

TEST CODE . 8 1 2 4 1 0

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	S. YASHWANTH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128331	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	24-7-25

*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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:10 PM	5:15 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

WAFORUM

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) "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 mandates the supreme court with extraordinary powers in the pursuit of complete justice.

Article 142 as extraordinary power

1. It is utilised for ensuring complete justice by the supreme court in delivering justice.

2. Supreme court utilisation of A142 has challenged the doctrine of separation of powers.

3. Tanvir Nadeem Governor bail case SC used A142 for prescribing timelines for governors.

4. Supreme court used A142 and granted instant divorce where the marriage was broken irreversibly.

5. Supreme court utilised A142 for complete justice encroaching the power of other domains.

Extraordinary powers must be exercised with extra-ordinary care.

1. without care the power could be misused ^{violating} ~~violating~~ the doctrine of separation of powers. (A 50)
2. without care it might result in the encroachment of the judiciary in executive.
3. without care the AJUD might result in judicial adventurism eroding the principles of democracy.
4. could undermine the checks and balances heighten the tensions between executive and judiciary.
5. without care it might result in tyranny of uncheckd

ISSUES

- Spalby use of AJUD by the supreme court
- Judicial restraint in the encroachment of power of other domains.
- Respects the principles of separation of powers

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	☺	☹
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) 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)

The involvement of state legislative assemblies in the election of president is according to Article 54 (electoral college of the president).

State legislative Assemblies involvement in the election of President is:

- 1) Represents federalism as president is the head of the state.
- 2) Signifies the role of the states in voting out their concerns.
- 3) voice of states is heard through their participation in election.
- 4) Ensuring LA and not allowing legislative councils represent equality principles.

Excluded from process of impeachment

↳ ~~To reduce the~~ role of states in

↳ It helps in having stable policy as
having states could give rise to frequent
impeachment proposals.

↳ could make the impeachment process
difficult as difficult to arrive at a consensus

↳ could enhance the role of states in ~~central~~
central policies.

In response to the above concerns, the
members of states legislative assemblies are excluded
from impeachment process.

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)

According to PRS Legislative research data, no

private member bill has been passed since 1970.

Private Members Bill (PMBs) seldom become law in

India.

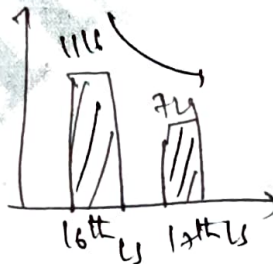
1. Reduction in introduction of PMBs

2. Reduced time for the

PMBs in Lok Sabha and

Rajya Sabha.

PMB → by a member of Parliament who is not minister



Significance of PMB for parliamentary democracy:

1. PMBs ensure that the principles of democracy are

upheld through inclusive justice.

→ Transgender Bill, 2014 was first introduced as

private member bill

2. They provide the government with alternative viewpoints on governance
3. The needs of society are sometimes reflected through PMB's. \Rightarrow Right to disconnect bill introduced in 2019.

Steps to strengthen the PMB process

1. provide the research council ^{assistance} for private member bills
 \Rightarrow UK bill research committee on assistance.
2. Make the PMB's introduction mandatory on Wednesday
- from current Friday time line
3. Improved allocation of time for the PMB's in discussion.
4. PMB's to follow the UK 10 minute debate rule
5. PMB's need to be discussed and debated effectively.
6. Strengthening capacity building of the members of parliament
PMB's are gold mine for democratic process

- Former UP Judge Deep Dhanraj

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	☺	☹
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		

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

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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 judicial systems uphold the principles of judicial review and ensure checks and balances.

Convergence between Indian Judiciary and USA

Indian Judiciary

1. Indian Judiciary upholds the principles of judicial review.
 2. Doctrines of checks and balances between the executive and judiciary.
 3. Interpreter of the constitution.
- ↳ Kesavananda Bharati case

USA Judiciary

1. Judicial review as an integral part of judiciary.
2. checks and balances on the executive arm.
3. Interprets the constitutional principles of liberty, equality.

(Don't Worry
in this Age
or any age)

Divergence between Indian Judiciary and USA

Indian Judiciary	USA Judiciary
1. Indian Judiciary is <u>integrated</u> , both state and union.	1. Has separate federal courts and state courts.
2. Supreme court has <u>precedence</u> over high courts and subordinate courts.	2. Independence of state courts and federal courts.
3. <u>Federal collegial system</u> involved in appointment of judges.	3. <u>Political executive</u> are involved in Judge appointments.
4. Retirement age for judges is <u>62 years</u> .	4. <u>no retirement age</u> for judges.
5. Derives the powers from <u>constitution</u> .	5. Powers from the <u>law and acts</u> .

