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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	Ritu Goyal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910101974.	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	18/04/2025

*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-पुरतिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुरतिका 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 : 9:28 PM .	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:45 AM .
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			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) "Independence in 1947 brought India not just freedom but also the arduous challenges of nation-building and socio-economic development". Discuss the changes introduced by the Indian Independence Act 1947 and the consequent challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

"1947 में मिली आज़ादी ने भारत को न सिर्फ़ स्वतंत्रता दिलाई बल्कि राष्ट्र निर्माण और सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास की कठिन चुनौतियाँ भी दीं।" भारतीय स्वतंत्रता अधिनियम 1947 द्वारा लाए गए बदलावों और उसके परिणामस्वरूप आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Independence Act 1947 was enacted to to grant freedom to the dominions of India from the British Rule.

Changes introduced by Act

- Abolition of post of viceroy, Lord Mountbatten to serve as governor general until President is elected.
- Power to frame the constitution for independent India. by constituent assembly.
- Right to secede from Commonwealth
- Princely states to either join dominion of India or Pakistan. but can't remain independent.

Consequent Challenges

- Accession of princely states - Hyderabad, Kashmir & Junagad refused to join. Sardar Patel used policy of carrot & stick.
 - Reorganisation of states into viable administrative units : linguistic reorganisation (1956), demands for autonomy (North East)
 - Establish democratic institutions, efficient election machinery for the vast electorate.
 - Communal violence post partition, displacement & rehabilitation of people.
 - widespread poverty & socio economic challenges.
- India was ultimately able to overcome these challenges and is now positioned as largest democracy & 5th largest economy.

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 Indian Constitution, as a living document, embodies adaptability and responsiveness to meet evolving social, economic, and political realities. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान, एक जीवंत दस्तावेज़ के रूप में, बदलती सामाजिक, आर्थिक और राजनीतिक वास्तविकताओं का सामना करने के लिए अनुकूलनशीलता और जवाबदेही का प्रतीक है। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

constitution of india is a living document due to its amendability under A 368 which renders it flexible to adapt to changing needs.

Adaptability & responsiveness of constitution

→ Political needs

- 7th CAA 1956: for reorganisation of states to satisfy demand for linguistic states.

- 44th CAA: stringent provisions to promulgate emergency (misuse in 1975) ⇒ preserving federalism

- 73rd & 74th CAA ⇒ political decentralisation

→ Economic Needs:

- 25th CAA: Article 39(b) & (c) for

equitable distribution of wealth.

- 101st CAA : GST to establish common market for taxation.

→ Social Needs

- 106th CAA : $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation for women in Lok Sabha & state assemblies to overcome poor ratio (14%) in 17th Lok Sabha

- 1st CAA : Reservation in education.
- 103rd CAA : Reservation for EWS.

At the same time constitution is also rigid enough to preserve its ~~eff~~ essence and prevent authoritarianism by judicial review.

- SC. struck down 99th CAA (NSAC)
- SC. struck down 97th CAA : against federalism provision

Thus constitution is a blend of rigidity and flexibility.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) "The 7th Schedule is vital for demarcation of legislative powers, yet it disproportionately empowers the Union, diluting the federal spirit." Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

"सातवीं अनुसूची विधायी शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है, फिर भी यह संघ को असंगत रूप से सशक्त बनाती है, जिससे संघीय भावना कमजोर होती है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

7th schedule classifies the legislative powers into union list, concurrent list and state list.

Disproportionately empowers Centre

- More subjects in union list compared to state list.
- Residuary powers with centre.
- union list prevails over state & concurrent list (doctrine of pith & substance)
- union laws prevail over state laws in concurrent list.
- union can legislate on state

subjects under Emergency if:
 - Rajya Sabha passes resolution
 - if > 2 states pass resolution for implementation of international treaties

→ union control over state ~~legislations~~ legislations through reservation of some bills for president's assent
 some state bills can only be introduced with prior recommendation of president.

Yet state's power and federalism are intact as

→ states have independent constitutional existence and derive their power from constitution

→ any change in federal features through amendments require approval of minimum 50% states.

