Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

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Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	NISHCHAL JAIN			
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910104202	**Medium/**माध्यम	English ☐	हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		**Date/**दिनांक	09.08.2025	

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

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

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का
विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*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 आंकड़ों 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।

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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	**End Time/**समाप्त करने का समय :
02:30PM	05:30 PM

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

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

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

Q.1) Examine the scope and significance of the Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction under Article 143 of the Constitution.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 143 के तहत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के परामर्शदात्री क्षेत्राधिकार के दायरे और महत्व का परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 143 provides for advisory jurisdiction whereby President seeks advise of the SC.

Article 143	
Voluntary ← (1)	(2) → Compulsory
↓	↓
Matters related to ordinary law and constitution	Pre-constitutional treaties, Sanads, agreement etc -

Scope
→ Day to day affairs.
→ Constitutional matters.
→ Pre-1950 treaties with princely states
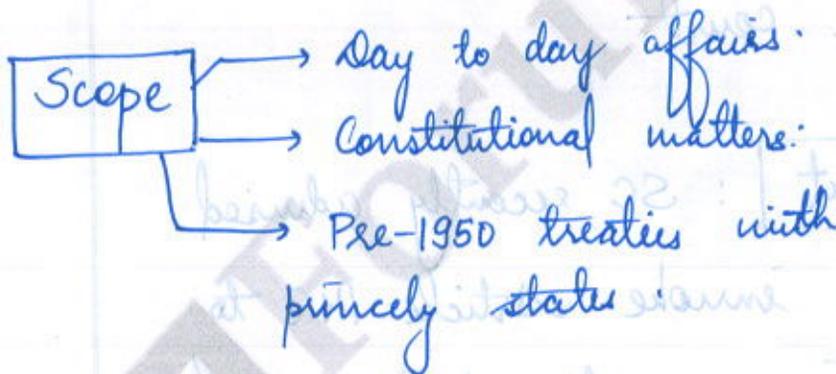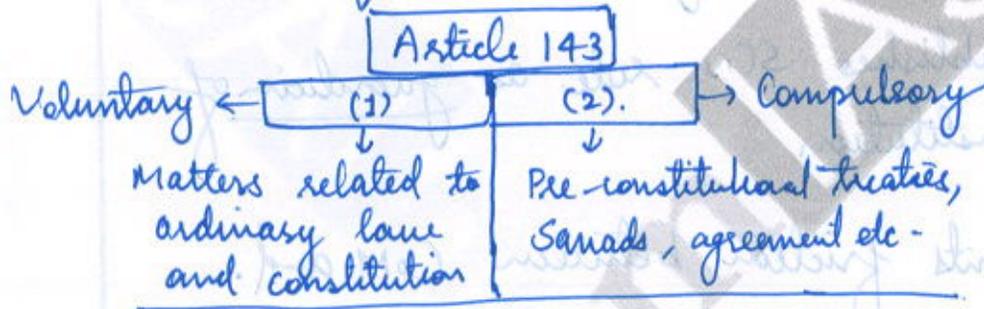
Significance

1) Aiding President in determining constitutional questions.
   eg→ 143 used during drafting of simultaneous election bill.

2). Harmony between executive and judiciary.

3) Consensus based policy making wherein judiciary is also on board.
   Eg advise for tribunals

4). Establishes SC's role as guardian of constitution

5). Limits friction between CoM and supreme court

Recent context : SC recently advised president to invoke Article 143 to take decision regarding bill reserved for President (R.N. Ravi Case).

Way ahead → Judicial restrain
           → Discretion of president to seek advise

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Q.2) What is delimitation, and why is it important? What challenges are associated with the delimitation exercise in India?   (10 marks, 150 words)

परिसीमन से क्या तात्पर्य है और यह क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? भारत में परिसीमन प्रक्रिया से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 82 and 171 of the constitution provides for delimitation of constituencies of Parliament and legislatures after every census. However it has been freezed for 1971 census. (42nd, 84th CAA).

Delimitation

Territorial readjustment of the constituencies is called delimitation.

Importance

→① Ensure 'one person one vote' principle

→② Parity b/w constituencies regarding population

→③ Enforces 'one vote, one value'.

→④ Right to equality (Article 14)

Challenges associated with delimitation exercise

1) Southern states concerns - Penalty to enforcing population control measures

2) Incentivising population explosion

3) Regionalism sentiment getting strong
Eg TN CM statement.

4) Creating north-south divide.

5) Tackling migration question

6) Fake voters making this exercise skewed.

[Measures needed] → Demographic performance a factor

→ Consensus based decision

→ Fake voters elimination
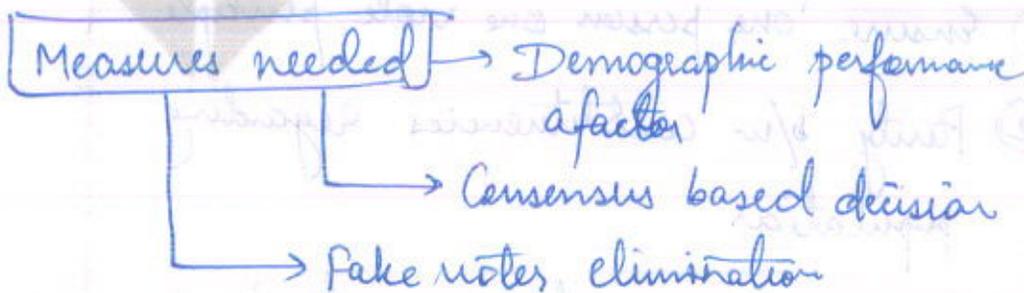
× Delimitation should be undertaken to ensure smooth functioning of electoral democracy

Q.3) How has asymmetric federalism helped India accommodate its diverse regional needs? Discuss with suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

असममित संघवाद ने भारत को अपनी विविध क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में किस प्रकार मदद की है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Asymmetric federalism refers to differentiating various constituent units of federation based on their present condition.

