

TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 0 2

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Mudita Bansal

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English ☐ हिंदी ☐

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

14/ 8/ 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		4.25
2		3.75
3		4.5
4		4
5		3.5
6		3.75
7		4.5
8		4
9		3.75
10		4
11		4.75
12		5.5
13		6.25
14		5.75
15		6
16		5.75
17		6.5
18		6.25
19		6
20		6
Total/कुल अंक	250	98.5

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।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

4pm

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

7pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

98.5

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन

☐

Offline/ऑफलाइन

☐

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

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय 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 :

1235

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Dear candidate,

- You have good subject knowledge and precision in answer writing. Good presentation and handwriting.

Areas of Improvement

- ① Intro. should reflect key theme of question in broader context. Distinguish it from content of body part. (Q. 4, Q. 17)
- ② Focus on key word in question and address demand accordingly. (Q. 5 - Analyse, Q. 8, Q. 16)
- ③ Balance the answer to address each aspect of question fairly than just writing many points in one head. (Q. 17)
- ④ Read question carefully and avoid deviation from core demand of question. (Q. 11)
- ⑤ Be brief in addressing part which is not explicitly asked.
eg. way forward if not asked explicitly can be written in short.
- ⑥ Improve conclusions. — link with gov initiatives, SDGs

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.

You have good potential! Keep writing! Keep Improving!

① Space for Ques.

The government of India Act 1935 became the foundational stone of Indian constitution from a multi-dimensional perspective.

Can mention
1
Formed structural part of constⁿ.

Salient features of GOI Act in constitution

① Bicameralism : upper and lower House of Parliament were introduced for first time in act.

Well
mentioned
points

② governor's Role in emergency provisions and constitutional machinery (Ar 356 of constitution)

③ Federal structure with union, state (then provincial) & concurrent lists
↳ presently in Ar 246 (7th schedule)

④ Provincial governor bound by advice of

Council of Ministers at province.

⑤ Responsible council of Ministers at union level to legislative (similar to Art 75 of constitution)

⑥ Instrument of Instructions used as a foundation for DPSP (Schedule IV)

val. g
points.

Indian
innovations
beyond

Govt Act,
1935

① Inspiration from constitutions globally eg) USA, Ireland

② Fundamental Rights (Sch II)

③ universal suffrage (Art 326)

④ Equality for all and only
affirmative action (Art 14)
↳ no discrimination

⑤ Single electoral role and independent EC
(Art 324)

⑥ welfare state (instead of authoritative state like British) ⇒ Art 38.

Canada

seminar
model

Good
illustration

4.25

Can
improve
conclusion

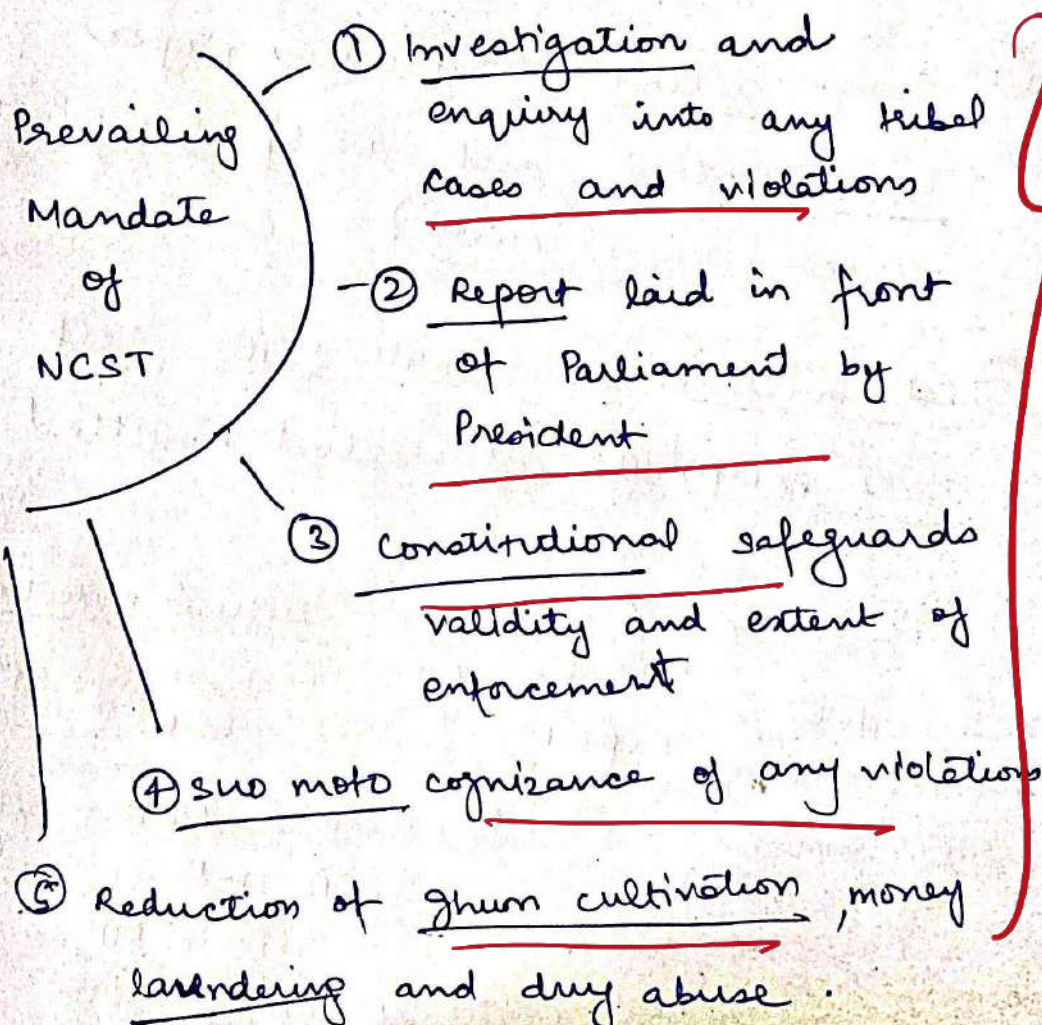
government of India Act formed basis of

India's constitution, the soul of Indian
democracy

→ Indian
Constitution
↳ vision
document
Reformed provisions

②

Ar 338A of Indian constitution provides for National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (89th Amendment). However, some complementary mechanisms can make it even more robust.

Fair
Intro.valued
illustration

mention
challenge
to
NCST
↓ more
Advisory
Role

Areas that need to be strengthened

① Punitive primary powers to enforce recommendations
↳ merely advisory currently.

② Accountability for pendency of cases.

③ Cadre and independent staff instead of deputation along with capability building for specialization.

④ Swift action along with proper documentation and use of technology (such as e-courts).

