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Social Stratification

Sociological theories of Stratification

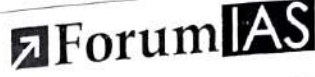
RCA-JMI

MGP 2025

TEST CODE 8 1 2 4 1 0

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Naxia Parween	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	6408494	Date/दिनांक	18/07/2025
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	RCA		

*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
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्दिष्ट अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रश्न पत्र में प्रविष्टी सत्र में निर्दिष्ट माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (विशेष) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गए किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाए।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
2:45 pm	5:45 pm
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

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 विषयगत उत्कृष्टता, प्रस्तुति, चित्रों, प्रवाहचित्रों, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या अन्य रूप में किसी भी अन्य विषय में जो परीक्षक को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती है, आधार पर (अपवाद) दिए गए अंक से अधिक अंक प्रदान करने का अधिकार है।

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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes & 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 to it. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjective assessment 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 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, 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 whether 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 subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) "Extraordinary powers must be exercised with extraordinary care." Discuss in the context of Article 142 of the Indian Constitution. (10 marks, 150 words)

"असाधारण शक्तियों का प्रयोग असाधारण सावधानी से किया जाना चाहिए।" भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 142 के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 142 gives extraordinary powers to Supreme Court to enable it to do complete justice and preserve Constitutional Supremacy.

Need is to ensure Extra-ordinary power to be exercised with extra-ordinary care

- ① SC accepts appeals under article 142, when already Judiciary is burdened with 5000 cases.
- ② It is to used in exceptional cases to serve justice, not make it ordinary tool
- ③ It makes supreme Court, a Court of appeal, rather than Constitutional Court
- ④ It causes judicial activism and overreach, which is against separation of power
- ⑤ Judiciary itself is a opaque institution, with judges not elected representatives, so need to Exercise Extra-ordinary power with Caution.

⑤ It promotes public interest
litigation

⑦ Judiciary do not have means to fulfill
all action taken under article 142.

⑥ Banning liquor on highway

⑧ It do not have facts, data that
are required in policy making, so it
shout restrictively under 142 article.

However it helps to preserve
Constitutional supremacy, and federal
balance in exceptional situation. like
recently directed governors of Tamil Nadu
to actively assent state bills.

Thus, it is a medicine,
should not be made an ordinary meal,
need to be used with caution.

Q.2) Why are State Legislative Assemblies involved in the election of the President but excluded from the process of impeachment?
(10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य विधान सभाओं को राष्ट्रपति के चुनाव में शामिल किया जाता है, लेकिन महाभियोग की प्रक्रिया से बाहर क्यों रखा जाता है?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

President is indirectly elected with state assemblies forming part of electoral college. but excluded from the process of impeachment

Inclusion of state assemblies in inclusion of president election

- ① Parliamentary system, where President is De Jure head of government and held important post in country
- ② Serves the interest of state and protects federalism.
 - ↳ Sought state recommendation in re-organization of state
- ③ Protects state from tyranny of centre
 - ↳ President returning bills to impose president rule on state

- ④ Governor's reserve but for assent of President
- ⑤ President's administration of state during state Emergency.

However, it is excluded from impeachment

- ① To reduce cost and time of impeachment process
- ② So that states do not initiate impeachment proceedings on their own
- ③ President is more a Ceremonial head, not involved in active governance of state.
- ④ To curb bureaucratic delays
- ⑤ To make process less political.

Thus, states are included in Election, but not in impeachment of President due to above reasoning.

Q.3) Private Member's Bills (PMBs) seldom become law in India, yet they are an important aspect of parliamentary democracy. Bring out their significance and suggest steps to strengthen the PMB process.

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में निजी सदस्य विधेयक (PMBs) शायद ही कभी कानून बनते हैं, फिर भी वे संसदीय लोकतंत्र का एक महत्वपूर्ण पहलू हैं। उनके महत्व को उजागर करें और निजी सदस्य विधेयक प्रक्रिया को सशक्त करने के लिए उपाय सुझाएं।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Private Member Bills are the bills introduced by Members who are not part of Current Council of Ministers. This includes members from opposition as well.

Thousands of such bill have been introduced, but seldom they are discussed and passed.

yet they are significant aspect of parliamentary democracy

- ① The promote freedom of speech and Expression of individual MPs
- ② They are tool to bring to notice important matter that requires legislation
- ③ They are means to make government accountable
- ④ It help to take voice of people to floor of parliament.

yet, they are neglected, seldom passed

- ① Department of Law give no assistance, on framing such bills
- ② Government take less space to opposition
- ③ Recent times description, hooliganism taking more time, reducing scope of private member bill
- ④ Conflictual relation b/w opposition and treasury benches.

Measures to strengthen it

- fix time in month for discussion on private member bill
- assistance to be provided by Law Ministry

respectful and mutual - trust for constructive work between opposition and ruling party.

This, need is to work for public interest keeping power politics aside it will make more space for private member bill and strengthen parliamentary democracy.

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Q.4) Highlight the key points of convergence and divergence between the judicial systems of India and USA
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और अमेरिका की न्यायिक प्रणालियों के बीच अभिसरण और विचलन के प्रमुख बिंदुओं पर प्रकाश डालिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India and USA are world's largest and oldest democracies with strong and independent Judiciaries. There are both points of convergence and divergence in both systems:

Convergence →

- ① Both recognize due process of law
- ② Highest Court of Country
- ③ Judicial independence is prime importance.
- ④ They can review, strike down laws made by central government
- ⑤ Both has system of Judicial review.
- ⑥ Both recognize public interest litigation.

However, there are many points of divergence

India	USA
① appointments are not decided by legislature	② appointments decided by legislature.

India

- ② Due process not Enshrined in Constitution
- ③ Integrated Judiciary
- ④ Can review laws of states also, Can hear appeal of state
- ⑤ State HC can declare laws made by Centre void.
- ⑥ Judges had political leanings
- ⑧ Current majority of Conservatives in American federal Court.

USA

- ② Due process Enshrined in Constitution
- ③ Independent Judiciary, HC for states, Federal Court for union
- ④ Cannot hear appeal of state HC
- ⑤ State HC cannot strike down federal laws
- ⑥ Judges are neutral impartial, keep any personal leanings aside.

