TEST CODE	8	7	1	1	5	1	0

UPPSC MAINS 2025

KAROL BAGH CENTER ForumIAS CENTER CODE 1901

RECEIVED 28 MAR 2025 ACADEMY

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 200
अधिकतम अंक : 200

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Neha Panchal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910038614	**Medium**/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Delhi - KB	**Date**/दिनांक	

*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		
2		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	**200**	

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

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :	**Start Time**/प्रारंभ करने का समय : **End Time**/समाप्त करने का समय :
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 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।

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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.

SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS

लघु उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section–A / खण्ड--अ

Q.1) Examine the major provisions of the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. **8**

42वें संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम, 1976 के प्रमुख प्रावधानों का परीक्षण करें।

42nd Constitutional Amendment Act is called as 'Mini constitution' of India, as it included major amendment in the Constitution.

Major provisions :-

① Fundamental duties added through 'Swarn Singh committee' recommendation

② Transfer of subjects from State list to Concurrent list such as Weights and measures, forest conservation.

③ Lok sabha Tenure increases to 6years from 5 years

④ President has to mandatory passed the bill of National emergency

on the aid and advise of COM

(5) Directives principles of state Policy Article 39(A), Article 43(A) and Article 48(A) added in the Constitution.

(6) Addition of Tribunals under Part XIV A on recommendation of 'Swarn Singh committee.

Criticism of Amendment

(1) Misuse of president power to pass the bill.

(2) centralisation of power by shifting provisions from State to concurrent list

(3) Extending the tenure is against the cooperative federalism of the Constitution

42nd Amendment Act 1976 made some impotant changes, as our Constitution is an ephemeral document.

Q.2) Throw light on the status of the women in legislature. 8

विधानमंडल में महिलाओं की स्थिति पर प्रकाश डालें।

India doesnot need Women development but Women led development in all the sphere of economy including political Representation.

Status of women in the legislature

① Meagre representation

Eg: Lok Sabha (17th) → 15%

Rajya Sabha → 17%

[lowest among South Asian Nation]

② Nari Shakti Adhiniyam Bill

↳ 33% reservation in LokSabha and State legislative asemblies.

③ Local bodies representation

↳ women have 33% reservation at Panchayat and block level.

(4) State legislature Representation

↳ less than 2% representation compare to men in States [Vidhi Centre Report]

(5) Political heads of the State

↳ few role models like Mamta Banerjee, Rekha Gupta in the country.

Challenges

1. ~~Lack of~~ Unequal power distribution between men and women
2. Gender based policy implementation is lacking
3. Panchyat Pati's at local government
4. Gender discrimination in the Top hierarchy structure.

Way forward

1. Equal participation at the Temple of democracy.
2. Social Auditing of Panchyat's where women sarpanch is there to check the present of female in offices.

Women are the backbone of society and giving them power is a silverlining.

Q.3) Highlight the step taken by Supreme Court in encouraging the status of depressed class. 8

सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा दलित वर्ग की स्थिति को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उठाए गए कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

India's vulnerable section includes SC, ST, OBC, Divyangjans, LGBTQ+, Women's etc who are Economically Exploited, Politically Passive, socially segregated from the society.

Steps taken by Supreme Court

① Naaz foundation case

for the rights of LGBTQ+ community and same sex marriage.

② Jaya Thakur vs. UOI case 2023

↳ Right to menstrual hygiene in schools for girls by giving free sanitary napkins.

③ SC/ST Act [Atrocities Act

↳ to eliminate discrimination towards depressed classes.

(5) Nagaraj and Indra Sawhney judgement

↳ for OBC reservation to ~~add~~ give them equal opportunities to all section.

(6) M.C Mehta case vs. UOI

↳ for people affected from environmental pollution

(7) Public Interest Litigations

by P.N - Bhagwati is a tool of fair justice in the hands of depressed classes.

(8) Alternate dispute Resolution through NALSA and SALSA to provide speedy justice to vulnerable section.

(9) Article 142 _ complete justice by the Supreme court to check the authoritarinism

Supreme Court is the guardian of our fundamental Rights.