Indian federalism is more of executive federalism. KC Wheare calls India as 'quasi-federal'

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.4) The Inter-State Council has significant potential for resolving federal disputes, but its potential is yet to be fully realized. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

अंतर-राज्य परिषद में संघीय विवादों को सुलझाने की महत्वपूर्ण क्षमता है, लेकिन इसकी क्षमता का अभी पूरी तरह से उपयोग होना बाकी है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constitution under article 262
for provides for interstate state council

(Potential to Resolve federal disputes)

- It consists of CMs of all states
& administrators of all UTs
providing a platform for
deliberation on disputes.
- Decisions taken by consensus
thus satisfying all parties to disputes.
- Encourage cooperative federalism
where C=S.
- Can be used for settling river water,
& boundary disputes between states.
- Can be used to discuss bills on
concurrent list before introducing in
parliament

Potential Not Fully Realised

- States resort to AJBI / federal cases in SC before trying to deliberate issues with centre. -- Ex. governor bills pending.
- Presence of Niti Aayog's - governing law council provides alternative platform.
- GST council : used to discuss indirect taxation issues.
- confrontational federalism b/w centre and states ruled by opposition parties.
- spoils systems of the central govt. favouring states ruled by own party.

→ Interstate council as a constitutional body was recommended by Sarkaria commission to boost federalism in India.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.5) Explain the method of appointment, duties and functions of the Attorney General of India. Also, mention the limitations placed in the office. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के महान्यायवादी की नियुक्ति की विधि, कर्तव्यों और कार्यों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस पद की सीमाओं का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Attorney General is the highest law officer in the country and part of the union executive.

→ Appointment : By President on recommendation of the central govt / PM.

→ Duties and functions :

• represent government of India in all law courts of the country.

• take part in proceeding of Parliament or its committees

& enjoys parliamentary privileges

• Advice President on any legal issues referred ~~by~~ to him.

→ limitations :

- cannot defend accused when the case involves government of India.
- No direct liaison with any department or ministry except Ministry of Law & Justice
- cannot hold directorship or shareholding where government of India is owner.
- No ban on private practice.

Attorney General is the chief legal advisor and counsel of government of India. Government can also appoint solicitor general to assist him.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.6) The burden of inadequate healthcare infrastructure falls heavily on the poor, perpetuating cycles of poverty and poor health outcomes. In this context, discuss the issues with the country's health infrastructure and suggest measures to strengthen it.
(10 marks, 150 words)

स्वास्थ्य सेवा संबंधित अपर्याप्त अवसंरचना का बोझ निर्धनों पर भारी पड़ता है, जिससे निर्धनता और खराब स्वास्थ्य परिणामों का चक्र चलता रहता है। इस संदर्भ में, देश के स्वास्थ्य संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे से जुड़ी समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे मजबूत करने के उपाय सुझाइए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per the National Family Health Survey-5 > 50% women suffer from Anaemia and > 33% children suffer from stunting and wasting.

Issues with health Infrastructure

- high out of pocket expenditure (76%) due to low government expenditure on health (~ 1.25% of GDP).
- Poor quality of primary health centres in rural areas - unavailability of medicines, health staff / doctors, labs / testing facilities.
- unregulated prices of health care services in private hospitals
- low penetration of insurance facilities

→ lack of awareness, stereotypes against people with HIV, use of HAKIMS / magi magic etc.

Measures to strengthen it

- 15th FC recommendation - increase govt expenditure to 2.5% of GDP on health.
- Appoint / introduce All India Medical Services
- Health Insurance by govt for the poor families upto Rs 5L under PMJAY & upgradation of PHC into HWC.
- Increase salaries of ASHA workers to better their services.
- Institution deliveries promoted through Janani shishu suraksha yojna
- Focus on food security (NFSA 2013) & Nutrition (PM POSHAN).

By achieving the above, India can fulfill SDG goal of No poverty (SDG-1), zero hunger (2) & health (3)

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.7) To what extent, in your opinion, will the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act help in increasing women's representation and empowerment in the Indian political process? (10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, 106वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम भारतीय राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व और सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद करेगा? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

106th constitutional amendment was enacted in 2024 to provide $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation of seats in Parliament and state legislative assemblies to women.

