

TEST CODE 8 1 2 4 2 6

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Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

Time Allowed : Three Hours

ForumIAS

समय : तीन घंटे

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	POOJA SONI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
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			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता 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 <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों का समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता का आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इसकी एक सीमित तरीके) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Q.1) Examine the scope and significance of the Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction under Article 143 of the Constitution. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के परामर्शदात्री क्षेत्राधिकार के दायरे और महत्व का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 143 provide for advisory jurisdiction of supreme court. President of India can seek advice of supreme court in the matter of law.

(Feature taken from Canada)

Scope of Advisory Jurisdiction

- 1)
 

<p>↓</p> <p>Pre-Constitutional treaty, agreement, decree, law</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme court bound to give advice</li> </ul>	<p>↓</p> <p>Post Constitutional development</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Supreme court not bound to give advice</li> </ul>
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- 2) Exclusive power of President to seek Supreme court advice.
- 3) Supreme court advice is advisory in nature. Not bounded on President.

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## (Significance)

- 1) Better Understanding -  
Between Executive and Judiciary on any matter
- 2) Clarity of law & Interpretation:  
Judicial oversight help to make better laws
- 3) Save Law from litigation if seek early advice of Judiciary in controversy matter.
- 4) Pre-Constitutional Matter - Supreme Court interpretation helpful to better understanding of essence & application of ~~them~~ time laws.

Total 14 times laws refer to Supreme Court advice. Recently, current president seek Supreme Court advice on matter of Governor power on state legislature.

### Feedback

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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)

Delimitation is a periodic process provided into Article 80 of Indian Constitution. It aims to delimit constituency according to population to maintain parity between them, (after Each census).

Importance :

- Inter-state distribution of Lok Sabha seats based on population dynamics
- Inter-state delimitation to balance between each constituency representation.
- Reservation of SC/ST/women seat based on their population and representation.
- Continuous exercise to show changing political realities.

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Total 4 times delimitation happens in India 1952, 1962, 1972, 2002.

## \* Challenges associated :

- Freeze - Seat - in 1976 thus current status represent 50 years before demographic status.
- Tussel of Representation : between Northern state & Southern state.  
Northern state → large population seek high representation.  
Southern state → Better family planning, planned growth. demand for fair share.
- Old delayed census since 2011.

Current Demand of Delimitation need to base balancing demand and fair representation of people.

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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 allowed to treat different federating unit differently. Unequal relationship between federation and its federating units.

\* Role to accommodate Diverse Regional Need

1. Distribution of Lok Sabha, Rajyashabha Seats

Lok Sabha - based on population.

Rajyashabha - population basis.

eg> UP has 80 L.S. seat, MP has 29 L.S. seat.

2. Finance Commission recommendation and fund devolution based on mathematical formula & five Indicus

- maximum percentage to Income distance
- focus on poor state.

3. Discretionary Grants to backward and underdeveloped state. like hilly and North eastern state receive more discretionary grants.
4. Special State; 11 to support them economically.
5. 5th & 6th schedule area - special focus in local self government & their autonomy.
6. Article 371 to 371A, B, C, ... & so on.  
Need based approach to accommodate need & regional requirement.  
eg- 371D - Andhra Pradesh university special provision.

Thus, Asymmetric federalism try to accommodate diverse need and requirement of Region. It should be driven by constitutional mandate.

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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)

Preamble is the identity card of Indian constitution according to Justice Palkhiwalg.

Socialist :

- Term added through 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitution Amendment
- meaning : socialist democratic Gandhian socialism → welfare is at the core of development
- Government take steps to reduce poverty, misery of weaker section.
- DPSP (part 4) are the guiding principles of socialism in India.
- protection of weaker section, distributed economic development.

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Secularism

- Also added through 42<sup>nd</sup> CAA 1976
- meaning - All Religion are equal in the eye of law.
- state shall not discriminate in treatment of different Religion.
- positive secularism - state can take effort to promote and preserve all religions.
- Also state intervention allowed in Religious matter  
eg- waft Act 2025.
- Article 25-28 - freedom of Religion  
Article 29-30 protection of minorities right.

Thus, socialist & Secularism are foundational value of Indian Constitution.

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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)

Constitutional Amendment 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> led the foundation of local self government. It also provide for constitution of state finance commission in each state in every 5 year.

