

Test Code: 11034

FIAS – 2018 – GS PAPER 2

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	DHATRI REDDY		
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Mobile No.		Date:	15/9/2018

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 2:30	End Time 5:30
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

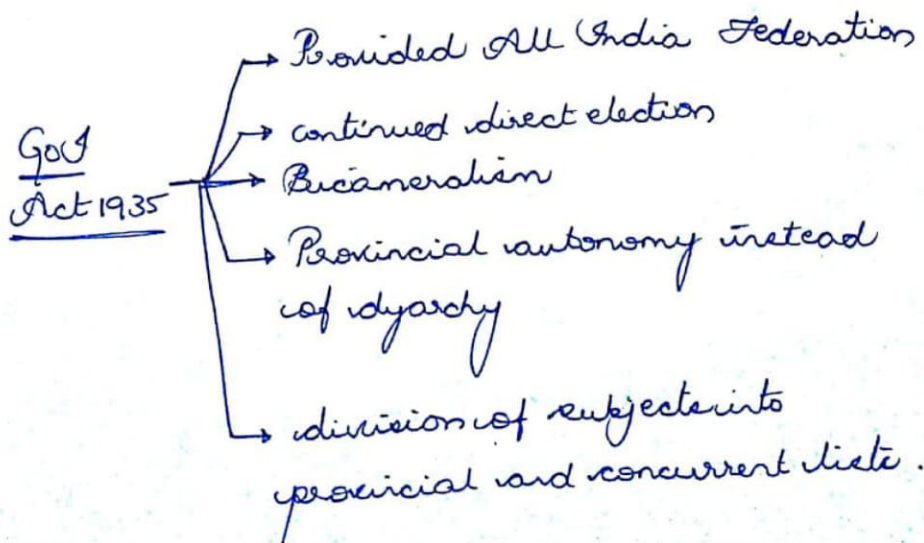
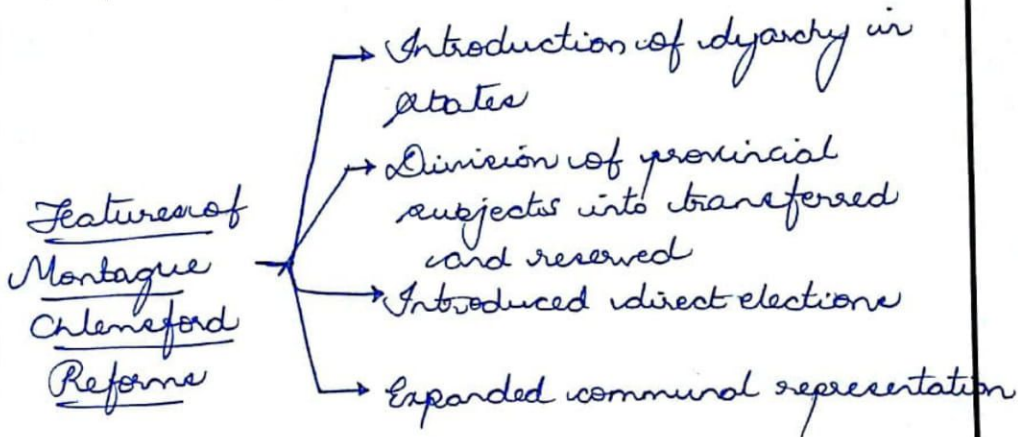
ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms became the basis for the Government of India Act, 1935 and ultimately, the Constitution of India. Substantiate giving suitable arguments.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Montagu Chelmsford Reforms of 1917 took shape as Government of India (GoI) Act of 1919 which had impact on later Constitutional Amendments as well as post independent India constitution.



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Thus the Indian Constitution has evidently borrowed several features from these acts :

- (i) First Past the Post form
- (ii) Direct election (but universal franchise)
- (iii) List system (7th schedule)
- (iv) Federal structure etc.

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Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.2) Our Constitution doesn't acquire its secular character merely from the words in the Preamble, but from a collective reading of many of its provisions. Elucidate. Should India have a non-establishment principle like that of the U.S. Constitution?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian ~~pre~~ mentions secular nature of our republic. Apart this, there are several provisions that bring out our secular qualities:

- (i) Article 14 - equality before law and equal protection.
- (ii) Article 15 - against discrimination on the basis of religion.
- (iii) Article 25 - right to conscience, ~~profess~~ ^{propagate} and practice a religion.
- (iv) Article 26 - To manage one's religious establishments.
- (v) Article 27, 28 - prevents taxation to promote any specific religion. Article 28 prevents religious instruction in State run establishments.
- (vi) Fundamental Duty 51A: To uphold brotherhood and transcend divisions of religion etc.