Q.4) Evaluate the effectiveness of the Anti-Defection Law in curbing political defections. 8

राजनीतिक दलबदल को रोकने में दलबदल विरोधी कानून की प्रभावशीलता का मूल्यांकन करें।

Anti- Defection law introduced through the 52nd Constitutional Amendment Act on the recommendation of Dinesh Goswami committee.

Effectiveness of Anti-Defection law

① Reduces Crossing of floor in the parliament

NCRWC → Anti defection is a shield against politics of shifting.

② Rule of Law maintains

Justice → Political, social, economic mentioned in the preamble.

③ Impose Accountability on the Representatives

④ Ethics and morality implementation

↳ Mahatma Gandhi said → Politics without morality is a sin.

(5) Strengthens parliamentary decorum as India is the worlds largest democracy.

However, effectiveness is questionable also

(1) Mass cross-flooring is allowed
eg 2/3 of members if defect thant it is legal

(2) Horse trading give rise to defection.

(3) Lack of timeline for speakers in deciding the anti-defection.

(4) Criminalisation of politics increases.
eg Lily Thomas case → parties members must tell ~~why~~ the reason of defection.

Way forward
1. Strict timeline to decide defection cases
2. Mass defection should be illegal.
3. Inner party democracy in parties

Anti-defection should not be allowed to change the basic structure of Constitution

Q.5) Discuss the challenges faced by NGOs in contributing to good governance in India. 8

भारत में सुशासन में योगदान देने में गैर सरकारी संगठनों को जिन चुनौतियों का सामना करना पड़ता है, उन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

India has 3.2 million registered NGO's under DARPAN portal. NGO's serve the goal of social Empowerment without the hope of any political representation.

Challenges :-

① Complex Registration process
↳ due to FCRA [foreign Contribution Regulation Act].

② Affiliation with political parties
↳ reduces their ground work affiliation with the people.

③ NGO's seen as pressure group
↳ government interference in the administration.

④ financial strain
↳ Many NGO's shut down due

to financial constraint [S. Vijay Kumar committee].

(5) Lack of awareness among people about NGO's work

eg PRATHAM ASER → helps in finding educational data at rural areas

(6) Lack of Technological advancement of NGO's eg DIGITAL challenges at Rural areas.

Way forward

1. Social funding of NGO's
2. Performance Based grants to NGO's
3. Parliamentary committees on the working of NGO's
4. formalisation of NGO's
5. Cooperation of NGO's - Civil society - government

Amitabh Kant says → NGO's are the bodies who knows the real pulse of the grass root level governance.

Q.6) Explain how civil servants act as a link between the government and the people. 8

समझाइए कि लोक सेवक सरकार और जनता के बीच कड़ी के रूप में कैसे कार्य करते हैं।

Since the Mauryan times, 'Amatya's' works as civil servant for the implementation of 'Good governance' in the economy.

- Link between government and the people :-

① Build Trust between govern and governee

eg: Implementation of VB-GRAMG at grassroot level.

② feedback mechanism strengthened

Civil servants are the bridge between people and government.

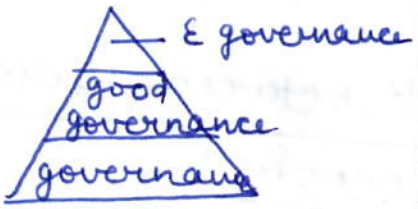
③ Permanent executive of the government

'Hota committee' - called them permament executives.

(4) Maintains ART [Accountability, Responsibility and Transparency] in the governance model.

(5) Wheel of the good governance

(6) Voice of the vulnerable sections → by giving active feedback to the government



(7) promote 'Jan Bhagidari'

Challenges
- 1. Increases 'Red Tapism' [Surendranath committee]
- 2. Increased lateral enteries reduces Responsibility
- 3. Corruption in the services reduces Transparency.

Way forward
- 1. Civil Service Board [T.S.R Subramanian case]
- 2. Mission-Karmyogi (IGOT) for training

Civil Servants are the silver lining in India's growth model.

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.7) "Workplace automation poses challenges to inclusive governance." Analyse this statement. 8

"कार्यस्थल स्वचालन समावेशी शासन के लिए चुनौतियाँ प्रस्तुत करता है।" इस कथन का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Inclusive governance can be defined when government made policies for all the stakeholder's of society equally and without discrimination.

Workplace automation - challenges.

