

TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 0 3

MGP 2024

296253-712303_1910099098_(2024-08-21 14:16:10)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Pankajsoni		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099098	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	20/8/24

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
3			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
4			उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
5			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
6			प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
7			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.	
8			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।	
9			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.	
10			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।	
11				
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Total/कुल अंक	250			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			5:00 pm	8:00 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			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 10099098 (2024-08-21 14:16:10) 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.

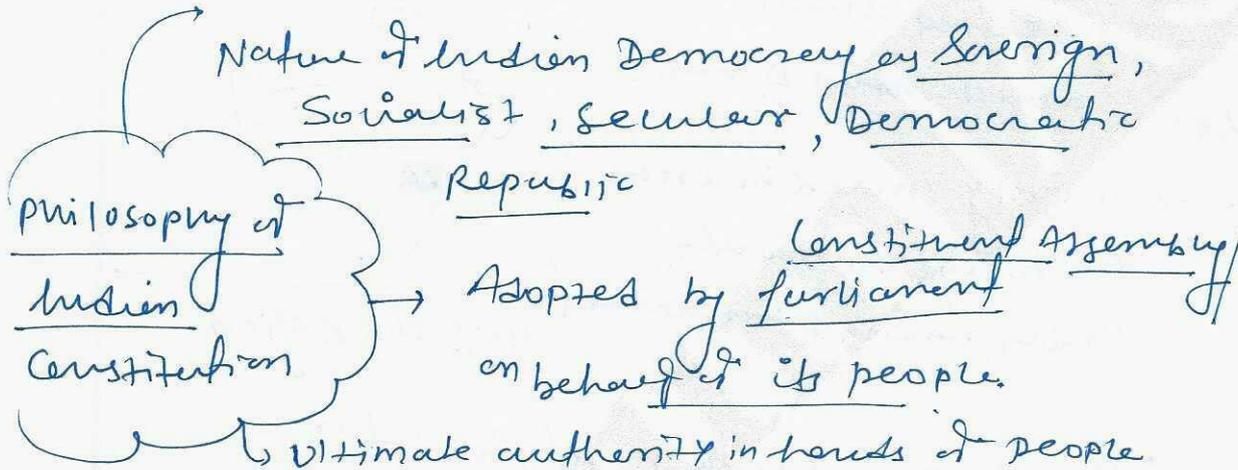


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Q.7) As the soul of the Constitution, the preamble is not only a majestic expression of philosophy and principles but also declares the purpose of the constitution. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Nani Palkiwala Indian Constitution
preamble referred as identity card of constitution
as it shows the philosophy & purpose of constitution



Apart from it also declare purpose of Indian Constitution

- It shows purpose of constitution to provide Socio-Political & Economic Justice fulfilled by Fundamental Right & DPSP's
- ultimate protection to liberty and freedom of people their faith and expression

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- furnish opportunity for upliftment with
- Equality and equity.
 fulfilled by Reservation & Affirmative Action
- upholding unity and integrity of nation.

Some other purpose of preamble

- protect from discrimination & arbitrary action of states
- Cultural - Religious practices protection
- protection of marginalized section of society
 (e.g) minorities, women, LGBTQ+

for its considerable importance SC in Keshavnanda Bharti judgement considered preamble as part of Indian constitution and it should be interpreted for government action & policy

Feedback

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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 Indian Constitution provides right to life and personal liberty, limited to procedure established by law.

In Maneka Gandhi case of 1978

SC interpreted it as "Due process of law" instead of mere procedure established by law. Which expanded its ambit beyond it.

Encompass various facet of personal liberty & freedom & dignity

→ It encompasses some basic human right into its ambit

- ⊙ Right to health (Banarasi Mukti case)
- Right to Education

→ To Reach last mile for social justice

- ⊙ Right to free legal aid
- Speedy Trial (Hussainara Khatun case)

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→ limited the state control over individual liberty

⊕ Right to movement outside india (Manku Ganshi case)

→ New Socio-Economic challenges has been comes into it

⊕ Right to decent environment. (M.C. Mehta case, Romjit Singh case)

→ Transparency & Accountability & Governance

⊕ Right to Information

→ Digital privacy as per Right to Privacy Judgment of Puttaswami case

→ Developmental needs and aspiration of citizens

⊕ Right to have Road in HillX areas

Some other Right under Article 21 → Right to Pension
 → Right to Sleep
 → Right to Solidarity confinement

As Indian Constitution is referred as

Transformation constitution by ~~Justice D.X. Chandra~~ C.J. D.X. Chandra

it help in realising personal freedom & dignity.

Feedback

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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)

The presidential election and powers of two democracies of India & USA differ significantly due to their nature of polity & circumstances.

India vs USA president election process

USA	India
→ Election Date mentioned in constitution.	→ NO such provision exist in India
→ primaries and caucus model of selection of candidate	→ NO such system exist nomination is based on reference of <u>MLA & MP's</u>
→ election is done by people	→ Election to electoral college of <u>MP's & MLA</u> .
→ No central Election Authority governed by State Administration	→ <u>Election Commission of India</u> exist for central authority for election.
→ vice president selected by him	→ vice president elected by <u>house</u>

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India vs USA President Powers

USA	India
→ President is head of State as well as government	→ President is only head of State. Head of government is <u>Prime Minister</u>
→ veto power such as absolute veto, qualified veto, suspensive veto	→ veto power such as absolute veto, pocket veto, suspensive veto
→ work ^{with} his own selected secretaries	→ ultimate power rest in Prime Minister
→ Commander in chief of armed forces	→ Commander in chief <u>but</u> on <u>advice</u> of <u>PM</u>
→ pardon power use by his own	→ pardon power uses with advice of Council of Minister

Both presidents work differently due to their nature of ~~power~~ polity and both provide different ways of democratic societies.

Feedback

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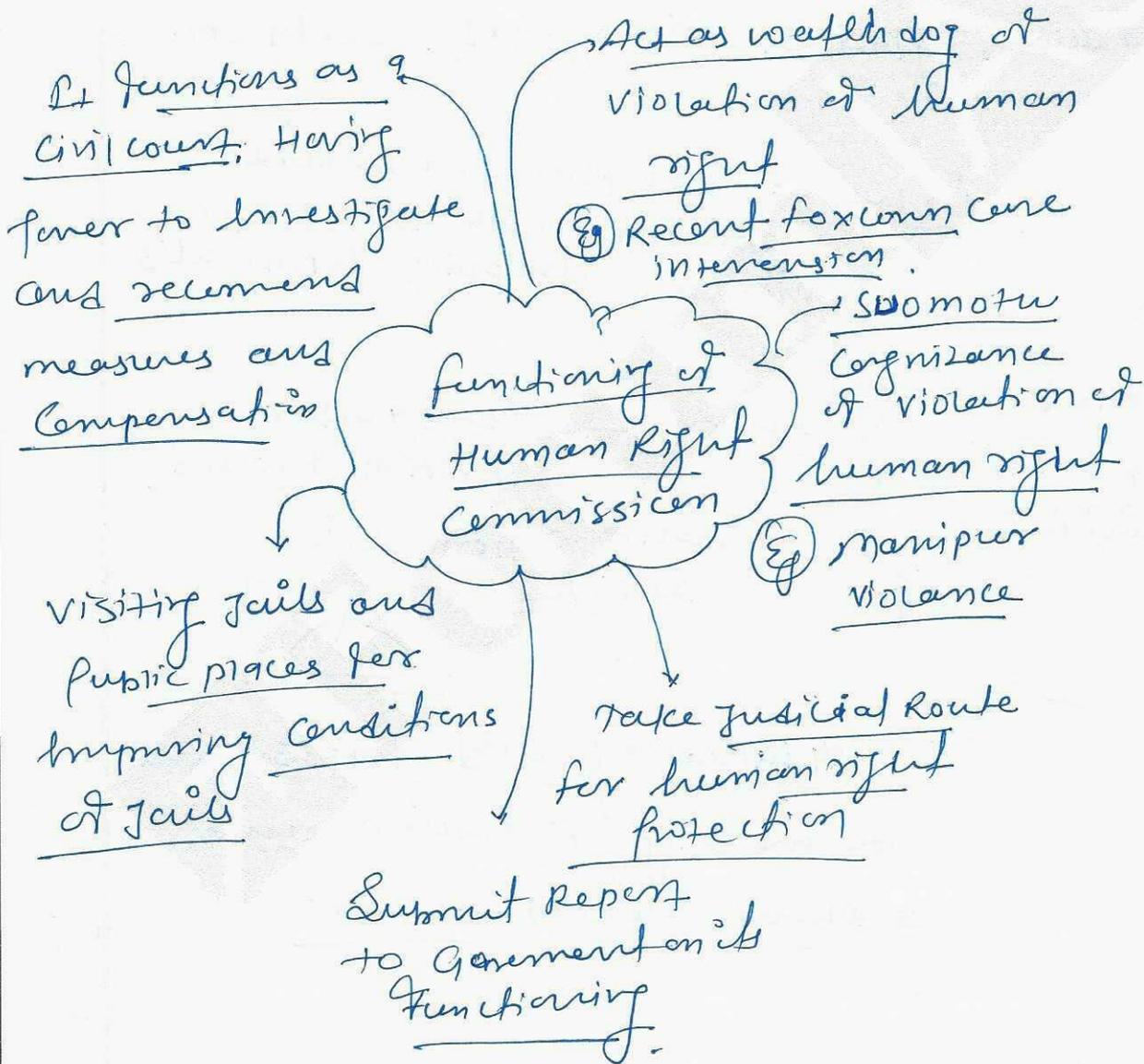


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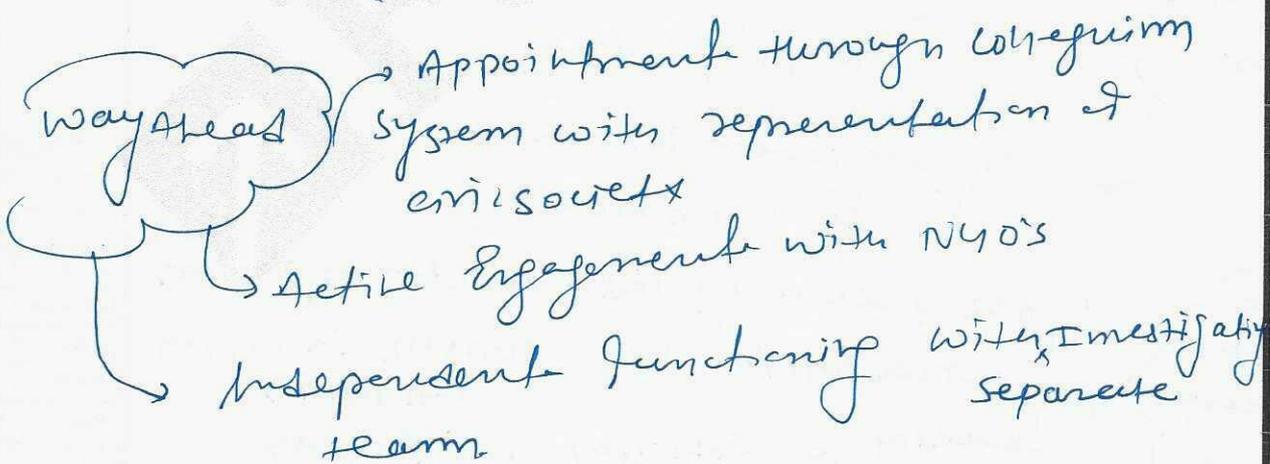
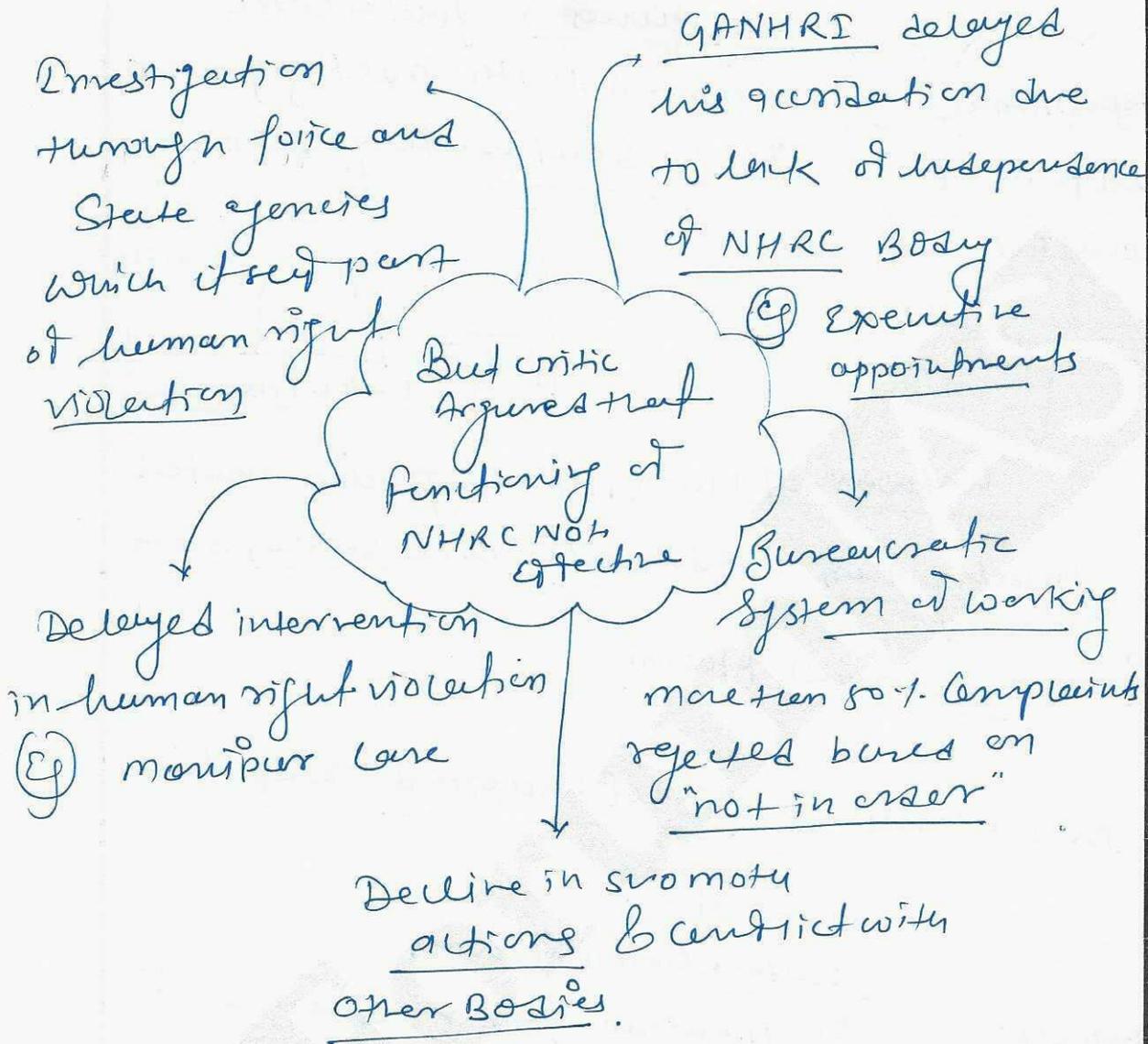
Q.4) Critically examine the functioning of National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) as an apex institution entrusted with the protection of human rights in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

National Human right Commission of India (NHRC)
Established by National protection of human rights Act of 1993 as a Statutory authority.



