

TEST CODE 712304

FIAS - MGP - GS -

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Time Allowed : Three Hours

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate

परीक्षार्थी का नाम

AJEET DAFARI

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910141701

Medium/माध्यम

English ☒हिंदी ☐

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

30/8/24

*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		
2		
3		
4		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

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।

2. There are TWELVE questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बारह प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

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।

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 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।

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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

4:00

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

7:00

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन ☒Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 :

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.

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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.

Instructions: All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Quality of the answer is more important than the length of the answer.

निर्देश : सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। प्रत्येक प्रश्न द्वारा धारित अंकों को उसके सामने इंगित किया गया है। उत्तर की गुणवत्ता उत्तर की लंबाई की तुलना में अधिक महत्वपूर्ण है।

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. Elaborate. (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)

Q.2) Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Articles 14 and 21 to include the “right against the 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)

Q.3) The Speaker's inclination to cater to party loyalties often undermines the dignity and impartiality of the office, eroding public trust in the legislative process. Analyse with the help of recent examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

दलगत निष्ठा को पूरा करने की स्पीकर की प्रवृत्ति अक्सर पद की गरिमा और निष्पक्षता को कम करती है, जिससे विधायी प्रक्रिया में जनता का भरोसा कम होता है। नवीनतम उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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)

Q.5) The foundational strength of the Indian Constitution stems from its ability to integrate diverse socio-political perspectives. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान की आधारभूत शक्ति विविध सामाजिक-राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों को एकीकृत करने की इसकी क्षमता से उत्पन्न होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

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)

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)

Q.8) What roles do community-based interventions play in enhancing access to preventive and promotive healthcare 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)

Q.9) The current composition of the UNSC, with under-representation and un-representation of key regions is detrimental to its legitimacy and effectiveness, underscoring the urgent need for reforms. Elaborate. Also, present a case for India's permanent membership in the UNSC. (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)

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 एकट 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)

Q.11) "The Basic Structure Doctrine, lauded for safeguarding 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।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

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)

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)

Q.14) Parliamentary privileges are fundamental for lawmakers to discharge their duties without undue influence. 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)

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)

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 small businesses and improve their livelihoods. Examine.

(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)

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)

Q.18) The true test of good governance is the degree to which it ensures accountability towards citizens and delivers 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)

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. Also, highlight the challenges it faces in fulfilling its mandate.

(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)

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. (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।

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- ① The Indian constitution has divided the functions into Executive, legislature and Judiciary for implementation, Law making and justice delivery.

System of Checks and Balances

- ① Parliamentary form :- where the executive is accountable to legislature and is part of legislature too.
- ② Judicial Review provide the judiciary to enquire about the nature and spirit of law under Article 13.
- ③ Article 50 of DPSP demarcate the

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functioning of Judiciary and executive

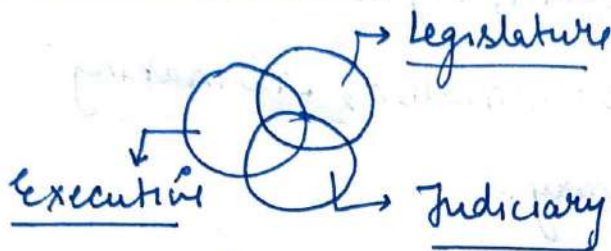


Fig: Checks and Balance

④ Powers of Legislature to take judicial action on matters of Judges of Supreme Court and High Court regarding removal

⑤ Power of legislature to change the constitution is limited by Basic Structure doctrine.

The Indian system has fostered in more accountable and responsible division of powers to prevent accumulation in single organ

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- ② Constitution has granted Supreme Court powers to interpret the fundament rights according to the demand of the situation and aspirations of people.

Constitutionalization of Environmental Issue

① MK Ranjit Singh Case 2024:- Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Article 14 and 21 to include right against climate change

② Right to Safe Environment was also included under the Article 21 by Supreme Court in 2013.

