

35 min 9:25 → 5x10
35 min 10 → 5x10

TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 0 4
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MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RIA KAUR SETHI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	352356	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	25.08.2024

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 प्रदेश 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।
- 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 : 7 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 9:40 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

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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।

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Q.1) The Indian Constitution does not embody a strict separation of powers rather it introduces a system of checks and balances, with overlapping functions and interdependencies among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. (2024-08-26 22:43:46)

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कठोर पृथक्करण नहीं है, बल्कि यह विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच अतिव्यापी कार्य और अन्योन्याश्रितता के साथ नियंत्रण और संतुलन की प्रणाली प्रस्तुत करता है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Indian Constitution unlike that of US, has a flexible separation of powers to ensure checks & Balances between organs.

Overlapping of functions

1. Legislature encroaching into

1.1 Executive

↳ By keeping a check through vote of no confidence, question hour, adjournment motion.

1.2 Judiciary

↳ Impeachment of CJI, SC Judge, President, Vice President.

↳ Anti defection law judgements by speaker.

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2. Judiciary overlap with

2.1 legislature

↳ through Vishakha guidelines, and guidelines on sexual harassment.

2.2 executive

↳ Quasi Judicial bodies like tribunals.

3. Executive

3.1 legislature

↳ through ordinances, delegated legislation. Eg IT rules.

3.2 Judiciary

↳ Magistrates in tribunals. Eg CAT, SAT.

Hence, India's separation of power resounds stability while ensuring check on powers through constitution-alism.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Articles 14 and 21 to include the "right to live with dignity and free from adverse effects of climate change". In this context, citing relevant case laws, discuss the role played by Indian judiciary in 'constitutionalization' of environmental issues.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल ही में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने "जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के खिलाफ अधिकार" को शामिल करने के लिए अनुच्छेद 14 और 21 के दायरे का विस्तार किया है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ को उद्धृत करते हुए, पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के 'संवैधानिकीकरण' में भारतीय न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Supreme Court expanded the scope of Article 21 by including 'right to be safeguarded from adverse effects of climate change'.

Constitutionalisation of environmental issues

1. MC Mehta case

↳ lays down a balance between environmental conservation and developmental activities.

↳ It also asks to form a commission to address the same.

2. Right against noise pollution.

↳ by specifying that the edge

of a public place can only have $< 30 \text{ dB}$ above ambient noise level.

3. Outlawing firecrackers & putting time limits on their use during Diwali in Delhi.

4. Niyamgiri case - SC stopped Vedanta from mining & preserved rights of Dongria Kondh + environment.

Significance of these cases

1. Judicial acceptance of worsening climate change

↳ Great Indian Bustard case → SC asked to lay pipes underground.

2. Will also create domino effect for change in other spheres.

Article 21 is the most expansively interpreted Fundamental right starting with 'Due Process of Law' in Maneka Gandhi case.

दलगत निष्ठा को पूरा करने की सीमा 2021-08-26 22:43:46)
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प्रक्रिया में जनता का भरोसा कम होता है। नवीनतम उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Speaker is a constitutional office to safeguard the house of dignified debates & maintain decorum.

Recent instances of trust erosion

1. Voice vote taken on important issues.

↳ Recently in RS, inspite demands for ballot vote → voice vote was used for farm bills.

2. Suspension of 7100 MP's from Parliament session

↳ undermines dignity & quality of debate.

3. Time given to opposition MP's was wanting

299543_712304_1910091273_(2024-08-26 22:43:46)

→ only 2 Private Member Bills were discussed.

4. Recent case of misbehaviour with female RS representative.

→ lowers dignity of house.

However, following steps can help achieve balance

1. Follow UK's model of 'once a speaker, always a speaker' to ensure impartiality.
2. Election of deputy speaker need to take place at earliest.
3. Safeguarding of Parliamentary Privileges for reduced discretion of Speaker.

Hence, with 2026 as year of delimitation, the importance of role of Speaker increases & hence reforms are needed.

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of SEBI in fulfilling its envisaged role of regulating the securities market, ensuring transparency, and protecting investors' interests. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रतिभूति बाजार को विनियमित करने, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और निवेशकों के हितों की रक्षा करने की अपनी परिकल्पित भूमिका को पूरा करने में सेबी की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The securities and exchange board of India, given statutory position by SEBI act 1992 recently came under scrutiny after allegations by Hunderburg group.

effectiveness of SEBI - positive aspects

1. Role of regulation

→ recently Anil Anubani barred from stock market & heavy fine imposed

→ strict procedure for IPO

eg. Nykaa, DOMS IPO.

2. Role in transparency

→ Made it compulsory for comp-

299543_712304_1910091273_(2024-08-26 22:43:46)

panies to share details like balance sheets with investors.

Fig annual shareholder meets

3. Role in protecting investor interest

↳ The IP&F (Investor protection & education fund) has enabled the protection of new investors

However, challenges still there

1. social media influencers → using following for speculation in market

2. Recent dent to credibility of chairman & no subsequent action on the same.

3. lack of provisions to deal with digital transgressions → AI, ML.

