

Question	Marks
1	3.0/10
2	4.0/10
3	3.5/10
4	4.0/10
5	4.0/10
6	4.5/10
7	4.5/10
8	4.5/10
9	4.25/10
10	4.75/10
11	6.5/15
12	6.25/15
13	7.0/15
14	6.0/15
15	6.25/15
16	6.25/15
17	6.25/15
18	6.0/15
19	4.5/10
20	5.0/10
Total	101.0/240

Strengths

- Clear structure and balance between achievements and limitations, particularly noted in questions about judicial activism and citizenship changes.
- Good use of specific examples to strengthen arguments, as seen in the discussions on private member bills and the NCW.
- Effective use of visual aids and diagrams to clarify complex issues, such as in the discussions on functional overlap and the UNSC.
- Strong grasp of subject matter through relevant examples, demonstrated in answers regarding environmental governance and India's diplomatic relations.

Areas of Improvement

- Introductions often dive into specifics too quickly without setting a broader context, seen in questions on judicial activism and digital governance.
- Conclusions tend to be generic, lacking specific action points or connections back to the question, e.g., questions about NCW and rural governance.
- Some responses have off-topic sections or fail to address the core question, like the effectiveness discussion in the private member bills question.
- Missing critical evaluations in some sections, such as evaluating India's regulatory preparedness and NITI Aayog's performance, which leads to incomplete analyses.
- Need to address specific linkages and examples more consistently, as seen in questions on tribal empowerment and language in education.



Marks: 3.0

Positives :-

Good structure with clear examples! Nice balance showing both achievements and limitations of judicial activism. Olga Tellis case correctly cited for right to livelihood.

Introduction :-

Intro jumps straight to Article 142 without setting context! Start with defining judicial activism and its relevance to marginalized groups first!

Body :-

- Great point on Triple Talaq case showing gender justice!
- 'Safai Karamchari case' needs specific mention of prohibition of manual scavenging!
- PUCL case mentioned without specifying which one - add 'right to food' case!

1. Do you agree with the view that the Indian Supreme Court has emerged as the custodian of the rights of the marginalised through its activist role? Substantiate with examples

The supreme court upholds the spirit of constitutional morality by exercising complete justice powers under Article 142.

Custodian of rights for Marginalised

- 1) Protected rights of shelterless & homeless. eg Olga Tellis case right to livelihood.
- 2) Environmental injustice-protected vulnerable section eg Muzilish case — Right against adverse effect of Climate Change
- 3) Ensure protection of women — eg Triple Talaq — Shayara Bano.
- 4) Uphold protection of SEBC eg Safai Karamchari case — Manual scavengers.

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5) Ensured dignity of individuals by expanding scope of Article 21.

eg PUC Case for mother.

However, there are some Concerns

1) Fear of Judicial Overreach

eg Firecracker ban.

2) Judicial legislations may increase.

eg Vishaka guidelines.

3) ~~Loss~~ Apathy of legislature & bypass of judicial pronouncement.

4) Reluctance to tackle politically sensitive matters.

5) Inaccessibility of socio-legal remedies other than PIL route

Way Forward

1) NALSA penetration to underserved area.

2) Judicial-legislative harmony to enhance upliftment of marginalised.

This will ensure that idea of equality under Article 14 is upheld.

Improvements :-

- Add NALSA v. Union of India (2014) case recognizing transgender rights!
- Include Navtej Johar case decriminalizing homosexuality!
- Mention Vishakha case establishing sexual harassment guidelines!

Conclusion :-

Conclusion is too vague! Mention specific impact of SC activism on marginalized groups rather than just Article 14 reference!

2. What recent changes have been introduced in the domain of citizenship in India?

Discuss their constitutional, social and political implications.

Citizenship is governed by part II of the constitution & Article 11 allows parliament to regulate it.

Changes in Citizenship Domain

- 1) Citizenship Amendment Act 2019.
- Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar non muslim refugee.
- 2) Naturalisation condition - 11 years to 5 years
- 3) Relaxed document condition for asylum seeker.
- 4) NRC in State of Assam.
- 5) District Collector has power to adjudge citizenship

Constitutional & Political Implications

- 1) Undermines right to equality (14)
- 2) Non Discrimination under Article 15 violated

Marks: 4.0

Positives :-

Strong organization with clear constitutional, political and social implications. Good use of examples throughout. Balanced approach with practical way forward.

Introduction :-

Good start with constitutional basis! But add 1-2 lines on why citizenship changes matter in India's context!

Body :-

+ Excellent structuring with clear categorization of implications!

+ Good examples like JNU protests, Delhi riots, West Bengal polls!

CAA 2019 point needs to mention 'persecuted minorities' specifically!

NRC point is too brief - add 1 line on what it actually did!

Missing Overseas Citizen of India (OCI) card rule changes of 2021!

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- 3) Right to life under 21 compromised
due to selective denial of entry
- 4) Viciated electoral discourse in
some states -
eg West Bengal polls
- 5) Federalism impacted eg Kerala anti
CAA orders.

Social Implication

- 1) Fear amongst Muslim refugees
- 2) Rise in protest against unfairness
eg Delhi Riots.
- 3) Rise in CSO & youth activism
eg JNU protest.
- 4) Vigilantism & profiling of people
on the rise.
- 3) Demographic anxiety rising
eg Nagaland & Assam.

Way Forward

- expedite supreme court hearing
- Abide by UN Refugee principle
- Check arbitrary power allocation to local level.

India must take a balanced approach to manage demography & ensure safety to all.

Improvements :-

Add 'Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards)

Rules, 2003' that enabled NRC!

-Include 'Digital India' initiative's impact on citizenship verification processes!

-Mention international relations impact - especially with Bangladesh and Afghanistan!

Conclusion :-

Way forward is practical but needs a line connecting back to the question - how these measures address constitutional/social/political concerns!

3. Private members' bills, though rarely enacted, are essential instruments for highlighting neglected societal issues and prompting legislative action. Illustrate with suitable examples.

Since 1952 to 2024, only 14 private member bills have been passed but 3000+ have been introduced - displaying their importance.

Highlighting neglected societal issues & prompting legislative action.

- 1) Draws focus to less relevant but essential issues. Eg. Menstrual hygiene bill (2017)
- 2) Fosters inclusive legislation initiation. Eg. Shashi Tharoor's transgender bill
- 3) Promotes bipartisan discussion & debate.
- 4) Puts neglected issues at its forefront. Eg. Whistleblower protection Act.
- 5) Acts as a stimulus to promote quick executive action

Marks: 3.5

Positives :-

Good factual opening and clear structure. Your examples are relevant and specific which strengthens your answer.

Introduction :-

Good start with a fact about private member bills! Shows their rarity but sets up the importance angle nicely.

Body :-

+ Love your point structure - makes it easy to follow!

+ Great examples like Menstrual Hygiene Bill and Tharoor's Transgender Bill!

Missing specific examples of bills that actually prompted government action - that's the heart of the question!

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6) Enhances democratic ethos through constructive opposition participation

Challenges Remain

1) Government at power decide parliamentary time table.

eg only Friday for private members.

2) Reluctance to give credit to opposition

eg No enactment since 1970s.

3) Lack of legislative & bill formulation support to private members.

4) ~~low~~ Absenteeism during private member bill session eg PRS data - ~10% attendance.

5) Lack of motivation amongst private members to carry reforms.

Way Forward

1) Bill formulation team for private members

2) More deliberation time for discussion

3) Parliamentary committee examination for such bills

A collaborative parliament will
thru ensure a cohesive nation

Improvements :-

Add 1-2 concrete examples where private member bills directly led to government bills/action (e.g., Prevention of Torture Bill)

-Mention how Tiruchi Siva's Rights of Transgender Persons Bill 2014 led to govt legislation in 2019

-Include how Feroze Gandhi's private bill led to Parliamentary Proceedings (Protection of Publication) Act

Conclusion :-

Your conclusion is solution-oriented but misses directly addressing the 'essential instruments' part of the question!

