

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 9 6

FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-14) - GS Test #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Ishita Rathi		
Roll No.	0801749	Date:	19/12/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
3			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.	
4			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.	
5			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 9:30	End Time 12:45
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) Freedom of speech and expression goes well beyond spoken words and written texts; however, neither the right enjoyed by citizens, nor the power of the State to impose restrictions is absolute.
(10 Marks, 150 words)
Analyze.

वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता बोले गए शब्दों और लिखित ग्रंथों से बहुत आगे तक जाती है; हालाँकि, न तो नागरिकों द्वारा अधिकार का उपयोग और न ही प्रतिबंध लगाने की राज्य की शक्ति अनन्य है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

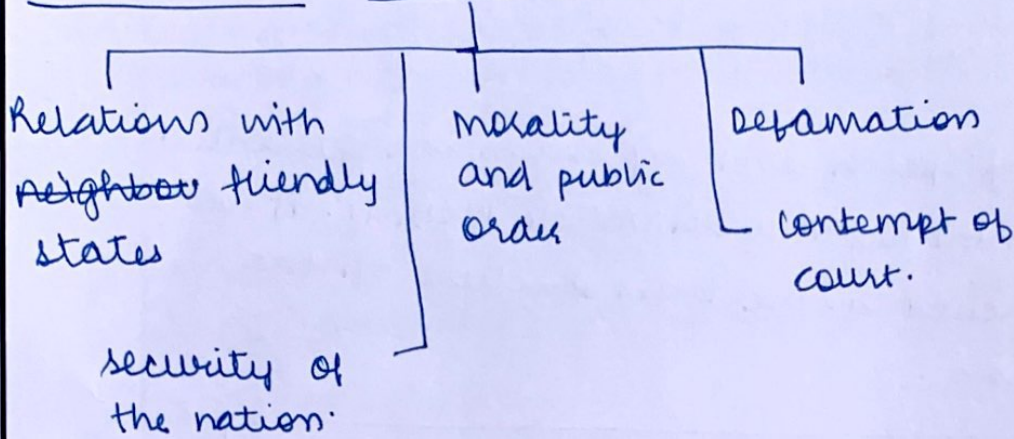
Freedom of speech and expression is a guaranteed fundamental right under Article 19(1)(a). It has been described as the basic structure of the constitution.

scope of freedom of speech and expression

- i) It covers the words - written, spoken, texts.
- ii) Includes art, handicrafts, and other creative mediums of communications like cartoons etc.
- iii) It also includes 'freedom of press' as clarified by supreme court.
- iv) The right to Information and be informed is also included under Article 19(1)(a) (PUCL v. Union of India case)

However, these rights are not absolute but qualified in nature

1. Reasonable Restrictions are described under article 19(2) which includes



Moreover, the right to impose restrictions are also not absolute but reasonable classification is required

1. Has to pass test of proportionality.

2. Speaking against government and expressing dissent is not a reasonable ground to restrict Article 19(1) [Kedarnath Singh vs Union of India].

3. It can be challenged in court.

Thus, to ensure the rights are not misused one must apply self censorship on grounds of ethics and morality and state must exercise restraint in misusing it -

Feedback

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Question Interpretation
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Total



Q.2) Do you agree that presence of a concurrent list in 7th schedule goes against the federal spirit of distribution of power? How has judiciary applied the doctrine of pith and substance for resolving the Q. of legislative competence on different lists under 7th schedule? (10 Marks, 150 words)

क्या आप सहमत हैं कि 7^{वीं} अनुसूची में समवर्ती सूची की उपस्थिति शक्ति के विभाजन की संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध है? 7^{वीं} अनुसूची के तहत विभिन्न सूचियों पर विधायी सक्षमता के प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए न्यायपालिका ने तथ्य और सार के सिद्धांत को कैसे लागू किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A) India is a federal state. However there is a strong centralising tendency and the presence of concurrent list under schedule 7 is one such example.

Concurrent list under 7th schedule

1. consist of subjects on which centre and state can legislate. But centre's power dominate

Centre can make laws which will be more dominant than over state law.

Responsibility to execute law is with State.

2. centre can amend and put more ~~to~~ subjects under concurrent list e.g. Education, environment - This goes against federal spirit and encroachment over the state list.



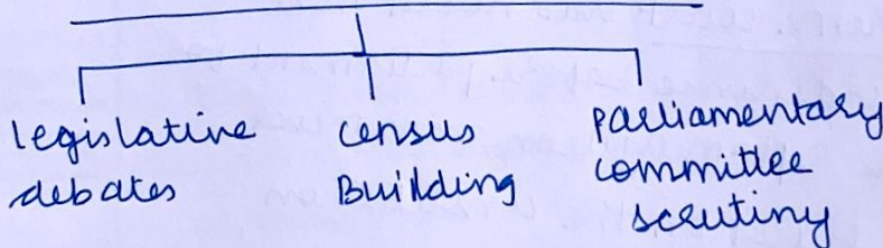
Q.3) Use of ordinance making power to bring in governance reforms not only dilutes the accountability of executive to the legislature but also fails to generate popular consensus on the issues of national importance. Examine with examples. (10 Marks, 150 words)

शासन में सुधार लाने के लिए अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति का उपयोग न केवल विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही को कमजोर करता है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मुद्दों पर आम सहमति बनाने में भी विफल रहता है। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A) Article 123 gives the power to President to legislate via ordinance route. It was introduced to ensure that matters of urgent attention could be dealt with in emergency situation. However, it has been misused.

Dilutes accountability

1. The bill introduced by passes:



2. The concept of 'supremacy of parliament' and 'sovereignty of people' gets harmed.

3. Answerability of government is limited which goes against parliamentary form of government.

Fails to generate popular consensus

1. Public comments not invited, nor the civil society group is involved.

eg: Abrogation of Article 370.

Which lead to challenging of legislation on grounds of violation of constitution?

2. Doesnot reflect the popular demand.

eg: 3 Farm laws.

Leading to protests and disruption of Public order.

Supreme court has noted that failure to put ordinance before parliament for approval and re-promulgation with minor changes is a fraud on the constitution (Krishnakumar vs UoI). Thus, power of ordinance shouldnot be misused.