⑤ Collaborative action with NGOs, self help groups for data backed targetted policy recommendations.

① Reduced Crime (currently 6.4% increase a/c to NCRB)

Potential impact

② Cultural protection
↳ 120 languages lost.

③ Implementation of PESA act
eg - in MP, no Panchayat.

NCT critical constitutional body for welfare of tribals.

Can link to tribal Panchayat.

Need to focus on Complimentary mechanism eg. FRA

Valid points

For presentation

3-75

③

We full words.

Preamble is the 10 card of constitution
(Panniker) and gives a view of
constitution maker aspirations.

Relevant
Intro.

- Reflection of
Ideals
of
Constitution
in
Preamble
- ① Sovereign: upholds independence of India and guides necessary diplomacy
 - ② Secular: In line with Ar 25-30 to protect and keep principled distance from all religions.
 - ③ Democratic to protect voter rights and federalism (Ar 246) (Ar 326)
 - ④ Equality of all in front of law → Ar 14 of constitution
 - ⑤ Justice and freedom of speech, thought, expression → uphold Fundamental Rights (Ar 19).

Variety

Illustrated

Points.

Extent of Realization of Principles

A. Successful Recognized

① Equality promoted through affirmative action (eg - 106 Amendment for women) and equal protection of law.

② Fraternity accepted through national unity

③ Secularism: India's peaceful-coexistence, celebrations (eg - Diwali, Id) and

④ Socialist State with welfare schemes (eg PM-KISAN) and a mixed economy.

Yet, some challenges exist

① International superorganizations such as IMF, UNSC affecting sovereignty (eg - 1991 reforms)

② Communal politics affecting Indian secularism

③ Inequality with concentration of wealth and poverty (1% Indians → 40% wealth) (Oxfam)

To a great extent, India has been able to uphold its Constitutional values for 'Sabka Vikas'

Give future conclusion

4.5

Well

addressed

points

Future

4

India's federalism is a unique structure of 'indestructable union with destructable states'.

Unitarianism in India

① Emergency provisions which change federal to unitarian state (Ar 352, Ar 356, Ar 360).

② Governor as an agent of centre, often disrupts working of state.
eg) Punjab, Karnataka bills

③ Integrated judiciary with Supreme Court as Apex body (Ar 131 - Ar 135)

④ Single citizenship, unlike USA across states (Ar 5 - Ar 11)

Intro should give broader theme

↓
Nature of federalism

(Quasi-Federal)

Unitary points with added challenge

UPSC

⑤ All India judicial services such as IAS, IPS $\Rightarrow$ centre employees in states (Ar 311)

⑥ GST and finances (Ar 279A) with devolution of funds by finance Commission (Ar 280)

Federal features of India

① Dual polity with centre and state governments.

② Federal, concurrent, state lists dividing legislative division (Ar 246)

③ Independent judiciary, beyond central control.

④ Cooperative federalism through SDRF, NITI, inter state councils (Ar 263)

⑤ State finances such as professional tax, agricultural tax, property tax etc.

Hence, India is a unique union with both federal and unitarian features.

provisions of cooperative federalism

Fair

Relevant points

Reflect on
How it's
Happy
min

(Interstate Council 263)

4

5

Keyword - Analyze - mention challenges

Hyderabad Declaration aimed at bringing government closer to citizens using technology. Use of e-governance can unlock public welfare in transparent manner.

Content
Intro-

Real time data for good governance

① Targetted public policy, based on possible data and insights. eg) enrolment rates in schools

② Monitoring and evaluation of public policies and schemes enabled.
eg) Pragati portal

③ Focused intervention for predictive forecasts, especially in disaster management

eg) WINDS portal by Ministry of Agriculture.

④ Big data and AI for data models for demographic analysis.

good
illustration

UPSC

E-governance can enhance efficiency

Can structure better

Question is about e-gov. in context of

Real time data

So can link both points

eg. Use of JAM Trinity data for DBT

① Identify leakages based on actual real time disbursements and status

eg) DBT Transfer

② Matchmaking algorithms can enable development of diverse stakeholders based on available data

eg) ASEEM portal for jobs

③ Public finance management and prudence

based on data of pending payments

eg) PMFS portal

④ Impact assessment and outcome tracking

of schemes for comparative and longitudinal analysis

eg) Pratidin portal

⑤ multi-departmental coordination for data sharing and holistic development planning

eg - gati shakti portal

Add challenges to e-gov.

Intimidate

E-governance can enable a pro people governance with minimum government

For and maximum governance

Relevant

Points

3.5

⑥

Microfinance refers to the payment / credit of finance without collateral or with limited collateral for smaller amounts, usually in rural/semi-urban areas.

Fair
Cause
Standard
defⁿ
by
RBI

⑤ Digital poverty
reduced through
funds for technology /
computers

① Income
Supplemented
through
contingency
funds.
(Income poverty)

Add
Example
eg.

④ SHGs
working in
food fortification
to reduce health poverty

② Additional
earning and
income disposal
potential of
both men/
women
(gender poverty)

PM
Swanidhi
for
Urban
poor

③ Food inflation and malnutrition
mitigated through
additional finance
to WASH NGOs/companies
(sanitation poverty)

Well mentioned
dimensions

microfinance to address unemployment

① Entrepreneurship enabled with credit
accessibility $\Rightarrow$ startup ecosystem

② Self Help groups can access cheaper
credit $\Rightarrow$ women labor force participation

Increased

eg) Kadambashree of Kerala.

③ Impetus for agricultural mechanization,
increasing productivity and creating
jobs

④ Expansion of semi-agricultural businesses
such as horticulture, making new
business opportunities

⑤ Ecosystem created generating jobs
through further microfinancing

(eg - Lead Bank $\rightarrow$ SHG $\rightarrow$ further SHG)
Shopkeeper

Gewika Model

Microfinance can enable poverty and
unemployment reduction if supported by
capability building, skilling and cheap credit.

Four on
Key word

↓
ASes

So
mention

Challenges

- High interest rate
- Lack of market
(in large)

well
mentioned
points

3.75

7

Co-operatives, mentioned in Chapter IX-B of Indian Constitution and Art 43B of DPSP, refers to group of 10-20 people who mobilize to promote collective financial interest.

Work on democratic principles

Paraphrase of article but be precise in Defⁿ

Reasons for limited success

① Lack of expertise as most people are either illiterate or not specialized in rural areas.

Mention expertise about market intelligence

② Lesser Technology assimilation only 38% digital literacy in India (NSO).

③ Politicization of caste/gender in SHGs.

④ Limited marketing and access to lucrative markets.

⑤ Difficulty in building upstream and downstream chains.

