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TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 (C-5) – Full Length Test #6

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	ARCHIT DEVA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910106343	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	16/08/23

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1			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			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
3			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			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			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:00 pm	5:00 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, acts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.</p> <p>मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, लाघार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।</p>			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

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Q.1) Right to freedom of religion is guaranteed as a fundamental right under Indian constitution, but these rights are not absolute. Examine. Do you think that anti-conversion laws in various states violate the fundamental right to freedom of religion? (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान के तहत धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार की गारंटी एक मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में दी गई है, लेकिन ये अधिकार पूर्ण नहीं हैं। परीक्षण करें। क्या आपको लगता है कि विभिन्न राज्यों में धर्मांतरण विरोधी कानून धर्म की स्वतंत्रता के मौलिक अधिकार का उल्लंघन करते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Several states including Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka and Madhya Pradesh have enacted or reformed or are in process of enacting an anti-conversion legislation.

There are concerns that such a statute violates Article 25 and Article 26 of the constitution which provides freedom of religion to all persons.

### Limitation to Freedom of Religion

→ Public Order: limited exercise of this right as long as it does not breach public order

→ Health

→ Morality

Further, the Supreme Court has highlighted that this protection is only for essential religious practices (Shirur Math case)

It has been held that the right to freely profess, practice and propagate does not include the right to convert persons.  
(Rev Stanislaus case)

such events of forced conversions also are a threat to public order.

Hence, as long as anti-conversion laws protect the right to freely convert without duress and only address the issues of forced conversions, they fall well within the constitutional scheme.

conversion solely for the purposes of marriage, or under false pretext are few instances which are addressed and hence as long as the measures do not go against the doctrine of proportionality, they are constitutionally permissible.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

Q.2) How are the disputes related to the election of Member of the Parliament or a State Legislature settled under the Representation of People Act 1951? Analysing various grounds for disqualification, explain the remedies available to the affected candidates. (10 marks, 150 words)

जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1951 के तहत संसद सदस्य या राज्य विधानमंडल के चुनाव से संबंधित विवादों का निपटारा कैसे किया जाता है? अयोग्यता के विभिन्न आधारों का विश्लेषण करते हुए, प्रभावित उम्मीदवारों के लिए उपलब्ध उपायों की व्याख्या करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 102 and Art 194 of the Constitution provide for the manner and instances of disqualification of member of Parliament and State Legislature respectively.

### GROUND'S FOR DISQUALIFICATION

- (i) Insolvency
- (ii) losing citizenship of India.
- (iii) Holding office of profit
- (iv) Disqualification under Anti-Defection law (10th Schedule)
- (v) As per any law passed by Parliament

Representation of People's Act- 1951 provides

such additional grounds of disqualification which includes - corrupt electoral practices or conviction of greater than 2 years -

For disputes relating to election of a Member of Parliament or State Legislature, a petition is to be filed in the appropriate

High Court if the allegations pertain to misconduct during elections.

during the elections, the candidate can also approach the election commission if they notice violation of Model Code of Conduct.

As per Section 8 of the Act, a person held guilty stands disqualified irrespective of pendency of any appeal in higher courts.

to retain their seats, the candidates need to seek a STAY of CONVICTION.

All these safeguards aim to reduce criminalisation of politics which has consistently increased in the past 2 decades.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ -  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.3) Highlighting the constitutional provisions to ensure the autonomy of the Election Commission of India (ECI), discuss the controversies associated with its functioning. Also, suggest measures to make the ECI more independent, autonomous, and effective. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत के चुनाव आयोग (ECI) की स्वायत्तता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए संवैधानिक प्रावधानों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके कामकाज से जुड़े विवादों पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, चुनाव आयोग को अधिक स्वतंत्र, स्वायत्त और प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाएं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Supreme Court's verdict in ~~the~~ Anoop Baranwal case highlights the issue of Autonomy of Election Commission.

Constituted under Article 324, the Election Commission of India (ECI) is responsible for conduct of free and fair elections in the country to Parliament and state legislatures.

### AUTONOMY

- Chief Election Commissioner of India cannot be removed except as a judge of Supreme Court.
- Terms of services cannot be changed to disadvantage.
- Expenses of Election Commission charged upon Consolidated Fund of India.

- ECI has powers over entire bureaucracy which is engaged in conduct of elections.
- It has plenary powers under Article 324 to take necessary steps

### Controversies

- Appointment of Election Commission sole prerogative of the President (aided and advised by Council of Ministers)
- limited safeguards for Election Commission not having status of Chief Election Commissioner
- No / limited permanent staff.

