

Test Code: 21095

FIAS – 2019 – GS2G/6E/18C/26B

**ForumIAS**

ACADEMY

**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	Ching Jain		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910033127
Mobile No.		Date:	26/8/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. 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.
2			
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20			
<b>Total Marks:</b>			
<b>Remarks:</b>			Start Time   2:00 PM
			End Time   5:00 PM
			Mode Of Examination : Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:
			Evaluation Date:



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

The 52<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment Act, 1985 inserted Tenth Schedule in the constitution to provide for disqualification on grounds of defection.

Anti-Defection law: against representative democracy

1. Curbs the dissent of legislators.
2. Legislators have more loyalty to their party rather than their constituency.
3. Goes against separation of powers (no true legislative class) as executive is assured of Lok Sabha's confidence.

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4. Legislators are not able to take independent stand on issues.

5. Misuse of law by Speaker  
(ex:- Goa Assembly case)

6. No clarity on the definition of "voluntarily giving up of membership"  
(ex:- recent Karnataka assembly issue)

## Needs reforms

1. Define the meaning of "voluntarily giving up membership." (Qualim committee)

2. Anti-Defection law should be restricted to vote of confidence (Dinesh Goswami committee)

3. Question of disqualification under defection should be decided by President/Governor in consultation with ECI (NCRWC recommendations)

### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



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)

~~Part~~ Preamble to the Constitution declares India to be a "democratic republic".

Democracy vs. Development

Conflicts

1. Protests under democratic framework hampers development (ex:- Jat Reservation Andolan in Rajasthan -> damage to public property).

2. Economic Survey 2016-17 observed that because of universal adult suffrage, India became "precocious & cleavaged democracy".

Democracy & development : not antithetical

1. Democracy ensures inclusive & equitable development (ex:- Art. 38 of Constitution)
2. Democracy minimises conflicts thereby facilitates development (ex:- compare with Tamil issue in Sri Lanka, breaking up of Pakistan in 1971)
3. Democracy ensures justice to all (Art. 14 equality before law)

Way Ahead

Democracy is needed to ensure long-term development. At the same time, certain course corrections are needed. For instance, there is a need to reform our criminal justice system.

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)

Recently, India conducted "non-military pre-emptive strike" in Pakistan occupied Kashmir in response to Pulwama incident.

Political theatre: response effective response to Pakistan

1. It will deter Pakistan against doing proxy warfare against India.
2. It will impose costs upon Pakistan (no more low cost warfare).
3. It will have minimum collateral damage.

4. Given the international consensus against terrorism, such a response is likely to be effective.

5. It will boost up the morale of armed forces.

Way Forward

1. Adopt Integrated Theatre Command for Indo-Pak border (Shekhar Committee)
2. Strengthen border security along the lines of Madhukar Gupta Committee recommendations.
3. Keep channels of diplomacy & dialogue active with 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)

The 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments granted constitutional status to grass-root local self governance and gave a practical shape to Article 40 of the Constitution.

AID CURSE: It refers to excessive dependence of local bodies on higher tiers for funds & functionaries, with a little capacity of their own.

Local self-governance: suffering from AID curse

1. Excessive dependence on Central & State funds.

PRIAs: 95%.  
ULBAs: 56%.

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2. Low tax-collection efficiency  
(ex:- less than 20% of property tax potential is actually collected).
3. Large untied funds → limited flexibility
4. Large number of centrally sponsored schemes → limited flexibility.
5. Non-consideration of reports of State Finance Commissions (Article ~~243~~ 243I)
6. Dependence on functionaries of State Government (ex:- Municipal Commissioners have real executive powers).

## Way Forward

1. S. Rangarajan → comprehensive equalisation approach as per needs of local bodies.
2. Constitute NITI Aayog 2.0 (Vijay Kelkar) to allocate funds for local bodies.
3. Growing untied funds (2<sup>nd</sup> ARC).
4. Capacity building of local bodies.