Benefits

- overcome the abysmally low political representation (~14% women MPs in 17th LS compared to ~35% in Britain, >45% in South Africa).
- Raise political awareness in women about their rights (PRs), entitlements etc.
- Empowerment of women : leadership,

provide voice to raise their opinion in personal sphere.

- Improve education and health outcomes for themselves, families & local communities (information about schemes).
- better resolution of women specific issues & laws.

Someits

→ Representation : could merely act as dummies for their husbands / party leaders / male family members in absence of legal awareness / constitutional / parliamentary knowledge similar to panchayats

→ Empowerment : ~~is~~ No material / economic betterment if they don't have any personal opinion.

therefore, bringing into parliament, parties should undertake parliamentary & political education of women to help them navigate parliamentary affair.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.8) What do you understand by malnutrition? Discuss the role of various nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive (interventions) to address the problem of malnutrition in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

कुपोषण से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में कुपोषण की समस्या से निपटने के लिए विभिन्न पोषण-विशिष्ट और पोषण-संवेदनशील हस्तक्षेपों की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Malnutrition is the unavailability or inaccessibility or unaffordability of nutritious food in sufficient quantity

Role of Nutrition-specific/sensitive intervention

→ PM-POSHAN scheme : to provide mid day meals to students till class 8 has to better nutrition outcomes for students and retention in schools , POSHAN VARIKA for fresh/ local veggies

Issues : lack of social audits , drop outs after class 8 when scheme stops , caste based discrimination in kitchens , take home ration not given when cooked meals were not given .

→ Fortification of Rice : ~~impro~~ increased iron / folic acid content to prevent anaemia . included in PDS .

→ National Food Security Act 2013 / ^{PPS} : free 5kg foodgrains (rice, wheat, coarse grains) to poor . Improved food security

Demerits : Problems with ration card portability , nutrition deficit as it focuses on ~~the~~ cereals

→ ICDS - Anganwadi centres : fresh cooked meal / take home ration for mothers and infants .

India is still far behind in achieving the goal of zero hunger (SDG) due to presence of poverty , high prevalence of anaemia , stunting & wasting among children .

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.9) Do you think that the G7 has lost its relevance in a world of emerging powers and a changing global order?
(10 marks, 150 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि उभरती शक्तियों और बदलती वैश्विक व्यवस्था वाले विश्व में G7 ने अपनी प्रासंगिकता खो दी है?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

G-7 was formed in response to the economic crisis of 1973 as a forum for nations of developed world to deliberate on global economic / political issues.

Loss of Relevance of G-7

- Rise of China: emerged as 2nd largest economy, negotiator in conflicts ~~in~~ crises
- Death of multilateralism: decline of WTO, UN, trade war, rise of regional groups and minilaterals.
- Rise of global south: India, China, South Africa, Brazil → raising their voice on international issues, following strategic autonomy.

→ Rise of Russia and Ukraine conflict

- divergence between Europe and US on course of peace negotiations.
- Europe trying to diversify its trade with China, India amid US trade war

→ Internal conflicts

- Ex between US & CANADA: over tariffs, migrations, US trying to pressure ~~China~~ Canada by proposing it as its '51st state'.

→ Place of G-7 taken by other forums like: G-20 (more representative)

platform →

Rise of emerging powers (global south) & changing global order has reduced relevance of G-7 in international politics.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Discuss the contribution of the Indian diaspora to the economies of (West Asia and Africa). Also, state the issues faced by them and suggest steps needed to address these issues effectively. (10 marks, 150 words)

पश्चिम एशिया और अफ्रीका की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में भारतीय प्रवासियों के योगदान पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, उनके सामने आने वाले मुद्दों का वर्णन कीजिए और इन मुद्दों को प्रभावी ढंग से संबोधित करने के लिए आवश्यक कदम सुझाएँ।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

After US, UAE has the second highest population of Indian migrants which have contributed in numerous ways:

Contribution

- workers in oil companies & industries, house helps in middle east
- source of cheap labour providing cost efficiencies to their companies
- served in plantations in Africa and in mining industries as contract labour since British era.

Issues

- lack of social security benefits.
- Poor working conditions, hazardous industries.
- Housing facilities are unhygienic - cramped space. Ex. Kuwait Building Pre accident housing Indians
- Kafala system : No personal autonomy over switching of jobs, remains at mercy of employer who sponsored the visa.

