

Test Code: 21069

FIAS - 2019 - 6C

ForumIAS

ACADEMYS

GENERAL STUDIES

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Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<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 10:45
			End Time 13:50
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
ECN CODE:			Evaluation Date:

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) What is the doctrine of 'basic structure' of Indian constitution? Does the doctrine undermine parliamentary sovereignty? Critically examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

The 'Basic Structure' Doctrine of the Indian constitution was brought forth in the Keshavanand Bharti case, 1973. It entailed that there is all certain provisions of the constitution which are intrinsic to its identity and existence.

What constitutes the Basic Structure?

The court didn't define the Basic structure but under several successive cases, the supreme court held many principles as part of the basic structure. These are .

- ① Federalism (Bommai case)
- ② Secularism (Bommai case)
- ③ Judicial review (Waman Rao case)
- ④ Welfare state.
- ⑤ Parliamentary form of government

Rationale: The Parliament has no power to amend the

constitution U/a 368 which hampers the Basic Structure.

#

Basic Structure and Parliamentary Sovereignty

There is a debate that Basic structure doctrine hampers Parliamentary sovereignty.

Violates Parliamentary sovereignty

Doesn't violate

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>① <u>Balance of power hampered</u>. Judiciary has discretion to decide Basic Structure</p> | <p>① Parliament can't alter the constitution to bring a new constitution as under 42nd Amend.</p> |
| <p>② <u>Supremacy of judicial review</u></p> | <p>② The word 'Amend' only mean minor changes - Justice Khanna</p> |
| <p>③ Not envisaged by the Constitution makers</p> | <p>③ Limited Parliamentary sovereignty unlike UK</p> |

Basic structure doctrine stands the test of validity but it must be applied with restraint. The striking down of NJAC (101 amendment has raised questions)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.2) "Parliament is for constructive policy making and not for political manoeuvres". Comment. Also, suggest reforms needed to make Parliament more productive, efficient and responsive.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Parliament is the temple of democracy and the Keystone in the Constitutional architecture of the country.

Parliament as a platform for constructive Policy making

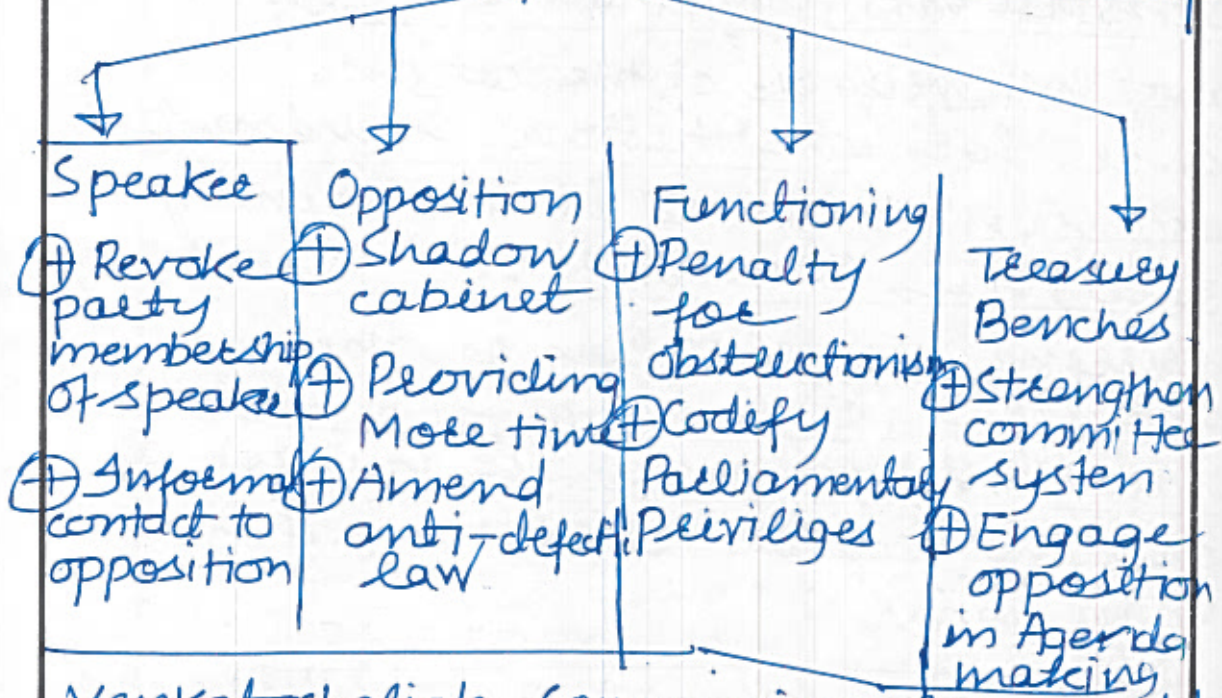
- ① Laws for welfare of the citizens.
- ② Power for constitutional amendment
- ③ Discussion of issues in the country (Zero hour, question hour)
- ④ Ensuring accountability of the executive (E.g. annual financial statement, demand for grants)
- ⑤ Upholding federal decision-making (Rajya Saha)