\* Role of State finance Commission :

→ suggest percentage share ~~to~~ of state taxes that is shared with local bodies.

→ Methods of distribution of horizontal and vertical financial distribution.

→ Advice on matter to increase financial power of local bodies.

→ other suggestions that are helpful to fiscal prudence of local bodies.

Review of Underutilization of Role of State Finance Commission

- 1) Non constituted by state in periodic manner. many times state fails to constitute SFC.
- 2) Advisory Nature: SFC recommendations are advisory. many times not implemented by state
- 3) No concrete role played by to build regional equity - i.e., urban-rural equity, urban-urban equity.
- 4) generally urban areas having large population gains more
- 5) Local bodies are still highly dependent. 80% funding from central & state share.

State political will to strengthen local bodies are still largely under developed. Strengthening SFC may be helpful to increase role of Local Bodies.

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Q.7) Outline the salient features of New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 related to school education. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

What does it state about the medium of instruction in schools?

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)

NEP Brought in 2020 . It's draft formed by recommendation of Kasturba Rangan Committee and wide public suggestions.

Sailent features provided to School education

1. Universal primary education :  
Education for all . 100% Gross Enrollment Ratio
2. Decrease Drop out Rate . Increase retention of student in schools .
3. 10+2 method change to 5+4+4+3 method . early school intervention .
4. flexibility in curriculum .  
flexibility in taking subjects in 11th .
5. primary education - Mother tongue .
6. Three language formula for school students

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 \* Provision related to Medium of Instruction in Schools:

- 1) primary education (upto 5th) - mother tongue.
- 2) secondary education - according to choice of student
- 3) Three language formula in secondary education
  - (i) Mother tongue - state language
  - (ii) National language - 8th schedule language
  - (iii) International language.
- 4) State Duty to make material available in mother tongue.

Thus It focuses on early education intervention and students Capacity and Capability building.

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)

Crime Against women is increasing.  
Rape, sexual harassment, sexual harassment in workplaces, privacy infringement in Internet is increasing alarming rate.

\* Legal framework to deal :

- 1) BNS : Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita dedicated chapter to deal with crime against women & children.
- 2) POSH Act 2013 - to stop women harassment at workplace.
- 3) Prohibition of child marriage Act 2006. prohibit child marriage.
- 4) PCPNDT Act 1996 - to deal with child infanticides, sex selection.
- 5) women legal cell, National Commission for women.

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\* Further step needed :

- POSH Extension in education Institute, colleges, universities.  
eg> Odisha - poor implementation.
- fast trial of women related crimes.  
highly sensitive
- Decrease court pendency by strengthening Judiciary
- Increase police percentage from 190 to 222 per lakh population.
- women percentage in police, Judiciary, and law Increase.
- curb on obscene, sexual uncontrolled content.

women safety should be top most priority. Development of Nation Judge from development of its women.

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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 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? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

After world war-02, Global order dominated by two super power. Now the dynamics has changed. New power centred has emerged which is demanding Multipolar world.

\* Multipolar world : Necessity —

- 1) Better represent - Global South. represent developing countries like India, Brazil, South Africa.
- 2) To dilute hegemony of USA, European countries.  
USA - unilateral sanctions are harmful for whole world order.
- 3) rationalize - democratization of world ~~power~~ organization - Better represent new dynamics.

4) **PDF Compressor Free Version**  
Also necessary in maintain peace  
and equality.

eg) Environment Justice demand  
Cooperation of all countries.

\* Leverage India can benifitted :

1) India - flag bearer of Global South  
Leader

2) G-4 Group - demand to get permanent  
seat in UNSC  
reforms UNSC decision making &  
veto.

3) Environment Justice - India demand  
for financial & technology transfer.

4) Mutual development :

2SA, IBCA, Global Biofuel alliance  
represent new Global order.

India 4<sup>th</sup> largest economy, 1<sup>st</sup> largest  
population can lead the multipolar  
demand and right share of developing  
nations.

