

Test Code: 11073

FIAS - 2018 - GS 8E

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GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	VISHAL SAH		
Email Id.	[REDACTED]	Roll No.	[REDACTED]
Mobile No.	[REDACTED]	Date:	14 Aug 2018

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			<p>1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory.</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>5. 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.</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.</p> <p>7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p>
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Total Marks:			
Remarks:			Start Time 2:30pm
			End Time 5:30pm
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE: Evaluation Date:

ForumIAS, 2nd Floor, IAPL House, #19, Pusa Road, Opposite Metro Pillar 95-96, Karol Bagh,
New Delhi- 110005 | Ph: 011-49878625/ 9821711605 | Email: student@forumias.academy

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) "Though Supreme Court's use of its vast powers under the Article 142 has done tremendous good to many deprived sections, however, it is time to institute checks and balances". Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:- Supreme Court derives powers from Article 142 of the constitution to do complete justice.

Illustration of good

- * admission of PIL
- * CNG gasbased bus fleet in Delhi
- * Right of undertrials
- * fill vacuum such as Nishaka guidelines or living will judgment
- * Issue of PDS grains in drought prone areas (Swamy India judgment)

Need of checks & balances

- Judicial activism & Judicial overreach increasing
- hinders capacity building of executive agencies ex:- CPCB

- Legislatures have due resources & discussion to frame laws unlike Supreme Court
- leads to dereliction of duty by legislature in sensitive cases
- Increase burden of judiciary
- Non codified nature hence overturned by larger bench (ex:- National Anthem) causing unnecessary hassles
- Do not consider economy of implementation ex:- Liquor ban of 500m along highway.

A codified law will bring accountability & predictability leading to ease of doing business & upholding of rule of Law.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.2) Is there a need for a balance between Fundamental Rights and Parliamentary Privileges to be re-examined? Discuss giving suitable arguments in support of your answer.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans. Parliamentary Privileges (Art 109, 194) are collective & individual immunity & powers given to legislatures for its smooth & independent functioning.

Balance need to be reexamined

- * Illustration of misuse - TN speaker charging the Hindu editor for writing against Ruling Party
- * Stifles voice of dissent - speaker of GJ assembly suspended multiple opposition members at a single instance
- * Freedom of Press jeopardised - KN legislators ordering imprisonment of 2 journalists
- * Blurring distinction b/w people in politics & common life - against

right to equality.

- * immunity used to evade from corruption charges.
- * Asymmetry of information is created.
- * Non codified leading to limitation upon judicial review
- * Do not follow principle of Natural Justice.

The honorable Supreme Court has held that balance between FR & privileges is essential & legislators enjoy such immunity only while fulfilling ~~parliam~~ parliamentary work & not individual work.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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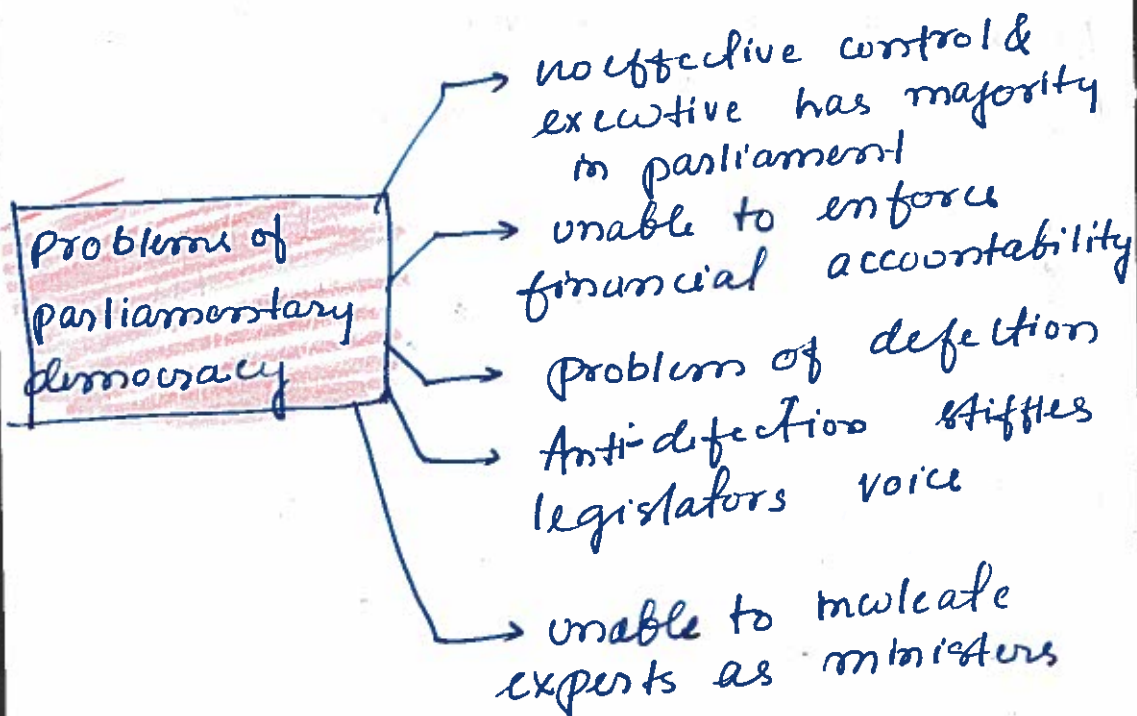


Q.3) 'Changing to a presidential system is the best way of ensuring a democracy that works' Do you agree? Give suitable arguments in support of your answer.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:

Presidential system of democracy calls for strict separation between legislature & executive. It is followed in the USA.



In spite of its limitations presidential
sys. is not best way of ensuring
a democracy. ^{that works} because :-

- Dr. Ambedkar emphasised need of stability & cooperation for developing India
- Control remains in popular legislators rather than independent councillors.
- familiarity of Indians with the system
- Didn't led to 2 party system thus enabling to accommodate diversity via multiparty systems.
- A deadlock^{b/w exec. & parliament} would be detrimental in Indian scenario.

What is required is developing of better institution & ethos to ensure parliamentary form of democracy yields maximum advantage for India.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.4) How Wuhan Summit was an important signal of intent by India & China to revive the relationship and better understand areas of convergence. Explain with suitable arguments.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:- Wuhan Summit was informal summit b/w Indian PM and PRC President before India-Russia meet at Sochi.

Important signal of intent

- 1st major, ^{bilateral} summit after Doklam stand off
- reemphasis on bilateral talks to solve border issues
- greater significance after Xi Jinping election as 'president for life'
- diffuse insecurity prevailing due to India's closeness with ^{US} global issues of WTO & climate change
- increasing emphasis on long civilizational relationship b/w India & China

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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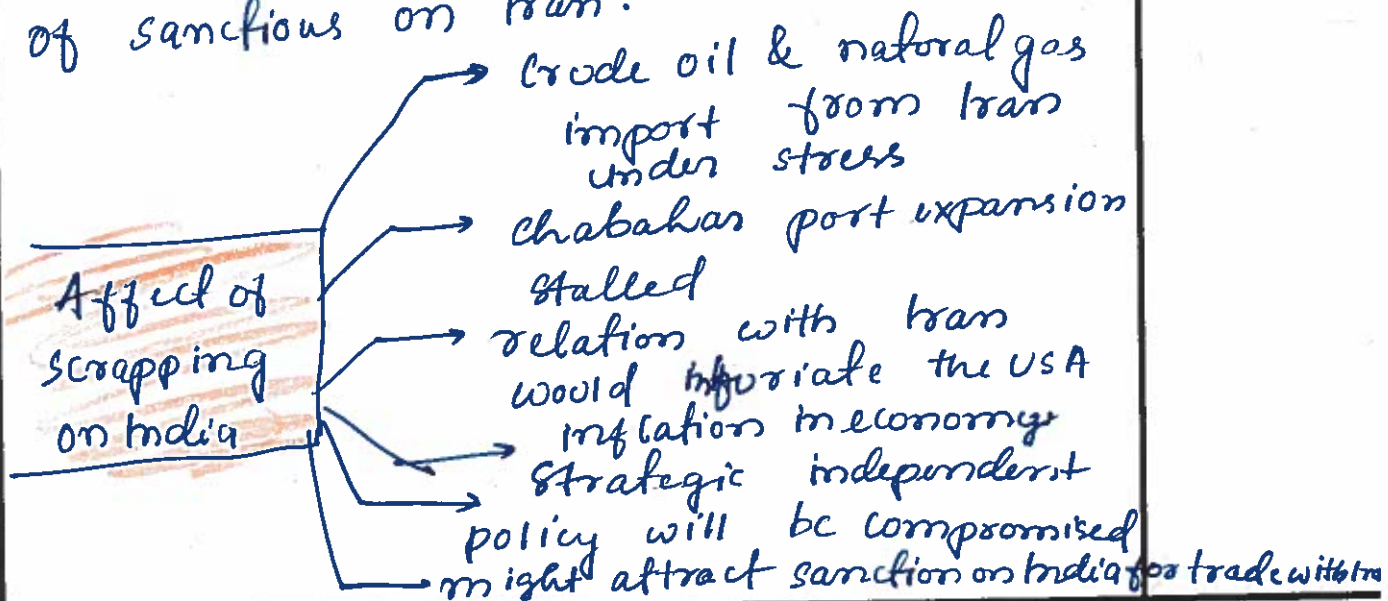


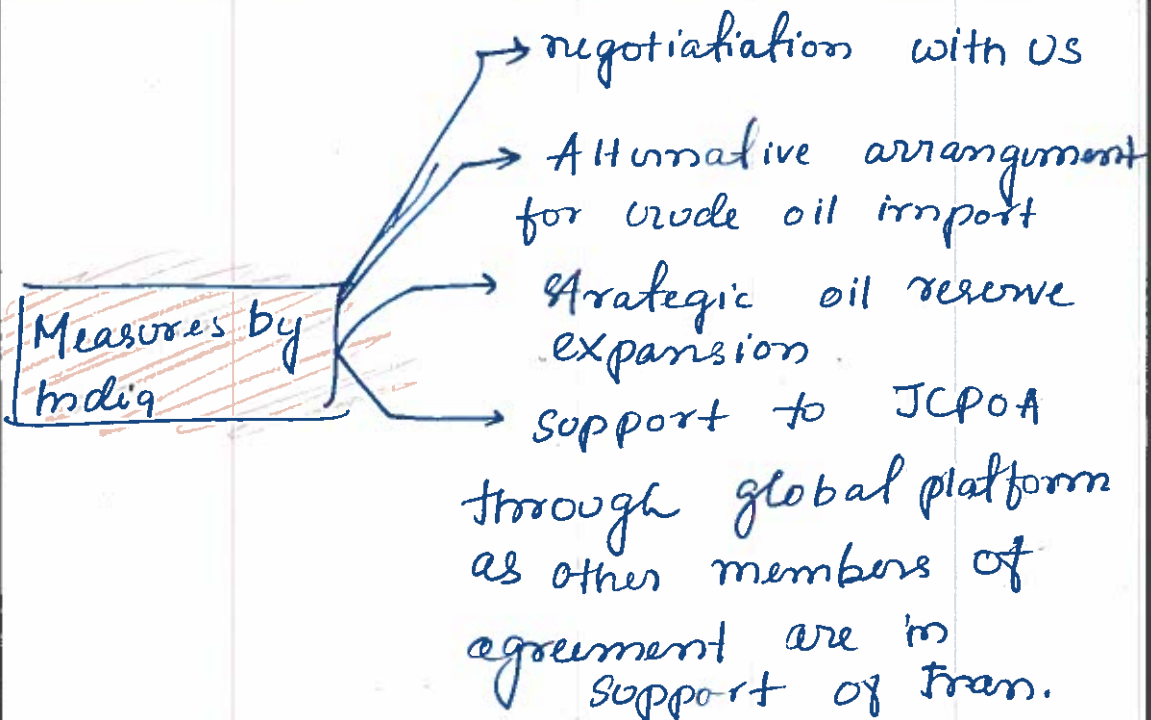
Q.5) How scrapping of the Joint comprehensive plan of action by the U.S would affect India? Analyse. Also, discuss measures that could help India buffer the consequences of such a move.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:- Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action is agreement signed by US, UK, EU, Germany & Iran to remove sanction on Iran and in return Iran agreed to close its military nuclear program.

The US needs to give its approval every 90 days to ensure continuation of JCPOA & non imposition of sanctions on Iran.





