

Test Code: 21091



FIAS – 2019 – GS2E/22B/14C

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 MGPQ16698

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## ACADEMY

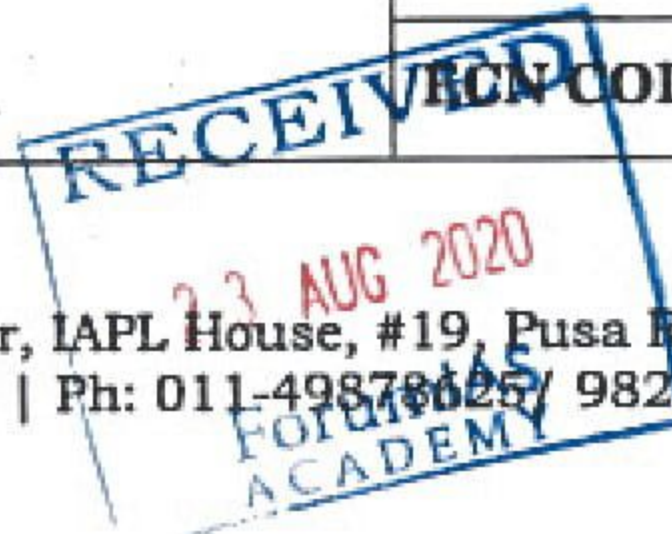
### GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	GAURAV GOSWAMI		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910039969
Mobile No.		Date:	23/08/19

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile). 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. 3. All questions are compulsory. 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.	
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<b>Total Marks:</b>				
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time  13:45	End Time  16:45
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ICN CODE:	Evaluation Date:


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<b>Parameters</b>	<b>Excellent</b>	<b>Very Good</b>	<b>Good</b>	<b>Average</b>	<b>Poor</b>	<b>Very Poor</b>
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

**ADDITIONAL COMMENTS**



**Q.1)** Discuss the impediments in creating a culture of transparency and accountability in the voluntary sector. Also, suggest measures for resolving the same.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Voluntary sector refers to the organisations such as NGO and self-help groups intended to organise themselves for the welfare for the society.

Need for transparency and Accountability

1. According to IB Report (2014) many NGO are indulging in anti-national activities
2. CAG report (2018) announced that only 10% of voluntary organisations filed annual returns.
3. rigid and bureaucratic structure
4. acting in anti-development activities

Impediments in creating a culture of transparency and Accountability

1. Global pressure as it is seen as an autocratic move.
2. Legislative loopholes in FCRA regulations 1976.

3. Reluctant to come under transparency by voluntary organisations.

4. Movement and various international organisations preventing the bureaucratisation of these organisations.

## Reforms that can be done

1. Stringent implementation of legal provisions.

2. flexibility in filing annual returns.

3. Public disclosure of the funds received.

4. promoting e-governance in these voluntary organisations.

Thus, following steps can be taken to promote more transparency and accountability.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.2) Critically analyse the role of Lokpal in bringing about transformational change in anti-corruption architecture in Indian polity. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Lokpal is an institution created under the Lokpal and Lokayukta act (2013) to improve the functioning of government institutions from the malice of corruption.

Role can be played by Lokpal in anti-corruption architecture

Positive role:

- (i) Independent authority with security of tenure to ~~governor~~ Lokpal institution
- (ii) can take action against any institution ranging from executive like Prime-Minister to governmental departments.
- (iii) CBI (premier organisation) has been kept under to provide effective case-resolution.
- (iv) Time-bound redressal mechanisms.

## few impediments to lokpal

- (i) Lokpal can act on limited matters w.r.t Prime-Minister i.e; foreign-relations and defence security are kept out.
- (ii) No Swe-Mote powers.
- (iii) Bypassing of leader of opposition in appointment of lokpal.
- (iv) will create additional pressure on CBI

## WAY-FORWARD

- providing constitutional part to lokpal.
- increased Budgetary allocations.
- co-ordination with CVC regarding CBI operational issues.