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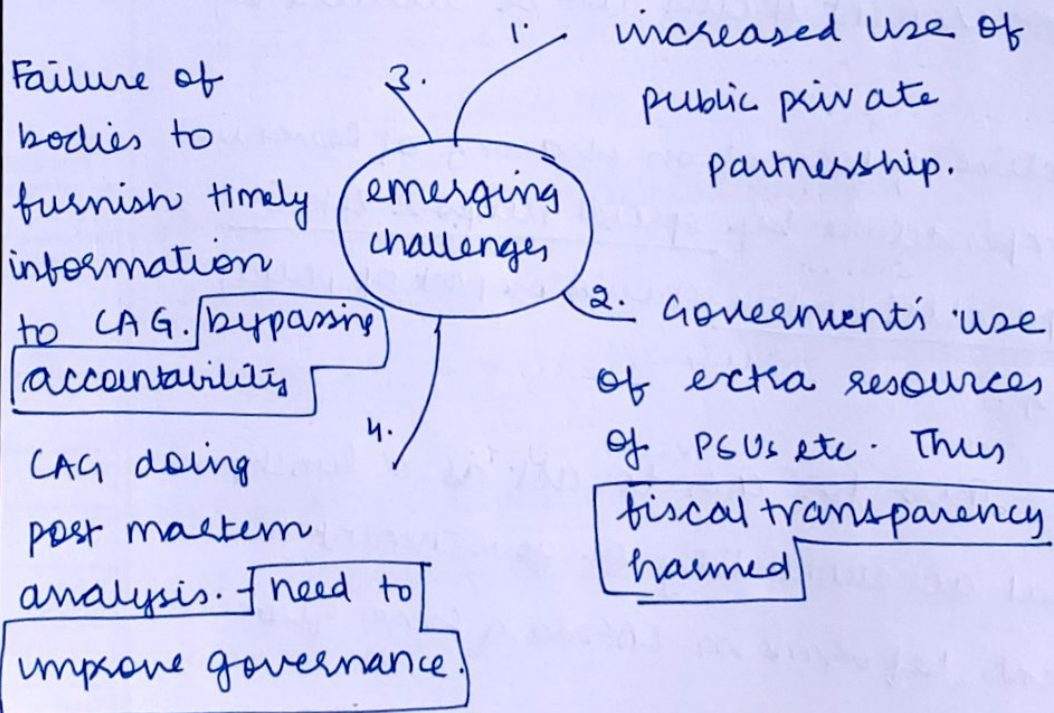


Q.4) The office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) needs to evolve and reinvent itself in order to improve the performance of its critical role of improving governance, ensuring fiscal transparency and extracting executive accountability. Discuss in light of various criticisms of functioning of CAG.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) के कार्यालय को शासन में सुधार, राजकोषीय पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और कार्यकारी जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने की अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए खुद को विकसित और पुनर्संयोजित करने की आवश्यकता है। CAG के कार्य-कलाप की विभिन्न आलोचनाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As CAG is defined as the guardian of public purse and according to BR Ambedkar it is the most important office. However, there is a need to redefine its role and bring reforms to the office of CAG.



Reforms required

① Proactive role of CAG required

→ To determine the "economy" of policy introduced before the bill is passed.

② Thus acting as a controller as well.

③ A Fiscal Council must be setup to compliment the role played by CAG → by ensuring day to day accountability of government.

④ The resources raised through public bodies for government should also be audited by CAG.

④ Proactive information sharing of Revenue and expenditure by special purpose vehicle, other parallel bodies should be part of policy making.

Thus for CAG to act as a lynchpin of fiscal accountability of government to parliament, reforms in CAG is a sine qua non

Feedback
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Q.5) What are the methods used by pressure groups to influence public policy in India? In your opinion, whether pressure groups broaden democratic participation by voicing group concerns or subvert larger public interest to narrow group interests? (10 Marks, 150 words)

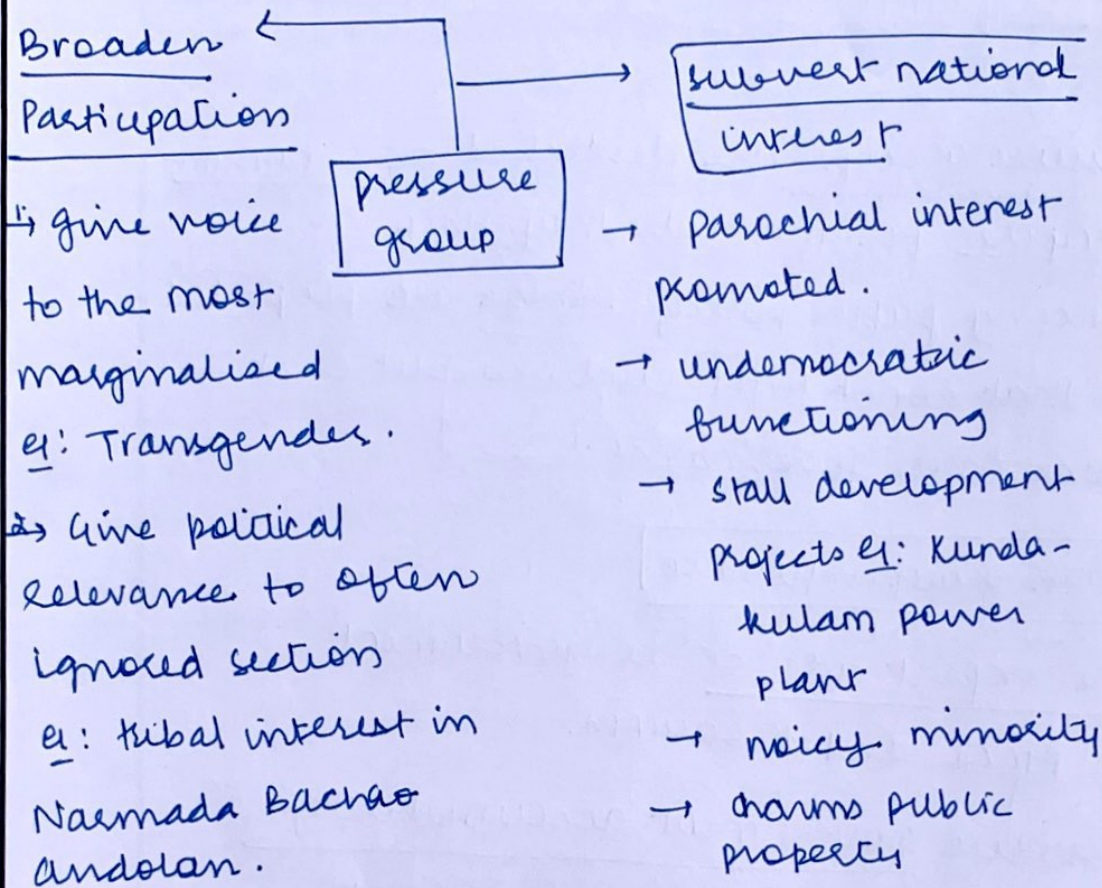
भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति को प्रभावित करने के लिए दबाव समूहों द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली विधियां क्या हैं? आपकी राय में, क्या दबाव समूह समूह की चिंताओं को उठाकर लोकतांत्रिक भागीदारी को व्यापक बनाते हैं या बड़े जनहित को संकीर्ण समूह हितों में बदल देते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans) Pressure groups are described as 'anonymous empire' for the role they play in influencing public policy. These are people led groups that do not fight elections but cast influence over governance.

Pressure group influence

1. Give expert advice to government
eg: FICCI and ASSOCHAM.
2. Pressurise government accountability
eg: MKSS → influence on RTI act.
India Against → Lokpal bill.
corruption
3. Impact bilateral relations
eg: ASEAN - RCEP → India didn't join due to farmer and worker concern.
4. Affirmative policy for vulnerable

eg: Naz Foundation and Transgender Bill.



