

RCA-JMI

TEST CODE 8 1 2 4 1 4

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

MS Ashteyaque Rahman

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910190005

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

13/08/2025

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन

Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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 समय 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।

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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.

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.



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 constitution' - Nani Palkhivala
Preamble lays down ideas to be achieved by the Republic of India

Ideals	Progress	Still a long way ahead
1) Sovereign country	• Rising power securing its national interest	• Compulsions of superpowers threatens it eg - Dump tariffs
2) Socialist values	• Reduction in mass poverty to 12% multidimensional poor	• Huge wealth inequality eg Oxfam - 1% own 40% wealth
3) Secular	• Article 25, 26 right to freedom of religion	• Religious minority lack political representation

• Democratic	Article 326 & right to vote & get elected	• electoral fraud alleged in recent S/R by EIC
• Social justice	→ abolition of untouchability constitutionally	→ Civil rights organisation survey found 40% villages still practice untouchability
• Economic justice	right to work MNREGA	rising unemployment
• Equality of status	Article 14	wide gap between rich & poor
• Equality of opportunity	Article 14 Article 16	masses lacking capacity to realise opportunity
• Fraternity		racial discrimination of North East people

Thus Indian republic is its way to realise the lofty goals of preamble and hopeful to be achieved by Apsit Kaal (2047)

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.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 लॉ) की सहायता से इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constitutionally India started with Right to property (Article 21A) as a fundamental right.

However socialist ideals of land reform and wealth redistribution (Article 39 B, C) diluted right to property for public welfare.

42nd amendment even gave primacy of DPSP in Article 39 B, C over right to property. This frequent junction diluting sanctity of fundamental rights was settled by 44th amendment removing it from part III & placing it Article 300A.

During 1978, in a case on interpretation of private property as material resource of community, Justice VR Krishna Ayyer held that all private property can be classified as community resource.

Transitioning from socialist ideas in neo liberal post Washington consensus right to property was strengthened.

In the recently Maharashtra cooperative housing case, Ex C-1 by Chandrachud reversed earlier judgement of 1978 and held that not all private property can be community resource.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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 lays down the grounds for imposition of National emergency

- internal aggression
- armed rebellion against state
- in case of war.

Consequences of imposition of National Emergency

- 1) Article 358 talks about suspension of fundamental rights by a presidential order
- 2) Union government can take control over state governments through governor
- 3) Budget of state government can

be asked to be laid before the parliament

- 4) Tenure of parliament can be extended under such conditions
- 5) Administration can use preventive detention to arrest people for anti-national activities
- 6) Legislative distribution of power between state & union can be superseded by union.

The last emergency proclaimed in 1975 has been designated as Samvidhan Hata
Divas by government making reverse negative consequences.

Feedback

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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.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)

According to NDR report
only 11% of bills were referred
to committees for consultation
during 17th Lok Sabha.

Reasons for limited pre legislative
consultation in lawmaking.

- 1) Aahas Palshikan - Phenomena of
bulldozer legislation ramming bills
through parliament
- 2) No constitutional mandate for any
compulsory public consultation
- 3) Lack of citizen awareness with
the complexities of legislation
- 4) Less referral to committees reducing
scope of public consultation

Measures to strengthen public consultation in legislative process

- 1) Placing bills for public consultation through platforms like PIB, PRS
- 2) Mandating referral to committees
↳ Committees can further invite public representation on bill.
- 3) Mandatory judicial impact assessment
↳ social impact assessment
- 4) Using social audit platforms for public consultation
- 5) Creating a choir of social activists intellectuals to review bill and provide input in tone based manner.

Public consultation of bills will improve acceptance and reduce resistance (eg farm bills) strengthening people centric governance

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

The recommendations of 15th Finance Commission headed by N.K. Singh for period of 2021-26 has helped in fiscal federalism.

15th FC recommendations helping states improve fiscal condition

- 1) Reducing populist policies during elections causing fiscal deficit
- 2) Ensuring state debt remains below mandated by FRBM Act of 20% of general debt
- 3) Cap on state's borrowing from domestic & foreign market as prescribed by constitution (Article 293)

- 1) Strengthening PSUs and DISCOMS financial strength
- 2) Improving DBT efficiency to reduce corruption in welfare schemes.

