TEST CODE	7	1	2	3	0	3

MGP 2024

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Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SATVIK SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	5902498	**Medium/माध्यम**	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	**Date/दिनांक**	23/08/24

*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 210

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

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

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ़्लोचार्ट, 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।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

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

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

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

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

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	**End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :**
5 PM	8 PM.
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☑ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

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

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

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EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

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 th 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 th 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 an 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 an each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components o 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 th subjective components of assessment.

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

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

"Preamble is the Keystone to the Constitution" - KC Wheare. India followed US practice to include the preamble in its constitution passed.

Expression of Philosophy & Principles

(1) Sovereignity → should lie in the people. All decisions by India should be done without interference of any foreign power.

(2) Democracy → Periodic elections, fundmental rights, written Constitution, independent judiciary & Constitutional morality.

(3) Republic → have an elected head. Head of the state office open to all people.

Socialist → Democratic socialism to balance
(4) "public welfare" & "private interest."

(5) Secular → equal promotion to all religions by the state

Goals & Purpose of Constitution

(1) Secure Justice → social, economic & political. (Ex) Part III, Part - IV

(2) Fraternity → common brotherhood amongst its people (Ex) Part - IV A fundamental duties.

(3) Liberty → of thought, expression, faith & belief. (Ex) Article 26 - Article 30

(4) Equality of status, opportunity & status. (Ex) Article 14-18

Thus, preamble is the "Key to the mind of Constitution makers" - Supreme Court.

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AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put tick marks in the table.
Here G is Good Average and P Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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 provides freedom of life & Liberty except for procedure established by law. (Japanese practice).

Expansive Interpretation

1. **Maneka Gandhi Case** → on procedure established by law needs to fair, just. Introduced "due process of law". Protection against executive & legislative tyranny.

2. **Puttaswamy Judgment** → Right to privacy is a fundamental right.

3. **Shreya Singhal Judgment** → chilling effect on right to freedom of life.

(4) MK Ranjit Sinh Case → Right against adverse affects of Climate change.

(5) Unnikrishnan Case → right to education for 6-14 years of age group. later converted to Article 21-A.

(6) Right Against Bar fetters, against solitary Confinements.

(7.) Right to sleep, electricity & internet.

(8) Right to health, Right to decent working conditions

(9) Right to quality legal Aid. (Article-39A)

(10) Right to choose one's life partner

Thus, Supreme Court has taken a broad view of Article-21 for nurturing Indian Democracy towards maturity.

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

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

President of India is the formal head of India owing to Parliamentary System of Government. (Article 74).

whereas US President is the de-facto as well as formal head of the state, due to Presidential System of Government

Differences in Election Processes of Both –:

	India	US
① Nature of election	→ elected by elected representatives of lower houses.	Elected by an electoral college elected for same purpose
② Election Commission	→ Art-324 Indian Election commission responsible for complete process	→ Federal Election Commission with Election commissions of state responsible.
③ Formula of vote	→ By formula mentioned in constitution	→ Equality of vote

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	India	US
(4.)	Single transferable Vote with proportional Representation	Simple Ballot Box vote counting process & no proportional representation.

Differences in Powers → of both presidents.

India President	US President
(1.) No real power	(1) De facto Real Head
(2.) Head of the state & not the government	(2) Head of the state & of the government
(3) Inalienable part of parliament.	(3) Not a part of parliament
(4.) Porous separation of power with Check & Balance	(4) Strict separation of power with checks & Balance
(5) Bound by aid & advice of Council of Ministers	(5) Not bound by his Cabinet Advice.

Thus, US president is more powerful than Indian president.

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)

NHRC was established in line with India's ratification to Human Rights charter of UN. To protect, preserve & promote Human Rights in India.

Role in Protecting Human Rights in India

1. Take Suo-moto cognizance of matters.
2. Can investigate violations of human rights.
3. Can summon government officials.
4. Have the powers of civil courts.
5. Can take up complaints & cases from SHRCs.
6. Recommend Actions to Central government to prosecute or any government official.
7. Visit Jail or detention centres for checking.
8. Collaborate with International agencies of Human rights protection.
9. Conduct Research & Development for Human Rights.

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Effectiveness doubted by many:-

1. Rising police brutality. (Ex) More than 50% of custodial death is due to police (NCRB)
2. Undertrials. (Ex) almost 2/3rd undertrials are in jail having completed more than half of sentence for which they are undertrial.
3. Women Related Cases. (Ex) 51 FIRs per hour for women related crime

Reasons → only Recommendatory.
→ (1.) dependent on Executive for investigating staff., funds, office etc.
→ (2.) Can't entertain complaints & matters older than 1 year.
→ (3.) Limited outreach to SHRC
→ (4.) Allegations of biasness against opposition party ruled states
→ (5.) No Leader of opposition in 17th Lok Sabha

True, NHRC needs to be revamped by ensuring transparent, proactive & corrective approach.

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 Constitutional Amendment Act (Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam, 2023) is a milestone in India's commitment towards achieving "Gender Equality" (in line with Beijing Declaration)

Role of 106th Constitutional Amendment Act in making women-led development a Reality

---

1. Change the approach from "integrationist" to "Agenda Setting".
2. From "passive recipients of benefits" women will become "Active Stakeholders".
3. Provide 33% reservation to seats of Lok Sabha for women.
4. Complement 73rd & 74th Constitutional

amendment Act, which already provided 33% reservation to women in local bodies.

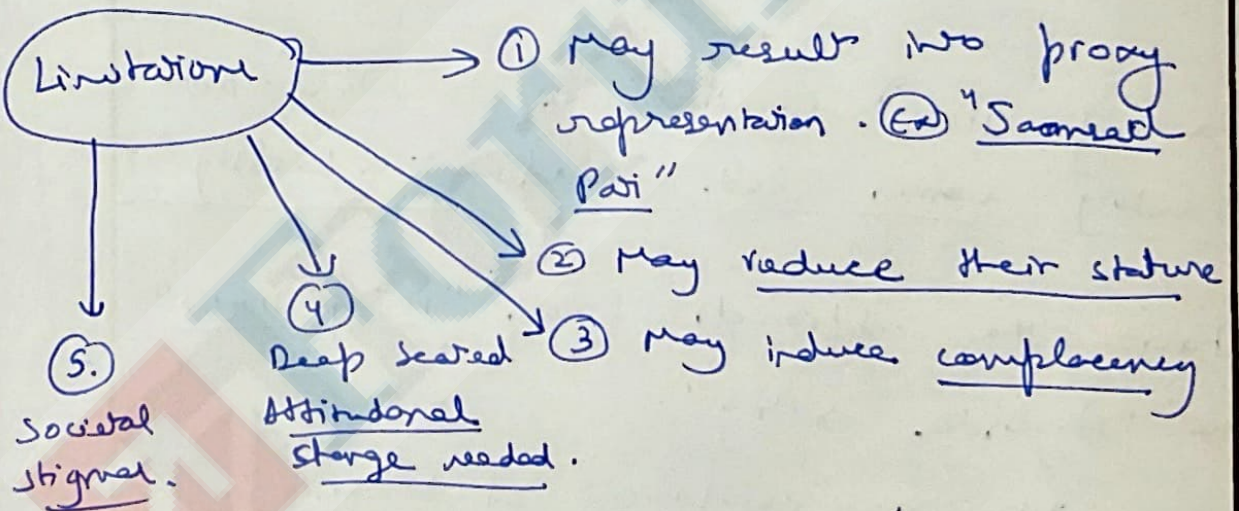
(5.) Include "Gender Perspective" in government.

