



TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	BHAVESH JAGLAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	14-09-24	

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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 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।		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			11:10 AM	2:10 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			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 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 subjective assessment 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 have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all) suggestions, 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, 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 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)

Supreme Court in Indira Gandhi

vs Raj Narain Case (1975) recognised

separation of powers as a basic structure

However, it highlighted the inter-locking  
nature unlike strict water-tight of USA.

Systems of checks and balances

- 1) Supreme court has power of judicial review of executive & legislative action  
 → declared 99th CAA void Article 13
- 2) Executive is responsible to legislature  
 under Article 74/75 and 163/164
- 3) President gives final assent to bills  
passed by legislature
- 4) President appoints the judiciary (A 124)

- 5) Constitutionalisation of tribunals  
under Article 323A / 323B
- 6) Power of President to introduce  
Ordinances under Article 123
- 7) Power of Supreme Court to pass  
judgement in lieu of "full justice"  
under Article 142
- 8) Removal of higher judiciary judges  
by parliament

However, certain provisions like Article 50 (separation of executive from judiciary), Article 121 (non-entrusting in judicial functions by legislature) also indicate strict separation of power functions.

Feed  
(For OFFICER)

#	MARKS
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in this table.	
Here Give Average marks	
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)

Supreme Court in MK Singh vs

Union of India expanded the scope  
of Article 14 and 21.

Judiciary's role in constitutionalisation  
of environmental issues:

1) 'Definition of forests' as laid out  
in Godavarman Judgement by SC

2) Recognition of Polluter Pays Principle  
in MC Mehta Case

3) Establishing right to clean air and  
water in Subhash Gang Case

4) Recognising citizens right to

enforce administration to provide  
for cleanliness initiative in

Vellore Citizens Welfare Forum case

5) Recognition of intersectionality  
between environment and development

Supreme Court set up Ranjit Chopra  
Committee to review Cher Dhem Road

However, this has sometimes  
tilted towards Judicial overreach:

1) Cracker ban case

2) Halting of development projects even  
after EIA studies → Sardar

Sarover Dam, Aarey metro crashed

Thus, there is need to balance  
Judicial activism with restraint.

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. Analyze 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 विभागी प्रक्रिया में जनता का भरोसा कम होता है। नवीनतम उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 93 of the constitution provides for the office of speaker.

However, recent instances have put a question mark over conduct:

- 1) Expulsion of 143 parliamentarians from opposition
- 2) Expunging of remarks critical of govt
- 3) Certification of ordinary bills as money bills  $\rightarrow$  Aadhar Bill
- 4) Impartiality in time distribution to opposition in question hour  $\rightarrow$  NEET issue
- 5) Delay in taking decision on expulsion under X<sup>th</sup> schedule  $\rightarrow$  Manipur ADL

6) Appointment and nominatio  
of members to parliament committees

7) Frequent adjournments

However, this has significant  
effect on public trust:

1) Protests against farm laws

2) Meme fest on social media

Way  
forward

→ Award "once a speaker  
always a speaker"

→ Transfer X<sup>th</sup> schedul decision  
to President on EC<sup>recomm<sup>n</sup></sup>  
(Dinesh Goswami Committee)

Speaker is the keystone of the  
house, must exhibit statesmanship not  
showmanship.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	①	②	③
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.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 established in 1989

and accorded statutory status

under SEBI Act 1992.

### Assessment of SEBI

1) Regulating the securities market:

⊕ Smooth functioning of stock market  
as BSE is X<sup>th</sup> largest and NSE  
IX<sup>th</sup> largest in world

⊖ Controversy around appointment of  
Chitra Ramakrishna as NSE chairman  
or co-location scam at NSE

2) Ensuring transparency:

⊕ Timely declaration of audit

reports by listed companies

- ⊖ Insider trading (Rejat Gupta)  
or use of advanced algorithms

3) Protecting investors interests:

- ⊕ Regularly conducts education drives,  
awareness campaigns for ~~etc~~  
safety against cyber frauds, etc

- ⊖ Pump and dump or IPO exit scam

★ Zomato listed at 2200, today  
at 450 with promoters exiting  
after reaping huge profits  
while small investors lost money

In the face of Hindenburg allegations,  
there is need to strengthen the SEBI  
architecture.

#### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	✓	⊖	⊕
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick  
marks in the above  
table.

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

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)

Granville Austin called Indian Constitution as the cornerstone of our nation.

Integration of diverse socio-political perspectives:

1) Gandhian non-modernist ideology

- Article 40 (organisation of panchayats)
- Article 43B (co-operative societies)
- Article 48 (cow protection)

2) Ambedkar's liberal democratic vision

- Article 14 (equality before law)
- Article 25 (Secularism + Right to rel<sup>n</sup>)
- Article 326 (Universal Adult Franchise)

### 3) Jawaharlal Nehru's Social-democratic

→ Article 38 (Minimisation of inequality)

→ Article 39A (free legal aid)

→ Article 51 (Peaceful resolution of disputes)

### 4) Capitalistic vision

→ Article 300A → Right to property

→ Article 19(1)(g) → Right to profession of choice

### 5) Socialistic ideals

→ Welfare state (Article 38/39)

### 6) Community rights

→ Article 28 (Right to manage religion)

→ Article 29/30 (Minority rights)

With completion of 75 years, we can justifiably take pride in our constitution.

