

TEST CODE 7 7 1 2 0 2

SPS 2024 – UPPSC MAINS

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Ananya Trivedi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191013447	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	20/03/2025

*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. 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।		
1			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।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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।		
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*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 अर्थात्, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप से किसी अन्य विषय पर, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती है (लेकिन इसी तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤		

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the 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, 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 = Presentation & Readability.** 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.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-A / खण्ड-अ

Q.1) The Indian Constitution strikes a balance between flexibility and rigidity. Comment

भारतीय संविधान लचीलेपन और कठोरता के बीच एक संतुलन स्थापित करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Indian constitution
is neither rigid (like American
constitution) nor entirely flexible
(like UK constitution), but a
synthesis of both based on
Amendability.

Features offering Rigidity

⊙ Any amendment affecting federal
structure of constitution, needs
to be passed by special majority
alongwith ratification of half
of the states.

△ eg GST Bill etc.

⊙ The Doctrine of Basic Structure

propounded in Kesavanand Bharti case, highlights invicible aspects of Indian constitution.

eg Judicial Review, Article 32, Rule of law, Article 226 etc.

Importance of Rigidity	→ Protects universal <u>human values</u> enshrined.
	→ <u>Prevents defiance of constitution</u>

Features providing flexibility

(a) Most of the provisions of constitution can be changed by simple majority without states' concurrence

eg Redrawing state boundaries etc.

Importance of Flexibility	→ <u>Adaptability to changing socio-economic situation</u>
	→ <u>Broadens interpretation</u> eg Article 21

Such balance protects unity and also lets constitution remain an organic document

Feedback

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AWIS			
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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.2) Discuss the 'reasonable restrictions' mentioned in the Indian Constitution accompanying the fundamental rights. To what extent is it justified to impose such restrictions?

मूल अधिकारों से सम्बद्ध भारतीय संविधान में उल्लिखित "युक्तियुक्त निर्बंधनों" पर चर्चा कीजिए। इस प्रकार के निर्बंधन आरोपित करना कहां तक उचित है? (8 Marks)

Reasonable restrictions prevents freedom of one individual encroaching into other's sphere and at the same time ensure ~~that~~ FRs sync with constitutional Morality.

Reasonable Restrictions on Fundamental Rights

① Article 14 to 18 → Reservation for advancement of backward classes.
Equality Before Law → Immunity to President & Governor in criminal cases.

② Article 19-22 → Travelling to Restricted places. (eg) Tribal Areas
Right to Freedom → Public decency & morality
 ↓
Incitement to violence
 → Protecting sovereignty & integrity of India

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

Article 23 & 24

Child can work in entertainment industry for fixed hours.

Article 25-28

Freedom of Religion

→ Health and public order
→ Not promoting superstition etc.

Reasonable Restrictions are required

① To maintain public order, social harmony
 eg. Sec 144 of IPC.

② Intra-faith peace, effort to violently uproot an elected govt.
eg. Kedarnath judgment (SC)
↳ Welfare state (Article 38)

③ To ensure gender equality & protection of Rights of Minority

eg. (Sabrimala, Shayra Bano) cases
→ Subcategorisation of OBCs

④ → Reservation in local bodies for women

Thus, reasonable restrictions ensure "freedom for all."

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) What is a cut motion in Parliament? Explain its different types.

संसद में कटौती प्रस्ताव क्या होता है? इसके विभिन्न प्रकारों की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

In Indian Parliament a "cut motion" is a tool used by members of Lok Sabha to reduce or oppose demand for grants in the "Finance Bill".

CUT MOTION

Speaker has the sole discretion to decide upon its admissibility.

Passage of cut-motion is viewed as a no-confidence motion and govt. has to resign.

TYPES OF CUT MOTIONS

① Policy Cut Motion

* Motion seeks to reduce the demand to ₹ 1, signifying

disapproval of policy underlying the demand.

② Economy Cut Motion

This motion seeks to reduce demand by a specific amount indicating that:

- ① the proposed expenditure can be curtailed OR
- ② Government is overspending

③ Token Cut Motion

Serves as a platform to raise specific grievance or a point of discussion. and seeks a symbolic reduction of ₹100 in demand.

Thus, cut motions are used to showcase disagreement with govt's proposed fund allocation.

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.4) What are the various instruments available to the legislature to uphold the accountability of the executive in India?

भारत में कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही बनाए रखने के लिए विधायिका के पास उपलब्ध विभिन्न साधन क्या हैं?

(8 Marks)

Indian constitution is based upon principle of "Checks and Balances" where various organs of government hold each other accountable.

It prevents centralisation of power in one organ of government and stops dictatorial tendencies.

Instruments through which executive is held accountable by legislature

① Article 75 envisages that the Council of Ministers is collectively Responsible to Lok Sabha.

Parliamentary tools

② Passage of No-confidence motion

- ⊙ Motion of Thanks needs to be passed.
- ⊙ Tools like Zero Hour, Question Hour, Calling Attention Motion, Censure Motion etc for:

- Debate, Discussion & deliberation
- Criticising govt. policies & programmes.
- Answerability to matters of urgent public interest ensured.

