

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	Ritik Singhi P		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19 10139989	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	JATF	Date/दिनांक	19.07.2025

*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	
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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:30pm	5:40pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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)

"No reading of the constitution is complete without reading Preamble"
 as Preamble is soul of the constitution
 (Hidayatullah)

Achievements of ideals of Preamble

- 1) Sovereignty: exercising 'strategic autonomy'
 (eg) purchase of Russian oil.
- 2) Secularism: Representation of minority in Parliament.
- 3) Socialist: (eg) success of NFSA, midday meal, etc. ⇒ promote Welfare State.
- 4) Democratic: elections in India are 'gold standard' (Hilary Clinton).
 73rd & 74th Amendment.
- 5) Republic: elected head ⇒ Representative
 (eg) President Muammar comes from ST section.

6) Justice of social economic & political
 eg. environmental justice - EIA, NGT, etc

7) Equality & Liberty balanced under
Article 14-21 eg. Reservation for PwDs.

Yet, there are issues

1) Economic sovereignty under scrutiny due to influence of MNCs.

2) Secularism critiqued: Alleged minority persecution.

3) Democracy → procedural not substantive
 VDem:- "electoral autocracy" in India.

4) Justice → in 500000 (NJDG)
 → Dalit discrimination.

5) Liberty → free speech curtailed
 eg. Yellow journalism

∴ It's a mixed picture, leadership must align policies & functions to abide by basic structure features.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.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)

Right to property has been regarded as 'natural right', hence constitutional makers included it as fundamental right.

Evolution of property right and public welfare

- 1) Original constitution included this right under article 19(1)(f) and 31.
- 2) 1st Amendment: Brought 9th schedule and zamindari reforms to curtail property rights & prevent concentration of wealth (v/A 39(b) & (c)).
- 3) Shankari Prasad: court upheld amending powers of Parliament -

- 4.) 4th, 5th, 7th Amendment to implement Land reforms
- 5.) ~~Golaknath~~ Golaknath Case, 1967: Fundamental right reinstated and cannot be amended.
- 6.) 24th & 25th Amendment placed Article 39(b) & (c) above Article 14, 19 & 31.
31C - protect from judicial review.
- 7.) Keshavnand Bharti Case 1972: Upheld the amendments but reserved judicial review (basic structure).
- 8.) 44th Amendment: Removed Art 19(1)(f) & 31 as fundamental right and made them legal right.
- 9.) Doctrine of eminent domain: Land acquisition with fair compensation and fair reason (Supreme Court)
∴ The right has evolved from Part III to legal right helping state to conduct welfare

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)

National Emergency is imposed by President of India on aid & advice of Council of Ministers under Article 352.

Conditions

- 1) War, external aggression or armed rebellion.
- 2) In entire territory or part of territory as required & advice.
- 3) Written recommendation (44th amendment) of Council of Ministers

Consequences

- 1) Extent life of Parliament & state assemblies by 1 yr at a time.
- 2) Centre can give direction on

executive & financial measures to states.

3) Art 250: "concurrent legislative power" to Parliament on state subjects.

4) Art 358: suspension of Article 19 on imposition of emergency on grounds of war & external aggression.

5) Article 359: suspension of enforcement of fundamental rights (as required) except Article 20, 21 (44th amendment).

Emergency has imposed three times - 1961, 1972 & 1975. However, last imposed in 1975 on grounds of "internal issues".

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Pre legislative consultation

can improve citizen engagement & make them 'stakeholder' (JAN BAHADARI)

lack of binding framework

- Choice of legislature to display to public Mediation bill
- Recommendations can be rejected without reason
- No law backing & Rules to uphold the procedure.

Measures to strengthen public consultation

1) Legal backing (eg. Legislation (public display & consultation) Act :

2) Rules & procedures must be defined
↳ Timeline, Feedback mechanism, etc

- 3) Institutional setup under law ministry to respond to recommendations
- 4) Digital display of draft legislation.
↳ Online suggestions procedure.
- 5) AI integrated mechanism
↳ To ease the understanding / Analysis for public. (Legal jargon issue)
- 6) Reduce ambiguity in laws and promote "citizen centric" laws.
- 7) Civil society & Media discussion
eg) SANSAD TV: DPP Bill discussion.
- 8) Public display of rejected recommendations with reason.
- 9) Seek consultation on subordinate legislation as well.
∴ law making should be collective & not centralised.

Feedback

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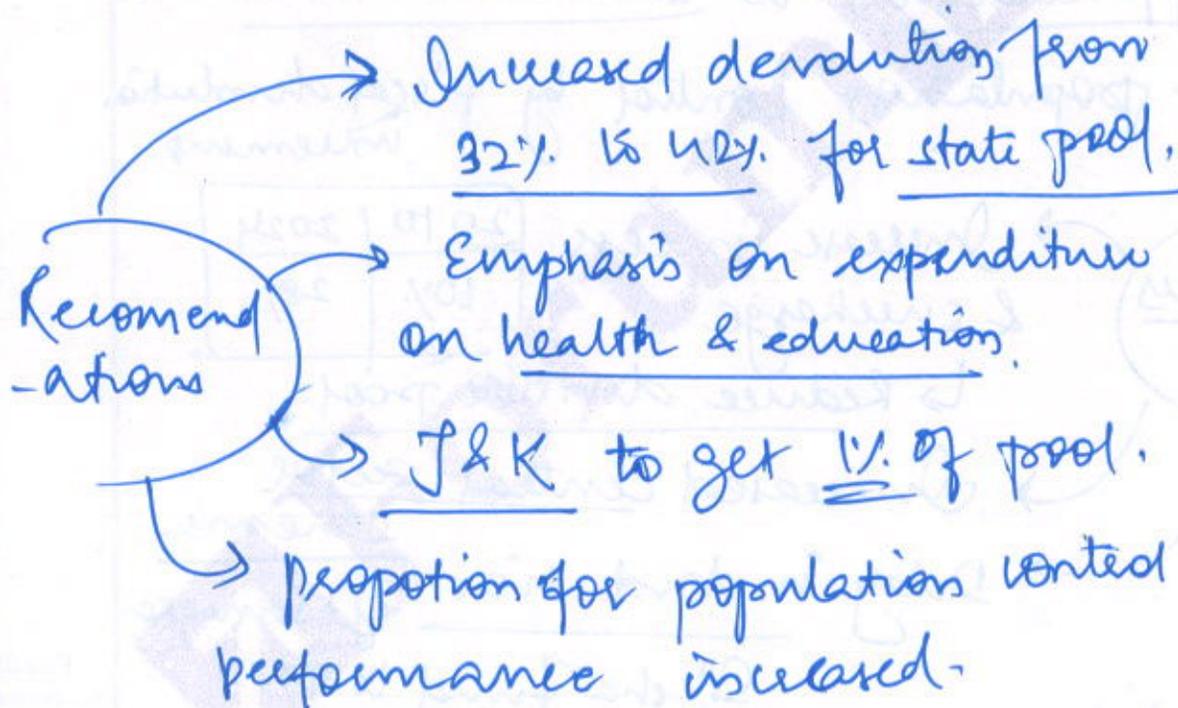
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) 'The recommendations of the 15th Finance Commission have enabled the States to improve their fiscal conditions.' Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Finance Commission is

~~organ~~ created by President under Article 280 on aid & advice of Council of Ministers.



