

TEST CODE 8 1 2 4 1 0

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Gaur Garg		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910101942	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	26 <sup>th</sup> July 2025

\*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		
2		
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19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

12:00 AM

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

3:00 AM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

Q.1) "Extraordinary powers must be exercised with extraordinary care." Discuss in the context of Article 142 of the Indian Constitution. (10 marks, 150 words)

"असाधारण शक्तियों का प्रयोग असाधारण सावधानी से किया जाना चाहिए।" भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 142 के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 142 provide supreme court to formulate rules for doing complete justice in case legislature has not created such laws.

Rationale of Article 142 - extraordinary powers

① Justice → by creating laws.

Doctrine of checks and balances (Karnadasana case) Safeguarded Rights

② Ensuring no lapses in policy making and thus ensure efficient justice. Eg. MC Mehta case, TN Godavarman case Judiciary

used extraordinary power to cater to environmental justice

Cases of excess use of extraordinary power

① Judicial overreach and against separation of power as claimed in Keshavnanda Bharti case.

② Non democratic institutions  
since Judiciary is not elected, case must be for trespassing constitutional duties.

③ Must not be a comment on ability of parliament and bear not in line of social justice.

How to use it efficiently

① Supreme court has said, the powers under Article 142 should not be defined for flexibility.

② Supreme court must opt for less use and refer matters to government.

③ Decrease suo motu usage  
Thus, careful balance of use of Article 142 is must for functioning of 3 organs of state.

### 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.2) Why are State Legislative Assemblies involved in the election of the President but excluded from the process of impeachment? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य विधान सभाओं को राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में शामिल किया जाता है, लेकिन महाभियोग की प्रक्रिया से बाहर क्यों रखा जाता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian state is Republic with elected head of state (borrowed from French constitution) and is transparent by providing removal of head of state also.

Why State legislative assemblies are involved in election.

- ① Federalism → To satisfy federal idea and state's representation.
- ② Historical → Borrowed from Irish constitution and suited to aspirations of national movement.
- ③ Social aspirations → of varied linguistic, religious groups to

have say in appointment of Supreme authority of country.

- (4) Representation of regional parties and minorities removing arbitrariness of union ruling party.

Why are they not included in impeachment →

(1) Not feasible → as India adopted a very rigid method for removal → large number of SLAs make its process not feasible.

(2) Imunity → from removal as such a support can not be generated from a diverse social background.

(3) Historical → US constitution's inspiration.

(4) Article 74 virtually makes President

rubber stamp of union government.

Thus, life of president's chair depends on union legislature while outside influence of SLAs.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Private Member's Bills (PMBs) seldom become law in India, yet they are an important aspect of parliamentary democracy. Bring out their significance and suggest steps to strengthen the PMB process. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में निजी सदस्य विधेयक (PMBs) शायद ही कभी कानून बनते हैं, फिर भी वे संसदीय लोकतंत्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं। उनके महत्व को उजागर करें और निजी सदस्य विधेयक प्रक्रिया को सशक्त करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha  
729 private member bills were  
introduced in Lok Sabha but only  
a fraction were even discussed.

How are they important aspect  
of Democracy. →

- ① Opposition's voice → against government's legislation. Providing alternative mode of progress.
- ② Regional demands → by independent candidates and minority parties.
- ③ Minority and Tribal demands against majoritarianism and ignorance (eg. Waqf bill).

(4) Engendered perspective to growth.

Existing shortcomings

(1) Lack of timing allotted to discuss private bill.

(2) Poor association with subject matter expert and secretarial support for research.

(3) Since 1970 not even a single PMB passed.

Steps to cater to

(1) Secretarial support → thorough help of subject matter experts.

(2) Depoliticise Business advisory committee for equal time allotted.

(3) Allotment of stipulated days for debate on PMBs on a pre-meditated yearly calendar of parliament.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Thus, balancing PMB with government bill is must for "Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas".

Q.4) Highlight the key points of convergence and divergence between the judicial systems of India and USA. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और अमेरिका की न्यायिक प्रणालियों के बीच अभिसरण और विचलन के प्रमुख बिंदुओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian judiciary has several structures and operations borrowed from US Judicial setup.

Areas of Convergence

- ① Focus on Rule of law and due process of law (Menka Gandhi case).
- ② Judicial review on both laws and constitutional amendments.
- ③ Judicial activism and believe in free legal aid (Article 39A)
- ④ Original jurisdiction, appellate jurisdiction, ~~is~~ present in both countries.

- ⑤ Impeachment of judge - similar
- ⑥ Free and independent judiciary with right to take contempt (A129) determine officers etc.

Divergence

India

USA

- ① Integrated Judiciary with union court taking state law
- ② Advisory jurisdiction
- ③ Appointment through collegium system (4 Judge case)
- ④ Court of record as per A129.
- ⑤ Superseise High courts.

- ① Federal court can opt for federal cases only
- ② Not present.
- ③ through President's approval.
- ④ No such provision.
- ⑤ Only Federal Court not authority on subordinate

Thus, India has opted for mindful borrowing to cater to demand of Indian ethos.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.5) The role of Election Commission of India has evolved beyond conducting elections to becoming a guardian of electoral democracy. Critically evaluate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका चुनाव कराने से आगे बढ़कर चुनावी लोकतंत्र के संरक्षक बनने तक विकसित हो गई है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Kanhaiyalal Amar v/s R.C. Trivedi case ECI has plenary jurisdiction over election and has enormous powers.

How ECI has become guardian of electoral democracy →

- ① Ensuring free and fair election by efficient networks of officers and preventing rigging.
- ② Enforcing Model code of conduct for equal opportunities -
- ③ Updating voter rolls for best possible election list.
- ④ Regulate political parties by

de recognizing and increasing registration.

(5) Technical updation → VVPAT for transparent election.

