

ST CODE 8 1 2 4 1 0

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	Gaurav Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	26/07/2025	

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	
No. सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 8:12:00 AM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 3:30 AM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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)

As 142 of Indian Constitution gives Supreme Court a 'plenary power' to do Complete justice & fill the voids wherever the Statutes lack.

The extraordinary powers under As 142

- ① Complete justice: Supreme Court gave Ranjit Singh vs. Bhaiji judgement, so resolved decades old conflict.
- ② Secured fundamental rights: recently gave 28 week long pregnancy termination (beyond MTP Act 2021).
- ③ Ensured free & fair election of 2023, Chandigarh Mayor election judgement - void by the court.

However, ~~Art 192~~ must be used with care

- ① It is not defined what is Complete justice so chance of judicial encroachment.
- ② Recent Tamil Nadu governance judgement & Criticism by government members
- ③ It may be in conflict with separation of powers
- ③ It will open firegates of petition under PCL or Art 136 (Special leave) → Judiciary already under huge pendency (Two - supreme court)
- ④ Judiciary led legislation or directives may be lack of expertise & mandate of public

Therefore, Art 192 helps court to 'do complete justice' it also must be balanced with Judiciary led justice (like Bhanwaridasi case) with judicial restraint.

## 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.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)

As 54 & 55 talks about manner & Electoral college of president, while Art 61 talks of Impeachment process of president on the basis of violation of Constitution.

① Why states legislative assemblies are involved in election?

① Federal structure: any country's federating units must participate in electing the head of the state.

② Republic form of govt: the heads are elected & not hereditary post. So, their election must be by people.

→ India - Indirect election by proportional

representative, & states MLA participates  
under 'value of votes' system.

- ③ president is symbolic / de jure head, &  
part of parliament → states must elect to  
have indirect control over parliament by  
the people.

But - states are excluded from implementation.

- ① Implementation for violation of constitution  
— need quick decision over crises ;

- ② Implementation must be administratively  
efficient, & parliament is enough.  
→ ASG - any House can initiate the motion.

- ③ Already tough procedure in parliament -  
→ 2/3<sup>rd</sup> absolute majority required  
→ states are represented in Rajya Sabha (1/3<sup>rd</sup>)

- ④ states are large in numbers, they create  
partisan politics.

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 सुझाएँ। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

It says that last time parliament passed private member bill was in 1978. It also says that low score of 17th term discussion only gives on PMB, so validity of PMB turning into law.

They seldom become law.

- ① Exc of bour majority government. easily cross 292 seats in low score, so it hand over law making. & Agenda.
- ② weaker opposition : fewer seats
- ③ Reduced expertise of individual members to research (eg) 42% criminal charged MP
- ④ partisan politics ? Then innovative bills are also rejected. (eg) Tharoor's bill on Refugee, Prayank Chaturvedi's bill on

Climate Change

5) Busy schedule & queues in parliament -  
government already brings high own bills & legislation (eg) → Income tax bill, 2025  
↳ WAF Act

6) Reduced ~~sessions~~ sittings of parliament: (eg) 2019-2019  
less than 100 days / yrs.

PM's important aspects

→ Bring innovative ideas across party lines (eg) Climate Change - Transgender rights

→ helps nav navigate Anti defection  
law led whips

→ Inspire us to research, deliberate & get expert help to fill void of government: Statutes

How to increase Activism

PM's

→ Give separate Opposition days time (UK)

→ Give enough time to discuss  
speaker role must be bipartisan

Feedback (For OFFICERS)	
•	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

India & USA are two ~~of the~~ greatest & oldest democracies respectively thanks to their active & vigilant judicial system.

Convergence of systems.

USA

India

① Accepts due process of law. (eg) Maneka Gandhi case

② Judicial review - explicitly given by the constitution (eg) Art 13, Art 32, Art 226

③ Fundamental rights are supreme & protect Constitutional Supremacy  
(eg) electoral bond - void

① Due process of law - basis to the system  
Marbury & Madison case

② Judicial review - their life breath of democracy

③ Intensely protect fundamental rights & Constitutional Supremacy  
(eg) Judgment - over Tump's Citizenship bill

divergence.