Asymmetric federalism helping India to accomodate diverse needs:

1) Affirmative actions for certain states
   [eg] Centrally sponsored schemes (90:10) for Himalayan states

2) Special Provision in constitution to preserve local culture.
   [eg] Part XXI having provision for Nagaland

3) Checking feeling of relative deprivation through preactive measures.

[eg] Ministry of North-East Region.

4) Development of connectivity and infrastructure

[eg] Special Package for Bihar.

5) Protection to linguistic minorities (Article 350B).

[eg] Protecting interest of Tulu speakers.

6) Giving employment to local residents to ensure equity

[eg] Parliament's power under Article 16(4).

Concerns	Way ahead
- States demanding equality	- Consensus based decision
- More steps needed	- sunset clause for help.

Q.4) Explain how the terms 'socialist' and 'secular' in the Preamble embody specific meanings in the Indian context.   (10 Marks, 150 Words)

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रस्तावना में 'समाजवादी' और 'पंथनिरपेक्ष' शब्द भारतीय संदर्भ में किस प्रकार विशिष्ट अर्थ रखते हैं।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Socialist' and 'Secular' words were added in the constitution through 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976.

Embodying specific meanings in Indian content

(I) SOCIALIST

1) Gandhian socialism : referring to upliftment of Vulnerable sections of socity.

2) Checking concentration of wealth. (Article 39(b).

3) Welfarism for poors.
   eg PM - Awas Yojana.

4) Empowering vulnerables. eg Stand up India

5). To minimise the inequalities (Article 38)

6) Gram Swaraj. (Article 40).

7). Education for all (Article 21A).

(II) SECULAR

1) Positive notion of secularism : Not complete separation of state and religion.

2) Samadharma Samabhare : against Lai-cite principle of France.

3) Principled distance with religions - 4eg Haj Subsidy.

4) Organising religious fair eg Kumbh mela

5) Reformist approach eg Sabrimala judgement

Hence we have truly realised this dream.

Q.5) The role of State Finance Commissions in building regional equity and strengthening the federal link has largely been underutilized. Discuss.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

क्षेत्रीय समानता के निर्माण और संघीय संबंध को मजबूत करने में राज्य वित्त आयोगों की भूमिका का व्यापक स्तर पर अल्प उपयोग किया गया है। चर्चा करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

73ʳᵈ constitutional amendment Act provided for constitution of state Finance Commission to determine the financial devolution to local bodies.

ROLE IN

Leveraging high-yielding regions ← Regional equity → Grants to underdeveloped regions

Devolution of finances ← Strengthening Federal link → Ensuring financial auto-nomy of local bodies
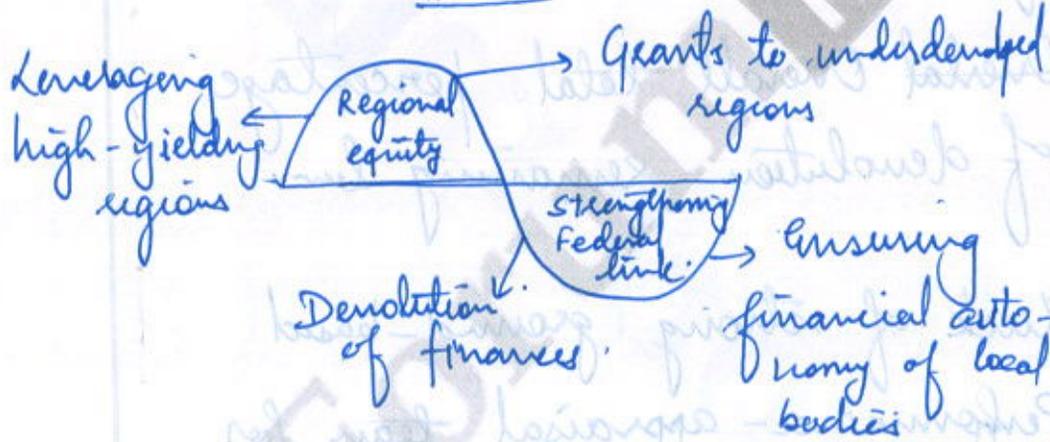
Largely underutilized

1) Tied nature of grants: through central/state schemes. hence no financial autonomy

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2) Lack of performance based grants.

3) Inability to nudge Panchayats to impose taxes.

4) No idi independent monitoring mechanism to ensure acceptance of recommendations.

5). ~~Overall~~ Overall total percentage of demolition remaining low.

6) Lack of strong ground-based Performance-appraisal team for Panchayats.

