TEST CODE	7	1	2	3	0	3

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	Devansh Saraswat		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091774	Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	—	Date/दिनांक	31-08-2024

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

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

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी / हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न / भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:32
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☑ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

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

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition**. Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, **ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.1) As the soul of the Constitution, the preamble is not only a majestic expression of philosophy and principles but also declares the purpose of the constitution. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

संविधान की आत्मा के रूप में, प्रस्तावना न केवल दर्शन और सिद्धांतों की एक शानदार अभिव्यक्ति है, बल्कि संविधान के उद्देश्य की भी घोषणा करती है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Preamble to the Indian constitution is the "key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution" (Berubari case)

Majestic expression of Philosophy and Principles

→ Sovereignty in the hands of people - "We the People"

→ Republic: Elected Head of state

→ Socialism: Gandhian and democratic form of socialism (DS Nakara case)

→ Secularism: principles of 'Sarva Dharma Sambhava' - (Ismail Farqui case);

→ Democracy as fundamental philosophy of constitution

Purpose of the Constitution

A. To ensure Justice - Social, Economic Political

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(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

1. Social Justice : Equality and "transformative constitutionalism"
- Art. 14, 15, 16, 38 (Navtej Johar v. UOI)

2. Economic Justice
- To reduce inequalities of income (Art. 39)

3. Political : Universal Adult Franchise (Art. 326);

B. Fraternity - ideals of brotherhood and cooperation (Fundamental Duties);

C. Unity and Integrity of the Constitution
↳ these represent the basic features of the constitution; (SR Bommai)

Hence, Preamble is the guiding light towards the journey of Transformative Constitutionalism.

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.2) Article 21 of the Constitution has been interpreted expansively to encompass various facets of personal freedom and dignity. Elucidate with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 21 का निर्वचन व्यक्तिगत स्वतंत्रता और गरिमा के विभिन्न पहलुओं को शामिल करने के लिए व्यापक रूप से किया गया है। प्रासंगिक केस लॉ की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 21 of the constitution declares that "No person shall be deprived of liberty and life except according [personal] to procedure established by law".

Expansive Interpretation to encompass various facets of personal freedom and dignity

1. Right to livelihood (Olgan singh case)
e.g. right to stipend to junior lawyers (2024 Supreme Court)
2. Right to quality and nutritious food (Ajay Banerjee case, 2024)
3. Right to clean and healthy environment –
In Re TN Godavarman case (2024)

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(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

4. Right to privacy (KS Puttaswamy) ↳ 2024: Justice Ujjal Bhuyan held that surveillance conditions for bail of accused violates right to privacy;

5. Right to life not just for humans but for animals and environment too (Uttarakhand High court)

6. Right to marry to partner of one's choice (Shafin Jahan case)

• Art. 21 and Public Interest Litigation

1. Relaxation of locus standi rules;

2. Even letters / newsarticles have been taken as PIL (Forced labour ↳ PUDR case)

3. Right of undertrials to free legal aid (Khatri (II) v. Bihar)

Hence, Article 21 reinforces Supreme Court's role as sentinel on qui vive.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

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Q.3) Explain how the Presidents of India and the USA differ in their election processes and the extent of their powers. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपतियों की चुनाव प्रक्रिया और उनकी शक्तियों की सीमा में किस प्रकार अंतर है, वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

President in India is the head of state ("De Jure Head)" whereas in USA, President is both the Head of state as well as Head of Government.

Comparison of President in India and US

1. Context

Parliamentary form of government (Ram Jawaya Kapoor case)	Presidential Form of government

2. Election

India	USA
(a) Eligibility	
→ Any citizen of India above 35 years of age and qualified to be an MP	→ Only a "citizen by birth"

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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(b) Election Process

Indirect election by elected members of Parliament and state legislative assemblies	Direct election by people

(c) Candidates

Decided by Parties	· Elected by party members in Debates and Primaries

(B) Powers

1. Head of Executive (Art. 53)	1. Head of executive and Head of State
2. Functions exercised by council of Ministers (Art. 74)	3. Independent exercise of powers ↳ ministers appointed by him
3. Head of Armed Forces and other ceremonial powers	3. Defence Foreign Policy Communications – full power on him
4. Ordinance making power (Art. 123)	4. No such power

Hence, President of India and USA differ principally on system of government prevalent in the two nations

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS

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Q.4) Critically examine the functioning of National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) as an apex institution entrusted with the protection of human rights in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में मानवाधिकारों के संरक्षण हेतु सर्वोच्च संस्था के रूप में भारत के राष्ट्रीय मानवाधिकार आयोग (NHRC) की कार्यप्रणाली का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The National Human Rights commission (NHRC) is a statutory body established under Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993 to protect, promote and propagate Human Rights.