In US pressure groups are regarded as 1th pillar of democracy. In India they have played crucial role. But their democratic organization and setting moral principles & ethical guideline adoption is required to ensure they act in larger public interest.

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Q.6) Social reforms without political empowerment are meaningless whereas political empowerment without social reforms remains hollow. Discuss with respect to women representation in local bodies and legislatures. (10 Marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण के बिना सामाजिक सुधार निरर्थक हैं जबकि सामाजिक सुधारों के बिना राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण खोखला है। स्थानीय निकायों और विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व के संबंध में चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A) Social reforms and political empowerment are two sides of the same coin. Both need to be undertaken simultaneously to ensure that citizen centric governance can usher.

Social Reform without political empowerment

1. makes Reform unsustainable

eg: The ineffective implementation of schemes like poverty alleviation [Karnataka Area Development Program].

2. Reduces social ownership and ability of people to hold government accountable.

3. veil of ignorance

33% reservation passed yet concept of 'panchayat pati' dominates.

4. Make reforms exclusionary

a: women's concerns are not reflected in

policy making.

Political empowerment without social reform

1. Lead to subordination
 1. Bureaucracy not cooperating with women Sarpanch.
2. Local people do not recognise authority and refuse to cooperate.
3. Meaningful engagement and ability to utilise expertise and potential is also undermined.
4. Democratic principles of equality remain subverted.

Thus, for women empowerment, holistic reforms are required and both political empowerment and social reforms must complement each other.

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Q.7) A moribund police-judicial system remains a great hurdle to economic reforms. Explain how governance and economic reforms are interrelated. (10 Marks, 150 words)

एक मरणासन्न पुलिस-न्यायिक व्यवस्था आर्थिक सुधारों के लिए एक बड़ी बाधा बनी हुई है। बताएं कि शासन और आर्थिक सुधार कैसे परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A) Economic reforms are required for us to take advantage of our demographic dividend. However, the police judicial moribund and lapses in government is a hurdle.

① Hampers ease of doing business

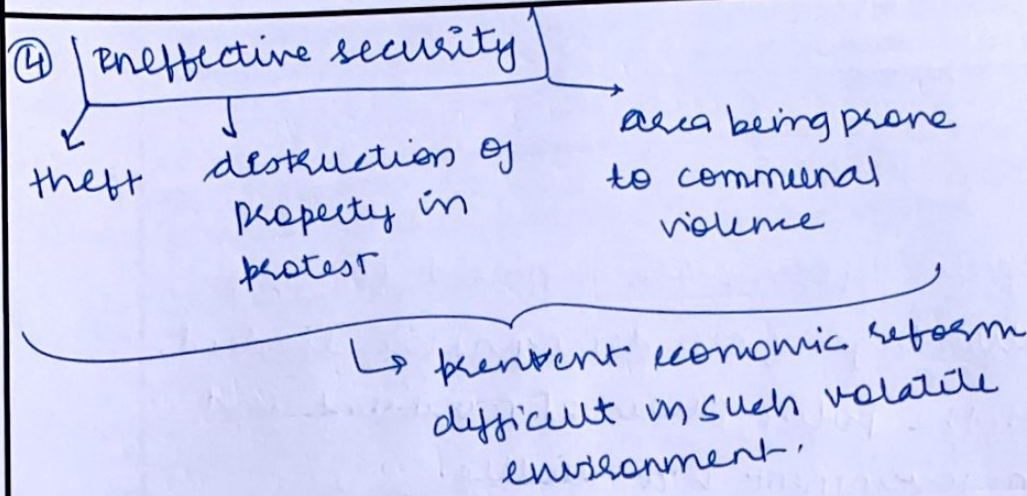
→ multiplicity of clearances required. Leads to delays and discourages business.

② Ineffective dispute resolution

→ ~ 3.5 crore cases pending in courts
→ Alternate Dispute Resolution mechanism and Tribunals delays justice delivery
→ This causes delay in projects and rising overall cost.

③ Labour laws

→ confusing, overlapping, obsolete makes retrenchment of labour difficult and dispute resolution costly.



④ Regulatory arm twisting and issue of overregulation

makes compliance cost very high hence discouraging reforms.

Solution

promote governance reforms like citizen's charter, judiciary reforms like online dispute resolution and police reforms - more accountability and less rent seeking.

This to become a \$5 trillion economy overall reforms are required.

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Q.8) Despite various safeguards, frequent political interference and diminishing independence prevents civil servants in performance of their transformative role as envisioned under the constitution. Critically analyze. (10 Marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न सुरक्षा उपायों के बावजूद, लगातार राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप और घटती स्वतंत्रता सिविल सेवकों को उनकी परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका के प्रदर्शन में बाधा डालती है जैसा कि संविधान के तहत परिकल्पित है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil services is described as the steel frame of our federal polity. To ensure independence provisions like Article - 311 gives protection to civil servant etc has been given yet there are concerns over its independence.

Political interference

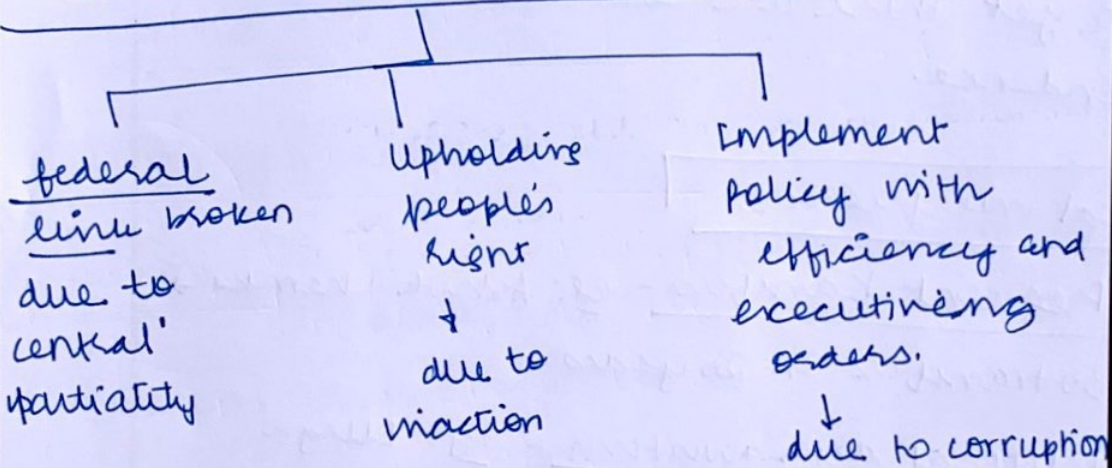
1. Frequent transfers - eg: Ashok Khemka → 30 transfers in 20 years
2. Political arm twisting - eg: Durga Shakti Nagpal in sand mafia case.
3. Undermining authority - eg: Revelations by Prakash Singh and asking for police reform.
4. Collusive corruption eg: 2G scam and Commonwealth Game scam.