India's

USA

① Constitution gave initially only proceedure establisment by law (Art 32, 323A)

① Due process of law from very beginning.

② No strict separation of power: Executive appoints & parliament control by several (Art 124, Art 217)

② Strict separation of power: President appoints as secretaries Senate approval  
→ strict impeachment power of judges

③ Integrated judiciary & Constitution courts have writs power & regulating power

③ Federal judiciary: states judiciary operate in autonomy & no strict regulation by federal court

④ Mandamus, certiorari

Though diverge, both converge in upholding 'rule of law'

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)

ASB4 of the Constitution talks of Election Commission as autonomous watchdog of free & fair elections in India.

## Evolution of ECI

① Conducting elections: ① RPA 50, & RPA 51 were enacted to give ECI powers of superintendence, direction & control of election (cg)  
Art 326 - universal franchise & Sec-19 of RPA 50 - votes rolls

② Initial focus on conducting elections of President, UP, Parliament & legislative assemblies

③ Conduct of electoral rules, 1968 were for conducting election fairly, later it gradually adjudicated over symbol disputes

④ Guardian of electoral democracy.

to ensure democracy become truly representative of people's choice through election.

① ECI conducted series of reforms;

- ① MCC - model code (eg) violation of code under 125 PPM, promoting integrity
- ② SPIC card - unique vote ID to remove judge roll
- ③ election dispute regarding party symbol, - OMAR vs TRIVEDI, → supreme court - ECI has reviews of parties
- ④ Grip over political parties: Adjudication over fake / shell parties - delisting
  - quasi denotation - mandatory reporting & disclosure
  - Inner party democracy - ECI says conduct inner elections
- ⑤ EVM - VVPAT, SPECIMET, FORM 17c etc to technology led electoral reforms.

Q) 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)

नया 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)

New Education policy of 2020, mandates  
3 language formula in primary schools, where  
 there will be 2 language one of regional &  
one foreign character.

Rationale behind 3 language formula

- ① Increase cognitive learning ability (e)  
 ↳ Tamilnadu boy/girl will learn French &  
Marathi too.
- ② Increase chance of employability → diverse  
source of employment (MNC, globalised work)
- ③ Celebrate cultural diversity of our  
diverse mosaic civilisation → Maithili, Hindi  
Telugu in Bihar school.

## Challenges associated with 3-language policy

- ① Constitutional hurdle: Art 350 A - mandates mother tongue language in primary schools & child of minority.  
→ Hindi ~~not~~ <sup>to</sup> become 'lingua franca' of India
- ② Regionalism & linguistic chauvinism:  
M.S led Marathi agitation, Tamil resistance
- ③ Hindi as default third language: difficult to find other language teachers
- ④ Threat of loss of diversity → Govt.  
Hindi speaker, threat of erasing local dialects

Way forward

- Freedom to choose one's language (Art 19, 15)
- Consensus based language in schools
- promote 'English', parental of jobs

Regional language translation

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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)

PM-Jal Jeevan Yojna aims to provide 55 litre per capita of BIS-10500 quality groundwater to every citizen by 2025. This shows the reimagined approach to water governance.

Why need of a reimagined approach?

① Environmental Concerns: floods, droughts  
erratic monsoons & extremes of weather

eg) flood in Bihar, Ass (Bihar)

② Depleting groundwater in hitherto green  
revolution areas, due to water intensive  
agriculture eg) Punjab - Amritsar

③ Polluting water in riverbed & groundwater  
due to industrial effluents & leaching eg)  
kampus tanneries led pollution of Ganga.

④ Envolving ecosystems : Deforestation, urbanisation  
 & led water bodies encroachment.  
 → depleting commons in village areas due to  
Tragedy of Commons.