FINANCIAL TOOLS

- ⊙ Passage of cut Motion and Budget
- ⊙ Role of PAC (Parliamentary Accounts Committee) — (Post Budgetary Control)
- ⊙ Scrutiny of actions of executive by — standing, Select & Ad hoc committee

Constraints in control like party whip, dominance of majority party and Ordinance power (A-213) are a roadblock

Feedback

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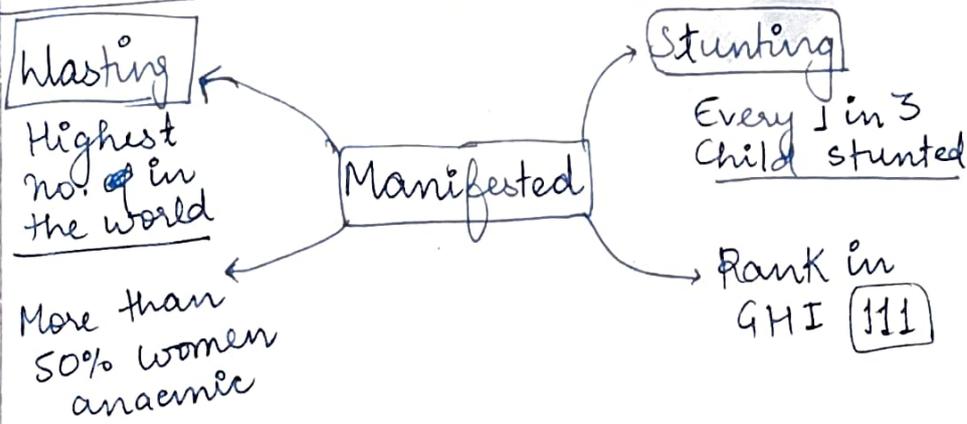
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Hidden hunger is a real cause of concern in India. Discuss How can the problem of hidden hunger in the country be tackled?

प्रच्छन्न भूख (Hidden hunger) भारत में चिंता का वास्तविक कारण है। चर्चा कीजिए। देश में प्रच्छन्न भूख की समस्या से कैसे निपटा जा सकता है? (8 Marks)

"Hidden Hunger" is a form of malnourishment where a persons' calorie intake is sufficient but lacks essential vitamins & micro nutrients.



Causes

- ① lack of crop-diversification leading to poor dietary diversity
- ⚠️ - Skewed towards rice & wheat
- less focus on coarse grains & horticulture

(Don't Write in this Area)

② Inadequate access to health and nutrition.

- ⇒ lack of awareness amongst pregnant & lactating mother.
- ⇒ Inter-generational cycle of poverty

③ Poor sanitation & hygiene

⇒ poor absorpⁿ of micronutrients.

④ Food supply chain in India faces transport & storage issue, leading to wastage and leakage.

Steps taken

① Nutritional availability through MDM, ICDS, compulsory iodized salts etc. via FOOD FORTIFICATION

② Women empowerment (involved in schemes like Swachha Bharat Mission, BPBP → delayed marriage etc.)

③ MSP for millets and horticulture crops, turning to climate smart agri

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Here C is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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Q.6) Public service delivery in India has long been plagued by various problems resulting in poor service delivery. Discussing its reasons, suggest measures to make public service delivery more efficient.

भारत में सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण दीर्घकाल से विभिन्न समस्याओं से ग्रसित रहा है जिसका परिणाम घटिया सेवा वितरण है। इसके कारणों पर चर्चा करते हुए, सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण को अधिक कुशल बनाने के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

(8 Marks)

Service delivery in public administration involves engagement of civil servants with citizens or any such stakeholder as "service provider".

Problems plaguing Public Service Delivery

① Corruption and Mismanagement

⊕ Leakages in PDS

⊙ Inclusion & Exclusion errors

② Bureaucratic Inefficiencies

⊙ Policy paralysis

⊙ Lack of Skilled Human Resource.

⊙ Red Tape → Means becoming more important than Ends.

⊕ Jharkhand girl's death due to starvation → inability to produce Aadhaar

③ Digital Divide
Inaccessibility to technology.

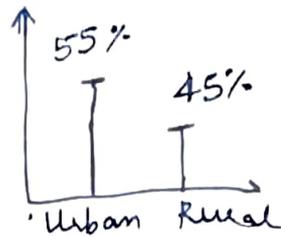


Fig. Digital Divide

④ Infrastructure Crunch → Underutilization of funds

- eg MPLAD scheme
- Regional disparities etc.

⑤ Lack of public participation → excluding them from governance process.

Measures : For Quality Service Delivery

① Use of e-technology to aid :

- Public Participⁿ eg → My Gov app
- Bridge Divide eg Bharat Net project
- Plug leakages eg JAM Trinity
- Accessibility eg e-NAM.

② Training & Capacity Building eg Mission Karmyogi

③ Transparency & Accountability eg Jan Sookna Portal (Raj)

④ Grievance Redressal - eg Jan Sunwai Portal (UP govt.)

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	
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Q.7) "India is close to providing school education for all but our journey to educate all has just begun." Comment

"भारत सभी के लिए स्कूली शिक्षा उपलब्ध कराने के निकट है लेकिन सभी को सिखाने की हमारी यात्रा अभी आरंभ हुई है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

By 2030, India will hold largest number of young population in the globe. It will be a boon if they are skilled and quality education plays a major role in it.

Education For All

① → Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (RTE Act 2009)
→ Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan.
& Uchchta Shiksha Abhiyan
merged into SAMAGRA SHIKSHA ABHIYAN

② Article 21A (86th const. Amend. Act)
Article 45 (DPSP)

Despite constitutional and statutory provisions to provide "school Education" for all, the journey towards real education is long.