Suggestions

- ECR category for workers to middle east : Indian government provides social security benefits to the emigrants.
- Diplomatic engagements to raise these concerns.

Indian diaspora is one of the largest contributors of remittances > \$800bn to India, so government must ensure their security.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) Discuss the evolution of the doctrine of basic structure with the help of (relevant case laws). Also, bring out the significance of basic structure in preserving the basic construct of the constitution. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रासंगिक केस कानूनों की मदद से आधारभूत संरचना के सिद्धांत के विकास पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, संविधान के आधारभूत निर्माण को संरक्षित करने में आधारभूत संरचना के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Doctrine of Basic Structure (DBS) is the judicial doctrine of judicial reviews to decide the validity of constitutional amendment Acts (CAA).

Evolution in context of ~~to~~ debate between DPSP & FR

- ~~to~~ ~~to~~ Champakam Sorengan case 1950.
 - SC opined the A13 does not include CAA
 - so parliament can amend constitution without restrictions on FR.
- * Parliament enacted 1st, 4th & 5th CAA
- Shankari Prasad case 1957 : uphold validity of 1st CAA. add judgement in Champakam case.
- Golaknath case 1967
 - CAA included as 'law' in A13.
 - Parliament cannot amend constitution to abridge FR.

◦ FR > DPSP.

* Parliament enacted 24th & 25th CAA

→ Kesavananda Bharti case 1973

◦ upheld validity of 24th CAA: unlimited
powers of parliament to amend
constitution

◦ upheld 25th CAA 1st provision:
Parliament A39(b) & A39(c) > A14,
(DPSP) A19

◦ invalidated 25th CAA 2nd provision

CAA are within scope of judicial
review

◦ SC held that: parliament can
amend constitution without
compromising the basic structure.

→ Minerva Mills case (1980): upheld

DBS, harmonious construction
between FR & DPSP. Staunch

down provision of 42nd CAA that extended scope of A31(c) to cover all DPSPs instead of just A39(b), (c).

Significance of PBS

- allow constitution to be a living document
- preserve the essence of constitution & vision of founding fathers of constitution
- scope for judicial creativity : expansion of FR under A21, from due process.
- Prevent authoritarianism and tyranny of executive. Ex. struck down 99th CAA : against judicial independence.

Criticism

→ what constitutes Basic str not defined ⇒ based on judicial interpretations.
 can lead to judicial overreach & separation of powers
PBS in India has enabled democratic functioning of constitution by prevented emasculation of constitution by authoritarian govt.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.12) Compare and contrast the positions of the Speaker in the Indian Parliament and the British Parliamentary system. Highlighting various issues related to the functioning of the Office of the Speaker in India, suggest remedial measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय संसद और ब्रिटिश संसदीय प्रणाली में अध्यक्ष के पदों की तुलना और अंतर कीजिए। भारत में अध्यक्ष के कार्यालय के कामकाज से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

office of speaker provisions in India
has been derived from government of
India Act 1935

India	Britain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>voluntary provision</u>: not necessary for speaker to resign. • scope for <u>partisanship</u> • can rejoin political party if he resigns from the post of speaker 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <u>has to formally resign</u> from the political party after being elected as speaker • rise above politics & <u>remain impartial</u> • <u>once a speaker</u>, always a speaker.

Issues related to post of speaker

- Displayed political partisanship
 - Not giving enough time for opposition to speak.
 - suspension of members of opposition
Ex. >100 MPs suspended over protest over security breach in parliament when 3 criminal reform acts were passed.
- delays in deciding anti-defection law cases - encourages horse trading.
- labelling ordinary bills as money bills (Ex. Aadhar Act).
- Not referring bills to Parliamentary committees. (~16% bills referred in 17th Lok Sabha).

