



(358781)

TEST CODE 8 1 2 4 0 1

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	Monika Srivastava	10:15	
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910077529	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	21/06/2025

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक			
1		4.00	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
2		5.50	2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
3		5.00	3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
4		4.00	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 (क्यूआर) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
5		4.00	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।		
6		3.75			
7		4.25			
8		3.00			
9		3.75			
10		4.25			
11		5.75			
12		5.75			
13		6.00			
14		6.50			
15		5.75			
16		6.25			
17		6.00			
18		5.00			
19		6.00			
20		6.00			
Total/कुल अंक	250	101	For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	-2.5 for time limit breach	10:15 am	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	11:30 am ] +15 min's extra
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	98.50		Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन	<input type="checkbox"/>
				Offline/ऑफलाइन	<input checked="" 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 समय उप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती 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 :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :			
1286	① ② ● 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

Dear Aspirant:

### Strengths:

Your handwriting is legible. You have attempted all the Q's that is good approach to score decent marks. Content of answers is apt in most of the answers. Structure too is appropriate.

### Areas of Improvement:

1. While introducing try to focus on key words & define them properly.
2. Try to finish paper on time, in body part, give specific heading and mention specific periods first with relevant eg's, cases, data etc.
3. You can also use diagrams, flow charts to add values to your answers.
- 4) Conclusion too need to reiterate key word of Q (Apt in next ans)

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

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) "Independence in 1947 brought India not just freedom but also the arduous challenges of nation-building and socio-economic development". Discuss the changes introduced by the Indian Independence Act 1947 and the consequent challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Independence in 1947 was a culmination of efforts of our freedom fighters which resulted in 3<sup>rd</sup> June Plan, also called as Mountbatten Plan. However, it was a daunting task to maintain the unity and integrity

Valid  
Intro

Mentioning  
Key word

in Intro  
is appropriate

CHANGES BY INDIAN INDEPENDENCE ACT 1947

- ① Declared India as an independent dominion
- ② Gave constituent assembly power of constitution making as well as legislative authority
- ③ Decided procedure for acquisition of states as part of India or as part of Pakistan
- ④ Governor General post separated
- ⑤ Ended British control over India

Appropriate  
points  
added

More added

→ Mention of Part B states of India  
→ Right to decide for

British Commonwealth

→ Freedom to princely states

CONSEQUENT CHALLENGES

- ① Raddiffe Commission Report and drawing of boundaries in hasty manner → Impact on citizens
- ② Chaos post-partition and rise in Communal Riots in Punjab and Bengal
- ③ Separatist tendencies and reluctance of few princely states to join India
- ④ Poor (economic and social) fabric of India → literacy rate < 10% and very high poverty rates

Appropriate challenges mentioned in ISA.  
 Independence of India Act 1947  
 It led to admin. challenges to highest  
 ↳ Constitution & legislative duties etc.

Achievements of Independent Act

- ① Menon Plan and  Patel efforts supplemented the provisions of act to bring unified India
- ② Gave foundation to build our constitution.

Valid points

Valid conclusion  
 Good words  
 ↳ key words

Despite consequent challenges of

1947, India has come a long way to become largest democracy of the world with egalitarian, plurastic society

**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	40		

# Add more specific changes by Act!



Q.2) The Indian Constitution, as a living document, embodies adaptability and responsiveness to meet evolving social, economic, and political realities. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Indian constitution in past 75 years has been a living document due to the path of constitutional transformation it adopted with guidance of the judiciary

You can start by mentioning Art-368 (Part XVIII) > 100 CAA

## ADAPTABILITY AND RESPONSIVENESS TO MEET REALITIES

① Right Blend of Rigidity and flexibility as it can be amended with simple majority as well as special majority (Article 368) based on needs and requirements

② Adapted Social Realities

eg) Nawtej Singh Tauhan case to reinforce Right to life (Article 21) and Right to equality (Article 14)

eg) Vishaka Guidelines (1997) to enhance right to reproductive autonomy

Good points with relevant examples!

③ Responsive to Economic needs

eg) Jankit Ashiyam case to uphold 8WS reservation (103rd constitutional amendment)

eg) Electoral Bond Scheme as unconstitutional as lack transparency

④ Met political aspirations of people

eg) PUCJ union case to mandate disclosure of assets, criminal cases

eg) Anoop manuwal case to enhance ECJ appointment procedural integrity

eg) Dilly Thomas case to instantly disqualify legislatures and uphold equality

Suitable points highlighted

You can also refer to other CAAs

→ GIT Council (101 CAA)

→ NCDC + 132 CAA etc

Challenges to Constitution as living document

① Basic doctrine have very wide scope → Judicial Supremacy

② Fear of Judicial overreach due to interpretations

Value point!

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 5.5

Good way to conclude in the next year!

As constitution of India completes 75 years, the living document has truly met aspirations of people in letter and spirit of constitutional morality

# Met demand of Q1



Q.3) "The 7th Schedule is vital for demarcation of legislative powers, yet it disproportionately empowers the Union, diluting the federal spirit." Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

7th schedule of Indian Constitution entails division of powers among union and states and aims to achieve federalism enshrined under Basic doctrine (SR Bommai case)

Valid

Intros

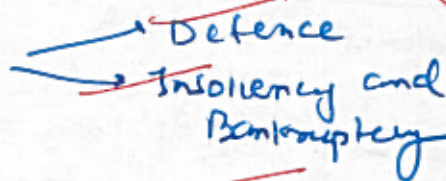
Good use relevant case!



Good representative!

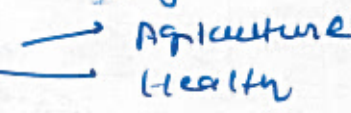
## VITAL FOR DEMARCATION OF LEGISLATIVE POWERS

① clearly defines the subjects under union list which is vital for national integration and unity



Appropriate points added!

② Balance devolution by granting powers to states under state list



You can use key words!

