



TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	GURKANWAL SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910067880	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	08-09-2024

*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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्त अंक
1		
2		
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6		
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9		
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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 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।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 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।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।

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 :

10:30

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

1:30

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, प्रतीकचिह्न, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र 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 :

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.

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)

According to NK Singh, In India, there is consultation, collaboration and cooperation rather than strict separation of powers between legislature, executive and judiciary.

Checks and balances, overlapping functions and interdependence

① Judiciary over Executive

↳ ART 32, 13, 226 → to declare any direction by executive as unconstitutional if it violates Basic structure (Kesavananda Bharati case)

② Judiciary over legislature

↳ to declare any legislation unconstitutional if it abrogates fundamental rights (LIC case 1995)

③ Legislature over Executive

↳ Keeping a check on legislature

through No confidence motion, financial committee
adjournment motion etc

(4) Legislature over Judiciary

(a) Appointments and removal of judges
through Judges (Removal) Act

(b) Increasing or decreasing the number
of judges in Supreme Court

(5) Executive over legislature

(a) Dissolution of the legislature

(b) Making Ordinances ART (123)

(6) Executive over Judiciary

↳ Removal of judges, transfer and
condition of services

Issue → Judicial overreach

↳ Abrogation of Ordinance
↳ keeping out the courts jurisdiction

The India parliamentary
system as envisaged by DR BR Ambedkar is
surviving because of interdependence between the

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Recently, in Ranjit Singh vs UOI case, Supreme court expanded the scope of ART 14 and 21, to include right against adverse effects of climate change

Causes → Air pollution
→ Water pollution
→ Soil pollution → due to climate change (IPCCAR)

Role played by Judiciary

① Maneka Gandhi case → expanded ART 21 scope to include right of pollution free environment

② Vellore citizen Welfare foundation Case
→ promoted precautionary and polluter pay principle

③ MC Mehta case → 1986, 2016 → pollution free environment and Graded Response Action plan

④ Aryun Gopal case → promotion of green crackers

⑤ Rural Entitlement Kendra case → right against air, water pollution

⑥ Godavariman Case → protection of forests and wildlife

Concerns → Judicial overreach → Graded Response Action plan

→ Scarcity of resources → required for development

The Indian Judiciary through Judicial activism has been proactively redrawing the scope of constitution to sustainable and dynamic as per needs

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

ART 93 of the Constitution provides for the office of speaker of Lok Sabha, who has the duty to maintain order and decorum of the House

Speaker's inclination undermines dignity and impartiality

(1) Impulsions → eg. Recent expulsions of 122 opposition MPs have made speaker action doubtful

(2) Anti Defection Law → eg. In Nabam Rebia Case, SC observed the partial actions of speaker and promoted judicial review

(3) Time allotment → eg. Speaker providing

less time to opposition MPs in 17th Lok Sabha

④ Introduction of Bills → eg. 900 private bills introduced but only 2% of them discussed

⑤ Parliamentary Committees → eg. Out of 222 Bills in 17th Lok Sabha, 45 bills were passed on same day eg. J&K reorganisation Bill, 2019

⑥ Discussion and committee scrutiny

eg. In 17th Lok Sabha, only 16% of bills were sent to committees for scrutiny

Affects → depleting role of opposition

→ despotism by the government

Measures → ⁱⁿ Kesham Meghchandra Case, SC observed passing of Anti defection proceedings within reasonable time

The Speaker have a high role in promoting Indian democracy, following British model of apolitical functioning. Can make them independent

Feedback

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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)

Securities Exchange Board of India (SEBI) was formed in 1988 and made statutory body in 1992, having quasi-judicial, legislative and executive functions

Effectiveness of SEBI in regulating securities Market

① Legislations → eg. introduction of SEBI (prohibition of Insider Trading) guidelines to reduce insider trading in the market

② Executive → eg. Providing certain rules for protecting investors interests eg. Online demat account alerts, Business Responsibility and Sustainability ^{rules} (BRSR)

③ Judicial → eg. Acting as a tribunal

for grievance redressal and addressing
Complaints eg providing a Contact Number

Other activities by SEBI

(1) Prohibiting Dabba Trading in 2023

(2) Environment sustainability guidelines
for place in BSE stock index

(3) Maintaining ⁱⁿ oversight through officers
and random checking of books of traders

Issues → Corruption (crony capitalism)
→ politicisation of appointments
eg Harsad Mehta case

Measures → apolitical functioning
→ implementation of P J Nayak
guidelines to promote

SEBI working will certainly
make India the top security market
in the world and ^{help} India be developed
by 2047

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. (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)

According to DR BR Ambedkar, Indian Constitution lies on the bedrock of different perspectives to make India a socialist, secular and sovereign Nation.