Issues for 16th finance commission

- 1) Demands for rationalising formula of horizontal & vertical devolution.
- 2) Income distance and demographic performance works against southern States
- 2) States demand of representation in body composed entirely of Central representatives.

This ^{16th} finance commission has the lofty task to balance fiscal federalism to strengthen the political federalism in India

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

Along with state various NGOs, SHGs, lower agencies, industries, business associations contribute in development of country.

Contribution of Industry & Business Associations in Socio Economic growth

- 1) Building social infrastructure through CSR funds
 - eg - Paramal foundation in Sanitation
 - eg - Goenkia foundation Pehly Akhara project for children
- 2) Address in bridging gap in public source delivery
 - eg Mahindra Nanki Kali for girl child education

eg HDFC Sakhi for insurance coverage
 eg Akhay patra for mid day meal.

3) Delivery of essentials

eg Tata smach - water purifier

eg Rajasthan royals initiative to distribute sanitary pads in rural areas

4) Providing employment and skill development breaking vicious cycle of poverty & underdevelopment.

5) Awareness generation of schemes

eg JAGORI initiative

6) Leadership

eg Her Start & she leads - facebook

Thus industry & business compliment the developmental process contributing in India's growth story towards VISIT BHARAT.

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Q.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 has had various committees for poverty line estimation. The recent being 2012 Rangarajan committee and NITI ayog's multi-dimensional poverty index.

Issues in present poverty estimation

- 1) Lack of updated data
eg follows 2011 data.
- 2) Absence of socio-economic survey data
- 3) Lack holistic coverage
eg time poverty, skill poverty
- 4) Not account for seasonal poverty
- 5) Huge population moved to middle class
↳ NITI. ayog last 9 years mean income has double

Need for updated poverty estimation

- 1) Huge fiscal burden from welfare schemes
eg. 67% under NFSA
- 2) Rightful beneficiaries may be left out of welfare due to unupdated data.
- 3) Align with super multidimensional poverty parameters
- 4) Account for inflation in deciding poverty line needs regular updates
- 5) For ensuring effectiveness of public service delivery.

India has come a long way reducing poverty to 12%, right on path to achieve SDG 1 in coming years

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Q.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 2012 was legislated for protection of children from sexual offences

Objectives of POCSO

- 1) Improve reporting & conviction of child sexual offences
- 2) Fast track courts for faster disposal of cases
- 3) Gender neutral act
- 4) Improve awareness generation

