

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MADHUVAN GUPTA	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910111303	Date/दिनांक	10/9/23
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900		

*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		
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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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

3:30 PM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

6:30 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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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)

India has separation of functions rather than strict separation of power to establish checks and balance - Supreme Court Kesava Nanda Bherani Case 1974

System of checks and balance

(A) Judiciary

- (1) Appointment by President to Supreme and high courts (Ar 124)
- (2) Power of legislature to remove judge by special majority

(B) Independence of Judiciary

- Ar 50 - Separation of executive from judiciary
- salaries and perks charged on consolidated fund of India
- Ar 121 - conduct of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament

(B) Legislature → (1) subordinate legislation
rule making by executive q. 17 rules 2011
 (2) executive drawn out of elected representatives.

(3) Judiciary - Art. 13 - Judicial review
 ↳ limitation of Basic structure doctrine.

(C) Executive - (1) Judicial activism
 through writs (Art. 32) q. Mandamus
 to ensure legislative and executive
compliance

(2) Permanent executive responsible
 to political executive

(3) Council of ministers collectively
 responsible to Parliament (Art. 75)

India adopted parliamentary form of
democracy and disturbance of power
 to prevent concentration for effective
and rule based governance.

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			

310723-712304-1010111303-2024091019:28:01) 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)

Right to clean environment in
Vijendra Gaur vs State of Haryana case
has been included in Ar 14 and Ar 21
i.e. (equality and life and liberty)

Article 14 and Environment

1) → to ensure climate justice and
prevent unequal impact.
e.g. 'Scorching Heatwaves report' of ADB
women to travel more to fetch water.

Article 21 and Environment

1) impact on health e.g. university of
Chicago study 2022 - 10 year reduced
in metropolitan and 54% over country
due to air pollution
2) pollution of water source e.g. 70% sources
contaminated e.g. TWMI 2018 report

Judiciary in constitutionalization Environment

- (1) 2022 - Madras High Court → personification of mother nature with its own rights
- (2) MC Mehta case : Taj Traferium case for shutting polluting industries nearby
- (3) DTC vs MC Mehta : to adopt CNG buses in city of Delhi
- (4) CAQM - Commission for Air quality management of NCR by Supreme court
- (5) Kanpur Tanneries case - no release of industrial pollutants without treatment
- (6) Oleum Gas leakage case 1986 - shift industries out of cities.

Thus environment must be considered intrinsic value fundamental to life, health, sustainability and existence.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS			

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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)

Speaker presides over proceedings of Lok Sabha (or legislative assemblies) that represent the nation in miniature.

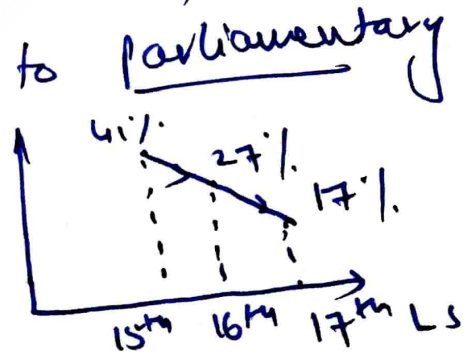
Speaker's inclination to cater party interests

(1) Not specifying election of deputy speaker

(2) delay over defection proceedings
(e.g. K.M. Singh vs State of Manipal case)

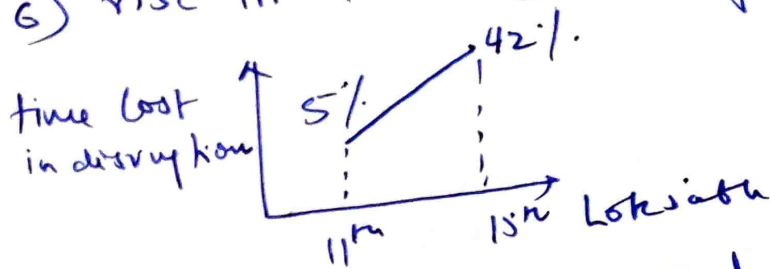
(3) Guillotine as measure to pass budgets without discussion
(2018-19 - 100% Guillotine)

(4) not referring bills to Parliamentary committee



(5) mass suspensions
e.g. December 2013 → 78 members from Lok Sabha suspended in one day.

c) rise in time lost to adjournment



7) In 17th Lok Sabha - only 11 one and half hour discussions and no 2 1/2 hour session

deputization of office by

voluntary resigning from party

Measure to ensure independence of speaker

UK: Speaker resigns from party

- security of tenure
- unanimously chosen

NCAWC:

give decision of deflection to EC

IMARC

Mandatory recommendation of bills to standing committees

N. Sanjeeva Reddy in 1967 by resigning from political party set a precedent

Placing senior next to speaker underline importance of righteousness in it's function

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

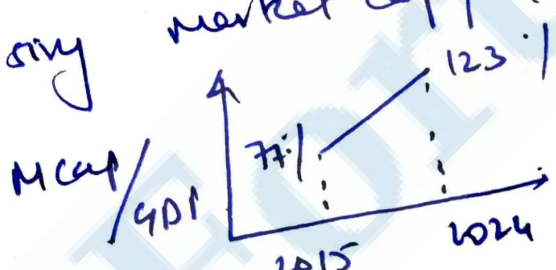
Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of SEBI in fulfilling its envisaged role of regulating the securities market, ensuring transparency, and protecting investors' interests. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

SEBI was given Statutory status in 1992 to regulate markets, traders, intermediaries, depositories and over function of securities market.

