



TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 0 4

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHASHWAT PANDIT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910158938	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Karol Bagh	Date/दिनांक	6-Sep-2024

\*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 <b>TWENTY</b> 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		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2 : 30 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5 : 30 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या सगय 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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.

Q.1) The Indian Constitution does not embody a strict separation of powers rather it introduces a system of checks and balances, with overlapping functions and interdependencies among the legislature, executive, and judiciary. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान में शक्तियों का कठोर पृथक्करण नहीं है, बल्कि यह विधायिका, कार्यपालिका और न्यायपालिका के बीच अतिव्यापी कार्य और अन्योन्याश्रितता के साथ नियंत्रण और संतुलन की प्रणाली प्रस्तुत करता है। विस्तृत वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Montesquie propagated the notion of separation of power to maintain the efficiency of each pillars of governance. However India follows loose separation of power

Separation of power in India is loose as following

- ① → Judiciary interferes in legislative domain through judicial review (Article 13)
- ② → Executive perform the judicial role as President pardoning power (Article 72)
- ③ → Legislature performs judicial role of removal of President in form of impeachment (Article 61)

- ④ Executive perform the function of legislature through delegated legislation (Article 312)
- ⑤ Judiciary providing for guidelines and frameworks in order for complete justice as in Virelle Guidelines (Article 142)
- ⑥ Before CoPC 1973, Executive had the power of trial of a person

## Significance

- ① Checks and balances
- ② Prevent vested interest motivated decision.
- ③ Ensure citizen centricity in policies.

India is a diverse country requires checks and balances for collective growth approach.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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**Q.2)** Recently, the Supreme Court has expanded the scope of Articles 14 and 21 to include the "right against the adverse effects of climate change". In this context, citing relevant case laws, discuss the role played by Indian judiciary in 'constitutionalization' of environmental issues.

(10 marks, 150 words)

हाल ही में, सुप्रीम कोर्ट ने "जलवायु परिवर्तन के प्रतिकूल प्रभावों के खिलाफ अधिकार" को शामिल करने के लिए अनुच्छेद 14 और 21 के दायरे का विस्तार किया है। इस संदर्भ में, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ को उद्धृत करते हुए, पर्यावरणीय मुद्दों के 'संवैधानिकीकरण' में भारतीय न्यायपालिका द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme Court in M. Ranjit Singh Case

provided right against adverse impact of climate change as a fundamental right however this has not been first instance of constitutionalization of environment issues

① Right to be free from environmental pollution as Article 21  
MC Mehta Case

Role Played  
by Judiciary  
in this  
light

② Right to dignified life in a clean and safe environment as Article 21  
in Monika Gandhi Case

- ③ Provided for polluter pay principle in Vellore Case
- ④ Directed Government to safeguard Banni Grassland and the inhabited Great Indian Bustard.
- ⑤ Provided for right of Compensation in trial of Bhopal Gas Tragedy
- ⑥ Sub motto Cognoscere of Delhi Air pollution for ex ban stubble burning in 2021.

## Limitation

- ① Lack of political will to bring change
- ② The future procedure is overlooked and no monitoring

While Global warming is turning into Global boiling role of Judiciary in conservation of environment is immense

## Feedback

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

Q.3) The Speaker's inclination to cater to party loyalties often undermines the dignity and impartiality of the office, eroding public trust in the legislative process. Analyse with the help of recent examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

दलगत निष्ठा को पूरा करने की स्पीकर की प्रवृत्ति अक्सर पद की गरिमा और निष्पक्षता को कम करती है, जिससे विधायी प्रक्रिया में जनता का भरोसा कम होता है। नवीनतम उदाहरणों की सहायता से विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 89 and Article 93 provide for the position of speaker in the Lok Sabha

Reason behind speaker inclination to party loyalties

- ① Dependent on the party for membership of House.
- ② Remains a cardinal association with the party
- ③ Relation of mutual beneficiaries as observed in K. Meghalandhra case

Manifestation of inclination of speaker

- ① → Main suspension of leaders only from opposition party  
 as witnessed in 2023 monsoon

Session

② Alleged to be providing law  
chance to speak

Ex) recently pointed out by Leader  
of Opposition

③ Partiality in the maintenance of  
discipline and decorum.

Ex) abuses hurled by ruling party  
member in parliament was  
struggled with members

④ Favouring the government's  
nominee at important issue.

Ex) mostly in case of tie, speaker  
uses casting vote for government

However impartial behaviour also

① Warned ruling party member to  
talk which hangs out of pocket

② Accepted the no confidence motion

Way forward

① British convention  
of leaving party membership

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of SEBI in fulfilling its envisaged role of regulating the securities market, ensuring transparency, and protecting investors' interests. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रतिभूति बाजार को विनियमित करने, पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और निवेशकों के हितों की रक्षा करने की अपनी परिकल्पित भूमिका को पूरा करने में सेबी की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SEBI was formed with the intention of maximizing the market security and minimizing the investors loss

Effectiveness of SEBI in fulfilling its role

- ① Brought strengthened framework for verification  
for ex) KYC policies
- ② Vigilant over the trading platform  
for ex) Zerodha's case
- ③ Bringing efficiency in the trading system  
for ex) T+3 and T+1 settlement  
reducing time of completion of transactions.