Be specific to cooperatives

Four points

- ⑥ ~~limited~~ fund availability due to low credit worthiness and collected capacity.

ways to make more effective

- ① Synergies across value chain for effective and resilient business
eg) NAFED, Marketing cooperative etc.

- ② Training and capacity building through Schemes such as Kaushal Vikas Yojana

- ③ Regular board elections as mandated by the new Multi-State Cooperative Act through independent authority ~~agency~~.

- ④ functional directors to promote expertise through incentive models of industrial collaboration.

- ⑤ Regular audit and reporting of work.

- ⑥ Access to technology such as Drone didi and CSE for digital assimilation and larger access.

Cooperatives can help uplift last mile citizens through collaborative participation, while 'Skilling India'

Can link to Sahkarse Samridhi

well
mentioned
points

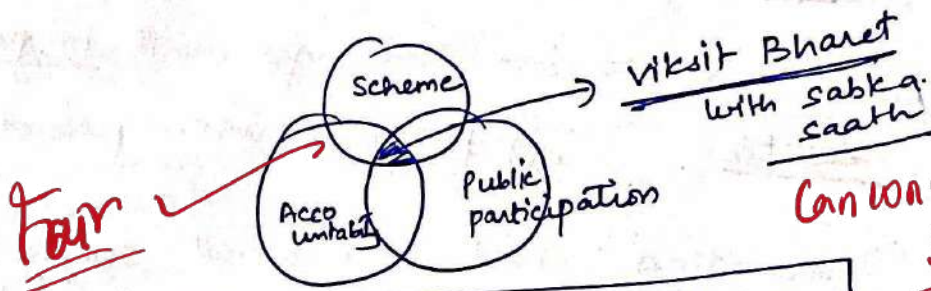
Fair

4.25

8

accountability and participation are the twin faces of probity in good governance. and upliftment of vulnerable sections for a welfare state (Ar 38)

well introduced



Fair

Can write it to save space

Accountability for welfare schemes

- ① Implementation in a timely and fair manner → reducing corruption
 eg) outcome based incentives such as PM Excellence Award / LEADS index
- ② Civil servants have answerability along with responsibility
 ↳ Reduces delays in implementation such as PM Awas Scheme.
- ③ Red tapism avoided through tracking mechanisms (eg- Pragati portal)
- ④ Empowerment of citizens to protect their rights and promote welfare.

Fair points

Can mention RTI, Urban charters

UPSC

Participation for smooth implementation

① Grievance Redressal and feedback
mechanism to highlight shortcomings in
schemes eg - Social audit (Meghalaya law)

② Insights and inputs to highlight last
mile grievances challenges and on ground
realities eg) public driven policies

③ Information and associated scams
can be exposed eg) PDS scam exposed
by civil society by Aruna Roy
using RTI

④ Financial prudence ensured through
effective fund utilization

eg) Railway hoardings challenged of
government ⇒ wastage of taxpayer
money

⑤ Citizen charters hold civil servants
responsible by demanding implementation
in case of delays in timelines/quality

good governance doesn't have public as
mere consumers, but active participants.
collaboration can help fulfil social contract of state

Fair conclusion

④

Well
mentioned
points

Key word
Examine

Mention
some
issues

Red tapism
(lost of
efficiency)

"Hind - Chini Bhai Bhai" (India - China are brothers and sisters) has become even more relevant in the current geopolitical world order, which is rapidly changing, for Asian growth.

Realization dependent on India-China relations

① Regional stability to avoid any spillover impact of global wars (eg - Israel - Iran).

② military and security to prevent involvement of third parties like Pakistan.

③ Economic importance as the two fastest growing economies of Region
↳ India - 3rd largest in PPP
China also high in PPP.

↳ need mutual cooperation and mutual growth instead of competition

Intro
Should
mention
↓
Key theme
Change
Def of
Asian
Century

main
points

UPSC

④ Maritime Security in Indo-Pacific region

important for Asian growth

eg) need to mitigate China's ~~aggressive~~ aggression in South China Sea

⑤ Disaster Management, especially with

Rapid climate change and Asia's vulnerability
↳ 2°C expected to cross

⑥ Threats from developed countries to

make a multipolar world again

⑦ Cultural diplomacy required with

rich cultures of both countries against western hegemony

⑧ Cooperation in orgs such as SCO, G20

④ Data sharing on transboundary rivers

Areas of potential cooperation

① Dispute resolution over China's Cartographic aggression (Arunachal Pradesh)

③ Solution over Taiwan and Tibet issues

② mutual trade growth (vs current trade deficit with dumping)

✓ good illustration

China-India stability imperative for Asia's stability and a prosperous Asia → S. Jaishankar
Fairly quoted conclusion

Mention

↓
Conflicts in relations & its impact

on

Asian Century

↓
Border conflict

↓
Arm's Race

&
Harms Regional Coopera

and

Stability

valued

point

3.75

10

ASEAN is a grouping of 10 countries in Indo-Pacific region and absolutely imperative for both India's national and foreign policies.

An link with India's NEFT

Countries → Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, Myanmar, Brunei, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia.

For Purpose of developing North-East

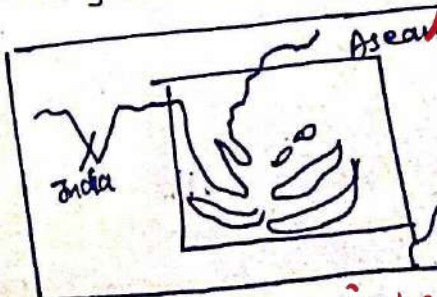
① Kaladaam project with Myanmar alternative connection to North East via Chicken neck near Bhutan

② IMT Highway connects India's North East to ASEAN for economic development

③ cultural similarity and identity in bordering areas to be preserved

④ Road and infrastructure development for better connectivity, trade and disaster response

⑤ geostrategic importance of border areas



Four points
↓
Link connectivity
Related points and diversity points
↓
Trade, tourism investment

Augment's reach in Southeast Asia

- ① ASEAN heart of India's 'Act East' policy
- ② Resilient and inclusive supply chains enabled through multi-modal connectivity with countries like Vietnam and Indonesia.
- ③ Financial and economic cooperation through India - ASEAN trade agreement (ATIGA)
- ④ ASEAN important for India's maritime domain awareness in Indo Pacific (IPMDA).
- ⑤ gateway to multiple markets such as Korea and Japan

Can link to SAMAR

- Strikants with ASEAN
- ① Limited cooperation, only hill economic
 - ② Huge budget trade deficit
 - ③ Limited people to people connect.