① Digital illteracy in rural areas

↳ Delay in implementation of policies

eg DBT payments in VB GRAM G led to delayed payments.

② Lack of skilled workforce

↳ only 5% of population is skilled in India → local employment reduces in the area.

③ Lower the female participation rate due to women illiteracy

(4) Privacy issues
↳ 'Right to Delete' should be there in the workplace. to protect privacy of people.

(5) Digital infrastructure - lags in development process.

(6)

Way forward
1. Labour Augmentation rather than labour displacement
2. Digital public infrastructure in the rural areas
   eg 'Bharat Net' → optical fibre network in panchayats
3. Skilling of labour workforce
4. Gradual Implementation of Technological advancement
5. Use of Artificial Intelligence and IOT in at rural areas [by providing knowledge]

Inclusive governance is a key to VIKSIT BHARAT

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.8) Comment on China-Plus-One Strategy. 8

चीन-प्लस-वन रणनीति पर टिप्पणी करें।

India China relationships has as many multilayers which no other countries has - PM Modi at Shangri La dialouge.

China - Plus - One Strategy

Reasons :- of adopting China-Plus-one

① Trade protectionism in the changing geopolitical situations

eg : Iran - Israel war conflict, Russia - Ukraine war.

② COVID-19 experiences

taught to strengthen Supply chain mechanism with multiple partner

③ India - an attractive opportunities for nations

eg : India - EU deal [Mother of all deal].

India - as an option : Reasons

① Largest consumer market in the world → 1.5 billion people

② stability in the governance model build trust

③ Easy and cheap availability of labour

eg Foxconn shifted its Apple plant in India

④ Ease of Doing business

↳ CAPEX → 12 Lakh crore [2025-26 Budget]

↳ Reduced logistic cost

↳ PLI 2.0

Challenges
1. Competition from Vietnam, Taiwan.
2. Anamoly in Labour Codes Bills
3. Lack of Raw material [semi-conductor industry chips.
4. Leakages in Robust supply chain mechanism

China plus one policy is a blessing in disguise for grabing the opportunity by India.

Q.9) "UN Peacekeeping Forces are necessary but insufficient for lasting peace." Critically evaluate. 8

"संयुक्त राष्ट्र शांति सेनाएँ स्थायी शांति के लिए आवश्यक हैं, परंतु अपर्याप्त हैं।" आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

India has world's largest continent in UN Peacekeeping forces and Recently world's first women contigent has been sent to South sudan.

- UN Peacekeeping forces are necessary:-

① Maintain peace and tranquity in violence affected Region
Ex Libya, South sudan, Angola affected by Civil war.

② International order Balance
Terrorism act as a monster unitedly to the world.

③ Empowering local forces of that Nation in helping the strife in the country

(4) global community participation in balancing peace.

<u>however</u>, insufficient for lasting peace

(1) lack of execution power to the Blue Helmets as they are foreign funded.

(2) Partiality in the recurriment of forces [Western nation has less representation compare to Asia],

(3) Lagging Technological advancement of the forces

(4) Abscense of Regulation on the working hour keep them demotivated.

<u>Way forward</u>
- 1. Blue Helmets 2.0 → equal representation of countries
- 2. Execution power by the Countries head when the forces are.

<u>UNPKF</u> are the shield in maintaining world order.

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.10) Examine the impact of the Israel-Palestine war on stability in West Asia. 8

पश्चिम एशिया में स्थिरता पर इजरायल-फिलिस्तीन युद्ध के प्रभाव का विश्लेषण करें।

Israel- India relations are based on the strategy autonomy, where India follows the Two-State solution in the conflict.

Impact of Israel- Palestine war

① Energy crisis
- west Asia [Largest producer of Crude oil and largest supplier].

② global turbluence [from cold war to Nuclear war] situations.
- eg: U.S.A ~~bt~~ blasted INS Dena of Iran near Indian ocean.

③ Economic challenges
- Reduced trade with west Asia and the crisis of LPG, electricity
  - eg: cylinder crisis ocur in India

Israel - Palestine war

① Energy crisis due to declining trade with Israel.

② Rise in communalism and religious terrorism

eg Iran vowed to free Gaza from Israel.

③ Nuclear Race

↳ As west Asia will be the game handler if Israel - Palestine war continues.

