

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Keupa A Jain		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	2nd 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. 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।		
1			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।		
2			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।		
3			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।		
4			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।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:47	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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, प्रलोचन, 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			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 the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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.

7 classes the good means to

Q.1) To what extent, in your opinion, have the ideals of the Preamble been realised in the country's 75-year constitutional journey? (10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, देश की 75 साल की संवैधानिक यात्रा में प्रस्तावना के आदर्शों को किस हद तक साकार किया गया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Preamble is the identity card of the Constitution as N. Palkhiwala states. It is a part of constitution as given by K. Bharti case 1973

Ideals of Preamble : Realised in 75 years

① Democratic ideals → Universal Adult Franchise
 ↳ 48 years (61st CA) and above
 ↳ Women representation - 73rd CA
 ↳ 33% in PRLs → 50% women (PRS)

② Social ideals

↳ Poverty alleviation - PM Sarvekshya
 ↳ PM National Urban - Housing
 ↳ PM JAY - Health & social security etc

③ Secular ideals : Freedom of Religion (Art 25-28)
 ↳ Religious diversity in India

④ Justice, Liberty, Equality, Fraternity

↳ Freedom of speech & expression (Shreya Singhal case)
 ↳ Right to dignified life (Maneka Gandhi case)

Forum IAS

↳ legislations against untouchability, lower caste violence etc

Not fully achieved

- ① Illiteracy as only 74% of population literate (Census 2011)
- ② Communalism and religious divide (eg) Muzaffarpur riots
- ③ Neo-liberalism and capitalism leading to inequality (eg) Oxfam 2022 → 1% people have 88% of wealth in India
- ④ women subjugation (against A29 CoS)
 - ↳ Glass ceiling, low wages, gender pay gap
- ⑤ Caste discrimination: Violence against Dalits, manual scavenging (93% of them)

Preamble ideals have been implemented but certain issues persist which requires people to equally follow constitutional principles for effective implementation

(Don't in this पर कुछ The evolution of individual rights and provisions and case भारत में संवैधानिक सर्वोच्च प्रासंगिक सर्वोच्च

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 P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

2) The evolution of property rights in India reflects an intricate relationship that exists between individual rights and public welfare. Discuss this statement with the help of relevant constitutional provisions and case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में संपत्ति अधिकारों का विकास व्यक्तिगत अधिकारों और लोक कल्याण के बीच एक जटिल संबंध को दर्शाता है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और निर्णय-विधियों (केस लो) की सहायता से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Property rights were provided in constitution Part III as Fundamental right under article 19 and 31.

Evolution of rights → relationship between individual rights and public welfare

① Public welfare for land reforms required shift from property rights of individual to public

↳ 4th Constitutional Amendment → Article 300A
↓
legal individual right

② Evolution also maintained security of property of minority communities land-welfare

↳ Art 31A → compensation for property acquisition of minority institution

③ Welfare of agriculturalists with land ownership < 4ha and in limits → Art 31A gives

(Don't) Under what condition in this Art. what are the consequences पर कुछ ने the country? भारत के राष्ट्रपति का परिणाम है

them right to property so compensation

1st CAA → Art 31A

④ Property rights for public welfare is held above individual rights where large infrastructure projects

↳ Road construction so houses and shops getting by taking property

⑤ Doctrine of proportionality to decide the property rights based on individual or public welfare rights

↳ Jay Mahanad ^{case} → right to

shelter & property to poor, so public welfare rights

⑥ Property rights have also been in conflict between Centre and State as land under state subject.

Property rights have been evolving and based on situation to situation defines relation between individual and public welfare guided by Justice and Rule of law

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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3) Under what conditions can the 'National Emergency' be proclaimed by the President of India? What are the consequences when such a proclamation remains in force? When was it last imposed in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के राष्ट्रपति किन परिस्थितियों में 'राष्ट्रीय' आपातकाल की घोषणा कर सकते हैं? ऐसी घोषणा के प्रभावी रहने पर इसके क्या परिणाम होंगे? देश में यह आखिरी बार कब लगाया गया था? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 352 of the constitution gives about proclamation of National Emergency.

Conditions 'National Emergency' can be proclaimed

- ① armed rebellion (44th CA) or earlier internal aggression when internal emergency, war etc
- ② external aggression when war or external threat to nation
- ③ On written recommendation of the Cabinet (44th CA)
- ④ On resolution passed by both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha by special majority

Consequences of proclamation

① On Fundamental rights :

- ① Article 19 has been annulled in case of external aggression only (44th CA)
- ② Article 20 & 21 cannot be violated others can be suspended by President.

⑨ Is applicable in any part of India (4th ed)

① On legislation

① Parliament has control over state list subjects & make laws but state also has concurrent powers

② On Executive : Executive power of states is taken over by Centre

③ Financial : President can reserve money bills and ask for financial produce by states

④ ~~Reserve~~ ~~tax~~ can ~~minors~~ the state legislative assembly & Parliament by one year

Emergency - 3 times imposed → 1962, 1972, 1975
last imposed in 1975 due to internal aggression by Indira Gandhi

Way Forward / Punchi commission: A. 352

should be rarely used in extraordinary situations and judicial review of such decisions

(Don't in this Act पर कुछ नै 'Lack of a binding fr Lawmaking' Prop process.