(6) Awareness of citizen for increasing voting turnout → Vishwas se Matdam campaign.

Yet there exist shortcomings.

(1) Politicisation → by Bureaucratic nexus and opaque appointment process, use own staff.

(2) Violence → during elections.  
→ Bengal violence.

(3) Criminalisation of politics - 43-1.  
In 18<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha.

(4) Poor de-registering power.

(5) NO power to enforce MCC.

(6) In Re powers of EC case, Supreme Court has claimed excessive Executive

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	①	②	③	④	⑤	⑥
AWIS						
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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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Need is to Overhaul procedure and powers of EC to strengthen the democratic spirit of the country

Q.6) What is the rationale behind the 'three-language formula' in India's education policy? Also highlight the challenges associated with its adoption and implementation across the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की शिक्षा नीति में 'त्रि-भाषा सूत्र' के पीछे क्या तर्क है? देश भर में इसे अपनाने और लागू करने से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NEP 2020, provides 3 language policy where Hindi, English and any other Indian language will be taught.

Rationale.

- ① Remove linguistic barriers among state unifying languages in education.
- ② Preserve other languages and remove alienation of North Indian states from Southern languages.
- ③ Challenge "cons of soil" phenomenon.
- ④ Use of English for service sector.

- (5) Preserve Indian culture
- (6) Fulfill regional aspirations

Challenges Associated.

(I) Adoption. →

- (1) Inequality to other languages in north Indian states.
- (2) Political pressures and ideas of Dravidian nationalism.
- (3) Lack of availability of standardised books for varied languages.
- (4) Claim of imposition of Hindi.

(ii) Implementation,

- (1) Poor teacher training in various languages.
- (2) Resisting federal balance where states not accepting NEP.

Thus, 3 language formula can be successful when

center - state differences are removed and both work for 'Ek Bharat, Shreebhag, Bharat'.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) 'Emerging environmental concerns and evolving ecosystem perspectives demand a reimagined approach to rural water governance.' Discuss the key interventions needed to recalibrate rural water policies with special emphasis on the role of communities. (10 marks, 150 words)

उभरती पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ और विकसित होते पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के परिप्रेक्ष्य ग्रामीण जल प्रशासन के लिए एक नए दृष्टिकोण की मांग करते हैं। समुदायों की भूमिका पर विशेष बल देते हुए ग्रामीण जल नीतियों को पुनः संतुलित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रमुख हस्तक्षेपों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per Mihir Shah

Panel over 50% of Tiles 2, 3, 4 cities face extreme water scarcity/dress

emerging environmental concerns

→ High groundwater extraction.

→ change in monsoon cycle.

→ Poor water availability to agriculture.

soil degradation.

→ circular water economy

ecosystem perspective

→ Microirrigation.

→ one health approach.

→ Grey water and virtual water preservation.

whole-of-environment approach

Key Interventions

- ① Rain water harvesting  
 ↳ New - Merit of Amulha Pradesh
- ② Crop diversification and micro irrigation → 80-90% water use efficiency → Train local PR communities
- ③ Watershed management for water interaction and usage along with removing pollution
- ④ Care to water table through hydro power storage rather than ground water extraction.
- ⑤ seepage → Water extracted  
 ↳ community cleanliness drive (Cycle)  
 ↳ community storage ↳ Johads  
 ↳ Maahila Dastak for maintenance ↳ Greywater usage  
 ↳ use for community land

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	⊙
AWIS		
CD & VA		
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P & R		

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Need is infrastructure  
 augmentation along with financial agency for goal of Hae Ghar Jal -

Q.8) Identify and discuss the challenges hindering effective implementation of gender-sensitive policies and schemes in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में लैंगिक रूप से संवेदनशील नीतियों और योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में बाधा डालने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान करें और उन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent PLFS highlighted only 37-1% female labour force participation rate.

Challenges in effective implementation of policies -

- ① Societal Mindset - Ideas of patriarchy, glass ceiling, sticky floors still prevalent.
- ② Lack of empowerment of PRs and MLAs leading to no democratic decentralisation.
- ③ Lack of focus on Behavioural change - NEP has not brought remarkable change in

behaviour towards women education.

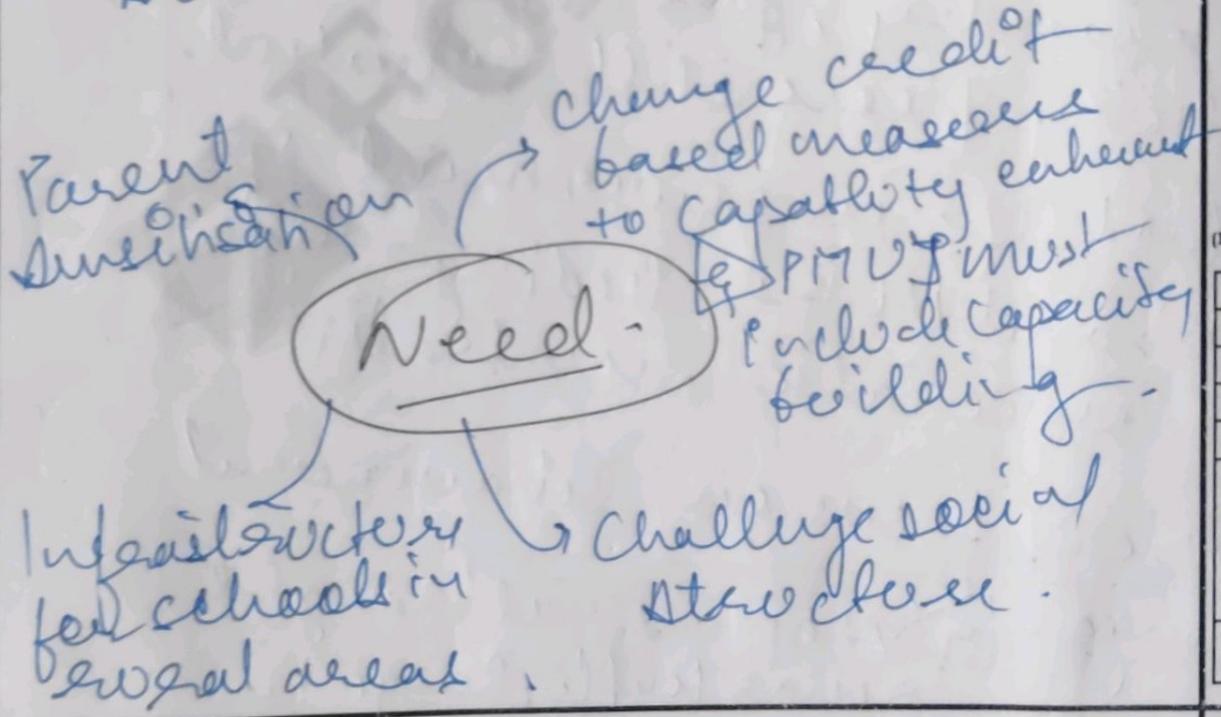
(4) Bureaucratic inefficiencies and complacent attitudes.