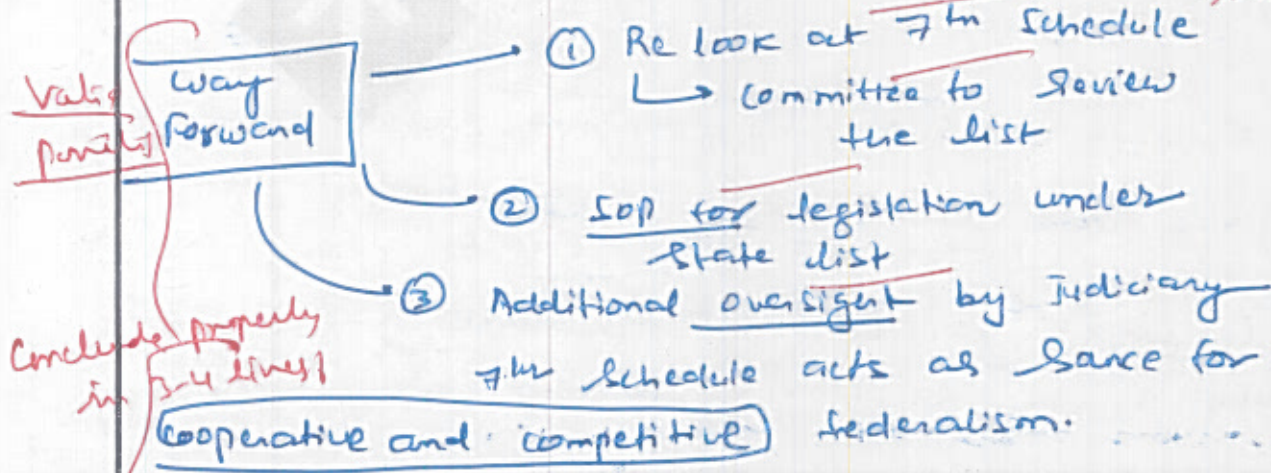
③ concurrent jurisdiction over some of subjects like education, taxation etc

Principle of subsidiarity etc

DISPROPORTIONATELY EMPOWERS UNION

- ① Subjects NOT mentioned under 3 lists comes under central jurisdiction  
 (eg) Residuary subjects → Cybersecurity  
 (unlike USA where states have jurisdiction)
- ② Preference to central law over state law in case of overlapping concurrent laws (unless state has received assent)
- ③ number of Subjects in Union list more than state list → overcentralising character
- ④ Encroachment of centre in state lists  
 (eg) Health: COVID-19 regulations under Epidemic Act
- ⑤ Constitutional amendments (like 42nd CA) not undone so far

# Appropriate points added!  
 Also mention respective constitutional articles & Art 247!  
 # relevant eg of overlapping jurisdiction from laws



**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	5.00		

# Relevant aspect highlighted!



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

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

Inter state council under Article 263 was formed under Presidential order on the recommendation of Chakravarti Commission to enhance and promote cooperative federalism

Good intro  
Good use of constn articles

## POTENTIAL FOR RESOLVING FEDERAL DISPUTES

① Wide Representation from all states as well as centre

platform for dialogue and deliberation

② Draws legitimacy and credibility from constitution itself

Article 262

③ Holds mandate of recommending resolution of inter-state disputes including river disputes

④ Hon'ble PM as chairman of council and setup by President

wide visibility

⑤ Includes representation from President Rule states

Suitable points added with Inter State Council (ISC)

POTENTIAL YET TO BE FULLY REALIZED

① Center-states conflicts on size and Council's inability to resolve them  
eg Tussle over NEP 2020, fiscal autonomy, north-south divide

② Recommendations of council are only advisory, not binding

③ Lack of representation from experts on complex issues like river disputes

④ Adhoc and irregular meetings as there is no fixed schedule

⑤ Merely a Talk Shop

Valid point  
also  
Divergent interests  
short term electoral priorities  
politicisation of federal issues etc

Way Forward

① Binding powers w/rt arising but add new relevant measures  
to schedule River disputes

② Regular, Periodic meetings

Inter state council plays a crucial role to resolve the arising confrontational federalism and uphold unity and Diversity of our nation

Valid conclusion by futuristic tone!

Valid but add new relevant measures  
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	40		

# Apt answers but try to add more specific point in second heading



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

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

Attorney General of India under Article 76 is Constitutional legal expert on behalf of government of India

Valid  
Intro

# Good way to start with relevant Constn control

### Method of Appointment

↳ Appointed by the President of India under his hand and seal  
↳ Terms and conditions cannot be varied during tenure

# Add specific detail ↓

# Need to be qualified to become Judge

### Duties of Attorney General And Functions

- ↳ ① To appear on behalf of government in court in legal matters
- ↳ ② Provide expertise and consultation on legal matters to centre
- ↳ ③ Takes up functions as and when prescribed by the President
- ↳ ④ Takes part in Parliament or Committee meetings without Voting Rights

# Supreme Court

# Register to Presi etc.

# Valid  
points added!

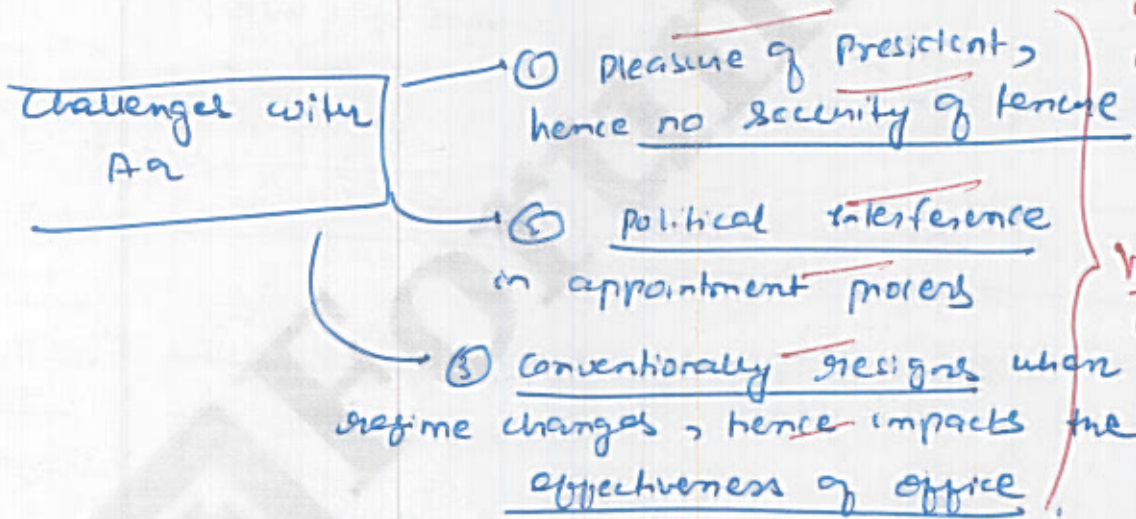
↳ ③ enjoys all parliamentary privileges as conferred to members of Parliament

Answer  
↳ Any reference in ARTICLE 103!