भारत में विधान-प्र है। विधायी प्रक्रि

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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4) 'Lack of a binding framework for pre-legislative consultations in India limits citizen engagement in the lawmaking.' Propose measures to strengthen the role of public consultation in the legislative process. (10 marks, 150 words)

'भारत में विधान-पूर्व परामर्श के लिए बाध्यकारी ढाँचे का अभाव, विधि-निर्माण में नागरिकों की भागीदारी को सीमित करता है।' विधायी प्रक्रिया में सार्वजनिक परामर्श की भूमिका को सुदृढ़ करने के लिए उपाय प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

low citizen engagement in legislations has led to ineffective laws and rising protests as seen in Farm Bill protests and its annulment.

Lack of binding framework limits citizen engagement

- ① Top Down approach taken by ministries
- ② No grievance redressal and feedback system
- ③ Lack of ground level realities taken
(eg) Labour laws - labour unions needed
- ④ Apathy of citizens towards political process
- ⑤ Corruption and nepotism

Measures to strengthen role of public in process

- ① at policy making stage
 - ① Public consultations for Research
(eg) ASER → education research

(Don't... in this Act पर कुछ... 'The recommendation... cal conditions.' Com... 15वें वित्त आयोग की

- ② stakeholder public participation for ground realities (eg) EIA consultation from public
- ③ expert knowledge from public consultation (eg) CSO Lobnitz helps in expertise on political knowledge

④ In monitoring and evaluation

- ① Public consultation help in feedback and grievance to better legislation (eg) CII, FICCI → issues about RCEP → dialy issues

- ② NBOS & CSOs participate in evaluating legislation effectiveness (eg) ADR → Election reform effectivity

⑤ Others

- ① Democratic decentralisation by PRI's consultation in legislation. (eg) Gram Sabha Dashboard

- ② use of ICT tools for larger public reach

Public consultations make legislation redistic and effective for 'all'

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

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5) 'The recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission have enabled the States to improve their fiscal conditions.' Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

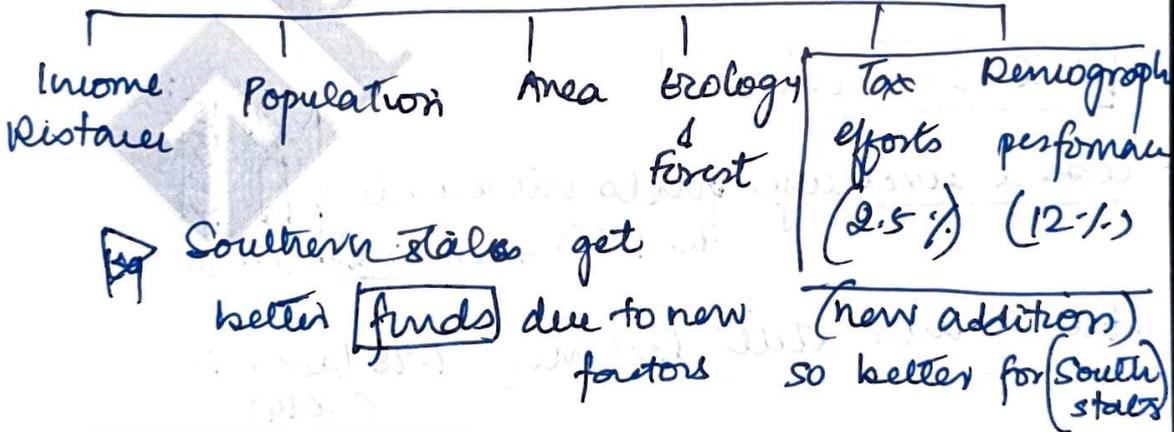
15वें वित्त आयोग की अनुशंसाओं से राज्यों को अपनी वित्तीय स्थिति सुधारने में मदद मिली है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

15th Finance Commission by NK Singh as head was constituted by President under article 280 of the Constitution.

Recommendations of 15th FC → States improve Fiscal conditions

① Vertical devolution between Centre and States (58%) (41%) and 1% for J&K → almost same as 14th FC

② New factors in horizontal devolution, better for states with reforms.



③ Revenue deficit grants to states who couldn't generate enough revenues as

(Don't in this country? Explain v पर कुछ न समझाए!

past, so better fiscal health of states

eg Karnataka, Telangana

④ Local government grants for empowering bottom up participation for both health and infrastructure eg million plus cities → get

PMI grants → so all states better funds

⑤ Performance based grants : Social sector

improvement - health, education, URB reform, power reform

↳ so ₹500cr grant to states implementing this

⑥

States still have issues

① Cess & surcharge funds increased

to 15% → non-divisible 2014 2023.