Lokpal is an very welcome move to bringing transparency in government functioning

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





**Q.3)** What are electoral bonds? Discuss their effectiveness in bringing transparency in electoral funding. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Electoral bonds are the debt instrument that were introduced in the Finance Act 2017 to provide donation to political parties above Rs. 20,000 if donated.

### Features of Electoral Bonds

- (i) fixed time period: Every 14th and 28th day of every Month.
- (ii) SBI (State Bank of India) as the sole Banker to Manage.
- (iii) No interest on Bonds.
- (iv) time-bound submission of electoral bonds.

### Effectiveness in bringing transparency in electoral funding

- (i) provides anonymity to donors.
- (ii) will reduce "Black-money" and use of "power-money" in elections.
- (iii) formalisation of electoral-funding.

(iv) transparency in the donations.

However certain issues have been reported

(i) 95% of electoral bonds reported to ruling party as per the RTI report by NGO.

(ii) Misuse of power by ruling party - Critics

(iii) No limit upon donations

(iv) It promotes lobbying by corporates to the ruling party.

(v) Harassment of other political parties.

Electoral-bond is a welcome, however, Election-Commission shall be given the due data regarding these funding.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

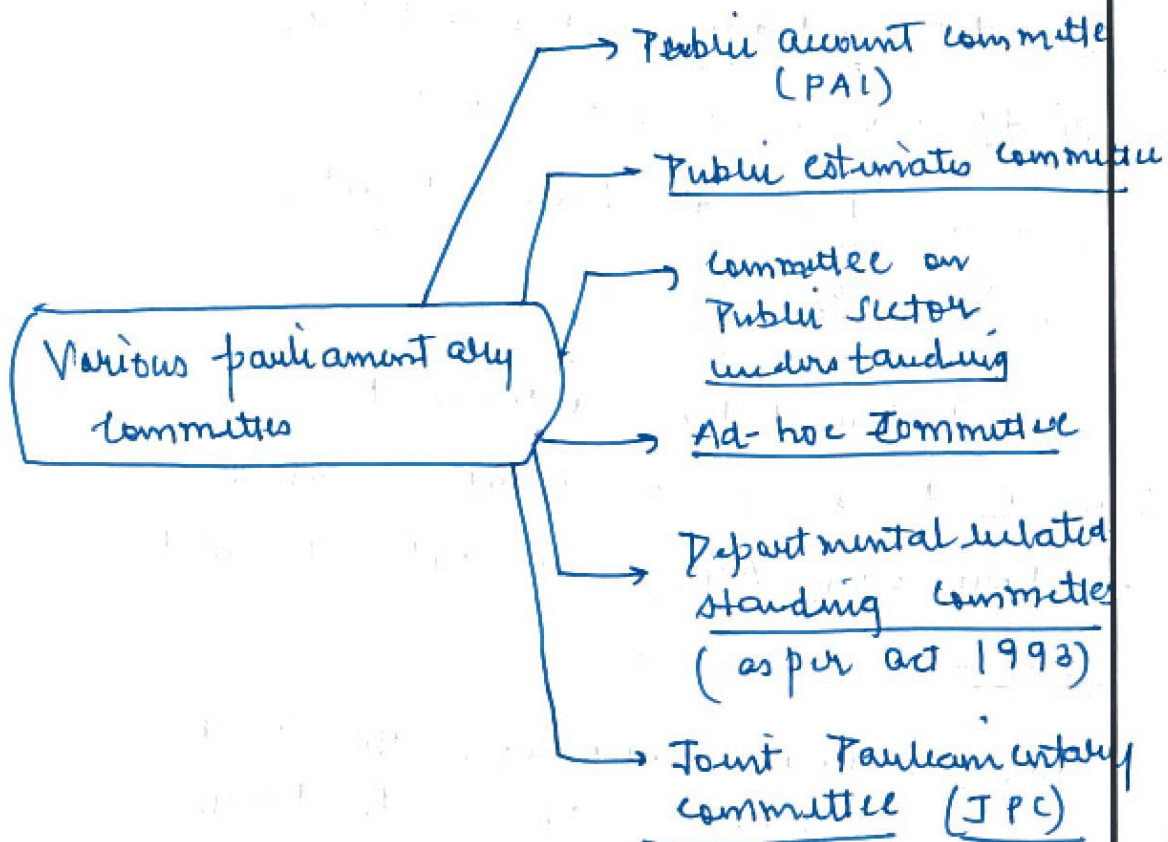
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Q.4) Discuss the role of parliamentary committees in ensuring financial accountability of the executive. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Parliamentary committees are often referred to as the "2nd chamber" of parliament.