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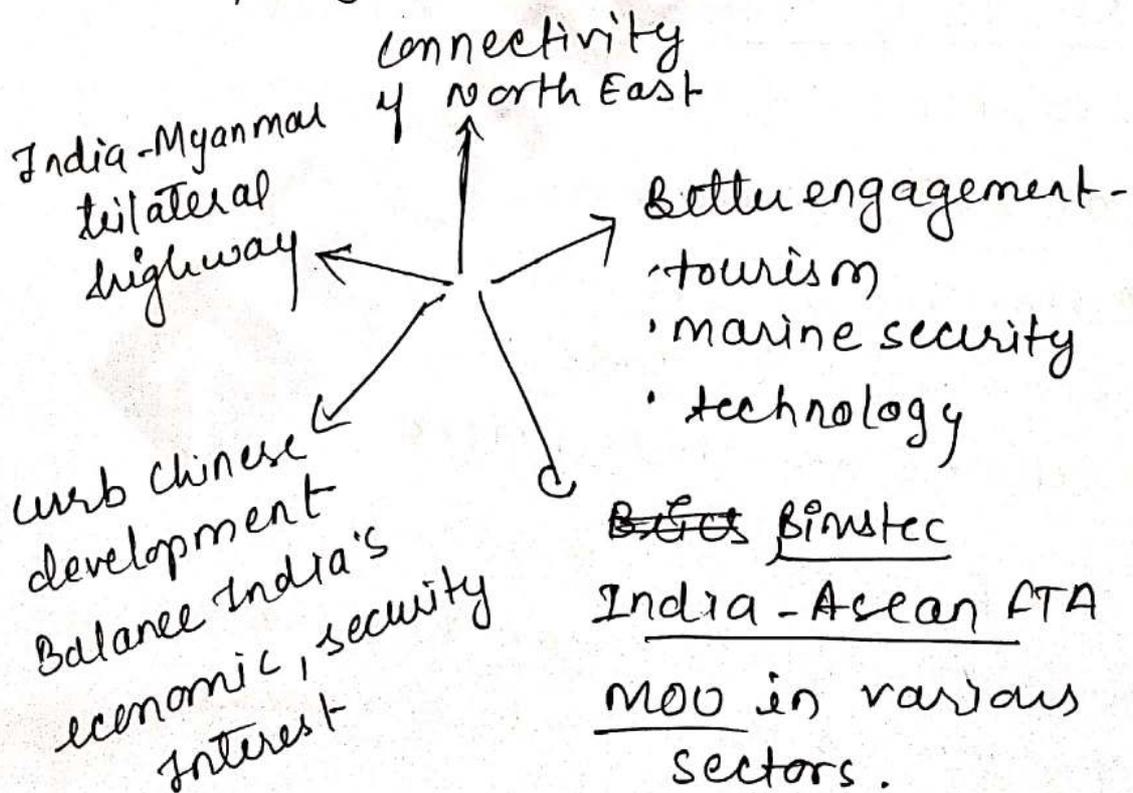
Q.10) "ASEAN is the cornerstone of India's Act East Policy and its Indo-Pacific vision." Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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

Asean is a group of 10 South East-Asian Countries formed in 1967. India and Asean relations are historical and based on strong cultural and economic ties.

① Asean - cornerstone of India Act east policy.



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② Indo-pacific vision:

free, open, Rule Based Indo-pacific region.

- Asean helpful to curb chinese aggression of south China Sea.
- Protection of trade passed through Indo-pacific region.
- curb piracy in this region.
- Military cooperation, Naval exercises, Intelligence sharing for better monitoring.
- Balancing Global order - Balancing China, USA in Indo-pacific, Asean nations are key pillar.

India promote SAGAR doctrine, IORA group, India-Asian ties in multiple fields to ensure strengthen ties between them.

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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)

Constitutional status provide to local self government through 73rd and 74th constitution amendment. Aim to democratic decentralize the power.

Various Administrative challenges faced by local self government :

1. Lack of Fund :

1.1 Highly dependendent on financial devolution.

1.2 Down tax base, tax power limited.

2. Lack Functionaries :

2.1 - skilled staff lacking.

2.2 - old skills of existing gram panchayat secretaries.

3. Lack Functions :

3.1 - subject provided in <sup>Sch</sup> part 11, <sup>Sch</sup> part 12 are not-properly devoluted.

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- prominent in local government due to lack of standard audit Mechanism.

5. Implementation Agency

- Bottom up planning still a distant goal
- target based work lack say of local requirements

\* Measures for devolving administrative power to local self government

1. Capacity building :

- proper training of LSG staff, ensure
- vacant seat fill as early as possible.
- Even elected representation should undergoes brief trainings.

