

TEST CODE 8 1 1 4 1 3

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	Ashmit		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191018 8051	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi - Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna - Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad - Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No. and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:00	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:05
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता को प्रश्न अंक आपकी डिजाइन, प्रस्तुति, अक्षरों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों का प्रयोग, या किसी अन्य विवरण हेतु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (किन्तु इसकी सीमा नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Forum Learning Centre : Delhi - 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19 Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 | Patna - 2nd floor, AG Palace, E Boring Canal Road, Patna, Bihar 800003 | Hyderabad - 1st & 2nd Floor, 5M Plaza, RTC X Rd, Indira Park Road, Jawahar Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500020  
9311740400, 9311740900 | <https://academy.forumias.com> | [admissions@forumias.academy](mailto:admissions@forumias.academy) | [helpdesk@forumias.academy](mailto:helpdesk@forumias.academy)



**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

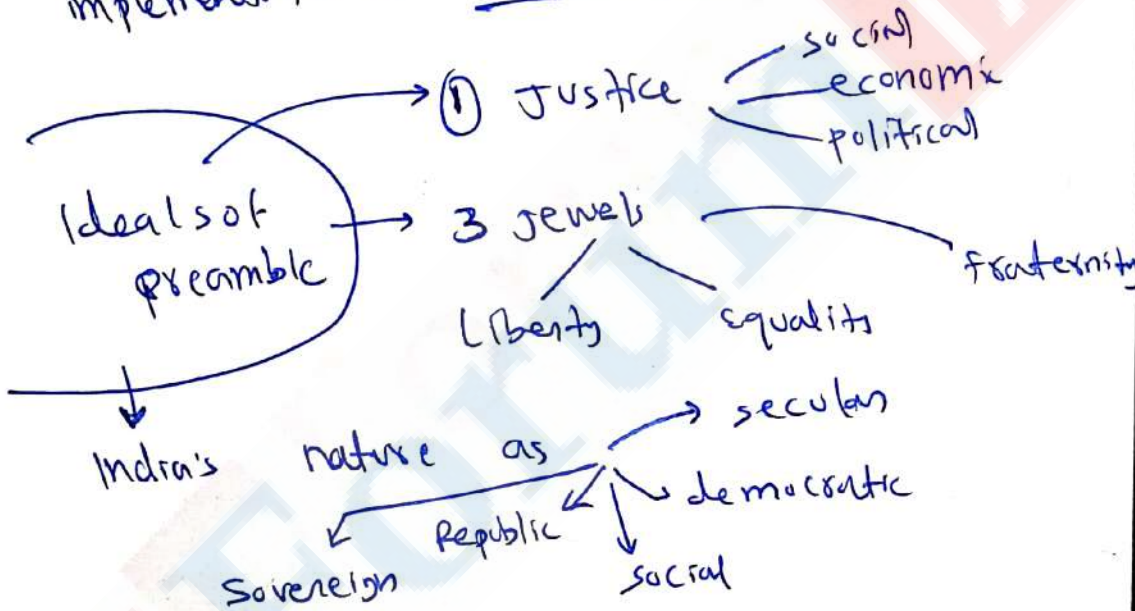
### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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)

The journey of India from the colonial country to the celebration of Amrit Mahotsav in its 75 years of constitutional pathway has seen the implementation of ideals of preamble.



## Realisation of these ideals

- ① Adoption of gender inclusive policies and schemes → more social justice
- ② Liberty ensured through the supreme

Court → active as guardian of Constitutional rights

③ secular ethos → still intact rooted in its pluralist culture

④ more economic justice → as poverty got reduced (recent World Bank report)

⑤ political justice ensured through reservation  
 ↓  
decentralisation  
7<sup>th</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment  
Naxal shakti vandan act 2023

## However

↳ ① still 'caste' atrocities (eg: 90% of safai karmachari → polit)

↳ ② women representation in parliament (14%)

↳ ③ Largest poverty head count in India (FAO)

↳ ④ Health disparity — (NFHS-5) — women 50% anemic

↳ ⑤ The communal tensions — still prominent as increasing hate speeches

Thus, the real dream of our forefathers should be realised in the nation

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Property right forms the foundational pillar of a liberal democracy as per Lockean state of social contract

Intricate relationship between individual rights and public welfare

① Reasonable restriction on property

Acquisition → Article 39 b and c  
 Limiting → concentration of wealth  
                   → distributive justice

② Property right → from fundamental right (part III of constitution) to Article 300A (by 44<sup>th</sup> amendment 1979)

③ Recent Supreme Court judgement in Madhya Pradesh Property Association case (2024)

→ Overturned the previous judgement saying → "property is not always public. Thus no unlimited state taking.

④ The Trustee<sup>public</sup> doctrine → given by Supreme court → as private property - only public owned through reasonable grounds

⑤ Land reforms (9th schedule) → amendment → ensuring the social justice

⑥ Kesavanda Bharati case → challenged the Land reform act of Kerala → court upheld the government position but with basic structure doctrine.

Thus, property evolved from a

fundamental right to a constitutional right  
(Art 19 CF), 31

right reflecting the nuanced relation of personal rights and public welfare.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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 of 1975 saw a fifteenth anniversary in 2025. The dead letter of the constitution used in that emergency by killing the spirit of constitution through its letter.