4. India follows the doctrine of constitutional supremacy, whereas the UK adheres to parliamentary sovereignty. Compare and contrast how these doctrines shape the constitutional functioning of both nations.

India's doctrine of constitutional supremacy is envisaged in Article 13 of the constitution and differs significantly from Britain's structure.

India - Constitutional supremacy	UK - Parliamentary supremacy
1) Written constitution 2) Limited government - constitutionalism is core 3) Courts can strike legislations on the concept of basic structure. 4) answer appropriation of powers with a system of checks & balances	1) Not written 2) Government not limited by anything 3) Courts cannot cancel or override parliamentary law. 4) Unicameral legislature with a all powerful house.

Marks: 4.0

Positives :-

Great comparative structure! You've captured the essence of both systems with clear contrasting points.

Introduction :-

Good start mentioning Article 13, but you should directly compare both doctrines in intro instead of just saying they 'differ significantly'!

Body :-

+ Excellent tabular presentation - makes comparison crystal clear!

+ Strong point about Basic Structure doctrine - key differentiator!

x Your point 'Government not limited by anything' for UK is inaccurate - they're bound by international treaties, EU laws (pre-Brexit), etc.

x UK has judicial review since 2009 Supreme Court Act - update this point!

x Missing key examples like Kesavananda Bharati case for India or Jackson case for UK

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|---|--|
| 5) Parliament limited by Fundamental rights | 5) No fundamental rights till 1998 Human rights bill |
| 6) Judicial Review present | 6) Courts cannot interfere in laws. |
| 7) Less scope of conventions and have codified rules. | 7) Operates primarily on conventions |
| 8) Constitution is the supreme law of land with parliament beneath it | 8) Parliament is sovereign and free to do anything within conventions. |

India's doctrine has allowed it to steer through complex socio-cultural setup while UK's parliamentary sovereignty enables quick legislative action. — both suitable for their cases.

Improvements :-

Add 42nd Amendment (1976) which explicitly added 'constitutional supremacy' to Preamble!

-Mention UK's 'Rule of Law' doctrine (Dicey) as a limitation on Parliament!

-Include how federalism in India vs unitary system in UK affects these doctrines!

Conclusion :-

Nice conclusion showing practical implications of both systems, but add a line on how these differences affect citizen rights protection!

Marks: 4.0

Positives :-

Good balance showing both achievements and limitations. Reform suggestions are practical and targeted!

Introduction :-

Good start identifying NCW as statutory body, but missing its establishment year (1992) and legal basis (NCW Act)!

Body :-

+ Excellent structure with clear headings for effectiveness and limitations!

+ Good examples like Manipur presence and Hathras case response time!

Your 'independent function' points actually show effectiveness, not independence - mix-up!

No mention of chairperson appointment process - key independence issue!

Missing NCW's suo moto powers - crucial watchdog function.

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5. To what extent has the NCW been able to function independently and effectively as a watchdog institution for women's rights in India? suggest reforms to strengthen its mandate.

The National Commission of Women is the prime statutory body guarding women's rights

Independent & Effective Function

- 1) Hears complaints eg 30000+ complaints annually
- 2) Role in policy & law formulation eg Women Reservation bill consultation
- 3) Quick response to incidences eg 2023 Manipur on site presence
- 4) Recommendations to police & ministries eg Hathras rape case report in 72 hours

some limitations persist :-

- 1) Dependence on MoWCD for finances
- 2) Low budget issues
- 3) Recommendatory nature with erratic participation in policy

formulation.

- 4) Poor vertical integration with state bodies.
- 5) Some overlap with constitutional bodies like NCBC dilutes importance
- 6) Lack of secretariat that is independent
- 7) Inadequate collaboration with NGOs.

Reforms to improve NCW

- 1) Constitutional status (A338B) eg NCBC
- 2) Enhance budgetary allocation
- 3) Collaboration with NCRB to identify hotspots for crime against women
- 4) Mandatory consultation for policies affecting women
- 5) Greater integration with NGOs to enhance grassroot presence

A robust and powerful NCW is essential to realise fundamental duty of 'sensence derogatory practices against women' (A51A)

Improvements :-

Add NCW's lack of judicial powers (can't enforce decisions) - major watchdog limitation!
 - Include political interference issue - e.g., chairperson appointments often criticized as partisan
 - Mention international comparison - how India's NCW differs from similar bodies in other countries

Conclusion :-

Nice link to fundamental duty in conclusion - shows constitutional connect!

6. The success of environmental governance depends on state-society synergy. Evaluate the role of civil society organisations in bridging the gap between policy and practice in context of environmental protection in India.

Despite ambitious environmental targets, there are prevalence of excessive pollution and environmental degradation in India (WEF Report).

Role of civil society organisations in
Bridging gap between policy and practice.

1). Check the implementation of
various schemes & policies.

eg CSE monitoring pollution levels.

2) Environmental litigation to improve
governance vigilance eg MC Mehta PILs

3) Enhance grassroots level participation
eg Hasdeo Arand Anti mining protest.

4) Enhance technology integration
for sustainability.

5) Improve quality environment

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Marks: 4.5

Positives :-

Strong grasp of CSO contributions with relevant examples. Good balance between roles, challenges and solutions.

Introduction :-

Good start with WEF report reference, but missing the state-society synergy concept mentioned in the question!

Body :-

+ Excellent use of examples throughout - MC Mehta PILs, CSE monitoring, Hasdeo Arand protests!

+ Great structure with clear role, challenges and way forward sections!

Your 'role' points are spot-on but need to explicitly connect to 'bridging gap' aspect for each point

Point 4 on 'technology integration' has no example - add one like 'Greenpeace's satellite monitoring'!

Challenges section is good but too brief - add 1-2 words on how each challenge widens policy-practice gap

education among citizens *eg* Green India awareness campaign

6) Launch cleanliness drives and citizen movements *eg* No to plastic movement in Chennai.

7) Help in policy formulation for environmental preservation

eg WEF India role in Biodiversity Act.

Challenges

- 1) FERA regulation inhibit operations
- 2) Lack of consultation by authorities during EIA.
- 3) Seen as 'anti-development'
- 4) Urban centric - neglect rural cause

Way Forward

- 1) EIA framework to consult CSO mandatorily
- 2) Scheme and incentive to bridge rural urban divide
- 3) Tech like AI in FERA monitoring

Society - state synergy will thus be fostered to achieve Clean India, Green India

Improvements :-

Add specific policy-practice gaps CSOs address (e.g., EIA dilutions, forest clearance violations)

- Include collaborative models like Joint Forest Management where CSOs mediate between state-community

- Mention international linkages - how Indian CSOs leverage global environmental governance frameworks

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion but could be more impactful by directly addressing how CSOs create the state-society synergy mentioned in the question.

Marks: 4.5

Positives :-

Strong grasp of regulatory landscape across multiple domains. Good balance between problems and solutions. Diagram effectively captures complex issues in visual format.

Introduction :-

Good start with a market size fact!
Dive straight into risks instead of just stating market size.

Body :-

+ Excellent diagram showing multiple dimensions of risks - financial, social and enforcement!

+ Smart structuring with clear sections on preparedness, limitations and way forward!

Your 'Regulatory Preparedness' section lists measures but doesn't evaluate their effectiveness - add 'yet implementation remains patchy'!

No mention of FEMA violations through offshore payments - crucial financial security angle!

Good point on 'state subject' confusion but needed to mention Article 252 possibility!

