

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT MAINS TEST SERIES 2025

GENERAL STUDIES

COMPLETE TEST 1

Test - 6 (GS2)

Test Code - VR112536

Time allowed: 180 minutes

Maximum Marks: 250

STUDENT ID.: 1 5 8 3 5 1 3 ADMIN NO.: 2 1 V R 4 2 0 2 8

NAME: DHEERAJ

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.: COM

SUBMISSION DATE: 29 06 25

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 579

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions,

wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Questioncum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Instructions:-

- Legible Scanning:** Exercise due diligence in scanning your scripts for clear legibility
- Submissions** marred by poor scanning, notably those with illegible sections or blackened pages due to improper scanning, risk being excluded from the evaluation process.
- Non-Adherence Consequences:** Failure to comply with the aforementioned instructions may lead to the disqualification of your submission.

Start Time - 0935 hrs

End Time - 1235 hrs

Mode of Examination

Online

Offline

Dispatch date -

Receiving date -

Parameters		Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Conceptual Understanding				
Understanding Demand of Question				
Structure	Introduction			
	Body			
	Conclusion			
Presentation-Illustrations, flowcharts, diagrams, etc.				
Language and Handwriting				
No. of Questions Attempted				
Adherence to Word Limit: Yes/No				

Mentor's Feedback

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions



(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Analyse the role of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committees to ensure accountability of the executive in India.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"Congress in session is congress at display, ..
congress in committee is congress at work."

Role of DRSC

1. examine the budgetary provisions.
2. examine bills referred to it by the speaker.
3. provide an opdtical ground for impartial deliberations on bills, budget etc.
4. gather expert advice, public opinion and the opinions of bureaucrats.
5. holding the executive accountable by summoning public officials for giving statements.

Functioning of DRSCs

VAJIRAM & RAVI

1. The budgetary discussions in committees are dwindling.

PRS → 89% budget passed without discussion.

2. bills are being passed without referring to committees.

PRS → 70% bills in committees → 16% bills in committee
[14th dok sabha] [17th dok sabha]

3. committees are recording members' absence, speaker delays appointment of committees.

4. conflict of interest between committees and officials. eg: CAG Vinod Rai v/s PNC.

5.

As per M Venkaiah Naidu 15 point program, committee culture needs revival to improve Parliamentary functioning.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

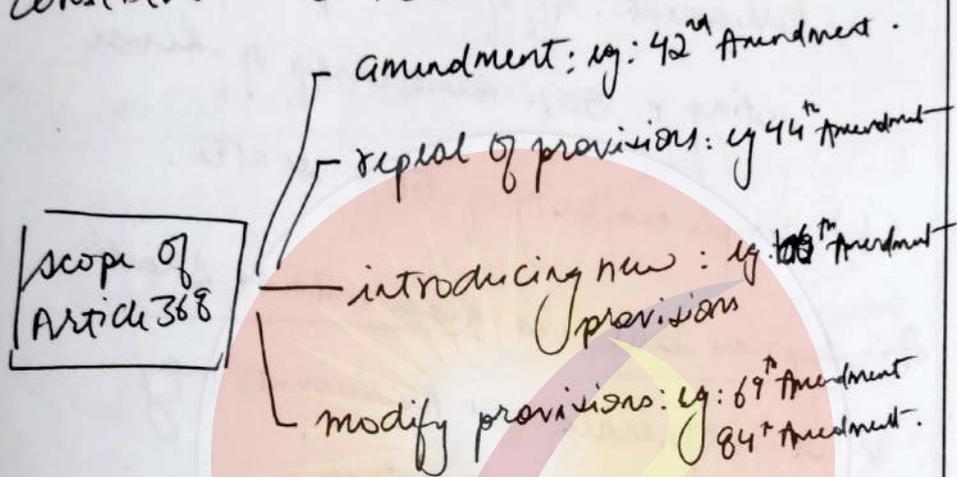
Presentation

Marks:

2. Discuss the scope of Article 368 of the Indian Constitution. Also, explain how the amendment procedure under the Article showcases a blend of flexibility and rigidity.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Article 368 of the Constitution provide Constituent powers of amending the Constitution to the Parliament.



Amendment procedure: flexibility

1. grants plenary powers to the Parliament to repeal, amend, modify any provision by special majority [2/3 Present & voting + 50% membership of house]

2. grant power to modify certain provisions without state's permission.
eg: 106th Amendment → women reservation.

Rigidity of Amendment

1. Federal provision amendment requires bill to be passed by
 - a) Parliament: $\frac{2}{3}$ of house present and voting + 50% membership of house
 - b) Simple majority of 50% states.

2. Supreme Court vis Kesavananda Bharti

v. State of Kerala → Parliament may not amend 'basic structure'

by: striking down 99th Amendment [NJAC] as judicial ~~rights~~ independence is basic structure.

