

Test Code: 31032

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FIAS – 2020 – GS32A/32B/23C/23CR/14CA

# ForumIAS

ACADEMY

## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	<i>Mamta Yadav</i>		
Email Id.		Roll No.	1910057133
Mobile No.		Date:	24 <sup>th</sup> Nov '2020

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				
3				
4				
5				
6			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH, all questions are compulsory.	
7				
8				
9				
10				
11			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
12				
13				
14				
15				
16			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.	
17				
18				
19				
20				
<b>Total Marks:</b>			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.	
<b>Remarks:</b>				
			<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>	
			<p>Start Time   11:00 am</p> <p>End Time   02:00 pm</p>	
			<p>Mode Of Examination : Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/></p>	
			<p>ECN CODE: Evaluation Date:</p>	

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



Q.1) What is the utility of incorporation of directive principles in the constitution given their non-justifiable character? Explain. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Directive Principles of State Policy enumerated in Part IV of the constitution are ideals that executive and legislature should attempt to uphold while formulating policies and laws respectively. They uphold social and economic democracy. However, unlike Fundamental Rights they are non-justiciable.

Utility

- As said by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, any government dependent on people for electoral mandate can not ignore they are fundamental to development.
- It enables the higher judiciary whether a policy or law is constitutional or not.
- Supreme Court in Minerva Mills case stated that Indian democracy is established on the bedrock of harmony & balance of FR & DPSP.

- They give direction towards new fundamental rights as India progresses. for eg. Right to Education (A-21A) was earlier a DPSP.
- They put a moral responsibility on the government of achieving certain + formulating certain policies. for eg. Uniform Civil Code (A-44).
- Through DPSP, the philosophy of father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi has been enshrined in the constitution, so, that it is upheld in administrative.

If all DPSP are unmaterialised, India will become a political, social & economic welfare state.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.2) Do you think that the introduction of electoral bonds has brought much needed transparency in political funding? Justify. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Electoral Bonds was introduced in the Budget 2017-2018 by the Finance Minister Arun Jaitley. They are in the form of promissory notes through which individuals and corporates can give political funding while remaining anonymous.

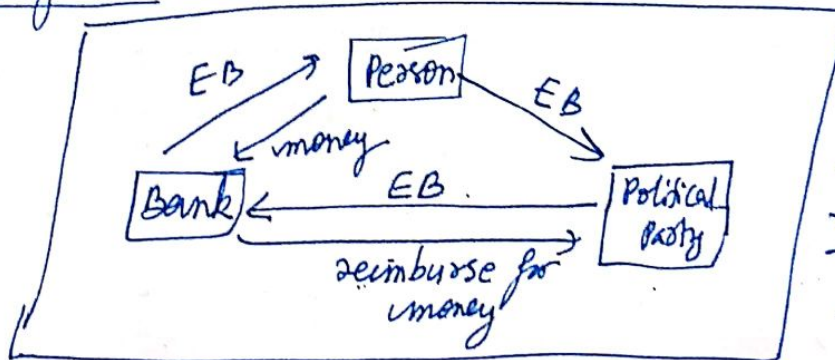


Fig. function  
ing of  
Electoral  
Bonds

### Transparency in Political funding

- With electoral Bond, the flow of Black Money into the elections can be curtailed.
- Those buying Electoral Bonds have to give KYC forms (Know-your-customer).
- Supreme Court has mandated that all political parties have to give details of funds.

received through electoral bonds.

### Issues / Challenges to Transparency

- Right to Information about political funding is a sine-qua-non to effectively use Right to Vote. EBs affect this.
- The necessity that only a company 3 years old or more can give political funds is done away from EBs. They can lead to Shell companies being established for funding Black Money.
- Earlier no company could give more than 7.5% of profits to Parties. This is also removed.
- Discriminatory as only parties with 1% or more share in elections can use.

Therefore, ability of Electoral Bonds to bring Transparency has been questioned (even by Election Commission). Hence, reforms needed.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.3) Holders of the offices entrusted with safeguarding the constitution against political and executive overreach should not take up government offices post retirement. Discuss with reference to the judiciary. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, the nomination of Retired CJI to the Rajya Sabha has led to debate over whether Constitutional position holders be allowed to hold govt. offices post-retirement.

### Issues in relation to Judiciary

- The process phenomenon gives rise to question over transparency and judiciary independence of judges.
- Over 45% of cases in Indian Courts has govt. ~~as~~ as a party. therefore, post-retirement work hints at collusion during giving judgement.
- The Judiciary is already out of the ambit of RTI which has led to reservations in minds of people.

→ Justice should not only be done but seen to be done. For this forbidding post retirement offices is essential.

Why Useful?

- Enables government to use the rich & deep knowledge & experience of Judges
- Giving government a new judicial/legal perspective in its policies.
- There is vacancies in tribunals for eg. NGT, CAT, etc.

