

TEST CODE 8 1 2 4 2 6



MGP 2025

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	YASHVI JAIN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910139982	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	9/8/25

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

## INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
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19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory.

उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।

3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।

4. 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।

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।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

2:30 pm.

5:30 pm.

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/  
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन 

\*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी-लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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)

Article 143 provides with the supreme court's advisory jurisdiction on consulting the consultation being provided to the president of India

Scope of Supreme court's jurisdiction

- ① Discretion of supreme court to provide advice.
- ② Exception to above :- If advice asked regarding implementation of pre-constitutional treaty.  
↳ President has to adhere and is binding.
- ③ Advisory jurisdiction not binding on president in other cases.

⑦ A constitutional bench of 5 or more than 5 have to be set up to take up cases under article 143.

⑧ Advisory jurisdiction by president is undertaken on aid & advice of Council of ministers & is not discretionary.

Significance of advisory jurisdiction

- ① Synthesis of judiciary & executive in decision making process.
- ② Allows for informed decision making and *qui deus* based policy making.
- ③ Reduces arbitrary power of the president regarding certain issues.
- ④ Helps in maintaining checks & balances as part of *quasi-federal* polity.

Here, 143 Article uses frictioning in tandem & togetherness of both bodies

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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)

Article 82 of the Indian constitution provides for exercise of delimitation undertaken by the delimitation commission whose decision is final & cannot be challenged under this regard.

Delimitation refers to →

① Adjustment of constitutional boundaries of the constituencies for election purpose

② Allocation of seats for the purpose of election in each constituency  
 70 seats in Delhi Legislative Assembly

↳ Exercise done for important because

① determine the number of seats from each & number of candidates for

both centre & the state legislature

① allocate number of seats to be reserved for SCs and STs.

② would help determine reservation of seats for women following 106th constitutional amendment.

③ ease of administration of election process & ease in preparing electoral rolls.

Challenges associated →

① Regional discrepancy: States like UP have more seats than entire North East combined.

② Issue in South India with respect to lesser population leading to low allocation of seats.

③ Politicization of process

④ Absence of appeal increases opacity. Transparency in process is needed to uphold judicial democracy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Asymmetrical federalism refers to balance of power in favour of centre of one state, leading to increase centralisation.

Role in accommodating diverse regional needs

① allocation of grants-in aid by centre to state according to needs.

→ Yam to North Eastern States (1975).

② increased focus on under developed & poorer states. → Budgetary grant of ₹ 10,000 cr to Bihar in Budget 25-26

③ Help maintain sovereignty & integrity of nation through ensuring peace.

→ President rule imposed in Manipal to curb ethnic violence.

④ Performance based grants increase cooperative federalism among states.

Increase performance management index of Niti Aayog.

⑤ Helps resolution of inter state disputes of water (Article 262) through parliamentary means & Causeway dispute

⑥ Increase social welfare measures for regional development & PM Deu for North East States.

Issues → Perceived inequality & apathy  
 → NEP not accepted by West Bengal  
 → 'One size fits all' approach by centre  
 → 3 language formula supplanting Hindi  
 → lack of resolution of funds from centre to state  
 → curmally sponsored schemes. Therefore, balancing with cooperative federalism is necessary for national harmony

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

*	G	A	P
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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.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)

The terms 'socialist' & 'secular' were added to Indian constitution in Preamble via 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act.

## Socialist in terms of Indian Context

① Refers to blurring & eradicating inequalities in income, status and opportunities.

eg) MNRGA, PM Karsah Vikas Yojana, Skill India Mission etc.

② Refers to presence & promotion of Gandhian socialism focusing on welfare & upliftment of all.

eg) Abolition of untouchability (Article 17)  
Prevent concentration of wealth (Article 39(c))

③ Promote market economy to prevent monopoly & centralisation  
 ↳ e-commerce, e-NAM etc.

Secular in terms of Indian context

- ① Secularism forms part of Basic Structure doctrine ↳ SR Bommai case
- ② Refers to respect & tolerance to all religions → positive secularism
- ③ State shall take steps to ensure freedom religion (fundamental right — Article 25 to 28) ↳ National holidays.
- ④ Government does not promote any religion but promotes harmony among all. ↳ celebrates & festivals  
Socialism & secularism hence help uphold the ethos of "ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat" ensuring human development

**Feedback**

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
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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 is  
constituted every 5 years with  
the purpose of ensuring financial  
autonomy & devolution of funds to  
local bodies. (Article 243)

Underutilisation in establishing  
Regional equity

① Regional disparity in devolution  
of funds. Eg. Kerala → 100% devolution  
but Bihar < 70% devolution.