### Measures suggested

- Offering similar safeguards as CEC to ECs as well.
- Hiring and stipulating sufficient-permanent staff at ECI
- Reforming process of Appointment of CEC and ECs.

The SC decision in Anoop Baranwal case is a welcome step but the recent bill proposed in Parliament seeks to dilute this verdict and might even undo this reform.

### Feedback

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Structure / -  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

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Q.4) The accountability of social media intermediaries is a vital step towards ensuring an open, safe, trusted and rules-based internet. Analyse the statement in view of the recent amendment (October, 2022) to the Information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines and Digital Media Ethics Code) Rules 2021. (10 marks, 150 words)

सोशल मीडिया पर विचौलियों की जवाबदेही एक खुला, सुरक्षित, भरोसेमंद और नियम-आधारित इंटरनेट सुनिश्चित करने की दिशा में एक महत्वपूर्ण कदम है। सूचना प्रौद्योगिकी (मध्यवर्ती दिशानिर्देश और डिजिटल मीडिया आचार संहिता) नियम 2021 में हालिया संशोधन (अक्टूबर, 2022) के मद्देनजर कथन का विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social Media refers to the applications or network softwares which allow individuals to generate, share and access each others opinions and thoughts.

It has become a democratising medium of speech but also had various regulatory challenges as well.

So, Government introduced these Rules which provide:

→ Compulsory Grievance Redressal Officers.

→ Mandatory to remove posts marked 'fake' by the Press Information Bureau.

→ Penalty and revocation of 'intermediary' status in case of non-compliance.

Concerns

- Ambiguous and vaguely worded provisions
- Excessive power to Central Government
- Potential to cause a chilling effect on speech.
- Can infringe upon Art 19 - as potential to restrict valid speech.
- Infringes Right to Privacy if focused on ascertaining originator of post.

Yet, Need & Way forward

Misuse of Social Media can pose grave challenges to National Security, Communal Harmony, Public Order etc.

Hence, it is important to regulate it. It's important that such powers are used in a bonafide manner and sufficient systematic checks are in place to prevent arbitrariness in decision making.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

Q.5) High end, multi-speciality private hospitals in tier 1 cities and ramshackle, poorly staffed and stocked government hospitals in tier 2-3 cities are two contradictory ends of India's healthcare system. How can the wide disparity in accessibility, affordability, and quality of healthcare be bridged? (10 marks, 150 words)

टियर 1 शहरों में हाई एंड, मल्टी-स्पेशियलिटी निजी अस्पताल और टियर 2-3 शहरों में जर्जर, खराब स्टाफ और स्टॉक वाले सरकारी अस्पताल भारत की स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली के दो विरोधाभासी छोर हैं। स्वास्थ्य सेवा की सुलभता, वहनीयता और गुणवत्ता में व्यापक असमानता को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Inequity in access to healthcare and regional disparity are issues of grave concern.

CAUSES of Disparity

- Low Government spending.  
2.1% GDP as against 2.5% suggested by National Health Policy
- Limited focus on Preventive care
- Urban - Rural Divide  
Most-tertiary health institutions are located in urban areas.
- Excessive reliance on Private sector  
limited state capacity has promoted greater reliance on Private sector

Steps taken

- Universal Health Coverage  
via Ayushman Bharat - Jan Arogya Yojana  
(AB - JAY) upto 5 lakhs for tertiary care
- Digitisation and use of technology  
eg. Tele-Medicine via e-Sanjeevani
- Increased no. of Medical Colleges and Universities
- Expansion of AIIMS network to each state for QUALITY care
- PLI in Pharma Sector and rationalizing cost of medicines.

With focus on use of technology, enhanced budgetary outlay, universal health coverage and a highly skilled workforce, we can bridge these disparities.

**Feedback**

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Structure / -  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

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Total

Q.6) Judiciary in India has been a flagbearer of various social and political reforms; however, judicial reforms continue to remain elusive. Discuss, citing relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में न्यायपालिका विभिन्न सामाजिक और राजनीतिक सुधारों की ध्वजवाहक रही है; हालाँकि, न्यायिक सुधार मायावी बने हुए हैं। प्रासंगिक केस कानूनों का हवाला देते हुए चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Striking down of NJAC and subsequent debates on the issue of appointment to judiciary highlighted the issue of judicial reforms.

### Problems in Judiciary

- Low Capacity and High Pendency of Cases - (> 3 Cr cases pending at various levels)
- Opaque system of Appointment of Judges.
- Low diversity among judicial members.  
Women and backward classes are under-represented.
- Allegations of Corruption from members of the bar.
- Judicial Overreach threatening the delicate balance in separation of powers.