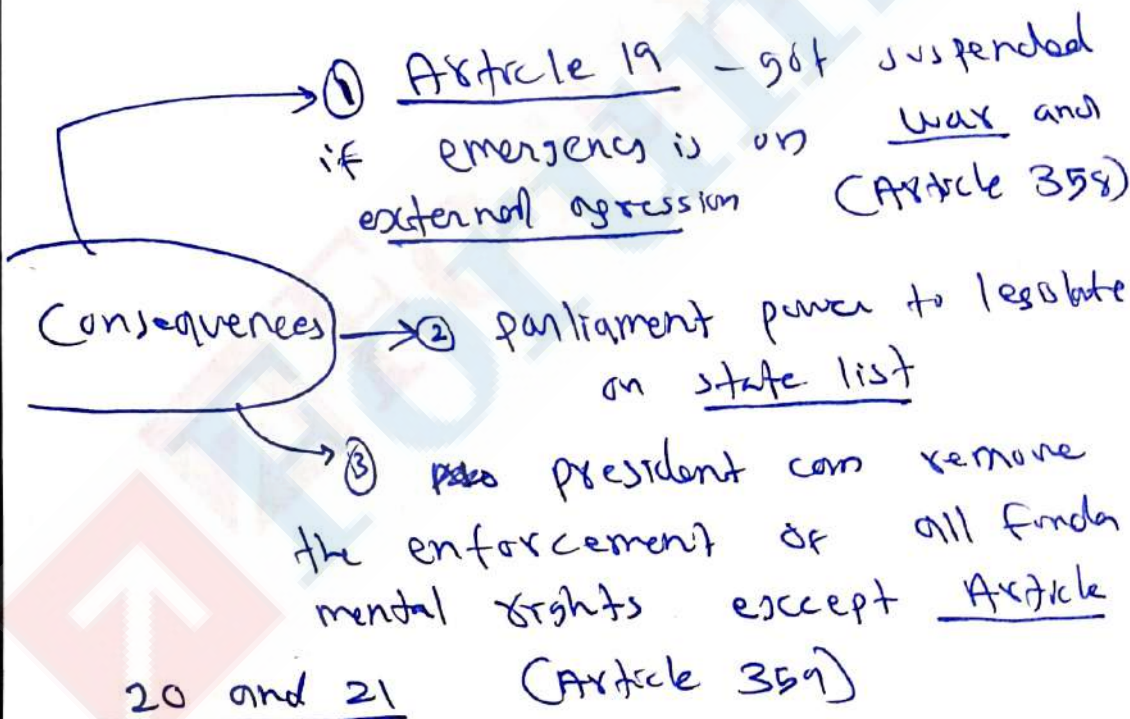
Last imposed → in 1975 - on internal disturbance condition  
 ↓  
 previous imposition:  
 ↳ 1962-war (China)  
 ↳ 1971 → war (Pakistan)

Conditions of proclamation:

- ① ↳ Article 352: gives the reasons
- ② war, external aggression, armed internal rebellion
- ③ By 1979 - 44<sup>th</sup> amendment

the internal disturbance - removed.

- ④ It should be satisfied by the house <sup>(within one month)</sup> (both Lok Sabha and Rajyasabha) with  $\frac{2}{3}$  majority of the present and voting along with (50%+) of the total membership (special majority)
- ⑤ Remain in force for 6 months - need renewal.



Thus, Emergency is a necessary evil to protect the security of the state.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 refers to the practice of consulting the public before the legislative process gets started. Indian model is not binding pre-legislative framework.

↓  
This can cause:

- ① Low citizen participation in the law making proposal
- ② Apathy towards the government
- ③ Increased litigation potential after the passage of the bill.  
(eg: farmer's act repealed)
- ④ Against the good governance principle
- ⑤ Digital based platforms - alienates those who has no access
- ⑥ Reducing the quality of the democratic culture.

## Measures to be taken

- ① mandatory prelegislative consultation (Law commission report)
- ② Form prelegislative committees for monitoring
- ③ ensure the decentralised law support system using local governments.
- ④ integrated legislative models using inclusive tech platforms
- ⑤ parliamentary oversight over the compulsory prelegislative models.
- ⑥ Better model exchanges as in UK model of pre-legislative consultation
- ⑦ public awareness on the consultation mechanisms

Thus the deliberative and participatory democracy can only be achieved through public consultation.

