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FIAS - MGP 2021 - OT | GS paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate AREEBA NOMAN

Roll No.

Date:

21-12-21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained.	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are <i>TWENTY</i> questions printed in <i>ENGLISH &amp; HINDI</i>, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <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>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>		
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>
			Start Time   End Time
<b>Total Marks:</b>			Mode Of Examination: Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>
			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) "The right to protest cannot be any time and everywhere". Comment on the significance of the right to protest in a vibrant democracy. (10 marks, 150 words)

“विरोध का अधिकार किसी भी समय और हर स्थान पर नहीं हो सकता। एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र में विरोध के अधिकार के महत्व पर टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

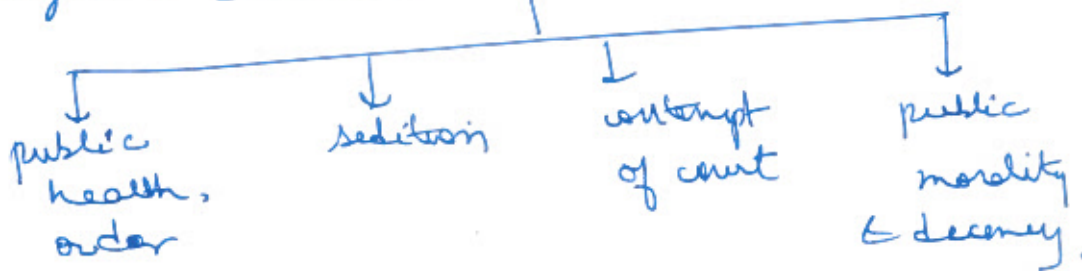
In words of Justice D.Y. Chandrachud  
Right to protest is a safety valve for  
democracy.

Right to protest

1) Fundamental right under article 19, which allows citizens to form associations, hold meetings, unions.

2) However, unarmed gathering is allowed.

3) subject to restrictions like VIA 19(2)



4) Art 35 prohibits armed forces, police, paramilitary for protest.

5) Public services, essential services like banking



transport can't go on strike as a symbol of protest.

Significance

1) manifestation of dissent, non acceptance of public policies & laws.

Eg: Recent farmers protest at Singur border.

2) acts like a safety valve where grievances can be brought to forefront.

3) It acts as a pressure group and government is forced to negotiate, take legislative impact assessment.

Eg: Protest against Citizenship Amendment Act.

Eg: Environment Protest.



**Feedback**

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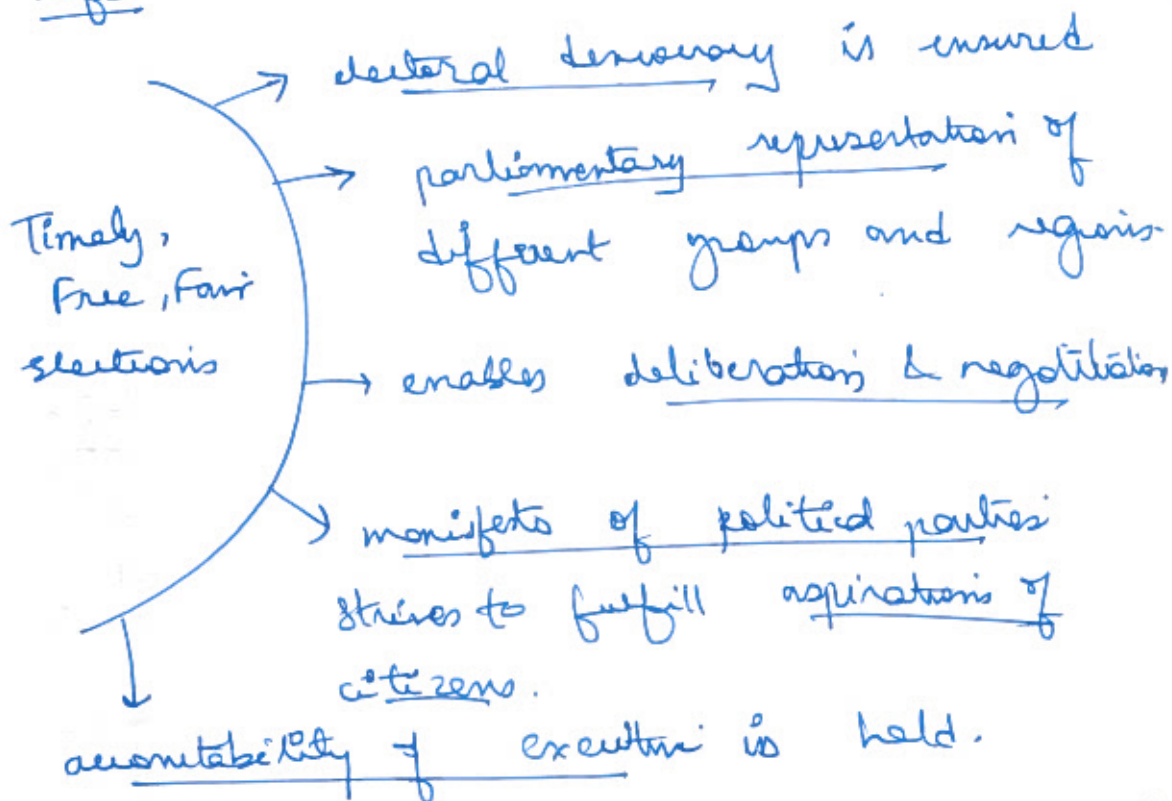


Q.2) Though necessary, timely, free and fair elections are not sufficient to ensure a vibrant democracy. In your opinion, what are the essential requirements for a vibrant democracy?