Strategic calculation needs to be done by India to safeguard its interests & build capacity.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

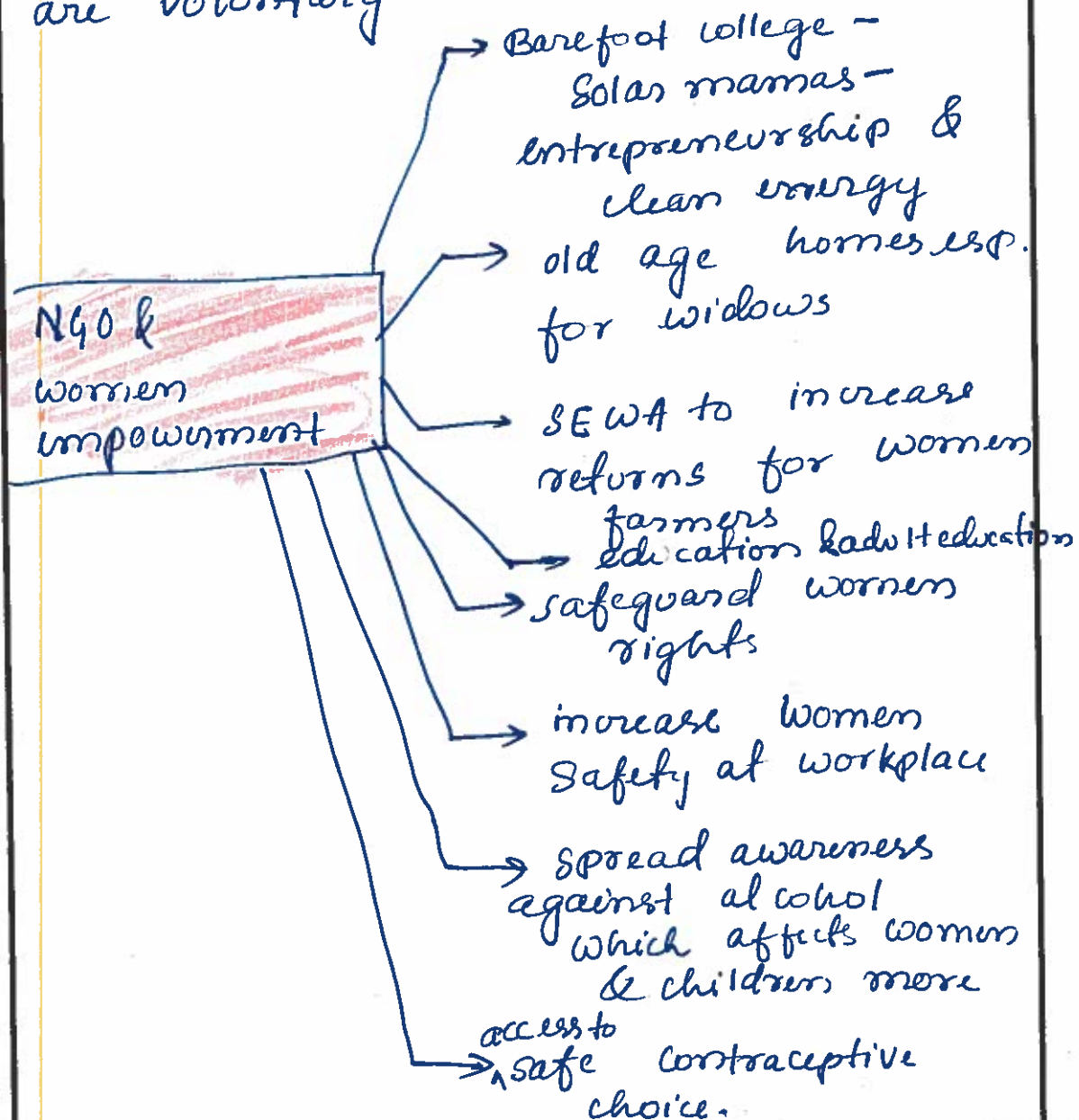
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Q.6) How can NGOs have an impact, on women capacities and their empowerment? Discuss with suitable examples. Also, in brief, explain some of the major roadblocks confronted by NGOs in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:- NGOs are associations which are formed outside govt. sphere and are voluntary in nature.



Major roadblocks for NGO

Non transparency in state funding

Red tapism

reaction of locals & attitude of casteism religion.

lack of sufficient funding

Trained manpower

Cases like Sriyan NGO & rape at shelter homes increase scrutiny & brings bad name

delay in judiciary.

NGO when efficient & professional, can help bringing developmental programs to people doorsteps.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

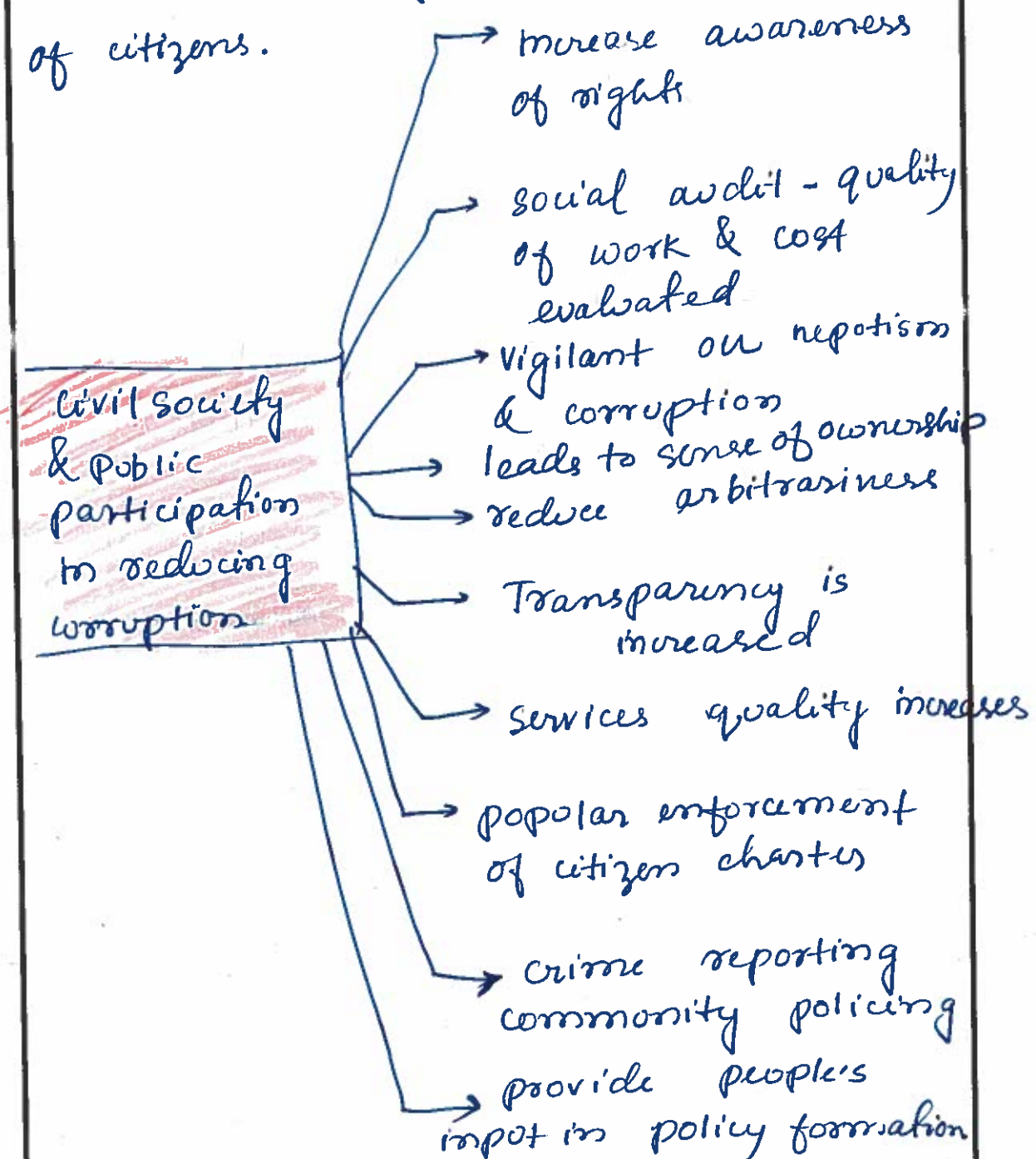
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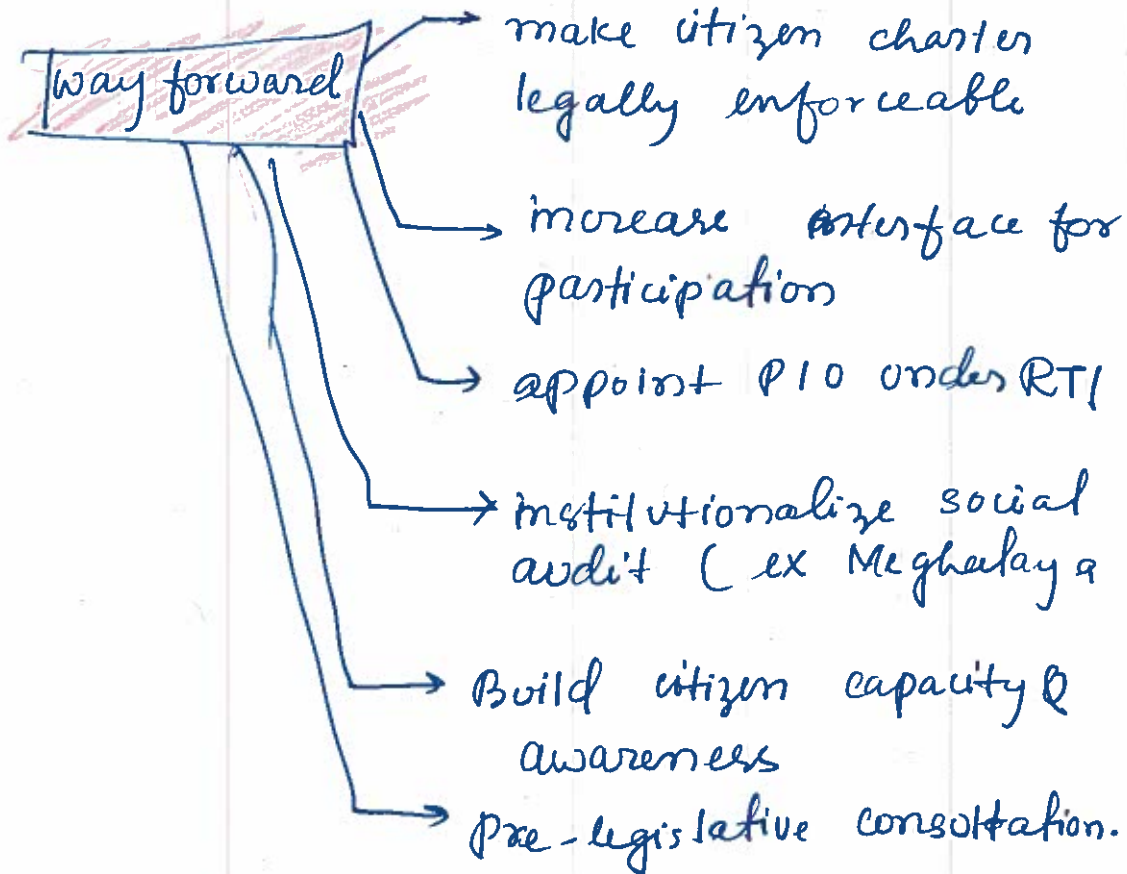


Q.7) How can civil society activities and public participation in governments' decision-making, reduce corruption?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:- Civil society are voluntary association of citizens.