Despite differences, both the judiciaries played a major role in the evolution of governance.

Feedback
(For OFFICES use)

#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the adjacent table.	
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

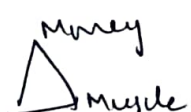
भारत के चुनाव आयोग की भूमिका चुनाव कराने से आगे बढ़कर चुनावी लोकतंत्र के संरक्षक बनने तक विकसित हो गई है। आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 324 provides for the establishment of electoral commission of India with chief election commissioner as its head

Role of ECI evolved beyond conducting elections to becoming guardian of electoral democracy +

1. ECI upholds the principles of free and fair elections which is basic tenet of democracy.
2. ECI moved from beyond conducting elections to protecting the democratic processes.

14) PO Act 1957

3. ECI utilizes powers to arrest the corruption and curb the PM 

4. ECI reforms expands the awareness of electoral

educatory. 19 step.

- 1) ECI upholding C-Vigil app curbing the violations in election conduct.
- 2) ECI upholding the principles of transparency through VVPATs and ballot machines.
- 3) ECI upholding the principles of electoral integrity through MCC enforcement.

Constitutional M ECI role :

1. Political involvement in the appointments of ECI.
2. ECI limited role in the administration of poll.
 - 19 ADR report 40% parliamentary electoral cases
3. ECI has no power in deregistering a party.
4. ECI limited role of transparency in sharing the date of poll timetable as demanded by opposition.

ECI role is important to uphold fair and free elections and the above constitutional needs to be addressed.

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)

The recent concerns raised by the state of
Tamil Nadu against the imposition of three-language
formula has brought it into limelight

Rationale behind three language formula:

1. Three language formula upholds the principles of national unity through spread of cultures of the regions.
2. It fosters the development of Hindi language in accordance with Article 351.
3. It boosts opportunities for the citizens in the other states reduces the language barriers.
4. It aims to reduce the regional challenges between the regions of the country.

challenges associated with its adoption across country:

↳ Adoption of the three language formula was seen as undermining their local culture.

↳ Official Language Act, 1963

2. Adoption of the three language formula is seen as overriding the local language and spreading Hindi.

↳ In Tamil Nadu

3. It is not adopted in spirit in voluntary states where Sanskrit is used as alternative to other languages

Challenges in implementation across the country

① Forced imposition on the states without acceptance could undermine state autonomy. ↳ Education in concurrent list

② could result in protests and against the imposition ↳ Maharashtra fell back with 3 language formula

Way forward - mutual consensus based, and

the 3 language formula needs to be adopted and implemented in pilot mode to reduce the tensions

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)

Water governance needs a revamp as India is set to move into water scarce country from present water stress states.

Emerging environmental concerns and evolving ecosystem perspectives demand a revamped rural water governance.

1. Climate change and abrupt monsoon rainfall.

↳ 52% of agriculture dependent on monsoon.

2. Global warming leading to pollution of water.

3. Groundwater depletion resulting in reduced water flow availability.

4. Demand of water for the industries in the rural regions.

5. Spread of urbanisation has resulted in limited land spaces and water storage.

Key inter ventions needed to ^{revamp} recalibrate water policies:

1. Developing of water storage facilities.

↳ Rain water harvesting, with the Rain Campaign

2. Traditional water storage methods to be used

3. focus on water ~~conservation~~ coops such as kollets, pukka
less intensive

4. Diversification of coop basket.

5. Recharge of ground water through artificial recharge.

Role of communities → spread of awareness among the public.

Utilising community spaces to elaborate better policies on coops and storage
community participation in storage and government protection.

community leadership in transforming the revamp water governance

Water is the important commodity for revamp and

revamp water governance is necessary for SDG 6

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	①
AWES	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

The passed the 106th constitutional amendment

Act has mandated 33% reservation for women but its implementation is delayed due to census delay