③ TN Godavarman Case 1996, Supreme Court defined the forest and incorporated

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guidelines for compensation of forest conservation meeting with the article <u>48 and 51A</u> of constitution				
④ <u>Right to life against pollution</u> is under the <u>article 21</u> expanded by Supreme Court The <u>constitutionalization</u> has provide a secured path for the development of India towards a <u>citizen centric approach</u> and sustainable use of environmental <u>resources</u>				

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- ③ Speaker of a house is a constitutional office elected by the member of the house itself. He is expected to act in impartial manner for the better working of house.

Issues faced by Office of Speaker

① Antideflection Law : have granted unopposed power to decide on the matters leading to biasness in decision making
eg Maharashtra speaker declined the disqualification of members even after defecting

② Politicization of office :- due to close affiliation with the party even after joining the post has diminished the efficacy.
eg The Bills in winter session of 2023 were

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passed within an hour without much discussion and debate. ③ <u>Power of Suspension</u> : In the <u>First Session of 2024</u>, the speaker and chairmen suspended highest ever 70 members from the house. ④ <u>Silencing the microphone</u> : of the members of house has been derogatory to the post eg Rahul Gandhi's speech was muted <u>in between</u>. The office of speaker needs to be more <u>autonomous</u> and <u>transparent</u> with <u>reasoning</u> of decisions taken in the floor of the <u>house</u>.			

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- ④ Recently Hindenberg accused SEBI chief of having an indirect stake in the arbitraging company based in Mauritius during the Adani Crisis.

Effectiveness of SEBI

- ① It has taken action in ensuring faster and more transparent transactions of Securities
- ② Guidelines on regulation of Virtual digital Assets also was encouraged
- ③ Absorption of technology to provide better, effective and inclusive opportunities for the people to manage and store their securities digitally eg. (T+0) Settlement

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① Grievance Redressal through online portal have been effective in track-based addressal of issues

Challenges faced by SEBI

- ① The Arbitrage and insider trading has been affecting the market
- ② The Bull of IPO listings have overvalued the stock prices and inflated the market too much in recent times
eg A firm with 2 showroom launched IPO of 12 Cro
- ③ Newer technology and regulation has to be adapted

SEBI has resorted in diversification of management of securities market with more specialization and experts to ensure better practices

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- ⑤ The Indian constitution is dubbed as a living document with a mixture of rigidity to provide strength and flexibility to integrate diverse opinions in it.

Integrating diverse opinions

- ① Fundamental Rights : Article 19 and 21 along with Article 25-30 provide liberty to the diverse population of the country to express their thoughts and belief system
- ② Federalism of Indian constitution is unique in nature as quasi-federalism to maintain the devolution of powers and their space in the constitution

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question. Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.		③ <u>Article 368</u> : provides for the amendment to the constitution. It grants flexibility in updating and integrating the newer aspirations of people with ④ <u>Division of Power</u> between the organs of <u>government</u> has created space for the views of diversities to be represented with <u>balance of power</u>. ⑤ <u>DPSP</u> :- are framework for the government to mould the welfare of people and promote their perspective in taking action. The <u>Constitution</u> has been able to withhold the nature of state for more than 77 decades with assimilation of diversities and creation of a mosaic society.		

- ⑥ Public Accounts Committee was formed first in 1919. It constitutes 30 Member and the Chairman is elected from opposition party in convention.

Role of PAC

- ① It performs the function of auditing and scrutinizing the expenditure of the government during the financial year
- ② The CAG act as a friend to the Committee in assessing and analysing the expenses
- ③ It helps in checking control of the public funds and their obligation by the government

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④ It criticizes the government during budget session for the performance in previous session.

⑤ It helps in maintaining the balance of accountability of the government in using of those finances.

PAC have been in need of reforms to Promote live status of funds and their expenditure for more accuracy in its functioning.

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- ⑦ Person with disabilities Act 2016 define and provide criteria for eligibility under the law for the provided benefits.

