

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 (C-10) – Full Length Test #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Animesh Verma		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910115442	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	29/7/23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are 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।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:49 pm	6:44 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*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, 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



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)

Articles 25-28 of the Indian Constitution guarantee the right to freedom of religion.

These rights are not absolute:

1. All the fundamental rights ^(FRs) are not absolute and subject to limitations imposed by the Parliament
2. All the rights and Articles 25-28 are subject to exceptions like:
 - i) public order ii) health iii) law
 - iv) public morality
 - v) sovereignty and security of India
 - vi) other provisions related to FRs.

Anti conversion laws in states do not violate freedom of religion:

1. Forced conversion is not a part of Article

25. It is against the freedom of
2. conscience.

2. These laws protect innocent citizens
from propaganda of foreign tent
missionaries. eg: alleged forced conversions
in Meghalaya.

3. Protect the true nature of Indian
demography.

However, some of these laws impose
strict conditions and are subjectively
worded. This might curtail voluntary
conversion as well. So, proper definition
and objective wording is needed in
these laws.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

The RPA, 1951 provides for dispute settlement related to election of MP or State Legislatures and also other details relating to conduct of elections.

Settlement of disputes

1. Election petition: It can be filed to the respective High Court (HC) by the aggrieved candidate or an elector of the constituency concerned.
2. HCs have original jurisdiction in this regard.
3. If the HC finds problem in election, then it can even order re-elections in that constituency.
4. Appellate jurisdiction lies with the Supreme Court of India.

Grounds for disqualification

1. Conviction for any offence for 2 or more years.
2. Conviction for any heinous offence like - corruption, including violence, etc.
3. Promoting disaffection b/w communities.
4. Suspended from a govt. office for corruption or disloyalty.
5. If the person is interested in any govt. project or participates in the profit.

Remedies available:

1. Appeal to the court of law
eg: district court (recent Wayanad MP case)
2. Appellate jurisdiction lies to the HC
↳ then to the Supreme Court
3. If the court stays the conviction membership of the candidate can be restored.

The courts must decide objectively & fairly in such cases and then give judgement accordingly.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question 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 Article 324 of Indian Constitution provides for the establishment of ECI for free and fair elections in India

Constitutional provisions: autonomy of ECI

1. Fixed service conditions: The service conditions can't be changed to disadvantage during term of office.
2. Security of tenure: The CEC (Chief Election Commissioner) can be removed only in the same manner and grounds like a judge of the Supreme Court. Other ECs can be removed only on recommendation of CEC.
3. Mode of appointment: appointed by the President on the recommendation of a committee (SC judge, PM, & Leader of Opposition).
4. Ban on → Earlier appointed on recommendation of the Centre.

Controversies:

1. Short tenure: No CEC served for full 6 years since 1996.
2. No autonomy: Appointed on Centre's recommendation.
3. Less No security of tenure for other ECs.
4. No permanent secretariat of ECI.
5. No separate funding from Consolidated Fund of India; dependence of on Centre.

Measures

- a) more independent
 - i) Supreme Court's judgement - Baranwal vs UOR Case, 2023) Committee of SC judge (CJI) + PM + LOP to recommend appointment.

b) autonomous

↳ funding from Consolidated Fund of India for the ECI

- c) Effective: set up a permanent secretariat of the ECI.

These measures can promote free & fair elections in India.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 बिचौलियों 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)

Currently, the social media intermediaries enjoy immunity from the content posted by 3rd party users on their platforms. However, recent IT (Amendment) Rules 2022 introduces measures for open, safe & rule-based internet.

IT (Amendment) Rules 2022:

1. Fact checking unit (FCU): to be notified by the govt. (eg. PIB) to flag posts that are fake/misleading or inappropriate as concerns the Central government
2. The social media intermediaries need to take down such posts within 72 hrs.
3. Online gaming regulation
↳ introduced self-regulatory bodies (SRBs)

which will certify whether a game is an ~~old~~ online betting game or not.