## Judicial Reforms

As an independent organ of state, it is necessary that such reforms should come from within

External Attempts like NJAC have been severely resisted.

Efforts include:

- Publication of collegium decisions
- Free legal Aid post Sunil Batra v. Delhi Administration case

- focus to reduce pendency of bail applications.

- finalisation of MoU b/w SC and law ministry for procedure of appointment

however, its important that more concrete steps be taken in an institutionalised manner.

### Feedback

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Structure/ -  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.7) What do you understand from delimitation? How is the delimitation process conducted in the country? Underlining the importance of delimitation, throw light on the associated challenges.

(10 marks, 150 words)

परिसीमन से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में परिसीमन प्रक्रिया कैसे की जाती है? परिसीमन के महत्व को रेखांकित करते हुए संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Delimitation refers to the process of deciding the boundaries of any constituency.

It is undertaken by the Delimitation Commission appointed by the President consisting of a → Retired Supreme Court Judge (Chairperson)

→ Chief Election Commissioner

→ State Election Commissioner

In some states, however, like North Eastern States, such a process may not require constitution of a Delimitation Commission.

Factors considered by the Commission:

→ Population Distribution

→ Natural Boundaries

→ Historical constitution of constituency

→ Need of fair representation.

## Associated Challenges

- Freezing of population as per census 1971 brings out unnatural results.
- large scale internal migration within the country.
- local conditions of society and politicisation as was evident in Jammu and Kashmir.
- Threats of ghettoisation if exercise conducted in a malafide manner.
- Non-uniform nature of the exercise as done in North-Eastern States.

## WAY FORWARD

Fair Elections are impossible without proper delimitation. Multi-stakeholder consensus on procedure and its adherence in every detail is the need of hour.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.8) The 'holding together' model of Indian federalism has served the country well, but is under strain due to several reasons. Analyse. Also, suggest measures to make the working of federalism more effective in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संघवाद के 'एक साथ रहना' मॉडल ने देश की अच्छी सेवा की है, लेकिन कई कारणों से दबाव में है। विश्लेषण करें। साथ ही, देश में संघवाद के कार्य-प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recent ethnic violence in Manipur ~~highlights~~ and the demand for a separate state of Kukiland highlights that Indian federal model still faces challenges.

### Cause of Strain

→ Rising Regionalism : Increasing focus on regional identity

→ Political Reasons

⇒ Competition among rival parties in power at centre and state

→ Economic Reasons

- Covid induced stress on resources and limited state capacity

- Development imbalances leading to comparison among states and unequal vertical devolution by centre.

→ Land and water Issues  
↓ Punjab - Haryana over Satlej  
Assam - Arunachal Pradesh

→ Social factors like increasing polarisation on communal lines.  
eg: Khalistani movement - gaining renewed thrust

Measures

→ Ethical Centre - State Political relations as suggested by Sarkaria and Punchhi Commissions.

→ Adherence to Finance Commission Recommendations

→ Utilisation of forums like Inter-State Council to resolve disputes

→ Broad based equitable economic growth

→ Promotion of National Identity and feeling of oneness among all.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ - Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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Total

Q.9) A good foreign policy not only builds cordial international relations, but also ensures national security and helps citizens in pursuit of their aspirations. Highlighting the principles and objectives of India's foreign policy, discuss the statement. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक अच्छी विदेश नीति न केवल सौहार्दपूर्ण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध बनाती है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा भी सुनिश्चित करती है और नागरिकों को उनकी आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने में मदद करती है। भारत की विदेश नीति के सिद्धांतों और उद्देश्यों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इस कथन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Foreign Policy refers to the objective pursued by a state in its dealing with other states. Shivshankar Menon described it as Mini-maxing i.e. maximising gains and minimising harms.

S. Vishankar describes the current phase as ENERGETIC DIPLOMACY which is pursuing national interest and delivering for common as:

→ Strategic Autonomy: making independent decisions based on India's best interest

→ Economic Diplomacy: As 5<sup>th</sup> largest economy and largest population, India has a significant voice in Global Economic Order

- Net Security Provider to the Indian Ocean Region and neighbourhood.
- Institution Builder : CDRI, International Solar Alliance highlights India's contribution.

All this has made India a RELIANT PARTNER and enhanced the role of India in shaping global narratives.

This has allowed us to benefit the common man as:

- Food & fuel imports from Russia.
- Operation Kavari to bring back Indians from Ukraine.
- Part of Supply Chain Resilience Initiative and 'China +1' strategy.
- Received foreign collaborations like Japan's ODA in Delhi Metro.