Thus, both have many divergences and few convergences

Q.5) The role of Election Commission of India has evolved beyond conducting elections to becoming a guardian of electoral democracy. Critically evaluate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका चुनाव कराने से आगे बढ़कर चुनावी लोकतंत्र के संरक्षक बनने तक विकसित हो गई है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Election Commission via 324 is a independent, Constitutional authority to conduct elections.

However, its role has evolved into multi dimensional domains to act as guardian of electoral democracy

Election Commission as guardian of electoral democracy

① Via Model Code of Conduct ensures, fair, transparent, election. every level playing field to all.

② It requires candidates to timely submit election Expenditure, so ensuring to curbed money and muscle power in elections

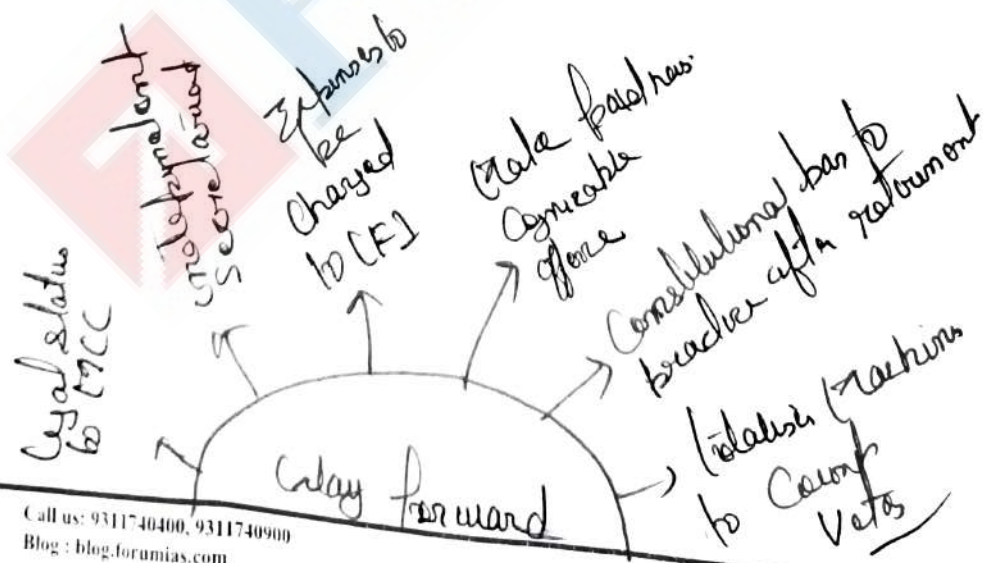
③ Leads voter awareness Campaigns to strengthen electoral democracy

④ SVEEP programme.

- ⑤ appears observers at booth level, engages with Cwd society
- ⑥ Ensures safety, security of EVMs.
- ⑦ formulating guidelines to Control fake news.

However, there are some lacunas in its role

- ① Election Commissioners do not enjoy security of tenure and Constitutional status
- ② unable to control scale of money and muscle power
- ③ unable to curb fake news, paid news.
- ④ ECI is flawed openly
- ⑤ people rarely come to know about it
- ⑥ No clear guidelines to act when Candidate Submit false affidavits
- ⑦ Cannot de-regulate political parties.



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Q.6) What is the rationale behind the 'three-language formula' in India's education policy? Also highlight the challenges associated with its adoption and implementation across the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की शिक्षा नीति में 'त्रि-भाषा सूत्र' के पीछे क्या तर्क है? देश भर में इसे अपनाने और लागू करने से जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर भी प्रकाश डालें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Three language policy was introduced in 1968. Changes had been made recently in New Education Policy 2020.

1968 policy	2020 policy
① English	① Native language
② Hindi	② Regional language
③ Native language	③ English language.

Rationale behind three-language formula

- ① Prevalence of 100s of languages, so can't make single language national or prime language
- ② to assuage feelings of Hindi domination
- ③ Multiple language proficiency helps in increasing cognitive abilities
- ④ Mother tongue promotes early learning and better outcomes
- ⑤ English can be used to bond a linguistically diverse country.

⑦ to preserve regional languages from extinction.

Challenges associated with its adoption and implementation

- ① Lack of resources on vernacular language
- ② Dominance of English on Job market
- ③ Seen as a cause of Hindi domination
- ④ Lack of resources in regional language on internet
- ⑤ Lack of technically sound translated books in Hindi

way forward) → generate consensus, without language imposition
→ good quality material availability in regional language

Using technologies like Bhashini App: AI to promote three language.

Today, time is of multicultural, multi-lingual nations like Switzerland and Singapore are thriving.

Q.7) 'Emerging environmental concerns and evolving ecosystem perspectives demand a reimagined approach to rural water governance.' Discuss the key interventions needed to recalibrate rural water policies with special emphasis on the role of communities. (10 marks, 150 words)

'उभरती पर्यावरणीय चिंताएँ और विकसित होते पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के परिप्रेक्ष्य ग्रामीण जल प्रशासन के लिए एक नए दृष्टिकोण की मांग करते हैं।' समुदायों की भूमिका पर विशेष बल देते हुए ग्रामीण जल नीतियों को पुनः संतुलित करने के लिए आवश्यक प्रमुख हस्तक्षेपों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is one of the biggest exploiters of groundwater; with 18% world population and 4% fresh water source, needs to reorganize rural water governance.

Key interventions needed to recalibrate rural water policy with role of community

- ① Reviving rural traditional water harvesting structures with involvement of community
- ② Chuls of Himachal Pradesh
- ③ Regulating usage of ground and surface water via community participation
- ④ Pani Samitis of Odisha
- ⑤ Regulatory water for vegetation purpose
Via people participation

- ④ Promoting 'beehive' irrigation, for saving water on irrigation as per 'per drop, more crop'
- ⑤ Ending Compartmentalization of Ministries and departments and adopt holistic approach to complement water saving techniques.

Learn best practices of saving from Israel

Effective implementation of Swachh Bharat 2.0 Schemes



Effective awareness and consciousness of people by behavioural nudges.

decentralized approach in constructing Sewage treatment plants to recycle and reuse water

Thus, need today is to adopt holistic measures to avoid zero day occurrence and protect people, plant and biodiversity from water stress.

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Q.8) Identify and discuss the challenges hindering effective implementation of gender-sensitive policies and schemes in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में लैंगिक रूप से संवेदनशील नीतियों और योजनाओं के प्रभावी कार्यान्वयन में बाधा डालने वाली चुनौतियों की पहचान करें और उन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India was ranked 126th in Gender Gap Index 2024 highlighting severe lacunas in implementation of gender sensitive policies and schemes in the country.

