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14 AUG 2025
ForumIAS ACADEMY

BORING RD., PATNA BRANCH
ForumIAS
CENTER CODE

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	UJJWAL PRIYANK		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128253	**Medium**/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	PATNA	**Date**/दिनांक	10·08·2025

*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

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर–पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में **बीस** प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।

5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :	**Start Time**/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 01:00 PM	**End Time**/समाप्त करने का समय : 04:00 PM
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 कर्त्ता 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।

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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)

According to N. Palkhivala, the Preamble is the political horoscope of India.

In the 75-year of journey when constitution was adopted and enforced, the preamble has played significant role :

Realising the ideals of Preamble

1. The notion of a welfare state due to socialist ~~Eg.~~ Inclusive growth model.
2. Promoting secularism "Sarv dharm Sambhav"
3. Justice through affirmative action.
4. Ensuring equality of opportunities through Standup India, PM JANMAN etc.

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

However there have been challenges too in realising the ideals of preamble.

1) Issues of communalism and ethnic violence → threaten fraternity and integrity.

2) Marginalisation of underprivileged due to differential access to opportunity

Eg. 67000 cases registered under SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in 2024.

3) Lack of political justice.

Eg. only 13.6% women MP in 18th lok Sabha

The Preamble is an intrinsic part of constitution that provides the access to the mind of constitution makers.

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)

The recent supreme court verdict under Property owner's Association (POA) case in 2024 held that not all private property is the material resource of community.

Thus, property rights in India is about a balance between individual rights and public welfare.

As a right	As a Socio-economic justice
1) Previously "Right to Property" was fundamental right under article 19 and 31 → Now a legal right under article 300 A.	1) Article 39(b) aims to redistribute material resource of community for serving benefits to society. → Article 39(c) aims to check the growth and accumulation of wealth against public welfare.

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

→ The 44th constitutional amendment removed property right from fundamental rights (Part III) to ensure that government can acquire land for public projects.

→ The article 31A aims to promote suitable compensation when government acquires land of certain category.

→ Article 31B promotes keeping certain laws (majorly land reform) act to ensure effective implementation without judicial review. (Schedule 9)

The Supreme Court in I.R. Coelho case held that laws under schedule IX after 24th April 1973 (date of Keshavanand Bharti) are liable to judicial review.

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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)

The 'National' Emergency under article 352 can be proclaimed by the President of India when given a written advice by cabinet due to external aggression, wars or armed rebellion.

Consequences

1. Suspension of fundamental rights enforcement.
   - Article 358 about suspension of Article 19
2. The centre gains overriding powers to legislate on state list matters.
3. The centre can advise state to follow certain rules
4. The country tends to become "unitary".

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

- Prior to 44th constitutional amendment, there could have been emergency proclamation based on "internal disturbance", but it was changed to armed rebellion later.

Emergency in India

Till date 3 times, with last time in 1975 on the ground of "internal disturbances"

Impact

1. Suppression of voice of Opposition
2. Censorship on media and journals
3. Forced Sterilisation for family planning.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar had proclaimed that part 18 of constitution was to protect country and to be used sporadically to uphold national interest.

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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)

Public involvement in governance via "participatory government" involves taking suggestion, feedback and consult public for effective legislation.

However, there is a lack of a binding framework for pre-legislative consultation which pose challenges:

A) Loss of accountability to public.

B) Erosion of public trust and transparency.

C) Issue of public grievance redressal.

Thus, measures can be adopted to ensure greater public consultation for ensuring good governance

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

based on consensus and responsible government.

1) Utilisation of digital technology to gather public views on executive rules.
   Ex: Digital Personal Data Protection Act 2023 in public domain

2) Strengthen civil society based on recommendation of S. Vijay Kumar Committee report.

3) Jan Sunwai for public grievance redressal.

4) Strengthen local governance via increasing function and funds.

The spirits of nation can be alive through democratic decentralisation, not mere bureaucratisation.

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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 15th finance Commission under N.K. Singh provided for an effective devolution of fund from centre to state as well as grant-in-aid for period 2021-26.

The recommendation have enabled state to improve fiscal conditions

1) Better availability of funds which is about 41% of centre's divisible pool.