So some interventions needed :

- ① MANREGA led Community resources in  
shel area - Drives geospatial planning of  
water bodies
  - ② Ministry of Jal Shakti led awareness &  
 sensitisation about depletion & conservation
  - ③ Community participation : is joint conservation  
 & rainwater harvesting (eg) Ralegan siddhi
  - ④ NGO, CSO involvement - to clean rivers (eg)  
NGO led cleaning of Hindin rivers
  - ⑤ Community led governance of Sacred groves  
 (eg) Oraons (Kajama), Saens (Jhekhan)
- Water governance must be democratic to  
 fulfil SDG goal of 1, 2, 3.

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

8) 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)

Gender budgeting of year 2021 created a separate section to entirely devote funds for women schemes solely (eg) Beti Bachho Beti Padhao.

Challenges in effective implementation:

- ① No sufficient fund: Gender budget says it first-time got 3% of budget expenditure
- ② Majority expenditure on ICDS, MFSM, & PM-POSHAN, left little for training of women & child development.
- ③ Integrated funds & schemes: Part A, Part B of gender budget are not gender specific, rather women oriented (eg) MMREGA
- ④ Exclusion error: women get excluded due to lack of awareness, judgement, digital divide

⑤ Lethargic institutions & organisations (es) only  
361. MNC have constituted ICC under Posh

⑥ weaker judicial system & lesser representation  
of women in politics & judiciary ( $\leq 15\%$   
in parliament & Bar Council)

⑦ Tied nature of funds for PRIs & ULBs

⑧ Insufficient fm

Therefore following needs to be done

① Finance Commission led specific grants  
like ULBs, PRIs.

② Increased proportion of Part A, Part C  
of Gender budget to give more fund to  
PM-Matru Vandana, PM-Sumam, PM-Shehri.

③ Increased awareness

④ more demand for grants to ministry  
of women & child development

⑤ Active CAG audit to fulfill SDG  
goal of 5

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)

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

Recent Chinese hydroelectric in Medog County over dam at Yachang Zangpo displays the importance of transboundary water management in regional politics.

Effective transboundary water management & India's opportunities in water diplomacy

- ① Water diplomacy can boost regional economy.
- ② Treaty agreement with Bangladesh will give water to latter for agriculture & fish.
- ③ Can leverage as free multiplier of goodwill.
- ④ Nepal-India robust treaty on Koshi management.
- ⑤ Prevent water war & regional peace -
  - ⑥ Bhutan India's cooperation on Paw, Raidak

## However challenges associated

- ① Hostile neighbours & their other issues  
Intercept water diplomacy (eg) Indus water treaty & cross border terrorism
- ② Aggressive Chinese policy to use water as hydrographic bomb (eg) Yaluung; Zengmu
- ③ Floods, droughts & loss of traditionally living indigenous people (eg) Budhi Gandak / Brahmaputra

Way ahead → all nations in neighbourhood must sign Helsinki agreement.

→ UN Convention on transboundary waters

→ Bilateral cooperation through appointing joint working mechanism over water data.

India should preempt like Siang project.

AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please print marks in table.
Here O is Average
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)

WTO as governing body of International trade is losing its relevance in protecting multilateralism & rules based trade due to increasing protectionism & trade wars

Challenges against WTO

- ① Growing protectionism (eg) ASEAN, TRIPS+ among few members to exclude others violate MFN.
- ② Trade wars & defunct appellate body of dispute resolution by USA blockage
- ③ Reduced 'positive mandate' by consensus in ministerial conference, since Hanoi meet of 2015.
- ④ Increased pressure of developed members to include e-commerce, Investment as trade

on the agenda, at the detriment of 'Singapore'  
 issue of developing countries unresolved.

⑤ China pose itself as developing countries  
 without opening for free trade

So, reforms needed

- ① Consensus based resolution of Doha &  
Singapore clause of agriculture. (a) Revoke  
 external price to measure demonstris subsidy  
 (Amber box)
- ② Facilitate dispute resolution appellate body
- ③ Removal of all tariff lines from developed
- ④ retin
- ⑤ Cut subsidies in fineries by China, USA
- ⑥ TRIPS - reform As 27 to allow for  
 compulsory licensing of patent in health  
emergency.
- ⑦ GATS reforms to open service sectors in  
due spirit

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)

Supreme court in Keshavnanda Bharti case gave the concept of Basic Structure Doctrine (BSD) as fundamental constructs on which our constitution lies.