(6) Till now, on average 11-14% seats were filled in LS by women.

(7.) Promote "Psychological Boost" for women in the entire country.

(8.) Break the "Glass Ceiling" to rise high.

(9.) Nurture "Women Leadership" base.



Thus, Multi-dimensional & multisectoral reforms are Needed to fulfill "Jatra Naari Pujyante, Tatra Devata Vasa" – Vedas.

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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.

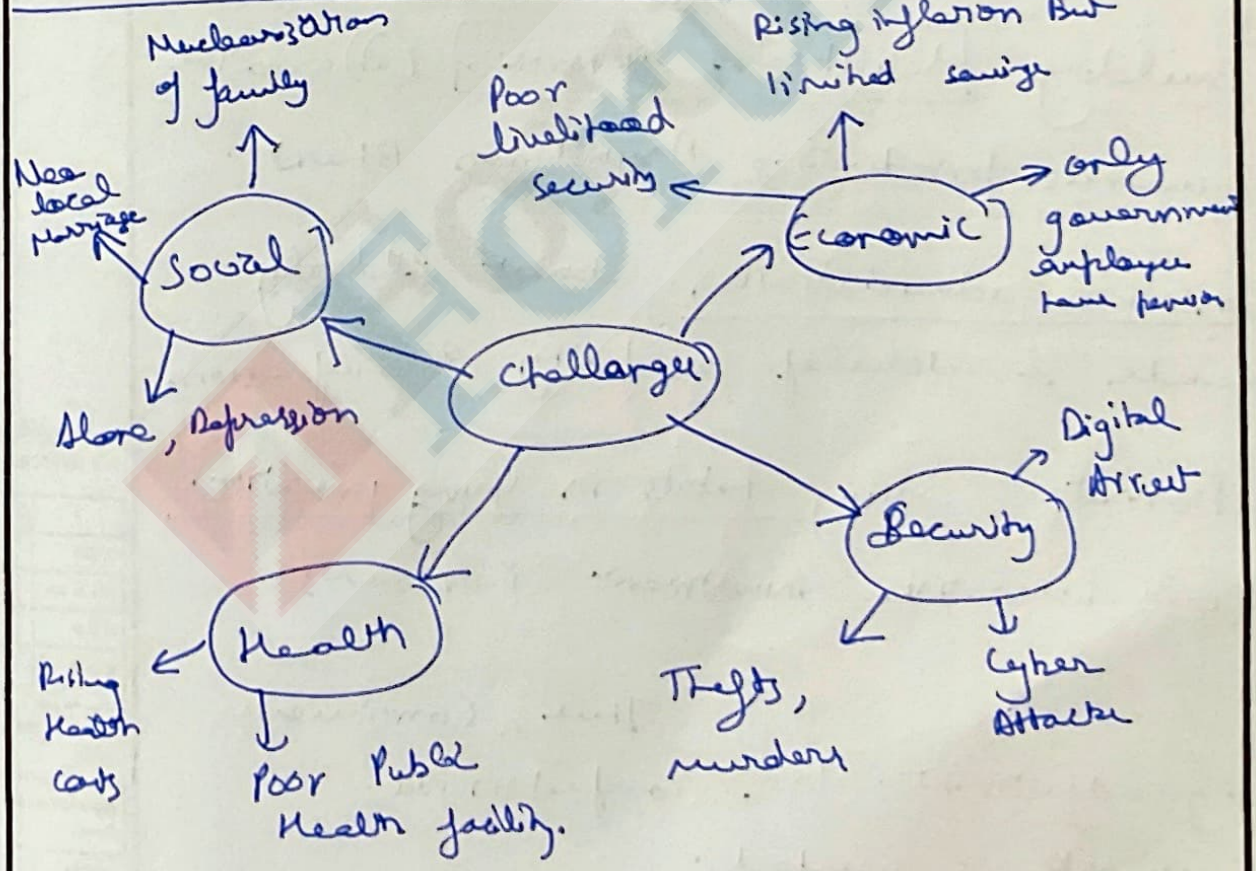
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

India's population of 1.4 Billion people is highest in the world. Even a small percentage of elderly will be large number of elderly (dependent) people in its society -:

Multitude of Challenges faced by elderly



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India's Demographic window is from 2018 - 2055, It needs to plan for future demographic transition based on emerging & contemporary challenges :-

1. Pension facility → PM-Kisaan Maan Dhan Yojana
   → PM- Laghu Udhyami Maan Dhan Yojana.
2. Comprehensive Policy framework.
3. Building Healthcare Systems. (a) Affordable Insurance products ; Ayushman Bharat.
4. Sensitize administration about Elderly needs & develop empathy & compassion.
5. Promote Saving habits in young generation.
   (a) Lucrative investment instruments.

Thus, Continuous policy adjustment for comprehensive framework is needed.

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

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

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

Indian Higher Education system has been performing not adequately in global rankings. (Ex) Only 2-3 IITs in top 100.

Thus, Internationalization of Higher Education System was recommended by New Education Policy.

Benefits of Entry & operation of Foreign Higher Educational Institutions

---

(1) Promote exchange of best practices.

(2) Culture of research & development to permeate in Indian Higher Education.

(3) Healthy competition amongst national & foreign institutions.

(4.) In Ancient times, India hosted Foreigners in its Universities like Nalanda

(5.) Enrich Indian Education system with global culture.

challenges

(1) Red Tapism in India, But Foreign university have exist in minimum control.

(2) Excessive Control of Syllabus & Curriculum in India, not conducive for foreign Universities.

(3) Friction between cultural value of India & other western countries.

(4.) Doesn't guarantee that Indian Higher Educational institutions will adopt best practices.

(5.) Autonomy to foreign university & control on Indian university will injure sense of injustice.

True, careful calibration of regulatory structures is needed.

