

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 (C-10 Alt) – GS Test #10

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	KSHITIJ ADITYA SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910115817	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	03-Sept-2023

*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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
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			3:00 PM	6:10 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
			online	
*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 आयीं के अन्तर्गत 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						
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Attempt						

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)

Under the Indian constitution, freedom to practice, profess & propagate one's religion is guaranteed by Article 25, along with other religious rights (Articles 26-28).

Exemptions on religious rights

- ① Article 25 itself mentions public order, health & morality as exceptions.
- ② Rev. Stanislaus case → does not include right to convert.
- ③ Only essential religious practices are protected (Shirur Math case)
- ④ Subordinate to the other fundamental rights [Bijee Emmanuel's case]

⑤ Religious laws are not laws as per Article 13.

Position on anti-conversion laws

The Stanslane v. State of MP case held that Article 25 does not include a right to convert. However, there should not be a restriction on one's own freedom to convert.

→ Anti-conversion laws violate the spirit of Article 25 as they limit one's freedom of conscience.

→ Right to convert to another faith is an essential facet of freedom of propagation specified in Art. 25.

Thus, anti-conversion laws breach the spirit of principled distance that Nehru found to be the bedrock of Indian Secularism.

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 Representation of People Act, 1951 provides a streamlined mechanism to hear election disputes and maintain the integrity & sanctity of the election process.

Procedure under ROPA, 1951

- ① Section 20 provides for an election petition to the High Court. appeal directly
- ② Section 116A allows for an appeal against the High Court order to the Supreme Court.
- ③ Section 11 allows the ECI to reduce the penalty or punishment by recording reasons in writing.

Grounds for disqualification

- ① section 8(3) → conviction for 2 or more years.
- ② section 8A → disqualification for corrupt electoral practices (section 123)
- ③ section 9 → Dismissal from service due to disloyalty or misbehavior.
- ④ section 9A → Persons holding a position in a government company.
- ⑤ section 10 → Persons interested in a government contract.
- ⑥ section 10A → Failure to lodge accounts on time.
- ⑦ Rejection from political party.

Thus, the ROPA, 1951 seeks to ensure that the elections are free from corrupt practices, while also providing a mechanism to challenge wrongful disqualifications.

Feedback

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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 ECI was established as a single member body pursuant to Article 324 with Loknath Jaisankar as the first CEC. It has been the vanguard of free & fair elections ever since.

Controversies of functioning

- ① Allegations of bias in enforcing MCC during elections
- ② Lack of tenure security to other 2 ECs make them prone to influence
- ③ All expenses are not charged to the consolidated fund it depends on the government for funding.
- ④ Lack of own secretariat makes it dependent on Ministry of Home Affairs for staff.

⑤ Qualifications have not been prescribed by the constitution, leaving scope for some arbitrariness.

Measures to strengthen role

- ① 2nd ARC recommended that expenses of the ECI be charged to the consolidated fund.
- ② Venkatchalaiiah Commission recommended security of tenure to all ECs.
- ③ Permanent secretariat should be given to the ECI - Law Commission's 255th Report
- ④ should have the power to deregister parties under ROPA, 1951.
- ⑤ Tenure of ECs should be fixed to curb practice of short tenures.

CECs like TN Shesham have helped forge the reputation of the ECI as a body above all parties. We must further cement this position through reforms.

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)

The IT Act, 2000 witherto gave immunity to online intermediaries for the content being shared on their platforms without their participation. The 2021 guidelines are a major step in bridging several gaps in the digital safety.

Role of recent amendments

- ① clear takedown procedures.
- ② Responsibility for failure to remove inappropriate content.
- ③ ensuring safety of digital spaces from cyber abuse and harassment.
- ④ control the unlimited flow of fake news and harmful & false media.

⑤ Prevent the abuse of online media for social & political purposes.

Some concerns

- chilling effect on free speech.
- Politicisation of online fora.
- Bias on the part of authorities in issuing takedown orders.

Thus, a safe, secure and rules based online space is crucial, but it should not be at the cost of individual freedom & privacy.

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)

India's healthcare sector paints a picture of deep inequality and lack of access for the poor masses that do not have deep pockets. This endangers our national progress greatly.