ForumIAS

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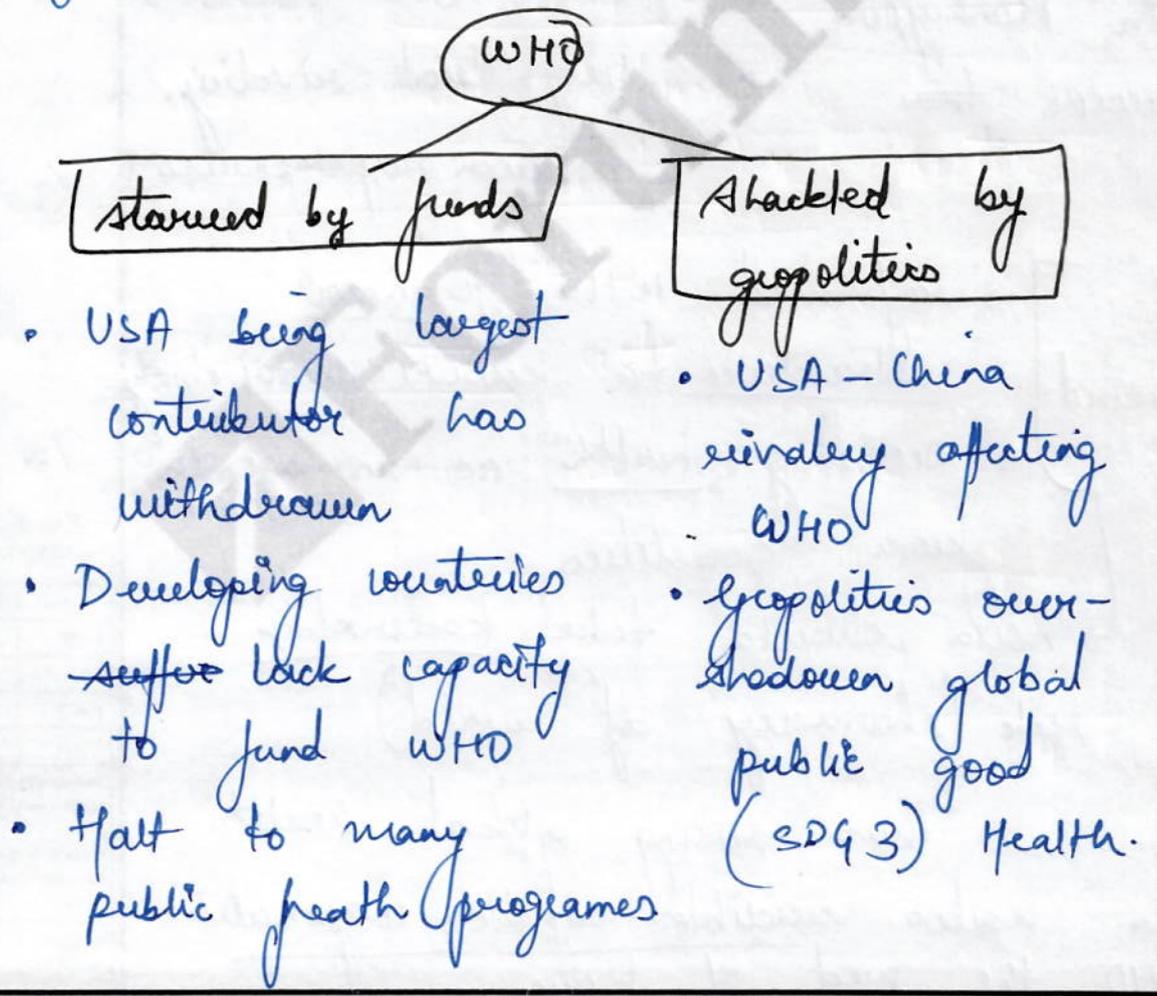
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Q.9) 'Starved of funds, shackled by geopolitics, WHO is facing a crisis of capacity and credibility.' Discuss the statement in the light of USA's withdrawal and its accusation of the health body of being 'biased towards China and mishandling the COVID-19 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)

Bump administration 20
has withdrawn USA from WHO
accusing the body being biased to
China and disproportionate burden of
funds on USA



WHO

crisis of capacity

crisis of credibility

- 1) lack of funds to support public health programmes
- 2) Rising global pandemics
eg delayed response in Monkeypox vaccine ~~too~~

- 1) Accusations of world mismanagement
- 2) Accusations of being China biased on dispute rulings
- 3) Unable to withstand geopolitical rivalry between superpowers

Way forward

→ reformed WHO financial structure to ensure sustainability

→ securing health as an agenda

↳ from geopolitics
↳ India should take leadership role (pharmacy of world)

Thus rising global health issues makes credible, capable, cooperative WHO the need of hour

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Q.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 सुझाएंगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Terrorism is a problem
without passports transcending territorial
boundaries without any consensus on
act of terror or actor as terrorism

Illustration: Baloch liberation army as
a freedom fighters for Baloch people
but as terror group for state
of Pakistan

Illustration: The London conference 2011
differentiated between my terrorist
Good Taliban for Pakistan and
your terrorist Bad Taliban, operating
in state of Afghanistan

Strategy to develop unified, comprehensive approach to tackle terrorism

- 1) Clear definition on act of terrorism irrespective of place of act
- 2) Clear guidelines for designation of an actor as terrorism
 [eg] through UNSC 1267 sanctions committee
- 3) Global cooperation to restrict finance
 [eg] FATF, Egmont group, FIU
- 4) No proliferation of weapon tech to terrorists
 [eg] Wassenaar Arrangement, Australia Group
- 5) Restriction of movement
 [eg] Integrated check points, Customs checks

Indicate proposed Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism should guide the way for global convention.