How BSD act as compass to balance parliamentary authority & Constitutional Supremacy

① Parliament-amending power under Art 368 is subject to BSD. Court is MINEWE will object 42nd amendment to harmoniously balance Fundamental rights & DPSP.

② Parliament's ability to interfere in judiciary & constitutionally mandated judicial independence - Supreme court made null & void the NJAC Act 2014 post 99th CAA.

③ Parliament intervention in federation & federal structure by constitution (cc) void of govt amendment. in Cooperative on doctrine of severability

④ BSD as compass? used by judiciary to measure the constitutional direction in the compass (eg) Waman Rao - 1973 as reference line for BSD application

⑤ Supreme court-led decision of various constitutions as BSD to check Parliamentary sovereignty.

→ SR Bommai? - Socialism, Secularism as Ben

→ Indira Nehru v/s Raj Hareine - only constitutional amendment of parliament is subject to BSD, not statutes

However BSD has own limitations

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① They are not clearly defined in Constitution,  
so no constitutional term at all.

② Judiciary acts as gatekeeper & sometimes  
gatekeeper in deciding 'BSD' on case by  
case basis.

③ May fossilise the Constitution: doctrine  
of manifest arbitrariness — some terms become  
unreasonable after time, so parliament need  
to legislate.

④ Judicial tyranny: in name of BSD, there is  
an vague & opaque collegium system. eg  
recent- been justice same cash been even-

However, BSD is significant for our democracy

① protect basic tenets like secularism  
rule of law.

② ensure constitutional supremacy & protect  
fundamental rights

③ promote rule based, vibrant democracy.

### 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	
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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 कमजोर बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

74th Constitutional amendment gave the devolution concept in urban local bodies with mandate to transfer 18 functions under 12th Schedules

ULBs as pivotal to inclusive & efficient-  
local governance

① Plan for governance: under As 243 2D, 2E

ie district planning committee, municipal planning committee, make plans

② effective delivery of government scheme:

mapping, preparing rolls & demand grants for schemes (eg) Mandis for agriculture

③ Employment to members: by ward

Committee led enumeration on rolls

④ Utility services ∴ smoothes utility like water, electricity, sewage, wasteland management.

⑤ Bottom up approach ∴ This members become politically ready for legislatures & parliament.  
(eg) Delhi Cmt

However, they remain fiscally constrained

① Very meagre grant from Finance Commission under (As 150) - 1:36 lakh crore  
→ Tied grants to lesser flexibility

② Dependency on Centre & States - 85%  
of expenditure

③ Own resource generation very weak - This taxing ability in profession, stamp, road vehicles etc very low. (poor incentive to collect)

④ Institutionally weak - sales tax  
control by government → JFC, SEC

- are not approved under Ar 243 I, II
- Parastatal bodies hamper their potential
- (e) SPV, Bureaucratic hurdles, Authority  
for city development.
- No participation in cooperatives, SHS, & PPP
- states have not developed 18 functions

so need way forward

- (1) Finance Commission led united grant
- (2) Incentive to tax & generate own revenue  
(0.5% of GDP currently) — 2nd ARC
- (3) Community building as part of 'Commons'  
for development & revenue (eg) fisheries
- (4) Integrate ULBs into PPP, SPV, & Cooperatives  
over LPG, PDS, Petrol distribution
- (5) Sensitisation & awareness about grassroot  
participation.
- (7) Wartal Committee, J. Mathai Committee  
recommendation for finance

Q.13) "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)

In Government of Tamil Nadu v/s State of Tamil Nadu, Supreme Court ultimately set the time limit for considering the decisions under Art 200 & Art 201, thereby upheld constitutional principle of 'people's sovereignty' in Indian democracy.