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NHRC should not be limited to watchdog but should become belong of hope for citizens.

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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)

106th CAA 2023 provided 33% political representation in Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assembly for

women.

Reservation after first Delimitation after census

Key feature of 106th CAA 2023

Horizontal Reservation for women.

for initial 15 years subject to further approval/monitor

Rotation of constituency.

Landmark Step towards Women Empowerment & Representation making women-led development

→ Currently women participation in parliament (Lok Sabha) is 14% which lower than world Average of 25%.

→ Help in women centric policies & legislative actions

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→ leading to Substantive & Descriptive Democracy for women.

→ Results of local bodies for women representation is quite encouraging

⊕ Abhijeet Benvenjee & Ashish Dastgir
Study on women at panchayat.

Active voice in legislative bodies make

them more accountable

Reverse constitutional idea of equality and political justice

making inclusion political process more gender inclusive

- protect women issues such as
- unpaid work
- lower wage
- lower rights in civil laws

Building next leaders who shape the polity

But there are some concerns for same

→ Such top down approach leads to Sarpanch pati like system in legislatives due to lack of internal political party Democracy.

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TOTAL MARKS

- ~~Constitutional Assembly~~ discussed it but women leaders of that time opposed it due to against equality and justice
- 106th CAA Depends on Census and Delimitation which further delayed this.

The initiative is a welcoming step to Empower women but political parties and societies need to bring government inclusiveness of women in politics.



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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.

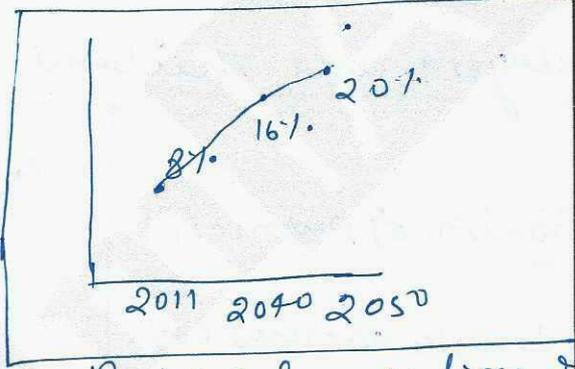
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

According to census 2011, India having 8% of population in the age bracket of more than 62 years.

And according to various reports it would lead to 20% by 2050.



Multitude of Challenges

Rising population of Elderly people.

- According to NITI Aayog report 70% elderly do not have a pension and insurance cover.
- Around 80% turn being medical issues
- Feminisation of elderly leading to Intersectionalities of widowed and parents
- Ruralisation of elderly people
- Social changes like Nuclear families, changing value systems leading to isolation of elderly population

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↳ Lack of medical healthcare facility for geriatric care
 ↳ less focus on Silver Economy and old age Dividends.

Implementation and awareness of old age maintenance Act as movement

70% not aware about it

Need comprehensive policy framework

Social Security for

Elderly people

⊕ PM Vayamansam

Aged pension

Insurance age limit ↑

Realising Silver Economy & old age Dividends.

Investment in Geriatric care should be part of public health care programme of PM-Ayushman Bharat

A holistic socio-political & economic approach of elderly care leads to a grassroot level change in condition of elderly population

Feedback

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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 UGC released guideline for permission of foreign higher educational institutions in India for achieving the goals of quality Education and protect the brain Drain.

guidelines of UGC

Autonomy for foreign higher Education institutions

↳ Autonomy of fee structure & curriculum
↳ 10 year period permission.

Quality Education as a priority here is no lesser institution in top 100 university

Prevent the Brain Drain and foreign outflow.
around 2000000 of foreign outflow annually

Benefits of internationalization of Indian higher Education

Employment opportunities for Domestic Peasants

push to Indian's Knowledge Economy and R&D.

In line with NEP 2020.

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High fee structure lead to Education
Divide between Haves and Have not

Challenges of Internationalization of Indian Higher Education

premier institution may not come as they need freedom and absolute autonomy (Prateep Bhanu mehta view)

Government focus on improvement of Domestic institution may shift.

foreign university in India is not a perfect substitute for foreign universities like MIT, Oxford, Harvard

way ahead

Government focus on Domestic university infrastructure creation.

public-private partnership in university sector

Industry Academia linkages.

The recent guideline of UGC is in right direction but India's university education need more to achieve 50% enrollment from current 27% by 2035.

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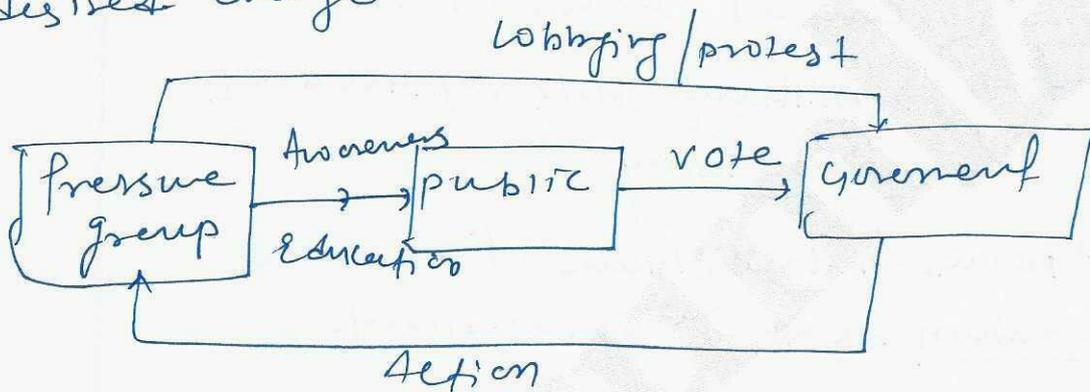
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Q.8) How far do you think that farmers association has been successful as a Pressure Group? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

pressure group is a organized ~~and~~ or unorganized group of people who influence the actions of states. They use forms of public engagement, policy lobbying and public awareness to bring

desired change



Lobbying for their interest

⊕ 40th comes out of RCEP Due to Concerns of farmers

Success of Farmers group as pressure group

→ Shows Resistance to govt action and policy

⊕ Revocation of farm laws

→ protect interest of farmers

⊕ Higher MSP and Subsidies on loan & fertilizer.

→ upliment of farmers from foresty trap by Education & social help

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Other Success → Cooperative movement during operation flood leading to institution like Amul
 → Governance Reform Right to Information by MKSS.

Fragmentation & Decline in Agricultural growth

Still more than 50% of farmers are in debt with Argo loan of ₹ 100000 (NSSO)

Lack of Industrial Investment in agriculture

But still farmers Association being limited impact
 → multiple farmers organization reduce strength
 → politicisation farmers association

Way Ahead → Cooperative reform in farmers Education & Awareness among farmers
 → Holistic development in Rural sector.

As Agriculture employed 46% of Indian population their issues and concerns need to be ~~concrete~~ channelise in a focused approach.

Feedback

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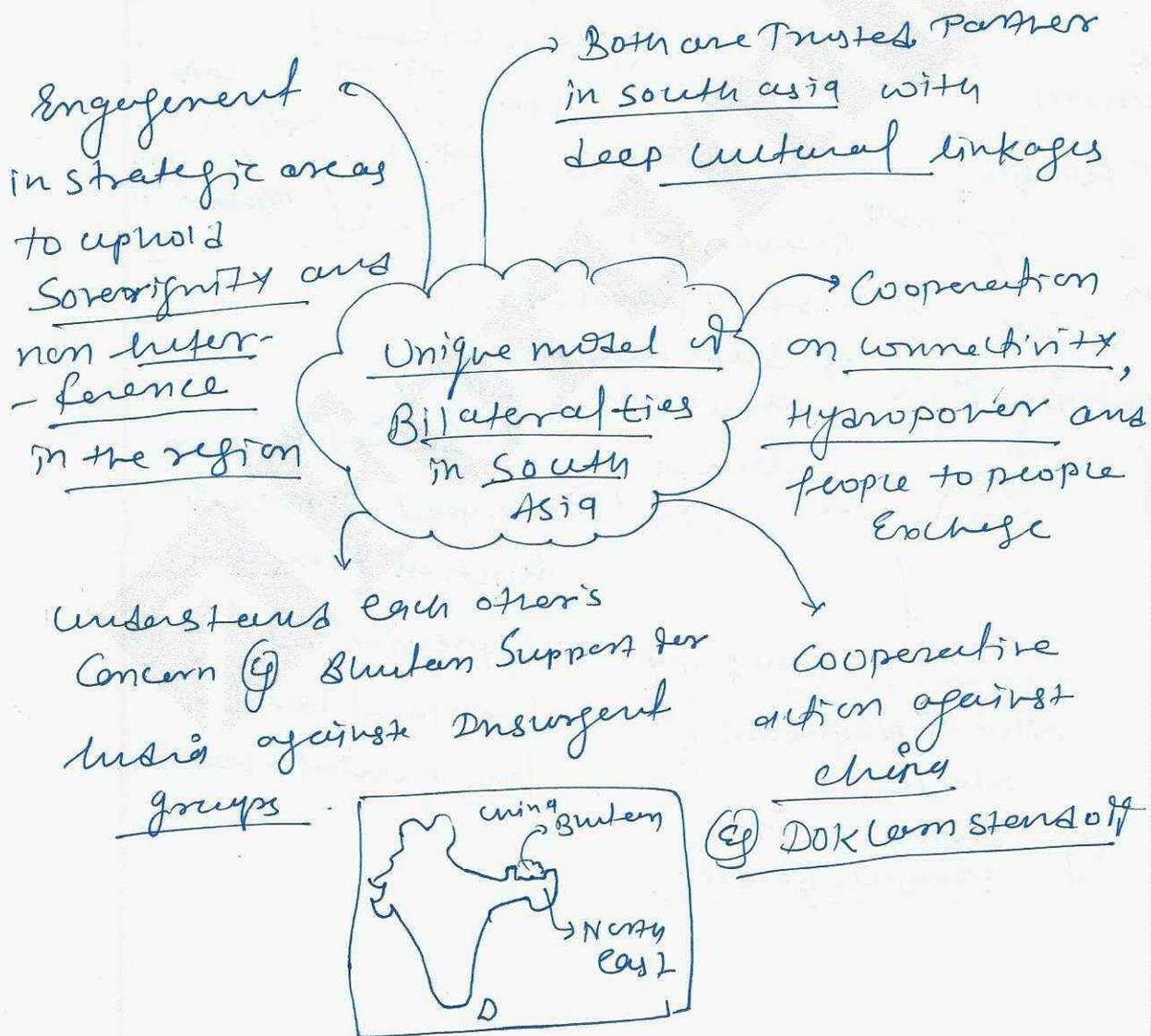
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Q.9) The peaceful and co-operative relationship between India and Bhutan provides a unique model of bilateral ties in South Asia. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 - Bhutan Relationship governed through framework agreement of 1949 treaty of friendship and cooperation. Both are natural partners and showed Bi-partisan consensus in Relationship.



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Recent report of China - Blanton Discussion for Land swap against India's interest

It is argued that favorable trade with India and Hydropower project impose Economic hardship on Blanton

But Relation also face certain issue

Blanton comes out of BRIPV motor vehicle agreement.

The advice of India in military Affairs against the sovereignty of Blanton

Way ahead } The Recent Bangladesh Event make India - Blanton Relation Even more important as it is the among only country in South Asia which have Stable relation. So a more Comprehensive agreement and engagement respecting each other's concern is key to peace and tranquility in South Asia.