With coming of 3 crore new investors from domestic sphere, role of SEBI becomes crucial in \$3 trillion digital economy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) The foundational strength of the Indian Constitution stems from its ability to integrate diverse socio-political perspectives. Elucidate.

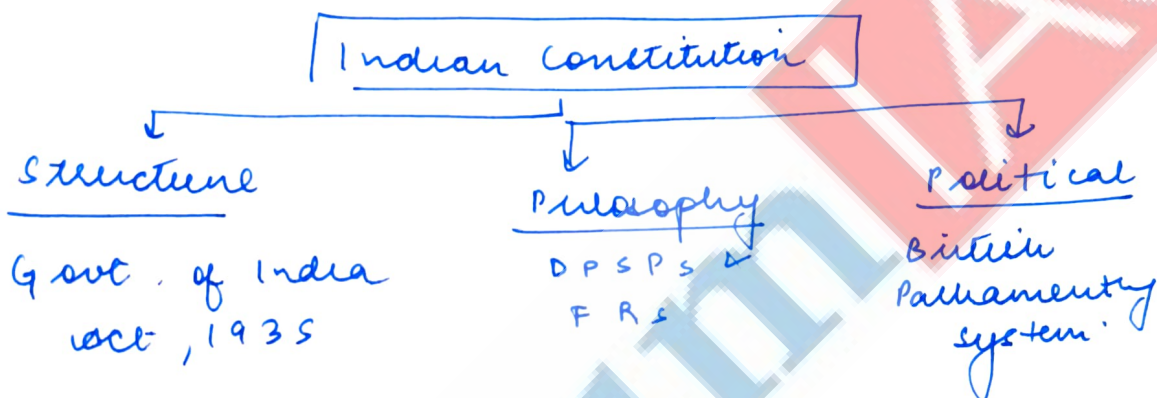
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उत्पन्न होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(10 marks, 150 words)

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, the 77th Independence Day was celebrated to cherish the ideals of the constitution & spirit of freedom.



Foundational strength in integration of diverse socio political perspective

1. Social perspectives

↳ Gender safeguarded through Article 15(3) and 39 where special provisions for women work & education made. (suggested by Rajkumari Amrit)

→ Scheduled Caste & Tribes given special provisions under article 15, 16, 17 and 21

→ Children rights safeguarded through article 24 restricting child labour & 21A giving Right to education.

2. Political diversity

→ Indian socialism embedded through directive principles of state policy / in Part IV.

→ emergency provisions from German constitution.

→ Amendment procedures from African inclusive content.

→ Central Federalism from Canadian constitution.

Hence, Ambedkar remarked
constitution as borrowing the best from
all world's making eclectical constitution

Feedback

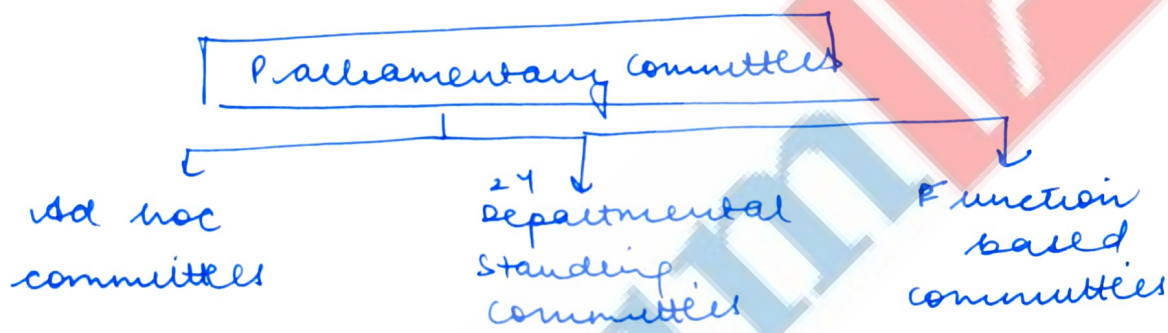
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) Parliamentary committees serve as vital tools for legislative oversight, ensuring accountability and transparency in governance processes. In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (10 marks, 150 words)

संसदीय समितियाँ विधायी निरीक्षण, शासन प्रक्रियाओं में जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका की वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Public accounts committee is referred to as the 'guardian of the public purse'



Role of Public a/c committee

1. Legislative oversight

→ analyses the policies & acts that have a financial angle in them.

→ also questions expenditure of legislative

2. Accountability

↳ analyses the report of CAG & lays it in front of the Parliament

3. Transparency

↳ it recommends the format in which accounts need to be submitted for better transparency.

Hence, there are challenges

1. Called a Post mortem committee
2. Not all financial aspects are checked
3. Temporary body with 1-year term.
4. Recommendations are not binding.