Ind ARC and Law Commission of India have recommended increasing retirement age to 70 years for SC Judges & 65 years for HC Judges. This along with a cooling-off period can be good reforms.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	





Q.4) Have extrajudicial executions become an integral part of Indian criminal justice system due to the state's inability to enforce law and order? Examine giving reasons. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, India has witnessed a spate of extrajudicial executions or police encounters.

for eg. → Hyderabad Rape Case, Vikas Dubey encounter. This raises questions of ethics, justice and Constitutional values.

Reasons for Extrajudicial Executions

society

→ Lack of faith of people in Criminal justice system due to delay in justice, long cycles of adjournments, appeals, etc.

→ People feel punishments & sentences are often not harsh enough for heinous crimes and hence, encouraging them.

for eg. Juvenile in Nisbhaya Case was given nominal sentence.

## Political

→ Politicians use this as a tool to reap electoral dividends by representing it as Justice Delivery.

→ Politicians often succumb due to public pressure & upsurge.

## Administrative

→ Police see this as easy route.

→ Long term comprehensive reforms like better forensic examination, evidence collection, witness protection are difficult.

Extrajudicial executions are against rule of law, principles of natural justice and fundamental rights and therefore, must be not become the norm. The need of the hour is reforms in Police machinery & justice system.



Q.5) Pressure groups exert exaggerated influence on Indian polity, but without much accountability. In this light, assess the role of pressure groups in polity giving examples. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Pressure Groups refers to organisation which are extra-constitutional but influence policy making using their influence based on representation of farmers, businesses, religious groups, etc. Unlike political parties, they do not stake claim to electoral mandate.

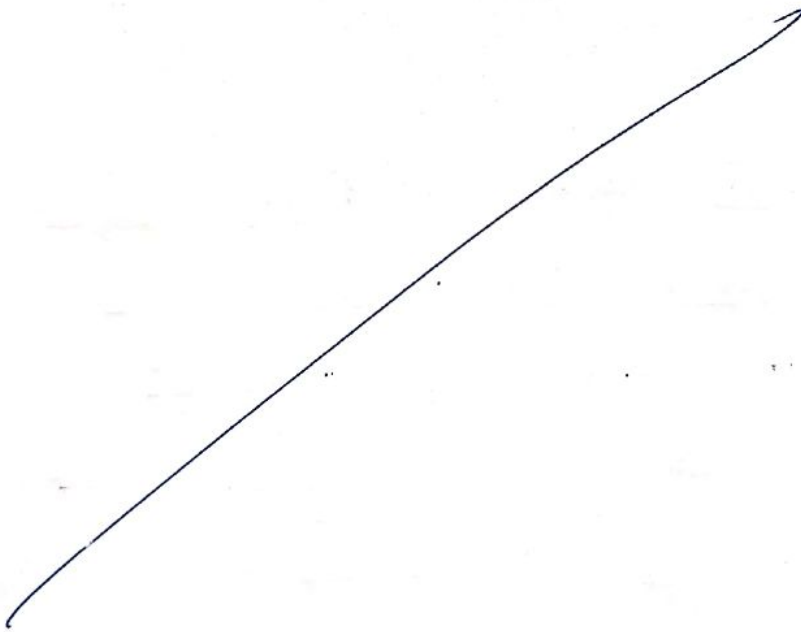
### Influence

- They represent views and attempt to fulfill them by effective communication. for eg. Farm Groups in recent Agricultural Bills.
- Channel to express vocalise discontent. for eg. By Business groups over policies
- They also enable better policy formulation by the government giving sectoral expertise of members.

No Accountability

→ for their aims, Pressure groups often take to protests, railway blockades (eg. in Punjab recently)

→ Their disproportionate influence can lead to marginalisation and deprivation of weaker sections for eg. Recently codified Labour Laws reflect views of Business more than workers.



Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.6) The pandemic is a wakeup call to radically revamp the healthcare sector. Identify the major issues and suggest the key strategic interventions needed to improve the condition of India's healthcare sector. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Indian Health Sector faces diverse  
problems of affordability, accessibility and  
quality which have been exposed by  
COVID Pandemic.

### Major Issues

- Nominal Public Investment at 1.7% of GDP (National Health Policy aims 2.5%.)
- High Out of Pocket Expenditure at 65%.
- Even though 70% of Population resides in rural areas, Healthcare facilities & manpower is concentrated in rural areas.
- Lack of Quality Human Capital leading to gaps in rural areas.
- Primary Healthcare facilities are inadequate leading to high IMR (at 32/100), MMR (112/100k)

## Strategic Interventions

- Increasing public investment in PHC infrastructure
- Creating an Indian Health Service to provide better man-power in rural areas.
- Enhancing capability of medical education in Public Sector to meet shortages.
- Bridge Courses for Nurses for long Experiences to enable functioning in PHC to provide basic services.
- Empowering ASHA workers by improving training and salaries, etc.