Limitations Placed on AG

- ↳ ① cannot defend a criminal prosecution without approval from centre
- ↳ ② only a part time legal counsel, can practise on its own

Valid Limitation points?



Value addition  
↳ can't appoint or direct in any Company  
Good points

regulator  
conclusion  
in govt  
approach

Attorney General, being the highest legal steward of nation should be awarded independency, functional autonomy amidst growing legal complexities in New 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	95		

\* Addressed main demand, however try to use relevant constitutional articles!



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

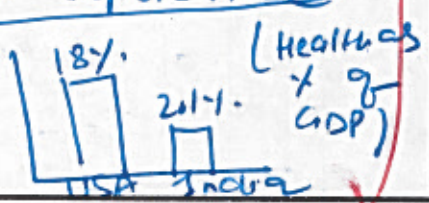
स्वास्थ्य सेवा संबंधित अपर्याप्त अवसंरचना का बोझ निर्धनों पर भारी पड़ता है, जिससे निर्धनता और खराब स्वास्थ्य परिणामों का चक्र चलता रहता है। इस संदर्भ में, देश के स्वास्थ्य संबंधित बुनियादी ढांचे से जुड़ी समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और इसे मजबूत करने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

'Health is wealth' It is rightly laid. However, despite being the largest economy of the world, it is the wealthy people of India who enjoy accessible and affordable health infrastructure

Valid Intro Relevant to context of Q1

## ISSUES WITH COUNTRY'S HEALTH INFRASTRUCTURE

- ① low insurance coverage   
 ↳ NITI Aayog: Missing middle   
 ↳ Insurance penetration (Medidata) density
- ② Dominance of private sector as 70% demands met ↔ high costs and unaffordability
- ③ poor doctor-patient ratio   
 WHO: 1000 to 1, India: 1300 to 1
- ④ Falling Social Sector expenditure and low health spending



# Suitable points added (most issues associated with health in four)

- ⑥ Rising scams in private sector and disproportionate impact on poor  
 ex) Fake cardiologist in MP hospital

Valid point!

Measures to Strengthen Health Infrastructure

- ① Universal health coverage under Ayushman Bharat to tackle exclusions
- ② Public Private Partnership to increase accessibility in rural areas
- ③ Digitisation of health services to increase outreach ex) e-Sanjeevani, TeleMANAS
- ④ Expansion of Jan Aushadhi Kendras to reduce out of expense on medicine
- ⑤ Gender Inclusive Health policies as more than 50% women anaemic

# Appropriate measures added!  
 Also  
 → Promoting PPP model.  
 → NHP need 2017 & GDP etc

Good use to SDG target in conclusion

To meet SDG 2, health infrastructure should be prioritised at the earliest else India will lose the opportunity of reaping 'demographic dividend'

# Relevant points added!  
 → you can use specific data too!

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	4/5		



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

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

106<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment is  
a landmark legislation to enhance the  
representation of women in Indian  
political process

# You can add specific points relevant to

106<sup>th</sup> CAA



# 1/3<sup>rd</sup> seat

reserved

# Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniya

valid points!

- Features**
- ① 33% reservation to women in Lok Sabha
  - ② Horizontal applicability of reservation
  - ③ To come into effect after next census for 15 yrs.

## Role of Act in Representation and Empowerment

① Provides for 33% targeted reservation vs current representation as 1/3% in Lok Sabha

# repeated point!

② Gives voice to women in law making by expanding representation

- ③ Gendered lens to legislation and enhances sensitivity
- ④ Potential to encourage participation of women after success of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> CA leg ~ 48% women in local bodies despite 33% reservation mandate
- ⑤ Makes Parliament Inclusive and leads to Empathetic Legislations along with diverse viewpoint

# Relevant points added!  
 Add more specific ones!  
 Also!  
 ↳ Inclusive decision making  
 ↳ Alternative model of Governance  
 ↳ Intra-Party Gender Parity etc

- Challenges with Act**
- ① Socio cultural barriers hinders political participation (Patriarchy, dual Burden)
  - ② No immediate implementation, hence act only on paper
  - ③ Excludes State legislative assemblies

Valid but add more specific challenges!  
 ↳ Scorpanchati issues at centre  
 ↳ delay in implementation etc

Nari Shakti Act is a step in right direction in Viksit Bharat to improve political empowerment of women and improve rankings under Global Gender Gap Report

Conclude on we expect in good approach!

**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	375		

# Add more diverse points in challenges!



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

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

Malnutrition is the deficiency of necessary nutrients required for holistic development of an individual. As per NFHS-5, 34% of children are stunted which ~~shows~~ level of malnutrition in India

Valid

Intro

Try to bring in 3-4 lines!

Good use of data!

Problem of malnutrition

- ① Poverty levels high (~ 25%)
- ② Low absorption of nutrients due to infection, poor sanitation
- ③ Problem of 'Hidden Hunger'
- ④ Poor Breast feeding practices amidst malnourishment trap

Valid points!

## Role of various nutrition specific and nutrition sensitive intervention

① Welfare schemes targeting anaemia, malnourishment

eg → POSHAN ABHIYAN, POSHAN Utkal  
Radhai Bhi Poshan Bhi → Targeted approach to fight

Good use of relevant Govt schemes!