2) Horizontal distribution based on various criteria:

a) Population of 2011, thus ensures funds as per need of region.

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

b) Ensuring reward for demographic performance.

This ensures better share for Southern states of India

c) Ensuring sustainable development

↳ Funds based on Forest and ecology.

(3) Thus, various states have received funds based on their needs and aspiration, not a homogeneous scale.

Challenges

1. Federal tension in opposition-led state

2. Increase in tied grants to local bodies

↳ reduces autonomy.

3. demand for cess and surcharge increased

The recommendation of 15th finance Commission can be instrumental for fiscal health

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)

The industry and business association constitutes the members who promote specific interest of industrial aspiration and want to get them solved via involvement with government.

Eg. Federation Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI)

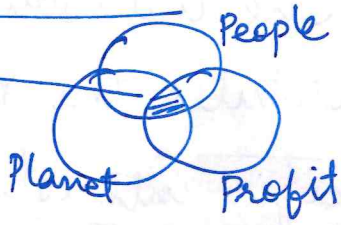
Contribution to socio-economic development

1. Ensuring government policy for ease of doing business.
   Eg. Jan Vishwas Act 2023.
2. Representation of interest group in governance
   Eg. SHG-Bank linkage programme
3. Caste Based association
   Eg. DICCI for Dalit.

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

Role in distributive justice

1) Implementation of corporate social responsibility (CSR)



2) Environment, Social, Governance (ESG) compliance for inclusive growth.

3) Promoting ethical governance via participation of workers and trade union in management of industries (article 43).

Challenges

1. Pressure group with narrow interest.
2. Profit orientation
3. Exploitation of labour market.

Business association can be a key for better private participation in Viksit Bharat @ 2047.

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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)

The recent World Bank estimation of poverty based on $3/day on PPP was 5.3% in India. Thus, showing a drastic reduction in past decade.

However, poverty has various dimension of deprivation, exclusion and marginalisation:

(A) GINI index based on access to basic needs at 0.255
↳ shows equality

(B) Multidimensional Poverty Index
~11.7% poverty based on deprivation of education, health, basic necessity of life

(C) OXFAM report
~40% wealth with top 1% in INDIA

Thus, there is a need for a credible and periodically updated

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

Poverty estimation in India

1) One of the earliest based on Y.K. Alagh Task force on calorie requirement

2) However, now India follows Tendulkar Committee recommendation

3) Utilisation of Household consumption expenditure survey for measuring urban and rural average household consumption

4) Utilisation of Mixed modified reference period to calculate the level of deprivation and consumption.

Thus, an objective assessment based on qualitative as well as quantitative survey study is needed for measuring POVERTY.

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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act 2012 has been in the limelight recently due to issue of consent in physical relationship for individuals below 18 years of age.

The legislation has indeed several shortfalls due to various issues :

(1) Sexual activity with children (below 18 yrs) is crime. But evolving social conditions has led to consent of children involved.

(2) Lack of female personnel at

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

police station, leading to mental harassment of female victim.

(3) Lack of infrastructure and funds lead to under reporting of cases.

(4) Issues of child pornography and Child sexual abuse material (CSAM)

(5) Social awareness lagging due to apathy towards marginalised community.

However, there is always a scope of improvement :

(1) Strengthening reporting mechanism via awareness.

(2) More female police officers for empathy.

(3) Special POCSO court for victims

POCSO Act 2012 is a sunshine legislation to prevent exploitation of children.

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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)

Recently, USA under President Donald Trump decided to quit WHO. thus, leaving the organisation deprived of funds.

Criticism of WHO by USA

1. Failure to contain the spread of covid 19 pandemic.

2. Mismanagement of funds:
USA was one of the Largest fund provider to WHO

3. Favouring China during pandemic:
USA under Trump accuses China of being responsible for covid

4. WHO's inability to bring consensus on pandemic agreement.

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

Impact on WHO

1) Loss of fund will lead to reduction in effectiveness in welfare programme in Africa and Latin America.

2) Erosion of public trust → This can be due to widespread criticism.

3) Issues with administration and infrastructure.

4) Threat of losing global cooperation to solve epidemics.

5) Credibility loss due to reduced expenditure on research on vaccines etc.