Political Manoeuvres in Parliament

In a competitive electoral democracy, the parliament provides a platform for leaders to mobilise public opinion (this is the essence of democracy). However, Hence, political

actions such as no-confidence motion, adjournment Motion, Token Cuts are tools to ensure political accountability. However, manoeuvres in the form of lure to defection, misuse of speaker post must be avoided

Reforms to make Parliament productive efficient, responsive.



Venkatachaliah Commission recommended Pre-legislative impact assessment.
This can also be ensured

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.3) "The anti-defection law not only sanctions party tyranny in the name of party discipline, but also curbs the legislator's right to dissent". Critically examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Anti-defection law is contained in the X Schedule of the Indian constitution. It was brought by a constitutional amendment in 1985 to curb the phenomenon of 'Aaya Ram Gaya Ram' (frequent unprincipled defections).

Criticism of Anti-defection law

- ① Ultimate power to Speaker who is a political figure and can misuse the power (JMIM defection case, 1992)
- ② Reduces democratic accountability of the MP/MLA to his territorial constituency (has to toe party line)
- ③ Excessive use of whip.
- ④ MP/MLA also get votes on their own apart from the party ideology
- ⑤ Not able to curb mass defection. ('Resort politics')

⑥ Makes MP/MLA pawns in the hands of party leadership
 → sanctions party tyranny and hampers inner party democracy

⑦ Deminishes federal structure.
 MP forced to toe party line rather than state interest in Rajya Sabha

However, Anti-defection law has many advantages ~~as~~ as well such as decreasing corrupt practices, reducing instability in government (Arunachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand Recently)

Way forward and Reforms

a) Disqualification ~~is~~ power in the hand of President — NCRWC (Venkatchalingam Commission)

b) Judicial Review — India@75 document

The law needs some reforms to meet the needs of present day challenges as being seen in Karnataka

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.4) The strength of parliamentary democracy lies in the depth and rigour of the reports of Parliamentary departmental committees. Revamping them is the need of the hour. Examine.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Parliament is envisaged as a platform for in-depth discussion on issues of governance and the holding the executive accountable.

Parliamentary departmental committees play a pivotal role in this by bringing a more focussed and expertise-driven approach.

Significance

- ① Accountability of various ministries ensured in financial realms.
- ② Raises awareness of individual MPs
- ③ Makes possible reasoned and fact-based discussions in Parliament
- ④ Provide platform for opposition to members to ensure direct communication with treasury benches.