- ① Quality variance in public and private schools showing divide amongst rich and poor.
- ② Inadequate infrastructure, lack of WASH facilities, only 12% School have internet connection.
- ③ Very high dropout rates (NFHS -5) in age group 6-14 years.

Need to overhaul

- ① Education - employment corridor (as envisaged in NEP 2020)
- ② Experiential learning (linking with AI, teaching Emotional Intelligence, values etc.)
- ③ Reducing language barrier, inculcating problem solving approach etc.

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	
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Q.8) Given the growing ecological and geopolitical significance, Arctic region offers immense opportunities for serving India's long-term interests. Discuss

बढ़ते पारिस्थितिक और भू-राजनीतिक महत्व के आलोक में, आर्कटिक क्षेत्र भारत के दीर्घकालिक हितों की पूर्ति हेतु व्यापक अवसर प्रस्तुत करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

India's maiden winter
expedition to Himadri research
station shows the increasing
importance of Arctic region.

Significance

- ① Melting of ice due to climate change
is opening NEW SHIPPING ROUTES.
- ② It is a strategic region for
military and economic interests
- ③ Its unique ecosystem and biodiversity
provides livelihoods to people
living in that region.
- ④ Rice deposits of coal, gypsum and
unexplored hydrocarbons make
it a region of economic

(Don't Write in this Area)

Significance.

- ⑤ China calls trans-Arctic route as Polar Silk Road and will be constructing nuclear ice-breakers raising geopolitical temperature.

Long Term Opportunities for India

- ① Energy Security (3rd largest oil importer)
- ② Better understanding of glacial melt in Himalayas.
- ③ Opening of Northern Sea route will reduce fuel & security cost
- ④ Studying Arctic melt down on monsoon & ocean currents.

Bodies like NCPOR and close cooperation with Nordic countries for sustainable ways of pursuing interests will establish India as a responsible stakeholder.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) India is confronted with difficult choices given the existing regional complexities in West Asia. Comment in the wake of deepening ties between India and West Asian countries.

पश्चिम एशिया में मौजूदा क्षेत्रीय जटिलताओं को देखते हुए भारत मुश्किल विकल्पों से जूझ रहा है। भारत और पश्चिम एशियाई देशों के बीच गहराते संबंधों के मद्देनजर टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

India-West Asia relations have deepened in past decade despite the region marked by strategic rivalries, energy wealth and political instability.

Geographical Complexities

① Rivalries amongst Saudi Arabia, Gulf and Qatar.

eg India remained neutral during Gulf crisis (2017-2021)

② Israel - Palestine conflict

eg India voted for Palestinian aid at UN during Gaza war

③ Non-state actors like Hamas, Houthis, Hezbollah etc.

⚠️ Red Sea as a major trade route was consistently attacked.

④ Iran-Israel → Balancing Act.

⇒ India has stakes at Chabahar port for entry into Central Asia and Europe.

⇒ Threat of US sanctions → stopped importing oil.

Yet, India is navigating cautiously.

① De-Hyphenation → post Abraham Accord → engaging with all members.

② Trade Diversification (away from energy)

③ Leveraging Khaliji capital for development. (\$1 bn by UAE)

④ Tech transfer by Israel (e.g. Spice Bomb)

⑤ Peace & Stability important for ≈ 8 million Indian diaspora which is India's long term interest.

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) Strategic partnership between India and South Africa goes beyond the bilateral facets.
Analyze

भारत और दक्षिण अफ्रीका के बीच रणनीतिक साझेदारी द्विपक्षीय पहलुओं से कहीं आगे तक है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(8 Marks)

India - South Africa relations
date back to Anti-Apartheid
Support and since then have
touched all facets of bilateral
relationship.

Strategic Partnership

- ① Defence collaboration, agro-processing,
HRD and infra. development.
- ② Academic and skill development
partnership.
- ③ Cultural Exchange Programmes
via ICCR.
- ④ South Africa is India's 2nd
largest trading partner in
sub-Saharan Africa.

(Don't Write in this Area)

However, the relationship closely cooperates at international forums

- ① **BRICS** platform for rooting economic and political interest.
- ② Jointly **proposed** IPR waiver of COVID-19 vaccine at **WTO**
- ③ Both have collaborated in **Square Kilometre Array** project.
- ④ **G-20** (with induction of African Union) and **IORA** are also platforms where both countries closely cooperate.
- ⑤ **IBSA** (India - Brazil - South Africa)
- ⑥ Rooted in similar values and shared history India and South Africa raise Third World Issues on global platforms.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

	①	②
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section-B / खण्ड-ब

Q.11) Although Public Interest Litigations (PILs) have provided access to justice to all, but many vested interests have also increased their misuse. In this context, examine the utility of PIL and suggest some measures to make it an effective instrument of social justice.

यद्यपि जनहित याचिकाओं (PIL) ने न्याय की पहुँच सभी तक प्रदान की है किन्तु कई निहित स्वार्थों ने इनके दुरुपयोग को भी बढ़ाया है। इस संदर्भ में, PIL की उपयोगिता का परीक्षण कीजिए और इसे सामाजिक न्याय का एक प्रभावी उपकरण बनाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइए।

(12 Marks)

PIL is the legal action initiated for enforcement in which public interest of communities at large is badly affected.