Important to achieve SDG 3  
(Healthcare & Well-Being)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.7) The right to protest peacefully is enshrined in the Indian Constitution. However, a pervasive culture of protest can pose danger to democracy and governance. Critically discuss in the light of recent happenings. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Article 19 gives every person right to peace peacefully with arms. However, this right is limited by Public Order, Law & Maintenance of Peace.

Recently, protests in Shaheen Bagh has led to debate on whether public protests can be used to stop traffic flow.

Right to protest peacefully

- Part of fundamental right ensured by Constitution and upheld by SC in various judgement
- Valid tool to express discontent with government policies :
- Tool to force government to provide better welfare services and overcome structural inadequacies for eg. protests after Rape incidences

## Danger to Democracy & Governance

- Protests often become violent as they will be easily misused by fake elements.
- Destruction of Public & Private Property and Infrastructure.
- Violates Right to Move freely, undertake trade (A.19) of other citizens.
- Tool for Enemy Nations to destabilise the government & radicalise by misinformation.

Right to Protest Peacefully is hallmark of a thriving democracy. However, it should be used while remembering fundamental duties of each citizen. Also, in case of long protests government should open communication channels.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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





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**ForumIAS**

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anything in this Area)

**Q.8)** m-Governance is the key to empower citizenry, economic inclusiveness and social transformation. Explain with relevant illustration. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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



Q.9) There is a mismatch in the design of international governance institutions and the challenges they are required to meet. Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, due to COVID Pandemic and decisions of USA government, the structural problems with various international organisations have been brought to the fore.

**UN** → Aims to deliver peace. However, power of veto is inherently discriminatory which creates International Strife.

→ Some of most unstable countries have no representation eg. Africa, West Asia in UNSC.

**WB** → The objective is to reduce poverty but encourages policies of western developed world and gives them greater share in decisions & funds.

**WHO** → It incapabilities were exposed during the pandemic.  
→ It has no power & resources to

verify claims made by Nations. (for eg. China stated there is no human-to-human transmission to Corona)

→ WTO → With the appellate mechanism between ineffective due to USA's actions, its efficacy is challenged.

→ No role in solving the Trade War between USA & China.

→ International Court of Justice → Though its judgements are binding it has no mechanism to enforce them.

→ Advisory proceedings, not backed by UNSC) are not even binding.

eg. Judgements on Chagos Islands

Major & expedient reforms are needed to ensure relevance of International Institutions to uphold International peace & stability.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) The bilateral ties between India-Nepal must be dominated by opportunities of future, not frustrations of past. Comment in the light of recent events.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Recently, Nepal has come out with a new political map which shows the Kalapani, Limiyadhura, Lipulekh of Uttarakhand as part of its own territory. This has created tensions in bilateral ties.

### Frustrations of Past

- Indian support to the Madhesi People did not go well with Nepalese and impacted ties.
- India's big-brotherly attitude has often led to discontent in both the government and populace.
- Attempts of Nepal to use China's Good creates mistrust.
- There have been delays in delivery of Infrastructural Projects which have pushed Nepal towards China.

## Opportunities of Future

- Nepal remains dependent give its land-locked nature. therefore, channels of better trades & transport need to be created.
- Nepal has complained of cheap Indian products flooding markets impacting Nepal economy. India should not overlook those.
- Renualuation of the Friendship treaty to address the emerging demands of both countries.
- Nepal should heed to Indian's Complaint of open borders being used drug syndicates, Fake Indian Currency transits, Insurgents, etc.

The Bilateral Issues should be solved with subtlety and without influences by National Politics. This is essential to check China's rising footprint in India's neighb-  
orhood.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.11) Though the model of fundamental rights has been taken from the constitution of the United States, the Indian constitution does not go so far, and rather seeks a compromise between the doctrine of Parliamentary sovereignty of the UK and judicial supremacy of the USA. Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Indian Constitution, as stated by the ~~father~~ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, has been constituted - after ~~was~~ reading almost every constitution of the world. However, it is not blind imitation but only inspiration.

### Doctrine of Parliamentary Sovereignty

The Indian Parliament is not sovereign because of the following reasons :-

- Written Constitution which limits the power of the Parliament.
- Division of subjects b/w Parliament & State Legislatures by 7th Schedule.
- Basic Structure Doctrine limits amending power.
- The Higher Judiciary has power of Judicial Review through which it can hold legislations ultra-vires.

## Judicial supremacy of the USA

\* Indian Judiciary has been called Most powerful in the World. Judges are appointed by a collegium of SC and presence of seniority is extremely Difficult. However, it is not similar to american supremacy as:-

→ According to A.21, Indian Laws follow not due process of law & as in America law procedure established by law. This limits questioning of reason & fairness in Laws.