Issues in empowerment of PwD

- ① Poor implementation of law in providing infrastructure facilities under the Act.
- ② Supreme Court has observed that there are wide gaps in achieving the desired outcome.
- ③ Misuse of the Quota by the nondisabled candidates has left the really needy out of the process of development.
- ④ Social acceptance of PwD in working environment with social support has been lacking in the action.

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④ Alternate career opportunities have not been created by the government in absorption of PwD.

⑤ Awareness among the persons of their rights and benefits have been found inappropriate.

The empowerment and inclusiveness of PwD would help them in achieving a purpose of life as well as a path to live a dignified life.

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- ⑧ Community based healthcare involve the interventions made by communities to limit the impact and its consequence in them.

[Role of Community-based intervention]

① Preventive Healthcare

- ② Communicable diseases such as Malaria, dengue etc can be prevented through the proactive steps of clean water sources and Isolation of the suspected one from others in case of TB.

- ③ Non Communicable Disease :- with steps like awareness and minimum engagement of community in outdoor activities can help in preventing diseases like diabetes, hypertension etc.

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② <u>Promotive Healthcare service</u> ④ Communicable disease :- with adequate immunity development and research on potential agents can lead to <u>promotive management of healthcare</u> ⑤ <u>Blood Donation</u> would help in achieving twin objective of fresh blood flow and availability of blood in Banks. ⑥ The <u>vaccination drives</u> in the <u>communities</u> also part of it The communities can act as a unit for transforming the healthcare facilities and management of health related challenges with support of others				

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- ⑨ UNSC is a permanent body of UN with 5 permanent members and 10 temporary members.

Need for Reforms in UNSC

- ① Under representation : of Asian countries with only China as permanent member
- ② Un-representation of African countries and South American countries with no permanent member.
- ③ Effectiveness : In times of Russia-Ukraine war and Israel-Palestine war, UNSC has not been able to resolve it.
- ④ Structure of veto : has left the diverse organisation in an no action mode due to diverse opinions

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India's Permanent Membership at UNSC

- ① Representation : of global south as well as Asian country along with china
- ② Military Capacity has been increasing with development of defence sector.
eg India was top importer of defence in 2023
- ③ Geopolitical stance : has been towards a responsible and justified use of power promoting peace and stability

UNSC needs urgent reforms to maintain its relevance in changing political scenario with the military powers rendering each other toothless

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⑩ India's Act East Policy 2014 aimed to achieve economic as well as military cooperation with South Asian and Asian countries.

Myanmar Crisis and Act East Policy

① Infrastructure and Connectivity has been blocked of India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral highway (IMT)

② Refugee crisis :- of Rohingyas has created challenges in the north-east of India destructing the peace and stability

③ India-ASEAN group has been non active due to Myanmar's political crisis and occupation of military Junta.

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④ Kaladan MMP connecting India to Chinese
part of Myanmar has been blocked

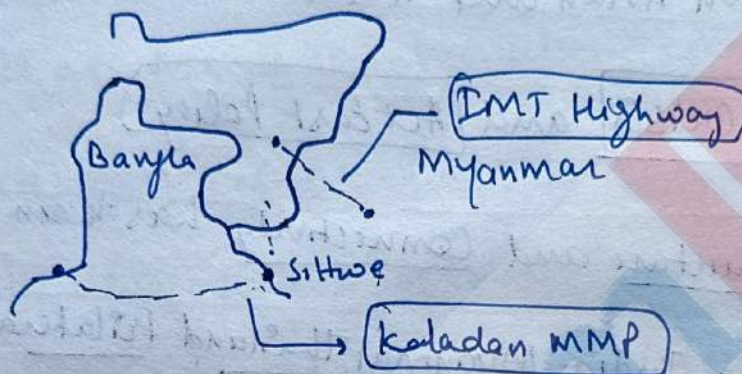
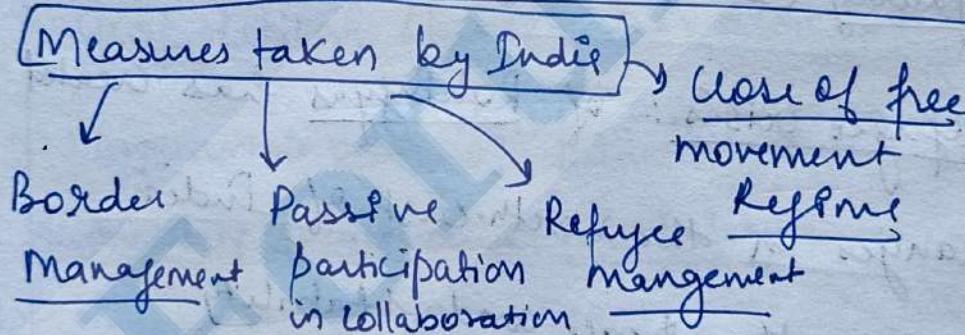