But the above 3 committees are also referred to as the financial committees.

Role in ensuring financial accountability

- (i) provides match between the revenue and the expenditure estimates of the government.

(ii) Public Estimates Committee analyses impact on economy and various efforts that can be taken to improve the functioning.

(iii) Budgetary outlays and their timely expenditure is being monitored.

(iv) It exercises "financial Jurisdiction".

However, few Concerns

- often bypassed by parliaments
- Merely doing the post-mortem report.
- Report by CAG are not submitted timely.

Thus, parliamentary committees need to be given suo-motu powers to decide upon the financial outlays.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.5) Despite the implementation of various affirmative action policies by the government of India, some regions and social groups still remain extremely poor and vulnerable. Explain by giving reasons. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"Affirmative action" refers to the act by which government helps the underprivileged sections of the country to get benefits of development. It promotes the fundamental principle of inclusive-growth.

Regions remaining poor despite affirmative action

(i) Despite "special category status" states like Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand suffers from "Resource-curse" [Economic Survey 2016]

(ii) increased Budget allocations to states but still remain poor.

## REASONS

- (i) lack of effective implementation of government programmes
- (ii) Lack of effective utilization of funds.
- (iii) corruption and lack of accountability
- (iv) More revenue expenditure rather than

## Capital expenditure

on the other hand various ~~social~~ social groups like women, elderly, Disability, LGBT communities still suffers, despite launch of schemes like National food security acts, IGNAPS and reservation to SC and "ST" under article 15(4) and 16(4).

### Reasons

- lack of awareness about rights
- benefits being reaped by creamy layer class
- Rampant corruption.

Thus, an "Inclusive" and action orientated approach is needed to support and promote the inclusive-growth among all.

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.6) What are the main functions of UNPKO (UN Peacekeeping)? Highlight India's contribution towards UNPKO. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

UN Peace Keeping forms function under the UN General assembly and the UN Security Council.

## Main functions of UNPKO

1. To provide safety and ~~of~~ security to the nations.
2. To promote development based on rule-based order.
3. To uphold "citizen-right" and treating community as a whole
4. To act against autocratic rulers with lust for power.
5. To promote democratic values in the countries.

## INDIA'S ROLE TOWARDS UNPKO

1. India is the largest contributor of forces in the peace-keeping force.
2. South-Sudan and Sudan were the recent regions

which were started by India.

3. India received the "peace prize" for contributing towards the safety and peace.

4. Africa and South-america are the regions where India has contributed immensely.

Thus, India has given and provided a many works to United Nations for welfare of all.

**Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )**

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	



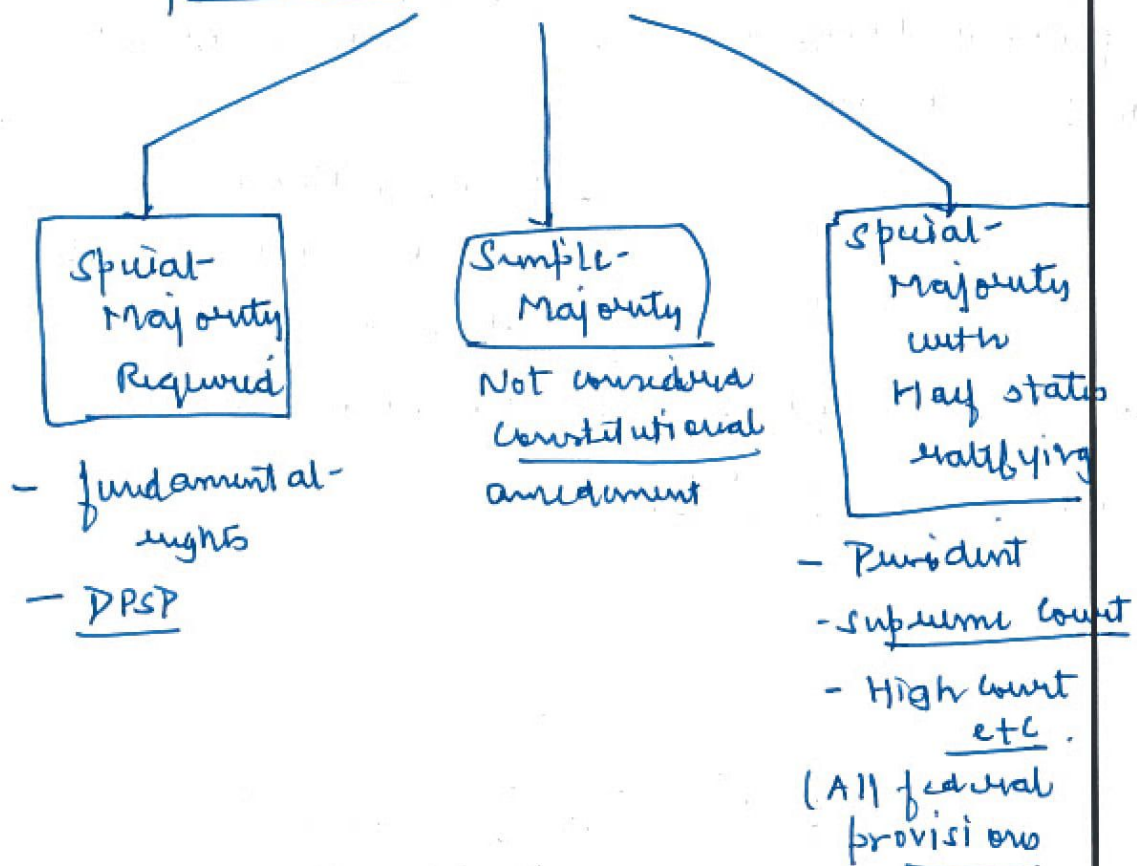


**Q.7)** Describe the procedure for the amendment of the constitution. Do you think that the procedure for the amendment makes the position of states inferior vis-à-vis centre? Give reasons in support of your answer. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Article 368 of the constitution provides for the amendment of the constitution. The detailed procedure involves:

(i) Bill for constitutional amendment in either house of the parliament.

