

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	Aniket Ranjan		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091581	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karol Bagh / 1901	Date/दिनांक	13/09/2024

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

01:00 PM

03:43 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 :

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

*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।

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)

Separation of Power is given by Montesquie, which means that the organ of the government should function in their respective arena and order.

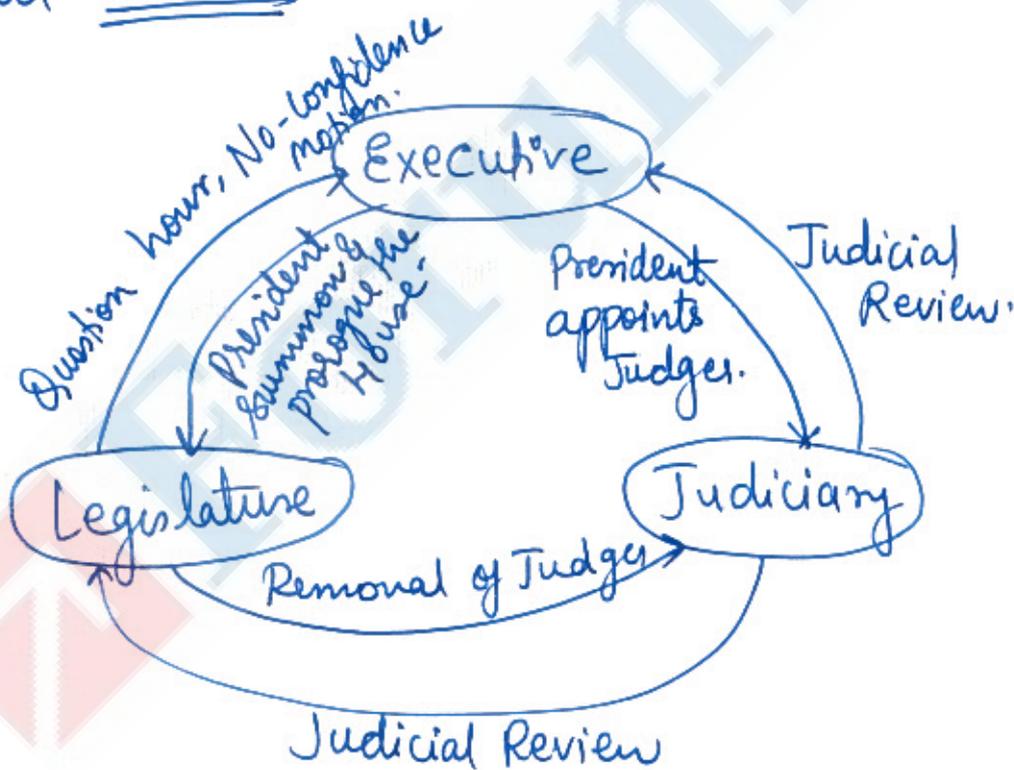


Fig: Showing the system of checks & Balances

Need for checks & Balances

- ① To uphold the rule of law
↳ equality and fairness.
- ② To check for the arbitrariness.
- ③ To uphold the public trust and confidence.
- ④ To maintain the integrity of the institutions.
- ⑤ To function as per the mandate and democratic principles.
- ⑥ To have accountability and transparency.

Hence, the Indian Constitution is based on system of checks & balances rather, strict separation of powers

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.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)

In the Ranjit Singh case, the SC has expanded the scope of Article 14 and 21. It is a progressive step that include the evolving modern human fundamental right.

Benefits of expanding the Scope

- ① Bringing the justice and inclusivity
- ② It also calls for greater impact of climate change on our life.
- ③ Form of Reformative justice → need to follow NDC targets responsibly

Case laws related to environment

- ① Subhash Kumar → Here the SC included the polluter pay principle.
- ② MC Mehta Case ; → Given the times for Environmental Cracker bursting.
- ③ NGT have given orders to segregate the waste/garbage at the source.
- ④ Usage of Bharat VI vehicles, strict rules on pollution.
- ⑤ Use of green crackers and banning of plastics.

Hence, the expanded scope has included various elements to protect the human from adverse affect of environment.

Feedback

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S	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

In the 18th Lok Sabha, due to strong opposition, the election of Lok Sabha Speaker held in the history with only 3 instances.

Speaker is the presiding officer of the Lok Sabha, on whose behalf the Lok Sabha functions properly.

Therefore, the need of impartial speaker is needed.

Instances of party loyalties

① Speaker often given more time to party leader of his party. Less time for opposition.

- ② Speaker, does the voice vote in many cases.
- ③ The issue of Manipur and NEET leakage were not discussed properly.
- ④ suspension or expunge of words spoken by opposition.
- ⑤ less number of private bills got passed.