(5) Poor infrastructure leading to gaps in implementation.

(6) Though 69-1 PMA Y houses are under name but case of ghost cards are evident.

(6) Skewed regional distribution

eg. Vidhartha experiences severe women disadvantages



**Feedback**  
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#	⊙	Ⓐ
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Need is to take care for women hegemony and thus breaking glass ceiling.

Q.9) Effective transboundary water management can act as a catalyst for regional peace and cooperation.' In light of this statement, bring out the opportunities and challenges for India in leveraging 'water diplomacy' in its neighbourhood. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रभावी सीमापार जल प्रबंधन क्षेत्रीय शांति और सहयोग के लिए उत्प्रेरक का काम कर सकता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोस में 'जल कूटनीति' का लाभ उठाने के अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent Chinese presence on building 3 dams on Brahmaputra has created deftack over India's water diplomacy.

Opportunities -

- ① Nepal → India can create infrastructure in Nepal and challenge Chinese presence.
- ② Bhutan → create electricity for Bhutan and India.
- ③ Bangladesh → Efficient sharing for decreasing divergence

between the two.

(M) Pakistan - Pressure on Pakistan to end its ~~black~~ sponsored terrorism policy.

two way measure → Use as ~~reference~~ for political pressure, treat as global community to improve relation.

Challenges -

(1) Internal water needs -  
Bengal, Assam protest against giving water to Bangladesh.

(2) Chinese presence on Assam river of Nepal highlight challenges.

(3) Delay from India to fulfill commitments. (4) Chukha project in Bhutan.

(4) Lack of water corridor to coastal

Internal needs first and then opt for equitable water sharing

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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

Q.10) What are the key areas of reform if the World Trade Organization (WTO) has to remain relevant in the present context of rising protectionism and trade wars? (10 marks, 150 words)

यदि विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) को बढ़ते संरक्षणवाद और व्यापार युद्धों के वर्तमान संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक बने रहना है तो सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

## Areas of reform

- ① De minimis clause needs to be increased to 20%.
- ② Remove technical barriers to trade like phyto sanitary measures.
- ③ Refer developing nations against US tariffs given they have right to protect domestic industries.
- ④ Watch on MNCs for preventing tax evasion and profiteering.

activities -

(5) Streamline agreement on agriculture for increased trade.

(6) Challenge EU's CBAM and EUDR as anti free trade measure.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Q.11) The basic structure doctrine acts as a constitutional compass in balancing Parliament's legislative authority and constitutional supremacy. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत संसद की विधायी शक्ति और संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता के बीच संतुलन बनाने में एक संवैधानिक निर्देशक के रूप में कार्य करता है। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Keshavanand Bharati

Case devised Basic structure doctrine of constitution to retain the inherent features of constitution.

How it balance Parliament's legislative authority and constitutional supremacy. →

① Amendment (under A368) can not opt to change the features of constitution and thus can not violate the supremacy.  
 Leg. → Indra Sawhney case set 50% cap on reservation

② Judicial authority → to check whimsical or fanciful act of parliament.

(eg) I R Coelho case shut down the arbitrary provisions of 9<sup>th</sup> schedule

(3) Flexible constitution through allowing amendment which was denied in Golak Nath case.

(eg) Mari Shakti Adhivaniam is in line of constitution's basic structure.

(4) Immunity to constitution from changing its character and its supremacy against parliamentary sovereignty.

(5) Predictability to consider tyrannical laws to be unconstitutional

(eg) Section 66A of constitution was made null and void given infringement on Article 19.

Yet These will certain shortcomings.

① Subjective → elements like welfare state, separation of powers, have come under scrutiny.

② Judicial overreach in name of guarding constitution.

(eg) Mandal case shown 101% reservation for EWS but new supreme court has allowed it.

③ Belief in continuity then change and decrease finiteness of constitution.

Thus, Basic structure has formed the foundation of constitution, but the 3 organs have to be careful in balancing the

**Feedback**

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non-constitutional Basic structure with constitutional mandate to serve the people.



Q.12) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are pivotal to inclusive and efficient urban governance, yet they remain fiscally constrained and institutionally weak. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (ULBs) समावेशी और कुशल शहरी शासन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, फिर भी वे वित्तीय रूप से सीमित और संस्थागत रूप से कमज़ोर बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment added 3 tier urban panchayat structure which is an intra democratic decentralisation.

How ULBs are pivotal →

(I) Inclusive governance.

(1) Connectivity → to general people and micro governance.

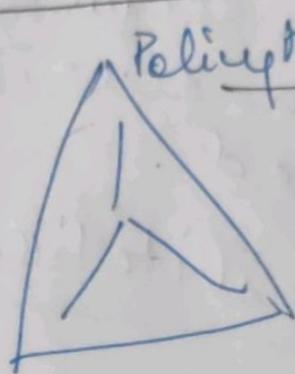
(2) Women → 1/3<sup>rd</sup> reservation of seats for women provide women in leadership position.

(3) Health → can manage health campaigns and thus an act for inclusive development.

4) Dalits → Reservation for dalits also inclusive governance.

(ii) Efficient Governance

(1)



↳ Direct inputs from local citizens

Policy Evaluation

Can penetrate to each house - mil mile delivery.

Policy Monitoring

Easy grievance redressal mechanism

2) Limit of central and state actions for greater penetration to unempowered groups.

(yet) they are financially weak.

(1) Internal resource generation has not been good as less powers

are devolved by state government.

- ② Evolution from state and center has been very low to augment the ULB revenues.
- ③ State finance commission as per II ARC have been overburdened and unempowered.
- ④ How they are institutionally weak.

① Evolution of Powers → poor from state government.

② Doctrinal ambiguity → As II ARC has claimed it is machinery to create PRI institutions without giving them power.

③ More powers to lower tier ULBs and not to Zila parichads i.e. unable to get rich slow effect

Need → tax collection powers (Kulhi Commission)  
 → Overhaul SFC (Union finance commission)  
 → Develop power (II ARC)

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Thus, there emerges a need to create ULBs as self sustaining for "Cashakt Bharat"

Q.13) "The judiciary has functioned as an institutional corrective, redefining and refining the contours of the Governor's office to prevent its misuse and uphold constitutional principles." Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws.

(15 marks, 250 words)

न्यायपालिका ने एक संस्थागत सुधारक के रूप में कार्य किया है तथा राज्यपाल के कार्यालय की रूपरेखा को पुनः परिभाषित और परिष्कृत किया है ताकि इसका दुरुपयोग रोका जा सके और संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को कायम रखा जा सके। प्रासंगिक न्याय विधियों (केस लॉ) की मदद से इस कथन पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Margobind Panty/Case

Rajwade Tilak case has mentioned Governor as independent and not a service of centre.

How Judiciary has improved contours of Governor's office:

(i) To prevent misuse →

(1) Ordinance making powers.

i) In relation to States → NO  
supremacy allowed - G. Krishna Gowd case.

ii) In relation to Centre → ordinary making power is not a dictum of centre - B. Suresh Chakraborty case.

① Advice for President's rule  
 Under Article 356. → In SR  
Bommai case Supreme Court has  
 put restrictions and Judicial  
oversight.

② Discretion → Under Article 163(b)  
 and 201, are not concurrent  
 to discretion of centre and  
state - Krishna Kumar case.

④ Pardoning power → not to be  
 used as an attack on judiciary  
 rather independent of it.  
 - Kehar Singh case.

(II) To uphold constitutional  
provisions.

① Office of Governor → B.P. Singhal  
 case provided direction for

appointment and removal of governors.

② Federalism → Recent Governor of Tamil Nadu v/s State of Tamil Nadu case has set principles for healthy balance of governor and state.

③ state autonomy cannot be transgressed by governor's withholding assent to bills passed - Gov. of TN v/s State of TN.

④ abuse of ordinance to bypass state machinery is not allowed and have to be made as per state discretion - DC Wadhwa Case.

Thus, Judicial oversight has allowed for a nominal yet above normal post of governor to be impartial

**Feedback**

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and non partisan authority.



Q.14) How is the 'vertical' and 'horizontal' devolution of taxes to the states decided? Highlighting the concerns raised by some states regarding the devolution of taxes, suggest corrective measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्यों को करों का 'ऊर्ध्व' और 'क्षैतिज' हस्तांतरण कैसे तय किया जाता है? करों के हस्तांतरण के संबंध में कुछ राज्यों द्वारा उठाई गई चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent cases of special packages for certain states have ignited debate over devolution of net proceeds of taxes with states.

How are vertical and horizontal devolution of taxes decided.

(1) Vertical -

- i) CAG submits report over net proceeds of device and taxes.
- ii) Union finance commission determine the percentage of net proceeds to be devolved.

15<sup>th</sup> FC decided 41% devolution.

② Horizontal →

i) Union finance commission considers certain criteria and ascertain states share based on them.

eg) 15<sup>th</sup> Finance commission figured 7 criteria like Fiscal effort, population etc.

ii) certain disadvantaged states get extra share.

eg) 15<sup>th</sup> FC gave extra 1% share.

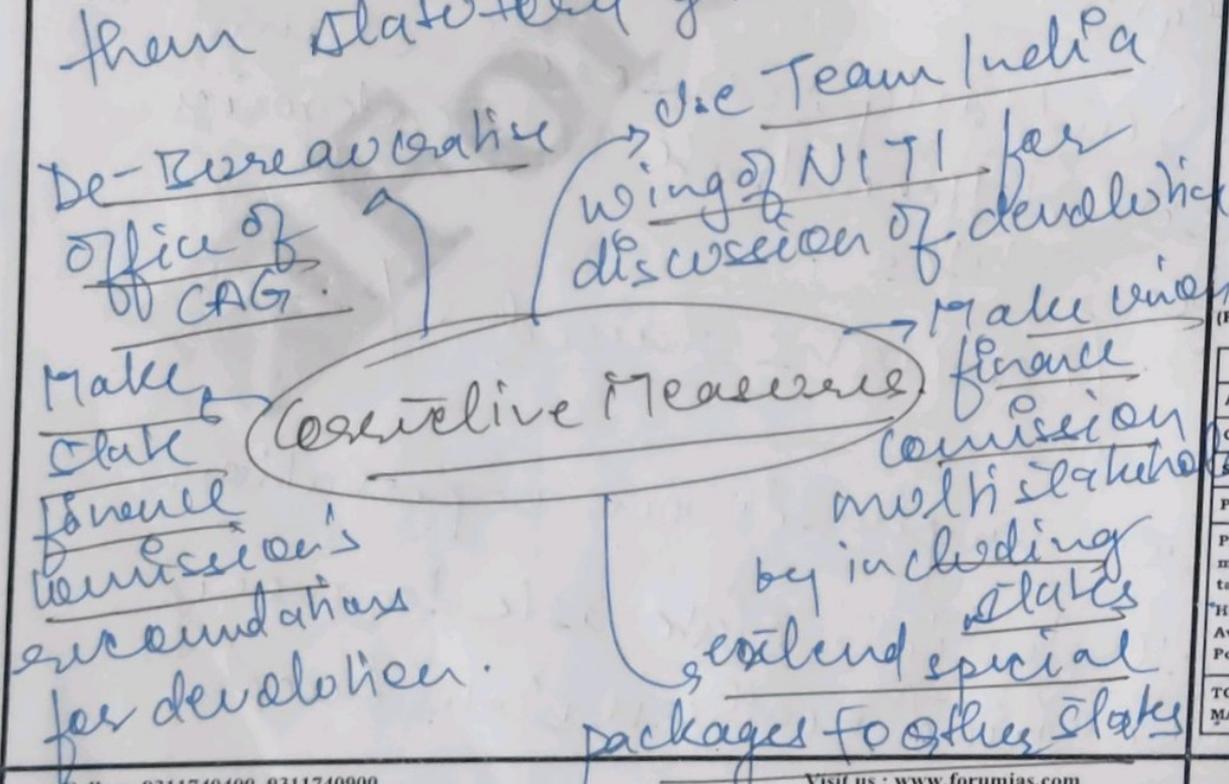
iii) centrally sponsored scheme also differentiate for 3 categories of states.

Concerns raised →

① Over emphasis on population.  
South Indian state ask for more share against northern states based

on their population effect.

- ② Politicisation - opposition ruled party states allege centre for biasness
- ③ Lack of defak with states has termed it as opaque procedure.
- ④ special category states has raised demand demands and other states have asked for it.
- ⑤ Over emphasis on scheme and discretionary grants rather than statutory grants.



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Thus, a multi pronged approach is must to include federalism and go for vibrant Bharat @ 47.

Q.15) What steps are required for the constitutionalization of a Commission? Do you think granting constitutional status to the Central Information Commission (CIC) would strengthen the RTI regime in India? Give reasons. (15 marks, 250 words)

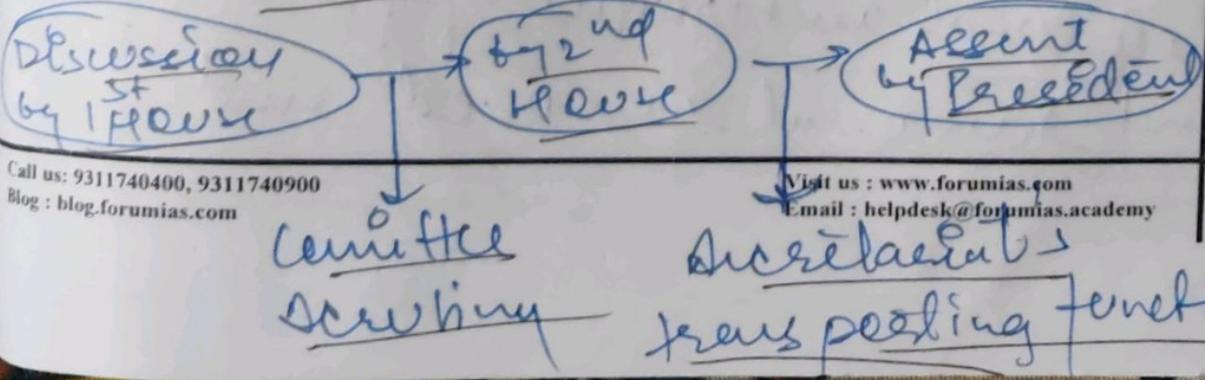
किसी आयोग के संवैधानिककरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है? क्या आपको लगता है कि केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग (CIC) को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने से भारत में RTI व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी? कारण बताइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian constitution has created commissions to act as watchdog of merit and governance in India.

Steps required for constitutionalisation of a commission.

① Inquiry → A committee is created to discuss pros and cons of constitutionalising.

② Amendment procedure under Article 368 → by 102<sup>nd</sup> amendment act National Commission of Backward classes was made.



Constitutional States to CIC

- Problems of CIC.
- Vacancy → only 6 Information Commissioners appointed.
  - Executive controls is functioning
  - Over bureaucratization.
  - RTI challenges → pendancy  
→ understaffing  
→ Lack of proper record maintenance etc.

How CIC's constitutionalization will help RTI regime.

- ① Autonomy from center's whims and fancies (4) Denying information on sundry grounds.
- ② Procedural autogovities of appointment and removal removed and

- trigger transparent procedure.
- (3) Judicial scrutiny increased.
- (4) Finance - strengthened as there can be "charged expenditure".
- (5) Responsibility increased.
- (6) Staffing powers with CIC as opposed to present center's control.
- (7) In line with SP Gupta case where Supreme Court has clarified right to information part of Article 19(1).
- (8) Parliamentary scrutiny as center has to answer to questions in parliament.  
 → Precedents → NESC, NCST have not been able to perform well.  
 → Center's central services → UPSC, IAS.  
 → RTI has operational hindrance.

get results may be diverse

**Feedback**

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This, credit to strengthening CIC is a step for improving RTI regime but not the full and final measure for transparent Governance.



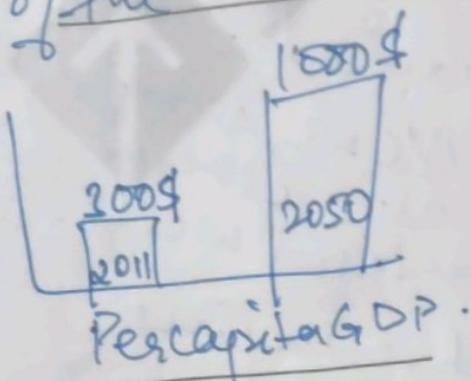
Q.16) Even as India experiences consistent economic growth and has achieved self-sufficiency in food production, hunger and food insecurity remain pressing concerns. Examine the factors responsible for this paradox and suggest steps to improve the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में भले ही लगातार आर्थिक संवृद्धि हो रही है और खाद्य उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल हो गई है, लेकिन भूख और खाद्य असुरक्षा अभी भी गंभीर चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। इस विरोधाभास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण करें और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कदम सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is second largest cereal ~~produce~~ producer in world but carries 25-1. of hunger burden of world (WASH report)

Consistent growth

- ① Next exporter of food products.
- ② 3<sup>rd</sup> largest economy of the world.



③ 3<sup>rd</sup> largest producer of horticulture.

Hunger & food insecurity

- ① 4 out of 10 children fail to reach their potential.
- ② 6.2% severe food insecurity - FAO.
- ③ 37% stunting, 19% wasting, 30% undernourished - NPHSS

Paradox for Paradox

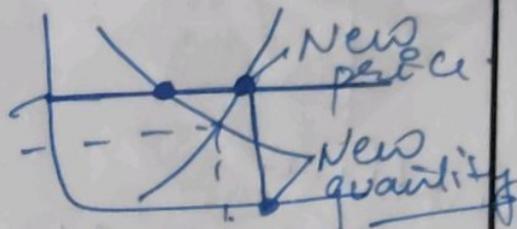
I consistent growth →

① Green revolution of 1960s provided food self sufficiency.

② MSP →

setting price

price floor



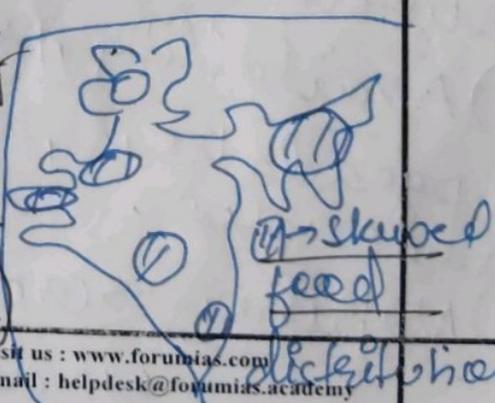
floor has encouraged farmers to produce more.

③ Technique and mechanization improved (e.g.) India has 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of global tractor.

④ Increased water purification - 55% irrigated area (Mihir Shah panel)

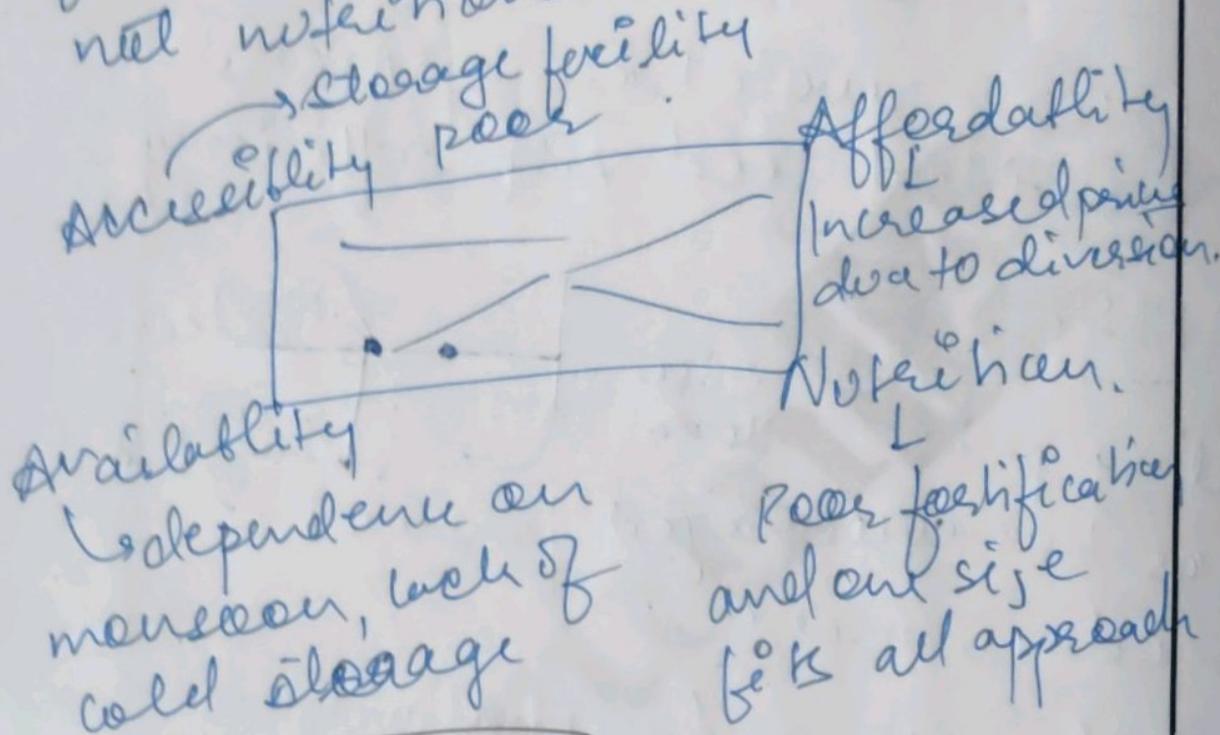
II Food insecurity

① Distribution → FPS and PDS suffer from leakage



and thus improper food distribution

② Crop diversification, improper focus on food security and net nutritional security -



Steps

① Affordability → Buffer stock maintenance, streamline PPS system - Shanta Kumar Panel.