Role of NHRC
→ Advisory
- suggest laws, policies to government on human rights;
→ Complaints redressal
Accept complaints, investigate and recommend measures for HR violations
→ Increase awareness on Human Rights

Critical Analysis of functioning

Positives

1. Interventions in various human

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rights issues
e.g. recent child care centre tragedy in Delhi,

2. Advocacy and campaigning for rights of undertrials (Sec 469 of BNS);

3. Public Interest Ligation

Challenges and shortcomings

1. No enforcement powers — "Toothless tiger" by Justice HL Dattu
2. Limited resources for functioning;
3. Reliant on investigative agencies for investigation;
4. Bias in picking and choosing cases e.g. silence on manipur issue

Way Forward

- enforcement powers
- removing limitation period;
- Infrastructure and resource

so that NHRC can proactively contribute in protection of HR in consonance to UDHR.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS

Forum IAS

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Q.5) The 106th Constitutional Amendment Act (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023) is regarded as a landmark step towards women's empowerment and representation, making women-led development a tangible reality. How far do you think this will help in making the Indian political process more gender -inclusive? (10 marks, 150 words)

106वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम (नारी शक्ति वंदन अधिनियम, 2023) को महिला सशक्तिकरण और प्रतिनिधित्व की दिशा में एक ऐतिहासिक कदम माना जाता है, जो महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास को एक वास्तविकता बनाता है। आपको क्या लगता है कि इससे भारतीय राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया को लैंगिक रूप से समावेशी बनाने में कितनी मदद मिलेगी? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam is a welcome step towards political empowerment of women in a country where women constitute a meagre 14% of Parliament.

Features → 33% reservation for women in Lok Sabha and state legislative assemblies;
→ seats demarcation based on next census; (Periodic rotation);
→ Horizontal reservation across categories;

Making women-led empowerment a tangible reality
→ Equity in political representation
→ Women specific policy advocacy;
→ Impetus to Gender Budgeting
→ Giving voice to 49% of population

Forum IAS

in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

making policy-making process more gender inclusive

↳ Empowerment of women on lines of Panchayati Raj: people like Chawi Rajawat will get an opportunity to represent in Parliament,

↳ Female side/point of view in policy making

↳ compassion led policy formulation e.g. only about 27% of court complexes in India have washrooms

However, there will be challenges

↳ darpanch Pati culture may creep into it

↳ Women are not an homogenous group

↳ lack of political training

Way Forward

↳ Political parties Quota: e.g. 1/3rd in Rwanda

↳ Capacity Building – "She is a changemaker Programme" so that SDG-5 can be fasttracked on a mass scale.

Feedback
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Q.6) India's growing elderly population is faced with a multitude of challenges necessitating development of a comprehensive policy framework to manage this demographic transition. Analyse.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की बढ़ती हुई वृद्ध आबादी को अनेक चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ रहा है, जिसके कारण इस जनांकिकीय परिवर्तन को प्रबंधित करने के लिए एक व्यापक नीतिगत ढांचे का विकास आवश्यक हो गया है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

On one hand India is on a pathway to reap demographic dividend, whereas an impending challenge of "other dividend" in elderly is paramount to be addressed.

Elderly dividend → constitute 8% of population
→ By 2050, 20% of population as per UNDP

multitude of challenges

1. Limited access to geriatric care
2. Ruralisation of elderly
   - 70% in rural areas
3. Feminisation of elderly
   ↳ 58% are women
   ↳ out of which 54% are widows (NFHS 5);

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4. mental health issues;
5. Lack of economic security, insurance etc.
6. Prevalence of Non-communicable diseases;

Formulating a comprehensive Policy framework

1. Social protection and security e.g. welfare of senior citizens Act;
2. Access to Geriatric care;
3. In-situ ageing like creches, community homes;
4. Economic empowerment e.g. support under Jeevan Praman
5. Fuelling the Silver Economic - assistive technologies for elderly;

"Active Ageing" and "elderly dividend" must be promoted so that this demography doesn't hinder a nation's growth.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

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Q.7) Discuss the benefits and challenges associated with the entry and operation of foreign higher educational institutions for internationalization of Indian higher education, in the light of recently released UGC guidelines regarding the same. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए विदेशी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के प्रवेश और संचालन से जुड़े लाभों और चुनौतियों पर हाल ही में जारी UGC दिशानिर्देशों के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently under UGC guidelines, government has opened the door for opening of foreign higher educational institutions in India on a brick and mortar model.