Challenges in implementation of Gender-sensitive policies and schemes in Country →

1. Institutional factors

1. Patriarchal attitude of system
- ↳ Judges told to file FIRs to sexual offender.
2. Women leadership is resisted and challenged
- ↳ Issue of command role to women in army.
3. Lack of women in legislatures lead to gender blind policies
- ↳ Marital rape still not decriminalized.

2. Political factors

1. Political parties not giving many tickets to women
- ↳ 17th Lok Sabha: 78 women MP
- ↳ 18th Lok Sabha: 74 women MP.

2. Politics is seen as male domain, lead to gender-sensitivity in policy
↳ absence of women perspective on local and climate politics

III Economic factors

- 1. Lack of Employment for women, glass ceilings
- 2. Lack of resources to raise voice.

IV Social factors

- 1. Lack of good education for women
- 2. Gender norms, neglect need of women
- 3. Religious laws discriminate against women

Sometimes -

⊙ practice of heptle talaa, now struck down

Empower them via SHGs, Micro finance

Implement Nari Shakti Vandana Adhinyam



Implement schemes like Stand-up India, start-up to empower women.

Reserve women entrepreneurs, to give leadership role on FICCI, ASSOCHAM to impact policy

Thus Empowerment of women will lead to gender-sensitive policy, leading to India being an Equal nation for all.

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Q.9) Effective transboundary water management can act as a catalyst for regional peace and cooperation.' In light of this statement, bring out the opportunities and challenges for India in leveraging 'water diplomacy' in its neighbourhood. (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रभावी सीमापार जल प्रबंधन क्षेत्रीय शांति और सहयोग के लिए उत्प्रेरक का काम कर सकता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, भारत के लिए अपने पड़ोस में 'जल कूटनीति' का लाभ उठाने के अवसरों और चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Water can both be a source of peace and conflict. Recently India suspended Indus water treaty with Pakistan due to Pak army attack. It points to water being an important tool of diplomacy.

Opportunities in leveraging 'water diplomacy' in neighbourhood

- ① India is an upstream country gives it significant leverage to negotiate terms
- ② It can be used to achieve foreign policy goals of security and safety of country
- ③ India signalled to Bangladesh, it may review water sharing pact with it
- ④ It gives chance to forge better ties via collaboration on hydroelectric, irrigation projects
- ⑤ Asom project with Nepal

- (4) India Can act as bridge to transmit hydro-power
- (5) ~~Between~~ electric transmission between Nepal and Bangladesh via India
- (5) Water data sharing, managing disaster like flood together help in Countries increase relation

Challenges on leveraging 'water diplomacy'

- (1) Inefficient dams to stop water flow to Pakistan
- (2) Issue of fragility and destruction of biodiversity on Himalya
- (3) Seismic nature of region
- (4) Given image of 'irresponsible power' and threaten small neighbours
- (5) It can erode relation to litigation in international forums
- (6) Can create mistrust -
- (7) Threat of China, constructing huge dam in Great bend on Brahmaputra.

Thus, need is to act pragmatically and explicitly state that was transboundary water-management, Countries need to respect sensitivities of India -

Q.10) What are the key areas of reform if the World Trade Organization (WTO) has to remain relevant in the present context of rising protectionism and trade wars? (10 marks, 150 words)

यदि विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) को बढ़ते संरक्षणवाद और व्यापार युद्धों के वर्तमान संदर्भ में प्रासंगिक बने रहना है तो सुधार के प्रमुख क्षेत्र क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

World Trade Organisation was established in 1995 to promote prosperity via free-open trade, reducing trade barriers and enhancing economic ties.

However protectionism and trade wars rising are challenging relevance of WTO

- ① Unilateral tariffs of USA
- ② Dismantling of dispute settlement mechanism of WTO
- ③ Trade-war between China - USA
- ④ Rise of regional blocks
- ⑤ Issue of neglect of needs of developing countries
- ⑥ various protectionism, fisheries agreement

So WTO requires reform to remain relevant

Key areas for the reform are

- ① Settlement of agriculture dispute and stockholding of grains by developing countries.

- ② reform taxation demands on E-Commerce Companies
- ③ effectively reform sub. rules and notification system
- ④ Changes are needed so that one Country do not block its dispute settlement mechanism
- ⑤ It need to develop criteria to define developing countries so as to prevent controversies
- ⑥ Preserve principle of differentiated ~~2~~ responsibility
- ⑦ Make patent regime more flexible and inclusive.

Thus, need is to come together and preserve WTO for rule based and fair international order.

Q.11) The basic structure doctrine acts as a constitutional compass in balancing Parliament's legislative authority and constitutional supremacy. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

आधारभूत संरचना सिद्धांत संसद की विधायी शक्ति और संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता के बीच संतुलन बनाने में एक संवैधानिक निर्देशक के रूप में कार्य करता है। टिप्पणी करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Basic structure doctrine given in Keshava Naraya Bharthi Case (1973), protects central tenets, Essence and features of Constitution and act as compass in legislative domain. Ensuring Constitutional Supremacy.

Basic structure doctrine acting as a Constitutional Compass in balancing parliament's legislative authority and Constitutional supremacy

1. It protects Constitution against arbitrary amendments.

⊙ Indira Gandhi vs Rajgarum Case : Supreme Court struck down against executive excesses

2. It protects Constitutional independence in judicial appointments and Curbing interferences

⊙ NSAC was struck down

- ③ It ensures legislators do not intervene in others domain.
 - ⊙ held separation of power as basic structure
- ④ It can review legislative acts, and prevents arbitrary constitutional supremacy by short term majorities.
 - ⊙ Rule of law is held as Basic structure.
- ⑤ It enhances supremacy of constitution and balances legislative authority between center and state.
 - ⊙ Supreme Court held federalism as basic structure and struck down part of Multi state Cooperative act.
- ⑥ It helps in balancing by protective rights of individual and act as guarantor of rights.
 - ⊙ Right to Privacy declared as fundamental right and curtails scope of legislature to invade privacy.

- However, it is also criticized as interfering in legislative domain
- ① Amending power belongs to representatives of people
 - ② Judges are not elected not have administrative location to guide in legislative domain
 - ③ Liquor banning around National highways upto 500m
 - ④ PB Mehta criticized it as against separation of power and Judicial overreach
 - ⑤ Judiciary act as 4th chamber
 - ⑥ It is seen as opaque and working to promote self interest as held by Katpura Kannuram due to NSAC stuck down

Thus, Basic structure doctrine ensures supremacy of Constitution, protects against legislative encroachments, but further and strengthens democracy.