④ Reforms for ease of doing investment

for ex) FDI investment limit raised to 5 lac from 2 lac earlier

⑤ Strengthened deterrence through taking stringent action against violation

for ex) recently banned Anil Ambani for five years

## Limitations

→ ① Alleged to be inefficient in vigilance role  
for ex) Hindenburg report

→ ② Allegations over SEBI chairman factory public trust

Yet it must be remembered that India is at 4th position in market capitalisation which is testimony to SEBI's efficiency

### Feedback

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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) The foundational strength of the Indian Constitution stems from its ability to integrate diverse socio-political perspectives. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान की आधारभूत शक्ति विविध सामाजिक-राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों को एकीकृत करने की इसकी क्षमता से उत्पन्न होती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

T. T. Jewar termed the Indian Constitution to be a Social - Document because of its ability to integrate socio political perspective

Manifestation of their integration

① Inclusion of Gandhian philosophy in the form of certain directions

Ex) Panchayat Institution Article 40  
Cottage Industry Article 43

② Inclusion of liberal perspective maximising freedom

Ex) Part III i.e. Fundamental Rights

③ Integrates the Marxist ideology

of social welfare

Ex Article 39(b) and Article 39(c)  
Prevents concentration of wealth

④ Safeguards the rights and freedom of minorities.

Ex Article 25-28: Freedom of Religion  
Article 29-30  
Article 300: linguistic minorities

⑤ Inclusion of Rightist philosophy and perspective.

Ex Article 40: Prevent slaughter of cows  
Article 343: Hindi as national language.

Although many claimed it to be monochromatic yet it is a fact that Indian Constitution carries the message of "Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) Parliamentary committees serve as vital tools for legislative oversight, ensuring accountability and transparency in governance processes. In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (10 marks, 150 words)

संसदीय समितियाँ विधायी निरीक्षण, शासन प्रक्रियाओं में जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण उपकरण के रूप में कार्य करती हैं। कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका की वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Parliamentary committees has been mentioned in Article 105 and 108.  
It is said that Congress in committee is Congress at work.

Parliamentary Committees serving as tools of legislative oversight

- ① Estimates committee examines the budget provision
- ② Department related standing committees (DRSC) examine the legislation and bills
- ③ Audit committee ensures decorum and maintain accountability
- ④ Committees oversight the PSUs maintain transparency

## Role of Public Account Committee

- ① Examines the CA's audit on finance
- ② Examines the financial health of various constitutional and non constitutional bodies.
- ③ Examines the vote on credit to ensure that amount and manner is in line with law provided
- ④ Examines any other financial related information passed on to by the President

Significance

- ① Open and unpolitical debate
- ② Guidance of CA's makes it more effective

Public Account Committee has been able to successfully achieve its mandate

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) Without addressing the issues that hinder the full and effective participation of persons with disabilities in political and public life, the goal of achieving inclusiveness and their empowerment will remain unattainable. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की पूर्ण और प्रभावी भागीदारी में बाधा डालने वाले मुद्दों को संबोधित किए बिना, समावेशिता और उनके सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य अप्राप्य रहेगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

2.2% of Indian population are  
Divyongs as per Census-2011 which  
entails the need of a focused  
approach towards PwD

Issues that hinder the full and  
effective participation

- ① Lack of education because of  
Unaccessibility  
for eg low braille scripted books.
- ② Lack of accessibility due to  
building architecture for eg stair  
and no ramp terrace
- ③ Absence of disabled friendly toilets  
as noted by NGO - Sonarpu

④ Unfriendly transport mechanism

↳ high floor buses and train.

⑤ Social discrimination at workplace

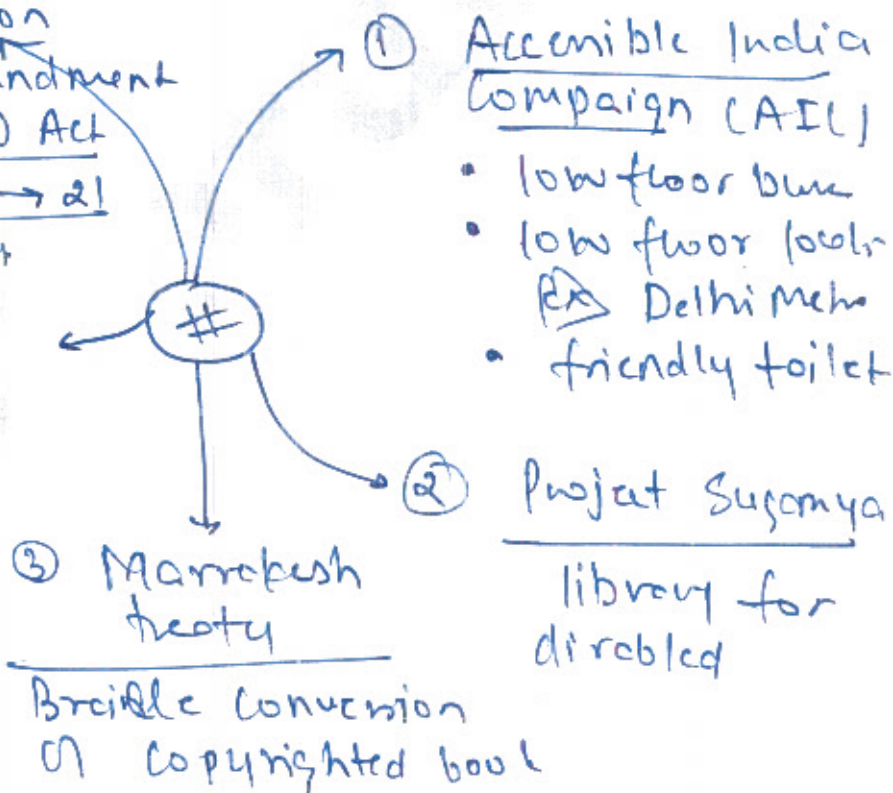
↳ 90% surveyed replies fair discrimination in task assignment