(10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से, समय पर, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। आपकी राय में, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र के लिए आवश्यक आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to Gandhiji, democracy is not episodic accountability of government, rather it is spiritual experience of everyday life.



However, elections is not sufficient for vibrant democracy.

It needs essential elements including :

- ① More decentralised/vertical accountability of executive and legislature on daily basis.  
Eg strengthening RTI, social audits.
- ② Removing social, cultural barriers for people to fully participate.  
Eg: political participation of Palits, Adivasi
- ③ strengthening local level governance like PRI, ULBs for closer realisation of aspirations of people.
- ④ Participatory model of governance which ensures Inclusivity, equity, social justice are essential for democracy.  
Eg: LGBTQ+ representation, development of Adivasi Tribes, NE region
- ⑤ Economic enablement, political empowerment, cultural inclusivity is also required.  
Eg. Stand up India, MUDRA schemes.  
"Democracy is thus power to, with, within people."

### Feedback

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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)

Ordinance making power of President U/A 123 and governor was designed by forefathers visualising urgent measures to be taken in absence of legislature.

However, it has been frequently used and misused as highlighted in Chandra Kumar case, Cooper case.

Dilutes Accountability of executive to legislature

1) deliberation and debate doesn't take place in highest legislative bodies → parliamentary committees

2) Accountability U/A 75 of com is diluted.

3) It gives reckless powers executive to bring legislation without fear of opposition

eg: Recent farm bills were introduced through ordinance.



Fails to generate consensus

1) will and aspiration of the people is not taken into account.

eg: suspension of Art 370 and creation of UTs of J&K.

2) Consensus over key issues are not met, stakeholder consultation is not done.

eg: Farm laws were passed without consultation with farmer groups.

3) Social capital and trust deficit becomes a challenge for government

4) Economic survey points out middle class exits from governance process as it assumes less importance

Amendment, social surveys needs to be taken into account before passing any bill or ordinance. Role, legislative impact

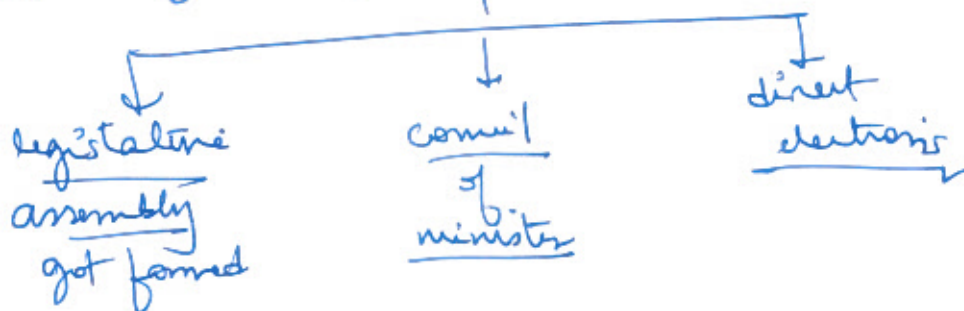
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Q.4) The Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (Amendment) Act, 2021 (GNCTD Act) provides wide discretionary powers to Lieutenant Governor, formalizing the status of Delhi as an administrative territory of union government. Do you agree? (10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय राजधानी क्षेत्र दिल्ली सरकार (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 (GNCTD अधिनियम) उपराज्यपाल को व्यापक विवेकाधीन शक्तियां प्रदान करता है, और दिल्ली को केंद्र सरकार के प्रशासनिक क्षेत्र के रूप में औपचारिक रूप देता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

GNCTD Act 2021 was passed recently and created a ruckus in Delhi and country. NCT of Delhi was made so by 69<sup>th</sup> C.A.A of 1992 to give legislative autonomy to Delhi



powers, public order, police and land was kept out of Delhi government.

Recent amendment is criticised on following:

Discretionary power to Governor

- 1) "Government of Delhi" for all purpose would now mean L. Governor of Delhi.
- 2) L. Governor can pass any bill to President or any matter as per directions U/A 293AA



2) advice of council of minister which is popularly elected is deemed secondary

Administrative Territory of Union

1) Governor rather than acting as a 'lynch-pin' has been given unbridled discretionary powers

2) direct control of union com on Delhi directly & indirectly.

Political Experts say it is a regressive step towards centralisation of governance. and needs to be relooked for consultative mechanism.

Best practices like washington DC model of USA can be adopted in capital Delhi in order to meet aspirations & welfare of people.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation	
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Q.5) What was held in Kedar Nath Singh Case 1962? Do you think that the judgement has outlived its utility and needs review? Discuss in light of recent controversies. (10 marks, 150 words)

केदारनाथ सिंह केस, 1962 में क्या हुआ था? क्या आपको लगता है कि इस फैसले की उपयोगिता खत्म हो गई है और इसकी समीक्षा की जरूरत है? हाल के विवादों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Kedar Nath Singh Case 1962 was a landmark judgement which gave exclusive guidelines for cases of SEDITION v/a 124A of IPC

Features of judgement → mere adversity will not amount to sedition.  
 → incitement to violence against popularly elected government.

↓  
 circulating print/digital media against government doesn't amount to sedition unless real violence takes place.

↓  
dissent, defamation, contempt can't be viewed as dissent. sedition

The judgement gave exclusive guidelines to prevent arbitrary power of government and cases of sedition

Needs review

① Even after SC guidelines, arrest for sedition has been rising though conviction is mere 3%.

eg: sedition cases in CAA protest; against Dr Kafeel of Anzo Gorkhpar.

② vague and incoherent terminology gives arbitrary power to executive & law enforcing agencies.

③ It creates 'chilling effect' on journalist, intellectuals and common citizens. This threatens the fabric of country.

Way forward ① According to Law Commission of India, sedition can't be done away with instantly but ITC needs to be amended and SC guidelines to be followed.