Four words

India should leverage its paradiplomacy and medical diplomacy to build stronger bilateral ties with ASEAN countries (soft power)

vali
ports

Four points
Add
China
Factor

4

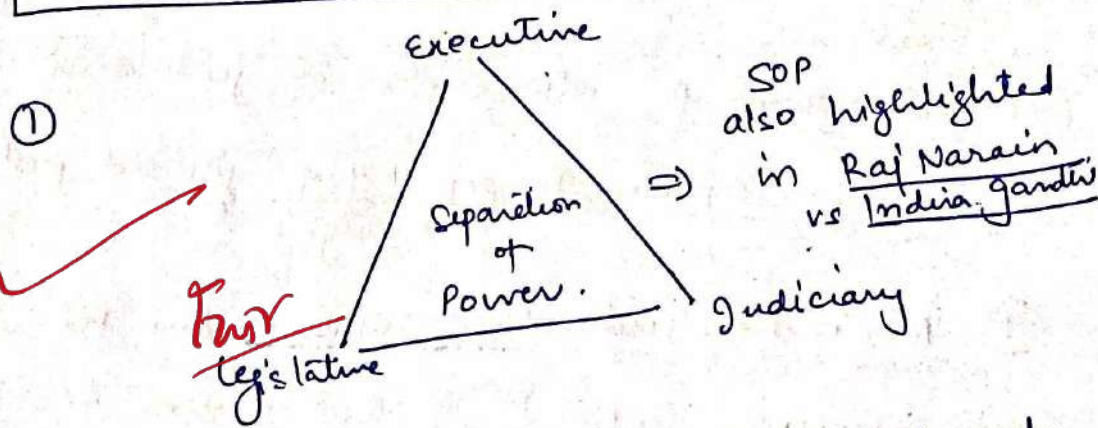
①

Deviated from Demand

Indian Judiciary is not only the guardian of Indian constitution, but life breath of democracy, protecting fundamental rights of citizens.

Valuable Intro.

Independence of judiciary - provisions



For

Mention how it is lifebreath of constitution

- ② Judges appointed by President and not executive or legislature (Ar 124).
- ③ Salary and expenses charged to Consolidated fund of India state.
- ④ Conduct cannot be discussed in Parliament (Ar 121)
- ⑤ no appointment after retirement in court $\Rightarrow$ can't plead case.

Valuable points

FFs (Suban Mula)

UPSC

Independence undermined by Parliament

executive

① Central administrative and state administrative Tribunals (Ar 323A and 323B) violate Separation of power $\Rightarrow$ have executive members

② Undermine supreme court judgements to promote own interests

eg) Anoop Baranwal $\rightarrow$ collegium of EC Case not followed.

③ Partisanship allegations in judiciary

eg. Ajith Gangopadhyay (judge) joined politics

④ All India Judicial Services try to interrupt judicial independence.

⑤ Ninth schedule prevents judicial review

of laws

However, Judicial Independence enforced through various measures.

① Doctrine of Basic Structure (Keshavanda Bharti case) says independence a part of basic structure.

Four points

Add

↳ NJAC vs Collegium debate

↳ post-retirement jobs to judges

shut to demand of question

interference by

executive

② In Chandra Kumar vs UoF, court held tribunals subordinate to High Courts and Supreme Court.

③ AIJS (99 Amendment) declared void and null. ⇒ maintained independence

④ Judicial Review (Ar 13) enables review even of 9th schedule, trying to encroach judicial independence (IR Coelho case)

⑤ Prerogative writs and remedial measures under Ar 32 facilitate independence of judiciary, while controlling tyranny (eg - habeas corpus)

⑥ Power of Judicial Review over Quasi judicial actions of Parliament and executive [Krishnakumar case → President Emergency Review]

"Indian judiciary's importance of utmost importance" according to Justice Ramanna and needs to be maintained at all costs.

(can quote case law like Kesavananda Bharati)

Be brief as not explicit demand of question

mention ways to address

↓ Executive interference eg

↓ MoU between executive & Judiciary

(4.75)

UPSC

(b)

Representation of People Act 1951 key
legislation to regulate Indian elections
for a free and ~~free~~ ^{fair} elections under Art 324.

Fair
Frhr.

key
provisions
of the
act

① Qualifications of
candidates contesting
eg - constituency, age etc.

② Disqualifications of
candidates such as
corrupt practices (Sec 8)
and social evils.

③ Procedures and guidelines
for elections such as
Returning officer,
polling booth

④ Powers of
the
Election Commission

of India, including
roles and responsibilities

Fair
presentation↓
can be usedto
save space

for

explicit

demand

of
Answer

Shortcomings of the Act

① Sec 8(4) allowed appeals to convicted candidates for 3 months before disqualification.

✓ declared unconstitution in Lily Thomas vs UOI.

② Model Code of Conduct a mere consensual advisory document without enforcement.

③ gaps in affidavit not grounds for disqualification.

④ no limits on ^{election} spending specified.

⑤ limited clarity on appeal procedure against disqualification.

⑥ no provision for time limit to dispose cases against candidates.
(<5% conviction rate)

⑦ limited powers of ECI to deregister a party $\Rightarrow$ merely derecognition in case of illegal practices.

⑧ first past the post method $\Rightarrow$ possible tyranny of minority majority over minority.

Four
points

Add
core
issues
like

money
power,
Criminality
of
polity

paid
news
and
inability
of
RPA

On candidate
is
specified
but
not on
party

UPSC

Corrective Measures for efficacy

① ¹⁷⁰ Law Commission recommended a pilot 75% FPTP and 25% proportional representation
↳ also recommend legal status of MCC for enforceability

② In Resurgence India vs UoT, court held incomplete / false affidavits as grounds of disqualification

③ Fast track courts recommended in Lok Pratihari case for swift justice.

④ Dinesh goswami committee recommendation

↳ ① Empower EC to deregister parties

↳ ② Make ECI powers stronger with transparent selection to ECI.

↳ ③ Avoid deputation to ECI ⇒ permanent staff.

↳ ④ Clearly specify guidelines for conduct

Elections in India are bedrock of democracy and a robust RPA, 1951

Fair conduct judging light for it.

55

Add
↳ Transparent electoral Funding
↳ Cap on party expenditure

Valid points

13

National Commission for women was constituted under National Commission for Women Act, 1990 to protect the rights and dignity of 50% Indian population, of

Good
Intro.

Role of National Commission

① Investigate and enquire into cases of any violation of rights.
↳ powers of a civil court.

② Recommendations to relevant authorities for appropriate action.

③ legislative scrutiny and recommendations for changes.

④ Benchmark any best practices

⑤ collaboration with NGOs and other national commissions

Valid
Points

Can
add
Example
to

Substantive
points

UPSC

⑥ Suo moto cognizance of any violations or threat of women rights.

⑦ Safeguard constitutional provisions for women and monitor implementation.