⑥ Non-accessible digital devices

Positive Initiatives in right direction

⑤ Reservation and amendment to PWD Act  
extent 7 → 21 types

④ Jaipur Prosthetics



Delhi Metro is a shining example for 100% disabled friendly environment

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) What roles do community-based interventions play in enhancing access to preventive and promotive healthcare services in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में निवारक और प्रोत्साहनकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच बढ़ाने में समुदाय-आधारित हस्तक्षेप क्या भूमिका निभाते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The high prevalence of non-communicable diseases in India's underserved

bottom up approach and community based intervention

Roles community based intervention play

① Awareness regarding infection and spread of disease

eg) Witnessed during COVID on whatsapp group

② Facilitation of emergency medical needs

eg) Blood donation appeal for urgent purpose

③ Streamlining the government effort to maximize reach

eg) Congo model

4) bringing change in societal perspectives with respect to many disease

eg) Awareness for support to AIDS patients

5) Help the authorities in calculating the objective need of medical supplies

eg) Social audit

6) Acts as a first line of defence against any new medical threat

eg) Pandemic

7) Help to ensure the following of guidelines

eg) Differentiating protocol during COVID

Community based intervention can help to attain SDG 3: Health & Wellbeing

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) The current composition of the UNSC, with under-representation and un-representation of key regions is detrimental to its legitimacy and effectiveness, underscoring the urgent need for reforms. Elaborate. Also, present a case for India's permanent membership in the UNSC. (10 marks, 150 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद की वर्तमान संरचना, जिसमें प्रमुख क्षेत्रों का अल्प प्रतिनिधित्व और अप्रतिनिधित्व है, इसकी वैधता और प्रभावशीलता के लिए हानिकारक है, जो सुधारों की तत्काल आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। विस्तार से बताइए। साथ ही, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद में भारत की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए पक्ष प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Speaking at G-7 Summit in Tokyo 2023

Prime Minister Narendra Modi said

"United Nation of Post 2<sup>nd</sup> World War era cannot solve the problem of 21<sup>st</sup> century World" and asserted the need of reform.

Issues in composition

① Overrepresentation from Europe

Ex) 3 nation out of five

② Underrepresentation from Asia

Ex) Only China

③ Unrepresentation of Global South

Ex) Zero from Africa  
Zero from Latin America.

## Other issues

- ① Not provides view of 21<sup>st</sup> century notion power  
 ex) Britain today has declined
- ② Not includes the world's largest democracy holding around one-fifth population creating legitimacy risk

## Case for India's permanent membership

- ① Cultural values of cosmopolitan i.e. Vandheva Kutumbaka World
  - ② Contribution to UN's Peacekeeping is immense ex) Dag Hammarskjöld Medal in 2023
  - ③ Leader of Global South  
 ex) Successful summit of Voice of Global South
  - ④ Contribution to the world - Mission Maitri  
Operation Dosti
- Kofi Annan's formula of 3+2  
 is the way towards course correction

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.10) "The ongoing internal crisis in Myanmar is impeding India's Act East Policy." In light of the statement, discuss the measures taken by India to deal with the crisis and associated challenges.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"म्यांमार में चल रहा आंतरिक संकट भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति में बाधा डाल रहा है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, संकट और संबंधित चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's Act East Policy has been impeded by the civil war at the gates of South Asia i.e. Myanmar

Ongoing internal crisis impeding policy in the following manner

- ① Hinders the connectivity project (ex) Trilateral Highway
- ② Situation exploited by China to create tension on border (ex) Recent drone attack in Manipur
- ③ Weakening the ASEAN and decreasing possibility of cooperation

Measures taken by India to deal

- ① Cooperation with ASEAN nations to mitigate tension  
eg 2024 Asian India Summit
- ② Start of Track II diplomacy
- ③ Visit of India's Foreign Minister S Jaishankar
- ④ Going for water way  
eg Recent Brunei and Singapore Visit of Prime Minister Modi

Associated challenges involved are

- ① Incomplete project will reaffirm "India's promise China Deliver" narrative
- ② Myanmar is significant for North East connectivity to South East Asia and can't be bypassed

India should adopt a pragmatic policy of engaging with all actors in conflict

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.11) "The Basic Structure Doctrine, lauded for safeguarding the core principles of the Constitution against majoritarian impulses, is also criticized for enabling judicial overreach and disturbing the balance of power as envisioned by the Constitution." Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

"आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत, जिसे बहुसंख्यकवादी आवेगों के विरुद्ध संविधान के मूल सिद्धांतों की सुरक्षा के लिए सराहा जाता है, साथ ही इस सिद्धांत का न्यायिक अतिक्रमण करने तथा संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित शक्ति संतुलन को बिगाड़ने के लिए भी आलोचना की जाती है।" सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Basic Structure doctrine was formulated by the Supreme Court in the Keshavnand Bhanu case as an insurance to the sanctity of Constitution remain maintained.

Doctrine lauded for safeguarding core principles as following

- ① Used to uphold the federalism and rights of states in the S.R. Bommai case
- ② Used to prevent the harm to independent judiciary and guidance of committed judiciary through NJAC Judgment 2015

- ③ Upholds the Constitutional ethos of Secularism in the SR Bommai case
- ④ Used to prevent the "Sons of the soil policy" and promote Equality of Opportunity by Punjab and Haryana High Court
- ⑤ Acts as a Moratorium to guide the judiciary (CJI DY Chandrachud)
- ⑥ Hailed for maintenance of rule of law (Justice UU Lalit)

However it has also been criticised to be a showcase of judicial overreach

- ① Showcases the tyranny of the UNchecked (Former law minister Arun Jaitley)

② Defies the will of the people because only basic in democracy is will of people represented by legislature - (Vice President Jagdeep Dhankar)

③ Basic structure curbs the power of legislature provided by the constitution (Justice Bobde)

However it must be remembered that it has done more benefit than loss as Jitendra Modi said

- "Uncertain democracy is better than certain tyranny of executive"

## Way forward

- ① → Formulation of framework
- ② → Consultation with all stakeholders
- ③ → Balance the power