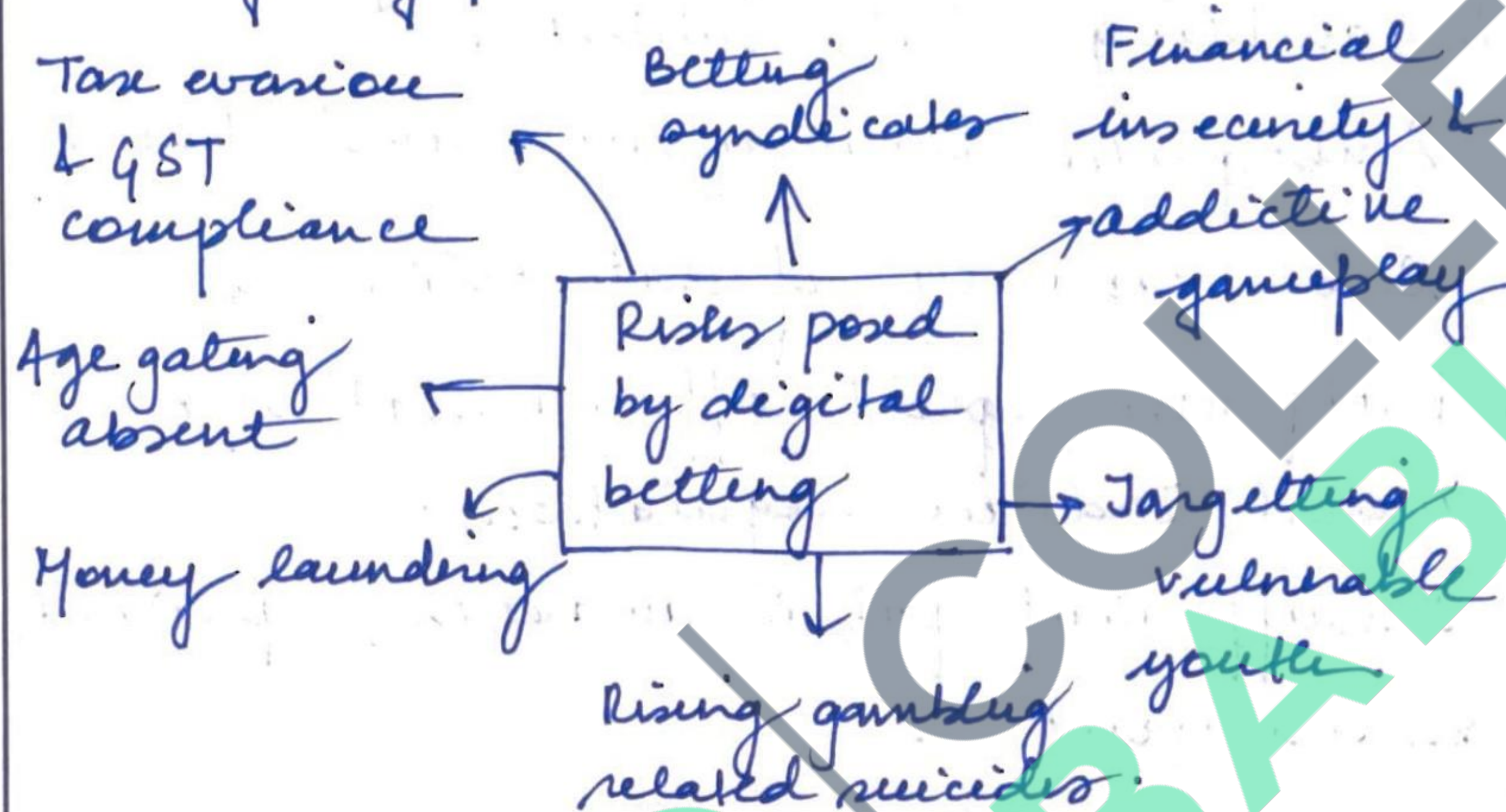
Way forward is generic - needed specific tech solutions like blockchain for transparency!

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7. The booming digital industry poses risk to financial security, youth welfare and law enforcement. Critically evaluate India's regulatory preparedness to deal with these challenges

India's online gaming market crossed \$3.1 billion in 2023, yet regulatory ambiguity persists:



Regulatory Preparedness

- 1) IT Guidelines 2023 - defines online gaming
- 2) Mandatory KYC norms under RBI & MeitY.
- 3) Advisories to crab celebrity endorsements under consumer protection

Act.

- 4) 28% tax on betting platform.
- 5) Online rummy banned in states like Tamil Nadu.

Limitations

- 1) Lack of central legislation $\rightarrow$ betting & gambling state subject.
- 2) Ambiguity between skill and chance
- 3) Cyber capacity of state police low
- 4) Platforms exploit offshore status to avoid Indian regulations.
- 5) Insufficient public awareness, especially among youth.

Way Forward

- 1) Model online betting act to harmonize
- 2) Mandate age unification even for offshore platform.
- 3) Launch public counselling forums & awareness campaigns.

A unified federal approach is needed to regulate the damage caused by online betting.

Improvements :-

Add Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 - critical for youth protection online!

-Include Prevention of Money Laundering Act amendments targeting digital transactions!
-Mention National Commission for Protection of Child Rights guidelines for gaming platforms!

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion mentioning 'unified federal approach' but lacks punch!
Could've emphasized urgency with a one-liner on economic/social costs.

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Marks: 4.5

Positives :-

Excellent use of facts and examples throughout! Good balance between achievements and gaps. Answer directly examines the 'extent' as asked in the question.

Introduction :-

Good start with Xaxa Committee reference! But intro needs to directly address 'shift from top-down to bottom-up' concept instead of just mentioning 'bottom-up approach'.

Body :-

- Great structure with 'Achievements' and 'Gaps' - makes evaluation clear!
- Constitutional provisions mentioned correctly, but 6th Schedule needs specific example (e.g., ADCs in Northeast).
- 'Dichotomy between development and upliftment' point is excellent - shows critical thinking!
- 'Proxy representation' point lacks specific example - add 'e.g., Chhattisgarh/Jharkhand cases'.
- PM JANMAN is correctly mentioned but it's still top-down - contradicts your argument somewhat.

8. Empowerment of tribal communities requires shifting from top down policies to bottom up participation. Examine the extent to which current govt models enable this shift.

The Xaxa committee (2014) focused on the importance of bottom up approach to ensure preservation & upliftment of tribals.

Achievement of Current government Model

- 1) Constitutional autonomy given to tribals eg 5th & 6th schedule.
- 2) Self governance and decentralisation for grassroot development.
eg PESA act to 5th schedule areas
- 3) Tribal centric policies and Acts.
eg PM Janman for development.
- 4) Focus on education specifically.
eg Chhanya Model Schools.
- 5) Special emphasis on tribal health
eg Anaemia Mukta Bharat in tribal areas.

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6) Focus on extremely marginalised tribes
eg PVTGs - 75.

Some Gaps Remain

- 1) Poor implementation of PESA in all 10 states (CAG Report)
- 2) Dichotomy between development and upliftment eg Great Nicobar project displacing tribes
- 3) Poor socio-economic outcomes.
eg ST illiteracy highest (NFHS)
- 4) Proxy representation of STs in Gram Sabha.
- 5) Development deficit causing left wing extremism eg 38 districts still naval affected.

Way Forward

- 1) Implement Bhuria Committee report on PESA.
- 2) Ensure proper record of tribal schemes
- 3) Harmonize development that is inclusive
this will help in preservation of their unique culture and legacy.

Improvements :-

- Add Forest Rights Act 2006 as key bottom-up legislation giving communities control over resources
- Mention Van Dhan Yojana as example of economic empowerment through tribal entrepreneurship
- Include 'consultation vs consent' debate in tribal development projects

Conclusion :-

Way forward is practical but lacks specific mention of how bottom-up participation can be strengthened. Add 1 line on community-led initiatives!