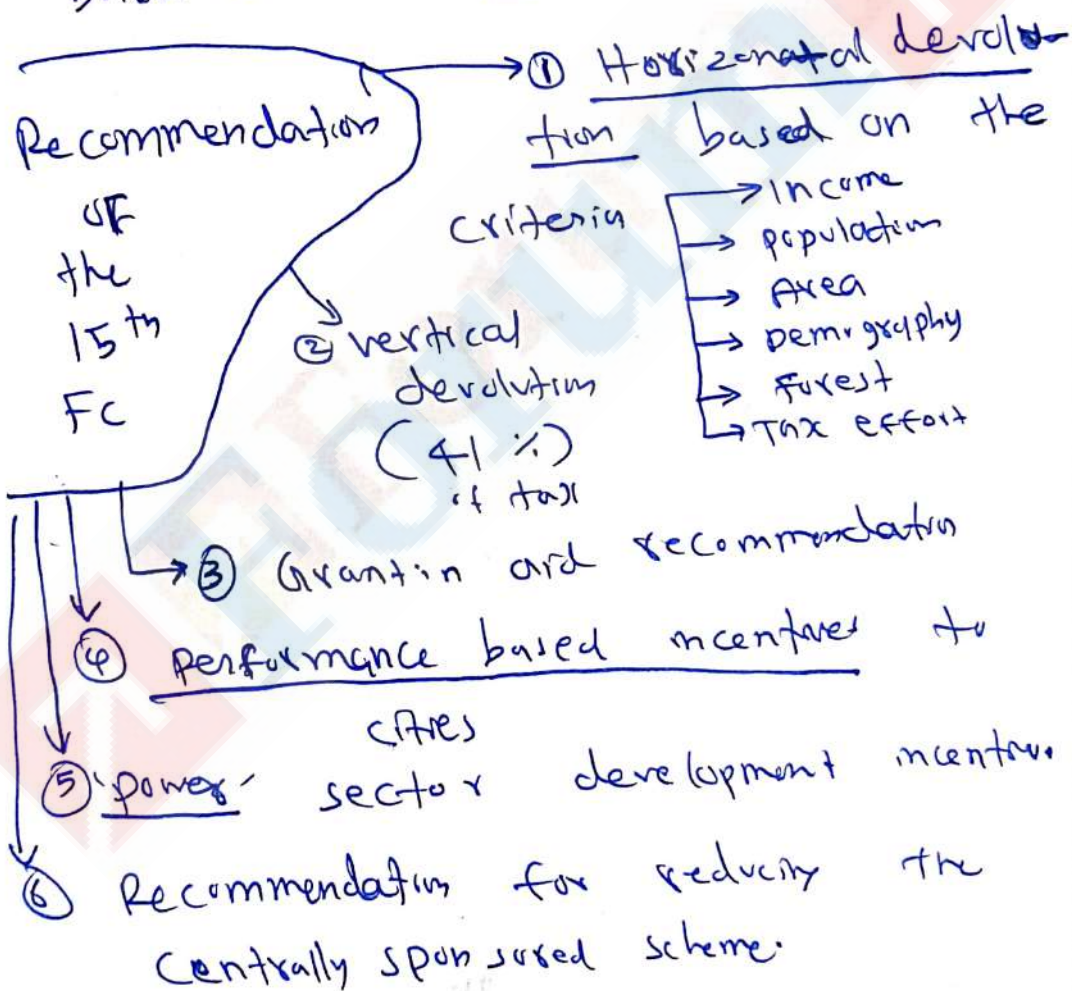
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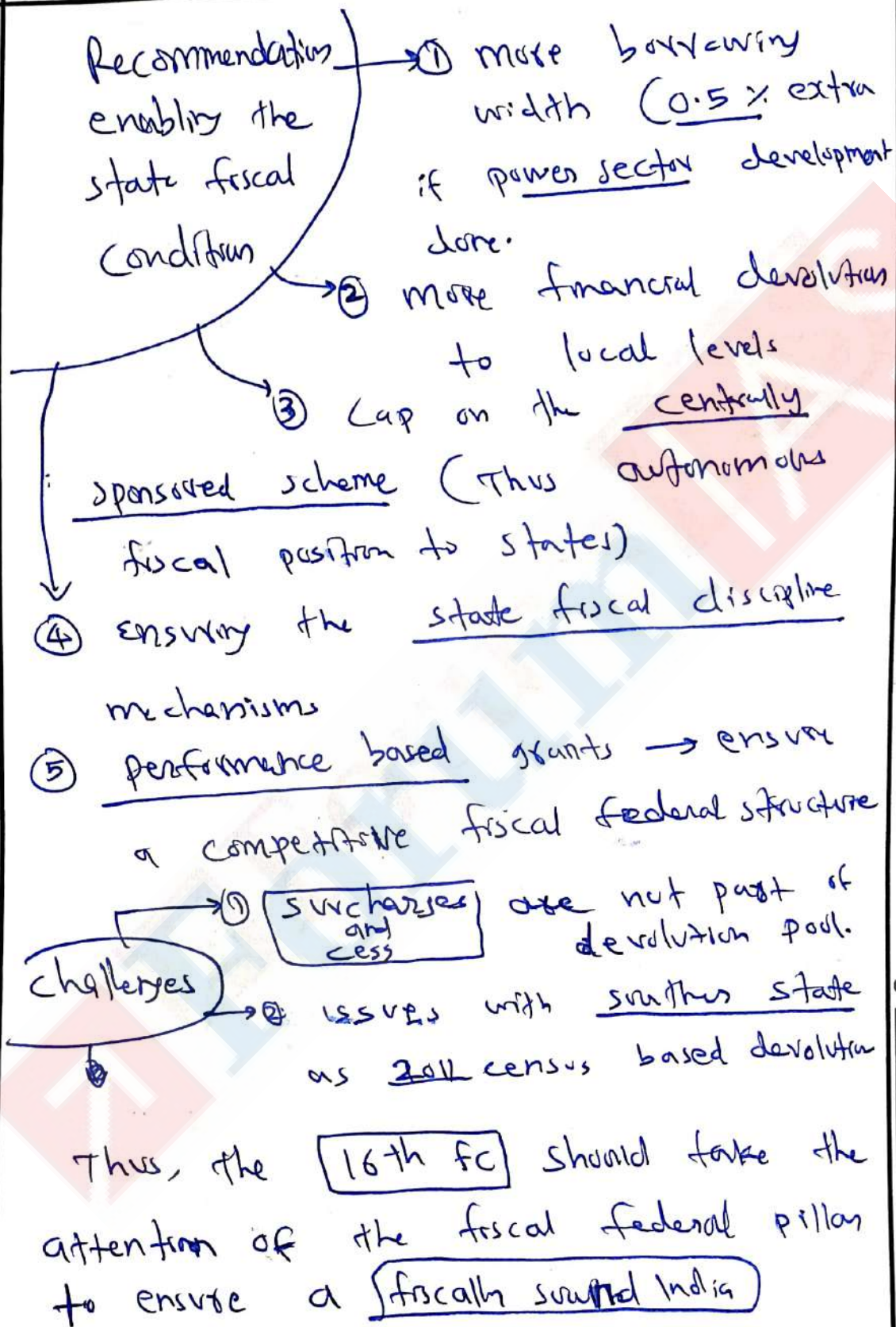
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

Recently, Government has appointed the 16th Finance Commission under the chairmanship of Arvind Puri. The new Commission will build on the 15th FC proposals.





**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.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 Trusteeship principle of Gandhi inspired the industries and businesses to contribute to the socio-economic development of the country.

Socio-economic development by Industry and business

- ① educational support → by CSR fund allocation → Tata child education support system
- ② wyl's → block chain based system for agricultural development
- ③ wipro cares - ensures a socio-economically just India
- ④ Reliance water conservation - project supporting government's Jalshakti.

5) Artel's special initiative on girls' education (gender justice)

6) PPP (Private - public partnerships) for better economic development

(e.g.) National Investment pipeline

7) philanthropic ways of the renowned companies like Microsoft

(e.g.) Bill Gates foundation

8) Ministry of skilling and IT sector collaboration for new age skilling

Challenges → 1) Allegation of 'green washing' and

2) Conditionalities of the 'fund' often limit the impact

Thus, the participative model of development demands a whole of society approach

### 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.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)

This statement refers to the subjectivity and inconsistency in the poverty estimation.

Issues with poverty estimation framework

- ① The outdated income criterion method — often doesn't reflect reality
- ② The Rangarajan formula → showed increased poverty line than Thendulkar framework — but rejected
- ③ The sample size issues with the poverty estimation.
- ④ The global estimations like Global hunger index → use different method and produce paradoxical result that of MPI of NITI Aayog

Thus, these issues demand a credible and periodically updated poverty estimation framework in the country

- Measures needed
- ① A new poverty estimation committee → to assess the 'multi dimensional' criteria framework
  - ② Include the changing societal structures, living expenses and aspirations in the poverty metrics
  - ③ Timely update of the criteria by clear time interval
  - ④ include more inclusive basket of sample collection
  - ⑤ clear standardisation and transparency in poverty estimation and report.

The recent world bank estimates found the reduction in India's absolute poverty. The need of hour is a comprehensive model of framework.