Thus numerous provisions reflect the common spirit of secularism.

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Indian secularism is based on the idea of principled distance which means state shall treat all religions in a similar manner unlike western idea.

Should India go for non establishment principle?

YES

- Separate state's role from religious practices.
- Remove policies such as Haj subsidy, pilgrimage subsidy.
- Ensure full rationality and no religious underpinnings to work.
- End identity and vote bank politics.

NO

- Indian society is deeply religious.
- Difficult to separate religion from state (Gandhiji).
- Current system prevents insecurities of minorities based on protective interventions.

The idea of Indian secularism was long debated in Constituent Assembly and reflects the Indian believes of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam appropriately.

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Q.3) Competition between states is becoming a powerful dynamic of change and progress, and that dynamic must extend to competition between states and cities, and between cities. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Competitive federalism among states has led to progress based on competitive dynamics.

Achievements of competition between states:

- (i) Positioning of states as destination for FDI and investments.
- (ii) Enhancing Ease of Doing Business.
- (iii) Cutting red tape for business facilitation.
- (iv) Easing process for land acquisition.
Example: Odisha created a land bank recently.
- (v) Para diplomacy and reaching out to multinational corporations recently.

Going by the achievements of competition among states, Economic Survey has also called for Competitive subfederalism - that is between cities and states.

Need for further competition:

- (i) Accelerate convergence of governance indicators and social sector performance.
- (ii) Massive increase of urban population would need commensurate developments in governance and infrastructure.
- (iii) Competition breeds efficiency and greater productivity.
- (iv) Proactive city planning and allocation of resources.

Way Forward: Past experience of competitive growth between Hyderabad and Bangalore have rendered both cities as service sector destinations.

Such examples must be replicated to create a dynamic environment.

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Q.4) How coordinated action between government and judiciary would not only help reduce the pendency of litigation in Indian courts but also facilitate ease of doing business? Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Government and Judiciary are guided by the principle of separation of power, however there is scope for coordinated action.

Case for coordination:

- (i) Decrease pendency: over 4 crore cases are pending at courts.
- (ii) Vacancies in judge posts due to frequent friction between both government and judiciary.
- (iii) Courts are currently operating at 63% of sanctioned capacity.
- (iv) Minuscule spending of 0.06-0.09% of GDP in administration of justice (Economic Survey)

(v) Ease of Doing Business:

- Currently economic and commercial facing huge pendency and costs.

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- Issue of exit barrier and red tapism can be solved together
- By effectively delegating to lower courts and preventing docket explosion, cases can be cleared faster.
- special courts (such as the one by supreme court) can develop domain expertise and ensure faster disposal.

Way Forward :

- Automation of administrative work and computerisation such as Court Management Systems of the UK.
- Resolve MoU for appointments and speed up appointment process.

Economic survey calls for a horizontal cooperative operation of powers similar to vertical cooperative federalism of GST Council to enable timely service of justice.

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Q.5) What are the factors due to which there is a strong demand of judicial accountability and transparency in higher judicial system? How can it be ensured? Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

There has been a strong demand for judicial accountability and transparency based on public scrutiny.

Factors responsible for demand :

(i) Opacity in appointments through collegium system. Ex: Justice Chalmerswar refused to participate in it citing opaqueness.

(ii) Judiciary not adhering to RTI act though it is mentioned under public authorities.

(iii) Issue of Chief Justice as master of the roster. Ex: recent dissent by 4 judges.

(iv) Judges often don't recuse themselves from cases involving conflict of interest.

(v) Lack of recording of judicial proceedings.

(vi) Allegations of widespread corruption, nepotism, favouritism and factionalism.

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Way forward to ensure accountability and transparency:

1. ~~Dem~~ Open and principle based functioning of collegium system.
2. Compliance to RTI Act.
3. Video recording and use of microphone by judges.
4. Create a 3 membered committee to act as master of the roster (as followed in several committ countries).
5. Lay down guidelines where judges need to recuse themselves.

Judiciary as an important pillar of our democracy needs to uphold accountability to prevent erosion^{ion} of faith in the system.

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Q.6) In the Global Hunger Index, India stands very low. Discuss briefly the socio-economic & Politico-Cultural factors that have caused the man-made starvation in India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Global Hunger Index ranked India at 145 - and is one of the worst performing countries of the world.