Marks: 4.25

Positives :-

Strong answer with excellent examples and balanced view of both cooperation and challenges. Good job highlighting economic, defense and technological dimensions!

Introduction :-

Good start showing India's strategic autonomy! But add 1 line on how this specifically relates to Russia since Independence (not just general stance).

Body :-

+ Excellent structure with clear points on partnership benefits!

+ Great examples like S-400 despite CAATSA and Nostro-Vostro Account!

x 'Non-Aligned stance' point needs specific Russia connection - mention 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty instead of vague '1955 treaty'!

x 'Impediments' section is good but add how India manages these challenges!

x 'Way Forward' seems generic - link each point specifically to Russia relations!

9. The ability to partner with nations that are deeply divided by geopolitics has been a feature of Indian diplomacy since Independence. Discuss in the context of India - Russia relations.

India's strategic autonomy stance allows her to navigate through fragmented geopolitics of the world.

Partner with divided nations - Context of Russia.

- 1) Non Aligned Stance established ties on the backdrop of cold war
eg 1955 treaty.
- 2) Helped energy security through cheaper oil imports
- 3) Defence preparedness enhanced
eg S-400 despite CAATSA fear.
- 4) Economic independence and maintenance of trade despite SWIFT system embargo. eg Nostro - Vostro Account
- 5) Technology cooperation balanced.
eg Prius 4 but training of Gaganyaan astronauts at Roscosmos.

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There are a few impediments in Indo - Russia Relations :-

- 1) Rising Sino - Russia ties - fear of distancing India
- 2) Heavy dominance of oil in trade
eg \$60 billion import 2023-24
- 3) Neutrality on Russia Ukraine issue hampers global image
- 4) USA relations not fully realised due to USA - Russia Rivalry
- 5) War has changed diaspora linkage shift towards the west

Way Forward

- 1) Continue strategic restraint in grouping under blocs.
- 2) Diversify trade basket with Russia
- 3) Enhance participation in multilateral forums like G20, G7, BRICS. simultaneously

Balancing the diplomatic tightrope with strategic autonomy and soft power diplomacy help India become a world leader

Improvements :-

Add historical continuity - how India maintained Russia ties through USSR collapse and post-Cold War!

-Mention specific Russian support in UN Security Council on Kashmir issue!

-Include recent initiatives like Chennai-Vladivostok Maritime Corridor to show evolving partnership!

Conclusion :-

Nice wrap-up on balancing diplomatic tightrope! Could've added 1 specific outcome of this balancing act with Russia.

Marks: 4.75

Positives :-

Strong answer with excellent structure, specific examples, and balanced coverage of both pillars and challenges. Good presentation format!

Introduction :-

Good start with trade figure! But add 1 line on historical context - e.g. India-Africa ties date back to anti-colonial struggles!

Body :-

+ Excellent use of boxes for clear structuring!

+ Great specific examples with each pillar - the \$12B LoC, IIT Zanzibar etc.

Missing 'Digital cooperation' pillar - e.g. Pan-African e-Network!

China comparison is good.

'Coup belt' needs specific countries - e.g. Niger, Mali, Burkina Faso

+ Smart inclusion of G20-African Union membership under India's presidency!

10. India has made significant efforts to revive and strengthen its partnership with Africa in recent years. Highlight the key pillars of this engagement and challenges that continue to hinder its full potential.

India Africa Bilateral Trade reached \$98 billion in 2023-24 signifying strengthened relationship & cooperation.

Key Pillars of Engagement

- 1) Development finance and concessions
eg \$12 billion Line of Credit
- 2) Capacity building via education and training eg scholarships under IIT in Zanzibar. ITEC.
- 3) Healthcare diplomacy eg 20% of Africa's pharma supplied by India
- 4) Energy partnership via solar and hydrocarbon investment eg ONGC deals in Sudan
- 5) Maritime engagement & Indian Ocean security eg Agalega Island development
- 6) Inclusion of African Union in G20 under India's presidency

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Challenges Hindering Full Potential.

- 1) China's dominance in African infrastructure $\rightarrow$ \$155 billion compared to India's \$75 billion
- 2) Political Instability & Coup belt
 $\rightarrow$ DRC, M23 rebels.
- 3) Execution delays in projects $\rightarrow$ Stalled projects in Ethiopia.
- 4) Language and cultural disconnect in Francophone Africa.
- 5) Perception of irregular follow ups after summits
- 6) Private investment from India is inadequate.

streamline Line of credit mechanism.

Way Ahead

More high level diplomatic engagement & follow up.

Work towards trade agreement with African Union

India African relationships should be nurtured to enhance collaboration between south powers.

Improvements :-

Add 'Defense cooperation' - e.g. India's training of African military personnel
- Include 'Diaspora connect' - 3 million strong Indian diaspora in Africa
- Mention 'India-Africa Forum Summit' as institutional mechanism

Conclusion :-

Conclusion is too generic! Add specific mutual benefit - e.g. 'India's Vaccine Maitri and Africa's critical minerals create perfect complementarity'

Marks: 6.5

Positives :-

Strong grasp of functional overlaps with relevant examples. Good structure with clear categorization of powers.

Introduction :-

Good start with Montesquieu reference, but could be more specific about India's constitutional position on separation of powers!

Body :-

+ Excellent structuring with clear demarcation of all three organs!

+ Great use of recent examples like Farm Laws, IT Rules and Electoral Bonds judgment!

Your 'Role of Judiciary in Executive Appointment' section is too generic - add NJAC case reference!

Missing collegium system evolution in judicial appointments (Second Judges case)!

11. How has the functional overlap among the three organs of government challenged the classical doctrine of separation of powers in India? In this reference discuss the inclusion of Judiciary in executive appointments.

Montesquieu in his classical doctrine envisaged strict separation of power, but India follows a system of checks and balances with functional overlap.

Functional Overlap among Organs

I Legislature

- 1). Speaker exercise quasi-judicial role during Anti Defection (Schedule 10)
- 2). Power to impeach judges lie with the legislature.
- 3). Enact laws based on guidelines of courts.

eg POSH Act.

II Executive

- 1) Ordinance making when legislature not in session (Art 123) eg Farm laws 2020

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- 2) subordinate legislation as rules and bye-laws eg IT rules 2021.
- 3) Assent to bills and money bill introduction by president.
- 4) President exercise judicial function of pardoning on cabinet advice.

III Judiciary

- 1) Plays a role in appointment of chairpersons of various bodies.
eg CVC
- 2) Makes laws in vacuum
eg Vishaka guidelines.
- 3) Checks on election petition (High court).
- 4) Exercise Judicial Review to determine constitutionality of laws.
eg Electoral bonds judgement

Role of Judiciary in Executive Appointment

- 1) checks arbitrariness of executive

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- 2) Upholds rule of law and ensure fairness of appointment.
- 3) Checks politicisation of bodies and appointments eg Anup Baranwal CEC Judgement.

However, some concerns are present

- 1) Non representative nature of judiciary
- 2) Judicial oversight may become judicial overreach
- 3) Leads to bypass of oversight by executive & legislature through laws

Way Forward

- 1) Standardise appointment procedure.
eg CBI, ED no judicial participation
- 2) Ensure transparency of dissent during appointment discussions.
- 3) Training of all organs to maintain collaborative spirit

India's unique setup of functional overlap has played an important role in ensuring smooth democratic process

Improvements :-

Add NJAC judgment (2015) which directly addresses judiciary's role in executive appointments!

-Mention Article 124 and 217 provisions for judicial appointments!

-Include Memorandum of Procedure controversy between executive and judiciary!

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion but lacks punch! Add specific constitutional provision that enables this functional overlap (like Article 50).

