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FIAS - MGP 2023 (C-7) Full Length Test #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	DIPTI MONALI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091418	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	31/04/23

\*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		
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- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 प्रदेश 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।
- 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।

Total/कुल अंक 250

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

10:00 AM

1:15 PM

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

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

\*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.

## For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

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।

ECN CODE/  
ईसीएन कोड :

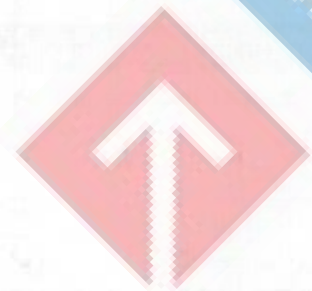
EG/ईजी :

Evaluation Date/  
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

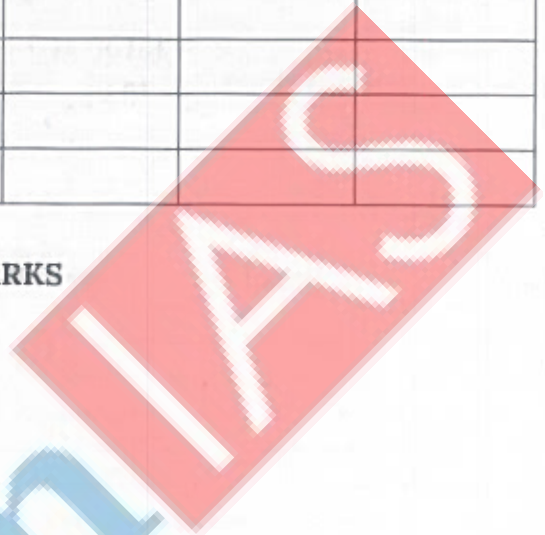
**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**



**ForumIAS**



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)

Indian constitution guarantees right to freedom of religion under articles 25 to 28, thus conferring it the status of fundamental rights. However, these rights are not absolute.

## Restrictions on Right to Freedom of Religion

1. Public Health - One is free to practice one's religious practice without damaging public health. eg Santhara practice of Jainism is prohibited.
2. Public Morality - eg sati, untouchability cannot be practiced under name of religion.
3. Educational Institutions - cannot propagate any religion if fully funded by state.  
↳ consent of guardian mandatory for imparting religious instructions.
4. Public Decency - It needs to be maintained while in

public sphere.

Anti-conversion laws have been passed by various states under apprehension of forcible conversion.

However, they seem to violate fundamental right of freedom of religion because :-

1. A-25 empowers individual to profess <sup>any</sup> religion of his choice.
2. Deprives individual to exercise his conscience to choose religion.
3. Fundamental rights are inalienable and can't be restricted on arbitrary grounds.

Anti conversion laws are not fully in violation of fundamental right because :-

1. Forcible conversions and manipulation often lead to religious conversion which needs to be checked.
2. Conversion under name of welfare activities such as by missionaries are illegal.
3. Apprehension of involvement of foreign powers.

The right to freedom of religion gives India its secular character which is basis feature as reiterated in SR Bommai case.

**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)

Representation of People Act 1951 (RPA) is a comprehensive legislation regarding election of candidate, grounds of disqualification, disputes related to election etc.

Disputes related to the election of MP or MLA regarding the results are resolved by way of filing an election petition to the concerned High Court which then looks into the legitimacy of the result.

Grounds for disqualification of candidate:

1. capturing of booth, directly or indirectly 'influencing voters' behaviour.
2. Bribery of public officials at booths
3. Use of communal languages to disturb social harmony.
4. Conviction for any offence for upto more than 2 years.

## Issues with the grounds for disqualification :-

1. Wrongful declaration of assets does not count as ground for disqualification.
2. Violation of MCC is not included as one of the grounds.

## Remedies available to the affected candidates:

1. Present one's case to the Election Commission.
2. Appeal in High Court or Supreme Court.

RPA Act ensures the free and fair electoral process and the grounds of disqualification must be updated in line of recommendation of gnd ARC such as including use of fake news, paid news as ground of disqualification.

### 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)

Article 324 of Indian Constitution establishes the Election Commission of India (ECI) to ensure free and fair electoral process.

Autonomy of ECI is ensured through :-

1. Constitutional Status - A-324
2. Security of Tenure - Chief Election Commissioner can be removed only by the  $2/3^{\text{rd}}$  majority of both houses of parliament respectively.
3. Staff Availability - Constitution empowers ECI to avail staff during election from various departments of teachers, etc.
4. State Level Body

Controversies around ECI

1. Expenses are not charged from Consolidated Fund of India, thus damaging its independence.
2. ECI cannot deregister any political party in case of misconduct or violation of Model Code of Conduct.

3. Executive Interference - President with consultation of PM, appoints Chief Election Commissioner, thus making scope for political influence.

## Measures to improve functioning of ECJ

### A) Independent

- ↳ Its expenses should be charged from CFI
- ↳ Chief Election Commissioner to be appointed on collegium system

### B) Autonomous

- ↳ Other Election Commissioners should be provided with same security of tenure as provided to CEC.
- ↳ permanent staff members of its own.