Need for Revamping

- ① Time-bound submission of reports
- ② Engage outside experts on preparation of reports
- ③ Ensure regular meetings of the committees
- ④ Provide greater and wider participation of opposition in the committees

National Commission to review the working of the constitution has held that the Parliamentary Departmental committee norms must be codified and ethics ensured to make them more effective.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Q.5) In the light of controversy regarding the use of Electronic Voting Machines (EVM), what are the challenges before the Election Commission of India to ensure the trustworthiness of elections in India?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Electronic Voting Machines are ^{simple} electronic machines for recording and aggregation of votes. They were introduced all over India in the 2003 general elections.

Recent Controversy

- ① Tampering of EVMs as alleged by opposition parties. [Eg] UP elections 2017
- ② Higher number of glitches during recent elections.
- ③ 'Fake news' circulating on social media about EVM that distorts public trust in the electoral system

Challenges before ECI

- ① Providing Public demonstration of efficacy of EVM is difficult as it hampers their secrecy

- ② Reverse Social media campaigns difficult to curb.
- ③ Ensuring safe usage of EVM
(Transportation of and storage)
- ④ Expanding the employment of Voter verified Paper Audit Trail machines (infrastructural constraints)

Response

The Supreme Court while hearing a petition from Prashant Bhushan upheld the legitimacy of the EVM. The EC also launched a test and invited the allegors to prove tampering the machines.

Way Forward

The EC must raise public confidence through awareness at the same time political parties must act in a responsible way.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.6) Odisha's proposal for creation of legislative council calls for a national policy on utility of a second chamber in states. Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Constitution provides for creation of Legislative councils in states by an initiation of $(\frac{2}{3} \text{ maj})$ motion in the Legislative Assembly and assent by the Parliament with a simple majority. Not a constitutional amendment u/a 368

Significance of Legislative Councils

- ① Platforms for local bodies to raise their grievance.
- ② Prevents hasty legislations by the assembly (6 months delay)
- ③ Provides avenue for eminent personalities who may not get elected.

Need for a national Policy

- ① curb adhocism in creation and dissolution of Legislative Councils (LCs) . E.g. Tamil Nadu created and revoked .
- ② Examine objective Criteria for need of LCs . E.g. big state, diverse population
- ③ Remove vested interest for creation of LC . [E.g] acomodation of election losers .

Hence with a new demand by Odisha, this is an opportune time for rethinking.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.7) USA and India are touted as the world's oldest and largest democracies. Examine the basic tenets on which the two political systems are based.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Basic Tenets

India

US

- | | |
|---|--|
| ① Parliamentary System | ① Presidential system |
| ② Procedure estd. by law | ② Rule of law
Due Process of Law |
| ③ Quasi-federal | ③ True federal. |
| ④ Unequal represent in Rajya Sabha of states | ④ Equal representation |
| ⑤ Mix of Parliamentary sovereignty and Judicial review. | ⑤ Primacy to Judicial review |
| ⑥ Multi-party system | ⑥ 2 Party system |

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.8) Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy collectively form the conscience of the Constitution, yet they are outwardly distinguished from each other. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Fundamental Rights (Part III)
→ Political rights
→ Justiciable
DPSP → Socio-economic
→ Non-justiciable

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Q.9) The judiciary alone cannot take forward the mission of deepening democracy and protecting social freedoms. Comment.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.10) "In a democracy, singing from the same songbook is not a benchmark of patriotism". Should the sedition law be reconsidered in order to strike a balance between Sedition and freedom of speech and expression?

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.11) "The veil of social morality cannot violate the rights of even one single individual." In the light of this statement analyse Supreme Court judgement on Section 377.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Supreme Court in its review of petition of Kaushal v/s Naty foundation case while revoking provisions of section 377 that delegitimise same sex relationship upheld the concept of Constitutional Morality as a greater force over Social Morality.