② Availability → technical upgradation, and remove logistical hindrance.

③ Nutrition → crop diversification, focus on dairy and poultry. Thus, paradox of food efficiency and insecurity can be addressed through whole of govt. approach.

Feedback

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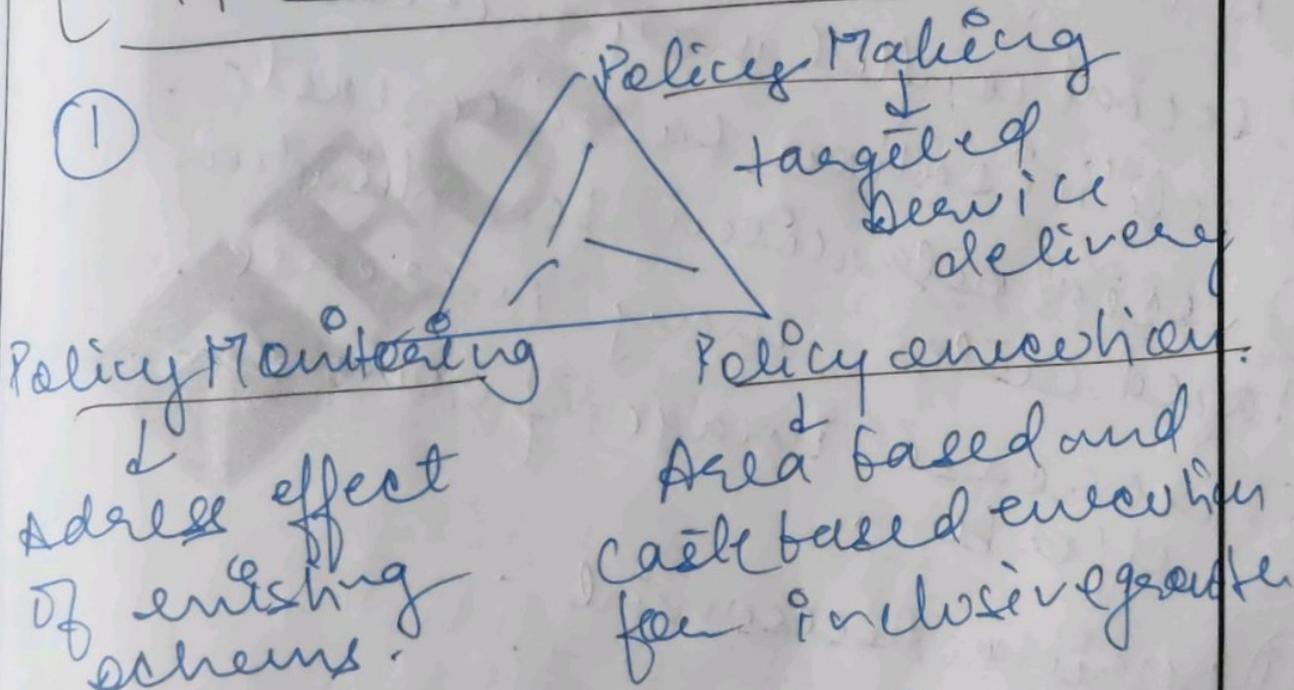
Q.17) The Union Government has recently announced that caste enumeration will be part of the upcoming census. Examine the opportunities and challenges associated with conducting a nationwide 'caste census'. Also, propose a framework for its seamless and effective conduct.

(15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्र सरकार ने हाल ही में घोषणा की है कि जाति गणना आगामी जनगणना का हिस्सा होगी। राष्ट्रव्यापी 'जाति जनगणना' आयोजित करने से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। साथ ही, इसके निर्बाध और प्रभावी संचालन के लिए एक रूपरेखा को प्रस्तुत करें।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SECC was a reform in itself, given last caste census was done in colonial times, it had been a political demand since independence.

Opportunities Associated -



② Cater to disadvantaged among the disadvantaged caste.

- ③ Analyze the picture of caste based deprivations → Impact on Women
- ④ In Mageraj Singh v/s UOI Case Supreme Court has asked Central government to collect data related to Caste.

Challenges Associated.

- ① After Assessment →
- ① Re-emergence of Caste identity.
- ② social conflict may increase.
- ③ Politicisation based on caste.
- ④ social ostracism for disadvantaged castes may increase.
- ⑤ Increase in image of Government efforts.

② During Assessment

- ① Varied caste & some caste in

Haryana are prosperous while in Rajasthan are disadvantaged.

- ② social mobility → difficult to establish family caste given social mobility.
- ③ infringe privacy.
- ④ lack of infrastructure for record keeping.
- ⑤ Varied number of castes - difficult to create a database

Procedure to be followed

Train human resources  
digital collection

Adopt flexibility in determining caste and create region wise database

Political consciousness is more + Multi-Party meet

Privacy through Cyber security.

Creation of a national database for on stop info. storage.

Public disclosure of data which may not trigger social conflict only.

**Feedback**  
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Thus, SCCT has flaws and links, need is to act judicially.



Q.18) "AI integration in governance is no longer a choice but a necessity." In light of this statement, discuss how AI can enhance education and healthcare governance. (15 marks, 250 words)

"शासन में AI का एकीकरण अब एक विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, चर्चा करें कि AI किस प्रकार शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा शासन को बढ़ा सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Economic survey  
2025, has mentioned AI as  
a catalyst for transforming  
India.