### C) Effective

- ↳ empower to deregister political parties
- ↳ legal backing to Model Code of Conduct, as recommended by Law Commission Report.

ECJ is the preserver of democracy by ensuring free and fair electoral process, thus its autonomy must be ensured.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Social Media Intermediaries (SMIs) play crucial role in imparting information by way of internet. To ensure accountability, government issued IT Rules, 2021

## Role of SMIs

**Positive** → Platform to people to express opinion  
 → Knowledge and opinion formation of masses  
 → Interconnectedness in society

**Negative** → spread of fake news  
 → social disharmony e.g. mobocracy on fake news  
 → Intentional involvement  
 eg. Russia's involvement in US election

## Recent amendments in IT Rules, 2021

1. SMIs to be held responsible for content on their platform

2. Government empowered to know the source of message or information
3. Use of technology to detect commercial or hate speech on platform.
4. Grievance Redressal Mechanism for common people
5. Self-regulatory body to keep check on content.

## Issues

1. Challenges to autonomy of SMEs
2. Privacy policy in conflict with government's order to know information and messages for national interest.
3. Self-regulatory body might be ineffective.

The free access to information and autonomy of SMEs must be aligned with the larger national interest to maintain harmony in society.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 विरोधामासी छोर हैं। स्वास्थ्य सेवा की सुलभता, वहनीयता और गुणवत्ता में व्यापक असमानता को कैसे दूर किया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian FT1 Healthcare system is plagued with overemphasis on tertiary care and urban areas and neglect of primary health centres and in urban areas.

Urban areas

Rural areas

1. Multi speciality hospitals

Even Primary Health Centres (PHCs) are of poor quality

2. Overabundance of hospitals, staff

Lack of paramedics cause deterioration of health

3. Expensive treatment and medicines

Unavailability of medical equipments such as X-Ray, etc.

4. Pressure increased with people from rural areas coming here, eg. AIIMS Delhi

Lack of facility force people to go to urban areas for treatment

These two contradictory ends can be bridged in following ways:-

## A. Accessibility

↳ Investment on hard infrastructure i.e., hospitals, medical institutes in tier 2 & 3 cities to increase accessibility

## B. Affordability

↳ Schemes like Ayushman Bharat to increase insurance penetration is PM-Jan Aushadhi Yojana - for generic drugs.

## C. Quality of Healthcare

↳ Focus be on primary care such as establishment of PHCs

↳ Awareness of sanitation measures

↳ Training period of doctors in rural areas.

Healthcare facilities are the fundamental right of every citizen under Art 21, and that must be safeguarded.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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 bearer of constitutional ideas and has led to many progressive interpretation leading to various social and political reforms

### Social Reform by Judiciary

1. Progressive scope of A-21 - Right to Privacy is Puttaswamy judgement
2. Vulnerable sections - LGBT rights in Nartej Johar case
3. Marginalised section - Kashmiri Mahajan case - no bail provision intact in SC/ST Prevention of Atrocities Act.

### Political Reforms

1. Disclosure of assets, criminal case, educational qualification of candidates - ADR v. UoI case

2. Lily Thomas Case - Immediate disqualification of convicted member legislator

3. PUCJ case - Judiciary upheld validity of NOTA.

However judicial reforms themselves have not taken place as:-

1. NTAC struck down - by exercising judicial review
2. Memorandum of Procedure not yet issued
3. Judiciary is out of ambit of RTI
4. In House procedure of misconduct of judge

Thus, judiciary itself must also undergo reforms to uphold its status as the preserver of constitutional ideals

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 is the demarcation of areas to form as a constituency for national level and state level ~~elections~~ elections. It is exercised by Delimitation Commission constituted by acts of Parliament.

Conduction of Delimitation Process

Commission is formed by Parliament, by act. The area is demarcated maintaining uniform population to area ratio,

the population basis is frozen at 2001 census.

Importance of Delimitation

1. Constituency formation on the basis of population, ensuring sound election basis

Challenges

1. It is often criticised for being a tool in hands of executive.

↳ recent delimitation in J&K.

2. It is based on 2001 census thus outdated.

Delimitation is the starting procedure towards free and fair election, thus its credibility must be maintained.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Indian federalism is the 'holding together' model with states forming 'Union' of India. This model has been successful, yet few challenges remain.