The Article 368 enables our constitution to be an organic and living document.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

3. Enumerate the constitutional provisions related to the Attorney-General of India.
How does this office contribute to the functioning of a constitutional democracy?
(10 marks, 150 words)

Article 76 of the Constitution establishes the office of Attorney General of India.

Constitutional provisions

1. Article 76: appointment of Attorney General by President
 - 1.2 holds office during pleasure of President
 - 1.3 must be eligible to be judge of the Supreme Court
 - 1.4 allowances determined by President.
2. Article 105: Attorney General has immunity in whatever they argue in the Parliament, without the power to vote.

Contribution of AGP to democracy

1. Chief legal adviser of the government, provides legal analysis of policies, bills etc.
2. Represents the Government of India at various courts and tribunals.
eg: Agi Venkat Ramani in Suprigo Cas.
3. Advise the government in creating policies.
4. Honorary member of the bar council, keeps legal education quality focused.
5. Cannot hold brief against the elected government.

The Attorney general is a critical component of India's government.

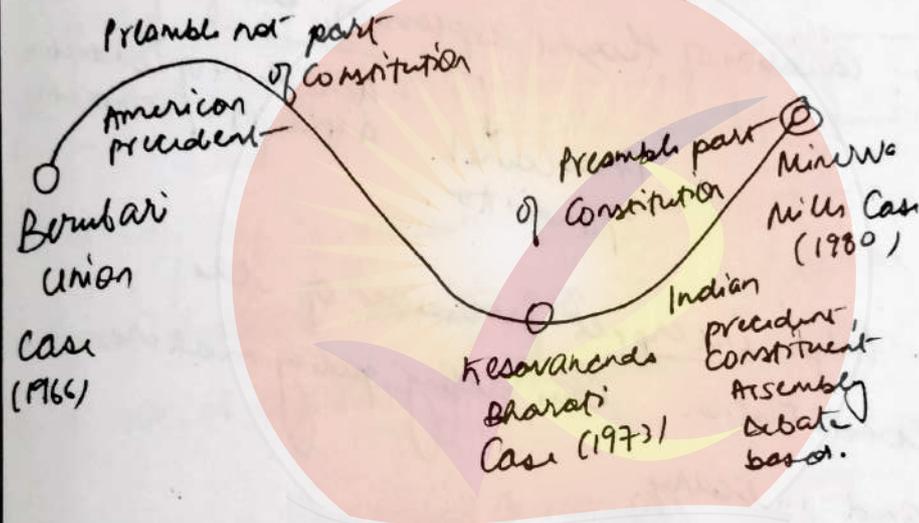
Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

4. Though the Preamble of the Indian Constitution itself is not justiciable, it serves as a guiding light for the formulation of laws and policies. Elaborate with suitable examples.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Preamble, as per the scholars of politics, is the "statement of purpose" of Constitution inspired by Nehru's Objective Resolution.

Preamble: Not justiciable, but guiding light



1. As per the Kesavananda Case, the Preamble is not justiciable, but serves as guiding light.

2. As per Minerva Mills Case, Preamble is integral part of Constitution, though not justiciable.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Guiding light for policy making

1. underpins the character of state,
eg: secular and socialist → policies like PM VIKAS for minority social justice.
2. provides citizens the scheme guarantees, and state direction of policy.

eg: equality of thought, expression, belief
↓
Press Council of India
Article 14 of Constitution
Article 19 of Constitution

3. helps interpret provisions of the Constitution, thus aiding policy makers and judiciary.

The Preamble is therefore, "horoscope of our Constitution".
— KM Munshi

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

5. Discuss the desirability of greater representation to women in the lawmaking process to ensure social equity and sustainable development.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Recently, the 106th Amendment was passed that introduced Article 330A, 332A, 239AA 2(b), that provide women one third reservation in legislatures [lower houses].

Desirability of greater women representation

1. Study by Dufo and Chattopadhyays → women leaders invest more in human and social capital, eg: healthcare, sanitation.
2. Study by National Bureau of Economic Research → women leaders invest higher in generating wealth: eg: SHG Bank linkages, support to cooperatives.
3. improves Reporting channels i.e., reporting of injustice like crime against women.

4. speedier recording effect i.e., faster and efficient response by authorities responsible for vulnerable actions

5. provide "ethics of care" model of policy making: eg: gender budgeting.

Case Study

Chhavi Rajawat

- village in Rajasthan
- women literacy > 90%
- women labor force participation rates high
- women led strg.

Issues

delayed because of causes

dynastic politics, proxy representation.