2. State Finance Commission

- regularly formed, suggestions and recommendation better implement
- Independent working. even made permanent state finance Commission a dedicated body

### 3. Bottom up policy making -

- freedom to make local plans.
- Execution of plan in time lag Manner.
- only broad outline provide by government

### 4. Central finance Commission

- Encourage to devolve more fund for functions like disaster management, health, education.

### 5. Incentivise state government -

to devolve administrative, taxing power to local government.

Increase tax base and avenues like property card for property tax.

Thus, strengthen and strong local self government not only decrease pressure on government. but also built strong foundation. Kerala Model can be replicate in other areas.

#### Feedback

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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)

NJAC Act 2014 brought by central government through 99th Constitution Amendment. Aim is to smoothen the appointment in higher judiciary.

Later, Supreme court struck down the NJAC Act as violation of constitutional principle of separation of power.

Current system - collegium of judiciary make suggestion and president give final assent.

\* Issue in current system :

1. Lack of transparency in working of collegium
2. allegation of nepotism, favouritism on judiciary.

3. **PDF Compressor Free Version**  
Large vacancy in Judiciary.  
25% seat vacant in high court.

4. Corruption: Like Justice Yashwant  
Verma house - fire on cash heap.

5. Tussel between Judiciary and  
executive.

\* What NJAC can do:

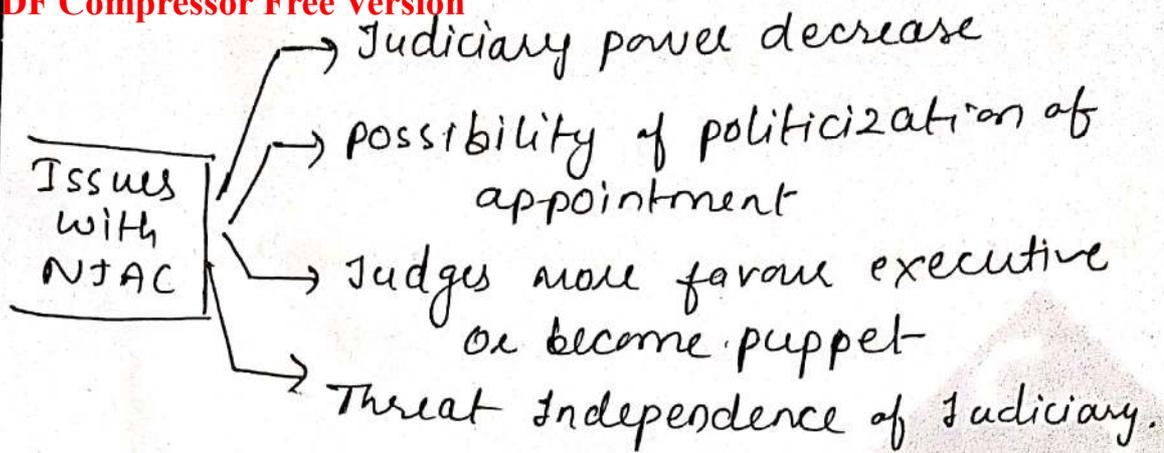
1. Bring transparency -  
Balanced role of Judiciary, executive.

2. Remove Nepotism and favoritism.  
selection based on standard merit

3. tussel Reduce. Principle of check &  
Balance uphold. Vacancies - faster  
filled.

4. Closed Recommendation, now open for  
public scrutiny and people representative  
scrutiny.

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Reforms in Judiciary are most needed. Countries like UK, USA follow better check & balance in Judiciary.

Like

UK - Independent Judicial Appointment Commission.

India should adopt a modified version of NJAC with inclusion and suggestion of Judiciary. It's also duty of Judiciary to bring much needed reforms in Judiciary appointment.

Feedback  
 (For OFFICE use)

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

Q.13) Differentiate 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)

Clemency powers are the pardoning power of President. President of both USA and India has certain power to pardon, remit, respite etc to criminal based on certain circumstances.