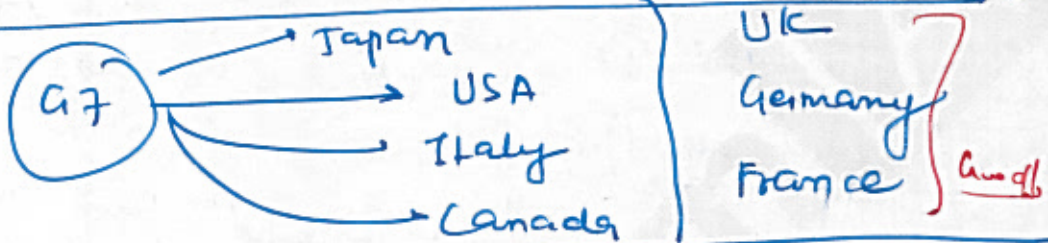
Q.9) Do you think that the G7 has lost its relevance in a world of emerging powers and a changing global order?  
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

G7 (Group of 7) is an inter governmental organisation of advanced economies which aims to promote global prosperity and rule based order

Valid  
points

do. Mention & elaborating on key words in your approach!



## Relevance of G7

- ① wide representation from advanced economies
- ② Crisis management as helps countries in need of financial resources
- ③ countries rising Chinese assertiveness
- ④ Infrastructure and connectivity  
Yes PFI initiative to counter BRI

Valid,  
points!

However try to structure answer as per demand of

⑤ Taxation reforms (eg BEPS)

G7 has lost Relevance

Write first!  
Right

① Lack of representation of Global South

② Rise of overlapping institutions like G20 dilutes G7 credibility

③ Global zero world

④ Rise of protectionism and inward looking foreign policy eg USA Tariffs

Valid!

but add more points!

↳ Traditions west-centric G7.

↳ Can't tackle Geo-political crisis,

Russia-Ukraine conflict,

↳ 2008 crisis etc

Way Forward

① Global South Expansion

② Formal G7 Charter

Relevant points!

③ Multisectoral Collaboration

India has leveraged G7 as

Makes

concluding in General

Special invitee and can use this platform

to raise its voice against state-sponsored terrorism as seen during Honble PM speech

Try to re-structure answer with

more specific points!

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS		✓	
CD & VA		✓	
S & F	✓	✓	
F & R	✓		
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	30		



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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Diaspora constitutes nearly 35 million population across world and contributed ~6% to India's GDP in form of remittances (M&A)

Good Intro + Good use of facts

## Contribution to economies of West Asia and Africa

- ① Population: UAE nearly 30% of total population
- ② Blue collar workers and growth in West Asia, Africa
- ③ Investments and tax contribution by diaspora
- ④ Soft power diplomacy  
eg) BRAs temple in UAE gave employment to locals, enhances cultural connect
- ⑤ Leadership positions in form of startups.

Add more specific points here like: Part of short term immigrant labour force. Provides professional services. etc.

Issues Faced by Them

- ① Discriminatory labor laws like Mitragat and Qafala in west Asia
- ② Instability in west Asia due to geopolitical tensions and safety threats  
 ↳ Iran evacuation under operation Smile
- ③ Duping by middlemen and agents
- ④ Brain Drain

Valid! but  
 Add more points in issue!  
 ↳ Denial of basic services amenities  
 ↳ Kafala system  
 ↳ Nafat system etc

Way Forward

- ① Grievance redressal mechanism (eg. Twitter)
- ② Mandatory registration for database
- ③ Social Security agreements under bilateral collaboration

Valid but  
use  
specifics!  
 ↳ Corp. Govt. Centrl. Ministry etc

Conclusion  
 briefly  
 in  
 3-4  
 lines!

Indian diaspora acts as a bridge between India and rest of the world. Amidst rising and shifting global order, they must be encured with sense of security from their motherland

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	✓		
CD & VA		✓	
S & F	✓		
F & R	✓		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	3.75		

# Add more specific points!



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

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

The Basic Structure doctrine was propounded by Supreme Court of India in 1973 under Kesavananda Bharti Case to limit parliamentary sovereignty and promote Constitutional Supremacy.

Well written  
Introduction!  
Good use of famous judgement regarding basic structure doctrine!

## EVOLUTION OF BASIC DOCTRINE

- ① Kesavananda Bharti case (1973) added idea of basic doctrine and limited amending powers of Parliament under Article 368
- ② Propounded that Parliament can amend provisions of constitution as long as the basic structure of constitution is not violated
- ③ Same case added judicial review as part of basic doctrine
- ④ Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case (1975) added Free and fair elections

You can start with:  
→ Shankari Prasad case (1957)  
→ Sajjan Singh case (1965)  
→ Golak Nath case (1967)  
→ Crucial reversal!  
→ Kesavananda Bharti case (1973)

# Evolution of basic structure doctrine!

- 4) Menaka Gandhi case added Rule of law to basic structure
  - 5) SR Bommai case added federalism as basic doctrine
- frontless in response to 42nd CA (1976)  
 ↓  
Minerva Mills case (1980)  
 ← Judicial review as basic feature!

SIGNIFICANCE IN PRESERVING BASIC CONSTRUCT

- 1) Provisions of 42nd constitutional amendment were declared unconstitutional and void
  - ⇒ Declaration of President rule, Judicial review, elections etc
- 2) Independence of Judiciary under 93rd constitutional amendment which introduced NJAC for judges appointment
  - Here, highlight the significance such as -
  - Let Judiciary as guardian of Const<sup>n</sup>
- 3) Provisions of 97th CA 2011 were declared void as it violated federalism of basic doctrine
  - balance b/w Individual rights, Collective rights, etc.
- 4) Janhit Abhiyan case upheld 103rd CA as it was in alignment with constitutional morality

Challenges with Basic Doctrine

- ① Judiciary as sole interpreter could lead to judicial supremacy over constitutional supremacy → Judicial overreach!
- ② No clear definition of basic doctrine enshrined in constitution → Vagueness in nature!
- ③ Lack of awareness among citizens
- ④ Adds rigidity to constitution

Appropriate challenges pointed out!

As a unique innovation tool of judiciary, Basic doctrine has withstood test of difficult times and upheld the Constitutional morality. However, awareness among common citizens and standard operating definition is need of the hour.