Now, we need adoption of Gill Formula i.e., commitment from political parties for fielding 30% women via internally democratic means.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

VAJIRAM & RAVI

6. Discuss the role of 'electronic governance' in establishing accountability of the government to the people and improving quality of government service delivery.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"The beauty of e-governance is that it can bring smile to millions of faces on a button's push."
- pm modi

E-Governance: Establishing Accountability

1. providing key performance indicators digitally. eg: SDG Index
2. establishing grievance redressal mechanisms. eg: CGPAM & portal.
3. keeps the public aware and informed of government services. eg: MyScheme App.
4. providing information in speedy and transparent manner
eg: RTI Portal online.
5. Reduce Officer - Citizen interface,
less chance of corruption
eg: e-filing of ITR.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

e: Governance improving service quality

1. promotes accessibility. eg:

AMAI: nearly 70% ^{core} people use mobile phones in India

2. provides innovative service delivery. eg: COWIN APP → vaccine certificate.

3. Speedy access to services.

eg: Digilocker: all documents from all departments (verified)

4. data driven governance models ensure effective delivery.

eg: EPDS of chhattisgarh.

Therefore e-governance has the potential to promote the idea of Viksit Bharat.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

7. In order to realise the goal of universal health coverage, adequate health care interventions are needed in the fields of pediatrics and maternal health care. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

The Supreme Court in "Bandhua Mukti Morcha" case declared Right to Health as integral to right to life.

Challenges in pediatric and maternal health:-

1. malnutrition in mother and child.

eg NFHS-5 $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 57\% \text{ women anaemic} \\ 35\% \text{ children underweight} \end{array} \right.$

2. absence of adequate medical facilities.

eg: 1 doctor/1000 population, 1 doctor/1600 people [India].

3. absence of good feeding and WASH practices.

eg - absent sanitation infra, breast ~~milk~~ milk banks.

4. intergenerational vicious cycles \rightarrow

child marriage \rightarrow early pregnancy \rightarrow malnour. parent \rightarrow high MMR / IMR

5. absence of pediatric diagnostic equipment, eg: specially designed X-ray / MRI etc.

Interventions Needed:

Societal

- good WASH practices
- Community breast milk banks.

- Reddy Committee
↳ Indian Medical Service
- Rwamp ICSS, POSHAN
↳ Millets, nutraceutical

Policy Level

Individual Level

- following MOTFW guidelines on nutrition
- institutional delivery
- family planning.

- PM Jan Aushadhi Kendras
- Reddy Committee
↳ expand PHC coverage.

infrastructural

Safe and timely intervention can ensure swastha Jaccha [mother] and swastha baccha [child].

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

8. "Commercialization of education is adversely impacting its quality". In this light, discuss the implications of the commercialization of education on its access, equity and quality in India. Suggest measures to address these challenges.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"Recent UISE+ data revealed that 50% Indian students attend private schools, and 30% attend private tuitions.

Implications of Commercialization

1. ~~Had~~ mad race for competitive exams like NEET/JEE.
2. booming up of the "rote learning" culture → lack of critical skills in students.
3. stagnated state level universities; overfocus on IIT/AIIMS expansion.
 eg: UGC (MoE dept) → 60% fund → 5% central university students
 → 40% fund → state university 95% of students.
4. # pressure and mental health crisis in students. eg: Kota suicide.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

5 inaccessibility of education
eg: underprivileged cannot afford
high fees

Measures to Avoid

1. increase education budget to

6% GDP [Kothari Commission]

↳ invest in state universities.
↳ promote accessible, quality education
via PM-SHRI.

2. ensure regulations on coaching
industry, eg: Rajasthan Coaching
Education Bill.

3. provide adequate mental health
training to students

- ↳ sports
- ↳ yoga
- ↳ counselling
- ↳ music

"Education is most potent
weapon by which we can change
the world." — Mandela.

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

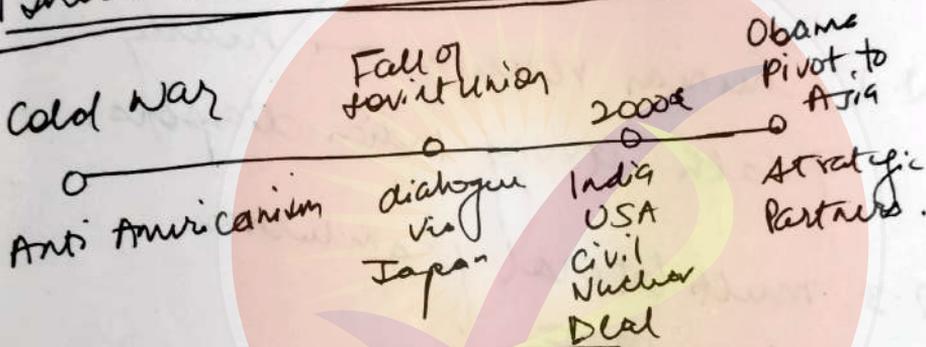
(Don't write anything in this part)

9. Examine the evolving dynamics of India-USA relations in the context of strategic partnerships and economic cooperation.