→ Judicial Pronouncements can be undone by Parliaments for eg. Judgement in Prevention of Activities Act was negated by Parliamentary Amendments.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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However, both enjoy greater powers as well. Parliament has wide privileges and power to punish for contempt. Similarly, discussion over conduct of Judges is prohibited in Legislatures except on a motion for removal.

Therefore, Constitutional makers enabled a healthy balance to allow for check & balances, separation of powers. This ensures the Constitutional morality is upheld.

Q.12) Why has the Anti-Defection Law proven to be ineffective in achieving its key objective of curbing defections and ensuring political stability? Explain. Also highlight various reforms suggested in this regard. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Anti-Defection Law was introduced by the Rajiv-Gandhi Government to end to culture of 'Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram' that became a part and parcel of Coalition Politics in India. Moreover, recent events in Karnataka, MP, etc. have highlighted its ineffectiveness.

Ineffective in achieving Key Objectives: Reasons

- The law forbids individual <sup>defections</sup> but allows for ~~merger~~ merging. This dichotomy is often misused.
- Legislators have taken to the practise of resigning rather than defecting to get ministerial berths in new govt. & seek ~~politi~~ electoral mandate in by-elections.
- Speakers often leave defection petitions in abeyance creating huge instabilities.

→ The law allows for election Commission to reduce the disqualification period as recently seen in Manipur.

→ Societal Indifference to political defections is a major reason for political parties exploiting loopholes.

⇒

### Reforms suggested

→ The Supreme Court has recently intervined in several instances and mandated the Speaker to take decision in limited time period.

→ Supreme Court has also recommended constituting a tribunal for deciding on defection petitions as Speakers may be partisan.

→ Ind ARC in its 4<sup>th</sup> Report (Ethics in Governance) recommends the disqualification due to defection should be decided by President/Governor based on ECI's recommendation.

→ The time period of disqualification (for contesting elections & holding executive positions) should be made 6 years so that atleast one election cycle is covered by legislators.

→ ~~Also, For~~ Legislators

→ The difference between Individuals defection or merging should be done away with.

Political defections lead to subverting the ~~electoral~~ electoral mandate. It also leads to inefficiencies in governance as Parties are constantly involved in staying in power. This immediate reforms are must.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

Structure		Content	
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Q.13) Judiciary has been functioning through virtual courts and video conferencing to deliver justice amid pandemic. Can virtual courts be treated as an opportunity to re-envision courts? What are the major challenges in facilitating justice through virtual courts? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

COVID-19 has enforced changes that were earlier not imaginable. Virtual Courts are one of them. This can be considered an opportunity for re-envisioning judicial system but various challenges also need to be tackled to ensure justice to all.

### Opportunity to Re-envision Courts

- Better equip courts with Digital Infrastructure
- Online systems for better Case-management can help in case loads, speedy justice.
- Less expenditure on increasing capacities compared to Physical Infrastructure.
- It can also be used to create repository of Knowledge of Law Students. → Embrace Physical Area
- General Public can get better insight into judicial proceedings by allowing telecast.

## Challenges in Facilitating Justice through Virtual Courts

- The Digital Infrastructure in the country is not equitably penetrated. For eg. North-eastern States do not have good access to internet.
- The Rural-Urban Digital Divide and Lack of Digital Literacy can lead to exclusion of most vulnerable groups.
- Expenditure on Human-Capital Development of Court Staff as they may not be well-equipped to handle ICT.
- Various parts of the Country face long and periodic electricity shortages.
- Lawyers, advocates, petition-filers will need time to make the digital transition

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Therefore, challenges are those which can make the Justice get out of reach of various sections of Society - So, following must be ensured -

- Better Internet Connectivity in all parts of Country as mission-mode.
- Bharatnet Project can ensure optical fibres in each panchayat need to be expedited.
- PM Digital Shiksha Abhiyan for digital literacy should be extended beyond 2020.

It is necessary to ensure that Capabilities are cultivated by reap this opportunity gradually rather than moving at break-neck speed.

Q.14) The constitution of India envisages the Finance Commission as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism in India. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Article 280 of Indian Constitution provides for a Finance Commission of India. It makes recommendations to the ~~President~~ President & hence, execute on the following:

- Distribution of Taxes between Centre & States
- Demand of Grants
- Means to enhance capabilities of Panchayati Raj Institutions & Urban Local Bodies -
- Any other term of reference by President.

Balancing wheel of Fiscal federalism

→ The Taxation power of Central Govt. is disproportionally high whereas important areas like Health, Education, Agriculture, etc are State Mandate. FC's devolution ensures flow of funds to states.



→ The recommendations of FC are laid before the Parliament and the Government has to give reasons for not-accepting. So, they are mostly fulfilled.