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Diminishing independence

1. Reduced delegated legislations and discretion
2. Favouritism and nepotism in appointments
3. Punitive transfers and postings
4. Out of turn promotions.

This hinders transformative role of civil servants



Civil services board must be set up to ensure promotion and transfers are done in a political manner and independence is ensured to ensure civil servants uphold the constitutionalism

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Q.9) Sri-Lanka is a region where India can not only display its neighborhood first policy but also give credence to its SAGAR doctrine. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 words)

श्रीलंका एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां भारत न केवल अपनी पड़ोसी पहले नीति प्रदर्शित कर सकता है बल्कि अपने सागर (SAGAR) सिद्धांत को भी बल दे सकता है। विस्तृत विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A) Sri Lanka has been a friend of India. Its strategic location at heart of Indian Ocean and proximity to our maritime boundary makes it critical for India.

Importance of Sri Lanka

Display Neighbourhood First Policy & SAGAR

Economic → largest trade partner in South Asia

2. FTA signed in 1980s.
3. India - a major investor in Sri Lanka.

Security

1. Joint military exercise - SLIMEX
2. Intelligence sharing ex. Eastern attack
3. Resolve internal Tamil conflict.

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Strategic

Indian ocean security for
Kade

collaborate in multilateral forum like UN,
WTO

Recent vaccine diplomacy, extending line of
credit given to Sri Lanka and signing currency
swap agreement = shows neighbourhood 1st
credentials.

SAGAR
doctrine

polymetallic nodules and benefits
of ocean energy can be harnessed.
peace can be fought.

India can help Sri Lanka in resisting
Chinese pressure.

collaboration in disaster management.

Thus Sri Lanka is critical. These
policies must be creatively used building on
the gains already achieved to ensure India
remains a key regional player.

Feedback

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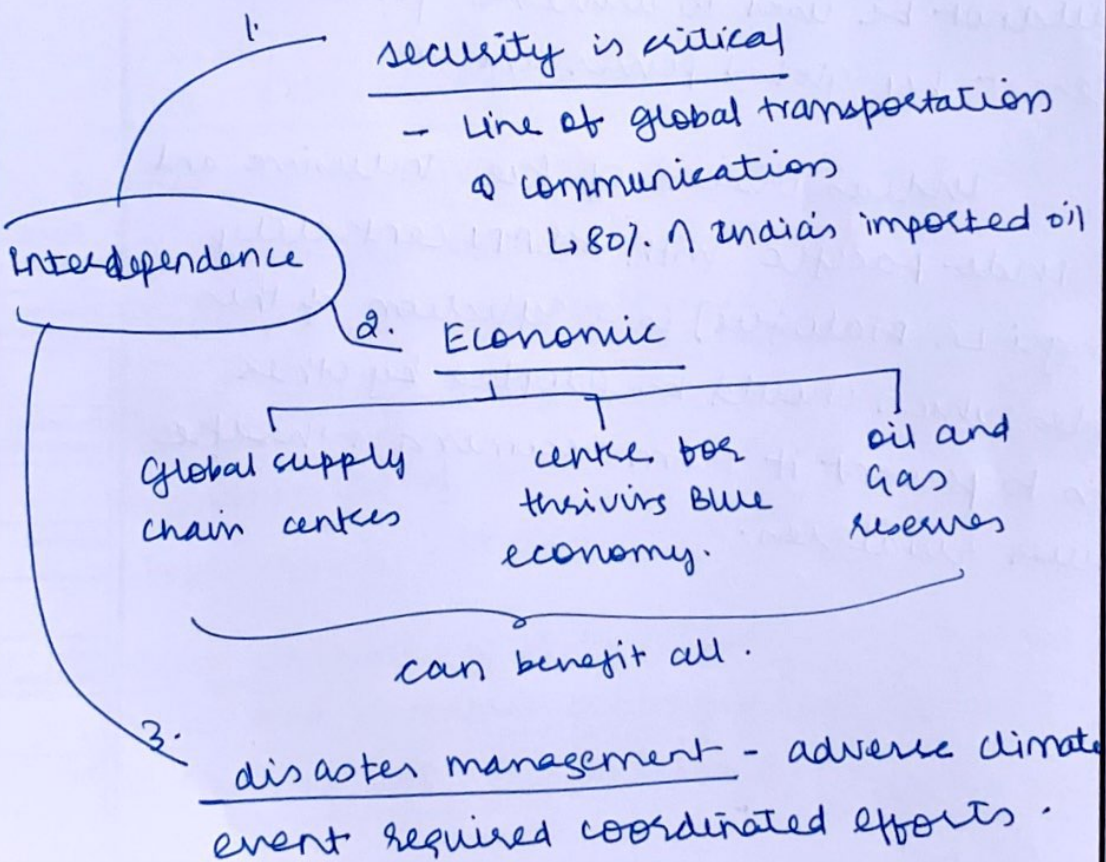


Q.10) Indo-Pacific reflects both the interdependence as well as interpenetration which are evident in an era of multipolarity and globalization. Discuss this statement keeping in mind India's Indo-Pacific vision.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र अन्वोन्याश्रयता और अंतर्प्रवेश दोनों को दर्शाता है जो बहुध्रुवीयता और वैश्वीकरण के युग में स्पष्ट हैं।
भारत की हिंद-प्रशांत दृष्टि को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

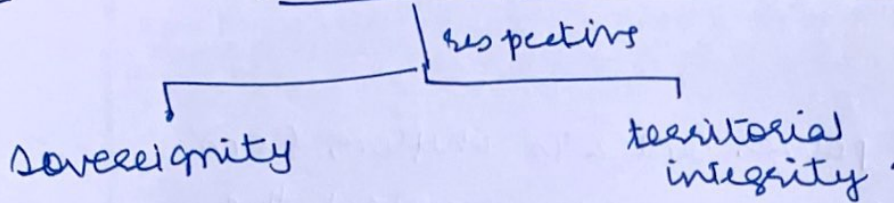
A) The global power centre is shifting from Atlantic to Indopacific in this context the role of Indo Pacific has gained much importance.

Indo Pacific characteristics



Independence

1. Ensuring rule based world order.



2. Leaving the ~~sea~~ ocean as common humanity asset and should not be controlled.

3. Giving space to littoral state to pursue domestic goals of economic development.

4. Should not be used to achieve parochial interest by global power centres.

India's vision of free, inclusive and open Indo-pacific with ASEAN centrality [Shanghai La Dialogue] is a reflection of these principles which should be adopted by other nations to prevent it from becoming a theatre of power rivalries.