(10 marks, 150 words)

India-US Relations are defined as a "Comprehensive global strategic partnership", and "natural partners for 21st century."

India USA Relations



EVOLUTION

1. Strategic partnerships

1.1 defence exercises like Joint Army

1.2 defence trade: eg: procurement of Chinook, Apache by India

1.3 defence industrial collaboration
eg: iDEX, INDUS-X, COMPACT, TRUST.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

1.4 multilateral frameworks

g → Quad → China Angle
Indo Pacific

12U2 → Green Angle
West Asian Stability

2. Economic Partnership

2.1 bilateral trade of 150 Bn

2.2 human resources → nearly 7 lakh strong Indian diaspora.

2.3 multilateral frameworks like IPEF.

2.4 cooperation on critical minerals and technology

eg → Critical Mineral Partnership.
TRUST.

"
The Future is AI - America and India. — PM Modi"

Don't write
anything in
this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write
anything in
this part)

10. "Soft power is not about whose army wins, but whose story wins". Discuss how India can leverage its soft power to enhance its global influence.

(10 marks, 150 words)



11. The proposal for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) aims to centralize the recruitment process for additional district judges and district judges across states. In this context, analyze the potential benefits and challenges of implementing AIJS in India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Recently, the Chief Justice of India demanded the creation of an All India judicial service.

All India judicial service

Article 312: Rajya Sabha may initiate establishment of judicial offices [district level] appointment.
one nation, one selection process.

Potential Benefits of AIJS

1. reduction of vacancies at lower judiciary by regular induction.
eg: 5000/25000 positions vacant.
2. creating a representative judiciary reflect societal demography

VAJIRAM & RAVI

- eg: 30% reservation to women in Rajasthan in judiciary [lower].
3. uniform selection criteria for standardised quality.
eg: eligibility via notification, syllabus of exam.
4. provide adequate growth avenues, job security and standardized pay to judiciary.
eg: currently determined by states.
5. address the pending cases in courts: 4.6 crore [more than 80% is lower judiciary].

Challenges of AJS

1. federal structure: all states have different laws, thus uniform syllabus and training difficult to implement.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

2. inertia from states and high courts:
 view this as usurpation of their powers.
 eg: Not even 50% High Courts have agreed for NJC creation.

3. Legal education and training are of sub-optimal quality, may create mad 'exam race' akin to CGL/UPSC.

4. Centrally appointed judges, transferred judges may not be fluent with local language, local socioeconomic contexts.

5. "law and order" are state subject, maybe subject to judicial review.

Way forward

All India Judicial Service
 via consultative process
 Cadre Based Judiciary like
 civil services.

"Justice is the first virtue of every institution."
 — Rawls.

roduction
ody
onclusion
resentation
arks:

VAJIRAM & RAVI

12. Assess the importance of local bodies in promoting inclusive development at the grassroot levels.

(15 marks, 250 words)

As per the MORD, there are nearly 2.6 lac Panchayats and 4600 urban local bodies in India.

Importance of local bodies for inclusive development

1. democratic decentralisation: lead to substantive democracy, citizen participation. eg: gram sabhas.
2. demand driven developmental model
eg: developmental plans created by gram panchayats.
3. providing representation to vulnerable sections. eg Article 243D
↳ reservation
↳ SC [1/3]
↳ ST
↳ women
4. promoting better investment in social infra development.
eg: Bommasa mudram (Karnataka) → PHC
↳ zero MMR
↳ zero IMR.

5. better targeting of welfare scheme beneficiaries (via the gram sabhas).

eg: South Manabukulam (Machipur)
↳ SHG bank linkages → women empowerment.

6. ensure effective control over finance.
eg: social audit of MGNREGS.

7. promoting human and social capital development.

eg: Bela (Maharashtra) → 100% waste recycling
↓
good WASH facilities.

However, their functioning has been limited so far →

i) lack of funds: RBI report on local

body finances: just 1% of total GDP
own tax revenue [Brazil → 7% GDP].

ii) lack of functions: only 5 states
have devolved adequate powers
to the PRIs.

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

iii) lack of functionaries → bureaucratic colonial mindset [2nd ARC], Pradhans are sidelined by sachivs [2nd Committee]

iv) lack of proper functionality

- sarpanchpati culture.
- no recruitment powers.
- client patron relations between sachiv and pradhan.
- corruption: Bihar failed to produce 50% grant utilization certificate.

Way forward → following principles of subsidiarity (N.K. Singh) and the "Adopt a Village program" to ensure better functioning of local bodies.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

13. In what ways does the federalism outlined in the Indian Constitution differ from that of the United States?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Federalism, as per Dr Ambedkar is a scheme of governance in which provincial units draw powers directly from Constitution.