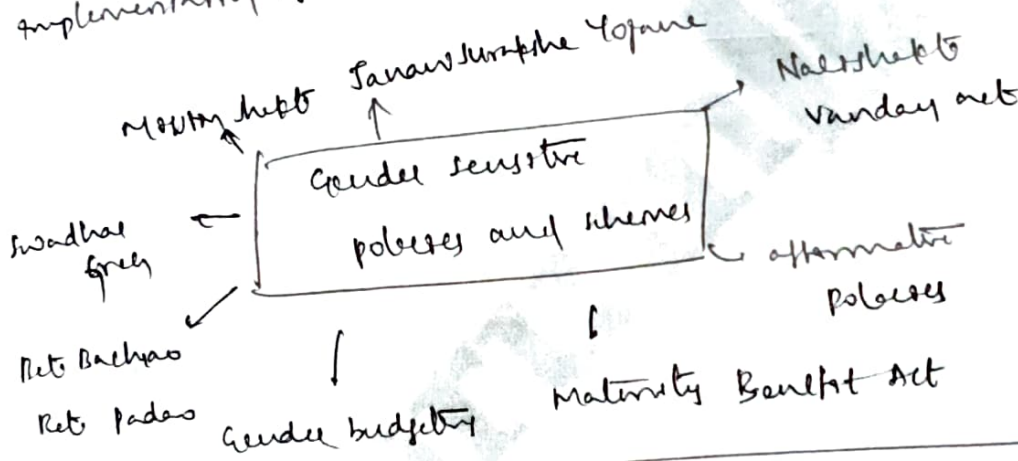


Fig: Policies and schemes in the country related to gender

Challenges hindering the effective implementation of gender sensitive policies & schemes in the country

- 1. Bureaucratic delays in the policies and narrow identity provision.
- 2. Lack of understanding of the challenges and

(Don't Worry
in this Area
एक कदम आगे है)

Next :

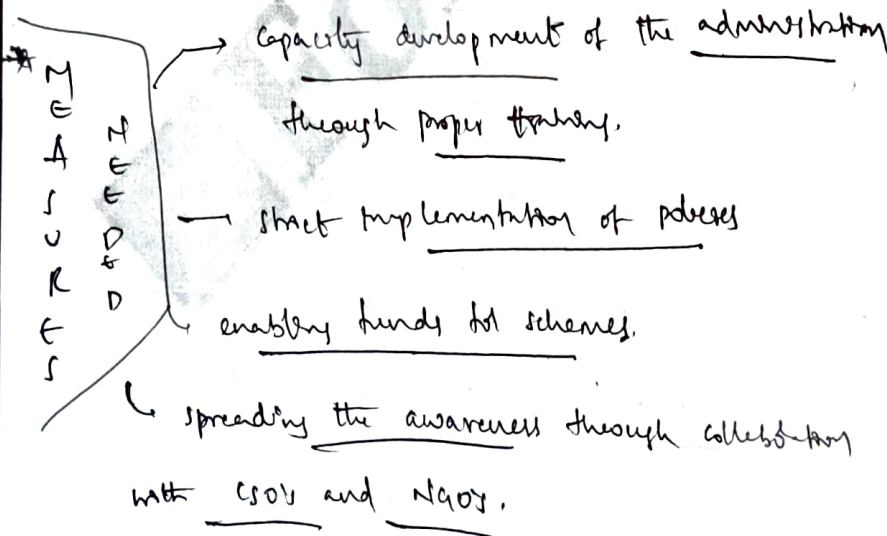
3. limited awareness among the women regarding the benefits. \Rightarrow POSH set limited awareness.

4. Legislative machinery in framing the rules.

\Rightarrow 16 spots authority set to ~~have~~ establish ICC committees - NGo CPY.

5. lack of awareness about the schemes available to the public. \Rightarrow

6. limited funding availability and lack of necessary funds.



SDG 5 of gender equality needs gender sensitive policies

Call us: 9311740400, 9311740900
Blog: blog.forumias.com
and schemes.

Visit us: www.forumias.com
Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

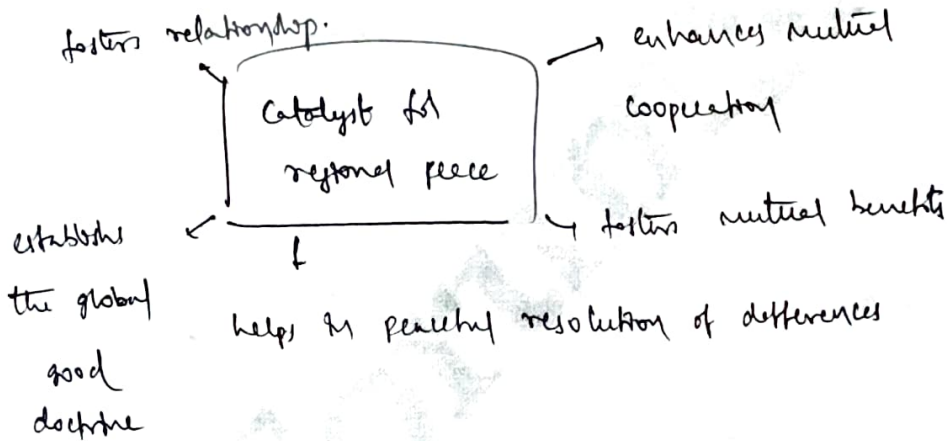
Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	☺
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Transboundary water management can foster cooperation and mutual development balancing the resources demand and fostering regional peace



opportunities for India in leveraging water diplomacy in neighbourhood +

1. India has transboundary rivers with most of its neighbours presenting the opportunity of water diplomacy.
2. River water sharing agreements with Bangladesh regarding Ganges, Teesta, Brahmaputra