Benefits

1. Increased quality of higher education
(miniscule representation of Indian universities in QS Rankings)

2. Reduced brain-drain of Indian talent

3. Increased job opportunities
e.g. Deakin university campus in GIFT city

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4. Strengthening of R&D parameters;

5. Avenues for student and faculty exchange programmes;

6. Imbibing International best practices;

[Challenges]

1. Access to such institutions may be limited

2. Increased competition for National institutions

3. Poaching of faculty

Ecosystem of Higher Educational Institutions must be improved so that ideals under Mulya Pravah guidelines can lead us into making India a global education hub.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS

ForumIAS

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Q.8) How far do you think that farmers association has been successful as a Pressure Group?
(10 marks, 150 words)

आपके विचार से किसान संघ एक दबाव समूह के रूप में किस हद तक सफल रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Pressure Groups (farmer associations) are those informal organisations part of civil society who lobby to further interests of farmers with the government.

Role of Farmers as a Pressure Group
- → Advocate for farmer's interests
- → Farmer welfare laws e.g. PM-KISAN
- → Participating in policy-making and feedback mechanisms
- → ensuring accountability of government e.g. work of Majdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan

How far successful

↳ Advocacy for MSP expansion
↳ successfully resisted implementation of 3 new farm laws;
↳ Increase in prices under MSP and procurement
↳ Farmer welfare policies like PM-KISAN
↳ Involvement in policy formulation e.g. demand for implementation of Swaminathan formula

Issues

↳ duplicity of organisations and functions
↳ external (foreign influence) e.g. farm protests against 3 farm bills

Farmer pressure groups must address the genuine concerns of farmers rather than political mobilisation

(Don't Write a in this Area / इ पर कुछ न लिखे

Q.9) The peaceful and co-operative relationship between India and Bhutan provides a unique model of bilateral ties in South Asia. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और भूटान के बीच शांतिपूर्ण और सहयोगात्मक संबंध दक्षिण एशिया में द्विपक्षीय संबंधों का एक अनूठा मॉडल प्रस्तुत करते हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India and Bhutan symbolize a natural partnership with divine cooperation, shared history and cultural heritage.

Peace-ful and cooperative relationship between India and Bhutan

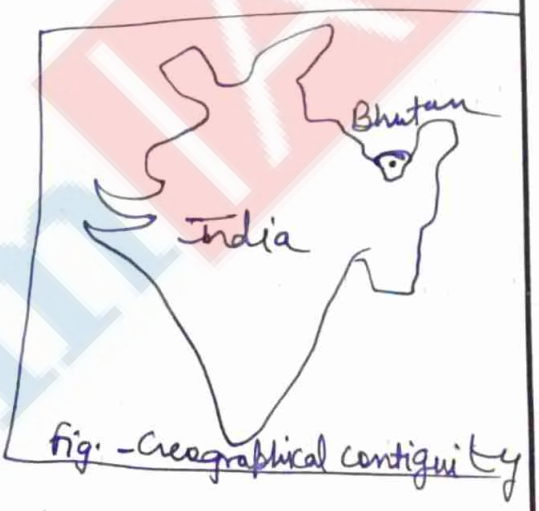

fig. - Geographical contiguity

1. Bilateral trade
India is the biggest trade partner of Bhutan and largest contributor to its FDI.

2. Cultural ties
The Buddhist lineage and history connect the two countries;

3. Sustainability and environment cooperation

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

4. People-to-people ties
- visa free entry for Indians
5. Energy cooperation
eg. 470GW hydropower sharing with India
6. Infrastructure and connectivity
eg. BBIN agreement

Unique model of Bilateral ties in South Asia

---

1. Mutual reciprocity
2. Respect of internal sovereignty of each other;
3. Economic ties strengthed by social and people-to-people connect;
4. Ideals of Peace and Good Governance
5. Shared progress and development
e.g. Training of Bhutan army in India

Hence, such bonhomie is a model for South-Asia to emulate and grew together.

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

TOTAL MARKS	

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Q.10) While the Gulf region offers lucrative job opportunities, the Indian diaspora often finds itself grappling with severe challenges. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

खाड़ी क्षेत्र में जहां आकर्षक रोजगार के अवसर उपलब्ध हैं, वहीं प्रवासी भारतीय अक्सर खुद को गंभीर चुनौतियों से जूझता हुआ पाते हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Gulf region (West Asia) houses 65% of Indian migrants and hence represent a special cooperative partnership between India and the Gulf.

Lucrative Job opportunities in Gulf
- → Demand for low-skilled labour,
- → Expending construction and tourism sector
- → Khalleji capitalism beyond oil economy will create numerous opportunities e.g. Saudi Arab's NEOM city
- → Entrepreneurship, skill labour, White collar jobs etc.