Solutions to be done

- ① As per Anti-defection law, speaker can resign from his party → to maintain transparency.
- ② Allow the opposition to put forward their issues.

The temple of democracy will work only when, the speaker is fair and impartial.

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 and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) is the institution which controls the Corporate sector, stock business and the market associated with the business.

Role of SEBI in regulating the securities market

- ① It scrutinises the report filed by the company.
- ② It holds the company to maintain the balance and record specific details in the proper format.
- ③ It also put sanctions, if there is non-compliance.

- ④ It protects the rights and obligations of the investors.
- ⑤ It discourages the insider trading and any type of malpractice

Issues with SEBI

- ① Recent Report by Hindenburg against SEBI chief raises the question of transparency.
- ② It has been the arm of government and there is less independence.
- ③ It doesn't have legal and institutional framework to investigate any corporate offence.

Hence, the need of hour is to promote a sense of integrity to uphold the transparency and accountability in the financial system.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

The India Constitution is based on the principle of diversity and uniqueness. We have many diversity in social, economical and political spheres, & incorporated in the Constitution.

Socio-Political Diversity in Constitution

- ① Secularism: Article (25-28) :-> freedom of religion.
- ② Protection of Minorities (Article 29-30) :-> Both linguistic and religious.
- ③ Reservation for women, SC, ST in the Jobs and political system.

- ④ PESA → only ST as chairperson.
- ⑤ Panchayati Raj Institution & ULB → grassroot democracy.
- ⑥ Civil rights by giving Universal Adult franchise (Anyone above 21 year can vote)
- ⑦ DPSP → giving the free & compulsory education to children.
- ⑧ Against the discrimination (Article 15) and Untouchability (Article 17)
- ⑨ child labour is prohibited (Article 24)

Hence, the India Constitution is able to integrate the various diverse socio-political perspective so as to make India a "salad bowl" in its essence.

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.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 Accounts Committee has 22 members (15 Lok Sabha & 7 Rajya Sabha) to scrutinise the bills and expenditure related to the Government of India. By maintaining its nature of financial accountability, it is providing transparency in the governance.

Role of Public Accounts Committee

- ① Examine the funds given to the ministries and departments are properly utilised or not.
- ② Check for lapsable and non-lapsable funds and its balance sheets.

- ③ CAG acts as friend, philosopher and guide to the PAF.
- ④ It scrutinises the Annual financial statement and the Budget estimates and Advance estimates.
- ⑤ It looks for the loan and credit taken for the policies.

Issues with the functioning of PAF

- ① lack of staff and infrastructure.
- ② members are elected for only 1 year.
- ③ less expertise and less technical skill & knowledge.

Solution

- Provide them Man and material
- Infrastructure and facilities should be given.

Therefore, the PAF is necessary for maintaining financial accountability.

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

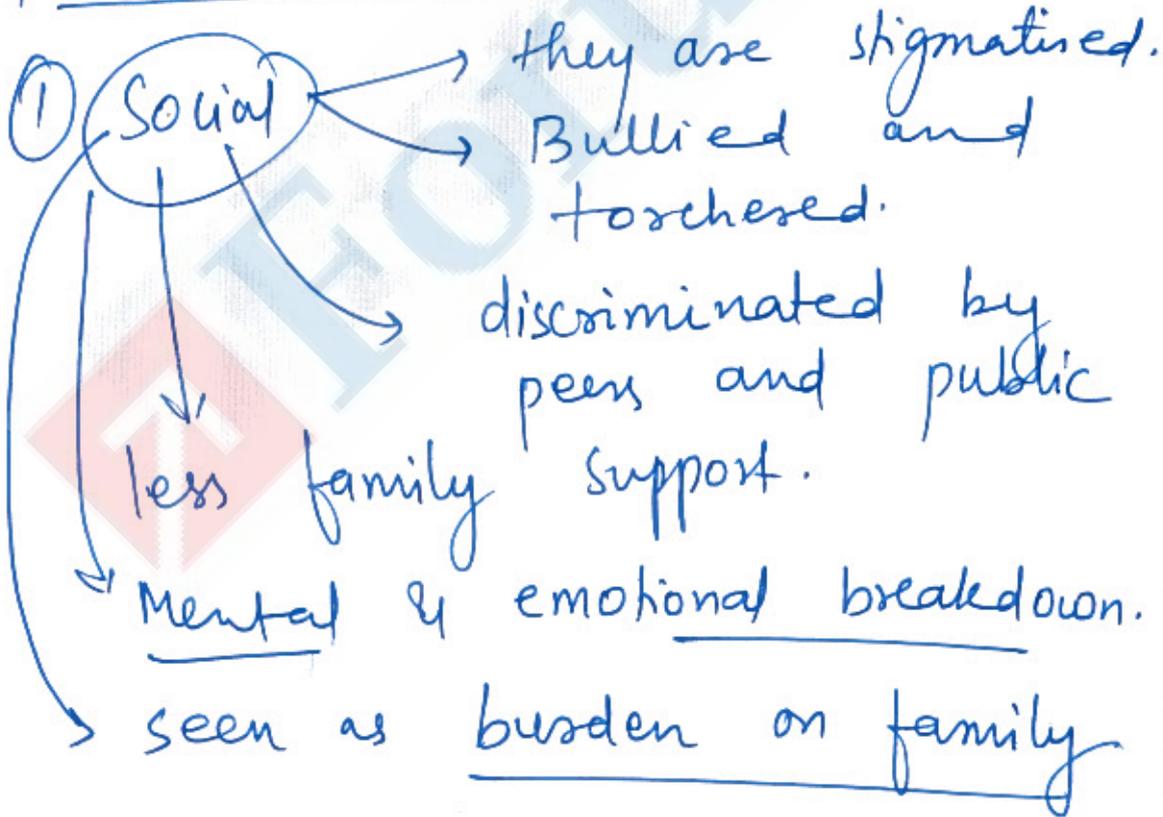
(10 marks, 150 words)