The Judgement

- ① Held the section Unconstitutional (against article 14, 21 of the Indian constitution).
- ② Justice Chandrasekhur invoked the idea of Constitutional Morality as given by BR Ambedkar.
- ③ The Principle of Progressive Realisation of rights was to envisaged which entailed

that rights once granted to a particular group can't be taken back (this was in view of the earlier overturning of Delhi High Court decision ~~on~~ by the Supreme court on the same matter)

Bases of Judgement

Experts such as J Sai Deepak have said the Puttaswamy judgement that held right to privacy ^{as fundamental} ~~provided~~ the judicial precedence for the judgement.

Implication of the judgement

The judgement will provide the judicial principles for examining various social practices which are held as immoral under the social morality and also held illegal under the law.

E.g. Adultery law (498A) was revoked in Joseph Shine Case

The criticism of judgement

The idea of constitutional Morality provides extreme leeway to the Judiciary to ~~of~~ enter into legislative domain and undertake Judicial Overreach. Attorney

General KK Venugopal held that 'Constitutional Morality must die at its birth'.

Nevertheless, the judgement provides a testimony to the reforming nature of Indian judiciary and living-tree nature of Indian Constitution

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.12) A few important institutions in our country are facing credibility crisis which can prove to be precarious for Indian democracy. In this light, discuss the various institutions which have come under threat in recent past.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Acemoglu and Robinson in their book 'Why nations fail' expound that the vitality of nations depends on the strength of their institutions.

Credibility Crisis of Institution:
Illustrations

① CBI crisis: Tussle was between officials of CBI.

- Raised questions over control of government over CBI
- Curbing federal structure
- CBI as a 'Caged Patriot': S.C.

② RBI: The purported tussle between the government and RBI over policy matters

- The government sought to invoke section 7 of RBI act

which gives power to govt. to instruct RBI through Board.

③ LOKPAL: Delay in the constitution of Lokpal due to tussle between the government and opposition over the issue of Leaders of opposition (Now it has been solved)

④ National Statistic Commission:
Involvement of NITI Aayog which is a think tank of govt. in release of GDP data that were questionable and leaking of certain data. This created questions of credibility over NSC. 3 Members Resigned.

⑤ ECI: Questions over the inefficacy of ECI to enforce MCC norms.

→ Allegations of opposition over EVM and leniency of ECI

How to reinforce institutions

- ① Role of Govt: Ensure checks and balances by adequate amendments.
 - Provide space for dissent.
 - Ensure institutional standing by non-interference.
- ② Role of opposition: Refrain from using institutional issues as political tools.
- ③ Media: Exercise restraint in reporting. Irresponsible & sensationalisation affects public trust in institutions.

There is a need for greater transparency and institutional audit to uphold the credibility of institutions and ensuring proper 'checks and balances'.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Q.13) Idea of simultaneous elections is as old as modern Indian polity. However, this cycle got disturbed and since then frequent elections have become the norm. Discuss the major issues associated with frequent elections in India.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The country saw simultaneous elections till 1967. After that the cycle got disturbed due to hung assemblies, premature dissolution and invocation of President Rule in many states

Issues associated with frequent elections

- ① Burden on exchequer: Elections are costly affairs.
- ② Institutional Loggans: Due to frequent invocation of Model Code of conduct, the governance gets hampered.
- ③ Involvement of executive: National leaders are major campaigners in the state elections (DM, Union ministers ~~of~~ from the state)

This diverts their attention from job.

④ Promotes Populist Policies: State elections are many a times seen as referendum on govt. policies. Hence it promotes populist policies (E.g) farm loan waivers that are bad in economics.

⑤ Political Acrimony and Obstructionist Politics: Vitiated political atmosphere hinders cooperation between the govt. and opposition hampering governance.

Positives

However, frequent elections offer positives such as -

① Ensures continuous democratic accountability

- ② Prevent intermixing of local and national issues
- ③ ECI may face difficulty in undertaking simultaneous elections (infrastructure)
- ④ Hampers regional parties and dem. Regional accountability

Law commission in its 2017 report proposed simultaneous elections.