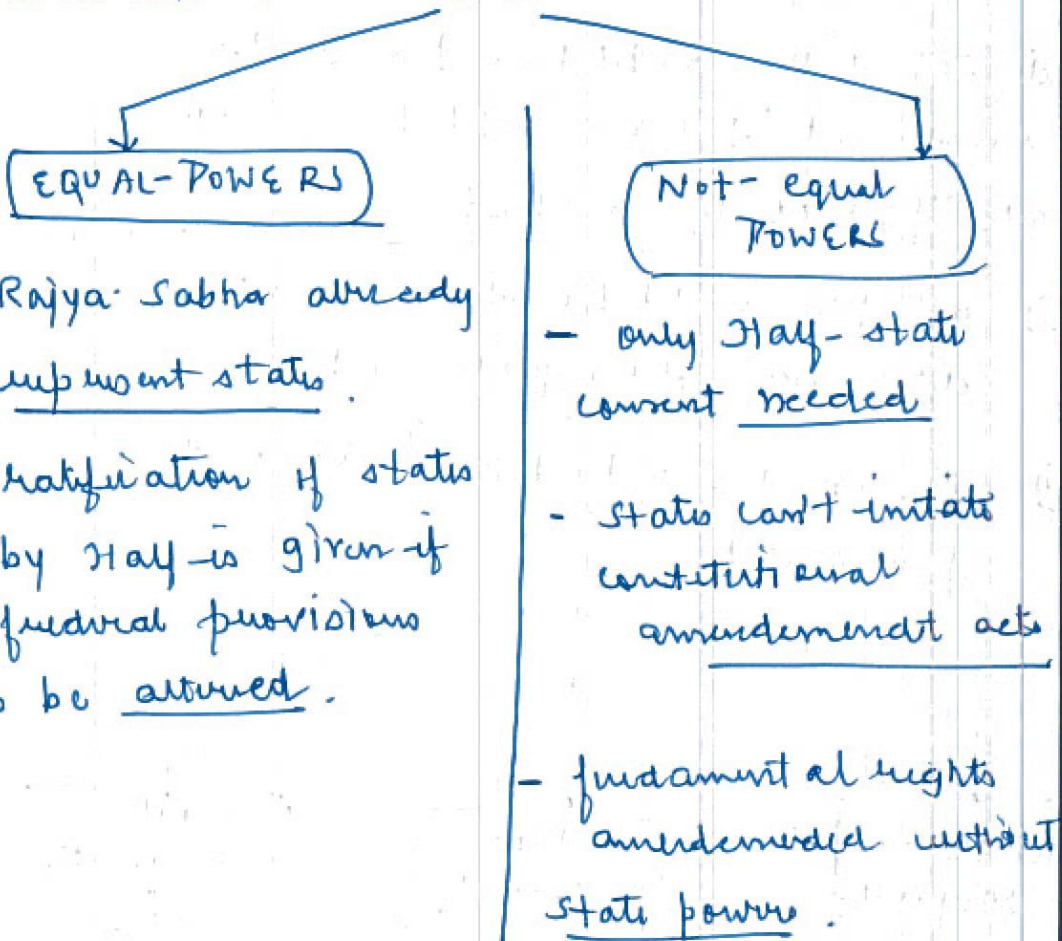
(ii) Passage of Bill by both the houses of parliament.



(iii) Assent of the President

(iv) Publishing in the Gazette.

Power of states with regard to Constitutional amendment is



Thus, the Constitution has provided the right balance needed.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.8) In what ways would the ongoing US-China trade war affect the national interest of India? How should India respond to this situation? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

US-China "Trade War" refers to imposition of Tariff and Non-tariff barriers by states upon each other to protect domestic industries and wage a "strategic" nationalist interests.

Impact on National interest of India

Positive

- will provide opportunity to fill the gap deficit generated by these countries.
- to boost the international legitimacy "market" by Indian Exports

Negative

- disrupts the Global order
- Global institutions like World Trade Organisation looking down
- Devaluation of Indian Rupee.
- Overall growth of World economy on decline, thus hurting Indian exports.

INDIA'S response to the above situation

(a) Attracting more FDI as investors are withdrawing from USA and china

(b) promoting "Make in India" to improve the Manufacturing sector output growth.

(c) finalising international cooperation mechanisms like RCEP at the earliest.

Thus, the present situation has created an opportunity for India to fill the vacuum.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		<b>Total :</b>	





Q.9) Explain the contingencies under which the president may promulgate ordinances. Does the use of ordinance making power subvert the democratic process? Argue your case. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Article "123" of the constitution provides for the promulgation of ordinances under the following circumstances :-

- (i) when the houses are dissolved
- (ii) when the houses (both) or either lok-sabha or Rajya-sabha are not in session.
- (iii) during the recursion period.
- (iv) During the National emergency.

Thus, the ordinance making power provides for the continuity-in administration

Thus, it often subvert the democratic process when

- (a) when are used to bypass the houses due to lack of majority

Eg: D.C. Wadhwa v/s state of Bihar:

Repeated promulgation of ordinance is unconstitutional in nature.

(ii) it undermines the "people power" entrusted with the Parliament.

(iii) Kushan Kumar Singh v/s state of Bihar

(2017): ordinance without consent of parliament is democracy and also abuse of power.

WAY-FORWARD

1. A.K Roy and R.C Cooper case:  
provided ordinance shall be used as the last resort.  
- under "Judicial review" of the supreme court.

Thus, provisions needs to be implemented in letter and spirit for the betterment of democracy.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	