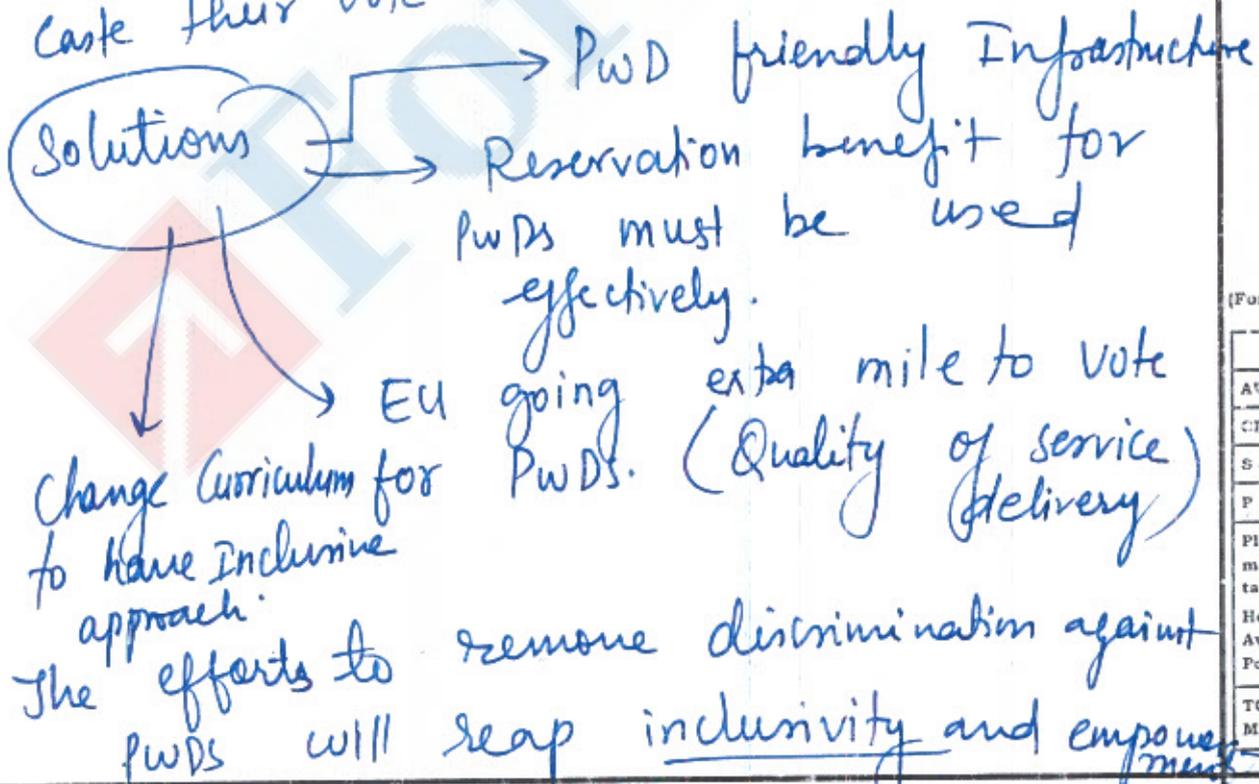
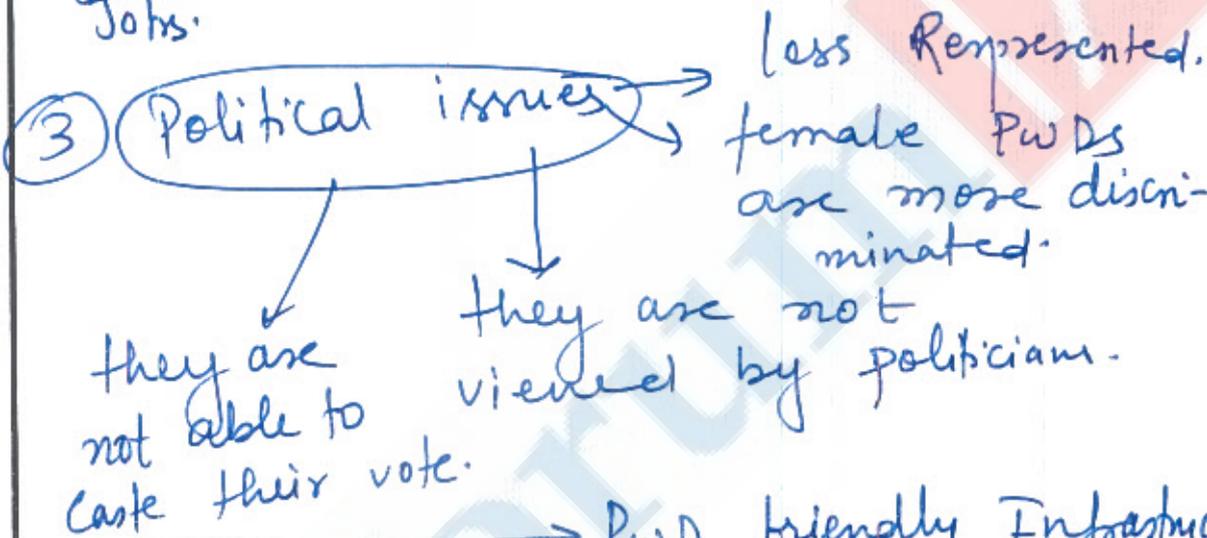
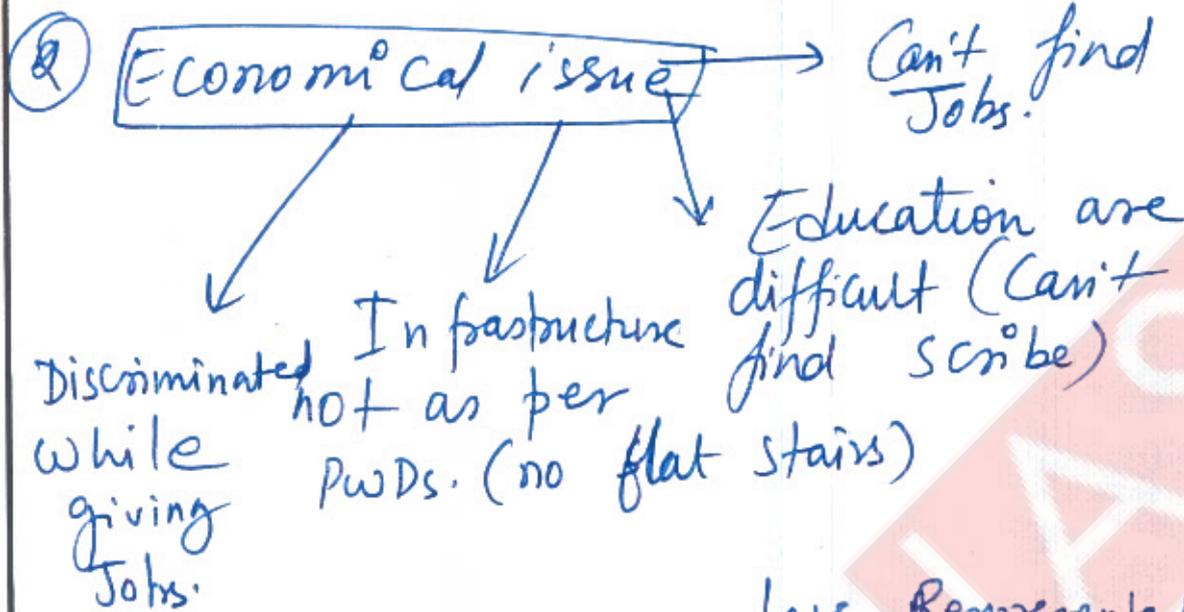
राजनीतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की पूर्ण और प्रभावी भागीदारी में बाधा डालने वाले मुद्दों को संबोधित किए बिना, समावेशिता और उनके सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य अप्राप्य रहेगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The issues with the effective participation of Persons with disabilities (PwDs) are diverse ranging from - social, political, economical and institutional issues.