Measures needed
→ Discretionary grants
→ Incentives to Local Bodies taxing its residents
→ Free flow of funds.
→ Training of village bureaucracy.

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Q.6) How far do you think has the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) been successful in protecting and promoting child rights in India? **(10 Marks, 150 Words)**

आपके अनुसार राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) भारत में बाल अधिकारों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन में कितना सफल रहा है? **(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)**

National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) is a statutory body accorded with the responsibility of monitoring cases of child rights abuse.

NCPCR being successful in protecting/promoting child rights

1) Investigation in child sexual abuse cases. [eg] Muzapparful shelter home cases.

2) Advocacy for child-sensitive legislations [eg] Juvenile Justice Act.

3) Contribution in policy making. [eg] Child Policy amendments recommended.

4) Raising child labour issue.
   [eg] Cracker factories in Sivakasi

5) Working in tandem with child rights NGOs.
   [eg] Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi.

Homever shortcomings are.

1) Politicisation of child issues
   [eg] Hathras rape case.

2). Lack of trained staff.

3) Lack of financial autonomy.

4). Report not submitted annually.
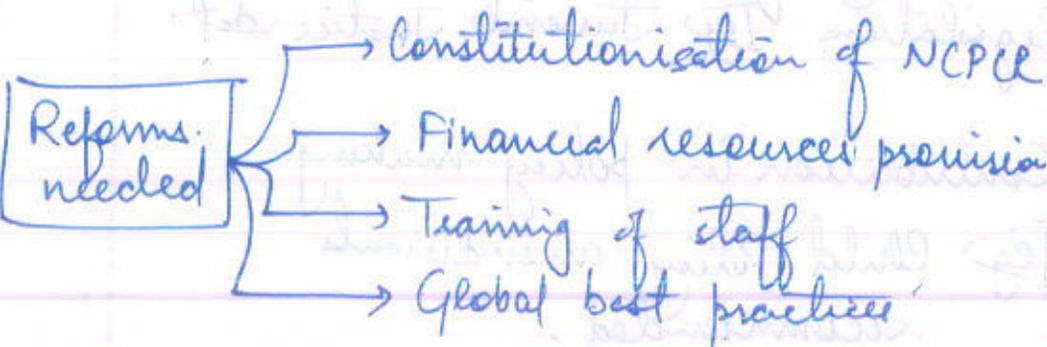
Reforms needed
→ Constitutionisation of NCPCR
→ Financial resources provision
→ Training of staff
→ Global best practices

Q.7) Outline the salient features of New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 related to school education. What does it state about the medium of instruction in schools? **(10 Marks, 150 Words)**

विद्यालयी शिक्षा से संबंधित नई शिक्षा नीति (NEP) 2020 की मुख्य विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करें। यह विद्यालयों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में क्या उद्धृत करती है? **(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)**

New Education Policy 2020 was based on the report of K. Kasturirangan committee, which recommended significant overhauling of education system.

Salient features of NEP 2020.

① Following 5+3+3+4 mechanism for years of schooling.

② Provisions regarding medium of instruction (detail in 2nd part).

③ experiential learning rather than rote learning model.

④ Including vocational training at school level.

→ ⑤ Multi-disciplinary courses at
graduation level
[eg] Maths with History

→ ⑥ Academic Bank of Credits (ABC

→ ⑦ Teacher's training for better
Pedagogy

⑧ Use of ICT and digital mediums

About medium of instruction

1) Primary level - Child should be
taught in vernacular medium
with three language formula.

2) Later he/she could be taught in
vernacular / Hindi / English language.

NEP 20 has potential to transform Indian
education system

Q.8) Throw light on the legal frameworks that are in place to ensure women's safety in India. What further steps are needed to enhance their safety and well-being? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मौजूद विधिक ढाँचों पर प्रकाश डालें। उनकी सुरक्षा और कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए और क्या कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent R.G. Kar medical college case has brought legal framework for women in limelight

Legal frameworks to ensure women's safety in India.

1) Vishakha Guidelines in Bhanwari Devi Case for workplace safety

2) Based on above, PoSH (Prevention of Sexual Harassment) Act was enacted

3) Domestic Violence Act, 2005

4) Dowry (Prohibition) Act → to ban the evil practice of dowry.

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5) Ban female foeticide/infanticide under provisions of BNS.

6). Separate chapter for women under BNS, 2023.

7) PCPNDT act → diagnosis of foetus sex not allowed.

8) Fast track courts.

9) Nirbhaya fund.

Further steps needed for safety/well being

1) Martial arts training to women.

2) Ensure functioning of existing framework
   ↳ ICC under PoSH not established

3) Gender-sensitive curriculum.

4) Good-touch Bad touch training of women.

50% of population, if remains safe, can make 200% contribution.

Q.9) "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?   (10 marks, 150 words)

"एक बहुधुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था केवल एक विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है। विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। वैश्विक क्षेत्र में बहुधुवीयता को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत अपनी स्थिति का लाभ कैसे उठा सकता है?   (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Multipolar world order refers to having various power centres in geopolitics which often conduct show of strength.

Not an option but necessity

1) To prevent arbitrary action by any individual.
   [eg] Trump tariffs.