4. Online games must get themselves certified by SRBs.
5. Ban on betting advertisements of betting games.

Concerns:

1. Might censor press: Various bodies like Editors Guild of India have raised their voice against this rule.
2. Might restrict even fair criticism of the government - observed by the Bombay HC, 2023
3. Chilling effect on freedom of speech & expression (Article 19(1)(a))

Hence, the government must objectively define the grounds of flagging of online posts to prevent any misuse

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)

There are multi-speciality top tier hospitals like Max Hospital in Delhi, while ramshackle poorly staffed govt. hospitals in tier 2-3 cities lie on the other hand.

Measures to bridge:

a) accessibility

1. Increasing hospitals in underserved areas like rural areas.
2. Incentivizing doctors to practice in rural areas as well. (like mandatory 2-3 years practice in villages)
3. Creating proper infra: like ramps for the PWD people.

b) Affordability

1. Increase the no. of govt. hospitals

2. Health insurance like ABPM-JAY
(Jan Arogya Yojana) for the poor
3. PPP model : to build a run hospitals

c) Quality of healthcare

1. Updating medical syllabus as per the
changing times.
2. Increasing focus on research &
development instead of rote learning.
3. Increasing infrastructure : like
ambulances, ventilators, etc. in tier-2-3
cities.
4. Use PPP model
5. Use AI in healthcare
 - i) for better keep of medical records
 - ii) early diagnosis
 - iii) discovery of new drugs
 - iv) R&D

~~More~~ Recently, Rajasthan passed
the Right to Health Bill 2022 to
guarantee the right to health.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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)

Judiciary is the 3rd pillar of democracy which protects citizens rights and prevents the executive and legislature from exceeding their powers.

Judiciary - flagbearer of reforms:

a) social reforms

1. Shayara Bano Begum Case, 2017 : SC declared triple-talaaq as unconstitutional.
2. NLSA case, 2014 : i) SC promoted equal rights for the transgenders.
3. Indian Young Lawyers Association Case, 2018
i) SC declared the ban on women of menstruating years in Sabarimala temple custom as unconstitutional (Article 17)
4. Navtej Singh Johar Case, 2018 :
i) SC promoted right to self-identification of LGBTQIA+ ii) struck down section 377

4/ political reforms

1. Lily Thomas case, 2013 : 17 SC ruled immediate disqualification of MPs/MLAs in case of conviction.
2. Kedarnath vs Bhanu case, 1962 - SC upheld constitutional validity of sedition law but to be used only on grounds of public order.

Remain these elusive:

1. Still no same-sex marriage rights for LGBTQIA+.
2. Still some instances of triple-talag.
3. Continued practice of intouchability against menstruating women.
4. Illegal use of sedition law for petty offences - like criticism of the govt ^{which} not inciting violence.

Hence, all the judiciary's decisions must be respected and to be given legal backing for proper implementation.

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)

Def Delimitation is the process of redrawing of boundaries of various constituencies after each census (ideally) to reflect the changes in demography. It helps in proper representation of the people in the legislatures.

Delimitation - conducted:

1. Article 82 of the Constitution provides for delimitation.
2. A presidential order sets up a Delimitation Commission (DC) consisting of members of judiciary, Election Commission.
3. Delimitation Act is passed by the Parliament for legal backing.
eg: recent delimitation of J&K

Importance of delimitation:

1. To effectively represent people

in various legislatures

2. Account for demographic changes with time.
3. Promote effective democracy - by proper redrawal of constituency boundaries.
 - ↳ create level playing field for smaller parties.

Challenges:

1. Lack of consensus: regarding how many seats to be added.
2. NO regular census: eg: last census in 2011 only.
3. Alleged partisanship in DC: eg: only one seat added in Kashmir while 6 added in Jammu.
4. Security of personnel during field visits.
 - ↳ eg: problems in recent J&K delimitation.