Parliamentary standing committee offered a middle way by dividing ~~the~~ elections in 2 cycles each 5 years. These proposals must be examined seriously.

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.14) "Governors of State are found to be acting more as agent of central government than representative of the State government". Comment in the context of reforms needed in the office of Governor.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Supreme Court in its various judgements has held Governor as the Constitutionally mandated head of the state executive. This has a time and again reaffirmed that the Governors must refrain from acting as the agents of centre.

Governors acting as Agents of centre: Observations

- ① Frequent invocation of President's rule based on reports of Governor that are alleged as frivolous.
- ② Partisanship of Governor during govt. formation in a hung assembly (Recent case of Goa assembly)

- ③ Governors not completing their terms on change of govt at the Centre. E.g. Sheila Dikshit removed (Kerala)
- ④ Alleged Partisan attitude in matters such as disqualification of members.
- ⑤ Frequent reservations of bill for Presidential assent in case of opposition party govt. at state.

Reforms needed

- ① Appointment
 - a) Governors to be appointed in consultation with CM
→ Sarkaria Commission.
 - b) Governors to be ensured security of tenure (5 years)
→ Punchhi Commission
- ② Role in President's Rule
 - a) Governors' report to be.

subject to judicial review .

③ Governors' discretion to be limited

→ Codify principles laid down by Supreme Court in govt. formation in case of hung assembly

④ Removal

→ Provision of impeachment of Governor by State assembly .

Constitutional expert KC Wheare while raising the importance of Governor held that when Governor starts acting as the agent of centre, the federal structure transforms from cooperative federalism to 'bargaining federalism'

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.15) It is believed that tribunals are a panacea for judicial efficiency. Do you agree? How does tribunalisation of justice undermine the principles set in our constitution?

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Constitution provides for the constitution of Tribunals under Part XIV A (Art. 323A and 323B). Tribunals are set up for various purposes such as administrative, economic and environment.

Tribunals as Panacea for Judicial efficiency

- ① Expertise ensured: which are required in diverse cases arising in an evolving polity. [E.g. Telecom]
- ② Administrative experience:
Experience as a govt. official helps in administrative tribunals
E.g. Retired Bureaucrats in tribunals

③ Govt. as the biggest litigants:
Tribunals help reduce pressure of litigation on courts which are already overburdened. [Eg. Income tax litigation]

④ High Pendency and low case clearance Ratio of courts (CCR):
Tribunals help in judicial efficiency by providing preliminary award (CCR of courts is 88% as per economic survey 2018-19)

Tribunals not the Panacea

- ① Miscarriage of justice : →
Due to quick action and not a firm base in jurisprudence,
- ② Harms the Separation of Powers envisaged by the constitution -
- ③ Denial of Rights : Under various provisions, appeals against Tribunal

award becomes difficult. This hampers justice.

- ④ Inaccessibility of Justice: Limits on accessibility to tribunals
 [E.g.] NGT: Paucity of benches

Way Forward

Hence, we see that tribunals are effective but they are not Panacea. To ensure judicial efficiency, the institution of Judiciary itself must be strengthened. No short cuts. However, Tribunals can be utilised for specific purpose.
 SC. in Chandea Kumar Case

held that tribunals must follow the organisational structure of SC Courts (Retired judge as head)

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.16) Public interest litigation has become an industry of vested interests, it is a travesty of justice for the resources of the legal system to be consumed by an avalanche of misdirected public interest petitions. Critically Analyse.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Public Interest litigation was brought forth under the initiative of Justice PN Bhagwati and Justice Keishava Iyer. It removed the condition of ~~low~~ LOCUS STANDI for filing a case thus ensuring access to justice for the marginalised.

However, in ensuing times, experts such as Markandey Katju have ~~at~~ held that it has transformed into 'PRIVATE interest litigation'. This is because: →

- ① Use of PIL to serve private commercial interests. [E.g.] Tata case.
- ② As a Political tool to create media sensationalisation. E.g. Cases on alleged scams.