FACTORS :

→ Socio-economic :

- (i) High fertility rates among poor families.
- (ii) Lack of education levels, productive employment.
- (iii) Low productivity of agriculture, distribution, storage and processing.
- (iv) Lack of employment in organized sector providing family wages.
- (v) Lack of access and affordability of nutritious food.

→ Politics-cultural factors :

- (i) Vulnerability of girls and women due to patriarchal bias. Ex: underfed and last to eat.
- (ii) Powerful vested interests and political lobbies

prevent reforms in APMC and MSP for more efficient procurement.

- (iii) Higher carbohydrate based diets leading to hidden hunger and nutrient deficiency.
- (iv) Absence of entitlements for migrant workers and homeless population.

Way Forward :

- Open food banks to redistribute waste and excess food to the hungry.
- Correct diet patterns towards balanced forms.
- Reform agricultural procurement and storage systems for effective distribution.

We need to take concrete steps to achieve SDG goal 1 to eliminate hunger by 2030.

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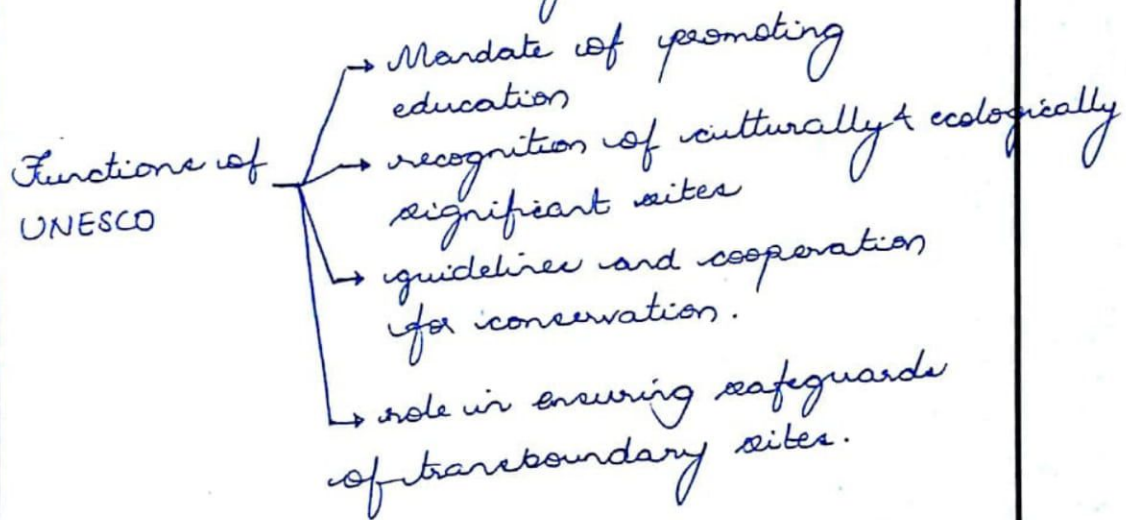
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Q.8) What are the main functions of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)? Explain how far it has been effective in accomplishing its mandate.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

UNESCO is one of the arms of the United Nations Organisation.



Effectiveness of UNESCO:

- (i) It has created awareness on conservation of sites through UNESCO list of World Heritage.
- (ii) Flow of funds based on greater sensitisation.
- (iii) Expanded education through innovative pilot studies.
- (iv) Ecological conservation.

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Issues :

- (i) Overlap of mandate with organisations like UNICEF.
- (ii) Easy politicisation of working due to culture-oriented work. Example: recently US left citing an anti Israel bias.
- (iii) Lack of adequate funding.
- (iv) Critics argue that while doing nothing for conservation, undue attraction to sites has actually led to degradation of heritage sites.
- (v) Wide and diverse mandate and lack of concrete goals.

Despite issues UNESCO has a pivotal role in sharing experiences and cross boundary cooperation.

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Q.9) Guided by their desire for strategic autonomy, India and France have been traditional partners and have adapted well to the changing global context. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

India and France have grown to become strong partners aided by multiple axis of convergence.

Merits of relation:

- (i) Defence cooperation: France emerged as top imp exporter due to its favourable conditions on technology transfer.
- (ii) Education and student exchange
- (iii) France supports ^{India's} ~~UNSC~~ bid for permanent seat in UNSC.
- (iv) Cooperation through multi lateral forums such as G20.
- (v) Democracies \Rightarrow natural convergence of ideologies.
- (vi) Secular countries with mixed market economies.

