

Rakhi

MGP 2025

TEST CODE 8 1 2 4 2 6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Rishu Neema		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910142852	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर 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।
- 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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:30
Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

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

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)

Ans) Recently, the President has referred the Supreme Court to advise on the issue of women's office in response to the time limits → Court of TN v/s Women of TN (3 months) case 2025.

• Scope of Art 143 → (Art 143(2))

① Presidential Reference to advise on matters of pre-constitution treaties → MANDATORY for Supreme Court to give advice.

② In matters of legality and other acts of public importance → discretionary for Supreme Court to advise (Art 143(1))

③ Minimum no. of Judges to be 5 for constitutional Reference Bench (Art 143(3))

④ The Art 143 is used by the President on aid and advice of PM and CoM.

Significance →

① To reduce load of litigation and future conflicts.

② To gain clarity on matter where there is discrepancy.

eg. Bombay case 1960

③ To undertake a joint effort by govt. and supreme court to effectively discharge a issue.

Art 143 is a monument of harmonious cooperation between executive & Judiciary.

Feedback

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



Q.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)

Ans) The recent delimitation of census and the impending delimitation due to the ending deadline of the halt by 84th CAA '2000 till 2026 has brought delimitation into highlight.

◦ Delimitation → Renascation of constituencies for the purpose of elections and maintaining proportional Representation refers to DELIMITATION.

◦ Art. 82 of Indian Constⁿ provides for delimitation exercise.

◦ IMPORTANCE → To balance for current population data

① To balance and preserve PROPORTIONALITY of Representation.

ex. MP (Lakshadweep) = ~ 75000 people
 MP (New Delhi) = ~ 25 lakhs

② To ensure the quantity of voice of people is visible in parliament.
 Huge disparity.

③ To increase the no. of MPs, as Per MP population is too high currently (avg ~ 20 lakhs).

Challenges associated

Issues of social unrest due to Rep.

loss (Tamil Nadu protests) 2024

Representation is crucial to ensure every vote has equal weight & voice.

→ Huge administrative Exercise

→ Resistance from South. (due to low popⁿ → may lose Representation)

→ financially arduous exercise.

(more MPs → more expenditure from treasury)

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.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)

Ans) The recent demands for special category status from bihar & A.P. to demand of Sch VI from ladakh highlight the role of Asymmetric federalism in Regional Aspirations.

◦ Asymmetric federalism → Role in Regional needs →

① Schedule VI → To address the diverse needs of Tribal areas of North East → Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya, Mizoram.

② Special category status ⇒ Remin. ^(Lift Fe)
Reduced financial load on
Geographically stressed and
backward states.

↳ 90:10 funding model
 → UK, HP, J&K, etc.

③ Constitutional Protections =
AA 371A - G → to preserve
Special Regional Needs like
culture, development needs, etc.
 eg. Mizoram - 371A

④ Schedule V areas → Special
Needs of Tribal areas in
10 states to ensure autonomy
and participation in government,
 eg. MP, CG, OD

⑤ Special Grants by the Union
based on Financial Commission
(AA 280)

Recommⁿ → Based on various diverse
parameters → Population } ensures
 ↳ income distance } Regional
 ↳ Forest ecology } equity
 ↳ tax efforts

Asymmetric federalism has played
crucial role in ensuring inclusive
development in India.

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	
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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)

Ans) The terms 'socialist' and 'secular' were added by the 42nd CAA 1978 on the Recommendations of the Swaran Singh committee in the Preamble.

o Specific meanings in Indian context →

A) SOCIALIST → case of welfare state

o Art 38 → Equitable wellthood for all

o Art. 39(b) → Resource allocation
and 39(c) in equitable manner

and against concentration of wealth

o Art 41 → right to work and
provisions for the marginalised.

o Art 42 → maternity relief and
law.

- Art 43A → Role of workers in industrial management.
- 300A → RT property → Constitutional Right → Balance between capitalism and communism → market economy (socialistic)
- Art 46 → welfare of the marginalised SC/ST

SECULAR →

- Indian secularism lies in the principle of "Principled distance, Principled intervention"
- State has no Religion, but supports all.
- State actively intervenes to remove any discriminatory practice in Religion (Triple Talak).
- Right to manage Religious Affairs (Art-26)
- India is a consumer of Global best Ideals and lies in fact of Ek bhava chisht Bheav.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Ans) The recent Report of the RBI ²⁰²⁴ on the financials of PRIs has revealed that SFC in many states is either vacant or non-functional.

◦ SFC → formed under Art. 243K of the Constitution (73rd CAA 1992)

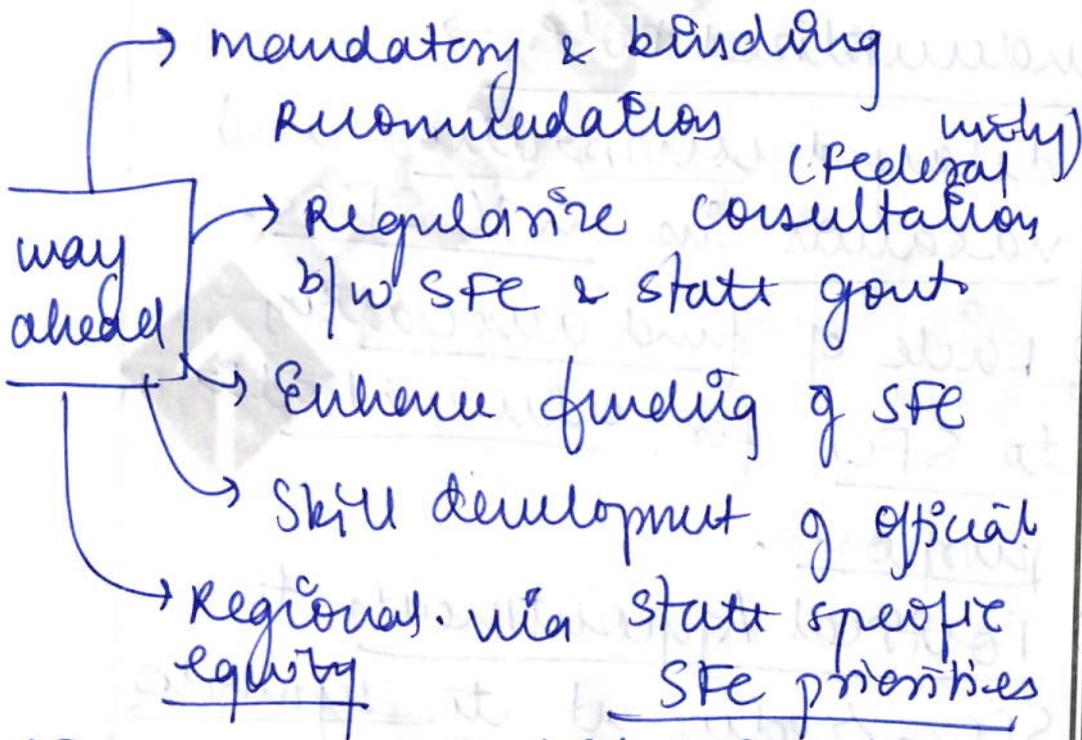
◦ Underutilized role →

① delayed constitution and vacancies in ~ 16 SFCs.