Improve fiscal conditions

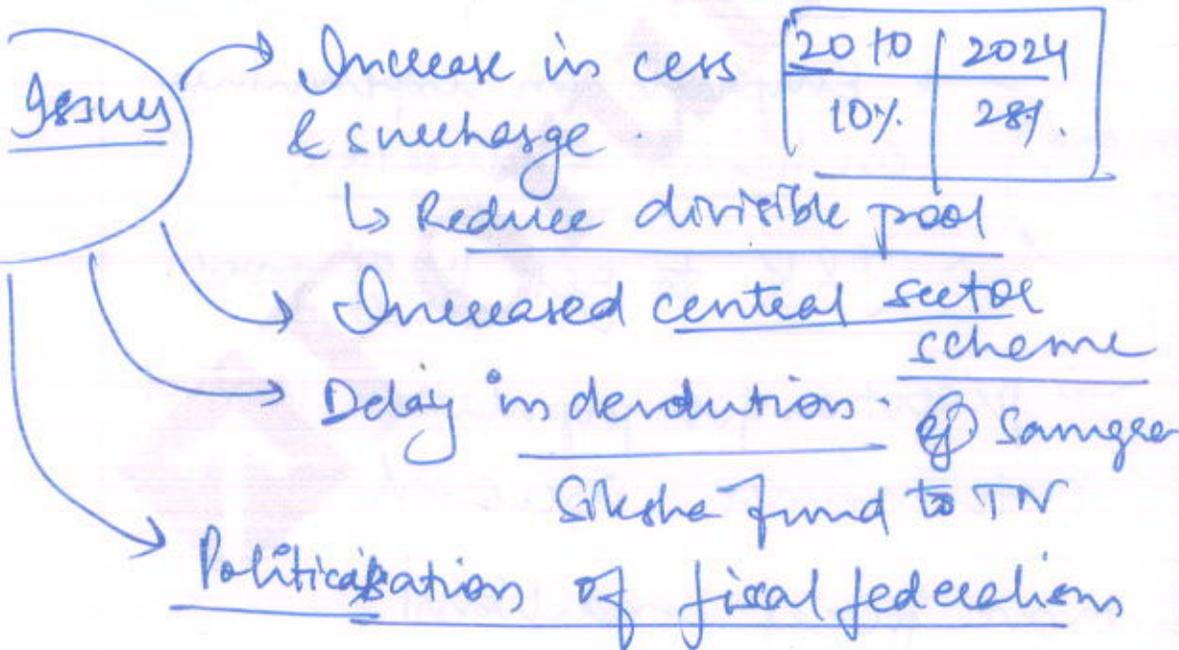
- 1) More devolution of funds to state.
- 2) Improve fiscal health & ability to determine expenditure

eg. Tamil Nadu, Kerala appreciated 42%

3) Development of Jammu & Kashmir as it is victims of regional disparity.

4) Focus on human capital development
↳ Demographic dividend.

5) Appreciation to southern states for population control by fiscal devolution incentives



∴ 16th Finance Commission led by Arvind Panagariya shall look for addressing the pertinent issues