Thus India has been able to secure its national interest which remain a genuine advocate of rules-based world order.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation

Question Interpretation

Content

Value Addition

Total

Q.10) New era of multipolarity and interconnectedness calls for meaningful cooperation between nation states across various sectors. In light of the statement, underline the role of Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO) in creating a peaceful, stable, prosperous and secure Asia.

(10 marks, 150 words)

बहुध्रुवीयता और परस्पर जुड़ाव के नए युग में विभिन्न क्षेत्रों में राष्ट्र राज्यों के बीच सार्थक सहयोग की आवश्यकता है। इस कथन के आलोक में एक शांतिपूर्ण, स्थिर, समृद्ध और सुरक्षित एशिया के निर्माण में शंघाई सहयोग संगठन (SCO) की भूमिका को रेखांकित करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SCO is a multi-national grouping of Central Asian and surrounding countries including India, Pakistan, China and Russia.

### Role of SCO

- To provide a platform for meaningful engagement.
- Reduce / Address challenge of Terrorism via SCO - RATS.
- Increase connectivity in the Central Asian region.
- Provide energy security to India as such countries have huge natural resources.

Further, SCO's Presidency with India allowed it to showcase **STRATEGIC AUTONOMY**.

by dealing with both ~~Pakistan~~ and SCO and QUAD simultaneously.

### Challenges

- An isolated Russia following the Russia - Ukraine war
- Tensions on border with China
- limited diplomatic engagement and unresolved issues with Pakistan
- China's push for a sino-centric world order.

All these reduce its potential to evolve an Asian Collaboration which India is comfortable with. But only with dialogue can the disputes be settled. Hence, SCO will play a key role in Asia of Peace, which will bring prosperity and allow it to shape the present century.

#### Feedback

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Structure/  
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Value  
Addition

Total

Q.11) Compare the position of British monarch and Indian president in their respective governance setup. Also, discuss the role of Indian president as the head of the Indian State.

(15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिटिश सम्राट और भारतीय राष्ट्रपति की उनके संबंधित शासन व्यवस्था में स्थिति की तुलना करें। साथ ही, भारतीय राज्य के प्रमुख के रूप में भारतीय राष्ट्रपति की भूमिका की चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Both India and Britain follow Parliamentary Democracy. However there are substantial differences in actualisation of this system in both the countries.

The major points of difference are:

→ In India, the Constitution is the source of power of Parliament.

While its the other way around in UK, where the Parliament is sovereign

→ India is a Republic i.e. the head of state is elected which Britain is not. (The post of Head of state is hereditary).

→ India is a Federal country which Britain has a Unitary setup

Differences in positions of Indian Head of State and British Monarch.

INDIA	Britain
→ Elected	→ Hereditary
→ Represents Parliament as well as State — so an icon of Federal India	→ A unitary setup, no roles of federal balancing
→ Fixed Term	→ Term not fixed may exceed decades.

### Similarities

There are many similarities :

- largely devoid of real powers
- function on aid and advice of Council of Ministers headed by PM.
- Both Appoint PM in respective States
- Act as a stabilising influence to protect the Constitution



## Constitutional Position of Indian President-

- President is largely a Titular Head and devoid of real powers (Ram Jawaya Case - SC)
- Functions on Aid and Advice of Council of Ministers (Article 74)
- Has very few discretionary powers like suspension veto, pocket veto, call for information u/Article 78, appoint Prime Minister in case of unclear majority

However, based on effective exercise of such discretionary powers, he can safeguard the constitution.

He has been described as a Emergency Lamp who guides the country in case of any threat to the constitution.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.12) Highlighting the changes introduced through 103rd Constitution Amendment Act in 2019, explain the *raison d'être* for its introduction and various contentions involved in its implementation. (15 marks, 250 words)

2019 में 103वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के माध्यम से पेश किए गए परिवर्तनों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके परिचय और इसके कार्यान्वयन में शामिल विभिन्न तर्कों की व्याख्या करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

103rd Constitution Amendment inserted Articles 15(6) and 16(6) in the constitution to provide for reservation to the Economically weaker sections.

Reasons for Introduction

- To address discrimination against economically marginalised sections.
- To provide them a level playing field and actualising the principle of 'Equality among equals'
- To provide them a wayout from the vicious cycle of poverty and address Accidents of life along with Accidents of Birth

## Contentions

- Reservation in Constitution was envisaged to address social disabilities and not economic disabilities.
- induces a permanency (permanency) to the provision of reservation as some ~~are~~ economic inequality is always bound to persist.
- Breaches the 50% threshold laid in Indira Sawhney.
- Practical difficulty in determining and identifying economically weaker sections.