2) Shielding the world from trade war b/w 2 countries [eg] US China.

3) Democratisation of voices at multilateral fora.
   [eg] African Union inducted in G20

4). Ensuring representation of all in decision making process

[eg] UNGA.

5). Equitable responsibility of all

[eg] Climate Negotiations

6) Prevent Hegemony of few.

[eg] China's debt trap diplomacy

India leveraging position to strengthen multipolarity

1) Being voice of global South

2) Largest population : Biggest market for companies

3) Using minilaterals [eg] Quad.

4) Regional power first

[eg] Neighbourhood first policy

Q.10) "ASEAN is the cornerstone of India's Act East Policy and its Indo-Pacific vision." Elucidate.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

"आसियान भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और उसके हिंद-प्रशांत दृष्टिकोण की आधारशिला है।" स्पष्ट करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Bangkok declaration of 1967 has laid the grounds for ASEAN (a grouping in South-East Asia).

Cornerstone of India's Act East Policy + Indo-Pacific vision

1) Development of North-Eastern India.
   eg Connectivity projects like Kaladan-Multimodal highway

2) Leveraging minilaterals
   eg Mekong-Ganga cooperation

3) Huge trade potential
   ↳ trade stands at $90 Billion las year.

4) Increasing Indian influence in geopolitics of the region.
    eg→ Asia Pacific Economic cooperation

5) Bridge to far East pacific.
    eg→ East Asia summit

6) Counterbalancing China in Pacific
    eg→ ties with Phillipines with rule based order in Indo-Pacific

7) Defence exercises and purchases.
    eg→ Brahmos to Vietnam
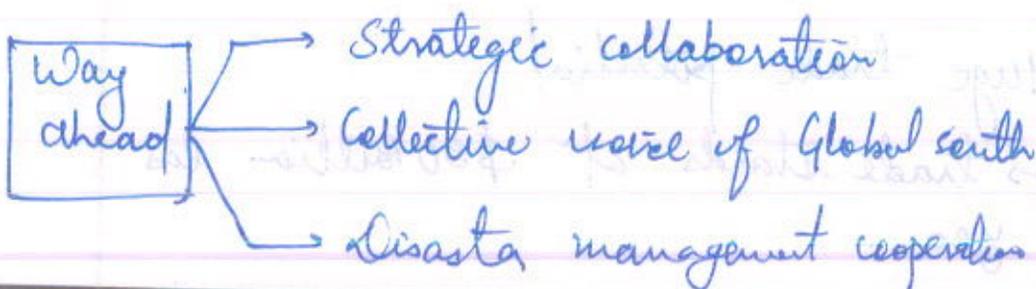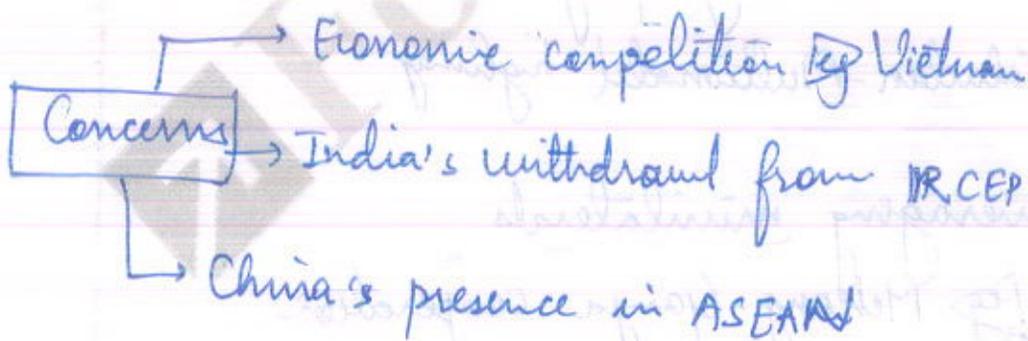
Concerns
→ Economic competition eg Vietnam
→ India's withdrawl from RCEP
→ China's presence in ASEAN

Way ahead
→ Strategic collaboration
→ Collective voice of Global south
→ Disaster management cooperation

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Q.11) Discuss the various administrative challenges faced by local self-governments (LSGs). What measures do you suggest for devolving administrative powers to LSGs, enabling them to function as institutions of genuine self-governance?
(15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय स्वशासन (LSGs) के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। स्थानीय स्वशासन को प्रशासनिक शक्तियाँ सौंपने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाते हैं, जिससे वे वास्तविक स्वशासन की संस्थाओं के रूप में कार्य कर सकें?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Local self-governments are brought by 73rd and 74th CAA of the constitution based on Gadgil report.

Various administrative challenges faced by local self governments

1) Power effectively under DC's control.
   ↳ have to go to collector's office to get work done.

2) Personnel system : Most states follow unified personnel system hence limited responsibility of personnels.

3) <u>Parastatal bodies</u>: Functions of local self government completed by these bodies

     eg Various Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs).

4) <u>Financial dependence on states</u>
     ↳ hampers financial autonomy

5). Lack of proper social audit.
     ↳ leading to rampant corruption.

| Measures needed |

1) Devolution of power/subjects
     ↳ Expanding 11ᵗʰ/12ᵗʰ schedule

2). Ensuring limited interference by bureaucracy → powers should be enjoyed by elected representatives

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

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3). Complete control of functions to be
given to the Local self governance
institutions eg Road construction

4) Encouraging them to impose taxes.