Q.12) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are ~~40%~~ 40% inclusive and efficient urban governance, yet they remain fiscally constrained and institutionally weak. Analyze. (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

शहरी स्थानीय निकाय (ULBs) समावेशी और कुशल शहरी शासन के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, फिर भी वे वित्तीय रूप से सीमित और संस्थागत रूप से कमजोर बने हुए हैं। विश्लेषण करें।

Urban local bodies as ~~introduced~~ introduced granted Constitutional status by 74th Amendment act are vehicles of inclusive and efficient urban governance, yet RBI provided not its useful financial and institutional constraints

Urban local bodies (ULB) pivotal to inclusive and efficient urban governance

- ① Provides space for participation of weak and vulnerable section, strengthening participative and inclusive democracy
- ② 33% reservation for women
- ② Bottom down approach takes into account voices of marginalized sections like urban slum dwellers
- ③ It is instrumental in waste-management, water supply, as seen in AMRUT Scheme
- ④ It tackles and brings inclusivity in coping with issues like climate change
 (or) Climate chapter of Ahmedabad ULB

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⑤ Being Efficiency by transparency, openness and inputs from citizens in budget formation

⑥ Brings innovation to make life better

⑦ Chartered UCB issuing Municipal bond

But they are fiscally constrained

① Not every power to levy taxes locally

② In sufficient devolution of functions by state

③ GST Subsumed states (which was main income source (RBI report))

④ Grants of Finance Commission are of fixed nature

Institutionally weak UCBs

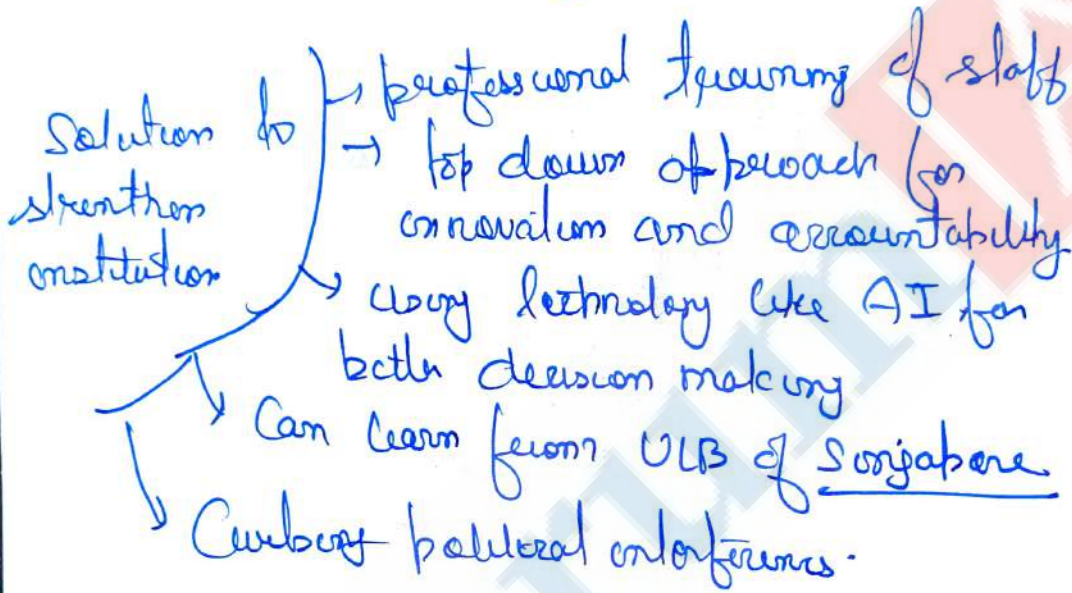
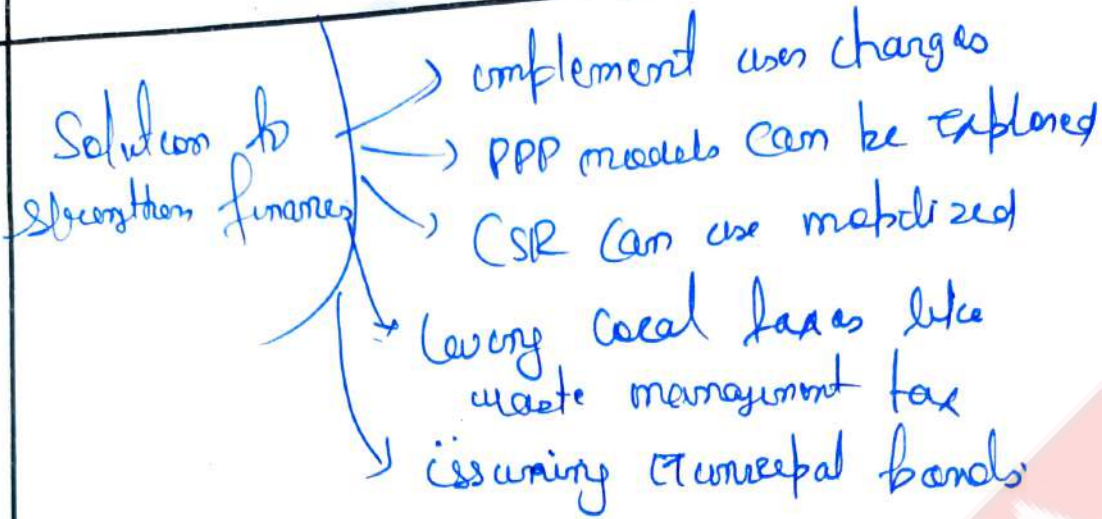
① Lack professionally trained separate cadre

② Excess bureaucratization, Mayoral post more ceremonial

③ Violence against office bearers

④ Odisha case recently

⑤ In sufficient function devolution - Called a half baked cake.



There need to follow model of Nordic Countries, where substantial finances are given to cities and ULB, this will make our cities inclusive, efficient and sustainable.