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12. The Election Commission has been hailed as the guardian of Indian democracy, yet concerns over its declining credibility have emerged. In this context, examine the legal & administrative powers granted to ECI and propose steps to reinforce its institutional autonomy.

The Election Commission (ECI) ensures that election happens through ballot not bullet.

Legal & Administrative Powers of ECI

- 1) Constitutional Status giving powers to conduct & regulate elections.
(Art 324)
- 2) Preparation of electoral rolls and oversight of delimitation
- 3) Disqualification of members is checked under Representation of People's Act (1951)
- 4) Enforcement of Model Code of Conduct
- 5) Recognise & De-recognise political parties eg Election Symbols Order 1968

Marks: 6.25

Positives :-

Great structure with clear sections! Good balance between powers, issues and reforms. Effective use of examples throughout.

Introduction :-

Nice catchy opening! But add 1-2 lines on why ECI's credibility matters for democracy.

Body :-

+ Excellent listing of legal & administrative powers - comprehensive coverage!

+ Smart use of examples in brackets - adds authenticity without wasting words!

x 'Declining Credibility' section needs to link issues to institutional autonomy specifically!

- 6) Determine electoral calendar
- 7) Overlook election of President & Vice president
- 8) Advise President on matter of MP disqualification
- 9) Conduct info campaigns about elections
eg SVEEP.
- 10) Overlook and maintain EVMS

Declining credibility Emerging

- 1) Process of CEC appointment raised questions eg CEC Act 2023 enacted.
- 2) No bar from appointment after acting as election commissioner
eg 2021 Goa Governor.
- 3) Doubts about gaps in MCC enforcement
eg 2019 General elections
- 4) Ambiguous transfers before election cycle - eg West Bengal elections
- 5) No equal status of CEC as Supreme court judge

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6) Mismatch between tenure security of EC & CEC.

7) unable to control technology disruption during elections - (eg) deepfakes in 2024 General elections

Reforms to Improve

- 1) Supreme Court direction to give equal status to CEC.
- 2) Enforce MCC with legal backing
- 3) Independent secretariat to ECI to minimise political intervention
- 4) Tech upgradation of election infrastructure.
- 5) Security of tenure to ECs like CEC (Goswami Committee).
- 6) Proper bar on reappointment after CEC & EC posts.

Elections are the corner stone of democratic spirit of India and ECI is the sole guardian of the process.

Improvements :-

Add T.N. Seshan's reforms (1990-96) as turning point for ECI's autonomy!

-Include 2023 SC judgment mandating selection committee (PM, LoP, CJI) for ECI appointments!

-Mention need for constitutional protection of ECI budget for financial autonomy!

Conclusion :-

Good conclusion but too generic! Add 1 specific recommendation that's most crucial.

Marks: 7.0

Positives :-

Strong grasp of institutional challenges!
Good balance of problems and solutions with relevant examples. Well-structured answer with clear categorization.

Introduction :-

Good start with a catchy line about 'chambers of silence & echoes' - sets the tone well!

Body :-

+ Excellent point about poor awareness with specific stat '<20% aware about powers'!

+ Great mention of 'only 2.65% own revenue' - love the data point!

+ Smart inclusion of 'Sarpanchpati syndrome' - shows depth of understanding!

Your 'reasons' section is stronger than 'reforms' - need more specific examples in reforms!

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13. Gram sabhas were envisaged as the foundation of direct democracy under 73rd CAA. Yet in practice, they are often reduced to ritualistic gatherings and talking shops. Identify key reasons and suggest reforms for their revitalization.

Gram Sabhas despite envisaged to champion the democratic ethos of the country have become chambers of silence & echoes.

Reasons for Gram Sabha Becoming Ritualistic

- 1) Poor awareness among people about Art 243 A $\rightarrow$ <20% aware about powers.
- 2) Lack of calendar and planning of meetings
- 3) Reluctance of states to give all powers under Schedule II
- 4) Deprivation of taxation powers and funds:
eg only 2.65% own revenue (MoPRI)

- 5) Absence of trained staff and people
- 6) Irregular formation of State Finance Commission hamper fund devolution.
- 7) Tokenisation of meetings to just meet audit requirements.
- 8) Gram sabhas mere implementer of state schemes - no grassroots planning.
- 9) Sarpanchpate syndrome inhibit women participation.
- 10) Poor realisation of PESA act in tribal areas impacting Gram Sabha functioning.

Reforms to make Gram Sabhas Relevant

- 1) Proper use of competitive federalism
Eg. PRI index by (MoPRI)
- 2) Training of staff and members to enhance decision making.
- 3) Timely formulation of state

Mention of 'PRI index' good but what does it measure? Add 1-2 words!

15th FC directive mentioned but what exactly did it recommend? Be specific!

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Finance commission & Election Commission

- 4) Tech upgradation of Gram sabhas
- 5) Interlink social audit model under MGNREGA
- 6) Enhance participation of CSO & SHG
to ensure check on sarpanch pati.
eg) Drone Bidi Scheme SHG mobilisation
- 7) Ensure availability of funds and functionary.
eg) 15th Finance Commission directives to States.
- 8) Planning of meeting calendar to avoid harvesting season overlap.

Hence, Gram Sabha and their effective functioning is essential for inclusive growth & realization of Gandhian DPSP in Article 40

Improvements :-

Add 1-2 successful Gram Sabha models (e.g., Hiware Bazar in Maharashtra)

-Include SC judgment in Gram Sabha context (Niyamgiri case)

-Mention digital initiatives like e-Gram Swaraj Portal's impact

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Conclusion :-

Nice Gandhi reference at end, but could've been more impactful with a specific solution focus!

Marks: 6.0

Positives :-

Well-structured answer with good categorization and examples. You've balanced achievements with limitations which shows critical thinking.

Introduction :-

Good intro mentioning the replacement of Planning Commission with NITI Aayog in 2015!

Body :-

+ Excellent presentation with box format and clear categorization of points!

+ Good examples like '10000+ Atal Tinkering Labs' and 'Gujarat solar model adopted in Rajasthan'!

+ Smart inclusion of limitations section - shows critical thinking!

Your 'Inclusive Development' section focuses more on what NITI does rather than assessing its performance - add impact metrics!

14. NITI Aayog was envisioned as a catalyst for inclusive development and a driver of competitive federalism. Critically assess its performance in fulfilling these twin objectives since its inception.

In 2015, NITI Aayog replaced Planning Commission of India to foster inclusive development via competitive & cooperative federalism.

Performance of NITI Aayog

① Inclusive Development

1) Normalization of Sustainable Development goals at local levels.

eg SDG Index

2) Create and publish state & district multi performance indices on health, education & social causes

3) Enhance importance of STEM in

education by Atal Tinkering Labs.

eg 10000 + labs operational.

4) special implementation focus on North east region

5) creates plans and directs states on the implementation level.

6) Digitization and information dashboard online for public view

eg NITI Aayog portal on installed capacity

II Competitive federalism

1) Ranks states for realisation of socio-economic metrics.

2) various interstate summits under governance council.

3) share best practices of one state to other eg Gujarat solar model adopted in Rajasthan.

4) Track development in Aspirational districts eg NITI Aayog data shows improvement in 112 districts.

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The 'Competitive Federalism' section needs specific outcomes - has it actually increased competition between states?

'Way Ahead' section is generic - link suggestions to specific failures in fulfilling objectives!

- 5) New India Strategy @ 75 to roadmap to guide state led development.

Limitations and short comings

- 1) No financial ties as Planning Commission
- 2) Ranking fatigue due to multiple indices
- 3) Recommendatory nature — overlooked by some states
- 4) Poor focus on issues of marginalised caste and tribe.
- 5) Ranking creates negative bias for poorly performing states — deflecting investment.