Valid, but Try to conclude in 3-4 lines!

# focus on demand of Q & try to address core aspect first!

**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 **4.25**



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

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

Speaker of Indian Parliament and British Parliament acts as a guardian for Parliamentary sessions and as final interpreter of rules, convention in the house

Valid Intro 6  
You can use Constitutional article 46 Art 93

## COMPARISON

Indian Speaker	British Speaker
① Draws power from <u>written constitution</u>	unwritten <u>constitution</u> , hence draws power from <u>laws, rules</u>
② <u>Continues as member of political party</u> he is <u>chosen from</u>	Resigns from <u>political party</u> (Neutrality)
③ Elected by <u>the house</u> in <u>1st session post election</u>	Elected by <u>the house</u>

Appropriate Comparison of Speaker of India & UK!

Also use of tabular format

④ Resigns from post once lok sabha tenure ends

are a Speaker, always a Speaker. Hence, can be called upon to preside

Also:  
Highlight the similarity of both;

⑤ Final interpreter of Constitution in house meetings

Interprets rules, laws and convention

↓  
Both are elected by members.

⑥ Formal impeachment process mention in the Constitution

No formal impeachment

✓ Presiding officer of their respective houses.

⑦ Judicial review of Speaker decisions are possible

↳ Guardian of powers & privileges of the members, etc.

⑧ Decides if a bill is money bill, takes up no confidence motion

Takes up no confidence motion

Issues wrt Functioning of Indian Speaker

① Allegations wrt Political biases

Re: Giving more time to ruling party to Speak

② Against Constitutional Punctuality

# Suitable points highlighted!

Delay in deciding disqualification cases in Manipur

③ Rising cases of MP's suspension from Political Opposition

④ Falling productivity of house due to higher disruptions → Ineffectiveness of presiding officer

Shoe hunting, Chair knocking cases

⑤ Overarching powers to decide money Bill

Adhar Bill controversy

Also:-  
 ↳ Misuse of powers (Anti-defection law)  
 ↳ Partisan bias, etc.

Way forward

- ① UK model of speaker resigning from party
- ② Collegium based appointment
- ③ Time bound disqualification under Tenth Schedule
- ④ Committee to review speaker decisions

Valid suggestions  
 You can also quote:-  
 ↳ Dinesh Goswami Committee  
 ↳ NWCWC  
 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	5.75		

Valid conclusion  
 ↓  
 Used use of key words!

To uphold the 3D's of Democracy - Debate, Discussion and Deliberations  
 Speaker plays a crucial role.  
 Necessary reforms are need of the hour to increase effectiveness of house.

# Give equal balance to each key word!



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

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

Ordinance making power under Article 123 empowers executive to bring a legislation with equal footing as legislature. It acts as an extraordinary tool amidst emergencies.

Valid  
Intro.

Also, ordinance power of Governor (213)!

## Rationale Behind its Inclusion

① To fill legislative vacuum when Parliament is not in session.

eg) Nirbhaya case: criminal law amendment

② Faster decision making amidst crisis management and urgencies

eg) COVID-19 legislations

③ Supplements legislative powers of Parliament and not a parallel process (Supreme Court)

Appropriate  
points

w.r.t. ordinance making power to President.

Safeguards against its Misuse

① To be used only when both houses are NOT in session, cannot act as a substitute to law making bodies.

② Validity of ordinance could be maximum 6 months and 6 weeks if not approved by Parliament

③ Subject to Judicial Review  
 eg) D.C. Wadhwa case where ordinance renewal was struck as unconstitutional

④ Scope of ordinance limited as per 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule jurisdiction

⑤ Cannot violate fundamental rights

used to serve political expediency

① Blatant powers to centre without Rajya Sabha scrutiny  
 eg) COVID-19 emergency powers

# Valid Points Covered!  
Jug can also add!  
 ↳ R.C. Cooper Case, 1970  
 ↓  
 Buz's satisfied  
 ↓  
 can be Quarantined  
 ↳ Krishna Kumar Singh case 2017  
 etc

# Jug can use appropriate Subs-headers

② Misused in the past via multiple renewals (eg) Bihar Governor renewed ordinance 100 times)

Utility of ordinance making power

① Tool for 'arrest of the law', hence Clear SOP in place should be put for ordinance route

② Additional oversight mechanisms by sending ordinance to Parliamentary committee in time-bound process

③ Consultation with States in case of federal changes

④ Judicial review mandatory for amendments requiring special majority

You can use separate heading  
 ↓  
 (vs) (vs)

relevant but Add specific points;

Like (vs) Bypasses legislative deliberation

How used to implement imp. policy decisions!

The ordinance route for legislation was an extra-ordinary tool framed by our forefathers, hence it must uphold the doctrine of separation of powers (Article 50) not conclude powers (Article 50) good use of constitutional articles (vs)

**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	5.75		

# Use separate & specific sub-headings for key demand of Q1



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

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

The independence of judiciary forms part of basic doctrine of constitution as it plays a key role in safeguarding liberty and promote vibrant democracy.

Value  
Intro  
You can use const<sup>n</sup> articles here

## Role of Judiciary in Vibrant Democracy

- Enhances political accountability  
Ex) Lily Thomas case for instant disqualification of convicted
- Promotes transparency, fight criminalisation of politics (43% as per ADR)  
Ex) Mandatory disclosure of criminal records (PUCI case)
- Checks arbitrariness and right to access to public information  
Ex) Electoral Bond scheme as unconstitutional

Articles  
points covered  
with role of Judiciary in democracy

④ Integrity of Election Commission of India  $\rightarrow$  Anoop Bannwal case

Valid points!

⑤ Rule of Law  $\rightarrow$  Manipal case for timebound disqualification of legislators (under 10th schedule)

You can quote other pts:-

How is independence of Judiciary guaranteed?

Like:  
 ↳ Art 142  
 ↳ Navtej Singh Johar case etc

↳ collegium based appointment process under Chief Justice case

↳ Salary on consolidated fund of India

↳ Conduct of Judge not to be discussed

in Parliament

↳ Contempt of court (Article 129)

Valid arguments / points

Role of Executive Encroachment

① Rising Tribunalisation of Justice goes against Separation of powers (Article 50)

Good point!