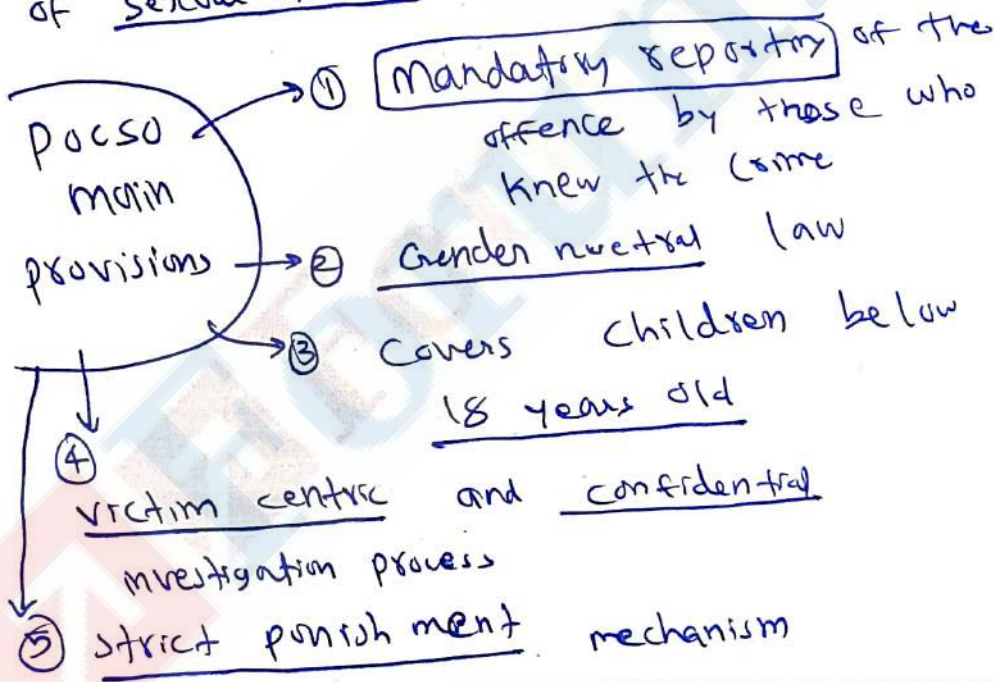
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

POCSO act (protection of children from sexual offences) 2012 embodies the government measure to prevent the child sexual offences. However the NCRB report (2022) highlights the rising trend of sexual offences against children.

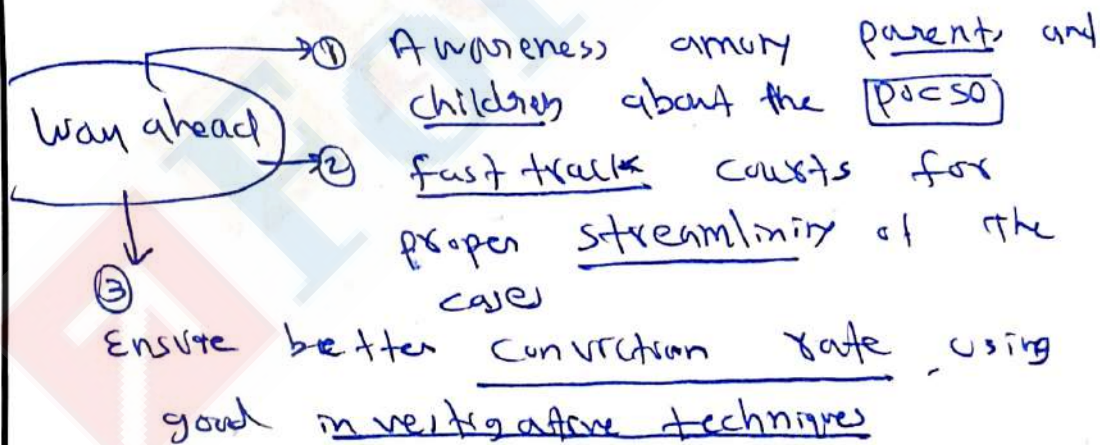


Issues with POCSO act from achieving its intended objective

① Conviction rate low in the

## CRIME (NCRB)

- ③ issue of criminalising the consensual relationship of teenagers (Activists calling for revision of the law)
- ④ overlap with the BNS provision thus legal multiplicity
- ④ often issue with the backlash of reporting by relatives (secrecy as a choice over reporting)
- ⑤ issue with confidentiality → as often the investigative procedures complexity problem
- ⑥ Delay in the process - as mandated time limit (not met)



Thus, as children are the 'future of the nation', law, like POCSO should be effective, inclusive and efficient.

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

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

WHO is the guardian of global health, established in 1947. Trump withdrawal from WHO has impacted its functioning.

WHO: issues of functional autonomy and finance

- ① WHO: majorly depend upon donor and member funds
- ② USA fund 15% of the body through voluntary channels
- ③ Global rivalry of US-china could endanger the WHO stability
- ④ Impact on the global projects like studies, eradication drives.
- ⑤ As USA → out of the body - giving

precedent to other skeptic countries.

## Implications of ~~the~~ the world and WHO's Capacity and Credibility

- ① The fund and support to global south health development → stopped
- ② Danger of 'new pandemic' → couldn't be effectively addressed.
- ③ potential polarisation of the body - as USA accuses WHO - as chinese puppet (reducing the legitimacy of the body)
- ④ Impact on vulnerable population like women, old age of the least developed world

Way ahead → \* Global cooperation is imperative to problems like pandemic and disease (Those are problems without passports affect all countries)

① USA should revisit the decision (as a global power) - (e.g.) USA states # not in our name campaign.

Thus, the demise of WHO could be a debate of the disaster

### 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	
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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** is the creation and exploitation of **fear** through **force** or **threat** for a political and religious ideological objective (Bruce Hoffman)

**My terrorist and your terrorist paradigm**

↳ due to constructivist angle to terrorism

↳ **Hammas** = terrorist to Israel

"  
freedom fighter to Arab

□ This good and bad terrorist syndrome could endanger an universal framework of terrorism:

↳ as seen in **CCIT** (Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism)

↳ proposed by India in **1996**

↳ 'Arab countries' oppose the universal model as it could classify the

genuine resistance as terrorist.

Measures to develop comprehensive, rule based, universal terrorist prevention framework

- ① Revive the CCIT model in UN.
- ② Converge on the universal definition
- ③ Addressing the proxy terror - financed by states (eg) Pahalgam - supported by Pakistan.
- ④ Smooth extradition frameworks should be set up
- ⑤ Ensure the stopping mechanism for terror funding globally (eg) FATF framework
- ⑥ Addressing the challenges of Arab world in the universal classification  
↳ create a minimum workable model as a beginning.
- ⑦ UNSC Counter Terrorism Committee - should be empowered → to create a rule-based, inclusive framework

Thus, the menace of terrorism should be addressed with cooperation and deliberation

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

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

## Representation of people act (1951)

embeds the major provisions related with the registration of political parties

- Disqualification of members
- conduct of election
- major powers and duties of election commission.

## Registration of political parties

① Registration with election commission under section 29 of the act

② ECI would verify the request and accordingly give registration.

③ minimum qualification of the

party is not clearly defined

⊕ Thus, any one can register parties with different name as of the already registered

RUPP (Registered unrecognised political parties)

⊗ They are registered but not met the recognition criteria to be

state or national parties

certain conditionalities like certain percentage of vote, seat is required

to be declared as registered parties

There are more than 3000 RUPP, as per the ECI report 2023.