② A Review committee can be setup for the future of Sedition law; a colonial gift, in India.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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Q.6) 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)

~~Comptroller~~ Office of Comptroller and Auditor General of India is a constitutional office via 148. According to Dr. Ambedkar it is one of the pillars of democracy.

Critical role in

① Governance → bringing out economic deficiency in implementation of schemes like MGNREGS, Disaster Management Fund.

② Fiscal Transparency → audits the expenditure & finance accounts of government.  
custodian of treasury

③ Executive Accountability → through Public Account Committee.  
audit of appropriation from CFI of, centre, state government funded companies



Criticism

- ① 'post mortem' once expenditure is done.
- ② cannot look into daily policy making and business of government.
- ③ inefficient in bringing out lessons & wisdom in policies.
- ④ political interference hampering independence.

Reinvent itself

- ① Public debate over giving CAG both "comptroller" and auditor functions as in case of UK.
  - ② improving technical knowledge of CAG office and officers under it.
  - ③ Infrastructure, personnel, evidence based course correction.
  - ④ Technology like AI and machine learning for accurate auditing.
- CAG is an important pillar of constitutional democracy of India and needs to be strengthened.

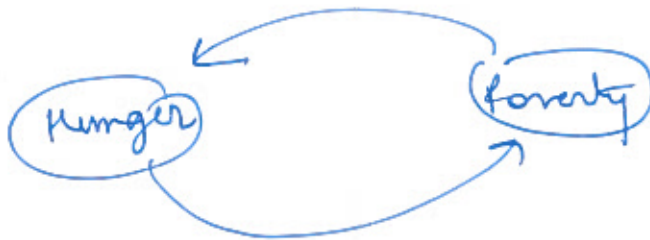
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Q.7) "Hunger perpetuates poverty as much as poverty perpetuates hunger". Discuss the statement and suggest ways to break this cycle. (10 marks, 150 words)

"भूख गरीबी को उतनी ही बनाए रखती है जितनी गरीबी भूख को बनाए रखती है"। कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए और इस चक्र को तोड़ने के उपाय सुझाइए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

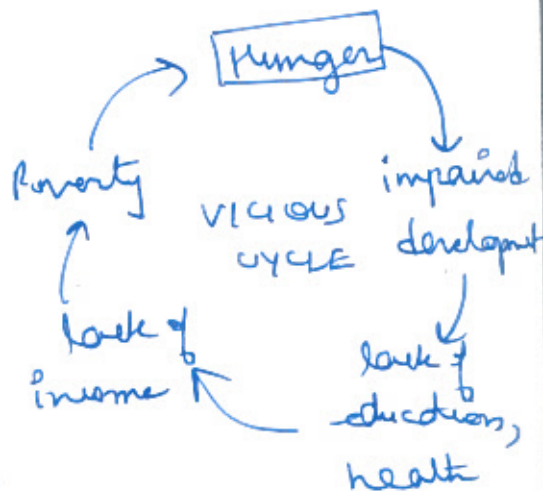
In the Global Hunger Index '20 India was ranked 94, poor performer in South Asia and comparable to Sub-Saharan African. India is home to ~20% poverty in absolute terms.



Feedback cycle of Hunger & Poverty

① Hunger leads to impaired development of cognitive capabilities, health and education

eg ASER report: 50% class V students can't read class II book and major reason is hidden hunger





g) similarly amenities poverty creates lack of basic like food, shelter, hygiene water and sanitation which further leads to malnutrition, non-absorption of nutrients called ASIAN ENIGMA.

(Break the cycle)

o) capability Approach of Sen by providing skills, training, political participation

Prof. Amartya Sen  
vocational

o) Project Sanyasano of Anam can be implemented: it involves mother in SHGs for income generation & simultaneously provide children eggs, milk every day.

Hence break the cycle.

o) Employment generation through MNREGSA, NULM, NRLM, PM Sarnidhi.

o) Skills training to vulnerable sections, migrants like Delhi government training beggars

To achieve SOG of 1, 2  
we need to break the cycle by above methods

**Feedback**  
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Value Addition
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Q.8) Has the life time job security irrespective of performance been the cause of poor result orientation and lack of citizen centric initiatives taken by civil servants? Examine.

(10 marks, 150 words)

क्या प्रदर्शन की परवाह किए बिना आजीवन नौकरी की सुरक्षा सिविल सेवकों के खराब परिणाम अभिविन्यास और उनके द्वारा नागरिक केंद्रित पहलों की कमी का कारण रही है? परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

civil servants have security of tenure  
U/A 311 of constitution which is  
 often misused for poor result and  
self centric orientation.

Article 311 → can't be removed by authority  
 by laws to which appointed  
 ground of removal needs to  
 be addressed.

Poor result orientation

→ security of tenure  
 leads to lack of new  
initiatives, innovations  
 & risk taking.

eg: Red tapism in  
contract enforcement  
 or service delivery.



Lack of citizen centric policy

- 1) self interest is perpetuated, rather than public interest
- 2) compassion towards weaker section is missing.
- 3) Innovations for citizen friendly mechanism is missing

Steps to be taken

- 1) Implementation of "Perform or Perish" through SPARROW, PROBITY portals.
- 2) Mission Karmayogi for integrated value based training which is response oriented.
- 3) sensitizing towards public aspirations as recommended by Kote committee by field visits, night hawks.
- 4) strict guidelines & code of conduct to implement article 311 so that it can't be misused.