Fig: Myanmar India Relation



The Myanmar being the gate to east for India
is important for its act east policy and
development of free and open Indo Pacific

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⑪ Supreme Court in Keshwananda Bharti Case with largest ever 13 judges' bench gave the basic structure doctrine in 1973

Safeguarding the core principles

- ① The doctrine allowed for parliament's power to alter any part of constitution but it should not alter the basic structure
- ② This gave the legislative body a limiting without actually limiting it
- ③ It protected the aspirations and rights of those who are not in power and are minorities in the country
- ④ It also strengthened the judiciary in

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taking active participation in the matters related to legislature or constitutional amendment

⑤ The Basic structure doctrine has helped in preserving the basic structure of the constitution despite a majority rule

Criticism of Basic Structure Doctrine

① It could not prevent the occurrence and imposition of emergency in 1975

② It is not defined either in law or in constitution

③ It has led to Judicial overreach and dominance in legislative matters

of NJAC and 99th Amendment discarded by Supreme Court

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④ Judicial Activism and PIL have flooded
open the gates of judiciary.

⑤ The High pendency of cases in judiciary
has been further increased by it.

The Basic Structure doctrine has been
successful in preserving the democratic
rule of law with concept of checks and
balances over power.

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- ⑫ Representation of people's Act 1951 was enacted to codify the process and method of election with distribution of powers

Features of RPA 1951

- ① It provides for the Qualification of a Candidate to take part in elections
- ② It also provides grounds of disqualification of a candidate under sections
- ③ It provides for recognition of political parties as state and national parties.
Election Commission cannot derecognize a party.
- ④ It provides for the regulations during the voting and powers to EC to implement

the MCC.

Contemporary Challenges in RPA 1957

- ① Candidates are allowed to take part in election even after Criminal Case pending against them.
- ② The proper disclosure of income and property of candidates are not done
- ③ One candidate can stand from two seats resulting in more losses of expense
- ④ The old colonial practice of the voting system has led to lower voter turnout
- ⑤ The grounds for disqualification are not clear and can be misused

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Amendments needed in the Act 1957

- ① Transparency in the disclosure of information of candidate would ensure voters right to information and informed voting
- ② The recognition of parties and their disputes should be adjudicated by high court and supreme court
- ③ The grounds for disqualification to include corruption and money for query in the house of people.

The RPA 1957 has requires reforms and better implementation to promote a healthy and effective election process for free and fair democracy.

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- ⑬ The cooperative federalism involves horizontal positioning of states with centre to allow for more coordination and convergence of policies.

Issues in Centre-State Relations

① Legislative :- the tilting of many provisions towards more power to centre undermining the state's autonomy.
of Emergency provisions

② Role of Governor :- has been in dispute as the office is politicized by centre to control the affairs of state.

of Governor of Kerala acted on suspensive veto and pocket veto for holding medical bill for
72 years.

