

Test Code: 21095

FIAS – 2019 – GS2G/6E/18C/26B

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MGPQ011075

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ACADEMY

GENERAL STUDIES

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 11:00 AM	End Time 2:00 PM
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) The Anti-Defection law is against the principles of representative democracy and needs to be reformed. Evaluate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Schedule X of the Indian Constitution provides for anti-defection. The objective is to prevent horse trading and defection in politics.

It comes into effect when a representative of a political party violates party's directions and act against party's directions within house or outside.

This is to ensure discipline and protect people's mandate.

However, anti-defection law has

a) undermined representative democracy

b) Representative can't take decision in the interests of his people, which may be against party's view and directions.

c) violates his freedom of speech

and expression. ~~and~~ If he talks against Party's direction, he can be disqualified.

- d) Conflict of interest as representative of his constituency and party member
- e) People vote not just for party but to the candidate. Thus undermines representativeness and mandate.

In this direction, some of the suggestions are

- 1) Law Commission recommended that anti-defection / disqualification to come into effect only on major issues like No-Confidence motion or budget etc.
- 2) on minor issues, ~~he~~ should be given freedom
- 3) Strengthening inra-party democracy.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



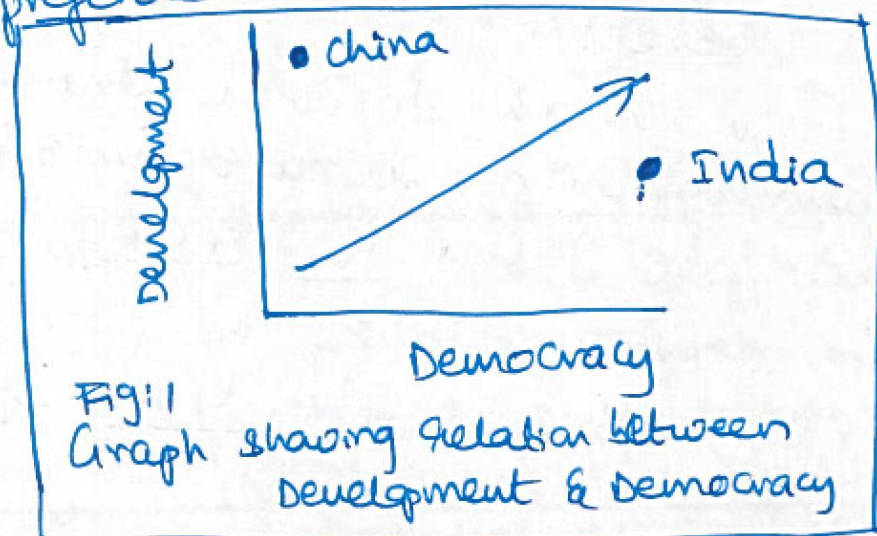
Q.2) Do you agree that democracy and development do not go hand in hand? Substantiate your answer with relevant examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Democracy is not just a form of government but a way of life which emphasises on individuals rights and liberty.

However, it is often debated that democracy and development do not go hand in hand.

Singapore's former Premier Lee Kuan Yew discussed the model of China and India.

He preferred the model of China.



Democracy according to him lead to delay in decisions, undermine

development projects and not suitable to faster development

However it is wrong to say that development and democracy are incompatible. Amartya Sen countered Lee Kuan Yew and suggested that development needs to be democratised

They go hand in hand by

- a) giving weaker sections to participate in growth process - make it inclusive
- b) empower women to contribute benefit.
- c) Even though decisions regarding land acquisition, resource distribution can't be taken in a speedy manner, the decisions evolved out of consensus will ensure longlasting, inclusive development

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Political theatre, similar to "surgical strikes" are more important and effective response to Pakistan asymmetrical warfare. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

One of the significant internal security challenge for India is cross-border terrorism emanating from Pakistan.

The objective of Pakistan's asymmetrical warfare is

- 1) Give thousand cuts to India and lead internal bleeding
- 2) question the idea of secular India by waging asymmetrical war.
- 3) question Human Rights Record of India in international fora.

Having got limited success in convincing Pakistan in peaceful manner, India responded with surgical strikes across LoC in Pok and recently in Balakot strikes. These are more important and effective response because

- 1) Earlier methods of negotiations

and diplomatic pressure did not convince Pakistan to take action against terrorism emanating from its soil.

2) significant loss of life and declining morality of forces without hard response

3) Patience taken as weakness

4) approach of government has got political consensus.

5) appreciated by international community and approved

However along with military and hard options, Government can explore options like

a) international fora - isolation of Pakistan, FATF Grey list

b) Pressure from USA and China

c) Pressure from internal - convincing civil society in Pakistan.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.4) Local self-governance in India is suffering from "AID CURSE". Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments institutionalised local self-governance in India.