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)

"Congress in session is Congress  
on public exhibition while Congress  
in committees is Congress at work,"  
said Woodrow Wilson. In India, they  
are empowered under Art 105 & 118.

vital tools

- Non-partisan functioning
- Free of Anti-defection law
- Involvement of experts

Public Accounts Committee

1) Evaluates the 3 reports of the CAG

• Appropriation Act

• Estimates Report

• Report of Public Sector Undertakings

- 2) Can utilise services of CAG  
as friend, philosopher & guide
- 3) Can invite experts for opinion
- 4) Can call regulators for justification  
 ↳ SEBI chief over co-location scam
- 5) Submit reports to Parliament  
for debate → Public Opinion (+)

However, there are certain challenges

- 1) Reports only accepted by consensus  
unlike ORSC with dissent notes
- 2) Non-binding nature of reports
- 3) Only post-facto analysis
- 4) Often delayed constitution or disruption

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

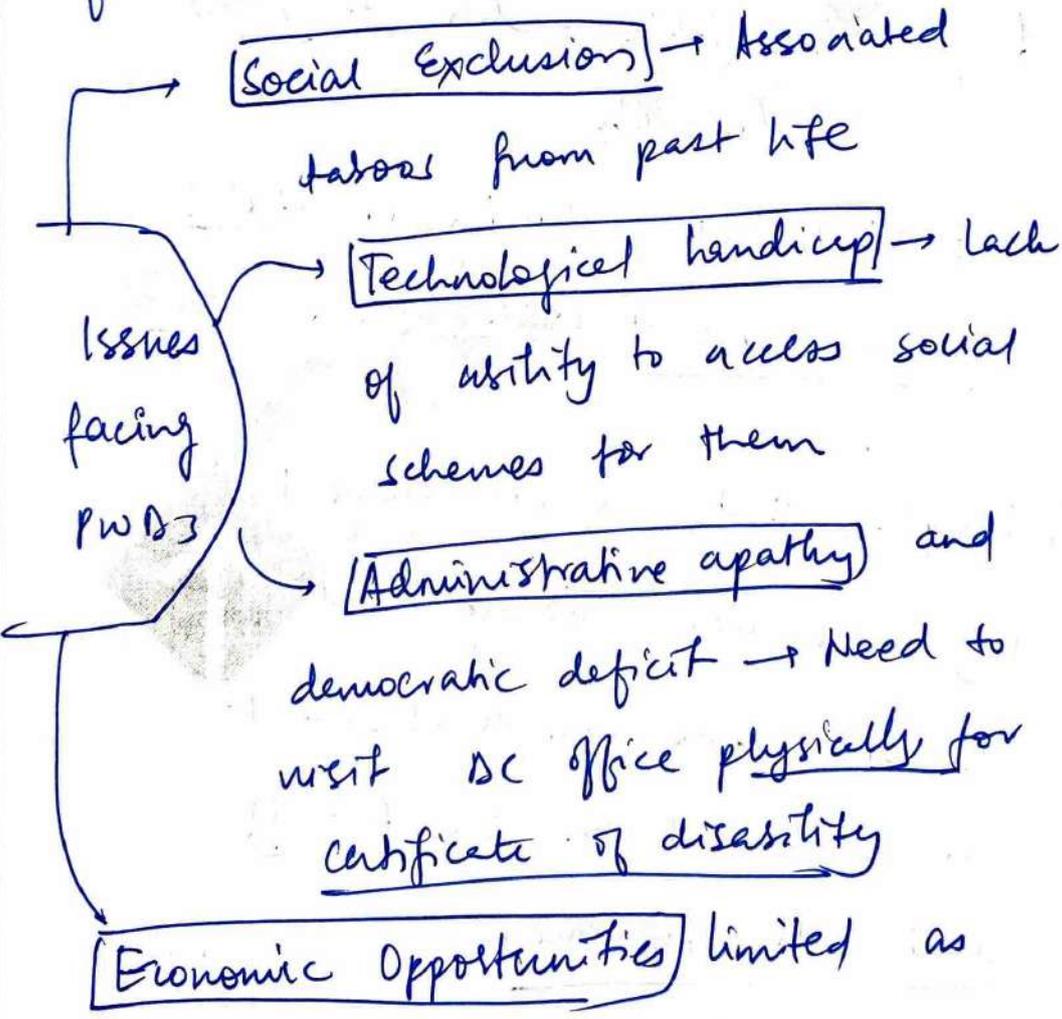
#	Q
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here Q is Good, Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Persons with disabilities (PWD) form almost 2.1% of India's population.