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③ Financial powers: have been undermined by the Centre to provide restriction on state in case of borrowing capability
eg Article 292 of the constitution

④ All India Services :- have also acted as a medium of restricting the decisionmaking of states. As their appointment and removal can be done only by Centre.

⑤ VII Schedule has been amended to move 5 parts from state list to concurrent list under 42nd amendment to constitution
eg Education, forestry etc

Steps taken to strengthen cooperative federalism

① GST Council under Article 279A

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① According to Santhal Committee report :-

① The office of governor should become more independent

① The devolution of powers to more grounded

① The convergence of policies to promote predefined role taking

② Recommendations of MM Punchhi Commission

① The role of CM in assisting the appointment of governor in state

① The action of governor should be under the judicial review

① The more devolution of administrative powers to states for self administration but maintain the integrity of nation.

Centre-State relations have been a key in

achieving balance of distribution of resources and growth over the country.

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(14) Parliamentary privileges are provided under article 105 for Centre and Article 196 for State assembly.

Significance of Parliamentary Privileges

- ① Provide freedom of speech for individual members by protecting the action taken on floor of house.
- ② It induce for prevention of suppression of members by members of ruling party.
- ③ It grants judicial scrutiny free conduct
- ④ The decision of speaker is final in matters pertaining to house.
- ⑤ Help in more and free debate in the house regarding the policy and law making

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Responsible Action of Privileges: Need?

① Recently, Mahua Moitra was expunged from the house on allegations of nonethical conduct and money for vote and Question issue.

② PV Narasimha Rao Case 1994, Supreme Court relieved Corruption from being excluding from privileges.

③ Opacity :- in the conduct of discussions has led to obstruction of right to information of people.

④ The immunity against civil cases has been an obstruction in maintaining law and order and upholding rule of law

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Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question. Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.				
way forward ↓ Codification of laws <u>Justified implementation for privileges</u> of them to uphold <u>democratic values</u> The <u>parliamentary privileges</u> has been able to grant a higher degree of freedom and openness in participation of discussion to put forward the aspirations of citizens.				

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- ⑮ Fundamental Rights are included in part III of the Constitution with Articles from 13 to 35 under It.

Constitutional Restrictions on fundamental Rights

- ① Right to Equality under article 14-18 have provided individual rights whereas the

② Restriction results in enabling the state to make special provisions in regard to women, children and backward class

- ② Right to freedom are under article 19-22 with restriction in freedom of speech

③ Grounds of public order, defamation, preventing enmity

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① Freedom of movement is restricted to
preserve the culture of tribal regions

③ Right to freedom of religion - restricted on
ground of forced conversions

Principles for restrictions

① Preserving community interest which can
be violated by the individual interest

② One person's right cannot act to under-
mine others rights.

③ Value of Life :- has been given more value
that the rights in imposing them

④ Public Order is necessary to maintain
the flow of power to the administration
of public

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⑤ Supreme Court's judgement in Mpneva
Mills case 1980 reflected on the essentiality
of fundamental rights over government
initiative by scraping the article 31C

⑥ In 2017 Supreme Court enabled right to
be forgotten under Article 21 to limit the
right to information

The fundamental rights are individual centre
and their reasonable restriction is necess
ary for promoting public interest by maintain
the delicate balance between two.

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⑩ Self Help groups are those organisations which are formed to promote interconnection and interdependence to sustain the group.

Role of SHG : for women

① There are almost >10 lakh SHG of women in India and majority of them are from rural India.

② SHG have provided a platform for women to organise and participate in the economy with support of each other.

Role of SHG : alleviating poverty

① Under the NRLM, SHG were formed in the rural India to promote their inclusion in the workforce.

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① SHG-led Bank Credit can be accessed in the name of SHG with responsibility of the SHG to repay it. It has reduced the risk on women members.

② Lakshpati Didi Scheme :- has been acting in providing training to women for drone operations. It can help them to earn 1 lakh / month additional income.

③ Stand-up India :- can help in providing credit upto 1 crore for women in green-field projects.