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Q.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 है? इनसे क्या चिंताएँ जुड़ी हैं? क्या निर्वाचन आयोग के पास किसी राजनीतिक दल का पंजीकरण रद्द करने का अधिकार है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

RPA 1951 guides detailed conduct of elections in India along with qualification, disqualification of political candidates and registration of political parties

Process of registration of political parties under RPA 1951

- 1) Section 29 deals with registration of political parties.
- 2) Name of party along with its office bearers must be submitted
- 3) party members must be Indian citizens registered with ECI in electoral roll

- 4) ECI accepts registration form and allots them available symbol
 - 5) ECI categorises newly registered parties as registered unrecognised political parties
 - ↳ they are elevated to recognised parties after they meet certain criteria
- Registered Unrecognised Political parties
- registered with ECI but unrecognised as of now
 - recognition as national or state party after fulfilling election conditions

Concerns with RUPPs

- 1) More than 2500 RUPPs but only a dozen of them recognised
- 2) used for money laundering as donations to party
- 3) create logistical cost for conduct of elections.

- 4) Distract voters from policy issues on petty local issues
- 5) Caste, language, religion based RVPs affected social harmony of society
- 6) Propagate foreign propaganda in form of money Tag Chinese Communist ideas.

As of now Election Commission doesn't have power to de-register political party.

Political experts have suggested amendment in RPA 1951 to give ECI authority to deregister bogus RVPs to curb money & muscle power, increasing transparency in electoral process.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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			



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 (National Institution for Transformation of India) replaced established planning commission as the premier think tank body in 2015

Features of NITI ayog

- 1) A think tank body providing specialised policy experts
- 2) works on TEAM INDIA approach
↳ includes chief ministers of state through various deliberation platform
- 3) Engages domain experts
- 4) Lateral entry of officials for a specific project execution
- 5) Not control fund allocation like the planning commission

NITI aayog : Promoting cooperative and
competitive federalism

- 1) Logistics performance index of state
to measure logistics cost among
different states
- 2) Aspirational district programme inculcating
competitive spirit by measuring
performance on KPIs
- 3) Platform to solve federal issues
between state and state following
BEAM INDIA approach
- 4) Multidimensional poverty index ranking
states creating healthy competition
to address it.

Thus NITI aayog is
playing ~~great~~ role in strengthening
federalism in India.

Forum IAS

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			



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)

उपाध्यक्ष 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, उपाध्यक्ष के पद के लंबे समय तक रिक्त रहने के निहितार्थों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

17th Lok Sabha completed without election of deputy speaker. prescribed in Article 93

Role of deputy speaker in a parliamentary democracy

- 1) Indian convention of election of deputy speaker from opposition party strengthens parliamentary democracy.
- 2) Member to important committees like selection of CBI, CVC chief.
- 3) Automatically becomes chairman of any committee to which she is nominated as members.

- 5) Presides over Lok Sabha in absence of speaker
- 6) Assumes the role of speaker in case of vacancy & resignation
- 7) Ceremonial significance to the ~~the~~ importance of house

Implications of prolonged vacancy

- 1) Elected government not respecting the established conventions
- 2) Violation of spirit of parliamentary democracy
- 3) Majoritarian tendencies of the government of the day.
- 4) Acting as an impediment to cooperation functioning with the opposition
They opposition protests for not electing

However constitutionally article 93 says the house shall elect the deputy speaker as soon as maybe. Thus in full presence of speaker throughout the future there was not many occasions demanding the services of deputy speaker

However to strengthen parliamentary democracy, respect the opposition and uphold spirit of the house, 15th Lok Sabha should elect deputy speaker as early as possible

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The controversy regarding Sanjay Rana's latent show has again sparked debates on regulating social media content along with balance of right to freedom of speech and expression (Article 19)

Justification for growing demand of strict social media regulation

- 1) Unfettered freedom of speech of one person violates freedom of another
↳ Article 19 has reasonable restrictions
- 2) Banning vulgar content
eg Govt banned many OTT apps

- Including VGLU & AIT Balaji for
obscene content
- 3) Balance freedom of speech and
expression with national security
eg Ali Mahmoodabad case
 - 4) Spread of anti-national propaganda
online on social media
eg ISIS through facebook
 - 5) Ensuring friendly relations with
foreign state
eg Farmer Tookit Disha Rani case
 - 6) Ensuring social media content
in line with public morality

stricter regulation : violation of right
to freedom of speech & expression

1) Any online content gains traction
because of social acceptance not

- when it goes against public morality
- 2) strict regulation with scrub artistic freedom
eg Censorship by CBFC
 - 3) imposed morality by state restructuring organic social evolution
 - 4) Right to freedom of speech and existence necessary for right to life with dignity (Article 21)
 - 5) Judiciary adopting role of clergy in laying out social morality
 - 6) Freedom of speech & expression symbol of vibrant democracy
 - 7) Dissent strengthens democracy