Inequities of our healthcare system

- ① Low government expenditure (2.1% of GDP)
- ② More focus on curative healthcare than preventative.
- ③ Rising costs of good quality medical care.
- ④ As per MOHFW Rural statistics, gap in doctor availability is as high as 80% in rural areas.

ⓑ Poor quality of primary healthcare

Way forward

- ① Explore PPP to ensure quality and affordability,
- ② Progress towards universal healthcare to reduce service gaps.
- ③ Strengthen PHCs to reduce demand for higher tiers of care.
- ④ Increase the quality of nutrition & reduce hunger levels.
- ⑤ ensure affordable access to basic medicines and aids.

Thus, bridging the gaps of access, quality and affordability requires a holistic approach towards improving social infrastructure across various service levels & areas.

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)

Rule of law requires a strong arbiter to enforce supremacy of the law, and our supreme court and other courts have fully lined up to this noble aspiration.

Role of Judiciary

- ① Deepen the content of fundamental rights. Reg. Maneka Gandhi case.
- ② Used Article 21 as a bridge between DPSPs & FRs.
- ③ Increased access to justice through PIL. Reg. Hussainara Khatun case.
- ④ Held government accountable on several occasions.
- ⑤ ensured constitutional supremacy. Reg. Kesavananda Bharati case.

Urgesiveness of judicial reforms

- ① limited transparency of collegium decisions as they do not come under RTI.
- ② Opaque appointment procedure after the second judges case [See Gupta v. UOI]
- ③ Allegations of nepotism as several SC judges are legacy judges.
- ④ Low presence of female judges on the bench.
- ⑤ Rigid procedural practices that delay the process of justice.

Thus, the judiciary must reform itself with the times as it has forced other organs to. All three pillars of democracy must move ahead together.

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 in the constitutional context refers to division of states into electoral constituencies as per Articles 82 and 170 of the constitution.

Process of delimitation

- ① Enactment of delimitation Act by the Parliament.
- ② delimitation commission set up as per the act.
- ③ Publication of report by the commission for readjustment / creation of new seats.
- ④ Discussion by the Parliament and implementation of the report of the commission.

Challenges associated

- ① Judicial review of the process is barred.
- ② Parliament cannot modify the report or recommendations.
- ③ Political nature of appointments without bipartisan control.
- ④ Risks of gerrymandering like the US.
- ⑤ May create a North-South disbalance in allocation of seats.

Thus, as crucial as delimitation is to democratic functioning, it must be done with utmost fairness to ensure equitable & inclusive outcomes.

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)

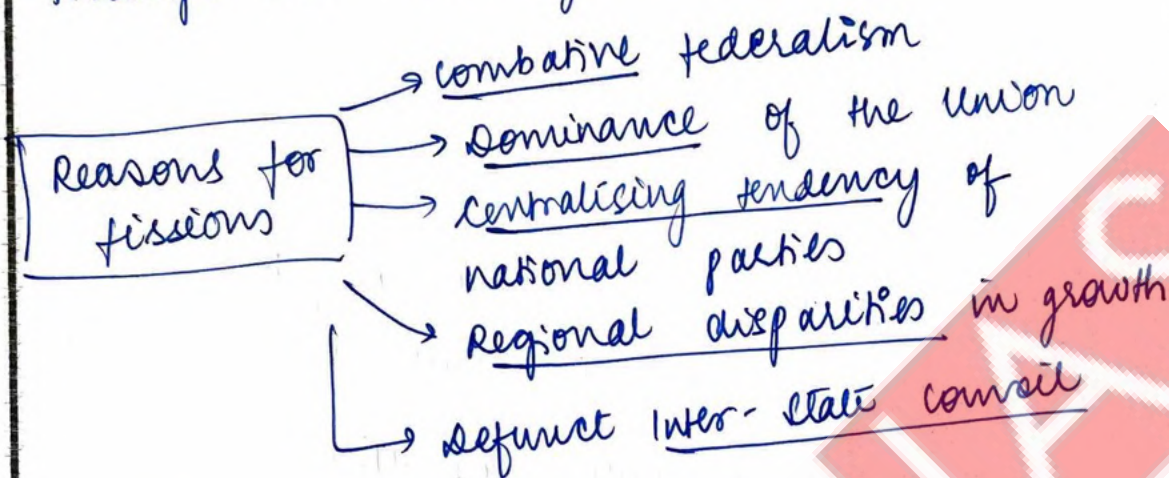
भारतीय संघवाद के 'एक साथ रहना' मॉडल ने देश की अच्छी सेवा की है, लेकिन कई कारणों से दबाव में है। विश्लेषण करें। साथ ही, देश में संघवाद के कार्य-प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