\* Pardoning power of Indian president

Given - Article 72 of Indian constitution

5 power -

1. Pardon - Complete pardon. All allegations removed. Made person free from all charges.
2. Commute : Change the character of punishment
3. Remission : Decrease the duration of punishment
4. Reprieve - In special circumstances considered
5. Respite - Temporary suspend the Capital punishment - (delay)

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\* Difference

Clemency power of President of India

- Large / Broad scope of clemency.
- Reprieve, Respite, commute, complete pardon available.
- Cannot exercise arbitrary, only utilize based on Cabinet (or Council) recommendation.
- limited judicial review is possible.

\* USA Case :

- Broad in the sense, President need not to take Ministry of Council permission.
- No Judicial review possible.
- limited no. of pardon per year.

Recently, Joe-Biden, USA president pardoned his son in charge of drug Trafficking.

\* **PDF Compressor Free Version** vesting clemency power in Executive

- faster decision making.
- flexibility in working of executive.
- ⊕ → Utilize machinery to ensure process free and fair
- President + Council of Minister + Judiciary check & balance

- possibility of misuse
- advantage to protect ones supporter
- ⊖ → Negatively used against opponent
- limited or no say of legislature.
- power utilize with biases

Way forward - Executive power of clemency should be exercised on basis of Broad Outlook & Guidelines. SOP should be fixed. limited Judicial Oversight is good to check & balance arbitrary use.

**Feedback**

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

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)

Representation of peoples Act 1951 deals with details of election, conduction of smooth free, fair elections, duties of election machinery, political parties. disqualification of candidature if indulge in corrupt practices.

\* Corrupt practices constitute :

1. Account Related

If candidate failed to provide financial-economic status. It amount to failure of necessary qualification.

2. Hate speech

• Using words, speeches that can fuel animity, hatredness, communal tension amounts to hate speech.

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3. Sowry, Domestic violence

Person is indulge in social evils like Sowry, domestic violence, child marriage.

4. Use of Cash, alcohol distribution in order to gain vote.

5. Not following limit of election expenditure prescribed by ~~government~~ ECI.

6. Booth capturing, threatening people for vote is corrupt practice.

★ Challenges in curbing malpractices

→ misuse of government machinery.

→ curbing right to speech & expression of general public.

→ Presence of black money in the system.

→ Non transparent electoral funding

→ Lack of voters awareness.

→ crackdown on opponent when gain power

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\* Remedies :

Vohra Committee, Dineshgoswami Committee, Indrajeet Gupta Committee made various recommendation. Some are give below.

- Check Nexus of political, bureaucracy and businessman.
- state funded elections.
- one nation - one election
- Better accounting of electoral Expenditure
- strengthen Moral Code of Conduct for media house.
- separation of Media from politics.

Free and fair election are bulwark of democracy. Capacity of ECI increase along with increasing Inner party democracy. De-criminalize politics are much needed reforms.

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)

Vice President is the 2nd highest Constitutional post after President of India. He is considered as Ex-officio Chairman of Rajyashabha. He has following role as chairman of Rajya Sabha —

- 1) Preside Rajyashabha meetings.
- 2) make Rules & procedure for the smooth working of Rajya Shabha.
- 3) maintain discipline and decoram in Rajya Sabha.
- 4) Act freely and fairly in the presiding of house.
- 5) distribute time and opportunities among all members of Rajyasbha ensure representation of all.

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6. Take disciplinary action against member who violates rules of proceeding or make frequent disruptions.

7. Nominate members in Parliamentary committees

8. Deal to protect privilege of house & its members. punish in case of violation.

★ Procedure to Remove Vice President

1. 14 days advance notice before bringing removal procedure.
2. Removal motion should be passed through special majority in Rajya Sabha.
3. Removal motion can only be initiate in Rajya Sabha.

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4. After passing from Rajya Sabha, Lok Sabha need to agree with simple majority.
5. If passed from both the house, V.P. will be removed from his office.

Till Now, no V.P. of India has been removed from his office. Constitution doesnot specify any ground for removal of Vice President. This came into news after resignation of sitting Vice President of India.

**Feedback**

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



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

"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' is a concept to provide every individual with same minimum basic income so that they can maintain at least minimum standard of life.

eg:- A political party proposed to give 75000 rupees every year to every family.

\* Utility of UBI to deal with Extreme Poverty:

1. Assured Income for all -

family can utilize this income to fulfill their basic need.

2. No error of Inclusion or Exclusion  
theoretically no need to separately identify and verify inclusion and

## Exclusion criterias

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### 3. Direct benefit transfer :

direct transfer to account prevent leakages and corruption.

eg - kishan Samman Nidhi

### 4. Access to Resource

Increased purchasing power increase access to resources.