② Total grants still decline

1.95 lac cr to C 2014)

1.65 lac cr

Fiscal Council in permanent form needed (NCRWE) and also state representation in FC needed

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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(Don't Write in this Area / कुछ न लिखें)

6) In what ways do industry and business associations contribute to socio-economic development in the country? Explain with suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

उद्योग और व्यावसायिक संघ देश के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में किस प्रकार योगदान देते हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों सहित समझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Industry and business associations help in Indian goals of Viksit Bharat 2047 through various ways:

① Funds through CSR activity by business associations
 ↳ Microsoft - Tribal Education Funds

② Industry-academia linkages for research and better innovation in nation
 ↳ Google incubation centre in IT

③ Business associations maintain government accountability by consultation
 ↳ CII, ASSOCHAM → business policy making

④ skilling of people by businesses → promote employability.
 ↳ Digital literacy programs by Facebook for Tribes

(Don't in this A) "India's poverty lies in edible and periodical" पर कुछ "भारत की निर्धन अबतन किए"

- ⑤ Entrepreneurial spirit by business associations motivate others.
 - ④ SHG linkages by Meesht
- ⑥ Push to research through VGF by industries
- ⑦ Support startups → Inclusion by industry funds, state of art technologies
- ⑧ Women empowerment as industries promoting Gender Inclusive work environment
 - ④ CSCO - 50% female employees

Four negative impediments

- ① Siphoning of funds by business associations
- ② Self interest articulation by business association
 - ④ CCI → for large business group
- ③ Controls low groups → informalisation of jobs
 - ④ Gig & platform workers

Industry & businesses should be involved for PPP - Vijay Kelkar committee mode of development

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

2.7) "India's poverty lies in the eyes of the beholder." In light of this statement, examine the need for a credible and periodically updated poverty estimation framework in the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत की निर्धनता देखने वाले की आँखों में है।" इस कथन के आलोक में, देश में एक विश्वसनीय और समय-समय पर अद्यतन किए जाने वाले निर्धनता आकलन ढाँचे की आवश्यकता का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India's poverty estimation is based on Tendulkar committee suggestions which is based on consumption and expenditure levels

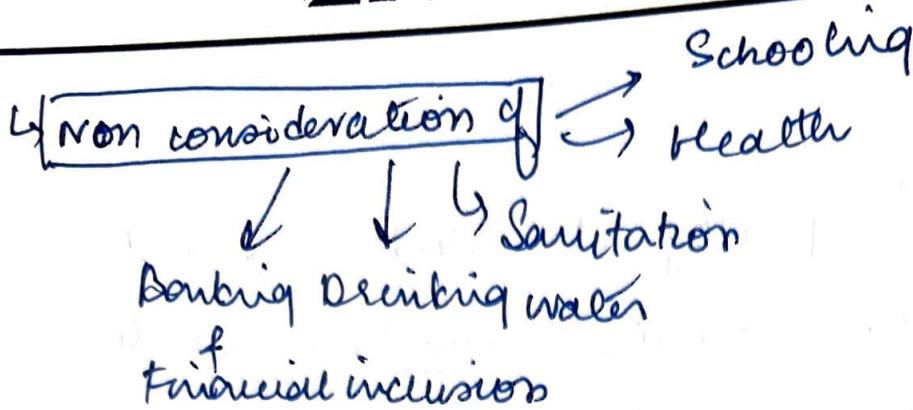
ie, Rs 763 at rural Rs 983 at urban level

Poverty lies in eyes of beholder

- ① some consider lack of nutritional support as poverty
- ② some do → lack of sanitation
- ③ some due to low income level

Need of credible & periodically updated estimation framework

- ① Old redundant estimation method based on 2005 indicators → lag in estimation
- ② Lack of consideration of multidimensional indicators in current method



① To avoid exclusion errors of the otherwise poor ~~but~~

Need fulfilled by/

- ① Considering Multidimensional Poverty Index based on UNDP indicators
- ② Periodic updates through digital data estimation & collection
- ③ Capability approach to be taken for estimation (Amartya Sen) → to check if skilled, educated etc
- ④ To avoid old measures & periodic updation of poverty estimations → help better policy decisions

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2.8) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 falls short of achieving its intended objectives. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

यौन अपराधों से बच्चों का संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम, 2012 अपने इच्छित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में विफल रहा है। टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

POCSO Act, 2012 was introduced to protect children from sexual abuse, violence, verbal and physical abuse.

Intended Objectives

- ① Deterrence against child abuse and violence for age below 18 years
- ② Composition of Fast Track - Juvenile Courts for such cases
- ③ Punishment of perpetrators to terrorise them
- ④ Constitution of child welfare committees to rehabilitate & support child who has been abused

Falls short of objectives

- ① Crime against girl child still high (NCRB) → 30% child rapes
- ② low deterrence due to low awareness

(Don't in this) Starved पर कुछ discuss th biased

- ③ low conviction rate in courts ④ 27%
rape conviction (NCRB)
- ④ Wage pendency of cases in courts
- ⑤ Lack of legal awareness of children
- ⑥ Stereotyping and fear of retaliation if case is registered
- ⑦ Patriarchal society so normalisation of such abuse incest rapes
- ⑧ Lack of sensitised trained policy implementation to tackle children

Way Forward

- ↳ Children court needs to be established for faster adjudication
- ↳ Support to children by policy support

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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2.9) 'Starved of funds, shackled by geopolitics, WHO is facing a crisis of capacity and credibility.' Discuss the statement in the light of USA's withdrawal and its accusation of the health body of being 'biased towards China and mishandling the COVID-19 pandemic'. (10 marks, 150 words)

'धन की कमी से जूझ रहा और भूराजनीति से घिरा विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन क्षमता और विश्वसनीयता के संकट का सामना कर रहा है।' अमेरिका के WHO से पीछे हटने और स्वास्थ्य संस्था पर 'चीन के प्रति पक्षपाती होने और कोविड-19 महामारी से ठीक से न निपटने के आरोप के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WHO is facing crisis due to global polycrisis, USA withdrawal which impacts its effective functioning for One Health approach