Feedback

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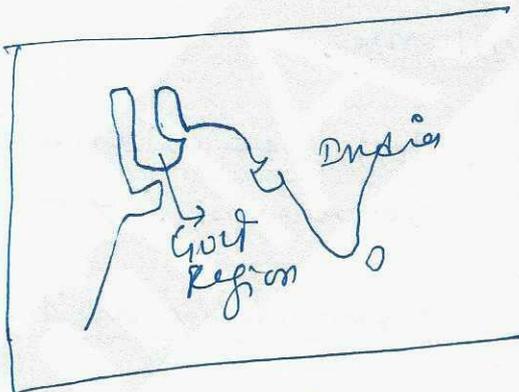


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Q.10) While the Gulf region offers lucrative job opportunities, the Indian diaspora often finds itself grappling with severe challenges. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

According to world Bank India is the largest recipient of Remittance in the world of \$111 Billion, in which Gulf countries are the second largest source of recipient.



Gulf Region offers lucrative job opportunities

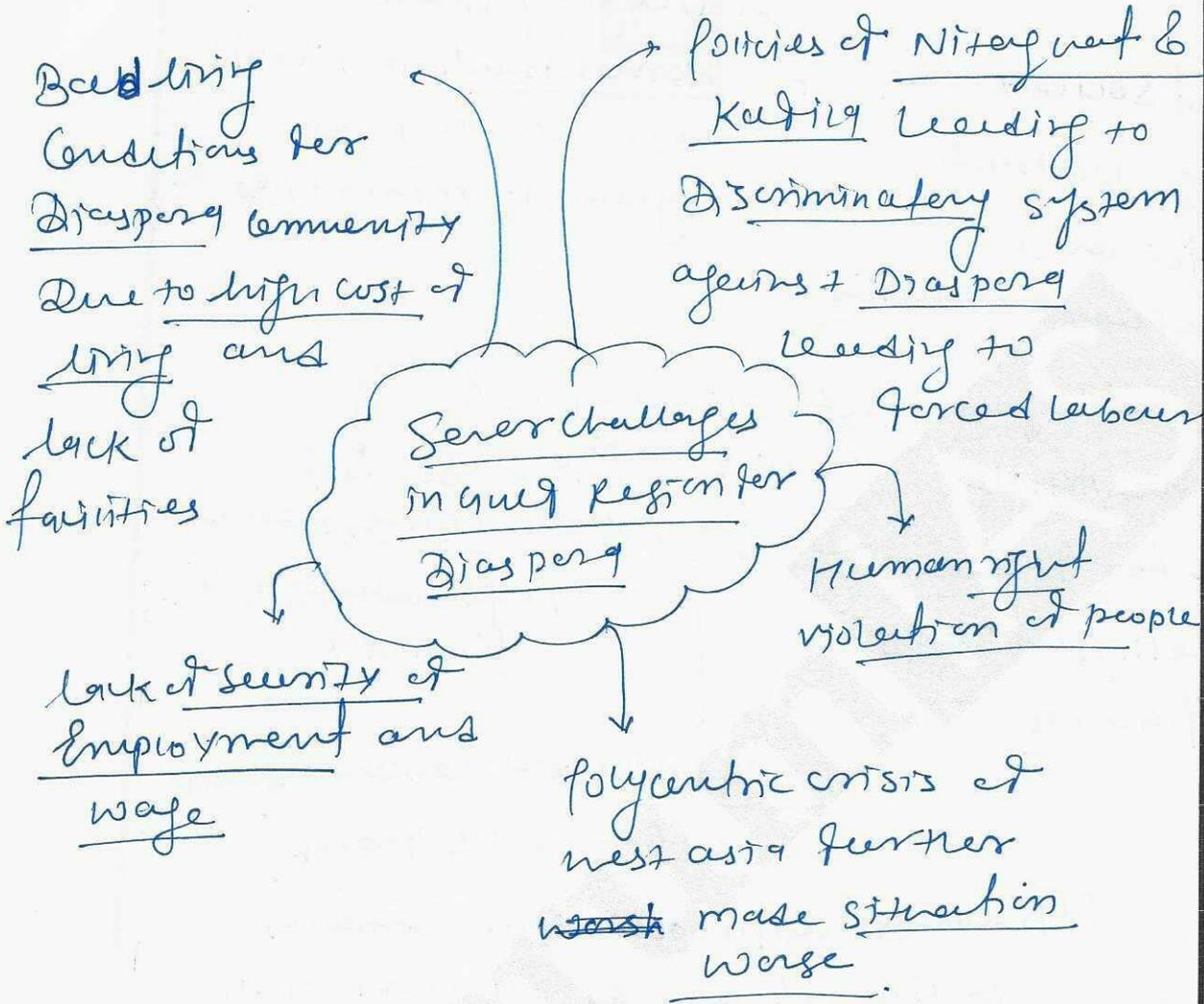
→ Gulf countries like UAE, Saudi, Qatar, Arabias provide good avenues in their countries for semi skilled Indian work force specially from southern Indian states of Kerala, Tamil Nadu.

→ Professional senders like Doctors, Nurses, Chartered Accountant working in the Region in higher skilled category.

→ Proximity to India and initiative like Project monsoon provides opportunities

→ Reversing India's Demographic Dividend.

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According to S Jaishankar in 'why Bharat matters' he said that a good foreign policy is the one which benefits the normal people/citizens. So India needs to leverage its diplomatic capital for Security & of people in Gulf Region.

Feedback

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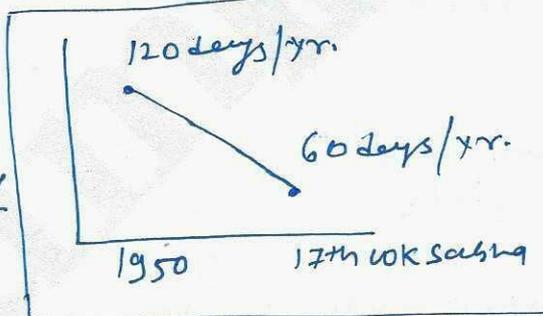
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Q.11) Recent years have witnessed a concerning decline in Parliament's functioning, marked by frequent disruptions and reduced debate on crucial national issues. Analyze the reasons for the decline in Parliament's functioning in the country and suggest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

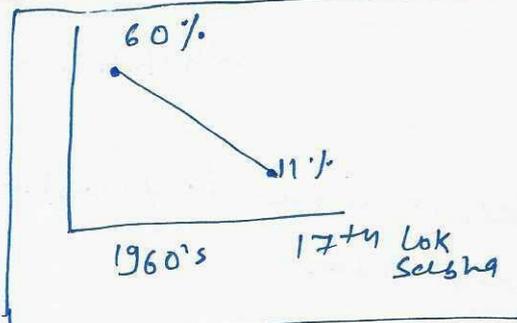
Parliament is central to our democratic Parliamentary form of government as they decides the faith and way for the nation. But According to PSR Data in recent year witnessed a concerning decline in Parliamentary functioning such as:-

→ Decline in Average sitting ⇒
(As there is no constitutionally mandated sitting time)



→ Decline in Committee referral leading to decline in debate, discussion and deliberation.

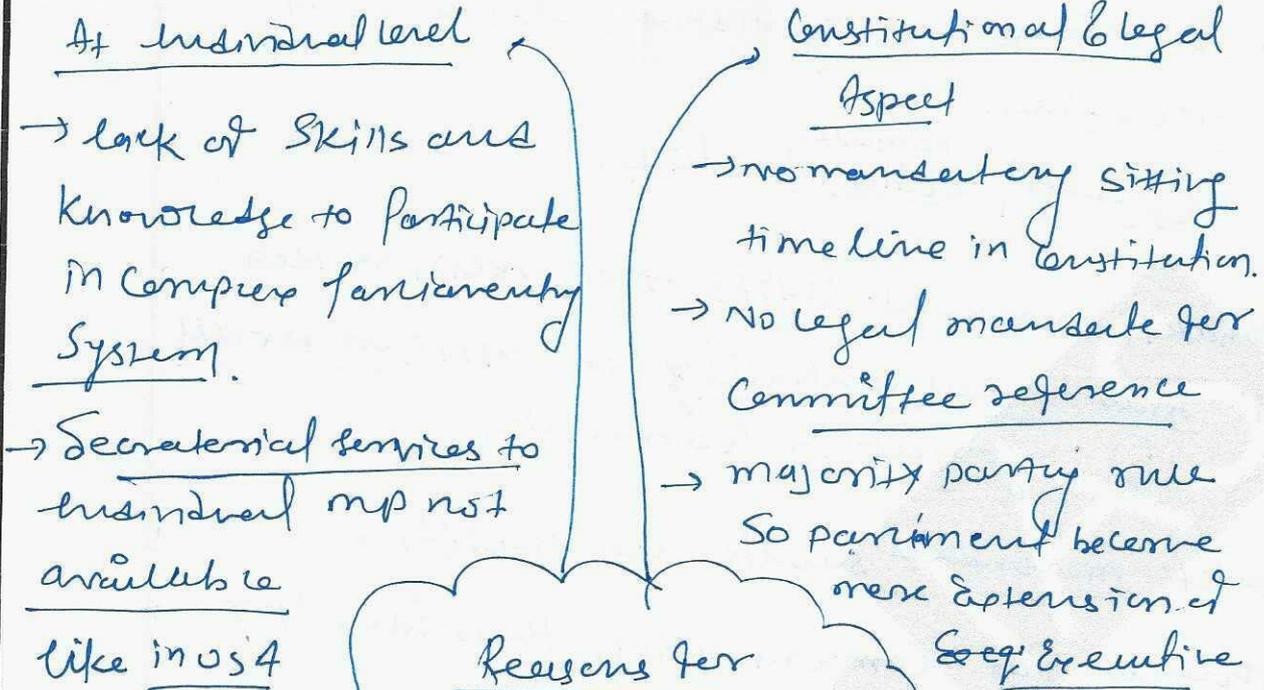
(Bills like farm laws passed without any Committee referral)



→ Frequent disruption of parliamentary functioning as more than 100 MP's suspended in 17th Lok Sabha.

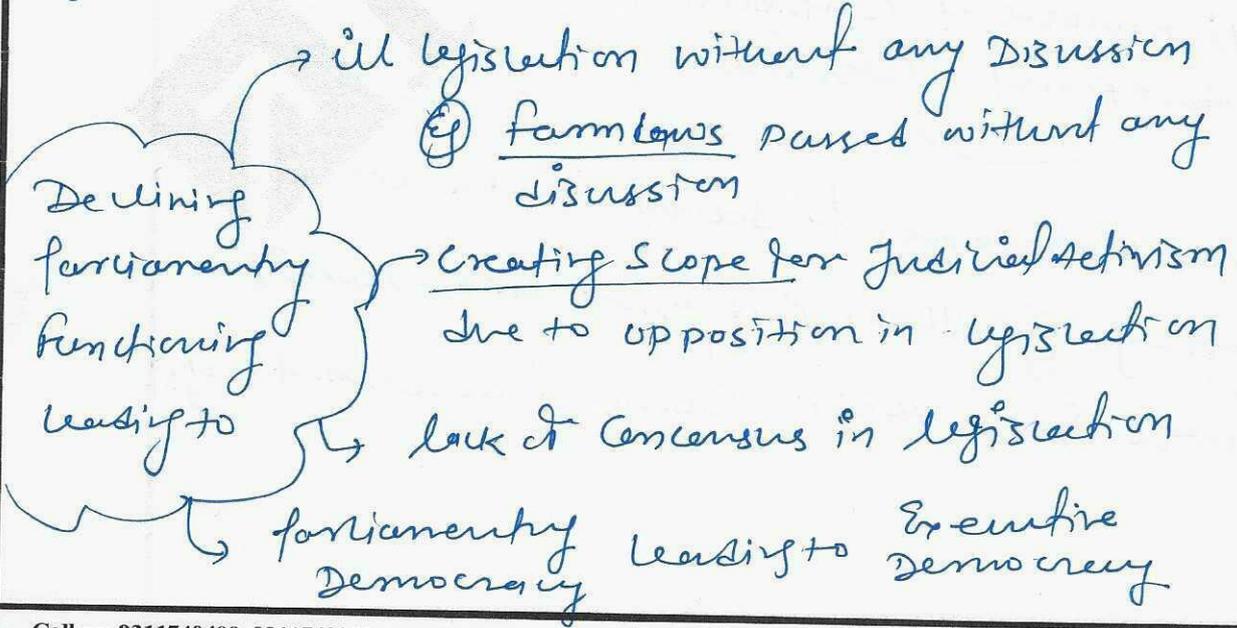
→ Budget discussion limited by Guilt-free as 97% Budget pass by it.

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Parliamentary forums used for ideological battles by mps.

lack of constructive Cooperation from Opposition



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Remedial measures

As per Recommendation of NCRWC there should be legally mandated sitting time for Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha (120 days) (100 days)

Use of Committees for Debate, Discussion and Deliberation

Support to individual mps such as Secretarial staff, Support of Experts in legislative work [eg. USA]

Anti Defection laws needs to be Amended to have a active Decent in Parliament

Ordinance route needs to be taken in Exception Situation.

As parliament plays a key role in our democratic society. It's healthy functioning has a Spilling over Effect on masses.