Hence, CAG acting as friend & philosopher of Public Accounts Committee is also used as the most important office by Dr Ambedkar

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Without addressing the issues that hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, the goal of achieving inclusiveness and their empowerment will remain unattainable. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की पूर्ण और प्रभावी भागीदारी में बाधा डालने वाले मुद्दों को संबोधित किए बिना, समावेशिता और उनके सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य अप्राप्य रहेगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The reservation of persons with disabilities in educational institutions was recently increased from 3 - 4%.

Issues of full & effective participation of PWD in political & public life

1. Political Participation

→ difficulty in casting votes as no special provisions with regards to mobility

→ most of public buildings without ramps.

→ Voice of marginalised → does not come to the main stream.

299543_712304_1910091273 (2024-08-26 22:43:46)

Public participation

↳ employment - discrimination faced in employment & infrastructure not inclusive

↳ education → even reserved seats remain unfilled. Pg Sukanta Bolla.

↳ social settings → Paralympics showcased the kind of challenges faced by PWD.

However, solutions are present

1. Inclusive Infrastructure

↳ Archen Sheetal Devi proved how able infrastructure helps attain equality

2. Schemes like Suganya Shala → operationalised & saturated.

Hence, to gain from demographic dividend we need sabka Saath, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayaas & Sanna Vikas.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) What roles do community-based interventions lay in enhancing access to preventive and promotional health services in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में निवारक और प्रोत्साहनकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच बढ़ाने में समुदाय-आधारित हस्तक्षेप क्या भूमिका निभाते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Healthcare currently in budget 2024 has been given an allocation of 2.8% of GDP.



Role of community based interventions in enhancing access to preventive & promotional healthcare

1. Helps build trust & social capital
 - ↳ Recent initiative of malnutrition removing kits by IAS officer → using food items from SHG's
 - ↳ improved healthcare access & community spirit.

299543_712304_1910091273 (2024-08-26 22:43:46)

2. San Samvaad & San Samvaad for issues related to Primary healthcare centres

↳ accountability will be established.

3. Civil Society can play a major role through digital healthcare interventions

↳ e Sanyeevani portal for health.

4. AYUSH infiltration in community can contribute to preventive healthcare.

However challenges present

1. social cleavages of caste, class, gender.
2. lack of focus on preventive healthcare
3. Geriatric healthcare given less focus even as aging to reach 22% by 2020

Hence 'San Andolan' of healthcare is needed to make a healthy, fit & productive Vishat Bharat 2047.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) The current composition of the UNSC, with under-representation and un-representation of key regions is detrimental to its legitimacy, effectiveness, underscoring the urgent need for reforms. (10 marks, 150 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की वर्तमान संरचना, जिसमें प्रमुख क्षेत्रों का अल्प प्रतिनिधित्व और अप्रतिनिधित्व है, इसकी वैधता और प्रभावशीलता के लिए हानिकारक है, जो सुधारों की तत्काल आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए पक्ष प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Prime Minister Modi remarked
"UNSC does not represent the current
world order."



Problems of legitimacy & effectiveness
in UNSC

1. It represents realities of post world war 2 & not current realities
↳ significant change in economic & political positions.

299543_712304_1910091273 (2024-08-26 22:43:46)

2. Veto Power - The body is paralysed as US safeguards Israel & Russia its own interests.

3. It has failed to maintain peace as the world grapples with violence in Ukraine & Gaza.

Case for India's permanent membership

1. Represents 18% of the world's population.
2. Largest contributor to peace keeping missions of UN
3. Has upheld core principles of peace & inclusive development.
4. Represents 'voice of 4 global south'
The inclusion of African Union in G20.

Hence, a shift towards expansion of BRICS & other multilateral bodies seen as UN becomes dysfunctional.

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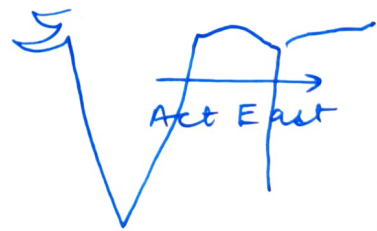
Q.10) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding India's Act East Policy." In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by India to deal with the crisis and associated challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

"म्यांमार में चल रहा आंतरिक संकट भारत की एक ईस्ट नीति में बाधा डाल रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, संकट और संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PM Modi, converted Maunima Rao's 'Look east' Policy into the 'Act east' policy representing a more proactive approach.

Ongoing crisis in Myanmar impeding India's Act East Policy

1. Developmental projects have been hampered.
2. Influx of refugees, changing demographics
3. Threats of organised crime, instability & terrorism.



Steps taken by India

1. Free Movement Regime has been disabled

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→ In light of the ~~clash~~ - Meitie clash
the FMR regime remains suspended.