WHO: facing crisis of capacity & credibility

① USA withdrawal: low funds for WHO

↳ 15.6% of funds of WHO by USA

② Increasing Chinese hegemony on WHO

reduced credibility for other nations

↳ WHO not condemning China for Wuhan crisis

③ Lack of capacity to conduct research as

US facilities lost (by US vaccine development support by ~~not~~ providing funds, researches

④ Stalled projects and delays in health support to low-income nations

(Don't Write in this Area / कुछ न लिखें)

10) The world continues to operate in a 'my terrorist' versus 'your terrorist' paradigm. Explain. What strategies would you suggest to develop a unified, comprehensive, and rules-based global approach to tackle the menace of terrorism? (10 marks, 150 words)

दुनिया आज भी 'मेरा आतंकवादी' बनाम 'तुम्हारा आतंकवादी' के सिद्धांत पर चल रही है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। आतंकवाद के खतरे से निपटने के लिए एक एकीकृत, व्यापक और नियम-आधारित वैश्विक दृष्टिकोण विकसित करने हेतु आप कौन सी रणनीतियाँ सुझाएँगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Terrorism still lacks a common definition with various nations defining their own terms.

World operates in 'My terrorist' vs 'Your Terrorist' paradigm.

① state sponsored terrorism by Pakistan so not aggressive state against it in SAARC

② Difficult to define due to vast expanse of terrorism → transboundary

↳ Terror groups as proxy groups → Hamas → Harkati

③ Globalisation of terrorism: lack of understanding the hotspot of it → cyber terrorism / ISIS global gang

④ new forms through cyber terrorism, Deep web organised crimes, difficult to trace where it belongs

(Don't miss this) Briefly explain the powers of a registrar to recognise

भारत विधि

Strategy to tackle menace

- ① Global data sharing of terrorist activities
Common data to analyse for all
- ② Defining terrorism through FATF, No Money For Terror
- ③ Collaboration of nations for technological solutions → Investment in Deepweb research, AI system to search for illegal activities
- ④ Multilateral support & coalition
↳ CEIT norms, FATF - greylisting nation
↳ blacklisting nation
- ⑤ Coordinated action by nations
↳ Intelligence sharing on maritime movement, or presence in state

Terrorism is worst career and need to remove by right multi valent efforts

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

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2.11) Briefly explain the procedure laid down in the Representation of the People Act (RPA), 1951 for the registration of political parties with the Election Commission of India (ECI). What are Registered Unrecognised Political Parties (RUPPs)? What concerns are associated with them? Does the ECI have powers to de-register a political party? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत के निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में राजनीतिक दलों के पंजीकरण के लिए जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम (RPA), 1951 में निर्धारित प्रक्रिया का संक्षेप में वर्णन कीजिए। पंजीकृत गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दल (RUPP) क्या हैं? इनसे क्या चिंताएँ जुड़ी हैं? क्या निर्वाचन आयोग के पास किसी राजनीतिक दल का पंजीकरण रद्द करने का अधिकार है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of People Act, 1951
provides for procedure of registration under
Section 29A of RPA, 1951

Procedure for registration of political parties with ECI

- ① Unique name assignment to political party.
- ② Based on historical background:
 - ① If has presence in more than 3 states with 12 seats then national party
 - ② If has won more than 6 state legislative seats → regional party.
 - ③ If a new registered party, then need of nominees - proposers & seconders
- ③ symbol allocation by ECI to political party
- ④ Disclosure of funds - minimum needed by political party

⑤ Registration also requires

- ↳ Minimum number of party members & supporters
- ↳ Presence of party check
- ↳ Leadership registration

Registered Unrecognised Political Parties

① There are about 92% of total parties which are unrecognised political parties. [ADR Report]

② Unrecognised parties are those who have not → gained any Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha or Leg Assembly seat

↳ not achieved minimum number of votes

↳ not yet achieved symbols unique

↳ not have significant presence in region or nation

↳ Not given status of regional/national party

↳ Not gained enough party supporters or members

Issues with RUPP

- ① Shell parties : used to divert black money and channelise funds
- ② Non disclosure of funding by unrecognised parties
↳ 92% of them do not disclose funds
- ③ Non-transparent as these are corruption hubs
- ④ Lack of opportunity to unrecognised parties by vulnerable sections
→ as low funds
→ low skills
→ low campaign time
- ⑤ RUPP not given equal campaign time by ECI due to lack of 1% voter gain - min requirement

ECI → NO POWER TO Deregister PARTIES

Way Forward

- ① Rishi Gaurani → ECI power to deregister political parties
- ② Andrajit Gupta committee → State Funding of elections → equal opportunity to RUPP
- ③ Public disclosure of funding (29B) by RUPP
- ④ Monitoring all parties

Feedback

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Q.12) Assess the role of NITI Aayog over the past decade in promoting cooperative and competitive federalism.
(15 marks, 250 words)

सहकारी और प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में पिछले दशक में नीति आयोग की भूमिका का आकलन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI Aayog has been established as public think tank replacing Planning Commission in 2014.