Article 41 puts obligation on state for their welfare.



restraints limited to public sector  
which are fast reducing

This will have repercussions on  
attainment of inclusiveness.

Way  
forward

→ Sangamya Bheret Abhiyan

- Accessible India to rural  
India also

→ promote skilling in digital

technologies → Work from home

Triumphs that are not shared  
equally are not triumphs at all.  
We must have our development  
paradigm based on One for all  
and all for one.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

“One for all and all for one”

emphasises the importance of collective action.

→ Enhancing access to preventive healthcare

① Raises awareness of community members

② Easy identification of vulnerable populations

③ Resource burden sharing

Community based interventions

→ Enhancing access to promotive healthcare

④ Demonstration effect leads to adoption by fellow community members

① Sharing of best practices among one another

② Can map progress against one another

⊙ Not all may be equally placed in terms of resources

However there are challenges

Social Stratification

hampers access to welfare

Gender barriers lead to poor outcome for women

Govt may not be able to track progress

There is need to balance it with individualised personalised care.

Fe
(For OP
AWB
CD & F
S & F
P & R
Please mark
table.
Here G
Average
Poor.
TOTAL
MARKE

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 forms the nucleus of the UN as it is the only body with enforcement powers to realise vision of the UN charter.

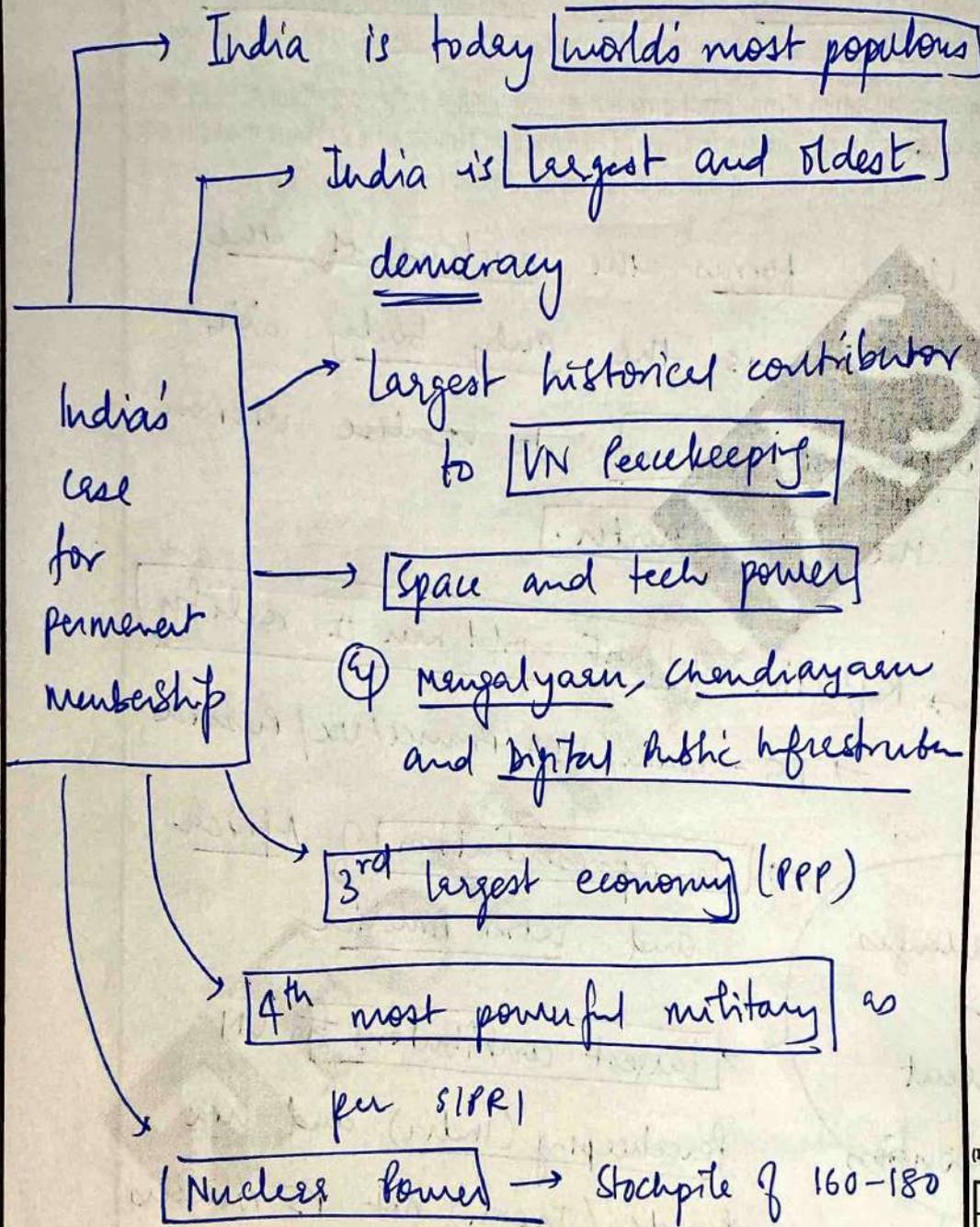
Reflective of post world war II reality  
→ P5 - China/USA/France/UK/Russia