Judiciary led evolution of reforms with respect to Gubernatorial positions

① Governor acting as an Aid of Council of Ministers : Shamsher Singh case to correct the discretionary confusion under Art 164

② Governor's role under president rule are under judicial review (e.g.) Kaneshwar Prasad case (Art 356)

③ Redefined their discretions under S.R. Bomma judgement - while checking majority confidence, views of House

→ Supreme Court reiterated Sarkarize Commission guidelines for preference of alliance parties to form government.

④ Further refinement in Secretary of governors v/s state of Punjab - Governor must set on time, send as soon as possible, to reduce pocket veto time.

⑤ Complete refinement: Tamil Nadu case - using Article 142, & writs, said Governor does not have pocket veto.

→ Governor must act within scope of elected governments & use Article 142 to refer bill to president very swiftly.

⑥ Further the Court has said many prescribed things about Governor

- Invite CM into governor's appointment.
- Governor's advice about Parliament is subject to Judicial review.
- They must not act as agent of Centre, they are separate constitutional entity.

Justus panthi Commission's recommendation about governor is need of them.

- (i) selection of governor: outsider, not in active politics, minority, advice of CM.
- (ii) General procedure: with Proprietment.
- (iii) Abolishes from post of chancellors of state universities.

Governors are link of Centre & State.  
They must act as binding force multipplier of cooperative & competitive federalism.

**Feedback**

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

Q.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 'ऊर्ध्वाधर' 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)

Horizontal & vertical devolution of taxes are distribution of central pool of taxes, (by 7c recommendation / Art 280) among states & between Centre & states, respectively.

The decisions of devolution are :

① Vertical devolution : between Centre & States, as per the responsibilities & expenditure requirements according to Art 246 & seventh schedule. (eg) Centre gets 58% as its debt & fiscal burden are 58% & 4.5% of GDP (

② Horizontal distribution : on the basis of Income distance (top three states average) / population, forest cover, demographic parameters & tax efforts -

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These are equity & efficiency parameters set by 'Terms of Reference' & Finance Commission each time.

Concerns raised by states

① Punishing South States over their better demographic performance: low weight (10%) & reduced central pool pie

→ low TFR - below 2

② North states: greater share due to population & income gap. (eg) Bihar gets ₹ 7 per ₹ expenditure.

③ Loss & surcharge: 18% of pool are excluded from pool, exclusive to Centre

④ More efficiency parameters demand by rich states (eg) fiscal prudence, Manual revenues, human resource development

⑤ poorer states demand of 'special states'

(a) Bihar like North East states

- ⑥ local bodies grant to increase from 4-36 lakh crore to 8
- ⑦ Increased demand of borrowing limit under As 298(3) & supers of 3-1, GSDP borrowings (fiscal deficit) set by FRBM
- ⑧ Increased grant under NDRF fund.
- ⑨ Reduce fixed & performance based 7000 crore health fund (MCF of city)

## How to achieve:

- ① Increase some efficiency parameters weights like demographic performance
- ② penalise debt / election forebids distribution
- ③ Include cess / surcharge in share pool
- ④ Reduce fixed nature of grant to PRR so to increase their flexibility

FC is an opportunity to enhance fiscal federalism

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)

Constitutionalisation of Commission requires  
Constitutional amendment under Art 368  
by the parliament, similar case needed for CIC.

The steps:

- ① Motion by any member in any house.
- ② Debate, deliberation, then frame the  
post, finance under Art 117 (C), age of  
members are discussed
- ③ If needed, JPC ~~was~~ formed, then voting  
by simple majority → president- Assent.

Granting CIC would strengthen RTI regime

- ① Defunct ~~the~~ ICs post in states of  
Jharkhand, Telangana, due to no  
Constitutional superior authority

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- ② Separate website, information management system
- ③ Committee by PM, LOP, HM to appoint & in failure of filling the post → @ judicial intervention under petition (Art 32)
- ④ Reports on the table of parliament, if not acted then reason given by government
- ⑤ Constitutional mandate: Expedite the task of 40000 pending RTI cases,
  - Officials will follow the summons
  - In failure of information securing, can knock judiciary against government as party

However, other reforms are needed other than constitutionalism

- ① Fill the post of ICs in state & post
- ② of CIC in center (6/11 - vacant)
- ③ Simplify the RTI!

→ Increase the format of demanding information (eg) Post office.

→ Increase Payment gateway : use UPI.

→ Simplify format of information seeking page

III) Penalty provision with a non disclosure

IV) Reduce central grip over SEC : regional federations (post amendment of RTI Act 2019)

V) Rewired management : separate open database at each district & their to request received keeping, by officials

RTI is crenency of vibrant knowledge based democracy as reiterated in Anjali jain, ADR cases by Supreme Court.

### Feedback

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

Q.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)

Recently India became 4th largest economy with 4Tr \$ economy. But, its health & hunger parameters are lagging behind our peers & neighbours like Sri Lanka

Economic Growth & self sufficiency in food

① GDP growth of 6.5% in 25 years (2000-2025), 4Tr \$ economy, 800 Bn \$ forex / 800+800 \$ (Bn) foreign trade (Eco. survey 2024)

② 340 mmt of food cereals, 1st in 0 milk (25 mmt), vegetables & fruit, 2nd in fisheries, sugar (35 mmt), 3rd in poultry etc (H&S Household CES data 2024)

# Hunger & food security as concern

① Hungers - ① malnourished population  
55% does not have balanced diet (WHO)

① 35% stunting, 18% ~~st~~ wasting.

② 59% Anemic - sickle cell disease

③ 97% maternal mortality | 70-509 med

reason) ① No purchasing power - reduced  
 or stagnant real wage (low energy)

② Calorie based poverty measurement.  
 → food under MFSM are cereals, no  
 nutrition of horticulture

③ Inequity among tribes, states, & real  
urban.

② food security = Affordability, Accessibility

(very large leakage - 26%), Availability

(Climate change led scams), & Acceptability

↳ people are really accepting nutritious  
diets - preference for fast high salt,

oil, sugar food.

## Paradoxes

- ① Engel curve - Inequal society, rich spend more on luxuries, less on consumption, poor spend more on calories
- ② Service led growth - 'few get their regular salary (wage)', 58% say employed, so jobless growth - poor purchasing power
- ③ Inefficient distribution of resources like nutri cereals, milk, meat, fishes, fruits.

Way forward → MFSA, Fortification

→ Food vouchers

→ Reduce inequality: Miscere, health tax, Separate tax

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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)

The Census Act, mandates the Central government to do enumeration of populations at each decade, with caste count, a discretionary decision.

The opportunities of caste census

- ① Informed disaggregated Budget for each caste groups (eg) Rohini Commission : 1000 caste in OBC have never availed reservation.
- ② Caste mobility : weaker caste get more focus, as government will plan policies
- ③ Filling of government jobs : 5% OBC only institutes Central university professor

- ④ Further keep in subclassification of reservation  
 (eg) → Denotified tribes in SC — (Daninder Singh case)  
 → OBC — Rohini Commission

However it has challenges

- ① Pandora box of caste based politics: Caste numbers → Political parties on their caste
- ② Threat of breaching 50% goldilocks zone of reservation — Indira Sawhney
- ③ Division in society — Caste based pressure groups & assertiveness (veg) Malle v/s Madiga (Telangana)
- ④ Social engineering in politics: more balancing based on caste
- ⑤ Against DRSP of 'weyare state', the deep rooted casteism will become shining.

## Way forward

- ① Enumerate caste groups properly.
- ② Strictly limit 50% reservation
- ③ Subclassify the reservation rationally
- ④ MCE over caste in politics
- ⑤

### Feedback

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#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

AI in governance will further fulfill our dream of max governance & minimum government. AI can be four multipliers in e-governance.

No longer a choice but necessity

① Age of data : digitalization, VDISE, AISE, digitalization, Agarwal's portal, so we have 'Big data' → require AI to process

② further efficiency: beyond human capabilities & AI based on billions of parameters in LLM can increase efficiency

③ faster & quicker service delivery -

④ Transparent & responsible towards the

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Customer (eg) sources of data, are mentioned

- ① Reduced human discretion, so rules based decision making in hiring job preparation, DBT transfers etc.