## ★ Issues :

### 1. high subsidy burden

145 crore population - assured income than govt has no money for any other work.

### 2. Too much money in system

Too much money & these too less resources leads to Inflation. Thus Gap remain same.

### 3. False card, smaller families, Nuclear family prominent.

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4. UBI is assurance of Income, not assurance of Resource access like Quality education, Quality health
5. Unviable solution - NOT good for large populous country. Can be good for small country.

## \* Solution :

- Investment in Social-Economic Infrastructure development
- Progressive taxation, Reduce regressive taxes
- reduce corruption, direct benefit transparent, Objective criteria of Inclusion.
- Increase Jobs opportunities.

Increase human Capability and access to resources is essential to end extreme poverty from India, follow SDG-1 No poverty principle.

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

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 is the situation where vital nutrients get imbalances that leads to under nutrition or overnutrition.

## \* Key Determinants of Malnutrition in Under-5 children

1. Weight at birth.  
2.5 kg weight considered healthy
2. BMI Body mass Index  
=  $\text{Weight} / \text{length}$   
BMI between 18.5 to 25 considered healthy.
3. Body structure & growth
  - thin body & large belly - lack protein in body.
  - thin overall body - significant thin  $\rightarrow$  malnourished.

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4. There are various metrics to measure malnourished, significant malnourished, extremely malnourished children. Criteria based on Ministry of women-child development guidelines.

★ Role of Nutrition Specific and Nutritional sensitive Intervention

1. Balance diet : Right Quality of vitamins, minerals, proteins, carbohydrates, fats

2. Supplements based on need :

Protein deficiency → Protein supplements  
 Vitamine " → vitamine supplements  
 e.g. - Iron-folic acid tablet to anemic girls.

3. Natural supplements based on dietary preferences

→ food preferences consider.

e.g. South India - Rice fortification can be helpful

North India - wheat fortification.  
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## 4. Early Intervention

- help to better development of children. 1st 1000 days are very important for children development,
- prolonged malnourishment may lead to severe malnourishment.  
eg- ~~Seopore~~ Seopore, Darya of M.P. facing severe malnourishment.

Programs like ICDS, Saksham Aganwadi, Poshan 2.0 are steps in Right direction. Also decrease leakages in PDS system, improvement in Quality of food grains, planning better dietary supplements can be helpful to deal with malnutrition.

### Feedback

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

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"Data is the new oil 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 गवर्नंस ढाँचे की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा करें। सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Artificial Intelligence are imparting Intelligence to machine so that it is able to mimic human understanding and Intelligence.

'Data is new Oil'. It is a Data that are utilize to train AI systems e.g. Large Language Model (LLM) - ChatGPT is trained through Data available in Internet.

\* Need for transparent and accountable data governance in India

1. Huge data stored with government that be utilize by Companies for commercial gain.  
e.g. - Aadhaar Data for KYC.

2. Cyberattack on critical data increased like attack on government portals, servers increased.

3. Privacy Protection: Transparent data mobilization help to protect citizens privacy.

4. Dominance of MNC increase. They keep their server outside India. They illegally gain access to mobile data.

5. Economic Value of Data is huge. If other countries copied our data a huge economic advantage convert into economic disadvantage

\* What constitute transparent & accountable data governance

→ Customer know who is accessing their data.

→ Take permission for data access

→ Right to withdraw permission,

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- Data Servers kept in India for better legal protection.
- cybersecurity - increase to check cyber attacks to collect sensitive data.

## Government steps in this direction :

- DPDP Act ; Data Protection and digital Privacy Act a comprehensive act to describe role, responsibilities of data fiduciaries, large data processing units.
- designate sensitive Data Server as Critical Information Infrastructure.
- Make in India, PLI scheme
- Semiconductor Mission
- Right to privacy.

Global efforts needed to describe standards and Implementation norms at National and International level.

Feedback  
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Here G is Good, Average and F is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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 is the World Bank Group (WBG) organization dedicated to deal with debt distress and to help countries in need during Balance of payment crisis.

IMF Role to deal with debt distress in Global South

- Conditional loan - to distress country. many times these conditions impact Sovereign decision making of country. eg) conditional IMF loan to Nigeria lead to clash
- subvert western agenda: open economy for developed countries provide trade advantage to western nation.