- ③ Tool for Professional interests of lawyers.
To gain public attention to
increase professional prospects.
- ④ Frivolous litigation in the name
of PIL. Consuming legal resources
and enhancing judicial pendency.
- ⑤ Shift focus of Supreme Court
as a constitutional court
to due to excessive appealing.

Nevertheless, the PIL has also
served as a tool for empowerment
and access to justice at the
grassroots. Observations

- ① In spirit of DPSP u/a 39A:
free legal aid
- ② Justice for Marginalised
(tribals, illiterate). E.g Forest
eviction cases.
- ③ Brings focus to rights issues
of minority sections such as
transgender.

- ④ Helps in Institutional reforms by raising important matters. E.g. Prison reforms debated after plight of prisoners highlighted under PIL.

But, all in all, there is a need to use restraint and careful reforms by judiciary to curb the usage of PIL as a industry. This need is exacerbated by the acute shortage of judicial resources (shortage of judges by 40%). in the country

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.17) Examine the debate on the appointments of "Parliamentary Secretaries". Analyze if such appointments tend to weaken parliamentary checks and balances over the functions of the executive.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

The recent controversy over the appointment of Parliamentary secretaries and subsequent Supreme Court judgement has again brought in light the oft-debated topic of Parliamentary secretaries and Office of Profit.

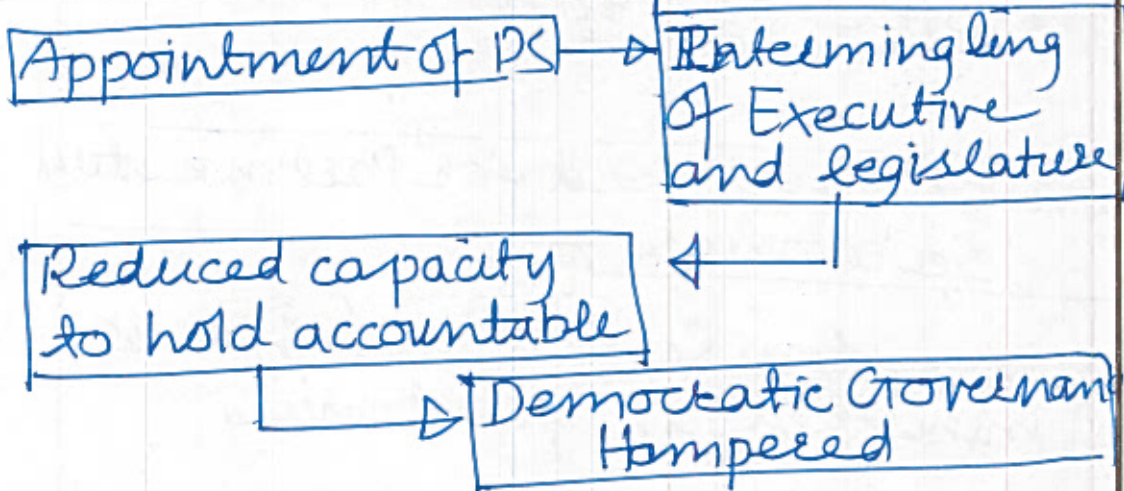
Provisions and need for Parliamentary Secretaries

- ① Parliamentary Secretaries (PS) assist the ministers in functioning
- ② Several states ~~and~~ have exempted PS as office of profit. [E.g] M.P.
- ③ PS are purportedly appointed because of the cap on the total number of ministers (15% under the 86th amendment) \rightarrow of legislative strength.

- ④ Necessitated by the compulsion of accommodating leaders in the coalition era.
- ⑤ They are envisaged to enhance the efficiency of ministers.

P.S. weakening Parliamentary Checks and Balances

① Separation of powers



② Leaders aiming for an executive berth: Incentive for legislative work reduced. This weakens legislature.