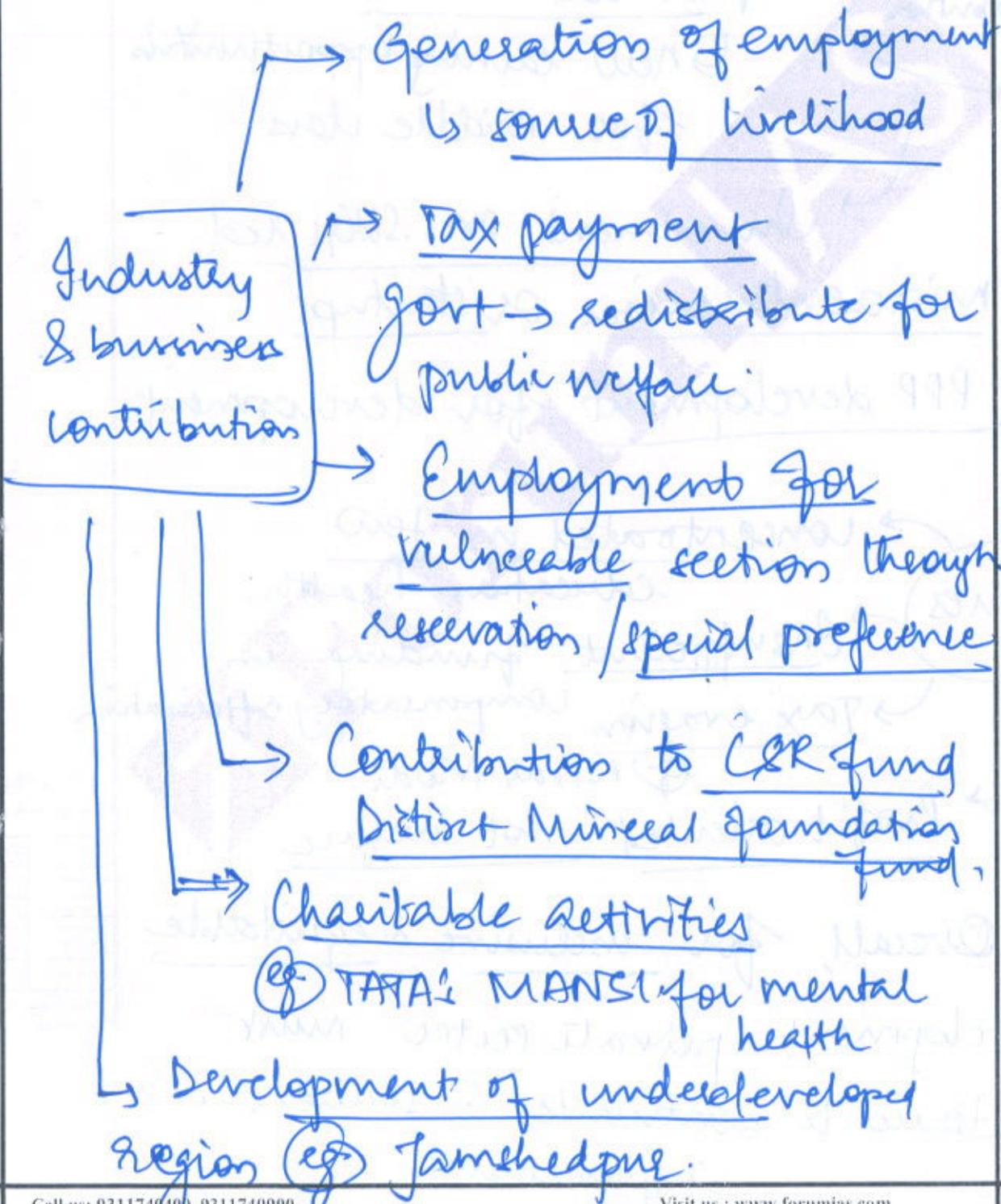
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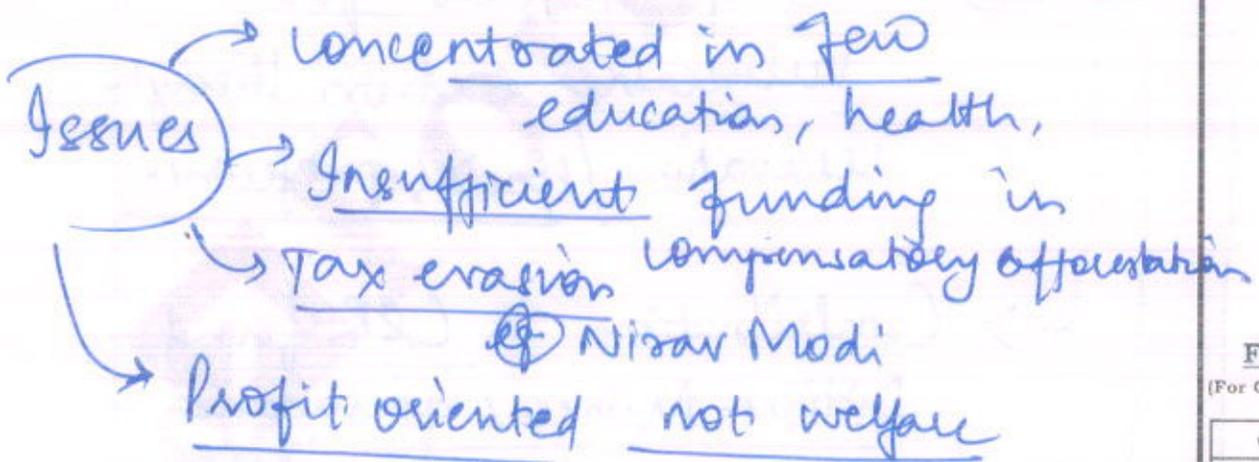
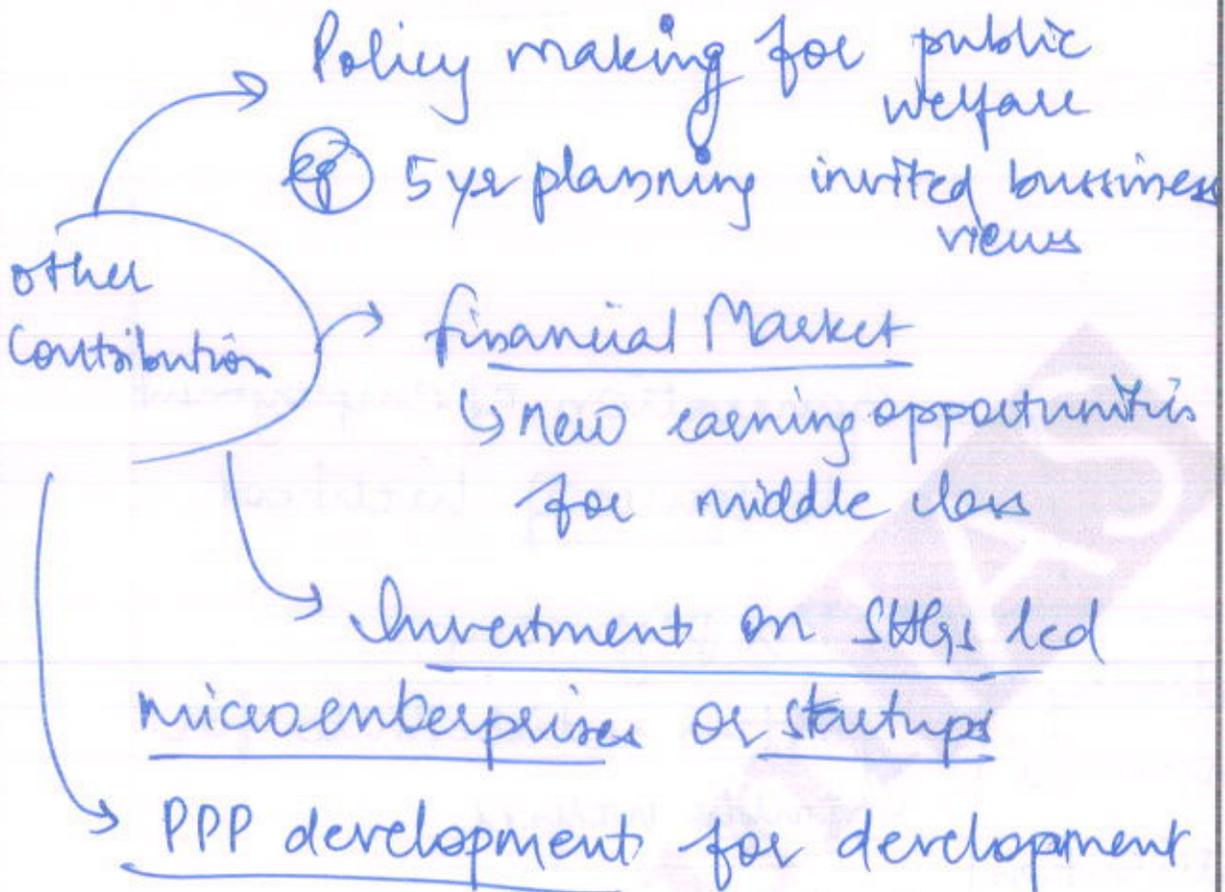
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)





Overall, for inclusive & equitable development, private sector must continue to contribute in lower economic empowerment.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

"Injustice anywhere is threat to justice everywhere". Hence, poverty alleviation is a necessity not choice.

Poverty lies in the eyes of beholder

- Economic poverty at 11% (MDPI)
- Hunger & Malnutrition
- Anemia at 50% in pregnant women
- Lack of educational outcomes
- Cultural erosion of tribes

Need for credible & periodically updated estimations

↳ Poverty is fluidic and cannot have static method.