Thus restrictions (Digital media intermediaries Act) should be reasonable, proportional, legal to maintain harmonious balance.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

Recent case of beunt pite of cash found at residence of sitting High court judge led to in-house procedure to inquire into allegations of misconduct.

In-house procedure benefits

- 1) Detailed enquiry outside of media glare (sensationalisation of news)
- 2) Following the standard operating procedure laid down by the Judges Enquiry Act 1968
- 3) Composition from judiciary itself
- 4) Following principles of natural justice - hearing the accused.

6) Criticism of In house inquiry

- 1) Lack of accountability when judiciary itself completing inquiry
- 2) In house inquiry suffers from lack of transparency
- 3) Creates Imperium in Imperio - Ambedkar was against unrestricted powers to judiciary
- 4) Lack of details on other allegations of irregularities by the accused in question

Way forward) ① Have framework guidelines for enquiry into misconduct of judges

② Implementation of model code of conduct for judges.

③ Constitutional experts have proposed

expanding grounds of removal of judges from present proved misbehaviour or incapacity

4) Include other misconduct for inquiry

eg - sitting judge accused of hate speech

5) Inclusion of members from executive and legislature in the inquiry procedure

6) Detailed background vetting of individuals before elevation to higher judiciary

As said - 'Leader's wife

should be above suspicion'.

Similarly conduct of higher judiciary judges should be beyond suspicion to ensure legitimacy in public eyes

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			



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)

Present leader of opposition in parliament has alleged vote chori during ongoing special intensive session (SIR) in the pollbound Bihar which has led to deletion of 65 lakh names

Reasons for issues in electoral rolls

- 1) Take EPIC cards issued to illegal migrants in India
- 2) Lack of regular updation in electoral roll has led to
 - i) dead people in list
 - ii) eligible voters out of list (violation of right to vote)

3) Badly voter ID cards resulting in
electoral fraud.

Such controversy has
led to renewed demands of linking
Aadhar card with voter ID

Supreme Court Aadhar card is a proof
of residence and not citizenship.

→ Even foreigners residing in India
legally can get Aadhar cards
linking them with voter ID
may give them EPIC cards

→ Biometric failures of Aadhar
system (reported by Moody's research)
will deprive electors of voting
right in case of linked.

→ US cybersecurity firm KESSECURITY
highlighted that 80 crore data
of Aadhar of Indians available on
dark web

Thus linking Adhaar with Voter ID has various limitations. Therefore to address alleged electoral malpractices following could be done

- 1) A transparent SIR process to clear electoral roll of begun voters
- 2) Tally data with district SRS system to filter out illegal voters
- 3) Providing domicile & educational certificates for voter registration
- 4) doing big data analysis to identify fake voters on list
- 5) multistakeholders
 ↙ people
 ↘ civil society
 ↘ political party
 consultation to rationalise list with public scrutiny.

The legitimacy of government rests on elections, ECI has vital role to play in earning back the credibility post such allegations

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

Arup Surodranath committee
and Baswan committee have recom-
mended lateral entry into civil
services as a necessary reform.

Lateral entry as a reform

- 1) Bringing domain experts into the
civil services
eg Nandan Nilekani for UDAI
- 2) Career professionals outside the
UPSC civil services examination
recruitment process
- 3) Complexity of governance becoming
difficult for generalists bureaucrats
- 4) Rising importance of think tank
in policy making
eg government relying on Big 4 for
consulting.