5) Independence to choose their
own staff.

6) Rewarding innovation by
excellent Panchayats / municipalities

7). Third party audit mechanism by
state government to ensure
transparency / accountability

8) Representatives of LSG should be
in State Finance Commission

Thus we can realise Gandhi's dream of
Gram Swaraj.

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

Q.12) In light of recent developments, the Collegium system and the Supreme Court's decision to strike down the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, 2014 have once again come under scrutiny. Do you think that a NJAC-like body can make judicial appointments more transparent, broad-based, and accountable? Justify your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

हाल के घटनाक्रमों के मद्देनजर, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली और राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग (NJAC) अधिनियम, 2014 को रद्द करने का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का फैसला एक बार फिर जांच के दायरे में आ गया है। क्या आपको लगता है कि NJAC जैसा कोई निकाय न्यायिक नियुक्तियों को अधिक पारदर्शी, व्यापक और जवाबदेह बना सकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent case of Justice Yashwant Verma of Delhi HC has ignited this issue once more.

Came under scrutiny
→ Corruption allegation
→ Opaque procedure.
→ Lack of accountability
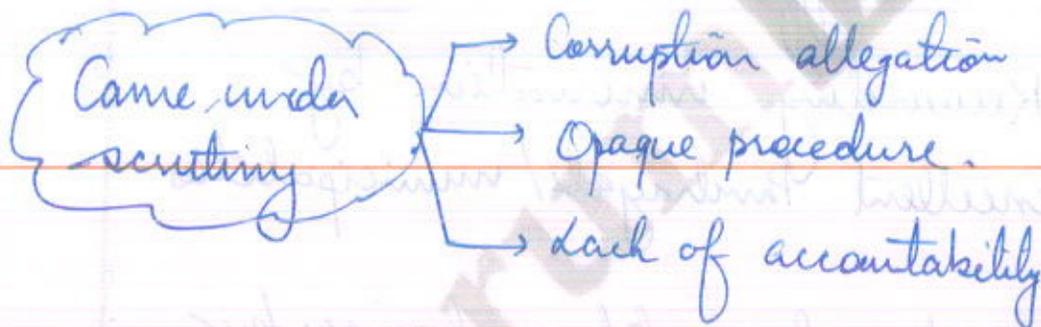
National Judicial appointments Commission (NJAC) was brought via 99th constitutional amendment act for selection of judges for appointment in SC and HC. However it was struck down by SC under NJAC case (2014)

Features of NJAC → 3 member from govt.
→ 3 from Judaicry.
↳ 5-1 majority needed.

NJAC- like body can make appointments

(I) TRANSPARENT

1) As elected government have to release the lists and minutes of meeting

2) Merit based criteria could be ensured

3) Uncle-judge syndrome could be checked.

(II) BROAD-BASED

1) Affirmative action agenda of state can ensure representation of underrepresented section

2) Consensus based decision making (as per spirit of Article 124)

3) More candidates could be considered.

(III) [ACCOUNTABLE]

1) Govt. has to face election every 5 years.

2) Both organs of govt. can counter each other's vested interests

☞ [Concerns regarding NJAC]

a) against judicial independence (NJAC case) which is part of basic structure

b) against separation of powers

Thus a "taking-all-along" approach can help to improve tarnished image of judiciary

Q.13) Differentiate between the clemency powers of the Presidents of India and the USA. Also, critically examine the vesting of clemency power in the executive. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

भारत और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपतियों की क्षमादान शक्तियों के बीच अंतर बताइए। साथ ही, कार्यपालिका में क्षमादान शक्ति के निहित होने की आलोचनात्मक जांच कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 72 of the constitution of India provides for Pardoning power to the president of India.

Difference in clemency power.

India	USA
1) Not a discretionary power (On the advise of CoM : Maru Ram case)	1) Discretionary power of US president
2) Have various options like pardon, commute, respite, etc. ect	2) Can pardon the offence conviction [eg] Hunter Biden Case
3) Judicial review not allowed unless there is grave injustice	3) Judiciary review is strictly not allowed.

India	USA
4) Can Pardon death penalty under state law as well	4) Can't pardon offence conviction under state laws
5) Coinciding power with the governor	5) No coincidence with the state governor.

Vesting of clemency power in executive

[Necessary]

1) To correct the wrong committed by the highest court inadvertly.

2) To look beyond the merits of the case

3) Respecting public sentiments in

the case which may help avoiding law and order situation

[eg] Rajiv Gandhi murder case.

4). Ensure checks and balance in democratic organs.

[Howerer concerns are]

1) Overriding safeguard of constitution i.e. Judiciary.

2) Misuse of power by government for political interest
[eg] Rajasthan governor pardoning MLA.

3). against doctrine of separation of power.

Thus, this power should be used sparingly so as not to harm the dignity of Judiciary.

Q.14) What constitutes corrupt practices under the Representation of the People Act, 1951? Also, discuss the challenges in curbing such malpractices and suggest remedial measures.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत भ्रष्ट आचरण क्या है? साथ ही, ऐसे कुप्रथाओं को रोकने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Section 123 of the Representation of People Act, 1951 provides for the corrupt practices.