### Feedback

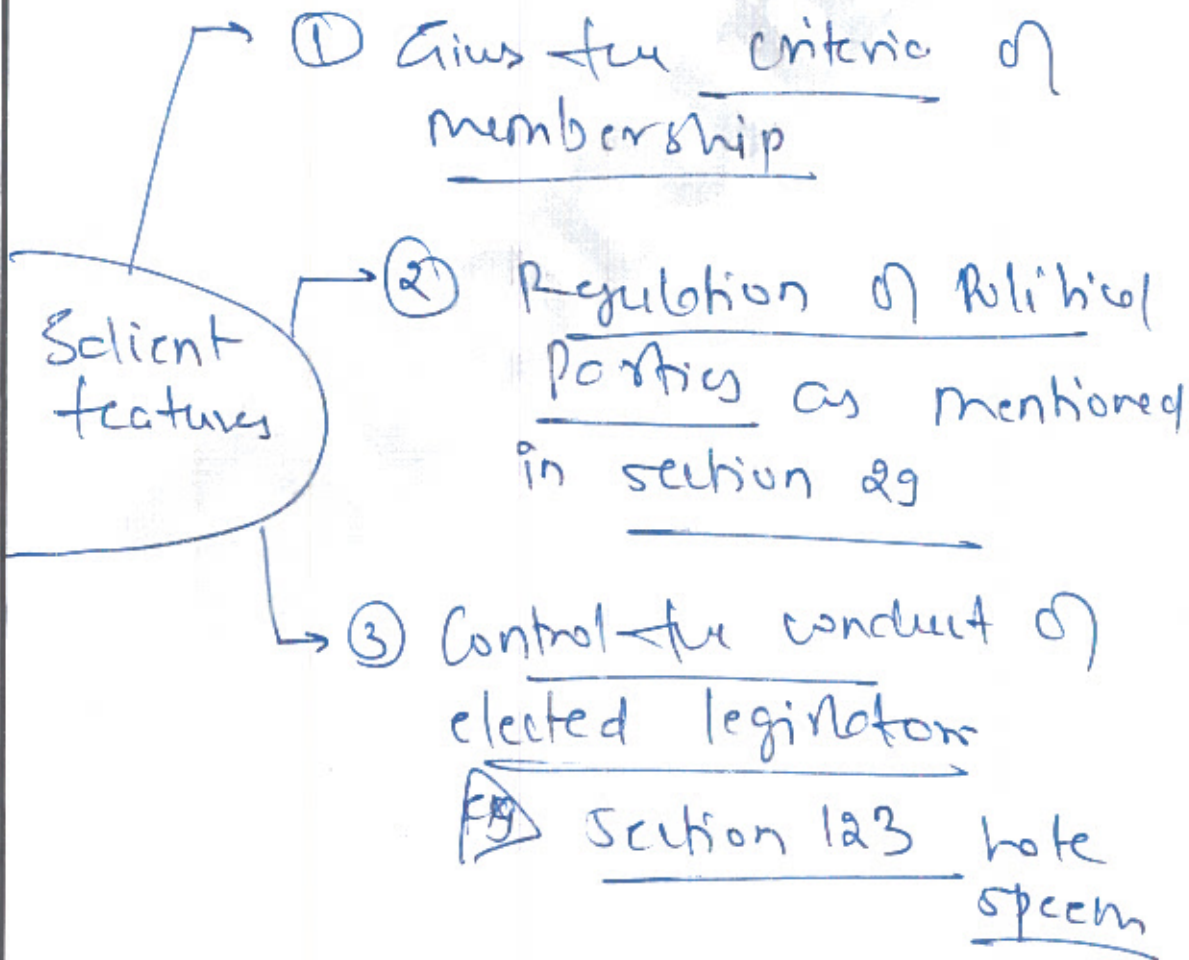
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.12) Enumerate the salient features of Representation of People's Act, 1951. In your opinion, what amendments are needed in the Act to further the cause of free and fair elections in light of contemporary challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 की प्रमुख विशेषताओं का उल्लेख कीजिए। आपकी राय में, समकालीन चुनौतियों के मद्देनजर स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनावों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए अधिनियम में क्या संशोधन आवश्यक हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of People's Act was enacted to maintain a framework of political democracy in India  
However overtime it necessitates many reforms.



- ④ Acts as a guide for Election Commission to conduct free and fair election

## Needed reforms include

- ① Address the criminalisation of Indian politics

eg) As done in Lily Thomas Case

- ② Should give power to Election Commission to deregister a party

- ③ Power way for intra party democracy compulsion

eg) as done in UK

- ④ Bring the political party finances under RTI

⑤ Institutionalise the recommendation of various committees

like Dinesh Goswami Committee  
and Tambram Committee

It is high time to reform the act and ensure the sustainability

of not only procedural but also substantive democracy

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.13) The cooperative nature of Indian federalism is being increasingly challenged by emerging differences in Centre-State relations. Discuss. What steps can be taken to strengthen the cooperative spirit of Indian federalism? (15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्र-राज्य संबंधों में उभरते मतभेदों के कारण भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी प्रकृति को लगातार चुनौती मिल रही है। चर्चा कीजिए। भारतीय संघवाद की सहकारी भावना को मजबूत करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Federalism comes from the word "foedus" which means contract. It is a type of government with shared power exercise by the Union and state.

Cooperative federalism envisages the harmony between centre and states functioning

Challenges to Cooperative federalism

① Tension in the fiscal wing of federalism

Ex → Kerala complains of only 19% share in 15th Finance Commission

② The constant misuse of power of Governor as alleged by

States like Tamil Nadu

- ③ Restraint shown by states to allow civil servants for central deputation
- ④ Only one opposition party CM attended recently held Miti Aayog dialogue
- ⑤ The tension between Union and Delhi Government regarding control of Civil Servants
- ⑥ Increased use of bypassing the Rajya Sabha through money bill route
- ⑦ Increased use of Ordinances by the President as well as the Government

This needs a reapproachment of relations between both

the actors :

## Ways to strengthen cooperative spirit

- ① Include CM while appointing Governor to state (Sarkaria Commission)
- ② Governor should not be affiliated to political party (17 ARC)
- ③ Strengthen the Interstate Council and increase its mandate (Article 263)
- ④ Use of GST council to mediate tax related differences (Article 269-A)
- ⑤ Civil servants can be used as a bridge between Union and States

Cooperative federalism can lead to attainment of "Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharat" in spirit.