## Challenges to Indian federalism

1. Secessionist tendency - eg in North-east India  
- NSCN in Nagaland.
2. Linguistic Chauvinism - eg Marathi M/s Hindi Speakers
3. Abs. Som. of the State Concept - because of resource crunch, deterrent to integration of India.
4. Inter-state disputes - i) eg Border dispute - Belpairi between Karnataka and Maharashtra.  
ii) River Water dispute eg Canvey dispute

## Measures for effective working of federalism

1. Peaceful dialogue (eg.) Naga Accord
  2. Border dispute settlement (eg.) Nansai declaration between ~~Assam~~ Assam and Mizoram Pradesh.
  3. River Boards, - for river water disputes.
  4. TSB creation to address unemployment
  5. Bodies like Zonal Council, Inter State Council
- Measures like Ek Bhaut Shrestha Bharat can further ensure integration and thus to effective functioning of federalism.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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)

India's foreign policy has been accommodated  
of both its international and national needs  
alongwith the needs of citizens

Cordial Relations at International Level

1. Non-alignment Movement - fostering Afro-Asian  
unity
2. Neighbourhood first policy - focus on bordering  
countries
3. Cripshorn doctrine - focus on small nations in  
need.
4. Act East & look West - comprehensive  
approach
5. Atarid - In

National security

1. Friendly Neighbourhood - 177 porous borders

with Bangladesh, yet control over insurgents

1. Zone of Peace in Indian Ocean Region - to maintain ~~the~~ sovereignty in IOR
2. QUAD grouping - to act against China's aggression.
3. No Tolerance to Terrorism - to protect maritime border.

## Citizen-centric

1. Security of Border areas - Vibrant Village Program  
against drug trafficking, etc
2. Friendly relations with developed nations -  
migrant workers in tech-driven jobs
3. Security of Climate Resilience to ensure human centric development - q. TSA, CDRI, Green Grids Initiative, etc

Yes, India's foreign policy is a comprehensive along with global vision of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam'

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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)

Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is the international grouping of Asian countries fostering for global peace and ~~offer~~ development in the region.

Need for meaningful cooperation in present era

1. War conflicts - eg. Russia Ukraine conflict
2. Trade wars - eg. US-China
3. Global North vs South Divide - with stronger FPR regime in developed nations and increasing inequality at global level.
4. Climate Change - disasters (eg. Pakistan floods of 2022)
5. West Asian conflict - (eg. Taliban in Afghanistan)  
(eg. Palestine issue)

## SCO's role in Asia

1. Terrorism can be addressed with India and Pakistan at the same forum.
2. Asian development can be ensured by global supply chains, minerals from Russia, etc.
3. A more democratic WTO, UNSC can be envisioned.
4. West Asian peace be ensured with Iran being the latest extract.

Thus SCO can play a seminal role in ensuring prosperous Asia, and thus a peaceful world, and realising the vision of this century belonging to Asia.

### 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)

Indian President is the head of the state of country, British Monarch, holding the same post, varies in many aspects.

### Similarities

1. Both are the nominal heads.
2. All government's actions are taken under their name.
3. Both are the head of military of respective countries.
4. Both represent their nation at international forums, and are apolitical.
5. Both are not directly elected by people.

### Differences

British Monarch	Indian President
1. <u>Hereditary</u>	Not <u>Hereditary</u>
2. No <u>election</u>	<u>Indirect election</u> by <u>single Transferable vote</u> .

3. forms privy purse from his/her family

3. Nominates 12 members to Rajya Sabha on grounds of merit

## Role of Indian President as Head of the state

- 1) All executive actions are taken under his name
2. He determines the rules of business allocation
3. He is the head of military
4. Makes appointments of Judges of Supreme Court, High court, CAG, Attorney General, Chief Election Commissioner, etc.
5. Legislative function - summoning house of parliament, address making power, etc.
6. State of Emergency - President declares National emergency (A-352), and President's rule in state (A-356),

## Criticism around Role of President

1. 'Rubber stamp Post' - all actions to be



taken after consultations of Council of Ministers whose recommendations are binding.  
(44th Amendment, 1978)

2. Appointments Politics - Nomination of Presidential candidate for appointing certain voters.
4. Misuse of Ordinance power - A-123 misused DC Wadhwa case - Re-promulgation of ordinance a fraud on Indian Constitution.
5. Misuse of A-356 for 19/10/2016 annulled declaration of state President's rule in Assam Pradesh.

## Recommendations

1. SR Bommai Case - misuse of A-356 must be checked.
2. RL Cooper Case - Ordinance making power is subject to Judicial review.
3. E. Sudhakar Case (2006) - Use of pardoning power with application of mind.

President is the Constitutional head of the state and the friend, philosopher and guide to the government of the day. Its autonomy must be maintained for effective discharge of duties.

## 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)

103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act 2019 introduces the reservation for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) in public offices and institutions.

Reasons for Introduction of 103<sup>rd</sup> Amendment Act

1. Address economic poverty - to ensure due representation of economically poor section.
2. Multi dimensional nature of poverty - scarcity of education, health facilities prohibits their social development.
3. On lines of global practices, with together people with economic backwardness.