Way Ahead

- 1) NITI Aayog — Finance Commission collaboration
- 2) Make some recommendations binding
- 3) Involve CSOs for local level problem identification.

NITI Aayog is an important organ to realise India @ 2047 as Viksit

Improvements :-

Add specific data on economic disparities before/after NITI Aayog to assess 'inclusive' development

-Mention political challenges - opposition-ruled states often reject NITI initiatives (e.g., West Bengal boycotting meetings)

-Include comparison with Planning Commission's performance on similar metrics

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion mentioning India@2047 vision, but lacks critical assessment of whether NITI Aayog has actually fulfilled its twin objectives!

Marks: 6.25

Positives :-

Good structure with clear sections on effectiveness, limitations and way forward. Strong use of specific examples and statistics where provided.

Introduction :-

Good start with SC judgment reference, but missing the exact case name (Rajive Raturi vs Union of India)!

Body :-

+ Great job mentioning expansion from 7 to 21 disabilities in RPWD Act!

+ Excellent real example of Ira Singhal in IAS!

x Your point on '700+ buildings now accessible' needs specific % context - that's less than 2% of all public buildings!

15. The Supreme Court has consistently held that accessibility for PwDs is a 'constitutional imperative'. In light of this, critically evaluate the effectiveness of govt schemes and policies aimed at empowering persons with disabilities in India.

In 2018 Supreme Court judgement, the court held that rights and upliftment of PwDs are an inviolable part of constitutional morality.

Effectiveness of Schemes and Policies

- 1) Rights of PwD Act 2016 enacted
expanded disabilities 7 → 21
- 2) Sugamya Bharat Scheme for accessible buildings
eg 700+ public buildings now accessible.
- 3) Unique Disability IDs for easier penetration of benefits
- 4) Reservation in education and public offices as per RPWD Act

5) Idea of benchmark disability introduced in public service

eg Ina singhal in IAS.

6) Braille EVM for blindness disability

7) subsidisation of medical aids

eg Hearing Aids, wheelchairs.

8) Accessible India Campaign for awareness

Some limitations & shortcomings

1) Lack of benefit awareness amongst disabled population

2) Urban focus of policies while concentration higher in rural areas.

eg MOSTE → 66% disabled in rural

3) Poor implementation of disability friendly infrastructure. eg Only 20% railway stations accessible.

4) Poor rep^t representation of disabled people in institutions

x 'Lack of benefit awareness' is vague - add specific data on % of eligible PWDs unaware of schemes!

x Your 'Way Forward' lacks critical evaluation - just listing solutions without analyzing existing policy gaps!

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- 5) Social stigma persists despite campaigns
- 6) Reluctance in participation & recruitment by private sector
- 7) Many government sites inaccessible to people with visual & auditory disabilities.
- 8) Unavailability and accessibility issues of medical aid.

Way Forward

- 1) SPV to enhance retrofitting in buildings
- 2) Make websites friendly to disabilities
- 3) Enhance participation of CSOs & NGOs focusing on disabilities in policy formulation.

India needs to dedicate special focus towards the marginalised PwDs to ensure "Sabha saath, Sabha vitha"

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Improvements :-

Add National Trust Act 1999 and Mental Healthcare Act 2017 - crucial legal frameworks!

-Include ADIP scheme statistics on assistive devices distribution (3.8+ lakh beneficiaries)!

-Mention NHFDC's financial assistance schemes with loan disbursement figures!

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion but too generic. Add specific constitutional values like 'dignity' and 'equality' instead of just 'Sabka Saath'!

16. With Rise of digital governance, newer forms of corruption are emerging. Discuss its impact on governance. How can India reform its anti corruption architecture to address these challenges?

As per the 2023 corruption barometer, India faces deep vulnerabilities related to digital corruption

Impact Rise of Digital Governance

- 1) Financial inclusion via UPI 4 Jan Dhan Yojana.
- 2) JAM trinity for direct benefit Transfer.
- 3) UMANG app — 2000+ government services.
- 4) PM KISAN — mobile transfer of benefits to farmers.
- 5) Grievance redressal and information dissemination online eg RTI online portal.
- 6) Digital health ID under Ayushman Bharat

Marks: 6.25

Positives :-

Good structure with clear sections.
Strong on identifying technical corruption forms like deepfakes and cryptocurrency.
Practical reform suggestions show understanding of governance mechanisms.

Introduction :-

Starting with a corruption barometer stat is good, but where's the specific mention of digital governance corruption?
Missing the core focus!

Body :-

+ Excellent listing of digital governance initiatives like JAM trinity, UMANG app!

+ Strong identification of emerging corruption forms like cryptocurrency and deepfake exploitation!

x 'Transparency dilution' point needs specific example - mention e-procurement scams in Maharashtra!

Impact on governance by new forms of corruption

- 1) Rise in rent seeking for e-service
- 2) Easier transaction manipulation to hide corruption
- 3) Digital illiteracy being exploited to deny service provision.
- 4) Transparency dilution in offering contracts
eg 2000+ fake auctions discovered in UP.
- 5) Cryptocurrency & blockchain adding new dimension of bribery
- 6) Using 3rd party service providers — increase in data leaks.
- 7) Instances of money laundering on the rise due to tough to track digital trail
- 8) Use of AI and deepfake causing exploitation of public
- 9) Digital arrest for money extortion

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x Reform suggestions are generic - mention National Cyber Crime Reporting Portal integration with CVC!

x No mention of international best practices - Estonia's e-governance anti-corruption model needed!

Reforms in Anti Corruption technique

- 1) New guideline for digital corruption
- 2) Equip CVC with technical capabilities
eg CVC - IAC collab.
- 3) Technical ombudsman under Lokpal
- 4) Use AI in App & portal backend to flag irregularity
- 5) Add digital provisions in Prevention of Corruption Act.
- 6) Add training on digital hygiene under Mission Kamyogi
- 7) Enhance beneficiary education campaigns to improve digital hygiene.

India is moving towards Digital & Developed India. e-Governance framework should be robust to ensure it happens inclusively.

Improvements :-

Add Prevention of Money Laundering Act amendments needed for digital transactions!

-Include Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 as anti-corruption tool!

-Mention blockchain-based public procurement systems as solution (like in Andhra Pradesh)!

Conclusion :-

Decent conclusion linking to Digital India vision, but could be more impactful by mentioning specific policy like National Anti-Corruption Strategy 2023!

17. competitive populism in welfare schemes is undermining the spirit of productive citizenship by fostering dependency rather than empowerment. Critically examine this trend with suitable examples.

In 2022, supreme court highlighted how freebies culture impacts the purity of electoral process and impacts economy in the long run.

Populism - fostering dependency

1) Alt vs voter bias, especially amongst marginal sections.

eg free gas cylinders.

2) Instills complacency amongst productive workforce.

eg Dependence on handouts.

3) crowds out government's investment expenditure eg 30% Punjab govt expenditure on subsidies.

4) distorts market economy and ramps up inflation.

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Marks: 6.25

Positives :-

You've maintained excellent balance between criticism and necessity of welfare schemes. Good job connecting populism to broader economic impacts!

Introduction :-

Good start with SC reference on freebies! But missing a clear definition of competitive populism vs productive citizenship - add one line defining these terms!

Body :-

+ Excellent structure with clear demarcation between dependency and welfare arguments!

+ Great examples like Punjab's 30% expenditure on subsidies and PMKAY during COVID!

x 'Distorts market economy' needs specific example - mention farm loan waivers distorting credit culture!

x 'Kerala FRBM case' mentioned without context - add year/ruling in brackets!

+ Strong connection made between populism and jobless growth!