(Don't Write in this Area)

Rivers (Transboundary)

India China - Indus, Brahmaputra, Tibet

India Pakistan - Indus, Chenab, Ravi

India Bangladesh - Teesta, Koshi, Barak

India Nepal - Teesta, Kosi, Karnali river



Fig: India trans boundary rivers

3. India has opportunity to foster water sharing for mutual development

Challenges for India in leveraging water diplomacy:

- 1. State sponsored terrorism of Pakistan
 - India water Treaty in abeyance
- 2. Lower riparian state for China, construction of dam on Brahmaputra

3. Lack of consensus on water sharing agreement

Teesta Issue

India need to adopt Helmsley principle, in utilizing water diplomacy

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	☺
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

The recent reciprocal tariffs of USA highlighted the need of reforms in WTO (World Trade Organization) for upholding the principles of free and fair trade.

Challenges of WTO in present context :

1. WTO failure to address the dumping activities of China.
2. WTO failure in arriving at consensus solutions in public stock holding. \Rightarrow Doha agenda
3. WTO failed to address the needs of developing nations.

Key areas of reform for WTO to remain relevant in rising protectionism and trade wars :

1. WTO needs to revamp the dispute settlement body which is not functioning.

- 2. Independent funding of WTO to maintain its independence
- 3. Consensus based solutions to address the challenges of the developing nations.
- 4. Promote free and fair trade and actions in the countries that violate the principles.
- 5. Unilateral tariffs needs to be checked as to uphold principles of fair trade
- 6. Check on the policies of the developed nations that are distorting environment as means for non tariff barriers \Rightarrow CBAM of EU.
- 7. Dispute resolutions to all the countries in the representation.
- 8. Revisit the base year for calculating the subsidies (1987-88).

WTO needs reforms to ensure free and fair trade in the current deglobalisation.

Feedback (For OFFICE)

#	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put the marks in this table.
Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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 was judicial innovation
formed from Kesavananda Bharati judgement. It helps
the judiciary in balancing the parliament's legislative
powers in amending the constitution with constitutional
ethos.

Basic structure doctrine as constitutional compass in
balancing parliament's legislative authority & constitution.

1, the principle of constitution that all unamendable
are protected through BSD usage.

eg Indira Gandhi vs Rajnesh case - free and fair
elections as part of BSD

2, protects the federal structure of the nation.

eg S.R. Bommai vs UOI 1992 - federalism as part of BSD

3, ensures the doctrine of checks and balances.

eg Miherson Mills case, the amending power of parliament

- Article 70 is not followed in full spirit.
- 3. No codification of Basic structure doctrine.
It prevents from having a knowhow in the principles.
- 4. undermines the electoral will of the public as legislature is democratically elected

measures to address them :-

- 1. Codification of the Basic structure doctrine
- 2. Ensuring judicial accountability in addition to judicial independence through Judicial reforms association.
- 3. Upholding the principles of doctrine of checks and balances through consensus based legislation.

BSD ensures that legislations are according to constitutional principles and prevents legislative authoritarianism against constitutional supremacy

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.12) Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) are pivotal to inclusive and efficient urban governance, yet they remain fiscally constrained and institutionally weak. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

74th constitutional amendment act, ¹⁹⁹² provided


for the establishment of urban local bodies that helped in ensuring the democratic decentralization.

Types of urban local bodies

- Municipal ^{corporation} ~~corporation~~ or metropolitan cities
- Municipalities
- Nagar panchayats

Urban local bodies pivotal to inclusive and efficient urban governance

- 1, Urban local bodies (ULBs) uphold the principle of subsidiarity and address the challenges of the urban areas.
- 2, They help in addressing the local challenges and build citizen participation ensuring citizen centric

governance.  Bhawana Wad committee + 1 bells

3, urban local bodies through ward committees address the vulnerable and marginalized fostering inclusive governance.


4, citizen charter of the ULB's ensure timely service delivery and governance redressal.

5, development of towns through technology adoption.

 Urban Infrastructure development fund (UIDF).

Yet, they remain fiscally constrained and institutionally weak +

1, lack of timely elections of ULB's

 Tamil Nadu conducted ULB elections after 10 years

2, lack of devolution of funds from states.

- Article 243 mandates for state finance commission but it is not instituted frequently.

3, Non binding recommendations of the state finance commission.

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)

"न्यायपालिका 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)

Recently, Judiciary has prescribed timelike
for the governor for assenting on the state bills,
in Tamralady vs Governor case.