⑧ Enforce a safe working environment as well as dignity of convicts (females)

⑨ Prevent cases of violence by raising moral standards

Schemes like

Beti Bachao Beti Padhao

Criminalization of Rape

Factory guidelines and duty shifts

S
U
C
C
E
S
S
E
S

→ Maternity Benefit Act 2017

→ Domestic Violence Act 2005

→ POCSO Act

However, the effectiveness has been limited

① usually take action after a case is filed → not suo moto

eg) Manipur rape case ⇒ delayed action

② sensitization of members in

Four points

Good illustration

dealing such cases

eg) Badaun Rape case → blamed victim

③ lack of constitutional status → Report not to Parliament.

④ no enforcement measures or investigation unit → increased crimes by 4.2% (NCRB)

⑥ Delays in case resolution.

⑦ lack of sufficient technical expertise and capability building.

① Award constitutional status to increase effectiveness

② Accountability mechanisms for timely case resolution

③ Reports made public

④ Contract Centre at a regional level for accessibility

⑤ Female specialists in the board to ensure empathetic decisions.

Way Forward

Valid suggestions

National Commission for women's safety since

the non to prevent further cases such as recent Kolkata rape case.

Fair

Points

Add new

Challenges

like

Cyber

crime

against

women

Can link to SDG

6-25

(14)

Ar 243 P - 243 2G of constitution added
by 74 Amendment establish urban
legislative bodies (ULB) for democratic
decentralization. Yet, they have achieved
limited success.

Well
mention
of
amls

Urban planning and governance
limited dividends

① Urban flooding commonly observed
in metropolitans despite mandate in
12th Schedule
↳ deaths in Delhi by electrocution

very
point

② Traffic congestion and unplanned
urban sprawl

↳ 35% Indians in urban area,
expected to reach 50% by
2050 (NSO)

UPSC

For Practice Use Only
प्रति प्रयोग के लिए

- ③ Informal sector rapidly expanding with inhumane working conditions.
- ④ Pollution, both air and water observed compromises quality of life (AR 21).
↳ 104 non attainment cities.
- ⑤ Sanitation facilities not available to 61% households according to WHO.
- ⑥ Water borne diseases (21% of total) and lack of healthcare facilities such as PHCs (70% PHCs have 1 doctor)
- ⑦ women education still limited above 18 years of age (30% dropout - ASER)

Fair
Be
specific
to
Urban
areas
issues
↓
Slums,
lack
of
Solid
Waste
management

Reasons and Measures to address

Reason	Possible Measure
① Complacent attitude of <u>ULB Public</u> and <u>servants</u> ⇒ <u>arm chair</u> approach and <u>chalta hai</u> attitude	① <u>Code of ethics</u> with clear rules and <u>accountability</u> mechanisms (<u>2nd ARC</u>)

Fair

UPSC

② Lack of funding
from own sources

($<1\%$ of GDP ;
 $\sim 41\%$ from Tax
Revenue)

② Explore Innovative
funding mechanisms
such as infrastructure

bonds (Pune) ⊕
minimum property tax
(IS Finance
Commission)

③ Command model
with limited public
participation

→ servotam model
(Ind ARC) with use
of citizen charters
by ULB.

④ no regularity in
election to Municipality
despite SC verdict in
Mahajan
Suresh Rajan case

→ Mandate mayor
elections on regular
basis with
independent SEC
(Ind ARC)

⑤ no accountability for
misheppening and
accident

→ Necessitate Metropolitan
development plans with
timelines and
accountability ⇒
end discretion
(Ind ARC)

Urban Local Bodies are epitome of a
participative citizen centric democracy and

need to be effective for effective governance
at grassroot level.

Add
Lack of
devoln
of funds

Ways
of
functionality
for
addressing
disasters
like
pandemic.

Valid
points

mention
gov.

Initiative

↓
SMART
cities

Amrut

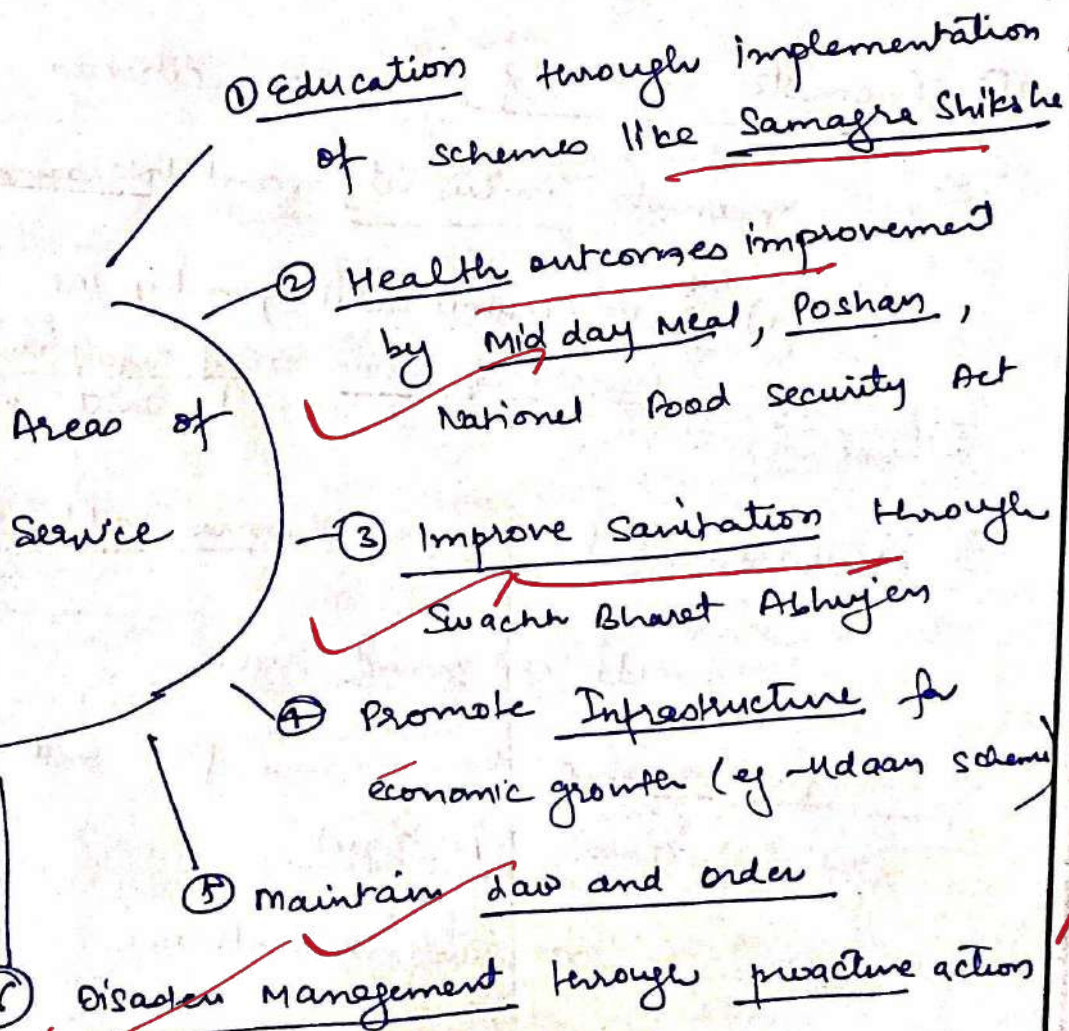
5.75

15

Civil servants are the "steel frame of India" (Sardar Patel) and need to ensure better public welfare and Constitutional Morality (Krishnamoorthy case).