2. Heavy patrolling on border and
fencing of porous border.

3. Talks with both military Junta
& Democratic Party to safeguard
security & Indian interests.

However, challenges remain

1. Diplomatic balancing becomes tougher
as the pro democratic forces also
gain territory.

2. Harbours to internal security threats.

3. FMR regime was lifeline for trade,
work & ethnic ties

→ might lead to resentment

Continued cooperation, connectivity

& communication is key to sail through

this crisis while reinforcing peace &

Feedback

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Q.11) "The Basic Structure Doctrine, which upholds the core principles of the Constitution against majoritarian impulses, is also criticized for enabling judicial overreach and disturbing the balance of power as envisioned by the Constitution." Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत, जिसे बहुसंख्यकवादी आवेगों के विरुद्ध संविधान के मूल सिद्धांतों की सुरक्षा के लिए सराहा जाता है, साथ ही इस सिद्धांत का न्यायिक अतिक्रमण करने तथा संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित शक्ति संतुलन को बिगाड़ने के लिए भी आलोचना की जाती है।" सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Basic Structure doctrine was called the 'North Star of the Indian polity' by Justice D.Y. Chandrachud.

Brought by the Kesavananda Bharati Judgement by Justice Mudaliar, it has following components



Basic structure as a safeguard of the Indian constitution

1. Protects the core principles of the constitution.

eg Maneka Gandhi judgement uphold-

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ing constitutional morality.

2. Prevents conflict between legislature & judiciary

Eg Kesavananda Bharti judgement brought an end to the after Golam Nabi case & enactment of 24 & 25 CAA.

3. Helps in understanding the minds of constitution makers.

Eg SR Bomai declaring federalism & secularism as part of Basic Structure.

4. Helps SC to fulfil duty of being ultimate interpreter of the constitution

Eg Minerva Mills → balance b/w part 3 & 4 also part of Basic Structure

However sometimes leads to judicial overreach → disturbing separation of powers

1. Basic structure is not mentioned in the constitution & is a

Judicial innovation

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2. curbs the powers of the parliament to exercise Article 368 & make amendments.

↳ for eg - recent amendment 97, on cooperatives declared unconstitutional

3. Used by judiciary for its own gains sometimes

↳ eg 99th CAA struck down (NJAC) for collegium system.

4. Dynamic & ever evolving gives unending powers to the judiciary.

Way Forward

- Balance to be established between executive & judiciary
- so far, basic structure used in right spirit
- SOP can be defined to prevent misuse

Hence, basic structure continues to be the guiding light of breaking place between legislature & executive

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Q.12) Enumerate the salient features of Representation of People's Act, 1951. In your opinion, what amendments are needed in the Act to further the cause of free and fair elections in light of contemporary challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। आपकी राय में, समकालीन चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अधिनियम में क्या संशोधन आवश्यक हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

With an expenditure of 35 lakh rupee, Indian elections to 13th Lok Sabha became the most expensive elections in the world. (ADR)

Features of Representation of Peoples Act 1951

1. Qualification & disqualification procedure for MPs & MLAs → rendered disqualified if →
 - ↳ hate speeches & polarisation
 - ↳ social crimes like sati
 - ↳ failure to submit election expenditure
2. Delimitation of constituencies & related rules.
3. Administrative structure of elections

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4. Diluted responsibilities for various players

5. No. of seats and allocation to states.



6. Qualifications for electoral roll

- Current Challenges in election
- Role of money & muscle power
 - ₹1400 / voter spent
 - Vertical integration of criminals
 - Mandi Phenomenon
 - Tag CJI said here trading was disturbing → Chandigarh elections
 - Influence of technology then microanalytics, targeting, propaganda
 - Tag Cambridge Analytica
 - Role of consultants Tag IPAC

Reforms needed in ECI & RPAS

① Needs to be updated keeping in

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→ technology like digital media & technology. Eg deepfakes.

2) Influence of money power to be reduces through → collective electoral Fund as suggested by SY Quereen.

3) Disqualification criteria needs to be ammended

→ SC said how can a person stand in election from jail, if he cant vote

→ 42% criminals with 27% convicted in current parliament.

4) Internal reservation for women in political parties to be introduced

→ for capacity building still Mani Shakti vandan implemented

Elections are the festival of democracy & with 100 crore registered voters & successful election → India truly becomes 'Mother of Democracy'.

Feedback

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Q.13) The cooperative nature of Indian federalism is being increasingly challenged by emerging differences in Centre-State relations. Discuss. What steps can be taken to strengthen the cooperative spirit of Indian federalism? (15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में उभरते मतभेदों के कारण भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी प्रकृति को लगातार चुनौती मिल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी भावना को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Federalism is a basic feature of the Indian constitution as declared by the SR Bommai case.

DD Basu, calls India's federalism sui generis

Challenges arising in India's federal structure

① Funding issues

→ states like Tamil Nadu demanding more share of taxes as it gives ₹1, but get ₹0.29 p from central pool

② Issues with GST compensation

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2. 67 cr of GST compensation is not being paid to them.

3. Political issues

↳ Recently West Bengal government refused to share the water of Teesta with Bangladesh

↳ M. Singh → "Compulsions of coalition"

4. Fight over Capital

↳ Recent 'NCT Bill Amendment Bill' gives disproportionate power to LG & also overrules the judgement of the SC.