Judiciary functioning as institutional corrective,
redefining and refining the contours of Governor's
office +

1. Judiciary declared that the arbitrary decision making of the governor is not in accordance with constitution of India.
2. Governor should act on the advice of the state council of ministers. \Rightarrow Nabam Kista case
3. Arbitrary imposition of President's rule on the advice of the governor is against the constitution. \Rightarrow Rameshwar Prasad vs UOI.

4. The majesty testing needs to be done ~~by~~ the
body of the legislature.

eg) S.R. Bommai vs UOI, 1992

5) Discretionary power of the governor is limited.

eg) Tarul Nady Governor Case, 2014,

Judiciary has prevented the misuse and upheld
constitutional principles ↓

1. Judicial pronouncements helped in reinstating
democratically elected government. eg) Amranchal
Pradesh President rule was reverted.

2. It helped in balancing the central government
role in state list.

3. It upholds the principles of federalism and
state autonomy in state list.

4. It upholds the principles of democracy by
checking the arbitrary discretionary power of the

governor

1) Judiciary prevented delays in the legislations through prescriptive timelines for governor.

↳ Tandi Nady Governor's Judgment case

Way forward

1. Implement the recommendations of the

Punch Commission in appointment of Governor.

2. Timeline needs to be constitutionally mentioned for Governor for bill assent and withdrawal.

3. Keep the governor discretion limited and uphold the principles of democracy

Thus Judiciary role is pivotal in upholding the principles of constitution, preventing abuse of governor's office.

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.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)

Article 280 mandates for Finance Commission which recommends the union government on the devolution of taxes to states.

vertical and horizontal devolution of taxes are decided as :-

- 1, Finance Commission takes the needs of the states demands into account and the expenses of center.
- 2, vertical devolution is done by dividing the (taxes - surcharge) amounts between center and states. \Rightarrow 41.1. devolution by 15th Finance Commission
- 3, The necessity of taxes to administration of union territories is taken into account. \Rightarrow 1-1. for Jammu & Kashmir as laid by 15th FC

4. principles followed in the historical devolution

of tax =

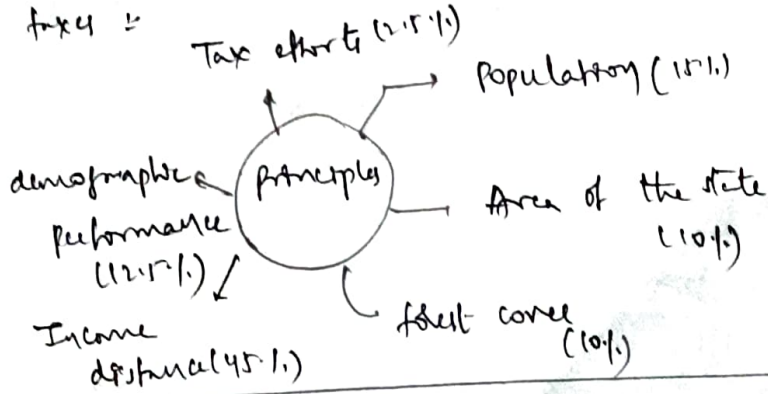


Fig: Principles of historical tax devolution

5. They take the principles of growth balance, population, area, forest cover of the states in devolution.

concerns raised by some states regarding the devolution:

Ex: vertical devolution

1. states demand 50% devolution of taxes as the funds are insufficient \rightarrow 11th Finance Commission meetings with states restated this demand

2. states demand for reduction in surcharge as they

are exempted from the devolution,

1. states criticised the MFDIS (Modarati Fund
for defence and internal security) as it reduced their
devolution.

2. Horizontal devolution :

1. unequal devolution - developed states received less
devolution against their contribution.

↳ Tamil Nadu received 27-paise for 1 rupee contribution

2. penalises the states that controlled the population.

3. Against the principles of equality

Collective measures : 1. Reduce the surcharge and
increasing the devolution of funds.

2. Adding additional principles of devolution of ^{taxes} ~~state~~
such as policy reforms.

3. Revisiting the horizontal devolution criteria.

4. meeting top. devolution of taxes reduces disparity
grants.

16th Finance Commission under Ambedkar

Feedback
(For OFFICE)

	•	⊙
AWB		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put total marks in the table.		
Here 0 is Good Average and 10 is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

Q.15) What steps are required for the constitutionalization of a Commission? Do you think granting constitutional status to the Central 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)

Constitutionalization of a Commission is
granting constitutional status for the Commission
making it mandatory under the Constitution for
establishing it.