Structure	Feedback (For OMR use only)	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)

"Charter city" means cities' development according to a well-laid out plan (Charter).

Examples: Chandigarh, Greater Noida, Naya Raipur.

Charter city: Tackling the problem of over-urbanization

1. Will limit migration to urban areas.
2. Ensure proper & planned expansion of cities.
3. Ensure core infrastructure
  - Physical
  - Social
  - Institutional
  - Economic.
4. Ensure housing for all.

5. Improve urban governance.

Challenges

1. Fragmented urban governance (existence of parastatals)
2. Limited financial capacity of urban bodies
3. Inadequate digital infrastructure.
4. Skill deficit in urban officials.

Way Forward

1. Strengthen municipal governance.
2. Capacity building of employees.
3. Use technological solutions  
(ex:- intelligent transport systems)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



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

The principles of transparency and accountability are natural corollaries of the concept of "Popular Sovereignty" enshrined in the Preamble to our Constitution.

Open data refers to availability of government data to the public through web platform.

Transparency through open data

1. Government data will be available in public domain.
2. Public will get real time update on progress of schemes (ex:- Swachh dashboard)

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3. Will enable better social audit of government schemes.

## Accountability through open data

1. People will be able to monitor the implementation of programmes (ex:- UDAY Dashboard - monitoring DISCOM losses).

2. People will be able to make better decisions about public service delivery (ex:- UDISE+ : information on schools performance).

3. People can suggest improvements in schemes through myGov in platform.

Thus, open data can facilitate to bring transparency & accountability in governance.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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

India supports "Afghan-led and Afghan-owned" peace process in Afghanistan. It supports civilian government in Afghanistan without any engagement with Taliban.

India's stand: no takers among QUAD

The QUAD grouping, particularly U.S. recognises Taliban's role & is ~~actively~~ actively engaging with Taliban.

It calls upon India to play a proactive role and shed its

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(Don't  
anything)

Inhibitions. U.S. has called India:-

- To engage militarily in Afghanistan
- To ~~talk~~ talk with Taliban.

Realising the new trends, India sent its representatives at Moscow conference, and had informal engagement with Taliban.

Besides, India has added following points to its Afghan Stand:-

1. Peace process should include all sections of Afghan society (including Taliban).
2. Peace process should respect democratic & constitutional principles.
3. No area should be left out of process, where conflict may return!

These new stands are in line with

changing dynamics in Afghan peace process.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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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)

Political commentators have recently expressed concerns about the lack of strong opposition to government of the day.

Strength of democracy : through strong opposition

1. It ensures good quality debates on various policy issues.
2. It ensures better accountability of government in Parliament.
3. It checks hasty passage of bills.  
Ex:- in bills related to J&K.

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- 4. It ensures responsible government.
- 5. It checks the concentration of power in the hands of a few people.
- 6. It is a statutory demand  
(ex:- leader of opposition's role in workal's appointment)
- 7. It ensures healthy competition in electoral democracy.
- 8. It provides people with alternate government, when they are not satisfied with the performance of current government.

Thus, strong opposition has a crucial role to play for a robust democracy.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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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)

As observed by Second Administrative Reforms Commission, governance in India has a tendency to be reactive with a "fire-fighting approach" and inadequate focus on long-term structural reforms.

"Holding the fort" approach in administration

1. Lack of inter-community dialogue → administration swings into action only after riots (Ex:- Saharanpur riots in 2017).

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(Don't do anything)

2. Weak criminal-justice system  
 (ex:- police strength in India (per million population)  
 ↳ 137  
 UN recommendation: 222)

Reforms: going beyond daily crisis management

1. Institutionalise the process of inter-community dialogue through Citizen-Peace Committees (done successfully in Bhimwadi District of Maharashtra)
2. Strengthen community-policing (ex:- Friends of Police in Andhra Pradesh).
3. Encourage evidence-based policing.
4. Use of modern technologies (ex:- automatic facial recognition systems)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	