Diverse socio political perspectives

① Fundamental rights

② ART 15, 15(4), 15(6), 16(4), 16(6)

↳ for promoting socially and educationally backward classes i.e. SCs, STs, DBLs and even EWS for their ^{through} reservation in education and employment.

③ ART 23, ART 17, ART, 24,

↳ promoting welfare of Untouchables, children from exploitation and bonded labour.

① ART 25-28 → Religious freedom to all people, with right to manage institutions

② ART 29-30 → Rights of the religious and linguistic minorities (T.M. Pai Case)

Directive principles of state policies

③ ART 39(a) - ART 39(e) → promoting equal livelihood, pay etc

④ ART 41, 42, 46 → rights of women, unemployed youth, elderly

Issues → Mob lynching
↳ Communal riots

Way forward → SC observation in Maneka Gandhi case

The Indian Constitution plays a great role for uplifting many sections of the society, with by making them equal citizens in the development of country

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Parliamentary committees create a effective check over the executive to promote constitutionalism and uphold morality.

Legislature Oversight

- ↳ Departmentally related Standing Committees
- ↳ observing the provisions of the bills introduced and recommending changes

Ensuring Accountability

- ↳ Estimates Committee provides a true picture of the demand of grants

Transparency

- ↳ Committee on Public Undertakings → observing the working of public Undertakings as per sound business principles

Role of public accounts Committee

- ① Keeping a check over the financial

accounts and appropriation accounts of the government

(2) Observing, whether the funds ^{are duly} sanctioned by the respective authority

(3) Observing accounts of trading, manufacturing societies

(4) Checking over the accounts of autonomous, semiautonomous bodies, reports of CAG, sanctioning the excess demands of grants for approval.

→ Not binding decisions
→ Post Mortem role
Issues → No executive powers
→ No role in policy changes

Measures → Binding decisions
→ Increasing scrutiny over the bills of the government

The parliamentary system of the Indi have been promoted by the Public account Committees by keeping a check over financial mis happenings

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

According to Census (2011), Person with disability ^{count} constitute 2.21% of India's population and negligible representation in the legislatures

Issues that hinder the full and active participation of PwDs

① Accessibility → eg. the ramps, lifts etc needed for physically disabled persons are less

② Participation → eg. Less public support, poor financial credentials (69% of PwDs live in rural areas)

③ Affordability → eg. More than 30% of PwDs are poor (NFHS -6) making it difficult for them to afford elections

④ Illiteracy → Health 2.17 in primary education and 0.25% in higher education (UNSE) it becomes difficult for them to understand ²⁰²² political work

⑤ Poor health → eg National Health Account states that less than 22% of PWDs have access to health centres

Way forward → Suganya Bharat Abhyasan eg 30% increase in BHEL offices recruitment of PWDs due to infrastructural changes

↳ Divya Kala Shakti Awards → for motivating PWDs

The India's inclusive synergy can be greatly promoted by giving equal opportunities to the PWDs and implementing Dandayal Disabled Rehabilitation Scheme

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

National Health Policy, 2017, provides for 2.5% of Health expenditure by 2025. Therefore Community based services play a great role to achieve this target.