Role of NITI Aayog in promoting

① Cooperative Federalism

① Governing Council of NITI Aayog → with states representation together

② State and Centre consultations on policies
[eg] Team India council → for better development

③ Common platform to provide insights to all
[eg] SDG research → helps Centre & State targets updation together

④ Policy ideation for state & Centre development

[eg] Centre sponsored schemes like Swachh

Bharat Mission → both state & Centre cooperation

[eg] AI mission by NITI Aayog → helps easy adaptation to all states

- ⑤ To tackle concerns of states by dispute resolution through council → better cooperation
- ⑥ Promotes innovation and helps all together grow
 [eg] Centre fund for Natal Innovation Labs in all states
- ⑦ Competitive Federalism
 - ① Various indicators designed to measure progress of states [eg] SDG Index M.P.R index of states
 - ② Promote competitive development by incentivising performance [eg] Aspirational District Program
 - ↳ 17 districts → social development
 - ③ Promote base of Doing Business by competition [eg] TDPI index → helping states to compete
 - ④ Helps to have healthy growth by competition [eg] states competing → (Invest India) scheme
 - ⑤ NITI aayog monitoring states growth to promote spirit of competition

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Q.13) 'The post of Deputy Speaker goes beyond ceremonial significance and is indispensable to Indian parliamentary democracy.' Discuss with relevant constitutional provisions and conventions. Also, examine the implications of the prolonged vacancy of the Deputy Speaker's post.

(15 marks, 250 words)

उपसभापति का पद औपचारिक महत्व से कहीं बढ़कर है और भारतीय संसदीय लोकतंत्र के लिए अपरिहार्य है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और परंपराओं के साथ इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उपसभापति के पद के लंबे समय तक रिक्त रहने के निहितार्थों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 93 gives the post of Deputy Speaker and its appointment procedure by the Parliament.

Post of Deputy Speaker → indispensable to parliamentary democracy

- ① Constitutional mandate so need for democracy Article 93
- ② To maintain continuity, stability and working of parliamentary sessions in absence of speaker.
- ③ To conduct parliamentary debates, discussion and efficient parliament discourses.
- ④ To conduct working of committees under his/her leadership
 (By) Dputy Speaker leads private member commit

Deputy speaker as chairman

Private member bill committee.

- ⑤ Lack of "Officers of Parliament" fulfilment and loss of reverence under charged CFI
- ⑥ Partisanship of speaker remains unchecked
- ⑦ In case of impeachment/removal of speaker ~~the~~ position turns vacant → so ineffective
- ⑧ Lack of deputy speaker → reduces accountability of the parliament.

Way forward

① Statutory commission → ~~Maximum~~ Maximum 60 days to conduct elections for Deputy Speaker

② Law commission: Deputy speaker to be from longest opposition party.

③ Deputy speaker position if vacant more than 60 days, parliament sessions cannot be held

Parliament is Temple of democracy and all the priests like Deputy speaker need to be

Feedback

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Q.14) Is the growing demand for stricter regulation of online content justified, or does it pose a threat to the right to freedom of speech and expression? Examine in light of recent judicial pronouncements. (15 marks, 250 words)

क्या ऑनलाइन सामग्री के सख्त नियमन की बढ़ती माँग उचित है, या यह अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार के लिए खतरा है? हाल के न्यायिक निर्णयों के आलोक में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to IAMAI-2023, around 900+ million people in India use social media and internet, this brings the need of regulation

Growing demand for strict regulation of online content : Justified

① Deep fakes and manipulation of people : Echo chambers
 (eg) Trump - deep fake for elections.

② Communalism and radicalisation online
 (eg) Muzzaferpur riots - due to fake WhatsApp message

③ False news and Yellow Journalism
 (eg) Zee news owner under UAPA

④ Cyber security threats (eg) D-Trap by China

⑤ Privacy issue as data & identity theft
 (eg) Domino's data leak on Deep web & Dark web

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

- ① Isolation and alienation of children
 - ↳ Blue Whale challenge - polarisation of isolated children
- ② Commodification of women & cyber bullying
 - ↳ Bulli Bai deals → selling pictures of women
- ③ Ransomware & phishing attacks due to data theft.

Not justified: Poses a threat to right to freedom of speech & expression

- ① Over regulation: restricts freedom to speech
 - ↳ Seditious case against government issues so content removed
- ② Restricts constructive opinions & views
 - ↳ Shreya Singhal case → ag Sec 66A, IT Act
- ③ Against Fundamental Rights
 - ↳ Fahema Sheerin case → Right to internet for freedom
- ④ It restricts opportunities to people and their rights

ForumIAS

(Don't miss this) Critically exam पर कुछ misconduct अग्र भारत में सर्वोच्च नई 'आंतरिक'

↳ Chunadha Bhasini case against internet shutdown in J&K to restrict online content

- ⑤ It restricts mobilisation of people if it is against government's agenda, so right taken away
- ⑥ It is Over regulation without strict provisions) rules & arbitrariness takes away rights ;

Way Forward ① Restrictions of online content should be based on codified rules & laws based on Digital Services Act - EU

- ② Fact Check units to restrict content - PIB
- ③ Self regulation by significant social media intermediaries on violent content - IT Rules
- ④ Children accounts separate to restrict content - Meta Teen accounts
- ⑤ Digital Personal Data Protection Act to protect personal private data