5. Regional disparity & demand for special category status

↳ 3x3x3 trouble — 3 largest states have 3x revenue than smallest states

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Way Forward for Federalism

1. Cooperative model of Federalism shown by NITI Aayog through vertical integration Team India
2. Use of Inter state Council, v/A 263 to resolve disputes
3. SC asked both parties to follow constitutional morality & not compromise themselves.
4. Innovative, Models like pooled sovereignty of GST council
5. Best Practices & Technical support to be shared by centre to augment development. Team Aspirational districts to Blocks.

Our unique model of Federalism keeps 28 states, 8 UTs and 22 scheduled languages tied as a strong & unified unit.

Feedback

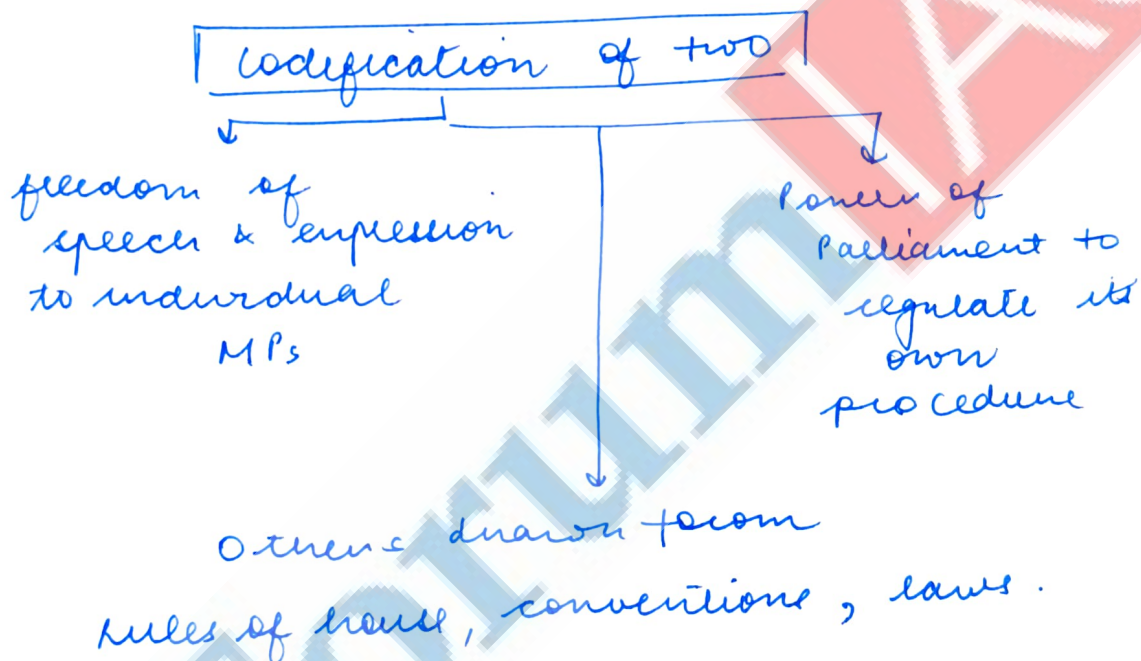
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Q.14 Parliamentary privileges are fundamental for lawmakers to discharge their duties without undue influence or fear. However, ensuring the responsible exercise of these privileges is crucial for fostering public trust and ensuring the accountability of public institutions. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

संसदीय विशेषाधिकार विधि निर्माताओं के लिए बिना किसी अनुचित प्रभाव के अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए मौलिक हैं। हालाँकि, इन विशेषाधिकारों का जिम्मेदारी से उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना जनता के विश्वास को बढ़ावा देने और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Parliamentary privileges are given under Article 105 of the constitution.



Fundamentality of Parliamentary Privileges

- To aid in law making without fear or favour
→ hence, not liable in courts for decisions

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2. Due time for researching on topics discussed in parliament.

↳ 40 days before & after cannot be arrested in civil cases

↳ exempt from witness duty.

3. Security of law makers is safe-guarded

↳ any arrest on parliament premises needs consent of speaker.

4. Helps public see proceedings transparently

↳ Right to report these proceedings

5. Safeguards privacy in important matters

↳ right to secret sittings - lobby clear.