Informed citizens & active civil society act as a watchdog & reduce corruption.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

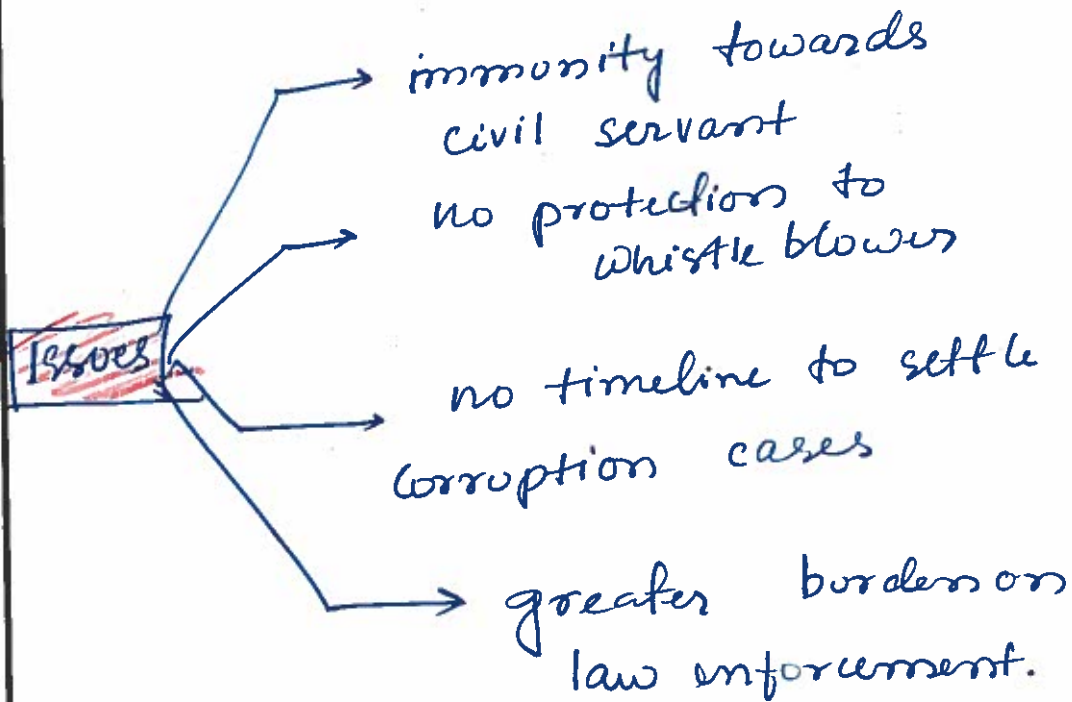
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Q.8) Evaluate the problems and prospects of 'Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2018'.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans: Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill 2018 was recently passed by Lok Sabha.



Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.9) What do you understand by civil services' activism? Analyze its implications on the functioning of democracy?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans.

Civil services activism refers to greater initiative taken by civilian leadership & bureaucratic machinery.

Ex:- Govt. initiative of Swachh Bharat was enhanced by water & sanitation secy. ~~the~~ cleaning himself.

Positive impact

- furtherance of public interest
- decrease power distance
- timely deliver of welfare services
- funds do not remain roadblock
ex: Armstrong Parne building road
- promote innovative solutions to social issues
- checks corruption.

Negative impact :-

- Becomes a self fulfilling organisation
- lobbying for favourable posts
- Breeds distrust with organisation
- leads to "quid pro quo" leading to corruption
- discourages talent.

Civil service activism should be used to further public interest & not safeguard individual interests.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

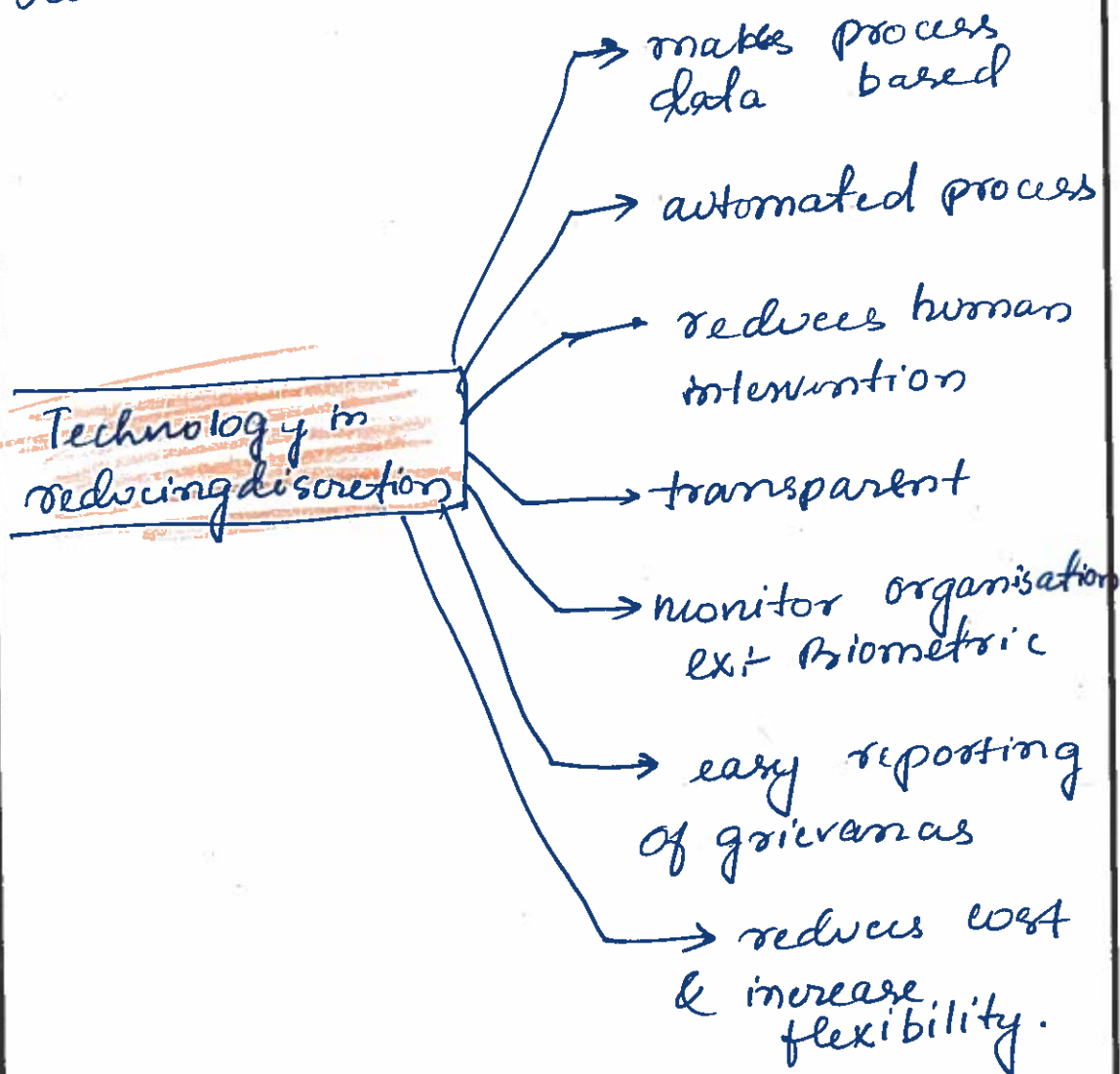
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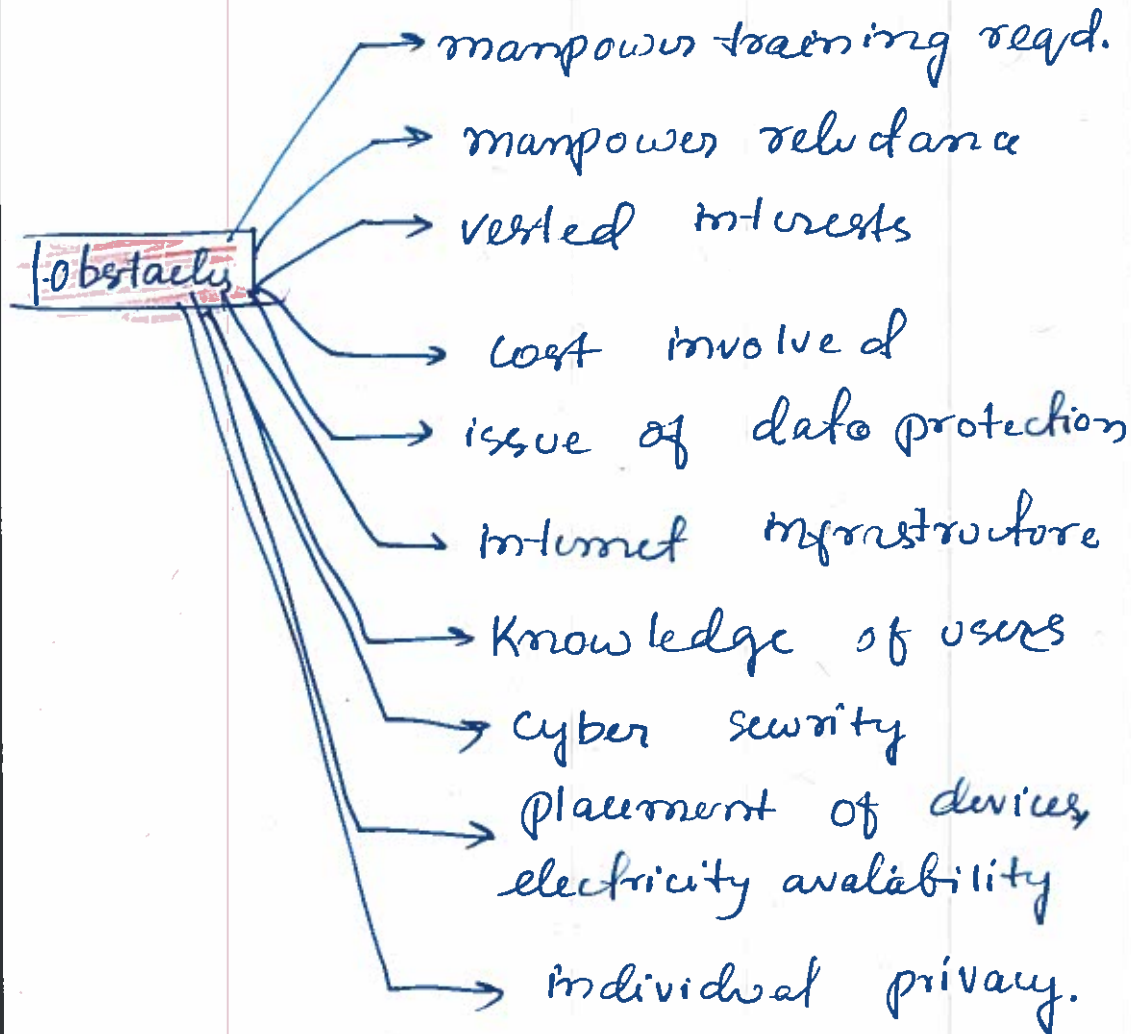


Q.10) Technology helps in reducing discretion and thus brings in objectivity, but there are obstacles in use of modern technology in governance, which needs to be overcome. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans:- Technology is application of Science.





A multipronged effort is required to adopt technology in a smooth manner & enhance governance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