Hence, objective, non-partisan decisions must be made by the DC.

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)

India follows a 'holding together model' of federalism where respective units / states are granted sufficient powers except those that are assigned exclusively to the centre.

It means that India is an 'indestructible union of destructible states

Served the country well:

1. India recently inaugurated AKAM (Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav), 75 years of successful federalism.
2. 28 vibrant states (15 during independence)

Under strain:

1. Rising centralism: i) eg. GST law
ii) lack of consideration of states in Niti Aayog, etc.
2. Centre-state disputes: eg. 79.5% of

Cases filed by CBI, ED are against opposition parties

3. Inter-state disputes: eg: Assam - Mizoram boundary dispute.

4. Alleged partisan role of Governor: Cases in courts regarding sitting over State bills, etc.

Measures needed:

1. Shift subjects from concurrent list to State list (Sarkaria Commission)
 2. Legislation on concurrent list subjects only after consultation with the States (Punchhi Commission)
 3. Appointment of Governor with CMs recommendation
 4. More periodic meetings of Inter-State Councils, Zonal Councils, etc.
- These measures can promote cooperative federalism in India.

Feedback

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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)

India's foreign policy is based on the Indian philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (whole world is one family)

Principles & objectives of India's foreign policy:

1. Nuclear disarmament: India promotes use of non-nuclear weapons.
2. Maintaining cordial relation with neighbours
eg: SAGAR Initiatives, Neighbourhood First Policy
3. Cordial international relations
 1. Respecting international law & treaties.
 2. Dispute settlement through international arbitration (Article 51).
 3. Build close ties with like-minded countries. eg: Nepal.

b) ensure national security:

1. India's nuclear doctrine: India can use nuclear weapon for defence purposes, inflict serious damage;

2. Not joining any particular alliances

(Non-aligned movement) as it automatically creates an enemy.

c) helps citizens in pursuit of aspirations:

1. Help in to Increase people-to-people contacts, student exchanges to promote R&D.

2. Promote international connectivity like air transport. → students can easily access top foreign institutes, etc.
(eg: Act East Policy)

3. Promote cultural ties: eg: Buddhist links with Japan, SE Asia, etc.
↳ connect with Indian diaspora.

Hence, India must continue the good work and take calculated decisions in foreign policy.

Feedback

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Structure/
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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)

The SCO is an organisation of like minded states to promote security and border peace in Asia.

~~Its~~ Its members include Russia, China, India, Pakistan, Tajikistan, Kazakhstan, etc. Recently, Iran was added as the 9th member in 2023 SCO Summit.

[Role of SCO in]

a) peaceful, stable Asia

1. Joint military exercises

2. Joint anti-terrorism courses

~~like~~ under RATS (~~the~~ Regional Anti-Terrorist Structure).

3. Promote bilateral talks. Eg: Indo

Pakistan.

b) prosperous Asia

1. Promote regional trade: eg. India's trade with Central Asia has increased.
2. Secure sea lines of communication (SLOCs): for secure trade routes.
3. Promote partnership in mineral exploration (EAP)
4. Improve connectivity: eg. Chabahar port-INSTC corridor.

c) Secure Asia

1. Promote anti-extremism, anti-terrorism.
2. Curb cyberattacks through cooperation.
3. Fight against new problems like drone (UAV) attacks, etc.

Hence, SCO must be used wisely by India to promote its national interests.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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)

The Indian Constitution has adopted the republic system unlike monarchy in Great Britain.

Comparison of British monarch & Indian president:

British King / Queen	Indian President
1. Adopted head / <u>hereditary</u> head of the state.	1. <u>Elected</u> head of India.
2. No fixed term.	2. Fixed term of <u>5 years</u> .
3. Must be a natural citizen of UK.	3. Can be a natural or acquired citizen of India.
4. Purely 'rubber stamp' role in government.	4. Important functions like addressing both the Houses of Parliament, ordinance making, etc.

