

Indy

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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	NEERAJ TRAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910116750	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	19401 Karol Bagh	Date/दिनांक	09/08/25

*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।		
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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 :	
			2:30	5:30	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			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 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 :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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



Q.1) Examine the scope and significance of the Supreme Court's advisory jurisdiction under Article 143 of the Constitution. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

संविधान के अनुच्छेद 143 के तहत सर्वोच्च न्यायालय के परामर्शदात्री क्षेत्राधिकार के दायरे और महत्व का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

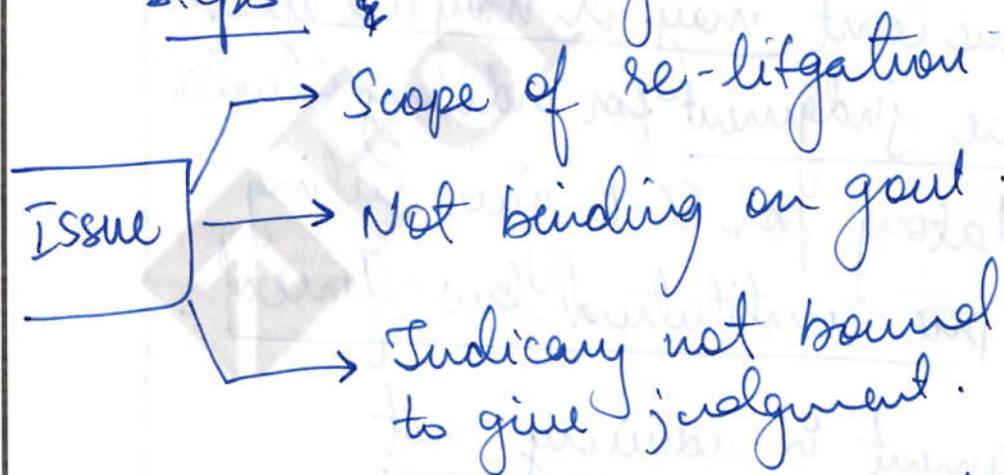
Art 143 gives president power to refer cases for interpretation of law to Supreme Court
Eg → Recent judgment on Governor/President power to assent state Bill was referred for clarification.

Scope of Advisory Jurisdiction

- ① Supreme Court may or may not accept to give judgment for ordinary situation
- ② Mandatory for SC to give ruling for pre-constitutional law referred.
- ③ Judgment is advisory not mandatory.

Significance

- ① Helps resolve issue of dual interpretation.
- ② Ensures less chance of litigation down road.
- ③ Establish jurisprudence where vacuum present.
- ④ Helps avoid bureaucratic/procedural steps & reaching to SC.



Thus Art 143, needs to be used upholding constitutional morality

Feedback

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



Q.2) What is delimitation, and why is it important? What challenges are associated with the delimitation exercise in India? (10 marks, 150 words)

परिसीमन से क्या तात्पर्य है और यह क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? भारत में परिसीमन प्रक्रिया से जुड़ी चुनौतियों की विवेचना कीजिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Delimitation is exercise of re-drawing ~~constituent~~ territorial constituency based on latest census data

4 Delimitation → 1952, 1962, 1973, 2002

Importance of Delimitation

Uphold the principle of One Vote, One Value

Reflect population of state in seats

Ensure principle

Allocation seats to SC/ST ensure rotation & equity

Geographical Similarity

Admin Continuity

Challenges associated with delimit

- ① North v/s South debate → Seat sharing frozen since 1976, south to lose seat if delimit happens after 2026 census.
- ② Gerrymandering → distortion of constituency to favour certain side.
- ③ Delay causes non-representation of women → 106th Const Amend 33% reservation.
- ④ Time taking exercise, non-regular since 1970s.

Thus need to balance issue of equal representation & population dynamic with greater consultation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) How has asymmetric federalism helped India accommodate its diverse regional needs? Discuss with suitable examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

असममित संघवाद ने भारत को अपनी विविध क्षेत्रीय आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने में किस प्रकार मदद की है? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Asymmetric federalism refers to special provisions related some sub-regional institutions to ensure fair & equity in governance.

Significance of Asymmetric in accommodate diverse regional needs

① Prevent regionalism and identity mobilisation

(Eq) → Art 371 gives Gujarat Gov right to setup boards for Sanskrit.

② Ensure tribal & cultural right

(Eq) → Schedule 5 & 6 ensure tribal autonomous bodies.

③ Accession of states during partition

(Eq) → Art 370 for J&K.

④ Ensure development through concessional funding

(Eg) → 90:10 in Central Sponsored Scheme for hilly areas.

⑤ Inclusive development through targeted approach

(Eg) → Dept of North Eastern Region.

⑥ Collaboration of state at regional level

(Eg) → Zonal Council.