Advantages of lateral entry

- 1) Bring specialised domain knowledge into civil service
- 2) Reduce dependence on consulting agents
 eg Indian express reported that at present more than 1500 consultants from big 4 are employed.
- 3) Bringing innovation in policy making
 eg success of PPP model.
- 4) Cross work culture benefits
 corporate - creativity, efficient
 public service delivery
 government - accountability, transparency

Criticism and controversy around lateral entry

- 1) Resistance from strong civil service lobby in their entry
- 2) Friction on difference in work culture

- corporates work on profit motive
 - government works on public welfare
 - 3) Acquisition of govt. appointment
eg government withdraws latest 50 post advertised for lateral entry
 - 4) ~~lack~~ ^{Absence} of defined entry & exit mechanism from civil services
 - 5) Resistance on issue of reservation and proportional representation to be followed during lateral entry.
- Thus to sum up the time is ripe for adhering to suggestion of NCRWC - some generalists should be specialised, some specialists should be generalised maintaining a balance in bureaucracy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Recent case of NAC official caught on bribery charges for favourable ranking to educational institute has caused debate on integrity and efficacy of the present system

objectives of Ranking system

- 1) Rate educational institution on different parameters like
 - a) quality of infrastructure
 - b) quality & depth of faculty
 - c) Research & journals published
 - d) Placement record of institute
- 2) offer guide to prospective students to make an objective decision

in selecting educational institute.

- 3) Create competitive environment for other institutes to progress
- 4) Enable global comparison
eg with QS world ranking

Issues with present Ranking system

- 1) Parallel bodies $\left\langle \begin{array}{l} NRF \\ NAAC \end{array} \right\rangle$ create confusion about recorded ranks
- 2) Opaque process breeds corruption
- 3) limited to ranking institutes based on records and numbers rather educational outcome
- 4) Voluntary assessment doesn't offer a fair review
- 5) Not follow international parameters like course credits, research citations as done by QS
- 6) Floated private university rankings misguiding students choice.

Measures for designing objective and rational ranking system

1) Start with multistakeholder consultation to decide on parameters for rankings

teachers groups → educational institutions → student body
 government → social activists

2) Set unified ranking body with dedicated cadre to assess on ground instead of voluntary assessment

3) Publishing procedure and rules for ranking to bring transparency

4) Evaluate social impact by follow

- number of underprivileged enrolment
- location in remote areas
- promoting social entrepreneurship

Educational institutions need to have fair & objective ranking system to ensure success of NEP 2020

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			

Q.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)

The earlier dormant Arctic region covered with ice has gained geopolitical attention getting clouded by superpower rivalry in the region

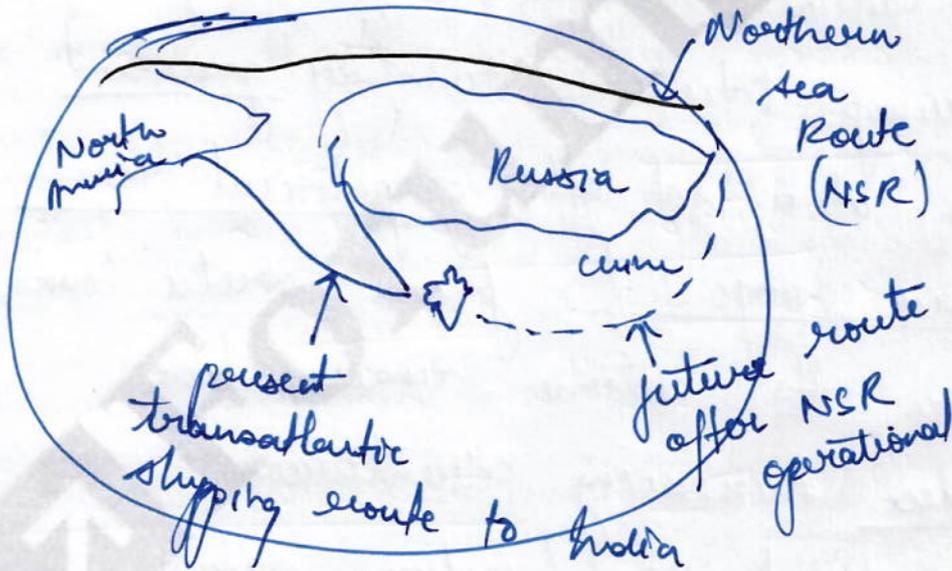


Fig- Arctic & Northern Sea Route

Factors for growing salience of Arctic

1) Climate Change - melting of ice cover

- will open Northern Sea Route
changing global shipping routes
- 2) NATO militarisation of European ports
offers Russia an opportunity to
militarise NSR
 - 3) Arctic as storehouse of energy.
eg Methane gas hydrate
critical minerals beneath permafrost
 - 4) Trump intentions to buy greenland
has also set off geopolitical tensions
 - 5) Russia suspended from Arctic Council
makes its actions unaccountable
 - 6) China increasing adventurism
eg Deployed ice-breaker ships
 - 7) Arctic offers research & study
potential about earth
eg permafrost living organisms
in cryptobiotic state