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Here G is Good, Average and P Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	

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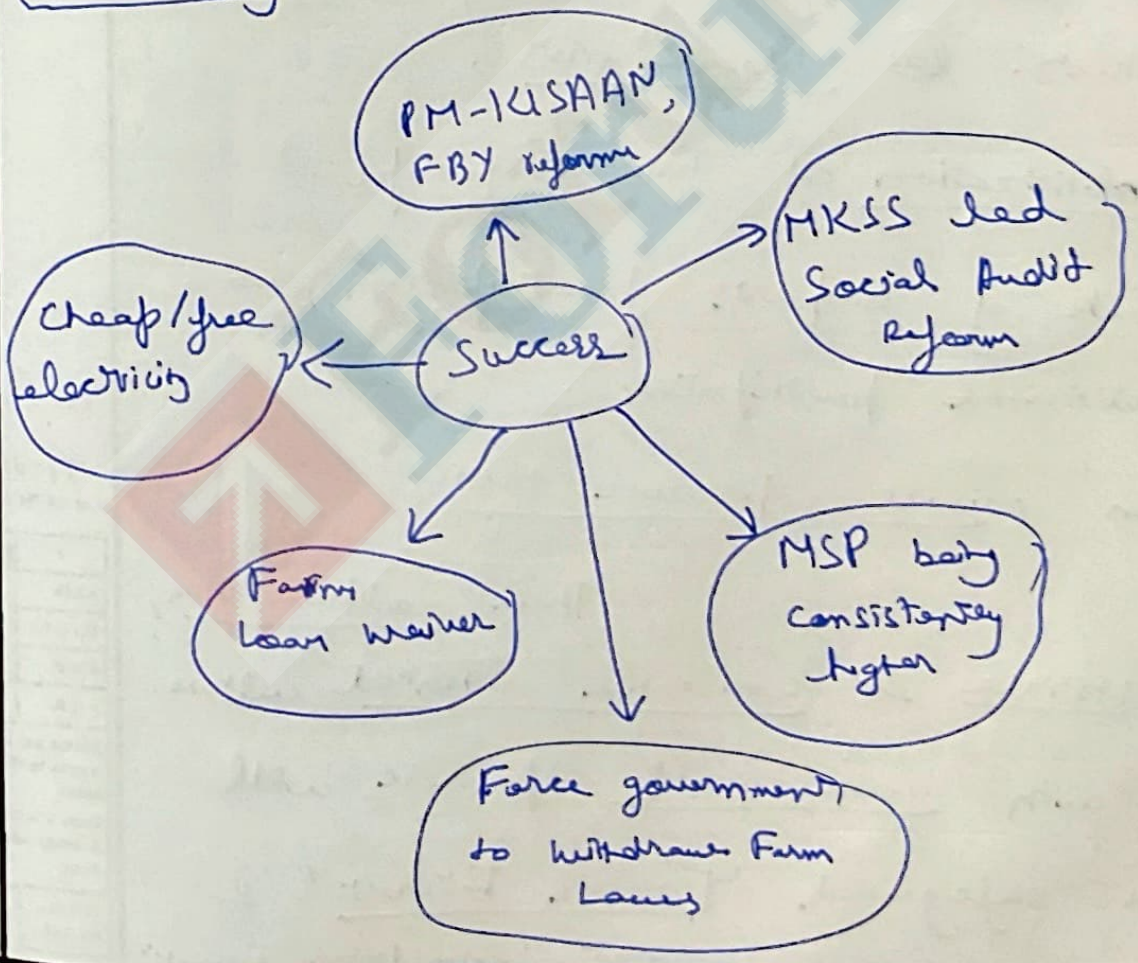
Q.8) How far do you think that farmers association has been successful as a Pressure Group?
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Pressure Groups are voluntarily formed associations of people belonging to homogenous background with common interest. To influence government decisions in their interest.

Success of Farmer Association



Challenge :-

(1.) Vested Interests misusing. (Ex) Sikh for Justice in Farm Protest of 2021

(2.) Don't represent long-term reform plan.

(3) Want Band-aid Solution (Ex) MSP legalization.

(4.) Poor Political culture leading to often violent protests. (Ex) Telangana riots.

(5.) Politicization of Interest groups.

(6.) Lack of Experts participation, more politicians participate.

(7.) often misuse pressure tactic.

Thus, collaborative, consultative & consensus oriented culture along with government's openness will ensure safeguard "Farmer Interest" & not "some Farmers Interest"

ForumIAS

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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 exemplify India's Neighbourhood First policy.

Peaceful & Cooperative Relationship –:

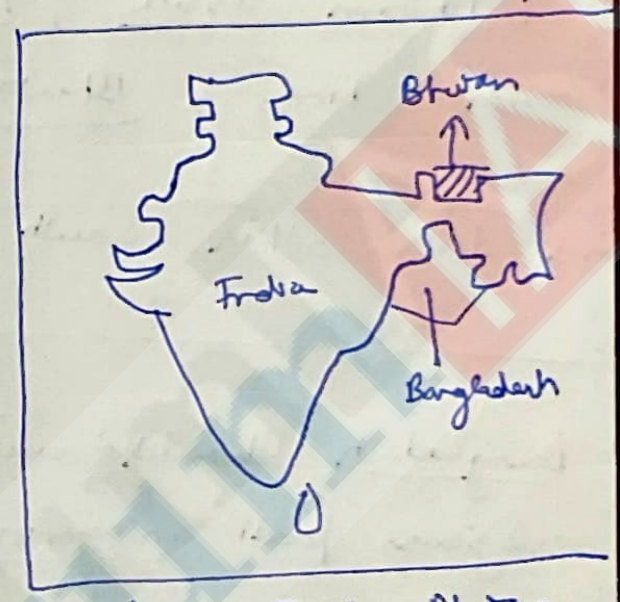

fig: India – Bhutan

→ (1.) Energy partnership
  → India buys energy from Hydropower

→ (2) Line of credit to develop high impact community projects in Bhutan.

→ (3) Mutual Respect towards each other

→ (4.) Military Exercises & Indian training
  Bilateral training Bhutan military officers at IMA, OTA etc.

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

→ (5) Bhutan helped India to weed out insurgents of north-east hiding in Bhutan.

→ (6) Dokhlam Issue, Tawang Issue with China, Bhutan supported India.

Lessons for other South Asian Bilateral Ties

→ (1) Bangladesh should overcome its religious ~~podi~~ antagonism.

→ (2) Pakistan should shed its insecurity with India

→ (3) Sri Lanka should trust India for its ~~cooperative~~ sustainable development

Thus, India – Bhutan Relation form a "Silver Lining" to India's Foreign policy.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS

ForumIAS

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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)

Almost more than 3 million Indian Diaspora work in Middle-East Asian Countries.

Lucrative Jobs in Mid-East

- Engineers, specialists
- Doctors, surgeons.
- Nursing & Midwives

But, blue collar or semi-skilled workforce form the major chunk of Diaspora.

Challenges of Indian Diaspora

1. Conflict Ridden Region
2. Threat to Life & property owing to unpredictability of conflict
3. Religious fundamentalism in Mid-East
4. Labour exploitation.
5. Poor Hygiene & living conditions.

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

→ (6) Strict laws beyond coping capacity of poor workers.

→ (7) Face stereotypes in their society

→ (8) Psychological impact of "away from home"

→ (9) "Donkey Trading"

→ (10) often get engage in "Drug Trafficking"

→ (11) Victims of human & flesh trade.