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Q.13) "The judiciary has functioned as an institutional corrective, redefining and refining the contours of the Governor's office to prevent its misuse and uphold constitutional principles." Discuss this statement with the help of relevant case laws. (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्यपालिका ने एक संस्थागत सुधारक के रूप में कार्य किया है तथा राज्यपाल के कार्यालय की रूपरेखा को पुनः परिभाषित और परिष्कृत किया है ताकि इसका दुरुपयोग रोका जा सके और संवैधानिक सिद्धांतों को कायम रखा जा सके। प्रासंगिक न्याय विधियों (केस लॉ) की मदद से इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

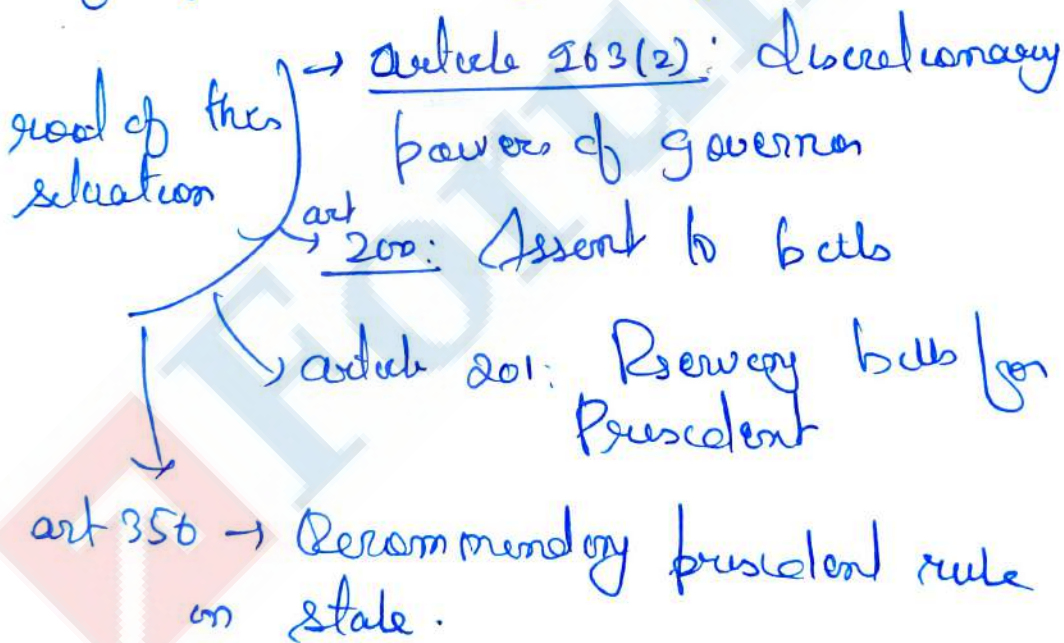
The test of functioning of a government is seen in effectiveness of Judiciary. This can be seen in active role of Judiciary in Gubernatorial Cases.

Institutional Corrective, redefining and refining.
The Contours of Governor's office to prevent misuse and uphold constitutional principles by Judiciary

① Ram Jawaya case → held Governor's role is only ceremonial and it is office of high dignity.
 ↳ Corrected conflict between Governor and Chief Minister

② Supreme Court has held that Governor to act on behalf and advice of Chief Minister and Council of Ministers, ~~only~~ narrowly interpreting the discretionary power.

- ③ When governor proferred assembly session of Arunachal Pradesh, Supreme Court came down heavily, held Governor can't be ombudsman of legislature.
- ④ Recently in case of Tarmal Nado Governor, SC held governor can perpetually stop bills and had to act as per constitution.
- ⑤ SC had passed remarks to fulfill Constitutional duty to governor of state of Kerala, Punjab, this redundancy and redundancy countours of the office.



Solution of this situation of issue in governor's office

- ① Sarkaria Commission : Narrow interpretation of discretionary powers by governor
- ② Punchi Commission : Appoint governors after consultation by state
- ③ Create a panel by using Inter-state Council of distinguished person and select governor from them.
- ④ Follow Judicial pronouncements by Centre, state, Governor and act as per Constitutional morality.

Thus, need is effective appreciation of role of Governor as a linkage between Centre and state, but its high time the office is reformed and provisions are incorporated in Constitution.

Q.14) How is the 'vertical' and 'horizontal' devolution of taxes to the states decided? Highlighting the concerns raised by some states regarding the devolution of taxes, suggest corrective measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्यों को करों का 'ऊर्ध्वधर' और 'क्षैतिज' हस्तांतरण कैसे तय किया जाता है? करों के हस्तांतरण के संबंध में कुछ राज्यों द्वारा उठाई गई चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Vertical devolution of taxes that is between Centre and states and horizontal re- between states are part of fiscal federalism and are decided by Finance Commission

Vertical devolution: decided after considering defence, social sector spending, and other expenditure and contribution of Centre and states on taxes.

Horizontal devolution → Based on population
 → forest resources
 → Income decline
 → Tax effort by states
 other parameters as decided by Commission

15th Finance Commission: out of total income gave 42% to states, excepting cess and Surcharges.

Concerns raised by state

- ① They oppose population based on 2011 Census as it would be like penalizing states who took population control measures
- ② North-south divide: Southern state contribute more on Income tax, but due to under-development, north receives more funds is presented by southern states
- ③ Further, it is seen as against federalism, as Finance Commission is effectively Centre body, without states consideration
- ④ Rise of Cess and Surcharge i.e. 25% as of now of total income of state, not being shared to state is seen as unfair
- ⑤ Further discontinuing of Cess Compensation Cess of GST, has been raised by states
- ⑥ Grants of Centre have declined, and are of fuel nature

Corrective measures

- ① Using Inter-state Council to discuss and smoothen the function.
- ② Giving financial powers to Nati Aayog to meet developmental needs of states.
- ③ Taking views of state before forming Terms of Reference of Finance Commission.
- ④ Taking steps for development of northern states to fill the developmental gap.
- ⑤ Curbing the use of cess and surcharge.
- ⑥ Giving more flexibility to states in Contractually sponsored schemes.

Thus, need is to promote dialogue, inclusivity of states in fiscal matters and solve issues arising out of GST to take fiscal federalism from tangles to tango.

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 Q. (a) What steps are required for the constitutionalization of a Commission? Do you think granting constitutional status to the Information Commission (CIC) would strengthen the RTI regime in India? Give reasons. (15 marks, 250 words)

किसी आयोग के संवैधानिककरण के लिए क्या कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है? क्या आपको लगता है कि केंद्रीय सूचना आयोग (CIC) को संवैधानिक दर्जा देने से भारत में RTI व्यवस्था मजबूत होगी? कारण बताइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Central Information Commission Established under Right to Information Act is

important for free speech and expression and Right to know about governance to citizens

Steps for Constitutionalization of a Commission

- ① General opinion in favour of necessity for such a step
- ② Framing and Introducing a Constitutional Amendment Bill
- ③ It can be passed by simple majority.
- ④ After Assent of President, the new Constitutional body comes into existence.

