~for~~ through
Security Council sanctions
 3. dedicated personnel and
resource via voluntary
contribution.
 4. proper representation and
reform based on demographic
changes.
 5. binding judgements for
voluntary nations.

Empowering ICTJ can act as
'watchdog of global peace' -



20.

S. Jaishankar recently summarised "India - Russia ties is only constant in world politics", highlighting current relation in present polycrisis.

Geopolitical Shifts and challenges

- 1) Diplomatic balancing in Russia-Ukraine war → managing strategic autonomy.
- 2) Expansion of BRICS → viewed as anti-west alliance.
- 3) 'The China problem' - issue of dealing in pairs due to Chinese clout in Russia.
4. 'Economic sanctions' on Russia.
5. Increasing 'Natoisation' and.

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- Resurgence of cold war geopolitics.
6. weaponisation of supply chain.
→ imported inflation due to
food fuel and fodder.

However, India - Russia relation
is robust as.

- 1) Increased bilateral trade - 65 Bn\$
in 2023 due to discounted Russian
oil.
- 2) military and defence co-operation -
- S-400 purchased from Russia.
- AK-47 mutual production.
3. Strategic partnership - investment
in East Asia Summit (16n\$
in Vladivostok).
- Russia supports India's permanent
UN membership.
4. Multilateral Engagement - eg: BRICS,
SCO, 2+2 meetings.



5. Technology cooperation — eg: development of Kudankulam Nuclear reactor.

6. Convergence on multilateralism and Russia supports India's strategic autonomy — eg: 30 years of friendship treaty.

7. Transit diplomacy recent operationalization of INSTC to connect India and Russia.

future opportunities

- 1. de-dollarisation and trade in local currency
- 2. space and technology cooperation.
- 3. counter terrorism cooperation
- 4. realising trade potential via FTA.

"India and Russia are 'Siamese twin and' all 'weather friends' respecting mutual decisions." — S Jaishankar.