④ Multilateralism to Bipolar world order

USA, Europe allies with Israel while ~~Ra~~ Iran, Russia, China allies with Palestine.

Debate, Discussion, Dialouge is the way to resolve conflicts. as PM Modi says this is an era of Peace and not of war.

LONG ANSWER QUESTIONS

दीर्घ उत्तरीय प्रश्न

Section–B / खण्ड–ब

Q.11) Unlike political parties, pressure groups focus on specific interests. Do you agree? Give reasons. **12**

राजनीतिक दलों के विपरीत, दबाव समूह विशिष्ट हितों पर ध्यान केंद्रित करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? कारण बताइए!

Pressure groups are having the homogeneous ideology and common interest for the benefits of their society.

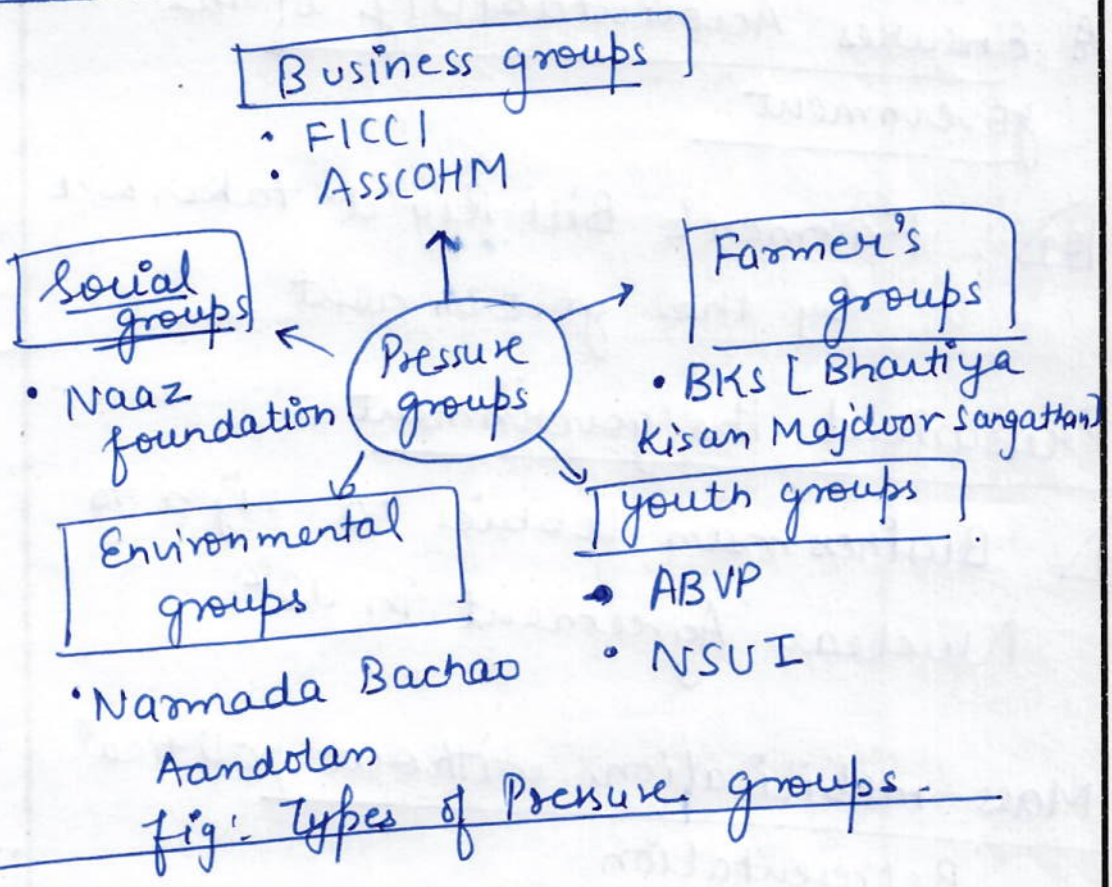


fig: Types of Pressure groups.

Pressure groups focus on specific interest

① Common Goal achievement

↳ for a particular group

② 'Voice of the unheard'

eg: Farmer's pressure group to raise their voice

③ Ensures Accountability of the government

↳ eg: Farmer's Bill Right taken back by the government

④ Pressurized the government

eg Business man lobbies to sign to Nuclear Agreement in USA.