Corrupt practices are:

1) Misuse of office i.e. use of pub govt. resources.

2) Use of government officials for Campaigning. (Raj Narain Case)

3) Promoting enmity / hatred in the name of religion etc. (Abhiram Singh Case)

4) Supporting of conducting social evils such as Sati.

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5) Having office of profit while contesting election.

6) Having the post of officer under any corporation in which govt. has 25% or more stake.

7) Breaching the expenditure limits.

8) Booth Capturing

~~Challenges in curbing such~~

9) Use of money/muscle power in election.

Challenges in curbing such malpractices

1) Criminalisation of politics: 46% MPs of 18th LS faces serious criminal charges.

2) Modern methods of malpractices
   ↳ Social media campaign with fake news

3) Corporate influence in election
    eg Opaque electoral funding through electoral bonds.

4). Non-tracable financing of election
    eg Use of cryptocurrency.

[Remedial measured needed]

1) Strict enforcement of Model Code of Conduct

2) Empowering Independent Election Observers, expenditure observers.

3) Public disclosure of criminal antecedents of candidates.

4) State funding of election

5) Social media regulation

Thus we can root out 4 M's in election
→ Money Power, Muscle power, MCC violations and Misinformation.

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Q.15) Discuss the role of the Vice-President as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Also describe the procedure for his/her removal from office.
(15 marks, 250 words)

राज्य सभा के सभापति के रूप में उपराष्ट्रपति की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, उनके पद से हटाए जाने की प्रक्रिया का भी वर्णन करें।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 80 of the constitution provides for Rajya Sabha in which Vice-President of India acts as the Chairman.

Role of Vice-President as the chairman of Rajya Sabha

1) Maintain discipline and decorum in the house.

2) Final interpreter of the constitution within the house.

3). Head of various committees of the house (eg Business Advisory Committee)

4) Enforcing rules in Rajya Sabha for discussion / deliberation

5) Equitable allotment of time to all the sections/of a parties in Rajya Sabha.

6) Giving oath to the newly elected/nominated members of house

7) Taking disciplinary action do ensure smooth functioning
   [eg] 23 opposition MPs suspended last year.

8) Appointing chairman of RS committees

Concerns are.

→ allegation of party bias
→ Public scolding of MPs.
→ Public statement against opposition

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Procedure for removal.

→ ① Certain members of the house have to give written notice.

→ ② Dep. Chairman of RS to preside over the proceedings.

→ ③ RS chairman will be given 14 days notice.

→ ④ He has right to speak during removal motion

→ ⑤ Motion will be put for voting
  └→ RC Chairman can't vote
  └→ Need effective majority (majority of all the 'then' members)..

→ ⑥ Motion transferred to other house i.e. LS (where it has to be passed by simple majority

→ ⑦ Thus President can remove V.P.

Q.16) "Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a viable solution to eradicate extreme poverty in India." Critically discuss the statement. (15 marks, 250 words)

"भारत में अत्यधिक निर्धनता को मिटाने के लिए सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी आय (UBI) एक व्यवहार्य समाधान है।" इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Universal Basic Income refers to giving a minimum basic amount to every family/ individual to ensure decent standard of living.

UBI - viable solution to eradicate extreme poverty

1) Bringing people out of poverty by ensuring min. expenditure.
   ↳ brought 24.8 Crore out of poverty in 10 years (NITI) through welfare measures.

2) Ensuring high non-food expenditure share → ↑sing as per Household Expenditure Survey.

3) Investment → on basic amenities.
   [eg] Quality education and healthcare facilities.

4) Ensuring quality human capital
   ↳ may increase productivity and thus more remuneration.

5). Ignite the flame of entrepreneurial spirit. [eg] Startup India scheme.

6) Eradicate hunger (worst form of poverty).

⎡ However concerns are: ⎤

1) Fiscal health of state : current debt to GDP ratio stand at 83%.

2) <u>Not</u> sustainable solution → it can't be a long-term measure.

3) Reducing incentive to work.
   [eg] Unemployment allowance.

4) Aid to even prosperous families could lead to unwanted burden.

5) Corruption concerns in bureaucratic setup.

Measures needed → ① Only selected families with extreme poverty

② Reduce inclusion-exclusion errors.