→ (12) often get radicalised. (Ex) Kerala youth in ISIS via middle East.

Still, have benefits to Indian Interest as :-

(1) Remittance - India largest remittance receiver.

(2) Improve India's soft power. (GK) Highest Honour to PM Modi.

Thus, India should proactively preserve, protect & promote interest of its diaspora in Mid-East Asia.

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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)

Parliamentary Accountability is the Keystone of a nature democracy. India follows "Westminster model" of Parliamentary Democracy. Core feature is that "Executive belongs to the parliament & is responsible to the parliament"

Decline in Parliamentary Functioning & Reduced Debate on National Issues

(1) Only 68 days average sitting per year of 17th Lok Sabha again 150 days of UK parliament.

(2) Rising disruptions even in limited time.

(3) Frequent guillotine of Budgetary discussion tampering financial Accountability.

(4) 80% of the Budgetary Demand for

Grants passed without adequate discussion.

(5) 2023 Budget passed without discussion.

(6) In 2023, more than 100 MPs had to be expelled away to disorder.

(7) Mahua Moitra Case of "Cash for Question".

(8) All above trend highlight poor functioning & decline in parliamentary functioning.

Reasons →

(1) Criminalization of politics.
(Ex) 44% criminal Background MPs in 17th Lok Sabha

(2) Ageing Parliament. (Ex)
18th LS has 56 average age
But 1st LS had 46 avg.

(3) Poor Political Culture (Ex)
winning has become the sine qua-non (Arun Maira)

(4) Allegations of oppositions that executive trying to marginalise them.

(5) Lack of Consensus Building by the Executive & Presiding officers.

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(6.) People have less awareness about parliamentary proceedings. This rise impunity in MPs for disorderly conduct.

Remedial Measures

(1.) Electoral Reforms to Arrest Criminalisation of politics. (Dinesh Goswami Committee)

(2.) Follow value of "Vada Vada Jayate" winning through dialogue. (Vada)

(3.) Foster culture of Debate & discussions.

(4.) Rise in number of sitting days.

(5.) Amend Anti-defection Law to allow for constructive criticism from ruling party MPs.

(6) Build competence of MPs by basic training, Secretarial assistance etc.

(7) Executive should follow "Consensus Building" Approach & "Pre Legislative Scrutiny"

"In a democracy, Opposition should have its say but Executive should have its way".

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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)

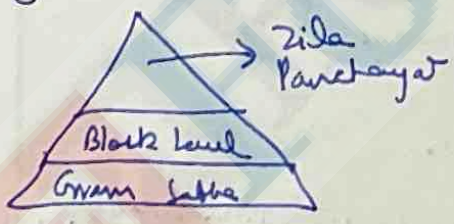
आपकी राय में, 73वां संवैधानिक संशोधन अधिनियम धरातलीय स्तर पर सहभागी और समावेशी शासन की नींव रखने में किस हद तक सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In line with Article-40 & Gandhian Principle of "Gramodaya" in 1992 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act was created to nurture grassroot democracy. by establishing Panchayati Raj Institution.

Provisions of 73rd Amendment

Mandatory

1. 3 tier of Panchayat system.



2. Regular Election after 5 years.
3. State Election Commission

Voluntary By State

1. Decide authority for hearing election dispute.
2. Manner of election of Gram Sabha chairman.
3. Devolution of powers & funds

Mandatory

(4) State Finance Commission

(5) Reservation for SC, ST for members & chairpersons in proportion to their representation.

(6) 33% reservation for women in members & chairpersons.

(7) 21 year age to contest election.

Voluntary

So as to necessary for PRIs to function as local government.

(9) Composition & chairman election of Zilla Panchayat.

(5) Devolution of items in lists of Schedule XI.

Positive Impact

(1) Build grassroot Leadership & culture of debate & discussion.

(2) Empowered women, SC, ST & OBCs by providing them leadership opportunity.

(3) Promote participatory democracy & not just ballot box democracy.

(4) Brought Democracy to the doorsteps of people.

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Challenges → ① 3F Problems (ARC-II)

→ Funds → More than 95% funds from state & union
→ Reluctance to Levy property tax

Functionary
- No basic training in administration
- Proxy Representation (Eg "Pradhanpati")

→ Functions → state reluctant to devolve powers
→ No Activity mapping done.

→ ② Society → inherently parochial.
→ BR Ambedkar ~~also~~ negated PRIs due to parochial village culture.
→ Violence against vulnerable. (Eg Bhanwari Devi Case)

→ ③ Administrative → reluctance to share power
→ Elitist, Colonial, Ruling class mindset

→ ④ Political → leadership insecurity.

Thus, addressing above mentioned reforms are necessary to really achieve "Self-Reliant Village Republics"

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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 allows parliament to legislate for resolving ~~Interstate~~ inter-state Rivers dispute.

Provisions → ① Parliament can set up by law water tribunals (Ex) Cauvery Water Tribunal.

→ ② Can also mention that no other court to have authority to intervene in its proceedings.

→ ③ Can provide that decisions of the water tribunals are final & Binding.

→ ④ Provide time frame for timebound dispute resolution in the Act.

→ ⑤ Decide the wide base composition of the tribunal.

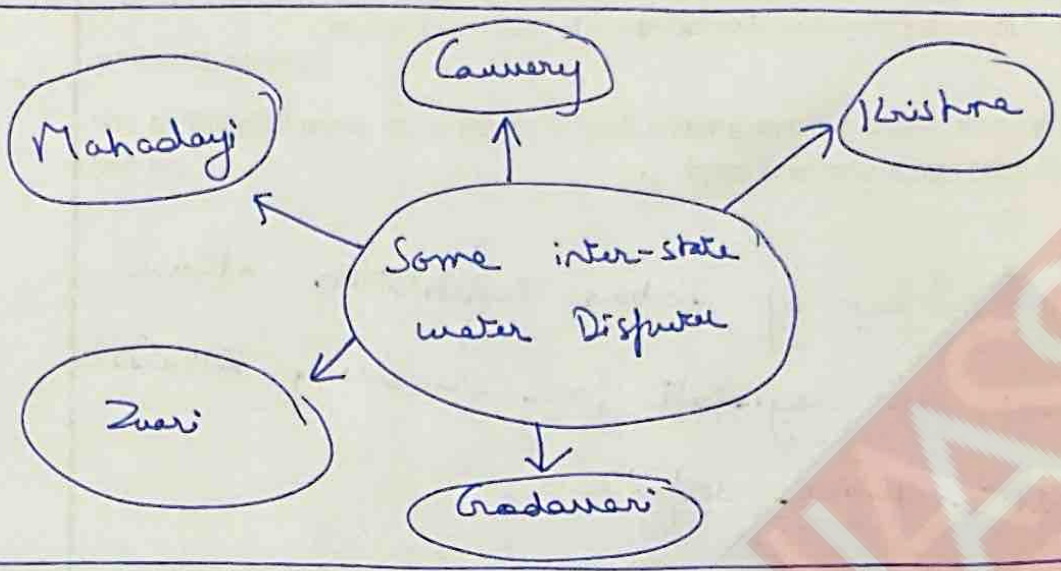

fig: inter-state River water disputes.