The WHO as an organisation has been impactful through "One-Health" approach, but now need to diversify and reform in global polycrisis.

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TOTAL MARKS	

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)

The recent terrorist attack in Pahalgam, Kashmir was planned and executed by terrorist outfit based in Pakistan.

However, the terrorist outfits are not acknowledged by the country. Various nations continue to allege each other of sheltring terrorist, but no country accept the allegation.

Eg. Pakistan denying role in terrorism. Similarly terrorism in central Asia and West Asia.

In such a situation, there should be a comprehensive strategy

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to tackle the menace of terrorism:

1) Strengthen global cooperation such as Regional Anti-Terror (RAT) at SCO.

2) Institutionalise bodies like "No money for terror" through collaborative efforts.

3) Unified world view through "outreach programme"
   Eg. India after operation SINDOOR.

4) Rules-based approach → Reform UN Security Council for promoting meaningful resolution

Thus, Modiji vision of a calibrated approach of not distinguishing between the terror outfit and terror sponsor is the way forward to bring global cooperation.

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.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)

The Representation of the People Act (RPA) 1951 is a sunshine legislation to ensure a level playing field for all contesting election and ensure a healthy democracy.

Procedure for registration of Political Parties with ECI

1. Political parties with an association of people willing to contest election must registes.
2. Provide party Constitution to showcase ideology and functioning.
3. Choice of political symbols to contest election

Registered Unrecognised Political Parties (RUPP)

These political parties are registered with the Election Commission of India.

- However, they don't have a proper symbol on alleged bifurcation of pre-existing political parties. This can be due to
  - issue of internal party conflict

Eg. Shiv Sena broke into 2 factions: one under Uddhav Balasaheb Thackrey, other under Eknath Shinde.

Concerns associated

1) This leads to political ambiguity.
   ↳ Issue of differing ideology.

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

2) Lead to political unrest due to defection.

3) Threat to public trust as the public votes a particular candidate based on his/her liking for political party.

4) Poor awareness leads to manipulation of voter for political gain

ECI's role in deregistering a party

1) ECI cannot deregister a party.

2) However, if 2/3rd strength of a party leaves the main group, it doesn't lead to defection, rather party split.

3) Role of party members in mergers

Thus, Election Commission has to deal various issues of parties to ensure "free and fair election".

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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 as the national "think tank" with an aspiration to transform India, and it replaced Planning Commission.

Role of NITI Aayog in promoting cooperative federalism

1) Ensures "bottom-up" approach for driving economic growth.

2) Role of members from various states such as Chief Minister of states. This ensures cooperation for federalism.

3) Being a think tank, NITI Aayog

assess the state of fiscal health of states and provide suggestions based on regional needs.

(4) Participation of states leads to building "consensus" → This strengthen federal relationship

Competitive federalism

(1) Ensures healthy competition among states through release of ranking

Eg. Multidimensional Poverty Index, Ease of doing Business, LEADS, etc

(2) Quality of life ensured via assessment of resources.

Eg. Composite Water Management Report.

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

(3) States involved in healthy competition tends to progress via enhanced governance and management.

Limitation

1) Federal tension with opposition ruled states.

2) NITI Aayog is a "toothless tiger" due to no statutory backing

3) Dominated by centre and executive.
↳ Neglect of technical expertise

(4) Lack of fund and functionaries

(5) Being a think tank, it has less function vis-a-vis Planning commission

Strengthening federalism demand cooperation in "letter and spirit" via effective role of states in national growth.

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.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)

The recently concluded 17th Lok Sabha was one of the first in the history to not appoint any deputy speaker.