Challenges in Current Composition → Un-representation of Africa and Latin America  
→ largest contributors to UN Peacekeeping (India) and via funds (Japan) not P5 members

largest development projects in Africa → No member

Dysfunctional P5 over block politics

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



Thus, UNSC is faced with a choice —  
 To be a decision frozen in time and become irrelevant or unlock for itself a new era of global advocacy via reform

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	Ⓢ	Ⓒ	Ⓔ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS

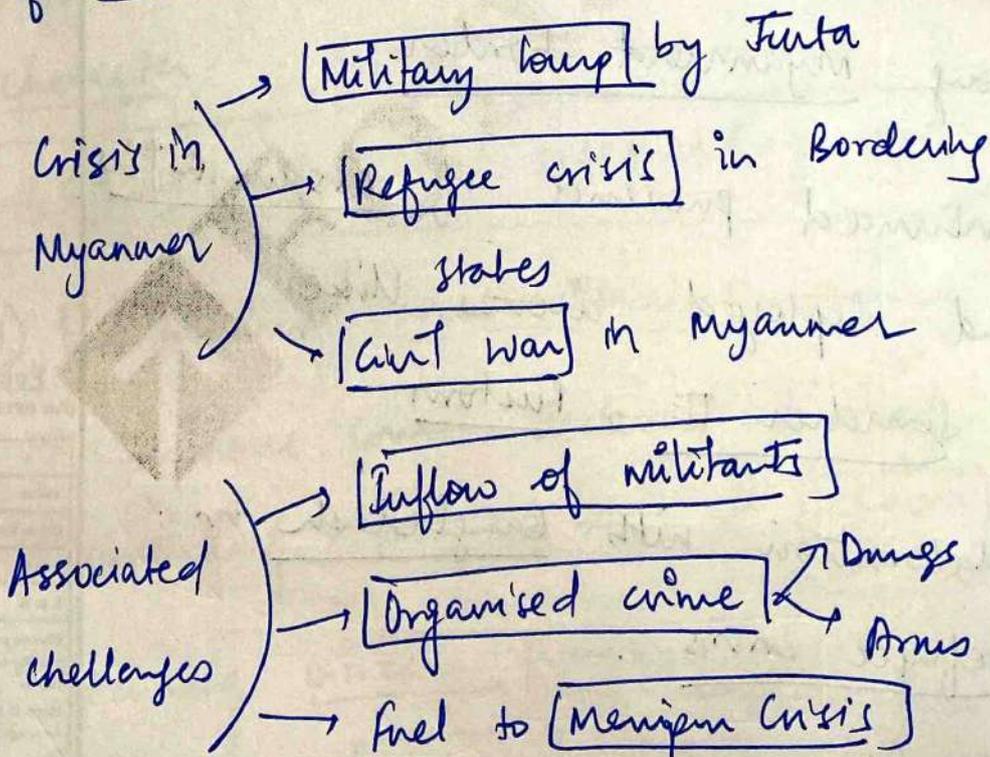
Q.10) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding India's Act East Policy." In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by India to deal with the crisis and associated challenges.

(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)

Act East policy was launched in 2014 from Naypitaw, Myanmar to engage with South East Asia on commerce, culture, connectivity.

Myanmar forms the lynchpin of India's Act East Policy.



## Measures taken by India:

- 1) Conducting surgical strikes in collaboration with Myanmar on militant hideouts.
- 2) Engagement but not endorsement via humanitarian aid
- 3) Review of free movement regime along Myanmar border
- 4) Enhanced presence of assam Rifles and deployed drones like Searcher II, Custom
- 5) Collaboration with Bangladesh on refugee crisis.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

	☺	☹
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.11) "The Basic Structure Doctrine, lauded for safeguarding the core principles of the Constitution against majoritarian impulses, is also criticized for enabling judicial overreach and disturbing the balance of power as envisioned by the Constitution. Elaborate (15 marks, 250 words)

"आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत, जिसे बहुसंख्यकवादी आवेगों के विरुद्ध संविधान के मूल सिद्धांतों की सुरक्षा के लिए सराहा जाता है, साथ ही इस सिद्धांत का न्यायिक अतिक्रमण करने तथा संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित शक्ति संतुलन को बिगाड़ने के लिए भी आलोचना की जाती है।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Basic Structure Doctrine (BSD) is

a judicial doctrine propounded in the Keshwanand Bhereti vs State of Kerala case 1973. It recognizes the essentiality of certain basic features without which constitution loses original character.