◦ USA hegemony in decision making -  
 large voting share held by USA.  
 thus USA dominate in decision making.

eg) - loan to Pakistan despite allegation of terrorist funding.

\* India utilize <sup>past</sup> G-20 presidency momentum to push IMF Reform

Needed Reform -

- (i) Rationalize voting share in IMF to represent current Global order.
- (ii) decrease USA hegemony in decision making by increasing representation of India, Africa, South America.
- (iii) loan provided based on need and requirement rather than providing conditional loans.

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(iv) Domestic Country say in conditionality. Right to Reject if majority support.

(v) Increase IMF Resources, fund to decrease its dependency on few developed countries.

(vi) Strengthen alternative mechanism like ADB, New Development Bank.

and alternative funding options.

Thus, Under India leadership, Global South should advocate Right representation in World Organization. IMF should be Reform to more democratic organization.

Feedback

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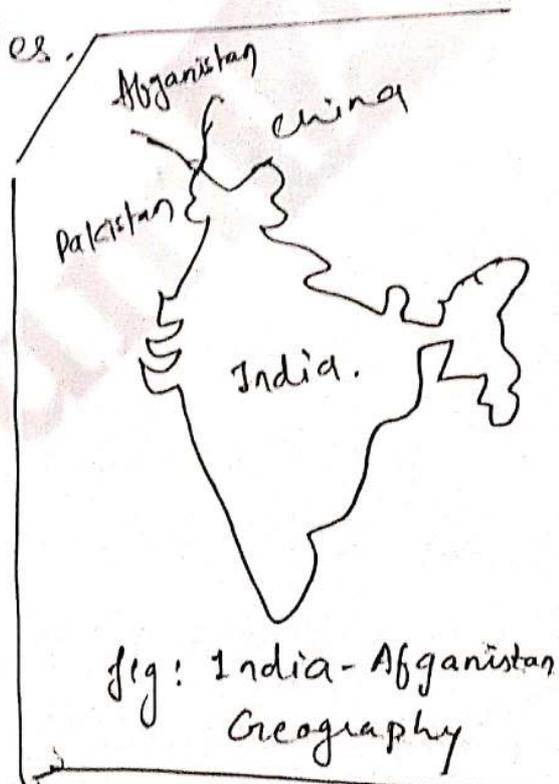
Q.20) In a hard geopolitical arena, engagement without formal endorsement is a pragmatic middle path. Do you agree? Explain in the context of India's current approach towards the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. (15 marks, 250 words)

संघर्ष भरी राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, औपचारिक समर्थन के बिना जुड़ाव एक व्यावहारिक मध्यम मार्ग है। आप इस बात से सहमत हैं? अफगानिस्तान में तालिबान शासन के प्रति भारत के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें। (15 अंकों, 250 शब्द)

India always in the support of free Afghanistan headed by people of Afghanistan and administered through democratic principles.

Recent Development

- USA withdrawal from Afghanistan.
- Afghanistan was overtaken by Taliban (Islamic extremist).
- Afghanistan increasing closeness with China, & Russia.



In this situation, India has two options India disengage with Afghanistan or India should engage to remain significant player in changing dynamics.

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Current approach is pragmatic in the sense that Afganistan is our Neighbour that we cannot change. Other countries are increasing engagement, India should be an active player. Engagement essential to protect India's investment in Afganistan - salma dam etc and remain accessible to Central Asia.

Why not formal :

- Because we oppose terrorism
- we are not sure about Global order. It is changing very fast.
- Take time to change long stand of Indian government.

\* Current approach :

- 1) Support Afganistan people, keep solidarity with them.
- egy - humanitarian aid to Afgan.

- 2) Dialogue - to encourage Democratic process in Afghanistan.
- 3) Diplomatic Balance - open up embassy in Kabul to protect Indian interest in Afghanistan.
- 4) Keep Engaged in all Regional development so that India remain key stakeholder in Regional development.
5. long visionary Goal :
  - Stable South Asia
  - Revival of SAARC, SAFTA
  - Better connectivity to Central Asia
  - check Chinese development.

Peaceful, Balanced South Asia is essential for Regional peace and prosperity. India's engagement is driven by pragmatic approach.

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TOTAL MARKS