Granting Constitutional status to CIC can strengthen RTI regime

- ① It will give more moral weight and importance to institution.

- ① Better funding and timely appointments can strengthen RTI regime.
→ Currently many commissions at state level are defunct.
- ② Government will not reject its opinion easily.
- ③ Its report will be presented in parliament via president. So government can be held accountable.
- ④ The issue of lack of information on officers and delay in appointments can be tackled.
- ⑤ There can be curb of violence against RTI activist.
- ⑥ Streamlined procedure can reduce RTI rejections.
- ⑦ If made a constitutional body, RTI applications will be taken more seriously by organisations.
- ⑧ Ensure independence, neutrality and impartiality of Commissioners.
- ⑨ CAG can better audit the organisation.

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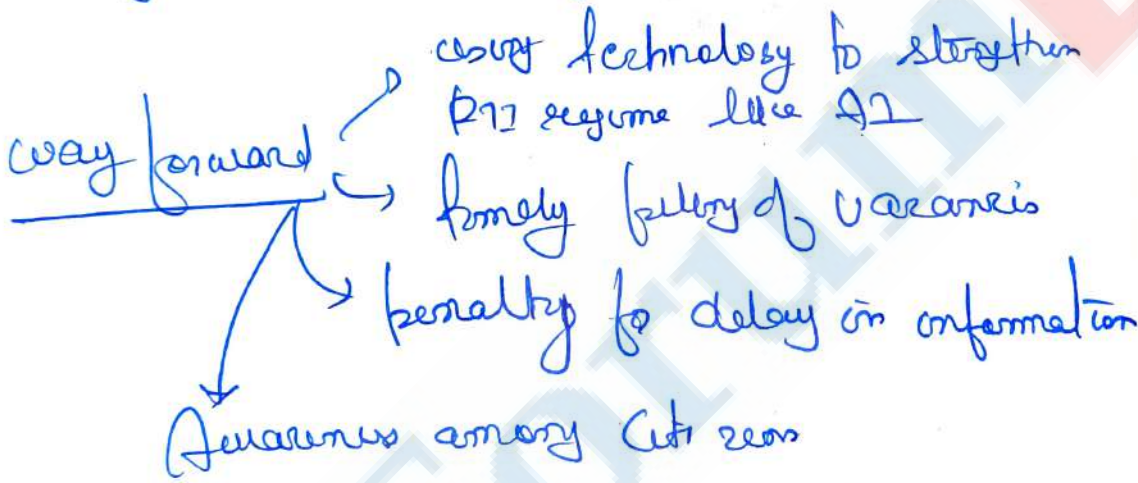
Flaws of RTI not solve all problems

① It may not make the recommendations beneficial on governments like on case of NITSE, NPS, NIBC

② Bureaucratization of Party

③ It depends on the political will of state for timely appointment of officers

④ may become space for political patronage



RTI is an effective tool of Citizen Empowerment, Committed constitution can improve status of CIC and organization and take it more seriously.

Feedback

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

Q.16) Even as India experiences consistent economic growth and has achieved self-sufficiency in food production, hunger and food insecurity remain pressing concerns. Examine the factors responsible for this paradox and suggest steps to improve the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में भले ही लगातार आर्थिक संवृद्धि हो रही है और खाद्य उत्पादन में आत्मनिर्भरता हासिल हो गई है, लेकिन भूख और खाद्य असुरक्षा अभी भी गंभीर चिंता का विषय बनी हुई है। इस विरोधाभास के लिए उत्तरदायी कारकों का परीक्षण करें और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए कदम सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is third largest economy in PPP terms and achieved status of self-sufficiency in food production, but as per,

Global Hunger index: India is ranked 105, it means faces serious hunger and food insecurity. Further NHSS → stunting is 36% wasting is 26%.

leads to pressing concern

Factors responsible for this paradox

I. Structural

1. Huge food wastage ~ 92,000 crore (Sharda Kumar Committee)
2. focus of GDP on few crops like Rice and wheat, greenery millets
3. Corruption - leakages in schemes like PDS

II Institutional

1. Insufficient Coverage of schemes due to lack of latest data
2. Ineffective implementation of schemes like ICDS, NFS.

III Social

1. Gender disparity → neglect of food to women
any good good child
2. Lack of hygiene, WASH, Sanitation Causes diseases
3. Lack of Awareness about nutritional food
4. Early marriages and frequent pregnancies

IV Economic

1. Stable growth ~ unemployment around 5%
2. Unpaid value and less remunerative agriculture

V Environmental

1. Unpredictable weather pattern harm crops
2. Decreasing soil fertility
3. High temperatures compact wheat productivity.

Suggestions to improve food security and hunger

- ① one Nation one ration Card - Can tackle issues of migrants
- ② Prevents leakages, Corruption in PDS via Computerization and AI
- ③ Promoting productive Job opportunities
- ④ Calamity Empowerment,
- ⑤ Raising awareness about commercialization

Focus on
nutrients



Thus, hunger is worst form of violence, we need whole of govt approach to end it and achieve Sarva Shiksha and Arjyadaya of Grambhij.

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Q.17) The Union Government has recently announced that caste enumeration will be part of the upcoming census. Examine the opportunities and challenges associated with conducting a nationwide 'caste census'. Also, propose a framework for its seamless and effective conduct.

(15 marks, 250 words)

केन्द्र सरकार ने हाल ही में घोषणा की है कि जाति गणना आगामी जनगणना का हिस्सा होगी। राष्ट्रव्यापी 'जाति जनगणना' आयोजित करने से जुड़े अवसरों और चुनौतियों का परीक्षण करें। साथ ही, इसके निर्बाध और प्रभावी संचालन के लिए एक रूपरेखा को प्रस्तुत करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Census is the country of demography like age, sex, literacy, etc for effective policy formation.

This census will be just such

Census after independence that will count Caste too

Opportunities by Caste Enumeration in Census

1. Evidence based policy, to bring development to backward Caste
2. will help in reviewing and updatory reservation policies
 - ⊖ demand by Jats for reservation can be better appressed
3. As per Supreme Court decision, will be able to show lack of presence in jobs and education
4. help in making policies targeted.