Issues with the PwDs





Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

Community based interventions are important in enhancing a access to preventive and promotive healthcare services as it the participatory governance which will help in inclusiveness.

Roles of Community based Interventions

① The remarkable example of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan was able to help in removing various diseases related to open-defecation. It included the effort of Pride, disgust & love.

- ② In the time of COVID-19, Community act as sense of solidarity in finding hospital beds and blood.
- ③ Langar by Gurudwaras as Oxygen is showing the humanity.
- ④ In polio vaccine, the Gram Sabha helps in nudging the people.
- ⑤ Universal Immunization Programme is successful due to the active participation of people.
- ⑥ Social Media and New channel have helped in building the connection.
Community participation is needed to infuse a sense of solidarity and connectiveness to fight & prevent diseases.

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)

UNSC is the organ of United Nation, which advocates for the security and peace in the world order. However, there is under ~~and~~ as well as un-representation of many member countries.

Need for Reforms

① Under the un & under representation of countries like India, Africa and low & middle

Income countries, it will be the decision of Majorities on minorities. They will just force

their verdict on us.

- ② Compromised the need of the member, who actually faces the issue.
- ③ Against the Multi-polar world order.

India's permanent membership to UNSC

- ① India is the developing country and voice of global south.
- ② India is facing terrorism from ~~the~~ Pakistan and fear of China's string of least.
- ③ India has soft-power and visionary leadership.

Therefore, India need to have permanent seat in UNSC and it must be made as soon as possible.

Feedback

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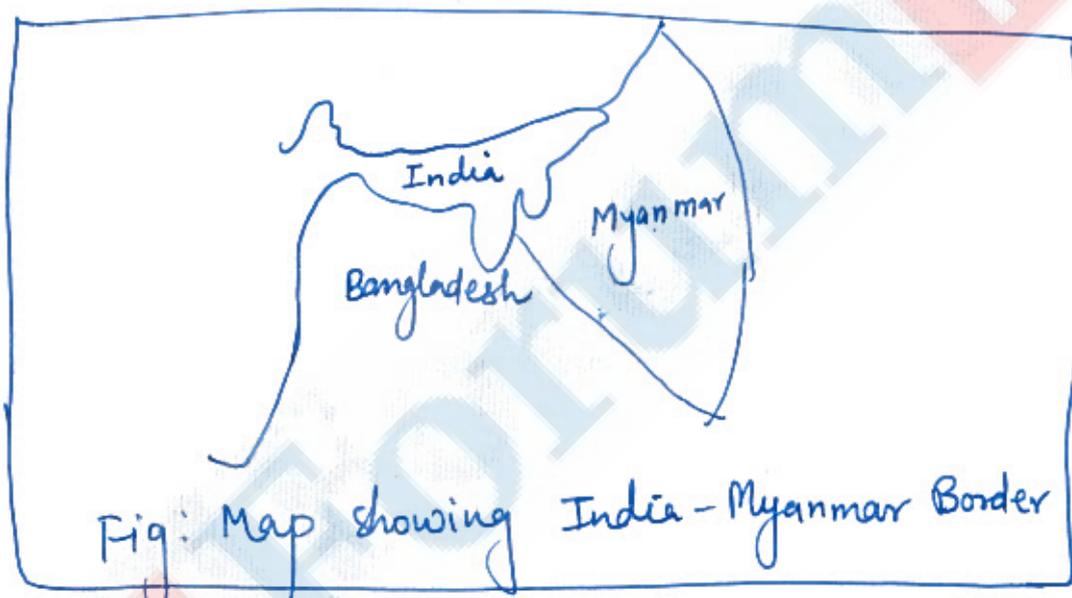
Q.10) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding India's Act East Policy." In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by India to deal with the crisis and associated challenges.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In Myanmar, the military coup has taken the place of the government and it has impeding challenges on India's Act East Policy.



Crisis in Myanmar and Problem in India

- ① Hostile Neighbours creates the tension in the stability of the country.
- ② The problem of Insurgency and Conflict.

- ③ It has instigated the tension in Manipur (Kuki - Meiti)
- ④ Problem of Drug trafficking and arms smuggling (Golden Triangle)
- ⑤ Rohingyas Muslim started to infiltrate into the India.
- ⑥ Porous borders have also created the security challenges.