Responsible exercise of privileges needs to be ensured

1. Accountability of law makers if
not equal → it is ethical & also done
by executive & public

2. Secret sittings to be used very
sparingly → as public is master
& has right to information.

3. The didactions in records of Parliament
need to be limited → to escape censorship

4. Decorum needs to be maintained in
the house.
↳ lowest no. of working days due to
disruptions.

5. Maintain sanctity of house
↳ Inter MP comments set bad
example for society.

It is high time Parliamentary
privileges are codified much in time
with the delimitation exercise & increase
in strength of the Parliament

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Q.15) The Constitution of India provides several rights that empower the individual, yet it balances these freedoms with reasonable restrictions in the larger public interest. Discuss how constitutional restrictions on fundamental rights strike a fine balance between individual interests and societal interests. Also, mention the principles that are considered in evaluating the reasonableness of restrictions with reference case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत का संविधान ऐसे कई अधिकार प्रदान करता है जो व्यक्ति को सशक्त बनाते हैं, फिर भी यह इन स्वतंत्रताओं को व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित में उचित प्रतिबंधों के साथ संतुलित करता है। चर्चा करें कि मौलिक अधिकारों पर संवैधानिक प्रतिबंध व्यक्तिगत हितों और सामाजिक हितों के बीच कैसे एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाते हैं। साथ ही, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ के साथ प्रतिबंधों की तर्कसंगतता का मूल्यांकन करने में जिन सिद्धांतों पर विचार किया जाता है, उनका उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Fundamental rights are enumerated in Part III of the constitution under Articles 12 to 35.

Constitutional restrictions on fundamental rights strike a fine balance between individual & societal interest

1. Article 19(1)(A) that is freedom to speech & expression.

Reasonable restrictions relate to the maintenance of public order, law, morality.

Balance between safeguarding right to express but at the same time also ensuring public's rights are not

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→ eg Subramanian Swamy case & ruling against Defamation.

AIB case ruled against comedic infringements on grounds of outraging public morality.

Kunal Kamra case takes up fact check unit as arbitrary as it has vague provisions → chilling effect on A-19.

② Art 19(1)(2) provides the right to assemble peacefully without arms.

→ Reasonable restrictions imposed lane for lane & order or blocking traffic.

→ Case Laws

→ Devangana Kalita & Natasha Naumal case → right to protest peacefully

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→ Shreya Singh case - SC says protesters can't occupy public places infinitely.
 → SC has made a provision to protest at Jantar Mantar → striking balance between protesters & public.

3) Article 21 highlights right to live
 → Reasonable restrictions include public order, morality
 → In Gran Kaur case - SC clarified how abetment to suicide was a crime

4) Article 19 also provides the right to practice any profession
 → however SC clearly specifies govt. can reserve industries for itself

Hence, Fundamental rights a gem in the constitution is a solid bedrock of balance & empowerment.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can play a crucial role in alleviating rural poverty by providing women with access to microfinance, enabling them to start all businesses and improve their livelihoods.

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG) महिलाओं को सूक्ष्मवित्त/माइक्रोफाइनेंस तक पहुंच प्रदान करके, उन्हें छोटे व्यवसाय शुरू करने और अपनी आजीविका में सुधार करने में सक्षम बनाकर ग्रामीण निर्धनता को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Self Help Groups were called
National Help groups by the Prime
Minister due to their potential to
contribute to nation building.

SHGs as a crucial model to alleviate
poverty

① Provide financial inclusion

↳ on model of Modi Yojana

Gramleen Bank → microfinance instit-
utions provide credit to women

↳ 98% repayment rate, & also
enables opening up of businesses.

② Small businesses like Ujjat

Pappad, tots and mome are opened to empower these women.

↳ helps provide livelihood and improve earnings of women.

3. Helps break social cleavages like caste, class to help in village solidarity

↳ leads to increase in social capital.

4. Financial security to women also helps in tackling feminisation of poverty.

↳ current rate at 11%. MPI of NITI aayog.

5. Also helps tackle malnutritional poverty → as healthy items are made at SHGs.

↳ e.g. Betroot Pappads.

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However

provision not so easy

1. Satish Shekhpande examines 30% village restrict access of lower caste to SHGs.
2. lack of marketing knowledge & expertise
↳ lead to lower gain
3. connection to banks has helped however still many dependent on informal moneylenders.
4. Recent FCRA amendment 2020, has cut the funding of NGO's supporting rural SHGs.

The budget provides way forward with provisions to make 3 crore lakshpati didis through starting schemes like 'Lakshpati didis' turning women into 'womenpreneurs'.

Feedback

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Q.17) Despite the implementation of numerous policies and schemes aimed at combating hunger and malnutrition in the country, their effectiveness remains limited. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में भूख और कुपोषण से निपटने के उद्देश्य से अनेक नीतियों और योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India ranks a dismal 130 on the Global Hunger Index much behind its competitors of Bangladesh & Pakistan.

Numerous policies & schemes implemented

- POSHAN Abhiyaan providing Mid Day Meal to students
- PM Janani Suraksha Yojana - ration of 800 calories to pregnant women
- ICDS & Anganwadi programme for health of new born & pregnant women

- SABLA for nutrition of teenage girls
- Anaemia Mukt Bharat Abhiyaan
- Eat Right Campaign
- Antyodaya Suraksha Yojana & PDS scheme → NFSA Scheme

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Significance of schemes

1. Lifecycle approach right from pregnant lady to teenagers

↳ ICDS to Aanganwadi to PM Poshan.