① Non-functional Rapps - often not contesting in elections as well

② Issue of money laundering

③ criminalisation of politics through shell party formation

④ ECI will not settle disputes in these parties

⑤ ECI has no mandate to ensure the election within these parties

Concerns associated with Rapps

① As per Supreme court case on Indian national congress case - [ECI] has no power to deregister

ECI ↓  
deregistration power

→ There is a demand to give ECI power to deregister the case so, that it can work effectively. [ECI] should be empowered to ensure a vibrant democratic culture

**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.			
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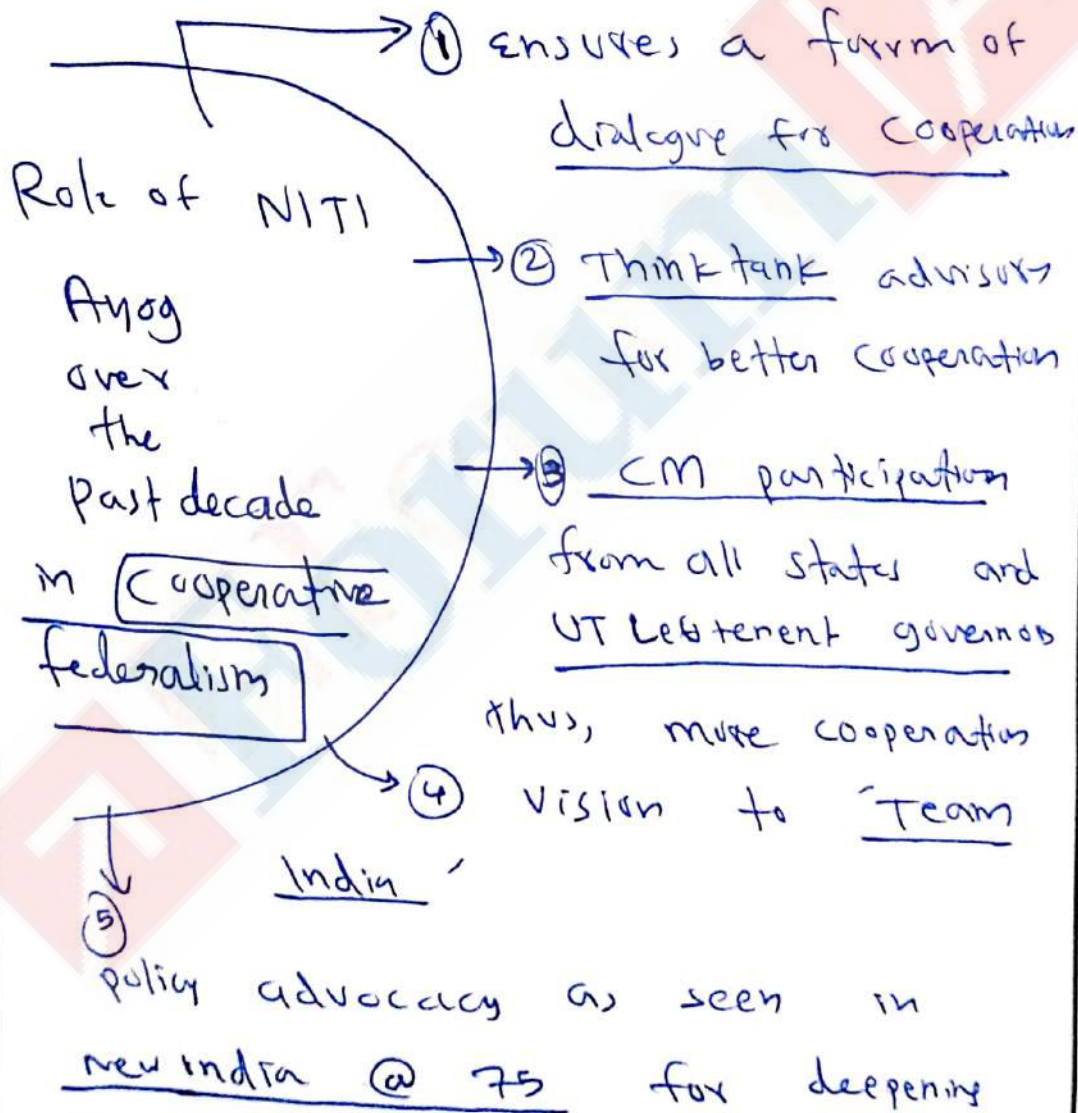


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Q.12) Assess the role of NITI Aayog over the past decade in promoting cooperative and competitive federalism. (15 marks, 250 words)

सहकारी और प्रतिस्पर्धी संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में पिछले दशक में नीति आयोग की भूमिका का आकलन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI Aayog was created in 2015 January 1, replacing the old planning Commission.



the federal partnership

⑥ Best practice depository model for cooperation.

⑦ Bottom-up model (unlike the Top down model of planning Commission) → thus, decentralised federalism

⑧ Industry, civil society inputs → ensures a socially sound cooperative model.

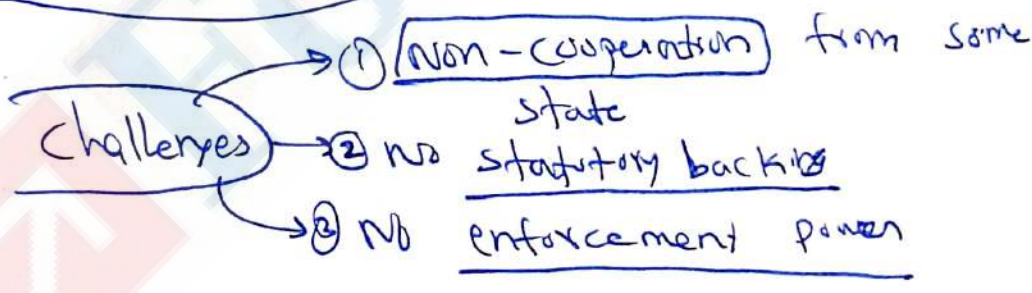
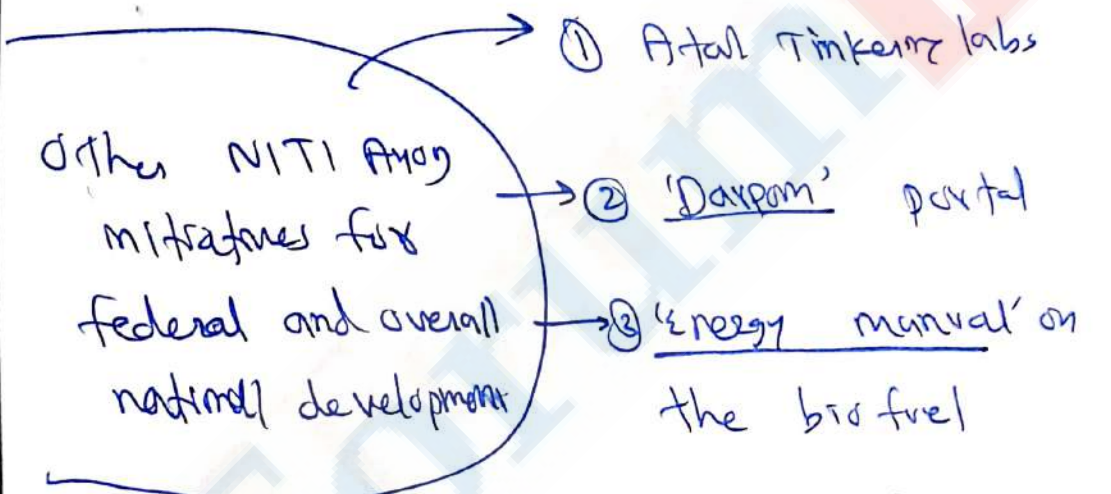
Competitive federalism - NITI Aayog