Health care status in India

- 2.1% of India's GDP (NITI AAYOG)
- less than 24/1 lakh beds in hospitals
- 1:148 ratio of doctor to patient (NH Accounts)
- 3:8:1 Urban vs Rural availability of doctor
- 58% of Out of pocket expenditure (Economic Survey)

Community based interventions

① Accessibility → eg. ASHA workers duty during Covid 19 help saved many lives in Bihar

② Affordability → eg. Medical Camps by Compassionate Foundation in Nagaland

③ Quality of healthcare services → eg Kudum-shree in Kerala promoting women ^{hygiene} and providing free sanitary pad

④ Equality → eg Yash for Society Development project → Kishori Shakti → providing free sanitary pads to migrant women in Madhya Pradesh

⑤ Nutrition → eg ASHA workers help creating awareness about PDS scheme for backward people

Issues → Anti government role → eg Greenpeace role in Kundakulam protest

→ Evangelical conversions → eg CARE foundation in Punjab promoting Christianity

Following the principles of Mother Teresa of replifting poor and destitute India, with the help of community services, can surely create better health and achieve SDG 3 (good health and well being)

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

United Nation security Council is one of the 6 principle organs of United Nations established in 1945, to maintain a peaceful world order

Current Composition of UNSC

① Developed Nations → P5 → US, UK, Russia, China, France, which have veto powers and are permanent members of UNSC

② Developing Nations → 10 members, which have no veto power and non permanent seat of 3 year

Reforms for UNSC → ① Inclusive → promoting G4 countries as a permanent member along with 2 countries from Africa

① Biased decisions and Veto power → eg. China vetoing India's designation of terrorist.

② Exclusive decisions → eg. Sanctions on North Korea.

③ Role during Conflicts → eg. Toothless working during Israel Hamas war, Russia Ukraine war.

India's case for permanent membership

① Strategic collaborations → balancing multipolar world with strategic partnerships eg. US and Russia.
India as one of

② Economical strength → Top five biggest economies of the world.

③ Global leadership → eg. G20 and African Union membership in G20.

Issues → China's dominance and veto power.

India's case is well known for becoming a permanent member of UNSC and bringing reforms as per 5Ps - Samvad, Sannidhan, Shanti, Samskrti and Sahyog.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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 एक्ट 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)

Recent, military junta takeover of Myanmar presents a complicated situation for India's relation with Myanmar and its Act East policy.

Ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar

Military rule ethnic conflicts lawlessness, illegal migrations, terrorist organisation camps.

Measures taken by India

① Diplomatic route → eg NSA meeting with Military general of Myanmar for addressing concerns with India

② Infrastructural push → eg Kaladan -

Multimodal transit route and India-Myanmar-Thailand Trilateral highway projects to continue

(3) Border Management → eg closing the deal of movement of people across the border upto 16km, to prevent ethnic conflicts

(4) Strategic hedging → eg development of Sittoung port for increasing India's role in Indo Pacific

(5) Humanitarian Relief → eg Project Kareem for relief against cyclone.

Issues → China's dominance and debt challenges

India and Myanmar share a long history of common heritage and culture; with establishing cultural connect (ICCR), India can further promote its Act East policy.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Basic Structure Doctrine is a judicial innovation for safeguarding constitutional morality, in Kesavananda Bharati case 1973

Basic Structure lauded for safeguarding Constitution

① Women Empowerment → ART 14, 15, 21, 19

eg. SC laid down Vishakha guidelines for safety of women, in Bakula Prinja Case, SC allowed women as permanent officers in Army.

② Promoting democratic principles → ART 14, 21, 19
eg. In Indira Sawhney case, Supreme court rejected reservation in promotions.

④ Upholding social welfare

Eg. KT Pillaiswamy case (2017) SC provided Right to privacy under ART 21

④ Environmental sustainability

Eg. Tarun Suro case → Right against adverse effect of climate change (ART 21, 14)

③ Promoting equality → eg. In Coelho case, promotion of judicial review

⑥ Upholding constitutional authority

Eg. Separation of powers in NJAC case

⑦ Centre-state relations → eg. Bommai judgement (1994) provided for limited use of ART 356

⑧ Welfare tendencies → eg. Establishing rights of SC/ST/OBC/reservations eg. Janhit Abhyam case

Judicial overreach and disturbing balance of power

(1) AIJAC case → promoting less transparency and Uncle Judge syndrome

(2) Banning of firecrackers → Ashok Gopal case against ART 25 (celebration of diwali)

(3) Banning of liquor around highways → eg Against ART 216 → freedom of trade

(4) Standing for National Anthem → eg against ART 21

(5) Electoral bonds case → declaring the scheme unconstitutional

Way forward → following principle of Parliamentary sovereignty + Judicial supremacy
dynamic constitution