The ^{PIL} jurisprudence became a revolution because of Justice PN Bhagwati and V.R Krishna Iyer.

Utility of PIL

① Voice to the vulnerable

↳ NALSA verdict for transgenders.

② Holds political accountability and Rule of law.

③ ↳ Hussainara Khatun vs State of Bihar.

③ "Equal Access to Justice"

Vast majority of illiterate citizens couldn't deal with high cost and complicated legislations.

PIL threw open courts for "common man".

④ PIL became a potent weapon for enforcement of "public duties" when executive misdeed caused public injury.

⚡ Citizens for Democracy vs State of Assam (Handu)

MISUSE of PIL

① Spurious cases overburdening courts with litigations.

② Handy tool for harassment is turning PIL into "Private Interest litigation" (in guise of Public Interest)

③ To get Political Mileage since PIL is inexpensive, high impact etc.

④ Seeking publicity, settling scores, personal vendetta & corporate rivalry

Measures Needed to be Taken

① Penal Action against those bringing frivolous complaints.

② Recommendⁿ by Soli Sorabjee

↓
Rejection of false petitions

↓
Private entity if has direct financial interest in case → Reject

↓
Allowing locus Standi

③ Supreme Court in Ashok Kumar Vs State of Bengal laid down conditions to be satisfied before entertaining PIL.

PIL has been a boon for people who couldn't approach Court due to socio-economic or other disability. However, its cautious use by Courts is advisable.

Feedback

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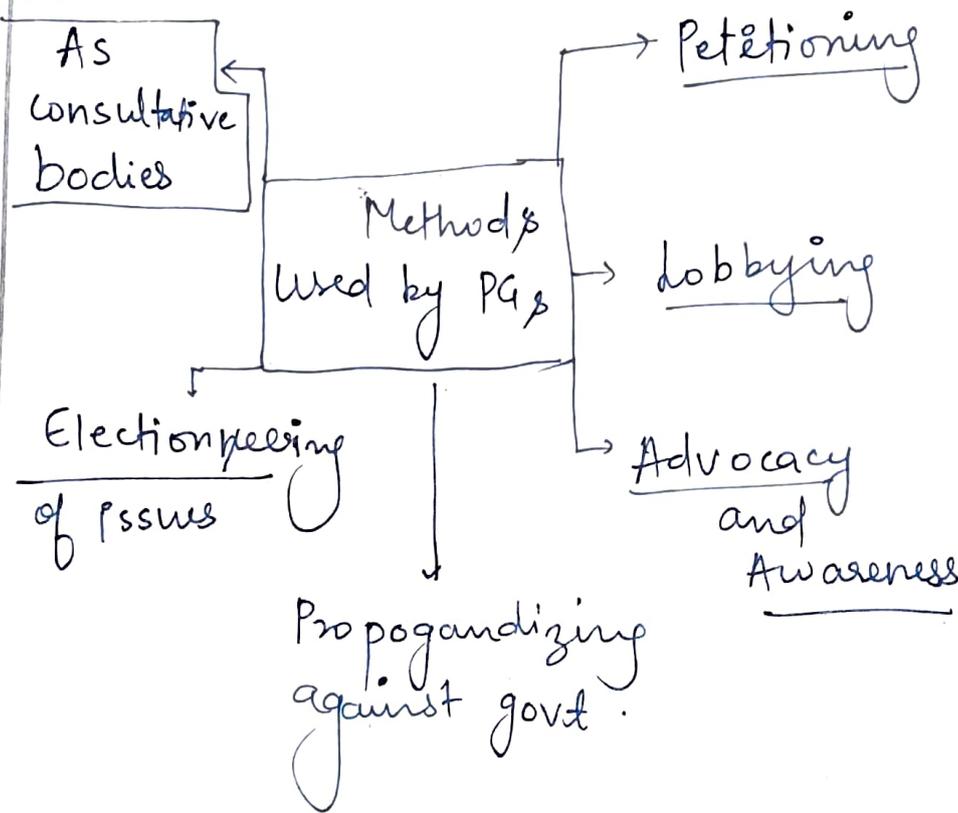


Q.12) Explain, citing examples, how pressure groups have emerged as a strong mechanism for making democracy participatory and responsive.

उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए समझाइए कि किस प्रकार दबाव समूह, लोकतंत्र को सहभागी और अनुक्रियाशील बनाने हेतु एक सुदृढ़ तंत्र के रूप में उभरे हैं।

(12 Marks)

Pressure groups are organized bodies that seek to raise their voice to political executives for favourable policies and concessions.



Thus, these methods are used for shaping 'public opinion'.

Role in Making Democracy Participatory

① By Influencing public opinion

⚡ Bhartiya Kisan Union (BKU)
has been influential in
bringing attention to farmers'
issues like MSP.

② Bridging gap between citizens
and government

Enable concerns to reach political
agenda facilitating social progress

③ Interest Articulation

⚡ SEWA, NCW campaign for women
friendly laws

④ Agents of political socialisation

Influence orientation of people
towards pol. process.

Role in promotive Responsiveness

① Complement opposition and act as a counter-weight against "power concentration"

eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan.

① IAC's Anti-Corruption movement

② Feedback to improve quality of service delivery.

However, pressure groups are also accused of threatening democracy

- ① Increase pol. inequality
- ② Exert behind the scenes influence.
- ③ lead to tyranny of minority
- ④ Exercise non-legitimate power
- ⑤ Concerns regarding vested foreign interests against development.
- eg) IB Report, Spy work, protest against Kundankulam nuclear plant etc.