Challenges faced by Diaspora of India

1. Labour exploitation
- lack of job security, wages,

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Human Rights violations due to kafala system;

2. lack of access to social security

3. Discrimination

4. Inadequate insurance facilities

5. Difficulty in sending remittances

6. No multiple entry/exit options
   - forced to remain there far from family

7. Access to capital, job security, formal contractual mechanisms.

8. lack of awareness of local laws and rights

Way Forward

- Engaging with partners to formulate social security measures
- labour Identification and Registration
- Support by Embassies

Long-term cooperation agreements on migrants must be an integral part of CEPA negotiations.

Feedback
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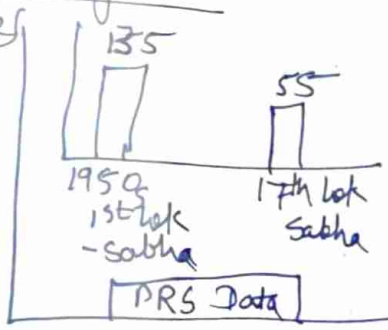
Q.11) Recent years have witnessed a concerning decline in Parliament's functioning, marked by frequent disruptions and reduced debate on crucial national issues. Analyze the reasons for the decline in Parliament's functioning in the country and suggest remedial measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के वर्षों में संसद के कामकाज में चिंताजनक गिरावट देखी गई है, जिसमें बार-बार व्यवधान और महत्वपूर्ण राष्ट्रीय मुद्दों पर कम बहस शामिल है। देश में संसद के कामकाज में गिरावट के कारणों का विश्लेषण करें और उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Parliament is the temple of demoracy and Parliamentarians represent the voices and interests of citizens in indirect demoracy as existent in India.

Concerning Decline in Parliament's Functioning

1. Increased disruptions, walk-outs and mischievous activity (jumping in well) (Kerala v. K Ajit)
2. Reduced annual sittings



3. Unproductive question hour — only 60% time is utilised
4. Reduced number of bills referred for Parliamentary scrutiny
   - 14th Lok Sabha — 68% bills
   - 17th Lok Sabha — 16% bills.

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5. Declining time of discussion on bills
   - 48% bills passed within two weeks of introduction
6. Budget discussion came down from 100hrs to 35hrs average;

Reasons for decline in Parliament's functioning

1. Limited focus on parliamentary research;
2. Lack of unified opposition
   e.g. LOP appointed after 10 years;
3. Anti-defection hinders expression of true opinion;
4. Criminalisation – 40% of current Lok Sabha members have heinous offences registered against them
5. Lack of minimum number of days for sitting
6. Frequent disruptions in Parliamentary committees – walkouts

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7. Corrupt practices e.g. question portal password sharing by Mahua Moitra.

[Remedial measures]

1. Fixed calendary for parliament (NCWRC);
2. Increased allowance for research and establishment of a parliamentary research service;
3. Opposition days like UP wherein some days are earmarked for opposition;
4. Impartiality of Speaker and presiding officer (Non-partisanship like UK)
5. Amending Xth Schedule and keeping it only for no-confidence motion;

Empowered Parliamentarians and a productive house are imperative for robust Parliamentary democracy.

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Q.12) To what extent, in your opinion, has the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act been successful in laying a foundation for participatory and inclusive governance at the grassroot level? (15 marks, 250 words)

आपकी राय में, 73वां संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम धरातलीय स्तर पर सहभागी और समावेशी शासन की नींव रखने में किस हद तक सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd constitutional Amendment introduced in 1992 set in motion the era of democratic decentralisation in the trust spirit of Article 40 (organising village Panchayats) of the Constitution.

Role of 73rd amendment in laying a foundation for participatory and inclusive governance

A. Participatory

1. Brought 10 mn women in leadership position
2. Political empowerment of youth and women e.g. Chhavi Rajawat - Young Sarpanch from Rajasthan
3. Decision-making and development planning at the local level e.g. by District Planning committee

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4. Consensus based decision-making
- Gram Sabha comprised of all adult members of a village

B. Inclusive Governance

1. Work on socio-economic indicators like health, nutrition, women's education
e.g. Radha Devi's efforts in improving health indicators

2. Achievement of goals under SDGs like Poverty, Equality, Health

3. Breath of fresh air to rural economy, art and architecture
e.g. Arati Devi's revival of traditional folk art

However, despite the best intentions of this amendment, bottlenecks in Panchayati Raj still remain:

1. Sarpanch Pati culture

2. Limited participation of members in Gram Sabha meetings

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3. Lack of digital literacy
- only 28% women are digitally literate
4. Hindrance of patriarchy
e.g. Mulayam Patel harassed by frequent no-confidence motions.
5. Lack of adequate infrastructure like toilets etc.
6. Financial autonomy: dependant on state devolution for 95% of their revenue
7. Limited devolution of power and lack of coordination by line / sectoral agencies;

Way Forward

1. Quorum must be decided including women (Venugopal committee);
2. Political training e.g. "NCW's She is a changemaker Programme"
3. Separate cadre of officials (Karnataka)

Best practices like Kerala's devolution of 40% revenue to local bodies must be implemented at national level.

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Q.13) Describe the various mechanisms available for the resolution of disputes concerning the use, distribution, or control of inter-state rivers. Also, state the reasons for their limited success.

(15 marks, 250 words)

अंतर-राज्य नदियों के उपयोग, वितरण या नियंत्रण से संबंधित विवादों के समाधान के लिए उपलब्ध विभिन्न तंत्रों का वर्णन करें। साथ ही, उनकी सीमित सफलता के कारण भी बताइये

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Inter-state water disputes are a serious challenge to cooperative federalism as is evident in the ongoing dispute of Cauvery water sharing.

Inter-state water Disputes Resolution ~~of~~ under the Constitution

→ "Water" - 'Inter state' dispute under Art. 262 by way of a law by Parliament

→ Jurisdiction of Supreme Court under Article 131 is barred;

Mechanisms for dispute Resolution

1. Constitutional

- Under Art. 262, the Central Government can constitute a tribunal 'Inter-State water disputes Act';

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to decide such disputes
e.g. Cauvery tribunal, Godavari tribunal;

2. Statutory: River Boards Act - Parliament can constitute river boards to regulate water issues;

3. Writ Petition by affected citizens
e.g. Ranga Reddy Residents welfare case in Supreme Court

4. Voluntary measures
↳ Negotiation, mediation, Good offices

5. Other: Inter-state council under Art-263

Reasons for limited success

1. dignificant delays
↳ e.g. Godavari tribunal took 11 years to give judgment;

2. Politicisation of water and related issues as in Cauvery;

3. Delay in constituting tribunal;

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4. Appellate jurisdiction of supreme court against award of tribunal;
5. Non-implementation and contempt of tribunal's award
e.g. Sutlej dispute Punjab and Haryana
6. Lack of cooperation and heightened animosity between states
7. Regional identity invocation to divert attention;

Way Forward

1. Conservation of water and conservation agricultural practices (Mihir Shah Panel);
2. Permanent Tribunal to adjudicate dispute in time bound manner;
3. Contempt powers to tribunal;
4. Wider stakeholder involvement
: NGOs, farmer groups, media, political leaders etc.
This can ensure a consensus led approach on successful lines as done in Vienna airport dispute;

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Q.14) The Election Commission of India (ECI) stands as a sentinel of democracy, ensuring that the world's largest electoral exercise is conducted with integrity and efficiency. In light of the statement, discuss the role of ECI in conducting free and fair elections. Also, state the associated challenges and suggest remedial measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत का चुनाव आयोग (ECI) लोकतंत्र के प्रहरी के रूप में खड़ा है, जो यह सुनिश्चित करता है कि दुनिया की सबसे बड़ी चुनावी प्रक्रिया ईमानदारी और दक्षता के साथ संचालित हो। कथन के आलोक में, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने में ECI की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, संबंधित चुनौतियों का उल्लेख करें और उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Election commission of India as established under Art. 324 of the Constitution stands as a bulkwark of democratic process. (Dr BR Ambedkar)

Sentinel of democracy → Responsibility to conduct elections to:
1. Parliament
2. State Legislature
3. Supreme President and Vice-President

→ General elections in India are the world's largest democratic exercise in franchise.

Role of ECI in conducting "free and fair elections"

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1. Administrative Roll
   (i) preparation of electoral role
   (ii) Registration of Political Parties
   (iii) qualification and disqualifications of candidates
   (iv) Declaration of elections
2. Supervisory
   (i) conduct of elections
   (ii) implementation of model code of conduct
3. Enforcement
   (i) Plenary Powers under Art-327 to take any decision in functioning (Mahinder singh v. CEC)
   (ii) settling election disputes (Sadiq Ali case)

Associated challenges for EC

---

1. Appointment of CEC/ECs

In contradiction to Anoop Baranwal case, the new Act on appointment sows the seed of bias in appointment

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of election commissioners;

2. Lack of Independent secretariat

3. Financial autonomy: expenses not charged on consolidated fund of India

4. Non-enforceability of MCC;

5. Independence of Election Commissioners - not given protection like the CEC;

6. Rising technological challenges in elections like deep fake - Cambridge Analytica case

7. Hate speech and Polarisation in elections;

Remedial Measures

1. Separate secretariat and cadre of election officials;

2. Security of tenure to Election Commissioners;

3. Contempt Powers to enforce MCC;

4. Wider stakeholder involvement in appointment of CEC, EC;

5. Expenses charged on CFI

This will truly enforce "free and fair" elections as basic feature of India's constitution.