K C Wheare has described our federal model as 'quasi-federal' due to its centripetal tendency. This sui-generis approach has its own charms and challenges.

Successes of our federal model

- ① maintains national unity despite several differences
- ② allows diversity to prosper in an inclusive environment.
- ③ curbs the tendency of some states to seek secession through dialogue & force, if required.
- ④ uphold rule of law while managing differences.
- ⑤ maintain uniformity in legislative policy

through the list system.



Way forward

- ① Effective use of fora like Inter-state council, Zonal council etc.
- ② Prevent politicisation of land & water disputes.
- ③ Constitutional role of Finance Commission should be strengthened
- ④ II ARC recommended placing residuary powers in concurrent list.
- ⑤ Proper consultation with state CM before appointing the governor.

Thus, the federal balance requires shared commitment by states & the centre for its smooth functioning.

Feedback

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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)

Indian foreign policy bears the imprint of our vision of vasudhaiva kutumbakam as it focuses on goodwill, cooperation and a rules based global order.

Principles of our foreign policy

- ① neighborhood first to promote regional peace & shared prosperity.
- ② Policy of all-alignment as a continuation of NAM legacy.
- ③ South-South cooperation to amplify the concerns of weaker nations.
- ④ Respect for international law in every case without bias.

⑧ focus on dialogue & diplomacy to resolve conflicts. Eg during the current Russia - Ukraine conflict.

Outcomes of our policy

- ① emergence as a powerful voice of the global south
- ② international reputation for our commitment to global order.
Eg historic success of UNHRC candidature.
- ③ well balanced relations with all major nations
- ④ Ability to withstand international diplomatic pressures.
- ⑤ popular support for UNSC candidacy

Thus, our well-balanced foreign policy has ensured that our national interests are secure and we are able to contribute meaningfully to global peace

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)

Shanghai cooperation organization is a valuable ideological counterweight to balance our commitment to all-alignment to maintain global multipolarity.