However scope for improvement remains:

- (i) Trade has seen restricted growth.
- (ii) Language barrier for Indian students.

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(iii) Free trade agreement with ~~the~~ pending.

Way forward:

- Promote greater people to people contact such as Indian tourism, student exchange etc.
- Greater collaboration in climate change and ~~strong~~ solar power.
- India can learn from urban planning expertise of France.

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Q.10) Capture of social welfare benefits can be obviated only when political systems are transparent and there is a free flow of information. Do you agree? Give reasons using suitable examples.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

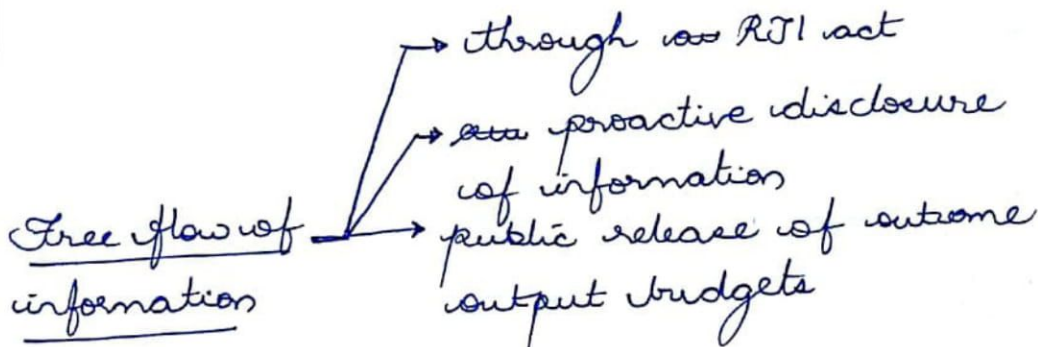
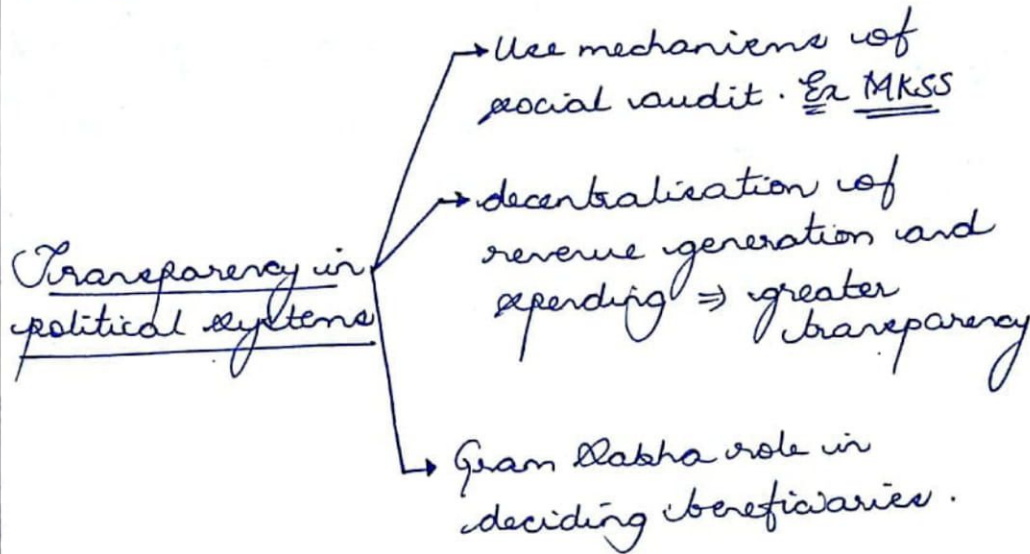
India spends 5% of GDP in central schemes and another 4.9% of GDP in providing subsidies. However not all of this has been reaching intended beneficiaries.

Issues with social sec welfare benefits:

- (i) Leakages and corruption
- (ii) Capture by well off. Economic Survey estimates over 1 lakh crore subsidies go to well off.
- (iii) Exclusion and inclusion errors.
- (iv) Fiscal profligacy in spending.
- (v) ~~For~~ Lack of outcome based accounting.
- (vi) Resistance to discontinue dysfunctional benefits.
- (vii) Use by government to capture vote banks
- (viii) Promote culture of dependency in ~~ss~~ certain sections.

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Changes needed:



Transparency and public scrutiny of information are important mechanisms for ensuring accountability.

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