Criticism

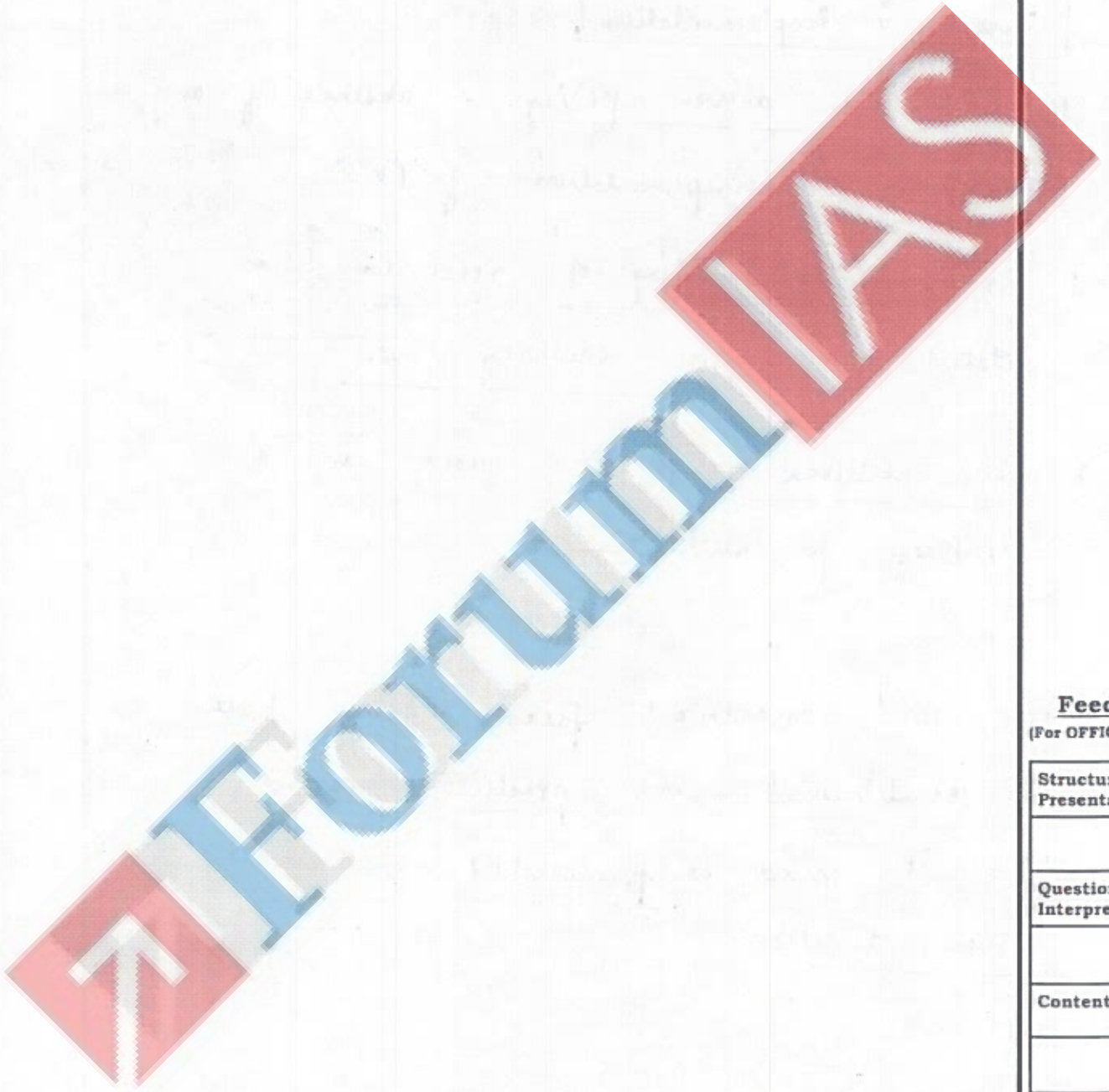
1. Supreme Court in its previous judgement has claimed Reservation not to be a Economic welfare policy.

2. Rationale behind reservation is for socially and educationally under-represented section

Issues in Implementation

1. No data driven policy - absence of any data for underrepresentation of EWS
2. Breaches 50% ceiling of reservations as stated in Indira Sawhney Case
3. Fake certificates for EWS quota is a challenge for authorities.

The 103<sup>rd</sup> amendment faces challenge both on constitutional and practical grounds, thus it must be formulated on data-driven direction.



**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)

The 69<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment act of 1991 establishes Delhi as the Union Territory and introduces institution of Lieutenant Governor (LG) for its administration, alongwith a directly elected government.

### Features of 69<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act

1. Delhi established as NCT - National Capital Territory and a UT.
2. Delhi to have LG as the administrator of UT.
3. There be a directly elected body for legislative Assembly with Chief Minister as its head.
4. Land, Law and order, and Police to be under Union, and rest subjects of State list under State Legislative Assembly.

5. In case of disagreement between CM and LG, the final discretion lies with LG to decide as he may think so if matter is of urgent importance.

However the frequent conflicts between elected representatives and LG impact the governance of UT of Delhi as :-

1. Police functioning is effected as the order of Union is to be followed, but other machineries are under state.

2. Case of Law and order is often under confusion with both Union and state blaming each other. e.g. Shekhar Bajaj protest

3. Policy Paralysis as LG does not sign bill not in consonance with his vision

↳ Most of the bills are also kept for President's consideration, thus delaying the process.