Feedback

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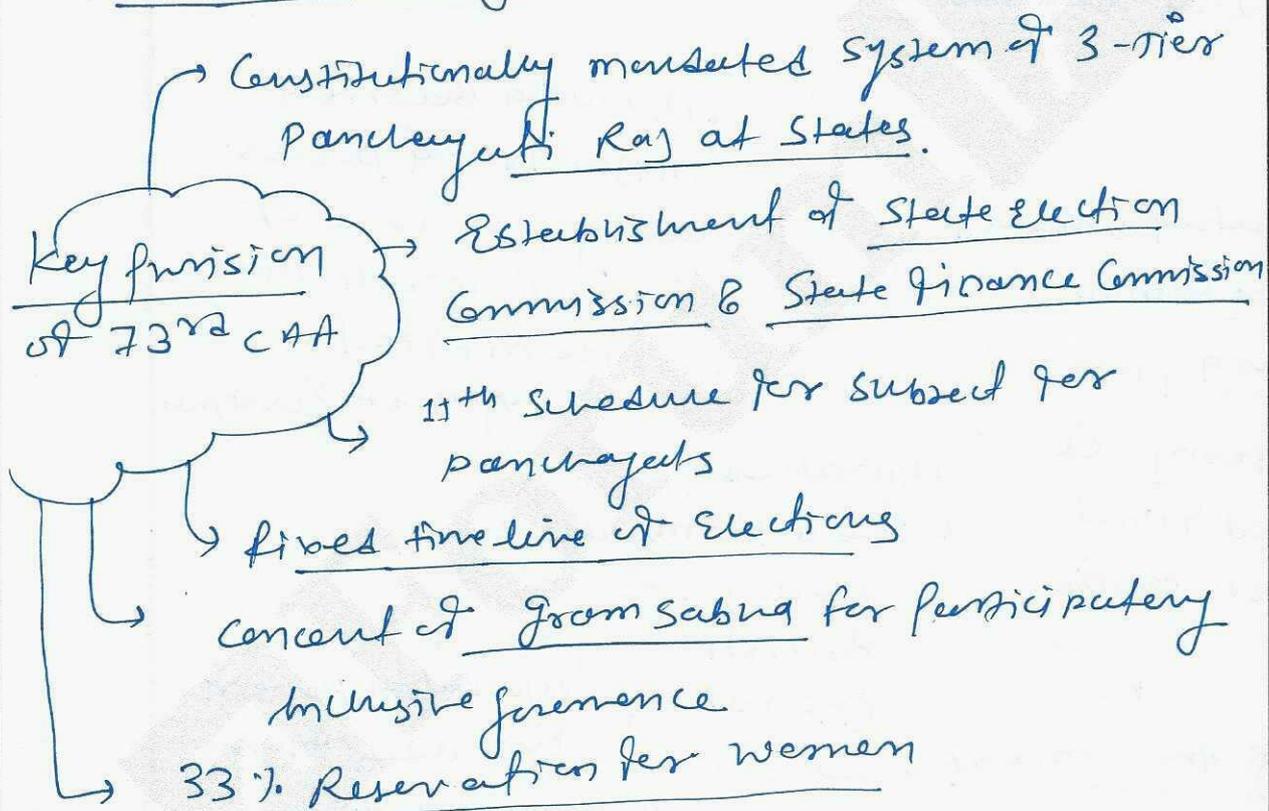
TOTAL MARKS

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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 Act provided Constitutional mandate for Panchayati Raj System in country. It laid foundation on for people centric governance at least mile.



Success of Panchayati Raj System

- It Deepens our democracy to Rural India
- Participation of Women in governance at grass root level has impact on water, health

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and sanitation (eg) Abhishek Banerjee and
Ashtor Dutta Study

- Control of schemes like MGNREGS,
PMAAY and other social sector schemes
provided Accountable & Transparent governance
- States like Kerala allocated 60% Budget
for local government in people's plan leading
to holistic development in state.

But success of Panchayat system limited to
Some extent due to

- State government's lack of commitment to
devolve function, funds and functionaries
(eg) State control the finances of Panchayat
bodies
- Lack of dedicated cadre of Panchayat level
employees who has expertise in rural
development and governance.
- Tied funds of Central & State level
schemes limited the role of Panchayat's.

→ The development plan of local bodies under 2432D & 2432E is recommendatory in nature.

→ The sarpanch pati system at local level prevented women leadership

② In REWA Husbands of women sarpanch taken oath.

→ Lack of Skill and Training for Executives at panchayat level.

As per 15th Finance Commission state should provide financing powers to panchayat such as tax on property

Capacity Building of people and employees at panchayat level.
(Separate center)

Establishment of state finance commission for devolution of funds.

A gram swaraj has a potential to realise the idea of Sarvodaya from Antodaya.

Feedback

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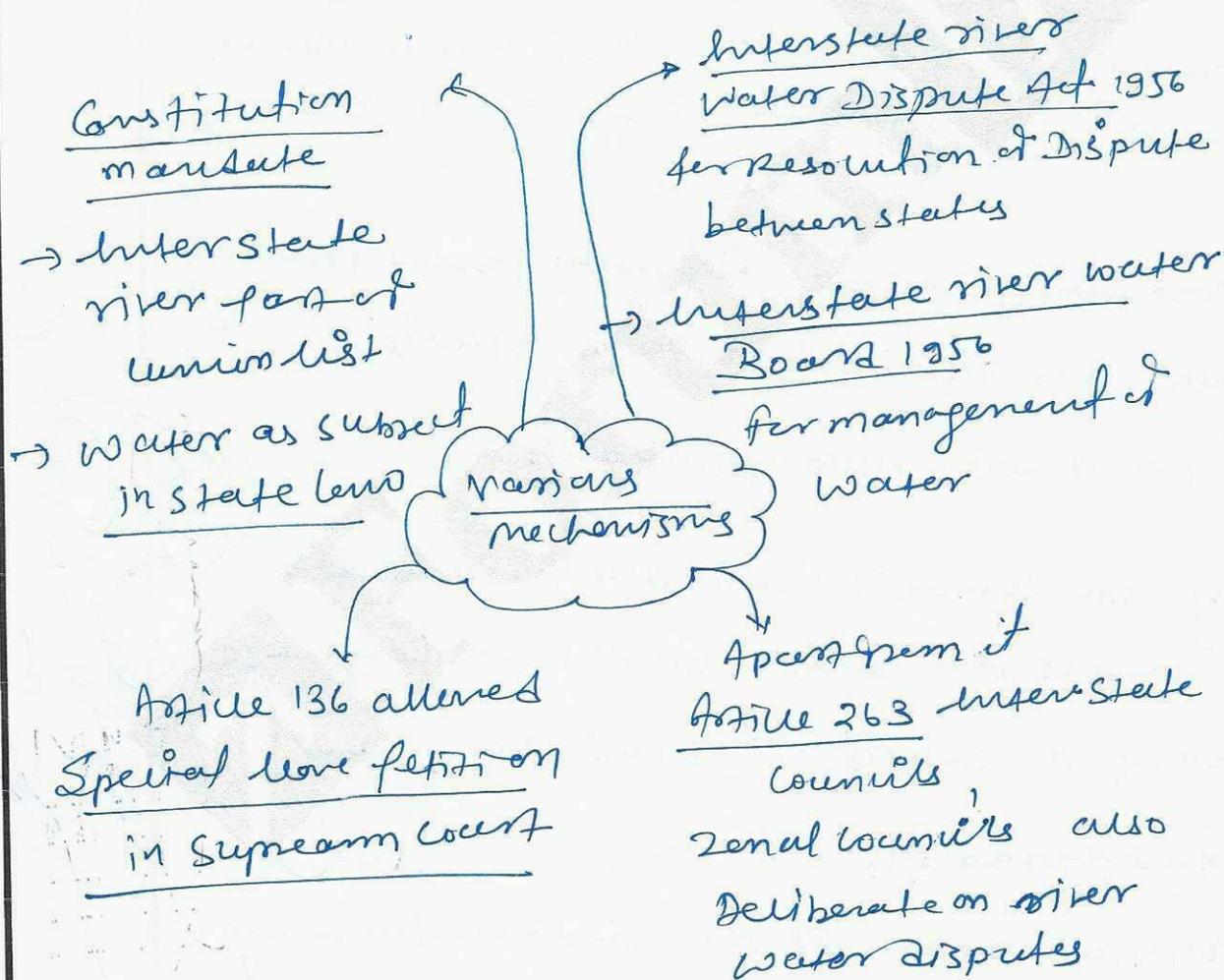


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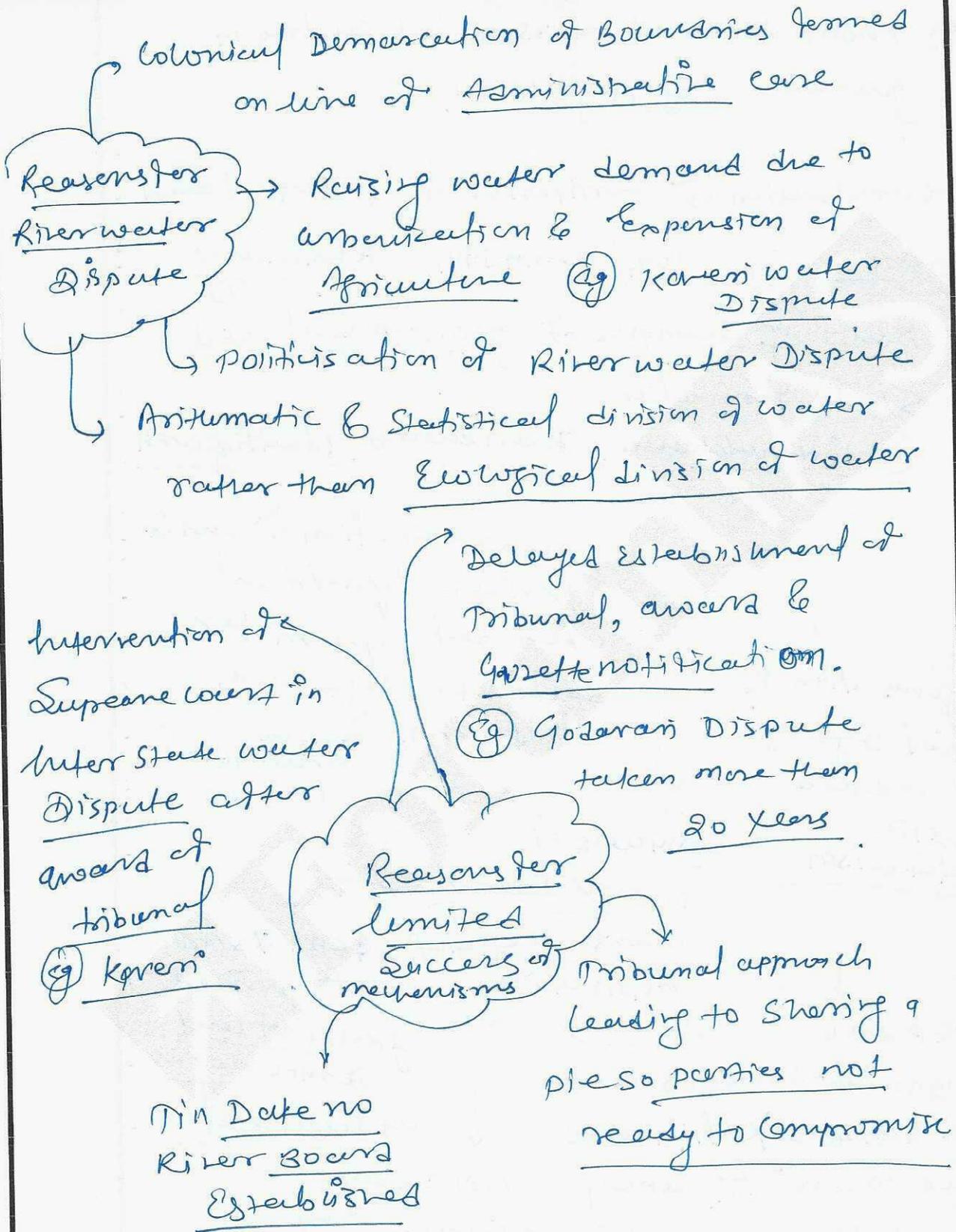
Q.13) Describe the various mechanisms available for the resolution of disputes concerning the use, distribution, or control of inter-state rivers. Also, state the reasons for their limited success. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Article 262 of Indian Constitution provided mechanisms for resolution of river water dispute between the states.