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Q.11) Examine various existing mechanisms for controlling money and muscle power in elections. Discuss why criminal elements find it easy to succeed in politics and how the trend of increasing criminalization of politics can be reversed. (15 marks, 250 words)

चुनावों में धन और बाहुबल को नियंत्रित करने के लिए मौजूद विभिन्न तंत्रों का परीक्षण करें। चर्चा करें कि आपराधिक तत्वों को राजनीति में सफल होना क्यों आसान लगता है और राजनीति के बढ़ते अपराधीकरण की प्रवृत्ति को कैसे उलटा जा सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A) According to Association of Democratic Reforms 42% of MPs have criminal antecedent against them. The expenditure in recent Lok Sabha election ~ 60,000 crore out of which 40% is unaccounted money. Thus there is a rise in money and muscle power in elections.

Existing mechanism

1. According to RPA, 1957, MP convicted of certain offences will cease to hold office for next 6 yrs. → fails to check criminalisation

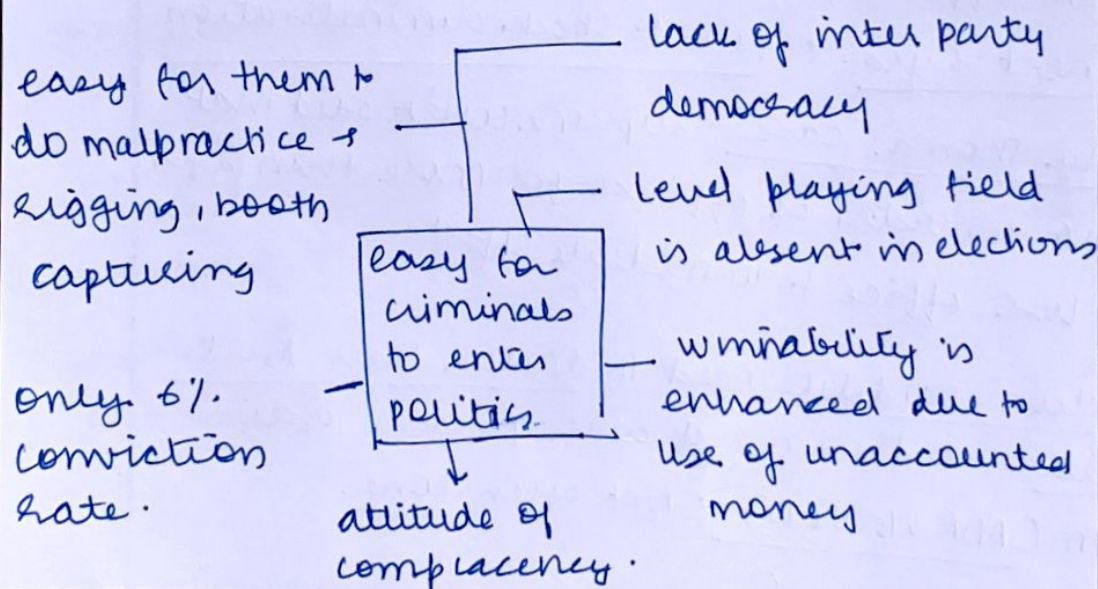
2. Lily Thomas case - Supreme Court said that MP/MLA convicted of offence for more than 2 yrs will lose office to immediate effect.

3. Election candidate need to disclose their Assets liabilities and criminal cases pending against them (ADR vs UOI) → Not often done.

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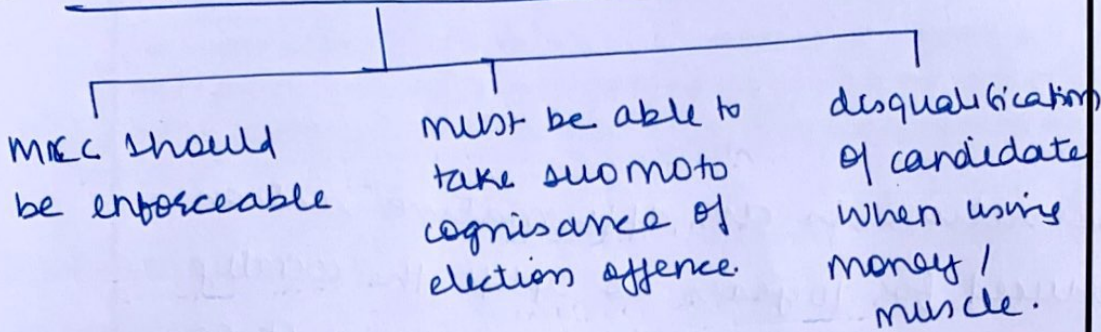
- 4. Election commission can disqualify candidate who fail to lodge their election expenses.-
- 5. Political parties need to display criminal antecedent of their candidates and must give reason for selecting them.
- 6. Electoral Bonds launched to bring monetary transparency → RBI flagged concerns
- 7. ECI has also capped expenditure per candidate in election. but doubts regarding enforceability

Thus, existing mechanism lacks enforceability and effectiveness



To Reverse the trend → Fast track courts

1. Strengthen ECI's power



2. Amend RPA, 1957

permanent disqualification of convicted candidates.

3. State funding of election - Dinesh Goswami committee

4. Vote awareness and greater use of NOTA to pressure party to have honest candidate

Political will is required to bring such reforms. Such mistakes undermine the authority of parliament and fracture democracy. Thus, reforms are required to ensure we strengthen democracy.

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Q.12) Reservations have morphed into a populist exercise to deal with an employment crisis, making it a political response to resolve an economic issue through the prism of identity. Analyze in the backdrop of rising demand for caste census and reservation for locals in private job.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आरक्षण रोजगार संकट से निपटने के लिए एक लोकलुभावन अभ्यास में रूपांतरित हो गया है, जिससे यह पहचान के चरम के जरिए आर्थिक मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए एक राजनीतिक प्रतिक्रिया बन गया है। जाति जनगणना और निजी नौकरियों में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की बढ़ती मांग की पृष्ठभूमि में विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A) Reservation is an affirmative action introduced for 10 years to uplift the socially marginalised section of society. Using it as populist tool has led to 'race to the bottom' and Frustration among the non reserved category.

Reservation → populist tool

1. States like Haryana, Andhra Pradesh etc are extending reservation for local population in private jobs.
2. Done to resolve the rising unemployment
eg: 24% in Haryana → much more than national average.
3. Use of Identity as vote bank politics eg: Maratha Reservation

Issue involved

- ① Patchwork done for deep rooted economic crisis.
- ② highly unsustainable solution
 - ↳ harms ease of doing business
 - ↳ will reduce absolute job creation in long run.
- ③ Retaliation will come from other states. Thus framing cooperative federalism and national unity.
- ④ Against the fundamental right: Article 14, Article 15, Article 19.
- ⑤ Reduce the inflow of FDI and technical expertise and prevent regions from developing comparative Advantage.
- ⑥ creates erosion of the soil mentality and feeling of regionalism will harden.
- ⑦ competitive federalism will bail down to extending reservation.

Bring economic reforms in land labour and power sector

Develop human capital by investing in health, education and skill

Solutions

offer attractive incentive to labour intensive industries

2. promote culture of entrepreneurship

5. Generate regional capability through identifying comparative Advantage.

4. Adopt regionally balanced growth at national level.

6. check against populist policy through voter awareness.