Fair Intro.

Civil servants for citizen welfare

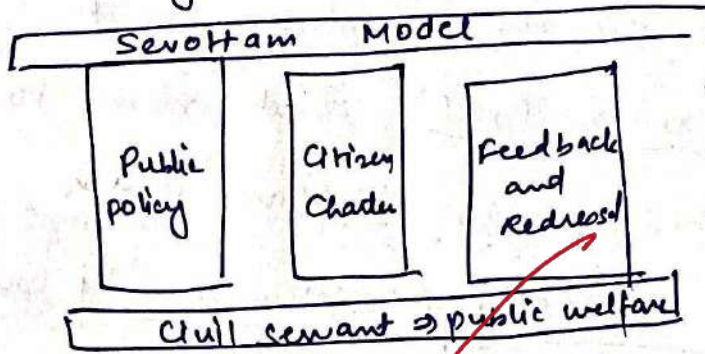


valid
Can

mention
specific
examples

Role of
Parneshwar
Fyer in
SBM

- ① Civil servants should promote public good governance with public participation and grievance mechanism.



⇒ Ind ARC Sevottam model.

Uphold Constitutional Morality

- ① Promote equality of all citizens to promote inclusivity and tolerance

↳ eg) Art 17 - untouchability - by 1948
Manas Srivastava → Self Respect Movement for Dalits in TN

- ② Secularism for 'Sawa Dharma Sambhava' in Preamble
↳ avoid communal rights

- ③ Non partisanship to ensure free and fair elections (Art 324).

↳ EC has civil servants.

maintain flow of Answer

Can mention in way forward

good points

UPSC

④ Compassionate and Role Based Bureaucracy
vs Weberian Bureaucracy for welfare
State (Ar 38).

⑤ Take cognizance of any human rights
violations / threats to safety as
enshrined in DPSP (Ar 39-Ar 42).

⑥ Justice and fairness in decisions
based on meritocracy and objectivity
for Ar 14 (Equal protection of Law) and
Preamble guidelines.

⑦ Corruption and personal gains to
be avoided despite it being a grease
to administration (Ind ARC)
↳ no protection under Ar 311.

⑧ Reasonable restrictions on freedom of
speech and assembly (Ar 19(2)) and
not excessive/disproportional (Anurekha
Bhasin case)

Civil servants need to ensure
'Summa Bonum' (maximum welfare
for all) to maximize quality of
service delivery.

Add
Example to
show
specific
Role
by
Civil
servants

eg.

Diplomats
in
upholding
sovereignty
of India

Your
answer
is more
fitted
towards
ethics
domain

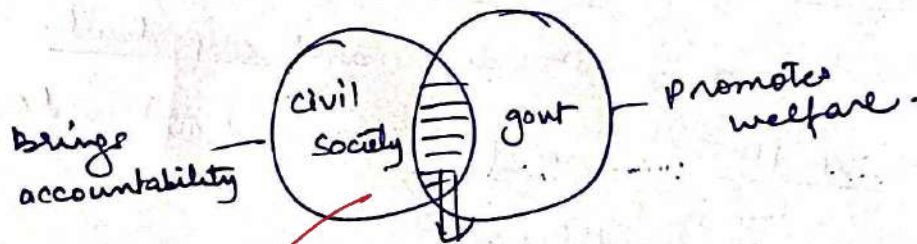
Write as
per
GS2

un link mission
Karm yogi

(16)

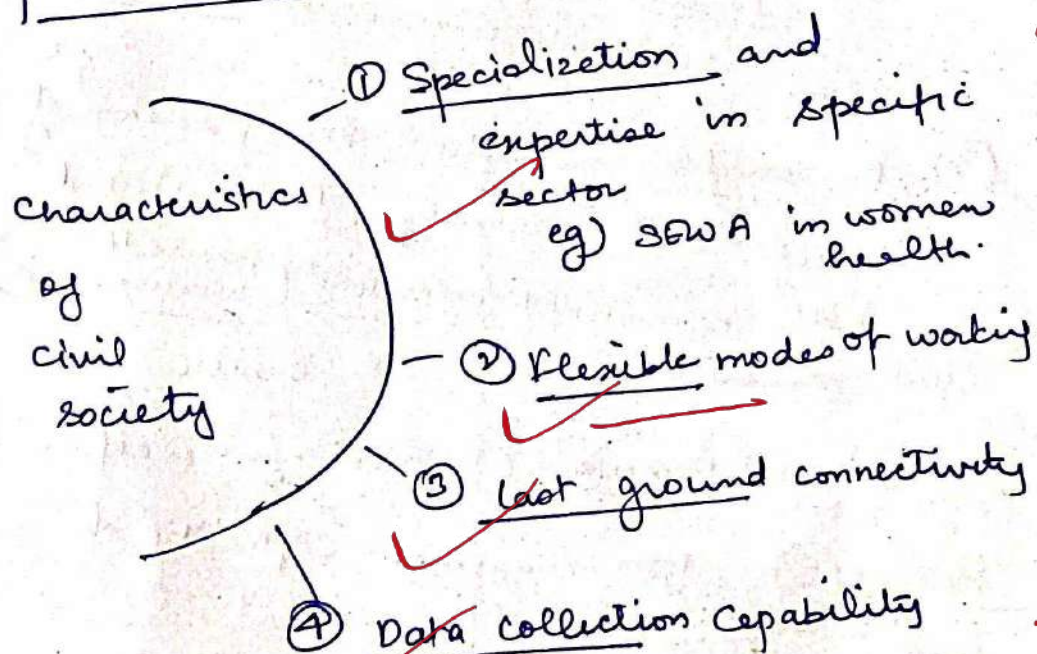
World Bank defines civil society as groups, associations that promote growth story of a country through collective action for public welfare.

well defined
Intro



Fair
Can make it in
corner and box it.