Despite of some success in ensuring grass root level governance, they face severe crisis.

2nd ARC - reported that local bodies suffer from lack of Funds, Functions and Functionaries.

Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee termed them as 'bad panchayats' stained of funds.

AID CURSE

1) They generate only 5% of their revenues. Own revenues are less because of limited taxation power, narrow, inflexible and fragmented sources of income.

2) GST has further decreased their sources.

3) Devolution from State governments is ad-hoc and inadequate.

They are constantly dependent on State governments and thus are not autonomous and independent.

4) State Finance Commission awards are not implemented properly.

Despite of some states like Kerala and Rajasthan achieving some success, lack of funds to local bodies affected their performance and affected the essence of local governance.

As suggested by NITI Aayog in its Strategy for New India @ 75 years, need to increase own source of income, using technologies to augment resources, value enhancement, market value on land, PPP basis and effective audit mechanisms.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.5) Explain the concept of charter city. How it can help in tackling the problem of over-urbanization. Also highlight the challenges associated with it. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.6) Discuss with examples of how open data can improve transparency and accountability in governance? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

As reported by NITI Aayog, 'open data framework' can bring transformation in governance.

- 1) Sec 4 of RTI Act - voluntary disclosure of information empowers people and improve transparency and accountability
- 2) National data sharing and accessibility Policy, 2012 can have economic and social benefits. Improves transparency in public funding.
- 3) Data on educational and health outcomes can lead to effective monitoring by civil society and necessary corrections.
- 4) Open data will reduce scope for

Corruption as it empowers people to question government's decisions.

5) Outcome based budgeting can be strengthened and ensure effective utilization of resources.

6) AP model of Real Time Governance and 1100 portal has led to data sharing and effective implementation of policies.

7) Open data ensures competition
ex:- Aspirational districts Programme and dashboards.

8) Progress of various policies like Digital India, employment and social security.

'Open data' should come along with authenticity, safety and interoperability to ensure good governance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.7) India's stand towards Afghan Peace process has no takers among the Quad Grouping.
Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

India is committed to stable, peaceful and prosperous Afghanistan.

India's approach has been 'Afghan owned, Afghan led and Afghan driven' policy keeping out Taliban from future government.

India sees Taliban as closer to Pakistan, and any role for Taliban in future Afghanistan will reduce role for India and convert Afghanistan into Pakistan's backyard. This will undermine India's security interests.

However Quad Grouping - USA, China, Russia, EU has changed their approach and are in negotiations with Taliban.

In order to withdraw from Afghanistan, as early as September, USA has fast tracked the process to arrive at an agreement. Recently Pakistan was invited to trilateral conference of Russia, China and USA to negotiate with Taliban.

India, on the other hand did not send any representative even to Moscow Peace talks as it is against to engagement with Taliban.

In this context, India's approach has been questioned by experts.

India, however should engage with widest political spectrum in Afghanistan and convert its goodwill into influence to become an important stakeholder in Afghan peace process.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.8) Strength of a democracy can be judged, not by the strength of the government, but by the strength of the opposition. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Democracy is about debate and discussion. The strength of a democracy thus depends on strength of the opposition.

- 1) Reduces majoritarian tendencies of the government and prevents it to turn authoritarian.
- 2) Provides voice to the people and reflect their demands and aspirations.
- 3) Constructive criticism to governments policies
- 4) Critical role in law making, making government accountable to the legislature.
- 5) Debating budget and other policies on the floor of the

house.

- 6) provide alternative if government of the day resigns or falls.
- 7) through committees, it engages with civil society and other stakeholders.
- 8) selection of important public officials like lokpal, ~~and~~ chairmen of other commissions.

Opposition thus ensures stable and inclusive democracy. Strength of democracy depends on quality and strength of diverse opposition groups.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.9) For maintaining social stability and public tranquility, governance has to go beyond the daily dose of crisis management and administration has to rise above merely a "holding the fort". Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

1) Governance has to be pro-active instead of reactive.

2) Crisis preventer to ensure stability

Ex:- Disaster management is successful only when it is proactive and responsive.

Tackling social evils need effective policies of social justice.

Ex:- Communalism can be tackled by inclusive social policies and not just responding as a law & order issue.

Administration has to become
a) People Centric

b) Planning of Resources

AD mob lynching can be tackled by improving law & order, empowering institutions like police, reforming the process.
Judicial, police reforms are the need-

2nd ARC

Government is key enabler for social stability. Public institutions need to shift from crisis management to crisis prevention.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	