② Lack of fund allocation to SFCs for administrative purposes.

③ Political Appointments to SFC, reduce it to symbolic institutions.

- ④ Lack of expert instrument.
- ⑤ NON-BINDING nature of Recommendations → make it discretionary for state govt to comply or not.
- ⑥ Lack of Capacity and Skilled workforce in SFE, reduces the effective potential of SFE to give qualitative datasets.



SFE are core of LSI financing & their empowerment is key to their growth.

Feedback

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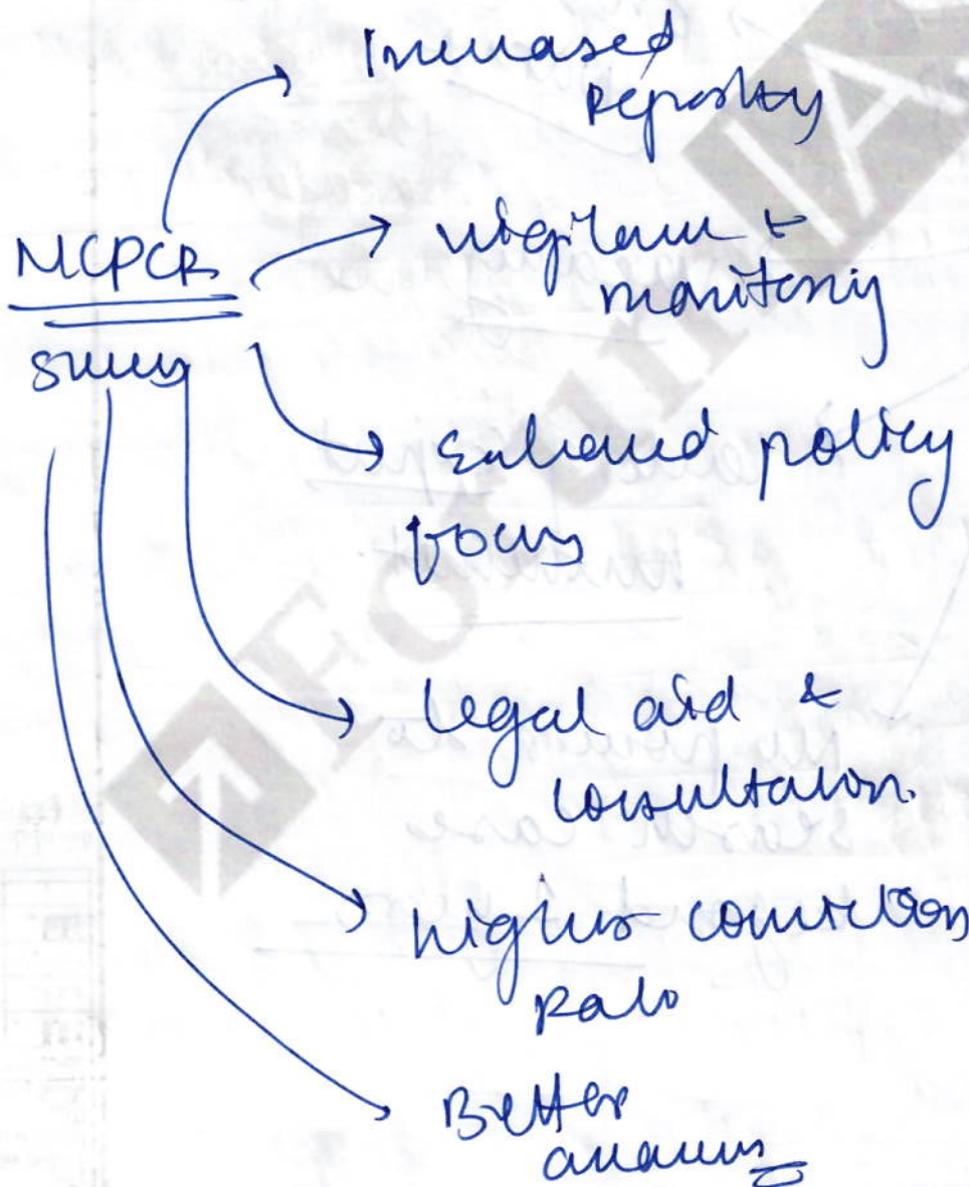
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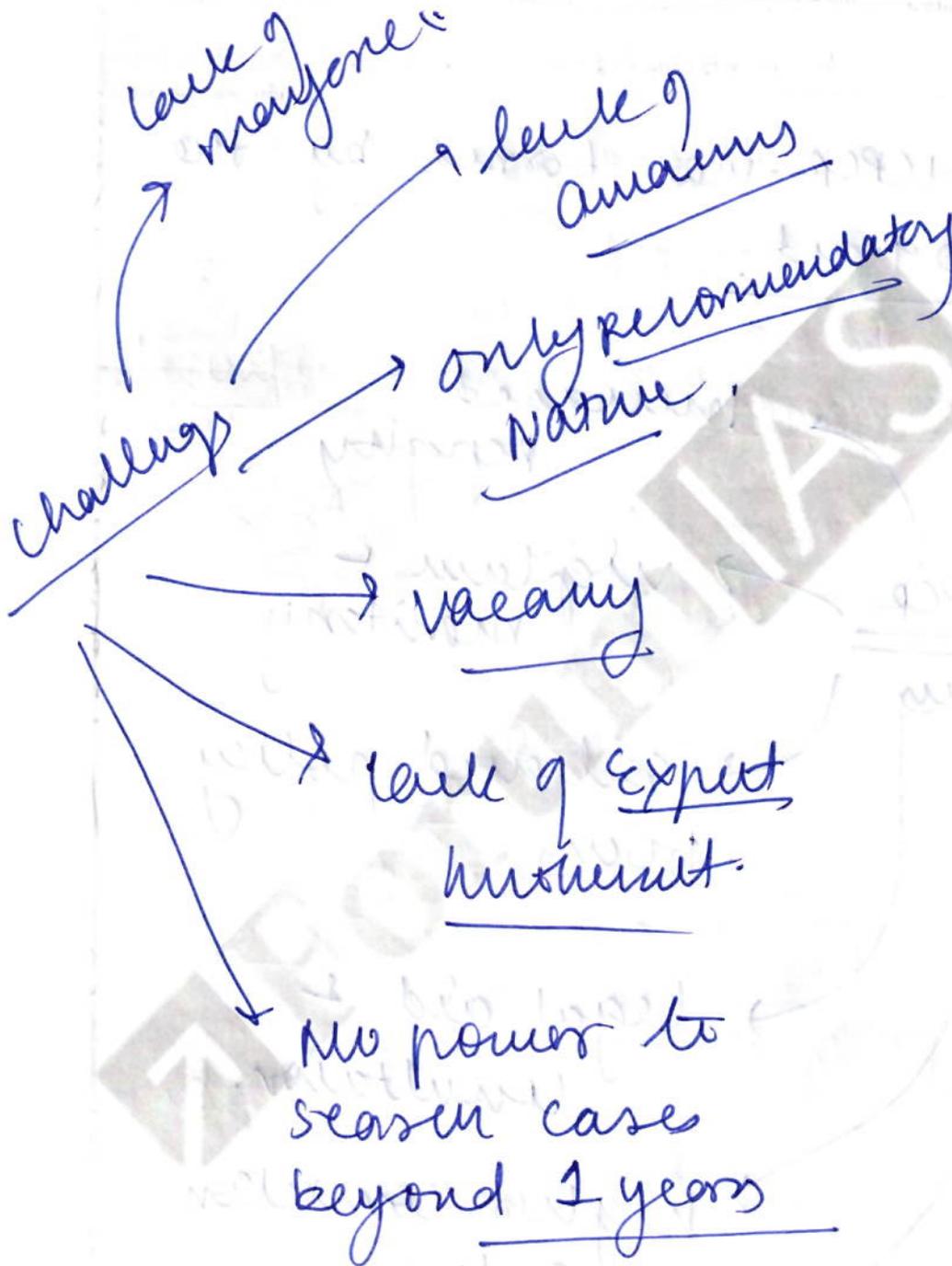