Remedies

- follow UK model: requiring speaker to resign
 - US model: where decisions of speakers can be subjected to vote of congress. if members of opposition disagree.
 - Establish standard procedure for labelling as money bills
 - compulsory security of all bills by parliamentary committees Ex in US
 - set timelines for ADL laws; remove the jurisdiction of speaker and send disqualification petitions to President (in consultation w ECI)
- office of speaker is a post of dignity and hence should remain neutral to prevent decline of parliament.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.13) The Constitution envisages the use of ordinances only under extraordinary circumstances, yet they are sometimes used to serve political expediency. Describe the rationale behind the inclusion of ordinance-making power in the Constitution and the various safeguards against its misuse. Do you think that the ordinance-making power has outlived its utility? (15 marks, 250 words)

संविधान में केवल असाधारण परिस्थितियों में अध्यादेशों के उपयोग की परिकल्पना की गई है, फिर भी कभी-कभी उनका उपयोग राजनीतिक सुविधा के लिए किया जाता है। संविधान में अध्यादेश निर्माण की शक्ति को शामिल करने के पीछे के तर्क और इसके दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ विभिन्न सुरक्षा उपायों का वर्णन करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति अपनी उपयोगिता खो चुकी है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

President can promulgate ordinance under Art 123 of constitution to pass bills when either house of the parliament is not in session.

Rationale of inclusion of ordinance making power

→ originally: Indian Councils Act of 1860 1st introduced ordinance making power to viceroy to deal with emergencies like 1857 Revolt.

→ Indian constitution: continued this provision from GOI Act 1935.

→ Need: to deal with unforeseen circumstances requiring immediate

intervention during recess of parliament.
i.e. under extraordinary circumstances.

- safeguards : Not applicable for constitutional amendments, needs to be approved by both houses within 6 weeks.
- can only be promulgated on advice of council of ministers to prevent despotism of president.

Reasons for outlining its utility

- Against balance of power : executive legislature
- Misused by political parties to pass ~~#~~ bills that can fail majority in either house ex. Rajya Sabha.
- Repromulgation of ordinances without getting them passed in legislature - ex. Nation Capital Commission for Air Quality Act.

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

But SC has provided certain safeguards to ensure the ordinances are used for bonafide purpose and not misused by executive.

→ RC Cooper case : Judicial review of President's decision to determine immediate action

→ DC Wadhwa case : Repromulgation without getting ordinances passed is colourable legislation & will be struck down.

This ordinance is an effective and necessary tool for executive to meet extraordinary circumstances. Safeguards provided by SC ensures that it is not misused.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.14) Independent judiciary is a vital pillar of a vibrant democracy; however, executive encroachment jeopardizes the efficacy and credibility of the judiciary. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका जीवन्त लोकतंत्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण स्तंभ है; हालाँकि, कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण न्यायपालिका की प्रभावकारिता और विश्वसनीयता को खतरे में डालता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Constitution of India provided for independent judiciary through various provisions like: security of tenure, appointment through judicial consultation, expensens charged on consolidated fund of India, contempt of court etc.

Importance of independent judiciary

- Maintain Rule of law.
- Prevent ~~the~~ tyranny of majority.
- Ensure supremacy of constitution.
- Federalism: preservation of rights of states.
- Maintain balance of power through judicial review.

- ensure fundamental rights for people.
- protection of minorities. ↳ political democracy

Impact of executive overreach

- Appointments of judges by President
 - Recommendations sent by SC
colleagues are kept pending if the executive finds it unsuitable.
 - Impact : increase in vacancies in courts (>5000 across all courts), lack of public trust in judiciary, instances of quid pro quo; backlog of cases (>80,000 in SC)
cases not listed by judges for a long time. Ex electoral bonds case not listed for 8 yrs.

- power to grant pardon, reprieve, respite, remitt, commute sentences by president.
- encroachment in judicial domain
- can overturn sentence given by sc.
- A263: sc NO courts to have jurisdiction on inter-state water disputes
- Tribunals set up by executive adjudicate: cases verdict delivered in a very long time ex. Co^uvery dispute (17 yrs)
- SC has to resort to A136 special leave petitions jeopardising its efficacy.

Constitutional provision of judicial review (A32, A226) ensures that India remains a vibrant democracy.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Discuss the various administrative challenges faced by local self-governments (LSGs). What measures do you suggest for devolving administrative powers to LSGs enabling them to function as institutions of genuine self-governance? (15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय स्वशासन (LSGs) के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। स्थानीय स्वशासन को प्रशासनिक शक्तियों सौंपने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाते हैं, जिससे वे वास्तविक स्वशासन की संस्थाओं के रूप में कार्य कर सकें? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Local self governments were ~~set up~~ given constitutional status under 73rd (Panchayats) and 74th (ULB) constitutional amendment Acts in 1992.

Administrative challenges of LSG

→ Lack of devolution of functions and functionaries and funds by state govt due to voluntary provisions in constitution

→ Elections: irregular, lack of independence of state election commissions (SEC)

- state finance commission (SFC) :
not appointed (reports not implemented)
- Gram Sabha : powers not specified,
does not under social audits of schemes.
- Planning committee at district
& metropolitan level : weakest
provision, lack of experts, technical
knowledge, presence of MPs / MLAs
hampers decentralisation.
- 3 levels of panchayats : powers/
functions of each level not demarcated
- Lack of support from Bureaucracy,
Mayor is a ceremonial head.
- Presence of parallel bodies : Ex
SPVs for small city = ring fencing
of funds for schemes.
- poor infrastructure, lack of digital
connectivity.
- Male proxies for women.

Remedial Measures

- streamline TDRs of finance commission at centre and SFC.
 - Bring state EC under ECI
 - MP Gram Swaraj Abhiyan; devolve more power to gram sabha.
 - Kerala's Model code of conduct for bureaucrats and panchayat members.
 - Training and capacity building of elected members: youth & women
 - Greater devolution of taxing powers for ULBs, encourage municipal bonds.
 - Parliamentary committee to review the functioning of Panchayats & ULBs.
- Democratic decentralisation through LSGs is essential for ensuring representative and participatory democracy

Feedback

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Q.16) While the NCST has made significant contributions to tribal welfare, a multi-faceted approach is necessary to complement its efforts and ensure the holistic development of tribals. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि NCST ने आदिवासी कल्याण में महत्वपूर्ण योगदान दिया है, इसके प्रयासों के पूरक के लिए और आदिवासियों के समग्र विकास को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक बहुआयामी दृष्टिकोण आवश्यक है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NCST was established under provisions of Article 338-A of the constitution consists of chairman and 5 persons appointed by President who hold the term of 6 yrs.

Contributions of NCST

- Review ^{legal &} policy safeguards for ST.
- Raise awareness among members of ST about their rights
- Inquire into cases of breach of constitutional safeguards against members of ST.
- ^{Provide} ~~Place~~ annual report to the president which is placed before the legislature.

Criticisms

- vacancy in posts in NCST
- could not do much in the recent case of displacement of tribals due to Polavaram project.
- only advisory nature of opinions, cannot issue binding directions.

Multi faceted Approach for holistic development

- Government schemes like
 - PM Jan Vikas Karyakram :
 - PM Vanbandhu Yojna ; Van Dhan Yojna,
 - MSP for minor forest produce

To provide basic facilities like - health - care, education, drinking water, roads, economic empowerment

- Forest Rights Act 2006 : statutory right over land and minor forest produce.
- PESA Act : provide local governance through gram sabhas in ST areas.
- 5th & 6th schedule areas : autonomous autonomous districts to preserve their culture & tradition.
- SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act.
- Involvement of civil society Org :
ex preventing displacement: Narmada Bachao Andolan.

Scheduled Tribes constitute 8.6% population of the country and ensuring their rights are protected is essential for achieving the vision of 'Sabka Vikas' - development of all.

Feedback
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Q.17) Discuss the significance of public sector data sharing in promoting inclusive and efficient governance in the country. Outline the challenges faced in the sharing of public data and suggest strategies to overcome these challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश में समावेशी और कुशल शासन को बढ़ावा देने में सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के डेटा साझाकरण के महत्व पर चर्चा करें। सार्वजनिक डेटा साझा करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों की रूपरेखा तैयार करें और इन चुनौतियों से निपटने के लिए रणनीति सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Government enacted the Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 to govern the principles of storage and sharing of public personal data of the public.

significance of public sector data sharing for inclusive and efficient governance

- Interoperable criminal justice system : data sharing b/w CCNTS, courts, prisons (e-prisons) to ensure speedy trials and justice to victims
- Interpol : cross country sharing of data to bring offenders.