⑤ Mass mobilisation without political Representation

⑥ Active feedback and participation

at grassroot level.

However, some challenges are:-

① Political affiliation

↳ Unnecessary delay in the implementation of policies.

② foreign funding to use against government.

③ Barrier in the Welfarism of government programme.

④ Influence the public perception easily

⑤ Lobbies group instead of ~~pol~~ pressure groups.

Way forward
1. McKinsey group → called for registration portal of groups
2. Control on foreign funding affiliation

~~NGO~~'s Pressure group helps in Active JanBhagidari for pro people governance.

Q.12) "Despite constitutional status, urban local bodies continue to face financial and administrative constraints." Discuss. **12**

"संवैधानिक दर्जा प्राप्त होने के बावजूद, शहरी स्थानीय निकायों को वित्तीय और प्रशासनिक बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ता है।" चर्चा कीजिए।

Urban local bodies are the manifestation of Gandhiji 'Swaraj', mentioned in Part IX th and 74th Constitutional amendment Act, where 29 subjects given to these bodies to function efficiently.

Face financial constraints

① funds, functions and functionaries

↳ Lack of taxation powers to bodies

② centralisation of funds

↳. Centre aids and Centrally Sponsored schemes dependency.

③ Decline in Autonomy

↳ defeat the purpose of 'Swaraj' at grassroot level.

(4) Leaky pipeline of funds

↳ Corruption in transfer of funds.

80% Fund	25%	5%
by grants in Aid	state and central govt. schemes	own Revenue generation.

face administrative constraints

(1) 'Mayor' is a ceremonial body do not have legislative and executive power

(2) State government centralisation tendancy → increases dispute in implementation.

(3) Lack of human Resource Capacity in the administration

(4) Multiple Body structure → eg :

RWA's [Residential welfare societies]

~~PBD~~ PWD's for sanitations.

(5) Lack of public participation in the implementation of policies

(6) Low Technological advancement

eg: 65% of urban local bodies do not have any masterplan.

Way forward

1. Financial power of taxation should be mandatory
2. Less political interference
3. Clearly defined role of similar bodies
4. Social audits and performance based grants of local bodies
5. Fast track courts to solve urban local bodies disputes.

Urban local bodies can change the 'Suraj to Swaraj' in real sense.

Q.13) What alternative mechanism of dispute resolution have emerged in recent years? How far have they been effective? 12

हाल के वर्षों में विवाद समाधान के कौन-कौन से वैकल्पिक तंत्र उभरे हैं? वे किस हद तक प्रभावी रहे हैं?

Alternate dispute Resolution mechanism helps in delivering the Justice in the society as mentioned under John Rawl's Theory of justice.

Methods of ADR
- Arbitration
- Reconciliation
- NALSA, SALSA etc.
- Conciliation
- Negotiations and Mediation

ADR emerged in recent years

① Arbitration Council Act

to resolve dispute through an arbitator. and they are legally binding judgements.

② Mediation Act 2023

↳ Mediation Council of India recently

formed for civil cases for faster dissolution.

③ ADR for Corporate legal cases
↳ to resolve the dispute without legal interference

④ Lok Adalat's [people courts] for Resolving pending cases through compromises

⑤ Negotiations
↳ Direct, formal or informal discussion to reach an agreement without a third party].

effectiveness of ADR

① Bring efficiency
↳ faster resolution of cases without formal courts.

② cost effectiveness
↳ saves money compare

to long term litigation.

③ Confidentiality

↳ Proceedings held in private

④ Flexibility

↳ principle of Natural justice followed

⑤ Relationship preservation

↳ mutual agreement helps in saving Relationships

Challenges:

① Lack of awareness among people

② Pendancy of cases in the Arbitration courts.

③ Lack of human ~~sto~~ Resources as the cases heard by retired judges.

Way forward

1. formalisation of alternate dispute Resolution.

↳ 2. Awareness campaign for people.

ADR should act as a limb of JUSTICE in the society

Q.14) "Citizen Participation is the cornerstone of responsive governance." Critically analyze. 12

"नागरिक सहभागिता उत्तरदायी शासन की आधारशिला है।" आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Citizen participation is the foundation in the good governance principle. It involves all the stakeholders in the decision making.