### Feedback

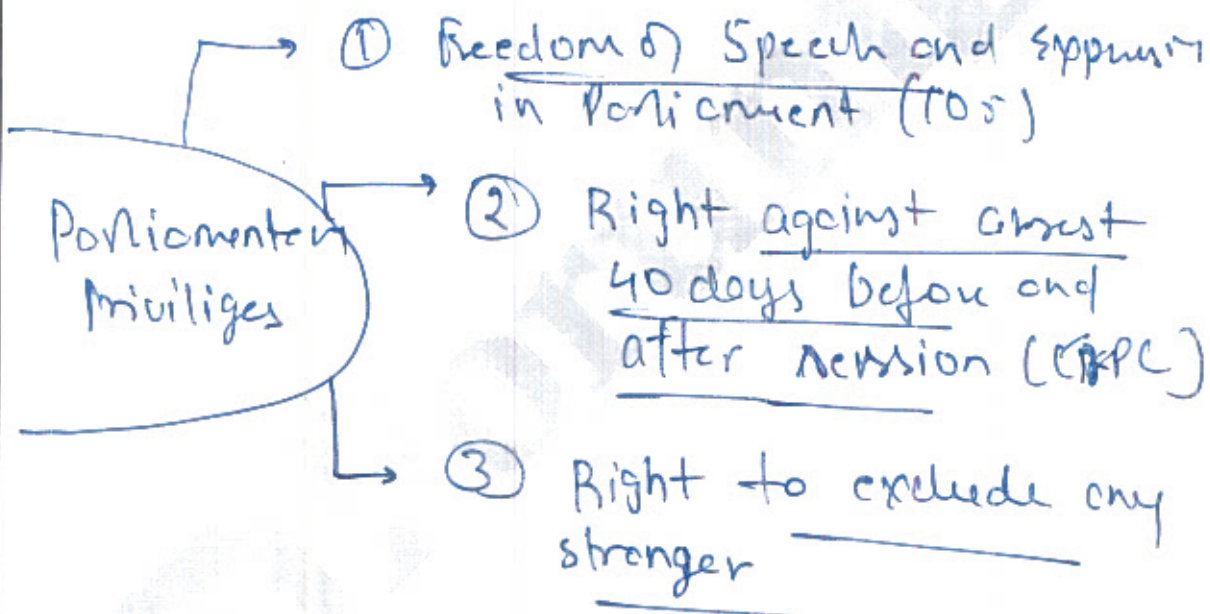
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.14) Parliamentary privileges are fundamental for lawmakers to discharge their duties without undue influence. However, ensuring the responsible exercise of these privileges is crucial for fostering public trust and ensuring the accountability of public institutions. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

संसदीय विशेषाधिकार विधि निर्माताओं के लिए बिना किसी अनुचित प्रभाव के अपने कर्तव्यों का निर्वहन करने के लिए मौलिक हैं। हालाँकि, इन विशेषाधिकारों का जिम्मेदारी से उपयोग सुनिश्चित करना जनता के विश्वास को बढ़ावा देने और सार्वजनिक संस्थानों की जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 105 of the Indian Constitution provides for the parliamentary privileges with the aim of independent participation by the lawmakers.



It is fundamental to discharge duties as following

① Ensures higher attendance by the Parliamentarian

- ② Freedom from fear of being used as a jury or witness.
  - ③ Ensures only parliamentarianism remains when sensitive issues
  - ④ Power to initiate contempt of privileges proceeding in house.
- Ex) as witnessed in JP assembly recently

However responsible conduct is crucial because -

- ① Misused to pronounce derogatory language displeases public trust
- Ex) MP from Delhi constituency hurled abuses
- ② Cases of bribe for speech and bribe for bill
- Ex) Recently an MP got expelled from house.

③ Inflammatory speeches on fuel communal tension.

eg) against minorities by some member

④ May decrease the respect of the house and Credibility of the Institution

⑤ May hamper the image of temple of democracy

ex) Fight and ruckus in parliament

⑥ Violates the sanctity of public expense

eg) 2.5 lakh per minute is spent for proceeding

As rightly observed by Supreme Court in M. M. Sharma case if there is conflict between privilege and fundamental right, the FR is above.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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.15) The Constitution of India provides several rights that empower the individual, yet it balances these freedoms with reasonable restrictions in the larger public interest. Discuss how constitutional restrictions on fundamental rights strike a fine balance between individual interests and societal interests. Also, mention the principles that are considered in evaluating the reasonableness of restrictions with reference case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत का संविधान ऐसे कई अधिकार प्रदान करता है जो व्यक्ति को सशक्त बनाते हैं, फिर भी यह इन स्वतंत्रताओं को व्यापक सार्वजनिक हित में उचित प्रतिबंधों के साथ संतुलित करता है। चर्चा करें कि मौलिक अधिकारों पर संवैधानिक प्रतिबंध व्यक्तिगत हितों और सामाजिक हितों के बीच कैसे एक अच्छा संतुलन बनाते हैं। साथ ही, प्रासंगिक केस लॉ के साथ प्रतिबंधों की तर्कसंगतता का मूल्यांकन करने में जिन सिद्धांतों पर विचार किया जाता है, उनका उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Hobbes "Absolute rights leads to anarchy" and that is why Indian Constitution maintains fine balance between Fundamental rights & societal interest.