## Role of AI in

### I) Health care :

#### (i) On part of citizens :

i) lifestyle diseases → educate citizens on balanced diet and exercise

ii) Assess patient reports.

iii) Assist connection to hospitals [AIIMS is trying to establish AI network]

#### (ii) On part of Doctors :

- i) Organise patient details.
- ii) US based Doctor provides client organising AI tool.
- iii) Assess patient reports.
- iv) Suggest medication and procedure → Israel's AI tool.
- v) Insurance claim fast track disbursement → Digit used AI for assessing claims.

③ On part of Government

- i) Health professional registry maintenance
- ii) Assess the region based demand
- iii) Avert pandemic at early stage → Heart diseases
- iv) Address age group based diseases

④ On Education

① On part of teachers →

- i) Teacher training
  - ii) Updation of curriculum
  - iii) Innovative ways of teaching
- Ex. Edcamp smart classes uses AI.

## On part of students.

- i) Penetration of higher education and secondary education to Tier IV and rural areas.
- ii) Real information to students.
- iii) Tailor made AI for individual preference.
- iv) Vocational education can be provided. Ex. Course brings AI for digital marketing course.

Poor teacher training

Algorithmic business

## Challenges

Poor infrastructure

Importance in India.

→ rural-urban divide only 21% rural schools have computer

→ only 27% women use internet

### Feedback

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Thus, AI in governance is better but goal must be to improve human resource to create AI led development

Q.19) Providing a brief overview of the aims and objectives of BIMSTEC, explain its significance for India. (15 marks, 250 words)

बिम्स्टेक के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों का संक्षिप्त अवलोकन प्रस्तुत करते हुए भारत के लिए इसके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BIMSTEC 2025  
meeting highlighted the growing multipolarity among global powers.

Aims And Objectives of BIMSTEC

- ① Economic development → Increase trade and remove technical and non-technical barriers.
- ② Technology transfer → among the developing nation
- ③ Tourism promotion.
- ④ Security → Aim to reach consensus for security issues.

4) South - South Cooperation increased against western world's G7.

5) Infrastructure - building resilient infrastructure.

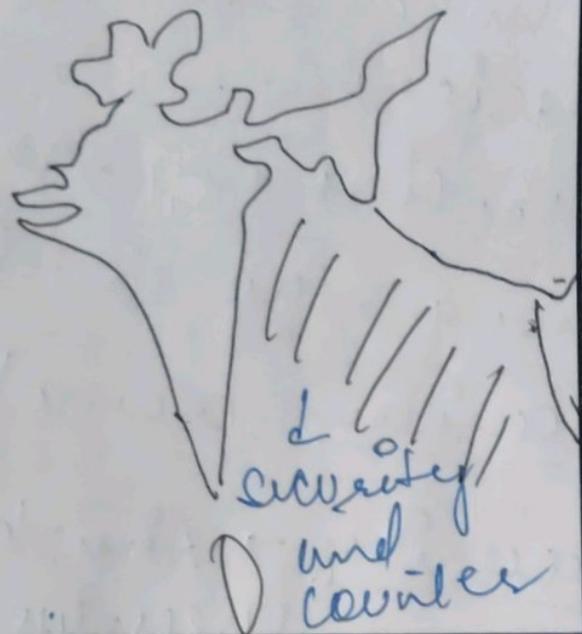
6) Regional cooperation and creation of a regional power bloc.

Significance for India.

1) At least policy

In line of cooperation with south east Asia.

2) Counters China's presence in



neighbourhood and debt trap policy.

(3) India's need for export markets fulfilled in south east emerging economies.

(4) Moral Idealism → India's leadership of global south and support to diplomacy.

(5) Internal security - Given India's vulnerability in Bay of Bengal.

Employee affection against Chinese rashness

→ Increase individual relations with states through RTAs.

Need

Create military base for preventing

→ Increase Bilateral trade  
→ taken leadership without big brother attitude.

**Feedback**

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Chinese presence.

Q.20) India's approach to its relationship with China has evolved into what can be best described as 'competitive coexistence'. Discuss in light of recent developments. What should be the broad contours of India's future China policy? (15 marks, 250 words)

चीन के साथ अपने संबंधों के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण 'प्रतिस्पर्धी सह-अस्तित्व' के रूप में विकसित हुआ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। भारत की भविष्य की चीन नीति की व्यापक रूपरेखा क्या होनी चाहिए? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recent India - Pakistan conflict has highlighted how China has been sponsoring instability in India through Pakistan.

How India - China relations competitive coexistence :

(1) Economic Aspect

- i) Both want to increase export and manufacturing bases.
- ii) Both form policies to attract FDI and FPIs.
- iii) Both have been eager to

Sign FTA's with regional states.  $\rightarrow$  India and China both want FTA with ASEAN

### ① Territorial Aspect

i) India has continuously denied Chinese claim over Indian territory  $\rightarrow$  Recent Galwan clash.

### ③ South south cooperation.

Both want to extend influence over developing state. India by democracy, China by authority.

### ④ Diplomatic competition.

i) string of pearls v/s Nechla of diamonds -

ii) These divergent needs set similar stand in COT negotiations.

India's future China Policy

- ① Divorce Pakistan and China and create dedicated policy.
- ② Territory → Reach through consensus through Track II diplomacy.
- ③ Diplomatic communication with China to decrease sternness.
- ④ Neighbourhood → Increase India's presence to challenge China's unilateral strategy -
- ⑤ Self sufficiency in manufacturing to target trade deficit.
- ⑥ Regional organization - India has to opt for leadership with affectionate conduct.  
 → SAARC, BIMSTEC, SCO etc.

**Feedback**

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The India has to follow a balance of realism and idealism to counter Chinese aggressiveness. 50