→ Grounds like Area, Population, Income provide Tax devolutions as per need.

However, certain things have led to the discontent of states due to which Federalism might be affected.

→ Southern States feel that devolution to Northern States are higher which amounts to discrimination despite achieving high growth & following population control mandate.

→ The terms of reference given by President & hence, Central Govt are almost sacrosanct as they can't be challenged even in Supreme Court.

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- The devolution (for eg. 42% by 14<sup>th</sup> FCI) pertained to Consolidated fund of India's proceeds. The Central Govt. has taken to cesses & surcharges which ~~was~~ are not part of CFI & hence, undermine FCI's mandate.
- With GST and GST Council, Niti Aayog often efficacy of FCI in upholding fiscal federalism is undermined.

Cooperative & Fiscal Federalism are essential & as problems faced by India's States growing diverge due to different developmental trajectory. Hence, federalism should be reinforced.

Q.15) The Covid-19 management exposed multiple fissures in the centre-state relationship. Elaborate. Also, enumerate the steps that can be instrumental in correcting the trajectory of centre-state relations. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Corona Lockdown which was announced Nation Wide under the Disaster Management Act, 2005 highlighted lack of consultation with the States on Centre's part.

### Fissures in Centre-State Relationship

- States were allowed to make policies depending on condition in the region only in the subsequent phases.
- FUNDS - Centre tried to evade from its responsibility to provide Compensation fund under GST.
- Further, various Financial Assistance have been made conditional - for eg. implementing ease of doing business, agricultural reforms, one-nation - one-ration schemes, etc.

→ Various laws for eg. Labour Codes & Agricultural Bills <sup>were</sup> passed without State consultations even though they are State Mandates under Schedule 7.

### Correcting the Trajectory of C-S Relations

→ Fiscal Autonomy - Central Govt. should not levy cesses & surcharges as they are not part of Consolidated fund & devolution as per Finance Commission.

→ Laws made on Concurrent List should be formulated after consultations with State (Punchhi Commission).

#### Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.16) Identify the emerging challenges and opportunities in India's education sector with the paradigm shift from brick-wall classrooms to digital classrooms in recent times. Can digital learning be a holistic alternative for traditional educational institutions? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

The Nationwide Lockdown to stop the spread of COVID-19 has forced schools & colleges to move towards Digital Technology. This paradigm-shift comes with its challenges & opportunities.

### Challenges

- The internet and mobile phone penetration in Rural Areas are quite less vis-a-vis urban.
- According to Niti Aayog's Strategy @ 75, Digital Literacy in India is as low as 10%.
- Schools and govt. have made nominal efforts to provide funds or equipments like phones, laptops creating additional financial burden for households. This will be difficult for poorer families.
- Most teachers and Sts in Public Schools &

State Universities are not well versed with using ICT or pedagogy of delivering classes online.

- No focus of Scientific Designing of Lectures & Sessions for Digital Medium.
- Relative Deprivation is leading to mental stress eg. suicide of IAS Girl.
- Effectiveness depends on educational levels of parents and their involvement. Therefore, we widened gap between haves & have nots.

### Opportunities

- Improve access to those who can not afford to move to different cities or states through Distance Learning.
- Opportunity to develop the Modules of different classes & streams by best teachers of the

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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country & sharing them as MOOCs on SWAYAM portal.

→ Using Television (which has greater reach) for delivering lectures.

Digital learning does not ensure the intimate Teacher - Student conned seen in traditional learning. Therefore, though it may not be a holistic alternative but it can be used as a valuable tool to improve access, affordability and enrich education further.

Important is to fill the digital-gap between urban & <sup>rural</sup> poor; rich & poor. Also, Digital Learning & Teaching must be made an essential part of Teacher's Training.