5. No discretionary power.

5. Situational discretion - like deciding PM in case of no absolute majority, dissolving House, etc.

6. Belongs to the royal family.

6. May not belong to the royal family.

Role of Indian president as the head of the state:

1. Administrative role

- i) head of UTs (union territories)
- ii) deciding scheduled areas, etc.
- iii) measures for smooth conduct of business of the government.
- iv) All administrative ^{official} decisions of the government are formally taken in his name.
- v) Appointment of CEC, & UPSC chairman, etc.

2. Legislative role

1. Summons the Houses of Parliament for session. Prorogues the House.
2. Ordinance making (Article 123)

3. Address both the Houses of Parliament at the 1st session of each year & after general elections.

3. Judicial role.

1. Appoints judges of the SC (Supreme Court) and HCs.
2. Grant pardon of sentence, remit, suspend, commute, etc.

4. Defence

1. Supreme Commander of the armed forces.
2. Can declare a war or conclude peace subject to Parliament's approval.

5. Diplomatic: 1. Receives / Sends all diplomatic missions 2. Foreign visits

6. Emergency powers

- i) National Emergency
- ii) President's rule
- iii) Financial Emergency

Hence, the President must remain neutral and off objectively exercise her powers

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)

The Parliament passed the 103rd CAA in 2019 to provide for ^{10%} reservation to the EWS (economically weaker section) in education & govt. posts.

Changes introduced by 103rd CAA:

1. Introduced Article 15(6) provision: providing 10% reservation in educational institutions for EWS (including private institutions except minority institutes).
2. Introduced Article 16(6) for 10% reservation to EWS in govt. appointments posts.

Raison d'être for its introduction:

1. To uplift the poor people of the general category who do not enjoy any reservation benefits.
2. Evolving times: need to move from

Caste based to economic-based reservation.

3. Achieve global commitments. (eg: UN SDG - 1 no poverty).
4. Allegedly for vote bank politics (2019 general elections).

Contentions involved:

1. Inclusion of private educational institutions for reservation purposes.
2. SC upheld an "avowedly discriminatory provision" for the first time ever.
Justice Bhat in Janhit Abhigan Case, 2022
3. ↳ inclusion of crosses of poor SC/ST/OBC people.
3. Breached the 50% limit set by SC in the Indra Sawhney Case, 1992
- ↳ Also the SC said that economic criteria ~~cannot~~ cannot be the sole basis of granting reservation.
4. Shrinking general category pool -

making life tougher for the unreformed people.

5. Issue of fake IT returns
↳ fake EWS certificates with malafide income shown.
6. Deciding threshold of EWS: whether keep it ₹ 8 lakh or something else.
7. Dynamic nature of poverty: people can keep shifting above or below the EWS threshold.

Hence, An objective limit decided by a committee must be set at EWS income threshold. Also, the reservation benefit can be granted to poor belonging to all categories

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.13) What are the salient features of 69th 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)

The 69th Constitutional Amendment act (AA), 1991 designated Delhi as the National Capital Territory of Delhi (NCTD).

Salient features of 69th CAA:

1. gave special status to Delhi - GNCTD
2. divided legislative powers of the Centre & the State:
 - i) GNCTD can make laws on all state subjects regarding Delhi except public, police & land.
 - ii) GNCTD can also make laws on concurrent list subjects. However, in case of a conflict, the central law will prevail.
 - iii) The Parliament/Union can make laws on

any subject of the 3 Lists.
 iv) designated the administrator of
 Delhi as the LG (Lieutenant Governor)
 = GNCTD

Reported conflicts:

1. Ongoing conflict regarding the Delhi Ordinance, 2023 which limits power of the GNCTD with respect to the services also.
2. Conflict during mayor elections in Delhi (January, 2023)
3. Conflict over merger of all three ULBs of Delhi.