Role of Deputy Speaker

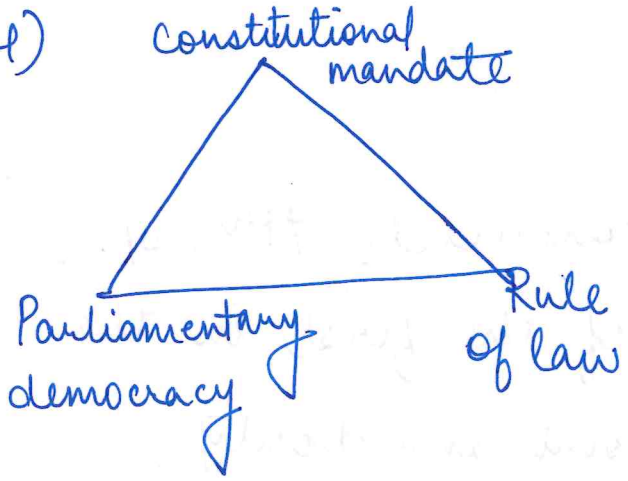
1) Constitutional mandate under article 93 to appoint a Deputy speaker.

2) Ensures continuity in parliamentary functioning in absence of speaker

3) Conventionally, he/she is derived from the opposition to provide

balance of power and neutrality.

(4)



Promoting deliberation and involving opposition

⇓

creates healthy democracy

Implication of Prolonged vacancy

(1) Dilution of constitutional supremacy

(2) Weak opposition : Inability to exert control over executive.

(3) Loss of public trust : Speaker and Dy. speaker are the protector and interpretor of constitution.

(4) Public accountability is diluted

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

(5) Impact on quality of deliberation due to loss of neutrality.

(6) Parliamentary committee are losing their significance in deliberation and consultation.

Way Forward

(1) Judicial intervention to provide for the time period of electing deputy speaker.

Eg. Supreme court guideline for governor to give assent to bill

(2) Role of opposition in ensuring executive accountability via greater role in parliament.

Thus, deputy speaker is a symbol of India's non-partisanship and freedom of parliament from executive control.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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 ख़तरा है? हाल के न्यायिक निर्णयों के आलोक में इसका परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The constitution guarantees right to freedom of speech and expression under article 19(1)(a) as a fundamental right.

However, there are certain reasonable restrictions on this freedom to ensure a vibrant democracy with a healthy society.

There is a growing demand for stricter regulation of online content based on following factors:

(1) Protection of territorial sovereignty and integrity

(2) Public order → Threatened

due to recent communal violence over misinformation in Udaipur, etc.

(3) Obscenity and vulgarity → The recent cases of "India got Latent"

(4) Promoting friendly relation with foreign states

(5) Incitement to offence.

(6) Contempt of court etc.

However, there is also a demand to uphold freedom of speech and expression for ensuring that public views are upheld :

(1) Ensuring freedom of media : India ranks 150 on Press Freedom Index

(2) Ensuring accessibility to information

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

which is true.

Eg. Recent ANI case against Wikipedia

(3) Upholding protection against private members as well

Eg. Kaushal Kishore vs. State of UP 2023 judgement.

(4) Ensuring that freedom of speech does not dilutes Article 21.

Eg. Section 66A of IT Act, 2000 struck down under Shreya Shingla case.

Thus, freedom of speech and expression must never be absolute; but balanced by restrictions which are reasonable and just for protecting national interests.

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.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)

The Supreme Court recently carried out an "in-house procedure" against Justice Yashwant Verma in whose house bundles of ₹500 cash were accidentally set on fire.

Strengths of "in-house procedure"

1) Ensures judicial transparency and accountability.

2) It can provide a torchbearer for taking action against corrupt judges.

3) Promote a spirit of enquiry into injustices through the

initiative on part of Supreme Court.

(4) It can help Parliament in its impeachment for removal of judges.

(5) It provides confidence to the public in the judiciary of the country.

(6) It ensures that judiciary is not only independent but also responsible.

Limitation of "in house procedure"

(1) According to constitution, judges can be removed from Supreme Court or High Court only by the President of India