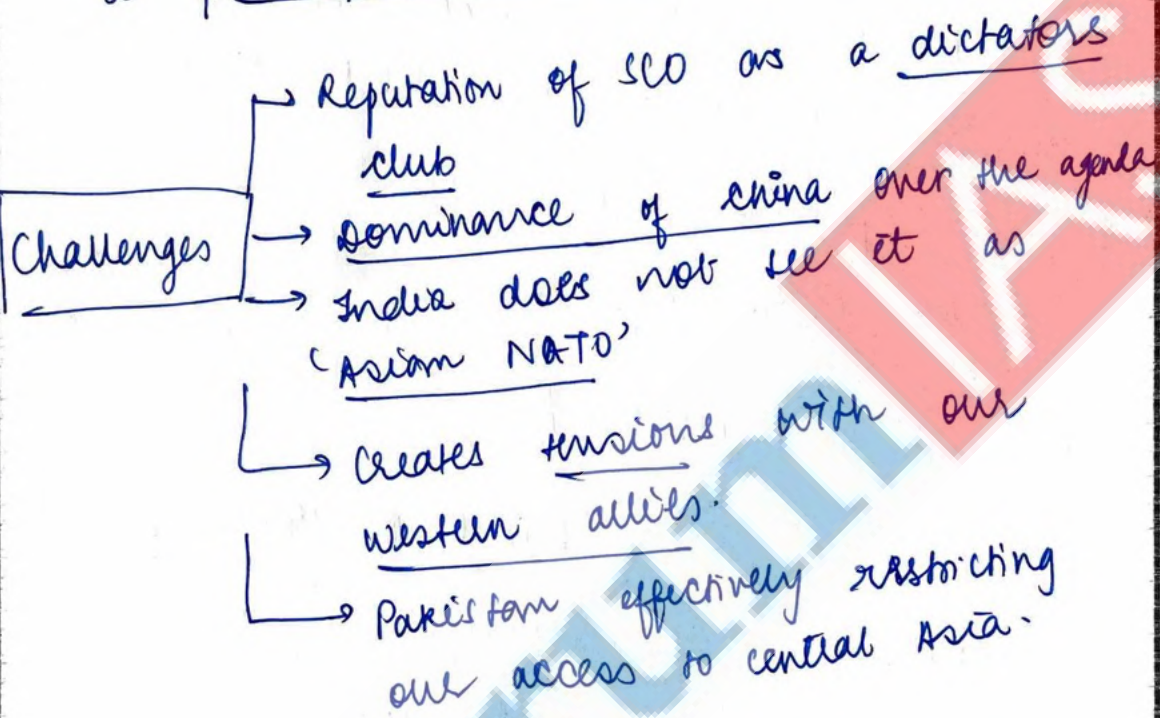
Role of SCO in Asian stability

- ① Forum to engage directly with central Asian economies.
- ② Forum for engagement with china to reduce frozen relations.
- ③ Allows for a greater say for India to prevent domination by the china-Pak axis.

④ Regional Anti Terrorism Strategy of SCO is valuable to peace & security in

the region.

⑤ Balances our western ~~the~~ tilt to ensure a principled distance in policy.



Thus, SCO is a useful body in the context of our focus on multipolarity and balanced relations with all major 'blobs' of the world.

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)

Unlike the parliamentary monarchy of the UK, India through its President (Article 52) follows a republican form of parliamentary democracy.

Comparison of the offices

President	British Monarch
① Elected (Art 54)	Hereditary
② Member of the legislature (Art 79)	Nominally so.
③ Fixed 5 year term	Lifetime rule
④ Can exercise veto powers on bills	As a convention, he does not use veto.
⑤ Can dissolve the Lok Sabha	Cannot dissolve the House of Commons.
⑥ His assent to bills is not countersigned	Countersigned by a minister

Role of Indian President

- ① She is the embodiment of our national unity & a symbol of our democracy.
- ② Article 53 - She exercises executive power over all affairs of the Union government.
- ③ Article 75(1) - Appoints the Prime Minister and the COM.
- ④ Article 72 - Exercises pardoning powers to show clemency.
- ⑤ Article 79 - Is a part of Union legislature and all bills require her assent.
Article 111
- ⑥ Article 35B - Exercises control over states directly to ensure constitutional rule in states.

⑦ Appoints the Attorney general (Art. 76), SC judges (Art 124), High court judges (Art 217), Election Commissioners (Art 324) and other constitutional officers.

Thus, the President of India has a sui-generis position that ensures complete non-partisanship and ~~the~~ allows the President to perform her multifarious duties at the de-jure executive free of interference.

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 Amendment has introduced a 10% reservation for the general category economically weaker sections. The Supreme Court upheld this in Janhit Abhiyan v. UOI case (2022).

Changes introduced by the Amendment

- ① Total reservation now exceeds the Judha Sawhney & Nagaraj threshold of 50%.
- ② A limit of Rs. 8 lakhs along with property criteria has been set for assessing EWS.
- ③ ~~Section~~ Article 15(6) introduced to allow reservation for EWS candidates in educational institutions.

④ Article 16(6) introduced to allow reservation in employment.

⑤ Specifically includes candidates from other reserved categories.

Reasons for introduction

① To grant substantive equality to the economically weak.

② To ensure economic justice through reservation.

③ To broaden the meaning of affirmative action beyond the narrow lens of caste alone.

④ Fulfills the Preamble promise of equality of opportunities.

Contentious issues

① exclusion of the poor from SC/ST/OBC communities

- ② Exclusion of religious minorities from reservation.
- ③ criteria of Rs. 8 lakh / year is arbitrary and too high
- ④ lack of quantifiable data on what the correct threshold ought to be.
- ⑤ Breaches the 50% threshold, and may lead to more demands in the future

Thus, as the supreme court recognised, the 103rd amendment is a potent tool to reduce the dominance of caste over affirmative action and to ensure broad-based social justice.