Manifestation of balance is as following

- ① Freedom of speech and expression Article 19(1)(a) is balanced with restriction like Defamation, public order, morality etc. Article 19(2)
- ② Freedom to form a collection Organization is balanced with

restriction like morality

- ③ Freedom to mobilize (19(1)(b)) is balanced with public order and security
- ④ Freedom of movement is balanced with rights of ST to safeguard their culture and health
- ⑤ Freedom to reside is balanced with societal demographic interest
- ⑥ Freedom to choose profession is balanced with state power to prescribe eligibility criteria
- ⑦ Right to profess and practice one's religion (Article 25) is balanced with public health and morality

⑧ Right to manage religion affairs is balanced with states power to promote Secularism and Equality (Article 26)

Principles that are considered in evaluating the reasonableness.

① Principle of proportionality of freedom versus limitation on society

② Principle of Equality to be upheld to create egalitarian society

↳ abolition of Right to Property as fundamental right.

These notions are based on Bentham's Greatest Happiness or Greatest Number because one person's right can't damage survival of many.

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) can play a crucial role in alleviating rural poverty by providing women with access to microfinance, enabling them to start small businesses and improve their livelihoods. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHG) महिलाओं को सूक्ष्मवित्त/माइक्रोफाइनेंस तक पहुंच प्रदान करके, उन्हें छोटे व्यवसाय शुरू करने और अपनी आजीविका में सुधार करने में सक्षम बनाकर ग्रामीण निर्धनता को कम करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभा सकते हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Self Help Groups are composed of 10-15 members from similar socio economic background coming together for solving common problem.

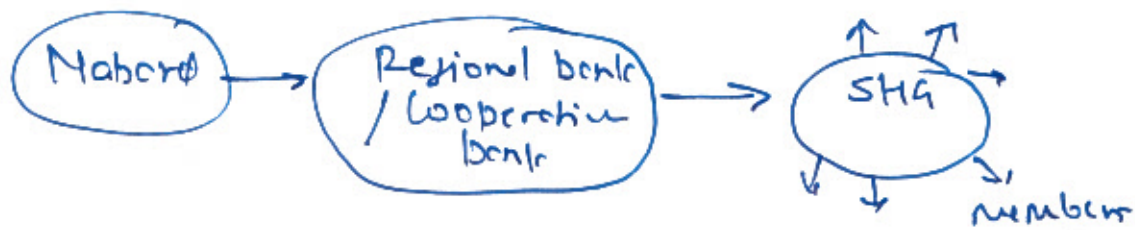
NABARD started SHG <sup>Bank</sup> linkage programs in 1992 to enable women empowerment.

Ways how can play crucial role

① Increased bargaining power for their product

Ex) Ametui's pickle groups

② Assurance to banks to sanction for microloans



③ May help to train women for collective effort in small business.

Ex → Kudumbshree project

④ Help women to pool their money and improve financial credibility

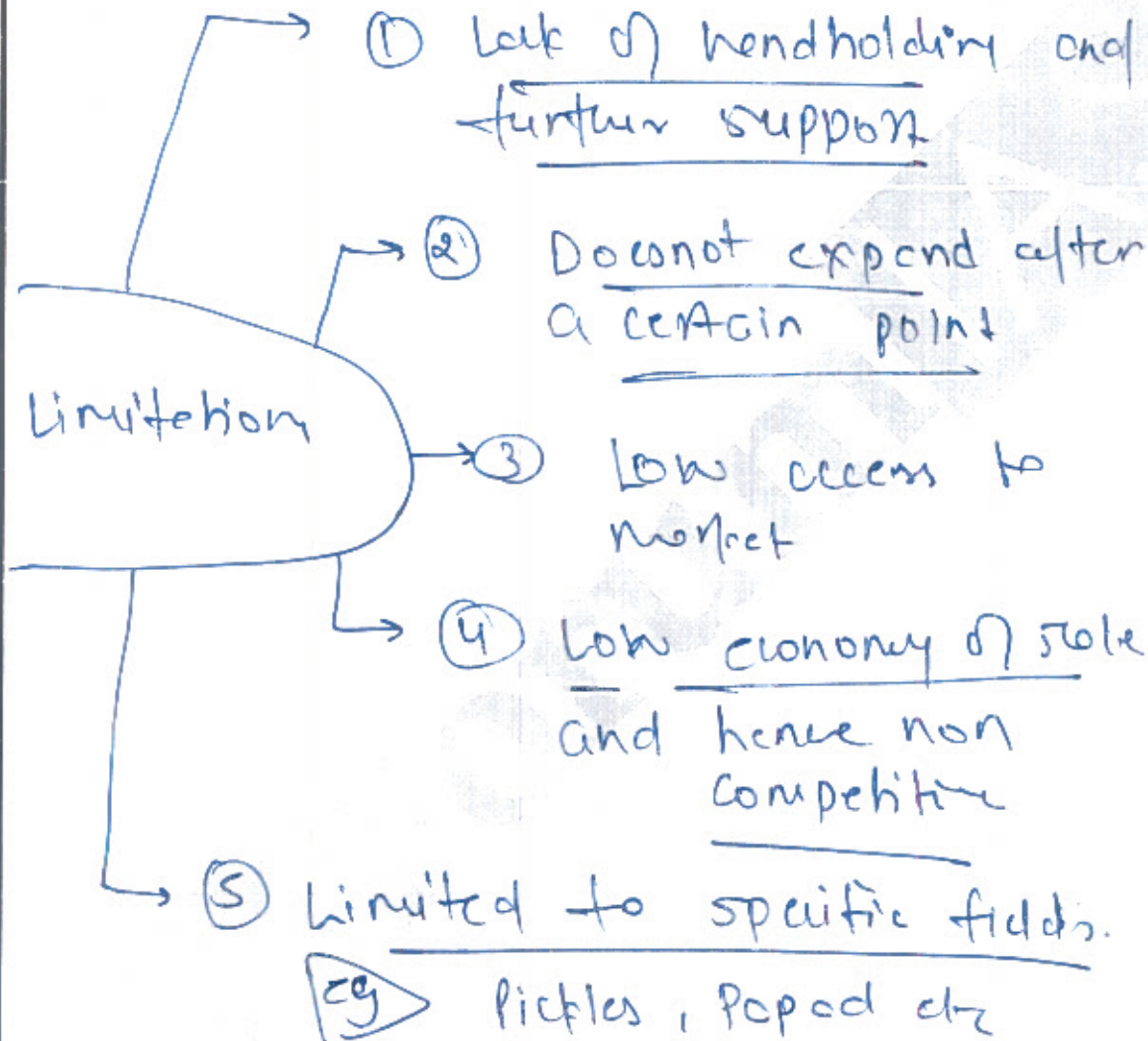
Ex → Loon in Leddickh

⑤ Helps to provide alternate source of income, additional to other family members