④ PM-MUDRA :- for refinancing of MSME. It will provide for low interest loan for the SHGs to establish business and increase productivity in the economy.

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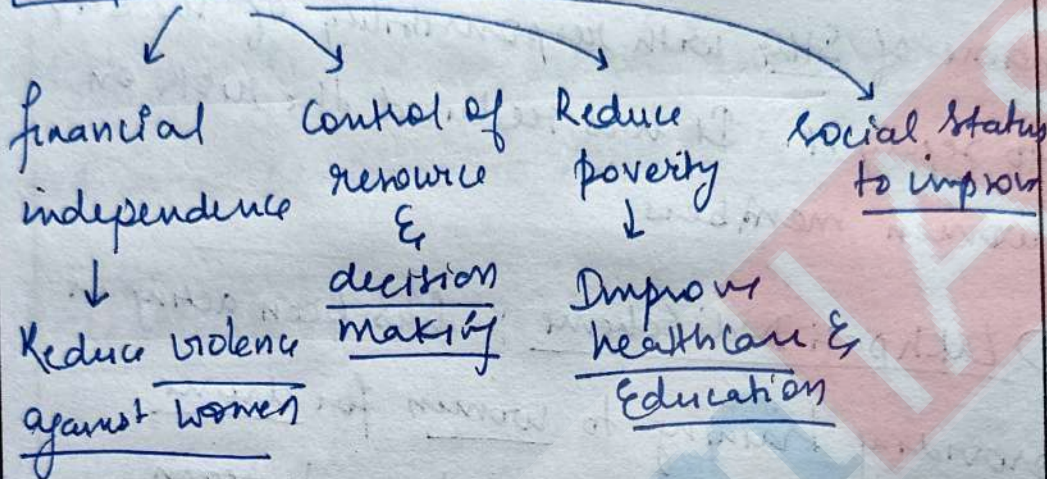
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Impact on women



SHG have acted in transforming the women population into a resilient, connected and highly effective labour force to increase productivity and GDP growth rate

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(17) Hunger and malnutrition are the two components which can impact the human capital formation without being visibly.

Hidden Hunger → Due to consumption of vitamin deprived carb. rich food in the fast food culture resulting in long term deprivation and more consumption leading to obesity and other non communicable disease.

Policies of Government

① NFSA 2013 - the act establish provide nutritional security for children, pregnant women and lactating mothers.

② PM-GKAY - endorse free distribution of 5kg/pp/month for more than 80 core person.

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- ③ National Nutrition Mission - revamped as PM POSHAN (Poshan Shakti Abhiyan) to provide for nutrition rich food.
- ④ food fortification can also help in achieving the balance in diet
- ⑤ Mid Day Meal : transformed as POSHAN 2.0 have incentivize children as Padhai Bhi, Poshan Bhi
- ⑥ Saksham Anganwadi + POSHAN 2.0 - to provide adequate nutrition for women and children.
- ⑦ National Anemia Mission to provide Iron-folic acid tablets to women. eg Azeto NFHS
68% women of reproductive age are anaemic

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Reasons for limited effectiveness

- ① Cultural movement to fast food based diet
- ② Poor implementation of these schemes
- ③ Disparity in women beneficiary of the scheme being less.
- ④ Hidden hunger obstructing the realistic data for policy formation
- ⑤ Overlapping of the schemes resulting in ambiguity over decision making
- ⑥ The government's initiative lack targeted approach to vulnerable sections of pregnant women

The action against hunger would give implementation in achieving SDG2 of No Hunger in India for the path of development

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- ⑧ Good governance is the concept involving governance based on ethical guidelines to improve the effectivity and efficiency in public service delivery.