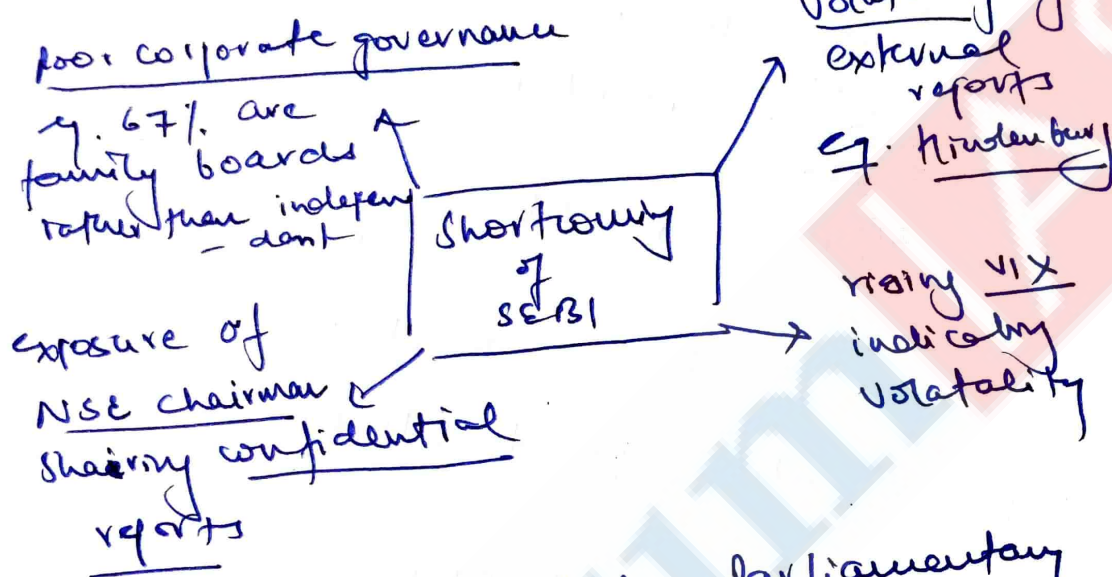
Effectiveness of SEBI in regulation:-

(1) rising confidence in Indian market
e.g. Demat accounts rose to >11 cr.

(2) rising market cap / GDP ratio

Economic survey - 2014

(3) safeguard mechanism: ASBA-account supported by Blocked amount, banning dabba trading

- (4) SCORES portal for grievance redressal
- (5) diploma for security market institution established
- (6) adoption of (T+1) system



way forward as suggest by Parliamentary standing committee would be deepening of bond market, institution reforms like separating research and development wing.

Feedback

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P & R			
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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)

Indian constitution accommodate diversity
in linguistic, religion, caste, race,
ethnicity which made democracy
possible in India - Jonah Blanch

Measures to integrate socio political diversity

(1) equality principle - under Art. 14 -
equality before law and equal protection
of law.

(2) Secular principle - protect inter and
intra religious diversity y. Art 25 -
to profess, propagate and practice any religion
(other Art. 26, Art 27 and Art 28)

(3) prevent discrimination on race,
religion, ethnicity, caste, gender
(Art. 15 and Art 16)

- (4) Abolishes untouchability. - Art 17.
 - (5) 8th schedule - 22 official languages
 - (6) provides justiciability of fundamental rights
 - (7) welfarism principles in DPSP (Part-IV)
eg. Art 46 - special provision for SC/ST and weaker section.
 - (8) parliamentary form of government
to provide voice to various section
 - (9) representation of states in Rajya Sabha
 - (10) provides liberty of thought and expression (Art 19(i)(a)).
- Indian constitution would cross average
age of 17 years of modern constitution
post 1789 (University of Chicago) due
to its liberal, inclusive and
integrative principles.

Feedback

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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)

Public Account committee is the oldest (1921)
parliamentary standing committee with
15 members from lok sabha and 7 from
Rajya sabha elected by proportion
representation and single transferable vote
for 1 year term.