2. Equitable approach as BPL families offered more subsidised grains

3. Despite WTO objections, India continues to supplement its needy

However, huge gaps in the ~~water~~ system

1. Beneficiary lists are prone to inclusion & exclusion errors

↳ especially with coming of digital devices like Aadhaar → to verify

2. Problem of 'Hidden Hunger'

↳ local centric focus has caused our children to remain malnourished & lacking in essential nutrients.

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3. Poverty is a key factor in inducing hunger -

↳ 21% according to the Tendulkar committee report

4. Lack of skilled manpower to transfer benefits

↳ eg Aadhaar enabled biometric system excludes senior citizens

5. One Nation One Ration card has still not been operationalised in letter & spirit.

CASE STUDY.

→ IAS in Maharashtra sets example by creating NUTRITION KITS given along with ration.

Way Forward

→ focus to shift from 'cereal centric' to nutrition centric.

Hence, 2 planks of reaching our demographic dividend are addressing hunger & malnutrition to achieve SDG 1 & 2

Feedback

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Q.18) The true test of good governance is the degree to which it ensures accountability towards citizens on the promise of sustainable and inclusive human development. Discuss in the context of challenges to good governance in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

सुशासन की असली परीक्षा इस बात से होती है कि वह किस हद तक नागरिकों के प्रति जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करता है और सतत एवं समावेशी मानव विकास के वादे को पूरा करता है। भारत में सुशासन के समक्ष चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Good Governance is defined by World Bank as the managing of resources through the use of power to enable equitable & just allocations.



Significance of good governance

1. helps in true & equitable implementation of policy

↳ eg MNRGA, PMJAY etc

Success stories of implementation

2. Creating Jan andolan by ensuring public participation

→ Sot River deleted by involving community

Piplantri village - Planting 111 trees as a community forest.

3. Equitable outcomes.

→ Focus on empowerment of weaker & vulnerable sections.

→ → Transgender as vaccine activists in Beed.

Challenges of good governance

① Accountability

→ Social audit only a legal requirement in MNR & G.A., and usually skipped.

→ RTI's awareness and penetration limited to only 2-3%.

→ Jan sunwai's held in monsoon

times when most of the villages occupied

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2) Sustainability

↳ Poverty & hunger still remain challenges through 'hidden hunger' and low rank on GHI index (130/180).

↳ No focus on mitigation or adaptation measures for climate change.

↳ despite 3n increase in extreme weather events

3) Inclusive human development

↳ caste based discrimination still prevalent → 95% manual scavengers are dalits

↳ Feminisation of poverty → leading to poor gender outcomes.

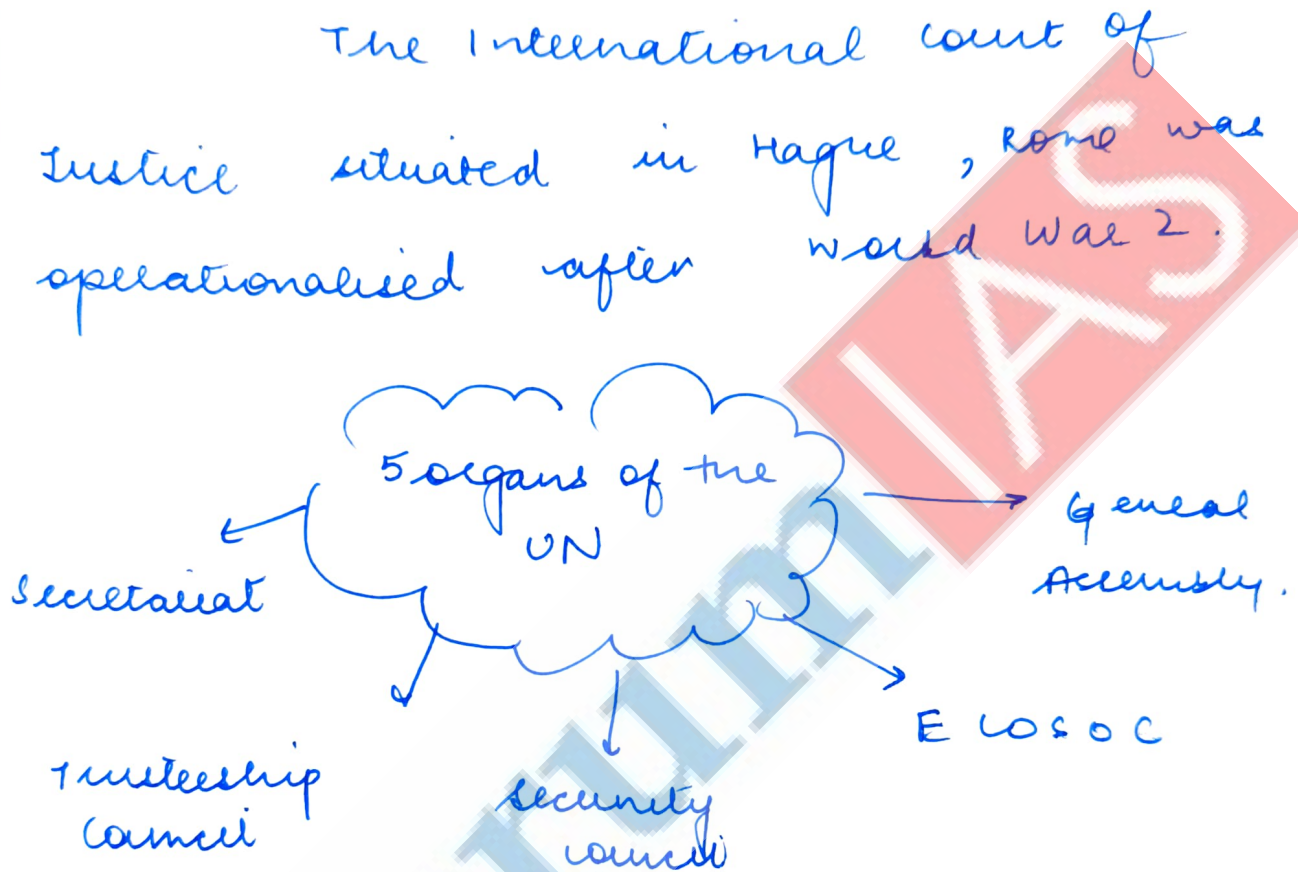
However, recent fall in poverty to 11% under Multidimensional index is a major victory for inclusive & sustainable good governance.