India	USA
<p>1. "<u>Union</u>" of states i.e., states are destructible, union is indestructible eg: Article 3 → modify state boundaries.</p> <p>2. written single constitution</p> <p>3. single citizenship</p>	<p>1. "<u>Federation</u>" of states; both state and union are <u>indestructible</u> cont change boundary or name without concurrence.</p> <p>2. written constitution of USA, and statutes of the states.</p> <p>3. dual citizenship USA / provinces.</p>

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

4. integrated model of judiciary, adjudicate on central and state laws.

5. asymmetric model of federalism
eg: in Rajya Sabha, states represented as per population

6. Centralizing features

o Article 356: President's Rule

o position of Governor as "agent of centre"

7. presence of All India Services, paramilitary forces.

4. multi tiered judiciary;
High Court → state law
Federal Court → central law.

5. symmetric federalism
eg: all states have two seats in the upper house.

6. no such features; Governor is appointed via elections, constitutional head of state.

7. No such services there. All states have their own bureaucracy.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

8. Residual powers lie with the centre

8. Residual powers of legislation lie with states.

9. Parliament may legislate on state list under special circumstances

9. Congress cannot legislate for the respective states.

10.

10.

Therefore, scholars like K. C. Wheare call US as federal and India as quasi federal.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

14. Examine the complex nature of inter-state water disputes in India. Critically evaluate the effectiveness of existing mechanisms in resolving these disputes.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Article 262 of the Constitution provides for an interstate river water tribunal to be ~~set~~ setup by Parliament via law.

Complex Nature of Interstate water disputes

1. historical ambiguities
 - 1.1 old water sharing agreements like Tranore - state of Mysore accord now redundant.
 - 1.2 changing river courses and flows.
2. geographical ambiguities
 - 2.1 nation is divided into states based upon language, culture, administration and not geography.
 - 2.2 states reorganization failed to recognize importance of water.
eg: Indus → J&K, Punjab, New del (UT).

Don't write anything in this part)

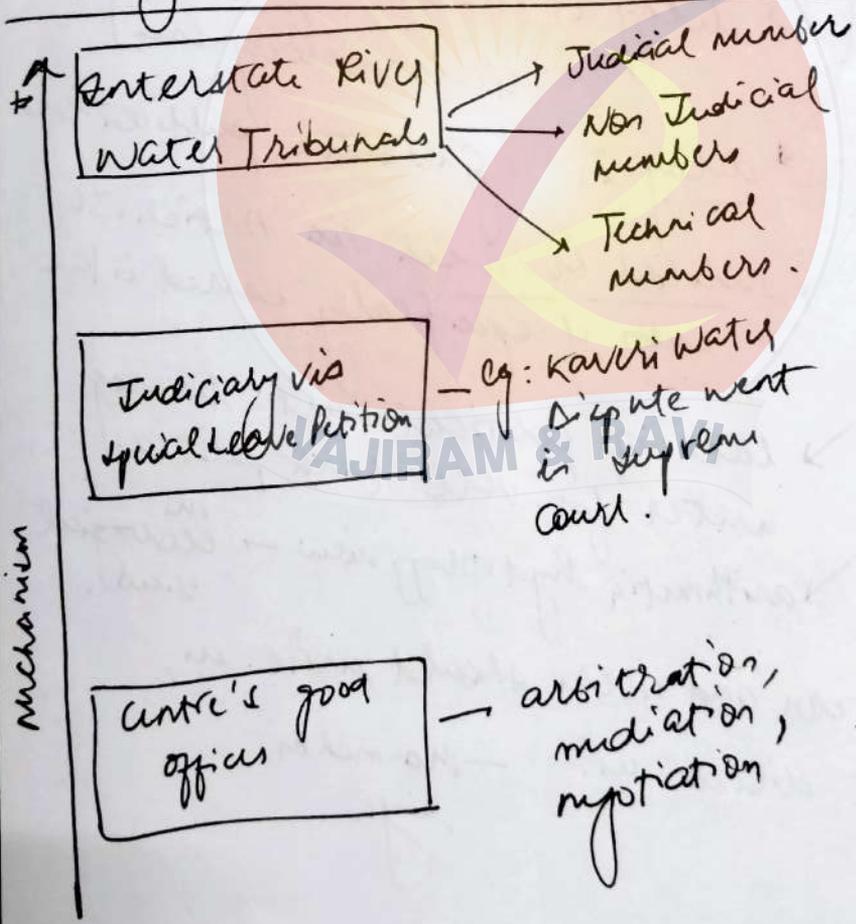
VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

4. increasing demand → population pressure [1.4 Billion people], agriculture [3500 L per crop of rice], energy demands increase.