Reservation should gradually be phased out rather than extending it. States must refrain from adopting such unsustainable practice and cooperate with each other to increase job creation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.13) The project of grass root democracy remains incomplete as administrative decentralization has not accompanied political decentralization. Highlight the critical administrative challenges faced by local institutions and give your views to improve the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

जमीनी लोकतंत्र की परियोजना अधूरी है क्योंकि प्रशासनिक विकेंद्रीकरण के साथ राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण नहीं हुआ है। स्थानीय संस्थानों के सामने आने वाली महत्वपूर्ण प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए अपने विचार दें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans) 73rd constitutional Amendment Act has introduced the skeleton, leaving the flesh to be filled by the states. In this context, the incomplete devolution of power has led local bodies to being "grass without roots".

Incomplete political decentralisation

1. Devolution of subjects

Except for Kerala, no other state has devolved subject mentioned in the list.

2. Vacancy

The elections are not held in timely and regularly manner. and state Election Commission remains powerless and bureaucratized.

3. Fiscally dependent local bodies

They collect only 5% of their resources through

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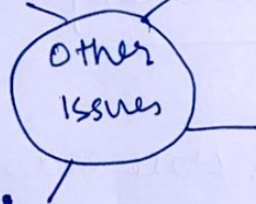
Own sources thus, remain subordinate to state governments.

4. Creation of Parallel Bodies

Special Purpose Vehicle - part of modern legislations undermine role and confidence of local bodies.

5. The supporting infrastructure and staff to local bodies not provided.

Power capture by local elites.



Capacity Building in gram sabhs (ackis).

Bureaucratic micromanagement

Panchayat Pati falls to rope in women

Suggestions

1. Maheshankar committee : Include state level bodies with representation from local bodies be included in state legislative council

2. Allow local bodies to raise finances from market on their own accord.

3. Strengthen State Election Commission and make recommendations of finance commission building.

4. 2nd ARC - Devolve the functions to local bodies and greater taxation powers as well.

5. Infrastructure like panchayat building, CCTV camera, internet connectivity to ensure participatory democracy.

6. Role of panchayat must not be undermined by parallel bodies.

According to 2nd ARC, local bodies are ~~3rd~~ lowest tier of governance but they are not least important. The principle of subsidiary must be followed to ensure that democratic decentralisation is followed in letter and spirit.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.14) How far do you agree that collegium system of judicial appointment and transfer falls short in striking a balance between judicial independence and other democratic principles? In this context, suggest some practical solutions for making the collegium system more transparent.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि न्यायिक नियुक्ति और स्थानांतरण की कॉलेजियम प्रणाली न्यायिक स्वतंत्रता और अन्य लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के बीच संतुलन बनाने में विफल है? इस संदर्भ में, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली को और अधिक पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए कुछ व्यावहारिक उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A) The institution of collegium system has its roots in the three judges case. By striking down NJAC, judiciary has highlighted that collegium system is critical for judicial independence. But there are many lacunae.

Issues with collegium system

1. Made judiciary an 'empire in themselves' with no oversight mechanism, making them sovereign → against popular sovereignty.

2. violates principle of checks and Balance → a founding pillar of democracy.

3. Arbitrariness in actions

→ allocation of cases and bench formation has raised questions on impartiality of collegium.

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4. Issues with transfers

Many a times to subvert the career progression of fellow judge by collegium.

5. Makes collegium non accountable for its actions.

Need to balance independence with democracy

1. The decision taken and parameters considered by collegium must be released in public domain - strengthen RTI.
2. Need to maintain parliamentary oversight in spirit of checks and balances.
3. Arbitrary actions should be discouraged by codifying principles on basis of which benches will be formed.
4. Punitive and unproved transfers must be discouraged and allow people to challenge such transfers.
5. Judicial morality should be exercised and code of ethics should be adopted to ensure

impartiality -

Justice is the basic human right. It is the confidence in judiciary and their legitimacy that ensures democracy remains well functioning. Thus, reforms should be taken to ensure this.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.15) Scholars and activists argue that misuse of draconian UAPA to curb every dissenting voice can put democracy in peril. What sections of UAPA make it a threat to democratic rights? Critically analyze the issues related to UAPA while evaluating the requirement of such a stringent law.

(15 marks, 250 words)

विद्वानों और कार्यकर्ताओं का तर्क है कि हर असहमति की आवाज पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कठोर UAPA का दुरुपयोग लोकतंत्र को खतरे में डाल सकता है। UAPA की कौन सी धाराएँ इसे लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों के लिए खतरा बनाते हैं? ऐसे कड़े कानून की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करते हुए UAPA से संबंधित मुद्दों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As There is a very thin line between 'dissent' and 'sedition'. The boundary is vague and often misused by the regime to silence dissent and undermine democratic principles.

Draconian UAPA → Relevance

1. Introduce to check the international activities and ensure security and sovereignty of nation is protected.

2. Supreme Court and Law Commission has both upheld its relevance.

Reasons → internal security issue,
rise of asymmetric warfare,
unstable neighbourhood.

→ Tool for the state to protect itself in a liberal democracy.

UAPA : a threat to democracy

1. Suppress voices of dissent

Against government policies. 4: Disha Ravi Case.

2. The conviction rate remains low.

3. Use as a political tool to silence opposition

4. Reduces accountability of government.

5. 'sedition' marks the civil death of a person → thus discourage impartial media ethics.

7. Police use it unjudiciously to curb protest ~~is~~ against government to cool down the issue.

Reason prompting misuse

vague provisions like 'security', 'incitement of violence', 'provoking overthrow' of government → thus prompting liberal interpretation by government.

Way forward

- 1: Supreme court has provided guidelines in Kedarnath vs SoI case and C Rangarajan case that must be applied in sedition case.
- 2: Training, capacity building of officers and bringing about police reforms to ensure independence of politics.
- 3: Morality should be practiced in politics.
- 4: Democratic right of free speech must be respected in a democracy.