5) Some critics argue it creates disbalance between tax paying people.

eg waste of public exchequer

6) central-state federalism compromised on financial principle.

eg Kerala FRBM case

7) Instills competition amongst political parties to garner votes.

eg Reward culture for votes.

8) Fought to enhance social capital and labour productivity → in turn causes jobless growth & economic stagnation.

However, welfare handouts are essential

1) Full fill constitutional mandate of welfare state under DPSP

2) Focus on vulnerable sections to ensure their survival.

eg PMKAY during covid

3) Essential in tackling inequality and poverty - eg. grain distribution under PDS.

4) Some marginal sections require special attention for food security - eg. PM KISAN & fertilizer subsidy to farmers.

5) Ensures one size fits all policies are not formulated.

Way Forward

- 1) Supreme Court directive - Independent institution to analyse populist incentives
- 2) Focus on human capital development via skilling eg. PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- 3) Focus on capital expenditure to reduce freebie dependency & employment generation

A delicate balance needs to be followed ensuring the work force is active while the vulnerable are uplifted through populist policies.

Improvements :-

Add distinction between 'productive welfare' (like MGNREGA) vs 'pure freebies' (like free electricity)

-Include 'targeted vs universal' welfare debate with example like JAM trinity for better targeting

-Mention 'sunset clause' for welfare schemes to prevent permanent dependency

Conclusion :-

Nice balanced conclusion but too generic! Add specific recommendation like 'DBT instead of freebies' to show how balance can be achieved!

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Marks: 6.0

Positives :-

Well-structured answer with good points on pedagogical aspects and implementation challenges. Examples are relevant and specific.

Introduction :-

Good start with Kothari Commission reference! But missing direct link to 'language as identity' from the question.

Body :-

+ Excellent diagram showing TLF structure - visual aid helps!

+ Strong points on multilingualism and NEP 2020 connection

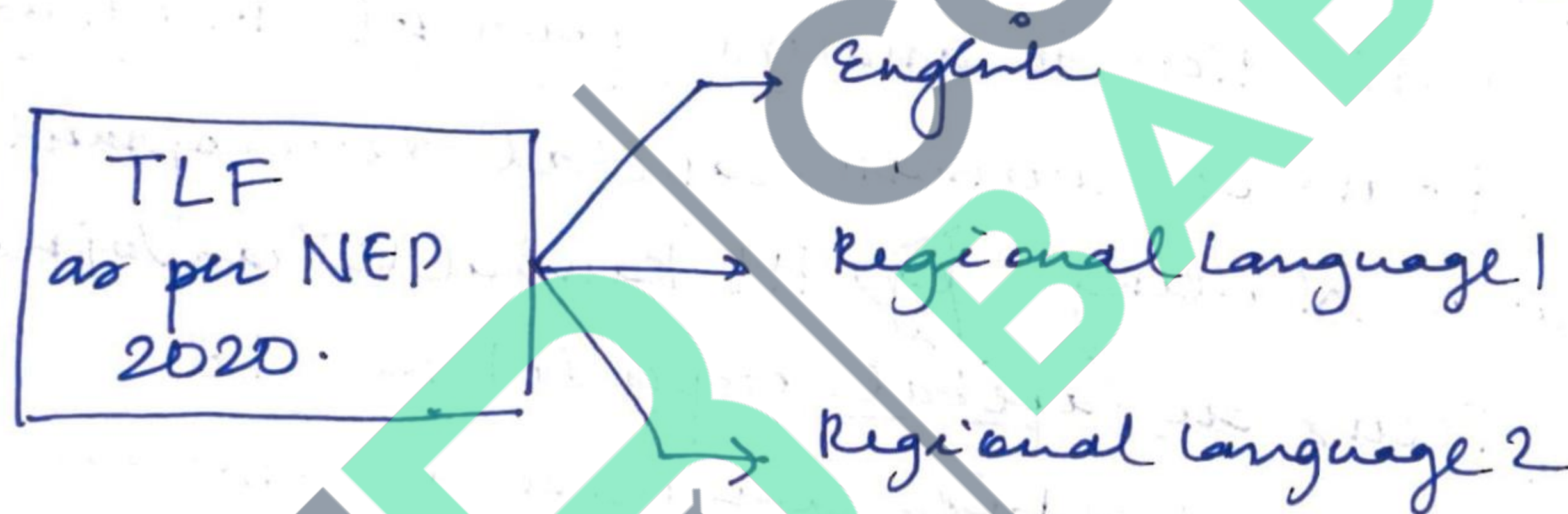
+ Good examples like 'Vietnam model' and 'ASER 2023' data!

x 'Marker of identity' aspect barely addressed - this was central to question!

18. Language in education is not just a ~~random~~ ^{medium} of instruction but rather a marker of identity. In this reference discuss the significance of 'Three Language formula' and challenges in its implementation.

As per Kothari Commission, Language is a pedagogical tool as well as an enabler of national integration.

significance of Three Language Formula (TLF)



- 1) fits the idea of multilingualism as per NEP 2020.
- 2) enhances cognitive capabilities of children

x North-South divide point needs specific example - mention Tamil Nadu's resistance!

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3). Makes education inclusive due to incorporation of mother tongue

eg Article 350A.

4). Enhances regional empathy & cohesion

5). Use of English enhances employability

eg Vietnam model of compulsory English

6). ~~Opp~~ Interstate opportunity and mobility is increased.

7). Learning outcomes in school increases

8). Enables culture and language preservation amongst youth.

Challenges in TLF

1). North South Divide - in adoption

eg Dravidian states controversy.

2). Some states view it as exclusionary

eg Fear in North East Region

- 3) Textbooks not translated in many languages.
- 4) Urban - rural divide as urban schools offer better courses
eg urban schools offering French
- 5) Lack of teachers for all languages.
- 6) Inadequate connect between primary syllabi & higher degrees in literature
- 7) Increase learning burden on already stressed students.
eg ASER 2024 - 47% 8th standard students can't do 5th standard math

Way Forward

- 1) Bhashini AI to translate textbooks
- 2) Support from Sahitya Akademi to promote regional languages
- 3) Focus on Foundational Literacy and Numeracy

Hence, A holistic approach is needed to ensure equitable and inclusive education takes place.

Improvements :-

Add how language preserves cultural identity (Sanskrit/Tamil/Urdu communities)

- Include linguistic reorganization of states (1956) as identity context
- Mention how English vs vernacular medium creates social hierarchies

Conclusion :-

Conclusion is practical but generic. Add specific identity aspect here too!

Marks: 4.5

Positives :-

Comprehensive coverage with excellent examples! You've balanced both achievements and challenges well.

Introduction :-

Good intro mentioning the policy launch year! Add 1 line on why it was needed - security threats + China's growing influence.

Body :-

+ Excellent structure with clear headings and subheadings!

+ Great use of examples throughout - makes your answer stand out!

In 'Renewed focus' section, you've mixed strategic & economic points - group similar points together!

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19. India's Neighbourhood First policy has brought renewed strategic and security focus to its south Asian Neighbours. However, its implementation has faced significant challenges and several missed opportunities.
Comment.

The Neighbourhood policy was launched in 2014 to enhance regional cooperation and development of south Asia with India as its leader

Renewed strategic and security focus to south Asian Neighbours

1) Avenues for regional connection via multimodal transport.

feg Kaladan, BBIN.

2) Counter Chinese Hegemony in the region.

feg China's BRI

3) Enhance economic integration.
feg SAFTA

4) Collaboration for maritime domain awareness and security

eg SAGAR doctrine & IORA

5) Medical Diplomacy for regional development eg Vaccine Maitri

6) Border management and check on insurgency eg SSB collaboration with Bangladesh security forces

7) Energy Diplomacy to enhance energy security eg Investment in Bhutan hydropower infra

8) Enhancing People to People ties and promoting soft power Diplomacy
eg Buddhist Circuit

Challenges

1) Regional instability in neighbour hood. eg Bangladesh political turmoil.