Steps required for constitutionalization of Commission

1. A constitutional amendment bill recommending the same is to be introduced in any of the houses.
2. The bill needs to be passed through special majority in both the houses.
3. The bill after getting the assent of President would receive constitutional status.

→ National Commission for Backward Classes was granted constitutional status with the 102nd constitutional amendment Act.

Granting constitutional status to Central Information Commission (CIC), strengthening RTI regime +

1. CIC is statutory body established under Right to Information Act, 2005.
2. CIC if granted a constitutional status could have the independence in appointments.
3. RTI amendment act, 2019 has reduced the powers, salary of the CIC and IC.
4. Better fulfillment of the vacancies could address the pendency of cases.
 - ⇒ 7 state Information Commissions remain dysfunctional
5. High pendency of cases due to non appointment
 - ⇒ more than 3.5 lakh cases pending according to Interim Report Singhania
6. Constitutional status could insulate the CIC from political role in the appointments. ⇒ opposition

Under the appointment process is underused

The CIC powers could be amplified with independent budgetary powers and rule-making powers

Granting constitutional status to CIC not addressing the RTI challenges

1. The rejection of the RTI applications by governments is not dependent on CIC. PMO rejected 90% of RTI applications.

2. Capacity building and public awareness are necessary for RTI effective implementation.

Way forward - RTI is part of Article 19(1)(a) as laid by Kishore vs VOI case

Capacity building of the Public Information

Officers, AP10's.

Proactive disclosure

RTI is the backbone of transparency and for good governance and above measures are needed.

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			



(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 projected to grow by 6.4% for this year by IMF, higher than global growth of 3.2%. India is an exporter of food products with ranking 1st in rice, 1st in milk and others.

Hunger and food insecurity remain pressing concerns despite self-sufficiency.

1. India ranks 107th in Global Hunger Index indicating the persistence of population with hunger.

2. Food insecurity due to lack of affordability.

3. Inflation in food is 8-9%.

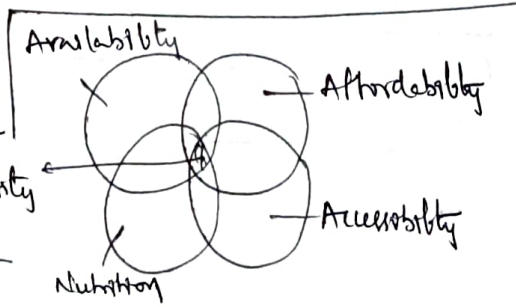


Fig: Components of food security

- 3, lack of availability \Rightarrow concentration in fertile areas
- 4, lack of nutrition \Rightarrow Hidden hunger, tribal regions
- 5, lack of accessibility \Rightarrow ~~due to~~ due to natural calamities
and limited transportation.

Factors responsible for this paradox \hookleftarrow

- 1, lack of storage infrastructure in the country.
- 2, perishable products are not stored scientifically
and results in the rotting of food.
- \Rightarrow cover and depth method used instead of silos
- 3, lack of cold chain infrastructure in all the regions.
- 4, MSP made the farmers produce more wheat & paddy
underlying nutritional aspect of food security.
- 5, leakages in the public distribution system
- \Rightarrow NSIO, 40-60% of food grains never reach
beneficiaries.

6. Inflationary pressures rising the costs of food grains

↳ Tomato, onion, pulses high costs.

7. energy rainfall affecting the crop productivity.

Steps to improve the situation :-

1. cold chain infrastructure on the nearby areas of crop productivity.
2. scientific practices in transportation and storage reducing the losses. - Shanta Kumar Committee
3. Implementation of PM POSHAN, NFSA act with reduced leakages.
4. Irrigation infrastructure to address energy climate
5. utilising the input of food grains rationally
 ↳ North east regions input from Myanmar reducing cost than from Punjab.
6. SDG 2 aims for eradication of hunger and above measures are necessary to reach it.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	☺
AWB	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

केंद्र 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)

Caste census is the collection of data
related to the caste of people in addition to the
census data through census enumeration.

opportunities associated with conducting a nationwide
'Caste census' :

1. Helps in formulating the government policies according to the needs of people.
2. Better allocation of affirmative policies helps in evidence based decision making.

↳ Indira Sawney Judgment mandated for frequent collection of caste data to eliminate poverty.

3. Helps in identifying the marginal and vulnerable and help in handholding.

4. In line with the judgement of the Bevinder Singh vs state of Punjab by subcategorisation of scheduled castes.

5. Upholds the principles of equity and Antyodaya addressing the under served.

6. Helps in addressing the aspirations of the people through inclusive development. \Rightarrow Madhwa Commission said 25% of OBC's have benefitted 97%.