5. politics of water: eg - water riots in south Indian states.

Existing Mechanisms: effectivens



Achievements

1. provided mechanisms for dispute resolution.
2. open room for bilateral dispute settlement via "Joint Offices", political settlements.

Limitations

- delay in establishing tribunal [20 yrs in Cauvery case]
- delay in gazette publications
- judicial overreach via Article 136, even if specifically barred in law.
- lack of political will: leverage water for vote bank politics
- arithmetic hydrology view → ^{no} ecological view.

"Waters and rivers should unite us, not divide us." — Monmohan Singh

Introduction	
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

Don't write anything in this part)

(Don't write anything in this part)

15. To what extent, in your opinion, has the formation of NITI Aayog strengthened federalism in India?

(15 marks, 250 words)

The National Institution for Transforming India replaced the erstwhile Planning Commission in

NITI Aayog : strengthened federalism

1. Governing Council of NITI Aayog has PM, CMs, Lgs, thus encouraging all India representation.
2. "Team India" of NITI Aayog include senior cabinet ministers from both state, centre as well as expert practitioners.
3. drafted programs like Digital India, Aspirational District Program which have streamlined centre and state efforts.

4. Acts as a policy think tank that gauges both centre and state policies, encourage adoption of best practices.

eg: NITI Aayog handbooks of national best practices.

5. promoted accountability at both state and centre via indices and measures.

eg: SDG Index by NITI

However, NITI Aayog has been criticized for being a centralised as →

1. CEO is appointed by PM, manned by All India Service officials causing over representation of centre.

2. Centrally designed schemes don't cater to local demands, inhibit grassroots innovation.

eg Digital India → fiberization → plains
v/k
mountain terrain.

3. absence of budgetary control with NITI leads to state's underbalance in fiscal federalism.

Reforming NITI Aayog

1. statutory recognition to NITI.
2. human resources derived from central, state bureaucracy and experts.
3. promoting consultative mechanism like for Team India on annual basis.
4. nodal centres of NITI in every state for grassroots innovation.

NITI Aayog can transform India by cooperative and competitive federalism.

roduction	
ody	
onclusion	
resentation	
arks:	

16. Efficient and politically neutral civil services are vital to achieve the goals of socio-economic development in a country. In this light, discuss the reforms that are required in the Civil Services of India.

(15 marks, 250 words)

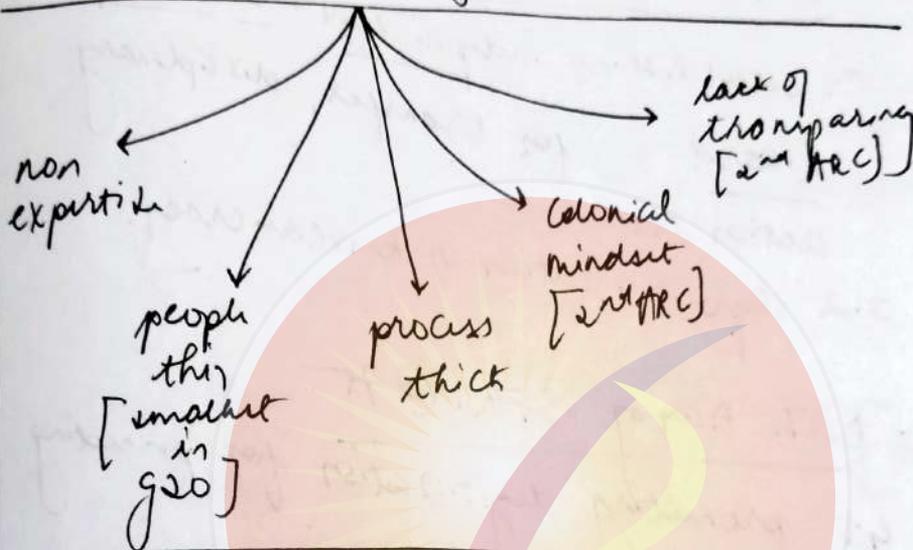
Jardas Vallabh Bhai Patel called the Indian Civil Services as the nation's steel frame.

Role of efficient and politically neutral civil service

1. implementing policies of the government in power without bias.
2. providing continuity of major policies even after change of government.
eg: mid Day meal — PM POSHAN.
3. providing unbiased advice to the council of Ministers without fear or favour.
4. identifying beneficiaries of various welfare schemes, and delivering services.
eg: Job cards under MGNREGS & PDS Ration Cards.

5. promoting innovations at the grassroots. Eg = JASRIPUR initiative by Dr Ravi Mittal (IAS) → Miller products by tribals.

Challenges



Reforms Needed in Civil services

1. Hota Committee

1.1 intake of experts via lateral entry.