(2) The judges Inquiry Act, 1986

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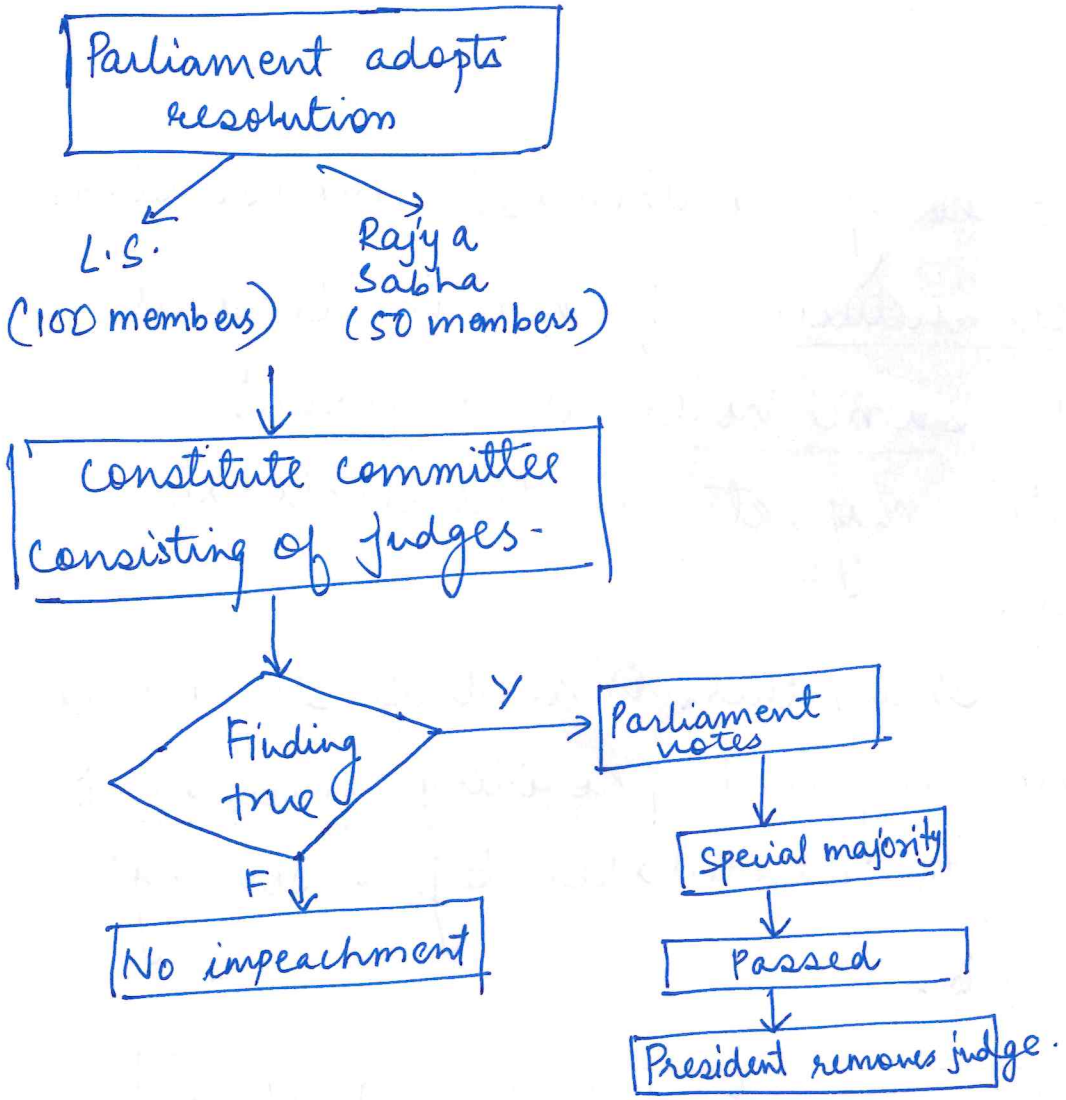
Provide for mechanism of removal:



(3) Thus "in house procedure" can be just an initiation, but no significant result

The Supreme Court through its procedure sets high watermark of judicial effectiveness

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.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)

Recently, controversies arouse over fake inclusion of name in electoral roll, same voter at different constituency, etc in the electoral rolls.

Thus, there is need of strengthening democracy and providing fair playing field to candidates by resolving issues.

Positive impact of linking Aadhar with voter ID

1) Ensure "One person - One EPIC"

→ There are over 142 crore Aadhar IDs generated till date.

→ Linkage will ensure digitisation of voter EPIC, thus reducing duplication

(2) Provide free and fair election by ensuring only the residents of constituency votes.

Eg. Alleged voting by outsiders in Karnataka state election.

(3) It will provide transparency and accountability of Election commission

(4) It can help build public trust and simplify procedure

Eg. Aadhar - PAN card linkage.