BSD ⇒ lauded for safeguarding core:

1) Establishing constitutional supremacy

⇒ Supreme Court declared limiting amending power as basic str (Minerva Mills)

2) Securing citizens fundamental rights

⇒ Declared Article 32 as basic structure

3) Preserves federal character

▶ Federalism a basic structure as  
declared in SR Bommai (1994)

4) Ensures rule of law: No arbitrary  
exercise of power by executive

▶ IK Coelho Case (2007)

5) Protect democracy from backsliding

▶ Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain (1975)

However, it is also not without

criticism:

1) Textual illegitimacy: No defined  
contours of doctrine even after 50 yrs

2) Inhibits living document nature

3) Judicial supremacy cloaked as constitutional supremacy

↳ SC struck down 99th amendment

4) Undermines "will of people" as remarked by Vice President Bhenber

5) Against separation of powers

Way forward

→ Institutionalisation of core tenets like in Bangladesh

→ Balance judicial activism with judicial restraint

While Basic Structure Doctrine has ensured a stable democracy (Zoya Hassan), it must not result into judicial overreach.

**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.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)

Free and fair elections have been recognised as a basic feature in the Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case 1975.

Salient features of Representation of People's Act 1951:

- 1) Provides for actual conduct of elections: Administrative machinery, etc
- 2) Gives far reaching powers to the Election Commission to ensure sanctity
  - Power to transfer officers
- 3) Provides for corrupt practices leading to disqualification

Section 8 talks about promoting  
unity on basis of religion

4) Power to register political parties

5) Power to carry out reforms

⊙ Introduction of VVPATS, SVEEP

However, certain contemporary

challenges :

→ Rising criminalisation in politics

⊙ 43% parliamentarians with cases  
(ADR)

→ Rising role of money power

⇒ > 30% with assets over 5cr worth  
(ADR)

→ Rising cases of social media

pushed fake news

This calls for following amend-

ments:

- 1) Power to deregister political parties
  - 2) Make model code of conduct  
a statutory provision
  - 3) Give ECI its own cadre
  - 4) Single electoral rolls all over  
India
  - 5) Explore use of Blockchain to  
allow for multi-constituency voting  
to include immigrants / NRIs.
  - 6) Alternate funding arrangements to  
reduce political corruption like  
State funding (Indrajit Gupta)
- ROPA 1981 must be timely  
amended.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use)

#	Ⓢ	Ⓜ
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.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)

Federalism is a power sharing arrangement at various levels of government. According to Art Dickey, it has 3 key features:

- 1) Division of powers
- 2) Written constitution
- 3) Independent Judiciary

Challenges to co-operative nature of Indian federalism:

- 1) Break down of Congress System (Rajni Kothari): Opposition ruled parties in states
- 2) Introduction of GST: Dissatisfaction over compensation delay, lack of

shering of cess/ surcharge

3) Lack of states participation in

Finance Commission : North-South  
debate over demographic performance

4) Office of Governor: Reserving bills for

President under Article 200, use of  
Article 356 or variability in appoin-  
tment of Chief minister in hung assy

5) Use of agencies like CBI/ED, or  
deployment of Central armed police

Steps that can be taken

1) Follow recommendation of Sarkaria  
and Prinkhui Commission

① Governor must be apolitical, eminent person and detached from state

① Governor must approve bill in 6 months

2) Review Terms of Finance Commission

① Greater integration with GST Council

3) Revival of Centre-state forums

① Inter-State Council under A 263

① Zonal Councils and NITI Aayog

4) Make central agencies like CR1 and ED responsible to Parliament

Above recommendations will ensure center and states function as

TEAM INDIA

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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)

Recent Supreme Court judgements

In Sita Soren and Kaushal Kumer case here again rekindled the debate on Parliamentary Privileges.

Parliamentary Privileges fundamentality:

1) Freedom of speech and expression to raise citizens issues, question government to prevent majoritarianism.

2) To prevent frivolous arrests  
 (a) Article 105 and 194 provide protection against arrest 40 days before and after session

3) Collective rights to renew,  
punish for contempt of Parliament

⇒ To prevent frivolous reporting

4) To ensure secrecy of sensitive  
meetings

However, certain cases have raised  
need to review:

1) Reporter sent to jail for reporting on  
scam in Karnataka

2) Parliament's using Parliament as a  
forum for showmanship over statecraft

3) Instances of violence and unparlia-  
mentary behaviour going unchecked

4) Violates Article 14 as parliamentarians  
not bound by Article 19(2) held

(Don't Write in this Area)

void by SC in Kaushal Kichore

5) Today, no fear of executive excess exists like it did during British rule or monarchy

Therefore, there is need for wider all party consultations on the need to renew Parliamentary privileges.

**Feedb**  
(For OFFICE)

AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P 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)

The constitution of India provides for an elaborate set of rights contained in Part III.

fine balance between individual and societal interest:

1) Article 19(1)(a) provides freedom of speech and expression.