### AI in education

- ① Activity Based Learning (ABL) of MEP 2020 — Animation, AR, VR of solar system, biological anatomy etc.
- ② AI based teachers, reduced dependence on teacher (eg) Iris-kurak
- ③ Data processing - (eg) ABC led credits VDI SET data collection of students
- ④ AI based filtration of faults in school outcomes (eg) Andhra-microsoft Open AI
- ⑤ Chat GPT, Laama etc chatbot to guide & summarize students requirements.

(Don't  
in this  
पर कुछ

## Healthcare

- ① AI based surgery: (eg) Robotic surgery  
Telesurgery
- ② Reduction in AML → data processing  
& calculate therapeutic efficiency of drugs
- ③ Hospital case management system
- ④ Telemedicine, digidoctor, e-sanjivani —  
AI can integrate to help pre advice
- ⑤ AI-drone based sample delivery (eg)
- ⑥ AI based ~~drug~~ vaccine: strain sampling

Challenges } — data localization, privacy breach  
 — Healthcare, injection  
 — Ethical & moral human will be keeping

Way forward } — DPDP Act  
 — AI Act  
 — Indigenous → Indic AI / 10000 crore  
 (Lm)

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

BIMSTEC is South Asian regional & littoral nations economic & security grouping over multi sectoral cooperation.

BIMSTEC

- Dhaka declaration
- it is almost SAARC minus Pak
- 25% population, 5 Tr \$ economy
- 5% of global trade

Aims

- (i) Economic integration: to cooperate in trade, investment & liberalisation
- (ii) connectivity - (eg) IMT highway
  - > Kaladan multimodal project
  - > Akhaura Agartala rail link
- (iii) security & stability in region:
  - BIMSTEC charters over maritime security, eg cyber security

(iv) free & open Bay of Bengal & Indian ocean - open sea lanes of Communication

(v) Cooperation on climate change, disasters management & environment.

Objectives → secure, free open & peaceful, South Asia & Oceans  
↳ Equitable growth of the region

Significance for India

① Interception of Neighbourhood Fin-Act Reser? & MANASTHAN

② Gateway to South East Asia

③ Forum free of Pakistan, so no Obstruction & India can be regional security provider & first responder.

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- ④ Countering Chinese aggression & dominance in Indian Ocean region
- ⑤ Opportunity of free trade to boost vol. of global trade
- ⑥ Opportunity to integrate North East of India with Bangladesh & Myanmar
- ⑦ Khulna-Mongla port

Challenges -

- Maldives not included
- 'Big brother syndrome' - members apprehensive of India's delivery deficit of projects by India
- All parts of BRF except Bhutan
- All are drivers & competitive is trade rather complementary

India should deliver projects quickly  
give line of credit & include Maldives

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

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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)

India & China compete for emerging global power of 21st century, therefore their relations are more decided by economic competition ~~vs~~ vis-a-vis geopolitical tussle

Evolution towards Competitive Coexistence

① 1950-1962 - Panchsheel agreement - to mutually non-interference, equality in respecting territorial integrity

② 1962-1978 - Freeze in relation - due to Sino-India war 1962, both started to focus on domestic poverty removal, building industrial complex & military preparedness

③ 1994 - till today - 'Peaceful rise' of China, its joining of WTO + 'State capitalism' shift. India's gradual LFS, borders

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agreement with China, 1994 & other foreign  
political parameters to resolve boundary disputes

⑨ Their cooperation & competition in 21st  
century:

① Cooperation — Global South voices — WTO, ISCO, BRICS  
& climate change,  
Economic trade ≈ 125 Bn \$ (2024)  
Waters of rivers — working mechanism

② Competition → Economy — global share, GDP  
→ Regional powers in Asia  
→ Indian Ocean region  
→ New network of Affairs  
→ Defence preparation

Why India thinks its "Competitive Coexistence"  
is way ahead.