↳ Going beyond material poverty

↳ Human capital → skill

3) Poverty of good health must include mental health in the context of rising suicides
Lancet! 37% of global women suicide in India

4) Region based approach and not top down. Disparity elimination require tailor made approach

5) factors of poverty shall include vulnerability of different sections
 women ↓ disabled ↓ elderly

Feedback

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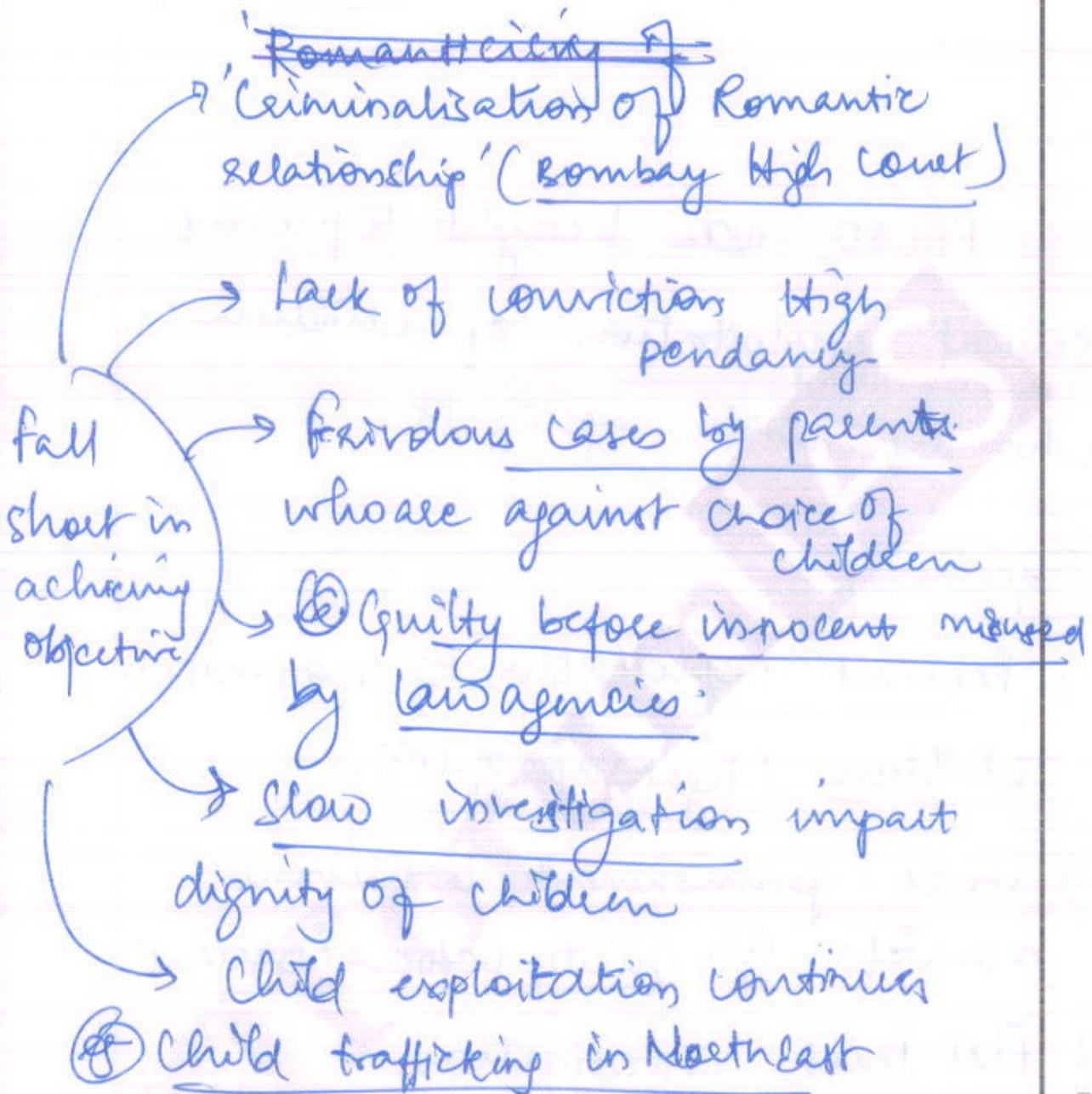
Q.8) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 falls short of achieving its intended objectives. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 was brought to prevent sexual exploitation of children who are under age of 18.

Objectives

- 1) Prevent exploitation of non mature children (legal age of 18).
- 2) Strict punishment to prevent mischief ⊕ Guilty before innocent
- 3) Fast track investigation.
- 4) Protect dignity of children (both gender)
- 5) Uphold status mandate under article 21 & 39.



∴ Law needs to be reformed

- ↳ Separate investigation agency
- ↳ Timelines for completion of case
- ↳ Streamlining regulation & removing ambiguities