Basic structure of the constitution helps safeguard rights of the people and prevents the creation of despotic government as observed in Munshi Mills case (1980)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Representation of people Act 1951 provides for
conduct of election, qualification and
disqualification of candidates, corrupt
practices and electoral offences

Salient features of RPA 1951

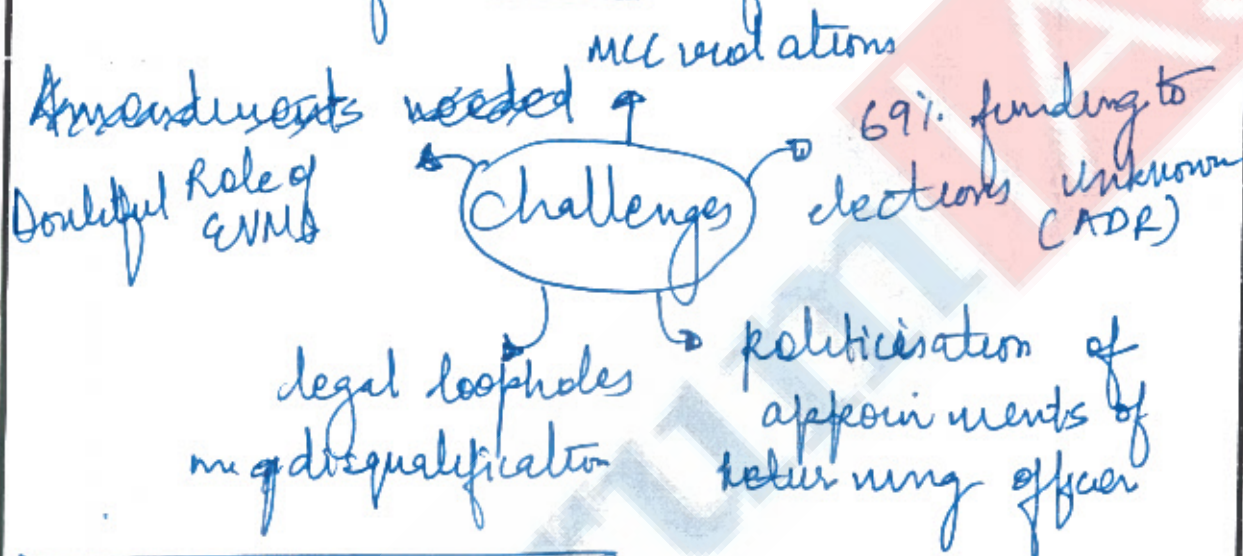
① Conduct of election → role of election
Commission India allotment of election
symbols, preparation of electoral rolls, announcing dates and schedules, declaring
Model Code of Conduct ② Use of EVMs
and VVPATs

③ Qualification and disqualification of
Candidates

④ Disqualification due to electoral

offences and corrupt practices eg. votes demanding on basis of caste, religion, booth capturing etc.

⑥ Disqualification for 6 years on the declaration of conviction of candidate



Amendments needed

① Disqualification → expansion of list of offences and inclusion of tech driven today's offences (Andrajit Gupta Committee)

② Power of deregistering political parties / by CII (Goswami Committee)

③ Introduction of State funding of election as observed by Indrajit Gupta Committee

④ Disqualification proceedings $\rightarrow$ to make ^{temporary} disqualification on the day of election petition in High Court

⑤ Legalisation of Model Code of Conduct to create effective check over the conduct of elections (Tarkunde Committee)

⑥ Making Awareness campaigns for transparency eg SVEEP for by ECI

Way forward $\rightarrow$ Overhaul of today's election machinery with big data analytics

The RPA 1951, should be amended for creating trust in free and fair elections and illuminating the ideal of India being the mother of all democracies

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Granville Austin have mentioned the Indian federalism as Cooperative federalism while Morris Jones mentioned it as Bargaining federalism

Cooperative nature of India's federalism

↳ Role of Inter state, GST Councils, National Integration Council etc

↳ Centrally sponsored schemes & formulated by Centre, implemented by states

↳ Rajya Sabha power to allow centre to legislate on state subjects

Challenges in Centre state relations

↳ ① Role of Governor ART 163 → the Rampant denial and pocket veto of bills by

The Governor have made states worried political functioning as an agent of Centre