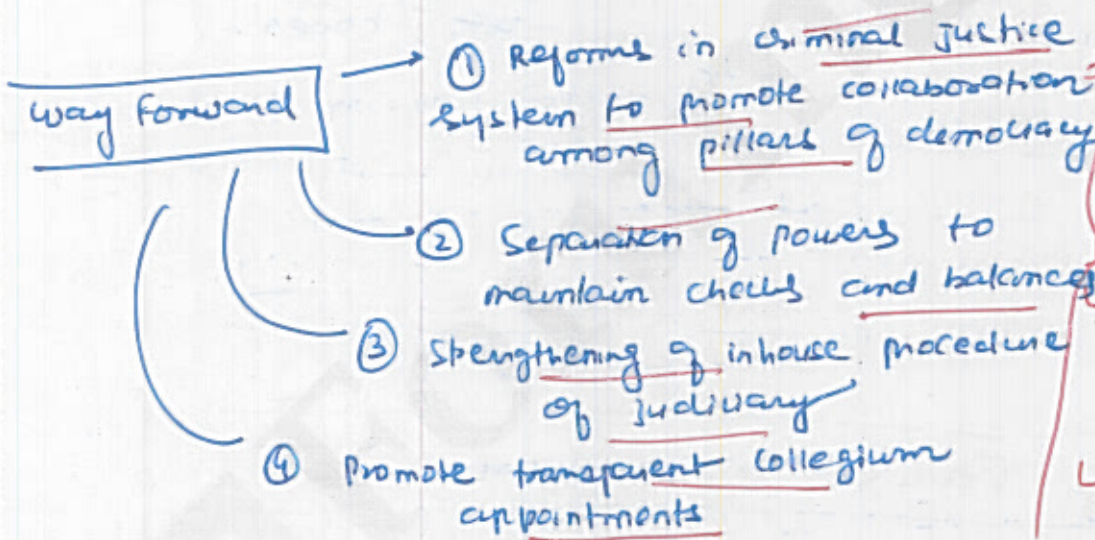
② Constitutional amendments like 95th CA to influence judiciary appointments

Valid points!

③ Overriding judgements to dilute credibility using laws  
 eg) ECI act introduces Cabinet minister for collegium instead of CJI, against Anoop Barua's Judgment

Ans:  
 eg) Shah Bano case  
 ↓  
 Dilution of separation of powers etc.

④ Politicisation of Judges misconduct  
 eg) Cash seizure case of SC judge and media narratives



Valid  
Nearness suggested  
Ans:  
 → Bring in JSP under RTI.  
 → Cooling off period  
 etc.

Independence of Judiciary

Valid  
Conclusion goes hand in hand with Judicial accountability  
 ↓  
Key words to avoid any encroachment by executive.  
 The 3 pillars must work in tandem to uphold constitutional morality.  
 eg) in good approach

Feedback  
 (For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS	✓		
CD & VA	✓		
S & F	✓		
P & P	✓		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	6.50		

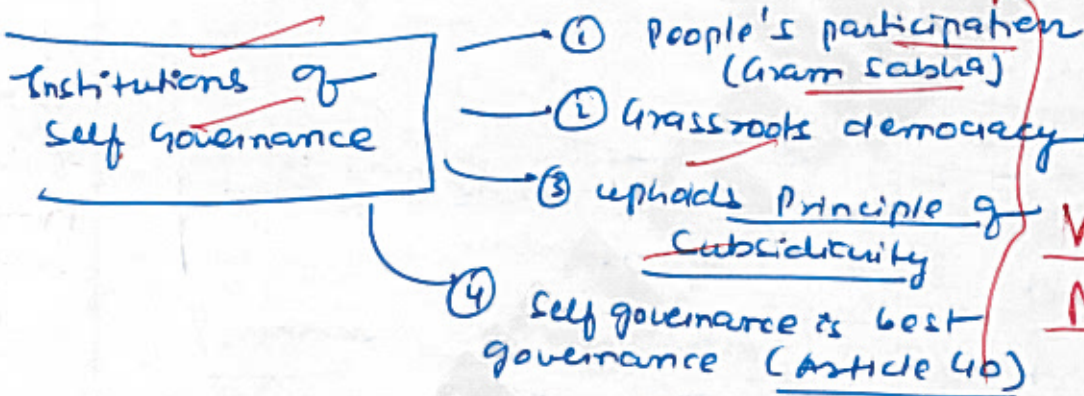
Addressed main demands of 46  
 → you can also add other g's / case's!



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

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

73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional Amendment was brought to promote democratic decentralisation and achieve Gandhian's vision of Swarajya.



Good Intro!  
# Mentioning CAA is good approach.

Value Point!

## ADMINISTRATIVE CHALLENGES WITH LSG

i) Lack of 3 Fs (Functions, Functionaries, Funds) } Elaborate more than with data!

Per Panchayat Devolution Index - only 43% devolution done by states

ii) Lack of revenue generation

Per RBI: less than 1% revenue from own sources

# Appropriate administrative challenges pointed out!

iii) Delayed elections due to lack of political will  $\Rightarrow$  Pending MP elections

iv) Infrastructural Bottlenecks  
 $\Rightarrow$  Poor state of Panchayat Bhawan, less than 20% have computers

v) Rise of parastatals encroaches powers of local bodies  $\Rightarrow$  DRDA taking away funds

vi) Social Barriers  
 $\Rightarrow$  Sarpanch Pati issue, dominance of upper castes

vii) Rotation of reserved seats hampers efficiency and effectiveness of policies

you can also say  
 # State's guti discretion on advt. subjects to LSC  
 $\rightarrow$  Political opening on recom. of state from Commr. etc.