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Way Ahead

- The Recent Interstate Riverwater Dispute Bill 2019 ⁽⁴⁾ provided two tier mechanism for peaceful resolution of dispute.
- Focus should be on watershed development & maintaining ecological flow to have large supply of water.
- changes in consumption pattern in Agriculture & Urban areas
- Global model like Germany need to be adopted for Holistic resolution of issue

As in fast manmohan Singh said "Rivers are Shared heritage of us. so it should become Strings which unite us rather than divide us"

Feedback

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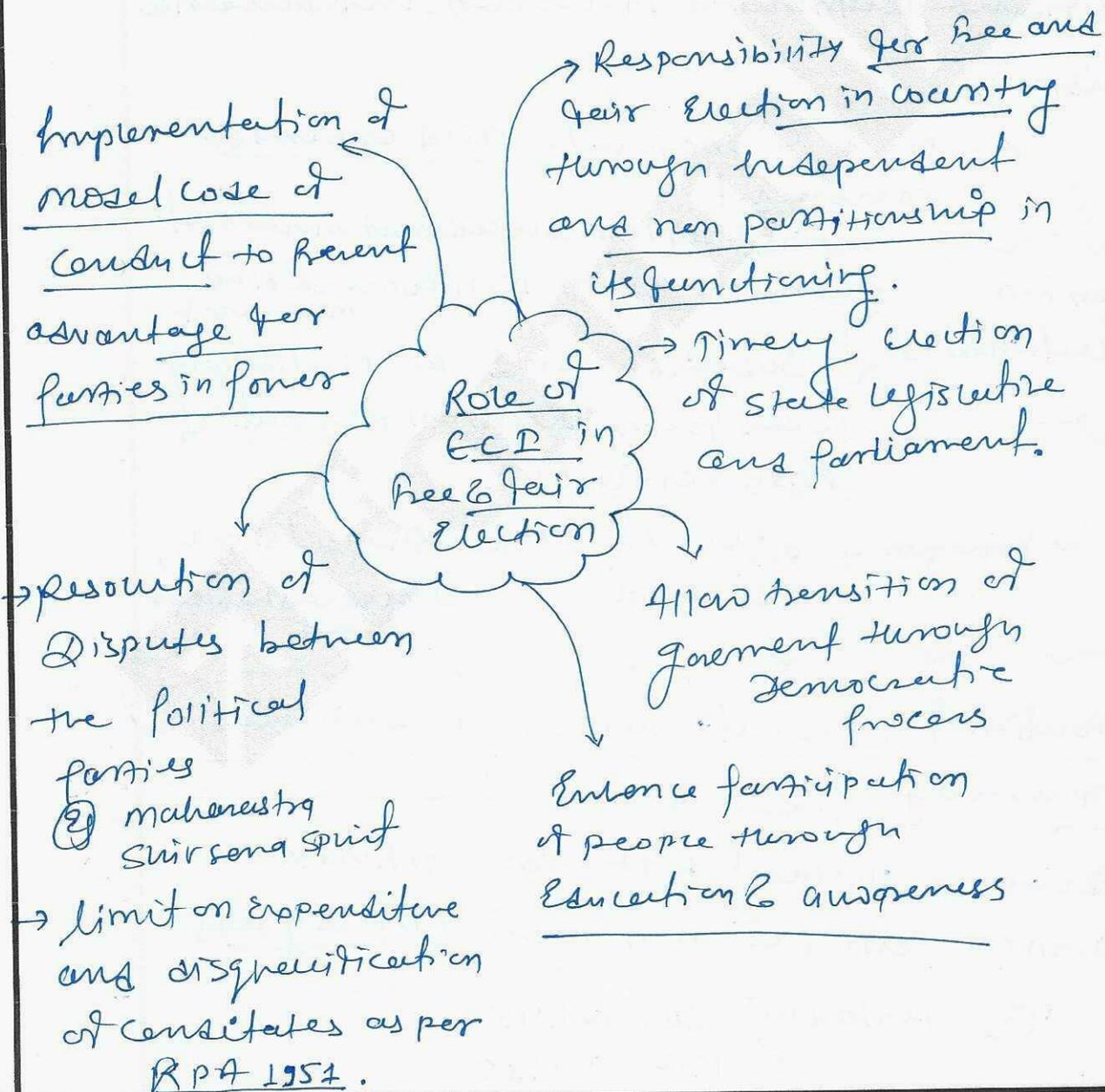
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Q.14) The Election Commission of India (ECI) stands as a sentinel of democracy, ensuring that the world's largest electoral exercise is conducted with integrity and efficiency. In light of the statement, discuss the role of ECI in conducting free and 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)

Article 324 of Indian Constitution provides the institution of Election Commission of India (ECI) for free and fair election in India.



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Appointment of ^{Chief} ECID & other ECID made by
collegium having Executive majority.
(which was against as provided by SC in
Anoop Bharamwal case)

Differing terms of tenure of Chief ECID
& other ECID in general

Associated
Challenges of
functioning of
ECID

→ lack of independent functioning
due to expense is not charged on
consolidated funds of India.

→ lack of capable mandate for deregulation
of political parties & implement
internal party politics Democracy.

→ Inefficiency in country criminalisation of
politics and money are in politics.

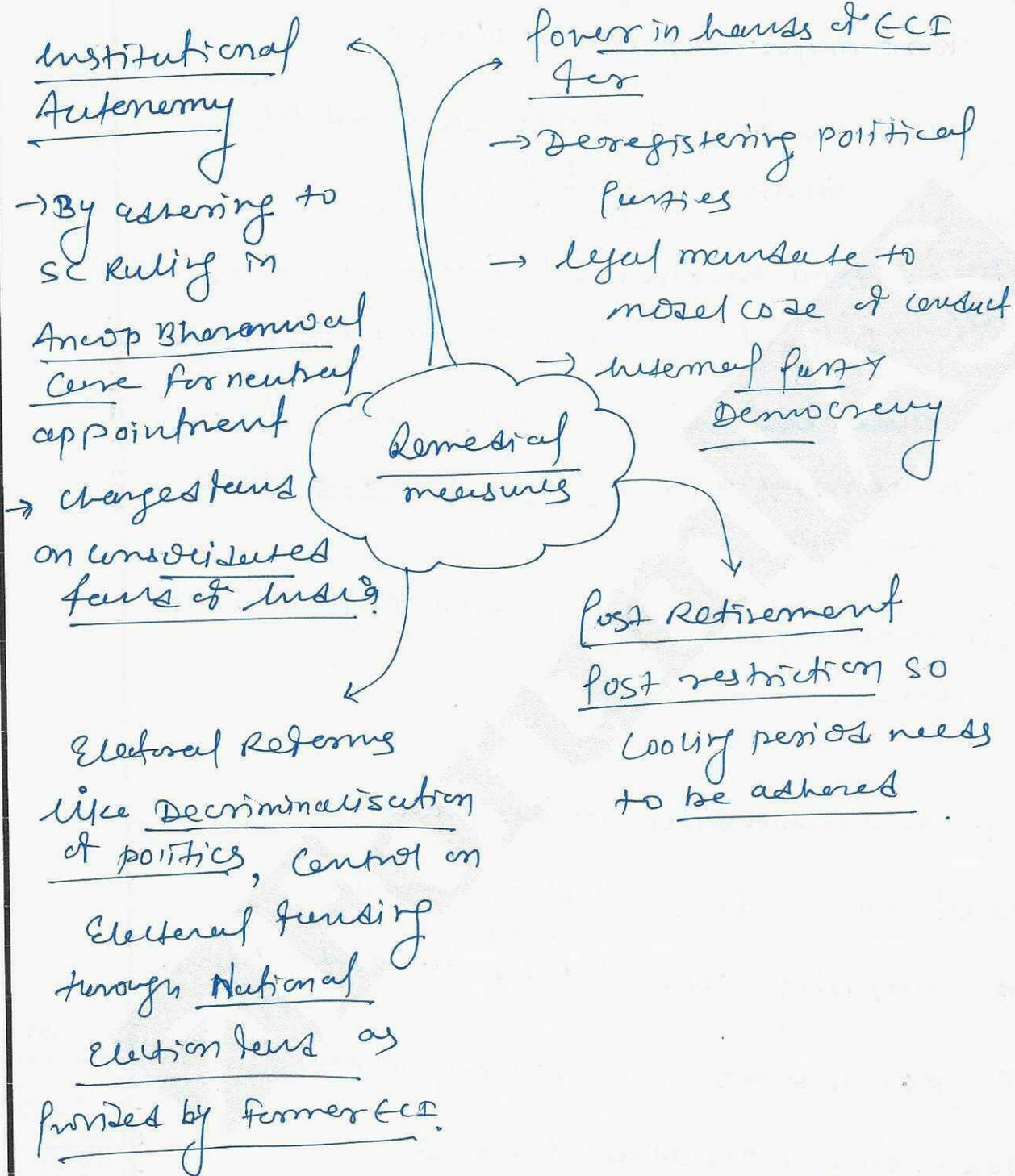
Issue from
Challenges of
ECID

→ Decline in trust of public

→ limit opportunity for others
to part of Electoral process.

→ Poor Ranking of India in
Democracy Index.

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As Supreme court in Union Govt vs Rajnarain case said that free and fair election is part of basic structure in this regard functioning of ECI is Sentinel of Democracy.

Feedback

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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 use of Information, Communication and Technology systems to provide governance services to people.

Help in Reaching to last mile in service Delivery

⊕ JAM Trinity help in Pradhan Mantri Scheme to provide loans to farmers

Improve Efficiency & Effectiveness of government programs

Immense Potential

to revolutionize

Governance & Service Delivery

⊕ Diksha, E-health bridge the gap between rural & urban services

Transparency & Accountability in Governance

⊕ Proactive online display of information as per Section 4 of RTI

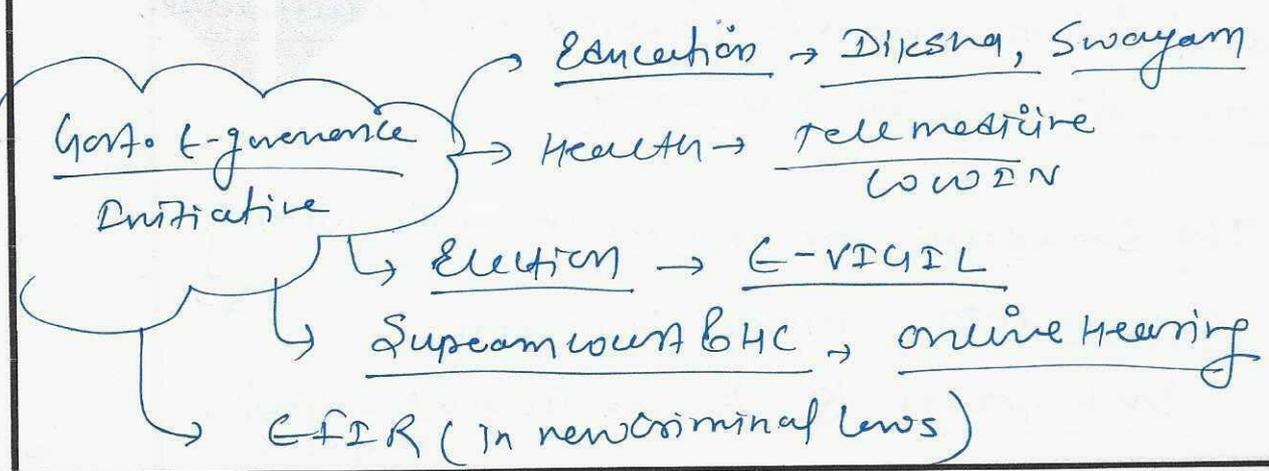
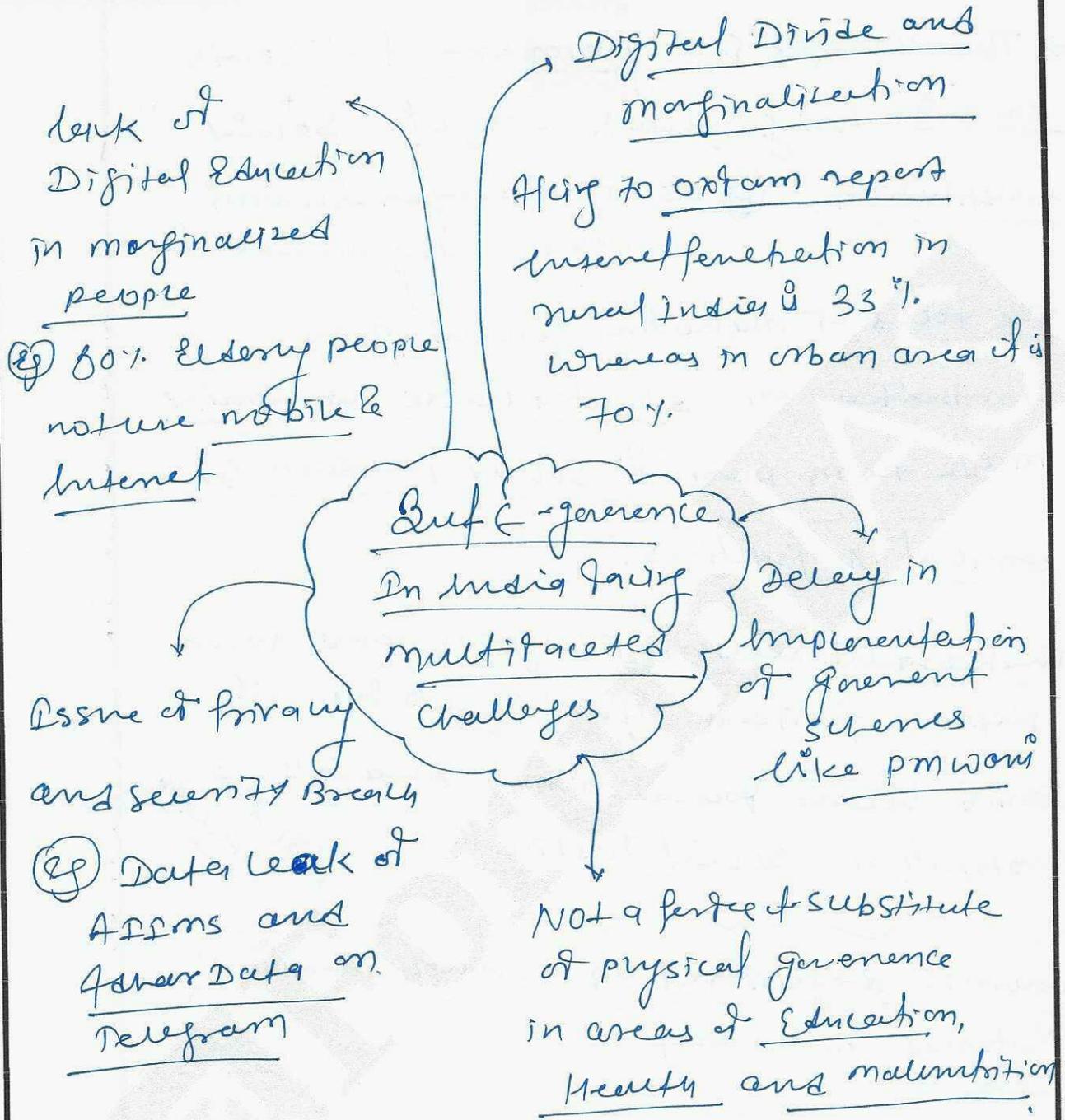
Faster Service Delivery

⊕ COWIN APP help in faster coverage of people in vaccination

Collaboration between various govt Department

⊕ PMGATI Shakti Portal

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- Ways to Counter Challenges
- Bridging Digital Divide by Internet Penetration in Rural Areas.
 - Protection of Personal Data through Data Protection Authority as per DPDP Act.
 - Digital Hygiene for Digital Education & Protection from Cyber threat.
 - Use of Regional Language in E-governance As OXFAM report said lack of regional language in Digital space is biggest constraint in Digital transition.
 - Implementation of Pradhan Mantri Scheme with focus on connectivity & empowerment

To become a knowledge economy and developed country by 2047, E-governance and digital transition is key to achieve the goal of Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas.