Feedback

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Q.13) Evaluate the strengths and limitations of NHRC in dealing with issues related to human rights in India. Explain with examples.

भारत में मानव अधिकारों से सम्बंधित मुद्दों से निपटने में NHRC की शक्तियों और सीमाओं का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। उदाहरणों के साथ व्याख्या कीजिये। (12 Marks)

The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body established under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993.

Strengths of NHRC

① Record of NHRC

Cases resolved within months and compensation is granted in 90% of cases.

② 1997 mandate of NHRC that every "custodial death" will be reported within 24 hrs.

③ Took stand on Rights of Refugees like Rohingyas & Chakma etc.

④ Prison Reforms

Since 2006, monitoring of living conditions and basic dignity by NHRC

⑤ Recommendations made :

- ① Inclusion of sex workers as informal during COVID-19
- ② Deploying vigilance committee against Manual Scavenging.
- ③ Supplements HGO, and Paris principles.

limitations of NHRC apart from the islands of glory

- ① lack of Transparency
- ② Appointment bias (dominated by ruling party)
- ③ GANHRI downgraded its status from A to B due to poor gender diversity

- ② Vacancies Understaffed and Overburdened.
 - eg) 10 states do not have NHRC chairperson. 5 have not constituted SHRC.
- ③ lack of investigating mechanism
- ④ Recommendations — NON-BINDING
 - called India's teasing illusion by Soli Sorabjee.
- ⑤ Can not investigate complaint registered after 1 year of incident

Way Forward

- ① Membership must include civil Society and Human Rights Activist.
- ② AM Ahmadi committee
 - ⊙ ↑ time limit beyond 1 year.
 - ⊙ Armed forces (not include ParaSF)
- ③ Decisions must be enforceable and independent investigative staff is needed.

Feedback

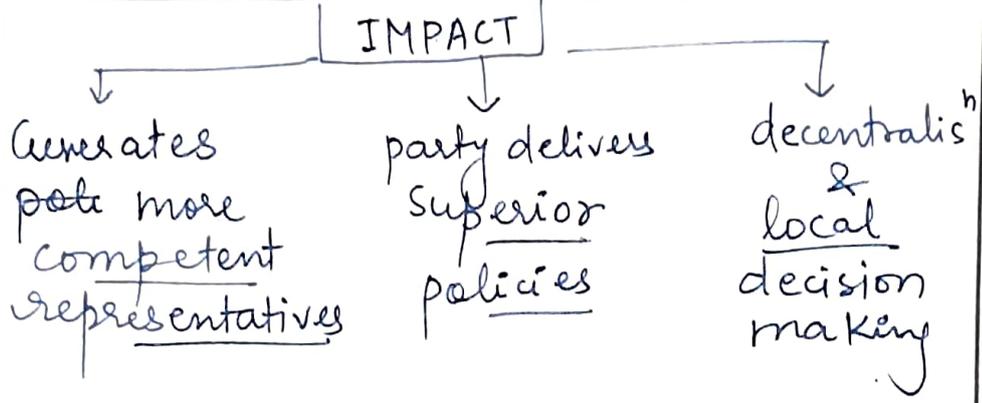
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Q.14) Political parties are an integral part of the democratic system of India. In this context, discuss the need to strengthen the process of institutionalising intra-party democracy in political parties in India.

राजनीतिक दल भारत की लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था के एक अभिन्न अंग हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में राजनीतिक दलों में अंतः-दलीय लोकतंत्र को संस्थागत किए जाने की प्रक्रिया को सुदृढ़ करने की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा की जाए। (12 Marks)

Intra party democracy refers to extent and techniques of party member participation in decision making inside the party organisation.



Need to institutionalize Intra-Party Democracy.

① Prevents political parties from being dictatorial.

⊗ Party whip - decided by main leaders.

- ② dynastic Politics - numerous parties are accused of that
- ③ Communal Politics → People having greater say in caste & religious matters are involved.
- ④ No Transparency in Ticket Allocation
 - on whims of few prominent party leaders
 - unimability taken into account leads to "Criminalization of Politics".
- ⑤ ECI lacks cap power of imposing penalties on parties which do not follow mandate of undertaking regular internal elections.
- ⑥ Lack of power decentralisation
 - Deters educated youth from entering politics.

Ways to implement intra-party democracy

① Mandatory elections at all levels. must be held by party workers in a non-partisan manner.

② Anti-Defection Statute can be enhanced for intra-party disagreement.

③ ECI must have power to de-register parties in case of non-compliance.

④ Mandatory reservation to women, undersprivileged & minorities.

Case study (UK)
Central Council of Conservative Party elects President, Chairman & Vice Chairman annually.

For very long time decent individuals. avoided politics. Thus, to change the perception, recruiting competent next gen. leaders is important.

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Q.13) "Growth alone is not enough to fight poverty." In this context, analyse the steps taken by the government to eradicate poverty. Discuss what should be done to tackle the issue of poverty effectively?