Feedback

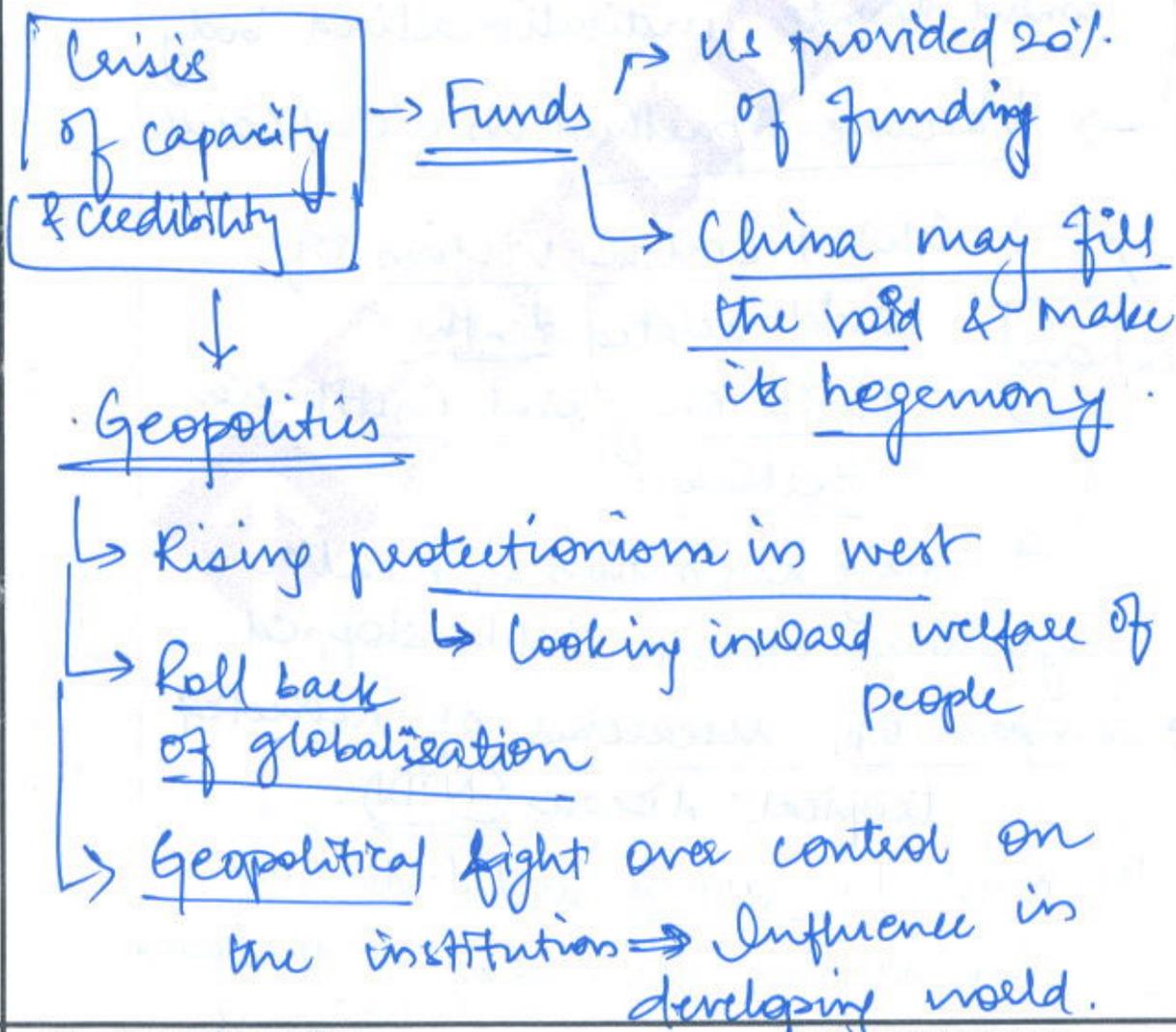
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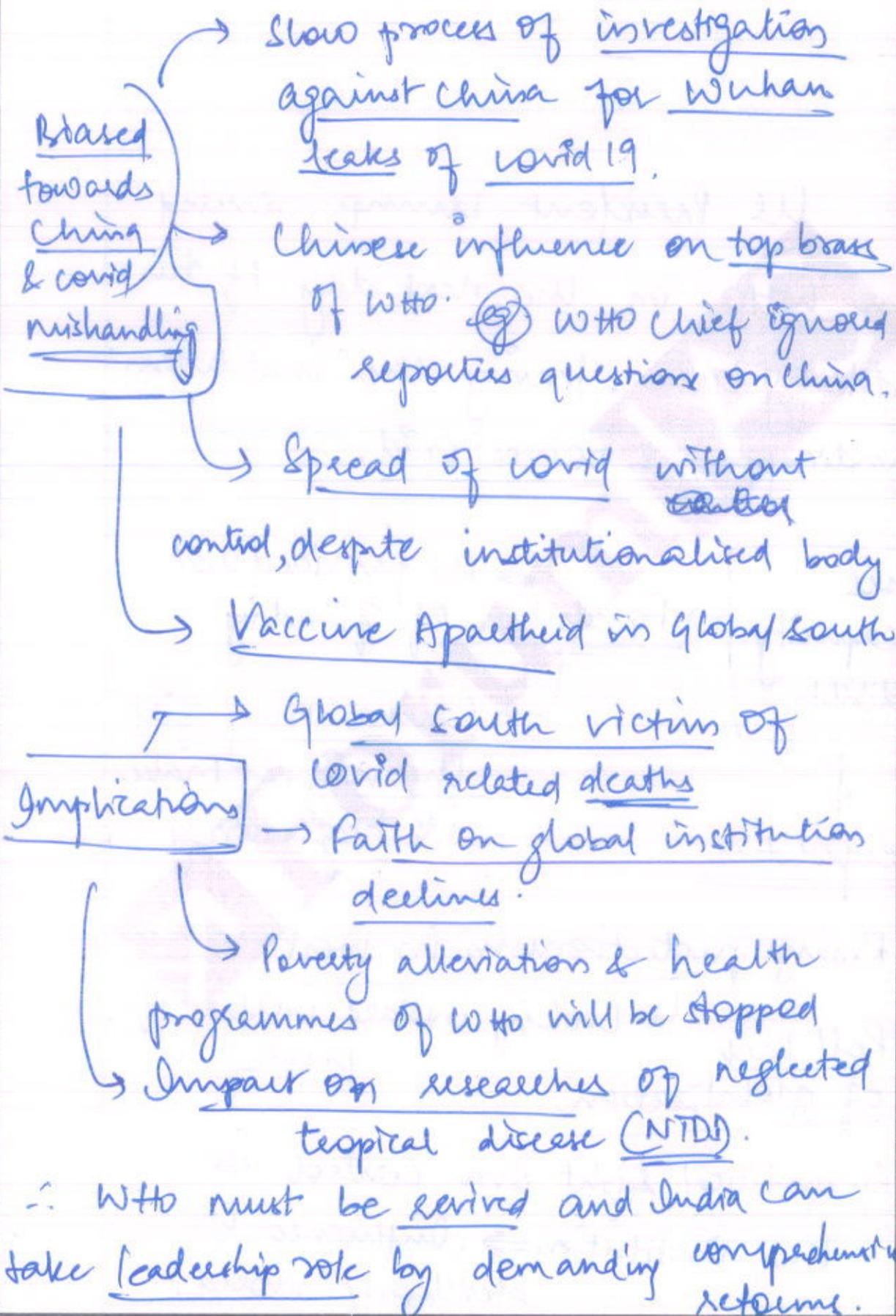
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

US President Trump exited from WHO on the next day of his presidency term, leaving the institution handicapped & power void.





Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 सुझाएँगे? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Terrorism, as per 2nd ARL, are the act of violence against civilians to create terror & fear.

My terrorist vs your terrorist

- 1) Revolutionary of one country can be terrorist for other @ Bhagat Singh
- 2) State sponsored revolutionaries are terrorism for other @ Hammes funded by Iran
- 3) Geopolitical leverage is not calling terrorist. @ China obstructs India plea of Masood Azhar as terrorist.
- 4) No defined terminologies in global norms allows nations to leverage ambiguity @ Mujahideen sponsored by USA

Strategy to tackle

- 1) Definition of terrorism as defined under ~~the~~ India's recommendation to UN CTC
- 2) Problem without passport, hence require global cooperation: leaders must sideline geopolitics.
- 3) Strengthen FATF to curb money laundering
- 4) Build multilateral intelligence agency
 (eg) Umbrella body of INTERPOL.
- 5) Unify agenda of counter terrorist deliberations (eg) SCO-RATS, UNCTC, No money for terror
- 6) Strict sanctions on state sponsored terrorism.