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 Amendment added Article 239AA to the constitution dealing with the creation of a legislative assembly for ~~the~~ Delhi and the powers thereof.

Salient features

- ① Delhi to have its own legislature and executive.
- ② The lieutenant governor would be the head of the executive.
- ③ All items in state list except for land, police & public order are in the competence of the legislature.
- ④ Does not grant full statehood to Delhi.

④ CM of Delhi to be sworn in by the President, not the LG.

Impact of conflicts of authority

① lack of accountability to the people as

LG & CM blame each other.

② crucial projects are delayed due to ego clashes and deliberate refusal to sign.

③ The Delhi government has no control over the Delhi police.

④ despite the supreme court ruling, services are controlled directly by the LG.

⑤ The GNCTD Act, 2023 further reduces the control of an elected leader over the services.

Way forward

- ① Amend the GNCTD Act or repeal it to conform to Supreme Court verdict
- ② Effective consultation between the LG & CM over major decisions.
- ③ Memorandum of Procedure to settle any contentious issues.
- ④ Joint control over police should be established to improve law & order.
- ⑤ Differences of opinion should not be politicised.

Thus, the spirit of 69th Amendment is weakened by the impasse between the CM and LG. A lasting solution to this problem is required to ensure a truly democratic government of the people.

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 हैं। टिप्पणी करें। गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रभावी और प्रगतिशील विनियमन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Due to their respective strengths & weaknesses NGOs and the government have natural complementarities and ability to bridge the gaps and lacuna in each others functioning.

Role of NGOs in complementing governance

- ① ensure last mile service delivery where the government apparatus may not be well developed.
- ② Amplify local concerns to allow the government to take note.
- ③ use legislative means like RTI Act to increase government accountability.
- ④ Further social justice by working for the deprived & marginalised.

⑤ NGOs like ADR, PUDR also use legal means like petitions to hold the government to its duties.

Challenges facing effective coordination

- ① low financial capacity of most NGOs operating in the social sector.
- ② level of training is also low ~~to~~ despite their noble aims.
- ③ Prone to vested interests that seek to misuse them for their own agenda.
- ④ Lack of financial accountability of NGOs themselves.
- ⑤ Low spirit of volunteerism dampens the pace of constructive work.

Need for effective regulation & oversight

- ① To prevent misuse of funds by NGOs for oblique purposes.

- ② To curb manipulation of NGOs ~~for~~ ^{by} vested interests for anti-social causes.
- ③ To improve the quality of their work in a guided manner.
- ④ To align them better with government schemes and efforts.
- ⑤ To ensure higher efficiency and better productivity of constructive work.

Thus NGOs are powerful means for deepening the roots of social justice and human development. Regulation should be cooperative and non-intrusive to leverage their potential.

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 अतिरिक्त 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)

The government has called into question the methodology of the GHI, 2022 that placed India at 107th rank out of 121 nations. Despite heavy efforts to improve nutritional levels.

Estimation of hunger & undernourishment

→ GHI criteria like child wasting, stunting and child mortality only capture child hunger & not all ages.

→ Phone call surveys are not an accurate means of conducting health surveys.

→ NFHS-5 data seems to contradict the fall in rank as India is slowly but steadily reducing hunger levels.

→ The survey also seems to completely discount the success of schemes like ICDS, POSHAN Abhiyaan, GKAY, PM-MVY and several others.

→ The sample size of the survey was also too small (around 3000) for a large nation like ours.

Means of tackling these challenges

- ① Focus on nutritious meals through the use of millet & coarse grains.
- ② Tackle hidden hunger through fortification of grains.
- ③ Increase access to good hygiene & sanitation, especially in rural areas.
- ④ Economic Survey 2023 noted that the use of albendazole tablets can reduce maternal malabsorption due to worms.

⑤ Focus especially on maternal nutrition to improve the health of the children in the family.

⑥ TN govt policy of giving free breakfast along with lunch can be followed.

Thus, while global indices may paint a wrong picture, hunger & undernourishment are serious concerns for us. To reap our demographic dividend, we must tackle them in mission mode.