Distinct characteristics



Fair

Distinct
characteristics
of
government

① legislative authority

② funding and resources

③ Manpower and human
capability

④ Mass reach and legitimacy

Four
points

unique capabilities make symbiosis

① Civil society supports government

① Bridge Institutional gaps of government
schemes through ^{last} scale and
on ground delivery
eg) NGOs promoting financial
inclusion.

② Data backed Reports act as inputs

to targetted public policy

eg) ASER report for education.

③ Articulation of interests based on
needs of the pressure group
beneficiaries based on expertise

eg) Farmer groups like All India
Kisan Sabha

valid
points

Use
space
wisely
to address
all aspects

Can use tabular format
(So) government

Relevant points

④ Flexibility of civil society (NGO & pressure groups) allow government deficit to be addressed
eg) mental health NGOs

⑤ government supports civil society

① Lobbying and policy influence allowed by government through collaboration panels (eg - FICCI)

② Funding needs enabled through government schemes
eg) Swachh Bharat Mission and Sulabh

③ Accountability and transparency facilitated within civil society
(eg → FCRA act implementation)

④ Technology such as Darpan portal by government enables stakeholder interaction and best practices.
Hence, a unique collaboration of civil

Society can enable inclusive development to achieve various SDGs (eg → SDG 3, 4, 5)

Foreign influence

Add some issues of CSO

Lack of Accountability

Digital interventions such as DIKSHA
are transforming the face of Indian
Education amidst New Education Policy

Can link
IR 4.0 2020
& Educ. Infr.

Cr. the
Intro.
in
broader
context

Success Stories of digital intervention

① Tele-education enables access to
education even in remote areas.
eg) Diksha / NCERT lab.

② Smart classes in schools enable
experiential and observational learning.

③ Personalized Adaptive Learning tools
help in personalized, tech savvy
learning and feedback.

④ Use of AI and ChatGPT, making
interactive learning easier and
data analysis eg) UDISE + APAR

Four
points

eg. Academic
Credit
Bank.

UPSC

⑤ Sugam Pustakalaya digital portal enables education of disabled people.

⑥ Use of leptops / smartphones increasing 'learning by doing' opportunities through virtual apprenticeships.

⑦ Skilling programs such as AWS Skill India increase employability and hard skills (currently only 43% graduates employable → State of India report)

⑧ Improved women education through distance learning and schools.

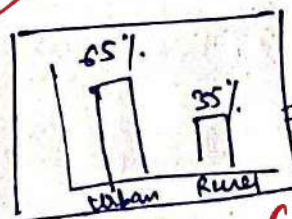
⑨ COVID-pandemic necessitated digital education.

⑤ Digital privacy concerns

④ Penetration in upper & class schools

Challenges in efficacy

① Digital divide in rural-urban areas



Digital intervention

② Cost of infrastructure funding high

③ Lack of inter-personal learning and soft skill development

Can and 4
Commercialization
of Educaⁿ

Need to
Balance
the answer
to
address
all dimension
fairly

Need more
space
&
elaboration

Four
points

Steps to improve efficacy

- ① NEP 2020 necessitates 21st century skills in education including computer education in schools.
- ② leverage CSR funds to promote digital education and access to technology.
- ③ Robust infrastructure for digital learning through multilateral programs (eg - World Bank STAR).
- ④ Data privacy bill to protect child education data after parent consent.
- ⑤ Interoperability of data for holistic student development and feedback (eg - 360° report cards).

Digital interventions in learning and education can help achieve SDG 4.

by 2030 to 'Padhega Bharat, Badhega Bharat'

For Suggestion

LINKS WITH you.

measuring

Digi-Saksham

PM WANT

6.5

India has almost 8.6% population above 60 years (Census 2011) and needs targetted policies to address specific challenges of ~~elderly~~ elderlies.

Fair use of data

Challenges faced by elderlies

① Feminization of old age

↳ about 1033 female / male ratio (UN Pop Fund)

→ Substantive it is a challenge

② Poverty of elderlies

↳ almost 40% in poorest quintile of India (UN Pop Fund)

③ Isolation and depression commonly observed

↳ discrete differences in old age services (old age India) across India.

Can link with "nuclear" of family

④ multiple disease burden in almost 75% elderly.

Fair points

⑤ Lack of sufficient old age homes and medical facilities

✓ only 0.5/1000 beds in India

vs 3/1000 beds / population. Ratio

⑥ Lack of employment opportunities

✓ almost 50% completely dependent

⑦ Unawareness about social security schemes in 45% population.

mention
specific
social
security
like
pension,
insurance

ways to mainstream paradigms

① Increase awareness about government social security schemes such as

✓ ① India Gandhi old age national pension scheme

✓ ② Interest subvention on loans.

② Promote employment opportunities through

✓ SAGE portal.

③ Revive Protection of Senior Citizens Bill

2019 for regulation of standards in

Valid
points

four

UPSC

old age homes.

④ Increase rejuvenation opportunities through associations, NGOs and Sacred Portal.

⑤ Implement laws through better enforcement such as Respect and Maintenance of Parents and Senior Citizens Act.

⑥ Behavioural change amongst family members to treat them as equals.

⑦ Expansion of public healthcare facilities, both PHCs and multi-speciality for geriatric care.

⑧ Increase insurance penetration through Atal Bima Yojana. 41% out of pocket expenditure currently

⑨ Improved access to technology and digital literacy to prevent frauds.

Elderly are 'grey treasures' of our economy and need to be cherished by mainstreaming geriatric care.

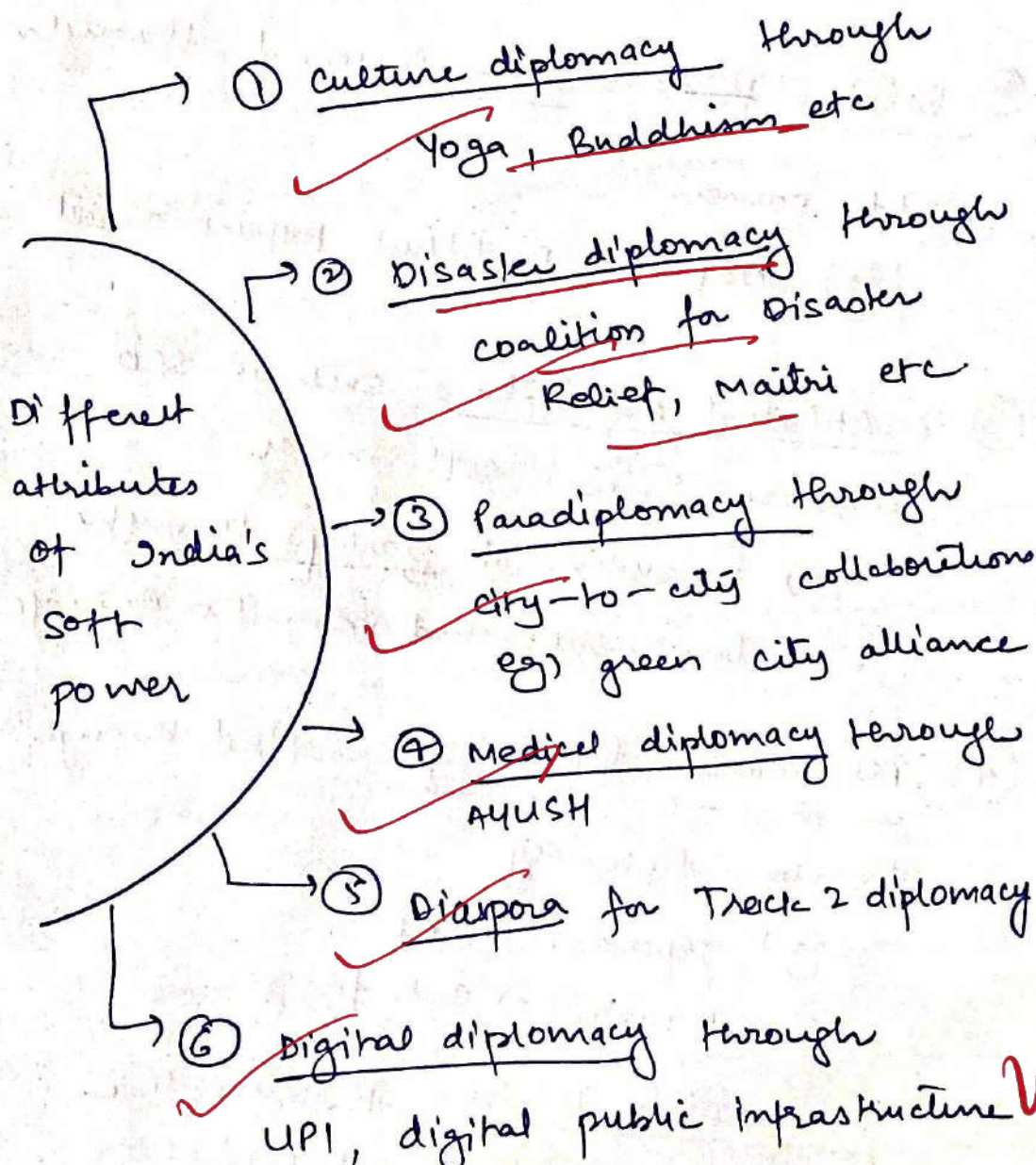
Can
mention
Accessible
Public
Infra.
Case
studies
like
Bell of
Faith
Kerala

Can link with
DPSP art.
41

29

Soft Power is India's mantra for ~~global~~ engagement according to S. Jaishankar's "The India way".

well
quoted
Intro.



Fair

mention
Factors
like

↓
Culture,
Cinema,
music
Values
like
↓

Vandhar
Kutumb
Karn

UPSC

Extent of use in foreign policy

① G20 Presidency extensively used all forms of soft power diplomacy

✓ eg) Kashi → as cultural capital
global biofuel alliance → for energy soft diplomacy.

② Bilateral trade relations fostered through soft power

✓ eg) Nepal → Buddhist tourist circuit

③ multilateral organizations such as SCO recognize India's soft power

✓ eg) ecosystem of startups through benchmarks and information exchange.

④ All weather friendships enabled through disaster diplomacy

✓ eg) Japan → HADR

Mauritius → aid for genetic.

⑤ global south leader position the impact of India's holistic

Known
Part of
Economic
Power
Hand poles

diplomacy using soft power
eg) India as 1st responder.

⑥ Diaspora enabling India economic
Social development through political
and financial positions
eg) Rishi Sunak, Kemela Harris, Sunda
Pichai (promote FDI / grants / CEPA)

⑦ Countervailing force to China's
hard. 'debt trap diplomacy'.
↳ uses financially prudent resources.

Need to
conceptual
Clarity
↓
Hard power
VS
Soft power

Further potential to supplement soft power

- ① Position better through multilateral forums
- ② Climate change as a soft power tool less utilized
- ③ Limited effectiveness and delays as of now.
↳ increase support
- ④ explore space diplomacy and use of AI big data
- ⑤ Increase influence of IFS diplomats through skilling

India's soft power diplomacy driving India position as 'Vishwaguru'

mention
some
Challenges

eg Underutilized potential of tourism

Hard power

⑥

UPSC

(50)

Avoid
Concluding
Statements
in
Intro.

European Union, an economic grouping of 27 countries, has been the centre of attention and growth in India's success story. Yet, the partnership has been deterred lately, compromising its potential.

① Merely \$135 bn trade with EU in 2023

⑤ Lesser diplomacy visits; with only few countries

② Limited areas of cooperation such as economic and investment energy

Detering
India - EU
potential
facts

③ Lesser people to people interaction

④ Delay in signing FTA agreement

good

Illustration

UPSC

Limited potential utilized

Demand
is
to
perfect
latent
potential
of
relations

① Energy : International solar alliance with France ; glassgow and Paris agreements (Panch Pran)

② Diplomacy : limited to France, Italy, Germany, Netherlands.

③ Infrastructure : IMEC corridor in pipeline.

④ Defence : Military exercises with few countries such as France (garuda, Varun)

Fair

Factors affecting potential

① China influence Strong in EU with Belt Road Initiative and 'checkbook diplomacy'

② NATO and regional groupings have kept region unstable.

③ India's Look East policy disrupted by 'instability' in Middle East

eg) Israel Hamas war
Houthi attacks in Red Sea -

Fair

① economic
investment
complimentary
demography
② Indo-Pan
12

UPSC

④ Income differential on a per capita basis
✓ smaller market for niche products in India.

⑤ Brexit and India's historical ties with
✓ UK have necessitated a dehyphenation policy.

⑥ Strict standards and norms incl. cross border
Tax

What does India need to do - to Realize latent potential

① Bilateral and multilateral ties with
✓ countries for establishing presence and
economic ties
eg) France → President → Chief guest of Republic Day.
eg) Nordic FTA.

② People to people connect through
✓ cultural diplomacy such as Yoga.

③ Research and Development as a tool
✓ for collaboration in technology and space.

④ Energy security and maritime security
✓ to combat piracy and terrorism → shared goals

⑤ Infrastructure development without
✓ delay such as IMEC and others.

India-EU relations can redefine global
world order and be next wave of
multipolarism. Fair conclusion.

mention
Russia-
Ukraine
war
and

divergence

will
suggest

⑥