Challenges associated with underlying caste census:

1. It registers the demands of the castes & underlying in scheduled castes. \Rightarrow Marathas in Maharashtra.

2. Fuels caste based politics undermining the national unity.

3. might create caste based groups undermining the national unity.

4. Any inclusion, exclusion error in Caste Census could have unprecedented implications.

5. could undermine the principle of egalitarianism reinforcing the Caste based identities.

6. Difficult for the majority in urban areas to provide the Caste related details.

Framework for ~~the~~ seamless and effective Caste Census

1. Caste Census needs to be conducted both in person and through digital means.

2. Verification of the claims needs to be transparent and open.

3. Upholding the principles of privacy and accountability.

4. Deployment of personnel who are trained in Caste Census.

5. Training and capacity building of the administration.

Caste Census is necessary to ensure data based policies.

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.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)

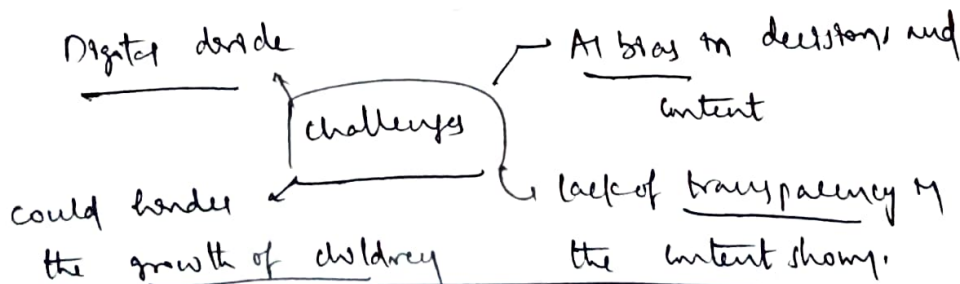
The proliferation of Artificial Intelligence has revamped many aspects of life including the governance structure.

AI integration is no longer a choice but a necessity.

- Governance has become complex with multiple stakeholders. \Rightarrow Environment, vulnerable, elderly
- AI utilization has become necessary tool to address and balance the interests. \Rightarrow Etowah usage of AI.
- AI integration could solve the law and order challenges. \Rightarrow crowd management with AI cameras by Kumbh Mela
- AI usage helped in addressing the daily administration. \Rightarrow AI traffic signals reduced congestion by 23% by Bengaluru. ; AI helped in solving cold murder by Beale that is 20-year-old.

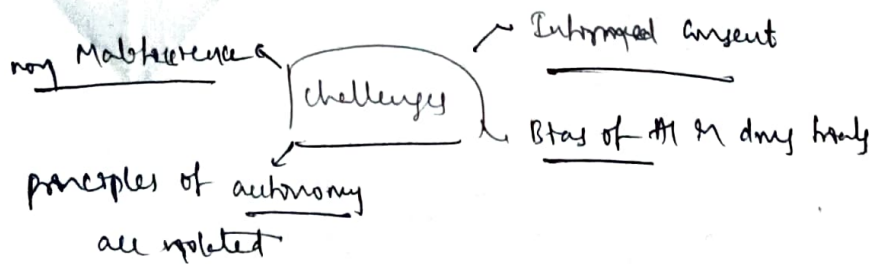
AI enhances educational governance &

1. AI helps in personalised learning and ensures holistic development of the children.
2. AI helps to enhance the awareness of the children through broad information.
3. AI in classrooms could address the problems of the children improving the learning outcomes.
4. AI integration helps in making the learning an interactive model.
5. AI can assist the digital learning models and enhance their benefits.
6. AI bridges the gap between the regions through making the best practices available to children.



AI in enhancing health care governance

- 1. AI integration helps in fast surveillance methods in times of diseases. \rightarrow Covid
- 2. AI helps in better drug trials and faster discovery of medicines.
- 3. AI could help in personalized care for the patients.
- 4. AI integration could help in prioritizing the doctor ~~needs~~ ^{presence} according to the patient needs.
- 5. ~~AI could be utilised for basic treatment~~
- 5. AI could help in enabling collaboration between government and NGOs for betterment of the health facilities.