"केवल संवृद्धि गरीबी से लड़ने के लिए पर्याप्त नहीं है।" इस संदर्भ में, गरीबी उन्मूलन करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। गरीबी के मुद्दे से प्रभावी ढंग से निपटने के लिए क्या करना चाहिए, की चर्चा कीजिए।

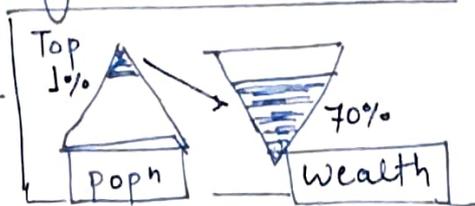
(12 Marks)

Post LPG reforms, India's economic growth has been tremendous but at the same time rising inequalities dismantled the so called "Trickle Down" effect of economic growth.

Growth Not Enough to Fight Poverty

① It is not equally distributed

① Oxfam Report



② Regional Disparities

Per capita income North India
(Kerala) = ~~2.25 lakh~~ 70K

Per capita income South India
(Bihar) = 2.25 lakh

② Jobless Growth despite

≡ Amartya Sen and Jean Dreze call it "THE UNCERTAIN GLORY" of India.

≡ Poor labour absorption is due to lack of skilled workforce.

△ As per CMIE data, Unemployment rate in India \approx 8% in June 2024

○ FLFPR is \approx 23%

Thus, both becoming major cause of poverty.

③ India's growth is driven by service sector, with agriculture not being a profitable enterprise and Manufacturing sector's GDP contribution never crossed 25%.

Thus, poverty in India stands at \approx 12% of the population.

[MPI - NITI Aayog]

Steps taken by government

- ① Financial Inclusion (Jan Dhan Yojna)
- ② Insurance & Pension (Atal Pension Yojana)
- ③ MNREGA and NFSA, 2013
- ④ Skill development (PMKVY 3.0)
- ⑤ Affordable Housing (PM Awas Yojana)

How to tackle poverty

- ① Increase health spendings
 eg) The Out of Pocket Expenditure (60%) pushes 2 people to poverty
- ② Focus on Vocational Education
 eg) Effective implementⁿ of NEP, 2020
- ③ Credit availability (for entrepreneurship)
 eg) MSMEs, SHGs, Farmers etc.
- ④ Promoting e-governance measures.
- ⑤ Incentivising labour intensive sectors
 eg) Textiles etc.
- ⑥ Breaking inter-generational cycle of poverty through gender equality.

Feedback

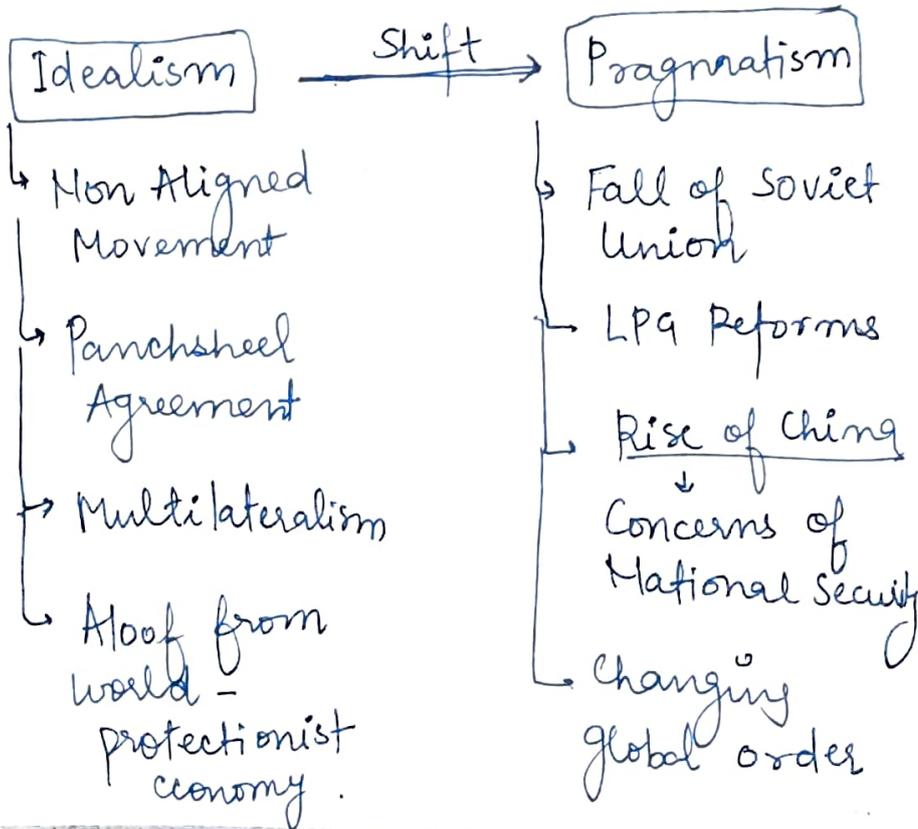
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Q.16) Is Indian Foreign Policy Transforming from Idealism to Pragmatism? Give suitable examples in support of your argument.

क्या भारतीय विदेश नीति आदर्शवाद से व्यवहारवाद की ओर रूपांतरित हो रही है? अपने तर्कों के समर्थन में यथोचित उदाहरण दें। (12 Marks)

India's foreign policy has transitioned from the Idealism of its early years to a more strategic and practical approach responding to geopolitical realities.



Arguments to support the Shift in Foreign Policy

① Strategic Partnership with both US and Russia

eg. National Interests prioritized
to prevent a China - Russia axis

⊙ Neutral stance on Ukraine war

⊙ CAATSA waiver on S-400 import.

⊙ Indo-US Civil Nuclear Deal

② Look East Policy in 1990s to Act East Policy (2014) deepening India's strategic and economic engagement in Indian Ocean Region

③ "Strategic Autonomy" with Multi-Alignment.

eg. QUAD, I₂U₂, BIMSTEC etc.

④ Voice of Global South
Advocating concerns of Third World
at WTO and Climate Change
Negotiations.

⑤ Expanding diplomatic reach,
de-hyphenation and finding
point of convergences.

eg) Iran-Israel, Georgia, EU,
Scandinavia, Latin America

⑥ More assertive approach of its
"National Interests" on global platforms
eg) UN, WTO, G-20 etc.

India's foreign policy
has matured reflecting its rising
global stature and IR's realities.

While core values continue
to shape India's global outlook,
national interests ~~is~~ drive its
foreign policy decisions

Feedback

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Q.17) A surging economic, strategic and political involvement of China in India's neighbourhood poses serious challenges for India's diplomatic objectives in the region. Analyse

भारत के पड़ोस में चीन की बढ़ती आर्थिक, रणनीतिक और राजनीतिक सहभागिता, इस क्षेत्र में भारत के कूटनीतिक उद्देश्यों के लिए गंभीर चुनौतियां प्रस्तुत करती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(12 Marks)

India faces a complex set of problems from China ranging from border disputes to riparian issues; cyber threats to military confrontation; barrier to multilateralism to economic hegemony.

China's growing global pre aspirations as superpower subsume the hegemony in South Asia.

Challenge to India in its neighbourhood.

① Strategic encirclement

Dubbed as "string of pearls" it involves presence in IOR with neighbouring countries being part of

its influence.

eg) Hambantota Port in Sri-lanka
(leased for 100 years)

2) Meddling in internal politics to establish PRO-CHINA governments in Nepal, Bangladesh, Myanmar etc

3) Debt Trap Diplomacy
loans provided with strict conditions for infrastructure development to use it for strategic interests.

eg) Gwadar port in Pakistan
o) Salami slicing by building CPEC passing through Gilgit - Baltistan.

4) Diplomatic influence

✓ Negotiations with Taliban & Central Asian Republics to secure its interests.

- ⑤ **Aggression** (Ideological, geographical and Militarily).
- ≠ Capturing villages near **Bhutan** border
 - ≠ **Tibet** involved as one of its **Five Fingers**.
 - ≠ Building dam on Brahmaputra.

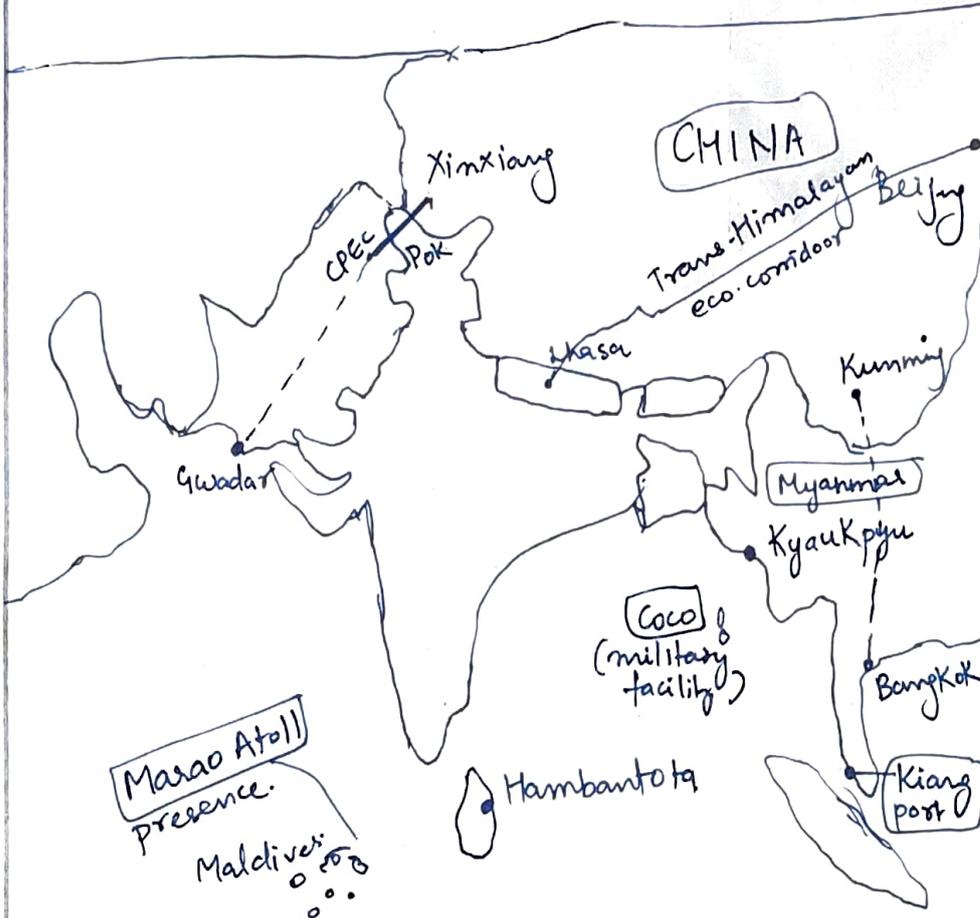


Fig: Chinese presence in Indian neighbourhood.