Feedback

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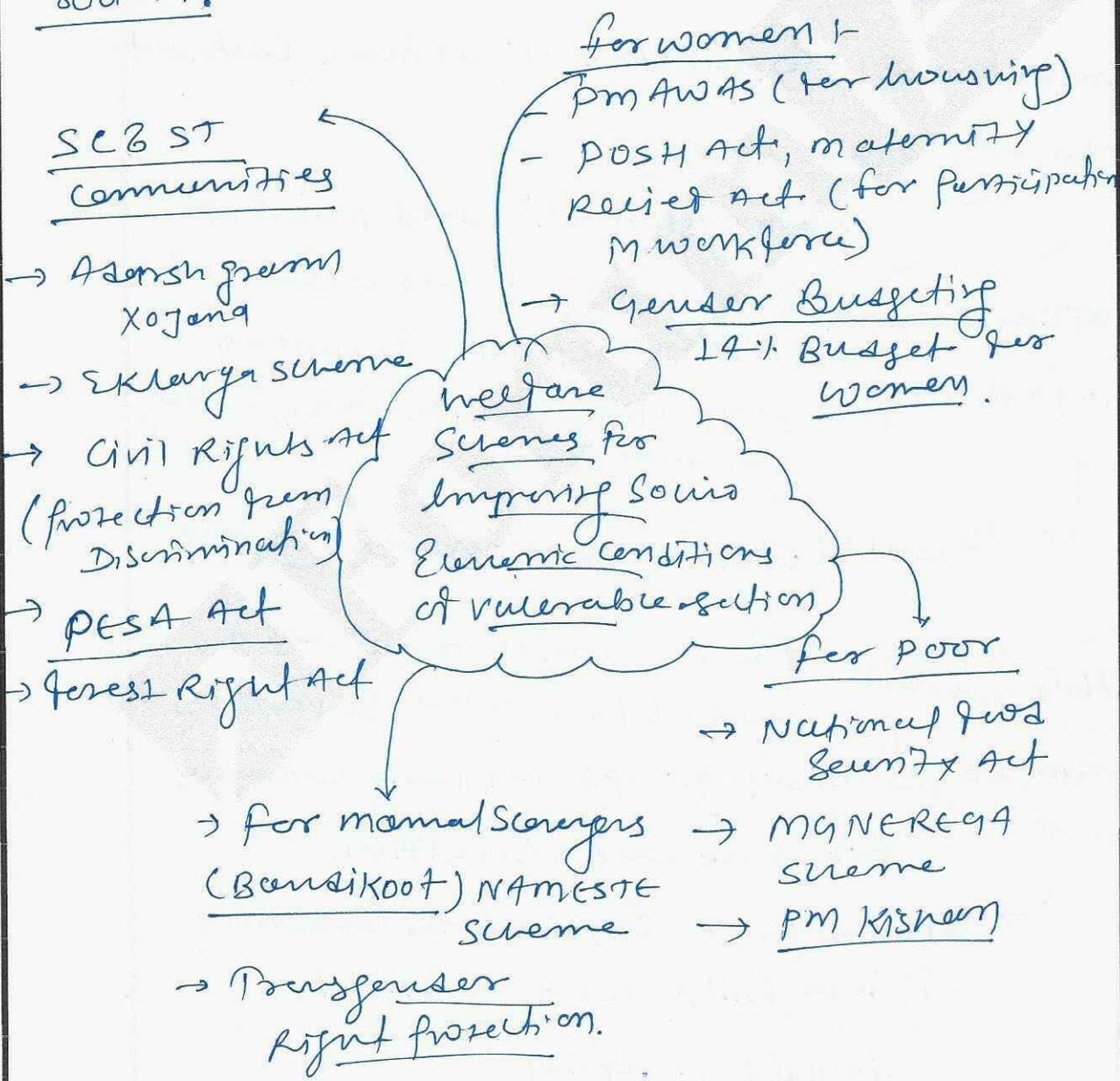
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Q.16) Assess the performance of various schemes and policies undertaken to improve the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable sections of society. What measures do you suggest to enhance their performance? (15 marks, 250 words)

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 सुझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 38 of Indian constitution provided India as a welfare state and specially in context of improving the condition of vulnerable section of society.



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Performance Assessment of various policies to Scheme

Improvement	Still pending
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Female labor force participation increased to <u>33%</u> from <u>20%</u> (PLFS) → For tribal communities title rights given in <u>Forest Areas</u>. Further PESA Act provided right to self Rule → Up liftment of <u>SC</u> Communities from ill practices of <u>untouchability</u> → MSP and PDS reduced <u>malnutrition & Hunger</u> in <u>poor</u> → right of self <u>determination</u> of <u>sex</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Still property right not given to majority of <u>women</u>. only <u>14%</u>. <u>Women having land title</u>. → Tribal community facing <u>Extreme poverty</u>, <u>malnutrition</u> and <u>anemia (<50%)</u> → govt. of manual Scavenger still belongs to <u>SC Communities</u>. → Still <u>35%</u> standing <u>32%</u> <u>unemployment</u> in <u>under 5 age</u>. → Still certificate requirement of <u>Transgender</u> facing <u>Bureaucratic hurdle</u>

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Policy formulation through Active Participation of people and civil right groups.

Targeting of beneficiary so prevent inclusion-exclusion error

Measures to Enhance their performance → Exploring models like STU's and Aspirational District Programme to reaching last mile

Prevention of Corruption, currently India ranked 93rd in Transparency International Corruption Perception Index

Cooperative Federalism by Converging and collaboration of all 3 tiers of government.

As Mahatma Gandhi said Progress of society measure how it treat its most vulnerable

So a true welfare state lies in it.

Feedback
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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)

NGO'S are not for profit organization working in social cause for servicing the people.

for example fraternalism in education
ADR in electoral reform.

Common challenges faced by NGO working with government

→ Trust Deficit :- Accounting to DB report
NGO has impacted 2-3% of GDP by protesting against developmental projects.

→ Bureaucratic Hurdle :- Government has a long Bureaucratic Decision making style of working
which reduce the scope of NGOs participation which follows a flat system.

→ Ideological Difference due to NGOs own style and method of working which differs for government.

→ Issue of Transparency & Corruption as
NGO lacks in Transparency and
accountability. RTI not applies to
them.

→ International Association and political
Basis of NGO's,

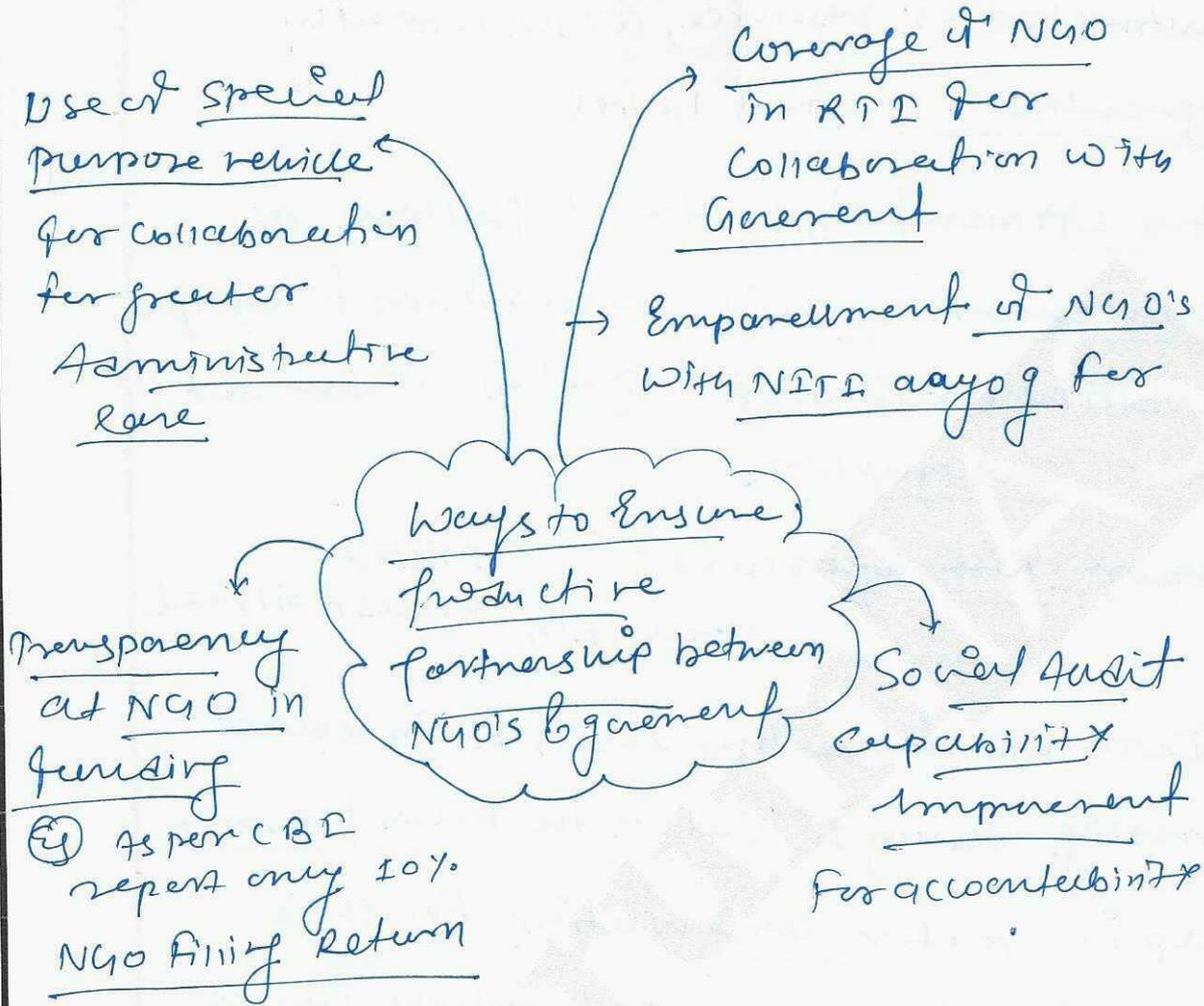
But NGO and government has work in some
are for upliftment of people

→ Government with SHG's group like
Kudumbasree reduced poverty and
provided women working opportunities.

→ AKSHAY patha and mid day meal
programme reduce incidence of malnutrition

→ Pratham and Ministry of Education
enhanced learning in rural Areas

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To fill
to fulfill the idea of maabeta jansu's
realism and Antarya engagement with
NGO is key to bring transformational change.