Measures to enhance LSG functioning

1) 2nd ARC recommendations -

- Devolution of powers ( $\Rightarrow$  Kerala Model)
- Financial accountability ( $\Rightarrow$  Karnataka Model)
- Reforms of SFC on lines of Central Finance Commission

used used measures permitted with  
 eg's

- ② Greater tax collection powers  
(Financial devolution to reduce dependency on centre grants)
- ③ SEC reforms for periodic elections
- ④ Streamline property tax collections  
Key: Digitalisation, DMRC model
- ⑤ Capacity Building of women members
- ⑥ Reserved seats in alignment with  
hc seats to maintain policy continuity
- ⑦ Innovative Funding Mechanisms  
Key: Indore Municipal Corporation uses  
municipal bonds

# You can also specify subjects from 11<sup>th</sup> & 12<sup>th</sup> schedules!

↳ Mrs: specific schemes

↳ Like: Panchayat  
Sashakti Kisan  
Mukhyan  
etc

Try to conclude briefly in 3-4 lines!

## Panchayati Devolution Index

Encompassing key parameters like accountability, framework, functionalities by ministry of Panchayati Raj is a right step to promote cooperative and competitive federalism.  
More steps like 'Prashastan Gaon Ki Ore' is needed to improve LSG 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	6.50		

# Good measures provided with  
↳ You can add more points on Admin challenges



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

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

NCST (National Commission for Scheduled Tribes) was formed as a separate constitutional body under Article 338A to safeguard and protect rights of scheduled tribes

Valid  
Intro  
Good use of  
Constitutional  
articles

## CONTRIBUTION TO TRIBAL WELFARE

- 1) Ensures protection of tribal rights
- 2) Holds government accountable
- 3) Reviews the list of scheduled tribes before addition or modification
- 4) Acts as a civil court and has powers to summon
- 5) Additional functions as prescribed by President
  - 6) transparent and fair appointment process ensures voice to scheduled tribes
  - 7) Promotes Tribal culture, looks into MFP

Relevant points!  
Matters day to add more specific points  
like  
↳ legislative activities  
↳ Forest Right Act

Challenges with NCST

- ① High level of poverty among tribals  
 ~ 38% poverty vs ~20% national average
- ② Large number of development displacements
- ↳ Despite being 8.6% of total population, accounts for ~40% displacements
- ③ Cannot give Binding decisions like courts as declared by Supreme Court (2025)
- ④ Understaffed and Resource constraints
- ⑤ Ineffective in containing rising demand for ST status for availing reservation
- ⑥ No functionality w.r.t deradicalisation and reducing left wing extremism

Valid challenges pointed out! However brief flow and focus more on key needs/demand!

Way Forward for Holistic approach

- ① Binding powers instead of advisory powers to enhance credibility

Valid suggestion!

② expansion of functions to include audit by NCST for tribal welfare schemes along with ministry of tribal welfare

③ Action on Report sent to President along with public disclosure

④ Capacity Building of members

⑤ Functional and financial autonomy to enhance independence

Add more specific schemes,

Socio-Eco-empowerment

PM JANSHAN

Stkary scheme

Political empowerment

SP PESA (Raj)  
FR (Raj)  
etc

To achieve goals of Inclusive growth of Viksit Bharat, development and welfare of such and diverse tribes of India is imperative. NCST can provide the required handholding support

Valid conclusions

→ Using / sustaining the word in conclusion is good way!

# Try to make/put more specific points first in Sub heading!

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	5.75		



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

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

Inclusive and efficient governance  
are 2 key pillars of Good governance goals which can be achieved by promoting sharing of public sector data as it leads to transparency and accountability

Valid but  
You can start by defining public sector data first!

## SIGNIFICANCE OF PUBLIC DATA SHARING

① Spirit of RTI via voluntary public data disclosure (section 4) → Transparency  
↳ Promotes citizen participation  
eg) Aadash Society scam

② Demand driven approach as empowers citizen for better public service delivery

eg) Uniform distribution in UP schools after data sharing

③ Digital sharing of public data reduces Paper work → Efficiency and cost effective

Points  
are  
relevant!  
Add more  
diverse &  
specific  
one's likes

④ Better performance evaluation  
 "what gets measured is what gets done"

eg) PM Gati Shakti Portal

⑤ Improved Planning

eg) Geospatial data sharing and better planning of land management

→ Ensure greater success of welfare schemes

↳ AB-M, PM-JSY  
 ↳ focus on

marginal sectors  
 ↓  
 PM-PANNA et

Challenges in Public Sector Data Sharing

① Poor Record Keeping Practices among government departments due to working in silos

② Low interoperability in data formats as no standardisation

③ Risk of Revealing personal, sensitive data → Reluctance to share data

④ Lack of effective, functioning data protection framework

⑤ Huge complexity of Indian data due to Size and velocity demands large resource requirements

# Appropriate challenges associated with public sector data sharing

abw-  
 ↳ Issue &

⑥ overlapping law like Official Secret Act discourages data sharing

Strategies to overcome Challenges:

① Promote sharing of each data under classified (eg) geospatial data sharing policy

② Whole of government approach to promote interoperability (eg) National Judicial Data Grid

③ Data analytics of unstructured data for better policy making (eg) NITI Aayog NDAP

④ Promotion of Quantum computers and super computers for faster data processing (eg) weather prediction models

⑤ Robust cybersecurity framework (eg) Audits for cybersecurity

Cyber-attacks  
↳ Misused data  
↳ Threat to data sovereignty/ etc

Appropriate points / strategies pointed out!

"Data is the new oil" As India

aim to become the vishwaaguru, it is imperative to promote data sharing to extract "value of data"

Valid conclusion! → Good use of anecdotal relevant to CQ's  
# Add main / specific points first!

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(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	6.25		



Q.18) "Understanding poverty should not be restricted to economic deprivation; rather, it has multiple connotations." Discuss. What steps do you suggest to effectively address the multifaceted nature of poverty?

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Poverty is a multidimensional concept which goes beyond mere economic deprivation. Rather, it violates basic human dignity and access to resources.

Valid Intros you can quote any org's definition like UNDP!

## ECONOMIC DEPRIVATION UNDER POVERTY

- ① Low Income leads to restricted access to basic resources
- ② Poverty and inequality reinforce each other.  $\Rightarrow$  ex fam: 10% of Indians hold more than 70% of wealth
- ③ Size of GDP decides amount of poverty  $\Rightarrow$  enlarging size of pre under economic survey 2023

Valid but keep this ready in brief!