Conflicts -> Impact governance in NCTD:

1. Ambiguity regarding real authority of Delhi. Whom to complain.
2. Diffused accountability: often LG & CM play blame game for poor administration.
3. Control over services: the appointments, transfers of IAS officers, etc. are affected.

4. Blocking proposals of each other
eg: LAs decisions are not properly implemented by CM, GAs while CMs proposals are blocked/kept pending by the LG.
5. Delayed service ~~to~~ delivery: due to long chain of decision making authorities.
6. Poor management of disasters: eg: during recent Yamuna floods the administration's response was lacklustre.
- Hence, the Centre should repeal the Delhi Ordinance or face the Rajya Sabha test/ Supreme Court judgement.

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 शक्तियाँ उन्हें शासन और विकास प्रक्रिया में एक दूसरे की पूरक बनाती हैं। टिप्पणी करें। गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रभावी और प्रगतिशील विनियमन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The NHos are those organisations which are not related to the government and take part in development processes.
eg: CRY- Nho.

Unique attributes and strengths of NHos & government → complimentary in governance & development

of NHos

1. Independent opinion: regarding public issues like health, education, etc.
2. Private expertise: eg: NHos like CSE include various environmental experts who conduct research.
3. Use of latest technology: like AI, IoT, etc. to map climate risks in India
4. Circular surveys: eg: ASER, 2023

report by Pratham Nho - data about
school educational outcomes

b) government: (strengths)

1. funds
2. huge data: eg: Aadhaar data, ration
Card data, etc.
3. time tested machinery (methods)

Complimentary in:

a) governance

1. Nho can help in independent audits of
government processes. eg: financial audit
of accounts.
2. Improve data base: eg: ASER survey
3. Increase reach of the government
in underserved areas.

b) developmental processes

1. Service delivery by Nho's with
funding from government
2. Framing, evaluating Citizen Charter
3. Social audits of schemes. eg: MGNREGS
4. Flag corruption through RTI in projects.

Need for effective, progressive regulation of NHOs.

1. To harness the strength of NHOs like expertise,
2. To promote further NHOs having good intentions.
3. Create a vibrant civil society network & educating masses about their rights, etc.
4. Punish only violating NHOs eg: those who violate FCRA law.
5. Help increase total governance & service delivery capability of the government.

Hence, registrations of all NHOs must be based on objective criteria. Only ~~the~~ serious offenders must be de-registered.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.15) 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 भुखमरी 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)

The Global Hunger Index (GHI) 2022 was released by WeltHungerhilfe which estimates the total hunger gap in various countries. It ranks India at ^{around} 109 out of 120+ countries, placing India even lower than Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, etc.

Hunger and under-nourishment in India:

1. Increasing hunger levels in India as per GHI, 2022.
2. High stunting levels: ~ 34%.
3. High undernourishment: about 17-18%.

Western estimation is exaggerated:

1. Poor surveying technique: small sample size of about 2000 used as

per MoHFW

2. Use of simple questionnaires / opinion surveys to gauge hunger levels.
3. Western methods of Accounting & standards. eg: Avg. height is based on western countries.

Ways to tackle hunger, undernourishment:

1. Strengthen NFSA, 2013
 - i) gives targeted subsidies to the poor people (Niti Aayog)
 - ii) include macro nutrients like pulses & millets, etc.
2. Food fortification: eg: rice + vitA + iron
↳ distribute through welfare schemes.
3. Financial inclusion: through RAM trinity.
4. Give legal force to MSP & rationalize MSP price to make food affordable.
5. Promote women SHGs in agriculture.

food processing, etc.

- 6. ICDS scheme for nourishment of children & mothers.
- 7. PM Poshan scheme - mid-day meals.
- 8. RMVCH+A strategy - to tackle poor health & malnutrition.
- 9. Set up child rehabilitation centres for the poor children, etc.
↳ provide nutritious food.
- 10. Increase awareness about 'hidden hunger' etc. through Anganwadi workers etc.