India needs to build power balancing alliances & strengthen its "Neighbourhood First Policy"

Feedback

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Q.18) Highlight the significance of FATF in fighting terrorism. In this regard, what are the tools available with it to fulfil its mandate.

आतंकवाद से मुकाबला करने में FATF के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने हेतु इसके पास कौन से साधन उपलब्ध हैं? (12 Marks)

FATF is an inter-governmental policy making and standard setting body dedicated to the combating money laundering and terrorist financing established by G-7 countries.

④ SIGNIFICANCE in fighting terrorism

① Setting robust int'l standards and AML mechanisms.

② Countries are held accountable for their commitment to combat terror financing. eg Iran, Pak.

③ Facilitates cooperation between countries' Financial Intelligence

Units (FIVs) and law enforcement agencies.

It serves by providing critical intelligence to disrupt terrorist financing networks.

d) Cutting off funding sources by targeting financial network.

⊕ Tracking and blocking channels of ISIS

Thus, FATF's impact can be seen in efforts to weaken organizations like Al-Qaeda, Hezbollah and well as int'l pressure on countries to adhere to its set standards.

TOOLS AVAILABLE TO FULFILL ITS

MANDATE

Q.18) Highlight the significance of FATF in fighting terrorism. In this regard, what are the tools available with it to fulfil its mandate.

आतंकवाद से मुकाबला करने में FATF के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने हेतु इसके पास कौन-से साधन उपलब्ध हैं? (12 Marks)

- ① Mutual evaluation process
 - ① To assess countries adherence (Putting them in Grey list or Black list)
 - ② Follow-up and Monitoring
 - eg N. Korea is on Black list for proliferation of weapons of Mass Destruction
- ② Targeted Sanctions, Freezing Assets, Sharing Best Practices and collaborating with UN, IMF & FIU's
- ③ Technical Assistance to member countries (eg In field of virtual currency) and Capacity Building through training programs & expert consultations.

Q.19) Despite allegations of human rights violations under the AFSPA, it is a functional requirement for the army in disturbed areas. Critically discuss.

AFSPA के अंतर्गत मानवाधिकारों के उल्लंघन के आरोपों के बावजूद, यह अशांत क्षेत्रों में सेना के लिए एक कार्यात्मक आवश्यकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। (12 Marks)

AFSPA Act 1985 was passed to give special powers to armed forces in aid of civilian government in "disturbed areas" which are difficult to be controlled by govt.

It allows army to :

- a) Arrest a person without warrant on grounds of suspicion.
- b) Search and seizure of any house / vehicle suspected of being hideout of any offender or arms
- c) No prosecution / legal proceedings against person acting in good faith can be initiated without prior approval of central govt.

Allegations of Human Rights Violations

- ① Ilegde Commission in 2013 found that deaths in all cases "in Manipur were" EXTRA JUDICIAL Executions.
- ② lack of accountability allows security forces to operate with impunity. (Sec 7)
- ③ Violation of civil liberties as (Sec 4) leads to arbitrary detention.
- ④ Excessive use of force → fire arms against individuals can potentially lead to fatalities

⑤ Despite the allegations, AFSPA is the functional requirement.

- ① Presence of armed groups and insurgent activities poses

Feedback

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danger to public safety & stability.
legal framework would
make countering threats difficult job.

- ② legal protection shield them while
working in challenging situations
and BOOST THE MORALE of army

Way Forward

- ① 2nd ARC raised concerns about
"feeling of alienation" in N-East
which needs to be bridged by
adequate socio-economic measures.
- ② BP Jeevan Reddy commission
→ Repeal AFSPA and make few
amendments to UAPA 1967 to
use it in disturbed areas.
- ③ Supreme Court in Naga People
Movement for Human Rights vs
GOI held that Act needs to be
revisited every 6 months.

Q.20) Highlighting the debates surrounding women joining armed forces, suggest measures to improve women's participation in armed forces.

सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं के प्रवेश को लेकर होने वाले वाद-विवादों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, सशस्त्र बलों में महिलाओं की भागीदारी बढ़ाने हेतु उपाय सुझाइए। (12 Marks)

2020 Supreme Court judgment on granting permanent commission to women; IAF opening combat pilot positions to women (2016) and trailblazers like Anju Saxena has shows significant progress towards women's integration in armed forces.

Debate surrounding the Issue

- ① Operational Efficiency
- ② In a traditionally male-dominated teams, disruption of Team Dynamics is risked.
- ③ Mixed gender Teams in combat zones requires high level of Trust and

Coordination is critical.

- ② Safety and security concerns
 - ① Issues like sexual harassment, abuse have been raised by critics.
 - ① Fear in case of being taken as Prisoner of War (POW)
 - ③ Different biological pre-dispositions cast aspersions on Combat readiness.
 - ④ Cultural and societal readiness
- ⇒ Patriarchal mindset doesn't expect women to be in Commanding roles and conform to traditionally feminine roles
- ⇒ large proportion of army men belong to rural background

Feedback

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Measures needed to be taken to improve the participation

① Military needs to upgrade its systems and structures towards a more gender-sensitive environment

eg) ① Awareness programs on sexual harassment

② women only accommodations etc.

② Countries like U.S.A and Israel who are pioneers can be used to learn best practices

eg) Israel has 33% women in defence including combat roles

③ Today's era is more about technical expertise, quick decision making etc. and women can fill those roles purely on their merit. Country loses valuable asset by excluding women in army.

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