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Q.15) While e-governance offers immense potential to revolutionize governance and service delivery, its successful implementation requires addressing multifaceted challenges. Discuss.
(15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि ई-गवर्नेंस शासन और सेवा वितरण में क्रांतिकारी बदलाव लाने की अपार क्षमता प्रदान करता है, इसके सफल कार्यान्वयन के लिए बहुआयामी चुनौतियों का समाधान करना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

E-Governance refers to incorporation of electronic methods in governance processes. India has risen as a global leader in e-governance with World Bank appreciating 'UPI' as a best case study for Good Governance.

Immense Potential to Revolutionize Governance (A):

1. Training and capacity building of public officials e.g i-GOT platform
2. Efficiency in land resource management e.g. Bhoomi Kaveri project
3. Labour management: e-Shram Portal
4. Health and well-being
   e.g. e-Sanjeevani
5. Education
   - platforms like Diksha, Swayam

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6. Last-mile delivery of governance
7. Swift-grievance redressal
   e.g. CP-GRAMS portal

B. Service Delivery

1. Reducing leakages, corruption and role of middlement
   ↳ JAM trinity
2. Direct benefit transfer to beneficiaries
   e.g. PM-KISAN
3. Financial inclusion
   58 Cr+ accounts opened under PM Mudra revolutionized by online banking.
4. Wider reach and demonetization of business
   e.g. ONDC

Multi-faceted challenges

1. Data Privacy and security
   e.g. Repeated cyber attacks on Railyatri app
2. Digital literacy
   : only 28% women are digitally literate,
   38% households digitally literate

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3. Accessibility
↳ 24 x 7 electricity and internet connectivity in some areas

4. Exclusion errors
- especially in Aadhar based registration

5. Affordability
- smartphone access is still limited

6. Attitudinal and cultural barriers to adoption of technology.

Way Forward

1. Digital literacy - expanding PM Digital Sakshartha Abhiyan

2. Increasing internet connectivity
↳ PM WANI

3. Data protection Architecture
e.g. Niti Aayog's DEPA

4. Empowering e-MITRAS as knowledge and training centres

This can go a long way in realising the objectives of Amrit Kaal by revolutionizing service delivery.

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Q.16) Assess the performance of various schemes and policies undertaken to improve the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable sections of society. What measures do you suggest to enhance their performance? (15 marks, 250 words)

समाज के कमजोर वर्गों की सामाजिक-आर्थिक स्थिति सुधारने के लिए शुरू की गई विभिन्न योजनाओं और नीतियों के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए।उनके प्रदर्शन को बेहतर बनाने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाएँगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India's demoratic socialism model requires the state to ensure transformative equality for its citizens and ensure that "noone is left behind".

Schemes and policies for welfare of vulnerable sections

I. Poverty reduction and food security
↳ Direct income transfer (PM KISAN)
↳ PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana
↳ POSHAN Nirmaan for nutritional security of children;

II. Welfare of SCs/STs and OBCs;
↳ USTAAD scheme : training and capacity building
↳ Nai Manzil for women empowerment in minority

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III. Women
↳ Shakti and Sambal
(Protection) (Financial empowerment)
↳ KIRAN : for STEM education

IV. Elderly
↳ Vayoshri Yojana

V. Specially Abled
↳ IDID and ADIP scheme

Performance Analysis

A. Positives

1. Financial inclusion : 10 years of PM Jan Dhan Yojana
(56% beneficiaries are women)
2. Job security via MGNREGA
3. Reduction in Poverty — currently 8% people Below Poverty Line
4. Increase of participation of women in economy (33% - PLFS-5)
5. Economic empowerment
↳ PM Mudray Yojana
↳ PM Svanidhi
(41% beneficiaries are women)

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However, challenges to welfare of vulnerable sections remain:

1. Accessibility to benefits
   e.g. Elderly - 82% couldn't access Jeevan Praman Benefits
2. Challenges to Gender Equality
   - only 28% women are digitally literate;
3. Exclusion errors and lack of documentation;

Remedial measures

1. Whole of Government Approach to service delivery
2. Regular performance audit
3. Coordinate with SHGs to ensure saturation of benefits;
4. Doorstep delivery of services;
5. e-Governance and Technological capacity building

This will ensure realisation of ideals of Welfare State and Inclusive growth on the road to development.