② Imbalanced regional development  
due to paucity of funds & inadequate  
avenues for revenue generation  
↳ Depend on cattle tax, property  
tax etc.

③ Inadequate & untruly formal  
 19) only 12 states have formed SFC.

④ Useless tiger having only advisory nature & role.

⑤ Inability to strengthen federal <sup>unit</sup> unity

⑥ Inadequate devolution from centre despite central finance commission recommendation.

⑦ Reduced grants in aid over the decade by the centre.

⑧ Inadequate devolution of functions to the local bodies → Full collection of interstate trade.

⑨ Absence of penal provisions

⑩ Politicization of commission

⑪ Salience committs recommendation of timely constitution & check & balance is needed

**Feedback**

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

National Commission for protection of child rights is a statutory body responsible for upholding DPLP & early childhood care protection (Article 39) for healthy development.

Success in promoting child rights

- ① Implementation of POCSO Act to prevent sexual harassment cases.
- ② Protect against employment in hazardous work under factory act (Article 24).
- ③ Rehabilitation of trafficked children by collaboration with NGOs like Muskaan.
- ④ Reduced instances of child abuse cases → 4-5% Reduction due to the

disease (NCRB)

③ Decrease gross enrollment ratio  
(Right to education - article 21A)  
↳ 100% GER in elementary school (Pratham) <sup>NQD</sup>

④ Battling malnutrition, stunting & wasting through initiatives like Anemia Mukt Bharat → malnutrition → 42 to 38% cases  
(Right to health - article 21A)

↑ prevalence of female foeticide in states like Haryana etc.

lacunous provent → 23% child marriage rate → highest globally (WB)

↑ hidden hunger of nutritional insecurity  
only advisory in nature → absence of penal provision.

Therefore, increasing jurisdiction, role in awareness generation & improved penetration of schemes of government can ensure healthy transition to demographic dividend.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

New Education Policy, 2020 was introduced based on the concept of Nai Talim (New Education) propounded by Mahatma Gandhi for holistic education.

Salient features of NEP, 2020 →

- ① Change in curriculum structure, i.e. 10+2 structure to 5+3+3+4 structure.
- ② Focus on vocational education, i.e. learning by doing (e.g. carpentry etc.).
- ③ Strengthening of academia-industry linkage to increase employability.
- ④ Rote based learning to experiential and skill based learning (e.g. Digital Literacy).
- ⑤ Inclusion of value education in

the curriculum through teacher training

⑥ Synthesis of 3H's i.e. Head, heart and hands for an all round development. ⑦ PM Shri schools

⑧ Removing conventional streams of arts, commerce & science & giving freedom to choose one or more subjects

Medium of instruction in school →

① Education in mother tongue till atleast 8th standard.

② Introduction of 3 language formula to ensure linguistic diversity and cultural integration.

Unacceptance of 3 language formula by southern states  
 → lack adequate teacher training  
 → functionalisation of national Research funds

critical issues  
 ↓  
 polarization of education

Therefore, NEP is hence a stepping stone for education for all (SDG-4) to fulfil our fundamental duty.

**Feedback**

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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

The crime against women have been on a rise with 4% increase since covid-19 pandemic. (NCRB)

Legal Frameworks for women safety

- ① POSH Act (Prevention of Sexual Harassment at workplace) following Vishalika guideline by supreme court
- ② POCSO Act to prevent sexual harassment against children.
- ③ Protection against Domestic Violence Act (32% Indian women experience violence at hands of their spouse - Niti Aayog)
- ④ Maternity Benefit Act → Paid paternity leave (DPSP - Article 42)

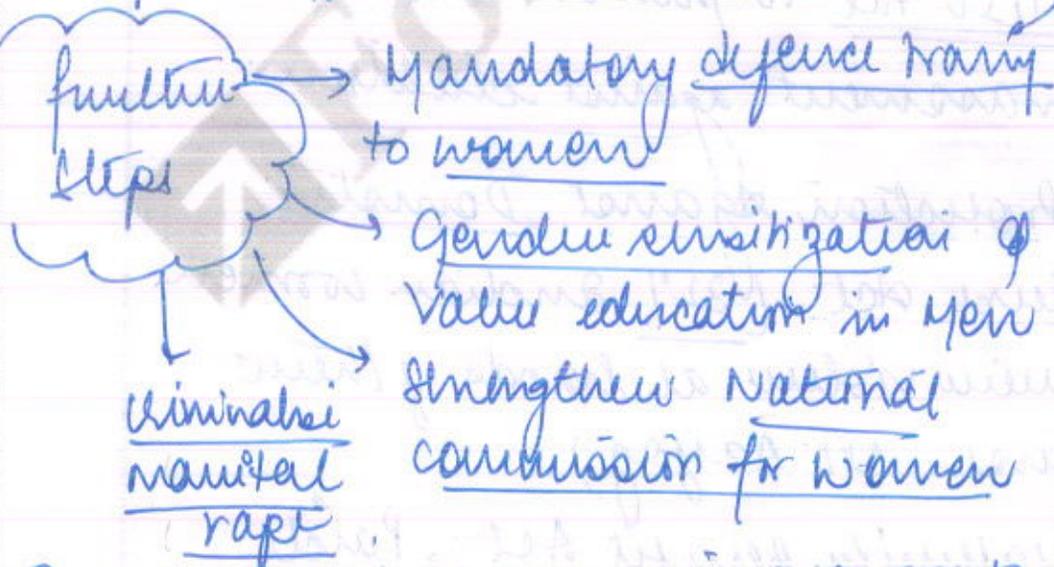
⑧ Minimum Wages Act to protect women against discrimination

⑥ Fast track courts for disposal of cases pertaining to rape & abuse

⑦ Government apps like HEBOB & HIMMAT for quick response & help

④ Allocation of funds to fight injustice against women → Nirbhaya fund

① Strengthening legal framework → only ↑ 25% conviction rate (law commission)



Trust, safety of women is necessary to take each & take vikas through gender equity

**Feedback**

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

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

Multipolar world order necessitates  
interdependence & mutual recognition  
to global players to increase linkages  
& establish a "new world order"

Multipolar world order: A necessity →

- ① Rising geopolitical tensions (eg. Israel-Palestine war, Russia-Ukraine war) leading to disruption of global peace
- ② Disruption of global supply chains due to hegemony of a few  
eg. China's control over 65% RARE's.
- ③ Trade wars & protectionism leading to economic destabilization & retarding growth eg. USA threatening

100% tariff increase.

(4) Necessary to tackle contemporary challenges such as climate change

⇒ Unity needed in NCQG's.

(5) power struggle among superpowers disproportionately affect developing world ⇒ Disruption of supply from Russia

(6) Failure of multiple organisation to keep pace & place ⇒ UNSC in crisis recent wars

ways India can leverage its position

(1) acting as voice of global south → ensure south-south collaboration

(2) Establish global value chains

⇒ China plus one policy.

(3) Humanitarian assistance & Disaster Relief as soft diplomacy tools ⇒ Operation Bahua in Myanmar.

(4) Becoming VISHWAMITRA from VISHWABHUKT

**Feedback**

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AWIS			
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P & R			
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 refers to a multilateral grouping of 10 South East Asian countries which provide India a doorway to the East.

ASEAN as corner stone of Act East policy



Fig: ASEAN countries

① Participation in cultural diplomacy with ASEAN

↳ Buddhist links

② Trade with ASEAN, one of the largest trading partners is INDIA:

③ Defense cooperation ↳ Brahmos missile to Philippines.

④ Infrastructure & connectivity ↳

Kaladan multi modal project:

- ⑤ Development of ports as India's Necklace of Diamond policy
- ↳ Changi port in Singapore

ASEAN as a part of Indo-Pacific Vision

- ① Support for free-inclusion & open Indo-Pacific & AGAR vision.
- ② Counter to China's dominance
- ↳ 9 dash line, debt trap diplomacy etc.
- ③ Focus on increase trade through Malacca Strait & further economic interests
- ④ Military exercises in the Indo-Pacific to enhance maritime security.
- ↳ Malabar exercises.

India's focus is hence from AGAR to MAHA-AGAR vision through cooperation, collaboration & coordination

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 government was set by 73rd & 74th Constitutional amendments acts 1991, leading inclusion of schedule IX and IX-A to uphold & give effect to Article 40 of DPSP promoting Gram Swaraj of Mahatma Gandhi.

Various administrative challenges faced

## ① FUNCTIONING CHALLENGES

- 1.1) Inadequate constitution of functioning of District Planning Committees.
- 1.2) State finance Commission not constituted (only 12 constituted and only 4 are functional).

② FUNCTIONARIES CHALLENGES

- 2.1) Lack of skilled manpower in matter of local administration.
- 2.2) Politicization of LSGs leading to poor functioning.

③ FUNCTIONALITY CHALLENGES

- 3.1) Rampant corruption present
- 3.2) Absence of timely elections → Delay in Haryana & Madhya Pradesh
- 3.3) Absenteeism from Gram Sabha meetings → Only 7% presence
- 3.4) Literacy & digital divide challenges & Reduce efficiency.
- 3.5) Money politics → Panchayat Pati system present.

④ FUNDS Challenges → Inadequate source of own revenue generation & Inadequate devolution from Centre & States

Measures for ULGs to function truly as institutions of self development

- ① Capability approach & capacity enhancement → Rashtriya Gram Swami Abhiyan + Municipal bonds
- ② Digital literacy & Digitalisation for improved governance of panchayats
- ③ Awareness generation among women for women empowerment → 1/3 Reservations for women in all levels.
- ④ Uphold doctrine of pith & substance to ensure each level of government performs own task.
- ⑤ Increase devolution of funds.
- ⑥ Grievance redressal Mechanism.
- ⑦ Establish a fundrayat Fund.  
thereby, to uphold principle of subsidiarity  
it is necessary to strengthen ULG.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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P & R			
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)

NJAC Act, 2014 came to life after 4th judges case through 99th constitutional amendment but was struck down due to violation of constitutional basic structure of separation of powers

Issues with collegium system :-

- ① opacity in selection process → black box appointment.
- ② Judges selection of judges → "imperium in imperio" i.e. imperium within imperium violates accountability.
- ③ Nepotism & favouritism in selection process → Uncle Judge's syndrome
- ④ Distress accountability & transparency

## Shrinking down of NJAC → Issues

- ① Against Natural justice → Judges  
shrinking down act for judges
- ② Against expansion of power maintain  
through checks and balances
- ③ Long length procedure of removal  
↳ No judge of SC has been impeached  
to date.
- ④ Absence of Judicial accountability  
in unruly behaviour  
↳ ex CJT Rajan Gogoi → sexual harassment  
charges
- ⑤ Lawlessness & support from opposition  
parties strengthen security. ↳ Failure  
to impeach judge due to Congress opposition

NJAC like body can make appointment  
& judges more transparent

- ① Increase accountability of judges  
to the executive

- ② Ensure transparent selection process ensure quality of selection
- ③ prevent nepotism & favouritism
- ④ Enhance judicial accountability
- ⑤ Uphold the mandate of judiciary as the protector of constitution & fundamental rights
- ⑥ can include timely performance audits to ensure efficiency
- ⑦ cash found at home of former CJI Yashwant Kumar.

[purpose of certain issues] →

- ① Against basic structure of Independence of judiciary
- ② Politicization of judiciary may lead to criminalization politics.
- ③ If only power eroding democracy, & rule of law.  
Judiciary forms backbone of the constitution.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Presidents of India & USA are the heads of state which can exercise their pardoning powers in separate ways. Clemency power refers to pardoning powers.



## Differences.

Indian president (Article 72)	president of USA
① can pardon sentences of both state & central i.e. HC & SC sentences.	① can only pardon sentences by the <u>central court</u> .

② can pardon death sentences

① cannot pardon death sentences.

③ can pardon sentences issued by military courts

⑧ Does not have the power to do so.

④ can remit, suspend, commute, reprieve, respite or pardon a sentence.

⑦ cannot pardon a death sentence

⑤ work on aid and advice of council of ministers (Article 74)

⑨ works independently

Position of vesting ceremonial powers with the executive →

① Reduced burden of applications i.e. many petitions on the president.

②

② President works on aid & advice of council of ministers & vests a discretionary power & hence can take decision independently.

③ Delayed decision making after debate discussion & deliberation.

④ Increase efficiency & effectiveness → promotion of human rights to life.

Issues with vesting power with executive

① pardoning of sentences of criminals with political affiliation.

② Delayed decision making due to varying & conflicting opinions.

③ Prevalence of biases in judgement.

④ Against separation of power → It's a Judicial function (Article 50)

Hence, emergency powers are required to be exercised with utmost care to uphold public trust.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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 People Act 1951 was enacted by parliament under article 229 enabling them to enact a law to regulate election process

Corrupt practices under RPA, 1951 →

- ① Gratification to individuals from giving or not giving vote to a candidate
- ② Booth capturing
- ③ Failure to lodge ones election expenses.
- ④ Gratification to individuals for withdrawing or not withdrawing nomination.
- ⑤ causing any hindrance in free

and fair exercise of voting rights.

- ⑥ Being convicted of an electoral offence
- ⑦ Conviction for 2 years leading to disqualification for 6 years.
- ⑧ Convicted for spreading enmity between social groups.
- ⑨ Removed from service for disloyalty to state or corruption.
- ⑩ Partying social evils like caste & untouchability.

★ Challenges in curbing malpractices

① Political →

(i) Election Commission does not have ability to alter RPA and lack penal powers

(ii) Finding lacunas to declare election expenses by politicians.

- ① Administrative challenges, lack of manpower & dependence on centre for work force for election conduct
- ② failure to uphold code of conduct
- ③ Criminalization of politics - 42% MB have criminal cases.
- ④ Corporate-politician nexus

Measures to curb →

- ① introduction of VVPAT slips (Subramanian Swamy case)
  - ② Non-disclosure of criminal records → electoral offence (ADR case)
  - ③ Immediate disqualification on conviction for 2 years (City Thomas case)
  - ④ publication of records & information of candidates in local newspaper (Ram Lakshmi / Mahesh case)
- Free & fair election in new part ; basic structure / Constitution

### Feedback

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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)

Article 63 presents with the procedure and election of the Vice President of India who performs the dual function of acting as the Chairman of Rajya Sabha.

Role of vice president as Chair Man of Rajya Sabha

- ① Responsible for maintaining decorum on floor of the house
- ② Decides on agenda, procedure of business and motions to be taken up the house.
- ③ Adjourns the house in absence of quorum.
- ④ Does not have the first vote but

casting vote in case of equality of  
votes in the house on a matter.

⑤ Appoints members to different  
parliamentary committees.

⑥ Responsible for adjournment of  
the session of the house when  
matter is sufficiently discussed.

⑦ Decides on cases of disqualification  
in the Rajya Sabha under Xth  
schedule.

⑧ Announcement of important days  
and dates in the house  
↳ Kargil Diwas etc.

Procedure for removal of Vice President

① Motion for removal of vice president  
can only be introduced in the Rajya

Sabha through passing a resolution

① This is done after giving a 14 day notice to the Vice President

② The motion has to be passed by  $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of the members present & voting in the Rajya Sabha (Absolute Majority)

③ The motion then goes to Lok Sabha and has to be passed by a Simple Majority

④ The vice president then stands removed  
 ↳ The Vice President can be present during movement of motion but cannot vote during voting process.

The recent resolution of removal against Jagdeep Dhankhar (VP) showcased the process for removal of VP president.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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)

Universal Basic Income refers to the base minimum amount of money & monetary support to each citizen of the country, despite his socioeconomic status.

UBI as a viable solution to extreme poverty

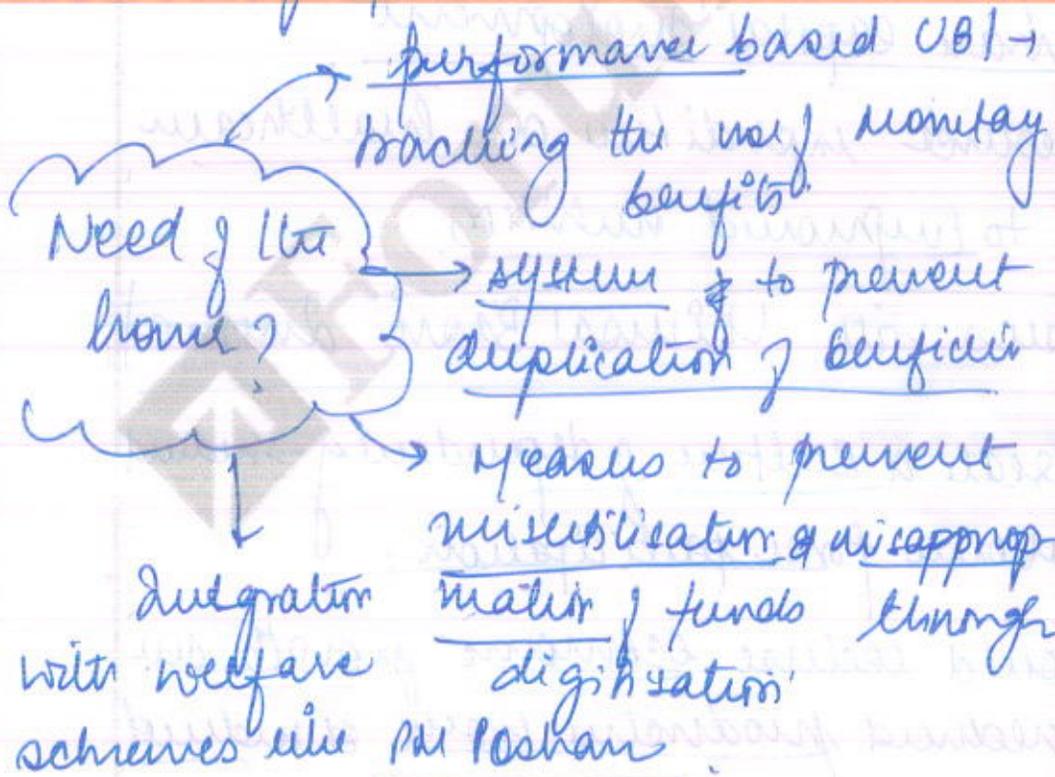
- ①. Include inclusive growth as an agenda through poverty alleviation by providing the base minimum needed to come above poverty line.  
↳ would bank redefined poverty line → \$3 dollar/day.
- ②. Increase access to basic amenities  
↳ clean drinking water, food etc
- ③. Reduce social poverty by improving standards of living

- ④ Lead to restructure in relative deprivation → Reducing income ratio in the society.
- ⑤ Reduce agricultural unemployment & agrarian distress → undertake new avenues of employment.
- ⑥ Ensure intergenerational equity & intra-generational equity needed for human capital development.
- ⑦ Reduce expenditure on healthcare due to improved nutrition.

### Issues with Universal Basic Income

- ① Create a culture of dependency → reduced labour force participation.
- ② would reduce economic growth due to reduced productivity work & reduced competition in market.

- ③ Increase the burden on exchequer and increase fiscal burden leading to increase fiscal deficit.
- ④ Unrest available in the long run due to large population size of India  $\approx$  1.71 billion population
- ⑤ loss of demographic dividend - turning to demographic disaster.



Secure, properly managed application (UBI) can ensure achieving SDG 1 of NO poverty

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Human Development Index of UNDP showcase a 38.8% malnutrition rate among under-5 children in the country against DPSP (Article 39) of healthy early childhood & development.

Key Determinants of malnutrition among under five children

- ① Socio-economic status of family → if low, increases share of malnutrition
- ② families of higher socio economic status show hidden hunger i.e. micronutrient deficiency due to fast food based diet.
- ③ Education level of parents → well

educated parents → lesser prevalence of malnutrition

④ accessibility & access to nutrition schemes → PM Aashram etc.

⑤ Digital literacy → Electronic media awareness generator → Postcard etc.

⑥ penetration of civil societies → NGOs of KVIC etc. satyarthi effort: Bachpan Bachao Andolan.

⑦ Role of anganwadi workers & Asha workers in improving children's health

⑧ Awareness levels → low penetration in rural areas → exclusion from PDS.

Role of nutrition specific interventions

① focusing on specific deficiency  
→ Golden Rice for B-carotene.

② Reducing hidden hunger → fortification of rice with folic acid.

③ Providing a balanced diet to ensure meeting RDA requirement of all nutrients → midday meal scheme

④ Increase use of coarse cereals for nutrient enrichment → millet based diets → nutrifoods

Role of nutrition-sensitive interventions

① prevention of obesity through reduction of unregulated diet.

② focus on reduced consumption of ultra-processed food by children.

③ Integrated nutrition → animal + plant based diets → high antioxidants

④ consultation of nutritionists in policy formulations for targeted interventions

Through multistakeholder approach, participation of parents of targeted policies can help fight malnutrition for a SWASTH BHARAT

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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 has become the opium of the developed & developing countries alike"  
It has become necessary to generate algorithms, data analytics & its use in constructing applications to drive technological driven societies.

Need for transparent data governance

- ① Protection of human & fundamental rights of right to privacy (Article 21) (Putaswamy case)
- ② To ensure data localisation & prevent misuse by foreign entities
- ③ Justify use of tax payer's money in ensuring safe & secure data governance by strengthening CERT-In

④ Holding government accountable  
in case of any breaches to ensure  
individual's right to life.

Need for Data governance to be accountable

① To ensure minimization of non-state  
and state actors can be avoided  
① Spiesware spyware attack.

② Protecting sovereignty & integrity  
& validity through using non-interference.

③ Increasing public participation to  
ensure citizen centrality in decision  
making. ① e-commerce platforms.

④ Ensure citizen's data is not  
objectified & treated like a commodity

⑤ Exacerbates need to protect critical  
infrastructure

Steps taken by the government in this regard

- ① Passing Digital Personal Data Protection Act, 2023 to protect citizen's & government's data.
- ② Training & security personnel in cyber security → KAVACH programme.
- ③ Strengthening mandate of NCC & C-IT to handle such cases.
- ④ Ensuring coordination & cooperation through Intelligence Sharing → Bharatpol.
- ⑤ Digital Sakshata Abhyas → for Digital Swaksha.
- ⑥ Bletchley declaration for AI.
- ⑦ GPAT organised in India → signing of New Delhi Declaration to strengthen. cybersecurity, data requires careful handling to ensuring India's independence in all spheres

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

International Monetary fund was founded as a part of Bretton Wood Twins along side World Bank to ensure credit disbursement & financial help to members in need.

Issues with IMF in addressing debt distress in global south

① Quota based membership of IMF limits the debt availability based on SDRs.

② Absence of third party checks & background checks before disbursement of loans lead to inefficiency.

→ sanctioning of 1 billion dollar loan to Pakistan (2025).

- ③ Increasing debt burden due to non-repayment of loans by debtor countries → creates cycle of dependency
- ④ Dominance of few nations in IMF  
 ↳ IMF USA holds more than 18% CDRs.
- ⑤ Absence of consensus mechanism in decision making  
 ↳ value of vote dependent on Quota held. ↳ lower quota by global South.
- ⑥ Absence of post payment accountability towards use of IMF loans.  
 ↳ Multiplicity of loans by Sri Lanka.
- 
- Successes of IMF is addressing debt distress in global South
- 
- ① Facilitated economic reforms  
 ↳ in India post 1991 reforms.

③ Same from hyperinflation of economic & political crisis of Sri Lanka's Debt crisis of 2022.

③ helped understand development issues and counter China's debt trap diplomacy.  
 → did to Bangladesh & Myanmar.

④ Boosting infrastructure growth & concerns in Sahel region.

Advocate for multipolar world and its integration is its demand.

ways India can push IMF reforms

→ one country, one vote policy on WTO, WT@.

→ social & economic audit of debts should be undertaken.

Increase interdependence & cooperation.

→ swift policy formulation & precedence before loan distribution.

IMF reforms would pave way for a New World Order.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			
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)

The geopolitical arena is going under shifts leading to fluidity of changes. There is upholding the ethos of "In international politics, there are no very permanent friends, no permanent enemies, only permanent interests." — S. Jawaharlar

Engagement without formal endorsements  
A pragmatic middle path : REASONS

① Reduces political accountability to any one nation by India's stance towards Guan & Israel for economic interests.

② Reduces geopolitical rivalries.  
 ↳ India's connection with Russia & USA.

③ Helps promote interest of nation without any formal boundaries of agreement.  
 ↳ Dehyphenation policy of India for Israel & Palestine

④ Upholds Guyana Doctrine of non-interference ensuring sovereignty & integrity.  
 ↳ Deal with Russia & Venezuela.

⑤ Cost benefit analysis to reach its self interest state of mutual & benefit.  
 ↳ MSP signed between India & USA.

Certain issues persist →

①. Discontent between nations for growing closeness ↳ USA against

India - Russia ties.

② Realpolitik methods can backfire if provision of Trade wars

③ Evolution of international bilateral and multilateral relations due to increase rust deficit → Drone supply of Turkey to Pakistan.

India's approach to Taliban regime

① Does not recognise as a formal government in power.

② Engagement to further trade & economic interests → Ration oil, Dato etc disputed.

③ Maintain condia bilateral relations for neighbourhood first policy.

④ Engagement with diaspora for protection.

Middle path proposed by Gautam Buddha for relations internationally

**Feedback**

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P & R			
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

- 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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