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ForumIAS - MGP 2021 - Essay Simulator Test #1

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

PANKAJ YADAV

Roll No.

1910050152

Date:

04/12/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part 3. One question in each part is compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 5. 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. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
Q.1			
Q.2			
<b>Total Marks:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i> ----- ----- ----- -----
<b>For Student Only</b>			
Start Time   2:00 PM		End Time   5:00 PM	
Mode Of Examination:		Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
<b>For Office Use Only</b>			
ECN CODE:		EG:	Evaluation Date:

**MARKING SCHEME**

<i>Parameter/Criteria</i>	<i>Aspects Considered</i>	<i>Total Marks</i>	<i>Essay 1</i>	<i>Essay 2</i>
<i>Basic Format</i>	Introduction + Conclusion	10		
	Body	15		
<i>Content</i>	Data/Facts/Interpretation/ Analysis	25		
<i>Organisation</i>	Flow of ideas/ Absence of Deviation from the topic	25		
<i>Language Skills</i>	Punctuation/Grammar/ Sentence Formation/Spellings	25		
<i>Examiner's Discretion</i>	Perception/ Innovation/ Engaging	25		

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

<i>Very Good</i>	<i>Good</i>	<i>Average</i>
120 and above	100-120	Below 100



SECTION - A

1. India's missing women  
भारत की गुमशुदा महिलाएं
2. Social media- a tool for engineering consent  
सोशल मीडिया- सहमति को निर्मित करने का एक उपकरण
3. Are big tech undermining state sovereignty?  
क्या बिग टेक राज्य की संप्रभुता को कम कर रही है?
4. Federalism in India - a paradox.  
भारत में संघवाद . एक विरोधाभास के रूप में

Federalism in India - a Paradox

System of governance is not new to Indian society. It all started way back in Vedic Era. With the introduction of SABHA & SAMITIS to be presided over by head of Republican Kingdom. Small kingdoms in vedic & localised system of governance changed many forms in later

Vedic period. Structure became rigid, evolved from Republicanism to kingship.

Further there developed ~~was largest~~, in Mauryan period, the centralised system of government with appointment of provincial governors ( Kumharayats ) to govern the territories

SATVAHANA polity witnessed the rise of SATRAP system that saw regional authority emerging gradually power.

But in Gupta period, again centralised system replaced the powerful regional government with appointment of Bhukti as representative of central Govt..

Moving forward to Mughal rule in India, An all powerful central



authority with some functions devolved to big zamindars and sought annual allegiance from the provincial governors.

In this essay, we will discuss the gradual development of federalism in India & how it- presently working in India.

### The Battle of Plassey (1757)

changed the history of India's political system. Decline of mughals & further decline of regional powers like marathas, Mysuru led to gradual anglicization of India's political system with enactment of Regulating Act 1773 which charted out a framework for <sup>then</sup> Bengal, Madras & Bombay.

Successive regulating & charter

Acts made the position of governor of Bengal all powerful & it culminated with Indian charter Act 1833 - All powers vested with Governor of Bengal & subordinate Bombay & Madras provinces.

Charter Act 1861 restored power of Bombay <sup>and</sup> Madras. The gradual power sharing with provincial governor was making provinces ~~the~~ responsible for local issue.

Govt. of India Act, 1919 introduced dyarchy system with more & significant issues under the command of Governor rest less significant subjects transferred to elected govt.

Govt. of India Act 1935 introduced provincial autonomy - keeping provinces independent in their own sphere along with financial resources devolved to them. This

This was the major Act which became a foundation stone for India's federalism in independent India.



Constitution of India envisaged federal polity on lines of GoI Act 1935 with modification & changes. However, Article 1 did not use the term 'federalism'

The reason can be found in B.R. Ambedkar words as "Indian constitution is not a result of agreement b/w centre & states But a union of states - the unconditional Union."

K.C. Wheare described our Cons. 'as Quasi-Federal' whereas Tvor. Jenning said this way 'Federalism with Centralising tendencies'.

Federalism comprises of Administrative, legislative & Fiscal federalism under each sub-heads powers & Subjects are devolved.

Indian federalism is based upon strong centre, flexible -

Constitution , Fiscal Federalism :

Part XI of constitution (Art. 245-263) contains Legislative & Administrative powers whereas under Part XII of constitution (Art. 264 - 300A) consists of Fiscal powers within the domain of states & centre.

Schedule VII of constitution mentions the legislation Subjects - Union, concurrent & state list

Indian Federalism in practical terms has gone 4 phases namely -

- (a) 1950-67 - central & states government were dominated by same party
- (b) 1967-1998 - regional parties became the partner in power sharing at centre where



States becoming more assertive in their role with increased presence in ruling centre.

(c) 1998-2014 - strong ~~Centre~~ <sup>States</sup> - coalition era politics

(d) 2014-2019 - regional parties rule in states declined except few states so states became more vocal. -  
Tamil Nadu - NEET issue  
West Bengal - CAA issue

Union govt. has taken various steps to engage states ~~with~~ at various levels through establishment of Planning Commission (1952-2015) where

all states & Centre had planned collectively

and National Development Council (NDC)

to resolve issue of national importance

peacefully.

Engagement through mini-

group like Zonal councils.

Since 2015, NITI Aayog has taken the role of Planning Commission. In its governing councils, PM & CMs share the equal role. This institution is synonym with Co-operative Federalism.

Co-operative & Competitive

Federalism at different level has added new dimension to our federalism

Co-operative federalism

in ensuring national security - Central Armed police to help state apparatus in dealing law & order situations - LWEs, insurgency.

NITI Aayog, GST Council, Inter-state Council et al.

Competitive Federalism in which state compete for developmental aspects & making human development parameter better than each & ease of doing business - ~~Central~~ composite



Water management Index (CWMI), Start-up ranking  
SDG India Index, India-MPI Index, EoDB  
Index.

However there have been a history of conflict b/w state-centred dispute that is why SC under Art. 131 is entrusted with exclusive jurisdiction for resolution of centre-state dispute.

contentious

dispute has been over union govt's power under Article 356 to impose President rule suspending state govt. under Art. 249 Rajya Sabha is entrusted to empower to make law on state subjects. The 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amend. Act transferred 5 subject from state list to concurrent

All India Service i.e.  
IAS, IPS also caused friction among them to be final Controlling Authority

Centre usurping states' power under the pretext of concurrent lists -

Recently - Farm laws; NIA (Amend) Act

Fiscal federalism has been major concern for some states as GST implementation has ~~be~~ deprived them of their power to ~~levy~~ levy taxes.

Terms of reference of Finance Commission have been ~~as~~ flagged by southern state mostly which have stabilised their population & make a lead in human capital.

~~inter~~ Centre-state relation strained since independence had led to Constitution of Committee even by states to suggest measures to improve relations. Tamil Nadu in 1969 appointed Rajmanna Committee, Punjab's Anandpur Sahib Resolution.

to Dispute b/w states also ~~have~~ keep on emerging



from time to time — Inter-state water dispute over territories eg. Karnataka-TN Cauveri river, AP-Telangana Godavari. Assam-Meghalaya border issue, MH-KN dispute over Belgaum have also been challenges.

Union govt. had set up Sarkaria Commission in 1985 on Centre-State relation. It suggested that present constitution has all the tools to deal with issue of federal polity needs no overhaul however laid few suggestions to improve relation — ISC setup; Role & appointment of governor; Sparsingly use of Art. 356.

also reiterated the need of strengthening of institutions & constitution has sufficient provision to deal with such dispute. Punchhi

Commission 2005-06 has also been setup for improving Centre-State relation

Judiciary has also become an important institution in

matters of federal disputes. In fact Independence of Judiciary is must for a federal country. SC of India has ~~delivered~~ delivered several significant judgements that had a ~~long~~ over-arching impact on our polity.

SC in S.R. Bommai Vs UoI case held that 'federalism' is a part of Basic Structure. States are not appendage of union & ~~have~~ states have independent authority in their sphere draws powers from Constitution. SC laid down guideline on using Art. 356.

SC introduced Doctrine of pith & substance under which intent of law must be held. Also Doctrine of colorable legislation ~~also~~ ensure that what ~~was~~ that cannot be done



~~cannot~~ directly, cannot be done indirectly too.

SC recently struck down 97<sup>th</sup> CA  
2009 as far as it applies to state co-operative societies. It held <sup>State</sup> Co-operative are under state list.

Indian federalism is always a work in progress. ~~full credit~~ our federalism despite several friction has been going well. All that is need to maintain full faith & credit. Even during COVID, Federalism work in co-operation involving all stakeholder. Our federalism is different from USA's federalism because India federalism works on principle of Inter-dependence rather than Independence.

2021  
11-245

# ForumIAS

⑤ Comparison

⑦ Recent - NET, CMHT, Startup India

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

④ Committee Rough work  
Rajamannar  
Arun Prasad Resolution

## Federalism - def<sup>n</sup> governance - vedic system

Judiciary

S.R Bommai  
Doctrine of Pith & Substance  
Doctrine of Colorable Legislation  
Co-operative - 93rd CA  
Governor's rule  
Kerala flood  
time - UAE's assistance

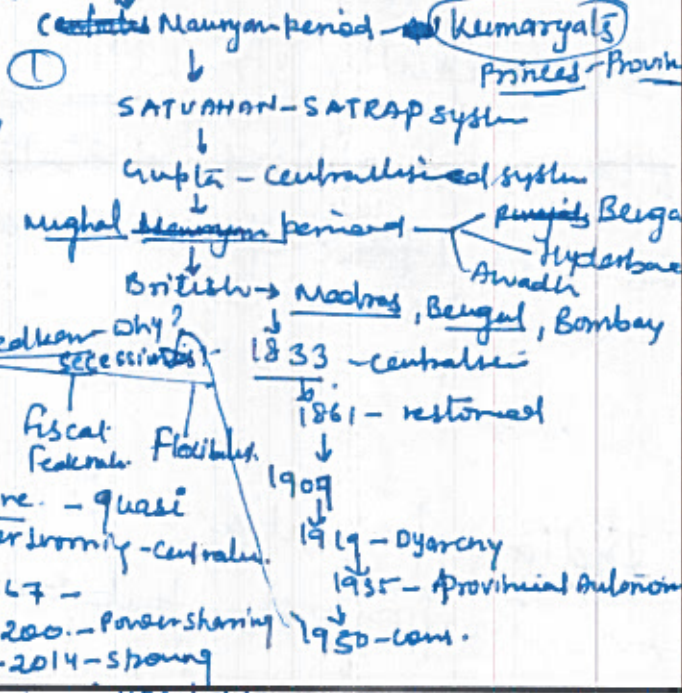
Recent issue

③ Co-operative  
Competitive  
Federalism

Tudian

④

② B.R Ambedkar  
Strong Centre  
Fiscal Federalism  
Flexibility  
K.C Wheare - quasi  
Jerrard Irony - central



Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading



SECTION - B

1. Leaders become great not because of their power, but because of their ability to empower others.

नेता अपनी शक्ति के कारण नहीं, बल्कि दूसरों को सशक्त बनाने की अपनी क्षमता के कारण महान बनते हैं।

2. Fools multiply when wise men are silent.

बुद्धिमानों के चुप रहने पर मूर्खों की संख्या बढ़ जाती है।

3. It's not what we profess but what we practice that gives us integrity.

यह वह नहीं है जो हम दावा करते हैं बल्कि हम जो अभ्यास करते हैं वह हमें सत्यनिष्ठता प्रदान करता है।

4. Wars are poor chisels for carving out peaceful tomorrow.

शांतिपूर्ण कल को बनाने के लिए युद्ध एक कमजोर उपकरण है।

Leaders become great not because of their power but because of their ability to empower others.

A Nation with a population of about 20 crore, largely ~~literate~~ illiterate was going through high burden of taxation, stagnation of Agricultural growth, caught under grip of superstitions saw no dreams of going beyond these

worsened conditions until a ~~leader~~ person came to lead them from this state of darkness by challenging mighty British empire. The leader Mahatma Gandhi not only ensured ~~people~~ political freedom from the colonizer but also taught the lesson of that truth & non-violence are mightier weapons to deal with mighty empire.

Gandhiji took up not only political cause or freedom for nation but also social causes also through his constructive works during Indian National Movement.



Leaders who sympathise with masses and take up their suffering as his/her own.

Gandhiji role.

~~for~~ in Indian national movement was not less than a revolutionary who may capture the state power with such great mobilisation of masses.

He used his

power & Influence to persuade

people to uphold the human

dignity of the marginalised

section in a caste ridden society.

He took the cause of 'Harijans' to

remove untouchability & begin a

co-operative life through change of heart.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar had immensely played the role in taking up the cause of depressed section, marginalised and vulnerable section.

His relentless pursuit to ensure a humane & dignified life of SC/ST had encouraged him to fight for political empowerment ~~the~~ which will eventually lead to socio-economic empowerment.

In 1927, MAHAD Satyagraha for use of public water tank by SC/ST had reinvigorated the energy among



depressed classes. His logical & persuasive skills had benefitted to provide political reservation in Govt. of India Act 1935.

Ambedkar vision of social justice by constitutional efforts not through violent means had a great impact on society as whole. Today affirmative action is a panacea against dehumanisation & hierarchical society.

Mahatma Jyotiba Phule & Savitribai Phule <sup>had</sup> shown a great leadership in taking up cause of women empowerment through leadership.

The work of Rajaram Mohun Roy, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar, M.G. Ranade, G.K. Gokhale.

D.K. Karve — against gender discrimination & taking up cause of widow marriage.

E.V. Ramaswamy, Sri Narayan guru had a deep impact on society in which they rose against Brahmanical system & imbibed the sense of pride among non-Brahmanas.

However, All these great leader took up the cause concerning the empowerment of sections of society they have had many things in common. They respected the values & morals the morals they stood for. the uncompromising nature of personality. Empathy, Compassion



Altruism along with their power of social influence & Persuasion and ability to lead.

Nelson Mandela who had to spend a long span of his life in imprisonment for the cause of Apartheid. He endured the suffering inflicted by Racist powers. but his indomitable courage & unwavering commitment to empower black population led to finally his election as president & abolishing the Racism / Apartheid from the institution of states.

Abraham Lincoln's resolve to abolish slavery to seek better ~~human~~

dignified life of ~~states~~ <sup>humans</sup> ~~fractly~~ and  
creation ~~create~~ of a egalitarian society  
is a story of empowerment.

Bismarck role in  
unification of germany how he  
sought to reconcile the territories  
under different states and created  
a common identity of germans.

Lal Bhadur Shastri's  
exemplary life, when country was facing  
food shortage, he lead by example by  
skipping one time meal to stand  
with coores of Indians. When he



was railway minister he resigned owing his moral responsibility. Later he led the country for green revolution that ensured empowerment of farm communities while securing food security for the country.

Anna Hazare led.

a movement Judha against corruption (JAC) to eliminate the corruption & formation of Lokpal as Anti corruption ombudsman. IAC was to empower people & seek accountability of officials.

Leadership is a trait. Leaders are not born, they are made. As leaders are someone who stand against adversity.

Sometimes circumstances created by society or sometimes as a result of great humiliations, leaders are made.

☺☺, leadership qualities are not confined to only political leaders but a also administrators | official | common man who make a consistent efforts to make people life easy by way of creation of



opportunities, in providing agency to people to grow also ~~are~~ are examples of leadership.

eg. M. S. Swaminathan's contribution in introducing HYVs and empowerment of farm families.

Vergheese Kurian led white revolution a success with <sup>bringing</sup> million of people out of poverty trap.

Ela Bhatt role in organising women under SEWA to make them financially independent. Economic empowerment is the

way for social empowerment  
also.

Bangladesh's Mohunmud  
Yunus contribution in micro-credit  
institutions / Grameen bank to

serve financial needs of  
disadvantaged group & weaker  
section to empower them  
by developing entrepreneurial  
skills →



Leadership qualities see no barrier.  
It has a great domino effect on  
society. The Ethical leadership  
with Empathy, compassion  
Altruism goes a long way to  
help the people across cultures  
societies.

eg. Gandhiji's truth & non-  
violence echoes even today's  
world where conquest for power  
is persistently growing.

Morality  
Ethical

Empathy  
Compassion  
Altruism  
Persuasion  
Social Influence

work ethics

Kongre  
Leaders - M.G. Anedole  
B.R. Ambedkar

**ForumIAS**

J.L. Nehru

Baba ~~Pratish~~ Omla  
↓  
Varghese Kurian

IAS officer

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

Sc. Bose

Nelson Mandela

SFWA

Rajaram Mohan Toy

Bismarck

Abraham Lincoln

Leadership Style

A.B - 1998

I.G - 1971

Authocratic + Democratic

Leuisse Zaire

**Feedback**

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading



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