③ Enhances possibility of Defections for lure of power. Institutional legitimacy of legislature diminished.

④ Financial impropriety of executive unchecked

The Supreme court in Jayu Bachan case and other cases laid down guidelines for office of profit. The proliferation of P.S. have to be curbed by institutional safeguards.

Venkatachalam commission recommended inclusion of conditions of office of Profit in the constitution itself

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.18) Indian Union is a unitary state with subsidiary federal features rather than a federal state with subsidiary unitary features. Discuss various aspects of Indian federal scheme that showcases its unitary bias.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Constitutional expert Ivor Jennings held that India is a quasi-federal state with certain federal principles.

Unitary bias of Constitution

- ① Appointment of Governor by Centre
- ② President's rule (Art. 356)
- ③ Destructible States (Art. 2) [Simple majority]
- ④ Lack of financial Autonomy
- ⑤ No Power of States for initiating constitutional amendment (Art 300)
- ⑥ Dominance of Union list in VII schedule and Residuary powers with Centre

- ⑦ United Judiciary
- ⑧ Single citizenship
- ⑨ Dominance of Union power under concurrent list

Federal features

- ① Rajya Sabha
- ② Written Constitution
- ③ Supreme Court as the arbiter between union and states
- ④ Role of states in appointment of President
- ⑤ Role of states in constitutional amendment ($\frac{1}{2}$ of states required for certain cases)
- ⑥ Inter-state Councils
- ⑦ Special status to certain states
- ⑧ Dominance of states in certain taxation ($\frac{2}{3}$ rd vote in GST Council)

However, there is a need to promote federal features in spirit to sustain the wheel of Indian federalism

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Total	



Q.19) The existing dispute redressal mechanisms in India have become time consuming and a luxury for the poor. Analyse the effectiveness of Alternate Dispute Redressal mechanisms as a remedy with reference to the given statement.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Alternative Dispute Redressal consists of

- ① Arbitration
- ② Mediation
- ③ Reconciliation .

④ Need for ADR

- ① High Pendency of Courts (3.2L cases)
- ② Govt. as biggest litigant .
- ③ ~~More pendency~~ lagging in 'contract enforcement' aspect of Ease of Doing business
- ④ Slow passage of cases .
(60% cases only solved in 3 years)

⑤ High cost of litigation and inaccessibility to justice -

Efficacy of ADR

- ① ~~Reduces~~ Reduces bitterness (Acceptance of award)
- ② Greater effect in civil suits - (cost and time considerations)
- ③ cost is reduced -
- ④ Enhances social capital .
- ⑤ Less stigma attached .

However, we need institutionalisation of ADR mechanism for proper safeguards. Lessons can be taken from China

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation	
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Q.20) Analyze whether pressure groups strengthen or undermine democracy. Briefly outline the ever-increasing influence of corporates in Indian elections.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Pressure groups strengthen democracy

- ① Safety valve for political grievance
- ② Representation of marginalised
E.g. MKSS.
- ③ Enhances Grassroot governance
- ④ Avenues of Power sharing
- ⑤ Ensure Minority rights - E.g. AMPLB.
- ⑥ Regional Representation:
context of multi-cultural India.

Undermine Democracy

- ① Vested interests
- ② Competitive protests. E.g. Meenas and Guejals in Rajasthan (2008)

- ③ Enhances Populist policies.
- ④ Irresponsible exercise of Power

Influence of corporates

- ① Electoral funding.
- ② Corporates in Parliament.
E.g. Vejay Mallayr.
- ③ Rise of political consultancies
in election → inner party
democracy broken.
- ④ Allegations of crony capitalism

ARCI recommends reduction
in corporate influence by
state funding of elections

Feedback(For OFFICE use only)

Structure	
Question Interpretation	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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- 3

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Marks	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

*Subject to change without prior notice.

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