PM Modi - Sabka Sath, Sabka Vishwas, Sabka Prayas for the VIKSIT BHARAT

Citizen participation is the cornerstone

① Inclusive governance

↳ by participation of all vulnerable section.

② Responsibility and Accountability

↳ eg. RTI act is the second dawn in Constitutional Reform.

③ strengthen feedback mechanism

eg: Rajasthan JanBhagidari portal

(4) Awareness about fundamental Rights.

eg Kerala's → first constitutional literate district.

(5) Build Trust between govern and governee

eg 'MO SARKAR' initiative of Odissa government

(6) Reduces Corruption

↳ by enhancing transparency through active participation

(7) Enhances two-way communication

↳ efficiency + effectiveness = good governance

(8) Reactive to proactive governance model

eg ART [Accountability, Responsibility and Transparency]

Current challenges

① Red Tapism in the governance leads to Bureaucratic Apathy

② Lack of awareness among people
eg Social Auditing.

③ Digital Divide between Men vs women
Rural vs Urban
Poor vs Rich.

④ Lack of Trust due to corruption in the governance

Way forward
1. Easy filling of RTI and PIO's vaccany filled
2. Citizen charters in the regional Language
3. Social auditing of the public projects like [VB G RAM G]
4. Vulnerable section participation while planning of schemes.

The governance should be for the people, by the people.

Q.15) What steps has the Government of India taken to curb online betting and gambling, and why are such measures necessary in the digital era? 12

भारत सरकार ने ऑनलाइन सट्टेबाजी और जुए पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए हैं, और डिजिटल युग में ऐसे उपाय क्यों आवश्यक हैं?

Recently AVGC [Aviation, Gaming, Content creation] Labs has been introduced under the Budget to boost the economy.

Steps to curb online betting and gambling

① Curb on betting and gambling which are based on financial skills rather than mindful skills.

② Digital Data protection Act for curbing on financial frauds.

eg Digital Data arrest cases.

③

Re Measures are necessary :-

1. to curb the economy from the financial frauds
2. Reducing Cyber Crimes.
3. Vulnerable sections exposure leads to more vulnerabilities
   eg children, women etc.
4. Saving the Right to privacy of individuals as mentioned in the Puttuswamy judgement case
5. Regulation on platforms, organisers of betting and gambling.
6. Reducing suicides in the youth due to betting and gambling loss.

Way forward

1. Department for betting and gambling under Ministry of sports
2. Mental health should be a part of school curriculum
3. Game of skills promoted to boost orange economy
4. Data centres in India to protect Right to privacy.
5. Timelimits for children to play games [through parental permission]
6. punishment on false presentation through advertisement

The increasing orange economy potential cannot be curbed, but a regulated zone is required for online betting and gaming.

Feedback
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#	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) "Workplace exploitation of women is not merely a personal issue but a social and governance challenge." Critically evaluate this statement. 12

"कार्यस्थल पर महिलाओं का शोषण केवल एक व्यक्तिगत मुद्दा नहीं है, बल्कि एक सामाजिक और शासन संबंधी चुनौती भी है।" इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Womens are facing cummulative discrimination from 'womb to tomb'.
They are economically expolited, socially suppressed, Politically passive.

Current Female labour force participation rate is 41% → PLFS

Not, merely a personal issue, but a social and governance challenge:-

① Reduced Economic opportunities
→ workplace sexual harrashment

Govt. measures - Vishakha Guidelines in State of Rajasthan Case.

② Lack of Labour force participation
↳ reduced the GDP growth by 10 to 15%.

③ Societial backwardness

↳ less participation → increases patriarchy in the society → against the fundamental Right of women.

④ Limited set of oppurtunities

eg pink collarisation job.

⑤ Meagre political participation

↳ 15% in ~~current~~ 17th Lok Sabha.

⑥ 'Unheard' voice of vulnerable class

↳ unequal representation at all sphere.

⑦ 'Shadow on women's interest'

↳ if participation of women is less.

⑧ effect on Inter-generation

↳ If a women is educated, the whole family is educated
— Jawahar lal Nehru.