∴ for a 'rules based order' these terrorist organisations must be eliminated with collective action.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 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

governs the process of 'electoral democracy' in India and empowers ECI to exercise its power under Article 324.

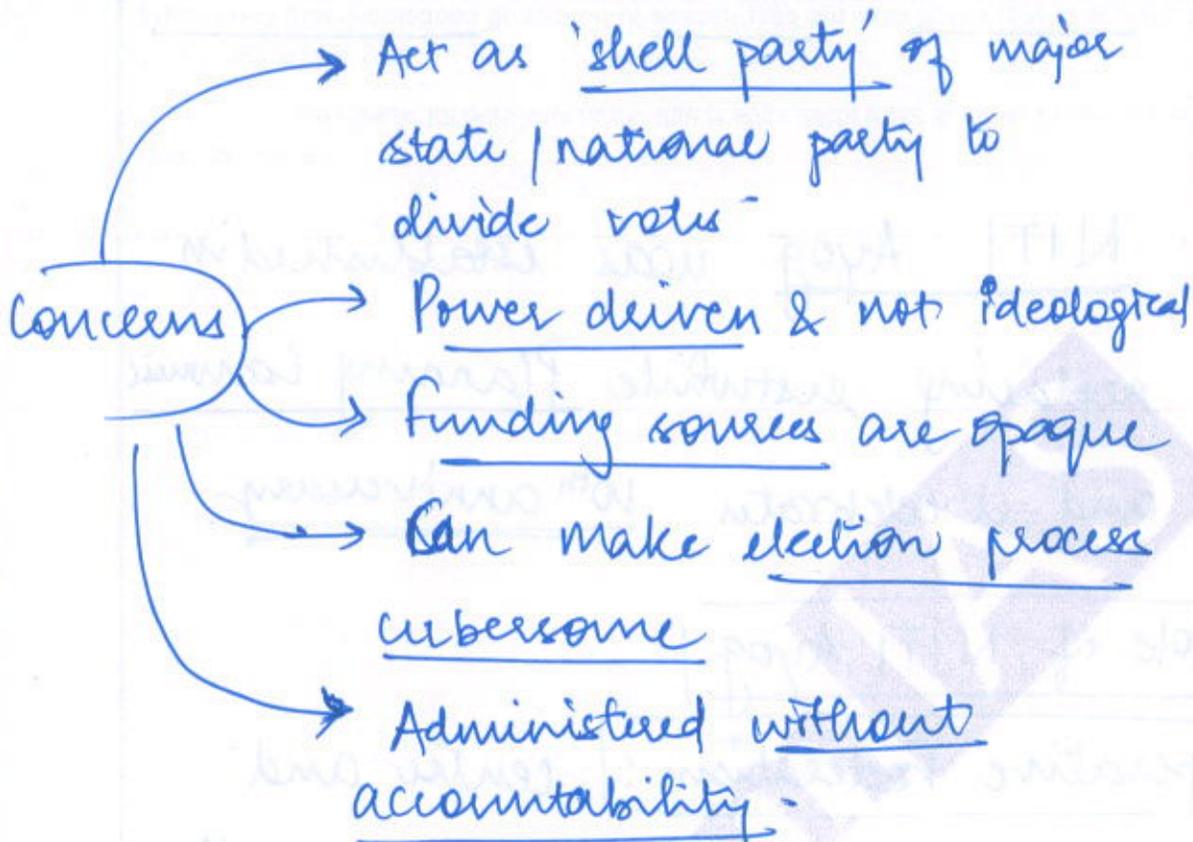
Procedure for registration of Parties

- 1.) Political parties must adequate documents as recommended by ECI.
 - ↳ education qualification,
 - ↳ Financial information, etc.
- 2.) Parties must have adequate support proving their credibility to the ECI
- 3.) They must reflect independent finances for their functioning

- 4) Parties must have an internal structure :- Secretary, Treasurer, etc.
- 5) ECI, subsequently, verifies the details and registers them as party.

Registered Unrecognised Political Parties

- 1) Parties registered with ECI
- 2) Participate in elections but garner less than required votes.
- 3) Symbolically, un-recognised by people of India.
- 4) These can also be parties who ~~have~~ are registered but have not contested election for long time. Remain defunct



Powers to Deregister

- 1) ECI do not have power to deregister parties who are registered and recognised, even if they violate law.
- 2) ECI can deregister parties which are registered & unrecognised.

Moreover, to strengthen free & fair election, ECI can be given powers of deregistering parties (Former ECI Oppalswamy)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
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 Aayog was established in 2015 replacing erstwhile Planning Commission and it celebrates 10th anniversary.

Role of NITI Aayog

1. Cooperative Federalism: center and state cooperate with each other with common vision of growth & prosperity.
 - 1) 'Team India': grouping includes Prime Minister, Cabinet ministers and Chief ministers of all states & UTs.
 - ↳ deliberate on policy making.
 - 2) Act as a forum to resolve conflicts and disputes.
 - 3) Streamline common vision of

growth (eg.) "Visit Bharat" 2017

A) Forum to share best practices

(eg.) India @ 75 document

B) Participation of regional civil societies
 ∴ perpetuation of social federalism.

b) Centre brings out their policies and state gets voice to show their aspirations

II. Competitive Federalism: centre and states and states amongst themselves involve in healthy competition of growth

1) Good Governance indices to promote minimum government maximum governance

2) Helistic development

(eg.) Aspirational District Programme and ranking.

- 4) Promote sustainable development through SDG index.
- 4) NITI's MDPI (poverty indices) becomes a focal point for states to alleviate poverty.
- 5) NITI provide assistance in conduction of investor summits.
- 6) Promote developmental competition in North East.

Challenges	Solution
1) Allegation of centralisation -	1) Enable <u>states</u> to <u>raise their aspiration</u> by creating more forums
2) <u>Advisory</u> in nature.	2) <u>'Reason statement'</u> for not adopting advises
3) <u>Bureaucracy heavy</u>	3) Being more <u>civil society participation</u> .

∴ More 'EK Bharat, Shresth Bharat' vision, NITI Aayog could be the launchpad.

Feedback

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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)

'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)

Deputy Speaker post has been vacant for past six years and has become point of debate among parties.

Goes beyond ceremonial significance
and indispensable to democracy

- 1) Constitutional post, hence have powers and duties derived from constitution
- 2) Not 'secondary' to Speaker ^{rather} equivalent only acts when Speaker is absent.
- 3) Conventionally, appointed from opposition
↳ Giving leadership to opposition.
- 4) Prevent arbitrariness of executive

majority by ensuring equal time for opposition during debates

5.) Duty to ensure decorum & order of the house. eg. Admission of point of order

6.) Ensure continuity of the deliberation during absence of Speaker.

