



TEST CODE 8 1 0 4 0 2

MGP 2025

Time Allowed : 3 Hours  
समय : 3 घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

ESSAY / निबंध

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	P. vibisha	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	191011151	Date/दिनांक	31.07.2025
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901		

\*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।		
Q.1			2. Write two essays, choosing one topic from each of the following Section A and B in about 1000 - 1200 words each. खण्ड A व B प्रत्येक में से एक विषय चुनकर दो निबंध लिखिए, जो प्रत्येक लगभग 1000 - 1200 शब्दों का हों।		
Q.2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. एक प्रश्न/भाग द्वारा किए गए अंकों की संख्या इसके सामने इंगित की गई है।		
Total Marks/कुल अंक			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।		
Remarks/टिप्पणी :			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाना चाहिए।		
			6. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा गया कोई भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ का भाग स्पष्ट रूप से काट दिया जाना चाहिए।		
<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>					
Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :			End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :		
4:30 pm			1:30 PM.		
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :			Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>		
<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>					
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :		EG/ईजी :		Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	
		① ② ③ ④ ⑤			

**MARKING SCHEME**

<i>Parameter/ criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Marks Allotted</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
<i>Basic Format</i>	Introduction	10		
	Body	15		
	Conclusion	10		
<i>Content</i>	Topic interpretation	10		
	Quotations and ideas	10		
	Analytical skills	10		
<i>Organization</i>	Flow of ideas	10		
	Absence of deviation	10		
	Ease of reading	10		
<i>Language skills</i>	Language and sentence construction	10		
	Grammar and spelling	10		
<i>Examiner's discretion</i>	perception/ innovation/ engaging	10		

<i>Parameters</i>	<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Poor</i>
<i>Coherence</i>				
<i>Language</i>				
<i>Handwriting</i>				
<i>Pre-writing</i>				

**SECTION - A**

1. True leadership lies in serving not ruling.

सच्चा नेतृत्व शासन करने में नहीं, बल्कि सेवा करने में निहित है।

2. Democracy is not just the right to vote, it is the right to live in dignity.

लोकतंत्र सिर्फ मतदान का अधिकार नहीं है, यह सम्मानपूर्वक जीने का अधिकार है।

3. Growing regional aspirations and demand for greater autonomy: A challenge to Indian federalism.

बढ़ती क्षेत्रीय आकांक्षाएं और अधिक स्वायत्तता की मांग: भारतीय संघवाद के लिए एक चुनौती।

4. The ballot is stronger than the bullet.

मतपत्र गोली से अधिक शक्तिशाली है।

3. Growing regional aspirations and demand for Greater autonomy: A challenge to Indian federalism

India is a Country known for its rich heritage and diverse culture. Its strength lies in Unity in diversity. But the situation is changing and there is an emerging regional aspirations across

the Country. For example on the one hand Ladakh is demanding 6th schedule status for more autonomy whereas on the other hand there is a demand for Greater Nagalim where people demands separate flag and Constitution. which shows the growing regional aspiration and greater demand for autonomy. This is seen as a threat to very nature of federalism and India's Unity.

Federalism is the division of Power between Union and state government. where both derives its Power from Constitution. It is the basic structure of the Constitution and crucial for smooth functioning of

democracy. The growing regional aspirations and greater autonomy is seen by many as a direct threat to federalism. Let's delve deeper into the essay.

Growing regional aspirations - Challenge to federalism

Regional aspirations can be witnessed in many parts of the countries. There are different factors that contribute to this. one of the main reason is developmental disparities where some regions are more developed due to high investment, infrastructure and other regions are underdeveloped. For example. Telangana movement in 2014 leads to the separate state Telangana

Similarly sometimes external actors play a crucial role in creating a insurgency and destabilize the internal security of the region. For example, the role of China and its support to NSCN is main cause of demand for Greater Nagalim.

In addition to that governance deficits fuels the regional aspirations in many regions. For example growing Unemployment is one of the main cause of radicalisation of youth and empowerment militancy to demand more autonomy.

MID - ESSAY REVIEW

In some parts of the Country  
the increasing migration and more jobs are  
occupied by migrants fuels the regionalism  
in the State. For example Son of the Soil  
movements in Maharashtra is seen as  
threat to Cooperative federalism.

Also more pride in one's own  
Culture and identity leads to prioritising  
regional interest above the National  
Interest eg) Tamil Nadu's opposition to Hindi  
imposition and also increasing strains in  
relation between Centre and states in NEP  
2020, PM Vishwakarma scheme etc.

Sometimes overcentralising tendency  
of Central government and neglecting the

regional needs of the people undermines the principle of federalism and fuels the separatist movement eg) Misce of AFSPA in North East regions fuels the North East insurgency and LWE in the Certain regions.

In some regions growing military along with support from outside influence fuels the separatist movement. For example, Khalistani movement for separate Khalistan state.

This will eventually lead to the balkanisation of the country if it is not addressed properly. These regional aspirations and demands weaken the federalism and disrupt the social harmony and peace.

Regional aspirations and Greater demand for autonomy - strengthens federalism

These regional aspirations and demand for autonomy not always seen as threat to federalism. Sometimes it leads to positive outcomes and address the demands of the people.

Firstly, it will prevent the balkanisation by devolving more powers to meet their needs. For example providing 6th schedule status leads to creation of autonomous Councils and promotes development as per their need. Bodoland autonomous Council improved the developmental outcomes.

Secondly, it reduces the regional disparities and promote development in the region. Also it reduces the radicalisation, left wing extremism, insurgencies etc. For example, developmental agreements like Buu Agreement, vibrant village programmes fuels development in the region.

Also the greater demand for autonomy promotes democratic decentralisation and ensures grass root level governance. For example 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act enhanced the autonomy of local bodies there by promote economic development.

Also, It addresses the social economic inequalities by framing policies as per the local needs eg) PESA - Amam dabha's

Permission is needed for developmental projects promote environmental conservation. Overall it empowers the marginalised section and causes the upward mobility of the weaker sections (Art 46). Greater autonomy leads to improved political representation and addresses the inequality in the country.

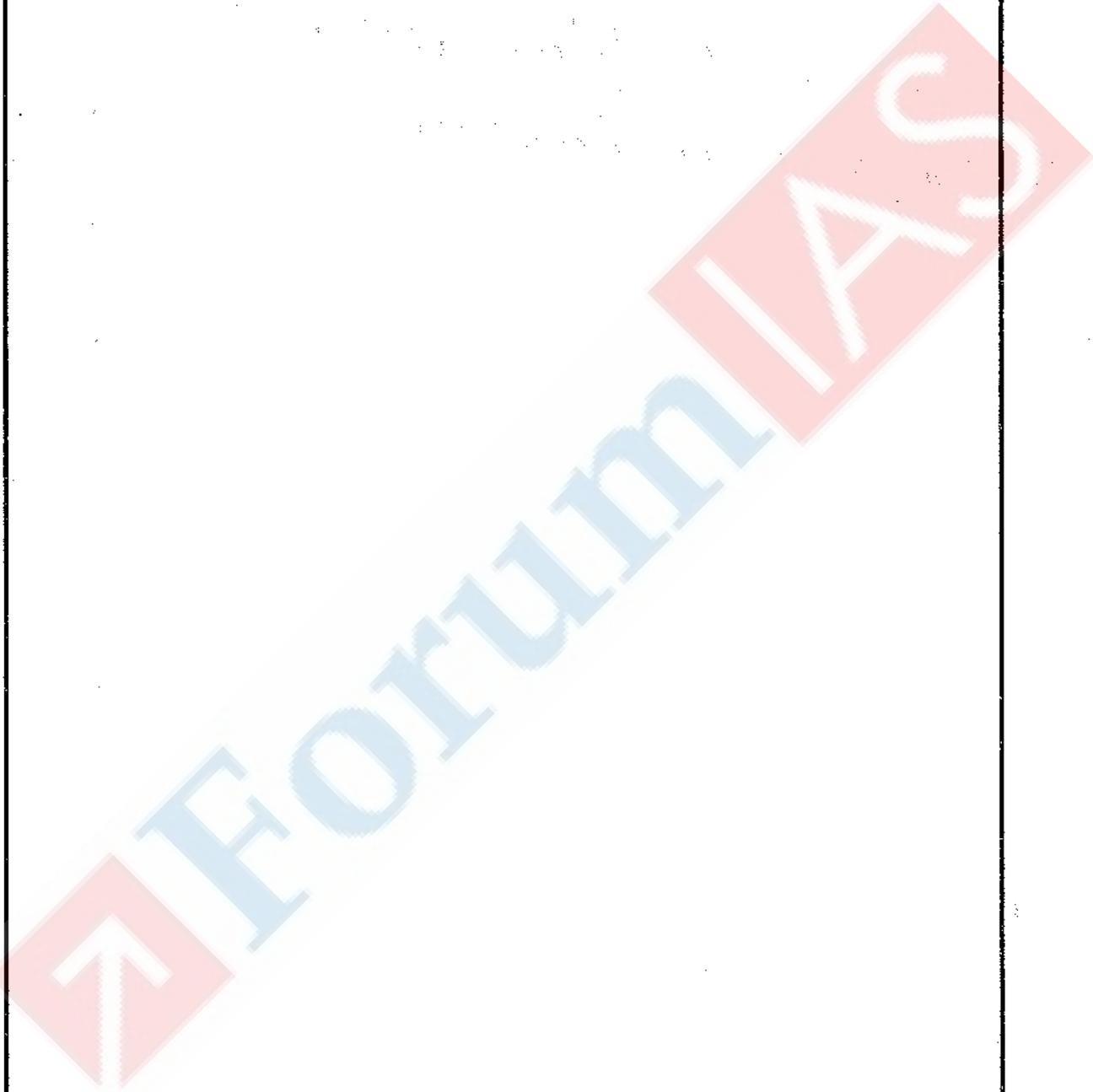
So, the growing regional needs and greater demand for power has both positive and negative outcome. Positive regionalism is always welcome as it preserves the cultural identity and promotes growth. Whereas negative regionalism is threat to democracy where it destabilise the country.

So the need of the hour is balanced development across the regions that fuels growth, reduced unemployment and improve the living standards of the people.

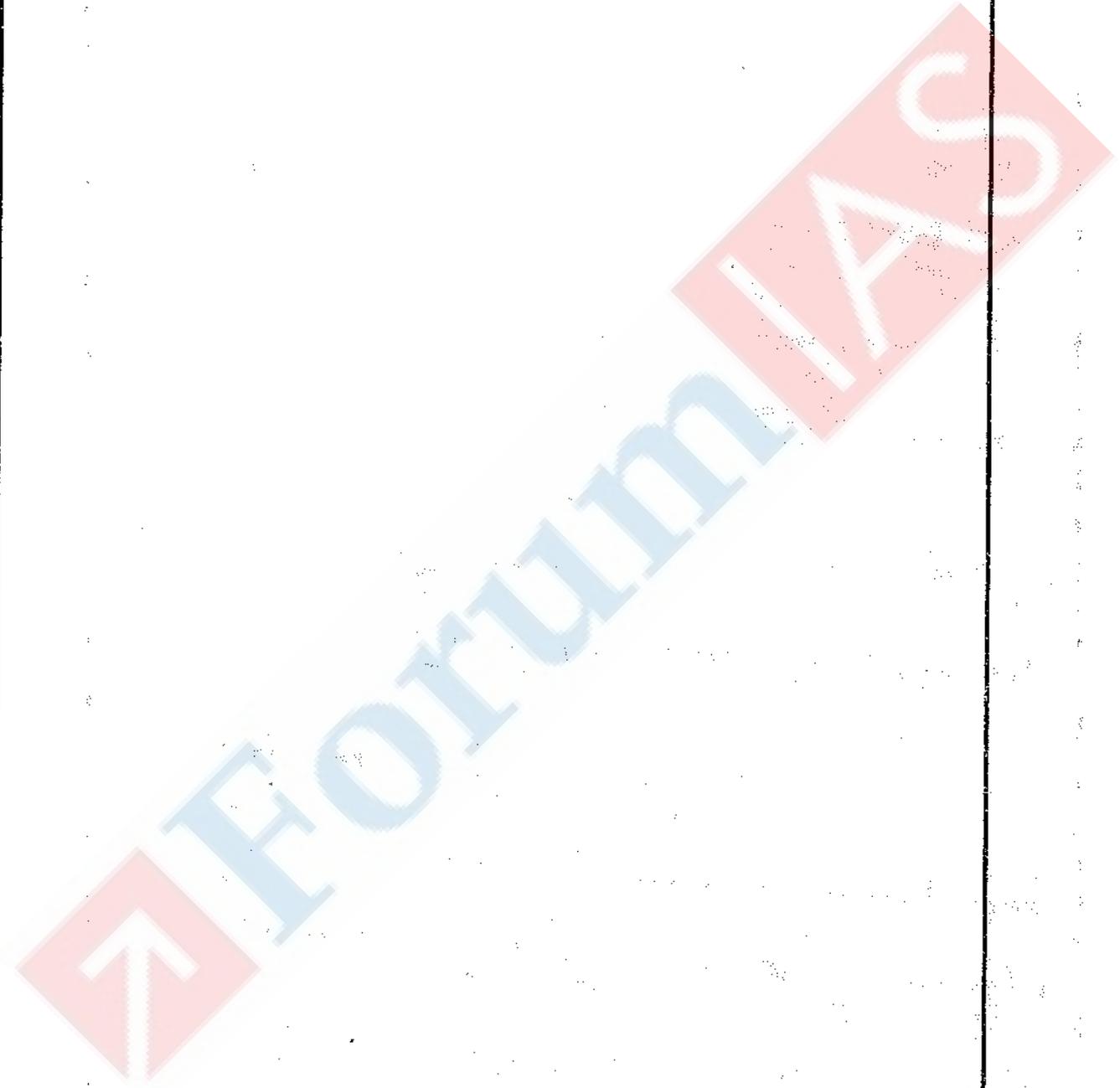
Also, collaboration between government and different stakeholders address the gap between government and governed and ensures the public trust and build public confidence.

As it is rightly said by Kautilya, "The king should protect his subjects" which emphasizes the government should understand the diverse needs of the society and address the regional

interest of the People to prevent any  
further disruptions in the Society. Ultimately  
it strengthens the federal spirit of the  
Country and ensures democracy.



**FEEDBACK**





**SECTION - B**

1. The great aim of education is not knowledge but action.

शिक्षा का महान उद्देश्य ज्ञान नहीं बल्कि कर्म है।

2. The global south must redefine development through cooperation and justice.

वैश्विक दक्षिण को सहयोग और न्याय के माध्यम से विकास को पुनः परिभाषित करना होगा।

3. There is no health without mental health.

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के बिना स्वास्थ्य संभव नहीं है।

4. If a free society cannot help the many who are poor, it cannot save the few who are rich.

यदि एक स्वतंत्र समाज अधिकांश निर्धनों की मदद नहीं कर सकता, तो वह कुछ धनवानों को भी नहीं बचा सकता।

②. The global South must redefine development  
through Cooperation and justice

The World is witnessing  
the transformation of Cold War era of  
Bipolarity to multi polarity to achieve the  
more equal and inclusive World order. This  
can be seen in the recent BRICS  
expansion where global South countries

are gaining its foothold. Countries like Egypt, Ethiopia, Iran, Indonesia, UAE has joined BRICS and representing the global South in the World. It is clearly visible that the global South is redefining the development through mutual cooperation between countries and ensures rule based international order.

As it is rightly said by Thiruvalluvar "The wisdom is to live in tune of the change in geopolitics" which emphasizes the need for change or development that must adopt to the evolving needs of the World. Global South is crucial for

the multilateral World order and to bring reforms in Western dominated Organisation and promote equal opportunities to each Country to represent the global Cause.

Global South represent mostly the emerging economies of the world where development is crucial for their economic growth and development. Even though 10% of the World population is from Global South only 30% of GDP is contributed by Global South Countries. So Global South should emphasize the development through mutual cooperation and ensure justice.

## Redefining Development through Cooperation

Economic development is crucial for Global South countries. Countries must prioritize FTAs and other bilateral agreements to improve the economic growth. For eg India has huge demographic dividend, where countries should leverage to push the economic growth.

Also the World is suffering from the outdated mechanisms in United Nation Security Council and unequal powers of P5 countries. Global South countries like Brazil

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South Africa and India should represent the South to bring reforms in the UNSC, World Bank, IMF etc to promote equality.

Again, Global South Countries are grappling with huge poverty, malnutrition, neglected tropical diseases and less human development.

Countries should prioritise the socio economic development that leverage them with stronger human capital. For example, Brazil's Bolsa Familia Program - Conditional Cash transfer has improved the socio economic outcomes.

Sincerely, Countries should act as a responders during the emergency or disaster and support the disaster hit Countries with aid and emergency needs. for

example, India's role as 1<sup>st</sup> responder and its vaccine master program to supply vaccines to even Island Countries during Covid.

Right now, the world is facing the AI revolution and increasing Cyber threats, Disinformation, Deepfakes, Cryptocurrency, where South Countries should engage in Cyber diplomacy to tackle the threat.

Moreover, Global South Solidarity is crucial for mitigating the climate change and pushing the developed Countries to increase the finance for developing and LIC to address the historical emissions (for eg) Paris Agreement - NDCs ensure climate finance to Low Income Countries.

## Hindrances in Cooperation among Global South.

Countries have different ideologies and divergent interests. It is difficult to reach consensus among countries. For example, countries like Bangladesh and Vietnam engaging more with china, where as India seen china as threat to National Security.

Some of the countries in Africa like Democratic Republic of Congo, Burkina Faso, mali, Sudan is stuck in prolonged violent conflicts and military coup which is difficult to prioritize their needs and world order.

Similarly countries like

Venezuela, Bolivia and some African Countries are highly exploited by the developed countries for the resources. For eg) recent Blood mineral issue where large corporates and government are exploiting the labours for mining resources for semiconductors, chips etc in Africa.

Also the threat of trade barriers like tariffs and economic sanctions on Countries leads to economic slowdown and impede the growth of the developing Countries. For example sanctions on Venezuela, the country is facing hyperinflation.

In addition to that, the reduced funding capacity of regional

organisation like New development Bank and AIB make Global South Countries depend on the World Bank and Imf for the loans and needs of the Countries

Also emerging Us-China trade war could deepen the geopolitical Conflicts which amplify the Supply Chain Vulnerabilities that put global South Countries at disadvantage.

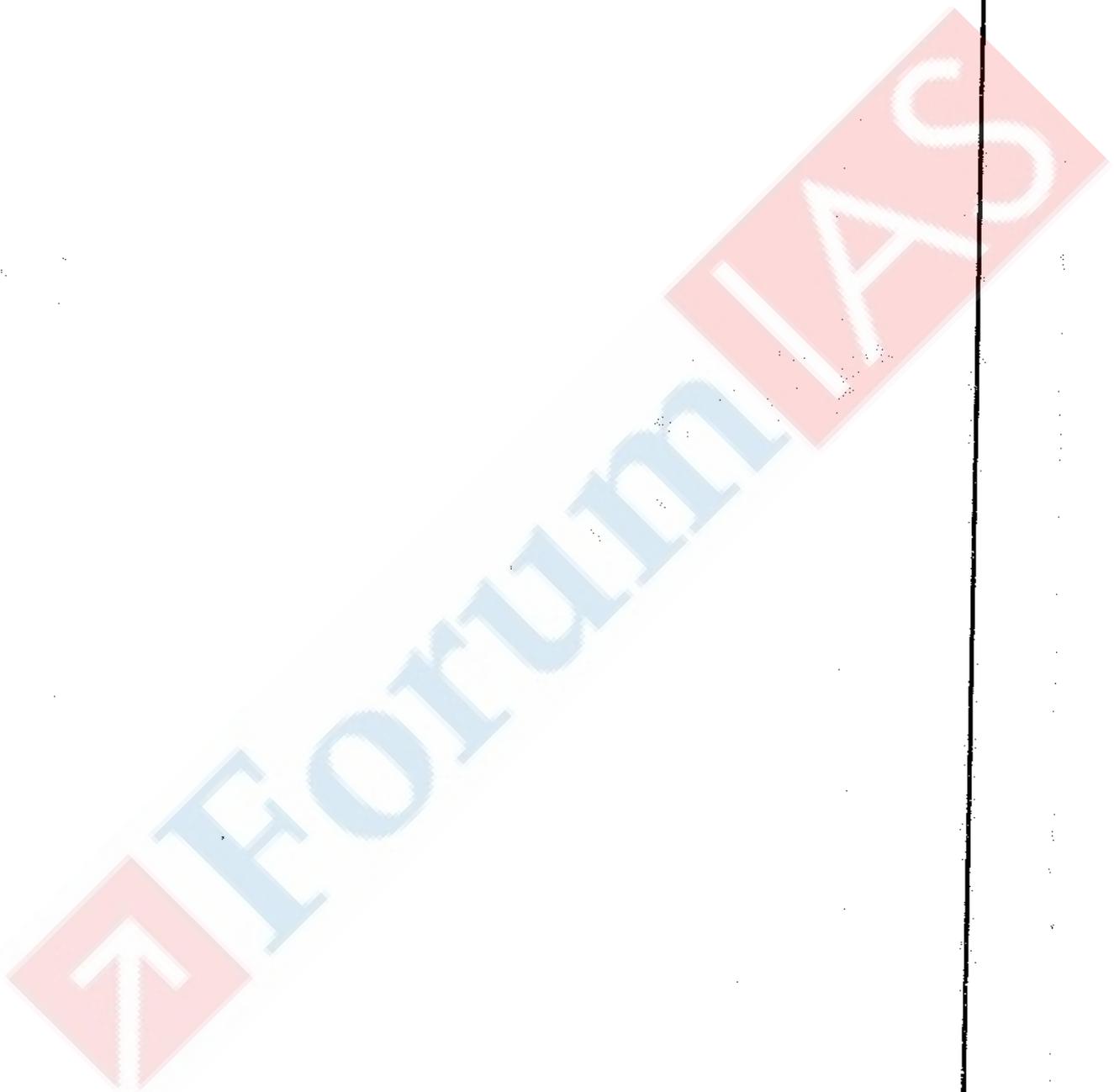
Finally the worsening Climate Change put the Small Island Countries at the brink of extremities. ~~due~~ Lack of Climate finance and funding reduce the Engagement of Smaller Countries who lack representation.

Though the Global South need to navigate the issues and redefine its development, Global South is engaging stronger than before. For example, the inclusion of African Union in G20, Voice of Global South Summit, South-South Cooperation, Increasing Partnership with Latin American Countries reflect the emerging global.

South To achieve the multilateral and rule based World order, Global South must solve the differences and emerge above the problems to promote equity and equality among countries.

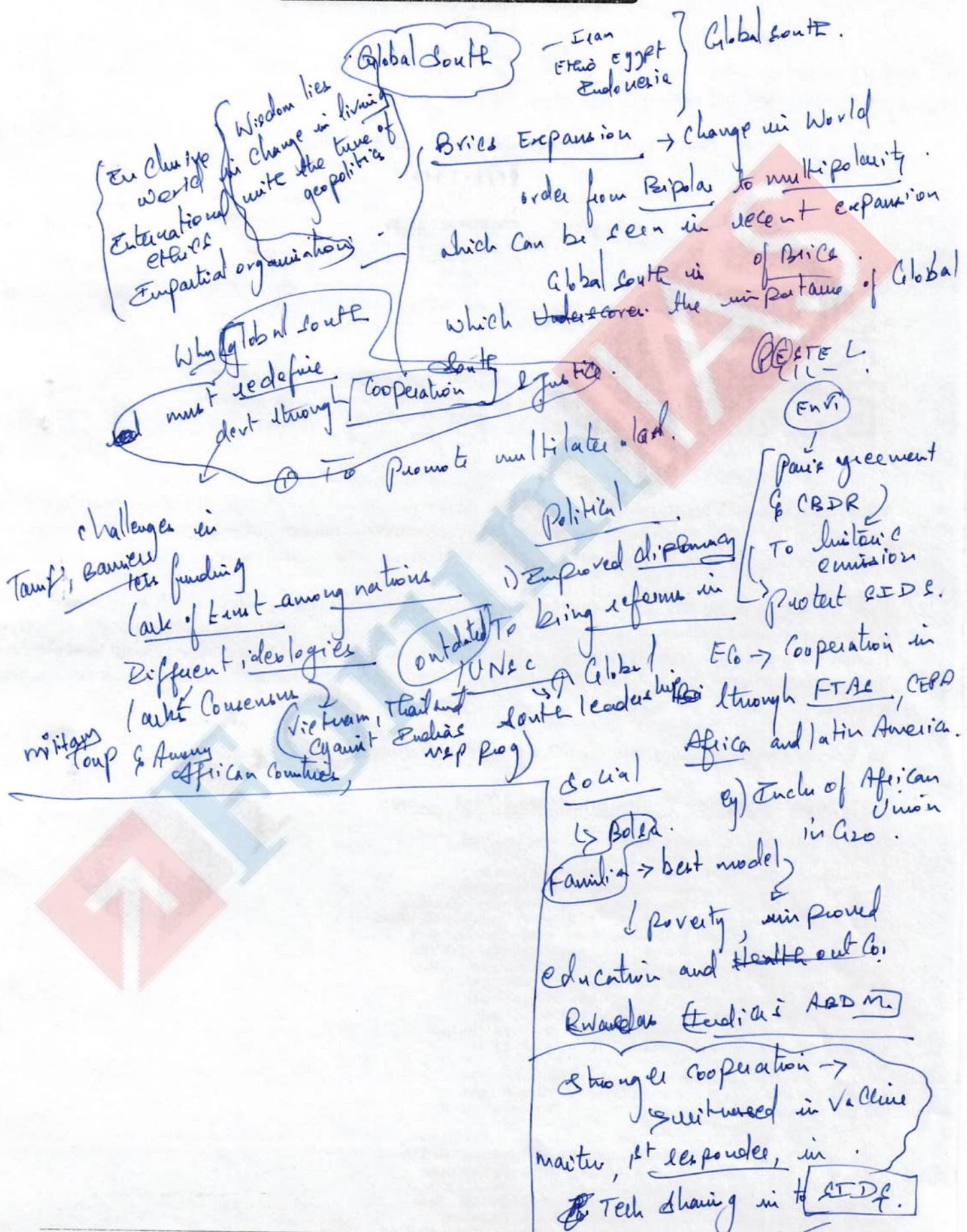
As It is high time that Global South should follow the principle

of Vandeiva kutumbakam - The World is  
one family to improve the Cooperation  
to make the World more equal and  
inclusive.



**FEEDBACK**

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

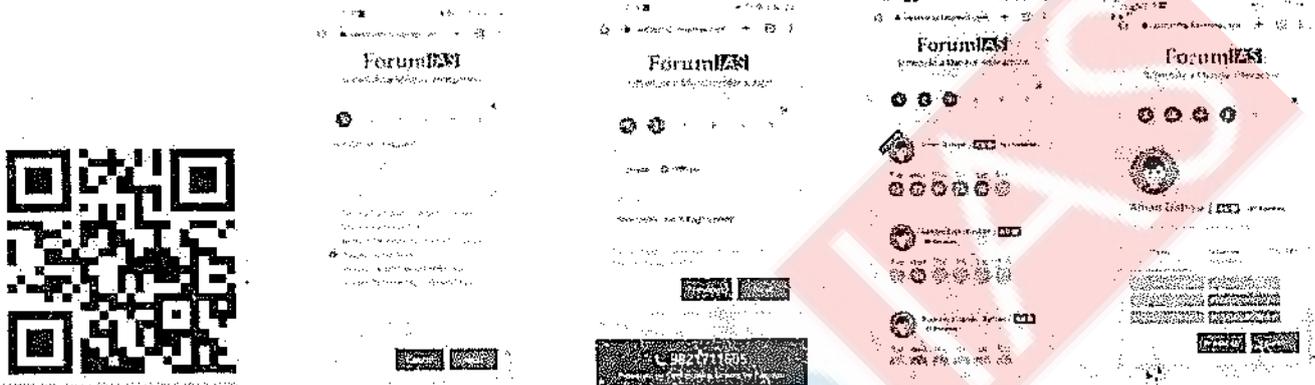


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