① Indices publishing for competitive governance (eg: SDG index)

② Aspirational district model → for better competitive district development.

③ Good governance ranking system by NITI Aayog.

- ④ Ensuring the idea of good governance - by focusing efficiency
- ⑤ cross-state comparison for relative development understanding
- ⑥ facilitating the Global investment summits (eg) Gujarat investment summit



Thus, in this 10<sup>th</sup> anniversary of NITI Aayog it should be empowered to act as a catalyst of Viksit Bharat

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) 'The post of Deputy Speaker goes beyond ceremonial significance and is indispensable to Indian parliamentary democracy.' Discuss with relevant constitutional provisions and conventions. Also, examine the implications of the prolonged vacancy of the Deputy Speaker's post. (15 marks, 250 words)

उपसभापति का पद औपचारिक महत्व से कहीं बढ़कर है और भारतीय संसदीय लोकतंत्र के लिए अपरिहार्य है। प्रासंगिक संवैधानिक प्रावधानों और परंपराओं के साथ इस पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, उपसभापति के पद के लंबे समय तक रिक्त रहने के निहितार्थों का भी परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 17th Lok Sabha and the 18th Lok Sabha as well saw a vacancy in the Deputy Speaker's post, raising concerns over the non-implementation of the constitutional directive.

Relevant Constitutional provision  
of deputy speaker

- ① Article 93 mandates the office of deputy speaker.
- ② His salary would be charged under consolidated fund of India
- ③ He sits as chair if speaker

is absent or vacant

- ④ speaker resigns and give letter to deputy speaker and vice versa.
- ⑤ As per convention → the deputy speaker comes from the opposition parties.

### Implication of prolonged vacancy

- ① Ignoring the constitutional mandate under Article 93
- ② Overriding the inclusive legislative space by ensuring the opposition participation
- ③ Continuity in the office - disrupted
- ④ more balanced legislative process could be possible by deputy speaker
- ⑤ power sharing principle got diluted

⑥ Issue with public trust - as parliament not abiding with constitutional mandate

However

↳ Government position is that as there are already ~~present~~ a parliament panel of presidents to be chair during the speaker absence → no compulsion towards a deputy speaker.

Nevertheless → to ensure a better parliamentary space, Lok Sabha should elect a deputy speaker to enhance the credibility, inclusivity and participatory ethos of the house.

**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.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)

Recently, Kerala high court has warned the online moral policing by the mob and regulator bodies in the Jaraki vs state of Kerala ~~case~~ <sup>movie</sup> incident.

Growing demand of stricter regulation of the online content → ① Justified as the deep fake infringes other's right

→ ② The reasonable restriction angle should be upheld

→ ③ Fact checking unit → for enhancing the data veracity

→ ④ The usage of digital media by radical elements → need stricter laws to regulate

- ⑥ Recent India got talent show →  
insensitive jokes by the organisers  
 ↳ supreme court - admonished 'the  
 right to speech should be reasonably  
 restricted'
- ⑧ Indecent representation of women act  
 ↳ prohibit the digital content on  
public order and morality
- ⑦ Recent mahmoodabad case →  
supreme court ordered the SIT to  
 fasten the investigation.

### Threat to freedom of speech by restrictions

- ① As supreme court has classified  
 that in shreya singhal case → no  
arbitrary regulation on the content
- ② madrass High court → struck down

the fact check units → as it could endanger the freedom of speech and expression under Article 19

- ③ The 'vagueness of morality' — as the society evolves with time
- ④ Over government regulation — stifling the online media outlets → ABC news chief case
- ⑤ The issue of recent telecommunication act 2024 → (Government intervention issue)

→ As supreme court upheld a balance of regulation should be there for better thrive democracy

Balance → Age based restrictions can be promoted

Ensure that the regulation is proportional as per shreya singhal case

Thus, as the new age is unfolding in the digital space, it should be regulated with open space for expression.