7.) Automatically becomes head of committees s/he is part of.

↳ Contribute in policy making & deliberation.

8.) Perform quasi judicial duty by resolving conflicts among parties in the house.

9.) May represent Indian Parliament at Inter Parliamentary Union.

10.) Support Speaker in administrative functions.

- 1) Implication of prolonged vacancy
- 1) Hint of "Executive Majoritarianism" as by convention the post is given to opposition.
- 2) Role of Speaker under sentencing as he determines date of election.
- 3) Lack of substantive democracy as deputy speaker absence creates void in deliberations.
- 4) Ruling party majority in Panel of Speakers who take seat during absence of Speaker.
- 5) Wrong precedence for parliament
 - ↳ may be followed by next party in power
- 6) Wrong precedence for state legislative assemblies.
 - ∴ Deputy Speaker must appointed as early as possible to strengthen parliamentary democracy.

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)

With the recent controversies of comedian shows (Samay Raina, Kunal Kamra) there has been debate on extent of regulation & free speech.

Need for strict regulation

- 1) Uphold 'qualified liberty' under article 19(1)(a) and 19(2). 19(2) demands morality & decency
- 2) Harm Principle: content for profit making must not come at cost of liberty of others.
- 3) Enculturation: decency in humor should be maintained for good values in next generation.

- 4.) Right to portray must be maintained along with 'bodily autonomy'.
- 5.) 'Defamation' in the name of comedy can hurt image (eg.) jokes on shir Sena etc.
- 6.) Unregulated content can have psychological impact on viewers
(eg.) Abusive words in video available to children on youtube.
- 7.) Regulations as enablers and not obstacles; Principles when defined will streamline functioning.
- 8.) In line with Consumer Protection Act as influencers advertise product with checking the integrity of product.
Yet, there are allegations on state that over regulation would curtail free speech.

- 1) Face hand for government to intervene and stop the shows (eg) Munawar Faizki case
 - 2) Impact creative freedom of artists,
 - 3) Prevent 'constructive criticism' of ruling leaders.
 - 4) Increased arbitrariness will lead to 'police state', impact genuine free speech.
 - 5) Impact economy of internet based community.
 - 6) Prevent incoming of foreign companies if over regulatory (eg) 'X' alleged government of over demanding removal of content
- ∴ There must be balanced regulation in line with BN Seshwasha Committee, DPDP Act and Sheya Singhal Case

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

Recently, Justice Veema was found with sacs of cash in his house. To which ^{supreme} court launched "in house procedure".

Examination :

- 1) Independence of judiciary to govern its own process & misconduct.
- 2) Ensure fair procedure in line with 'natural justice'
 eg. Justice Veema was given chance to submit his proposition.
- 3) In line with Bangalore principle ²⁰⁰² which empowers judiciary to govern misconduct.
- 4) If other organs interfered it

would lead to breach of Separation of Power

5.) Wisdom of judges and fairness
~~can~~ cannot be questioned -

6.) "In house procedure" will lead to quick inquiry.

7.) Transfer of alleged judge to other court will ensure fairness.

Criticism

1.) Imperium in Imperio: B.R. Ambedkar was against judges governing their own conduct of Appointment.

2.) Checks & Balances by other organs on Judiciary.

3.) Unfairness in procedure: as case of corruption may tarnish image of judiciary.

4) Breach of separation of power because "investigating power" is with executive & not judiciary.

5) May further perpetuate corruption in the organ.

6) Public trust on judiciary under scrutiny due to inhouse inquiry.

eg. Sexual allegation case on ex-CJI.

7) May lead to 'executive overreach' if judiciary function in silos without ensuring checks & balance.

∴ Need of the hour is that all three organs perform in syncrionism in spirit of constitutional morality.

eg. Involving members of parliament & executive in 'inhouse inquiry panel'

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)

Linking of aadhaar & voter id

floatated in 2018 but was not adopted

due to lack of consensus among parties

Recent alleged malpractices

→ Presence of same electoral id number for 2+ people

→ Alleged presence of multiple voter ids (West Bengal)

→ fake voting & electoral clientelism

Linkage of Aadhaar & voter id

Benefits:

1) Synchronise & streamline data
by less analysis & verification

2) Ease of management of electoral roll for ECI.

- 3) Removal of fraudulent voters & inclusion of genuine voters.
- 4) Promote free & fair election.
Prevent allegation from political parties.
- 5) Benefit voters as they need not carry multiple id in future.
- 6) Promote citizenship rights (voter id) in sync with welfare rights (Aadhaar).

Issues

- 1) Conflict of Interest: ~~state~~ voter id is under ECI (independent body). while Aadhaar under government of India ~~is~~ (ruling party influence).
- 2) Misuse of personal information of aadhaar ~~of~~ Phone No.
 absent in voter
 present in aadhaar

 ↓
 spam messages for party promotion.

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)

Recently in 2024, UPSC had to backtrack lateral entry after opposition parties criticised over bypassing reservations

Reformative Step

- 1.) Bring technical & managerial expertise in civil services (e.g. Kapilam Rajan).
- 2.) Address over 1000+ IAS vacancies across departments.
- 3.) Reduce bureaucratic apathy in bodies where there is lack of efficiency & accountability.
- 4.) Create public friendly environment as private knows how to build connect with public.

- 5) Need of technical expertise in the age of digital revolution & environment - al concerns. (eg) Nandan Nilekani.
- 6) Lateral entry examples have proven to be beneficial (eg.) Mamohan Singh, Montek Singh Ahluwalia, etc
- 7) Promote competitiveness among civil servants (UPSC exam) who are reluctantly severed of promotions.

Criticism & controversy

- 1) Bypass UPSC exam which assesses multidimensional knowledge & expertise
- 2) Lack of public administration training
- 3) Civil servants ~~are~~ who are generalist are better able to connect with people
- 4) Bypass reservation as lateral entry

- i based on expertise.
- 5.) Tyranny of Merit: Merit without equality leads to injustice.
- 6.) Opaque appointment procedure
possibility of ruling party bias -
- 7.) Demotivate hardworking civil servants when made to compete with outsiders.