People are sovereign in a democracy, yet right of state and that of citizens in a social contract has to be balanced. In this context UAPA should be retained but as mentioned in a consultation paper by law commission it must be relooked at.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.16) Comprehensive National Nutritional Survey (CNNS) paints a grim picture of health and nutrition of children in India. Discuss the effects of intergenerational poverty on nutrition and health. Also, suggest ways to break the poverty-undernutrition vicious cycle. (15 marks, 250 words)

व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (CNNS) भारत में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य और पोषण की एक कुरूप तस्वीर पेश करता है। पोषण और स्वास्थ्य पर अंतर-पीढ़ीगत गरीबी के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, गरीबी-अल्पपोषण के दुष्क्र को तोड़ने के उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

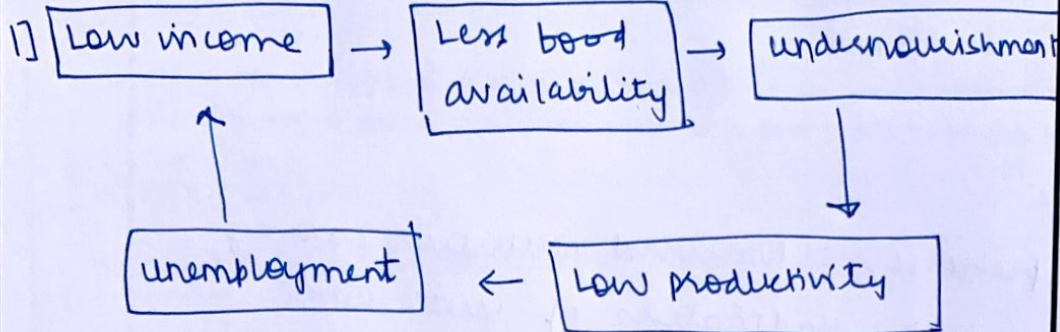
A) Comprehensive National Nutrition Survey shows that the indicators of acute and chronic malnutrition have become more stark. This makes us short of achieving our Sustainable Development Goals and has been made more stark due to COVID crisis.

Health and nutrition of children

- 1) Infant Mortality Rate - 120/1000 children ⇒ worse than Bangladesh and Pakistan.
- 2) Malnourishment - A third of world's malnourished children are in India. 60% of which are girls.
- 3) Overnourishment - Obesity rising due to consumption of high fat & oil (processed food)
- 4) Anaemia - high among girls.

(Don't Write anything in this Area)

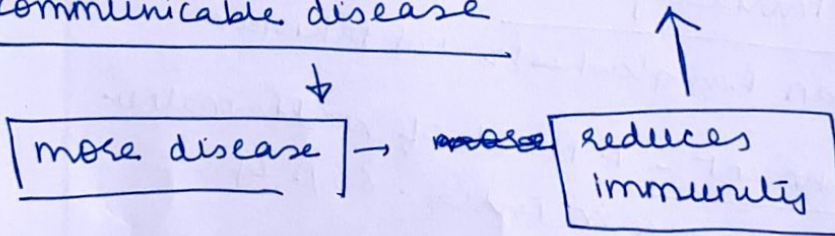
Impact of intergenerational poverty



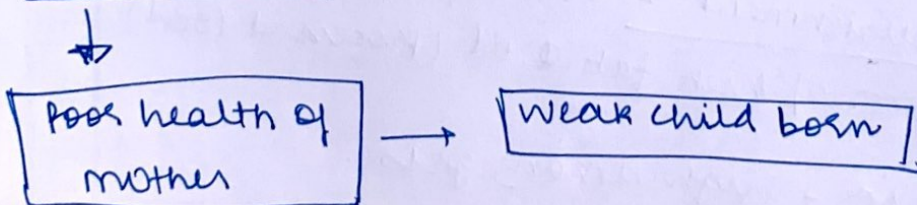
2] Unhygienic environment and lack of sanitary facility

Reduces nutrition absorption capacity of body

3] Increases risk of communicable and non communicable disease



4] leads to more gender discrimination in food allocation



Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

To break the vicious cycle

1. Food fortification and distribution through PDS eg: Golden rice
2. Integration of schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, ICPS, maternal health scheme etc.
3. Make holistic policy based on data and do targeted intervention
eg: surveillance to identify the risk factors and intervene accordingly.
4. Amartya Sen's capability approach should be adopted in policy making.
5. Use of Anganwadi worker, NGO, volunteers in a decentralised intervention

Behavioral economics and nudging should be used to make evidence based intervention as suggested by Nobel Lauret Abhijeet Banerjee in his book 'Poor economics' to ensure we break this vicious circle of poverty and realise our demographic dividend.

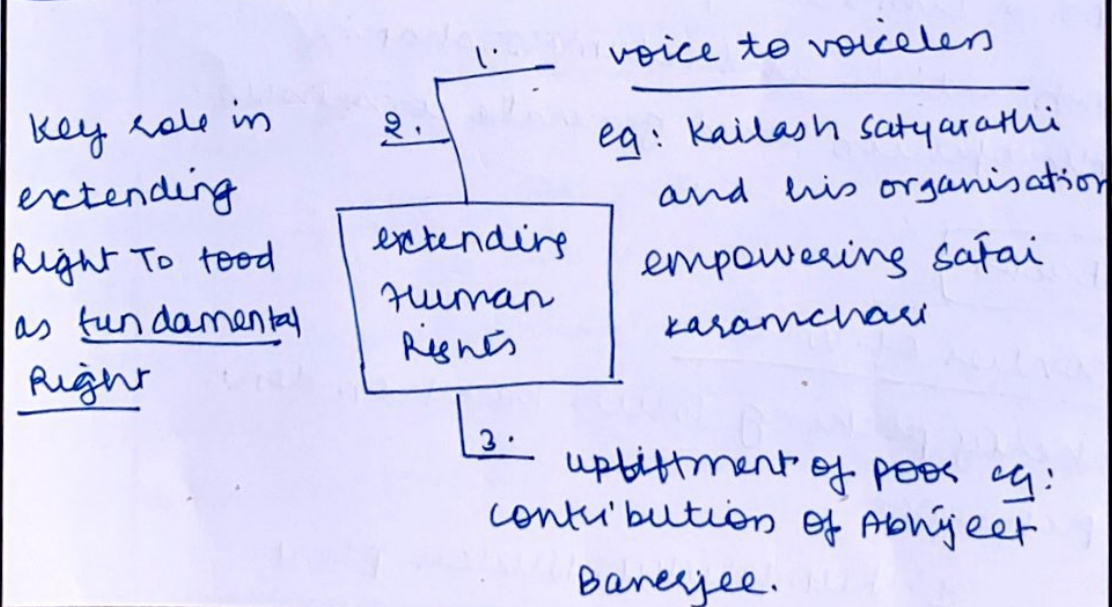


Q.17) Civil society organizations (CSOs) have played a stellar role in extension of human rights, protection of civil liberties and voicing the concerns of unheard, but critics argue that civil society has emerged as the new frontier of war and CSOs have hindered the socio-economic development of the nation. Give your opinion. (15 marks, 250 words)

नागरिक समाज संगठनों (CSO) ने मानवाधिकारों के विस्तार, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की सुरक्षा और अनसुनों की चिंताओं को आवाज देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, लेकिन आलोचकों का तर्क है कि नागरिक समाज युद्ध की नए सरहद या न्यू फ्रंटियर के रूप में उभरा है और CSO ने राष्ट्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न की है। अपनी राय दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As civil society organisations have played a key role in enhancing governments accountability and empowering people especially after the adoption of neo liberal economy and Washington consensus. However, there are concerns associated with it as well.

Role of civil society



- Protection of civil Rights**
1. Assist National Human Rights Commission in disseminative information.
 2. stood up for government accountability
eg: India against corruption and Lok pal Bill
 3. challenge arbitrary restriction eg: Internet Ban - against speech and expression.