### Feedback

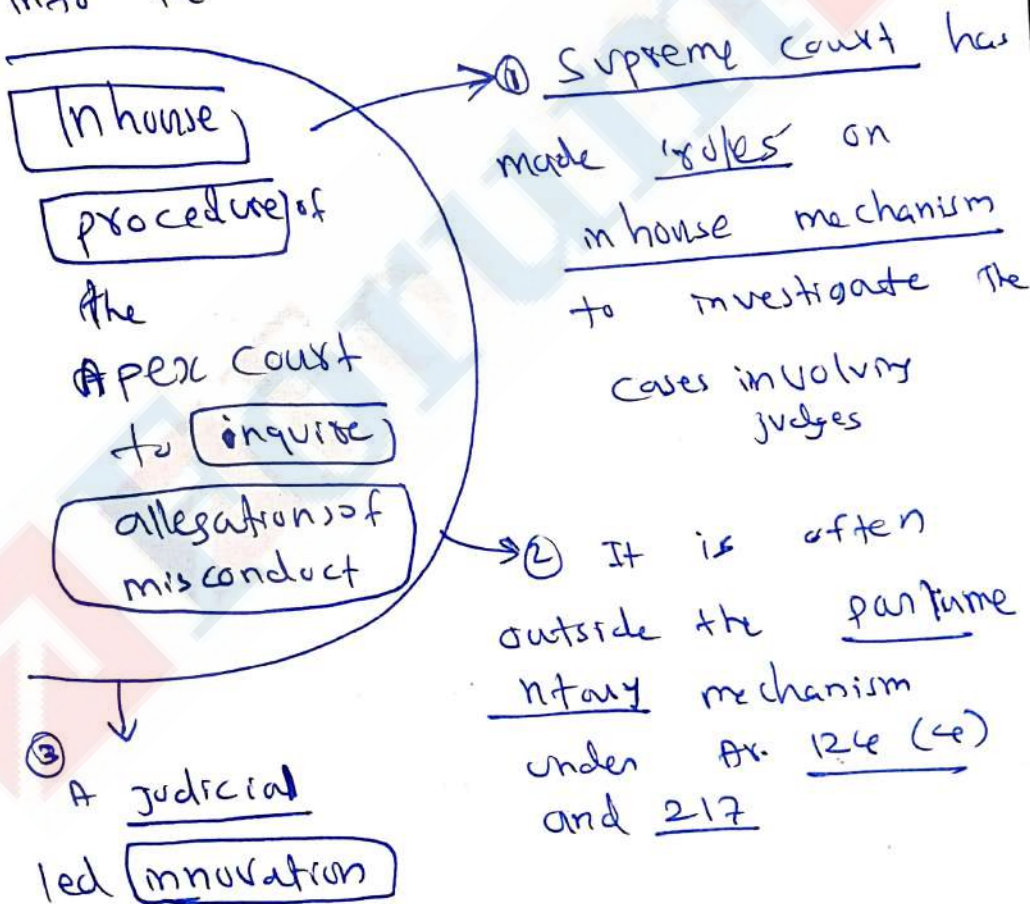
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

The recent incident of Justice Verma (allegation of the corruption as cash found in house) has brought back the Judicial accountability into the front.

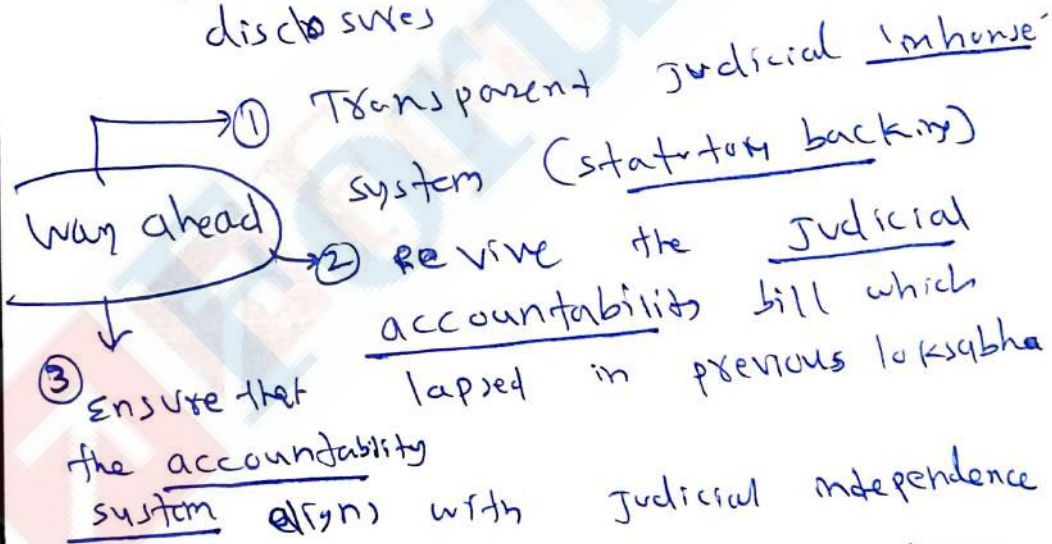


- ④ Deal with cases of the supreme court and high court judges
- ⑤ Rooted in the principle of judicial accountability.
- ⑥ Efficient → as the recent case on Justice Verma - taken up by the In-house committee
- ⑦ This procedure ensures a better responsible, judicial system.
- ⑧ It ensured that adequate measures taken against the corrupt judges

### However

- ① The procedure don't address cases against the CJI himself (as the issue of judge becoming the alleged and he himself take the case)
- ② Pargan Gogoi case of allegation

- ② Issues with the effectiveness - a) no concrete action taken
- ③ The mechanism → often seen as an escape route as Justice Soumitra - resigned after the inhouse report before impeachment → avoiding the real accountability litig
- ④ Issues with the check and balance principle of parliamentary power
- ⑤ often black box syndrome → as no official judicial accountability disclosures



As former vice president Jagdeep Dhanwan said 'judicial independence is important but accountability is the key'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The opposition parties have raised concerns over the alleged malpractices in the electoral rolls in Maharashtra polls (2024). This raised the debate of linking Aadhaar with Voter ID for better scrutiny.

This linkage : could ensure

- ① Better electoral transparency
- ② It could remove ghost electoral ID in the electoral roll.
- ③ Empowers the proper scrutiny of the electorates
- ④ Address the concerns raised

- by the opposition parties
- ⑤ ensure the public trust in the process
  - ⑥ It could also ease the verification process
  - ⑦ It will enhance the legitimacy of the election commission.

### However concerns

- ① It demands a huge logistical challenge
- ② It doesn't completely guarantee the overcoming of the concerns as → Aadhar card - not citizen ship proof
- ③ Voter ID and Aadhar card → issues with the spelling and exclusionary

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potential

- ④ The recent Bihar SIR (Intensive Revision) of the voter list → met with backlash
- ⑤ The issue of Aadhar linking with privacy (as supreme court highlighted in Aadhar-sim card link incident)

Way ahead

- ① ensure that the better integration of Aadhar and voter ID doesn't impact the inclusivity of those who have right to vote
- ② Better standard of procedure making for clear implementation

③ ensure technological integration and tech based verification (also) for better electoral security.

As the foundation of democratic edifice, the legitimacy of election is quintessential.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Recently, upsc has called for the lateral entry vacancies in more than 40 posts.

## Lateral entry reformative steps

⊛ Based on the Basavan Committee report along with recommendation of Law Commission, NITI Aayog and 2nd ARC.

① It could enhance the competitive spirit of the civil service

② ensure the 'private sector' efficiency exchange - potential (eg) Random  
wilekari  
↓  
Aadhar

③ more innovative potential - as experienced persons got recruited -

- ④ Domain special experts needed in sectors like AI, Space, health etc.
- ⑤ merit based system → thus more reformative spirit.
- ⑥ Aligned with the 'vision' of the of 'perform' or 'perish' principle of the government.
- ⑦ Transformative as it is aligned with other developed countries model as well → USA, Australia

### However criticism

- ① Issue with reservation got ignored.
- ② The potential of conflict of interest of those who get recruited from private sector.