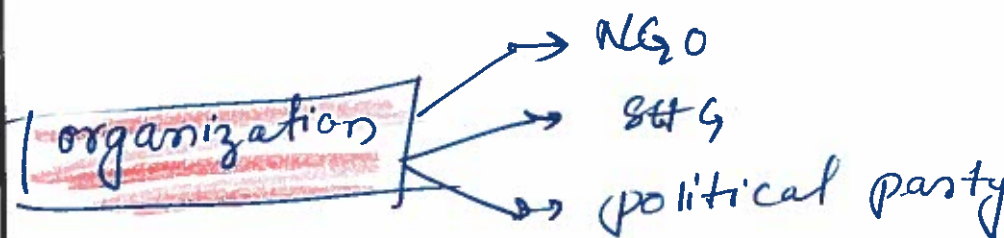
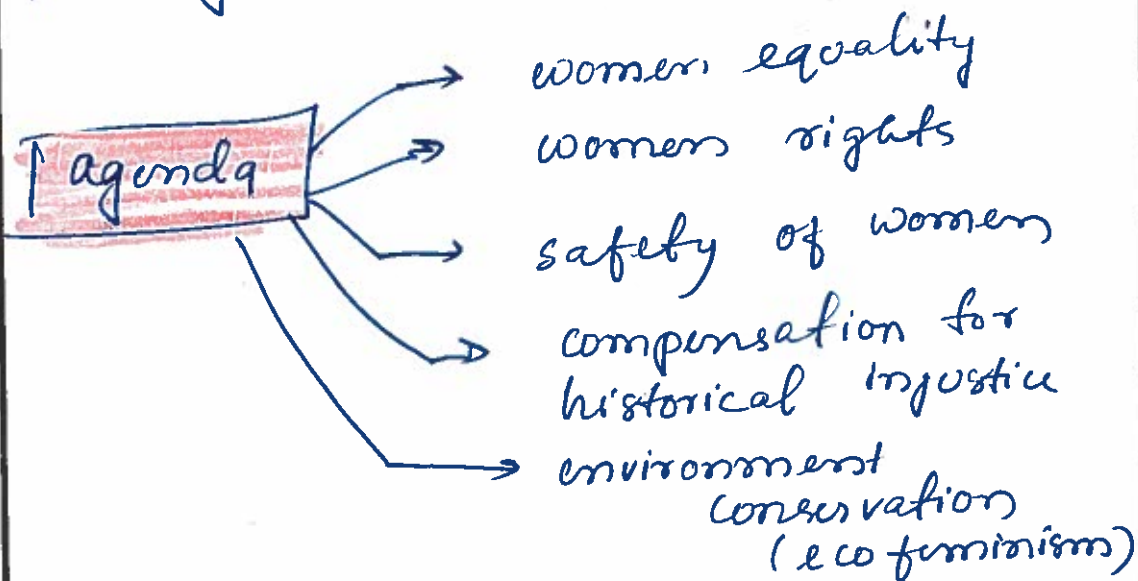
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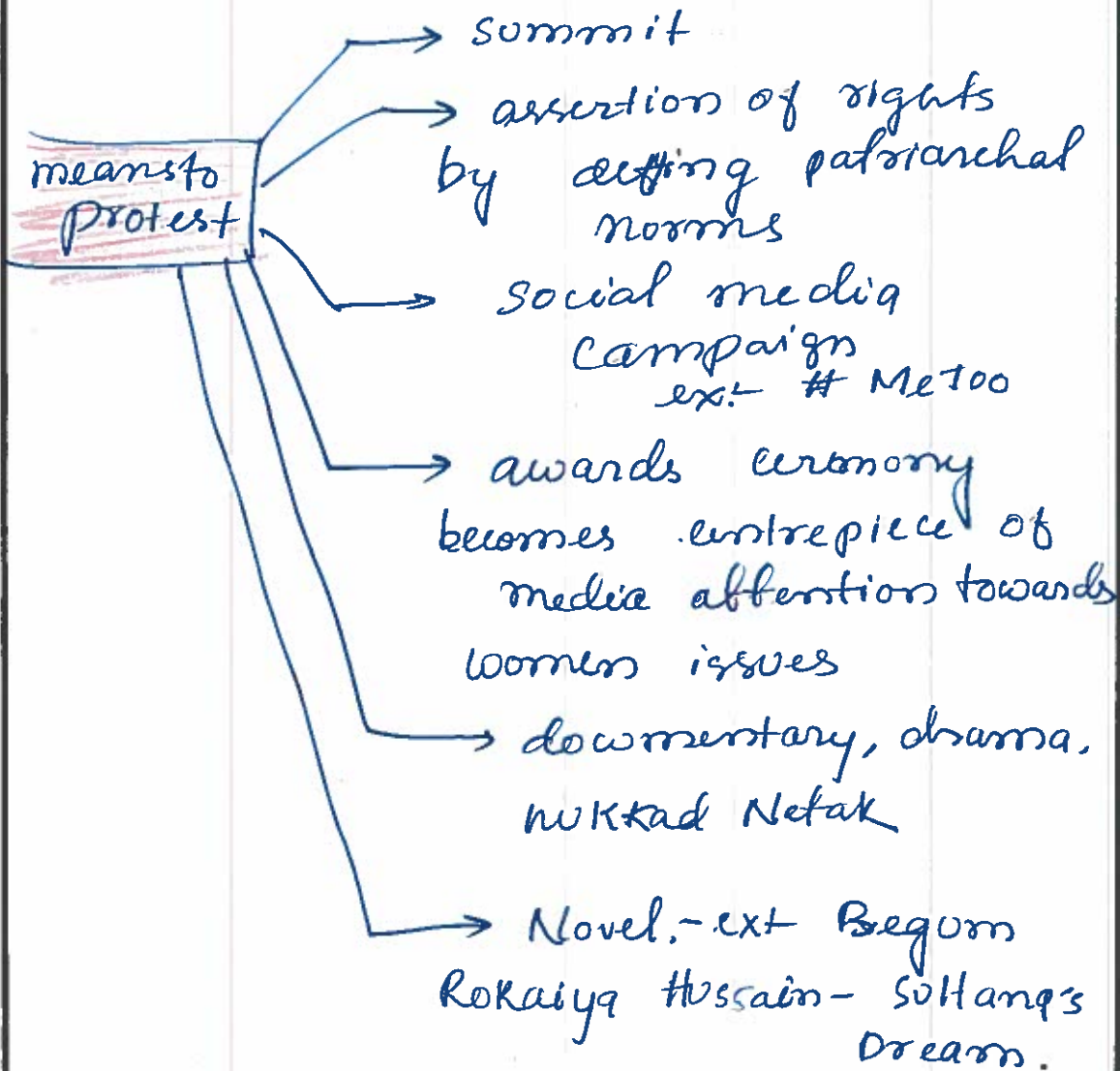


Q.11) "Feminism" has evolved as a movement with agenda, organization and means to protest. Comment. How far do you think "Draft National Policy for Women, 2016" will strengthen the cause of women empowerment in India?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:- Feminism is an ideology which asserts for equal rights of women in all spheres & calls for a reevaluation of existing from gender perspectives.





Significance of Draft National Policy of women

- * Dedicated fund
- * emphasis on women specific

schemes

- * empowerment via education & financial inclusion
- * greater access to contraceptives
- * privacy & safety of women especially in cities
- * front end sensitisation of police & govt. machinery
- * decrease no. of maternal mortality
- * Addressed issues of single working women, widows.

Swami Vivekananda has said a bird cannot fly using one wing. So is the importance of women in growth & development of India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.12) Explain why India faces a severe shortage of medical specialists both for its rural and urban health services. Do you think 'National Medical Commission Bill, 2017' could help plug critical gaps of the health sector of India? Give suitable arguments in support of your answer.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

Health is an important input which along with land, labour, capital ensures higher productivity of Economy.

WHO

10 yr increase in Life expectancy
0.3- 0.4% in Growth

PwC report

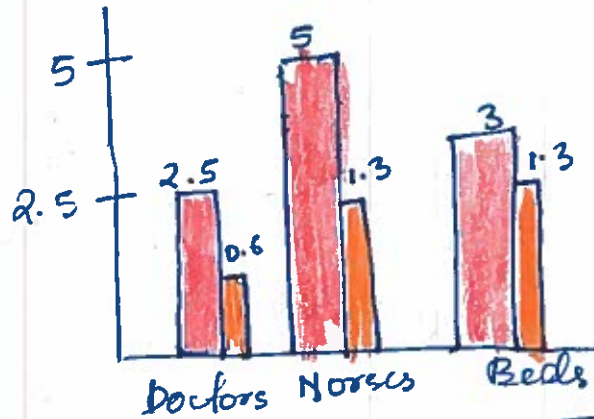
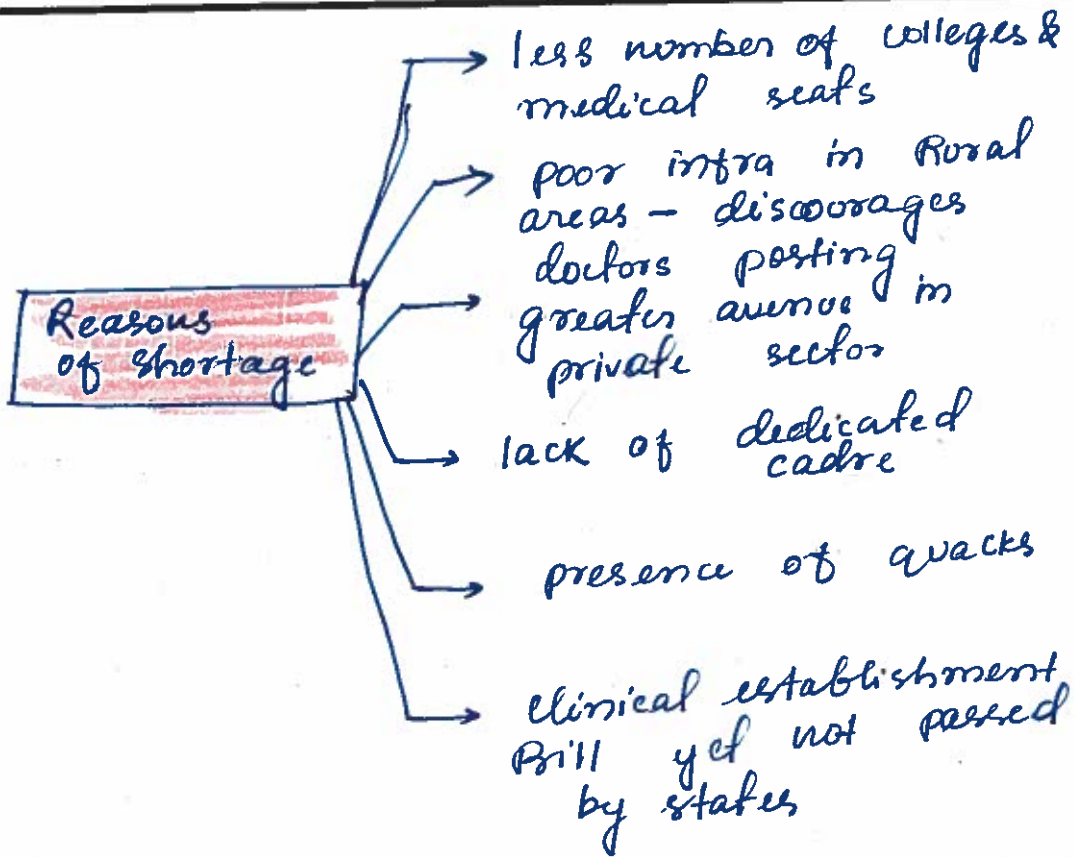


Fig: Health capacity

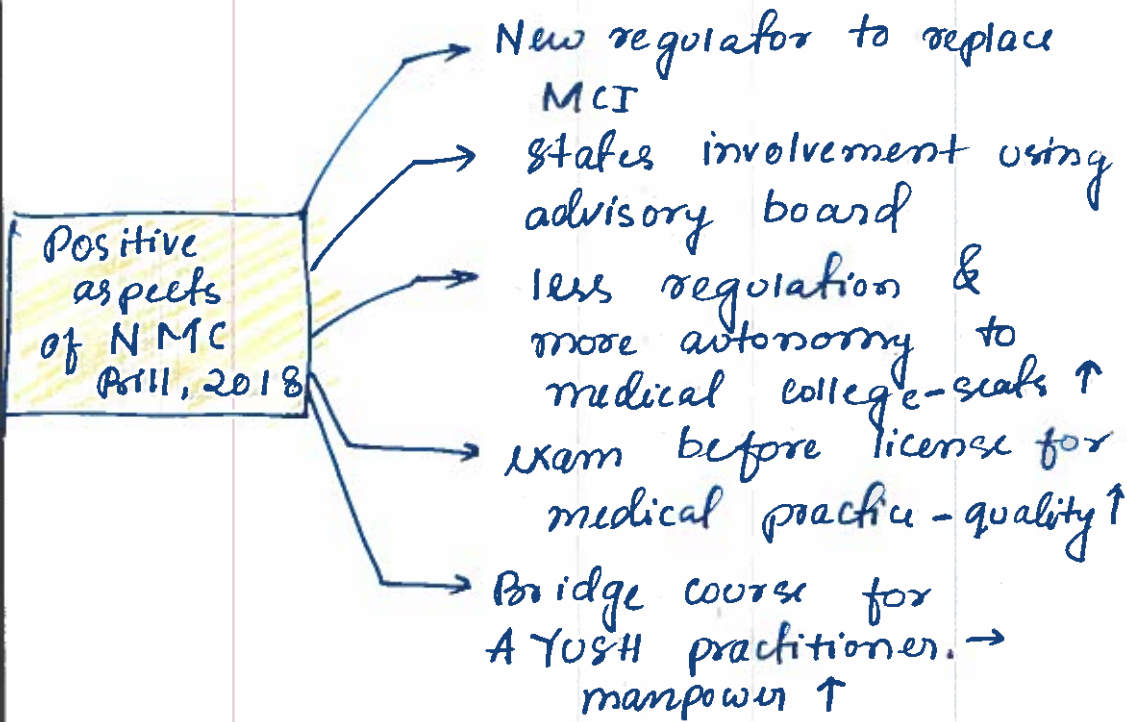
Legend:
Orange box: present scenario
Red box: requirement by 2034

figures are in per 1000 population



Critical gaps in health sector in India

funding	capacity	quality	cost
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1.3% of GDP • primarily revenue expenditure • lack of equipment manufacturing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • shortage of doctors, beds & nurses • high no. of quacks • Burden on few hospitals in dist. capital 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • sanitation issue • no standard monitoring • MCI failed in this regard 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • BTOR • OOP expenditure • pushes family to poverty



Limitation - * elected nature of MCI changed to appointment
 * friction from allopathic doctors on bridge course.