Voicing concern of unheard

1. Tribals - during Narmada Bachao Andolan
2. Rejection of Aadhar authentication for access to PDS → civil society bring it under notice
3. Publish article and columns shaping public opinion and generate consensus.

Drawbacks

New Kanties of war

1. cherry picking issues based on donor reference
eg: Kundakulam Nuclear plant.

- 2. Conduit of money laundering through foreign contribution.
- 3. Can interfere with sovereign relations with friendly countries.
- 4. Terror financing e.g. Zakir Naik.

Hinder socio-economic development

- 1. According to PS, civil society activity cost us 1.5-2% of GDP annually.
- 2. Factory of PIL for popularity - hinders developmental projects
- 3. Instigate people to demand more compensation and later share with them.

Vijay Kumar committee advocated light regulation of NGO through technological interface. NITI Aayog can become the connecting bridge between government and civil society. Reasonable implementation of laws like FERA is required to ensure the drawbacks are tackled and they become partners in India's development story.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Invisibilizing destitute through criminalizing of begging amounts to complete denial of a socio-economic problem and abject failure of the state. In light of this statement, discuss the reasons behind the problem of begging and suggest suitable welfare measures to address various problems faced by them. (15 marks, 250 words)

भिक्षावृत्ति के अपराधीकरण के जरिए निराश्रितों को देखना एक सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्या को पूरी तरह से नकारना और राज्य की घोर विफलता है। इस कथन के आलोक में भिक्षावृत्ति की समस्या के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए तथा उनके सामने आने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए उपयुक्त कल्याणकारी उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A) Poverty is the worst form of human enemy. The most stark manifestation of poverty is begging which denies 'Right To Live with dignity' Article 21. In this context criminalising begging further accentuates the problem.

Reason behind problem of begging

Political

1) undermines Administrative legitimacy of state

2) Highlight states failure to alleviate poverty

Economic

1) Wastage of human capital

2) Increases economic cost of development

ex: FDI will not come as global status is undermined.

→ Social

1. gives rise to encroachment over pavements and rising accidents
2. sanitation and hygiene is poor. Thus burden of diseases increases.

Law and Order

1. crime against women as women beggars are more vulnerable.
2. Basic security of states is unavailable.

Environment

1. more pollution → use firewood.
2. victims of disaster → most vulnerable.

Reasons why beggars exist

1. Non inclusive nature of cities.
2. Limited resources combined with inequality.
3. Lack of human capital - education, skill to get employed.
4. Disability induced poverty
5. Absence of social security net.
6. Lack of unskilled employment opportunity

2. Failure of the State to recognize their plight.

Measures

crack down on 'beggar rackets'.

1. set up a Task force to identify issues faced and make evidence driven intervention.
2. Ministry of social Justice should have a wing ensuring that various problem are addressed and state policy work for them.
3. All public utilities like education, health and employ local cadre to see that gains are sustained.
4. Swachh Bharat should have dedicated component for hygiene of people on street.
5. Integrate them into economic system by providing them productive assets for self employment.

Problem of begging must be targeted head on. Behavioral change is required to ensure that people themselves make efforts to get out of poverty, and begging.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.19) Real reason for rising Indo-China tension is that China is determined to reshape the global political and economic order in a manner aligned to its own interest in which it no longer regards India as a source of support. Explain with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-चीन के बढ़ते तनाव का वास्तविक कारण यह है कि चीन वैश्विक राजनीतिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था को अपने स्वयं के हितों के अनुरूप बदलने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प है, जिसमें वह अब भारत को समर्थन के स्रोत के रूप में नहीं मानता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A) China considers itself a civilisational state and has 'middle country complex'. Under the present regime it is on a mission to reclaim its lost stature. Thus, the spillover effect is experienced by India as well.

China reshaping global order

Political order

1. By pushing China led institutions

es: New Development Banks as alternative to IMF.

2. Undermining multilateral institutions such as

es: UNCTAD directive to stop South China sea aggression.

3. Pushing China led connectivity projects

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eg: Belt and Road Initiative
String of pearls policy.

4. Geopolitical arm twisting

eg: Acquiring Hambantota port from Sri Lanka.

→ Cartographic aggression of Nepal against India

5. Establishing regional dominance

eg: Galwan valley incident.

Doklam crisis.

Economic order

1. Debt diplomacy and neo colonialism

eg: Mauritius and Sri Lanka.

2. State led ~~private~~ companies investing abroad

eg: Huawei.

3. Lynchpin of global supply chain

4. Maintaining export surplus with major partners eg: India ~ \$50 mn.

5: Currency manipulation and undermining rule based world order.

Doesnot regard India as source of support

- 1: considers India a 'noisy democracy'
- 2: India's leaning towards vs eg: joining Quad, defence agreements
- 3: India's ambition to be a world leader prevent it from becoming a junior partner of any other major power.
- 4: India respects rule of law and Panchsheel principles which are ignored by china.
- 5: Ideological differences : Democracy vs communism.

Although, Asian century is becoming a reality due to presence of china. Yet such unilateral actions are threatening future of the stability of region. We must support multilateral institution and rule based multipolar world order to ensure a secure Asia.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



ForumIAS

Q.20) World Trade Organization (WTO) has fallen victim to diverging interest of developed and developing countries, great power rivalries and the inability to resolve dispute. Examine the statement and discuss the role that G-20 can play in creating broader consensus on contentious issues in WTO. (15 marks, 250 words)

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) विकसित और विकासशील देशों के हितों में विचलन, बड़ी शक्तियों की प्रतिद्वंद्विता और विवाद को सुलझाने में असमर्थता का शिकार हो गया है। कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और विश्व व्यापार संगठन में विवादास्पद मुद्दों पर व्यापक सहमति बनाने में G-20 की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As World Trade Organisation is a result of Uruguay round (1986 - 1995). It is the only global Organisation fostering trade in a rule based manner in the world.

Issues at WTO

Diverging interest → Doha Round

Developing country

- Protection of agriculture and developed country to phase out subsidy
- Liberal Intellectual Property Rights regime

Developed country

- opening up the agricultural market and market Access
- Extend IPR to IPP+ by including other goods & services.

Power
Rivalries

→ US undermining WTO rule and engaging in unilateral actions.

→ frequent challenging of domestic laws and arm twisting for favorable ruling.

→ WTO lacks financial independence.

Inability to resolve dispute

1. Difficult to arrive a solution → accused of being biased

2. Appellate Tribunal is not functional due to US blocking appointment.

Role of G20

1. created in aftermath of global financial crisis 2008 to foster macroeconomic coordination.

2. consist of all major players of WTO including India, China, US → thus can be a platform for negotiation.

3. consist of only few countries, thus mini-

lateralism can be a route to enhance consensus building.

4. A middle path can be found by discussing Doha Agenda on G20 platform to reduce friction between developed and developing countries.

5. Since major powers are on the platform thus more democratic discussion can take place in interest of global stability.

WTO reforms are required further to ensure its independence. Charter should be updated to include services like e-commerce and principle of evasudeva kutumbakam should be followed.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	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
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.