However, the Supreme Court in Jarhit Abhigyan v. UOI decided against such contentions and upheld the constitutional validity of the amendment.

## Implications

- Broader Reservation net.
- Stigmatisation of Reservation further reduces
- Can help in tackling embedded inequality.
- Puts concerns of permanency of reservation.

It needs to be understood that Reservation is an end and not means. The long term

way of addressing inequality in a sustainable and fair manner is to provide quality and universal education as well as eradicating poverty.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.13) What are the salient features of 69<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment act, 1991? How do the reported conflicts between the elected representatives and the institution of the Lieutenant Governor impact the governance process in the Union Territory of Delhi? (15 marks, 250 words)

69वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम, 1991 की मुख्य विशेषताएं क्या हैं? निर्वाचित प्रतिनिधियों और उपराज्यपाल की संस्था के बीच कथित संघर्ष केंद्र शासित प्रदेश दिल्ली में शासन प्रक्रिया को कैसे प्रभावित करते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

69<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment to the Constitution introduced Art 239AA which provided for a legislature in the National Capital Territory of Delhi as well as an executive wing with a council of ministers headed by Chief Minister.

Given the special situation of Delhi as seat of National Government, some restrictions were placed on the power of NCT's legislature:

- subjects of 'Police, Public order and Land' in list-II were not transferred
- Lieutenant Governor had greater discretionary powers in the political arrangement

- The Parliament, by law, was authorised to further restrict the powers of NCT of Delhi.

### Led to a Power Tussle

The Government of Delhi is unable to function smoothly due to a power tussle between the Chief Minister and the Lieutenant Governor as they seldom agree on decisions.

### Impact on Governance

→ Users in Competitive Federalism without any cooperation. This endangers Political Ethos

→ Impact on morale of officers part of bureaucracy.

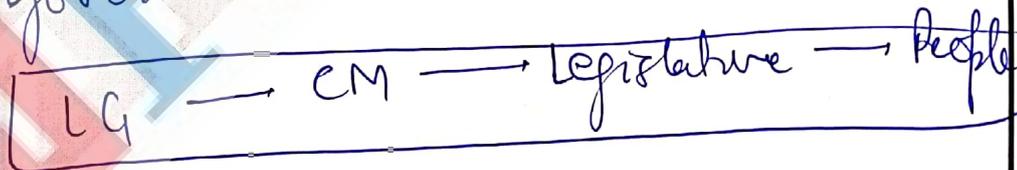
→ Inefficient decision-making

→ Non-accountability for decisions leading to poor decisions.

Way Forward

The SC's judgement highlights the need of cooperative federalism and the need to establish the Triple Chain of Accountability for effective

Governance.



**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.14) The unique attributes and strengths of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the government make them complimentary to one another in the governance and developmental process. Comment. Evaluate the need for effective and progressive regulation of the NGOs.

(15 marks, 250 words)

गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) और सरकार की अनूठी विशेषताओं और शक्तियां उन्हें शासन और विकास प्रक्रिया में एक दूसरे की पूरक बनाती है। टिप्पणी करें। गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रभावी और प्रगतिशील विनियमन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NGOs are civil society organisations <sup>outside</sup> state machinery which play an important role in development processes.

Unique Attributes & Strengths

→ Closely associated with people and all stakeholders

→ Ability to experiment as not bound by any strict rules.

→ Powered through highly motivated individuals.

→ Can effectively ~~that~~ channelise the power of civil society like SEWA.



## Helps Government

- Allows to structurally establish connect with civil society
- Use experience of their experiments to draft new & innovative schemes
- Inspire civil servant
- Reform civil society and work on social changes then merely legal changes
- To reach out to most vulnerable, otherwise invisible people through NGOs like Safai Karamchari Akhayan.

## Need for Regulation

Several NGOs engaging in malpractices like -

- siphoning of funds and money laundering
- destabilizing India
- promoting foreign interests
- acting out of vested interests
- hampering development activity

FERA and several such laws regulate the working of NGOs.