⑥ Increased <sup>improved</sup> condition of women in the family decision making

① Opportunity to showcase leadership skill by women

ex) SEWA



**Way forward**

- ① Training of women
- ② Innovation initiative like Deen Didi
- ③ Increase awareness through campaign

### Feedback

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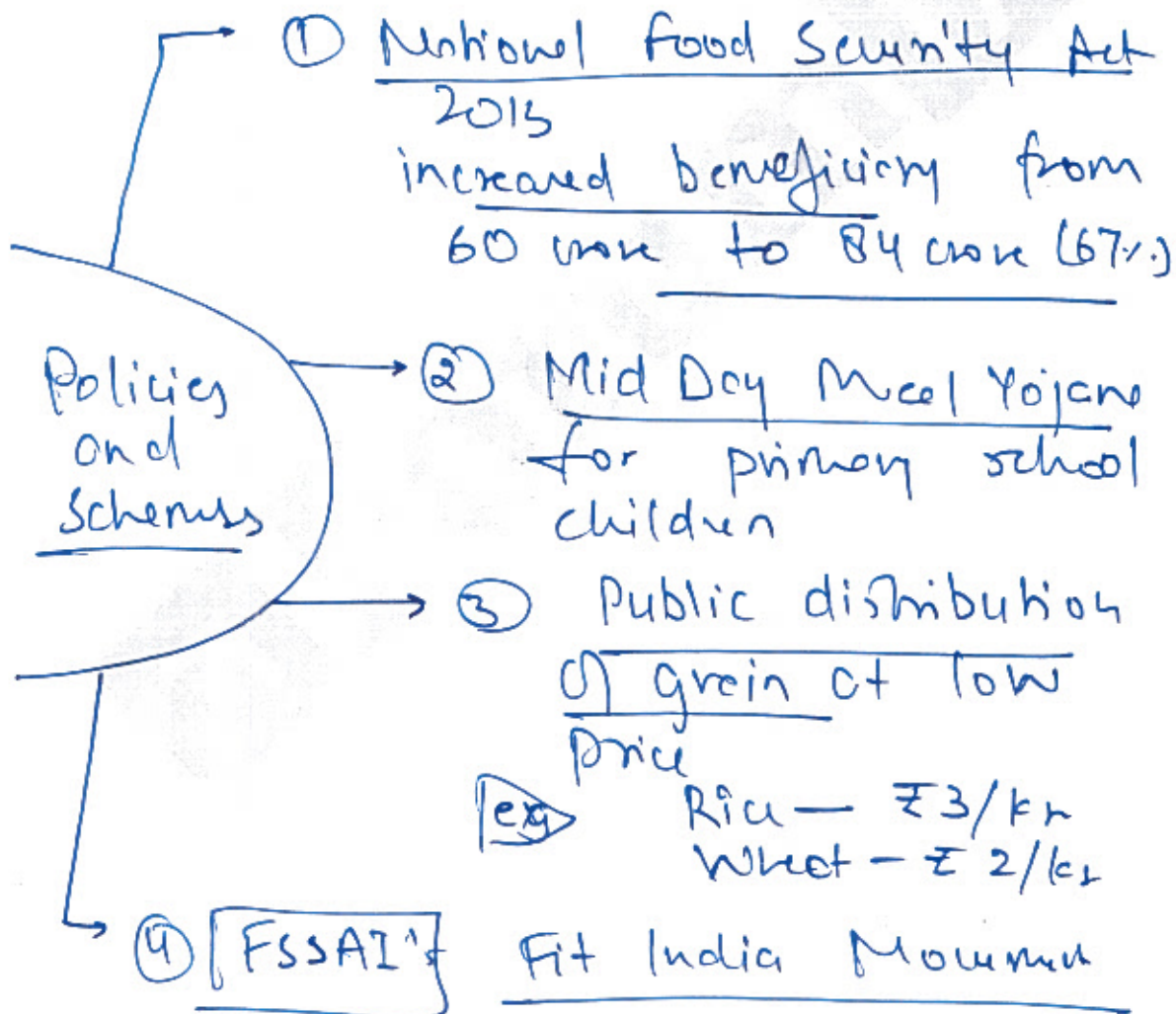
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



**Q.17)** Despite the implementation of numerous policies and schemes aimed at combating hunger and malnutrition in the country, their effectiveness remains limited. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में भूख और कुपोषण से निपटने के उद्देश्य से अनेक नीतियों और योजनाओं के क्रियान्वयन के बावजूद, उनकी प्रभावशीलता सीमित बनी हुई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per UNICEF estimates 43 million children in India are malnourished.  
The picture shows limitation of numerous policies and schemes.