- UDISE+ : informed decisions by district authorities on school's performance.
- AB Digital Health Mission : digitisation of health records, telemedicine, last mile delivery of health services.
- AEPS : Adhar enabled Payment / DBI to weed out bogus beneficiaries, reduce corruption
- SFMS : ~~so~~ Inter-Bank secure messaging system for correct transfer of funds.
- Autofilling of forms ex. public exams, GST forms. CMCA portal.

Challenges in sharing public data

- Against Right to Privacy (A21):
People ~~sets~~ have right over usage of their personal data.
- Cybersecurity challenge : hacking, digit arrest sams, pegasus snooping.

- low digital literacy among poor population.
- Mass surveillance / profiling of citizens.
- Against Right to be forgotten (ART)
- (Strategies to overcome challenges)
- Consent based sharing of data :
- Best practices from EU'S GDPR.
- Data Enact Data empowerment & Protection Architecture
- Restrictions on cross border transfer sharing of children data without parent consent.
- Erasure of public data after use has been completed.

'data is the new oil' and ~~it has~~ ^{has the} potential to generate numerous benefits if processed & shared lawfully.

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) "Understanding poverty should not be restricted to economic deprivation; rather, it has multiple connotations." Discuss. What steps do you suggest to effectively address the multifaceted nature of poverty?

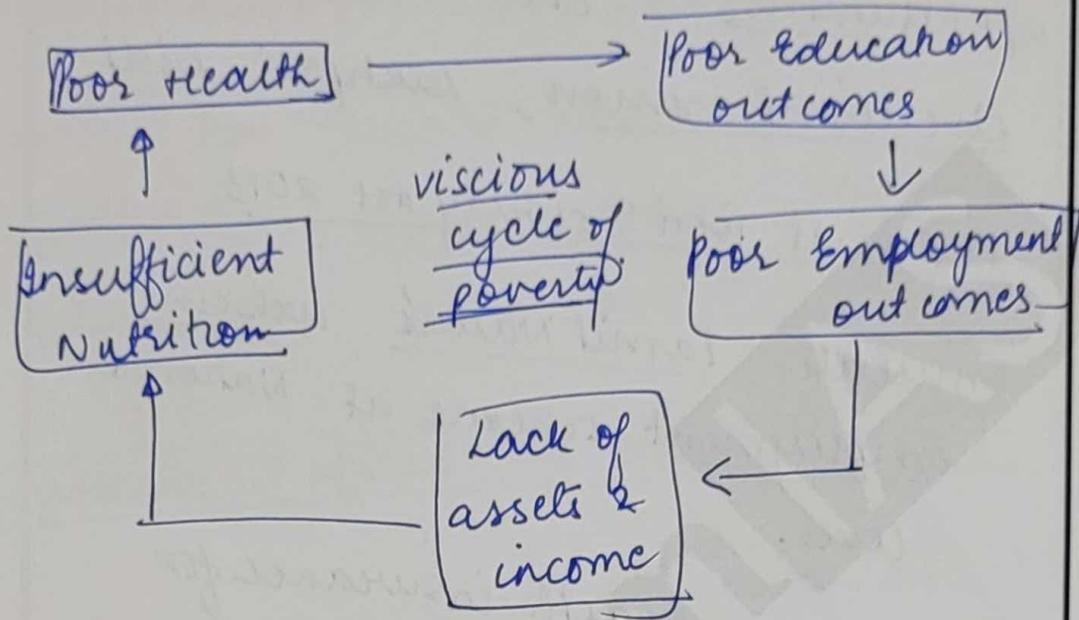
(15 marks, 250 words)

"निर्धनता को समझना आर्थिक वंचन तक ही सीमित नहीं होना चाहिए; बल्कि, इसके कई अर्थ हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। गरीबी की बहुआयामी प्रकृति को प्रभावी ढंग से संबोधित करने के लिए आप क्या कदम सुझाएंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

UNDP has published its ^{latest} multidimensional poverty Index according to which India's poverty rate is 16%.