In order to make NEW INDIA which fulfills dream of 1.3BN civil ~~serv~~ services should become responsive, compassionate and public centric

**Feedback**  
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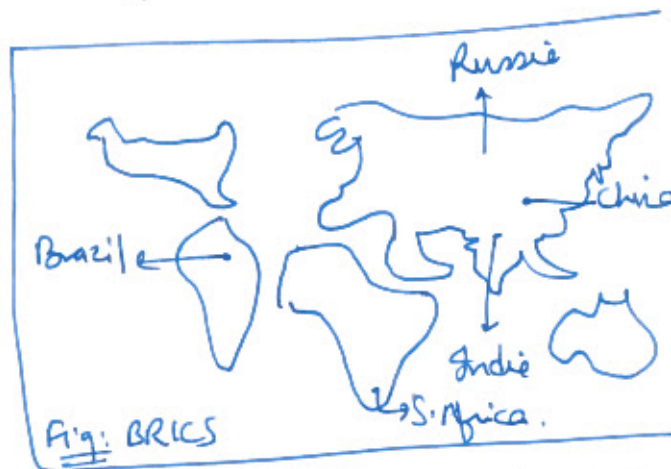


Q.9) Evaluate the significance of BRICS in shaping the emerging global order given the internal contradictions and divergent interests of its member countries. (10 marks, 150 words)

अपने सदस्य देशों के आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों और अलग-अलग हितों को देखते हुए उभरती वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने में ब्रिक्स के महत्व का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

BRICS countries are emerging economies and contribute more than 40% to world GDP. They have a key role in today's world order.

\* Significance in shaping world order :



① seen as a block bloc against west dominance, majority of south countries.

② BRICS' New Development Bank is a breakthrough against fixed orthodoxy of IMF, W.Bank etc.

③ Contingency reserves, disaster management initiatives makes the bloc self reliant

④ equal voting rights & consensus is an answer to PS, IMF hypocrisy.

However, there are certain issues:

## Internal Contradictions

- 1) based on economic clash among China and others.
- 2) Democracy versus communism. Eg India vs China.
- 3) Rise of authoritarianism in Brazil, Russia.
- 4) Diverge view over P5 expansion & China doesn't support.

## Diverging Interest

- 1) Rising inclination of Russia - China and Pakistan is a threat to India.
- 2) India's converging interest towards USA.
- 3) Chinese assertion in Indo Pacific is a hurdle.
- 4) South Africa's neutral inclination.

BRICS has the potential to overturn the west dominated world order and voice the concerns of emerging economies, expand UNSC and bring in UN reforms, IMF and WTO reforms.

SDG 17 which focuses on partnership can be realized by BRICS.

### Feedback

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Q.10) Has the intellectual property regime under WTO been an impediment in the global fight against Covid-19? (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या विश्व व्यापार संगठन के तहत बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था कोविड -19 के खिलाफ वैश्विक लड़ाई में बाधा रही है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WTO is the multilateral trade organization whose objective is free and fair trade regime across the globalised world.

### Intellectual Property Regime

① TRIPS → governs patents, trademarks, geographical indicators, copyrights etc.

② Before this Paris Convention & Berne Convention used to deal with it.

### Impediment in fight to COVID-19

a) Vaccine manufacturing → companies like Pfizer, Moderna have patented under WTO.

→ This has restricted other countries/ manufacture from accessing the vaccine, a major arsenal against COVID-19.

- ) Countries like South Africa, India have been demanding exemption of vaccines from TRIPS agreement.
- ) India has been putting pressure for compulsory licensing.
- ) However, consensus has not been generated.
- ) Similarly ventilators, Or machines / concentration robots for helping patients have been put in strict intellectual property regime.

This has certainly created impediment in fight against COVID-19.

India has overcome this by increasing production of COVAXIN / COVISHIELD at home and sharing vaccine generosity.

This way we have proved to the world our principle of "Vasudev Kutumbak".

**Feedback**  
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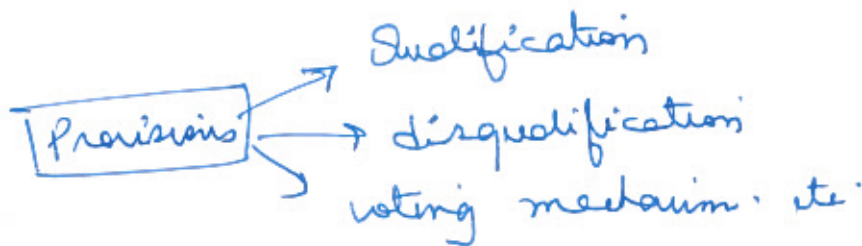


Q.11) How does the Representation of People Act (1951) control corrupt practices and electoral offences in course of elections in India? How far has it been successful in fulfilling its objective?

(15 marks, 250 words)

लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम 1951 भारत में चुनावों के दौरान भ्रष्ट आचरण और चुनावी अपराधों को कैसे नियंत्रित करता है? यह अपने उद्देश्य को पूरा करने में कहीं तक सफल रहा है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of People Act 1951 was passed as a hallmark legislation to ensure free and fair elections in the largest democracy.



Control corrupt practices and electoral offences

1. Bars the candidate for next 6 years if convicted for more than 2 yrs of imprisonment for corrupt practices.
2. fails to file elections expenditure.
3. Involved in a contract in which government own more than 25% stake.



- ④ Involved in heinous crimes and practices like late, dowry etc
- ⑤ spreading enmity in social groups on grounds of religion, caste etc
- ⑥ held for accepting bribe during election process.

- 1) The candidate is disqualified for next 6 years if convicted for above offences.
- 2) President along with recommendation of ECI holds person disqualified.
- 3) election offences are taken by High courts and further appeal lies in Supreme court.

## Successful in its objectives

- ↳ many legislators have been exempted on grounds of isolation.
- ↳ Vijay Thomas case 2013 has further strengthened it → bail is not allowed.
- ↳ Fast Track courts have also complimented.



However, failed on many grounds.