Hence, income deprivation forms a crucial component of poverty with money acting as basic medium of exchange

POVERTY GOES BEYOND INCOME

i) Social barriers due to poverty

↳ Manual scavenging mostly by poor

↳ Maternal mortality rate 3 times higher among poor women

ii) Violation of basic fundamental rights

↳ Right to livelihoods,  
Right to equality (Article 14),  
Right against untouchability (Article 17)

iii) Intergenerational poverty due to poverty trap

iv) Global practices like Global multidimensional poverty includes non-income parameters like

- Expected years of schooling
- Access to sanitation
- Life expectancy index

v) (Relative definition) of poverty over absolute poverty ↳ Rural vs urban

# Suitable points added

Mus add!

↳ Healthcare & nutrition deficiency

↳ Lack of access to vocational training & education etc.

↳ Cultural poverty etc

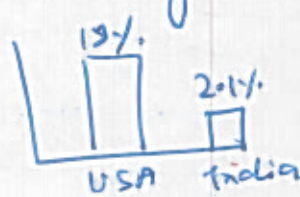
## STEPS TO ADDRESS MULTI FACETED NATURE

1) Data driven policy making demands data on poverty along with definition

→ need for another poverty estimation committee (like Tendulkar, Rangarajan) #

2) Amartya Sen approach for Capability enhancement via human capital formation

→ Increasing social sector expenditure



→ expenditure on health as GDP

3) Labor intensive Job promotion to manage demand side issues

→ Textiles in PLI, food processing

4) Process re-engineering for better effectiveness of government schemes

→ social audit of welfare schemes

"A poor man is not a free man"

Steps must be taken to promote trickle down effect of growth by aiming towards

'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikaas'

→ Sustainable strategies suggest!

→ mention various govt schemes

like  
→ PMKVY  
→ PMEGP  
→ PMJDY  
→ APY etc

### 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 6/10

Helpful conclusion!  
You can use this to conclude

# Appropriate heading added  
hence, try to focus on key demand more



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

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

International Court of Justice (ICJ)  
*(estd 1945)*  
is a specialized UN body which aims to  
provide conflict resolution among states

Valid  
point!

focusing on  
key word  
& mentioning  
about it  
is good  
approach!

### Structure

↳ Election of Judges based on term  
for 9 years (15 Judges)  
↳ Judges don't represent the country,  
rather work in individual capacity

Valid  
point!

### Mandate

↳ International crimes and  
disputes  
↳ Referred by UN Security  
Council  
↳ on request of member state  
↳ To promote rules based order  
and uphold international law

Valid  
point!  
added!

Challenges faced by ICT

- ① Non-acceptance of binding decisions by states → lacks the power to enforce rulings
- ② Lacks investigating staff and wing and depends on enforcement agencies
- ③ Dominance of western powers as UN body → partiality
- ④ Funding issues as depends on contributions from states
- ⑤ Overlapping jurisdictions with national courts, International Criminal Court

Appropriate points added

above  
↳ call take  
see water  
cognizance

↳ Lack of expertise in technical issues,

↳ lacks authority in criminal matters etc

Way Forward

- ① update UN charter to reflect clear responsibilities, jurisdiction and add new crimes → cybersecurity attacks by China

Valid points

- ① Transparent funding mechanisms
- ② Wider representation of Global South to end western hegemony
- ③ Respect for international law based on members' collaboration and dialogue.

Suggested!

above

↳

Valid Conclusion  
in pragmatic way

Amidst rising geopolitical conflicts  
and shift towards global zero, ICT would  
play a crucial role in maintaining stable,  
rules-based access to justice

# Use space wisely!  
Add more points to challenge!

### 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	5.00		



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

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

(Inter-governmental Organization)

BRICS was founded by Brazil, Russia, India and China to enhance economic integration and promote state based global order. Recently BRICS has been expanded to include Iran, Indonesia, Egypt, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia & UAE.

Value  
Intros  
maintain about member countries of BRICS in good way!

## EXPANSION OFFERS NEW OPPORTUNITIES

- ① Wider representation to promote multilateralism (eg) Kazan declaration (2024)
- ② Energy diplomacy and security as new members account for 22% of crude oil production
- ③ Economic opportunities as BRICS comprises more than 30% of global GDP.

Value  
Points  
maintain!  
Greater economic & demographic weight!

37% A 46% of world population

④ Alternative Financial architecture like New Development Bank and Contingency Reserve Agreement

⑤ Push for de-dollarisation and reduce dependence for crude oil purchases

→ Internal Contradiction

HINDRANCES TO REALISE FULL POTENTIAL

① Geopolitical rivalries within the group  
 ↗ Iran - Saudi Arabia  
 ↘ India - China

② wide economic disparities within the group  
 ↗ China and Russia large economies

③ lack of sufficient capital and transparency in NDB (we IMF, WB)

④ Dominance of Russia - China crisis and India's balancing approach

⑤ Poor economic integration  
 ↗ Intra-BRICS trade ~ 2.2%

→ Enhances South-South Coop  
 → create multipolar world!  
 etc

→ Suitable points added with Internal Contradiction of BRICS  
 → Also  
 → lacks simple unifying factor!

Way Forward

- ① Multisectoral expansion in alignment with BRICS charter  
 ↳ include Counter terrorism, technology, cybersecurity collaboration
- ② Representation at large forums to gain visibility ↳ UN, ISA, IMF
- ③ BRICS FTA to promote economic integration
- ④ cultural, People to people ties  
 ↳ BRICS Bridge for culture

Appropriate  
 suggestion  
 work  
 reforms  
 in  
BRICS!

BRICS hold immense potential to promote IS approach for promoting South-South cooperation in Global zero world.

Valid  
conclusion in futuristic times

It can elaborate more on challenges associated with BRICS!

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	A	P
AWIS	✓		
CD & VA		✓	
S & F	✓		
F & R	✓		
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS	6.0		

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### Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....



#### Test Goal

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

#### Outcomes

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

### Marking Scheme

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.