Q.6) How far do you think has the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) been successful in protecting and promoting child rights in India? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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)

Ans) NCPCR was formed by the woq aut.





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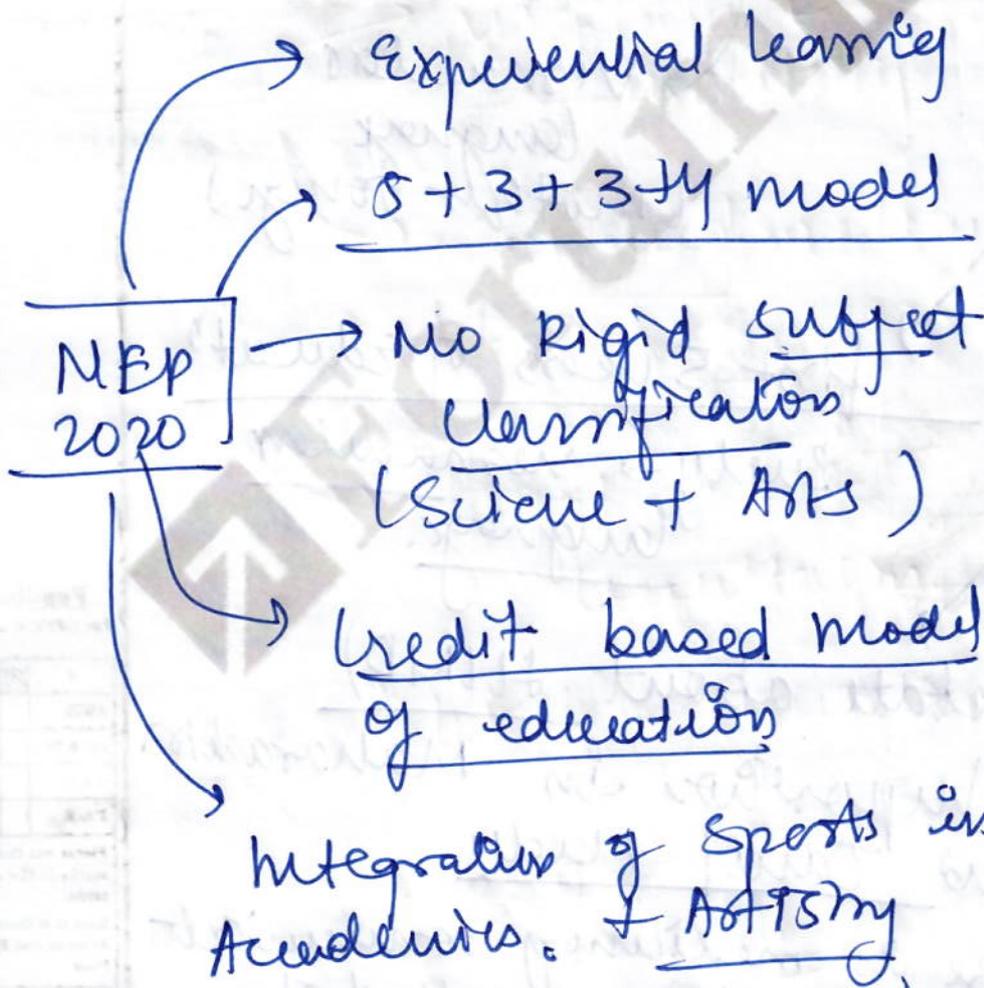
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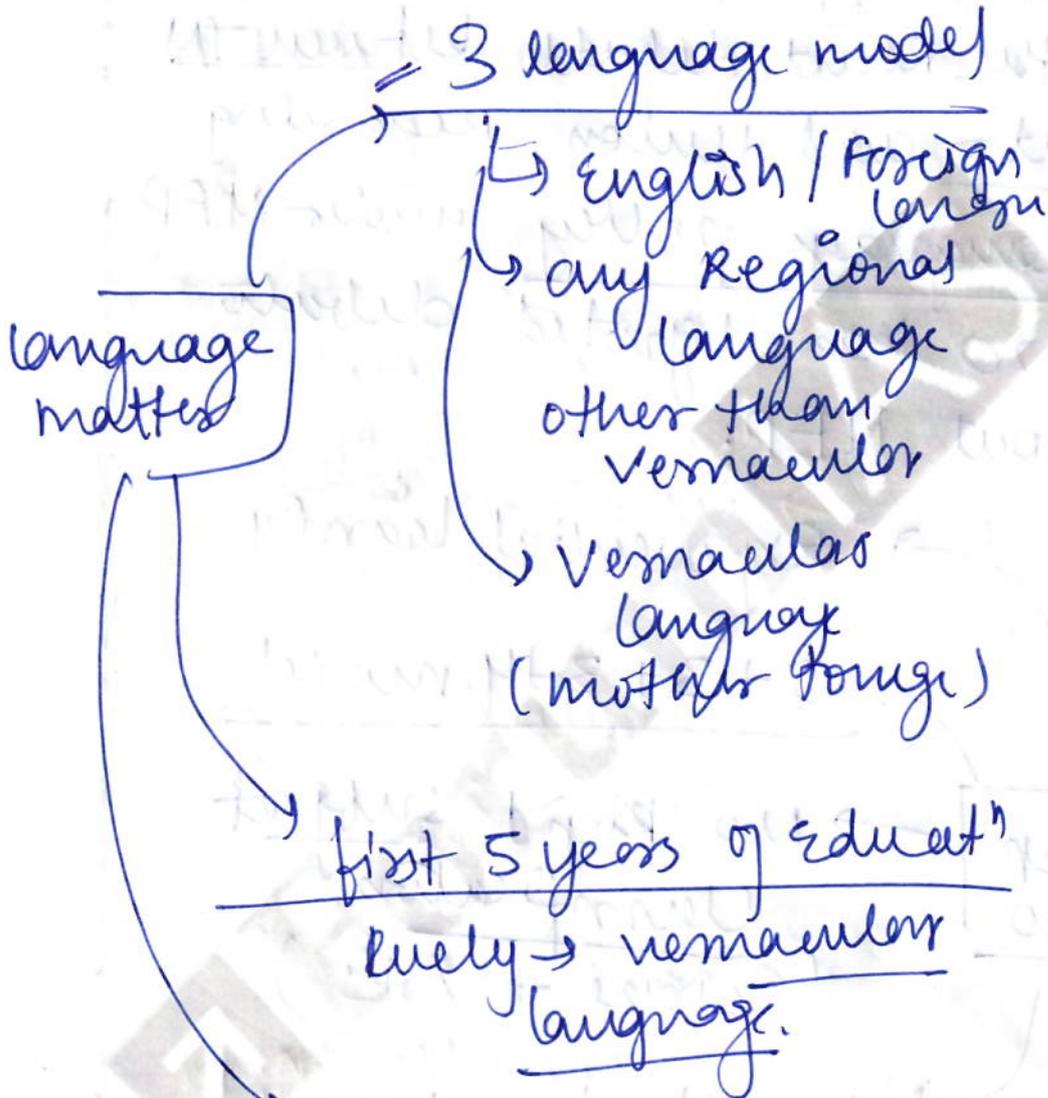


Q.7) Outline the salient features of New Education Policy (NEP) 2020 related to school education. What does it state about the medium of instruction in schools? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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)

Ans) The recent debate between TN govt and Union regarding 3 language policy under NEP 2020 has ignited debate about NEP.





debate about HINDI
 imposition in Maharashtra
 and Tamil Nadu

language is medium of communication
 & should not become that of
 conflict.

Feedback

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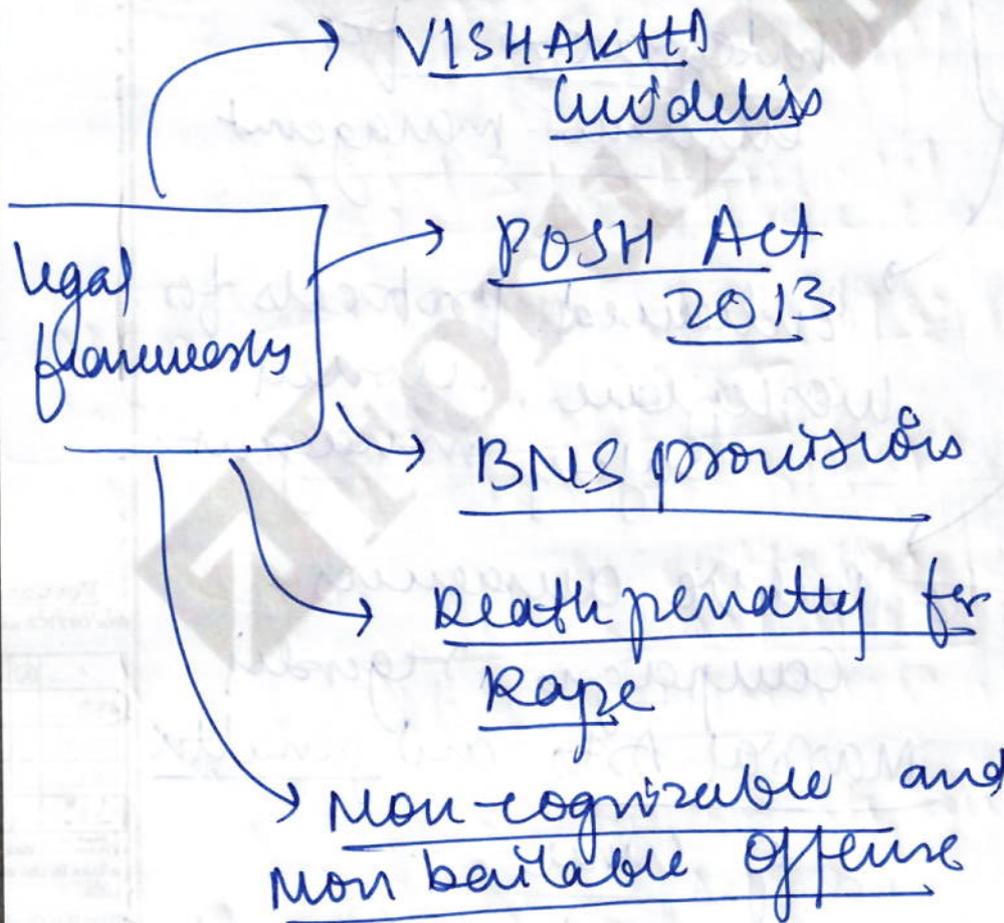
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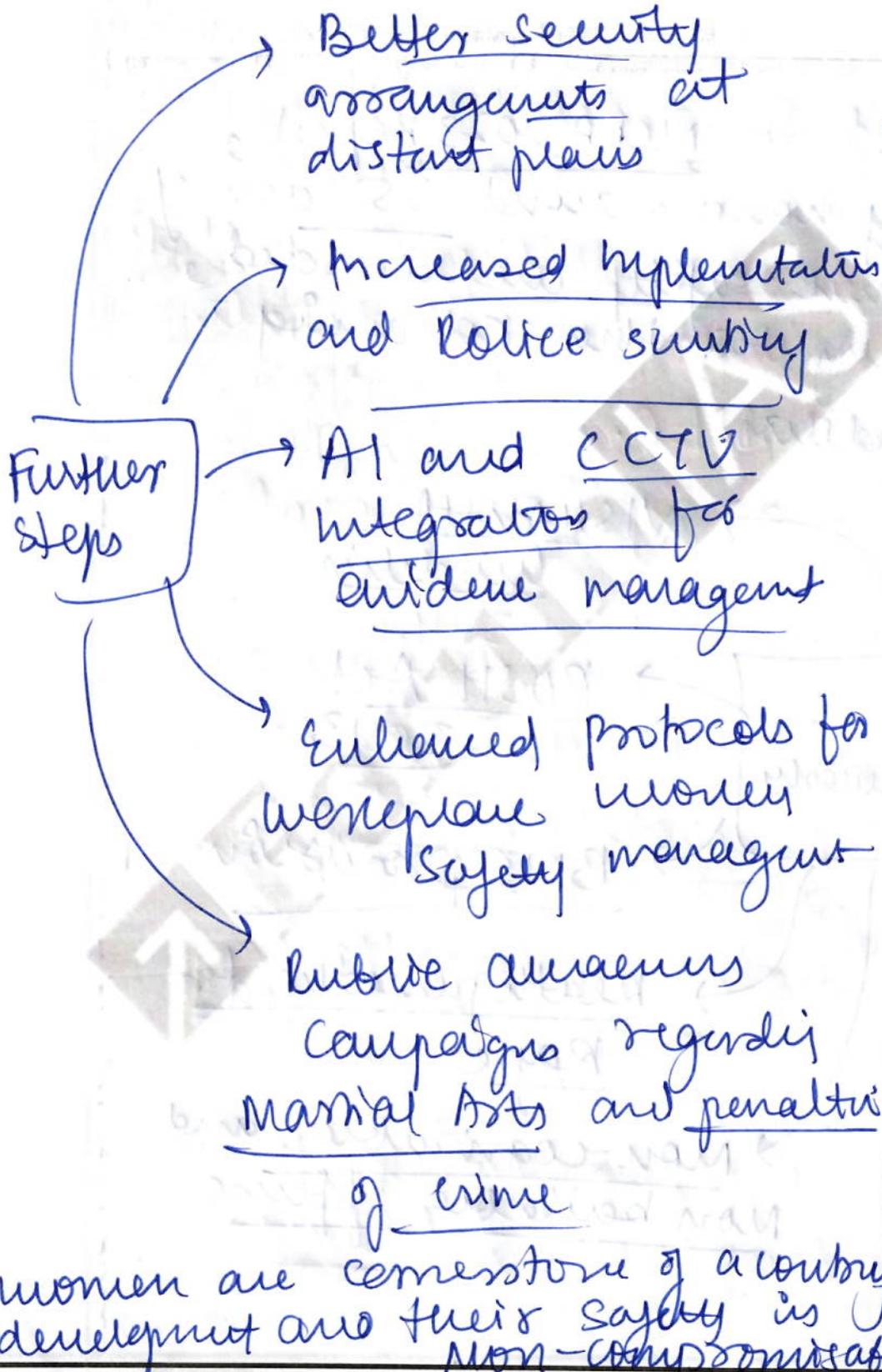


Q.8) Throw light on the legal frameworks that are in place to ensure women's safety in India. What further steps are needed to enhance their safety and well-being? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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)

Ans) A/c to NCRB 2023 Report, Every hour, around 35 cases of women's safety are recorded, highlighting the concerning conditions.





Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Ans) The recent unilateral actions of Reciprocal tariffs by US President has highlighted the need of a multipolar world order.

Multipolarity → Necessity

- ① to counter US hegemony.
- ② Ensure free & fair trade
- ③ Climate financing is based on CBDR principle
- ④ To ensure voice of Global South is heard.
- ⑤ De-dollarisation
- ⑥ Global Institutions Regain functionality. eg, WTO/UNESCO/WHO/UNSC

• India - leveraging its position

① Empowering BRICS

- ↳ note for de-dollarisation
- ↳ local currency trade
- ↳ Reduce dependency on IMF via MDB - CRA

② Global South Conference

- ↳ assimilating the note
- ↳ Enhancing bargaining power.

③ Multilateral deliberating and diplomacy → at G20 / G77 / SCO / SAARC

④ VOSTRO Account and free trade leadership in WTO.

Multipolar world order is necessary for inclusive development.

Feedback

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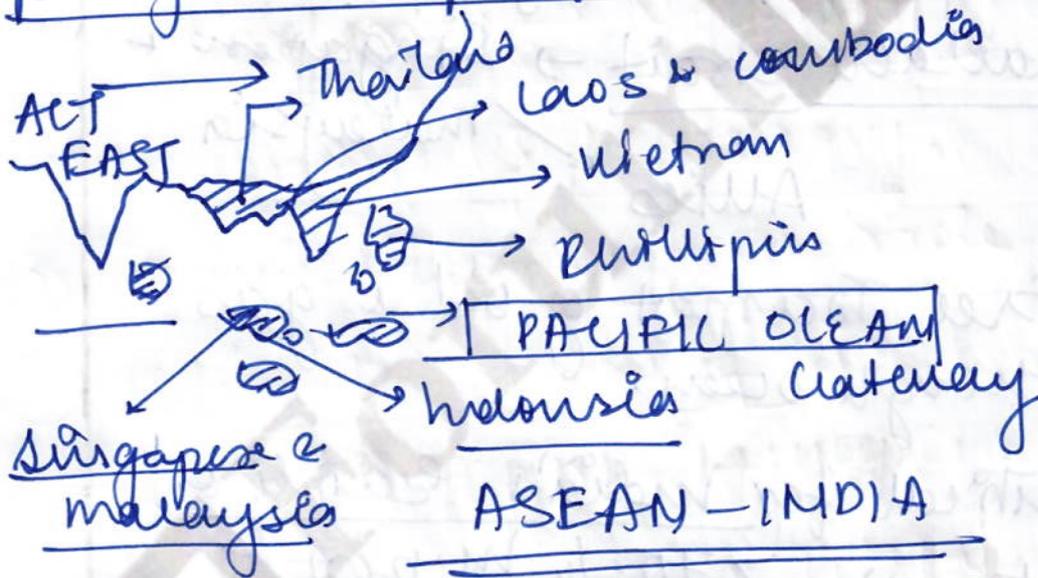


Q.10) "ASEAN is the cornerstone of India's Act East Policy and its Indo-Pacific vision." Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) The recent visit of the Prime minister to Laos for India-ASEAN Summit has reignited the role of ASEAN in India's Act East Policy & Indo Pacific vision.



• ASEAN - Cornerstone of India's Act East & Indo Pacific vision

① Countering China with allied countries - like Philippines & Vietnam in South China Sea

② Huge Export Potential → fast developing sources.

③ critical for mineral security.

Eg. Indonesia - Nickel

④ Critical for ensuring free Indo Pacific Navigation. via Mallaca Strait → Singapore & Malaysia
Allies

⑤ Free Transport of oil & gas through ocean.

⑥ critical for India's Edible oil sector → 77% import of Palm oil from Malaysia & Malaysia.

⑦ People to people ties → huge Indian diaspora (Tamils in Malaysia)

⑧ Defense Export Potential → Brahmes (Philippines)
ASEAN is critical Ally

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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, जिसे वे वास्तविक स्वशासन की संस्थाओं के रूप में कार्य कर सकें? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) The recent report by Ministry of Panchayati Raj (MoPR) has highlighted a plethora of challenges faced by LSG in India.

Administrative challenges →

① Only around 23% of Panchayati officials are trained institutionally. (MoPR Report 2024)

② Lack of digital integration in LSG administrations despite e-governance initiatives. (≈ 32% literacy (digital) in rural areas)

③ The high amount of vacancy in Panchayat offices ≈ 40%. (delayed recruitments).

④ Constitutional loophole

Art. 243G → the state MAY...
devolve funds and taxation
powers. → states are reluctant
 due to this discretion.

(only 19 states have devolved
taxation powers)

Art. 243H → functions under
Schedule 11 (29 functions)

↳ discretionary for state govt.
 to devolve them.

⑤ The overlapping functions of
multiple district authorities &
LSU → hinder effective function.
eg. DDA + DPC + LSU

⑥

Measures →

- ① Constitutional Amendment to make devolutions mandatory.
- ② Empowering gram swaraj by deprivatization i.e. gram swaraj.
- ③ Enhancing financial devolution by the state govt via SFC AA 243K.
- ④ Capacity and Training centres for LSU Personnel.
- ⑤ Regular Sessions and Deliberations to ensure genuine self-governance. SEE(243J)
- ⑥ Enhancing co-ordination b/w multiple authorities by Rationalization & mode distribution.

⑦

LSU are the root vision of AA 40 and Canadian deals for participatory democracy.

Feedback

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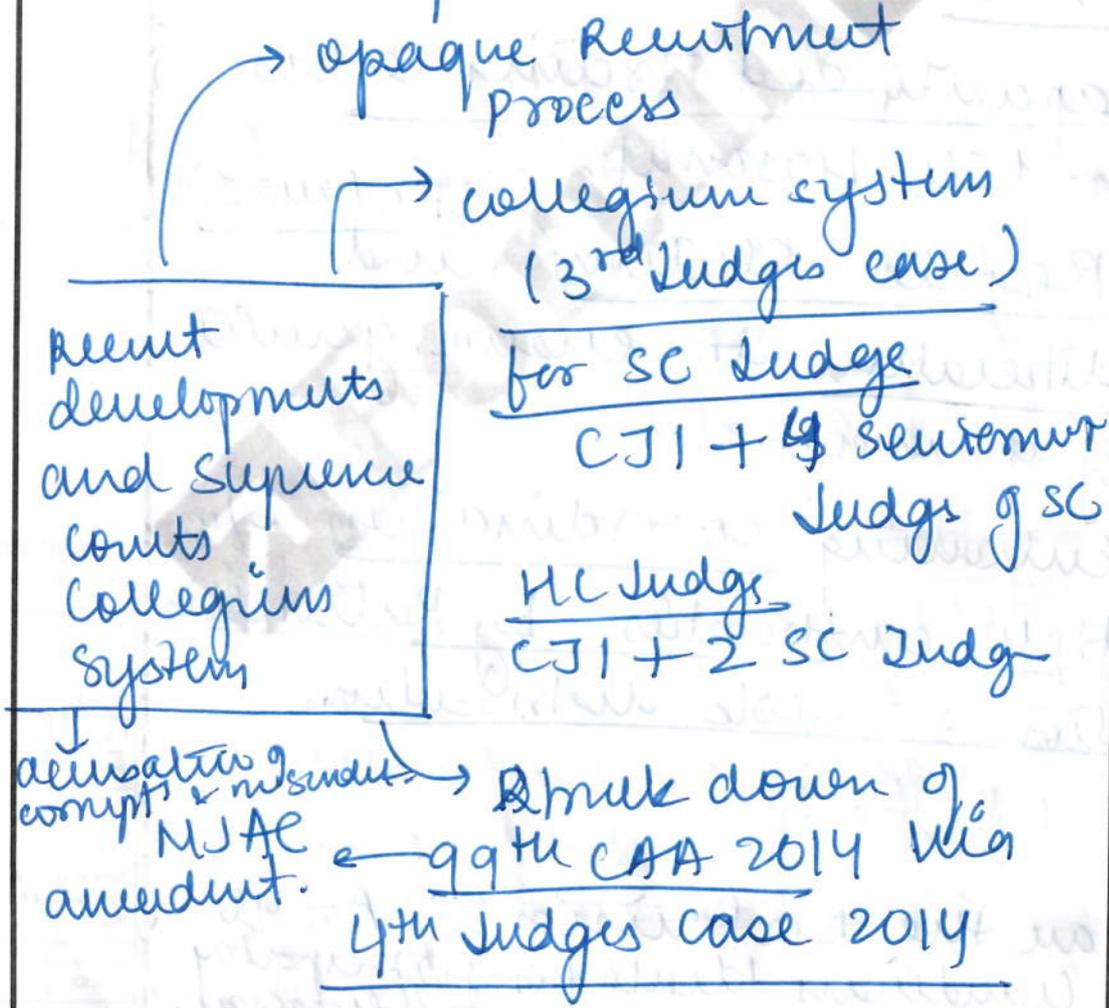
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Ans) The recent case of corruption by a HC Judge (Delhi) has raised serious concerns about judicial accountability in India.



◦ NJAC → Role in Judicial Appointments →

◦ POSITIVE consequences ⇒

- ① Transparency and accountability of appointment process.
- ② In line with constitutional mandate under Art 124 of Executive Role.
- ③ Enhance inclusivity and merit based appointments.
(allegations of discriminatory appt.)
- ④ Consensus based decisions reduce friction between Judiciary and Executive.
- ⑤ Exam based appointment mechanism - AIJS → enhancing trust in institutions.

OPERATIVE consequences →

- ① threatens independence of judiciary.
- ② Against Art 50 → Separation of Executive from judiciary.
- ③ Reserve of law minister in NAC is unprecedented.
- ④ cont. majority in NAC can politicize its decisions.
- ⑤ can erode public trust in judiciary.
- ⑥

The learnings from UK model of JCO (Judicial Conduct Investigations Office) is very effective and can be the best way possible for enhancing transparency.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.13) Differentiate critically examine

the clemency powers of the Presidents of India and the USA. Also, the vesting of clemency power in the executive. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

भारत और अमेरिका निहित होने की आलो

के राष्ट्रपतियों की क्षमादान शक्तियों के बीच अंतर बताइए। साथ ही, कार्यपालिका में क्षमादान शक्ति के वनात्मक जांच कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) Recently, the US President Donald Trump signed executive order giving clemency to all accused for Jan 2020 violence in US Capitol, highlighting the role of clemency powers.

◦ Clemency powers of Indian president →

① Art. 72 provides Clemency powers to grant → Pardons, Respite, Reprieve, commutation

{ In all cases (union law)
{ capital punishment
{ court martial decision

② the clemency powers of Indian President is exercised on the

binding and advice of Prime minister & CoM. The power is not DISCRETIONARY.

→ Subject to Judicial Review
(as said by SC in Shatrugan Case)
2014)

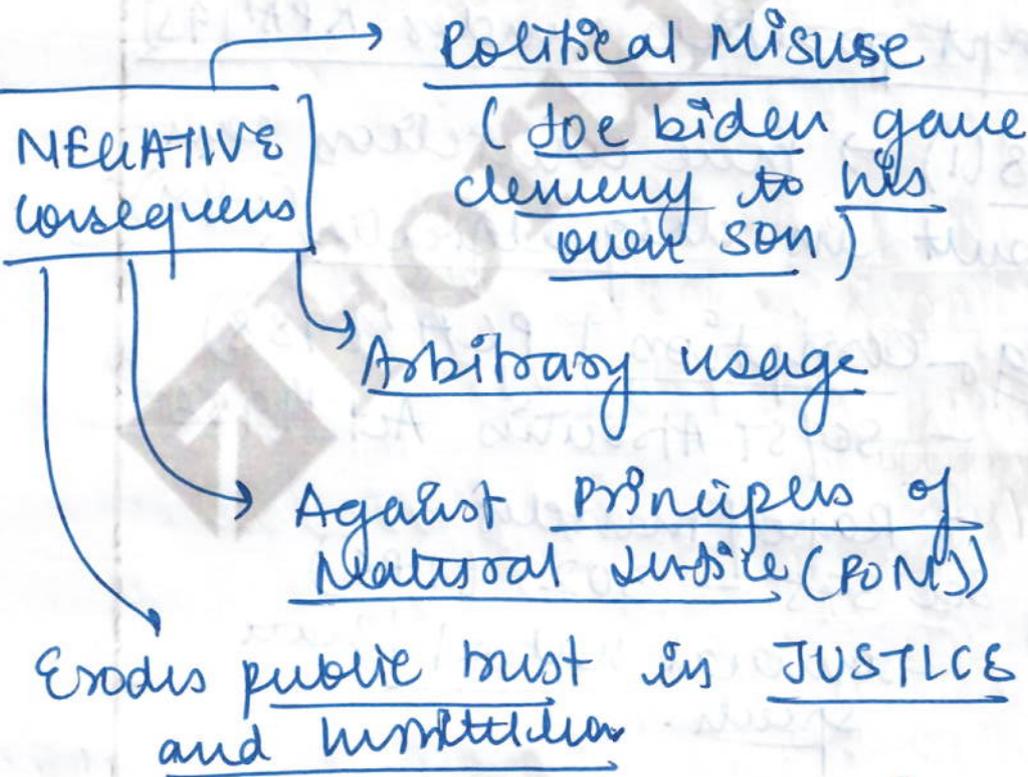
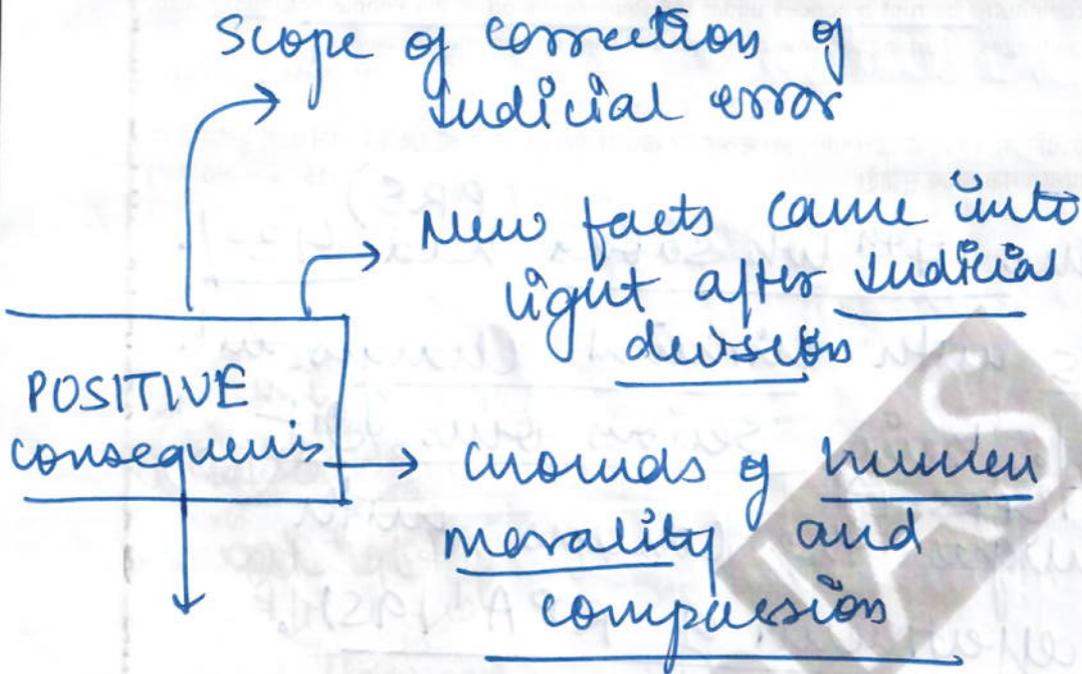
◦ Clemency powers of US president →

① Discretionary power of President

② No judicial Review

③ Can grant clemency only in cases of Federal law, not state law conditions.

◦ Vestage of Clemency powers is the Executive →



Clemency powers are extraordinary instruments & should be used judiciously.

Feedback

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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।

Ans) The 17th Lok Sabha had 43% ^(CPRS)

MPs with criminal charges with 29% being serious ones, it highlights the concerns with the effectiveness of RPA 1951.

◦ Corrupt practices under RPA 1951

◦ Sec 8(1) → mere conviction can result in disqualification. (64%)

eg. Corruption (PCA 1988)

- SC/ST Atrocity Act '1986

- Rape / murder
Sec 375 - 302 (IPC)

- criminal harassment / hate speech.

° See 8(2) → controversy + 6 months jail term

↳ Downy Prohibition Act 1961

↳ Essential Services Act 1955

° See 8(3) → any conviction with more than ≥ 2 yrs term.

↳ eg. defamations

eg → Rahul Gandhi 2029

° See 9 → engaging in electoral malpractices and fraudulent means. → corruption

° See 10 → use of Administrative machinery in elections.

° See 12 → Non-lodging of Electoral expenses → disqualification.

+ Over the Limit Expend"

Challenges →

① Lack of Political will due to vote bank politics and criminalisation of politics.

↳ RPA amendment 2013 → to Reverse Uy Thomas case → (se) Disqualification of convicted criminals MPs.

② Lack of effective surveillance and monitoring of election expenditure.

③ Loophole of higher Appeal to further court & stay from it → Results in Non disqualification

④ Lack of manpower & vacancies in ECJ → legislative strengthening of Ban on criminal

⑤ Remedial measures → various → ↓ Reduction in public anxiety / political anxiety → ↑ Independence of ECJ

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Ans) The recent resignation of the vice president Jagdeep Dhankar ji and issuance of a Removal Notice against vice president in the winter session has brought the office in limelight.

(Art. 63)

• Role of vice-president as the chairman of Rajya Sabha →

① vice-president is the ex-officio chairman of the Rajya Sabha a/c to Art.

② vice-president is the final interpreter of

→	constitution
→	rules & conduct
→	laws & Acts

 in the house

③ He acts the quasi-judicial authority in the matters of Disqualification in Rajya Sabha.
(Schedule X)

- ④ He mainly orders and decrees in the House for effective legislation & accountability.
- ⑤ He is the chairman of the Rajya Sabha's Business advisory comm.
- Speaker → decides the sequence & business of the house.
- ⑥ He is the authority to accept or reject propositions for impeachment of judges under J. Enquiry Act 1968
- ⑦ He accepts or rejects Motions under Rule 267 / 377 of Rajy. - a Sabha conduct Rules to take up discussion of National Interest or urgency.

◦ Removal Procedure of VP →

- under Art. 67(b) of constitution

14 Days prior notice to VP before introduction

Right of VP to address & be heard by the houses

Motion can only be introduced in the Rajya Sabha

Deputy chairman presides over the sitting & voting happens in RS → $\frac{2}{3}$ rd majority & $> 50\%$ of Total Strength

Passed to Lok Sabha } Simple majority

↓ Passage

VP Stands Removed

VP is an important const. institution for maintaining continuity in admⁿ

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)

Ans) Universal Basic Income (UBI)
Refers to the stimulus checks to all the category of poor citizens to ensure their Basic minimum dignified survival.

◦ UBI → as viable solution for poverty eradication ⇒

① Provides discretionary power to priority spending acc to needs of the poor.

② Can be a single targeted measure to enhance attention from poverty.

③ It can Reduce hefty leakages and corruption of multiple schemes. (PMAY + PMUKAY + PMVY + PMTAY).

④ It can reduce multiplicity of overlapping schemes and emphasize focus on unilateral but multi-dimensional scheme of DBI.

• CRITICAL evaluation → ↓ Fiscal deficit.

① It may induce casual behavior in people → to not work.

② It may not address structural issues like housing & water, etc.

③ It can induce non-essential and even harmful spending.

eg. spending on
 ↙ Tobacco
 ↘ smoking
 Alcohol.

④ It may lead to female's marginalisation due to dominance of patriarchy on finance.

⑤ It may reduce productivity and efficiency of people as they will feel that they have backup of VBI.

⑥ It may create dependency on VBI → Resisting behavioral transformations for economic upliftment like startups, entrepreneurship.

⑦ It may increase load on govt. finance due to parallel schemes → ↑ in Revenue expenditure → stressed Capex :

→ multiple linked employ-ment schemes
 → Productivity & capacity Building
 → Short term VBI until skills is developed & job is gained

VBI in a modified way can be helpful

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)

Ans) The Under 5 mortality rate (U5MR) has seen a significant decline in last 10-15 years to current U5MR of ~53 / 1000 live births. (NFHS-5)

◦ Key determinants of malnutrition in U5 children →

① Stunting → shorter height than average of WHO
↳ ~35% in India

② Wasting → lower weight than avg. wt. for age chart of WHO
↳ ~18.5% in India.

+ U5 mortality Rate = $\frac{\text{Mortality}}{\text{live birth}} \times 1000$
↳ 53 (India).

③ Anemia prevalence → provides information of Fe deficiency.
 ↳ 1 in 5 children (Under 5)

④ Kwashiorkor prevalence → marker of protein deficiency → acute in India due to vegetarian diets & food insecurity.
 ↳ 45% have protein deficient diets (NFHS-5)

⑤ Micronutrients and vitamins deficiencies

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vit A - xerophthalmia - Vit B - Beri beri - Vit C - Scurvy - Vit D - Rickets - Vit E - Skin's diseases 	} } } } }	Zn mg mg PO_4^{3-} deficiency disorders
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◦ Nutrition - specific interventions

- ① Iodized salt initiation
- ② Golden Rice in mid day meal (Vitamin A)
- ③ Protein enrichment via dairy
- ④ POSHAN Abhiyaan → enhancing quality of all nutrient - carbs, proteins, fats.
- ⑤ Sugar Boards in CBSE Schools. (to ↓ sugar consumption).

◦ Nutrition sensitive interventions

- ① Integrated child development scheme (ICDS)
- ② Mid Day meal scheme (MMS)
- ③ Poshan Scheme
- ④

Balanced diet for children is critical as good health is premise to good body & good healthy children. One predecessor to VIKSIT Bharat

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)

Ans) world is undergoing 4th industrial Revolution marked by AI and ML, and governance is no exception, the evolving paradigm is evolving the digital age of governance.

◦ Need for Transparent and Accountable data governance frameworks →

- ① To enhance public particip-
ating in data governance
- ② To enhance public trust
in institutions
- ③ To ensure efficiency and effectiveness in governance of datasets.

- ④ To bridge Regional Disparity in development of data centres.
(Bihar v/s Maharashtra)
- ⑤ To foster inclusive development, to uplift and avail e-governance services to all marginalised communities → SC/ST/miscastes/poor
- ⑥ to ensure that PRIVACY of citizens is respected as it is integral to AA 21 (Kuttusamy case 2017)
- ⑦ to ensure that government Assurances are held accountable and Real action is undertaken.
- ⑧ to ensure effective, continuous data-driven policy making and monitoring of indices.
- ⑨ Effector citizenhood Redressal System (CRM).

Steps taken by Government →

① Digital ^{Personal} Data Protection Act 2023 (DPDP)

↳ ensuring privacy of individual data is not used arbitrarily & without consent.

② IT (Digital Media Code) 1999

↳ ensuring data is not misused
↳ regulation of social media content.

③ Digital Broadcasting bill '2025
→ to ensure data accuracy & authenticity & privacy concerns.

④ CPYRAME

Privacy is a core aspect of data governance and its upheld nature is quintessential.

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.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 प्रसिद्धि का उपयोग IMF सुधारों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कैसे कर सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) The recent loan to Pakistan by the IMF despite its Terror history highlights the concerns of IMF in addressing effective & righteous debt distress.

◦ Role of IMF in addressing debt distress in Global South →

① Balance of Payments crisis

instruments such as
 { Extended fund facility (EFF)
 { Credit Flow Agreement (CFA)

→ enhance liquidity in times of crisis. eg. India in 1991 crisis

② Policy and Administrative

support → Article IV consultations with south countries.

- ③ Expert Guidance and Economist opinion → for policy guidance with extremely competent economists eg. South AfSca 2019
- ④ Capacity building (SATC)
 - ↳ South Asian Trade Centre in New Delhi → enhancing capacity of officials in financial management
- ⑤ Global monitoring and surveillance of economic parameters and Trade indices (WEO)
 - ↳ World Economic Outlook
 - ↳ Global Financial Stability Report (GFSR)
- ⑥ Binding advice when countries are on loan applications to undertake structural reforms eg. LPG Reforms 1991 - India -

◦ IMF Reforms post India's G20 momentum →

① Unifying Global South voice to enhance representation in IMF.
(G7 - dominates 43% of IMF votes)

② Rush for de-dollarisation as SDR is heavily dependent on USD.

③ Structural reforms in IMF to hinder funding to Terrorist Nations like Pakistan

④ Equitable voting share in IMF decisions (India - just 2.5% vote share)

⑤ Improving funding mechanisms to avoid binding states affects sovereignty of nations.

IMF Reforms are the need of the hour to enhance Global financial Governance

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)

Ans) Recently, the Indian foreign secretary visited Qatar, where on sidelines, he met the Taliban foreign minister, highlighting the engagement without formal endorsement.

• The navigation course via pragmatic middle path →

① Yes, I do agree with the means employed because →

① Afghanistan is a critical neighbour and a gateway to Central Asia → having any sort of connection is necessary to counter adversary.

② The PAKISTAN Enigma →

- having Afgh. ~~onboard~~ onboard
is crucial to keep Pakistani
govt. away from collusion
with Talibans.

③ Trade & Commerce → Afghanistan
can be crucial for enhancing
our market in central asia
via another INSTC.

④ Internal Security →

Afghanistan is hotspot of
Terrorism ~~and~~ Training and
Terrorists → having effective
communication with Afgh. is
crucial to deter any attacks or
adversities in India via
intelligence sharing.

⑤ India has significant mushtams in AF4, and caliban takeovers cannot render them useless, so financial aspect is essential.

eg. AF4 Parliament, Ramis, Roads, Rafts

India's current Approach →

① Conversations & diplomacy from informal channels.
 eg. via Qatar → ^{Internal security} Intelligence → Trade

② No formal Recognition to uphold democratic principles & image.

③ Active advocacy for democratic regimes to ensure women's rights and voice.

④ Humanitarian Assistance to people of AF4 → wheat + medicines in 2024.

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
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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		

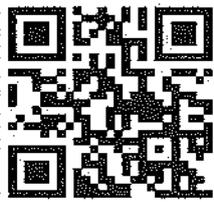
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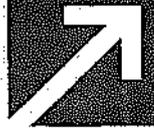
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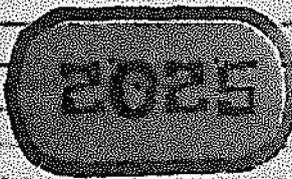
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YOU SHOULD JOIN THE COURSE IF YOU

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

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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

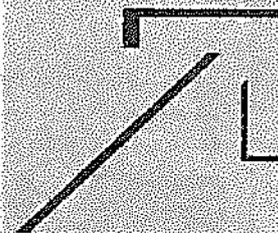
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11 AUGUST

ATS (Batch-5)

17 AUGUST

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