Health sector needs a holistic overhaul with greater emphasis on patient care & well being at centre. Ayushman Bharat, NHPS, NMC Bill, clinical establishment Act, NITI Aayog Health index needs to be implemented well.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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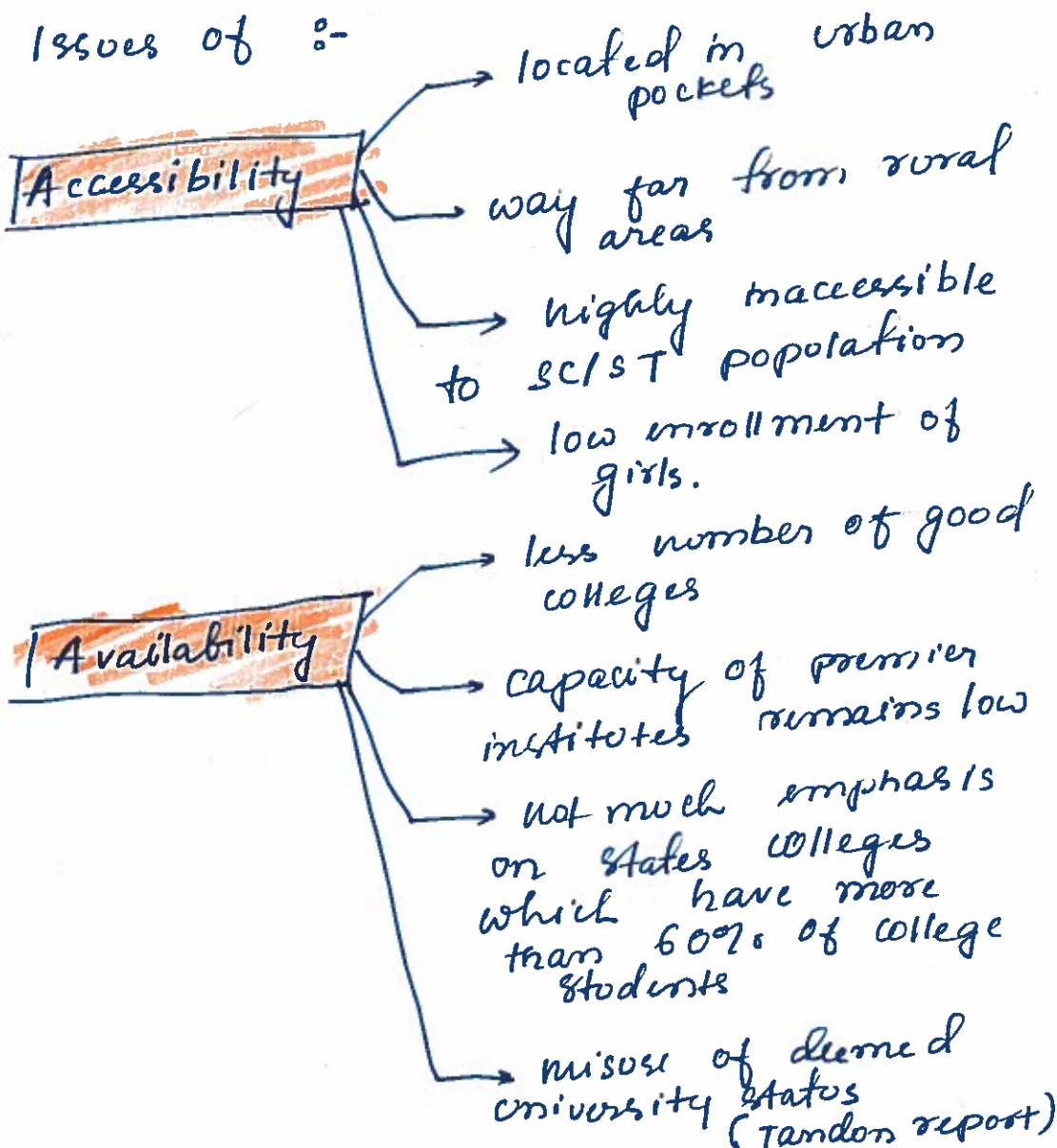
Q.13) Higher education in India has expanded very rapidly in the last seven decades yet it is not equally accessible, available and affordable to all. Elucidate. Also, analyse the significance of 'Higher Education Commission of India Bill, 2018' in transforming the higher education of India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:-

Higher education segment in India is 3rd largest after US and China.

Issues of :-



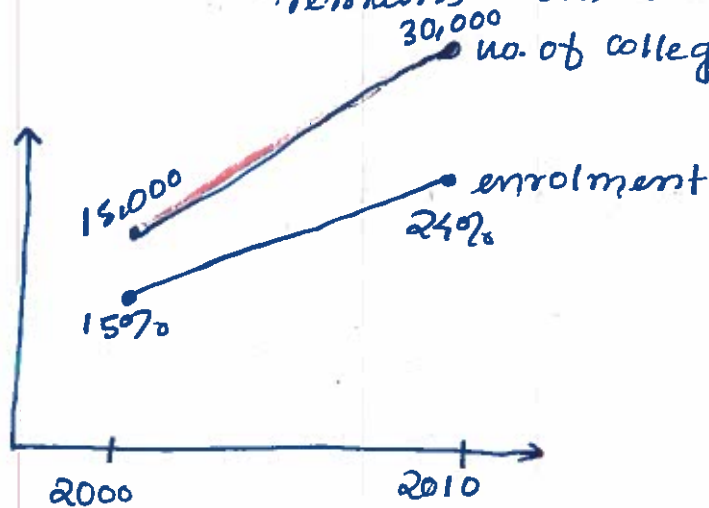
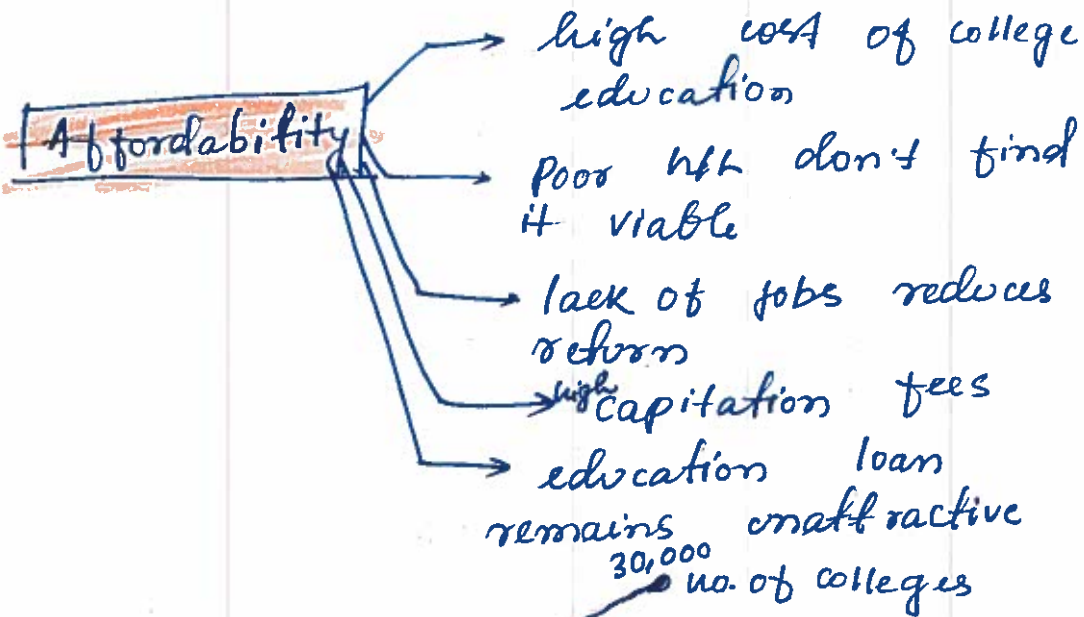
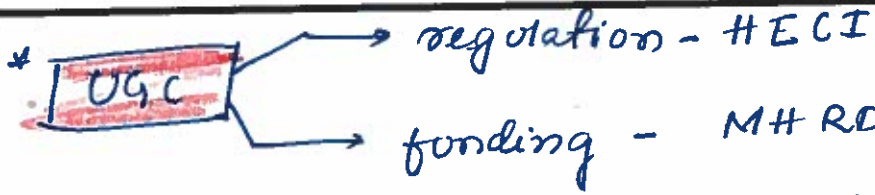


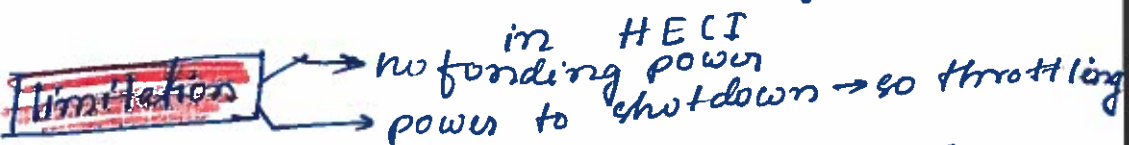
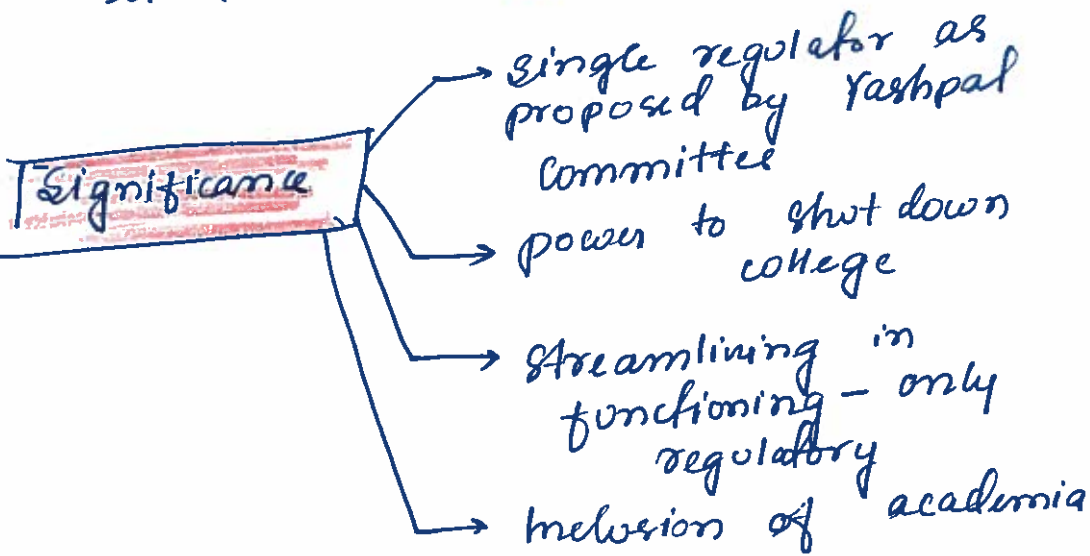
Fig:- Vast gap in mushrooming of colleges & enrolment.

The Higher Education Commission Bill, 2018 came to address issues plaguing higher education in India:-
 Prominent provisions

* Replace UGC.



- * Bifurcation of fn of UGC
- * handhold institute to improve quality
- * power to shut-down defaulting colleges
- * set standards for higher education.



The limitation of Commission can be overcome by creating standard procedures & making it accountable to parliament.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.14) Giving a brief comparative analysis of Fifth and Sixth Schedule of the Indian Constitution, examine major issues that render provisions of both the schedules inefficient and less effective. Do you think that Sixth Schedule must now be replaced with 'Panchayati Raj Institutions'? Justify

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans.:

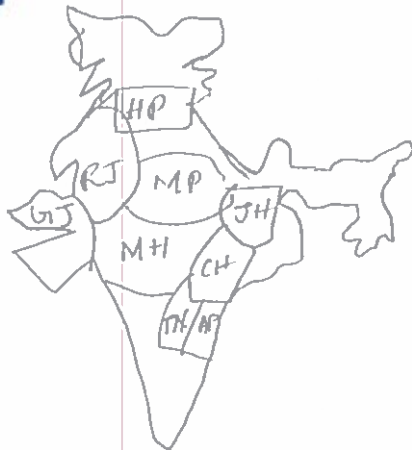
5th & 6th schedule of Indian constitution deals with administration of scheduled & Tribal autonomous districts/councils respectively

Comparative analysis

5th schedule

① Refers to those areas which have substantial tribal population outside Assam, Tripura, Meghalaya & Mizoram

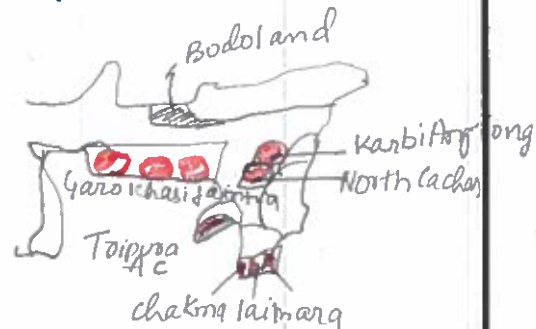
②



6th schedule

① Refers to autonomous devt. councils in Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura, Mizoram

②



- (iv) Area can be increased by the President in consultation with governors
- (v) less autonomy
- (vi) formed by state Acts
- (vii) Governors organise & reorganise autonomous & regional council
- (viii) greater autonomy
legislative taxation
- (ix) Constitutional in existence.

