

Worm

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MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours समय : तीन घंटे	<b>ForumIAS</b>	Maximum Marks : 250 अधिकतम अंक : 250
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**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VIVEK SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910099673	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	09/08/2025

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. 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 <b>TWENTY</b> 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:30 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:30 pm
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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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### 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)

Part IV of Indian Constitution under Supreme Court provisions, Article 143 provides for advisory jurisdiction of SC for President.

Scope of A.143:

① President can ask advise of SC on various matters.

② Pre-constitutional treaties →

Here SC is mandated to provide the rendered advice.

③ Any other question related to constitutional / legal provisions:

Here SC is not bound to provide advice

④ President asked SC about Governor's power under Art. 200 (Assent to Bills).

Significance of A.143 :

- a) Reducing of litigations in the court
- b) Clarity to President and Parliament about various ambiguous clauses of constitution.
- c) Establishes interpretation of law and constitutional provisions; who is the final interpreter of it.

however, SC is not bound to provide advice on other matters than pre-constitutional treaties. Also President is not bound by the advice of SC, as he/she may follow it or not.

**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
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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.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 redrawing of constituency boundaries and reserving seats for SC/ST in proportion to their population. Done by Delimitation Commission under article 82.

### Importance of delimitation

- ① Uphold principle of one vote = one value.
- ② To accommodate changing population.
- ③ To ensure Universal Adult Suffrage (Article 326).

### Challenges associated:

- ① Freezing of seats after 1972 and then in 2002.
- ② Changed demography of states:  
UP and Bihar  $\Rightarrow > 30$  lakh / constituency  
KE and Tamil Nadu  $\Rightarrow < 20$  lakh / constituency

- ③ Rearrangement will lead to loss of seats for southern states and gain for northern states:  
Demographic / pollution control penalty.
- ④ Lack of consensus among states to undertake next delimitation.

Way Forward:

- a) Former President Pranab Mukherjee called for increase Lok Sabha seats to 1000.
- b) American model: of proportional increase of seats of all states.
- c) European Parliament model: larger states gets seats in proportion to population but smaller states get higher number of seats.

Delimitation is a constitutional obligation to ensure equality and equity at the same time.

**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)

Asymmetric federalism is the difference in power allocation to different federal units of country. For example: States, Union Territories (A. 239); Tribal Areas (6th schedule); Special provisions under Article 371 A, B, etc.)

Asymmetric federalism ⇒ accommodation of diverse needs

① Strategic needs: → formation of UTs (Article 239, 239A, 239AA) like Andaman and Nicobar, Lakshadweep, Delhi, etc.

② Tribal culture protection: →  
Schedule 5 ⇒ Schedule areas (A. 242)  
Schedule 6 ⇒ Tribal Areas (Art 243A)

③ Special needs of Maharashtra, Telegana, Andhra, Sikkim, etc : under Article 371 A, B, C, -- etc. Governor have special powers

④ Art. 282 → Special grants for the development of STs.

⑤ Unitary federalism : with strong centre to protect unity and integrity of India : Article 246 → Union list (100 subjects)  
 → State list (66 subjects)  
Concurrent list (as to subjects)

Prof. Granville Austin called Indian Constitution a social document which intends to revolutionarise society as per its needs.

**Feedback**

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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)

42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976 added words, 'socialist' and 'secular' in Indian preamble.

### Socialist meaning

⇒ Resources of the state shall be owned by government on behalf of the citizens.

⇒ welfare nature of state: DPSP:

Art. 38: welfare of citizens

Art 39(a): adequate means of livelihood.

39(b): ownership and control of community resources for greater good of all

⇒ Mixed economy: existence of both public and private sector

Secular meaning:

- ① Art 25-28: fundamental right to practice, preach, propagate any religion.
- ② Equal protection of all religions and equal promotion.
- ③ No discrimination based on religion (Art 15, 17)
- ④ No use of religion in election campaigns (RPA, 1951)
- ⑤ Positive intervention of state in religious matter. eg Article 25(2): restriction based on public health and order.

Secularism is basic structure of our constitution - SC.

**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)

State Finance Commission formed under Article 243I and 243J: for distribution of financial revenue of state among and between state and local bodies:

Underutilization of SFC: For regional equity:

- (a) No Timely formation of SFC by states.
- (b) Reports are not acted upon by state assemblies.
- (c) Delay in report making.
- (d) No use of data and problems while making reports

For strengthening federal link:

- (a) Delayed reporting  $\Rightarrow$  non integration with National FC Report
- (b) Demand for grants for local bodies not specifically demarcated.
- (c) Dissolution of SFC by state government arbitrarily.
- (d) Lack of devolution of financial functions to local bodies by states.

2<sup>nd</sup> ARC suggested forming District Councils and making demand for grants by District Councils + State FC and report on action taken should be filed & tabled in State Assemblies.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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, was constituted in 2005  
under NCPCR Act, 2005.