① However, 19(2) provides restrictions such as public order, morality, security of state, friendly relations

① SC in Anush Berman Case (2022) said need to balance both

2) Article 19(1)(g) provides right to conduct profession of one's choice.

⊙ However, restrictions such as government monopoly in certain sector in societal interest allowed.

⊙ SC in Coal India Case upheld societal need of coal production

3) Article 19(1)(c) provides right to form associations

⊙ However, it does not guarantee its recognition by state

⊙

4) Article 19(1)(d) allows right to move and free passage

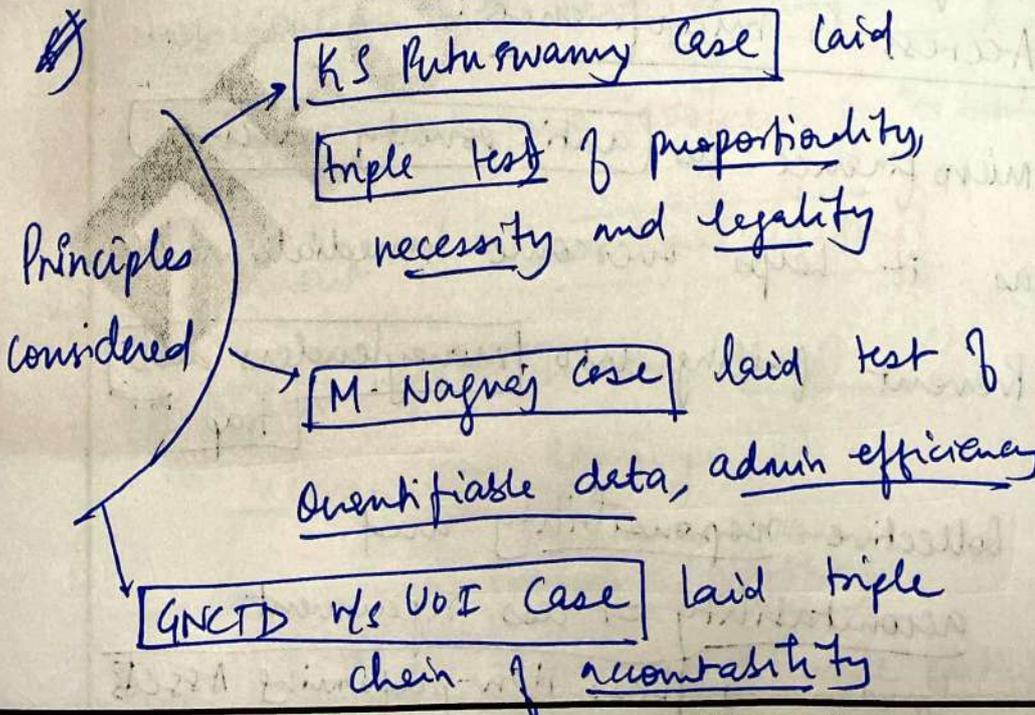
⊙ Restrictions like Inner line Permit, ILM schedule, exist

① SC in Individual X vs Hospital Z  
denied right to movement to HIV/AIDS infected individuals in societal interest.

5) Right to personal liberty (Article 21)

① Restrictions like preventive detention under Article 22

① SC in DK Basu case laid guidelines against torture, etc



**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.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) refers to group of organised individuals from similar socio-economic state who come together to improve their condition.

SHGs critical role in alleviating rural poverty:

(I) Access to microfinance:

- 1) micro finance as anti-poverty vaccine as it helps overcome immediate needs
- 2) Prevent falling into moneylenders debt trap
- 3) Collective responsibility and accountability  $\Rightarrow$  less repayment burden  $\Rightarrow$  Less Non-performing Assets

(II) Start small business:1) Will lead to income generation

Ex Today over 88% SHG women led

2) Income will promote asset creation

⇒ Asset creation → Self confidence

3) Better accounting habits → savings

⇒ Raised decision making ability

(III) Improve their livelihoods:1) Mobilisation will create political leverage

Ex Odisha govt gave 1000/each to 70 lakh

2) Investment in education/health

Ex ATREE report: Women invest 90%  
income on family

3) Break social stigma/myths

Ex Lijjat Papad movement → female participation

However, there are challenges

1) Spatial variance as SHG movement more successful in South India

(eg) Kathumbi Umbrella SHG (Kerala)

2) Divided on caste/religion lines

⇒ Over 80% SHGs from same caste

⇒ Less than 2% SHGs from minority

3) Poor book-keeping habits and

reluctance to technology adoption

⇒ RBI says only 40% digitally literate

4) Coercive loan repayment by Bank

correspondents ⇒ Harms dignity

SHGs must be empowered to

turn them into Nation's Help

Groups (NHGs)