## Arguments in favour of :-

Chief Minister and  
Legislative Body

- ↳ Directly elected by people
- ↳ Responsible to people
- ↳ People's mandate to  
precede over other  
factor

Constituent Assembly

- ↳ Constitutionally  
empowered
- ↳ Held a National  
Capital, thereby  
\* Union control

The proper functioning of governance must be  
ensured by coordination between elected  
representatives and LC, by following constitutional  
provisions both in letter and spirit.

### 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 the voluntary organisations, which are non-profit based, and work for social interest. They, along with government, play important role in developmental process.

NGOs and Government are complimentary to each other

NGOs	Government	Example
1. Vulnerable sections' needs are identified	Policy and legislation	<u>NAZ Foundation</u> for LGBT Rights
2. Women-oriented	Data-driven	<u>Jeelika</u> for Women in Bihar
3. Ground-level participation	Infrastructure and monetary support	<u>Indicare</u> in disaster relief programs



4. Rural-area  
focused,  
education  
focus

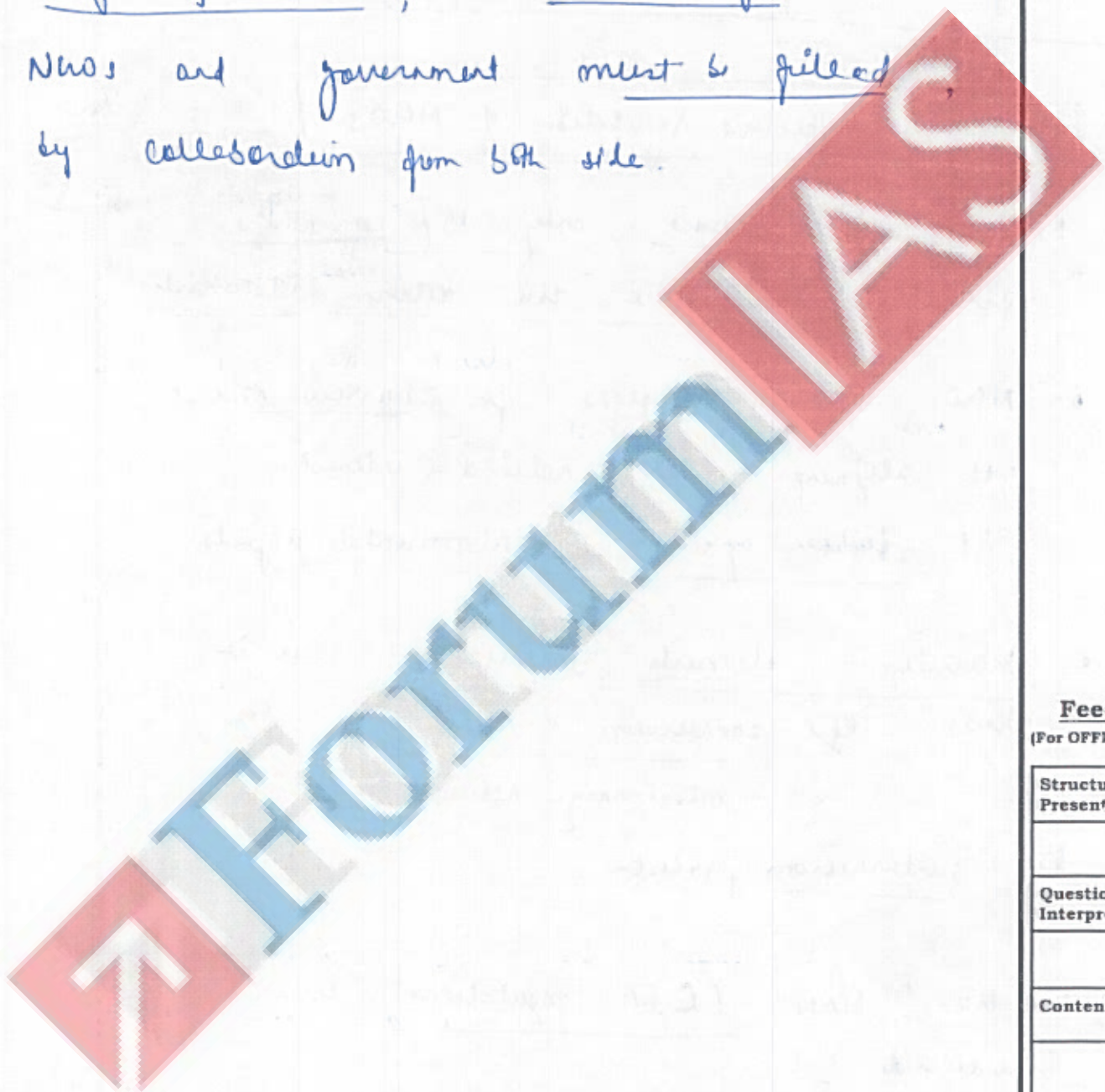
policies, schemes  
Implementation

ASER  
Pratham  
Surveys.

## Need for effective regulation of NCOs

1. As per CBT Report only 10% of NCOs  
file their income tax return statements
2. NCOs sometimes fight for narrow interest  
not aligning with national interest.  
eg. fight against developmental projects.
3. International elements involvement with  
NCOs conversion of religion under  
missionary activities  
eg. Kudankulam protests
4. In these lines FCRA regulations were  
introduced  
↳ for file receive of foreign funds  
only at SBI bank account at Delhi.  
↳ administrative expenses from foreign  
funds only upto 20%. (from 50%).