Challenges & Limited Success

(1) Many issues still unresolved. (Ex) Krishna water dispute, Cauvery dispute

(2) Even though final & Binding, still states appeal to Supreme court under Article-142.

(3) Poor information & data gathering for deciding the case on the basis of facts.

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(4) Bureaucratic & judicial apparatus having rigid, formal & dilatory attitude

(5) Lack of Expertise in members to mediate.

(6) Based on scientific data. Take legal view.

(6) International best practice suggest inter-state river water disputes should not be treated from legal jurisprudence. Because "Interests of larger public" is involved.

(7) Legal view is more concerned with proprietary rights (individual rights focus).

Way Forward → (1) Build Consensus

→ (2) Focus on "Water Management" rather than "Water War"

→ (3) Societal Attitude towards conflict resolution to be civic & participative

→ (4) make agriculture less water intensive.

Thus, long-term solution lies in "Water Conservation & Management"

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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 for Election Commission of India for superintendence, control & Directing elections for Lok Sabha, State Legislative assembly etc.

Sentinel of Democracy → provides procedural justice to democratic process.

World's Largest electoral exercise

→ more than 95 crore voters in 18th General Election in 7 phases.

Integrity & Efficiency → peaceful electoral process largely, peaceful transfer of power. All parties have largely accepted the results of the election in 18th General Election.

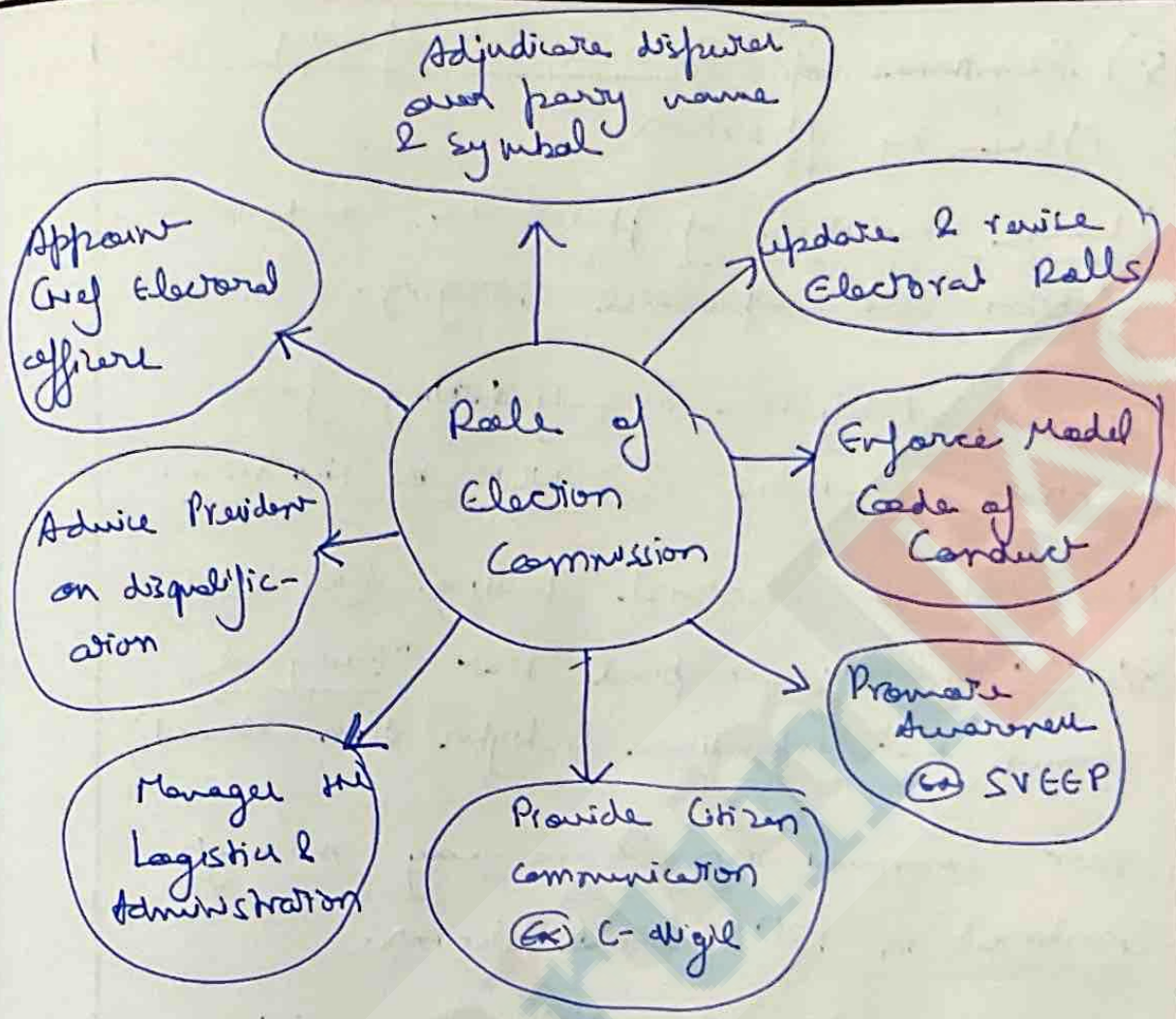

Fig: Role of Election Commission in electoral process

Challenges → (1) No security of Tenure to Election Commissioners (Ex) Ashok Lavasa

→ (2) opaque process of appointing Chief Election Commissioners.

→ (3) No bar on Reappointment.

→ (4) Expenditure not charged on Consolidated Fund of India

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5. Allegations of Biasness in enforcing MCC by opposition.

6. Large number of states to conduct election can compromise integrity.

7. Biasness allegations in adjudicating for election symbols (Ex) NCP & Shiv Sena.

8. No cap on electoral funding. (Ex) Ex-CEC SY Quraishi accepted that "everyone knows that expenditure is higher than allowed"

9. Poor communication (one-way through circulars) in 18th General election.

10. Only around 60% voting turnout.

11. Didn't take into account "Heat" climate will affect voting. (Ex) CEC constituted task force to assess this.

Remedial measures:
1. Collegial appointment
2. Fixed condition
3. Security of tenure to EC
4. Transparency
5. Ban on reappointment

To really safeguard Indian Elections, ECI needs to be proactive.

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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 governance through ICT enabled mechanisms, procedures & systems.