### Feedba

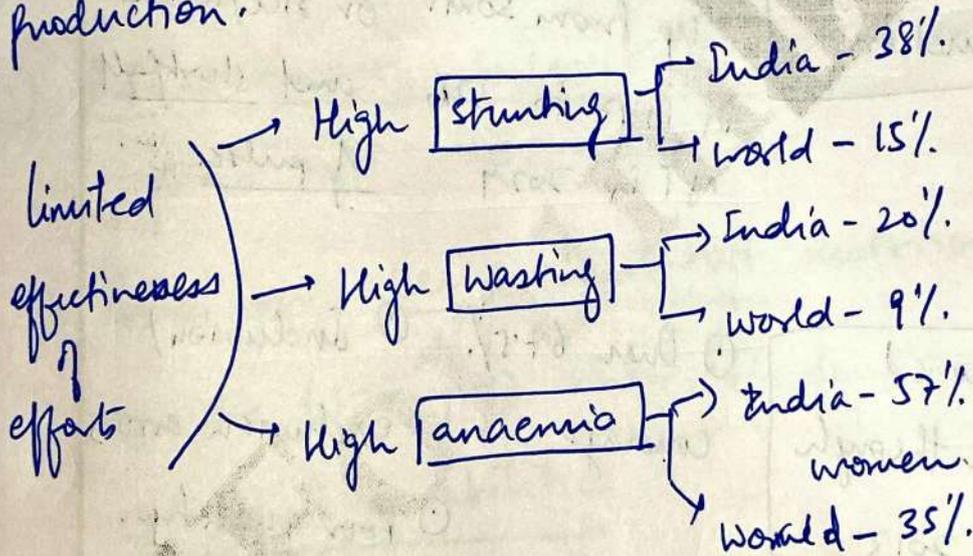
(For OFFICE use)

#	©
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the above table.	
Here G is Good, 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 suffers from the paradox of hunger and malnutrition despite being self sufficient in grain production.



The above can be analysed by Studying performance of schemes & policies:

<u>SCHEME/POLICY</u>	<u>SUCCESS</u>	<u>LIMITATION</u>
1) <u>Mid-day meal scheme</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stunting down from 75% → 38%</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Non inclusion of <u>eggs/protein sources</u></li> </ul>

2) Fortification of rice

① Anaemia prevalence among men reduced

① Easy identification leading to people discarding them

3) Increase Agri production

① Production up from 50MT in 1947 to 326 MT in 2024

① Over emphasis on rice/wheat and shortfall of pulses

4) Improved access through NFSA 2013

① Over 67.5% coverage

① Inclusion/exclusion errors

① Poor quality grains due to corruption

① Pto non-adherence

5) Adsorption of vitamins/nutrients

① Regular dosing tablets via Angamadi

① Attitude of ignoring it

This calls for several reforms:

- 1) Structural changes in agricultural system towards pulses / vegetables / fruits
- 2) Inclusion of eggs / vegetables / fruits in mid-day meal
- 3) Awareness of balanced diet via ICT and IET medium
- 4) focus on early childhood nutrition between (1-6 yrs) when 80% development of cognitive abilities
- 5) Exploring option of e-rupi vouchers to allow freedom in purchase

Achievement of **SDG 2: Zero**

**Hunger** is a key pedestal to realisation of Demographic Dividends potential.

**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.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)

“In the happiness of his citizens, lies the king's happiness,” said Kautilya in Arthashastra. Thus Good Governance is seen as the key to achievement of MOGAKSHEMA.

True test of good governance in India

1) Accountability towards citizens:

① Power asymmetry between citizens and bureaucrats

→ Harassment & Corruption at government offices → RTO for license

② Red Tapism — Denial of approval; passing of funds, etc

Over 40% claims rejected under  
FRA 2006

2) Promise of sustainable development

① Long term developments as often  
projects finished after inauguration,  
no repairs, no modification, etc

② Infra for National Games recant

③ Financial burden leading to suicides  
→ Harassment by bank sahis

3) Inclusive human development:

① Access to basic essentials

→ Inclusion/exclusion errors in NPSA 2013

→ Poor quality of water supply

② Development of skills to enable  
employment

→ Only 5% formally skilled (India)

(Don't Write in this Area)

This calls for various reforms:

- 1) Greater utilisation of technology to map impact on ground
- 2) Move from rules → responsiveness and input → outcome  
 (eg) Not just build toilets, ensure use and adoption
- 3) Sensitisation of bureaucracy i.e. community police like Tamil Nadu's Friends of Citizen
- 4) Promote accountability and transparency

Good Governance is not merely a economic imperative BUT a moral one. We need to look at citizens not merely as beneficiaries but partners.

**Feedb**  
(For OFFICE)

#	©
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P 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)

The International Court of Justice  
is one of the 6 principal organs  
of the United Nations.

### Structure of ICJ

- ① Consists of 15 judges
- ① Elected for a period of 9 years
- ① India's Dalveer Bhenderi
- ① Elected by UNSC by majority vote

### Mandate of ICJ

- i) Peaceful resolution of disputes  
between nation states who are

members of the UN.