Thus, Asymmetric federalism ensured unity along with shared and self rule.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) Explain how the terms 'socialist' and 'secular' in the Preamble embody specific meanings in the Indian context. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि प्रस्तावना में 'समाजवादी' और 'पंथनिरपेक्ष' शब्द भारतीय संदर्भ में किस प्रकार विशिष्ट अर्थ रखते हैं।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Words Socialist & Secular were added by 42nd Const. Amend Act in Preamble.

Meaning of Socialist in Indian Context

- ① No fixed doctrine adherence to socialism. (Property Owners Assr. Case)
- ② Based on principle of democratic socialism → peaceful reform no revolution.
- ③ Emphasis on Welfare State to bridge socio-economic inequality
(Eg) → DPSP in Part IV.
- ④ Based on Gandhian Idea's of gram-sarvag, brach lokam & village republic.

Meaning of Secular in Indian Context

- ① Principled distance rather than arms length separation of west.
- ② State can interfere to side of evil practices → Hindu temple open for dalits.
- ③ ~~State~~ rather than indifference states promotes all religion.
(Eg) → Char Dham & Hajj facilitation project
- ④ State learns from all religions
(Eg) → Satyameva Jayate from Upanishad
- ⑤ Based on idea "Sawa Sharna Sambhava"

Thus these terms have been interpreted in indigenous way by Supreme Court.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.5) The role of State Finance Commissions in building regional equity and strengthening the federal link has largely been underutilized. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

क्षेत्रीय समानता के निर्माण और संघीय संबंध को मजबूत करने में राज्य वित्त आयोगों की भूमिका का व्यापक स्तर पर अल्प उपयोग किया गया है। चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

~~At 280 mandates formation~~

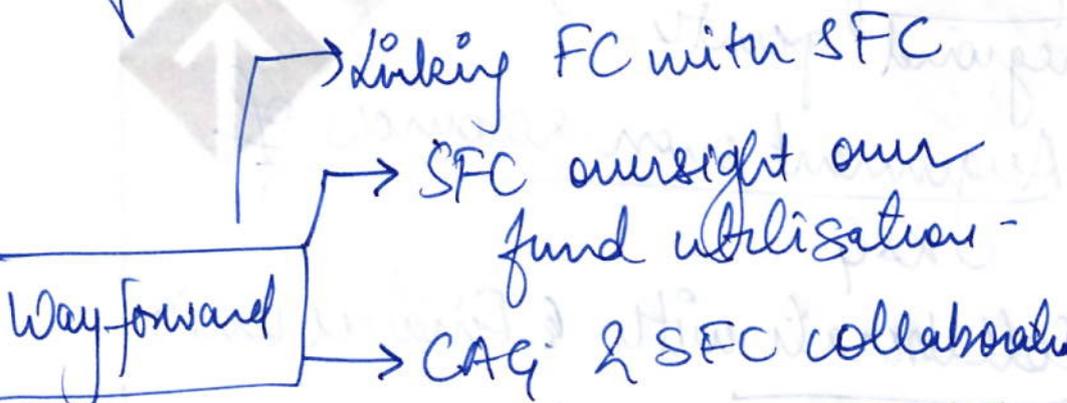
73rd & 74th Amendment Act mandate formation of SFC for devolution state funds to local self govts (LSG)

Role of SFC in Regional Equity & federal link

- ① To recommend share of net proceeds to be devolved from consolidated state fund.
- ② Grants for ensuring balanced regional growth
- ③ Augment own resources of LSG
- ④ Collaborate with Finance Comⁿ at Union level.

Underutilized →

- ① Non appointment / formation SFC
 (Eg) → 12 state didn't form during duration of 15th FC.
- ② Lack of financial independent functioning
- ③ Non-Implementation & lack of Action taken report submission
- ④ Representation of local govt Representation is abysmal.
- ⑤ Limited oversight of SFC over fund disbursement & utilization



Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) How far do you think has the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) been successful in protecting and promoting child rights in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

आपके अनुसार राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) भारत में बाल अधिकारों के संरक्षण और संवर्धन में कितना सफल रहा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NCPCR is formed a statutory body under Children Rights (Protection) Act; to ensure future of nation is secure & flourishing.

Success in protecting & promoting

- ① Review of safeguards of child under law (Eg) → Amendment to child right Act in 2016.
- ② Prevent child / bonded labour based on complaint.
- ③ Advice govt on securing & scheme of children.
- ④ Collaboration with foreign govt → Ensure citizenship for stateless child due to cooperation

Challenges in functioning

- ① Reactive approach based on media & reporting based.
- ② Continued violation of rights
 - ↳ Child marriage ~ 23%
 - ↳ Child malnutrition ~ 35% stunted
 - ↳ Sexual violence
- ③ Limited ~~particular~~ participation of civil society expert
- ④ Overlap with ministries & NHRC.
- ⑤ Recommendatory advice not binding in nature.