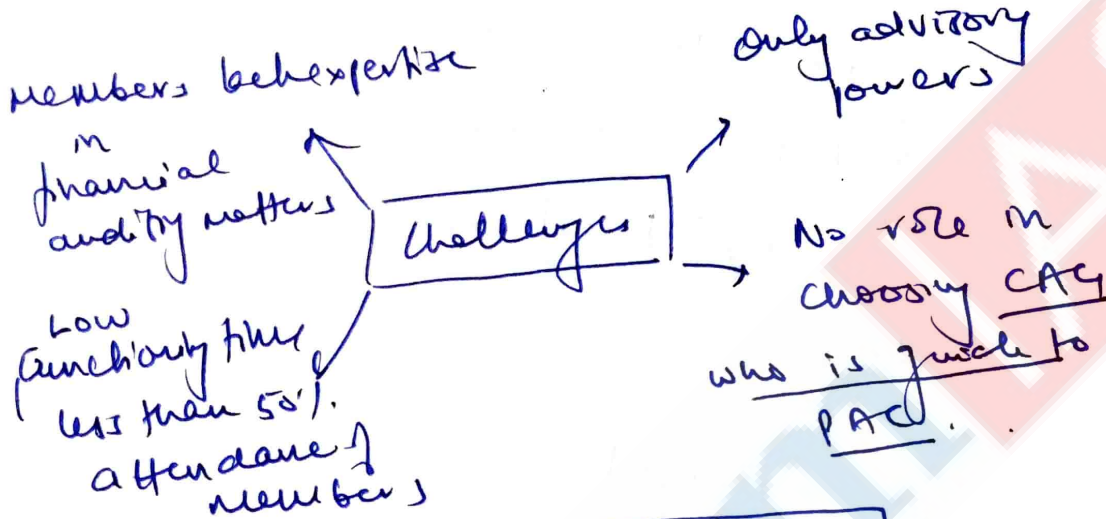
Role in legislative oversight

- (1) examines CAG report on Audit of
government's expenditure.
- (2) advises formation of JPC in corruption
cases (eg. Bofors scam, 24 scam)
- (3) powers of civil court to summon
the executive to ensure
accountability.

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(4) has power to refer case to CBI under prevention of corruption Act

(5) underlines role of Rajya Sabha in financial accountability.



Measures to strengthen role of PAC

(1) increasing powers from advisory to determinative.

(2) establish role in electing CAG eg. United Kingdom.

Thus PAC play role in ensuring financial accountability of government but needs to be strengthened.

Feedback

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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)

Empowerment of Pwd (person with disability)
lies in their voice being heard and
minimizing impairment in function.
Census 2011 $\Rightarrow$ 2.21% population $\approx$ 27 mn
disabled identified.

Challenges in political and public life

- (1) low political and administrative representation.
- (2) low literacy = Census 2011 - 54% PWD
have no exposure to formal education
- (3) unaccessible healthcare - NHP 2017
only 21% of urban and 12% rural
health facilities can accommodate PWD
- (4) Pwd 2016 Act increased from 7 to 21
disabilities but challenge in
survey and identification

(5) 20 year low life expectancy than national average.

2024 General Election

home voting
for PWD
• PWD up to
avail facilities

Nation skill
development PWD

Measures
undertaken

Accessible India
Sugamya
Bharat Campaign

UDID
identification
of PWD

Marrakesh
Treaty
ratification

Local measures: Atal Bihari Vajpayee - nominating PWD
in panchayats mandatories.

Preventing disability

1/3 are preventable

Subsidized
assistive
prosthetics
e.g. Jaipur foot

Way forward

imminently
draft PWD policy
of Ministry of Social Justice

Education
and
Skilling.

from mere availability of rights, there is
need to make right real with
government and community participation

Feedback

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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)

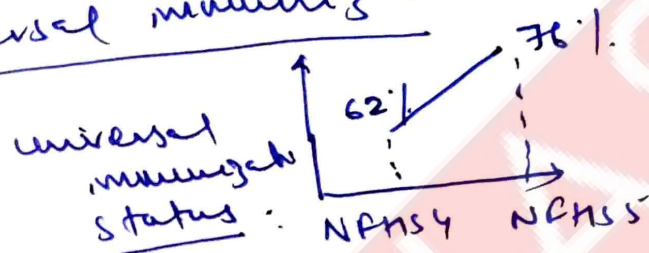
भारत में निवारक और प्रोत्साहनकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुँच बढ़ाने में समुदाय-आधारित हस्तक्षेप क्या भूमिका निभाते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ASHA (Accredited social health activists) are foundation of community intervention in preventive and promotive healthcare with 2/1000 population (National Health Mission)

Role of community intervention

- (1) proximity to population and awareness of local issues.
- (2) ASHA act as repository of medicines like vitamins, contraceptives, essential medicines like OTC, iron tablets
- (3) connect community to formal healthcare (eg. Barefoot doctors of China)
- (4) pivotal in implementation IMNCI to prevent children mortality in age group 0-2 months and 2 months to 5 years

- (5) help in population education
eg. spacing of children, family
planning.
- (6) promote institutional delivery and
achieving universal immunization



Case Study: Maharashtra-Jamshed Model
replicated in 158 countries by UNICEF + WHO

- ↳ Community health worker elected
- ↳ trained by profession
- ↳ give preventive care and generate health awareness through targeted health plans.

"Community has immense power to create health than any physician or hospital"
- Berners Senecker, thus achieving
SDG-3 (Universal health coverage)

Feedback

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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)

former UN Sec General Kofi Annan - UNSC
needs to reform to prevent loss of
it's relevance. UNSC represents
world war-II demographics and geopolitics

Need of reforms in UNSC

- (1) widen the membership to include
Africa, South East Asia, Latin America
↳ G77 grouping.
- (2) remove veto power to 15
- (3) violation of R2P (right to protect)
legitimised by use of veto.
e.g. Russia - Ukraine crisis.
- (4) is itself violator of international values
e.g. China not respecting PCA's judgment
to Scarborough Islands with
Philippines

- (5) violation of human rights by P₁
e.g. China - Uighur Muslim in Xinjiang
- (6) deadlock with UNSC P3 vs P2
(UK, USA, France) (Russia, China)

Case for India's permanent membership

- (1) emerging as leader of global south
e.g. vote of Global South summit
3rd largest contributor to peace keeping forces
- (2) about 17% of world's population
- (3) support from USA, UK, France, Russia
- (4) 5th largest economy of world.
- (5) playing role as first mover of support to countries e.g. operation DOST to Turkey.
- (6) role in South Asia → SAGAR policy, influence in Indian ocean region
- G4 group and G77 grouping are pushing for reforms in UNSC to make effective role in security in world

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)

Takeover of civilian government by Tatmadaw in 2021 and formation of united opposition government has challenged India's Act East policy.