However, the need of the hour is to establish a delicate balance between control and regulation and providing NGOs with the necessary space and freedom to operate within ethical lines and boundary

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
PresentationQuestion  
Interpretation

Content

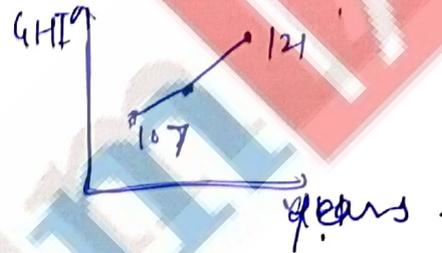
Value  
Addition

Total

Q15) Though the issues of hunger and under-nourishment are germane to India's development process, the western estimation of the same is highly exaggerated. Discuss the statement with special reference to the recently released Global Hunger Index (GHI), 2022. Also, recommend ways to tackle the menace of hunger and undernourishment. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि भूख और कुपोषण के मुद्दे भारत की विकास प्रक्रिया के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, लेकिन इसका पश्चिमी अनुमान अत्यधिक अतिरंजित है। हाल ही में जारी वैश्विक भूखमरी सूचकांक (GHI), 2022 के विशेष संदर्भ में उपर्युक्त कथन पर चर्चा करें। साथ ही, भूख और अल्पपोषण के खतरे से निपटने के तरीकों का सुझाव दें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

GHI Ranked India at 121 and has consistently awarded low ranks to India.



This places India in close proximity to countries like Pakistan, Somalia etc which are facing conflict situations and economic crisis - and are infact reliant on India's food aid!

This exaggeration is explained to be a part of faulty research methodologies motivated by vested foreign interests which has been explained by following facts.

- The survey asks ambiguous and open ended questions.
- Avoids difficult or adverse questions  
for eg: is Head of State elected - would put most European states like UK and Sweden in bad light.
- Questionable survey size and dataset  
GHI used survey of very few individuals

Hence, one might conclude that our rank might not be as poor as depicted.

BUT a grave concern

However domestic surveys like the 15th Round of NFHS 2019-21 shows the alarming situation of high child malnutrition:

child undernourishment :  
child wasting :  
child stunting :

## Solutions

→ Enhance Access to food.  
implementation of One Nation  
One Ration Card imp.

→ Diversify food basket

Calorie → Protein  
+  
Balanced Diet

→ Focus on overall health

Diseases can reduce nutrient-  
intake

Disease → Nutrition  
←

→ Enhance incomes and provide  
livelihood — this automatically  
leads to better nutritional outcomes.

→ Ensure Climate Resilient Food  
Production

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

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Q.16) What do you mean by 'doctrine of pleasure' under the Indian constitution? Is it a discretionary power under the constitution? Do you think that doctrine of pleasure has led to politicization of certain constitutional positions? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय संविधान के तहत 'आनंद (प्लेजर) के सिद्धांत' से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या यह संविधान के तहत एक विवेकाधीन शक्ति है? क्या आपको लगता है कि आनंद (प्लेजर) के सिद्धांत ने कुछ संवैधानिक पदों का राजनीतिकरण किया है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 310 of the constitution states that the officers under the service of state hold their positions on the 'pleasure of the President' or 'Governor' as the case maybe.

It means that the power to appoint, transfer, regulate or dismiss the officers of the state lies with the President or the Governor.

And as the Governor or President are merely formal heads, the power comes to reside in the Council of Ministers.

However, this is not an unbridled power and there exist various limitations.

## ① Subject to Fundamental Rights

such as Article 14, 15 and 16.

All such decisions must adhere to these fundamental rights.

## ② Restrictions or Safeguard in Article 311

Ⓐ No dismissal by an authority inferior to the appointing authority.

Ⓑ Requirement of a fair inquiry where the dismissed servant is provided with due notice and offered an opportunity to be heard.

⇒ Such restriction not applicable if action based on conviction in criminal proceedings or not desirable in interests of security of state as decided by President.

## Politicisation of Constitutional Provisions

In regards to Governor and ministers who occupy constitutional posts, it has led to politicisation as:

- loyal Party persons are often appointed as Governors and dismissed on flimsy grounds if they deviate from Party policies.
- Ministers in State Governments (Kerala) have been threatened with dismissal citing this principle.

## Way Forward

President and Governor are not directly elected and their offices must not hinder directly elected institutions. Sarkaria Commission recommendations on appointment of Governor can give us a remedy to reduce politicisation of such posts.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.17) Creation of people centric legal structures require not only an overhaul of criminal laws like Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code but also Indianisation of the entire criminal justice system. Explain with special reference to the recommendations of the Law Commission.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जन केंद्रित कानूनी ढांचे के निर्माण के लिए न केवल भारतीय दंड संहिता और आपराधिक प्रक्रिया संहिता जैसे आपराधिक कानूनों में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है बल्कि संपूर्ण आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली का भारतीयकरण भी आवश्यक है। विधि आयोग की सिफारिशों के विशेष संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, the Union Home Minister introduced new Criminal Justice laws - the Bharhiya Nyaya Sanhita, ~~the Bharhiya~~ which replaces the fabled old Indian Penal Code of 1860.