② Emergency provisions Art 352-360, taking over the state subjects, suspending them effects cooperative federalism

③ Fiscal changes → Not accepting finance Commission recommendations and introduction of GST, demonetisation impeded States finances

④ Inter state disparities → eg providing special package for Uttarakhand and demand to the Jharkhand despite Jharkhand having poor financial indicators

⑤ Crisis Management → eg Centre using epidemic ~~state~~ Act, Disaster Management Act etc

⑥ State subject takeover by the Centre

eg farm laws, forest conservation, etc

Steps can be taken :-

- ① Regular meetings of Inter state Council (ART 263) for enhancing bottom-top approach
- ② Efficiency of Niti Aayog to include state specific development plans in national goals
- ③ More weightage to states in GST Council (ART 279A)
- ④ Review of 7th schedule - (C.N.K. Singh)
- ⑤ Repeal of ART 356 (Rajmanna Committee)
- ⑥ Detached criticism of working of Governor (Sarkaria Commission)

The Indian federalism can promote cooperation, consultation between centre and state with above ~~the~~ steps and help India achieve the vision of Amrit Kaal

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Parliamentary privileges are the tools for the independent, sovereign functioning of the lawmakers, enriching the discussions, debates in the parliament.

Parliamentary privileges are fundamental for Lawmakers

- ① Independent functioning → ART 105, 194
provides for no civil case during the session, 40 days after or before the session
- ② Secret sittings, not allowing outsiders
- ③ Right to say, vote independently without judicial oversight
- ④ Punish outsiders for disrupting sessions

and allowing for publication of the proceedings

ART 121, 211, 122, 217

② No judicial discussion of the conduct of the house

Ensuring responsible exercise of these privileges

① Decorum of the house → to follow the rules of conduct of house and member may face expulsion if he/she breaks it

② Efficiency of the member → eg. Using parliamentary forum for independent voicing and keeping the demands of the electorate

③ Accountability → eg. Anti defection proceeding elections etc will make member work truly.

④ Upholding public trust → with no fear of court

member can positively fight against political blame games

Case laws

↳ MSM Sharma Case → SC observed that privileges of the members are sacrosanct

↳ Narainha Rao Case → SC observed that Independent decision making of the member requires privileges

Issues → No codification of privileges
→ political functioning of members
→ Anti Defection law not able to save defections

The time has come where all the stake holders need to come forward and codify the privileges to promote democratic engagement and constitutional morality

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Indian Constitution is regarded as the longest written constitution with a blend of rigidity and flexibility, freedoms and restrictions helping constitution adapt with the changing times

Constitution provides several rights

① Fundamental rights → ART 12-35
eg. Equality, freedom, right of minorities,
right freedom of religion etc

② Directive principles → eg ART 36-51

(from strong social principles)
Dr Ambedkar called it ^{Novel} ~~some~~ of constitution features

Restrictions → eg ART 17 → sovereignty, integrity, interest of general public, public order, morality etc

6. ART 25 → public health, morality, decency

Constitutional restrictions strike a balance between individual interests and society interests

① Trade and Occupation → eg Restriction on occupational practices of dealing in drugs, prostitution etc (Bomabay HC Restricting Night Club)

② Freedom of religion → eg promoting secular activities, mutual distance and respect, drawing open Hindu temples to all Hindus (Sabarwal case)

③ Equality → eg Promotion of reservation policy upholding social justice (Jankit Ashyan case)

④ Minority rights → eg Ashok Kumar case

Supreme court observed there should be no reservation in minority institutions (TM Pai Case)

Principles

- ① Upholding Constitutional morality → eg Kesavanandhan Bharat case → importance of Basic structure
- ② Promoting social justice → eg Indra Sawhney case for reservation
- ③ Environmental sustainability → eg Rangit Singh case
- ④ Democratic Values → eg ^{Quotant} Triple Talag case

The Judicial activism in promoting the Constitutionalism have help Constitution benefit both individual and society, improving the status of country and motivating it to go become Ushwaguru

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 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)

Self help groups are defined as peer-controlled, self-governed informal group of people from common socio economic background promoting collaboration for a common purpose.