However, there are certain limitation to this procedure of linkage as well. There are threats of creating

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

exclusion error :

(1) Election Commission will have to ensure resilient cyber security.
↳ Data of aadhar and personal biometric must be protected from breach

(2) Many remote regions have inaccessibility of Aadhar ID.

(3) Aadhar is not a proof of citizenship.
↳ Recent Special Intensive Revision (SIR) of voter ID in Bihar doesn't consider Aadhar as a credible proof.

Thus, a multi pronged approach to cater to everyone's need in India is required for strengthening voter ID issue.

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.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)

The Baswan committee for civil services reform advocated for lateral entry into civil services.

Reformative steps

1. Promote specialised experts as efficient bureaucrats
2. Ensures quality of public service via bringing experience into administration
3. Provide a holistic view in development
4. Ensure diversification of civil service.

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

However, there are various criticism and controversy over lateral entry due to following factors:

(1) Lateral entry will lead to domination of civil services by specific interest groups.

(2) Administration is not only about efficiency and expertise.
→ It is about generalised outlook towards society for governance with empathy

(3) It dilutes the spirit of achievement oriented meritocratic society

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(4) Lateral entry can lead to dilution of civil services value

Thus reforms must be brought rather than changing the entire bureaucratic structure

(1) Hota committee recommendation for 360° evaluation of civil servants

(2) Training should be based on building values.

Eg → Mission Karmayogi

(3) Providing ethical values for inclusive and good governance.

The committee on the working of constitution correctly observed, that "some generalist must be specialised"

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)

The Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) such as IIT, IIM, AIIMs etc are an aspiration for youth, but ironically none of them are among the top 100 in the QS ranking

Ranking of Higher Education Institution

1. Based on performance in terms of research and innovation
   Eg. IIT Delhi performed ahead of all Indian institution in QS ranking 2025.
2. Infrastructure for study and holistic growth
3. Performance in job placement.

However there are certain concerns about broader goals of education:

(1) Employability issues

Around 50% of undergraduates in India are not employable

(2) Poor industry-academia linkage

(3) Inability of practical application of theoretical knowledge.

Measures must be taken for a more objective ranking systems:

(1) Ranking based on research outcomes and innovation at university

(2) Moving ahead of mere placement

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

to the ability of startup and role of incubation centre.

(3) Promoting inclusive growth via ranking based on level of development from initial level, rather than final outcome only.

(4) Societal outcomes

Judging impact of institution of society such as

- Contribution to sports, communication skills
- Solving ecological issues
- Skill based education

The Finland model of education based on Educare should be adopted for holistic growth of student's personality.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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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 Arctic region has emerged as the new arena where the world is eyeing for maximising its profit and global dominance.