Major issues

- (i) Commonwealth human rights initiative report less no. of governor report to the President in 22 yrs should be 189 reports but only 61 reports made
- (ii) Advisory nature of TAC & non elective
- (i) misuse of autonomy to foment insurgency
- (ii) less representative nature of autonomous council

Should we replace 6th schedule by PRI

No :- (i) lack of autonomy of PRI

- (ii) less legislative & taxation power of PRI
- (iii) higher interference of states in PRI

Way forward

- + greater training of members of Autonomous councils
- + Tribal Panchayat
- + increase autonomy of PRI
- + women reservation in Autonomous Council - funds can be made conditional for this provision.
- + Strict scrutiny of accounts of Autonomous Council.

6th & 5th schedule are examples of innovation to accommodate diversity of India.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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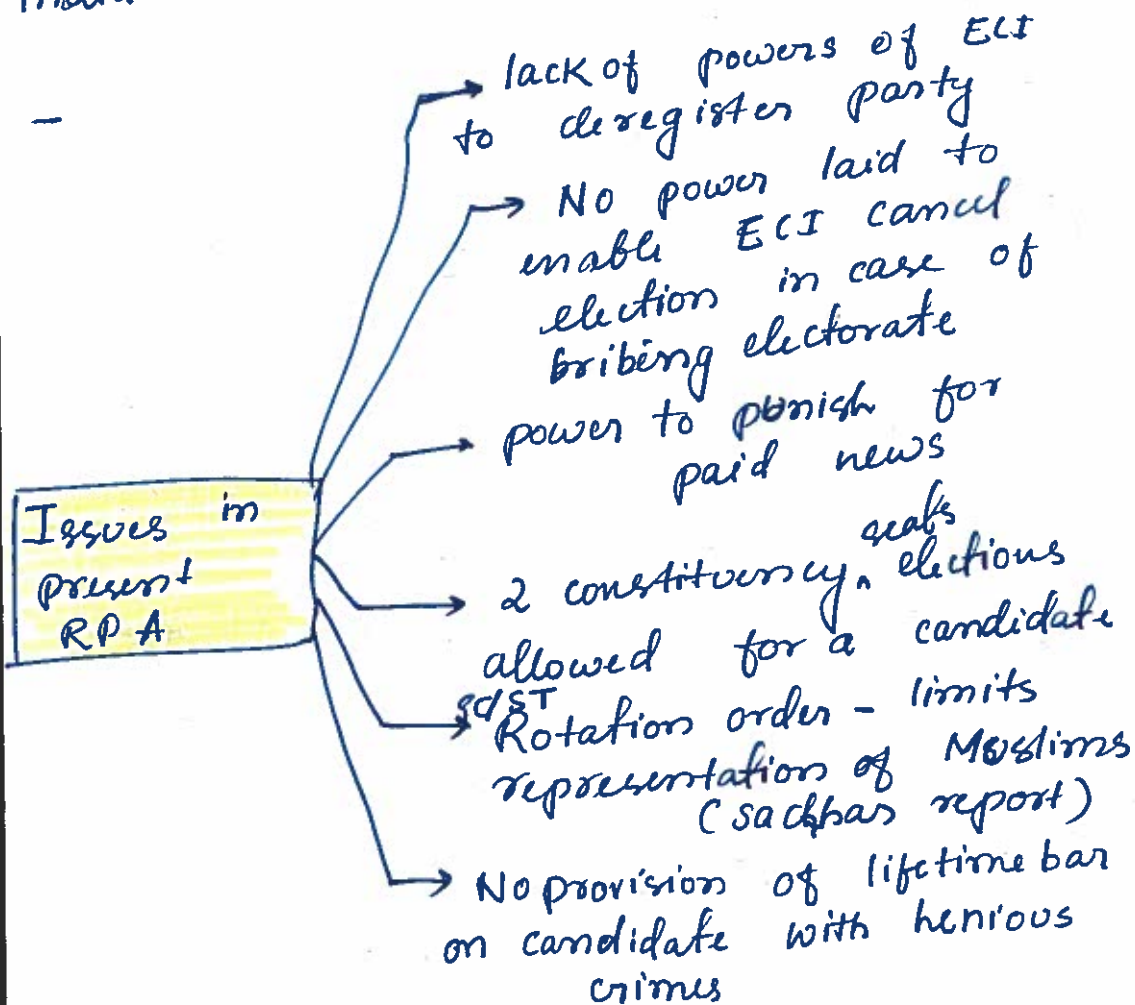


Q.15) "Representation of People Act in its original form does not meet the changing needs to conduct elections". Examine the major judicial pronouncements made in relevance to RPA in recent years. Also, discuss the need to further amend the act if any.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans-

Representation of people Act are set of two Acts passed to regulate and set framework for elections in India.



Impacts :-

- Money power
- * 950 cr received in election donation
 - * 75% unknown sources

- Muscle Power
- * 18% legislators with serious crimes
 - * 13% more chances of winning of criminal candidate.

Judicial Pronouncements

(I) Filling up of assets held, criminal cases, qualification of candidates in nomination papers.

uphold Right to Information of voters

(II) class of Section of 8 of RPA was quashed which gave legislators immunity from arrest by filling appeal to conviction.

(III) Provision of None of the above in voting machine register dissent

(IV) Section 125 of RPA was clarified by SC stating that use of religion in canvassing votes ^{could lead to} ~~disqualification~~ disqualification

(V) SC increased the ambit of filling assets details by including spouses, associates & source of income too.

(VI) Fast track court to try legislators with criminal charges.

Way forward

- empower ECI
 - monitor assets & income increase of legislators
 - appoint PIO in political parties
 - Audit of income - public scrutiny
 - Partial or total state funding
- To achieve our goals set by the preamble, it is very important that we clean politics from malaise of money & muscle power.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.16) "Maintaining the purity and transparency of election process is a very challenging job and involves a lot of inherent complexities." In this context, discuss the major existing issues and challenges faced by ECI while suggesting measures to make ECI more robust and effective.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

Election is the process through which electorate put forward their mandate in a representative democracy.

ECI which is established under **Article 326** of Indian Constitution is vested with "superintendence direction & control of election" to ensure transparency & purity.

ECI consist of chief election Commissioner & two election Commissioners who are appointed by the President of India.

Sanctity of election

informed choice for voters

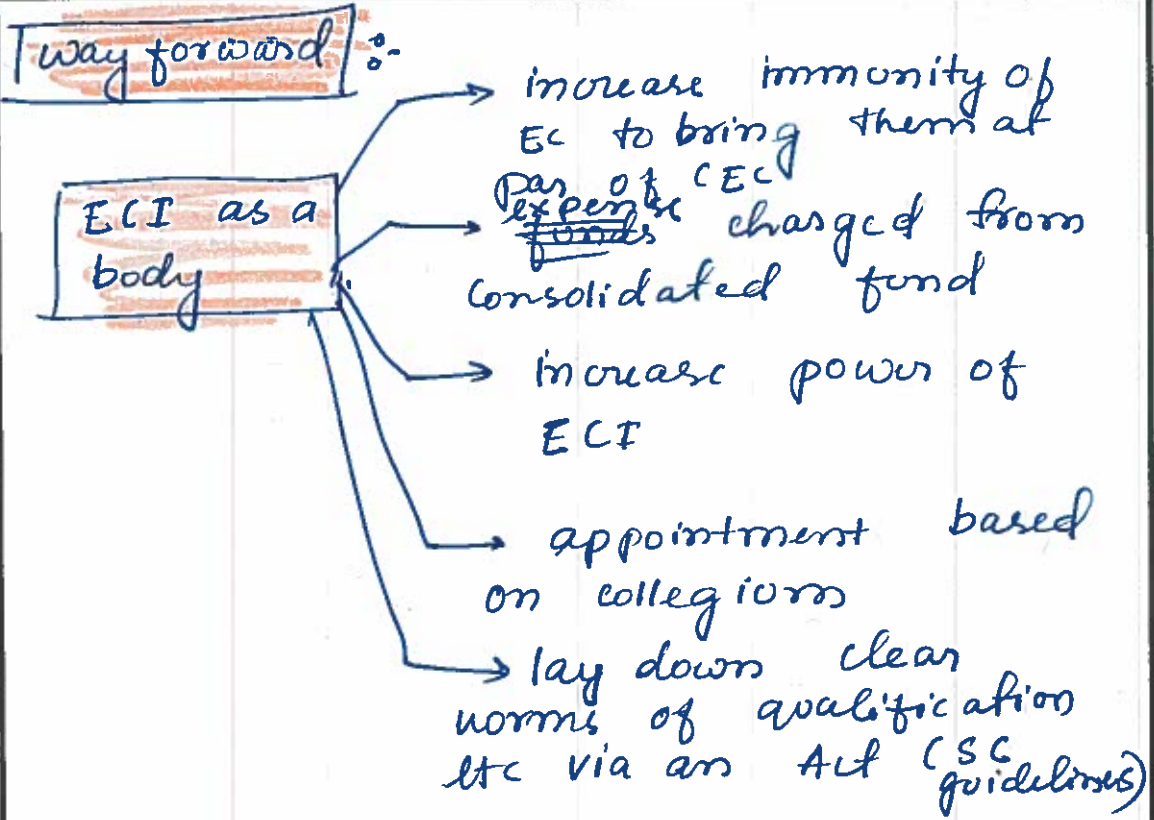
importance of purity & transparency

hallmark of democracy

lack of undue advtg. to candidates

Issues in ECEI

- ① Procedure of appointment not clearly laid down - qualification, ~~more~~ etc.
- ② Lack of equality in terms of removal of other Election Commission vs ECI who can be removed only in ~~manner~~ manner as judge of Supreme Court.
- ③ No provision of prohibition from further employment once tenure ends under govt. of India.
- ④ Dependence of funds from Law Ministry. Expenditure of office is not charged on Consolidated fund.
- ⑤ lack of powers & procedures laid down to
 - cancel election in case of voter bribing
 - Paid news
 - de-register party
 - Contempt provisions



ECI of India has been noted for its robustness in conducting election since independence. However it's important to empower it so as to make it capable in handling emerging challenges & issues in election process.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

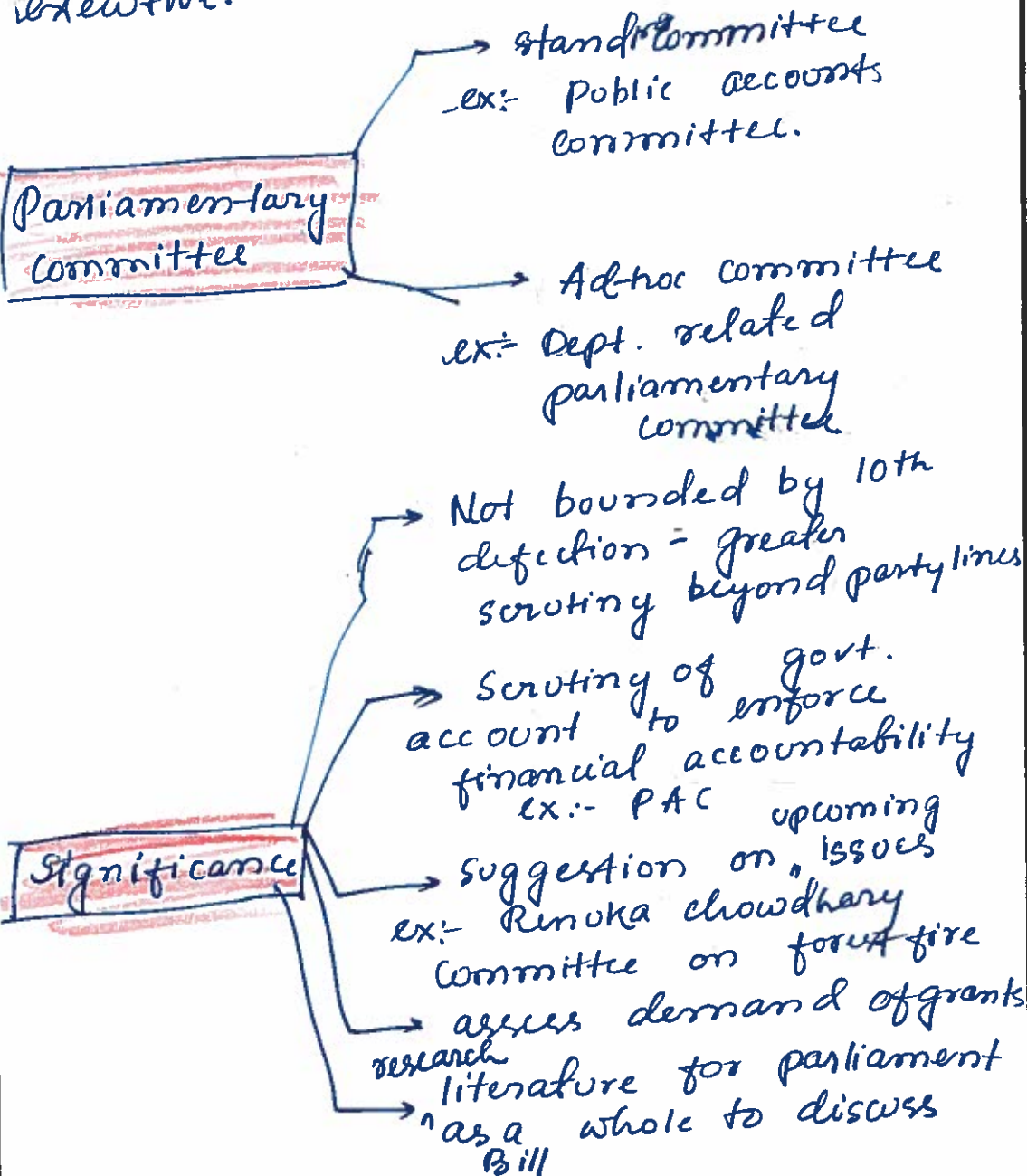
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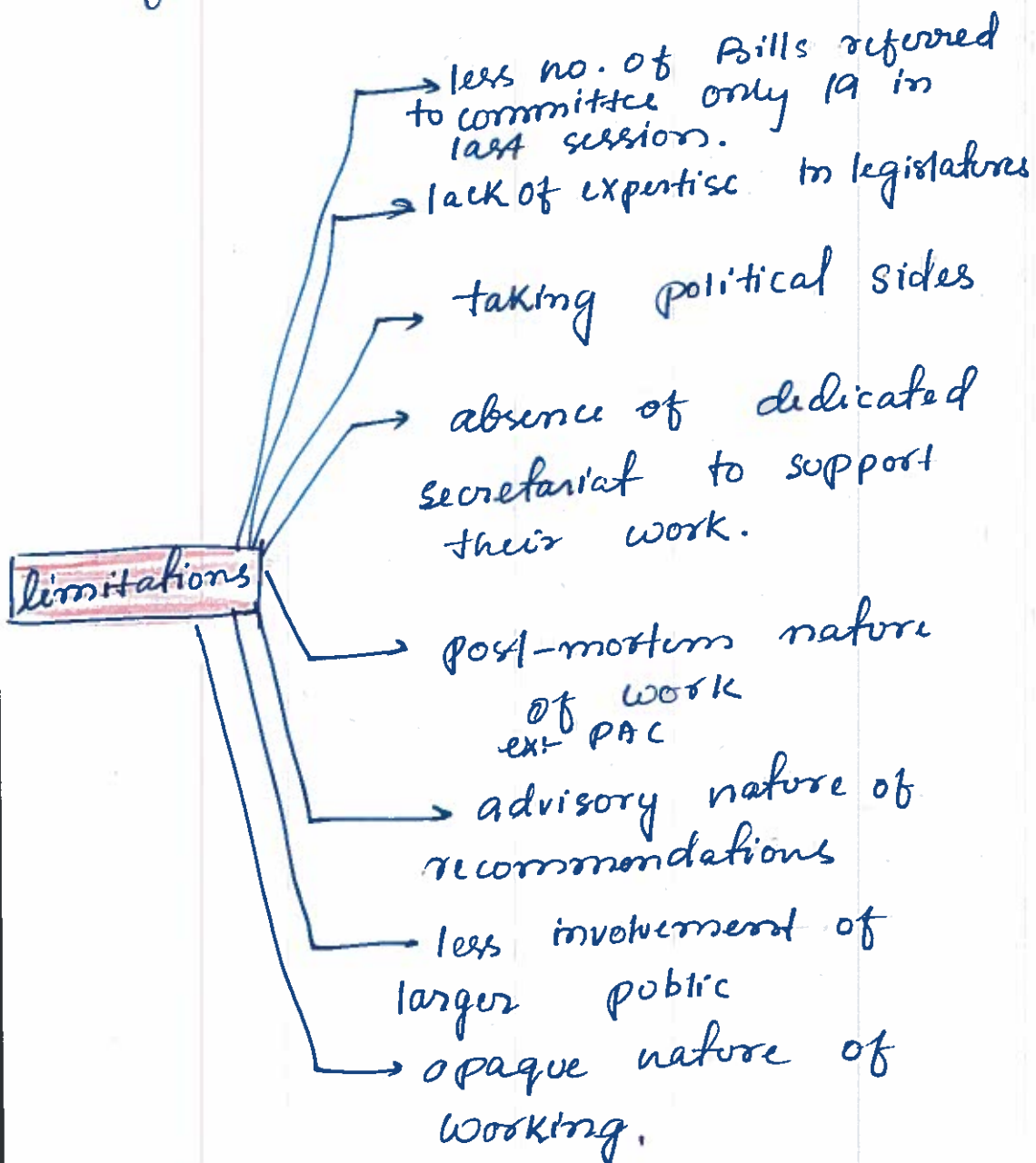
Q.17) What is the significance of Parliamentary committees? Highlighting their major limitations, suggest measures to make them more meaningful, citing recent examples.

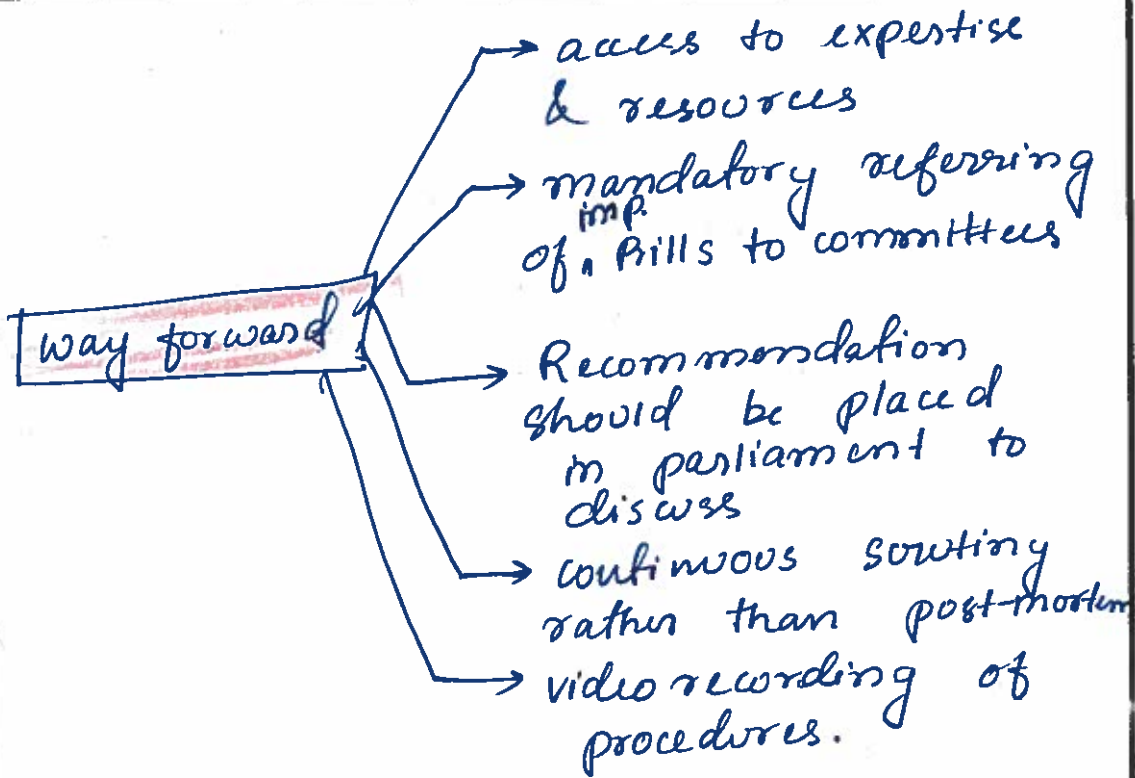
(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans- Parliamentary committees are formed to achieve greater accountability of executive.



- * can include experts to provide better recommendations.
- * As an organ of information
ex- RBI governor summoned for demonetisation.





Parliamentary form of govt. envisaged in Article 75 ensures executive accountability towards legislature. Parliamentary committees are important in this regard & should be strengthened.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.18) "Parliament should be a space for Policy and not for Politics". Comment. Also, suggest reforms needed to make Parliament more productive, efficient and responsive.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

The Budget session of 2018 was considered a "washout" with productivity of Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha touching lowpoint of 25% & 30% respectively.

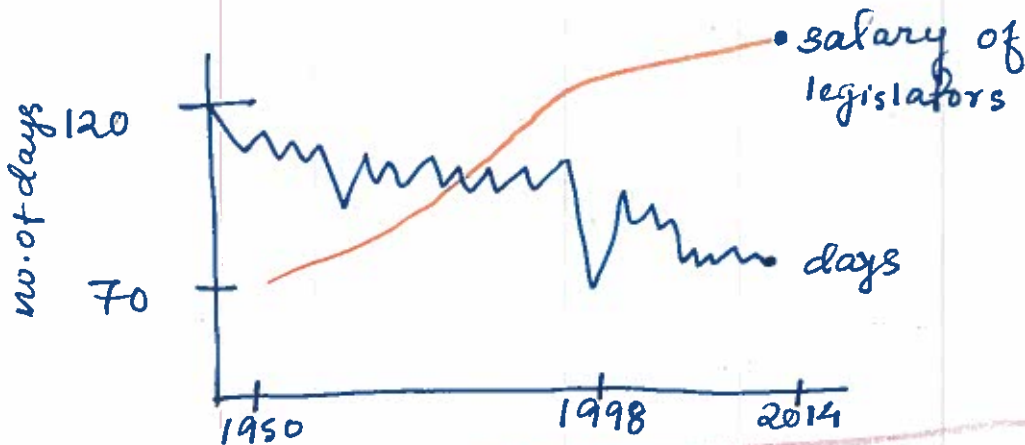
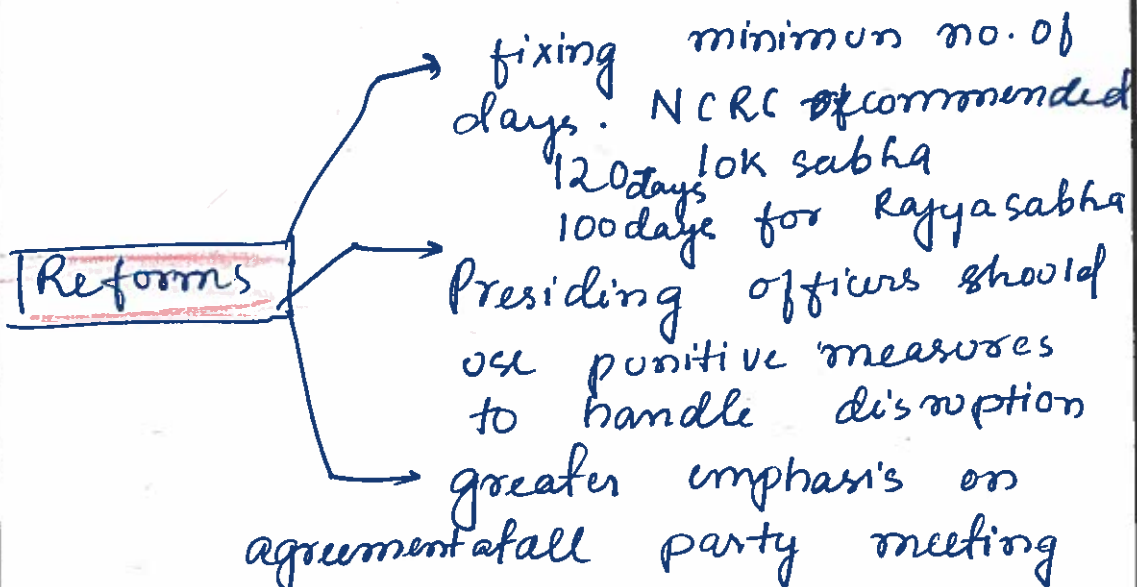


Fig:- Productivity of Parliament.

Parliament should be a place for policy & not politics because :-

→ It is an organ of information for larger public. Disrupts based on politics hurt individual right to information

- ⇒ greater emerging challenges requires greater deliberation. Disruption will hamper policy making
- ⇒ Theatre of debate shifts to Judiciary (ex Aadhar) causing burden on it
- ⇒ leads to issues of judicial activism - hurts the fine balance envisaged in our constitution
- ⇒ It is contrary to economic sense where legislators are paid for creating disruption.



- * ~~ESS~~ ^{mask} media coverage as it tends to promote jingoism
- * cultivation of deliberative skill by training & providing resources.

Parliament should be a place of debate, deliberation & dissent. As a body for legislating it should stand up to its honour & responsibility to carry forward 1.2 billion dreams.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only.)

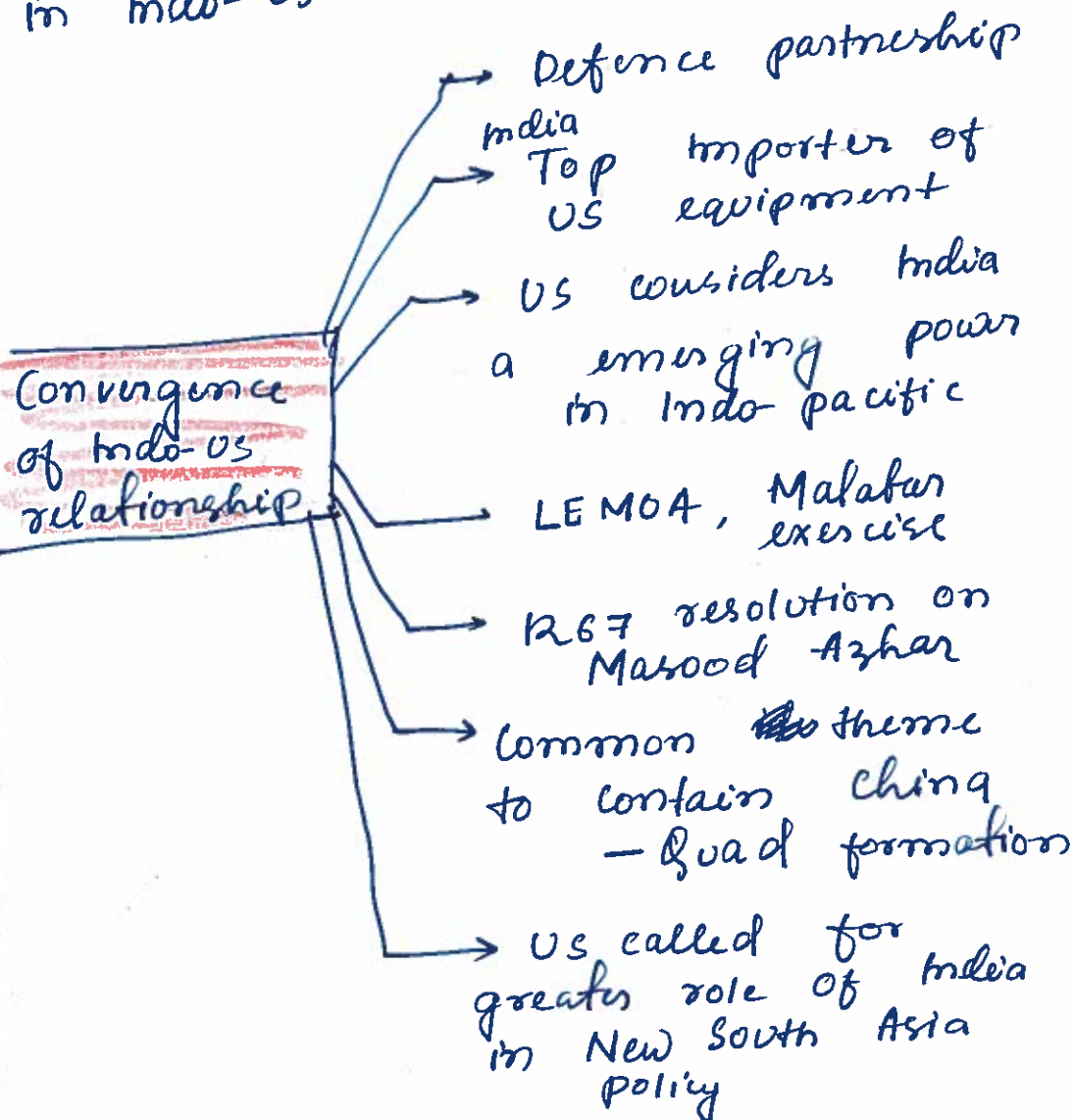
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Q.19) Today, the India-US relationship encompasses a large variety of activities, from information sharing and joint exercises to emerging industrial cooperation. Despite this convergence, India-U.S relations have been the subject of constant criticism, a combination of unrealistic expectations and doubt. Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans: The delay in 2+2 talks between India & America brought friction in Indo-US relations in public.



Indo-US relations :-

Criticism

→ Dote to US support to Pakistan

→ India becoming victim of H1B visa rules

→ ~~COEPA~~ Act countering US adversaries through sanction is hurting India & Russia & Iran relations

→ Trade wars

→ greater proximity towards US is not taken well by China, Russia.

existence of unrealistic expectations & doubt

+ In terms of defence indigenisation
+ US criticises India's IPR policies

- + US expects India to send army in Afghanistan which India has denied
- + Past issues such as no support during Kargil war
- + fluctuating policies of Trump administration.
- + US might appease China & Pakistan to counter Russia which it considers main rival.
- + US continues to disrupt WTO

An agreement needs to be made between these two great democracy to establish rules based multilateral world order.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.20) While other geopolitical issues are important, India must give South Asia its fullest attention. Do you agree? Discuss in light of the problems and prospects of Neighbourhood First Policy of India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans:

South Asia consists of countries in the south of Himalayas.

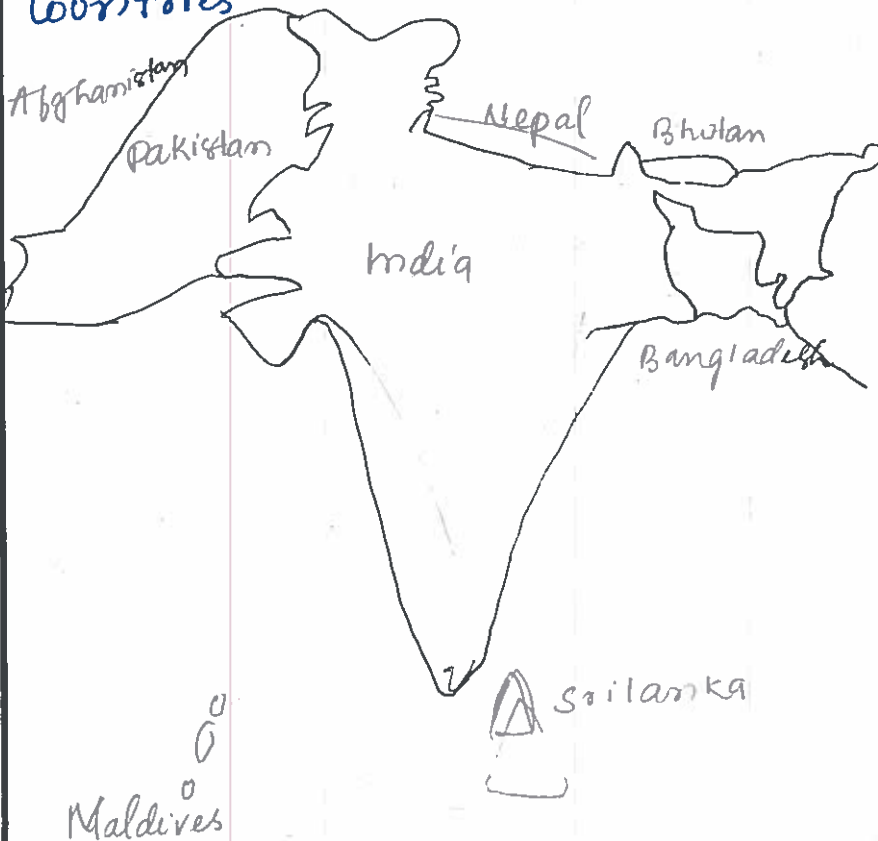
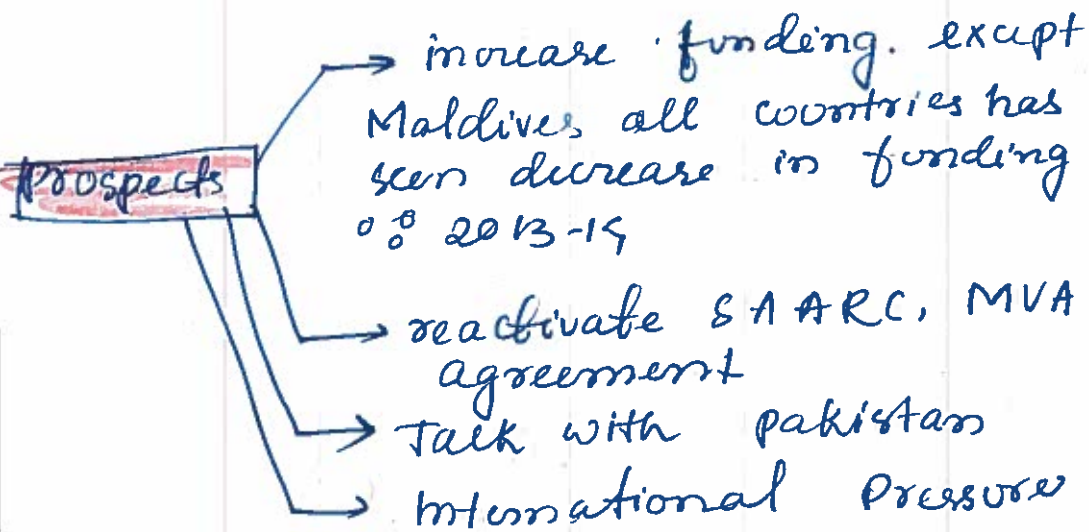
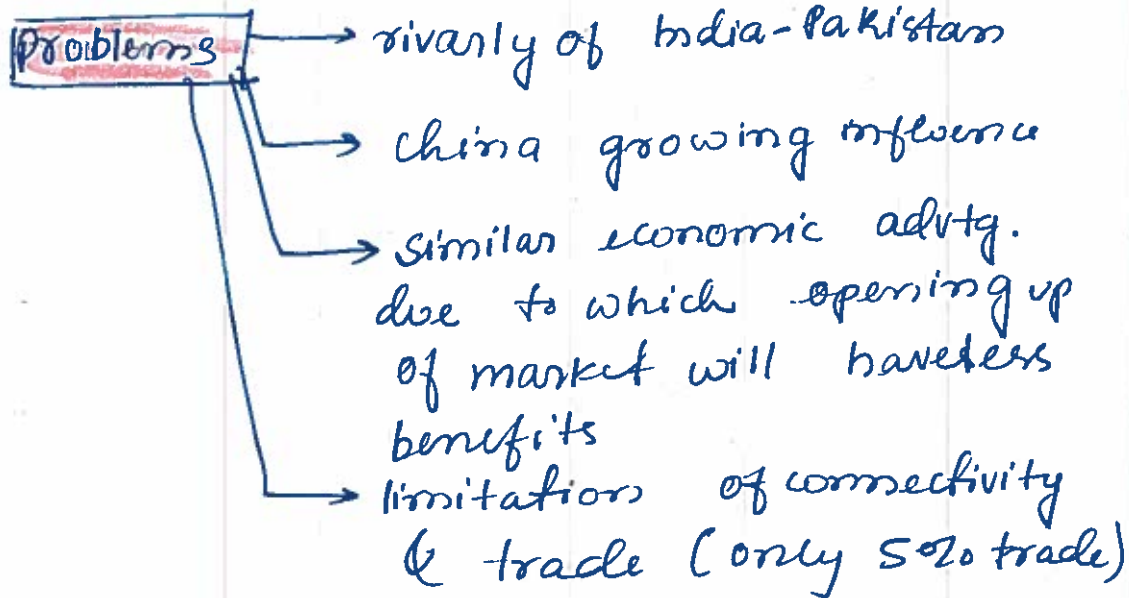


Fig: Countries in South Asia.

Yes South Asia should be given fullest attention because:

- ① historical & cultural linkages calls for India's role as a leader in South Asia.

- (ii) The prosperity of India is dependent of greater prosperity in South Asia
- (iii) It will help in stability in India. Counter terrorism can be enhanced
- (iv) Issues of river water sharing (India Pak, India B'desh) can be resolved
- (v) South-south collaboration given similarity in issues faced.
- (vi) attainment of Sustainable development goals
- (vii) Support to India membership in UNSC & other bodies
- (viii) Collective voical global platform will be increased.



A prosperous South Asia is essential for stable & prosperous India.

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Structure	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
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Test Goal

- 1
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- 3

Outcomes

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