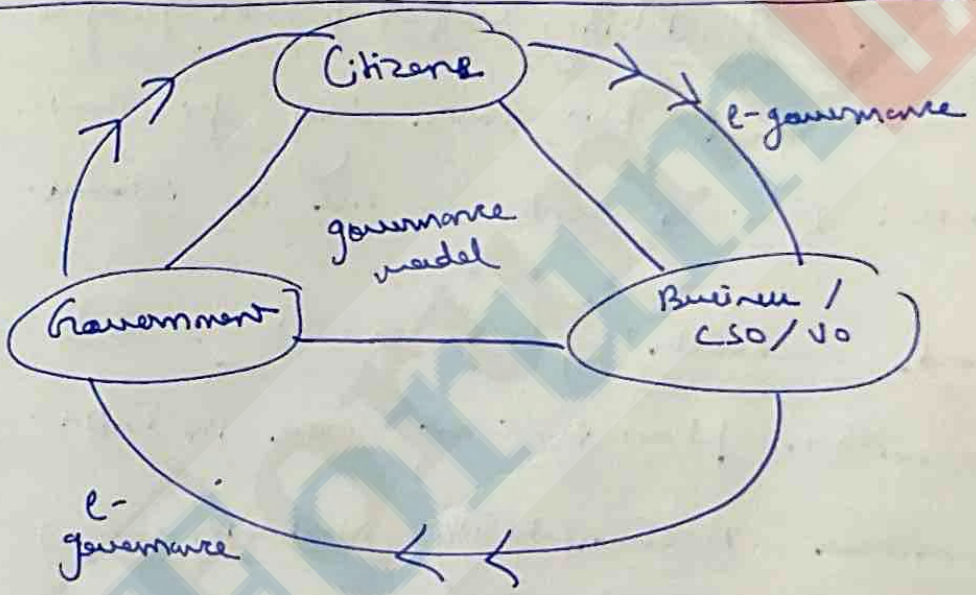

fig: e-governance connecting governance stakeholders Dynamically.

Potential to Revolutionize Governance & Service Delivery —:

1. Improved Transparency. (Ex Rajasthan Government self disclosing online window

of general information as per section - 4 of RTI.

(2) Improved Accessibility of Service → (Ex) Common Service Centres in villages reduce need to travel to district headquarter for basic work.

(3) Improved Affordability → (Ex) Poor people need not spend their entire day for basic service. They can work & rise in income.

(4) Expand outreach of Government. (Ex) 700 million phone & internet users in India.

(5) Strengthen Accountability Mechanism (Ex) public grievance app like MyGOV, CPGRAMS portal

(6) Better Data Visualization for policy makers to take policy decisions. (Ex) VIDISHA

(7) Promote Intra-governmental efficiency. (Ex) SPARROW.

(8) Promote Lateral & Horizontal Accountability

(9) Make arena of public grievance redressal.
(Ex) Twitter handles, social media handles

(10.) Promote Sense of Belonging/pride of Citizen.

Challenges Needed to address for its Successful Implementation

(1) Bridge Digital Divide between Urban & Rural India. (Ex) Bharat Net

(2) Attitudinal change of Administration. (Ex) SCHOTTAM, capacity Building

(3) Build core competency of Administration to deliver service. (Ex) Mission Karmyogi

(4.) Raise Awareness for e-governance.

(5) Protect cyber space, data privacy.

(6.) Prevent misuse by ruling party for profiling voters.

Thus, multifaceted challenges addressing will result in e-governance actions "Sabka Saath & Sabka Vikas".

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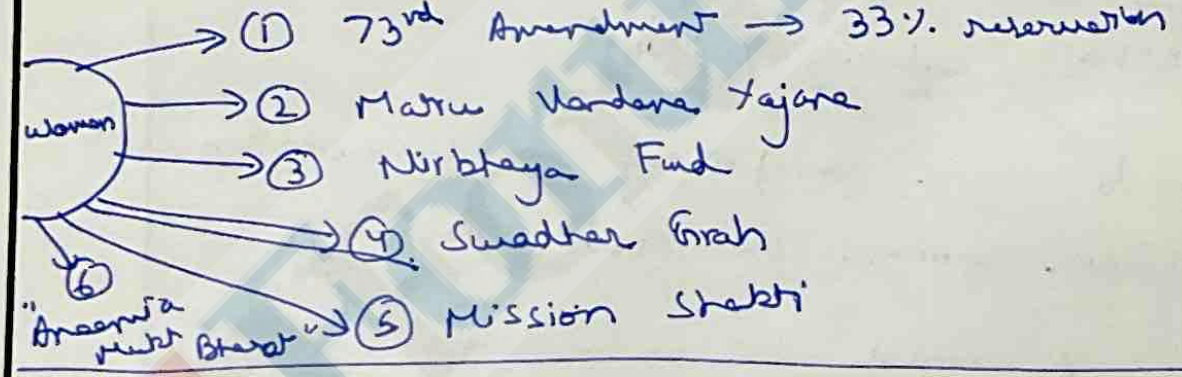
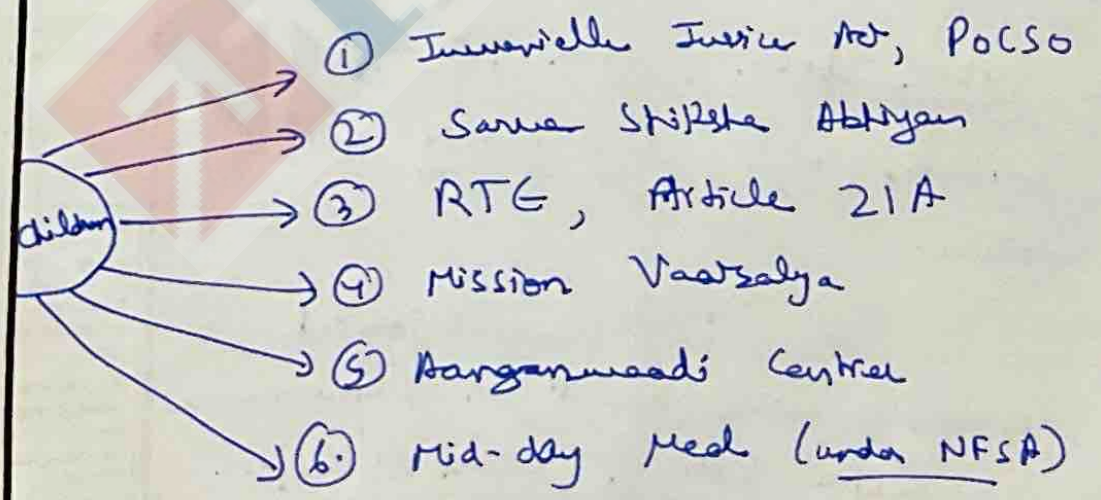
Q.16) Assess the performance of various schemes and policies undertaken to improve the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable sections of society. What measures do you suggest to enhance their performance? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India is a "Socialist" state with values of "Sarvajana Hitaaya, Sarvajana Sukhaaya", "Yogakshema". So, in line with its public welfare approach government has come out with various schemes for vulnerable section –:





SC/ST
1. Stand up India Scheme
2. Swacchta Udyami Yojana
3. Affirmative Action Article - 15, 16
4. NCSC & NCST Constitutional Bodies
5. National Social Assistance Program

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older people
1. aged above 60
2. PM - Vaya Vandana Yojana
3. Maan Dhan Yojana
4. Antyodaya Yojana

Performance of above schemes

- Women
  - Still inequality persist
  - 83% share of Income captured by men.
  - Rising POSH Cell
  - 37% Femal LFPR
- Children
  - Poor rank in Global Hunger Index
  - ASER Report of PRATHAM → poor quality education
- older People
  - Rising crimes against elderly
  - Poor service delivery.
- SC/ST
  - Rising violence
  - Still face social stigma
  - "Sanskritisation" (Kaushik Basu)

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WAY FORWARD

Administrative Reforms

1. Sensitise about special needs of vulnerable section
2. Compassionate, empathy
3. Prevent Bureaucratic Apathy
4. Proper utilization of funds.