Challenges to Good Governance

- ① Executive overreach in other departments resulting in the politicization of administration and incultation of partisanship
- ② Delays in decision making have slowed down the growth rate of country and the possibility of demography to convert from dividend to destruction
- ③ Blame Game : Played by the executive on the consequences of decision taken by

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them and its hazardous consequence
eg CM of Bengal joining protest of doctors
in Kolkata

④ Braseners : towards certain group of people or community can hamper the development of the region as a whole

⑤ Unsustainable model of development has resulted in financial stress and breakdown of finance in the state - eg Kerala facing it due to over welfare expense.

Way forward to Good Governance

① Transparency : in decision making and reasonable matters to be addressed through etc

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② Accountability : of the executive towards the decision and its consequences must be taken eg British system of MP signing the law.

③ Inclusive :- governance will help in equitable distribution of output and long term upliftment of societies

④ Sustainability :- of the model to align with the environment and economy should be taken into account through technology

The good governance will help in balancing the aim of long term growth with equitable distribution of resources and increasing equality among people.

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(15) International Court of Justice is a principle organ of UN, which functions to resolve the disputes among the members on basis of rule of law

Structure of ICJ

- ① It consist of 8 judges and 8 non judicial members to decide on the matter
- ② It follows two language i.e. English and French
- ③ Currently, there is one Judge of India represented in the ICJ.

Mandate of ICJ

- ① It has jurisdiction over the member countries to address inter-State disputes.

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UPSC Candidate must adhere to the word limit specified in the question. Any page or portion of the page left blank must be clearly struck off.			
① The <u>nature</u> of dispute can include <u>legislative</u> or <u>financial disputes</u> on any treaty of <u>UN</u> ② It's decision are non binding on the member state ③ It can result in <u>sanctions</u> and global <u>cutoff</u> of the country from <u>trade</u>. <u>Challenges in fulfilling its role</u> ① <u>Lack of implementation</u> of the judgement due to nature of organisation. ② <u>Non inclusive</u> nature of <u>ICJ</u> incorporates only few countries to represent them ③ In current <u>geopolitical crisis</u> like Russia- Ukraine war & Israel- palestine			

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way the relevance of ICJ has been in
danger

④ The jurisdiction of ICJ only include the
matters against state and lack individual's
responsibility in having them

⑤ The matters of Criminal Action and Geno-
cides are also excluded resulting in
formation ICC.

Way forward → Reforms in structure
↓
Reform in jurisdiction More representation &
inclusive nature
↓
more broader issues

ICJ has attained credibility and legitimacy
in addressing the disputes at international
forum for peaceful Negotiations and decision

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(20) India-Russia relationship is of special
strategic partnership nature with the
ability to stand adverse situations
and act for mutual benefits

Challenges to India-Russia Relation

① Russia-Ukraine war:- has been different
from India's commitment towards peaceful
future.

② Russia-China Affiliation:- has resulted
in creating a wedge on the mutual ties
with differential interests

③ India-USA relations:- have been a bone
of contention for Russia. As India has

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recently signed SOSA arrangement @ USA

④ Connectivity :- is dependent through the
naval route passing through South China
Sea which is under threat.

⑤ India's growing presence in Europe :- has
created challenges for Russia to implement
its objective

Domains of Cooperation

① Trade :- India has been a major buyer
of Russian oil in times of crisis for it
to provide stability against global price
of INSTC and Chennai Vladivostok route

② Defence :- The import of materials have
been strategic to India's defence sector
of Brahmos Missile

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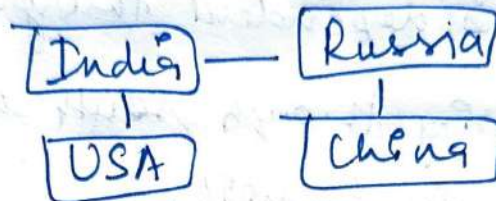
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③ Balance Geopolitical relations in world



④ Space technology :- India's first satellite was sent through Russia's Cosmos

⑤ Convergence of Ideas : related to mutual respect for sovereignty and trust for each country

India's PM visit to Russia in 2024 has been critical in a balanced proportion of India in resolving Russia-Ukraine war.