- ① Around 43% legislators in country are have serious criminal cases against them
- ② "Criminalisation of Politics" is a reality
- ③ use of money & muscle power is reckless
- ④ ECI is not using its plenary power, also compounded the problem.
- ⑤ Unrestricted hate speeches, defamations is made by political parties

## Way Forward

- ① State funding of elections to reduce criminalisation of politics as suggested by Linch Gouami committee
- ② Introduce Gupta Committee electoral reforms.
- ③ Code of Ethics as suggested by UNARC
- ④ Revamp RPA '51 & 50 with multi-stakeholder consultations

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

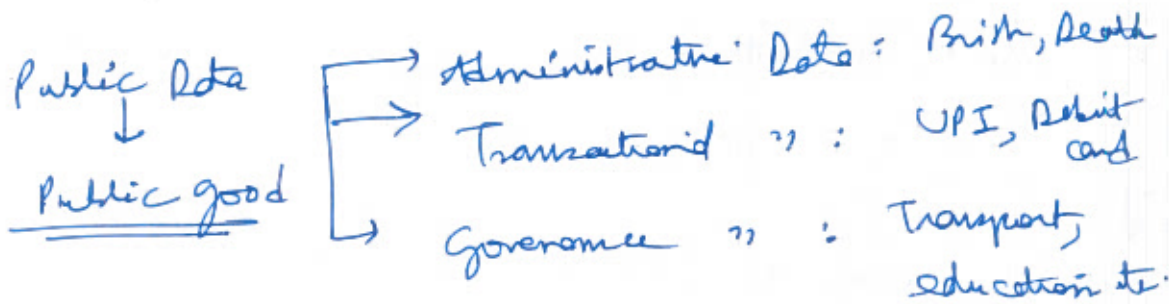
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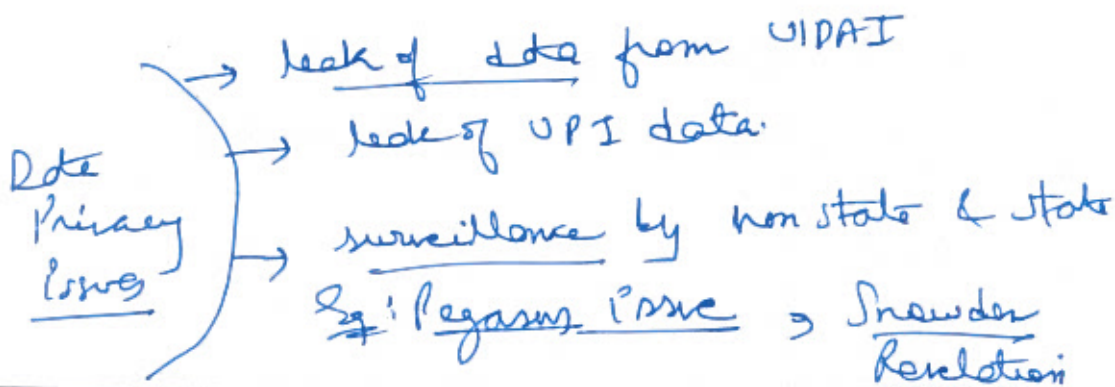
Q.12) Instead of making government more transparent to public, data has made public more transparent to the government. Discuss the issues related to data privacy and data utilization. Can the proposed data security legislation address these concerns? (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार को जनता के लिए और अधिक पारदर्शी बनाने के बजाय, डेटा ने जनता को सरकार के लिए और अधिक पारदर्शी बना दिया है। डेटा गोपनीयता और डेटा उपयोग से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। क्या प्रस्तावित डेटा सुरक्षा कानून इन चिंताओं को हल कर सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Data is the new oil" the adage cannot be more true than now. Use of data for good - evidence based governance has a double-edged sword in it.



Use of data in governance was sought to make citizen more participative in parliamentary democracy. Instead opposite trend is visible:





Data privacy issue

- loss of data sovereignty
- intrusion in private domain.  
Eg: linking social media with Aadhar.
- stepping right to erasure
- data theft for non-public purpose.

Data utilisation issue

- Instead of using for better governance, it is being used for political gain
- manipulating elections  
Eg: Cambridge Analytica case.
- for vote bank politics and data culture

These issues have created furore in society as apparent sovereignty is being less.

Proposed data security legislation → Justice B.N. Srikrishna Committee

① Data Fiduciary

② Right to be forgotten

③ Data as a public good for public purpose

- ④ Consent of person for data sharing.
- ⑤ Distinction in personal & non personal data-

Addressing concerns

- 1) Data fiduciary clause respects privacy of data of individual, companies.
- 2) Right to be forgotten on demand of individual ensures dignity on net.
- 3) Sharing data with consent, localization of data storage.

However, certain issues remain like Author data, Digital Health data for government purpose can be misused.

The bill is proposed in Parliament and must be passed keeping in mind?

"Data of the people,  
By the people,  
For the people"

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.13) 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।

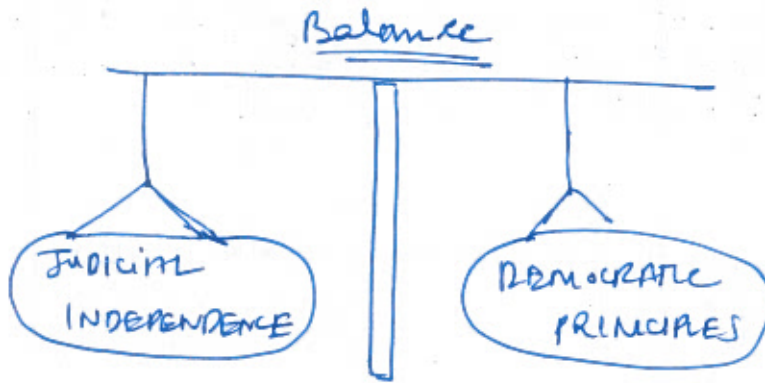
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

collegium system for judicial appointment and transfer is an indigenous innovation of Indian judiciary to keep judiciary apparently independent.