Legal Reforms

1. Enforce Laws more diligently
2. Upto date with changing environment.

Also :-

1. Allocate more funds to vulnerable section, specific schemes.
2. Build Administrative capacity for efficient, effective & economic public service delivery.

Thus, Multidimensional, multifaceted Reforms & systemic restructuring will ensure "Antyodaya & Samaday".

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

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

Non - Governmental Organization (NGOs) are voluntarily formed group of like minded people to achieve commonly agreed goals. (Ex) PRATHAM, Akshaya Patra.

Challenges Faced by NGOs when working with Government

1. Lack of mutual trust between NGOs & Administration owing to past experience.
2. Information asymmetry with disadvantageous position of NGOs
3. Bureaucratic Apathy, Bureau Pathology
4. Conflict between values of Loyalty to government & Loyalty to people at large.

(5) NGOs lack adequate funding for keeping up the capacity with government.

(6) Hijacking of NGO by vested interest to promote subversive agenda. (Ex) IB report.

(7) Misuse of NGOs for undertaking "Related Party Transactions" (Ex) NGOs by relatives of politicians & Bureaucrats.

(8) Lack of "Public Service" spirit in NGOs made for accessing government benefits.

(9) Many NGOs lack feel factor - don't work on ground. like Corporate NGOs.

(10) Foreign funding of NGOs a cause of concern. (Ex) Role of Transparency International in Kudankulam power plant protest

(11) Poor management of NGOs administration leads to wastage of resources.

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Ways to Mitigate the Challenges to ensure effective & productive partnership of NGOs & Government :-

Regulation
- ① Reform FCRA
- ② NITI Aayog led assessment system to measure NGO performance
- ③ "Soft" Regulation to build trust
- ④ To prevent Hijacking & not cripple dissent

Reform
- ① NGO structure & functioning
- ② Democratic procedures of NGO
- ③ Administrative behaviour towards NGO.
- ④ Collective training sessions of NGOs & government employees.

CSE, PRATHAM, ADR, PUCL highlights that enlightened NGOs can help in deepening the welfare benefits upto the last rung of society.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Poverty is a ~~feeling~~ state of relative deprivation, disability & can be measured by multiple indicators —:

Poverty As Material Deprivation

→ ① Tendulkar Committee Report - to measure poverty by monthly expenditure

→ ② Absolute Poverty → WB use a reference of per day income, below which all people are considered poor.

→ ③ Relative Poverty - measured by poverty lines in different areas below which, people are considered poor

→ ④ India's Focus on "Roti, Kapda, Makaan" in 1970s.

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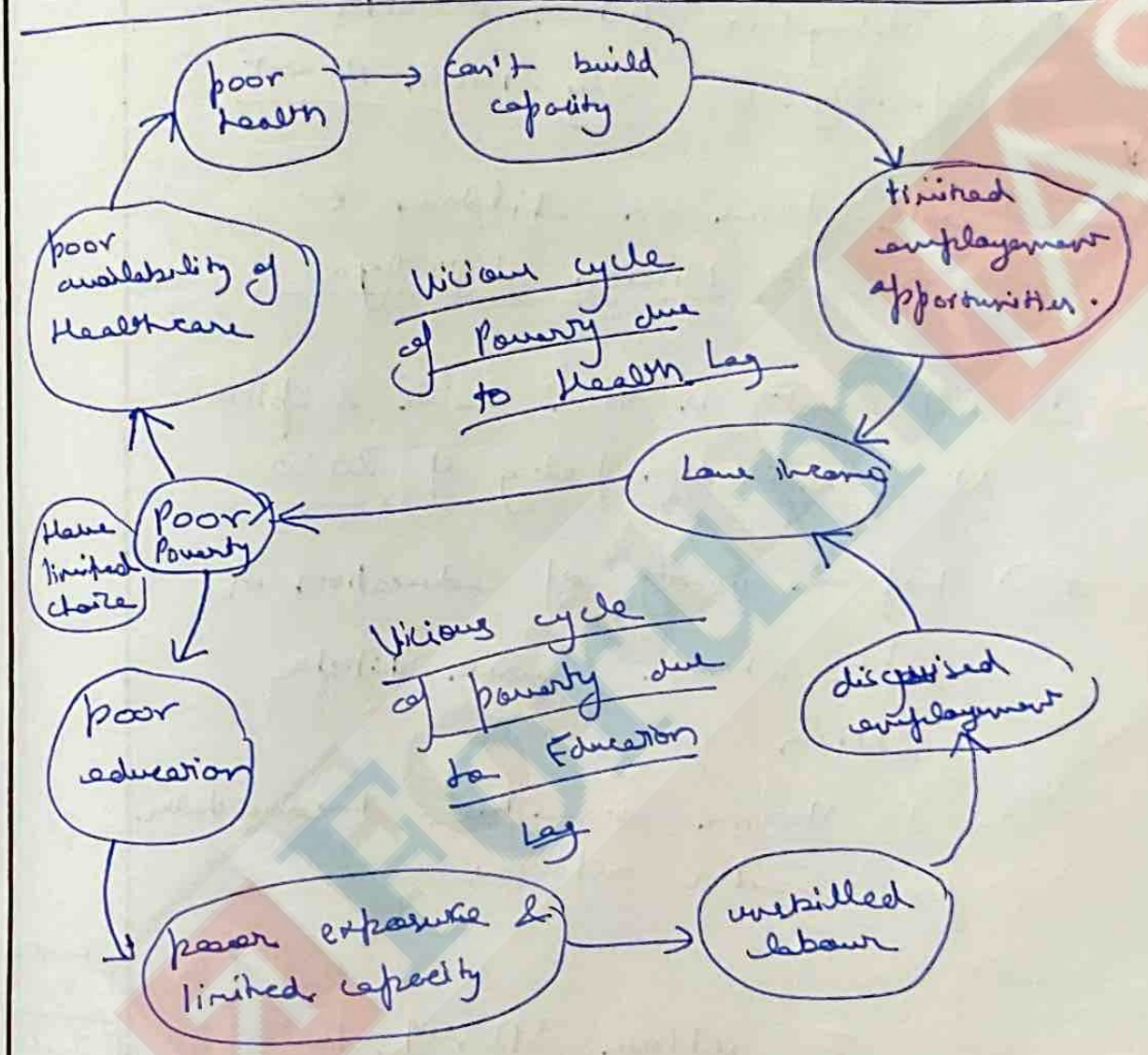
↳ (5) Basic Necessities Model.