Empowered NCPDR is necessary to secure bright future for "Amrit Pedhi"

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.7) Outline the salient features of New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 related to school education. What does it state about the medium of instruction in schools? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

विद्यालयी शिक्षा से संबंधित नई शिक्षा नीति (NEP) 2020 की मुख्य विशेषताओं को रेखांकित करें। यह विद्यालयों में शिक्षा के माध्यम के बारे में क्या उद्धृत करती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

New Education Policy was formed by K. Kasturirangan Committee to modernise our education & make india as knowledge hub.

Salient features related to School Education

- ① New structure based on 5+3+4+1 formula.
- ② Emphasis on Early childhood Care & Education between (3-6 years)
- ③ focus on core competency and understanding our role learning.
- ④ Ensuring foundational literacy and numeracy (Eg) → NIPUN Bharat.

- 5) New age curriculum → Computing & Algorithms
 financial & Digital literacy. → Environment studies
- 6) focus on vocational education from 6th class onwards.
- 7) Revised assessment framework
 (eg) → PARAKH Std.

Medium of Instructions in School

- 1) Preferably in mother tongue, especially till class V.
- 2) Three language formula
 1 Regional + English + One other Indian language.

Thus NEP is to ensure revival of "Nalanda Spirit" where India emerges as education hub -

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.8) Throw light on the legal frameworks that are in place to ensure women's safety in India. What further steps are needed to enhance their safety and well-being? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत में महिलाओं की सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने के लिए मौजूद विधिक ढाँचों पर प्रकाश डालें। उनकी सुरक्षा और कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए और क्या कदम उठाने की आवश्यकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to NCRB, women related crime increased by 6% year on year in 2024, thus necessitating relook in legal framework.

Legal framework

- ① Domestic Violence Act
- ② POSH Act for safety at workplace.
- ③ Criminal Law (Amendment) 2013 → stringent punishment for rape.
- ④ One Stop Centres at police station to facilitate victims.
- ⑤ Nirbhaya fund to implement safety measure → CCTV in buses.
- ⑥ Women Helpline to ensure redressal.

Further Steps needed

- ① Strict enforcement and fast track proceeding for deterrence.
- ② Creating congenial environment for reporting.
- ③ Mahila police station to ensure safety.
- ④ Community patrolling with women volunteer.
- ⑤ Dismantling stereotype and gender barriers.
- ⑥ Training women in self defence.
- ⑦ Use of technology
↳ AI based hotspot analysis

finally, need education of youth & children at early stage in sensitisation.

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Q.9) "A multipolar world order is not merely an option but a necessity". Elaborate. How can India leverage its position to strengthen multipolarity in the global arena? (10 marks, 150 words)

"एक बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था केवल एक विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है। विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। वैश्विक क्षेत्र में बहुध्रुवीयता को मजबूत करने के लिए भारत अपनी स्थिति का लाभ कैसे उठा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Multipolar world as a necessity

- ① Gives room for manoeuvrability,
not committed to any alliance.
- ② Hedge against different
bilateral issues → China assertion
- ③ Maintain Strategic Autonomy,
engaging on our terms.
- ④ Issue based Multi-alignment,
eg → climate change ⇒ China/Brazil
Ferronium ⇒ USA/UK.



Leverage its position to strengthen MP

- ① Use of global forum to advance global south
 (Eg) → AI inclusion in G-20.
- ② Balancing between China & USA
 Quad → for inclusive Indopacific
 BRICS → for inclusive institution
- ③ Provide resource & alternative to hegemonic tendency
 (Eg) → Bratman to Philippines
- ④ Call for equity in global rules & institution
 (Eg) → Common but differentiated responsibility in Climate Change.
 Less need left diplomacy to ensure inclusive & multipolar world.

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Q.10) "ASEAN is the cornerstone of India's Act East Policy and its Indo-Pacific vision." Elucidate.
(10 Marks, 150 Words)

"आसियान भारत की एक्ट ईस्ट नीति और उसके हिंद-प्रशांत दृष्टिकोण की आधारशिला है।" स्पष्ट करें।

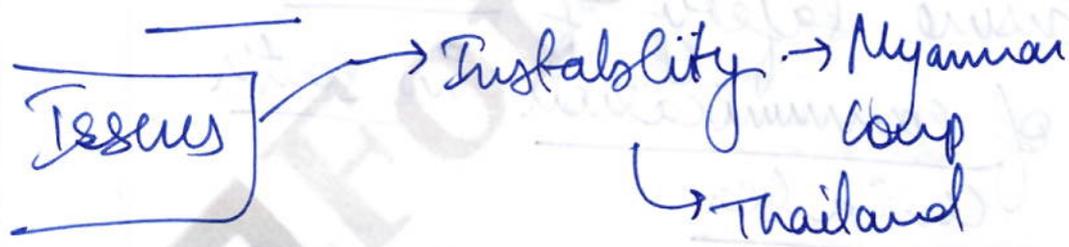
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PM Modi in recent ASEAN Summit said →
"21st Century will be Asian Century,
with ASEAN at its centre"

ASEAN at cornerstone of AEP & IPV

- ① Role of ASEAN in Geo-Economics
↳ > \$100 Bn trade
- ② Ensure safety of sea line of communication in South China Sea.
- ③ Development of North Eastern Asia. → IMT highway
↳ Keladan Project.

- ④ Counter China's strings of pearl with Necklace of diamond.
- ⑤ Humanitarian & Disaster relief in line with SAGAR policy.
- ⑥ Civilisation links → Buddhism & Hindu temple of Indo-China.
- ⑦ Promote inclusion, rule based order.



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Q.11) 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)

Mani Shankar Ayyer Committee on functioning of LSG, has said there is "disillusionment" ~~due~~ with 73rd & 74th Const Amendment due to admin failures.

Administrative Challenges

- ① Non devolution of powers by state to LSG, only function as implementing agency.
- ② Irregular election, biased redrawing of boundaries, lack of independence of State ECs.

- ③ Non-appointment of State finance Commission for allocation of fund
- ④ Low revenue generation
↳ only 5% for PRIs -
- ⑤ Administrative overlap with other para-statal agencies
Eg → Smart Cities, Urban Ministries for Municipalities.
- ⑥ Poor Planning & Capabilities
- ⑦ Lack of independent cadre, bureaucratic apathy.

Suggestions

- ① Activity mapping based on subsidiarity principle.
- ② Panchayat Ombudsman for Grievance Redressal.

- ③ Capacity Building of women representatives
(Eg) → Rastriya Mahila ShaktiKaran.
- ④ Innovative financing models.
↳ Municipal bonds, Capital instruments
- ⑤ Use of technology.
↳ AI for monitoring work.
↳ Blockchain for recordkeeping of land transactions.
- ⑥ Independent & powerful Mayor in urban localities.
- ⑦ ECI's role in managing SEC's independent functioning.

Empowered LSGs are necessary to realise GAANDHIAN Idea of SWARAJ & democratic decentralisation.

Feedback

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



Q.12) In light of recent developments, the Collegium system and the Supreme Court's decision to strike down the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act, 2014 have once again come under scrutiny. Do you think that a NJAC-like body can make judicial appointments more transparent, broad-based, and accountable? Justify your answer. (15 marks, 250 words)

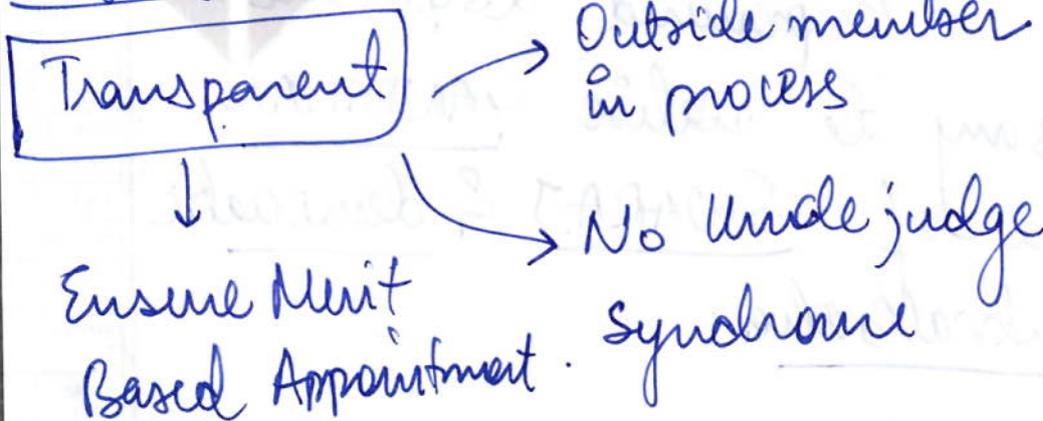
हाल के घटनाक्रमों के मद्देनजर, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली और राष्ट्रीय न्यायिक नियुक्ति आयोग (NJAC) अधिनियम, 2014 को रद्द करने का सर्वोच्च न्यायालय का फैसला एक बार फिर जांच के दायरे में आ गया है। क्या आपको लगता है कि NJAC जैसा कोई निकाय न्यायिक नियुक्तियों को अधिक पारदर्शी, व्यापक और जवाबदेह बना सकता है? अपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

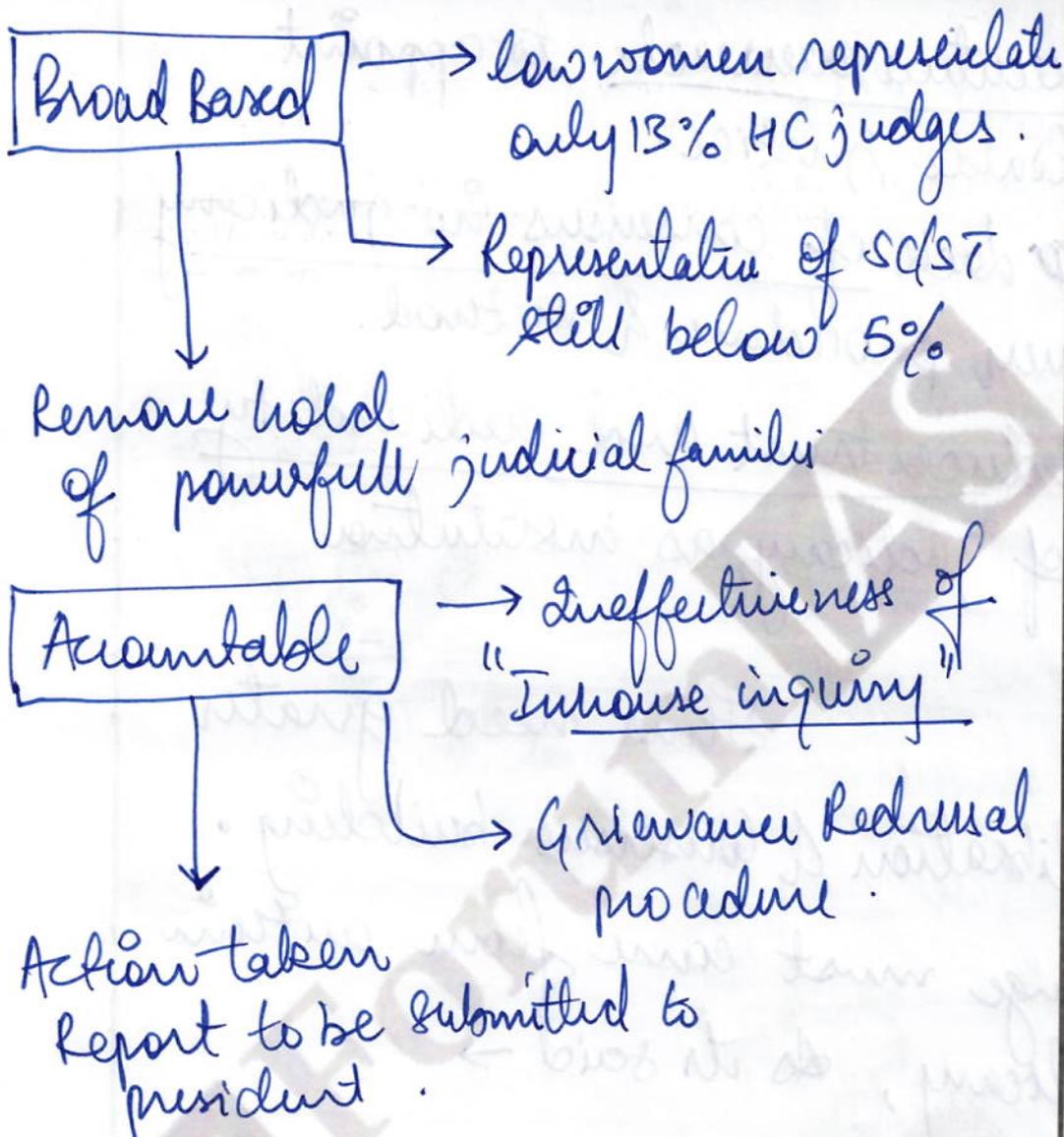
Recent Developments

- ① Alleged corruption of Justice Yashwant Varma.
- ② Improperity by Justice Shekar Yadav (Communal remark).
- ③ Appointment of networked & 2nd/3rd gen justices.

Understand

Significance of NJAC





Issues of NJAC

- ① May hamper judicial independence which is Basic Structure.

- ② Executive overreach to appoint pliable justice.
- ③ ~~the~~ lack of consensus in judiciary over procedure & method.
- ④ Reduce trust and credibility of judiciary as institution

Thus need greater deliberation & consensus building. Change must come from within judiciary, as it's said →

"Not only Justice should be done, but also seem to be done"

Feedback

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



Q.13) Differentiate between the clemency powers of the Presidents of India and the USA. Also, critically examine the vesting of clemency power in the executive. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

भारत और अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपतियों की क्षमादान शक्तियों के बीच अंतर बताइए। साथ ही, कार्यपालिका में क्षमादान शक्ति के निहित होने की आलोचनात्मक जांच कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Art 72 of constitution gives President power to pardon, remit, reduce judicial conviction & sentence.

Power President of India	Power President of USA
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Exercised on recommendation of Council of Ministers ② May pardon for all cases ③ Exercised only after person is convicted ④ Can be overruled by <u>Judicial Review</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① As a real executive, has own authority. ② Restricted to only federal laws. ③ Can be exercised <u>during litigation</u> & even <u>preempting possible</u> charges. ④ No scope of judicial review

Significance of vesting clemency power in executive

- ① Taking in account behaviour during period in confinement.
- ② Based on idea of Reformative justice → ability to change.
- ③ Take in account mitigating circumstance.
- ④ Judiciary is not infallible, revise any error may committed.
- ⑤ Taking a compassionate view of vulnerable section → specially women, tribal & SC.

Issues with Clemency power

- ① Violation of separation of power - performs judicial functions.
- ② Protects from due consequence to be face (Eg) → President Nixon pardon by Gerald ford.
- ③ Pocket Veto & cruelty on death row victim → Shatrughan Case
- ④ Demand in politically sensitive and polarising cases.
(Eg) → Beant Singh killer
→ Rajeev Gandhi Banking court.
- ⑤ Non exercise by Governors, even when state cabinet summoned.

Thus clemency special power should be used wisely in spirit of constitutional ethos.

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



Q.14) What constitutes corrupt practices under the Representation of the People Act, 1951? Also, discuss the challenges in curbing such malpractices and suggest remedial measures.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के तहत भ्रष्ट आचरण क्या है? साथ ही, ऐसे कुप्रथाओं को रोकने में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा करें और उपचारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Corrupt practices are those situations which may attract disqualification or considered unfair.

Types of Corrupt practices

- ① Demanding votes on basis caste, religion etc.
- ② Use of govt machinery for electioneering.
- ③ Non disclosure of money spent
- ④ Intimidation of opponents or other candidates
- ⑤ Booth capturing, double voting etc.

Challenges in curbing malpractices

- ① Not a criminal offence → cannot register FIR case.
- ② limited power of ECI → cant de-register parties.
- ③ poor enforcement capability → dependency on state bureaucracy for monitoring.
- ④ societal acceptance or non reporting.
- ⑤ corruption of Moral Values use of money - muscle power.

Remedial Measures

- ① Legislative amendment to strengthen punishment

- ② Acture ECI → using plenary power under art 324. ✓
- ③ Use of technology & social media monitoring (Eg) → C-Vigil App.
- ④ Tracing & blocking illegal/black money in campaign.
- ⑤ Awariness campaign of voters (Eg) → SUBEF.

Hence "Zero tolerance approach" towards corrupt practices need to ensure free & fair elections.

Feedback

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



Q.15) Discuss the role of the Vice-President as the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha. Also describe the procedure for his/her removal from office. (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्य सभा के सभापति के रूप में उपराष्ट्रपति की भूमिका पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, उनके पद से हटाए जाने की प्रक्रिया का भी वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Vice-President is ex-officio chairman of Rajya Sabha, modeled on line of USA VP as chairman of Senate.

Role of Vice President as Chairman

- ① Conduct session of RS as presiding officer.
- ② Administrative head of RS secretariat, controlling its functioning & head.
- ③ Nominate member to committees under control of RS
- ④ Give Oath to new member on behalf of president
- ⑤ He speaks on behalf RS as whole.

- ⑥ His Rulings are binding and precedent sitting when interpretation of rule comes
- ⑦ Maintains decorum through calling out members and their removal
- ⑧ Admits notices submitted by members.
- ⑨ Chairs business advisory committee to determine agenda of sittings
- ⑩ Determines disqualification under Schedule 10 for defection.
- ⑪ chairs joint sitting in absence Lok Sabha Speaker.
- ⑫ Determines time & method of election of deputy ~~spea~~ Chairman
- ⑬ Nominates members to panel of presiding in his absence.

Procedure for his removal

- ① Notice signed by atleast 50 members of RS needed.
- ② Deputy chairman presides ~~in absentia~~ to in his removal process.
- ③ Needs Special Majority $\frac{2}{3}$ rd Rajya Sabha to pass resolution.
- ④ Concurrence of Simple majority $\frac{1}{2}$ present & voting in Lok Sabha.

Recently VP Shankar resigned from office citing health concern, triggering new election process.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.16) "Universal Basic Income (UBI) is a viable solution to eradicate extreme poverty in India."
Critically discuss the statement. (15 marks, 250 words)

"भारत में अत्यधिक निर्धनता को मिटाने के लिए सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी आय (UBI) एक व्यवहार्य समाधान है।" इस कथन का आलोचनात्मक वर्णन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Universal Basic Income refers to providing fixed amount money to every citizen irrespective status/eligibility.

Solution to eradicate Extreme Poverty

- ① Bridge deficit in public health / Education → use private sector.
- ② In line with Rawlsian principle of distributive justice → least advantage benefit.
- ③ Promote competition → better service through choice & non-monopolisation by public sector.
- ④ Reduce income inequality → top 1% hold 40% wealth.

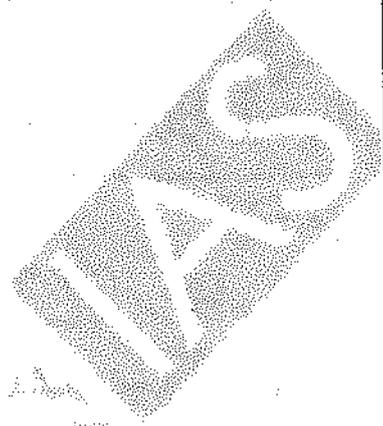
⑤ Reduce effect of automation caused poverty.

Challenges of UBI in eradicat extreme poverty

- ① fiscal burden → fiscal deficit chall 4-6%.
- ② Lack of 100% financial inclusion and literacy.
- ③ Moral hazard → creates dependency on govt doles.
- ④ Reduces govt. spend on infrastruc & capital building.
- ⑤ May not address issue of access
(Eg) → ~~80%~~ only 20% hospital in rural area.

→ targeted UBI → PMKISAN

Way forward → use of Voucher → e-Rupi
→ Universal financial inclusion.



Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.17) What are the key determinants of malnutrition among under-five children in the country? Also, elaborate on the role of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive interventions in addressing this issue. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

देश में पांच वर्ष से कम आयु के बच्चों में कुपोषण के मुख्य निर्धारक क्या हैं? साथ ही, इस मुद्दे को संबोधित करने में पोषण-विशिष्ट और पोषण-संवेदनशील हस्तक्षेपों की भूमिका पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to NFHS-5, 35% & 18% of children are stunted & wasted respectively, showing acute malnutrition.

Key determinants of malnutrition

- ① Maternal health → 57% women are anaemic.
- ② Immunization → leads to greater resistance to disease.
- ③ Access to clean water, sanitation and hygiene → reduces water born diseases like cholera, diarrhea.
- ④ Breast feeding leads to better absorption & primary immunity.

- ⑤ Access to healthcare → institutional delivery, visit to PHCs,
- ⑥ Education of parents specifically maternal determinants.
- ⑦ Availability of sufficient & nutritious diet.
- ⑧ Prevalence of fast food → sugary/oily → obesity 8% of under-5s.

Role of Nutrition-Specific & Nutrition Sensitive

- ① Address acute shortage of food (Eg) → POSHAN Abhiyan.
- ② Region and culture specific interventions
(Eg) → millets in Rajasthan

- ③ Demand based address of issues (Eg) → Protein deficiency of Veg.
- ④ Use of Data analytics to strengthen (Eg) → POSMAA tracker.
- ⑤ Civil society participation and Volunteering (Eg) → "My school My farm" initiatives.
- ⑥ focus on Output Outcomes and Improvement than output.

This need is to shift focus from food security to nutrition security in line with SDG-1
Zero Hunger

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.18) "Data is the raw material of Artificial Intelligence." In this context, discuss the need for transparent and accountable data governance frameworks in India. What steps has the government taken in this regard? (15 marks, 250 words)

"डेटा आर्टिफिशियल इंटेलिजेंस की आधारभूत सामग्री है।" इस संदर्भ में, भारत में पारदर्शी और जवाबदेह डेटा गवर्नेंस ढाँचे की आवश्यकता पर चर्चा करें। सरकार ने इस संबंध में क्या कदम उठाए हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Data in 21st century could be what oil was for 20th century, a source of prosperity & conflict, thus need for data governance framework

Need for transparent & Accountable Data Governance framework

- ① Rights to privacy as declared by SC in K.S. Puttaswamy Case
- ② Ensure informed consent for data processing.
- ③ Grievance Redressal of citizen against big tech.

- ④ fair market competition → non
monopolisation.
- ⑤ Data as public good → use for
building solution to social problem
- ⑥ Ensure national security, and
security against cyber warfare.
- ⑦ Accountability for Security breach
and ensure safety.
- ⑧ Protect IPRights → use of
NAT data by LKMs.

Steps taken by Govt

- ① Data protection Act, 2023
to govern processing personal
data.
- ② IT rules for social media
intermediaries.

- ③ National Cyber Policy 2013
- ④ CERT-In for responding cyber attack.
- ⑤ I4C, cyber crime portal for report data breaches

Steps needed further

- ① ~~Step~~ Proposed Digital India Act, to overhaul outdated IT Act 2008,
- ② Implement BN Srikrishnan Com't recommend → Right to be forgotten
- ③ Best Practices → EU regulation

G.D.P.R rules

Digital Markets Act

AI Regulation for Safety.

Thus need to ensure effective architecture for Cyber Secure India.

Feedback

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



Q.19) Critically examine the role of International Monetary Fund (IMF) in addressing debt distress in the Global South. How can India use its post-G20 presidency momentum to push IMF reforms?

(15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक दक्षिण में ऋण संकट से निपटने में अंतर्राष्ट्रीय मुद्रा कोष (IMF) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। भारत G20 की अध्यक्षता के बाद अपनी प्रस्थिति का उपयोग IMF सुधारों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कैसे कर सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

IMF is Bretton-Woods institution provides loans for countries facing Balance of payment crisis.

(Eg) → India received bailout in 1991 BoP crisis.

Role of IMF in address debt distress

- ① Provide different facilities for different needs
↳ Immediate relief based SDR quotas.
- ② Concessional funding for poverty alleviation programme.
- ③ Technical guidance to ensure macro economic stability.

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

structure debt along with

players

g) → Sri Lanka \$400 bn restructuring

⑤ Chart Recovery plan

⊙ → Structural Adjustment plan.

Issues with debt distress of Global South

① "Conditionality" imposed on countries leads to austerity & poverty.

② Lack of reform in quota & representation to global south

③ Clandestine functioning or instrumentation of west USA

④ Questionable funding

↳ \$1 Bn for Pakistan after Operation Sindoor.

India during G-20 presidency called for reform of IMF & included African Union as representative of Global South.

Push IMF reform

- ① Build alternatives → New Development Bank of BRICS.
- ② Criticise through like minded countries (eg) → Voice of Global South Summit.
- ③ Greater funding to IMF by India.
- ④ Leverage relation b/w west & East (China/Russia) to build consensus.

Plus reformed IMF is need of our as PM Modi said "21st century software can't run on 20th century type writer"

Feedback

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



Q.20) "In a fluid geopolitical arena, engagement without formal endorsement is a pragmatic middle path." Do you agree? Explain in the context of India's current approach towards the Taliban regime in Afghanistan. (15 marks, 250 words)

"एक अस्थिर भू-राजनीतिक क्षेत्र में, औपचारिक समर्थन के बिना जुड़ाव एक व्यावहारिक मध्यम मार्ग है।" क्या आप सहमत हैं? अफ़गानिस्तान में तालिबान शासन के प्रति भारत के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

August 2021, taliban regime toppled
Grami led govt to come to power,
representing change of guard.

India's
Current
Approach

→ foreign Sec. Vikram Murthy
met Acting foreign minister
in Qatar.

→ "Technical team" reopening
embassy in Afghanistan.

→ Humanitarian Aid &
Disaster relief.

Engagement w/o Recognition as Middle Path

① Ensure Afg territory not used
for terrorism in India.

⊕ → Taliban anti ISKP
operation.

- ② Use friction between Pakistan & Taliban as relationship building curve (eg) → TTP issue.
- ③ Ensure no loss of development gain → ≥ \$3 Bn invested
- ④ Connectivity to Central Asian Republics through Chabahar Port.
- ⑤ Prevent China from gaining strategic foothold.
- ⑥ People to people ties → \$1,000 in wheat for food security.

Challenges.

- ① Legitimise Taliban govt takeover through force.
- ② Human Right violation & specially women persecuted.

- ③ Connection of Pakistan Deep state ISI with Haqqani network.
- ④ Delay in Chahbar port due to Iran sanction.
- ⑤ UN Sanctions on members of Afg govt → engagement violate.

Thus India's steps should be with caution, based on dictum "trust but verify".

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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		

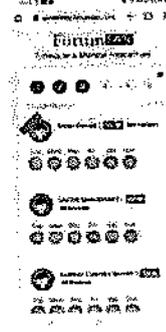
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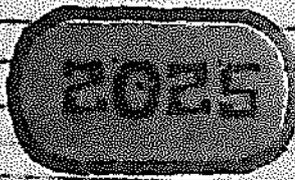
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Forum IAS

Enhance Your Optional Performance in CSE Mains 2026

Optional Answer Writing Focus Group (O-AWFG)

Coverage of syllabus through 36 answer writing tests → Incremental study plan on day-day basis with mentorship → Test Discussion, Model Answers & Copy Evaluation

YOU SHOULD JOIN THE COURSE IF YOU

- ◆ Have Completed the Syllabus
- ◆ Need help in conceptual clarity & note making
- ◆ Seeking disciplined preparation

Augmented Test Series (ATS)

Total 10 Tests (4 Sectional & 6 Full Length Tests) → One to One Mentorship with Faculty → Test Discussion, Model Answers & Copy Evaluation

YOU SHOULD JOIN THE COURSE IF YOU

- ◆ Want to attempt UPSC- level, full-length papers under the time limit
- ◆ Have completed the syllabus
- ◆ Want 300+ answers, fine-tuned speed, structure & value-addition

Faculty Recommends

For starters

- Write small, learn fast (O-AWFG) → then go full-scale (ATS)

Already confident with Optional basics and PYQs?

- You may enrol directly in ATS and jump straight into UPSC-level full-length mocks.

OPTIONAL SUBJECTS

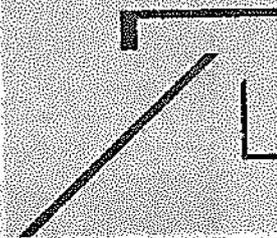
PSIR

SOCIOLOGY

ANTHROPOLOGY

PUB AD

हिंदी साहित्य



O-AWFG (Batch-5)

11 AUGUST

ATS (Batch-5)

17 AUGUST