**Provisions** → judges are appointed by CJI, 4 senior most judge and consensus from judiciary is required for President to appoint

→ in case of transfer CJI, CJI of retiring and outgoing HC > 4 senior most judges required.

This was held constitutional in second and third judges cases and reaffirmed in 4<sup>th</sup> Judges case 2014.



Judicial independence

- 1) it ensures non-interference of executive in judiciary.
- 2) separation of power for independence.
- 3) free and fair judgements without fear of favouritism, nepotism.

Other democratic principles compromised

- 1) Right to information to citizen guaranteed under RTI Act doesn't apply here.
- 2) ~~secrecy~~ and ~~monopoly~~ ~~no~~ ~~means~~   
 monopoly

Secrecy + Monopoly + Discretion = Lack of Accountability & corruption  
 - Transparency  
 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC ↓



- 1) it is against the principle of check and balances of various organs of government.
- 2) Arbitrary use of power is a danger to democracy.

GOI introduced NJAC in 2014 as an alternative to collegium but SC held it unconstitutional -

Alternate practical measures

1) consultation of NJAC by including more members of judiciary which can serve the "Doctrine of Primacy"

2) Permanent independent commissions of judges for appointment as in the case of U.S.A.

3) In house transparency by giving details of collegium on website, time bound appointment

is a step in FASTER platform by S-C. right direction towards transparency

**Feedback**

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Structure/  
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Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



**Q.14) Scholars and activists argue that misuse of draconian Unlawful Activities (Prevention) Act (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 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)

Unlawful Prevention Activities Act (UAPA) was recently amended in 2019 to make the provisions more stringent and curb anti ~~and~~ national-fringe elements.

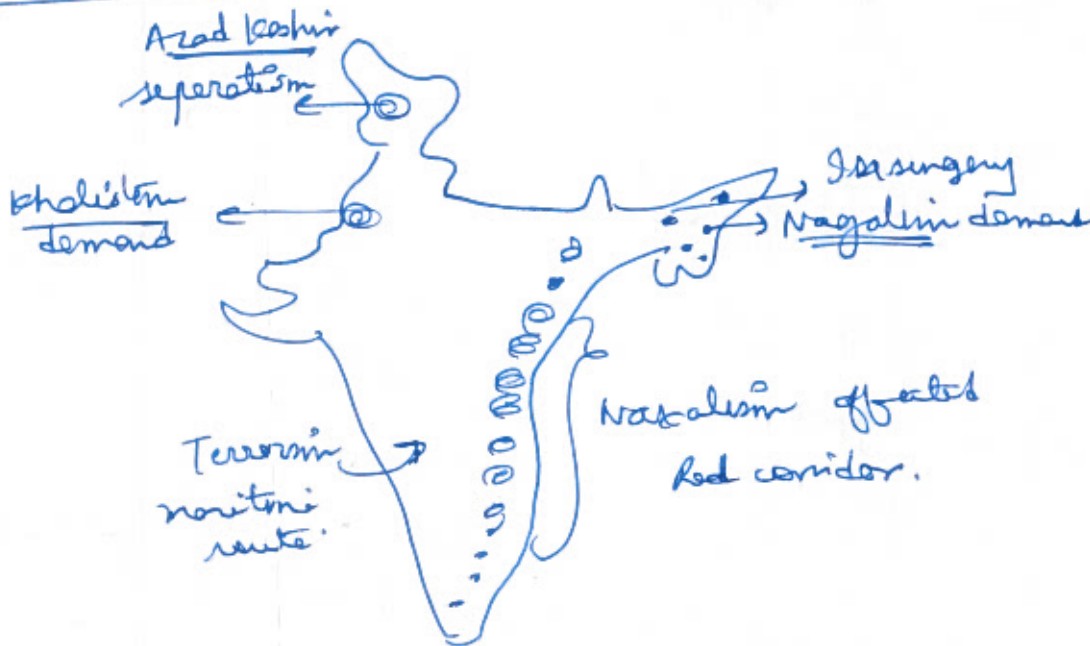


Fig: Internal Security Threats which require UAPA.



Provisions of UAPA which make it undemocratic

① ~~Arrest~~ Arrest without warrant : against the principles of Right to life U/A 20, 21

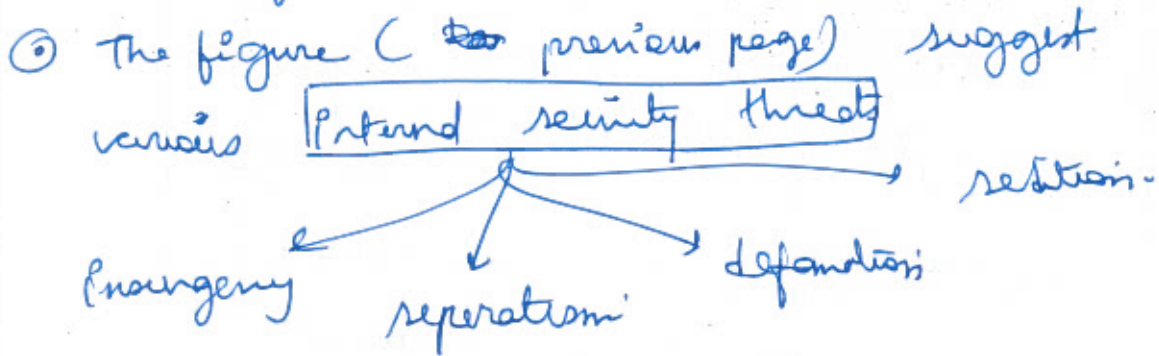
② Non bailable offence : arrest under UAPA is non bailable which prevents from principle of natural Justice.

③ Arbitrary - unchecked arrest of journalist, students ~~at~~ during Delhi riots (2020), CAA protest etc.

④ creates 'chilling effect' and silences the dissenting voice - which is against the philosophy of Right to Expression & speech U/A 19.

⑤ It curbs human rights guaranteed under UNHCR, International Covenant on Civil & Political Rights.

(Requirement of such law):



② Moreover, state sponsored terrorism, proxy war groups, radicalisation of youth, over the ground workers come real threat to country.

③ Territorial and political sovereignty and national security interest are of top concern.

Such a sensitive law must be used with full precaution and legislative impact assessment needs to be done. Judiciary should play a proactive role in protecting dignity & life of people. See note-

**Feedback**

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.15) The participation of women in the labour force is not only desirable, but also essential because it increases the level of food availability, nutrition and creates essential demands. In the light of this statement explain the role played by SHG in poverty alleviation and women employment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

श्रम शक्ति में महिलाओं की भागीदारी न केवल वांछनीय है, बल्कि आवश्यक भी है क्योंकि यह भोजन की उपलब्धता, पोषण के स्तर को बढ़ाती है और आवश्यक मांगें पैदा करती है। इस कथन के आलोक में गरीबी उन्मूलन और महिला रोजगार में स्वयं सहायता समूह द्वारा निर्माई गई भूमिका की व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

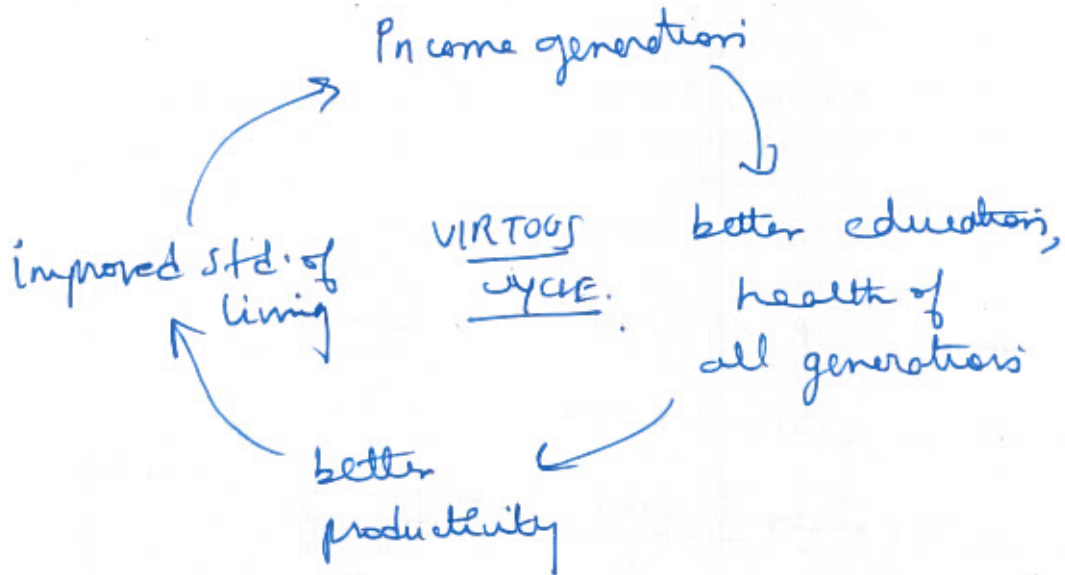
Self help help groups are voluntary organisations which come together for common personal and community interest like income generation > employment

eg: Kudumbashree in Kerala.





Help in poverty alleviation



1) it helps in diverse food access, availability and food, nutritional security

2) additional income gives women independence to make decisions of reproductive choices, child rearing etc.

3) gives women better representation in house and society

eg Project Sampurna of Assam has utilised power of SHGs for achieving food security in backward districts



## Women employment and empowerment

- 1) According to NFHS-5 (2019) late female labour force participation has decreased to mere 22%. It shows exclusion of women from economy.
- 2) SHG can help in providing meaningful employment, social security and sense of useful / contributing member to society.
- 3) low skill work like pickle making, textiles, PPEKis, agarbatti etc can be utilized by women.
- 4) Such models are successful in Kashmir (Pashmina Shaws), Kerala (Kudambharu), Registhromati. Digital connectivity and micro finance → skill training to SHG, MUDRA loans are step in right direction.

### Feedback

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Q.16) Increase in sexual violence against children is a reflection of declining moral standards of the society. Examine the role Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act can play in addressing the issue of rising cases of child sex abuse and suggest additional measures to tackle this problem. (15 marks, 250 words)

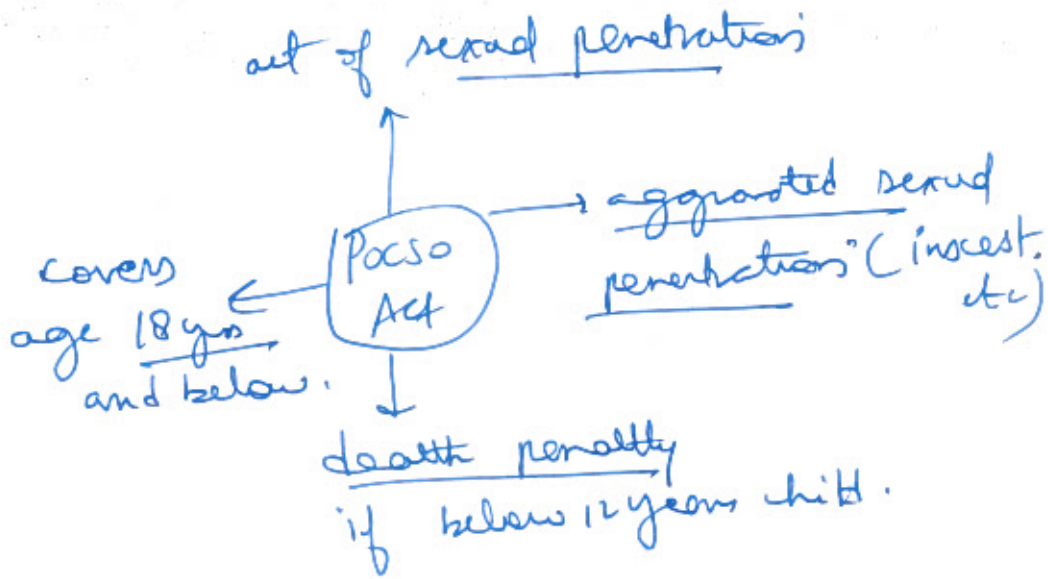
बच्चों के खिलाफ यौन हिंसा में वृद्धि समाज के गिरते नैतिक मानकों का प्रतिबिंब है। बाल यौन शोषण के बढ़ते मामलों के मुद्दे को संबोधित करने में यौन अपराधों से बच्चों के संरक्षण (POCSO) अधिनियम की भूमिका की जाँच करें और इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए अतिरिक्त उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Sexual violence against children is on a all time high specially post covid-19 pandemic. According to NCRPR data: every 3<sup>rd</sup> child in India has gone through some form of violence.

## Declining moral standards

- ① Crisis of conscience, dominance of negative attitude
- ② lack of human values like love, truth, empathy & compassion
- ③ rise of paedophilic behaviour





→ creates deterrence in society

**Feedback**

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Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

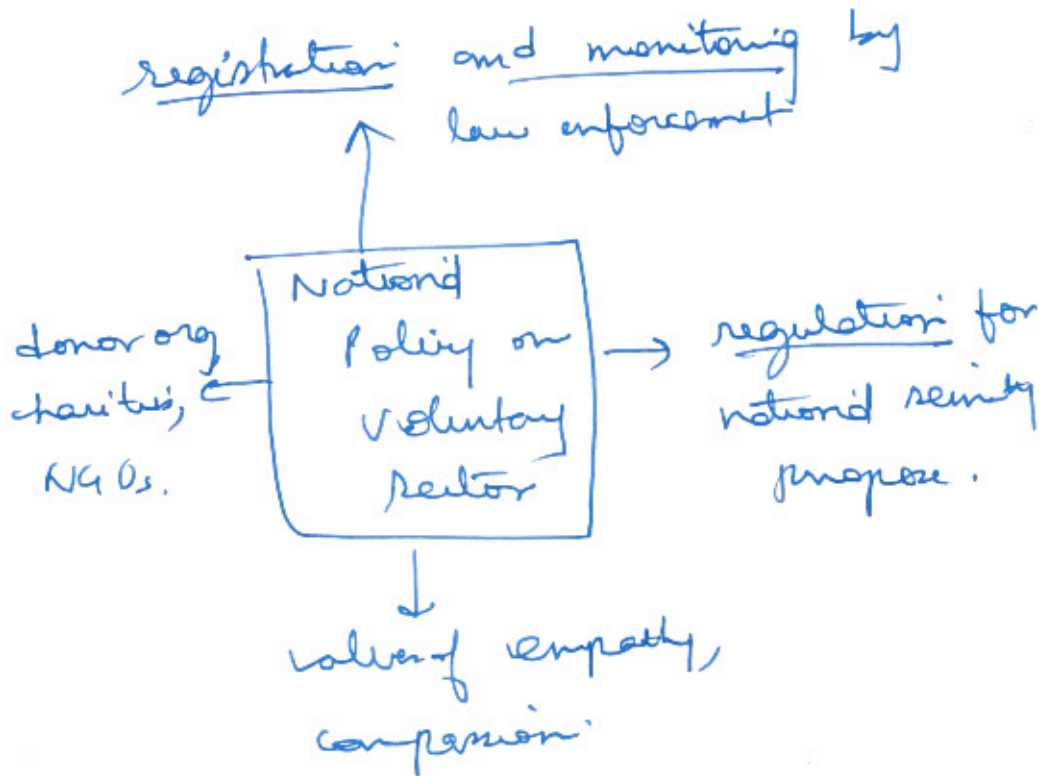
Value  
Addition

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Q.17) What are the objectives of the National Policy on Voluntary Sector? In light of these objectives, critically examine the impact of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020 on functioning of voluntary organizations. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्रक पर राष्ट्रीय नीति के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इन उद्देश्यों के आलोक में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के कार्यकरण पर विदेशी अंशदान (विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2020 के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)



Impact of FCRA'20 on voluntary organi<sup>ts</sup>:

- ① stringent regulation has created exclusion of NGOs.
- ② Bank account in SBI Delhi →





**Feedback**

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Interpretation

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Addition

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**Q.18)** 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 चश्मे 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)





**Feedback**

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**Q.19)** International relation is an exercise of both forging convergence and managing divergence. Discuss the statement in context of India's relation with her neighbors. (15 marks, 250 words)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध सम्मिलन को निर्मित करने और विचलन को प्रबंधित करने सहित दोनों का एक अभ्यास हैं। अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)





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**Q.20) The India Bangladesh bilateral relationship transcends beyond shared geography to the commonality of people, problems and prospects. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)**

भारत-बांग्लादेश द्विपक्षीय संबंध साझा भूगोल से परे लोगों, समस्याओं और संभावनाओं की समानता तक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)





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## 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.

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