These steps can help achieve SDG-2 (zero ~~hunger~~ hunger) before 2030.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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?

'Doctrine of pleasure' ^(DoP) means the pleasure or discretion enjoyed by the Indian President, Governor, etc regarding the appointment of ministers, civil servants, etc. (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

eg: COM (Council of ministers) remain in office as long as they enjoy the pleasure of the President.

Is it a discretionary power?

1. The constitution (Article 74, 163) state that the President / Governor must follow the advice of the COM in the exercise of their powers.
2. The Supreme Court has also clarified in a judgement that wherever the Constitution requires the pleasure of

The president & governor, it is actually the pleasure of the Coms headed by the CM/PM.

Ans. Also, the Coms are collectively responsible to the LS, SLA.

∴ the 'doctrine of pleasure' is not actually a discretionary power.

Also the President's, governors pleasure are subject to judicial review on grounds of malafide.

POP → politicization of constitutional positions

1. Appointment of Governor by the Centre as the Centre's agent
↳ to regulate functioning of the state.
2. Governor vs CM tussle: eg: dispute in TN over anti-NEET bills; sitting on the bills, etc.
3. Declaration of President's rule by the President. eg: in Punjab, Kerala, etc.

4. Suspension, pardon of death sentence, etc. of serious criminals eg. Recently, a criminal who killed former PM of India was released.

DoP → not led to politicization

1. Appropriate legal recourse available: eg: judicial review.
2. The Coms are accountable to the legislature.

Hence, the DoP has largely led to politicization of constitutional offices.

All major decisions must be decided by the legislature to prevent any misuse of DoP.

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)

The Law Commission (LC) has over the years recommended various legal reforms to promote people centric Indianised criminal justice system.

Recommendations of LC w.r.t.:

a) Overhaul of criminal laws like IPC, CrPc:

1. LC recommended repeal of Sedition law (Section 124A) of IPC, 1860 in 2018.

↳ However, the 22nd LC recommended to retain it and increase max. punishment upto 7 years or life imprisonment.

2. Removing archaic laws / provisions that were valid during the British

199.

3. Introducing new offences like cybercrime, Online sexual harassment etc. as per changing times.
4. Creating separate offence of mob lynching.
5. Create new bail law with national conditions. Maximum 1 month to decide upon bail petitions.

Indianisation of Criminal Justice System

1. Removing all colonial legacy elements
2. Repealing, reforming laws more than 100 years old.
2. Strengthen judiciary:
 - i) more representation to women, SC/ST, OBC, etc.
 - ii) impose time limits on deciding cases.
3. ICJS system (Interoperable Criminal Justice System)
 - ↳ to create an integrated database

of all crime related data.

4. Promote Indian languages in judiciary like Hindi, Telugu etc. instead of current English dominance.
5. Promote LLB courses, etc. in Hindi other Indian languages.

These steps must be implemented to reform the criminal justice system and increase the criminal conviction rate from the current law of 7%.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

The 74th CAA, 1992 introduced and gave constitutional backing to the urban local bodies (ULBs). It introduced 12th schedule with 18 functional items for the ULBs.

Urban planning: remains neglected:

1. Lack of the 3Fs (funds, functionaries & functions) in ULBs.
2. Over dependence of ULBs on the state and centre for funds.
3. Lack of training & expertise: many office holders don't even know how to operate a computer properly.
↳ No training in urban planning, urban governance.
4. Poor standards of financial audit

5. Corruption in Municipal Corporations (MCs)
6. Lack of integrated planning: like integrating disaster management in urban planning
7. Lack of coordination with the private sector (CSR), NHOs, etc.

Measures for effective democratic urban governance:

1. CAG audit of financial accounts of ULBs.
↳ curb corruption.
2. Online grievance redressal portal:
for citizens to register complaints.
3. Training of personnel: in urban planning latest technology, etc.
4. Use of advanced technology like A/MLC for urban planning, governance.
5. Promoting citizen participation: in development planning, evaluation through citizen report cards, etc.
6. Increase taxing powers of ULBs: to make them less dependent on states.