The efforts taken by India to deal with the crisis;—

- ① India has maintained the trade relation with Myanmar.
 - ② India has made trilateral highway (IMT) to connect North-east.
 - ③ ~~India~~ Dialogue & Diplomacy with Myanmar Government.
- We live in inter connected world and the presence of good neighbours is need of hour.

Feedback

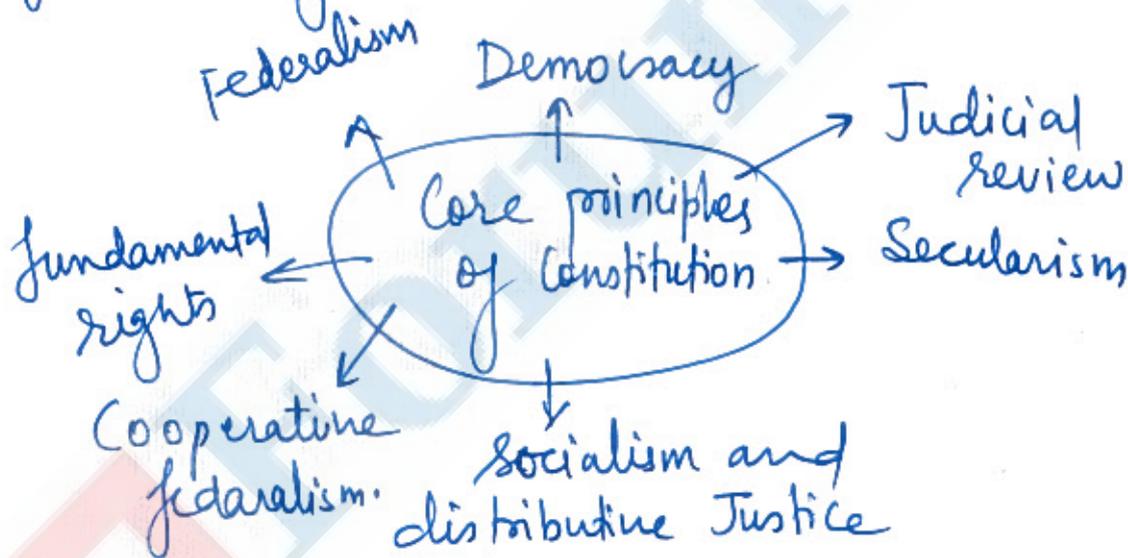
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

The basic structure doctrine was upheld and created by Supreme Court in remarkable Keshwananda Bharati Case, 1973 to protect the critical features of our Constitution.



However, the basic structure was intended to protect against majoritarian impulses but it is being criticised by people &

Other organs of the government as means of Judicial Overreach.

Instances of Judicial Overreach

- * Sabarimala Case : → Directions on women right to enter Temple. Interfering into religious matters.
- * MC Mehta Case : → Taking strict actions in environmental matters.
- * Triple Talaq Case (Shayra Bano Case) → Here the SC extended its authority.
- * Taking suo motu with regards to COVID-19 mismanagement.

* In Anoop Barnwal Case, SC decided the manner of appointment of CEC and EC

This all instances shows how the SC had breached its limit and given judgement on the purview of legislature & executive

But at the same time, the SC has given the judgement to protect the rights of people as mandated under (Article 32) like Vishakha guidelines.

There needs to be harmony between Judicial review and other organs of the government.

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.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 deals with the representatives (MP/MLA) and the matters related to their elections.

Salient features of RPA, 1951

* Candidates must be a member of electoral list to be candidate in election.

* The Age for Lok Sabha election is 25 and for Rajya Sabha is 30.

* The disqualification is under election petition filed to HC by the grieved person.

- * It reinforces the model code of conduct → no corrupt practices, booth capturing and illegal practices.
- * ECI has the power to assist the disqualification process of a candidate by giving support to President or governor.
- * Further ECI can disqualify the nomination of any candidate.

Challenges in RPA, 1957

- * Politicization based on Caste.
 - ↳ undermines the free and fair election.
 - ↳ Polarisation based on Caste as a divisiveness.

- * Corruption and mal practices
↳ Instances of freebies and frequent violation of Model Code of Conduct.
- * As per ADR, many criminals are part of Lok Sabha (40%)
- * There needs to be transparency and accountability in the election process.

Need for Amendment in the Act

- # Use of ICT in the election process.
 - # Returning officers must be given adequate powers → training and use of force.
 - # Suspension of people/Candidate indulged in criminal Activity.
- The essence of democracy is based on the "free & fair election"

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)

Cooperative federalism is the essential feature of our Democracy, wherein the different states along with centre come together and work for balanced and prosper growth.

Challenges faced by Centre - state relations

Division of states between Centre and states are disproportionate.