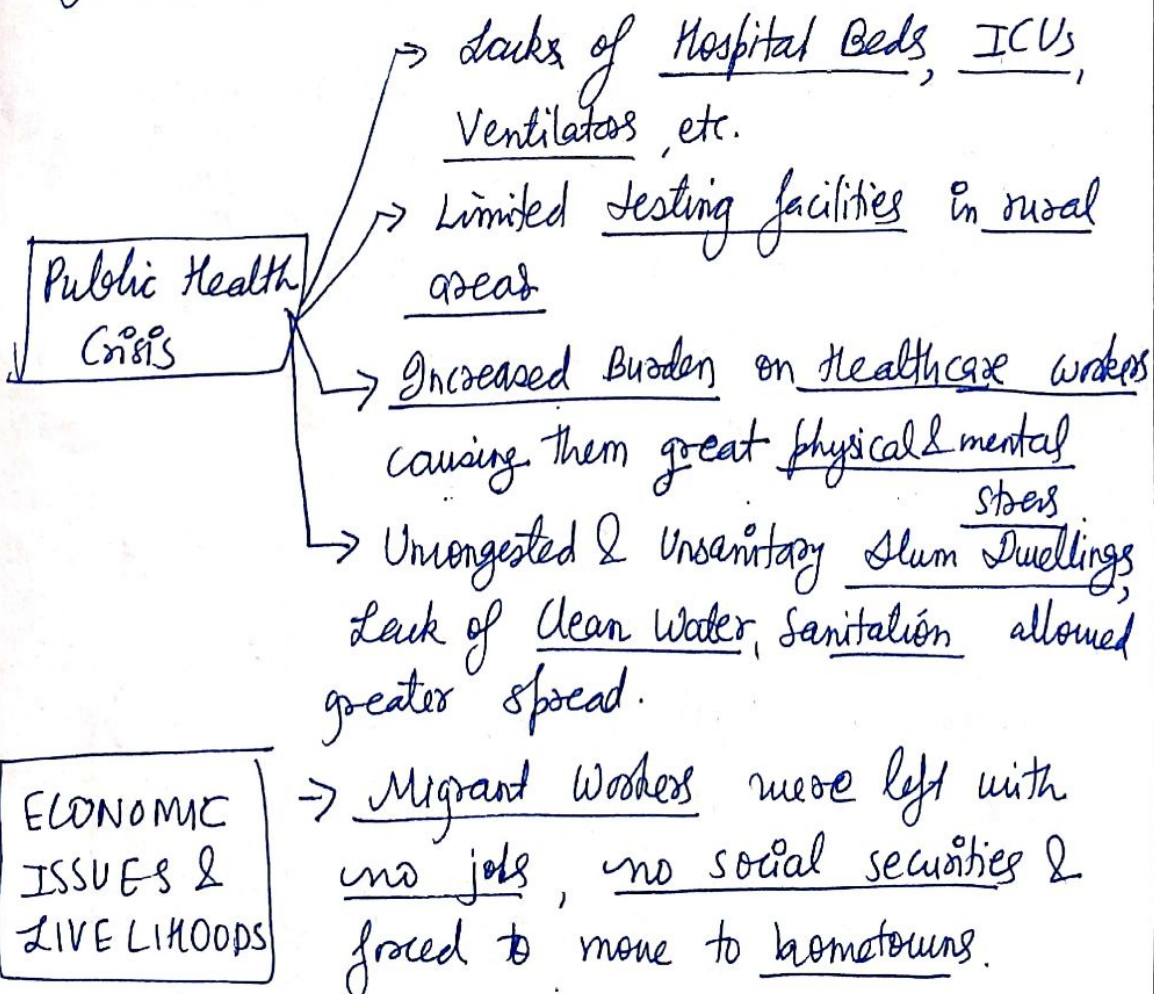
India has come with National Educational Policy, 2020 which makes strong great positive steps. This should be adequately incorporated.



Q.17) Indian cities are not only facing a public health crisis during the Covid-19 pandemic but also a larger emergency of economic issues and livelihoods. Discuss. Also, critically analyze the actions taken by the government to address these challenges.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

COVID-19 not only lay bare the inadequacies of Indian Health Infrastructure but also the economic inequalities as seen in the plight of Migrant Workers, Small Businessess, Informal Workers, etc.



- Lack of affordable housing in urban areas
- Inadequacy of PDS system.
- Emphasised the need of a Basic Universal Basic Income.
- Delays in pensions & schemes to Elderly, Disabled, etc.

### Actions of the Governments

#### ⇒ CONS

- Marine & stringent lockdown without due notice.
- No opportunity or access to public transport to move back home or make alternate arrangements
- Additional Food Ration was not made available immediately.
- Various Students were left stuck in far-away places, creating additional burden of rental
- No provision for social security, Income, Scholarship for those who lost jobs

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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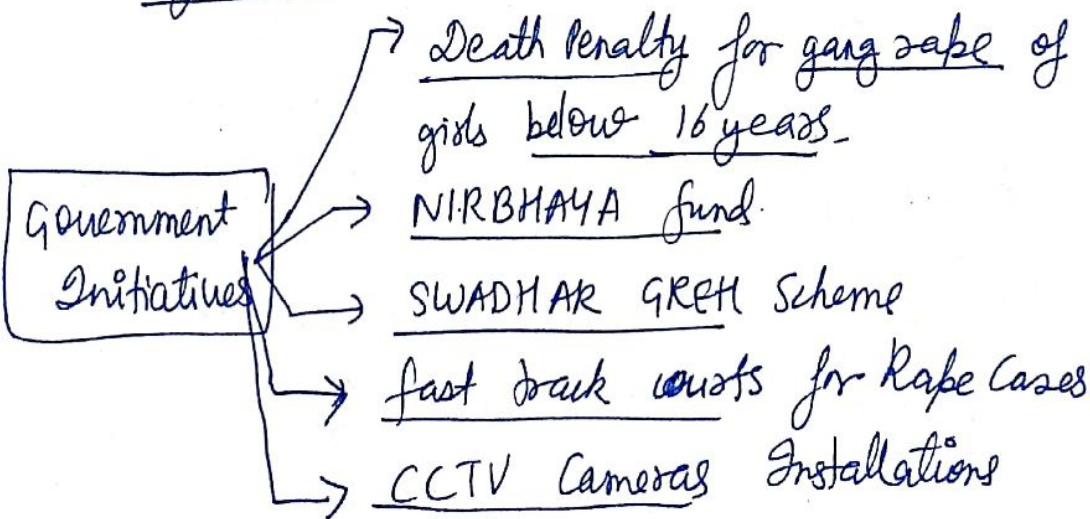
PROS