However, recognising the developmental role played by NHOs, the trust deficit between NHOs and government must be filled by collaboration from both side.



**Feedback**

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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 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)

India faces the acute problem of undernourishment and malnutrition, with Global Hunger Index GHI Ranking 2022 at 107<sup>th</sup> out of 123 countries. However, the estimation is criticised for being over an overestimation.

### Issue of Hunger and Malnutrition

- ↳ NFHS V data states that 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of under 5 children are undernourished
- ↳ 50% of women in reproductive age are anaemic
- ↳ UNICEF finds 65% of under-5 child's death because of malnutrition.
- ↳ The cereal centric policy has led to nutrient deficiency among masses.

However, CHT Ranking 2022 is an overestimation,

1. It placed India even below African countries, thus inviting huge criticism over its methodology.
2. The sample size is too small for its extrapolation to whole of India.
3. The data is gathered from telephonic conversations, thus questioning its credibility.

Ways to tackle the menace of hunger and undernourishment :-

1. Nutrient Centric Policy - eg. fortified rice in Mid-Day Meal
2. Expanding social security net  
eg. recent NFSA subsuming PM Crisis Relyan on Yojana.
3. Focus on local crops - eg. Millet which are cheaper, environment friendly and

easily available.

4. Primary Health centres, especially in rural areas, to ensure regular checkups.
5. Awareness among people, including behavioural change Test Miss Haemoglobin Report in Madhya Pradesh.

The fruits of demographic dividend can be reaped only with healthy people and can help in achieving SDG 2 as well.

**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?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Doctrine of Pleasure is the discretion of President in determining the tenure of person holding important public post.  
It is derived from A-310.

Though it seems to be a discretionary power, but it is exercised according to the aid and advice of council of Ministers.

Doctrine of Pleasure leading to politicization of constitutional posts

1. Important constitutional posts such as Governor, CAG, Attorney General are subject to pleasure of President

2. Arbitrary charges done for political pursuit  
 eg. mass transfers of governors with a new government at Union.

3. Inefficiency at discharging duty such as CAG's removal may hinder the secretary.

4. Against separation of power - President

4. Against Federal Principle - Arbitrary appointment and removal of governors creates federal tensions claiming governors as 'central agents'.

However, the rationale behind Doctrine of Pleasure is :-

1. to ensure harmonious working of government. eg. Attorney General to aid and advise government in legal matters.

2. The power is not to be exercised in discretionary manner as restricted in SC judgements.

2. Punchhi Commission has advised to give Yes, written reason for transfer of governor before 5 years of tenure

Yes, doctrine of pleasure must not be misused for political reasons, recommendations have been given to stop politicization of constitutional posts

### Feedback

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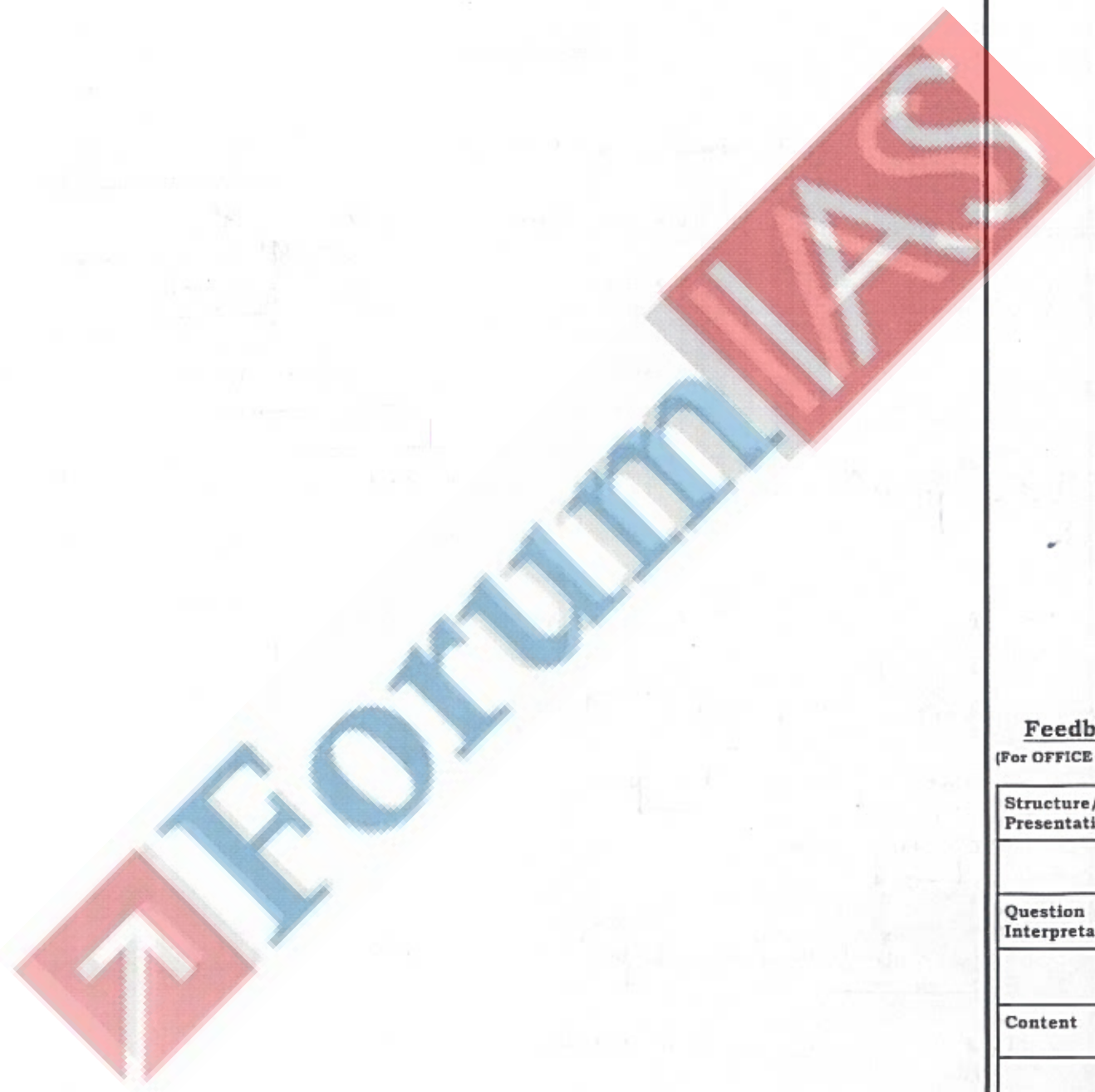
**Q.17)** Creation of people centric legal structures require not only an overhaul of criminal laws like Indian Penal Code and Criminal Procedure Code but also Indianisation of the entire criminal justice system. Explain with special reference to the recommendations of the Law Commission.