Poverty Beyond Material Deprivation → fig:.



Thus, comprehensive Strategies to tackle Poverty in a multidimensional way is needed —:

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Health
1. Reduce out of pocket health expenditure. (Ex) Currently 40%. (NFHS-5)
2. Strengthen Public Health facility. (Ex) Ayushman Bharat
3. Special focus on children & women. (Ex) Mission Vaatsalya

Education
1. Implement in true later & spirit New Education policy of 2020
2. Improve quality of education in RTE schools, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
3. JS Verma Committee Recomendation for Teacher reforms.

To achieve SDG-1 to eliminate extreme poverty by 2030, India Needs to "Reform, Perform & Transform"

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TOTAL MARKS	

ForumIAS

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

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 a multigovernmental platform including Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa. It was established to foster cooperation to achieve socio-economic development.

Expansion of BRICS Brig New Prospects

1. Proposal to enlarge BRICS grouping, to add Pakistan, Iran, and other countries.
2. Argentina has revoked its desire.
3. This will expand the cooperation base, deepen engagement
4. Strengthen India's Role in Global South development.

(5) In line with India's demand of democratic multilateral institutions.

(6) Provide opportunity to engage with like minded countries to overcome Chinese Dominance.

(7) Enhance Capability of BRICS associated New Development Bank. Will reduce dependence on Chinese Debt of developing countries.

(8) Bridge to larger multilateral Reform Process. Strengthen India's case for "Global Leader".

Challenges

(1) India - China tensions post Galwan - "New Normal" of suspicion, mutual distrust.

(2) Sidetracked process of developmental discourse, which was the main aim.

(3) Considered Anti-West Platform already
(a) Russia & China both in conflict with West in different realms.

(4) China trying to include Pakistan to rebalance Indian rise.

(5) Difficulty to India to navigate strategic alliances of QUAD, I2U2 & with G7 countries.

(6) Misuse of currency swap agreements of BRICS to some terror sponsors states.

Thus, careful balancing of India's interest & foreign policy is needed to manage the repercussions of expansion of BRICS.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	©	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & P			
P & R			

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

TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Multipolar World refers to a situation with multiple power centres across the World. Post Cold War Bipolarity; US led Unipolarity (1990s); some scholars are pitting for Multipolarity now.

Multipolarity as a Necessity

(1) Unipolar World breeds corruption, imperialist policies. (62) British & US led washington consensus "Neo-Colonialism"

(2) In line with India's Value system of "Vasudhaiva Kutumbkam" (world is one family) & family has equal partners.

(3) Failure of US Leadership to prevent Global Financial Crisis, Asian Currency Crisis.

(4) Rising Chinese Threat - it has expansionist value. (Ex) Five finger policy, Aggression in South China Sea.

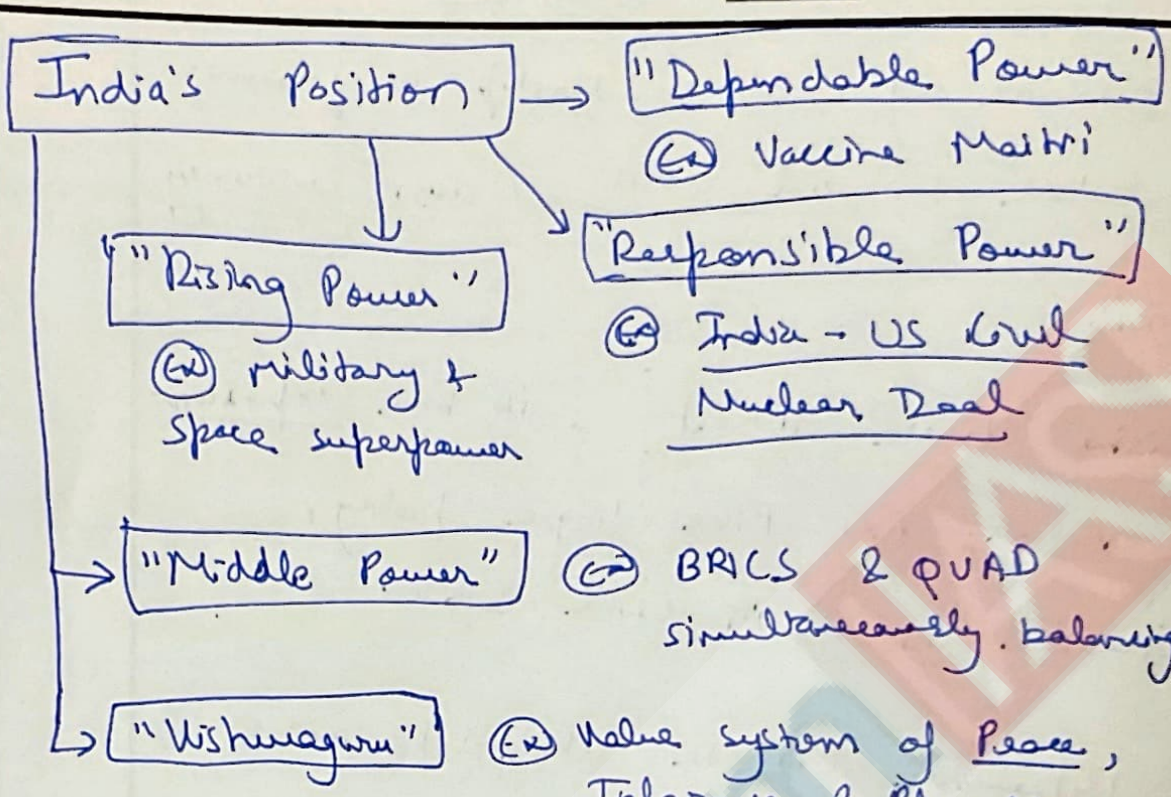
(5) To Rebalance Chinese Wolf Warrior Diplomacy which is not conducive for world peace & stability in long term.

(6) Rising "Protectionism" & "Inward Looking" approach in US. (Ex) America First.

(7) Kindleburger's Trap → No effective leadership of world.

(8) Article-51 → Rules based world order. &, peace & stability & resolve disputes by dialogue & negotiation.

(9) Rising US-Russia, US-China Tension.



India can leverage its above mentioned position to achieve Multipolarity by -:

(1) Pushing for Democratic reforms in multilateral institution.

(2) Collaborating, Converging & Collating voice of Global South

(3) Re-affirm 'Common But Differentiated Responsibility' principle.

Thus, multipolar world can achieve balance in Global Order.

Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
2 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....
3 ..... ☐	.....
.....	.....

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.