5. Better utilisation of resources

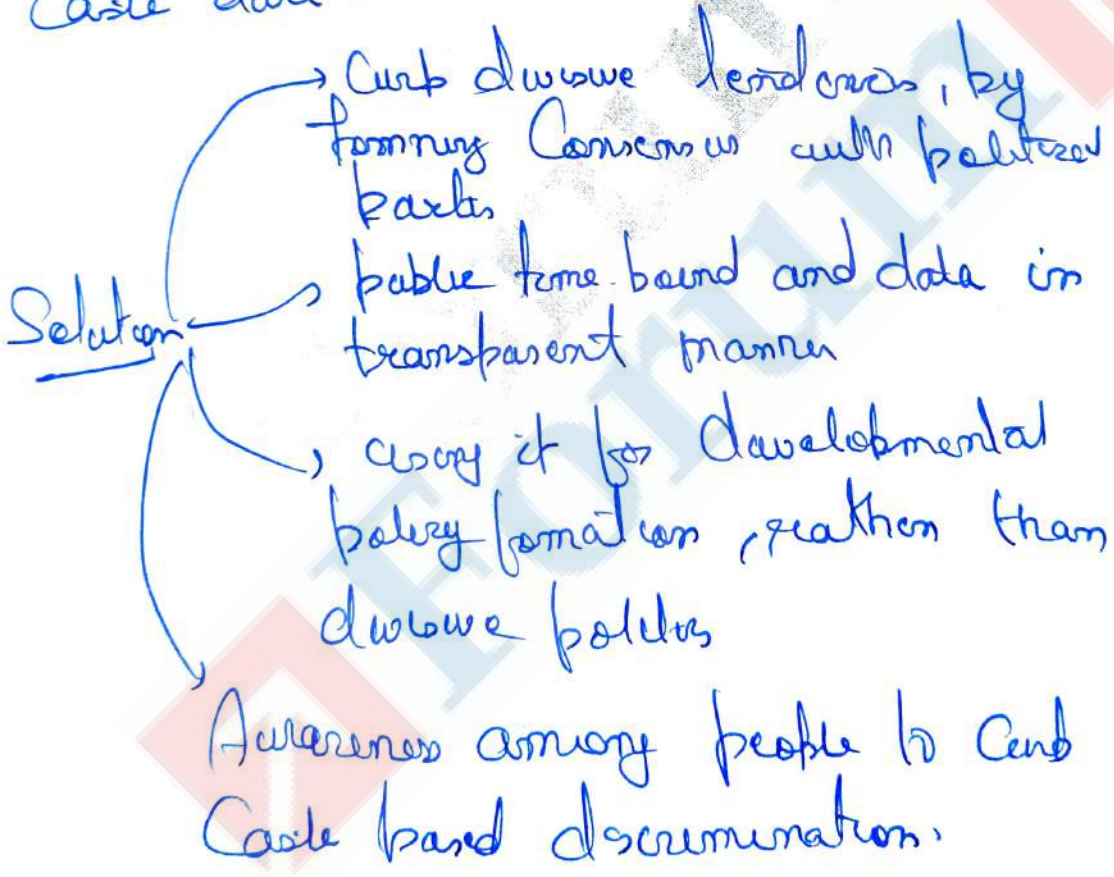
⑥ Caste based benefits are not concentrated in certain section (In. Pokhri Commission)

effective implementation of other benefits) Schemes like Ayushman Bharat
 → Caste based reservation demands accountability, transparency on policies

However there are certain challenges

- ① Polarisation of Caste, rise of excess demand for reservations
- ② Can lead to violence and fragmentation on society due to inclusion - exclusion of Caste from reservation
- ③ It can lead to back lash against lower class
- ④ Note - bank politics rather than developmental politics can rise

- ⑤ Constitutional mandate of Eliminator caste consciousness can get hampered.
- ⑥ formation of more Caste-based political parties
- ⑦ Similar ^{Caste} names with slight variation, leads to administrative challenges as seen in (SECC 2011)
- ⑧ effective scrutiny is required to capture caste data.



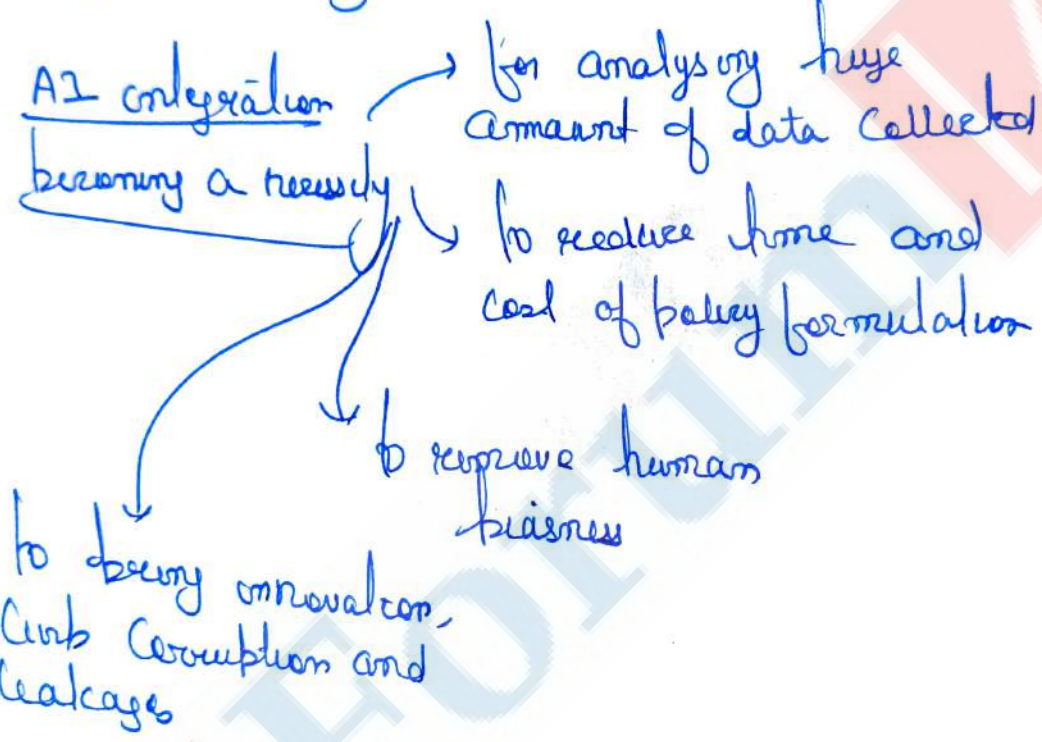
Thus, it is a double edged sword, much depends on how it is used.