Way forward :-

1. Increase political Representation
2. Reskilling, Upskilling and New-skilling of Female labour force
3. Implementation of 'POSH Act' effectively
4. 'Pink Police Booth stations' with female beat officers
5. Secure infrastructure especially in Night shifts job.
6. Increase STEM's participation

Govt. efforts

1. Nirbhaya funds for security infrastructure
2. 'SHE' Boxes in the Corporate or public sector
3. Internal complaint committee should have female members

India needs not only women development but women led development

Q.17) "Welfare schemes are essential but often criticized for inefficiency and leakages." Comment. 12

"कल्याणकारी योजनाएँ आवश्यक हैं, लेकिन अक्सर अक्षमता और भ्रष्टाचार के लिए उनकी आलोचना की जाती है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Welfare schemes are for targeted groups in the society to give them equal oppurtunity in the society to achieve the goal of Preamble

JUSTICE → Political, Social, Economic.

Welfare schemes are essential

① Inclusive governance model

eg ST → Eklavya's Residential Model schools.

women's → Mission Shakti, Drone Didi.

② 'Sarvodaya' concept → formulation

Reaching the last, the lost and the least.

eg :→ Border village [vibrant village programme welfarism.

③ capacity building of all section as suggested by Amartya Sen.

④ Reduce poverty

eg National food security Act 1957
67% of population covered

⑤ fulfilling SDG's goal

eg PM Garib Kalyan yojna.
PM Vishwakarma yojna.

⑥ Equal opportunity enabler

↳ to balanced the regional development

eg: Bundelkhand package.

However, criticized for inefficiency and leakages

① 'Inclusion and Exclusion errors' deprived the section in getting benefits

② corruption in governance

eg PDS leakages [do not reach

to the ultimate beneficiaries.

③ focus on Quantity rather than quality

eg: Food distribution under Mid-day meal
[Aanganwadi workers mixed water in the milk container].

④ lack of public participation and social auditing of the projects

⑤ Influence 'freebies culture' → burden on state government and public exchequers.

Way forward
1. ~~Universal~~ Targeted delivery of schemes and not to all sections
2. Mandatory auditing of schemes
3. Digital [Use of Block chain Technology] for record maintenance.
4. Zero Tolerance towards corruption.

Welfarism approach should be merged with Capability development approach.

Q.18) What is minilateralism? Discuss its advantages and limitations in contemporary global governance. 12

लघु-पार्श्ववाद (minilateralism) क्या है? समकालीन वैश्विक शासन में इसके लाभ और सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Minilateralism can be defined as engaging with smaller group of countries for global development

The world is moving fast with changing multilaterism model to Mini laterlism model

eg India - Africa minilaterlism

eg SIDS countries [Small Island Developing States].

Advantages

(1) Regional dialouge strengthen

eg India south east Asia dialouge

(2) Easy to Balance the foreign policy.

③ use of soft diplomatic power to influence minilaterism.

④ Common interest could be achieved.

eg ~~Asian can~~ 21st Century is Asian Century

Disadvantages

① focus only on regional growth

② lack of global vision of growth

③ Large number of minilateralism group will be formed

India's foreign policy is focusing on Multilaterism and minilaterism to focus on the growth and development of India's growth story of 'Vishwa guru'

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in this Area / इस स्थ
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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P & R			

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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.19) "The outbreak of a USA–Iran war poses multidimensional risks to India's economy, security, and foreign policy." Discuss. 12

"अमेरिका-ईरान युद्ध के छिड़ने से भारत की अर्थव्यवस्था, सुरक्षा और विदेश नीति के लिए बहुआयामी जोखिम उत्पन्न हो सकते हैं।" चर्चा कीजिए।

The Recent USA Iran war changed the global world order from Cold Era to Nuclear war era, if not stopped timely.

Multi-dimensional risks to India's

economy

① Declining trade with west Asia and Europe

↳ Strait of Hormuz has been chocked due to USA-Iran war.

② Food crisis - due to import-export challenges.

eg: Sunflower import from Ukraine through Suez canal.

③ Increase fiscal deficit of state

↳ Increasing expenditure in

the defence expenditure to secure our borders in defence of from Pakistan's

Security Risks

① Energy crisis

↳ Recent LPG Cylinder crisis → impact on the people of India's consumption.