③ focus more on job creation

→ ④ Social safety net like insurance
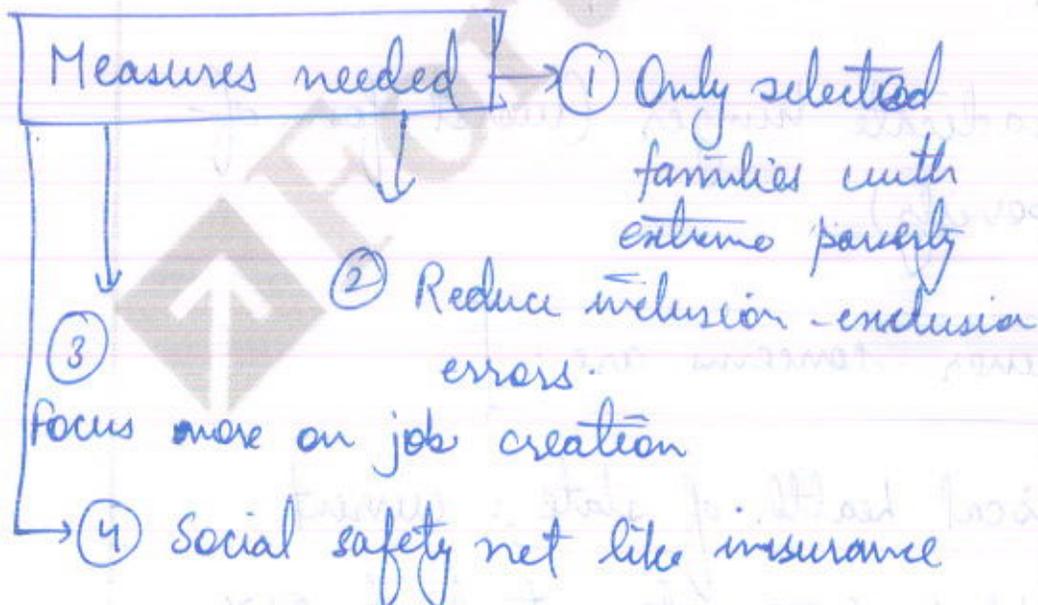
Brazil's <u>Bolsa familia</u> is an effective model to adopt.

Q.17) What are the key determinants of malnutrition among under-five children in the country? Also, elaborate on the role of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in addressing this issue.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

देश में पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में कुपोषण के मुख्य निर्धारक क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस मुद्दे को संबोधित करने में पोषण-विशिष्ट और पोषण-संवेदनशील हस्तक्षेपों की भूमिका पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Malnutrition refers to lack of access to nutritious food due to various factors. It has also been referred as 'hidden hunger'.

Statistics	
1) Stunting : 35%	2) Wasting : 19%
3) Underweight : 17%	4) Anaemic women : 57%

Key determinants of malnutrition among under-five in country

1) Poverty : hinders access to good food
   ↳ 11.28% poor in India (NITI's MDPI).

2) Efficacy of Public Distribution system (PDS)

↳ Poor quality cereals leading to more malnourishment.

3) <u>Mid-day-Meal</u> and <u>Aanganwadi centres</u> : responsibility to provide food to children.

4) <u>Nutritional awareness</u> : Less focus on vitamins for children by parents

5) <u>Rice-wheat</u> pattern of agriculture – making children protein deficient as they don't take pulses.

6) Poor water quality.

<u>Role in addressing this issue</u>

(I) Nutrition-specific

1) Intake of essential vitamins ıeg⟩ food fortification.

2) ensuring macro- and micro-nutrients in the body

eg) Zn added in rice

3) Role of GM modified crops for nutritional intake

eg) GM-moong.

(II) Nutrition-sensitive

1). Checking Obesity in children.
(another form of malnutrition)

2) Preventing excessive consumption of certain nutrients.

3) Customised nutrient food for particular age group.

This intervention will surely help us to achieve SDG-2 (Zero hunger) by 2030.

Q.18) "Data is the raw material of Artificial Intelligence." In this context, discuss the need for transparent and accountable data governance frameworks in India. What steps has the government taken in this regard?
(15 marks, 250 words)

"डेटा आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस की आधारभूत सामग्री है।" इस संदर्भ में, भारत में पारदर्शी और जवाबदेह डेटा गवर्नेंस ढाँचे की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा करें। सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए हैं?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence mimics human like intelligence ba For that to work, it needs data to simulate our actions which is also essential for corrective learning.

Need for data governance which is

(I) TRANSPARENT

1) Prevent individual profiling by agencies eg Cambridge analytica Case.

2). Ensure privacy of the user. eg DPDP act

3) Prevent cyberfrauds / crimes using data
[eg] Digital arrest cases.

4). Preserving banking details.

5) Ensure free and fair elections in the country

(II) ACCOUNTABLE

1) Responsibility of social media intermediaries
   ↳ Nodal officers under DPDP act.

2) Action against fake news / morphed photos.

3) Transparent contract to be signed with private agencies

4), Data localisation

5) Cybersecurity professions.

Steps taken by government

1) Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2024 → provides comprehensive data protection.

2) End-to-End encryption made mandatory for various platforms.

3). CERT-In : to track cases of cybercrimes and take action.

4) Global alliance on data safety at Hamadi.

5). Cyber Swachhata Kendras by the government.

6). Data regulation under IT rules, 2021

Data may be new oil, but without governance, it may turn into fire hazard.

↗ **ForumIAS**

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पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.19) Critically examine the role of International Monetary Fund (IMF) in addressing debt distress in the Global South. How can India use its post-G20 presidency momentum to push IMF reforms?