↳ Union list has more subjects

than state list.

↳ Also, Parliamentary law prevail over state law.

All India Services are allocated by Centre (DoPT) and the states do not have much autonomy in it.

States depend upon the Centre's devolution of funds like GST Compensation, Finance Commission devolution.

↳ Asymmetry in devolution.
41% → states

States do not have much autonomy in bills passage as Governor is the Centre's appointee. (eg) Recent instances of Tamil Nadu, Punjab Government claiming that governor withhold the bills.

Steps taken to strengthen the Cooperative federalism

① Augment the state functions and functionaries → by given more subjects in hand.

② Implement the recommendation of Sarkaria and Punchhi Commission

↳ Governor from out of state.

↳ CM should be consulted.

③ Need to provide more funds and balanced approach in tax devolution.

Therefore, the new India @ 2047 need the effort of state & centre to collaborate and cooperate.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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 provided to the MPs by the Constitution as per the mandate of Article 105 of the Constitution.

MPs are not obliged to give evidence in the time of session. No scrutiny against the MP, for anything said in house in Court.

Court cannot discuss the matters of MPs. Privileges → MPs are free from civil cases arrest 40 days before & after the session. Permission of chair is needed on arrest.

These privileges are given to MPs to discharge their duty in more efficient and transparent manner.

However, the problems with the privileges are:—

- ① They are often misused for personal gains. (eg) → Politicisation of Caste.
- ② Hate speech and hated against other religion or Community.
- ③ The powers of MPs are misused in many criminal and electoral Cases.

Need for Responsible exercise of these privileges

- ① It is required as the public servants are the people's representative and they need to be responsible in their actions.

② They use the aspirations of the public, who will work for their upliftment.

③ They use the one who has the Public funds as the trustee of the public.

④ They are the role model and public official, image of democratic India.

Way forward

Introduce the training session for MPs and MLAs

Stringent law for misuse of privileges & powers.

Hence these privileges are to be used in the best and effective manner.

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

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

Fundamental Rights (Part III) are the essential feature of our Constitution.

It has several rights which empowers the citizen to live a life with basic human needs.

However, there are certain restrictions on it.

① Right to Equality (Article 14-18)

↳ Equality before law →
rule of law.

↳ Restriction ⇒ Affirmative Actions
for women, children, SC & ST.

② Right to freedom (Article 19)

- ↳ Freedom of speech & expression.
- ↳ Freedom of thought, faith
- ↳ Freedom of movement inside the country.

Restriction → Public order, Morality,
Defamation, security, Court order, etc.

③ Right to life and Personal liberty (Article 21)

- ↳ Restriction in passive Euthanasia
- ↳ done any heinous crime like Rape, Murder, etc.

④ It has several other restrictions like → emergency provisions (Article 358) and Martial law.
Here the ordinary rights do not

function.

⑤ In the case of COVID-19 lockdown, the movement rights were restricted.

⑥ In the purview of HIV infected or ~~prostitute~~ prostitute, their movement rights are restricted.

⑦ State rights are restricted during President rule.

However there are fine balance between the individual interests and societal interests as: →

① Ends are greater than means → providing good for maximum number of people.

② Distributive Justice → Several environmental laws are on this.

Hence, these rights are used only to an extent, it provided the balance with the societal needs & norms.

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.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 (SHGs) are the voluntary group, wherein the people of same status come and join together to provide their member- microfinance and improve their livelihoods.

SHGs in Alleviating Rural poverty of Women :-

(i) In the Access of microfinance

↳ They get collateral free loans from the bank.

↳ they serve as the guarantor for their women member.

↳ They have their accounts in Scheduled Commercial banks

- or Regional rural banks.
- ↳ Interest rates are also very less.
- ↳ Government also provide interest subvention to these SHUs.
- (eg) → Drone Didi & Lakshpati Didi

(ii) Helping to start small business

- ↳ they help in finding the best resources. (eg) → Kadhai, Bunai / textile wastes.
- ↳ they help in setting up poultry farm, honey bee farm or dairy business.
- ↳ they help in expanding the market by being the customer to their products. Even they help in selling their products.

(iii) Improving their livelihoods

↳ Women in UP, Gujarat have alleviated from poverty due to SHG.

↳ SHG like - Ajivika (Bihar) and Kudumshree (Kerala) provide them excellent support base.

↳ Government recognise them as pillar of the economy.

Challenges

- Need of more Credits & funds.
- Need formalisation and Govt-Support.

Solutions

- Grievance redressal.
- Citizen Charter need to be followed.

SHGs help in the inclusive growth and development. They not only help in alleviating poverty but also generating livelihood.