Self help groups can play role in alleviating rural poverty.

① Financial independence and inclusion

As of March 2024, total bank balance of SHGs stands at ₹7000 crore (NABARD)

② Access to finance → eg. Kudumshree in Kerala helping 4.5 million women workers with credit facility

② Income support → eg. ASHA foundation in Haryana promoting traditional textile occupation of women

④ Rural upliftment → SNDS group work in Rajasthan's Sri Ganganagar for providing rural jobs

Finance
Helping to start small business

① Equity → eg. MKSS providing equal opportunities to women farmers in food processing in Haryana

② Entrepreneurship → SEWA work in Andhra Pradesh help 10,000 women to start small business

③ Skilling → Kiran SHG in Bihar providing technical skills under PMDSHA program

Case study → hijet papped started in 1950s with ₹ 80 as loan → now stands at ₹ 200 crore valuation with 4000 women only workers.

Concerns → still dependence on informal credit (NABARD)
→ Obsolete technology (manual paper work)
→ Regional disparities → 70% working in Centre and South India (Centre for rural studies)

Way forward → promoting compassionate capitalism
→ E-Shakti project of NABARD - SHG Bank linkage program

SHG working with adequate and quality finance have empowered at least 1,00,000 women promoting the SDG 5 (Gender Equality) principles

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

According to Food and Agriculture Organisation, and IFPRI, India stands at 107/136 countries (2023) in Global Hunger Index

Implementation of numerous policies

① National Nutrition Mission → strengthening the adequate nutrition access to the women, children and adolescent girls

② Food Security Act 2013 → Promoting Public Distribution Scheme (PDS) for subsidised food grains to BPL families

③ Poshan Mission and MidDay Meal programs → adequate quality of

nutritious meal of 450 and 750 calories in government primary and senior school

④ Food fortification → Add in rice, condensed salt etc

⑤ Integrated Child Nutrition scheme and PM Matritwa Vandana Yojna

↳ helping reducing maternal and neonatal mortality

The scheme effectiveness is limited

① Malnutrition → eg. FAO estimates India has 14.5% malnourished citizens

② Stunting and Wasting → According to Economic Survey 2023-24 → Stunting stands at 14%, while wasting at 18%.

③ Neo Natal Mortality and Maternal

↳ Eco. Survey provides Maternal Mortality

at 100 per lakh women

① Hunger and poverty → 107 rank in Global Hunger Index

⑤ Accessibility and affordability → affecting 27% of the population as per Geo Survey

⑥ Under five child mortality → 12% as per Economic survey

Way forward) → implementation of POSHAN MAA and POSHAN VATHIKA program in Anganwadis

The India's great potential of demographic dividend can be utilised with productive and healthy populating by eliminating hunger and achieving SDG 2 (Zero hunger)

Feedback

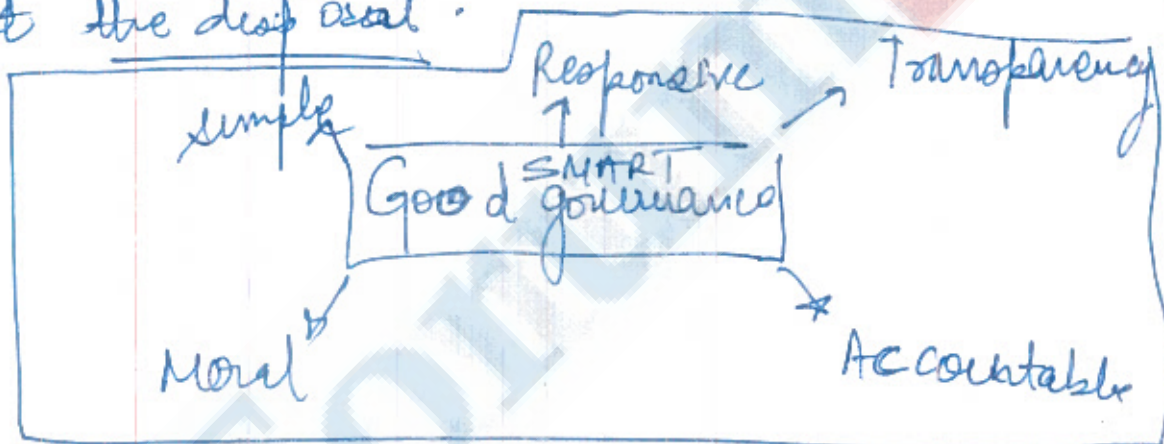
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

According to UNESCAP, Good governance is defined as the processes and institutions to produce results for the benefit of the public with best use of resources at the disposal.