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Q.19) As the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) provides a judicial mechanism for the peaceful resolution of international disputes. In this context, throw light on the structure and mandate of ICJ. (2024-08-26 23:48:46) (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रमुख न्यायिक अंग के रूप में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के लिए न्यायिक तंत्र प्रदान करता है। इस संदर्भ में, ICJ की संरचना और अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



ICJ as judicial mechanism of the UN

1. Provides adjudication in disputes revolving around countries & not individuals.

2. Recently, South Africa, appealed in ICJ, regarding the injustice being meted out on the Palestinians.

3. The UN Secretary General also advised the Security Council to meet & issue directions for the same.

Structure of the ICJ

1. The ICJ consists of 15 judges nominated by member countries & selected through a rigorous process.
2. The decisions are binding, however no mechanism of enforcement is present.
3. There is no provision for making appeals.
4. India was a founder member & also took the issue of

Pakistan occupied Kashmir in order to get a fair judgment.

Mandate of ICJ

1. Maintain peace & follow principles of Natural Justice.
2. Restore global order based on rules & UN Charter.

Challenges in achieving mandate

1. Heavy influence of Permanent 5 that debilitate functioning.
eg US interfering in India Pakistan matter.
2. Lack of enforcement mechanism.
3. Lack of permanent judges & presence of vacancies.

Hence, the world needs to wake up to the uselessness of war & echo our PM's sentiment - "No solution lies on the battlefield, but in dialogue & discussion."

Feedback

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Q.20) Geopolitical shifts pose challenges to India-Russia relations, yet the relationship remains robust, driven by deep-rooted trust and a shared commitment to sustain a multifaceted strategic partnership. Analyse.
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(15 marks, 250 words)

भू-राजनीतिक बदलाव भारत-रूस संबंधों के लिए चुनौतियां पैदा करते हैं, फिर भी संबंध मजबूत बने हुए हैं, जो गहरे विश्वास और बहुआयामी रणनीतिक साझेदारी को बनाए रखने के लिए एक साझा प्रतिबद्धता से प्रेरित हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India Russia relationship dates back to the Treaty of Peace & Friendship established in 1971, which enabled ties through thick & thin.

Geopolitical challenges

- Russia Ukraine war
- China threat & closeness with Russia
- dependence for weapons & oil
- Reiteration of peace by India

Robust relations between Russia & India

1. Defence

→ major buyer of Russian defence equipment

→ collaboration in terms of technology

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2) Space Partnership

↳ Russia is training crew members for Gaganyaan space mission

↳ Also collaborating on key technologies

3) Partner in Internationalisation of ₹

↳ Russia opened a 'naftoc' a/c in India to accept fuel payments in ₹.

↳ This also boosted export potential between the two.

4) Dependable partner

↳ Russia has been a dependable ally even through the war of Bangladesh when India suffered a deep crisis.

5) Cultural connect

↳ Nehru was inspired by Russian socialism → while

designing policies of independent India.
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 ↳ soft power through Bollywood.

however, there are also some challenges

1. As the war gets prolonged, difficult for India to do diplomatic balancing.
 ↳ PM Modi on his visit to Ukraine, said India always on the side of peace.
2. Balance between US & Russia crucial.
 ↳ US threatened CAA-TSA sanction for increased trade with Russia.
3. China's closeness with Russia also represents a threat to Indian interests.

With PM Modi's first visit after gaining office to Russia, a deep faith & continuity of ties represented to survive such a time while emphasising the need for peace.

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