Digital Impact Assessment needs to done to see what should be restricted

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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15) Critically examine the 'in-house procedure' adopted by the Apex Court to inquire into allegations of misconduct against judges of constitutional courts in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में संवैधानिक न्यायालयों के न्यायाधीशों के विरुद्ध कदाचार के आरोपों की जांच के लिए सर्वोच्च न्यायालय द्वारा अपनाई गई 'आंतरिक प्रक्रिया' का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently judge of Delhi High Court was alleged for corruption due to huge money obtained, leading to inhouse procedural process against him in Supreme Court

↳ Justice Yashwant Veema → corruption charges being taken by SC inhouse

Inhouse procedure by Apex Court : for misconduct allegations of Judges

- ① Inquiry committee setup of more than 5 judges
- ② Confiscation of property, money, assets of judges by the committee.
- ③ Production of assets, incomes by the judges in front of committee
- ④ Power of inhouse committee to conduct search operations; do enquiry, do audits of assets & resources — INVESTIGATION of misconduct

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- ② Inhouse committee then allows for judge who is accused - Right to speak & represent
- ③ Judges of the committee then take decisions on merit of the case →
- ④ If misconduct of judges proved then removal of judge.
- ⑤ Judicial independence maintained as no other institutions involved

Issues with "Inhouse procedure" of Apex Court

- ① closed door proceedings - so lack of accountability to people
- ② Violates transparency to people as no disclosures of proceedings in public
- ③ Lack of checks & balances as executive or other experts not involved in procedure
- ④ Non-control of CVC, CBI, Lokpal over judiciary → leads to ineffective control over judge

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- ⑤ Loss of public trust in judiciary
- ⑥ Inefficient justice delivery in cases where bribes & corruption was done
- ⑦ Judicial independence beings harm as no effective checks & monitoring held.
- ⑧ No income disclosure of judges ~~and~~ so procedure limits public knowledge

Way Forward

- ① Bangalore Judicial Accountability Bill needs to be implemented
- ② Expand CVC and CBI to judges to avoid any ~~trust~~ trust deficit
- ③ Disclosure of judges incomes online
- ④ Online e-courts to avoid contact of judges with people

Test of excellence of a government is based on performance of its Judiciary.

- BR Ambedkar

Feedback

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Q.16) Recent controversies over alleged malpractices in the electoral rolls have renewed demands for the mandatory linkage of Aadhaar with Voter ID. What is your opinion? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

मतदाता सूची में कथित गड़बड़ियों को लेकर हाल ही में उठे विवादों ने आधार को मतदाता पहचान पत्र से अनिवार्य रूप से जोड़ने की माँग को फिर से बल दिया है। आपकी क्या राय है? अपने उत्तर के समर्थन में कारण बताएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Electoral rolls are created based on data from Delimitation Commission by CCI according to RPA, 1950

Controversies over malpractices of electoral rolls

- ① Replication of records → same person have names in electoral rolls of two states
- ② Names of dead in electoral rolls.
- ③ Migration of people into different states → for new voter id & electoral roll registrations
 (eg) West Bengal migrants in Goa

Mandatory linkage of Aadhaar with Voter ID needed

- ① To avoid duplication of IDs for same person
- ② To have single record as one Aadhaar card number so voter ID is single

- ③ To have digital centralised data as Aadhar has digital data, so voter id can be central data too
- ④ To avoid double voting in different constituencies
- ⑤ To know the exact state, constituency, age of person based on Aadhar data → so right vote
- ⑥ To avoid migrants from taking new identities as Aadhar gives real domicile
- ⑦ Double check of documents will lead to better electoral roll verification

Mandatory linkage : Not correct

- ① Aadhar is not citizenship document whereas voter id is only for citizens
- ② Aadhar given to people who stay in India more than 180 days, so not correct to link
- ③ Loopholes of Aadhar card can be used to exploit voting (eg) Multiple fake Aadhar creation

- ④ Aadhar changes with change in residence but voting & electoral roll based on domicile
- ⑤ Issue for [NRI] as they do not have Aadhar then no voting rights
- ⑥ Issue for people without Aadhar card - elderly, PWD etc
- ⑦ Digital Divide so not possible to connect e-Aadhar with e-voter Id.

Way Forward

- ① Facial Recognition technique used for voting at poll stations → reduced duplication
- ② DigiLocker needs to be used to show e-voter Id rather than fake one
- ③ Digitise electoral rolls → to check for any duplication and run (AI) algorithm to check for faces

Elections are basis and bulwarks of democracy & such malpractices needs to be tackled by adequate political ethical training

Feedback
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17) Lateral entry into civil services is seen as a reformative step, yet it continues to attract criticism and controversy. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रवेश (लेटरल एंट्री) को एक सुधारात्मक कदम के रूप में देखा जाता है, फिर भी यह आलोचना और विवाद को आकर्षित करता रहता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

lateral entry is the recruitment of expertise of domain knowledge into civil services at secretary / additional secretary level.