2) Border incursions and terrorism
eg Pahalgaon 2025.

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Under 'Challenges', add 'India's limited economic capacity compared to China' - crucial comparison!

3) Political distancing by a few countries
eg India Out campaign in Maldives.

4) Militarization & instability - enhanced
refugee problem eg Myanmar coup.

5) Chinese economic entrenchment -
eg Sri Lanka Hambantota Debt trap.

Missed Opportunity

- 1) Defunct Nature of SAARC.
- 2) slow development of connectivity projects eg IMT bilateral highway.
- 3) BIMSTEC Charter formalised in 2024 only.
- 4) Narrative diplomacy by Pakistan causing international ripples.

Way Forward - Use regional multi-lateral groupings

- Revive SAARC.
- Enhance economic engagement with less conditionalities.

India must strive for a stable neighbourhood to ensure Vasudeva Kutumbakam doctrine.

Improvements :-

Add 'India's domestic politics affecting foreign policy' - e.g. CAA-NRC concerns in Bangladesh

-Mention 'Asymmetric relationship' causing smaller neighbors to balance between India-China
-Include 'Vaccine diplomacy backfired' when India halted exports during 2nd COVID wave

Conclusion :-

Nice conclusion with Vasudeva Kutumbakam! Add 1 specific action point like 'prioritize economic integration over geopolitical competition'.

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Marks: 5.0

Positives :-

Well-structured answer with relevant examples and a practical way forward.
Good balance between UNSC composition and India's case for membership.

Introduction :-

Good start highlighting UNSC's binding powers! But why not mention it's the primary organ for international peace?

Body :-

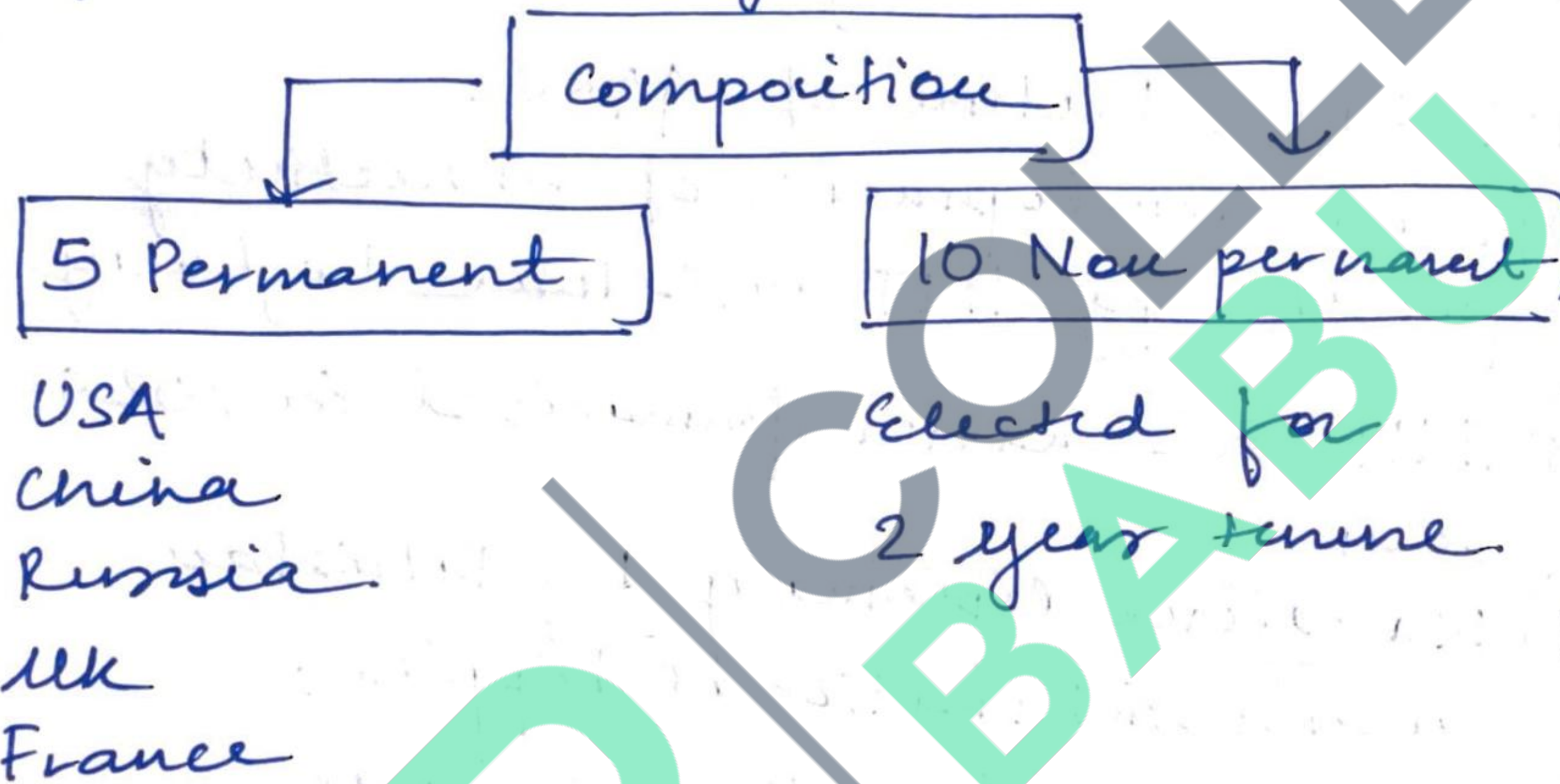
+ Excellent diagram showing UNSC composition - visual and clear!

+ Strong examples throughout - UNIFIL, UNFPA figures, etc. show preparation!

+ Great structure with clear mandate and India's credentials in points!

20. Discuss the composition and mandate of UNSC. Evaluate India's credential as a candidate for permanent membership.

The UN Security Council (UNSC) is the only international body with binding security sanctions powers - making it important for peace & stability.



Mandate

- 1) Ensure global security and peace
- 2) Issue sanction against violators
eg North Korea -

3) UN Peace keeping missions

eg UNIFIL in Lebanon.

4) Petition to International Criminal Court
as per Rome Statute.

India's permanent membership

1) Largest population - $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ of global population

eg $\frac{1}{6}^{\text{th}}$ of UNFPA - 1.46 billion (2024)

2) Key contributor to blue helmets programme

eg 20,000+ troops.

3) Founding member of UN gives credibility.

4) Heavy and prominent presence as the representative of global south

eg Voice of the global south summit.

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Blue helmets contribution number seems inflated! India has contributed ~175,000 troops historically, not 200,000+

Missing veto power explanation - crucial for understanding UNSC dynamics!

UNCTC example is good but add year (established 2001) for precision

- 5) state of the art military capabilities
and a nuclear triad country
- 6) Presence of neutrality and
peace.
- 7) Key mobiliser of issues against
terrorism. eg UNCTC participation
- 8) History of being a peaceful nation
and using force as a last resort.

Way Forward

- 1) Mobilize support from G4.
- 2) Reconcile with China through
BRICS.
- 3) Enhance participation in multi-
lateral security dialogues.
eg QUAD.

India must leverage its
soft power diplomacy and Strategic
Autonomy to ensure a seat as
a permanent member at UNSC.

Improvements :-

Add 'UNSC reform deadlock' - Coffee
Club/NFC opposition to expansion!
-Mention Article 27 of UN Charter -
voting procedure and veto mechanism
-Include India's economic credentials -
5th largest economy strengthens case!

Conclusion :-

Nice strategic way forward! But add 1
line on why reform is needed - UNSC
doesn't reflect 21st century realities!