Strategy for India to recalibrate Arctic Engagement

- 1) Active participation in Arctic Council
eg - convened 2nd meeting in Kochi
 - 2) Using research stations for data collection & deepening presence
eg Himabai in Svalbard
 - 3) Increasing expeditions in Arctic
eg - deployed winter expedition for first time.
 - 4) Multilateral collaboration - perceiving arctic as global common
 - 5) Engagement with Russia to benefit from NSR
eg India Act for East Policy.
- Thus India is taking multidimensional steps to increase its engagement in Arctic region

Feedback

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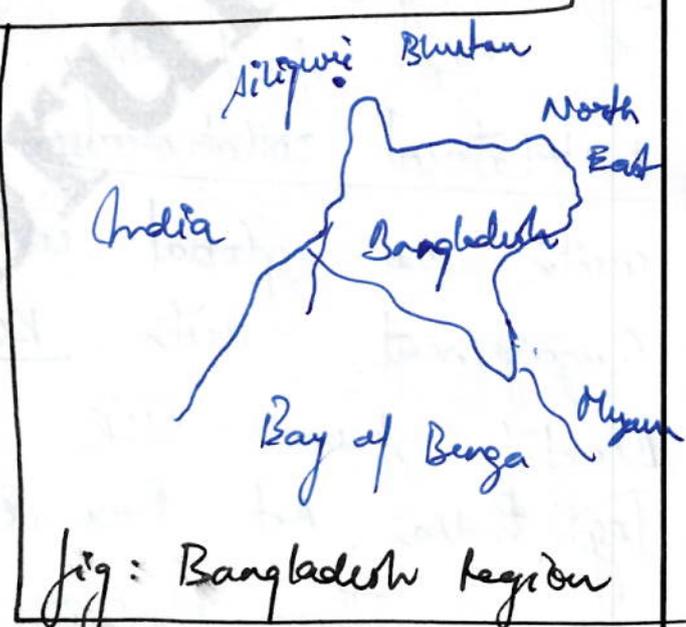
Q.20) Bangladesh is a key pillar of India's Neighborhood First policy, but recent developments on both sides threaten to disrupt the 'Sonal Adhyay' in bilateral relations. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India played crucial role in birth of Bangladesh. The period of Sonali Adhyaya has hit turbulence in earlier strong relations

Bangladesh as key pillar of India's foreign policy

- 1) Neighbourhood 1st policy
- 2) SAARC doctrine
- 3) Act East policy
- 4) BIMSTEC
- 5) SAARC
- 6) Connectivity



- BBIN → BMIC (Bangladesh Myanmar India China)
- Agartala Akhaura link
- Khulna - Mongla port

Recent developments on

Indian side

- Asylum to Sheikh Hasina
- Refusal of extradition request by Bangladesh govt.
- Export control regulation affecting Bangladesh economy
- India's closeness with USA & Bangladesh accuses USA of regime change
- India China rift being benefitted by Bangladesh.

Bangladeshi side

- ouster of Sheikh Hasina
- Mohd Yunus regime
- becoming China friendly (visit)
- threatened to block siliguri corridor
- trilateral summit in Kunming with China & Pakistan
- allowed Pakistan exports from Khasi port since independence for first time.

Suggestions to celebrate Shonali Adhyaya

- 1) Impeding bilateral meeting between heads of state since Mohd Yunus took control.
- 2) Utilising regional platforms (BINSTRC) to address tensions
- 3) solving border infiltration problem
- 4) mediating relation from third party (China) intervention
- 5) encouraging use of credit to Bangladesh to reduce Chinese chequebook diplomacy
- 6) focus on successfully completing pending infrastructure project.

Mohd Yunus should adhere to PM Modi's words "one old friend is better than two new friends" to strengthen relations

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.

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