Lateral entry : Reformative step

- ① Promotes competition among bureaucrats
(Consider Nath committee)
- ② Improves efficiency of civil services with better talent
- ③ Domain expertise helps better insights and outcomes in projects (eg Nuclear scientists in nuclear projects helps better ideas)
- ④ widens the talent pool in civil services promotes innovation (eg E Sreedharan, Raghuram Rajan)
- ⑤ It helps fill vacancies of the civil services
↳ better functioning

(Don't miss this) 

⑥ Reforms in policies → data driven and evidence based policies

⑦ PPP in legislative process → Better funds
→ Better research

Lateral entry : Criticisms and Controversies

① No mention about reservation for SC/ST, OBC
↳ cannot reserve 1 position only there

② Makes bureaucrats demotivated and leads to their non-performance

③ Lack of ground realities due to no field work

④ Non-accountability of lateral entry members
↳ as only for short time

⑤ Short term recruitment, so non-responsibility over long term impacts

⑥ Private sector entrants, so only sees profits lack of public welfare approach

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- 7) Controversy over promotion of lateral entrants (as) civil servants
- 8) Lack of generalists and managerial approach → so narrow scope of specialists
- 9) Lateral entrants → issue of Nepotism and Favouritism in appointments
- 10) Issue of transparency as qualifications at times not completely mentioned.

Way Forward

- 1) Civil Servants needs → mid career training (Chakarwar com)
→ domain learning & onsite learning (IGOT kamayogi)
- 2) Lateral entrants used as expert guidance in committee rather than challenging civil servants.

Collaboration between lateral entry members and civil servants needed

Feedback

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Q.18) While rankings aim to benchmark the performance of Higher Education Institutions (HEIs), concerns remain about whether current ranking frameworks reflect the broader goals of education. Suggest measures to make the ranking system more objective, inclusive, and aligned with educational and societal outcomes. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालाँकि रैंकिंग का उद्देश्य उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों (HEI) के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन करना है, फिर भी इस बात को लेकर चिंता बनी हुई है कि क्या वर्तमान रैंकिंग ढाँचे शिक्षा के व्यापक लक्ष्यों को प्रतिबिंबित करते हैं। रैंकिंग प्रणाली को अधिक वस्तुनिष्ठ, समावेशी और शैक्षिक एवं सामाजिक परिणामों के अनुरूप बनाने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

World QS Ranking system, 2023, had about 20 Indian educational institutions among top 500 as against earlier 2014 report where only 7 institutions were there.

Various ranking systems in India

↳ NIRF ranking, AICTE ranking, IOB ranking

Concerns about ranking frameworks

- ① Lack of focus on diversity in institutions ^{PWD} and major focus on students in total ^{women}
- ② ~~lack~~ Inadequate metric on research and its outcomes and more on infrastructure
- ③ Subjectivity as poll filled by few students & teachers
- ④ Ranking (NIRF) based on outcomes like placements but not on teacher attendance & teacher education/qualifications

⑤ Rankings do not consider → Affordability
→ Accessibility
of Higher Education institution

⑥ Ranking system ignores art institutions,
law institutions, commerce institutions (NIRF)
misses them

⑦ Collusion of UBEs with accreditation system
for better ranking

Measures to make ranking system

① More objective

① larger data sets → of all years of students,
alumni, teachers

② AI data analytics to check for performance
based on metrics

③ Digital surveys and polls to bring and
avoid subjectivity.

② More inclusive

① Ranking for all institutions → Law

② Metrics like accessibility → for PwDs } for
↳ Affordability for poor } inclusion

③ Teacher's performance also as a metric

for quality education

- ④ learning outcomes as metric measured through → Research outcomes → IPR filing rather than infrastructure only
- ⑤ aligned with educational & social outcomes
 - ① curriculum analysis if based on market needs → then better
 - ② Women representation in HES to represent social equality
 - ③ Industry academic linkages with HES → to depict better ISQ Infosys with RVCE
 - ④ Foreign standards match by educational levels IQ IQE, Vajra scheme

Way Forward HESs with good rankings should act as Buddy mentor institutions for other smaller HESs

Examine the factors for discussion, in this context, सार्वजनिक राजनीति में अंतराष्ट्रीय राजनीति के भारत की भागीदारी के

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19) Examine the factors behind the growing salience of the Arctic region in international politics. Discuss, in this context, strategies for India to recalibrate its Arctic engagement. (15 marks, 250 words)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय राजनीति में आर्कटिक क्षेत्र की बढ़ती प्रमुखता के पीछे के कारकों का परीक्षण कीजिए। इस संदर्भ में, आर्कटिक में भारत की भागीदारी को पुनः संतुलित करने की रणनीतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Arctic region from $60^\circ N$ to the pole holds great economic significance as well as strategic one.