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Q.17) What are the common challenges faced by NGOs when working with the government? How can these challenges be mitigated to ensure a productive partnership between NGOs and the government? (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार के साथ काम करते समय एनजीओ को किन आम चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है? एनजीओ और सरकार के बीच उत्पादक साझेदारी सुनिश्चित करने के लिए इन चुनौतियों को कैसे कम किया जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Non-governmental organisations (NGOs) are an integral part of civil society who work parallely to the government in addressing different needs and aspirations of people.

Common challenges faced by ~~GOs~~ NGOs when working with the Government

1. Lack of participation in policy formulation and planning processes;
2. Limited feedback and consultation in implementation of policies;
3. Lack of unified mechanism for registration and recognition of NGOs;

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→ 4. Repression by Government using laws like FCRA;

→ 5. lack of devolution of funds

→ 6. Inadequate collaboration with Panchayati Raj Institutions

→ 7. Bureaucratic red-tapism and excessive compliance requirements

→ 8. Limited or negligible infrastructural support

→ 9. lack of Participation in welfare organisations like NHRC, NCW;

Ways to ensure productive Partnership between NGOs and Government

1. Streamlining of procedures, registration etc.

2. membership in bodies like NHRC, NCW etc.

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3. Seeking their opinion by way of parliamentary committees;

4. Partnering with NGOs to support and propagate government's efforts
   e.g. ASER by Pratham acknowledged by ministry of education

5. Collaboration of NGOs with self-Help Groups and Panchayati Raj institutions (PRIs)
   e.g. Kudumbashree model - partnering with NGOs and PRIs

6. Involvement in technology, capacity building and awareness
   e.g. 'She is a changemaker' prog. by NCW in partnership with NGOs

Lastly, participating and representation to NGOs in policy making process can pave way for effective first, middle and last-mile governance because a vibrant civil society is the conscience keeper of a welfare state.

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Q.18) "Poverty is a complex phenomenon that goes beyond material deprivation, necessitating comprehensive strategies that address the multifaceted nature of deprivation." Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"निर्धनता एक जटिल घटना है जो भौतिक अभाव से भी आगे जाती है, जिसके लिए व्यापक रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता होती है जो अभाव की बहुमुखी प्रकृति को संबोधित करती हैं।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Poverty is the worst form of violence". As per UNDP's MPI, 30% of India's population is multi-dimensionally poor.

Complex Phenomenon that goes beyond material Deprivation

→ Education and skill Poverty - only about 4.6% of population is formally skilled (CMIE)

→ Inequality: Top 1% of population own 40% of wealth (Oxfam)

→ Employment Poverty - nearly 8% of population is unemployed (PLFS)

→ Access to Health - out of pocket expenditure on health is 47% as per NSSO which

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can push another ~~₹2~~ 2.50 mn people BPL.

→ Nutrition and Food security

Nearly 180 mn people go to bed hungry daily in India;

→ Learning Poverty

: 40% class 7 students cannot read a simple paragraph (ASER)

→ Gender Poverty

- 80% of all economically active women are in informal sector

→ Time Poverty

↳ 70% of care work is done by women;

Comprehensive strategies to address multifaceted nature of Deprivation

A. Enumeration and identification

↳ eg Niti Aayog's multi-dimensional poverty index

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↳ Caste survey to identify weakest of the weak

2. Social security
↳ Increasing expenditure on health to 2.5% of GDP (NHP);
↳ on education to 5% of GDP;

3. Financial inclusion
- Replication of success of JAM and UPI;

4. Gender Budgeting and increasing female labor force participation
↳ can boost GDP by 27% (IMF);

5. Care economy - nearly 3% of GDP

R → Recognise and enumerate | R → Reduce: equal duty of both genders | R → Re-organise

Ideals of saturation of schemes, localisation of SDGs, make in India, skill capital etc. are all strategies to address poverty and must be proactively worked upon.

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Q.19) The expansion of BRICS presents new prospects for the organization, but their realization depends on the member states' ability to address internal challenges and enhance cooperation. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिक्स का विस्तार संगठन के लिए नई संभावनाएं प्रस्तुत करता है, लेकिन उनकी प्राप्ति सदस्य देशों की आंतरिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने और सहयोग बढ़ाने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। सविस्तार विस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In the recent Johannesberg summit BRICS (the grouping of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa) expanded by including members in Egypt, Argentina inter alia.