Refugee crisis in North East

Myanmar is landbridge to Southeast Asia

threat to Indian investment

Implication to India's Act East Policy

Rising influence of China

Eg. Kaladan Multimodal
blocked at Paletwa,
Suspension of IMT-Highway

Measures taken by India

(1) adopted pragmatic realist approach to crisis - reached out to military government.

- (2) support to ASEAN - 5 point consensus
- (3) didn't bandwagoned with western
policy. (didn't recognized economic
sanctions)
- (4) support for internal democracy
with non interference in internal
matter.
- (5) suspension of free movement regime
- (6) deployment of force along Indo-Myan-
-mar border with technology
support -
- Pajiv tikri - South East Asia is Arc
of growth with Myanmar as
means to that area; thus
underlining relations with Myanmar.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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।" सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Basic structure of doctrine prevents any change to basic fabric of constitution evolved in Kesava Nanda Bherava Case 1974

Role in safeguarding core principles

- (1) provides practical review as basic structure - Waman Rao Case 1981 and Minerva Mills Case 1980
- (2) prospective application of basic structure post 1974 - Waman Rao Case 1981
- (3) I.R. Coelho Case 2007 - acts under 9th schedule covered under Article 3
- (4) S.R. Bommai Case - protected federal principles.

(5) struck down principles under 97th constitutional amendment violation of federalism.

Basic structure enabling judicial overreach and threat to balance of power

(1) judicial discretion to determine basic structure

(2) violation of sovereign will of people
eg. 19th constitutional Amendment - NJAC declared unconstitutional -

(3) leads to judicial activism eg. substantive judgement and doctrine of essential religious practices

(4) judicial censorship violating freedom of speech and expression.
eg. Jay U.S editing.

- (5) creates ambiguity and uncertainty
eg. restricting sale of BS IV vehicles
after 30 March 2020
- (6) leads to judicial legislation without
popular consensus and impact
assessment. eg. 500 m along highway
judgement.

Zia Rody in 'Terror judgements that
changed India' - included K.V. Narasimha
case as one, however judiciary
should practice restraint to
maintain balancing power.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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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)

Representation of People's Act 1951 provide for rules for election conduct, political parties, role of ECI to ensure free and fair elections.

Salient features

- (1) Secⁿ 29A - registration of political party with ECI.
- (2) Secⁿ 29C - allows for registered parties to collection private funding
- (3) Section 8 provides for disqualification of elected candidates
e.g. Secⁿ 8(3) - If convicted for more than 2 years.
- (4) Section 77 - provides for submitting

income and liabilities to speaker of
house within 90 days

(5) action to - submission of election
expenditure account within 30 days

(6) provides limits to election expenditure
on candidates

(7) Sec 123 - prohibits campaigning for votes
on caste / religious lines.

regulation of
opinion and
exit
polls.

Challenges
of
election
scenario

Criminalization
of politics.
eg. 46% of 18th
lok sabha
has criminal
charges

lack of
transparency
in electoral
funding

use of money,
misuse in
elections
eg. ₹10000 cr of
curren, alcohol,
drugs captured
in 2014 Genl
election.

Amendments required

- (1) Expenditure limits on political parties
↳ Omesh Sharma Committee
 - (2) EC 2016 recommendation
 - ↳ Separate secretariat to EC
 - ↳ Adoption of Totalizer
 - ↳ allowing single constituency to contest
 - (3) self regulation on exit and Opinion poll. eg. 2014 exit polls - caused stock market fluctuations
 - (4) transparency in electoral fundings
post declaration of Electoral bonds as unconstitutional.
- 'Elections are backbone of democracy. free and fairness provides for legitimacy of government' - SY Qureshi, thus requiring amendments in RPA Act.

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.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)

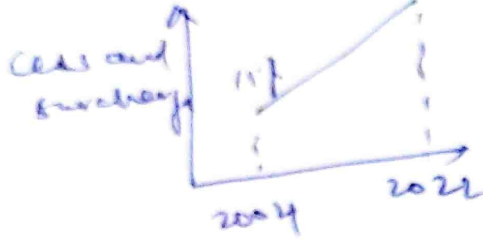
केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में उभरते मतभेदों के कारण भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी प्रकृति को लगातार चुनौती मिल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी भावना को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

K. Murohi - 'India is a feet feathered federation of Swi genres with unitary tilt. Federalism has been recognized as basic structures.

Challenges to cooperative nature

- (1) opposition political parties at center and state leading to ideological conflicts.
- (2) role of governor of west Bengal - intervention in local politics, reservation of bills by governor of Tamil Nadu.
- (3) challenges to financial federalism:
 ↳ rising vertical fiscal imbalance

(4) decrease in taxation share of states



CAG-2022 Audit

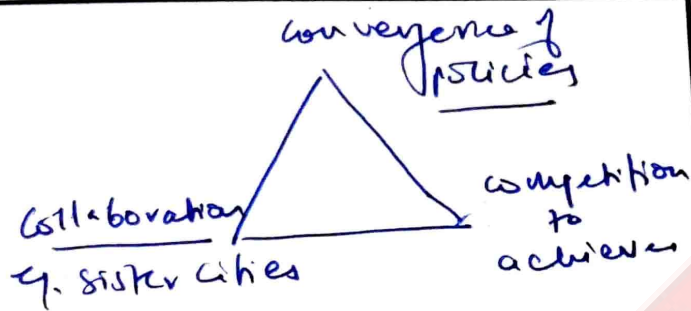
only 29% vertical deviation against 41% recommendation by 14th Finance Commission

(5) Challenge in Delhi - National Capital civil services authority, GNCT Act 2023

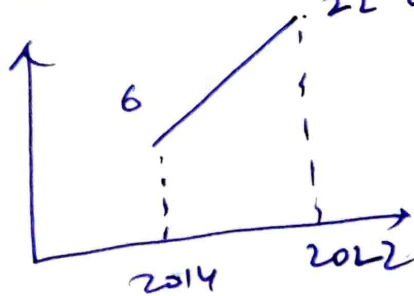
Steps to strengthen cooperative federalism

- (1) use of Interstate Council to resolve conflicts (Ar 263)
- (2) collective bargaining of states to protect distribution of powers.
- (3) NITI Aayog as platform to promote collaboration.

eg. Aspirational
District
Programme



(4) Zonal councils to solve regional issues



over 1000 issues
taken up
and solved

East zonal council - came up with
NIDHAN - NCOAD.

(5) fiscal federalism with principles of
decentralization, propriety and modesty

Grand Challenge - I - collective tending for
e-buses for Delhi, Kolkata, Bhubaneswar,
Ahmedabad highlight India's cooperative
federalism despite challenges.

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 derived from Article 105 and Ar. 118 to ensure efficient legislative functioning.

Individual Privileges

- 1) Freedom of speech and to vote.
- 2) Protection from civil arrest.
- 3) not questioned by Court for vote/speech in Parliament.

Collective Privileges

- 1) Can hold secret sittings.
- 2) Ar. 122 - Court cannot inquire.
- 3) Can punish for violation of privileges.

Subash Kashyap - Parliamentary Privileges being not qualified, provides no restriction to member of Parliament which is often misused.

Abuse of privileges :-

- (1) violates separation of power
eg. speaker punishing outsiders.
- (2) advocating violation and diminution
as freedom of speech - not to public
exchange
eg. Kerala legislative assembly case.
- (3) prevents arrests for 40 days before
and after session - misused and
deny responsibility as citizen (jury
service)
- (4) Cash for query eg. Mahua Mukta case.
- (5) Cash for vote - eg. Pr Narsimha Rao
case which evoked nexus theory

Recent Supreme Court findings

Sita Soren Case → ① Overturned previous
pu. Narsimha Rao case findings

② imposed condition to exercise
Privilege

① for collective
functioning of
house

③ to fulfil legislative
duties.

Recommendation for reforms

(1) UK privileges Committee → punishing
function to judiciary.

(2) NCRWC → code of ethics must
formulated for parliamentarians

(3) IInd ARC → codification of privileges.

Subash Kashyap → "Privileges must be
viewed as of the people, for the
people and by the people".

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Constitution has provided justifiable
fundamental rights in Part-III of
constitution with individual as
center of constitution.

Restrictions to balance individual and
societal interests

(1) Right to equality and non discrimination
in Article 15 → Balanced by
'special provision for women and
children (Ar 15(3))

(2) Affirmative action legitimized
under Ar 16 for employment
in public sector (SC/ST/OBC/EWS)

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3) freedom of speech and expression
Ar 19 (1) (a) , restriction for
 public order, morality, defamation,
 sovereignty, unity, integrity under
Ar 19 (2)

4) right to life and liberty (Article 14)
 except according to procedure of law.

(5) Article 20 - prevent arbitrary conviction
Ar 22 - prevent arbitrary arrest,
 but preventive detention allowed.

(6) Secular rights under Ar 25 and Ar 26
 but exception of public order, health and
 morality.

Principles for reasonableness of restriction

(1) doctrine of proportionality - Right to privacy
 eg. R.S. Puttaswamy case

(2) doctrine of essential religious practices
 eg. Shriur Math case, Sabarwal case.

- (3) Constitutional morality over social morality eg. Navtej Singh Johar case
which decriminalised homosexuality
- (4) National interest over individual interest
in preventive detention
(Farooq Abdullah case observation)
- (5) doctrine of proximal and imminent threat eg. P. Jagjivan Ram and Rangarajan case.
- (6) Parent patriae to protect against
heckler's veto eg. Bawit Queen case.
- Though individual is centric to constitution but right are balanced with societal interests for peace, stability and continuity

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)

SHGs are 10-20 membered group of socio-economically homogenous members promoting interlocking and collective saving under 'one for all and all for one principle'

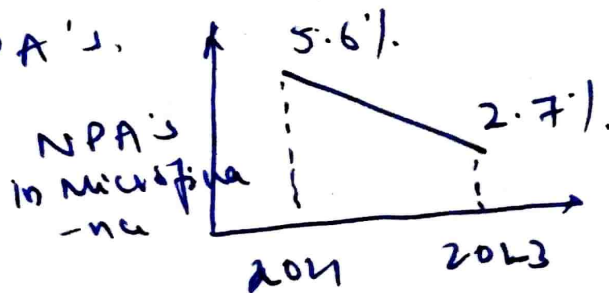
Economic Survey 2013 2) of 12 mn SHG's 88% are all women

SHG's role in rural poverty alleviation

(1) SHG - Bank linking project and recognising as PSL (priority sector lending) → access to microfinance.

(2) high rate of return among SHG's - thus low NPA's.

easy access to microfinance



3) diversification of livelihood opportunities

eg. Bihar's Pashu Satchin's -

4) skilling and human capital formation

eg. Corstone NGO - Bihar.

(5) acts as social collective and entering gendered avocation

eg. Kudumbashree - She-taxi

(6) increase productivity and remuneration

eg. Millet sister network.

(7) training in local producer to attract global market eg. Wooms of Kaskh

(8) government scheme recognizing SHG as unit of development with one woman from each household

eg. Nikhil Kural Livelihood Mission

(9) Mone Bidi and hatepati didi scheme to improve income generation.

Low formal credit and
concentration
at low end
value chain -

Challenges
of
SHG

Regionally concentrated
e.g. 70% SHG's
in southern
states

low saving
and interlocking:
C. Rangarajan Panel

Lack of rotation
↓ leadership

Measure to improve SHG's role

(1) 2023 RBI Amendment to Microfinance

rule → increased secure loans from
15 to 25% → increase security
→ limit of household income to ₹3 lac
→ no penalty for early repayment.

(2) C. Rangarajan commission: financial literacy
and credit absorption capacity.

(3) Panch Sutra's of NABARD: auditing, saving,
bookkeeping, interlocking, regular meeting.

SHG's has immense capacity to deliver
social goods for rural development -
won't be in the near future.

Feedback

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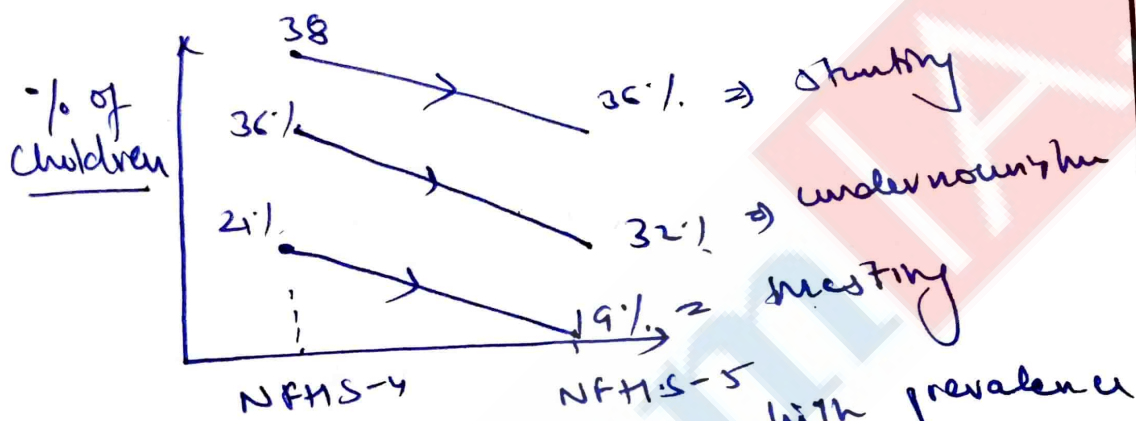
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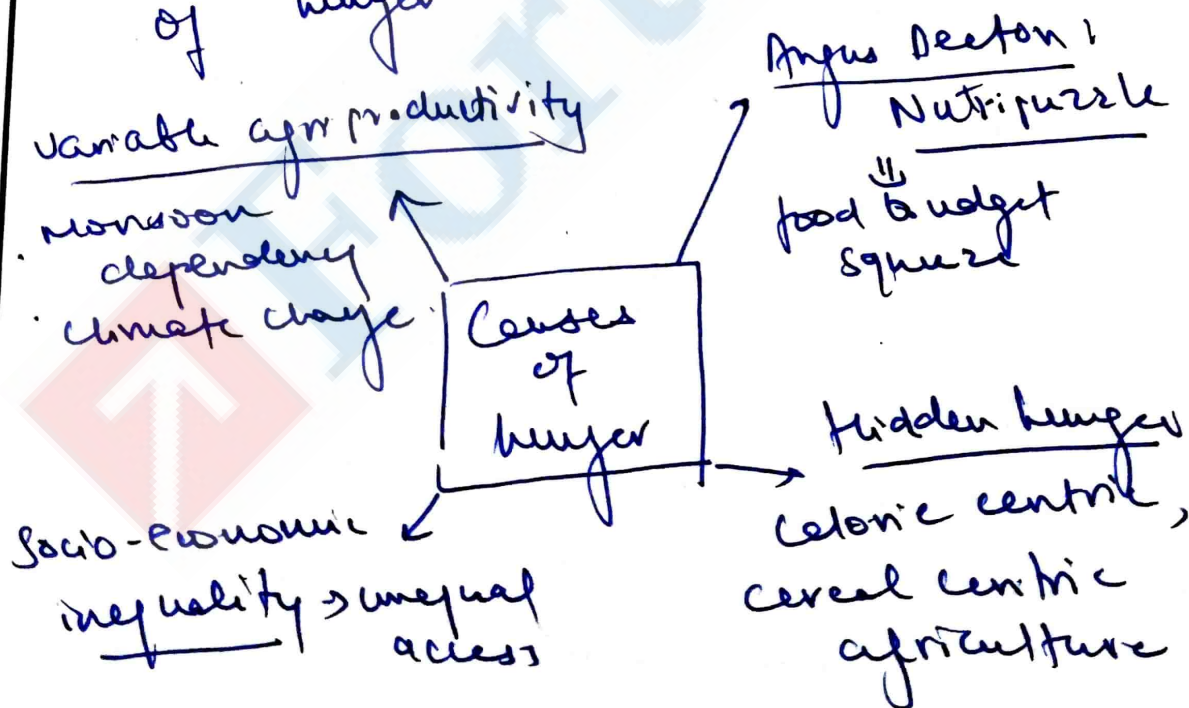
Q.17) Despite the implementation of numerous policies and schemes aimed at combating hunger and malnutrition in the country, their effectiveness remains limited. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 107/192 countries on Global hunger index



Despite improvement still high prevalence of hunger malnutrition.



Measures taken

- (1) POSHAN 2.0 → to reduce hunger with poshan tracker - for real time monitoring
- (2) ICDS and Saksham Anganwadi :-
Supplementary nutrition for children, pregnant and lactating mother.
- (3) Mid day meal scheme → $\frac{1}{3}$ calorie and $\frac{1}{2}$ protein requirement fulfilled upto class 8 students.
- (4) NFSA 2013 - Targeted PDS.

Challenges in Implementation

- (1) poor addressal of micronutrient deficiency - limited bio fortification
- 2) inclusion and exclusion error in beneficiary identification of NC Saxena

Committee $\rightarrow$ of 60%. BIL excluded and
40% non eligible ~~ex~~ included in PDS

(3) Market diversion of PDS :

Shanta Kumar Committee : 46% diversion

(4) 100% quality and corruption

e.g. operation Kank by CBI - sand mixing
with wheat.

Way forward

(1) Pasharth shone land $\rightarrow$ investment
in agriculture, incubation, information

(2) direct benefit transfer : Economic
Survey 2021

(3) targetted beneficiary identification

(4) education of mother to prevent
malnourishment.

Hunger creates army of sick personnel

and as John F Kennedy said - War
against hunger is truly mankind's
war of liberation.

Feedback

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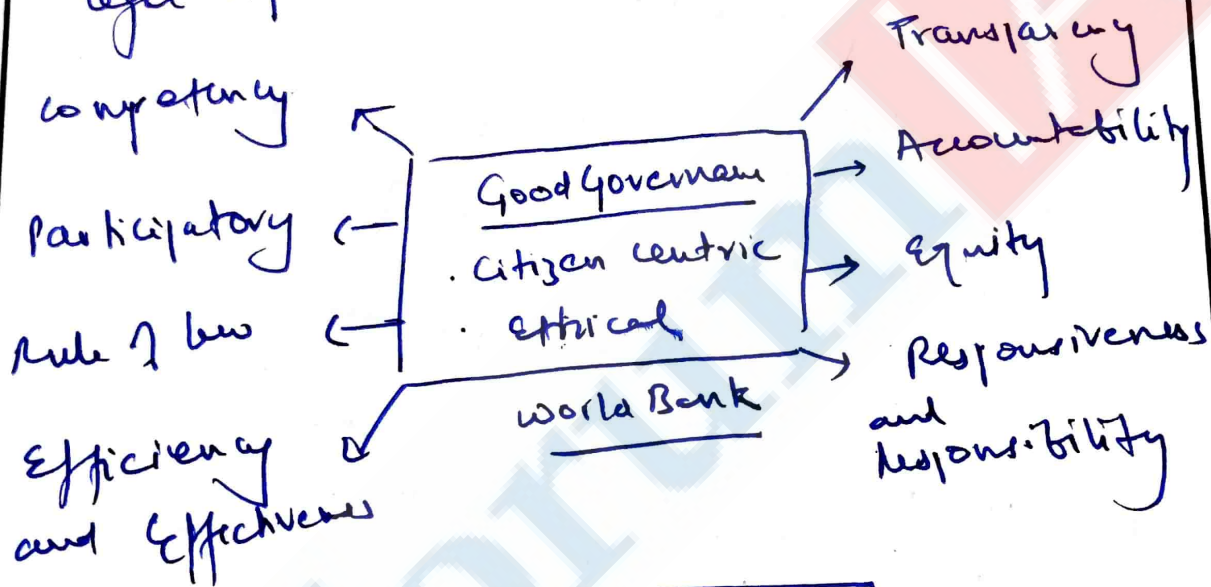
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

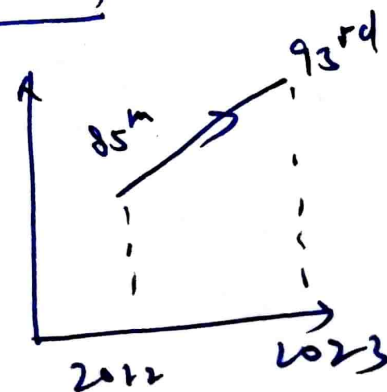
Good governance as by UNDP refer to mechanism, institutions through which citizen integrate their interest, realize legal rights and bridge differences.



Challenges of Good governance

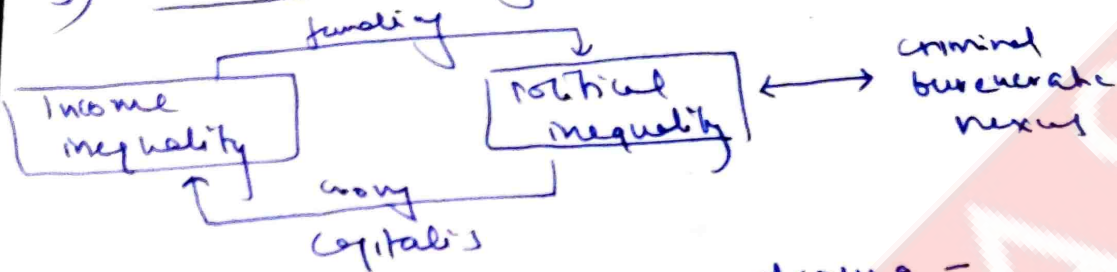
(1) high level of corruption
Corruption perception index

CPI Rank



2) red tapism and status opoist bureaury

3) income inequality → wrong capitalism



4) Gunnar Myrdal - Asian drama -
soft nature of laws i.e. unequal application
of laws

5) challenges of RTI → section 8 - exceptions
Satark nagrik → 70% not satisfied with
information data → 3.76 lakh + increasing

6) high protectionism of civil servants
e.g. poor implementation of prevention of
corruption Act.

Measure taken to improve good governance

(1) trainity → Mission Karmayogi -
role based civil services

- (2) UPGRANS - grievance redressal
- (3) e-Governance - reduce discretion
and improve accountability
eg. DBT saved ₹ 2.75tn till now.
- (4) social auditing eg. National Social
Audit repository by Ministry of social justice
- (5) eGSP-ePFMS linked to audit
panchayat work.
- (6) Citizen Charter to accountability,
awareness and vision delivery
- Bhagwad Gita's idea of 3D's - Dedication,
detachment and Dharma (Righteousness)
must be nurtured to realise
good governance.

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			

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)

ICJ is one of six principal organs of UN
instituted at Hague, Netherlands and
plays role in international resolution
of conflicts.

Jurisdiction

- (1) Advisory → on request of UNSC or other organs/branches of UN.
- (2) Compulsory jurisdiction - recognised by treaty/agreement.
- (3) Voluntary jurisdiction - for resolution of bilateral disputes.

Structure of ICJ

- (1) consist of 15 judges from different geographical representation.

(2) term of each judge - 9 years with additional reelection of one time

(3) election of judges → Requires majority at UNGA and UNSC.

(4) judges after election do not act as representatives of nation / region

Some major. Case laws

(1) Kerbushan Jadhav Case to provide consular access to him in Pakistan prison.

(2) Le Grande Case (Germany vs USA) - International treaty obligation needed for - pacta sunt servanda

(3) Bosnia vs Serbia Case → implicated Serbia of committing human rights violation.

Challenges to it's functions

- (1) dependance on UNSC for enforceability of judgements
- (2) no independent jurisdiction.
- (3) huge delays in resolution of conflicts e.g. Myanmar vs Gambia Case.
- (4) high level of pendency due to irregular function.
- (5) imbalanced geographic representation

Thus ICJ (world court) provide for peaceful international arbitration but need to be strengthen for enforceability and structural legitimacy

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)

As Mr. S. Jaishankar said - "India-Russia relations are the only constant in the world". Partnership in oil trade, regional groupings, defence and at United Nations.

Geopolitical shifts as challenge to relations

(1) India's engagement with west
eg. QUAD grouping in Indo-Pacific region

(2) India - USA deepening ties

→ defence: 4 security agreements, INDUS-X
→ emerging technology eg. ICET partners

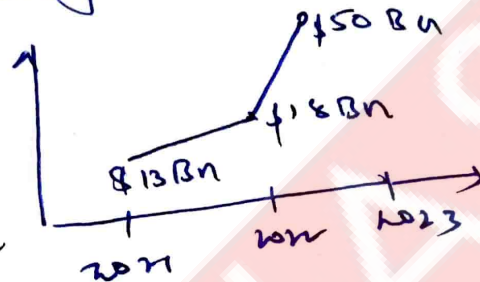
(3) Russia - China Axis ⇒ threatens proximitation of Russia towards China.

- 4) Anti west Axis in regional grouping
eg. expansion of SCO to include Iran

Despite challenges, both share robust partnership

- (1) Strong bilateral trade

India practicing strategic
autonomy - buying
Russian oil amidst Russia-Ukraine
crisis



- (2) Russia as largest defence supplier
SIPRI 2023 report $\Rightarrow$ 36% of India's
defence imports

- (3) Connectivity Partnership $\Rightarrow$ Chennai
Vladivostok maritime shipment route

- (4) Defence exercises - INDRA

- (5) India's investment in Russia's far east

- (6) Russia's support for India at UNSC
(Vote's the Kashmir question)

- 7) Regional Partnership $\Rightarrow$ eg. BRICS to counter western hegemony at World Bank and IMF by operationalizing NDB and Contingent Reserve Arrangement
- 8) India - Russia trade settlement through VOSTO Accounts.
- 9) India - Russia anti terrorism plan of Action

Recent challenge of India in conflict zone with 8 deaths is being bilaterally resolved with Russia's commitment to return the Indian.

Thus Indo-Russia Partnership has been historical since friendship treaty and continues to be serving to interests of both.

Feedback

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