Problems with Indian Justice System

→ Archaic laws

S. 377 (homosexuality)

and Adultery recently struck down - represented outdated social norms.

→ Sedition - Colonial Hangover meant to curb freedom movement.

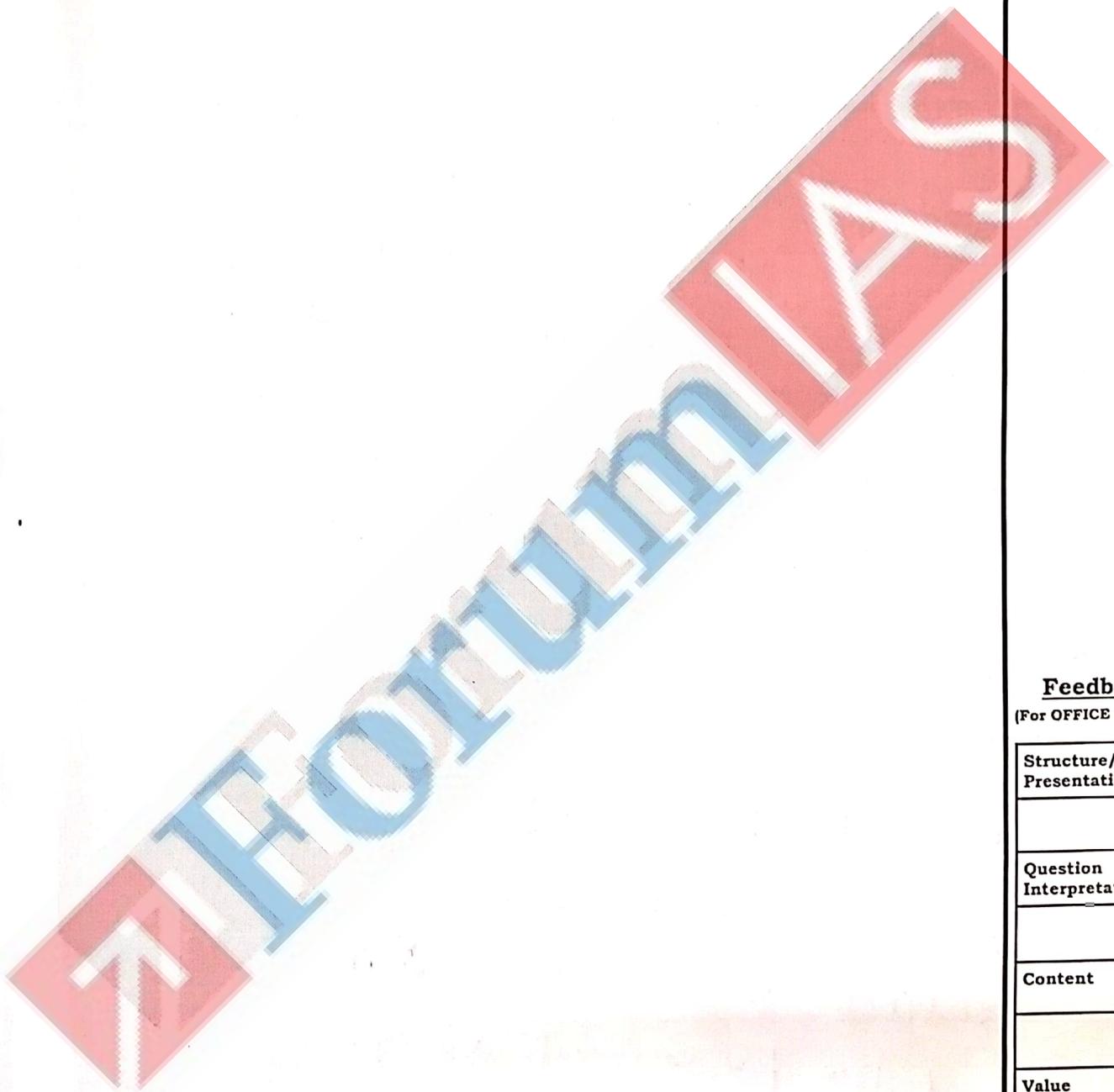
→ Overcrowding of Prisons

lack of lenient or Indian suited remedies

→ Excessive Powers to Police

No provision to deal with custodial violence in specific

Here, we needed to reform our Criminal Justice System



**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

<b>Structure/ Presentation</b>
<b>Question Interpretation</b>
<b>Content</b>
<b>Value Addition</b>
<b>Total</b>