Feedback

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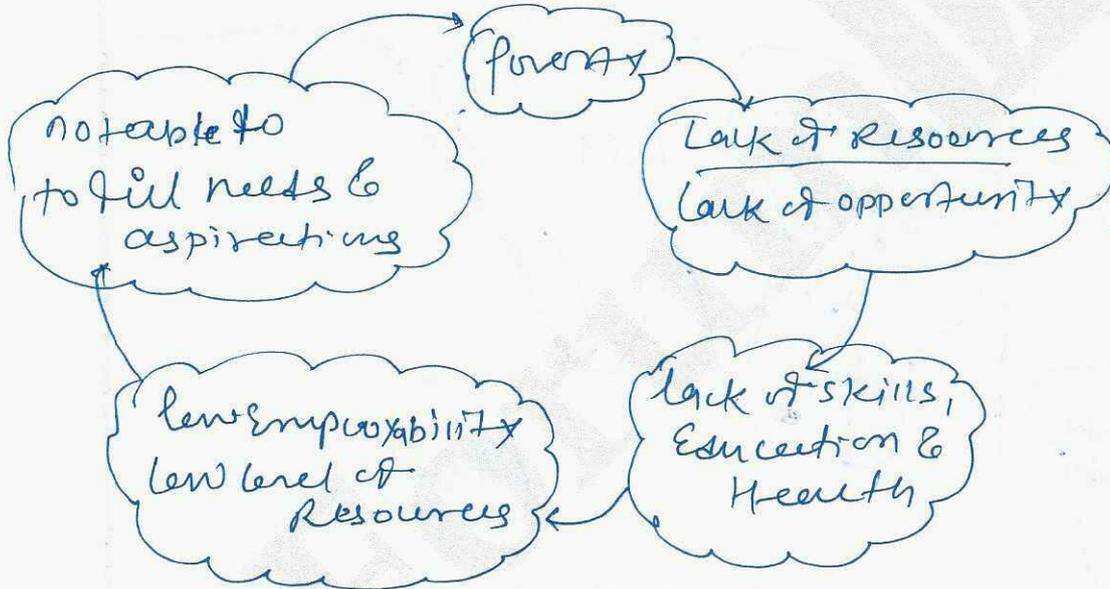
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Q.18) "Poverty is a complex phenomenon that goes beyond material deprivation, necessitating comprehensive strategies that address the multifaceted nature of deprivation." Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

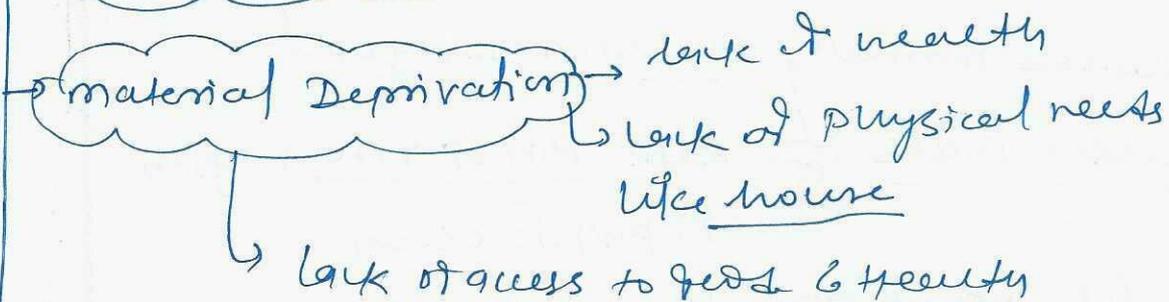
"निर्धनता एक जटिल घटना है जो भौतिक अभाव से भी आगे जाती है, जिसके लिए व्यापक रणनीतियों की आवश्यकता होती है जो अभाव की बहुमुखी प्रकृति को संबोधित करती हैं।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to Amartya Sen " Poverty is not just about lack of resources but it is lack of capability and opportunities to realise one's true potential "



Complex phenomenon of poverty

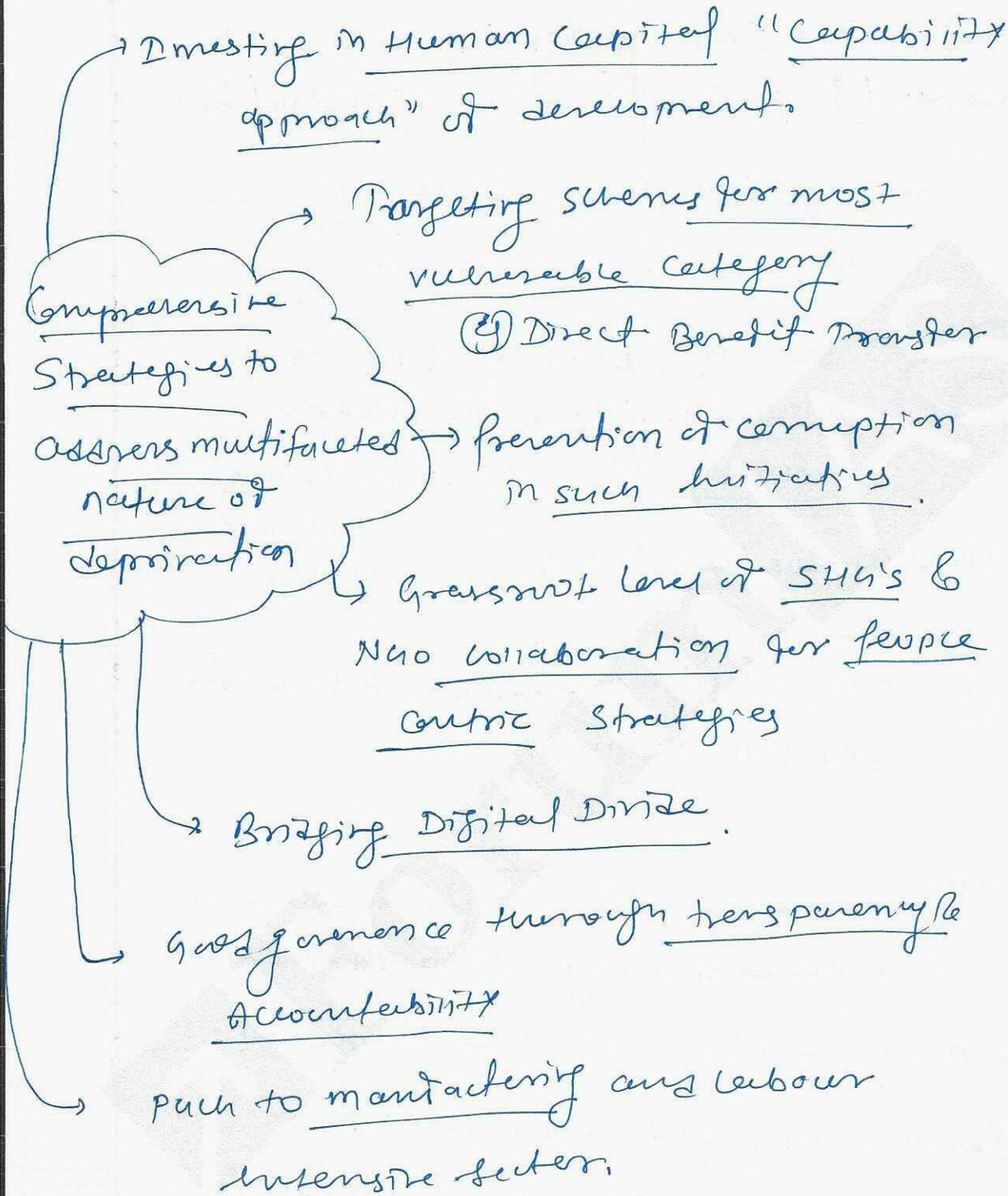
Poverty having multifaceted nature of Deprivation



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As "Poverty is seen as worst form of violence"

a Comprehensive Strategy with people participation is key to achieve the same.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

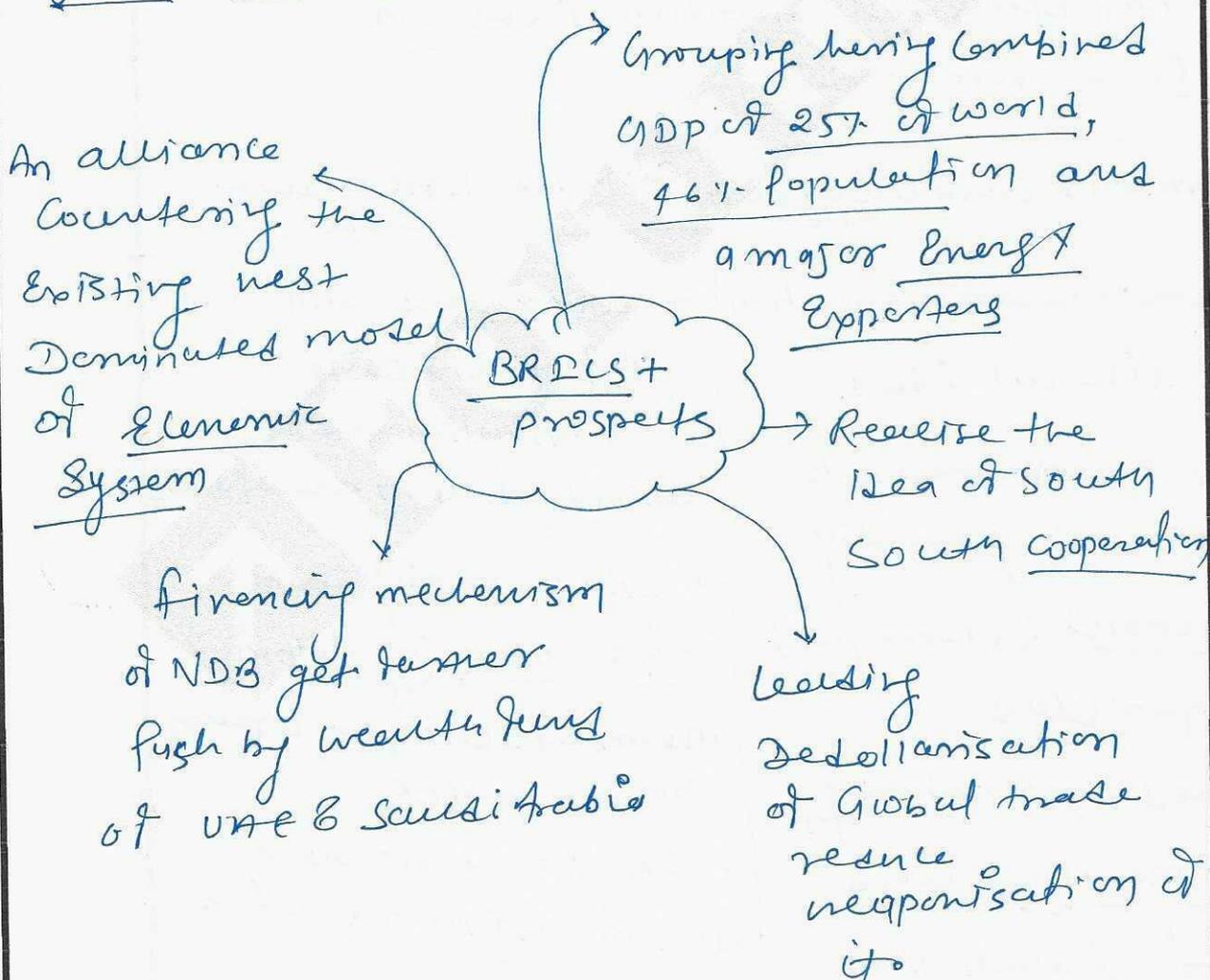
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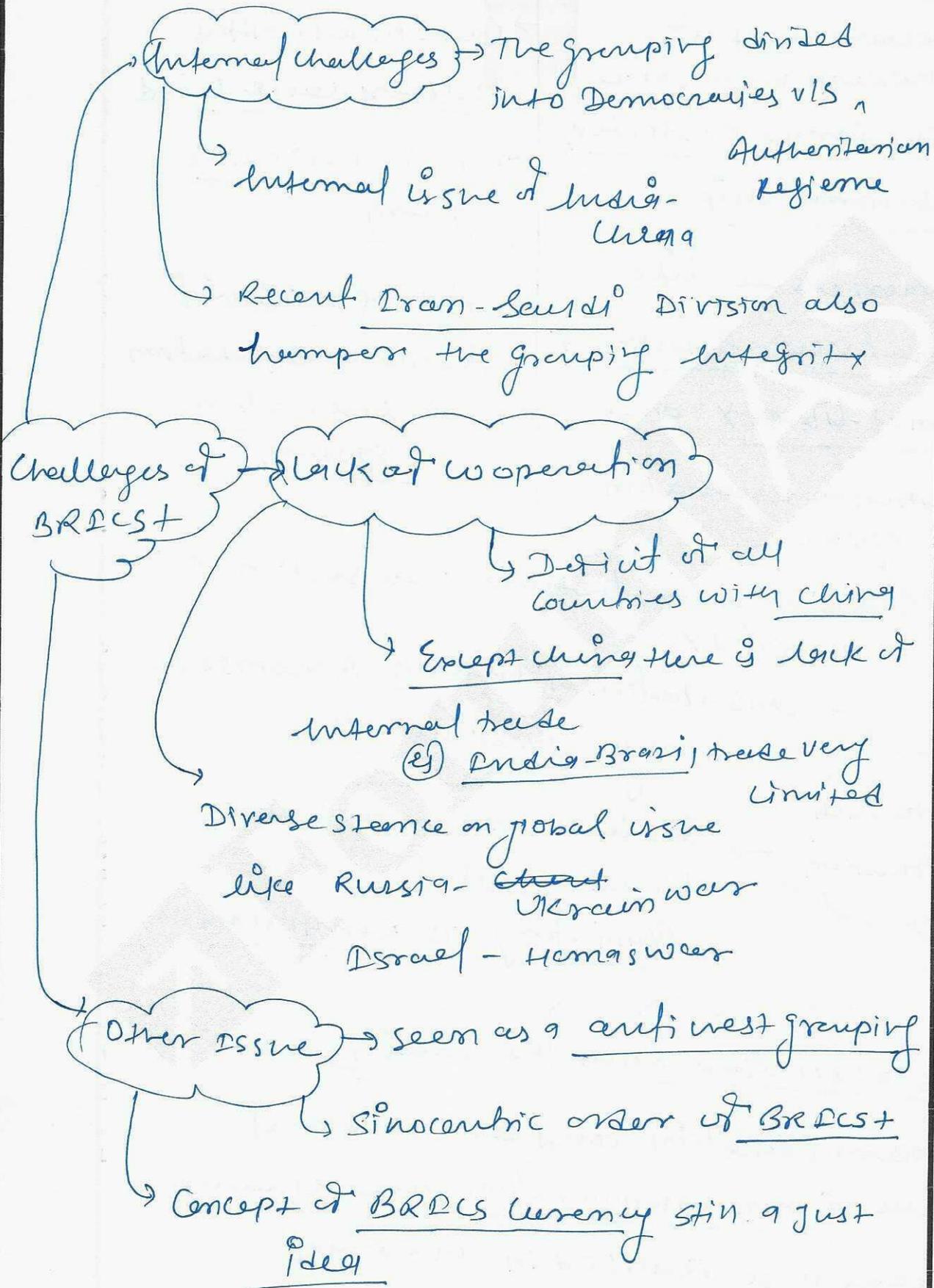
Q.19) The expansion of BRICS presents new prospects for the organization, but their realization depends on the member states' ability to address internal challenges and enhance cooperation. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

