

Test Code: 21091

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GENERAL STUDIES

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Mobile No.		Date:	08/08/2019

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile).	
2				
3				2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.
4				3. All questions are compulsory.
5				4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
6				5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
7				6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
8				7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
9				
10				
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18				
19				
20				
Total Marks:				
Remarks:			Start Time 12.00	End Time 3.00
			Mode Of Examination :	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
			ECN CODE:	Evaluation Date:

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18/11/2018

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

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS



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

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

Voluntary sector is consist of various Not for profit organisations (NGOs), Self help groups (SHGs) and various civil societies.

Impediments in transparency and accountability.

- ① Funding and contribution is from various sources such as local, national and international sources. ↳ which sometimes remain anonymous.
- ② Political Interferences.
- ③ Competition between various NGOs such as NGOs related to wildlife have attacked NGOs advocating tribal rights.
- ④ Lack of organisational skills
- ⑤ Various NGOs has been used as Money laundering tools.

Measures

- ① As per recommendations of 9th ARC report, government through various channels can fund NGOs and reduce their dependence on external funding.
- ② Proper monitoring of NGOs.
- ③ NGOs should be made accountable for the funds on one hand, on another to beneficiaries.
- ④ Mandatory disclosure of information people or organisation funding them should be available to all stake holder.

The Above discussed measures can help bringing transparency in the working of voluntary sector.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Lokpal Act was passed in 2013 to provide for a body which can enquire about the allegation of corruption against high level public functionaries.

Features of Lokpal

① Wider jurisdiction

↳ Prime Minister, Ministers, MPs, Class A, B, C and D among other officers are under the jurisdiction of Lokpal.

↳ Has extra-territorial powers too.

↳ NGOs getting foreign contribution above 10 lakhs.

② It can take help of investigation agencies such as CVC and CBI.

③ Time frame for trials, investigation and resolution is clearly defined.

Transformational Change in Anti-Corruption Architecture.

- ↳ It will improve the accountability and transparency of public authorities.
- ↳ Lokpal is a key institution for good-governance, as it will keep a strict check on power abuse of authority.
- ↳ Lokpal Act has provision for strengthening CBI also.
- ↳ Since Lokpal has control of over investigation organisation. Such as CBI, this ensure independence of Lokpal from executive.

Lay forward

- ↳ There are certain loopholes also such as no suo moto powers, no anonymous complaints and cases which are not 7 years old.
- ↳ These loophole should be plugged.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Electoral Bonds are interest free payment instruments, announced in Budget 2016-17 for bringing transparency in electoral funding.

Effectiveness

↳ It could be purchased via selected branches of State Bank of India only.

↳ KYC norms are mandatory for purchasing these bonds.

↳ Parties has to disclose amount they received to Election Commission.

↳ Parties with more than certain percentage of votes are allowed only to get donation from electoral bonds.

The above provision ensures money funding comes from authentic sources and not from unknown sources.

Ineffectiveness

① Promote ~~any~~ anonymity.

↳ However SBI being government run bank, this will benefit ruling party.

② Provision of 7.5% profit in last three years of a company has been removed. This has open a channel through which shell companies can be used for political funding.

③ Most of the electoral bonds are being donated to ruling party. This has created apprehension in public that executive power is being misused.

Conclusion

Electoral Bond needs to be complemented by other instrument and rules, such as full disclosure of source of funding, by political parties.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Parliamentary committees are setups by Speaker/Chairman, whose members are elected among MPs.

Why they are needed?

- ↳ Increasing complexity and burden of parliamentary work.
- ↳ Lack of expertise in Parliament.

How it ensure financial accountability of executive?

There are various parliamentary committees to keep executive accountable, such as.

① Public Account Committee

- ↳ It was created in 1981
- ↳ look after the CAG's report on appropriation and finance account.

② Estimate Committee

- ↳ It look after the demand of grant and estimates.
- ↳ Also provide alternative economy.

③ Public Understanding Committees

- ↳ It look after CAG's report on public understanding.

④ Departmental Standing committees

- ↳ They scrutinise the demand for grant.
- ↳ Also scrutinise the bill proposed by Ministers.

~~How~~ Though parliamentary Committees holds executive accountable but they lack real powers as their work is post-mortem and they have only advisory powers.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Affirmative actions are important to provide level playing field and to correct historical injustice in the society.

Some regions and social groups still remain poor and vulnerable.

① Inequal distribution of economic benefit of development.

↳ According to Oxfam report 2017, Indian's top 1% owns 73% of total wealth.

② Administrative failure

↳ High corruption.

↳ improper implementation

of policies and programmes.

③ Exploitation of Tribal areas.

- ↳ for Mining, Dam construction and other infrastructure.
- ↳ In absence of proper rehabilitation programmes, people are forced to go into poverty.

④ Naxalism and Insurgencies

- ↳ This has created "governance deficit" in the area.
- ↳ leading to exploitation of people.

⑤ Still prevalent social customs and tradition

- ↳ Caste based identities and discrimination
- ↳ Denotified tribes.

Way forward

In order to reduce disparity, India needs to expand government outreach and promote inclusive development.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

~~UN~~ United Nation Peacekeeping is a body to protect the peace in the increasingly growing inter-state violence in the world.

Principles of UNPKO

- ↳ Consent required before deploying forces.
- ↳ No offensive use of power, only for defensive purpose.

Functions of UNPKO

- ① Peace keeping in civil war torn area.
 - ↳ Which are vulnerable to human right violation.
- ② Reconstruction and capacity building. Hence not just only peace keeping but peace building too.
- ③ Complement state machinery to

to restore peace in the state.

India's contribution

- ↳ India has provided personnel, ^{soldiers} and other professionals in peace keeping programmes.
- ↳ India has been involved in peace-keeping in African countries such as ~~Congo~~ Congo. Also in Gaza Strip, South East Asia.
- ↳ India also provide training of peace-keeping force of various African countries.

Some reform in UNPKO

- ↳ As the decision to deploy peace-keeping force is taken by Security Council, discussion should be done with troops contributing countries too.
- ↳ Funding has been a big issue. Developed countries should provide for adequate finance.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Article 368 of Indian constitution provide for the procedure for amendment of constitution.

Procedure

There are basically three types of ways to amend the Constitution.

- ① By simple majority.
- ② By special majority.
- ③ By special majority and consent/ ratification by half of the state.

Since ① is not described in Article 368, amendment done through it is not included under Article 368.

(By Special Majority)

- ① Member of Parliament, whether a Minister or Private member can propose an amendment.

- ② It needs to be passed by both the houses separately with special majority.
- ③ Prior permission of President is not needed.
- ④ If amendment changes the federal structure of country, it needs ratification from half of the states.
- ⑤ President need to give assent to the passed Bill.

Why state inferior via Centre in Amendment process?

- ① Amendment bill can only be introduced in Parliament.
- ② Only very specific cases requires states ratification.

Whereas in American Constitution even state can introduce amendment Bills.

Hence by above discussion we can say states do have inferior position to centre's amendment process.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Recently, US President announced heavy tariffs for product coming from China. This move is being called by many as starting of "Trade War".

Impact on National Interest of India

Positive Impact

↳ India can provide material to USA now, since competition from China has become little easier.

↳ More export.

↳ China can approach India, since it needs to secure its other markets.

↳ India can leverage it for resolving various strategic conflicts.

Negative Impact

↳ Trade war weakens the WTO regime and multilateral trade regime, which can affect India's interest in long run.

↳ USA recently lifted Generalised System of Preference status from India. Hence it can be said that Trade war with India could be the next step of USA.

How could India respond?

- ① Steps should be taken to strengthen multilateral institute like WTO, so that rule based trade can be restored.
- ② India can act as Mediator between two powers, ~~through~~ as India is part of JAI (Japan, America, India) and RIC (Russia, India and China) grouping.
- ③ Bilateral ties with both the countries should be strengthened via skillful diplomacy.

Way forward

India along with BRICS nation should strengthen WTO which has become weaker due to ~~lowest~~ protectionism.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



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

Article 123 of Indian Constitution provides for Ordinance making power of President.

Conditions

- ① When both of the houses are not in session.
- ② Or when one of the house is in session but a legislation requires the presence of both houses.
- ③ If President find a situation, when it is urgent and important to enact a legislation, President can promulgate ordinances.
- ④ These ordinances should be passed by ~~the~~ both the houses within 30 days after their meeting again.
- ⑤ House can also disapprove the ordinance even before 30 days, by passing a resolution.

Does it subvert democratic process?

Yes

- ↳ Executive has used to pass ordinance again and again to dodge the long working of legislature.
- ↳ There have been allegation that Executive deliberately prorogate houses to pass a law through ordinance.

No

- ↳ Since, President can't pass ordinance when both houses are in session. This is not a parallel power.
- ↳ Both the houses can disapprove the ordinance.
- ↳ ~~It~~ Ordinance is used as a measure to tackle an urgent situation without waiting for reconstitution of house.

Conclusion

Ordinance making power is a tool for crisis management. It depends on its usage, how we should see it.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.10) Do you think whether the remnants of various colonial laws have undermined the true meaning of freedom of speech and expression under Article 19 of the Indian constitution? Justify. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

There are various colonial laws which are being criticised as draconian law and have undermined freedom of speech and expression.

Various Colonial laws affecting freedom of speech and expression

① Sedition law

- ↳ Under IPC (Indian penal code) 124A
- ↳ Curb the freedom of an individual or organization on the name of security of the country.
- ↳ Since Sedition is not properly defined in the Act.
- ↳ Any meaningful criticism of government has been termed as sedition in recent past.

② Official Secrets Act

- ↳ Recently, Government sued some publications for revealing details about one of the defense deals.

↳ It was introduced during Lord Curzon times and reintroduced in 1923.

↳ Critics have pointed out that Official Secret Act has been used to hide information which should be in public domain.

③ National Security Law

↳ Recently Madhya Pradesh Government arrested people on the basis of cow killing.

↳ Though the law started in 1948, however same laws can be seen in colonial times too.

④ IPC Section 377

↳ SC Supreme court decriminalised homosexuality recently.

↳ As one's sexual orientation is part of his/her freedom of expression.

However, these laws themselves do not curb the freedom of speech and expression but their use to curb the dissent does.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.11) There has been a growing debate about institutionalising "Minimum Income guarantee" for the poor and marginalised to ensure their empowerment. In this light critically examine the need and feasibility of the idea. Also, distinguish it with universal basic income. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Minimum ~~Basic~~ Income guarantee is a social welfare system where people are provided certain amount of income, ~~with~~ which can be based on certain conditions.

Need

① Social justice and equity

↳ With certain income person can have certain freedom to pursue his/her choices.

② Human Dignity

↳ Minimum Income ~~at~~ guarantee can ensure a person can live a dignified life by accessing basic human necessities.

Article 21 of Indian Constitution envision human life with dignity.

③ Financial Inclusion

↳ Certain income is required by poor to be a part of formal financial system.

④ Spill over effect on economy

↳ People will buy necessary stuff which will boost local economy and will create more opportunity.

⑤ Poverty alleviation p

↳ Since many poor live below poverty line, certain income can help them fighting against poverty.

Feasibility and Challenges

① Fiscal burden

② Removal of state responsibility

③ Misuse of income in things like

alcohol and drugs rather than productive use.

- (4) Reduce worker's productivity, since they will not have incentive to do more work.

Difference between Universal Basic Income and Minimum Income Guarantee

- (1) Minimum Income Guarantee is based on certain conditions and to certain section of population.
- (2) Universal Basic Income^(UBI) is a conditionless and universal (to all) without any discrimination.
- (3) In a way, Minimum income guarantee can be called as conditional UBI or quasi UBI.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.12) In spite of constitutional provisions and laws such as Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act, 2013, Manual Scavenging is a reality in modern India. Examine the reasons. Also, suggest various measures to eradicate the problem of manual scavenging with emphasis on behavioural change.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

According to International Labour Organisation, Manual Scavenging is a job where a person has to remove human excreta and waste or clean septic tanks and sewers.

Constitutional provision → Article 17
Abolition of untouchability

↳ Article 23 → No one can force someone to do forced labour or Begar.

Manual Scavengers and Their Rehabilitation Act 2013 → provide one time cash assistance.

↳ prohibit employing Manual scavengers without protection gears
↳ provide for schooling of their children.

Why still prevalent?