(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। दिधि आयोग की सिफारिशों के विशेष संदर्भ में व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)





**Feedback**  
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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 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment mandates establishment of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for effective urban governance, with its subjects listed in 12<sup>th</sup> schedule.

Urban planning is a state of want and neglect

1. Less funds - ULBs lack in funds, with major component coming from state government, thus hampers its planning capacity.
2. Low institutional capacity - with inadequate staff, less technology use have led to neglect of urban planning.
3. Less devolution of powers - State governments

despite not keeping substantial power with themselves

4. Less diversification of funds - 60% of fund come from property tax.

However, urban planning is crucial for urban governance as:-

1. High population pressure - with UN projection of doubling of urban population from 2021 to 2050.
2. Climate resilient infrastructure is needed to fight natural disasters like urban floods, which demand planning.
3. Urban areas are economic agglomerations, thus must be planned for economic growth of country.

Measures to strengthen local urban governance

1. More devolution of powers - to ensure grassroot democracy.

2. Diversification of funds - such as Municipal bonds to empower ULBs. to

3. Capacity Building of ULBs - training staff, technology penetration e.g. use of doppler weather radar for early warning system

4. Digitisation of services - e.g. land records digitisation for property tax assessment.

By geo-spatial mapping for urban area development.

By feedback mechanism from citizens

Thus, urban local governance must be leveraged for achieving SDG 11 of sustainable cities, and ensuring participatory democracy in urban areas.

### 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 policy of China entails giving loans to developing and underdeveloped countries for developmental projects, but at unustainably high interest rates, failure of payments of which is exploited by China.