Accountability towards citizens

① Social audits → eg. ²⁰¹¹ Andhra Pradesh, due to social audits, corruption worth ₹140 crore was unearthed.

② Citizen charter → for judicious use

of ~~services~~ resources

⑤ Grievance redressal → eg CPGRAMS, Twitter, eSava, Daakhil portal etc

⑥ Participation → eg RTI, Environment Impact Assessment

Promise of sustainable human development

① Consensus oriented → eg Sankat Mochan, Vande Bharat Mission

② Upholding rule of law → eg Labrumak Case, triple talag case etc

Inclusive human development

① Digital North East Vision → for North East India development

② PM WANI → for holistic availability

of WIFI to all-

③ eKranti → for logging complaint

④ Intomen empowerment → Humanat app

One
stop
consoles

Shakti
scheme

Nari
portal

⑤ Accessibility compaigns → for PWDs

⑥ e services → eAadhar, Digilocker etc

Issues) → digital divide → 38% (Geo-survey)
→ rural divide → Negligible Common service Centres

Way forward → Hyderabad declaration for promoting e governance in Country

The Indian government need to adopt S Ramodran panel recommendations to promote capacity building of public for effective and good governance

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

International Court of Justice is one of the six principle organs of the United Nations (UN) providing for judicial proceedings for the members of the UN.

Judicial Mechanism of ICJ

- ↳ for states disputes eg Russia - Ukraine
- ↳ for trade disputes eg India - US

Structure of ICJ

↳ ① 15 judges for 9 years eligible for reappointment

↳ ② Diversity of appointment of judges

(6) Principle of rule of law followed

(7) Binding decisions

(8) Hague, Netherland

(9) Any member of UN are already member of ICT or the country can adopt UN charter for ICT membership

Mandate → imposing fines, penalties and such other punishments

↳ No appeal after the decision

↳ Decisions implemented by UNSC

↳ Cannot provide a judicial proceeding for individual cases

Challenges faced by ICT

↳ Toothless tiger → eg. failing in Israel-Palestine war → could not stop the Israel occupation of Palestine

- ② Political functioning eg USA interests highlighted by most of judges
- ③ Appealing mechanism → With No appeal, state could not adopt to the decisions of ICJ
- ④ Exclusion → less representation from the Global South.
- ⑤ Vague proceedings → Obsolete UN Charter
- ⑥ New Tech World → Not including cyber threats faced by countries
- Way forward → following ESS Reforms in ICJ as per New Technologies world

ICJ proactive role is required for protecting the state rights against aggression and making this world live under the Principle of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Russian Ukraine war have ~~also~~ ^{re-}christened the hostilities between the US A and Russia creating a complex situation for India

Geopolitical shifts pose challenges to India Russia Relations

① Multilaterals → eg India joining QUAD for open ^{and} Indo Pacific

② India US strategic defence partnership for balancing China dominance
eg logistic exchange Memorandum agreement

③ Yet the relation ship remain robust

① Economic → trade stands at 65 Bn \$ (2023)

② Infrastructural push → ^{international} India NorthSouth
transport corridor, Chennai Vladivostok
maritime corridor

③ Technology → eg Russian investment
in Kudatkulam Nuclear plant

④ Space sector → Gaganyaan
astronaut training in Russia

⑤ Energy security → Russia emerged
to be the largest oil supplier to the
India

⑥ Global Multilateralism

eg Membership in SCO, G20,
BRICS etc

⑦ Defence supplies → eg S400 Missile system

challenges → India accused of financing Russia Ukraine war

→ India accused of being a fence sitter

→ China - Pakistan - Russia tried

Way forward → India Russia ^{trade} Relation to increase to 100Bn \$ by 2030

As per Minister of External Affairs, Indo-Russia relation is a talk of the world not because it has changed but it has not changed ? highlighting the importance of Russia to India

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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