Q.18) Despite constitutional backing, urban planning as a component of urban governance remains in a state of want and neglect. Comment. Recommend some measures to make institutions of local urban governance an effective instrument of grassroots democracy. (15 marks, 250 words)

संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, शहरी नियोजन शहरी शासन के एक घटक के रूप में अभाव और उपेक्षा की स्थिति में बना हुआ है। टिप्पणी करें। स्थानीय शहरी शासन की संस्थाओं को जमीनी लोकतंत्र का एक प्रभावी साधन बनाने के लिए कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment (1993) aimed to establish an effective Urban local Governance system and usher in Democratic Decentralisation in India.

However, our experience of past 30 years shows that we are still far away from our goal.

Issues

→ Limited Delegation of Power

No state has delegated all 18 subjects mentioned in Schedule 12 and very few subjects are transferred.

### → Low Financial Capacity-

- Not willing to impose taxes
- No power to tax activities which yield substantial revenue



High financial dependence on  
Central and State Government

### → Limited Autonomy

As no financial resources.

### → No / limited authorities over Officers

Municipal Commissioners still work under administrative control of State Government and Mayors have limited influence over them.

### → Limited Participation

As a result, competent people are not participating in such elections.

Measures

- Effective Delegation of Powers
- An efficient and accountable enforcement machinery
- Training of local leaders and their capacity building
- Taking steps to ensure financial autonomy

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.19) Debt trap diplomacy starts with China coming in as a developmental partner and ends with it becoming the economic master of a country. Analyze the statement and the consequences of Chinese debt-trap diplomacy on Indian interests. (15 marks, 250 words)

ऋण जाल कूटनीति चीन के विकासात्मक भागीदार के रूप में आने के साथ शुरू होती है और इसके साथ समाप्त होती है कि यह किसी देश का आर्थिक स्वामी बन जाता है। भारतीय हितों पर चीनी ऋण-जाल कूटनीति के कथन और परिणामों का विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sri Lankan Economic Crisis is justly attributed to the Chinese Debt Trap Diplomacy.

Chinese debt trap diplomacy refers to provision of loans at high interest rates or on unsustainable terms for which states become highly

- dependent on China
  - incur huge economic burden to fulfil interest payments
  - become reliant on Chinese investments for further sustenance
- as a form of VICIOUS CYCLE

## Instances



Further, growing diplomatic efforts to push the Belt and Road Initiative is also a part of Economic Debt-Diplomacy.

A big drawback for countries receiving aid is that such investments and aid is usually involving Chinese construction companies rather than local firms which undermines local economy as well.



## India's Concerns

- Economic Instability in Neighbourhood as seen in Pakistan & Sri Lanka.
- Rising Chinese Influence
- Development - Security Risk Hypothesis  
Chinese acquired the strategic Sri Lankan Hambantota Port or the Pakistan's Gwadar Port

## India's Steps

- India's Neighbourhood policy prioritises a model of regionalism in which the neighbours are comfortable
- Providing alternative to Chinese aid like collaborating with Japan/EU/USA to provide economic support -

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.20) Presidency of G20 gives India an opportunity to shape the emerging global order to its own liking, but it requires delicate balancing act in an increasingly divided world. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

G20 की अध्यक्षता भारत को उभरती वैश्विक व्यवस्था को अपनी पसंद के अनुसार आकार देने का अवसर देती है, लेकिन इसके लिए तेजी से विभाजित दुनिया में नाजुक संतुलित कार्य-प्रक्रिया की आवश्यकता होती है। विस्तृत विवेचना करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

G20 is one of the most important multilateral groupings in present international order. Its members collective hold >85% of world's GDP and >60% of world's population.

However, it has become a divided platform as it was evident in last Bali Summit due to factors like:

→ Russia - Ukraine war causing a division in world groupings

→ US - China tensions marked by lack of trust, and attempts of diplomatic isolation.

→ Rising voice of developing countries

Developed countries don't  
dominate the world's narrative  
and developing countries are  
increasingly seeking more  
space.

A Unique opportunity for India

- India is a South-Western Power as  
described by Hon'ble EAM S. Jaishankar.  
It can represent and mediate between  
both developing and developed  
countries.
- Close relations with both Russia  
and the United States.
- India's exceptionalism as the  
world's most populous  
country, a large economy  
and STRATEGIC Autonomy

uniquely place it to forge a common movement...

Challenges

- China's assertiveness
- Unseemingly world positions.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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

**Test Goal**

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

**Outcomes**

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

**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
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.