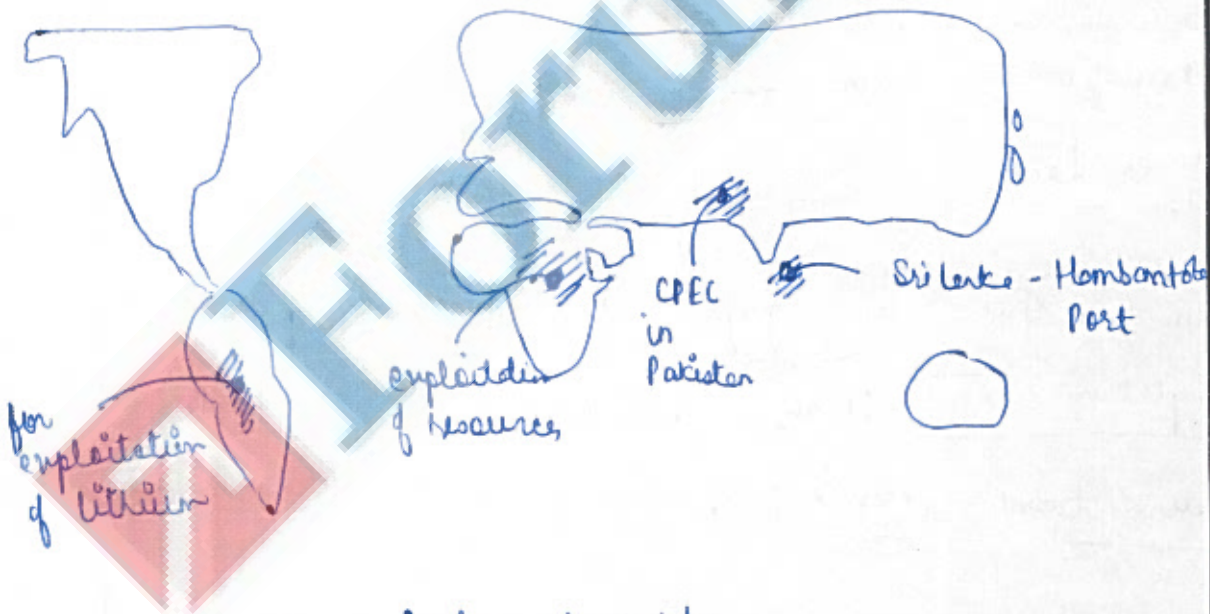


Fig. Regions affected by China's Debt trap Policy

## China's Debt Trap Policy

1. Under the veil of development initiatives such as Belt and Roads Initiative (BRI) and CPEC (China-Pakistan Economic Corridor)
2. Even for poor countries, the interest rates are high, such as for African region.

## Consequences on Indian Interest

1. Strategic counter to India through port developments such as Hambantota port of Sri Lanka.
2. Aim to fill the gaps of Indian project completion of China's takeover of Sri Lanka's Eastern Coast Terminal Project.
3. Dominance in Indian Ocean Region - by way of influence on island countries.



4. Border peace is disturbed and territorial integrity threatened such as CPEC passing from Pok region.

However, with India's bigger gesture of helping in times of crisis such as in Sri Lanka and role of peace maintainers in JOK, China's debt trap policy has been exposed as a neo-colonialism.

**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 presidency to India is an opportunity for India to address the global issues and global order, meeting its own needs.

## Opportunities for India in Presidency of G20

1. Global level vacuum in world order with US and China engaged in trade war
2. India's philosophical wisdom to fight global challenges of climate change (LIFE movement), refugee crisis, and increasing polarity in world (Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam)
3. Regional needs of hostile borders, China's aggression in Indian Ocean region

issue of climate justice can be addressed.

However, there is need of delicate balancing  
as the world is increasingly divided  
as :-

1. Trade wars between US and China
2. Russia-Ukraine conflict with US  
imposing sanctions on Russia
3. Global food crisis - wheat, rice exports  
disturbed with Russia-Ukraine war
4. Global Energy crisis - with OPEC countries  
keeping oil production limit to compensate  
loss they incurred in pandemic
5. Climate Change - Climate justice to be  
ensured to developing and island  
nations

India can maintain a delicate balance  
in following ways:-

1. Maintaining trade relation and arguing for

Systemic changes in WTO.

2. Criticism of war of any kind to ensure global peace.

3. Focus on climate resilient infrastructure and renewable energy sources.

eg. Green Grids Initiative

4. Justice for developing and island nations by loss & Damage funds with support in technology transfer from developed nations

Thus, WTO Presidency can ensure India's position as a guide to the world by addressing the global problems.

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

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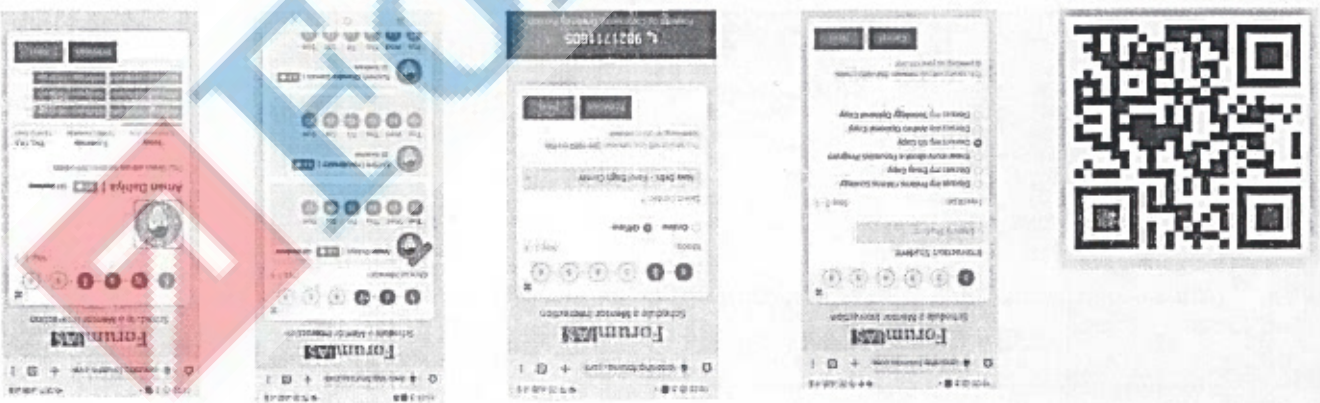
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**Mentor Feedback Questions**

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

**Test Goal**

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

**Outcomes**

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**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.