Dimensions of Poverty

- Poverty of income and assets i.e. economic deprivation
- Educational poverty
- Health poverty & nutritional poverty
- Absence of WASH (water, sanitation & hygiene facilities).
- Lack of housing
- Feminisation of poverty : disproportionate impact of poverty on women.



Steps to address the above

- Housing for All : PM Awas Yojna
- Social security benefits for the poor :
Ex. National social assistance program
- create jobs : Ex MNREGA provides 100 days of unskilled paid labour.
- Education for all : RTE 2009,
Mid Day Meal Scheme

- Provide skilling and entrepreneurship opportunities : DDU- National Rural Livelihood mission, Kakpadi Sidi.
- National Food Security Act 2013
- Emulate Tamil Nadu's urban employment scheme at National level.
- PMJAY : health insurance for all poor families upto sl.
- Swachh Bharat Mission : clean villages and cities, prevent open defecation.
- Clean drinking water: Jal Jeevan mission.

Above initiatives are crucial and important for achieving SDG-1 end poverty and developed economy status by 2047.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.19) Describe the structure and mandate of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Also, enumerate the challenges it faces in fulfilling its mandate. (15 marks, 250 words)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) की संरचना और अधिदेश का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, उसके अधिदेश को पूरा करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

International court of Justice is the
organ of UN to settle disputes
between member countries est. at
Hague, Netherlands.

Structure & Functions

→ consists of judges ^{selected} ~~appointed~~ for
9 year terms with no re-election.

→ Hears 2 types cases

◦ advisory jurisdiction : legal
advice sought by any country/org
any international treaty/agreement
Non binding nature

◦ Legal Disputes : Between two
member countries over any

treaty / agreement.

decisions are final and binding.

Challenges

→ NO jurisdiction against individual offenders - dealt by International

ex. NO action against Russia for Ukraine war.

→ Lack of enforcement mechanisms

NO enforcement staff, depends on individual countries; UNSC resolutions

Measures

→ Reform of the UN as a whole

◦ increasing permanent and non permanent members of UNSC to

represent contemporary world instead of
post WW2 era.

- Increasing powers of UNGA
- Reform financing mechanisms : increase
funding by countries
- Provide enforcement workforce to
ICJ. to ensure implementation
of its decisions.

Above Reforms are important to
maintain credibility of UN and its
bodies in the changing world
order.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.20) While the expansion of BRICS offers new opportunities, realizing its full potential will require concerted efforts from member states to address internal contradictions and foster meaningful cooperation. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि ब्रिक्स का विस्तार नए अवसर प्रदान करता है, इसकी पूरी क्षमता का एहसास करने के लिए आंतरिक विरोधाभासों को दूर करने और सार्थक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सदस्य राष्ट्रों से ठोस प्रयासों की आवश्यकता होगी। संविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS has recently admitted new members : Egypt, Iran, Ethiopia, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, UAE

opportunities offered by this inclusion

→ Raise voice of global south at global platforms like UN.

→ coordinate on policies and economic matters Ex Tariffs.

UNSC reforms, WTO dispute

settlement body dysfunction, local currency trades ⇒ dedollarisation

→ contribute to multipolar world order by becoming as a new pole in international politics.

→ New Development Bank : role increased in development financing

- counter the dominance of G-7 in world trade, geopolitics, economy then
CRA : contingency reserve arrangement
- Role of peacemakers in international conflicts : Ex Afghanistan, Middle East, Ukraine.
- Boost connectivity : operationalise INSTC
- Challenges/ Contradictions in BRICS that prevent its full potential
- India-China disputes : border skirmishes, India's realignment with US, strategy of Indo-Pacific to counter China. China's string of pearls initiatives.
- Russia's aggression in Ukraine : condemnation by BRICS members.
- Iran v/s Saudi / UAE : Arab world dispute over leadership

Feedback

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and strained diplomatic ties.

Way Forward / Remedial Measures to
foster cooperation

- Start with low hanging fruits where agreements can be reached:
Ex tariffs, oil trade, connectivity.
- Dialogue & Diplomacy to resolve disputes.
- Establish internal mechanisms either consensus or majority votes.
- Support Rules Based order
- Arbitration by neutral countries in disputes Ex UAE

Potential of BRICS can be fully realised through mutual cooperation and assistance.