- State govt. did provide buses and trains for journey of migrants, though delayed.
  - Moratorium on loan payments.
  - Availability of loans for MSMEs, street vendors to stay afloat in steril times.
  - Free Ration under PM Grain Kalyan Yojana.
  - Greater employment under MGNREGA -  
the focus of government was one of using COVID-19 as an opportunity to bring long-term jobs (eg. Agriculture, labour, etc.)
- However, providing immediate relief in form of income transfers is also necessary.

Q.18) Despite stringent nature of laws and government initiatives, there are no signs of abatement in crime against women. Discuss. Also, suggest effective measures to increase conviction rate and boost deterrence against these crimes.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Following the ~~Just~~ Nirbhaya Rape Case and Justice Verma Committee recommendations, the government brought stringent laws to bring down crimes on women. However, the actions have yielded limited results.



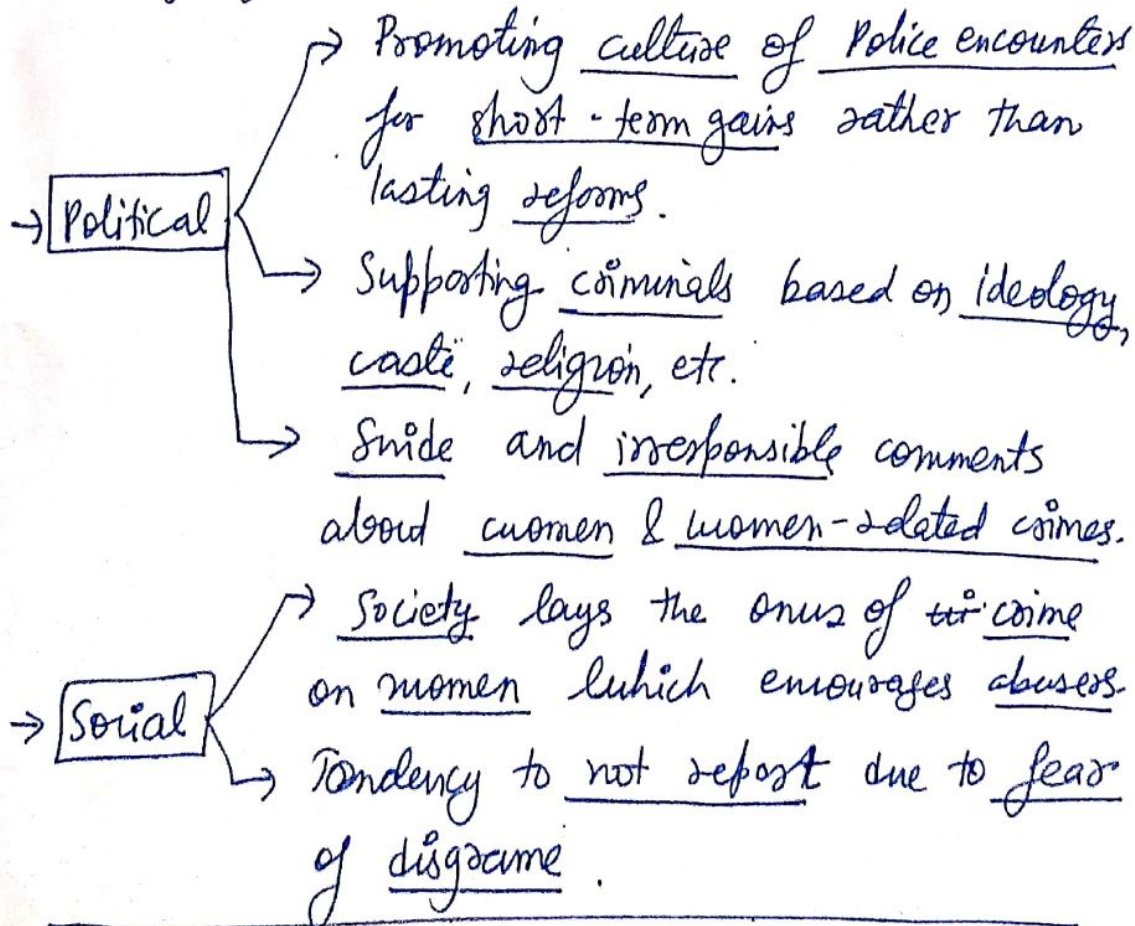
Reasons for no signs of abatement in Crime