③ The problem of potential negotism and corruption as more political interference possible.

④ Issue with civil service mixup of the current officers

⑤ 'seniority principles' got diluted

⑥ Lack of the field reality and experience in the civil service

⑦ The resistance from current officers due to lack of their opportunity of promotion (potential fixation)

Way ahead → ⑧ Recently, government clarified that the withdrawal of the lateral entry proposal on a large scale doesn't mean complete rejection of policy ensure the social justice and civil service concern in recruitment. As India views to be a vishwaguru it needs transformation reforms.

### 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.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)

Ranking of educational institutions through institutions like NAAC, NIRF and state based ranking, aims to the qualitative analysis of the performance.

Ranking : benchmark of performance of HEI,

- ① It could ensure a standardised method of comparison
- ② facilitate better choice for students
- ③ A competitive spirit in the educational institutions to outperform
- ④ Better recognition act as a prestige to institutions
- ⑤ ensure the better quality standards

However Current ranking frameworks Concerns :-

- ① The measurement often based on the outdated system.
- ② Not aligned with the broader goals of education like practical application, employability and empowerment.
- ③ The infrastructural ~~issues~~ and teacher quality often ~~not~~ given over weightage
- ④ Not aligned with the global standards like the QIS world ranking.
- ⑤ Issue with high financial burden to list in ranking  
↳ That's why many institutes didn't participate
- ⑥ The problem with → reduced focus on the practical application impact

Measures needed to take → ① Focus on the inclusivity through introducing the diversity variable in Teacher uptake along with student setups

② Ensuring Objectivity by proper transparency mechanisms in the review of the rank process

③ clear standard based on India's educational landscape

④ outcome based ranking → by looking the graduate employability as a measurement

(as only 51% of the graduates are employable) (India skill report 2023)

⑤ Gender parity variable → as still only 20% of faculties in STEM are women.

Thus, to make India the Knowledge hub and to realise the skilled India, the ranking system should be reimagined.

### 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.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 becoming the new geo political hot spot in the world politics

This Growing salience of Arctic is due to

① climate change

opening up the Arctic route

② IPCC already predicted ice free summers in Arctic by 2030

③ The northern sea route could revolutionise the trade across hemisphere

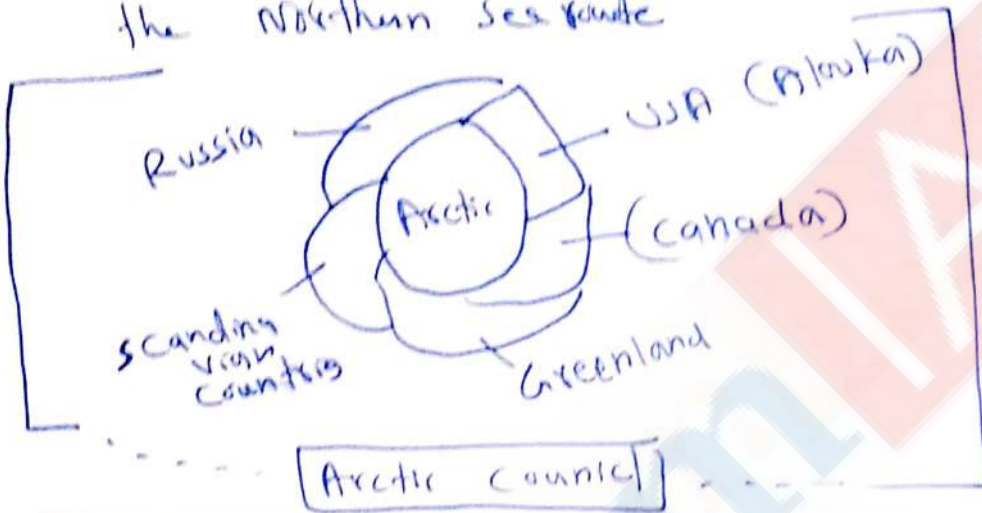
↳ by pass the suez canal route  
↳ Time benefit and fuel reduce

④ The potential oil reserve in the region

⑤ As per new studies, the region has rich poly metallic nodules as well.

⑥ The potential for scientific studies

① The Arctic Council already started negotiation on operationalisation of the Northern Sea route



Strategies for India to recalibrate its Arctic engagement

- ① More partnership with Arctic countries
  - ⊕ observer status in Arctic Council
- ② Russia-partnership for oil extraction in far east Russia
  - ⊕ ONGC-videsh in Russia
- ③ PACER initiative for scientific

experimentation

- ④ new stations in statv bard in scandinavian countries (eg: Bharati and Himadri stations)
- ⑤ cooperation on the trade route ~~between~~ Chennai - vaddi vortok to Arctic
- ⑥ Engage <sup>along</sup> with global south to ensure sustainable usage of Arctic

- Challenges**
- ① potential release of the zombie virus (through permafrost thaw)
  - ② Issue with necessity climate change by emissions by ice melt
  - ③ Jeopardise the climate action and Paris climate goals
  - ④ The danger to biodiversity polu bear

Thus, as a quasi-global common Arctic's sensitivity should be given priority and the strategic benefit should be equally distributed among countries.

### 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.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 खतरा है। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Once PM Modi referred the relation between India and Bangladesh as the Sonali Adhyay (The golden period)

However the development of Sheikh Hasine regime change and the interim govt of Muhammad Yunus has raised concern in Delhi.

The Sonali Adhyay was based on the pillar of NFP (Neighbourhood first policy). Both countries forged relations in trade, energy (Bangladesh-India friend ship pipeline) and people to people ties.

Bangladesh helped India to quell the insurgents and enhanced the trust between both countries through connectivity projects like Aghara-Akantala and border hats

However, the July revolution and aftermaths in Bangladesh changed the relationship. This can be seen in how an axis is developing between Bangladesh - Pakistan - and - China.

The remarks of md. yunus in china about India's north east also risks the relationship. Further more, the attacks on the minorities in Bangladesh along with the rising refugee surge in the border states also added to the friction.

The ban of certain Bangladeshi products by India along with a retaliatory ban by Bangladesh (raw jute strips export) again exacerbated the tensions.

The recent visit between pm Modi and Muhammed Yunus on the sidelines of BIMSTEC ~~BRICS~~ summit could enhance the relation ship. However, the Teesra River dispute is still not settled. Similarly the Ganga water treaty is going to expire by next year. (2026)

Thus, as Vajpayee once said "we can't change our neighbours, thus better connect it". Bangladesh and India's relation should return to the shonali Adhyan for prosperous South Asia.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
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**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.