Way forward

- 1) Address vacancy by increasing seats.
- 2) Lateral entry in core expert jobs with transparent procedure.
- 3) Hybrid model: hiring technocrat through UPSC exam

∴ Lateral entry is an important step to strengthen bureaucracy (steel frame) by bringing new expertise & competition

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.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)

Higher Education Institution (HEI)

rankings are released every year giving viewpoint to public which they should choose for their children

eg. NAAC accreditation

Benchmark performance

- 1) Ranks & marks of students
- 2) Infrastructure
- 3) Lab facility.
- 4) Research papers

Concerns remain's

- 1) Not focus on learning outcome
- 2) 49% graduates lack skills
- 3) Output oriented
- 4) Allegation of corruption

I. Measures for more objective ranking

- 1) Focus on 'outcome' and not 'output'
i.e. knowledge of students not marks.

- 2) Digital dashboards to assess real time performance.
- 3) ~~Lead~~ pedagogical assessment must also be sanked.
- 4) Research papers: not number but quality must be the focus
↳ Representing peer review.

Q.11. Inclusive:

- 1) Assessing participation of women.
- 2) Assessing performance of vulnerable section - women, SCs, STs etc
- 3) Inclusive of academic-industry linkage, sports, research, etc.
- 4) Assessment of digital courses quality. (eg) e-Talim Bihar
- 5) Review from students & teachers.

Align with Education outcomes

- 1) Quality & not quantity of knowledge
- 2) Skill development assessment and scope of hands on practice.
- 3) Hard infrastructure + Human capital development.
- 4) Education is not just academics
↳ soft skills, technology, etc (NEP 2020)

Social outcomes

- 1) Ranking should assess vulnerable section graduates & job placement
- 2) Comparison with foreign universities
(eg) Harvard - Black race reservation.
- 3) Teachers from all sections of society
- 4) Prevent circulation of elites in Board.
∴ To revive "Nalanda of 21st century",
HET rankings need reform.

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)

Arctic is North Pole of Earth.

It is a sea, surrounded by eight countries

It is becoming "new geopolitical theatre"

Growing salience : Factors

1) New sea route : connect
Indo-pacific to Atlantic
as glaciers are melting.

2) Geopolitical turnarounds
with Russian resurgence
& increased use of Arctic
route.

3) Polar Silk route of China
and its growing strategic weight

4) Challenge to USA hegemony as it
doesn't want Russia & China to

8 countries

1) USA

2) Canada

3) Russia

4) Norway

5) Sweden

6) Finland

7) Denmark

8) Iceland

access Atlantic Ocean

- 5) Demand for Greenland by USA
 (e.g.) JD Vance visit & increase in security deployment.
- 6) Geostategic significance as during war, arctic route could enable ease of mobility.
- 7) Resource rich: shale, natural gas, polymetallic nodules.
- 8) Technological development: Russia has nuclear powered ice cutter ships.

Strategies for India

- 1) Continued engagement at Arctic Council as observer member.
 ↳ Demand permanent membership fighting Himalayas (3rd pole).
- 2) Strengthening research at Himadri

- 3) Development of technology to travel through Arctic when high glaciers.
 - 4) Use of Arctic route ~~area~~ for oil imports from Russia
 - ↳ Increase India's strategic presence
 - 5) Engagement with Scandinavian countries
 - ⊗ EFTA with Norway.
 - 6) Ensuring balance of power by partnering with both Russia & USA.
 - 7) Promoting Rules based order to prevent Chinese assertiveness.
 - 8) Collaborating with "like minded countries" for connectivity project as alternative to ^{to poles} Silk route (China)
- ∴ India must move to higher orbit and ensure its strategic & economic presence in the region.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

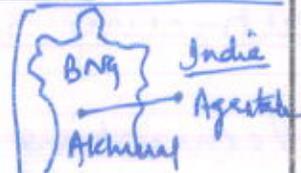
Q.20) Bangladesh is a key pillar of India's Neighborhood First policy, but recent developments on both sides threaten to disrupt the 'Sonalī Adhyay' in bilateral relations. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 not just share longest boundary (4500+km) but also history, culture, language & religion.

Key pillar of Neighborhood First

1) Bangladesh's largest trading partner and India's largest trading partner in South Asia (\$15bn).



2) Connectivity to North East

⊗ Akushar Agartala railway

3) Support during crisis to Bangladesh

⊗ Liberation war (1971); Receiver of grants from Indian budget.

4) Multilateral cooperation ⊗ BIMSTEC, BBIN, SAARC. Special Inticee of G20

- 5) Connectivity of the region - BBIN
 6) Development of equals vision with

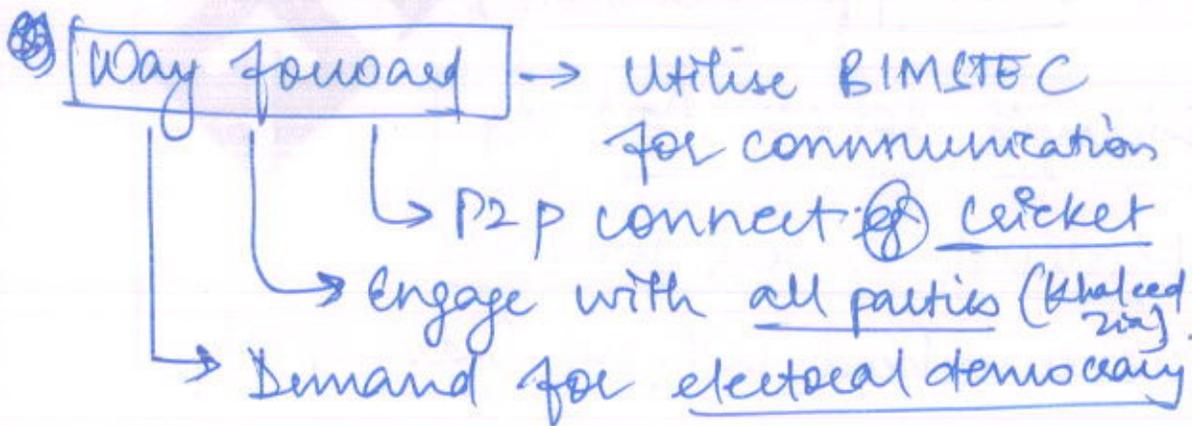
[no reciprocity] (eg) Hydropower investment by India



[Disrupts Sonali Adhyay]

- 1) Mistrust among partners
 (eg) Interim head criticised India openly -
 2) Regional instability (eg) Rise of Jamaat

- 3.) Three front war due to emerging China-Pakistan - Bangladesh axis.
 (eg) Recent meeting at Kunming (June 2015)
- 4.) Impact on regional cooperation & multilateralism (eg) BIMSTEC
- 5.) Migration crisis: rise of illegal migration since last year (BIF).
- 6.) Impact on economic cooperation due to increased hedging of China
- 7.) Hydro diplomacy may weaken.
 Teesta - "litmus test" (Sheik Hasina)



∴ for peaceful & prosperous South Asia, India Bangladesh will have to revive Senali Adhyan

Feedback

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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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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