(15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक दक्षिण में ऋण संकट से निपटने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। भारत G20 की अध्यक्षता के बाद अपनी प्रस्थिति का उपयोग IMF सुधारों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कैसे कर सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

IMF and World Bank are referred as Bretton Woods Twins. They were established to cater to the financial needs of countries

Twins ──→ World Bank: aid in development

──→ IMF: helping countries in distress
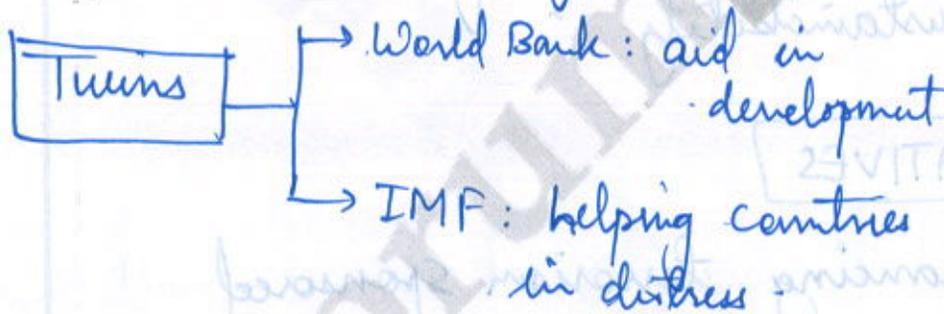
Role of IMF in addressing debt-distress in Global South

POSITIVE

1) Helping countries to come out of distress

Eg loan to Sri Lanka in 2022.

2) ~~Eco~~ Nudging economic reforms in the countries

    eg India in 1991

3) Fiscal health indicators monitoring by IMF.

4) Releasing indices for debt sustainability.

NEGATIVES

1) Financing terrorism sponsored states eg Pakistan.

2) Repetatively funding Pakistan's distressed economy

3) Opaque governance process of IMF.

India using post G20- presidency momentum as:

1) Consensus based decision making

2) Use of groupings like G77 for more reforms.

3) Compliance norms for repetitive loan seeker.

4) Push for white paper on debt-trap diplomacy of countries eg China & BRI.

5) Blacklisting of countries in FATP Grey and Black list

Q.20) "In a fluid geopolitical arena, engagement without formal endorsement is a pragmatic middle path." Do you agree? Explain in the context of India's current approach towards the Taliban regime in Afghanistan.   (15 marks, 250 words)

"एक अस्थिर भू-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, औपचारिक समर्थन के बिना जुड़ाव एक व्यावहारिक मध्यम मार्ग है।" क्या आप सहमत हैं? अफ़ग़ानिस्तान में तालिबान शासन के प्रति भारत के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें।   (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Realpolitik demands pragmatic approach by any sovereign nation to enforce its national security agenda. and interests.

```
                    ┌──────────────────┐ → Some countries recognising
                    │ Fluid Geopolitical│   Taliban regime
                    │   areaa           │ → Few countries
                    └──────────────────┘   rejected it
                                         → Few countries yet
                                           to take call.
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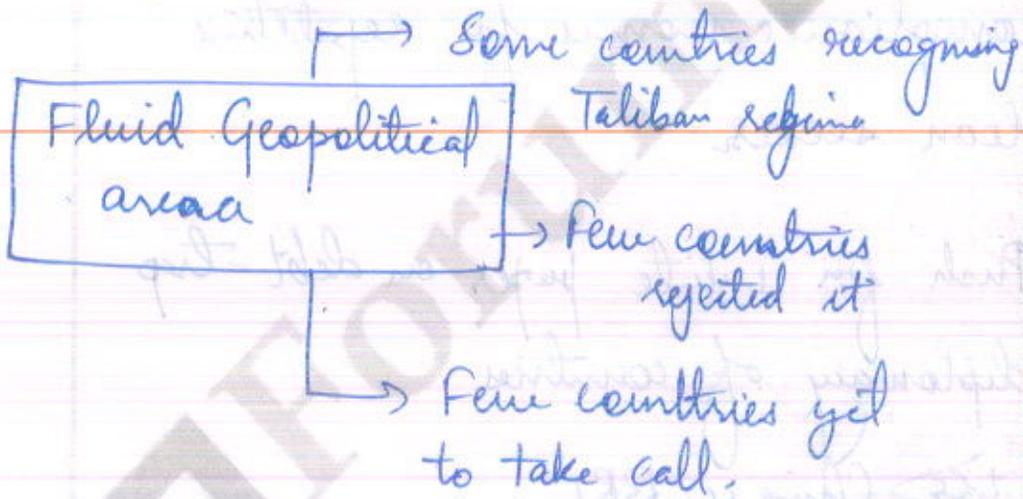
Engagement without formal endorsement is a pragmatic middle path

1) Prioritising nation's interest first

[eg] & Talks with Taliban. in Saudi

2) Securing Indian investments in Afghanistan

[eg] Salma Dam.

3) Check against Pakistan's regime

[eg] Taliban - Pak tension at <u>Durand line</u>.

4). Creating more allies in tough times

[eg] Afghanistan debunking Pak's claim of missile hitting Kabul during Op-Sindoor.

5). Geopolitical positioning : India as consensus builder.

6) Strategic location needs to be harnessed. → Near Iran.

7) India's status as regional power

Homever concerns are:

1) Taliban's poor human rights record → against Indian belief system

   [eg] Shooting down journalists.

2) Curbing women's rights

   [eg] Ban on education.

3) Un-democratic credentials.

   ↳ against Indian constitutional ethos.

4) Rising Chinese influence in Afghan regime.

Homever India is well within its rights to engage with any country which could bring us any benefit.

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 ....

2 ....

3 ....

4 ....

5 ....

Test Goal	Outcomes

Test Goal

1 ....

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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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