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?

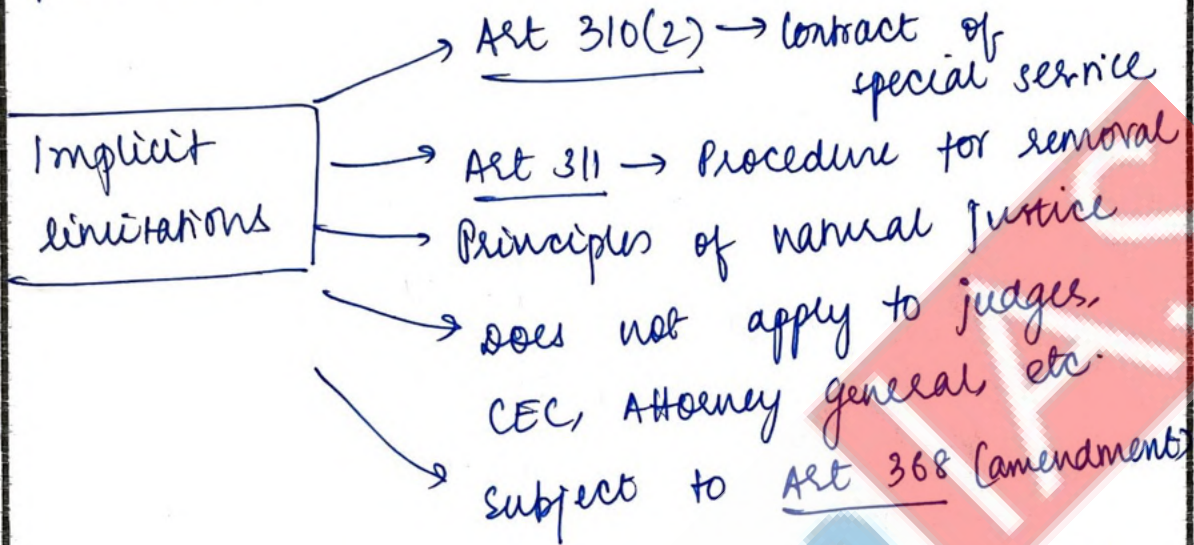
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 310 of the constitution lays down the doctrine of pleasure of the President or Governor to hire/fire civil servants in his exercise of discretion.

Nature of pleasure principle

- ① The pleasure of the President/Governor is a constitutional discretion, not a personal discretion.
- ② He must exercise it based on the advice of his council of ministers.
- ③ Further, it is subject to judicial review on substantive grounds [UOI v. Tulsiram Patel]
- ④ He cannot breach the principles of natural justice in his exercise of

pleasure



Pleasure and politicisation of positions

① In the case of the governor, one can say that pleasure and lack of fixed tenure have caused some politicisation.

② However, it has balanced the security of tenure of civil servants against political pressures through the process laid down in Article 311.

③ Several other offices like the Attorney General also operate as per the pleasure of the President.

④ However, the nature of these offices is such that some policy coordination is expected.

Thus, while the President has the pleasure to dismiss civil servants & several dignitaries, there are also several limits to this power under the constitution to regulate it.

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 IPC and several other criminal laws continue to be stuck in the colonial mold of state oppression of citizens and retribution for challenge to governmental authority.

Challenges with the current legal system

① Does a poor job of ensuring reformation of criminals.

② Several provisions of the law are outdated and have very little application today.

③ Piecemeal amendments over the years have created a complex and overlapping legal regime.

- ① Archaic laws like sedition (129A) & waging war against Asiatic powers have been abused in the past.
- ② Several provisions like those defending marital rape (exception 2, section 375) perpetrate gender inequality & injustice.
- ③ Laws are out of touch with Indians realities, and social contexts.

Reforms required

- ① Law Commission (2018) recommended the abolition of death penalty.
- ② It has also recommended modification of sedition law to make it more water-tight.
- ③ Multiple reports suggest that rape laws should be gender neutral.
- ④ Also, the marital rape exception should be removed, as even Britain has

removed it [Case of R vs. X (2001)]

⑤ A more compassionate approach to sentencing based on social realities is required rather than judicial brutality.