AI integration should support not substitute the human touch in governance

Feedback

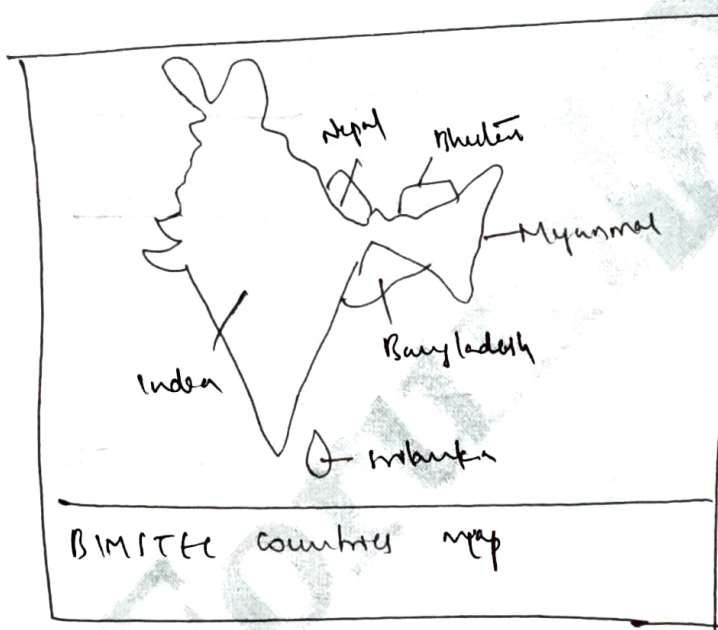
(For OFFICE use only)

#	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.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)

BIMITEC is (Bay of Bengal Initiative for
Multisectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation).



Aims and objectives of BIMITEC

- 1, uphold peace in the Bay of Bengal region.
- 2, boost trade and economy in the region.
- 3, Build infrastructure and connectivity in the region.

4. Ensure the security of the region.
 - India as net security provider to the region.
5. Developing the region with mutual assistance and growth.
6. BIMSTEC charter adopted in its 5th summit to balance economy. India as net security provider.

Significance of BIMSTEC for India

1. Enlarges the influence of India counters the influence of China.
2. Asserts India in its neighbourhood first policy.
3. Brings convergence and acts as forum for resolving the region challenges and foster peace and stability.
4. Build Infrastructure - BBIN (Bangladesh, Bhutan, India Nepal) corridor.

1. Environment India Policy of being a net security provider to Indian ocean region.

6. India with BIMSTEC could counter the influence of Pakistan and assist in regional development.

2. As an alternative to SAARC, SAARC dysfunctional.

W
A
Y
F
O
R
W
A
R
D

→ Implementation of the projects without delay..

→ develop consensus based solutions

→ foster inclusive and participatory based

Recently 6th BIMSTEC summit was attended

by Prime Minister in Thailand signifying its importance

for India.

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.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 and China are the fast growing nations in the world and the relationship has evolved with recent developments of Galwan attacks in 2020, diplomatic discussions in 2021.

India's approach to China: competitive coexistence +

- 1, India upholds the principle of strategic autonomy, in dealing with neighbours.
- 2, India aims to reduce the trade deficit with China - currently \$100 billion and build self sufficiency.
- 3, India aims to build manufacturing capabilities competing with China and cooperating with same PLI schemes.
- 4, India aims to check the Chinese influence in the

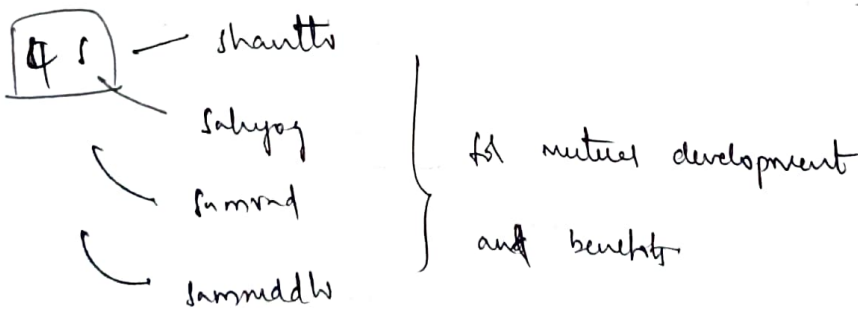
India's ocean region through AGAR, IORA.

5. India as net security provider in the region responded to the Chinese incursions. Galwan attack.
6. India through changes in FDI policy of neighbours contained Chinese influence in its territorial matters.
7. India upholds the principles of 10 point given in Mamallapuram summit upholding sovereignty.
8. India diplomatic engagement with China in the SCO summit reduces the border tensions.
9. India engagement with other nations for critical minerals competes with China.
10. India Central Asia Eco Belt Forum.
10. free trade agreements to diversify the trade and reduce China dependence. UK FTA.

Contours of India's future China policy

1. India's future china policy should be on the principles of self reliance and mutual respect.
2. India needs to ensure that chinese interference in the Arunchal Pradesh and border areas are stopped.
3. Proactive diplomatic engagement with china to addressing the border issues
4. strengthening the COWD to support free and open Indo pacific in containing china
5. strengthening the regional organisations to counter chinese influence in south Asia. eg SAARC BIMSTEC.

Way forward India's future policy needs to be in



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			