1.2 emphasis on mid service training.

2. 2nd ARC

2.1 recommends code of ethics for civil servants.

VAJIRAM & RAVI

2.2 360° performance review twice in career like Armed forces.

2.3 Office of Ethics Commissioner.

3. TSR Subramanian Case

3.1 establishing independent civil services board for transfer, disciplinary action etc.

3.2 depoliticization of bureaucracy.

4. NITI Aayog SFNI @ 75

4.1 promoting digitization for promoting transparency.

4.2 schemes like "Jan Vishwas Bill" to cut down laws that are redundant.

Bureaucracy must move away from ABCD [Avoid, Bypass, Confuse, Delay] to ROAD [Responsibility, Ownership, Accountability, Transparency]. — PM Modi

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks:

17. Corruption and lack of transparency are the biggest challenges for good governance in India today. Discuss and suggest measures for improvement.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The Santolanam Committee reported high levels of corruption and lack of moral earnestness in India that prevented good governance.

Corruption and lack of transparency: Challenges

1. Economic Challenges

1.1 waste of tax payers money.

1.2 creation of "spoils system" and "crony capitalism" for quid pro quo.

eg: schora scam, coalgate scam.

2. Social Challenges

2.1 erosion of public trust.

2.2 slippery slope → normalization of corruption → inequitable access of services.

2.3 lack of informational access → violation of human right [P. U. C. L. v. U. O. I. Case].

3. Political challenges

3.1 rise of committed bureaucracy leads to erosion public trust.

3.2 triph chain of accountability is broken [unresponsive bureaucracy]

eg: Adisha series IAS joined politics before elections.

Measures for improvement.

1. Strengthening Right to information

2nd ARC suggests

Public Records Office in every district.

50% RTI officials not from bureaucracy.

limiting usage of sections 8 [exemption].

2. Accountable Bureaucracy

2nd ARC: 360 Degree performance review.

- † Australia Public Services Bill (1999)
 - Office of Ethics Commissioner.
 - Code of Ethics for bureaucrats.

3. Adopt Digitization for more accountability and transparency. eg: UMANG App, CPGRAMS, mySaksham App.

4. Reforming Citizen's Charter

- revised annually via consultative process.

- Third party performance audits.
- Citizen marks scheme like UK.
 - ↳ reward good performance.

5. D. Subba Rao's recommendations

- ethical development via in-service training.

This is time to provide P2G 2-1
pro people good governance. - PM Modi

18. Constitutionally guaranteed safeguards available for the vulnerable sections have proved to be inadequate for their true empowerment. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Nakara v. UOI Case upheld the protection of vulnerable sections as key aim of Indian state socialism.

Inadequacy of constitutional safeguards

1. Fundamental rights provided for social and political equality without economic justice.
eg: SC → 17% population; 11% wealth
ST → 11% population; 4% wealth.

2. Targeting of social justice schemes is inadequate leading to over and under inclusion.
Rohini Commission → 97% OBC reservation to 25% OBC.

3. Safeguards do not address emerging vulnerabilities of the marginalised.

eg: NCRB → 30% increase in online hate speech.

4. underrepresentation in state leads to absence of consultative policy making.
eg: SC, ST, OBC → 60% population but just 30% of All India services.

5. underrepresentation in judiciary causes lack of access of justice.
eg: just 13% women in High Courts.
Judge.

6. absence of mobilized public opinion prevents their voices to emerge in public.
eg: ~~society~~ society unaccepting of LGBTQ+ [Supriyo Case].

7. intersectional and intergenerational deprivations need prolonged state intervention and support.
eg: Transgender
[TIMES survey with NHRC].
→ 99% - social discrimination
→ 96% - economic hardship

(Don't write anything in this part)

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

Remedies



VAJIRAM & RAVI

19. India's pivotal role in UN peacekeeping missions has bolstered its case for a permanent seat in the UN Security Council. What is your opinion about this statement? Give reasons to support your answer.

(15 marks, 250 words)

The UN security council functions under Article of the UN charter and includes the Permanent 5 and Non permanent members.

India: Pivotal role in peacekeeping

1. largest contributor to peacekeeping forces, upto 6 lakh troops now.
2. posted across geography and history.
eg L. Daxfer (South Sudan)
Korean war (1950)
3. followed the "WHAAM" strategy i.e.;
Winning Hearts and Minds. by: Blue Helmets medical camps.
4. inaugurated the "Coalition and Group of Friends" to ensure safety of all blue helmets.

5. provides military training to peacekeepers
 ↳ established Peacekeeping Forces Training Centre in Delhi.