→ Legal & Administrative

1) Severity of Punishment is not accompanied by certainty of speedy punishment. This leads to long delays. eg. Nirbhaya Case final verdict

came in 2020 (after 8 years)

- 1) No focus on sensitisation of police and enhancing capabilities of manpower.
- 2) Poor forensics and evidence collation makes proving guilt difficult. 3) MRBHAYA funds are under-utilised.



Measures to Increase Conviction Rate & Boost Deterrence

- Specific Cell in Police Stations to answer calls for women-related crimes.

- Making SHO responsible for effective handling of Women-related crimes like kidnap, rap, domestic violence
- Incentive Schemes for better performance for eg. Recently Delhi Police constable was given out-of-turn promotion for finding missing girls below 15 years
- Better Case Management in Courts, reducing vacancies in subordinate judiciary.
- Numerical Targets for Fast-Track Courts to ensure timely justice.

Severity + Certainty is key to creating deterrence.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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Q.19) What is the significance of India's election to the United Nations Security Council as a non-permanent member? How far will this help in clearing the roadblocks for her permanent ascension to the Security Council? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

India has been elated to the UNSC as a non-permanent member for the 8th time with a term from 2021-2022.

### Significance

- Enhances India's position as it won with a strong mandate.
- Signifies 21st Century being the 'Asian Century' and Indo-Pacific Strategic Importance.
- India will turn 75 in 2022, so, symbolic Importance.
- Though permanent members can veto motions but for acceptance they need support of non-permanent members. So, Diplomatic power will increase.
- Gives India a chance to have the Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism to be passed by UNGA.

→ Important platform to emphasise the need for reforms to ensure that ~~the~~ UN remains relevant in 21st Century (different from Post-WWII era)

→ Enable India to prevent attempt of Pakistan to Internationalise - Kashmir Issue.

Help in Permanent Ascension to UNSC

though significant, non-permanent seat in UNSC ~~will~~ will not be a tool strong enough, to ensure Seat ~~as~~ Permanent Members.

→ China remains opposed to India's ascension.

→ UNSC reforms have moved at a slow pace due to huge consensus needed. India's may not be able to generate this.

→ Russia is also moving away from India and strongly in the China - Pakistan - Russia nexus.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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→ USA and India's relations though have gone  
by leaps and bounds, significant issues  
remain to support India's call for reforms.

Therefore, India's ascension remains  
an uphill task. However, it should continue  
to ~~continue~~ make efforts for eg. G4, NSG  
Membership, etc. to make its claim  
stronger.

Q.20) The present Sino-Indian crisis represents an outcome of the "New Cold War" between the United States and China. In this context, analyse the impact of present Sino-India crisis on the Indian economy and foreign policy. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

China's economic & military rise has changed the world order. Simultaneously, USA's dominance is reducing. This has led to Sino-USA strife being an important feature of post-Cold War Era. India, being an important strategic partner of USA & sharing border with China is bound to be impacted.

### Sino-Indian Crisis

- The clash at LAC (Line of Actual Control) has created greatest tensions since 1962.
- China's BRI challenges its Territorial Integrity & sovereignty as CPEC passes through Pok.
- China's String of Pearls, through which it attempts to get dominance in Indo-Pacific, is encircling India.
- challenge to claim to UNSC permanent membership.

NSG waiver, etc.

Impact on Indian Economy

→ the trade-war between USA and China has led to movement of Supply Chains outside China creating new opportunities for India.

→ However, it also gives rise to dumping of Chinese goods in India which affects Indian Manufacturers.

→ USA's attempt at destabilising WTO (major factor in China's rise) impacts India's export possibilities.

Impact on Foreign Policy

→ India has moved away from earlier notion of not making alliances with countries.

Feedback ( For OFFICE use only )

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

- It has signed all four foundational seates with USA (GSDMIA, COMCASA, LEMOA, BECA).
- Quad is a rising feature of Indian's foreign policy which aims to challenge China's dominance in Indo-Pacific.
- Key Infrastructural Projects to Challenge BRI - Asia-Africa growth corridor, Kaladan Multi-modal project, IMT Bilateral Highway, development projects in Afghanistan.

India is necessary for USA to limit China's growth. However, India should not see its ties with China from this limited perspective but develop an independent policy to ensure India's greater participation & importance in South Asia & Indo Pacific.

## Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

## Test Goal

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

## Outcomes

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

## 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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