## Positive contribution of NCPCR

- ① Formulation of POCSO Act.
- ② Check on implementation of POCsO.
- ③ Check on forced and child labour practised.
- ④ Guiding states/courts related to juvenile cases and courts.
- ⑤ Visit to juvenile prison homes.
- ⑥ Adoption of children through District Adoption Agency.
- ⑦ Protection of orphans from begging, etc.

Limitations:

- ① Lack of manpower
- ② Lack of financial resources.
- ③ No legal action can be taken
- ④ only suggestive and advisory powers.
- ⑤ Competent membership is short.

Children are the reflection of God, should be treated with dignity and equal opportunities.

- Fundamental Duty.



**Feedback**

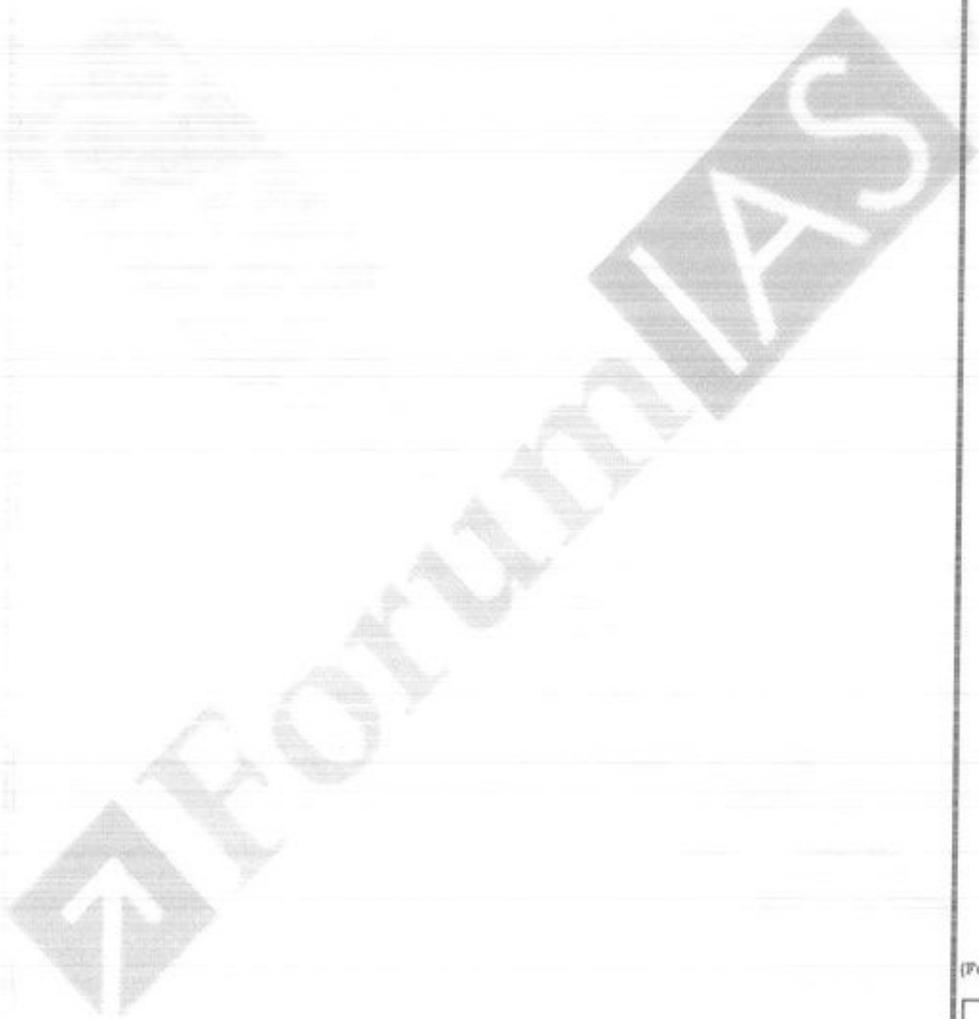
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)



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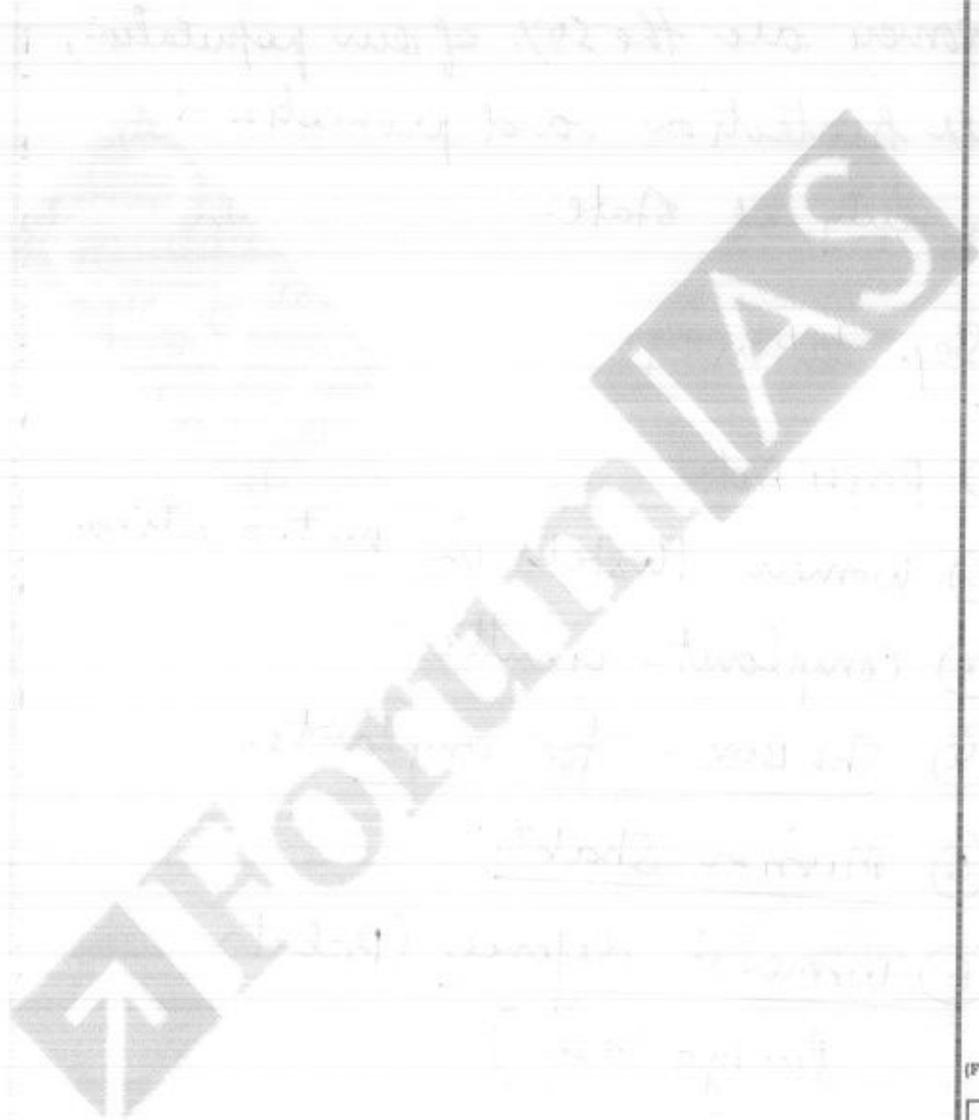
Q.8) Throw light on the legal frameworks that are in place to ensure women's safety in India. What further steps are needed to enhance their safety and well-being? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

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)

Women are the 50% of our population,  
their protection and promotion is  
the duty of state.

Step taken!

- ① POSH Act
- ② Women hostels in metro cities.
- ③ Complaints committee
- ④ She Box — for complaints.
- ⑤ Mission Shakti
- ⑥ Women in defence (Babeta Punjya case)



**Feedback**

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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)

A multipolar world is where global power is shared by multiple nations, with none exerting dominance.

Current Global order: As per C. Rajamohan world is multi-polar with power shared between USA, China, Russia, India, etc.

Another political analyst called it Heteropol- ar world due to dominance of Big Technology firms like Apple, Google, Meta, Amazon.

Multi-polarity a necessity

- Balance of power
- Avoidance of exploitation of any country.
- Global peace and security.

Check on unilateral actions of one state on other (e.g. Russia-Ukraine conflict).

India being a player in multi-polarity, although not dominant, can also.

use its leverage to strengthen multi-polarity: -

- ① **A Mediator** India can mediate between Democratic and Autocratic nations like USA and Russia.
- ② **Leader of Global South**: leading multi-lateral reforms to make it more representative (e.g. AV in G20 (2023))
- ③ **A Monitor**: His ability to avoid any major conflict in the region (e.g. Sri Lankan crisis).
- ④ **Mini-lateralism**: (e.g. QUAD, SCO, FICCI, etc. help in balancing power.
- ⑤ **Multi-alignment**: sharing good relations with Iran, Russia, USA, Japan, UAE, etc.

India wants a unipolar south Asia, bipolar Asia and multi-polar world.

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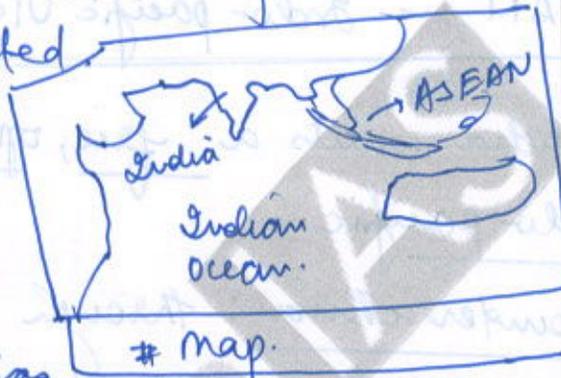


Q.10) "ASEAN is the cornerstone of India's Act East Policy and its Indo-Pacific vision." Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"आसियान भारत की एक ईस्ट नीति और उसके हिंद-प्रशांत दृष्टिकोण की आधारशिला है।" स्पष्ट करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ASEAN is a grouping of south-east Asian 10 nations which are culturally and economically connected.

ASEAN a cornerstone in Act East Policy



- ① India currently has a trade deficit of \$30 B<sup>n</sup> with ASEAN nations.
- ② India receives its maximum FDI from Malaysia and Singapore.
- ③ ASEAN countries culturally connected through Buddha diplomacy and Hindu temples in Nailand and Comboide.
- ④ Connectivity initiatives! like IMT (India Myanmar Nailand) Hiway, Mekong River project, Kaladan Multi-modal connectivity, etc.

⑤ Politically, ASEAN have Annual Summit with India, observer status of India in ASEAN Summit, etc

ASEAN in Indo-pacific Vision

- ① India wants a free, open and inclusive Indo-pacific.
- ② Counter china: through involvement with Philippines, Vietnam in South China Sea.
- ③ QUAD formation: an Indo-pacific prosperity paradigm.
- ④ Malabar exercise with Australia, Japan and USA.
- ⑤ Supply of Brahmas, Jets, etc to Philippines, etc.
- ⑥ Port development (Sagarmala) and security (Indian Navy) for Indo-pacific.

ASEAN and India are siamese twins, progress of one will lead to progress of another.

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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)

Local self Governments like PRT, ULBs, etc. are formed after the 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment Acts, 1992.

## Administrative challenges of LSGs

- ① Lack of functionaries under LSG control (Art. 243 G → devolution of functions).
- ② Lack of devolution of functions  
⊗ only Kerala and Karnataka has devolved 80% functions.
- ③ Lack of Revenue: LSGs depend on state and centre grants.  
(Acc. to RBI Study: 80% dependence on central grants).
- ④ Personnel under state control:  
In UP, Bihar, etc: Unified personnel system

- ⑤ Planning: dominance of political leader and bureaucracy like DM, MP, MLA, etc.
- ⑥ Lack of monitoring of schemes: Social Audit requires just 10% quorum.
- ⑦ Tied funds under Central sponsored schemes.
- ⑧ MP and MLA - LADS: reduces power of local bodies in developmental functions.
- ⑨ Multiple bodies for same function:  
e.g. PWD, DDA, KPCB, etc.

### Measures for genuine self-governance:

- ① Principle of subsidiarity: devolution of functions at lowest level which can be performed there.
- ② Compulsory devolution of subjects

mentioned in 11<sup>th</sup> (PR De) and 12<sup>th</sup> (ULB) schedules.

③ Activity mapping: to reduce overlapping and more coordination and convergence.

④ Bottom-up planning: through Gram Sabha participation. (GPDP).

⑤ Separate personnel system like in Rajasthan and Gujarat: recruitment and removal by local bodies.

⑥ Reformed GST slabs:

- Central GST = 5%
- State GST = 5%
- Local GST = 2%  
Bodies

⑦ Innovative funding mechanisms like Municipal Bonds.

Constitution has directed state to make village panchayats as units of self-governance under Article 40.

### Feedback

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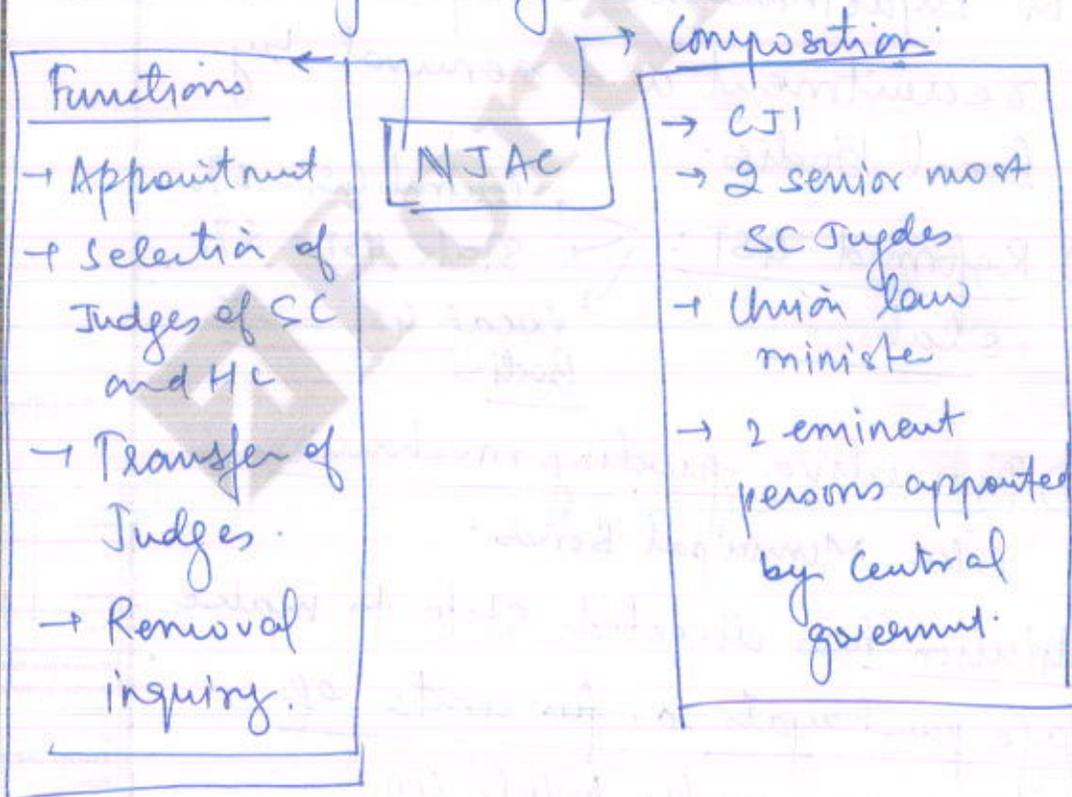
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Recently, Delhi HC Judge Yashwant Verma have been alleged to own burnt cash in his house backyard.  
Thus, even UP of India called for increased accountability and transparency in Indian judiciary.



Constructive role of NJAC

- (a) System of checks and balances
- (b) Transparency in selection of judges.
- (c) All democratic countries follow such system.
- (d) Check on favouritism, nepotism.
- (e) Pendency of vacancies can be addressed (93% vacancy in HCs)
- (f) Inclusivity of women in judiciary can be ensured. (currently 14% in Supreme court and 11% in HCs)

Limitations of NJAC like mechanisms:

- (i) Independence of judiciary can be compromised (4th Judges case).  
Independence of judiciary = Basic structure of constitution

(ii) Judicial commitment to executive instead of constitution

(iii) Delayed selection because of increased conflict and lack of consensus.

(iv) Trust deficit among public: due to involvement of executive.

Thus, alone NJAC will not suffice and should be clubbed with use of technology in courts (e-courts), SUPACE, better case management through AI, inclusive infrastructure (female toilets), and transparency in CTI office (under RTI after CPOE vs. Subhas Kerkhyap case).

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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)

India President derives its clemency (pardoning powers) powers from Art. 72 of Indian constitution.

USA president gets these powers from Article 3 which deals with the executive powers of President of USA.

Difference between clemency powers.

<u>India President</u>	<u>USA President</u>
① <u>can pardon</u> for both union and state laws.	① <u>can pardon</u> only for federal laws, not state laws.
② <u>can commute</u> military court rulings.	② <u>cannot commute</u> military court punishments.

Indian

USA

③ Art 74: works on the aid and advice of Council of Ministers.

③ If acts on his own discretion.

④ No judicial review of the President's decision.

④ Judicial review of the president's decision can be done.

⑤ Follow procedure established by law, thus only procedure to grant pardon will be considered.

⑤ Follow due process of law, thus fairness of act can also be judged.

⑥ Granted on socio-economic realities and behavior of

⑥ Instances of political release of prisoners

prisoner.

and granting pardon have come in limelight

## Need for clemency power to executive

- ① For socio-economic justice, away from legalities of law.
- ② For faster action, as judicial pendency are already more than 4.5 crore.
- ③ Reformatory justice system: release on reformed personality.

## Limitations of clemency power to executive

- ① Mis-use and abuse of power: eg criminalisation of politics.
- ② Discretion of executive: against right to equality (Ar-14)
- ③ After delays in mercy petitions: Real tapism in Bureaucracy.

Clemency powers are very responsible powers thus granted to Head of State for holistic assessment and reformation.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS



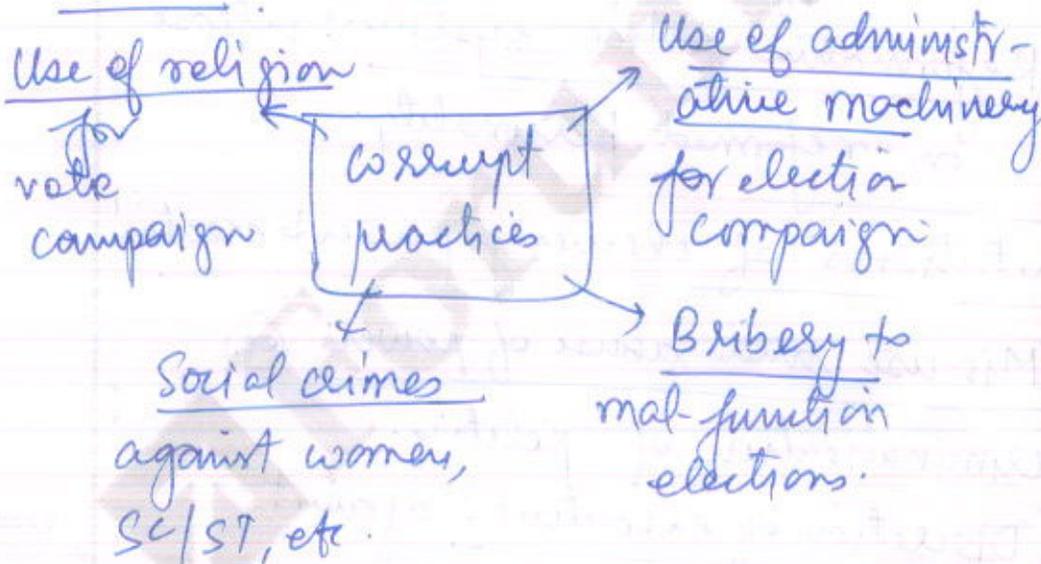
Q.14) What constitutes corrupt practices under the Representation of the People Act, 1951? Also, discuss the challenges in curbing such malpractices and suggest remedial measures.

(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।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of Peoples Act (RPA), 1951 deals with the process of elections and various punitive provisions for corrupt practices under Section 8.



Challenges in curbing such mal-practices  
Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case (1975)

Supreme Court held that Free and Fair elections are basic structure

of our constitution.

## Challenges to Free and Fair election:

- ① Use of political power to influence and pressure bureaucracy: e.g. mal-election of local bodies
- ② No legal enforcement of Model Code of Conduct.
- ③ Caste based politics: Ram Manohar Lohia said  $\rightarrow$  In India people don't cast vote the vote caste.
- ④ Hate speech: 43% increase in cases of Hate speech in last 2 years (NCRB).
- ⑤ Under-reporting of election expenditure: According to Lok-NIT-CSDS Report: LS-2024 election incurred total ₹1.5 lakh crore

expenditure.

- ④ lack of citizen awareness: literacy rate of 73% → challenge to wise votes.

Remedial measures:

- ① legal enforcement of MCE
- ② power to de-register political party with ECI
- ③ State funding of election (Indrajit Committee, 2nd ARC)
- ④ curb on online hate speech through stand-alone law (TK Vishwanathan)
- ⑤ Separate personnel and secretariat of election commission.
- ⑥ Election offences under serious crime category.

Free and fair elections are bullwark of Democracy and way to ensure public trust in the state.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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 the part of Parliament and acts as Rajya Sabha Chairman and in the absence of President, takes duty of President of India.

Role of VP as Chairperson of RS

- ① Conduct proceedings of the house
- ② Form business rules and procedure of the house [A. (78)] along with President.
- ③ Punish for the contempt of House (Article. 105)
- ④ Adjournment motion, call attention motion, etc
  - Acceptance
  - Rejection.
- ⑤ Declaration of adjournment of house.
- ⑥ Expulsion of member from

the house.

Procedure for removal of VP from  
his office: Article 67.

Step 1: Proposal of removal of VP  
in Rajya Sabha with minimum 50  
members approval.

Step 2: Discussion on proposal in  
the house.

Step 3: Voting: Requirement of  $\frac{2}{3}$ <sup>rd</sup>  
present and voting and effective  
majority of the house.

Step 4: Voting in Lok Sabha: if  
passed by simple majority then Vice  
President is liable for removal.

Step 5: President removes VP from  
the position.

Certain limitations of VP<sup>m</sup> house

- (a) Less powers than Speaker of Lok Sabha (decision of Money Bill)
- (b) After works on party-lines, need of neutrality and impartiality (prescribed by Molay Committee).
- (c) Silencing opposition and expulsion of members from the house : → degradation of democracy.

Vice President is 2<sup>nd</sup> in the precedence table and demand high respect, the position of VP should be kept miles away from politicisation and allegations.

**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.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)

According to UNDP, 23 crore people in India are under extreme poverty who are multi-dimensionally poor.

Economic survey in 2020 suggested Universal Basic Income for eradication of poverty in India.

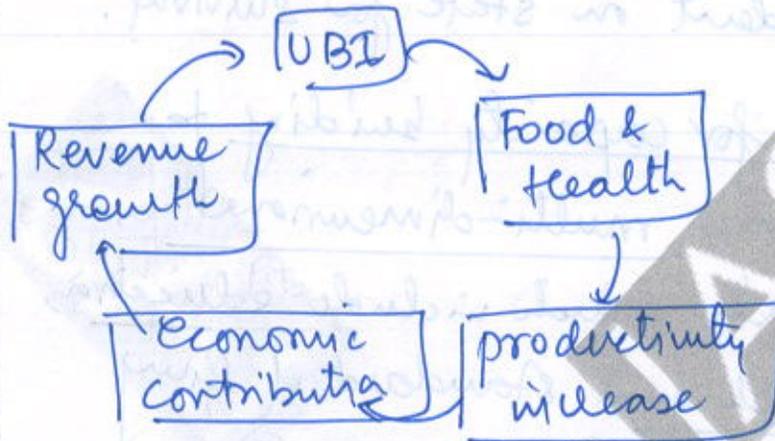
UBI → a certain sum of monthly money given to all citizens of country by government.

Positives of UBI in poverty reduction:

- ① Direct income support will make people buy food for themselves (Amartya Sen's

(Entitlement Approach).

② Vicious cycle of growth



③ Food availability is enough in India & 340 Million Metric Tonnes production : issue is affordability.

Limitations of UBI:

- ① Increased inflation: as money supply will increase.
- ② Decreased production: people will seek leisure instead of work.
- ③ Burden on state subsidies: No revenue/funds for capital investment.

① Dependency trap called aid curse: citizens will become dependent on state for survival.

② Need for capacity building to overcome multi-dimensional poverty, which include education, health and standard of living

Suggestions for reducing extreme poverty:

① Rationalised UBI like Brazil's model.

② Investment in health and education, skill building.

③ Targeted Mission: (Zero hunger SDG-1 by 2030)

④ Capability Approach: DAY-NRLM - SHG formation.

"Poverty is the worst form of violence" - Ghandhiji.

**Feedback**

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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)

Mal-nutrition is the deficiency of essential nutrients, protein and calories for growth of human body.

Key determinants used by NFHS for mal-nutrition:

- ① Wasting: low weight to age.
- ② Stunting: low height to age.
- ③ under-nourishment: lack of iron, micro-nutrients, etc in diet.
- ④ Anemia: more than 40% children are anemic i.e. deficiency of iron.

Nutrition-specific interventions & Nutrition-sensitive interventions



Their role in addressing the issue

① Improvements in last 10 years:

	2015	2024
Stunting	16%	8%
Wasting	35%	16%
Undernourished	20%	12%

② Protein rich diet in schools.

eg pulses, Abden Rice, eggs, milk, etc.

③ Public awareness generation programmes: "Health is wealth"

"Fit For India"

"LIFE Mission"

④ Comprehensive framework:

including mental health eg Happiness curriculum in Delhi schools.

Limitation of these intervention:

- (a) Urban-rural divide: mal-nutrition more pronounced in rural areas.
- (b) Migrant labourers: not accounted and involved in these programmes.
- (c) Social restrictions: e.g. eggs, meat, etc not in Northern States.
- (d) Still high burden of mal-nutrition

Way-Forward:

- (a) Introduction of millets in MDM and PDS system: super foods.
- (b) Targetted approach: identification and decentralised implementation.
- (c) Poshan 2.0 and Saksham Anganwadi should be resource wise enhanced
- (d) Prioritisation under SDG NO 1 (Zero Hunger) and SDG 2 (No Poverty)

**Feedback**

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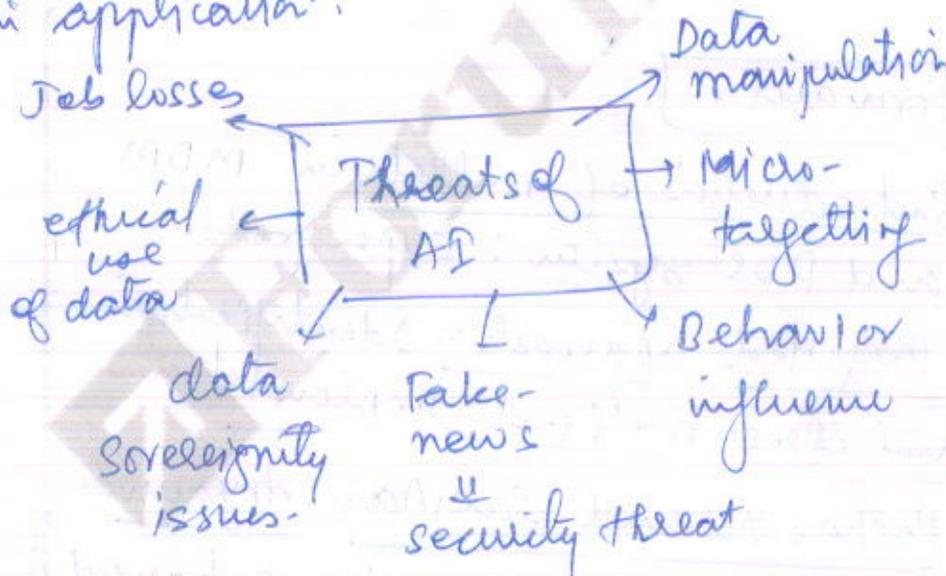


Q.18) "Data is the raw material of Artificial Intelligence." In this context, discuss the need for transparent and accountable data governance frameworks in India. What steps has the government taken in this regard? (15 marks, 250 words)

"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 is the new oil, but should not be used as fuel" - Anonymouse.

Artificial intelligence is using data as fuel to develop its models, make them more efficient and diverse in application.



Need for transparent data governance

① Right to Privacy (Article 21): under K.S. Puttaswamy case (2017): state's

responsibility to safeguard data of people.

② Data sovereignty: threat to national integrity and sovereignty.

③ Security of state: AI related fake news, mis-information, cyber crime, etc are on the rise.

④ Protection of vulnerable sections like women, children, unemployed, etc. (Article 41, 39, 46 of DPSP)

Steps taken by government!

① DDP Act, 2023: Rights and duties of data principle and data fiduciaries.  
- data minimisation  
- purpose limitation

② IT Act 2008: Section 79: provides protection to intermediary only passive ones.

③ Digital Competition Bill, 2022!

ex-ante or preventive regulation

- ④ Data centres in the Indian territory
- ⑤ International collaborations: AI summit in France (2025) and Global Partnership for Responsible AI.
- ⑥ To address Digital Divide: BharatNET, CSC 2.0 scheme

Further actions to be taken:

- ① Rajiv Gauba Committee: hold social media intermediaries accountable.
  - ② B.N. Shri Krishna Committee: data localisation.
  - ③ Law like UK Online Safety Bill: self-verification and compliance by companies.
  - ④ Rules of DPDP, 2023 should be made operational fast
- AI is the future and India should legal and resource wise equip itself.

**Feedback**

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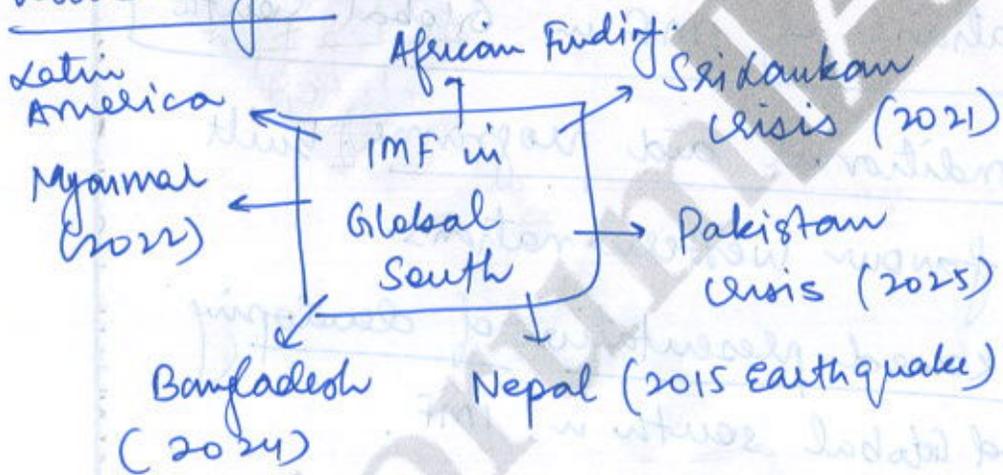
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



**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 प्रसिद्धि का उपयोग IMF सुधारों को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए कैसे कर सकता है?  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

IMF is a multi-lateral global institute mandated for global economic security and stability. Born out of Bretton Woods Conference in 1945.



Positive contribution of IMF in Global South:

- ① IMF funding developmental projects in Africa to save their economies
- ② Sri Lankan Crisis (2022) were saved through IMF funding and loans.

③ Latin America countries like Argentina, Brazil, Colombia, etc. have their reserves in IMF.

④ Increased voting share of China and India in reassessment of 2015.

### Limitations of IMF in Global South

a) Conditional aid programme: built to favour western nations.

b) Skewed presentation of developing and Global south in IMF.

c) Funding Pakistan in 2025 despite its state-funded terror activities in India.

d) Inadequate financial support to Africa → leading to China's debt trap policy.

## India's G20 presidency to reform IMF!

- ① Building global consensus for reformed multi-lateralism.
- ② Inclusion of African Union into G20.
- ③ Alternatives to IMF: ~~SDG's~~ BRICS's New Development Band and Contingency Reserve Funds.
- ④ Demand for revised SDR's of all countries based on their GDP and population.
- ⑤ Voting rights should reflect repetitive demography and economy of country.
- ⑥ IMF funding for climate mitigation and adaptation challenges especially in low and small island states.

To address and deal with changed global order and emerging threats IMF should reform itself otherwise will perish.

### 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? अफगानिस्तान में तालिबान शासन के प्रति भारत के वर्तमान दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में व्याख्या करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In 2021, Taliban took over Afghanistan regime under its control. Taliban rule is synonymous to conservative, arbitrary and uncertain.

Thus, in such a fluidic geopolitical arena where multiple actors are involved like Taliban leadership, Pakistan, Qatar, China and Afghanistan government itself. It becomes prudent to have informal connection with government of the day i.e. Taliban through back-channel diplomacy and formally demanding democratic government for Afghanistan.

India's current approach is aligned with the same middle

path strategy

I India ⇒ Developmental Functions

- eg. 1) Salma Dam project
- 2) Zoraj - Highway.
- 3) Parliament Building
- 4) Tertiary hospital and schools.

⇒ Building trust between people of  
Afghanistan and India

II India ⇒ Demand Democracy  
and Rule of law establishment:

eg. at international forums demand  
for restoration of democracy  
and welfare government in  
Afghanistan

⇒ As a responsible global leader  
demand for democratic, free  
and human rights centric government

iii) India  $\Rightarrow$  Back-channel diplomacy with Taliban leadership;

e.g. Providing humanitarian aid like vaccines, food grains, etc.

$\rightarrow$  constant engagement with Taliban leaders.

$\Rightarrow$  To counter dominance of Pakistan and China over Taliban regime.

Therefore, a multi-pronged strategy of India will keep India's interests secure and protection of Indian state from terrorism from Afghan soil.

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here C 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

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

### 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
	<b>Key / Relevant Point</b>		
	<b>Vague / Irrelevant</b>		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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