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Q.18) "AI integration in governance is no longer a choice but a necessity." In light of this statement, discuss how AI can enhance education and healthcare governance. (15 marks, 250 words)

शासन में AI का एकीकरण अब एक विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, चर्चा करें कि AI किस प्रकार शिक्षा और स्वास्थ्य सेवा शासन को बढ़ा सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

E-governance is use of Technology in governance by governments. AI that mimics the way human brain functions is becoming important in governance



Niti Aay panel on AI has identified sectors like Health, Education, Transport, Smart Cities for effective use of AI on governance.

A1 Enhancing Education

- ① Help in Curatory specialized Courses as per need of students
- ② help in making search on google Easy, biomology research.
- ③ It Can help in Curbing lack of teachers in School
- ④ help in bridging urban-rural divide, by providing quality Education in rural areas.

but Challenges remain

- ↳ lack of material in vernacular languages on internet
- ↳ Biases of data on AI
- ↳ on GK, which rare students were awarded more marks
- ↳ impairing Social skills
- ↳ digital divide, gender divide

A2 Enhancing health Care

- ① Help in Early detection of disease
 - ↳ breast care
- ② Predictive analysis of disease and finding pattern of infection.

- ③ Helps in formulating specialized medicine to treat rare diseases.
- ④ Helps in targeted delivery of drugs
- ⑤ Helps in Surgeries via use of AI in robotics

Issues in healthcare remain

- Trust of patients
- Scope of Error
- Costly AI tools
- Rural-urban divide

Solutions → Being digital revolution via Bharat net

- ↓ make it inclusive on vernacular language via Bhashini App
- ↓ protect data and right to privacy
- ↓ Curb misuse like → forming designe bodies

Thus, need is to invest in AI, it can supplement existing manpower make diagnosis easier and cheaper bringing revolution on healthcare sector

Q.19) Providing a brief overview of the aims and objectives of BIMSTEC, explain its significance for India. (15 marks, 250 words)

बिम्स्टेक के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों का संक्षिप्त अवलोकन प्रस्तुत करते हुए भारत के लिए इसके महत्व की व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BIMSTEC stand for Bay of Bengal Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation. It was formed as a vehicle for cooperation between South Asia and South-East Asia in 1997 via Bangkok declaration.

Overview of aims and objectives of BIMSTEC

- ① Economic prosperity to region via increased intra-region trade like ASEAN and EU
- ② Promote people to people cooperation
- ③ Enhance connectivity in region
- ④ Tackle issues like disaster management, Poverty, Extremism.
- ⑤ Enhance Energy security, Tourism.
- ⑥ To promote security and integration of region

Recently Bimstec Summit happened in Bangkok Thailand on April 2025.

Significance of BIMSTEC for India

- ① Promote trade, prosperity and development of north-east India
- ② Develop close relation via trade with countries
- ③ Economic opportunities like Medical tourism, Connectivity
- ④ Position BIMSTEC as vehicle of cooperation, after stagnation of SAARC
- ⑤ Platform can achieve better cooperation due to absence of Pakistan
- ⑥ Counter influence of China on Region
- ⑦ In line with foreign policy of India like Act East, SAGAR initiative
- ⑧ Proves leadership role of India and challenge unilateralism of China in Asia.

However, certain challenges remain:

- ① Return of Conflict between India and Bangladesh due to Interim govt approach of Md. Yousuf

- ② Trilateral block of Pakistan - China - Bangladesh can hamper BIMSTEC progress
- ③ Bilateral issues of Myanmar - Bangladesh hamper Cooperation
- ④ Demerence of BR2 and trade with China
- ⑤ Intra-region trade is still around 6-7%
- ⑥ Smaller nation wants renewal of Saarc - seen on demands of Nepal, Bhutan

way forward → work holistically on Baykok vision 2030
 → Can bring people closer via trade fest, youth exchange programmes

Develop deep maritime connectivity

India should proactively lead the group and tangible outcomes will enhance cooperation among nations.

Thus, on face of weakening of Multilateralism like WTO, Regional blocs like BIMSTEC can be drivers of prosperity.

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.20) India's approach to its relationship with China has evolved into what can be best described as 'competitive coexistence'. Discuss in light of recent developments. What should be the broad contours of India's future China policy? (15 marks, 250 words)

चीन के साथ अपने संबंधों के प्रति भारत का दृष्टिकोण 'प्रतिस्पर्धी सह-अस्तित्व' के रूप में विकसित हुआ है। हाल के घटनाक्रमों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। भारत की भविष्य की चीन नीति की व्यापक रूपरेखा क्या होनी चाहिए? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India-China relationship is marked by Cooperation and Competition. Both have been strategic partners since 2005.

Recent developments

- ① They have agreed to promote mutual best interest and co-existence
- ② PM Modi met Chinese counterpart, it acted as reset button on relationship
- ③ Galwan Basin impacted relation negatively, however, Defence Minister remarked that we should not remain trapped in past, indicate 'competitive coexistence' between India and China.
- ④ Further there is resumption of Mansarovar yatra.
- ⑤ Foreign Minister visited Beijing and highlighted 'progress' on relations

This. India-china relation has been marked by competitive existence, be in dominance in Asia or Race in Africa,

China has been biggest challenge as well as biggest opportunity for India.

In light of recent development, broad
Contour of India's future China policy can
be →

- ① We can take one-step at a time, strengthen cooperation in non-controversial domains like Economic, Cultural, technical.
- ② Explain China about strategic autonomy and historical ties with Tibet, to solve dalai lama incarnation issue.
- ③ Can Enhance Taiwan relations, to have a leverage ~~with~~ ^{over} China
- ④ Demand more open access to

China market

- ⑤ Total disengagement and demarcation of borders
- ⑥ Strengthen own indigenous military capability as best means of peace is to prepare for war
- ⑦ Timely development of infrastructure in border areas

However some challenge need to be over come

- Close huge trade deficit by domestic strengthening of manufacturing
- Catch up with China in AI, robotics and tech-start-ups

Thus, we need approach of deepening factual engagement with China and keeping technical glitches at bay to navigate uncertainties of current geo-politics.