2) Can pass judgements based on international law like

UDHR 1948

3) Ensure protection of rights guaranteed under international accords such

as Geneva Convention

(eg) Kulbhusken Tader got consular access

4) Can pass orders that UNSC can enforce

However, there are challenges

1) Can not try individuals who fall under International Criminal Court

2) Does not have own enforcement

mechanism  $\Rightarrow$  Depends on UNSC

which is dysfunctional due to veto

3) Dispute over compulsory jurisdiction vs voluntary

4) Dispute with state sovereignty  
as all nations don't accept its  
rulings.

5) Judges being the line of their  
countries

6) Non-representation of regions  
like Africa as no permanent  
member in UNSC to push its cause

Seeing the rising geo-political  
conflicts, ICJ must be strengthened.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

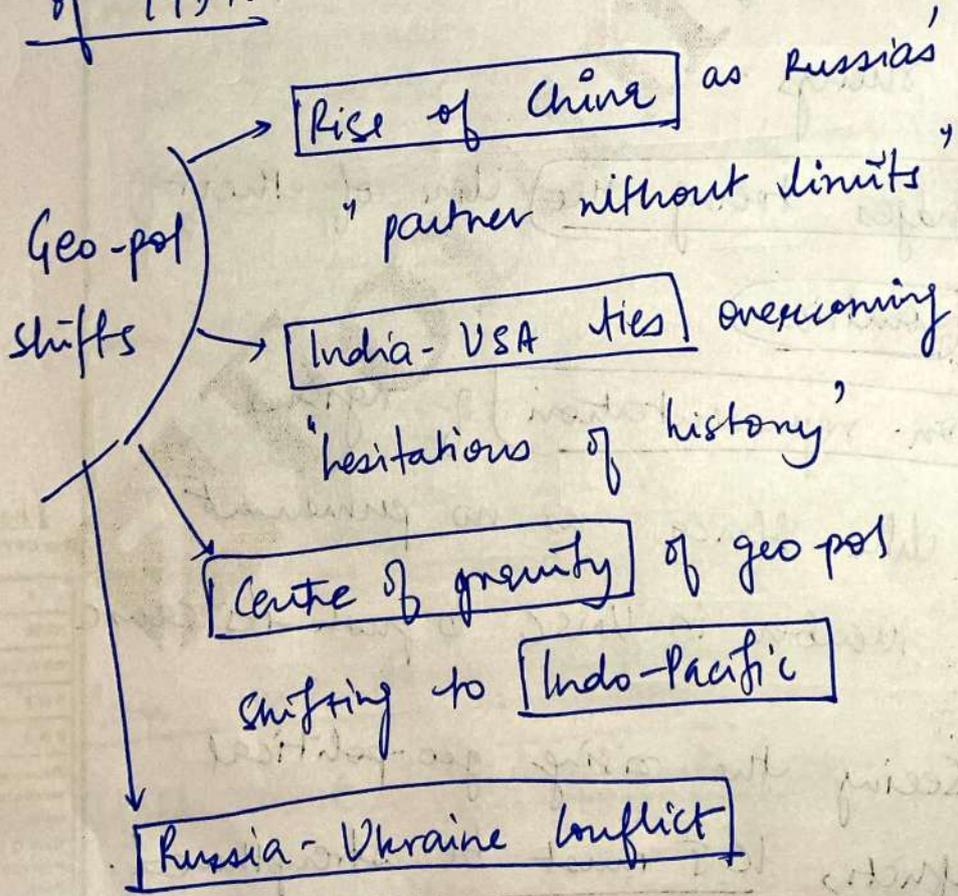
	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 share a time-tested steady relationship rooted in the Strategic Partnership signed in 2002 following the Treaty of Peace & Friendship of 1971.



Despite these, the relationship remains :

### 1) Robust

- ① Collaboration in space (Gaganyaan)
- ① Russian TMT won Vande Bharat order
- ① Indian investment in Russian Far East
- ① Collaboration in BRICS / SCO / UN

### 2) deep-rooted trust

- ① Russia gave India S-400 missiles
- ① Co-operation in nuclear - INS Arihant and Kudankulam Plant
- ① India buying Russian oil despite US pressure (trade at \$65 billion)

### 3) Shared commitment to multi-faced

- ① Diversification into trade in domestic currencies

① Formation of trilateral (C) RIC

② Opening of new sectors of co-op

(C) Collaboration in Arctic

However, there are challenges

- 1) Delays in delivery of S-400
- 2) Quality issues in Russian equipment  
→ High accidents of Mig-21
- 3) Russia's unhappiness over India's  
import diversification (Rafale, France)
- 4) High balance of trade crisis  
(Russia export 60B, import 5B)

Irrespective, there is enough  
emotional infrastructure to tide over

temporary challenges in #Druzbadoshi

**Feedba**

(For OFFICE use)

#	②
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	