Thus, Indian criminal laws need to be reformed & indigenised to remove the ~~the~~ legacy of colonial oppression created by Lord Macaulay.

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 grassroot 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)

Urban body plans have a constitutional backing through Article 243W of the constitution, and yet they seem to fail their stated objectives.

Challenges facing urban local bodies

- ① lack of proper devolution of finances as most funds are tied grants
- ② low ~~per~~ public participation in framing of annual plans.
- ③ institutional capacity of ULBs is weak due to manpower constraints
- ④ Refusal of state government to cede control over Schedule III functions.

- ⑤ Lack of proper training in administration to URB officials.
- ⑥ low levels of municipal taxes due to political reasons.
- ⑦ Weak credit position and high debt make it difficult to explore other funding sources.

Way forward / suggestions

- ① Budget 2023 recommends ring-fencing of urban user charges to reduce misuse.
- ② Finance Minister has also urged URBs to gradually raise rates of urban amenities.
- ③ State government should explore pooled bond financing for URBs.
- ④ Capacity building & training for the representatives.

- ⑤ Follow Bhopal approach of voluntary local review of SDGs. for better planning and policy focus.
- ⑥ Indore city recently raised green bonds to improve urban environment & waste management.

Thus, ULBs need a proactive & creative approach to their constraints and to follow the best practices of successful cities to improve local self-governance.

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)

The experiences of Sri Lanka, Pakistan and African nations point to the weaponisation of financial aid by china as a geostrategic tool to increase its control over poor nations and to attack their sovereignty.

Problems with debt-trap diplomacy

- ① Burdening poor nations with unsustainable debt levels.
- ② Replacing local labour with chinese workers & contractors.
- ③ Form of neo-imperialism to exploit local resources.
- ④ Bargain chip to force heavy concessions from poor nations
Eg Hambantota port in Sri Lanka

⑤ Sovereignty over local resources.

Eg control over Congolese lithium & cobalt mines.

Consequences on Indian interests

① Weakened our ability to cooperate with these nations due to Chinese control.

② Creation of string of pearls as a strategy of encirclement.

③ Jeopardising resource access by taking over valuable mines and resource beds.

④ Concerns of spying and passive interference through Hambantota port.

⑤ Drive out Indian investors by offering predatory terms.

Way forward

① Urge nations to diversify sources of funding.

- ① Present Asia-Africa growth corridor as an alternative
- ② offer soft loans to poor nations to help debilitate Chinese debt.
- ③ offer to buy over crucial projects on lease to create fiscal space.
- ⑤ Use the Paris Club as a forum for debt forgiveness.

India's vision of South-South cooperation makes it a policy prerogative to help poor nations saddled with unsustainable debt and prevent pressure tactics through deceitful means.

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)

formed in 1998. The G20 is a crucial global forum of some of the largest economies of the world. India has a golden opportunity to leverage it for the global good.

Opportunities of the G20 Presidency

- ① Promote south-south cooperation through the entry of African union.
- ② Further our policy of all-alignment through cooperation with all nations as partners.
- ③ With 85% share in global trade, G20 is a powerful forum to enhance our trade ties.

- ④ India has already created a working group on disaster management to further push the Sendai framework
- ⑤ Ideal forum to push for internationalising the rupee across several major economies.

Challenges in the way

- ① Obstructionist attitude of China to defeat Indian ambitions.
- ② Presence of Russia may politicise the G20 forum like last year.
- ③ challenge from other fora like ASEAN & MERCOSUR to African Union inclusion.
- ④ Differences over trade with several nations as regards WTO disputes.
- ⑤ Most nations have varying priorities making a common agenda difficult to achieve.

Way forward

- ① decouple political issues from economic issues
- ② Individual negotiation with each nation prior to the main event to clarify our priorities.
- ③ Focus on broad global goals that unite all nations.
- ④ Aggressively bat for the presence of the global south in all major discussions.
- ⑤ Trying to maintain continuity with the last years agenda to facilitate conversation.

Thus, the G20 is a valuable forum to shape global consensus. India must navigate it deftly to avoid any surprises or disagreements that may derail shared progress.

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.