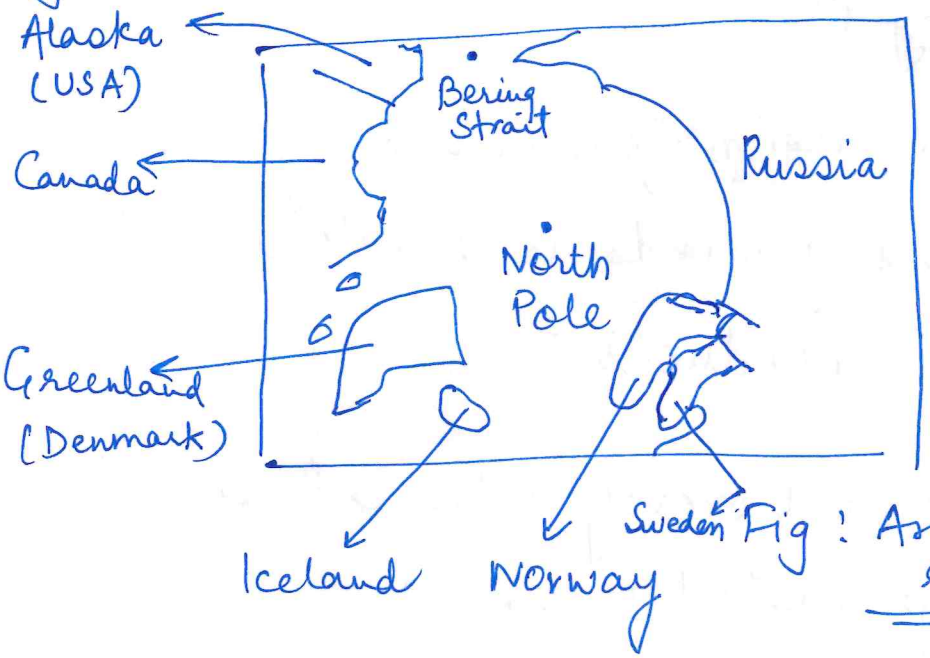

Fig: Arctic region

Factors for growing salience in the international politics

(1) Potential of resources such as

Crude oil reserves and finding polymetallic nodules.

(2) Control Arctic region for ensuring new route of trade as a result of global warming and melting ice.

(3) Arctic region for ensuring fishing grounds and extracting marine products.

(4) Recent controversy where President Trump wanted to annex Greenland which is a territory of Denmark.

(5) Promoting research and innovation in Artic region for

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

military expansion.

Thus India can recalibrate its Arctic Engagement through strategy of multialignment.

(1) Promoting Indian Interest in Arctic region via research station "Himadri".

(2) Role of ONGC Videsh Ltd. in ensuring oil exploration.

(3) Collaboration with Russia for diversifying trade routes

Thus, India commitment towards climate mitigation and adaptation should be expanded for controlling "Artic Amplification"

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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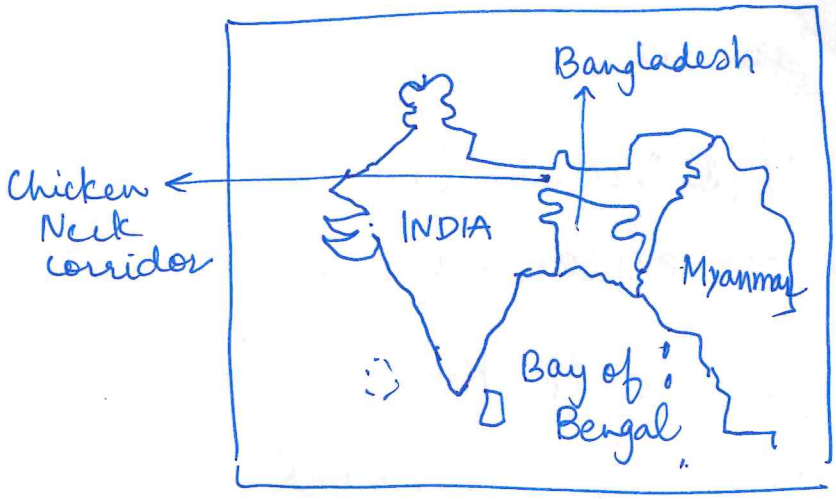
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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 'Sonali 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 ख़तरा है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Bangladesh was liberated in 1971 from Pakistan as a result of India's proactive role in the Indo-Pakistan war.



Key Pillar of India's Neighbourhood First Policy

(1) India shared a good relation and cordial friendship with Bangladesh under Sheikh Hasina.

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

(2) Solving issue of North-East insurgency via collaboration with Bangladesh to ensure that no outfits operate from Bangladesh's soil.

(3) Providing access to Indian markets via Petrapole's land border.

(4) BIMSTEC with cooperation of Bay of Bengal littoral countries with India as net security provider.

(5) Access to India's northeast which is landlocked.

However, the toppling of Sheikh Hasina regime in 2024 and followed communal violence has diluted the warmth of India-Bangladesh

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

relation :

(1) Bangladesh under Md. Yunus is getting closer to China.

(2) Chittagong and Mongla Port under Chinese Pearl of String policy to circle India

(3) Proxy wars in northeast via destabilisation through insurgent groups.

(4) Dilution of military partnership
Eg. Exercise Sampriti

(5) Threat to minority Hindu community in Bangladesh can weaken people to people ties

Thus, Bangladesh and India must bridge differences to continue "Sonali Adyay" in the upcoming years.

Feedback
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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal	Outcomes
1 ..... ☐	.....
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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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