Bolstered its case for permanent membership

NO.	yes.
<p>i) <u>intransigence</u> of P5 towards change eg: use of vetoes by China.</p> <p>ii) formation of the "<u>Copex Club</u>" as opposed to G4's entry.</p> <p>iii) India's <u>economic contribution</u> is low eg: 16th in term of economic contribution.</p>	<p>i) <u>moral power</u> in the world.</p> <p>ii) <u>earned support</u> from major partners like USA, UK, EU, France, Russia.</p> <p>iii) <u>combined soft and hard power</u>.</p> <div style="text-align: center;"> <pre> graph TD A[combined soft and hard power] --> B[stability] A --> C[development] B --> C </pre> </div>

VAJIRAM & RAVI

(Don't write anything in this part)

iv) India's peacekeeping missions are declining in numbers.

iv) Multi-stakeholder model of peace
→ Women peacekeepers.
→ NGOs.
→ militaries.

Remedies →

The 94 solution can be adopted by the UNSC :-

i) increase in both permanent and non permanent membership.

ii) representation to all continents & regions including Latin America, Africa.

iii) No veto to new members for 10 years, or ~~voluntary~~ abolition of veto.

"As the world changes, our institutions must also change!" — PM Modi

roduction

ody

onclusion

resentation

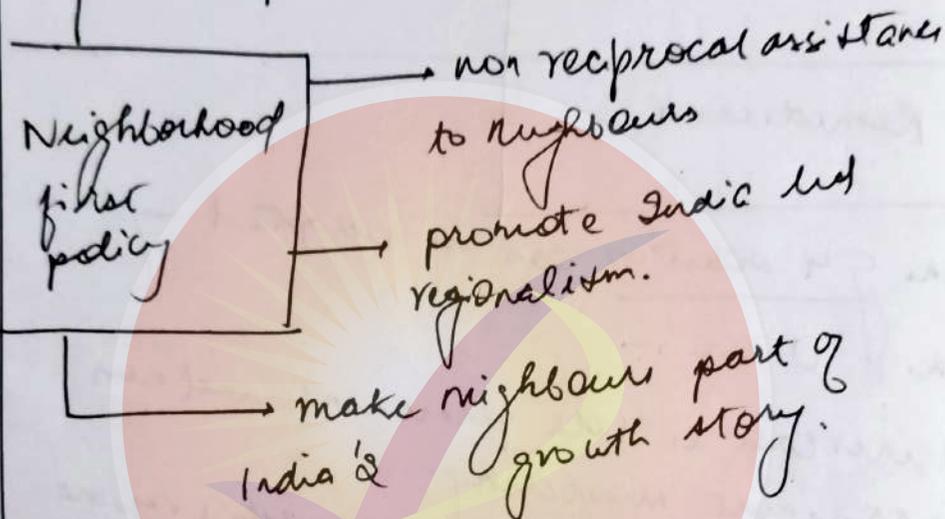
erms:

20. Critically analyse the effectiveness of India's "Neighborhood First" policy in fostering regional stability and economic integration in the South Asian region.

(15 marks, 250 words)

"We can change our friends, but not our neighbours." - Vajpayee

→ diplomatic priority to neighbours



Achievements of NFP

1. Economic Victories

- trade with Bangladesh @ \$15 Bn.
- fruition of co-development project like Mongdur HEP, South Asian Grid.

2. Social Achievements

- promoted cultural exchanges

- eg: singers, actors, academics.
o foster inter-regional mobility
eg: Indo Myanmar Free movement regime.

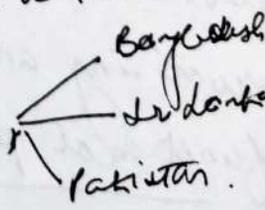
3. Environment and Disaster Relief

- o HADR operations in neighborhood
eg: Op Maitri in Nepal.
- o creation of climate resilience infra.
eg: International Solar Alliance
Gyephu Mindfulness City (Bhutan).

Limitations of Neighborhood first

1. paradox of global rise, regional decline, in hostile neighborhood
 - 1.1 Maldives: India's out campaign
 - 1.2 Bangladesh: Yousuf government's hostile attitude.

2. Enemy of the "C" factor → China

- 2.1 Bangladesh - China Tanka waters Redevelopment.
- 2.2 Belt and Road Initiative 

VAJIRAM & RAVI

3. failed regionalism efforts

eg: SAARC Free Trade Agreement could not materialize,

SAARC as a "jammed vehicle" [Jaishankar]
- just imitating its last five years virtues

4. the four Vs - (Jaishankar).

o entrenched disputes: eg - sharing of river waters with Bangladesh.

o unsettled borders: eg - India - China - Pak over J&K, Kashmir.

o unintegrated region: failure of BBIN framework.

o un~~to~~ realized potential: below 5% inter regional trade.

Therefore, there is a need to revitalize neighborhood first by promising and delivering more functional projects.

Introduction

Body

Conclusion

Presentation

Marks: