

Test Code: 21075



FIAS - 2019 - GS4D

 ForumIAS  
 BILE 011-49878625  
 MGPO007896

# ForumIAS

## ACADEMY

### GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

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Mobile No.

Date:

20/07/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4			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.
5			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.
6			
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14			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i>
15			-----
16			-----
17			-----
18			-----
19			-----
20			-----
<b>Total Marks:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time   15:55
			End Time   18:55
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

..ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



**Q.1) Rajya Sabha is not as powerful as Lok Sabha, but powerful enough in comparison to state legislative councils. Examine. (10 Marks, 150 Words)**

Rajya Sabha is the upper house of the Parliament with 250 members, while legislative councils are its counterpart at state level.

Legislative sphere

Here, Ordinary bill can't be passed by Parliament if Rajya Sabha doesn't agree, while legislative council can delay it by 3 months in the first instance, and 1 month in the second instance. However in case of Rajya Sabha, joint sitting, it happens, where numerically it is superior-inferior.

A Bill originating and passed by legislative council, if rejected by assembly ends, while it does not happen in case of Rajya Sabha, where joint sitting occurs.

## 2) Others

1) Rajya Sabha votes to elect Vice-President, President, while council does not and can remove the same while council can't

2) Rajya Sabha's assent is essential for constitutional amendment while council has no role in it.

3) Council's existence depends upon voting of Parliament (including Rajya Sabha)

All this make legislative council weaker than Sabha.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.2) Discuss the effectiveness of Representative of people's Acts for the smooth conduct of elections and in creating a meaningful democracy.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Representative of People's Act of 1950 and 1951 are piece of legislative to ensure that procedure and logistics of election which are not covered by Constitution are regulated.

Its importance can be understood in a few points:

- ① RPA 1950 talks about electoral rolls, preparation and number of seat in Lok Sabha, and number of legislative Assembly to be delegated to different state.
- ② RPA 1951 include electoral offences which ensure to prevent

criminalisation of politics eg. Lily Thomas case and disqualification of MPs and MLA in case of conviction with sentence of more than 2 year

③ RPA Act 1951 includes rules for the proper machinery to be followed. eg. EVM and other foolproofing methods which are essential in a democracy

④ It includes other aspect of election like logistics as to procedure to be followed during election, number of seats a candidate can contest from, registration of political parties, electoral disputes among other which are essential for democracy and election

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Do you think whether the remnants of various colonial laws have undermined the true meaning of Freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 of Indian constitution? Justify. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Colonial laws like IPC and section on curbing dissent were meant to put a check on nationalist leader from encouraging people to stand up against colonial master. However, some of them and not all have lost their relevance in modern and are now being used to curb legitimate dissent, which is an aspect of freedom of expression.

① Section of on dissent (126A) of IPC is often used to arrest political ~~leader~~ leader who expresses opinion contrary to the current political dispensation.

② Section 150, 150A, 150B of IPC are used to curb the freedom of religion and expression of people.

③ Recently, the Supreme Court decriminalised homosexuality and endorsed freedom of expression, which was hitherto curbed by IPC Section 377 arguing "carnal intercourse against the course of nature" is illegal.

④ ~~the~~ sections of Indian Penal Code are used to ban publication of books to assuage communities.

Supreme Court and High Court have taken various views of these matters and argued liberally in many instances.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.4) Discuss the role of parliamentary committees in ensuring financial accountability of the executive. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Parliamentary Committees are extra-constitutional structure meant to enforce financial, legislative and administrative accountability upon the government.

We have three main committees to ensure financial accountability:

- ① Public Accounts Committee with 15 members. No Minister is allowed. - it examines the receipts and expenditure of government and reports of CAG - report on appropriation account, Finance account and Public Sector Undertaking.
- ② Estimate Committee keeps a check on <sup>how far</sup> estimates of receipts and expenditure

in budget been adhered to. It has 30 members

3) Committee on Public Sector Undertaking — analyses the performance of PSE. Other than these, other functions include

① Discuss ~~the~~ budget, demand for grants and finance proposals in details

② Keep a check on efficiency and economy of expenditure

However, they have many issues:

① They examine issue in post-mortem scenario

② They can't extract accountability by suggest change and cant go into question of policy

③ Members are not subject experts

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) Any democracy needs a thriving and coherent opposition. How can the role of the opposition be made more effective for the better functioning of democracy?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Opposition is the sine-qua-non of a healthy democracy. It is essential ~~that~~ for Parliamentary system of governance that we have opted for.

However, we have seen withering away of opposition in the last few years because of

- ① Poor polling percentage, low percentage of seats won
- ② Opportunism rejected by people
- ③ No recognised leader of opposition
- ④ Lack of <sup>constant</sup> ideology on part of parties
- ⑤ Increasing criminalisation and corresponding loss of confidence amongst people
- ⑥ Increasing defections to ruling party.

We can make their role effective by

- ① legislating strong anti-defection law
- ② clear display of ideologies and clear cut take on issues
- ③ ~~#~~ Oppos Recognising leaders of opposition and ~~not~~ allow him space to have a say in choosing different functionaries like CBI director.
- ④ ~~But~~ Curbing corruption and criminalisation of opposition and choosing educated people as representatives
- ⑤ Increasing women and youth in representation

It is essential as opposition ensure accountability on part of government, keep government in check, provides difference of opinion, alternative policies government and different view

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.6) Discuss the constitutionally enshrined role of CAG. What are the safeguards provided in the constitution for the effective functioning of CAG?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Comptroller and Auditor General is described in article 148 of Constitution. He is to be appointed by the President and has a status similar to that of judge of supreme Court.

CAG's constitutionally enshrined role is to ensure financial accountability on part of the government.

CAG does this by performing

- ① Audits of government companies, ONGC, expenditure of central and state govt.
- ② Assisting the Public Account Committee as "friend, philosopher and guide"
- ③ Presenting these reports to President -

- (i) Audit Report on Appropriation Account
- (ii) Audit Report on Finance Account
- (iii) Audit Report on Public sector undertakings

④ At times CAG often presents reports as requested by the President. eg. on environment etc.

Safeguards for CAG include:

- ① He may be appointed by President but can't be removed by him. He can only be removed like a SC judge.
- ② His expense, salaries emoluments are all charged on consolidated fund of India and can't be varied to his disadvantage.
- ③ He is ~~eligible~~ ineligible for appointment to any government service, whether under State or Centre.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



Q.7) PIL is being misused in many ways, for serving private interest in the grab of public interest. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Public Interest Litigation was a judicial initiative by P N Bhagwati and Justice Iyer to dilute the idea of "locus standi" so that any public spirited individual can approach court for redressal of wrongs.

Yes, PIL, over the years, has been misused for serving private interest as many arguments show: (in various ways)

- ① After PIL burden the courts so much that ~~any~~ judicial pendence increase and judicial work increase, leading to private interest people going on as usual while public interest suffer.
- ② It has after been B used by private

people, who receive foreign funding, to object and ~~file~~ <sup>demand</sup> stay order for many projects of public interest like nuclear power plant, DAMs etc.

③ It is often used by private interest to attempt to increase financial impropriation on part of bodies serving public interest to make them uneconomical

④ All this has lead astray the entire idea of PIL which was to

- ① Expand judicial reach
- ② help subaltern, discriminated against and poor people
- ③ to enable any good person to be able to fight for other.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) What are electoral bonds? Discuss their effectiveness in bringing transparency in electoral funding. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Electoral bonds are monetary instrument to enable funding of political parties. They were introduced in 2017 Finance Bill. They have many pros and cons

- Pros
- ① They ensure secrecy of donor.
  - ② They eliminate the use of black money for political funding as SBI will have to use KYC norms
  - ③ It will reduce to some extent illegal funding, or untraceable funding
  - ④ It will formalise the political funding with official channel being used for funding

- Pros —
- ⑤ KYC norms ensure that details of every donor are known, yet no need to disclose so as to enable the donor donate freely, without political repercussions
- ↓
- ⑥ Accounts of funding kept by political make it a transparent process
- cons
- ④ Donor's identity is not disclosed — no transparency
    - ① It won't necessarily stop ~~lead to~~ unfunding through unofficial channel i.e. black money
    - ② Through SBI government may exploit those who don't donate to it
    - ③ It may benefit ruling part as recent ADR data show that 94% of total donation went to BJP

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.9) Critically analyse the role of Lokpal in bringing about transformational change in anti-corruption architecture in Indian polity. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Lokpal is the institution created to curb corruption in public life by ministers, bureaucrats etc.

It is a statutory position elected by a committee headed by Prime Minister.

It has the potentiality to effect change as

- ① Its mandate includes PM, Minister, all bureaucrats, class I, II, III, & IV officers
- ② It has been given a rank equivalent to judges of SC thereby ensuring safeguards from political whims
- ③ It can direct CBI, and CVC in case directed to them by Lokpal thereby enhancing its efficiency

④ Bipartisan appointment by a committee consisting of PM, Speaker, LOP, Eminent lawyer and CJI, reduces chance of Lokpal being politically compromised.

However, some issues still

stays:

- ① Quality of Human Resource available to Lokpal
- ② Efficient investigation and procedure
- ③ Infrastructural and issues relating to time constraint in absence of efficient agencies at disposal.

It is essential that Lokpal is strengthened and not let it fall prey to political issue and controversies.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) Debate the suitability of the idea of "one nation, one election" to Indian polity. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"One Nation, one election" is the pet idea of PM Narendra Modi to hold both General and Assembly elections <sup>together</sup>. It has both positives and negatives.

- Positives
- ① Saving electoral expenses
  - ② More time for development as frequent invoking of Model Code of Conduct hampers development
  - ③ Electoral machinery like CISF, police forces etc can be better utilized
  - ④ Reduce time for electoral campaigns <sup>which are</sup> often dominated by communal, populist idea, and casteist orientation.

## Negatives of One Nation, One election

- It is
- (-ve)
- ① Against federal system as local issues and national issues get mixed.
  - ② May lead to wave like election where parties securing majority at general election ends up winning state election, reducing the role of regional parties.
  - ③ As election after lead to increased employment, the very exercise of "ONOE" may end it.
  - ④ It may reduce the opportunities for people to express their sentiment to government.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

**Q.11)** Discuss the various issues in the effective functioning of the anti-defection law. Does the law, while deterring defections, also lead to suppression of healthy intra-party debates and dissent?  
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Anti-Defection law was passed in 1985 as  $\S 52^{\text{nd}}$  Constitutional Amendment Act. It was meant to curb the practice of "Aya Ram, Gaya Ram" where elected representatives switch parties at the drop of hat either to destabilise the government, money, or to serve personal interest.

Issues

- ① It fails to distinguish between dissent and defection as both lead to disqualification.
- ② It curbed split defection ( $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ ) but legitimised mass defection when  $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$  members joined other party  
eg. Goa.

- (-ve)
- ③ It leads to suppression of expression of different/divergent opinion on part of MLAs, MP etc, turning them into puppets of party whip
  - ④ Goswami Committee pointed out that the power to speak to rule on disqualification is flawed, as speaker may be biased.
  - ⑤ The difference between independent candidate and nominated candidate when they join parties is illogical.

Yes, the law has led to suppression of intra party debate and dissent as practice of law issue whip and MLA, MPs. Who don't follow



either have resign and seek another election or face disqualification.

Precisely, for this very reason, Goswami Committee recommended whip to be applicable only on issues like No confidence motion etc, i.e. on an issue where the government's existence depends.

However, in spite of all its faults, anti-defection law added some positive to the electoral democracy of our as:

- ① It has ensured stability in govt by curbing regular defection.
- ② It has given political parties constitutional status.
- ③ Precluded the role of money power to a great extent.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.12) Explain the contingencies under which the president may promulgate ordinances. Does the use of ordinance making power subvert the democratic process? Argue your case. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ordinance refers to temporary piece of legislation, having force of law and issued by president under many circumstances under article 123. These circumstances include

1) When either Lok <sup>Sabha</sup> or Rajya Sabha or both are not in session

2) During President's rule in state and 1 follows

3) Along with 1 and 2, constitution says, "situation renders it expedient to issue an ordinance. Thus an ordinance carries the reason of its issuance along with substance."

① Though the power to promulgate ordinance is not found in any constitution, it does NOT necessarily subvert the democratic process. as many a time situation arise where it may not be possible to assemble Both the house of parliament, there may a National or financial emergency and situation may render it necessary to take action, it will be of use there.

② At the same time, or ordinance need to get Parliamentary Approval within 6 weeks of its reassembly or ensures it is ~~is~~ endorsed by people's representative.

② At the same time, ordinance can't be used to amend constitution and thus these check and balance ensured its optimal utility.

However as supreme court held in DC Wadhwa case that repeated promulgation of ordinance when bill has not been able to pass, constitute incursion into the democratic and legislative process and can't be upheld.

Thus, with its check and balance, and judicial oversight (judicial review under art 13) ensures its proper functioning.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

Q.13) Explain the salient features of 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Do you think economic disadvantage is a sound enough criteria for the quota in the realm of public employment? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

103<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act provides for reservation of 10% in government services and educational institutions to people belonging to economically weaker section as an in the general category. Along with ~~ed~~ income, some other parameter like annual income, land owned, property etc are taken into account to determine economically poor.

It has both positive and negatives. Let's discuss them both.

- ① ensures the ideal: of Directive principle for upliftment of economically poor people
- ② Realises how economic backward, along with caste has become ground for backwardness and discrimination
- ③ It ~~is~~ <sup>champions</sup> the cause of those poor who are not able to access public institution, job, school etc

However, this amendment along with its ideas of using economic disadvantage as a criteria has been criticised as

- ① The philosophy of reservation argues not for poverty alleviation

but social justice :

- ② It has become a classic case of class legislative, strictly forbidden by Supreme Court in various arguments.
- ③ Already general category people abound in government job, this is only going to reiterate the same.
- ④ The discrimination between creamy layers of OBC and EWS has been conflating and not resolved yet.
- ⑤ The Amendment breaches 50% limit decided by SC in Indira Sawhney case (Mandal case)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) The Indian Constitution has provisions for holding joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament. Enumerate the occasions when this would normally happen and also the occasions when it cannot, with reasons thereof.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Joint sitting of the two houses of the Parliament is the constitutional provision to resolve deadlock between the two houses of the Parliament — Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

It will happen in a few circumstances which are described below

- ① When Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha disagree on an ordinary bill ~~and~~ ~~is~~ transmitted by Lok Sabha to <sup>Rajya</sup> Sabha ~~and~~ when Rajya Sabha does take any decision or ~~rejects~~ for 6 months or rejects the



bills, there is a provision for joint sitting. In this case, the legislation in point is decided by a majority of votes. It is presided over by speaker of Lok Sabha

(2) When Pt President address both to the Houses of Parliament is during Motion of Thanks, both House assemble together.

(3) Any special event to mark something historic eg GST launch on 1st July 2017.

Lok Sabha with its more members is often at advantage in a joint sitting. ~~It has~~ Joint sitting has happened in POTA Bill discussion in 2002.

• However, joint sitting's ~~provision~~ is not available at at State legislature level, where legislative councils are too weak.

- It is also not available for Constitutional Amendment, Money Bill or Budget or Demand for Grant.

- It is available only for ordinary Bill.

①

ordinary Bill

②

Financial Bill - Class I (117(I))

③

Finance Bill - Class class II

It is not available for <sup>(117(III))</sup> Money Bill or Budget Budget as Rajya Sabha has no power over money Bill.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.15)** Discuss the issue of tribunalisation of justice? What can be done to strengthen the tribunal framework in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

When more and more cases are referred to tribunal for various reasons ~~the~~, it is called Tribunalisation of Justice.

The reasons include:

- ① Faster disposal of cases
- ② Freedom of Civil Procedure Code and CRPC and follow principles of Natural Justice
- ③ cheap and economical disposal of case
- ④ possibility of arbitration and mediation (Alternative Dispute Resolution)
- ⑤ There is less dependency of cases in Tribunal.

All these have ensured tribunalisation of justice as today court have more 2.5 crore case pending

: 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment made Tribunal a part of Constitution with articles 323A and art 323B - leading to Central Administrative Tribunal and State Administrative Tribunal.

Steps to strengthen Tribunal include:

- ① Infrastructure of Tribunal at many place like Ahmedabad etc after hamper proper disposal of case
- ② Institutional integrity of tribunals needs to be strengthened so as to attract more and more case as even today courts get

far more cases than tribunal

- ③ There can be a hierarchy of tribunal so as to obviate the need for appealing to the high court, thereby reducing pendency of cases in HC.
- ④ Quality of non-judicial professionals needs to be improved so as to strengthen the institution of tribunal.
- ⑤ Positions at tribunal should not be allowed to become holiday destinations for HC and SC judges.

The evolution of tribunal has been a positive development in the field of reducing total pendency in court and thereby to be promoted actively.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.16)** What are the various alternative dispute redressal mechanisms? Critically analyse the effectiveness of Alternate Dispute Redressal mechanisms in serving justice. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Alternative Dispute Mechanism are routes for redressal of dispute other than the conventional judicial way involving subordinate court to High Court to Supreme Court

It include many forms :

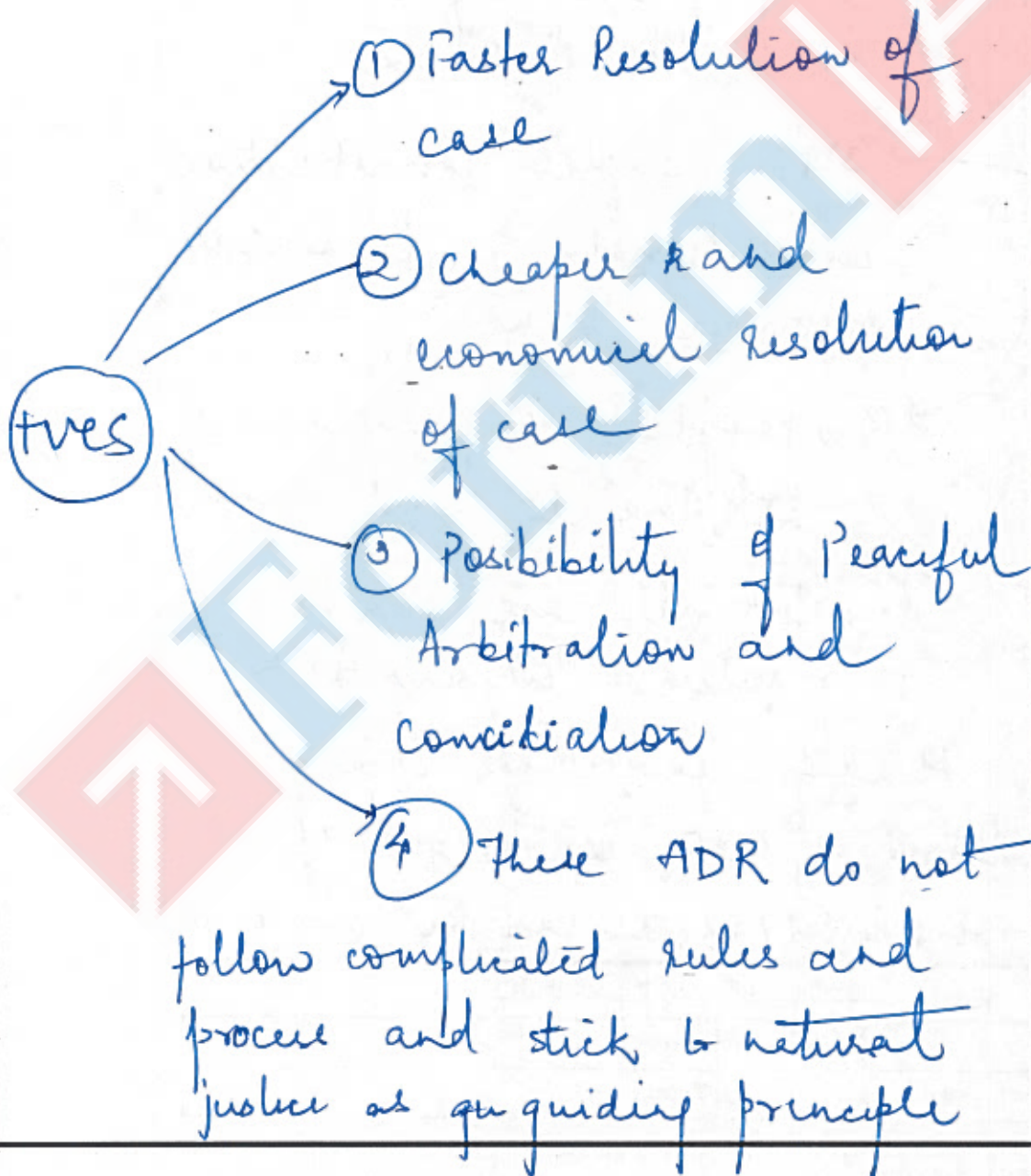
- ① Arbitration
- ② Conciliation
- ③ Treaty dispute resolution.

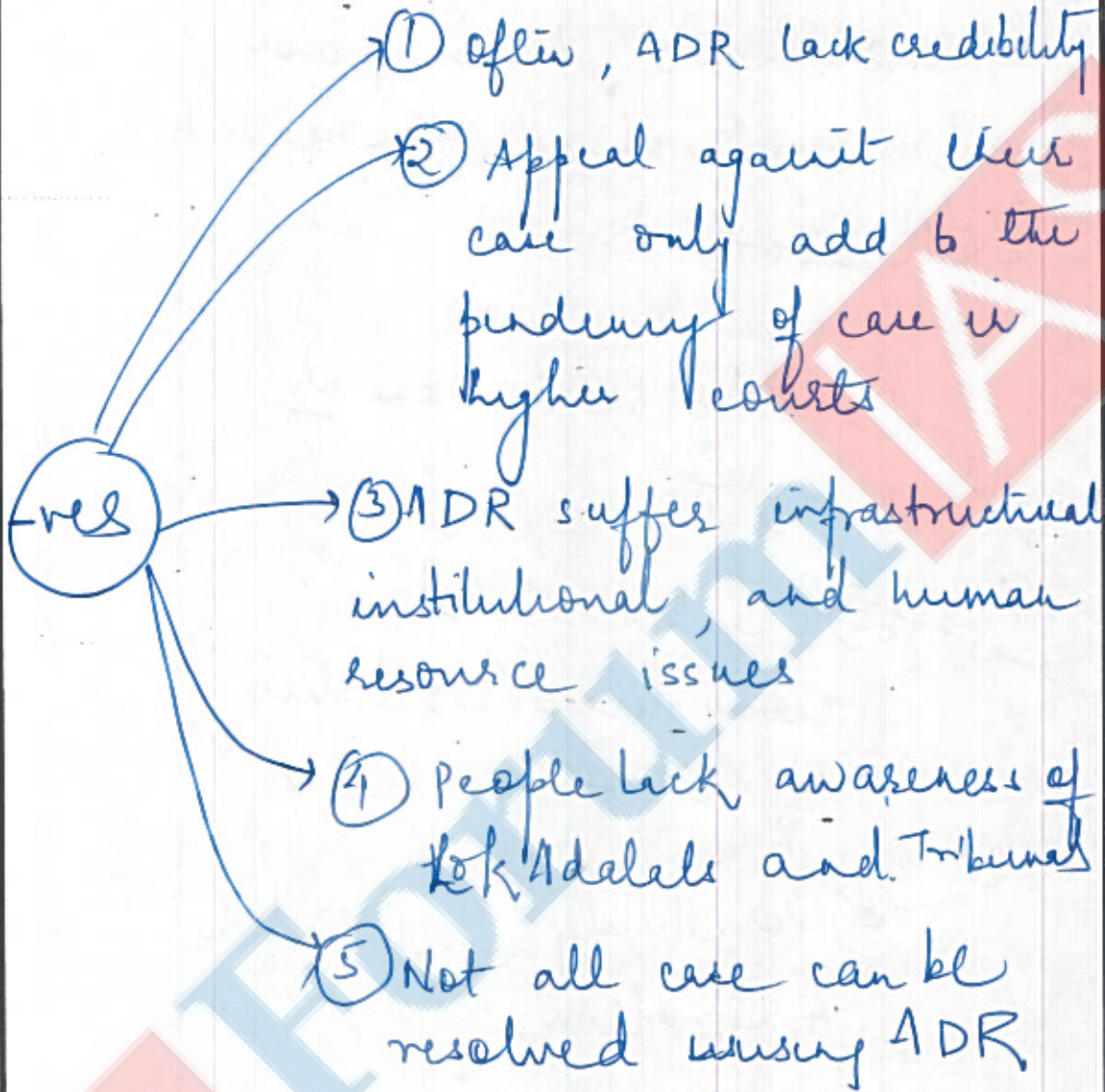
In India, the most popular ADR forms include

- ① Tribunal under article 323A and art 32B
- ② Lok Adalats established under art 39A and legal services

Authorities Act, 1987.

ADR have their own pros and cons which are needed to be understood :





All these indicate that the future of ADR is bright if only its constraints can be overcome.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





**Q.17)** Critics of the doctrine of basic structure argue that, through this doctrine, guardians of the constitution have become guardians over the constitution. Do you agree? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Basic structure doctrine was enunciated by the Supreme Court in 1973 in Kesavananda Bharti case, argues that certain features of the constitution are immutable and can't be changed. The Parliament has the right to amend the constitution but it cannot change the basic feature. ~~The words~~ "law" It was to be applicable even over the law under 9<sup>th</sup> schedule as (R Coelho case (Date set in the Wanarao Case)).

It has been point of criticism, that in the garb of "upholding the constitution" Supreme Court resorted to an extra-constitutional device, thereby at the same time encroaching upon the legislative domain - and becoming a classic case of Judicial adventurism.

An analysis of the same reveals both positive and negative aspects of Basic structure doctrine:

### Positives

- ① it prevented arbitrary on part of government to change constitutional base

② It balanced the conflict between amending power of the ~~constitution~~ Parliament and Constitutional existence

However, it lead to a situation :

① Where SC entered Parliament's domain to amend constitution

② ~~SC~~ An extra-constitutional device came into existence which prohibited the constitutional right (art 368) of the Parliament to amend Constitution

Yes, it may have led to judicial overreach but at the time when government wanted to destroy the basic fabric of constitution, it showed us the way

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.18)** The judiciary has played the role of a pillar for unleashing social transformation. Examine the statement with reference to recent judgments of Supreme court. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Justice Gajendragadkar, often called a revolutionary ~~judge~~ judge, heralded an era of progressive judgments, the legacy of which was carried forward by Justice H.R. Khanna in his ~~economic dis~~ dissent in ADM Jabalpur vs Shukla case. Carrying forward this very institutional legacy of justice and standing up for the rights of poor, downtrodden ~~and~~ people from all sections of society, judiciary, especially Supreme Court has pronounced some very so radically progressive judgments.

These include :

- ① Sabarmati case where supreme court stood for right of women. Not only, did Justice Chandrachud called exclusion of women as "form of inequality", he referred to it a blot of face of Indian society.
- ② Section 377 where supreme court allowed rights of ~~gay~~ LGBT community.
- ③ Section 497 of IPC was undone by SC ~~request~~ doing away with adultery as a ground for criminal case.
- ④ SC in K.S. Puttaswamy heralded new idea when it asked for

Right to Privacy as part of Right to life.

(B) (5) SC judgement in Triples Talab case was so a another manifestation of social transformation

Not only were these case of immense value which restored the social order of equality, they will be remember for dissent as Chandrachud's dissent in Adhaar case and Justice Indu Malhotra's dissent in Sabarimala case.

Thus, judiciary has often carried a baton of progressive idea in times of contradiction.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



**Q.19)** Examine the relative roles of the legislature, executive and judiciary in the functioning of parliamentary system of government. Is it true that the Executive is exercising more and more control over the recent years? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Parliamentary form of government or Westminster Model is based on the election of a government based on its representation in the legislature. Thus Executive constitute a part of legislature and Judiciary exist for the proper dispensation of justice.

Though it is not based on Montequieu's idea of separation of power, it was adopted as our constitution makers preferred "accountability over stability"  
(B.R. Ambedkar)

Here the executive is responsible to legislature and judiciary is independent of both.

(+ves)

(-ves)

- ① Accountability is more
- ② Wider representation
- ③ Co-operation exist between legislature and Executive

- ① Stability is lacking
- ② Homogeneity of people forming govt belong to one ideology and set
- ③ Deadlock between Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha

Yes, over the period of year, ~~the~~ executive is exercising control over legislature as:

- ① Domination / Majority of one parties and Anti-Defection law



ensure what Ramesh Muni called 'Dictatorship of the Cabinet'

② System of delegated legislation has ~~been~~ enhanced power of executive

③ Leadership of PM has ensured enough leeway for him to ~~move~~ ~~around~~ the house ~~at~~ around him

④ All these factors have ensured that executive reigns supreme over legislature

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) How far do you agree with the view that the Election Commission of India (ECI) needs to be granted more rule-making power to enable better conduct of elections? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Election Commission of India was established in 1950 under article 324 for "superintendence, direction and control" of elections in India. It conduct election for Parliament (Lok Sabha), Legislative Assembly, President and Vice President.

The question of Electoral reform has been doing ever since for a long period of time.

Law Commission of India in its 255<sup>th</sup> Report and ECI in its 170<sup>th</sup> report suggested

sweeping reforms: to address  
 issues so Yes I do agree  
 that ECI needs to be granted  
 more rule making power like

as suggested by Law Commission,  
 ECI Report, Goswami Committee  
 and National Commission to  
 Review the working of the  
 constitution.

~~These include:~~  
 Reason include

- ① There is no security of  
 tenure for 2 Election Commissioners
- ② ECI does not have the  
 power to disqualify candidate  
 and de-registered party
- ③ ECI does not have power to  
 curb hate speeches as reflected where

Supreme Court reprimanded it for not doing anything to stop wrong speeches of politician during 2019 election

④ ECI doesn't have a staff of its own and depend upon the State/Centre

⑤ Ineffective effort on part of ECI to stop the use of money power and decriminalisation of public politics. Thereby it becomes essential to usher in electoral reforms like

① Giving power to ECI to deregister/deregognise parties

② To disqualify candidates

③ To curb money power

④ All this will ensure true democracy

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## Test Goal

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

## Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....

## Marking Scheme

Marks	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

\*Subject to change without prior notice.

For any suggestions and/or grievances regarding evaluation, please mail to :  
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## IMPORTANT : We've made some changes to MGP

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