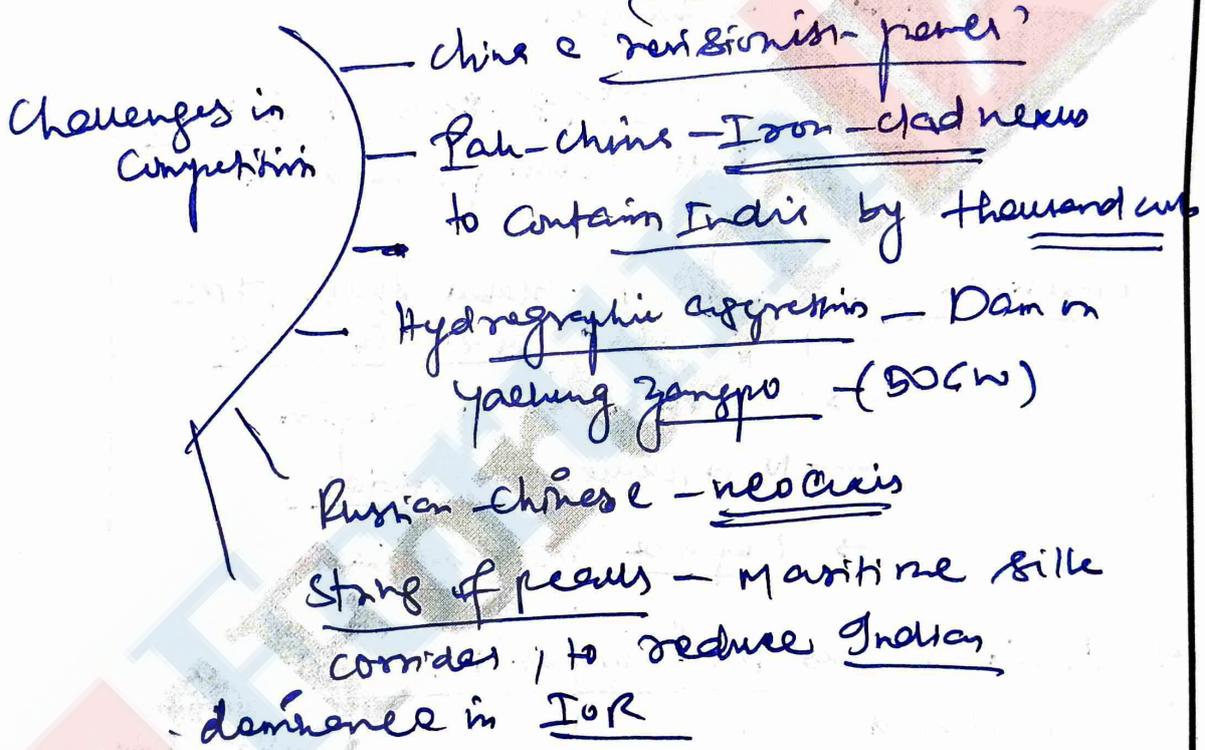
① Conflict & Cooperation together — galwan

1. Tawang (Gangtse), Doklam (2012) are  
② military conflicts

④ Cooperation in trade, FDI, investments

over green energy, EV, solar module, Iron & steel, semiconductors, REC are very integrated

Also, Competition in voice of global south, india-centric, African market, Russian allegiance, USA + EU led FDI hosting etc will continue



way forward

- Compete in FDI, new market
- diversify defense deals
- Cooperate in global south
- Resolves boundary dispute at Dapsang plains - de facto deindustrial

∴ Both are great civilisations

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.  
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TOTAL MARKS	
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## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 ..... How can I reduce my time?
- 2 ..... How can I quickly write conclusion?
- 3 ..... How can I arrange ideas on vague questions like 'evolution', 'trace' or broader questions?
- 4 .....
- 5 ..... How to improve more legibility & with speed?

### Test Goal

- 1 ..... TO know, whether I have sufficient Content?
- 2 ..... Whether I have frame to write answers?
- 3 ..... Competent enough to clear the exam?

### Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
≡	Key / Relevant Point		
×	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.