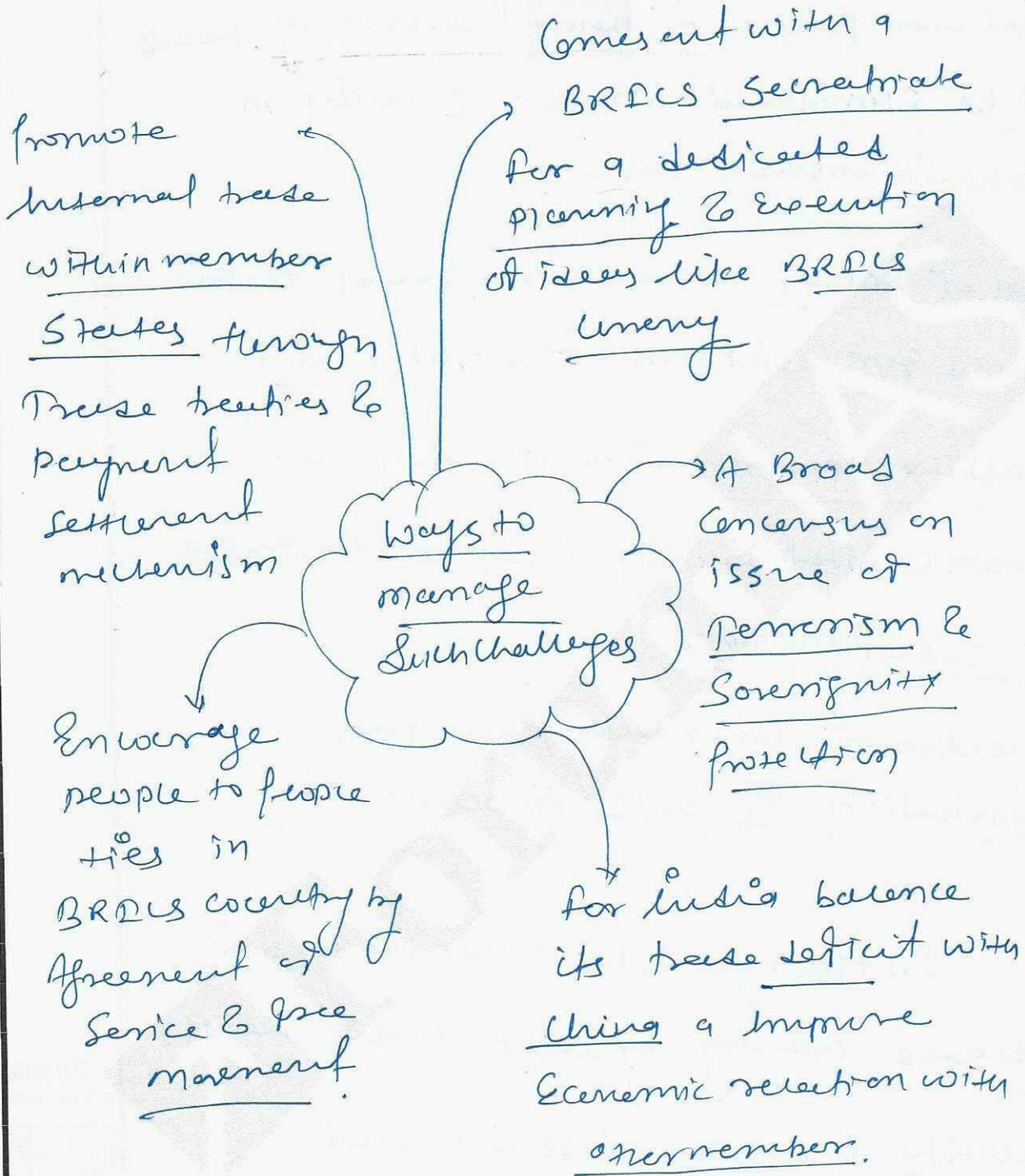
ब्रिक्स का विस्तार संगठन के लिए नई संभावनाएं प्रस्तुत करता है, लेकिन उनकी प्राप्ति सदस्य देशों की आंतरिक चुनौतियों का समाधान करने और सहयोग बढ़ाने की क्षमता पर निर्भर करती है। सविस्तार विस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS is grouping of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa. Recently BRICS expanded into BRICS+ with addition of new member like UAE, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Iran and Ethiopia.



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The "growing Economies of world" like BRICS needs close cooperation for realising the idea of unity of voice & unity of purpose.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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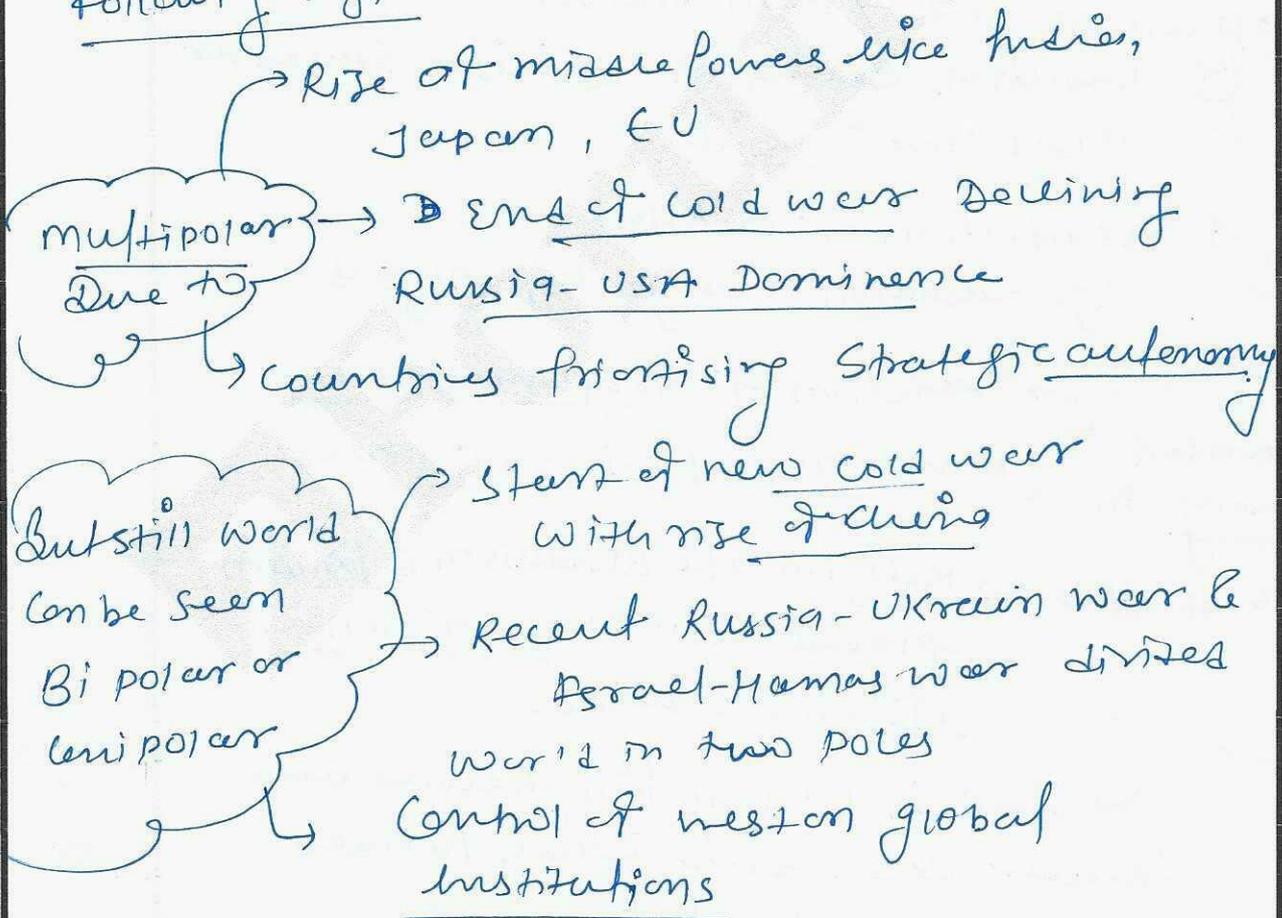
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Q.20 "A multipolar world order is not merely an option but a necessity". Elaborate. How can India leverage its position to strengthen multipolarity in the global arena? (15 marks, 250 words)

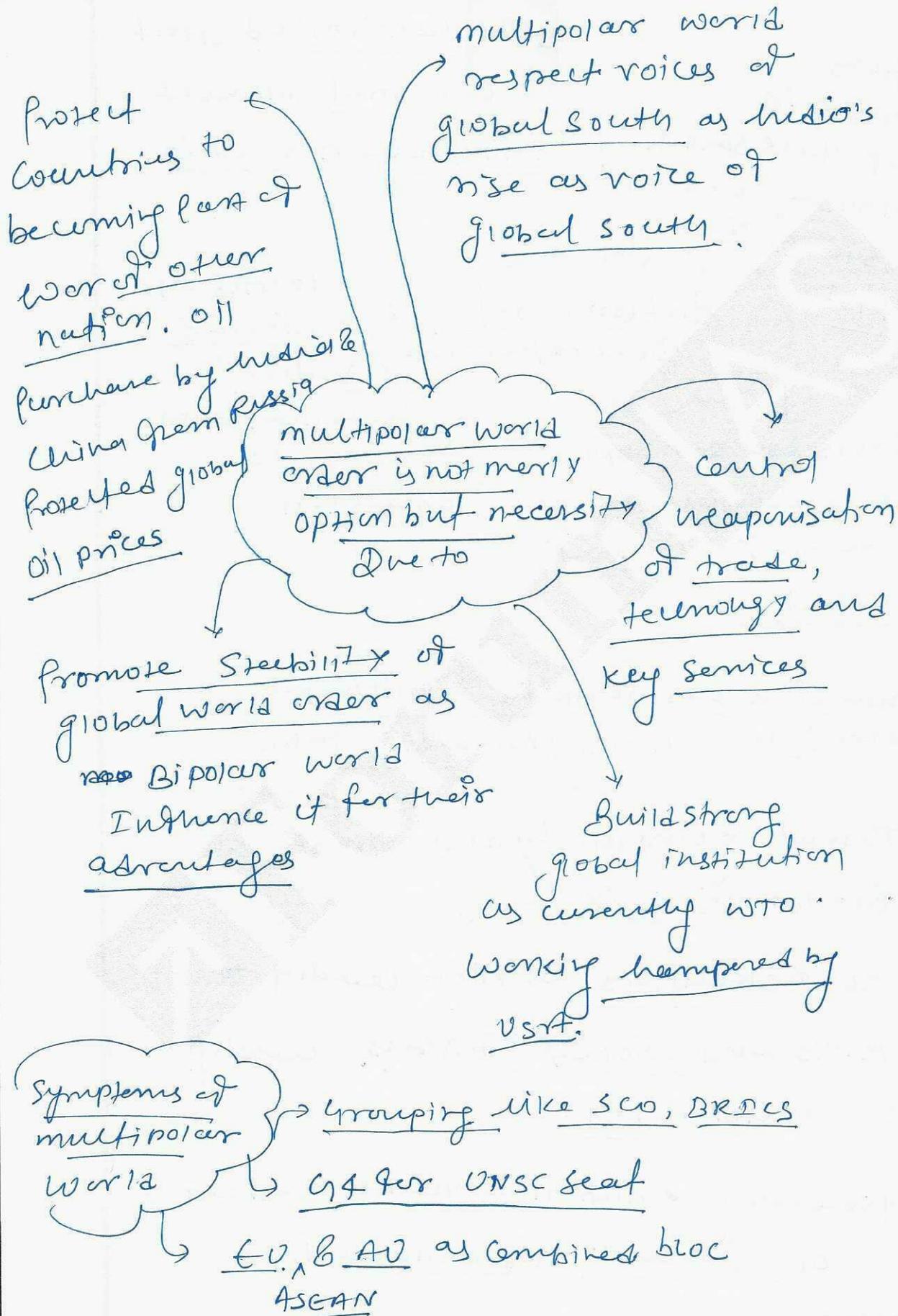
"एक बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था केवल एक विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है। विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। वैश्विक क्षेत्र में बहुध्रुवीयता को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत अपनी स्थिति का लाभ कैसे उठा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

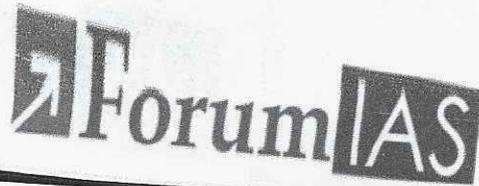
A multipolar world order refers to a global world order where power and ability to influence working of global order resides at more than two poles.

various scholar describes current world order as multipolar due to following reason.



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India
Leverage
its
position for
multipolar
world

- 4th largest Economy in the world with 140 crs + population largest in the world.
- A Active voice of global South and their concern like Environmental / climate change.
- Strategic autonomy alignment with global powers like USA, Russia, China and EU
- A Knowledge Economy with ease of Doing Business provide Economic push to world.
- A Bright stars of Economy ^{to} mould global trade balance
- Partnership with like minded countries (e.g) Japan for AAGL (Asia Africa growth corridor) south western power

India's position is referred as a middle power which has potential to bridge gap between

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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