## Reasons behind limited effectiveness

- ① Corruption at the Fair Price Shop eg Vadodra case
- ② Stun on documents exclude many  
eg Two Jharkhand girl died of hunger because no ration card
- ③ Prevalence of Monocropping as an adverse product of Green Revolution  
eg wheat and rice based diet
- ④ Rise in food inflation as noted by Economic survey 2024
- ⑤ Changing dietary pattern with no nutritional content  
eg Prevalence of High fat salt-sugar (HFS) food

## Measures to tackle the limitations

- ① Effectiveness tracker of different schemes  
eg) Poshan Tracker
- ② Evergreen revolution and crop diversification eg) Millet
- ③ Fortification of foods to combat low nutrition  
eg) Golden rice
- ④ Decentralised procurement and distribution of food will reduce exclusion
- ⑤ Focus on functional food and awareness.

The decrease in malnutrition can help India to Achieve

SDG 2 of Zero Hunger

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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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.18) The true test of good governance is the degree to which it ensures accountability towards citizens and delivers on the promise of sustainable and inclusive human development. Discuss in the context of challenges to good governance in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

सुशासन की असली परीक्षा इस बात से होती है कि वह किस हद तक नागरिकों के प्रति जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करता है और सतत एवं समावेशी मानव विकास के वादे को पूरा करता है। भारत में सुशासन के समक्ष चुनौतियों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Good Governance is the availability of institution and mechanism through which individuals can exercise their right, articulate their interest, mitigate their difference and fulfill their obligation.

## Challenges to good governance in India

① Environment of Secrecy in the government

eg) as per Magrite Suraksha Sanjathan now more than 3 lakh RTI pending applications

② High Discretionary power with the authority

eg) pointed out by 2nd ARC in JUM report

③ Low grievance redressal mechanism and non-functioning of portals

④ High degree of kinship alliance leads to nepotism and favouritism

eg) Recent Jharkhand PCS exam

⑤ Low awareness among the vulnerable groups to exercise their right

⑥ Non-functioning of Vigilance institution

eg) Till 2013 Lokpal was not appointed due to lack of leader of opposition

⑦ Loopholes in the legislation exploited for corruption

eg) Recent Data Protection Act amend RTI section of & prevent public official to furnish

any personal information under any circumstance

ways to ensure accountability and inclusiveness

- ① Formulation of Citizen charter as recommended by 2<sup>nd</sup> ARI
- ② Digitization of service to remove public interface  
 eg e-District portal reduced corruption.
- ③ Inclusion of all stakeholders in policy making  
 eg women based 106<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- ④ Bridging the gaps and mitigating loopholes  
 eg Sarpanch Patti concept.

Good Governance is the only path that can lead to Viksit Bharat by 2047

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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.19)** As the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, the International Court of Justice (ICJ) provides a judicial mechanism for the peaceful resolution of international disputes. In this context, throw light on the structure and mandate of ICJ. Also, highlight the challenges it faces in fulfilling its mandate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र के प्रमुख न्यायिक अंग के रूप में, अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) अंतर्राष्ट्रीय विवादों के शांतिपूर्ण समाधान के लिए न्यायिक तंत्र प्रदान करता है। इस संदर्भ में, ICJ की संरचना और अधिदेश पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article VI of the UN Charter provides for peaceful resolution of disputes through constitution of International Court of Justice at Hague

Structure of ICJ is as follows

- ① It is composed of 15 Judges.
- ② The term of Judges are 9 years.
- ③ They are eligible to get re-elected of further term
- ④ There cannot be more than 1 judge from a single country
- ⑤ It coordinates with UNSC

Mandate of ICJ is as follows

- ① It has the responsibility to resolve dispute between two nation state
- ② It doesnot exercise any jurisdiction over private party or person
- ③ Its decision are binding in nature over the member countries
- ④ It can take assistance of UNSC to enforce its verdict
- ⑤ It can take novo motto cognizance of any conflict of international importance
- ⑥ It has varied dimension of jurisdiction
  - eg) (Island nations) went to ICJ to force developed countries

for climate change also.

There are certain challenges

- ① Often alleged to be high handedness approach of P-5 nations
- ② Verdict is defied through loopholes
- ③ Can't stop major national dispute eg Ukraine war
- ④ Doesn't have enough teeth to protect human rights  
eg Palestinian concern

However there have been success also

- ① Succeeded in averting the death sentence of Fulbrighter Jadhav
- ② Opportunity for Peace before war

ICJ needs reforms to enforce its ruling which will add to its credibility

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.20) Geopolitical shifts pose challenges to India-Russia relations, yet the relationship remains robust, driven by deep-rooted trust and a shared commitment to sustain a multifaceted strategic partnership. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

भू-राजनीतिक बदलाव भारत-रूस संबंधों के लिए चुनौतियां पैदा करते हैं, फिर भी संबंध मजबूत बने हुए हैं, जो गहरे विश्वास और बहुआयामी रणनीतिक साझेदारी को बनाए रखने के लिए एक साझा प्रतिबद्धता से प्रेरित हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India and Russia have been an all weather friend in changing climate of International relation as witnessed by recent visit of pm Modi

Geopolitical shifts posing challenge to India's - Russia's relation are



① Increase deviation in West-Russia relation makes hard for India to balance

② China taking the role of elder brother in Sino Russian Partnership

③ Formation of new Axis which

Can threaten India's interest in Iran - Russia - China - Pakistan

④ War showcases weakened Russian defence capabilities

Yet relation is driven by deep rooted trust

① Special Strategic Partnership at Sochi Summit 2018.

② Annual Summit level talks

Ex) Recent PM Modi visit

③ India get support at UNSC

④ Training of Geographers in Russia

⑤ High imports of crude oil

from Russia (worth \$44 bn)

Also commitment to sustain a multifaceted strategic partnership

① Both see China as a potential adversary

eg) Russia recently invited both to invest in East Russia

② Maintenance of strategic autonomy

③ India's needs of energy security

④ Russia needs India to counter or control China

Way forward

→ ① Colliberated approach towards DF sensitivities

→ ② Try to mediate in Russia-Ukraine the only actor who can do this in India

### Feedback

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## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....



### Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## 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
	<b>Key / Relevant Point</b>		
	<b>Vague / Irrelevant</b>		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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