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.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 is one of the largest country where the people die due to hunger and malnutrition. The schemes and policies targeted remains aloof from the public due to less awareness and low outreach.

Issues with the effectiveness

- ① The large scale of population is unemployed and therefore, less income to support their food.
 ↳ It is found in report that, many women and children sleep without food/Meal at night.

- ② The problem of exclusion and inclusion errors in PDS
- ③ Issues of ghost beneficiaries as some are dead and many other people takes on other behalf.
- ④ Prevalence of spurious brew and liquor. Recent deaths in Tamil Nadu.
- ⑤ Bureaucratic Attitudinal apathy → Corruption & red-Tapism.
- ⑥ People do not have proper paper work and Aadhar Card to avail benefit.
- ⑦ children are not served the proper meal. (eg) → children get pulses with more water.
- ⑧ women → lactating & pregnant do not have access to hospital.

Way forward / solutions

- ① There should be the use of ICT to monitor the schemes.
- ② Surveillance like POS at the ration shop.
- ③ GPS tracking of the food truck and basket.
- ④ Children should be encouraged to go school, Mid-day Meal scheme should be monitored by Gram Sabha or Committee of elders.
- ⑤ Local bodies help can be taken.

Hunger & Malnutrition are the hurdle in the growth of the people and it must be addressed to achieve SDG → Zero Hunger.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 is the basic tenets of the democratic governance. It enables the government to be accountable and deliver the promise of sustainability and inclusivity in the human development.

Challenges to the Good Governance

① On the front of Accountability

→ The less use of ICT and digital divide creates the issue in implementing e-governance.

→ legislature and executives are the same part, so there

is missing chance of transparency.

→ Criminalisation of politics and violation of election norms.

→ To much complex rules & Compliance, difficult to follow.

(ii) on the sustainability front

→ Tensions between the Centre and state with respect to funds and powers.

→ less devolution of powers from state to local bodies.

→ Immunity and privileges to bureaucrats & public servants.

↳ "Corruption and leakage in Government policies."

iii) on the Inclusive human development

↳ less participation of women, transgender in the governance.

↳ Increasing violence and hate speech against the minorities.

Solutions to the above problem

① Institutional frameworks → like reforms in the laws. (eg) BNS, BNSS are the welcoming step.

② Boost the morale of the Bureaucrats and public officials.

③ Need to devolve powers to the tier 2 & tier 3 government.

Hence, by coordination and cooperation the good governance may fulfill its promise of sustainability.

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.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 (ICJ) is the court where the matters related to the nation country are discussed and they give the verdict based on the judgements as provided by the member judges.

The disputes which are resolved by the (ICJ) are:-

- ① Matters of war and conflict.
↳ Russia - Ukraine war issue was with ICJ.
- ② Human rights violation and related issues.

③ matters of peace and Cooperation.

Structure and mandate of ICJ

- ① ICJ have 15 member judges appointed for 9 years.
- ② These judges are all from different countries.
- ③ Their man date is to uphold the justice and fairness in the international front.
- ④ They are guided by the International laws and principle of Natural Justice.
- ⑤ UNSC and General Assembly member elect the judges.
- ⑥ Indian judges have also been part of ICJ.

Challenges of ICJ

- ① Its power are less with respect to P5 countries.
- ② It doesn't have its own police force or institutions.
- ③ It is not supported by many countries, due to impartiality and partisan ship.
- ④ They lack various powers and functionaries.

ICJ have been the international law supporter and holder in various, crisis situation, but its upgradation, needs to be strengthen to be come a role model in the field of justice.

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.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)

India-Russia are the age old partners which have seen many geopolitical shifts but it has maintained its relation robust in the crisis situations.

The Robust trust and Partnership between the two :-

During the Russia-Ukraine war, India purchased Russian oil, despite the sanctions from west.

Indian PM visited Russia to meet Vladimir Putin, despite accusation from USA Ambassador.

- # Russia had supported India by giving S-400 missile system.
- # Russia had supported India in Tammu & Kashmir issue at UN
- # India follows the policy of Non-Alignment and believe in multi-polar world.
- # India is the part of International North South Corridor, going to the Vladivostok.
- # India has immense diaspora in Russia.
- # Russia helps India in FDI and defense (2nd largest)

Challenges in India Russia relation

- ① Pressure from the West.
- ② Increasing the sanctions on Russia, will put India as a lone warrior.
- ③ Russia relation with China is also a zone of tension for India.
- ④ India is also focussing towards West - as PM going to meet Biden (White house visit)

However, the era of dialogue and diplomacy certained that our visionary leaders and policy of non-interference will reap the maximum benefits to India.

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

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3

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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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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