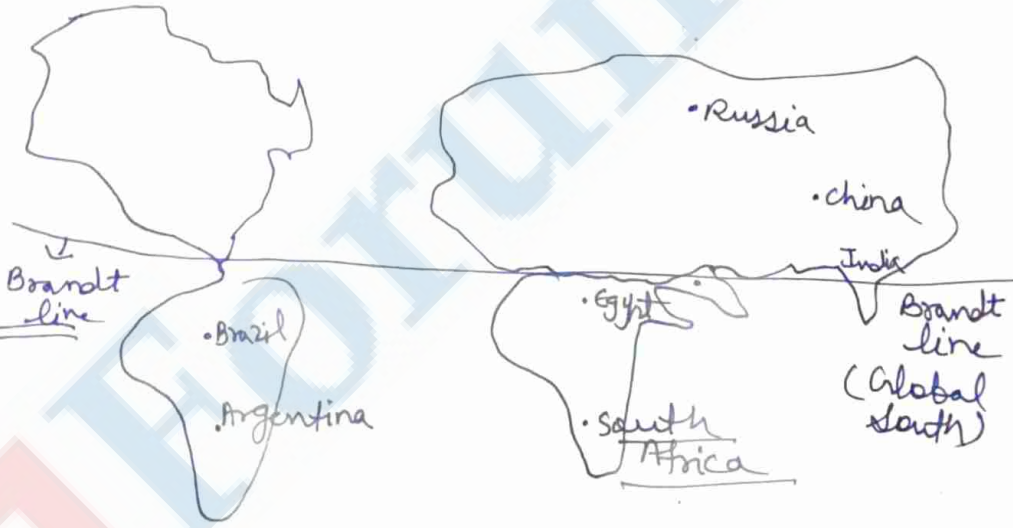

fig. BRICS members

This expansion of BRICS is a welcome steps towards integration

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of global south:

New Prospects for the organisation:

1. Access to new markets and higher trade opportunities;
2. Strengthening and representation of global south in International forum
3. Cooperation in addressing security challenges in the Global South;
4. Avenue for reformation of global governance (UNSC, Bretton woods institutions)
5. Sustainable and equitable finance: Increased capitalization of BRICS New Development Bank
6. Financing climate change and development for inclusive growth in Africa, South Asia

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7. Walking the talk on ideals of "CBDR-RC" Respective capabilities

8. Addressing terrorism, piracy and other transnational crimes
↳ SCO's RATS structure

Way Forward: Addressing Internal challenges and enhance cooperation

1. Keeping aside internal differences
↳ China-India
2. Reducing trade deficit between India-china
3. Boosting trade ties among states
4. Free Trade Agreements, migration and mobility Agreements needs to devised;
5. unified opinion and stand on International issues

This can go a long way in bridging the North-South Gap hence heralding an era of International cooperation & harmony

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

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.20) "A multipolar world order is not merely an option but a necessity". Elaborate. How can India leverage its position to strengthen multipolarity in the global arena? (15 marks, 250 words)

"एक बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था केवल एक विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है। विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। वैश्विक क्षेत्र में बहुध्रुवीयता को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत अपनी स्थिति का लाभ कैसे उठा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A multipolar world is a world wherein narrow bipartisan interests are replaced by collective interests and flexibility is ensured in International Relations while respecting sovereignty of each nation.

Necessity for a multipolar world

1. Emerging issues in International arena required specialisation and Issue-based cooperation
e.g. AI - Bletchley Park Declaration's call for regulating frontier AI

2. Subject-specific targeted interventions
↳ e.g. climate change
Groupings like International Solar Alliance;

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3. Respecting sovereignty and individual interests of all states

4. To ensure free and unhindered trade
   e.g. checking the sanctions regime

5. To ensure increased respect and observance of International law

6. Preventing any ideological rivalry to further collective interests of all

Role of India to strengthen multipolarity

1. Propaging the Philosophy of Strategic engagement
   e.g. despite Indo-china rivalry, cooperation in BRICS

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2. "Engagement without entanglement" – so that long-term relationships are built

3. Issue-based coalitions
e.g. I2U2 in Indo-Pacific
↳ Renewable energy : Global Biofuel Alliance

4. leverage its strength as voice of Global south e.g. G20

5. Reforming Global Governance to ensure inclusivity and representation of all

6. leverage soft power to ensure prevention of sanctions etc.

"A New World is rising and India is at the center of it" – PM at G20 summit. Cemented focus and proactive diplomacy will strengthen multipolarity for Good.

Feedback
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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS