

312197_712304_1910158748_(2024-09-13 02:28:43)

TEST CODE	7	1	2	3	0	4
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MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

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	

*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। 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 (क्यूरीए) 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।	
1	10	4.25		
2		4.5		
3		4.75		
4		4.75		
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16		6.75		
17		6.75		
18		6.5		
19		6.75		
20		6.25		
Total/कुल अंक	250	108	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			4:30 pm	7:30 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक : 108			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
*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 आदि के उपयोग, प्रयोग, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में परांद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इनसे तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :
			1138	① ② ③ ● ⑤
			Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	

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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 student

Your strength

1. Very good knowledge and understanding is shown in your answers which is appreciable.
2. Static knowledge is outstanding as shown in your copy which makes your answer stand out.
3. Analysis is Deep and diverse which shows the depth of your understanding.
4. articulation is also clear and simple which is according to the demand of the UPSC.
5. Writing is also neat and clean with good presentations throughout the paper which is appreciated

Your area of improvement

1. Introduction can be improved in questions 4, 5, 11, 13, 15. Make sure that you are mentioning introduction specific to the topic and you can prepare definitions and current affairs related to the keywords in syllabus beforehand to use in introduction
2. Perspectives are not mentioned in second part in question number five. Make sure that you are adequately addressing all parts
3. Analysis of committee system is missing in question 6. As only description is given with very less emphasis on challenges and suggestions. Make sure that you give Good analytical points also
4. Content can be improved in question seven, 10, 11 as it is a little generic. Make sure that you prepare specific keyboard and use good examples and data for the same
5. Diagrams need to be included in IR question for good presentation
6. In question 20, 10 points are given for one part instead you can give 67 points and diversify your answer by giving challenges and suggestions. This will give you better marks and show your holistic knowledge

Overall a very good attempt

All the best 🍀

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R = How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer.** This affects the subjective components of assessment.

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Q.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)

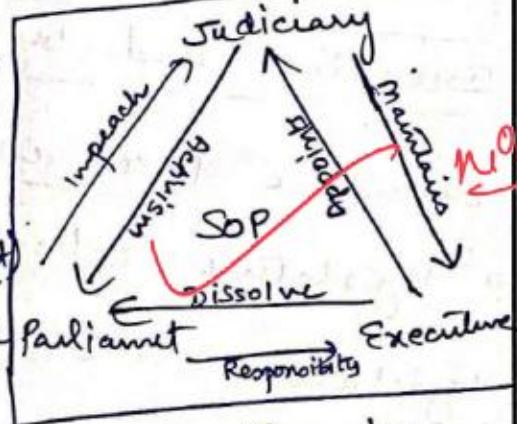
Supreme Court in Ramkumar Jawaiya case specified that India does not follow a strict separation of powers.

Good Intro

Indian Constitution - a system of checks/balances

① Judiciary and Executive

① Executive can appoint judicial judges (President) as per Third Judge case



→ Judiciary can maintain executive tyranny by declaring ordinances null and void (Ar 13)

② Judiciary and Legislature

→ Judicial activism through Ar 142

to fill any legislative vacuum (eg -

Badri Prasad case and live-in legality)

- legislature (Parliament) can impeach judicial judges in case of any violation of constitution (both High Court and supreme court judges)
- However, independence maintained through Ar 121 (bar on discussing judicial behaviour) and Ar 122 (cannot discuss Parliament proceedings) *Shankar Knowledge is appreciable*

② Executive and legislative

- Executive (council of Ministers) responsible to legislature collectively under Ar 75.
- legislative constitutes of council of ministers, who can belong to Lok Sabha or Rajya Sabha.
- Executive can advise President to dissolve legislature, while Lok Sabha can pass no confidence motion.

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			

okay
conclusion
Hence a balanced system of checks, dependence maintained



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 'Ranjith Singh vs UoI' specified protection from adverse impact of climate change as a part of Ar 14 and Ar 21.

Good use of current Affairs

Judiciary's Role

① Subhash Chandra vs UoI → specified Protection of health from external environment under Ar 21.

② Mc Mehta vs UoI : Protection of rivers and environment from development and pollution.

Right Care Laws listed

③ Vellore Welfare Forum : Protection

from adverse impact of industry (tannery)
on health and environment.

④ Narmada Bachao Andolan vs UoI : Protect
rivers, biodiversity from development adversely

⑤ Odisha Mining Mill vs UoI → Prevent
excessive mining or explosions in
tribal, forest areas.

⑥ TN Govardman → Trees need to be
preserved from felling, beyond Forest
Conservation Act inclusions.

⑦ Restrictions on Himalayan construction
beyond carrying capacity

⑧ Preservation of blue economy through
Suo Moto charge (eg → Nicobar case)
Hence, judiciary plays an active role in
constitutionalizing environment to achieve
sustainable development under [SDG 13]

→ Relevant
arguments

405

Feedback

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#	Q	A	P
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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.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)

Ar 93 of Constitution provides for a speaker of Lok Sabha, who is the face of independent India (I. Nehru) Right Article mentioned

loyalty to party undermines dignity and impartiality

① money Bills (Ar 110) are classified by speaker. However, miss classification questioned (eg - Aadhar) Good use of current Affairs

② 10th Schedule → Anti defection [Kihoto Hollohan] challenged

③ Motions of non party / non Minister bills not discussed (only 2/700 bills discussed in 17 LS)

④ Privileges committee often biased against opposition party (eg- Malwa Morcha)

⑤ 115 MPs suspended from opposition in 17 LS (Dec'23) → **Very Good points**

⑥ Jagjit Singh vs Punjab → partisanship potential and impartiality questionable observed by Supreme Court.

⑦ Insufficient time to discussions

data
59% bills passed in 2 weeks

4.75

Potential way forward

→ ① UK Model adoption → once a speaker always a speaker. **niche suggestion**

→ ② Keisham Meghachandra 4 independent members needed for Anti defection.

③ Judicial Review of actions

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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good Narban Rabia case has highlighted significance of an impartial speaker to maintain "substantive democracy".

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 is a statutory organization for maintaining the stock market of world's 4th largest capital market. *1992 Act* *of Fair and Just*

Role of SEBI - Successes

I. Regulating securities market

- ↳ ASBA introduced to block funds and avoid malicious IPO applications
- ↳ 'circuit breaker' system deployed to mitigate volatility

II. Transparency

- ↳ laid down BRSR and ESR frameworks to clearly disclose info.
- ↳ mandated 'Red Prospecting' and IPO formalities for transparency.

IV. Protecting investor interest

- ↳ Introduced 'Investor Protection Fund' for investor education.
- ↳ T+1 system introduced to reduce trading time.
- ↳ SCORES portal introduced to report any glitches / complaints.
- ↳ Social stock exchange with zero ~~GPI~~ Principal zero interest bonds to ensure fair & channeling of investor money.

→ Current points mentioned are appreciable

4085

However Shortcomings

- Recent NSE ~~short~~ deepfakes could not be controlled
- Instances of insider trading (eg - McKinsey)
- Volatility in market high
- SEBI's Recent Pow with Hindenburg

nic analysis

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

SEBI is the key financial institution and needs assessment by Finance Development Board.

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)

Longest Written Constitution

Indian Constitution with its 12 schedules and 440 articles balances diverse interests socially and politically. Factual Intro

Social perspectives

① Secularism (Ar 25-28): To balance diverse religious groups and prevent majoritarianism through Principled Distance. Right Arguments

② Welfare state (Ar 38) to ensure upliftment of elderly (Ar 41), women (Ar 42), children (Ar 39, Ar 21A).

③ Protection of vulnerable sections through affirmative action such as Ar 16(4). Socialism

④ Bondage, child labour, untouchability. Substantive Equality

and similar social evils mitigated by
Ar 23, Ar 24, Ar 17 respectively

→ Valid arguments

⑤ Promotion of a healthy population
through Ar 47 and Ar 21, protecting from
adverse effects of development / climate change

4.25

Political Perspective

① Ar 324 provides for free and fair
elections by ECI.

→ Liberalism

② Federal structure clearly maintained
through legislative distribution (Ar 246)
independent judiciary (Ar 121) etc.

→ Democracy

→ Feminism

→ Cosmopolitanism

③ Inter-state coordination promoted
through Ar 262, 263.

④ Provisions for temporary unitary structure
to maintain political stability under
Emergency provisions (Ar 352, 356, 360)

Indian constitution's 'living doctrine' further
enhances socio-political relevance in dynamic times

Feedback

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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 are provided indirectly in constitution (Arts, 105, 118) and in Rules of Business of Houses to ensure an additional system of checks and balances.

fair
guano

Parliamentary committees vital tool

I. legislative oversight — ① Estimates committee — ensures prudent expenditure

② Department committee — scrutinize bills referred

II. Accountability — ① Ethics committee — ensures ethical behaviour

② Privileges committee — to keep check on any breach of privilege

III. Transparency — ① PSE committee for checking working of PSUs.

good
check
points

- ② Subordinate Legislation Committee
to ensure legal delegation and
find any ultra-vires action

Role of Public Accounts Finance Committee

→ established in 1921 → 22 members

→ financial accountability maintained

① works with CAG to scrutinize
appropriation, finance and PSE reports

② Reports any ultra-vires expenditure

③ scrutinizes 'extra grant' demands.

→ however, effectiveness limited

① Post mortem work

② No comptroller power → only
advisory and recommendatory.

③ lack of sufficient discussions (60%
absence - PRS)

Y B Reddy committee suggested strengthening
the Public Finance Committee for fiscal prudence

Feedback

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Please put tick
marks in the above
table.

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Average and P is
Poor.

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 अप्राप्त रहेगा। विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has 2.2% population of Persons with disability, who remains yet to be fully integrated into society. *→ Relevant data given in Intro*

Issues of PwD

I. Political Issues

- ↳ ① Inadequate representation in Parliament / state legislature in absence of affirmative action.
- ↳ ② VVPAT and EVMs partially upgraded to accomodate PwD. *→ Right analysis*

II. Public Life

- ↳ ① Inaccessible education (only 8% schools have accessibility infra)
- ↳ ② Transportation infrastructure not

upgraded (only 35 international airports and 29% buses upgraded - NC for PWD)

③ Lack of employment (36% employed)

→ ④ Absence of usage of Indian sign language

→ ⑤ Stereotyping, social exclusion and ability bias faced.

ways to promote inclusivity

① Sensitization of public through social media and campaigns by NC for PWD

② Rehabilitation via Deen Dayal Upadhyay Rehab Scheme

③ Reservation in political scenario to ensure representation.

PWD rights based approach required to transition from charity to productive Harijans

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Harijans - Dalits

→ PWD are not Harijan

3.75

→ Institutional Apathy

→ Low Sensitivity
↓
Slaps

Points are contextual

More points needed

Ask

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(Don't Write anything
in this Area इस क्षेत्र में
पर कुछ न लिखें)

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)

Article 39 promotes healthy life (also Ar 47) by Indian state. However, the shortfalls of such Role are filled by community based interventions. → Right Article used

① Role in enhancing preventive healthcare

→ ① Increasing awareness through pamphlets, rukbad notes, door to door training etc (eg - SEWA) → Contextual points

② Devise innovative localized solutions based on local diseases / epidemics

③ Promote food security through biofortification (eg - SHG in UP)

4 ④ Increase environment sustainability and drive attitudinal change through WASH initiatives (eg - sulabh)

4 ⑤ Promote vaccine adoption through PHC tie-ups and surveys (eg - PRAYAS in Assam and Predeh)

Promotive healthcare

4 ① Create accountability for PHC quality delivery (eg - social audit in Sikkim)

4 ② Provide access to generic medicine through cooperatives (PM Jan Aushadhi)

4 ③ 'Demand' PDS for quality food to fight 'silent hunger'

4 ④ Distribute sanitary napkins, contraceptives, educate on family planning (eg - Andhra Pradesh - PAOMAN)

citizens orgs help make 'Sahakari a Sahayogi' for TSDG-3 achievement.

905

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.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)

UNSC is one of the six key principal
organs of UN to maintain global
peace and stability.

current composition → 5 permanent Members ^{in fact}
(USA, Russia, China, UK, France)
10 temporary / non-permanent members ^{actual}

Detrimental to legitimacy and effectiveness

I. Underrepresentation of global South
in Permanent members (eg India, Brazil)
by fastest growing countries.

II. Un-representation of African Union,
east developed countries (eg- Togo, Guinea, Ghana, Rwanda etc).

III. Reduce legitimacy and Effectiveness

① Inability to Represent the multipolar world order of 21st century

② Disaccounts unique needs of Global South and developing countries

③ Considers Terrorism from WWII enemies (eg - Germany, Japan) → not current Reality

Case for India's Membership

① leader of global South with G77, G20 presidency → can represent diverse view point (eg - climate change, agri)

② G4 membership → presents non-member support.

③ QUAD, 1242, G7 support.

④ 3rd largest economy in PPP terms

⑤ Accounts for 18% world population.

UNSC Reforms a need of hour to ensure
4R - Recognize, Reform, Respect, Review of multipolar world

4.5

Feedback

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



Q.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)

myanmar's internal crisis such as military coup in 2021 and Rohingyas crisis has impeded India's Act East policy.

Key impediments

① Kaladan project to connect North East (SITTWE port)

② IMT to connect ASEAN

③ ASEAN Forum Japan Pacific access limited

Measures by India

① SMART fencing to clearly demarcate borders and prevent infiltration.

② Humanitarian assistance through vaccines (mautai) and medical diplomacy.

③ Diplomatic discussions in Myanmar -

Indo - working group to extradite insurgents.

④ BIMSTEC and IORA groupings to ensure a neutral platform for dialogue.

⑤ North East Road / Infra development under SAF Bharekhal for alternate connectivity

Challenges associated

① Rising ethno-centric conflicts, especially after discontinuation of Free Trade Movement Regime with Myanmar.

② Golden Crescent and associated drug trafficking on a rise since coup

③ Delayed implementation and cost of infra development.

④ Reduced safety of Indian Ocean.

India has Myanmar at intersection of 'West East' and 'Neighbourhood First' and needs to act cautiously.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Keshavnanda Bharti case was a milestone moment in Indian judicial ecosystem, with emergence of Basic Structure Doctrine.

Key features of Doctrine (non exhaustive)

- ① Secularism, Democratic, Republic, Sovereign
- ② Independence of judiciary
- ③ Free and fair elections
- ④ Welfare State
- ⑤ Bicameralism, federalism

Lauded for safeguarding core principles

- ① Applied in 99th Amendment (Indian Judicial service) to maintain independence of judiciary → declared null and void

You can describe Basic Structure

→ correct points

Right point

② Prevents tyranny and despotism of
State through Restrictions on amendment
(eg - Art 31(c) void by Minerva Mills
case)

Bele
Constitution
law

→ Supremacy of
Constitution
Ensured

③ checks and balances on legislative
action to protect fundamental rights
(eg - Waman Rao case)

→ Zia Mooli
↓
prevented
Authoritarianism

④ Ensures limited Amendments and 1st
Schedule regulation (eg - 12 Coe)

Criticized for judicial overreach

① Arbitrary structure with no codification
of basic structure

→ fake
points

② Violation of distribution of powers
through legislature domain

(eg) GRAP set up for pollution on
Anoop Baranwal case on CEC appointed.

③ Secularism vs principled distance
often ~~observes~~ over-reach and
enthusiasm (eg - Triple Talag
unconstitutional)

Disturbs balance of Power

→ good
comprehensive
analysis

① Against Separation of Power doctrine,
where legislative action regulated.

② Legitimization limited due to
lack of acceptance and accountability
(eg) overturning National Capital Delhi
administrative service argument.

③ 9th Schedule and Ar 368 still
allow amendment of constitution,
enabled by Basic Structure Doctrine.

Balanced
Conclusion

Hence, Basic Structure is a judicial
innovation, that has blurred SOP lines
in Indian federalism (SC Bar vs UOI)

and needs judicial
Restraint.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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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 Act, 1951 is a key legislation to ensure free and fair election (Ar 324) and specifies qualifications and disqualifications for candidates (supported by Ar 105, 102 resp). *fair and free election*

Salient features

- ① Qualifications for Lok Sabha, State legislative assembly
 - ↳ ① can belong to any constituent assembly if Lok Sabha elections
 - ↳ ② SC/ST allowed to contest from general seats. *Right Points to be noted*
- ② Disqualifications of candidates
 - ↳ ① corrupt and illegal activities (Sec 8, Sec 9)

② Failure to declare assets or expenditure on elections to ECI

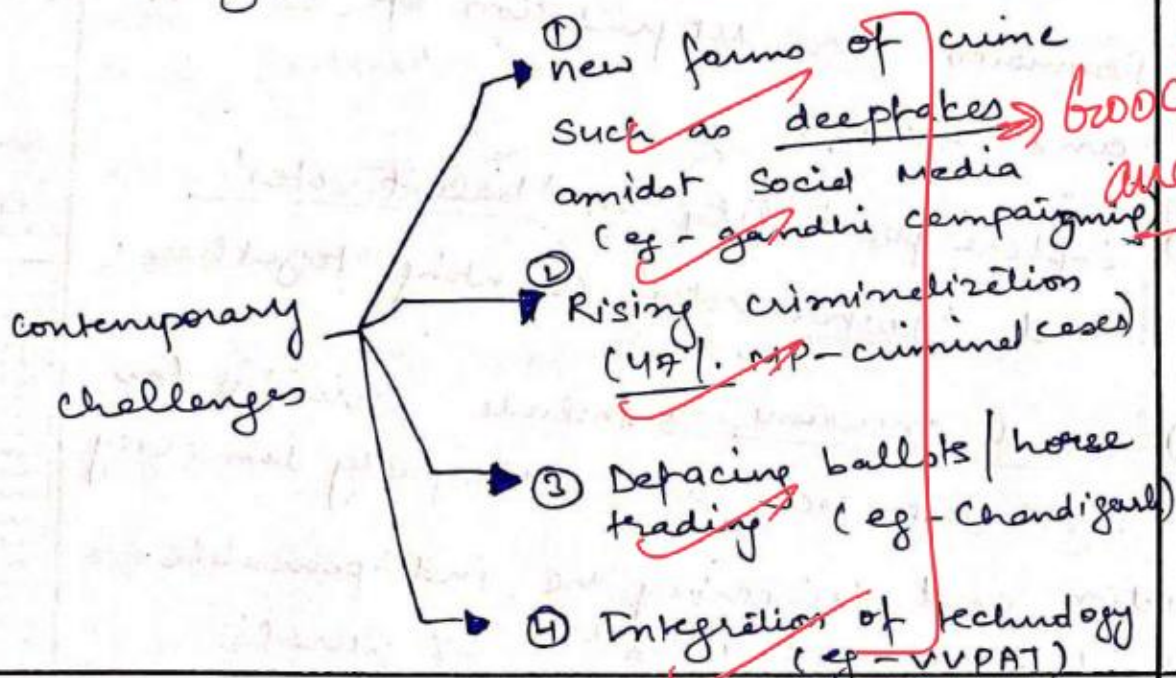
③ Conviction for longer than 2 years (Sec. 13) and disqualification for 6 years thereafter (Lily Thomas case)

④ Bribery, enmity, and other social evils.

③ ways to conduct elections

- ↳ ① Role of ECI, Returning officers etc.
- ↳ ② limits on election expenditure
- ↳ ③ guidelines for MCC.

→ stable knowledge is appreciated



→ Good analysis

Amendments needed to address

- ① Fast track courts provision in RPA, 1951 for conviction of MPs (Lok Pratish case)
 - ② 75% First Past the Post, 25% proportional representation by single transferable vote (suggested by 170 Lok Sabha)
 - ③ Regulation of social media in elections (Vishwanath committee on hate speech)
 - ④ Provision for upgradation of VVPAT and EVM.
 - ⑤ Explore possibility on 'ballot votes' and 'postal votes' counting together.
 - ⑥ Dinesh Goswami → include provision for legalizing MCC and intra party democracy
- "Election and democracy are indispensable for functioning of India" - SY Qureshi

6.75

Suggestions are appreciable

Feedback

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

Q.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)

India follows a Quasi-federal structure as provisioned in Articles 245-293 of Constitution. *mention coop-federalism specific*

Cooperative structure of India

- ① Administrative → Through central and state civil servants. *→ broad state points*
- ② Legislative → Through concurrent, state and federal lists (Ar 246)
- ③ Fiscal cooperation : Through Finance Commission (Ar 280) and GST (Ar 279A)
- ④ Institutional → Through inter-state water disputes committee (Ar 262), inter-state council (Ar 263) after Sarkaria Commission recommendation.

- ⑤ NITI Aayog for cooperative federalism
on policy making through collective
research and collect

Emerging differences

- ① Fiscal differences → vertical asymmetry
in fund devolution as less not
devolved. (only 41% of tax - NK Singh)

- ② Delays in fund devolution for
disaster management (eg - SDRF / NDRF)

- ③ Political parties different in some
states and centre → allegations of horizontal
asymmetry (eg - Kerala vs UP)

- ④ Increasing interference of governor
through Bill Reservation / delayed assent
(Ar 200)

- ⑤ Centre legislation on state subjects
through central sector / sponsored schemes

Steps to strengthen cooperative federalism

- ① clearly demarcated legislation without encroachment on state list (Mannetaka vs UoI)
- ② collaborative fund devolution on objective criteria (eg demographic performance reward in south India)
- ③ Reduction in central ~~sp~~ sponsored schemes unless necessary (Sarkaria Commission)

fair suggestion

member

Sarkaria + Punchhi

- ④ SR Bommai case laid guidelines for promulgation of President Rule.

→ Governor's position
→ Intushake Council

- ⑤ Increased discussion, debate, dissent through Rajya Sabha for state representation (Arun Jaitley committee)

Valid conclusion

Kuldip Nayar vs UoI have re-iterated the need for federalism as bedrock of country's growth and democracy.

Feedback

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



Q.14) 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)

Parliamentary privileges refer to the special privileges offered to Parliamentarians to be able to formulate policies and conduct discussions without pressure and with freedom of speech (As 105).

Discharge duties without influence

Privilege	Duty
① Freedom of speech	① Discuss debate, dissent
② No judicial duty or summons during session	② Ensure attendance
③ Freedom of publishing	③ Share information to press for masses
④ No special / secret sitting	④ Promote necessary safety policies / laws.

⑤ Right to remove
someone from sitting
(by speaker)

⑥ Right to not be
arrested without speaker
knowledge

⑤ Ensure decorum
of Parliament

⑥ maintain dignity
of Parliament
members.

fair
points

Responsible exercise crucial

I. For public trust

① Freedom of speech and vote cent
subvert Rule of law (Kerala vs
Ajith)

② Corruption needs to be prevented
to maintain trust (eg → PV Narsimha
Rao case)

③ Ensure fair and honest actions for
quality policy making.

Constructive
arguments

II. Accountability

① no 'cash for query' and 'Quid Pro

Quo' arrangement eg - Mohua Moitra.

② need to ensure right use of
Privileges through Privileges Committee

③ Ensure quality policies to prevent
judicial activism and protests
(eg - Agriculture Farm land)

Valid arguments

6.5

ways to address challenges faced

① Active Role of Parliamentary
Privileges Committee (Justice Verma
Committee)

You can
mention :-

→ Narasimha
Rao case

② Judicial Review of any breach of
privilege - individual or collective

→ Sita
Sawar case

③ Code of Ethics (Ind ARC)

④ Checks and balances through
a non-partisan, impartial Speaker.

Privileges enable quality law making and
ensure 'substantive democracy', but cannot
be absolute, but qualified.

Feedback

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



Q.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 शक्ति 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)

Ar 19(2) provides for reasonable restrictions on fundamental rights of Ar 19 to ensure collective society welfare.

Don't limit to Ar 19

Empowering Rights	Restrictions
① <u>Freedom of speech</u> (Ar 19(1)(a)) allows speech, thought, expression freedom to citizens.	① Against defamation, public <u>morality</u> , foreign affairs, hate speech (Pravasi Bhalai case) etc.
② <u>Freedom of protest and assembly</u>	② cannot disrupt public order and law 4 impose <u>Sec 144</u>
③ <u>Freedom of Association</u>	③ Not for unlawful

four points

	on terrorist purposes
④ Freedom of Movement in India for unification of India (Ar 19(1)(e))	④ Not for tribal areas, prostitutes affecting public health, potential hate speech, propagators (<u>Mohesh Bhai Tongadia case</u>)
⑤ Freedom of Residence in any part of country	⑤ Except in tribal areas or scheduled areas (PESA Act, 5th Sched, 6th Sched)
⑥ Freedom of profession or occupation or trade (19(1)(g))	⑥ Except occupations reserved for state such as Railways, atomic bombs, defence
⑦ Freedom of profession, promotion of Religion (Ar 25)	⑦ Except any forceful conversion and subject to Ar 81, Ar 14, Ar 19

Have knowledge and presentation are appreciated

Principles considered in Reasonable Restrictions

① Principle of proportionality as re-enforced in SBI vs ADR on electoral bonds (Right to Information vs Privacy)

② Principle of Maximum Action, Least Restriction as proposed in Anurekha Bhasin case

③ Essential Religious Practices doctrine for restrictions of Religion for secularism

④ Principle of Colourable Legislation and Harmonious Construction considered in deciding restrictions

⑤ Principle of Pith and Substance

Hence, Constitution makes a fine balance across diverse groups to reflect socio-cultural realities of India (Ambedkar).

6025

Feedback

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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 refer to voluntary organizations of people who mobilize energy and resources for own benefit and collective benefit. India has 12mn self help groups, 88% led by women.

→ factual and Contextual Intro

Crucial Role in alleviating poverty

I. Microfinance

- ↳ ① Access to organized credit through 'lead bank' scheme of NABARD.
- ↳ ② Allows interest free / collateral free loans under MUDRA.
- ↳ ③ Access to support under Deen Dayal upadhyay → Rural / urban

→ correct points

Livelihood MissionII. Small Businesses

① Promotes employment opportunities through schemes such as AJEEVIKA (eg - Ujjat Papad)

② Creates an ecosystem of SHGs eg - Kadambashree

③ Promotes sustainable, women led entrepreneurial acts (eg - grocery stores in Madhya Pradesh by geevi).

III. Improves livelihoods

① Promotes food security through food fortification SHGs (eg - Uttar Pradesh)

② Improves status in society and challenges patriarchy

③ Prevents disaster outbreaks / water stress through innovative groups eg - Green Himalaya SHG, Dokla in Arunachal works in drinking

Comprehensive
Analysis
and
Good
points

However, certain challenges faced |

- ① Limited accessibility to finance amidst rising NPAs (over 20-30% for SHG)
- ② Lack of functional expertise due to ruralization and illiteracy (77% in India literacy)
- ③ limited technological integration such as Artificial Intelligence, Software as a solution, market platforms, demand forecasting.
- ④ Double burden of work, both at home

and SHG.

- Potential way forward
- ① Promote forward backward linkages through e-NAM, DARPA, ONDC etc
 - ② Provide training under Vishwakarma, Kaushal Vikas Yojana
 - ③ Promote credit availability through guarantee schemes.

SHGs need to shift from 'Panchsutra' to 'Dasasutra' encompassing health, education, climate

Suggestions are appreciated

Feedback

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ForumIAS

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in this Area / इस स्थान
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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)

India ranked 111/124 in FAO's Hunger Index, despite significant efforts in concern worldwide well + hunger 2023.

Implementation of numerous schemes

→ ① Pradhan Mantri garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PDS) for 80 crore houses

② Food fortification under PM POSHAN / golden Rice

③ POSHAN Abhiyan through mid day Meals and Saksham Anganwadi

Hunger and Malnutrition persists

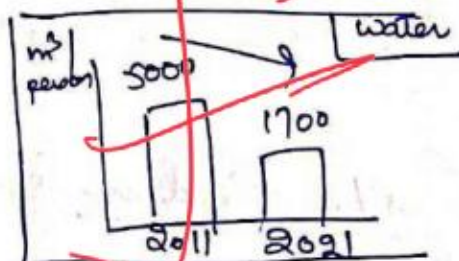
① 59% women continue to be anemic (NHFS-05)

② 31% children stunted (25% of global) (NHFS-05)

- ③ wasting in 7% children (NHFS-05)
- ④ 56% Indians don't have access to quality food (FAO)
- ⑤ 'Hidden hunger' in absence of a diversified diet → paddy-wheat heavy good
- ⑥ 21% diseases caused by contaminated / inadequate water (WHO) in India.

Reasons for such Malnutrition and Hunger

- ① Adulteration of food, with con preservatives
- ② Rising population (20% decadal) reduces availability
- ③ Patriarchy in society → restricts food for women and girls Analysis is appreciated
- ④ Water stress in India → worst in top 17 countries



⑤ Limited Millet / Pulses production and consumption amidst inflation / culture

⑥ Climate change impacting food supply
↳ 20% lower paddy yield (ES24)

⑦ 40% of food wasted (FAO) in transportation
Way Forward

↳ ① Increasing availability of nutritious food through affordable PDS such as Bharat Aata, millet in PDS / MDM

↳ ② Increasing awareness through ASHA and ANGANWADIS

↳ ③ Behavioural change through Swachh Bharat Mission Mites and NGOs.

↳ ④ Bio-fortification across food items through Robust Food Processing Industry and efficient supply chain.

Malnutrition and Hunger demands "Mass Movement against Malnutrition" - PM Modi

Contextual arguments

6.75

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			

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 refers to delivery of goods and services through quality service delivery ensuring ART (Accountability, Responsibility, Transparency) in governance. *Task definition*

Good governance is accountability

① Accountability for quality of service delivery and shortfalls

4 eg) social audit in MNREGA. *→ Rights analysis*

② Ensures grievance redressal mechanisms

4 eg) CPCGRAMS / Sarotham model

③ Uses citizen charters for a "demand", not command led governance

4 eg) ITR citizen charter on investor confidence.

Sustainability and inclusivity

- ① Poverty alleviation programs to promote inclusive growth
eg) PM-KISAN, MNREGA. *Question well addressed*
- ② use of e-technology for good governance and financial inclusion (eg - DBT)
- ③ Evidence backed policy making to ensure effective governance and inclusion
eg - Agristack, Digilocker.
- ④ Inclusion of various vulnerable sections of society (eg - women (SDG 5), Rural, children, disabled) in service delivery. → eg → one nation one ration card, unany portal for schemes etc.

Challenges to good governance in India

- ① corruption due to a 'cash based' system (Vohra committee nexus study)

② Top down policy through 'armchair' approach reduces effectiveness.

③ Insufficient teeth to checks and balances (eg - social audit / citizen charter not enforceable)

④ Constant transfers deter long term planning (SUPRO survey)

→ Blindness
→ low participation

Subject potential culture

→ LSGs are no empowered

Potential way ahead

① Increase use of e-gov across schemes (only MNREGA, PDS currently)

② Code of ethics for civil servants (Ind ARC)

③ Mid-career training and upskilling (Sunderdevanath Committee)

④ Legal backing to citizen charter with tech integration.

fair suggestion

Minimum government, Maximum governance
goal of Indian bureaucracy and state

Feedback

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	G	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

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ForumIAS

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

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)

International Court of Justice is one of six principal organs of United Nations, that promotes global Rule of Law. *→ fact intro*

Structure of ICJ

- ① 15 judges, centred at Hague
- ② 9 year term of each judge, selected by UNGA and UNSC individual voting
- ③ Represent various geographical groups *→ Right facts*

mandate of ICJ

- ① Promote implementation and enforcement of international law codes. Such as Geneva Convention (against humanitarian crisis) *→ correct point*

② Take cognizance of any case reported by member of UNGA on government of a state (not private individuals)

③ mandate is limited to crimes and not commercial activities such as contract breach (eg - Indus Water Treaty)

④ no suo-moto cognizance

Challenges associated

① Lack of enforcement power, in absence of a global prison/police/investigation force.

② limited fund availability to maintain own force

③ lack of teeth for any judgement or verdict (eg - recent South Africa case against Israel)

- ④ overlapping jurisdiction against International criminal court (Rome Statute)
- ⑤ lack of global acceptance of verdict in absence of a binding treaty (unlike arbitration).
- Valid points*

Potential solutions

- ① UNSC and UNGA to pass a reformative resolution promoting primary punitive powers
- ② Collaboration with Interpol and State governments to promote enforcement.
- ③ Prevention of continued violations through sanctions.
- ④ Independent funding to ensure independence.

Feedback

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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			

Balanced conclusion

ICJ is a central authority to maintain a 'just world order' and needs strengthening.

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Forum IAS

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

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 - Russia trust and commitment shown by recent facilitation of PM Modi with highest 'Order of St Andrew' award in his official visit to Russia.

Good use of current Affairs

Geopolitical shifts posing challenges

① Russia - Ukraine war and India's Strategic Restraint

② India's multipolarism and partnerships like QUAD / I2U2 with USA

④ Changing world order from

③ Russia's trade with China

(\$200 bn +) and Pakistan

bipolar North to global south

→ threatens Russia position.

Valid points

Yet, Relations Robust

① Deeprooted trust due to historical friendship

- 4 1 old friend better than 2 new ones
- ② Robust trade at \$64 bn (2023) →
rise up to \$100 bn by 2030
- ③ military cooperation through INDRA
exercise, defence → largest exporter
to India (\$400)
- ④ space cooperation through Gaganyaan
support, international space station → Points
are diverse
- ⑤ infrastructure diplomacy via INTSC, and
Rupar plant in Bangladesh etc. appreciable
- ⑥ 2+2 diplomacy and strategic relations
with Russia foster trust and commitment
- ⑦ cultural diplomacy with 'Namaste Russia'
and student exchanges (200000+ students)
- ⑧ Energy cooperation through import of
oil despite threats of 'fence sitter'

and 'funder of war' to maintain 'strategic autonomy' and 'strategic hedging'

- ⑨ Groupings and associations such as SCO, BRICS → fosters shared vision
↳ Recent Indian ϕ presidency of SCO
↳ cash cultural capital Buddha diplomacy Startup ecosystem.

- ⑩ Humanitarian assistance for war affected citizens through vaccines.

Yet, certain challenges persist

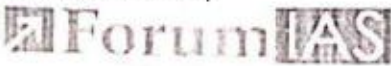
- ① Indians in Russian army ② Unending war → making difficult autonomy ③ Pending Free Trade Agreement

India needs to foster its 'mediator' Role to promote global peace and ensure a shared, mutual growth of 'age old' friends over 'new age' challenges.

Feedback

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



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.

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