↳ Oil crisis - Iran and other West Asian countries, major supplier of oil.

② Impact on National security

eg INS Dena blasted by USA near (Iran) India's border.

③ Turmoil for NRI's in west Asia

↳ Evcuation measures for our people in west Asia.

Foreign policy

① India's multialignment approach

↳ Debate, discussion and dialogue

with Israel and Iran both the countries

② focus on 'Self Reliant' India to secure India from energy crisis.

③ Use of defensive Capabilities with hard and soft power diplomacy

④ Bilateral engagements with the countries ~~to~~ like Nepal for hydroelectricity project [focus shift] to renewable energy potential.

fiedel Castro → A country should know when to be aligned and when to be non-aligned is the art of diplomacy.

Feedback
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#	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
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TOTAL MARKS	

Q.20) Examine the major issues of dispute between India and Bangladesh and give suggestions for improving bilateral relations. 12

भारत और बांग्लादेश के बीच विवाद के प्रमुख मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए और द्विपक्षीय संबंधों को बेहतर बनाने के लिए सुझाव दीजिए।

India and Bangladesh are tied by the umbilical cord of political, social and cultural ties lies since historical ties.

Mandal Theory of Kautilya's → Bangladesh lies in the first concentric circle of India.

⇒ Major issues of between India and Bangladesh

① Teesta - River water dispute

↳ on capturing of river water from Brahmaputra River.

② Illegal migrants from Bangladesh border

↳ in the India → strain on natural Resources and change the demography.

③ Instability in the North east

↳ due to cross border terrorism

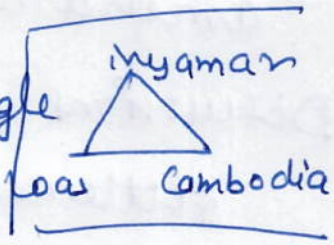
④ Refugee crisis

eg ~~Mu~~ Rohingya's crisis from Myanmar and Bangladesh border.

⑤ Cattle smuggling in the border areas

⑥ Drug cartels and organised crimes give rise to Naxalism and terrorism

↳ because of Death triangle



⑦ 'Fake currency' in the border areas, affecting the economy of India.

⑧ Dumping of chinese goods in the economy ~~due~~ through Bangladesh Borders.

Suggestions:

1. Bilateral dialouges between India and Bangladesh political leaders
2. Cross Border fencing in border areas
3. Tech integration of Border Security forces.
4. Land boundary agreements like ~~Bea~~ 100th constitutional amendment Act.
5. Discussions on the refugee's settlement with the Bangladesh.
6. Coordination with Bangladesh armies to jointly buster terrorism
7. Joint exercices with Bangladesh.

Bangladesh is our neighbourhood freind, ad India's Neighbourhood first policy will help in Boosting our ties.

Feedback
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Test Goal	Outcomes
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2 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
3 ..... ☐	.....
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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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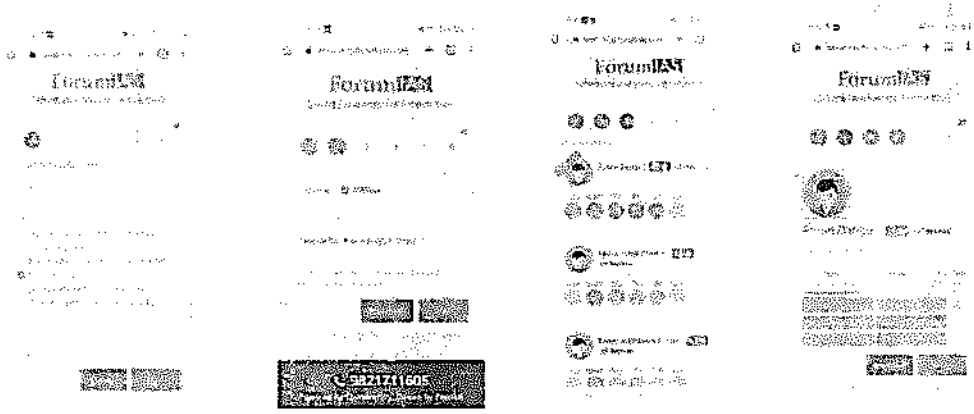

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