7. Use municipal bonds to raise financial resources.
8. Promote pooled financing as recommended by Niti Aayog
9. Issue proper Citizen Charter & update periodically, evaluate.
10. Independent audits by NAOs, Social Audit, etc.
11. Collaboration b/w NAOs, private sector & ULBs → to tap CSR funds effectively.
12. Use PPP model to implement projects like metro trains, etc.

These measures can promote grass roots level democracy & further India's image as the "mother of democracy".

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)

Debt-trap diplomacy means a diplomatic strategy used by countries like China where it offers developmental loans at seemingly low interests in huge quantities and ~~secret~~ secret conditions and on failure of repayment of loan, the stringent loan conditions are used to become economic master of a country.

Analysis of the statement:

1. Cunning strategy of debt-trap diplomacy to trap poor/developing countries.
2. Secret terms conditions are used.
3. Big loans are offered despite knowing that the debtor may not be able

to fully repay the loan.

4. On failure of loan repayments harsh conditions are imposed to further its own vested interests.

eg: China leased Sri Lanka's Hambantota port for 99 years in 2017 → use it for security surveillance on India, etc.

Consequences of debt trap diplomacy on Indian interests:

1. Affect national security: eg: in August, 2022 Chinese tracking vessel Yuan Wang 5 harboured at the Hambantota port
↳ allegedly used to survey Indian communication signals, etc.
2. Affect India-Sri Lanka relations:
 - i) as India not able to provide big loans to SL.
 - ii) increasing SL-China bank mix.
3. Affect situation along LOC:
eg: China's CPEC project in Pak

- ↳ against India's sovereignty.
4. Affect India's image as a net security provider in the IOR (Indian Ocean Region)
 5. Increase China's influence in India's neighbourhood;
 6. Affect economic interests: as many Indian bidders lose to Chinese counterparts in projects in SL etc.

Hence, India must raise its voice in multilateral forums like UN against debt trap diplomacy. Also, India must engage bilaterally with SL to voice its concerns.

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)

At the G20 Bali Summit in December, 2022, the G20 presidency was handed over to India.

G20 presidency - shape global order to its own liking

1. It Bridge the global south & the global north countries.

↳ India can choose the issues concerning global south to be raised before G20 members & ignore the rest.

2. Voice for adequate climate finance for developing countries from the developed countries.

3. Pending Bali statement over the Russia-Ukraine conflict - due to non-consensus.

4. Women Empowerment: One of the priorities of India's G20 presidency
↳ women-led development
5. Inclusive growth - reduce inequalities in income, opportunity etc.
6. Invite countries of its choice to the G20 summit. eg: India has invited Egypt.
7. Raise issues concerning India:
 - i) Cross border terrorism.
 - ii) global food prices
 - iii) cyber crime, money laundering
 - iv) issue of food subsidies

Requires delicate balancing act - in a divided world

1. Global south vs global north

i) want adequate climate finance.

ii) removal of ~~tariff~~ non-tariff

i) don't want to give sufficient funds

ii) impose high quality import standards.

Barriers to trade

2. West vs China-Russia Combine

- i) dispute over the Ukraine war
- ↳ non-consensus on Bali declaration.

3. Cold War 2.0

- i) Blw China and USA
- ii) trade wars due to growing Chinese dominance in global market

4. Expanding NATO vs Russia/China vs NAM

- ↳ while some countries like India favour complete independence, countries like Ukraine, Sweden etc. favour military alliances like NATO.

5. India needs to balance its membership

- in west dominated forums vs China
(G20)
- dominated forums (SCO, BRICS)
etc.

Hence, India must promote dialogue
blw the West & Russia-China and
reach an amicable consensus.

Feedback

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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		

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