Growing salience of Arctic region in international politics

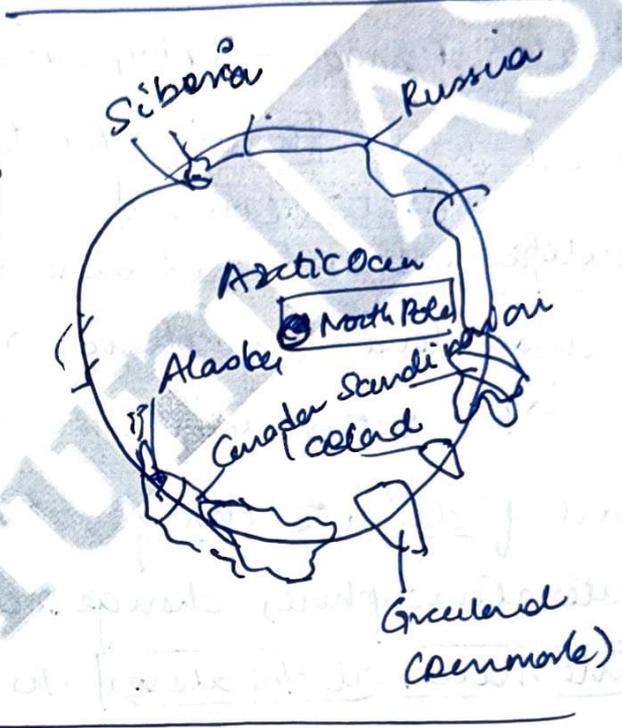


Fig. Arctic region

① Geostrategic interests

① Huge oil and gas reserves (eg) Oil - 30% and Gas - 17% reserves

② High mineral reserves (eg) Chromite, Lithium etc

③ Huge energy security due to water → HEP glaciers melting

④ Geo political

① New few lines of communication and navigation (Northern sea route)

② Increasing Chinese incursion so higher control of other nations

in the
77
20
⑤ In

③ Better access to Russia and other nations
so assertion by all countries

④ Other

① Climate change collaborations, 80 countries
concerned with thawing Arctic glaciers
↳ Arctic Council

② Scientific research advancement by nations
to understand cryospheric region
↳ For better scientific development.

③ Impact of climate change → High GHGs, CH₄
into atmosphere, change oceanic circulation,
so international treaties to check

Strategies of India to recalibrate Arctic engagement

① Scientific research advancement
↳ Indian station - Himadri at Arctic region

② Arctic policy through National MSHE -
Sustainable Himalayan ecosystem
↳ Better funds for protection

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

- ① Improve connectivity through new sea lines of communication
 ↳ Chennai to Vladivostok → Far East policy
- ② Via for permanent membership in Arctic Council by providing great observer support
- ③ Multilateral coalitions and supports for Arctic → Global South support for Arctic preservation
- ④ Maritime security and counter Chinese aggression in region
- ⑤ Bilateral treaties of India with Nordic nations, Russia for better access to Arctic region
- ⑥ Participation in Arctic council agreements, Aerosphere watch etc.
- ⑦ P2P ties through diaspora engagement → Greater Arctic region has huge biodiversity and mineral resources & need is to preserve it for better sustainable development

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			



Do not
write
in this
part

Q.20) Bangladesh is a key pillar of India's Neighborhood First policy, but recent developments on both sides threaten to disrupt the 'Sonal Adhyay' in bilateral relations. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

बांग्लादेश भारत की "पड़ोसी प्रथम" नीति का एक प्रमुख स्तंभ है, लेकिन दोनों पक्षों के हालिया घटनाक्रमों से द्विपक्षीय संबंधों में 'सोनाली अध्याय' के टूटने का खतरा है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Bangladesh-India friendship goes from a long time and especially with Indian support in 1971 Bangladeshi independence war.

Bangladesh: Key pillar of India's Neighbourhood First policy

- ① Geo-economic → Bangladesh-highest trade partner
 - ↳ Highest FDI by India
 - ↳ Border Haats for exports
- ② Geo-strategic → connectivity project: Raxual railway
 - ↳ Nuclear plant: Roopur plant
 - ↳ Energy security: Maitree thermal plant
 - ↳ Military & Defense exchange → MILAN exercise
- ③ Various multilateral platform support
 - ↳ Global South
 - ↳ SAARC
 - ↳ BIMSTEC
- ④ Cultural factors: Buddhist circuit - sports etc

Recent developments threaten 'Sonali Adhyay'

- ① Extradition of PM Hasena Sheikh as Tudea gone refuge to her → concern to relations.
- ② Military control and insurgency → change in Bangladeshi politics → threaten Indian friendship
- ③ Increasing Chinese incursions → Debt Trap policy through FPI, trade, through String of Pearls
- ④ Rise in illegal immigration in India led to concerns in Indian state eg Rohingyas in Assam, Tripura
- ⑤ Rise in drug trafficking and human trafficking by at borders by Bangladesh → Indian sovereignty threatened
- ⑥ Insurgency in North East rise ; so lesser development of North East as safe haven by Banglad
- ⑦ Sluggish infrastructure progress → BRIN stalling
→ petroleum pipeline still progress
- ⑧ Bangladesh reduced trade ties with India due to → China exports
→ Vietnam

ForumIAS

Recent developments not completely threaten

① Multilateral support of Bangladesh to India
in UNSC ~~refers~~ reforms

② Indo - Bangladesh discussions through ~~BIMSTEC~~
↳ SAARC

③ India supporting digital Public Infrastructure
↳ UPB in Bangladesh

④ First responder & net security provider in
Indian Ocean → help of India during cyclone

⑤ Both India - Bangladesh → stere for in Bangla
maritime security of Indo-Pacific JIPOZ

⑥ Medical tourism for Bangladesh & HLODP
projects continue

Steps to be taken BOLD CIT & EIBMS

(Madhubor Gupta) for border security
& modernisation to avoid any violence

↳ Diplomatic engagements

For times may be tough in my friendship,
with Samad, Sahyog, Shanti, it can
sail through

Feedback

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AWIS			
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