① Social custom

↳ One particular caste has been often exploited due to their hereditary role as manual scavengers.

② Poverty

↳ Unable to find any alternative job, manual scavenger has to revert back to this.

③ Laxity on part of administration

↳ Administration has failed to curb or monitor the revil of Manual scavenging.

④ Patriarchal Mindset

↳ Around 90% of Manual Scavengers are women. This shows the deep-engrained patriarchal values in society.

⑤ Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

↳ ~~Some~~ Construction of toilet without connected sewage, require manual scavenging

Measures

- ① Swachh Bharat Abhiyan need to be complemented with proper system of connected sewage.
- ② Behaviour change has proven as a method to bring change in society (in Swachh Bharat Abhiyan). ~~More~~ ~~Manner~~ Scavenging can also be fought by using it.
 - ↳ People group can be used to create awareness.
 - ↳ Leaders can start a campaign against it.
 - ↳ Use of civil society and celebrities can also be leveraged.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.13) While India has tactfully used BIMSTEC to diplomatically isolate Pakistan, it must also tap into its immense potential for development, connectivity and trade in the region. Analyse. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

BIMSTE was founded in 1996 via Bangkok declaration, which include littoral states of Bay of Bengal and also, Nepal and Bhutan.

How it has been used to isolate Pakistan?

→ After Pathankot Attack, there has been no activity in SAARC.

→ Pakistan has always created hindrance in SAARC, since decisions are taken via consensus.

→ Pakistan inclination toward China, has made it less dependent on neighbour countries.

→ Because of the above reasons, India has shifted its focus

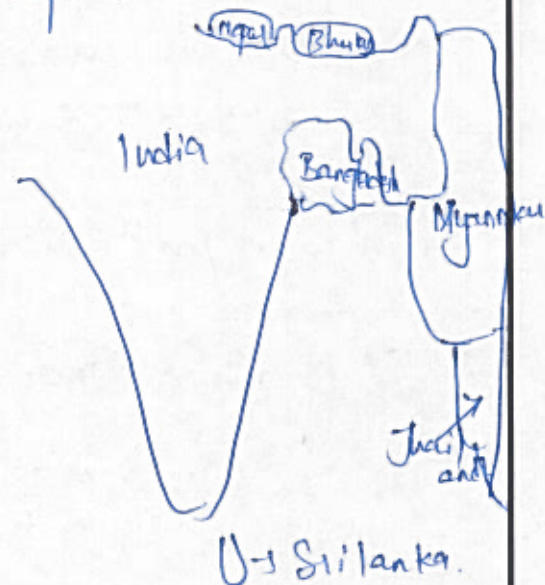


Fig: Member States of BIMSTEC

to BIMSTEC.

→ India brought Nepal and Bhutan under BIMSTEC, even when they don't share border with Bay of Bengal.

→ Hence, except Maldives and Afghanistan, all other members of SAARC has been included in BIMSTEC.

Immense potential of BIMSTEC

① Strengthen India's Act East policy

↳ Myanmar and Thailand are part of ASEAN group.

↳ Hence BIMSTEC can be used to connect India with ASEAN

↳ This will promote movement of people and increase in trade.

↳ It will also help India developing North East India.

② Dodging stalled process in SAARC

↳ India can pursue BBIN

(Bhutan, Bangladesh, India and Nepal) Connectivity project with the help of BIMSTEC rather than on SAARC platform.

(3) Use and promotion of Blue economy in Bay of Bengal with the help of BIMSTEC nations.

(ii) India can ~~find~~ ^{fight} various security issues with the help of BIMSTEC such as insurgency in North East and Rohingya refugee crisis.

Some drawbacks

- ↳ Myanmar and Thailand has remained more focus toward ASEAN.
- ↳ India need to bring Afghanistan and Maldives in BIMSTEC platform too to totally isolate Pakistan in SAARC grouping.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.14) Despite being two different concepts, good governance is incomplete without e-governance. Elucidate. Outline the potential barriers in the implementation of e-governance in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Using of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) to bring governance at the doorstep of citizens, can be termed as e-Governance.

Difference between good governance and e-governance.

Good Governance

- ① It is more substantive part of Governance
- ② Good governance is an end in itself.
- ③ It will always be positive in nature.

E-Governance

- ① It is procedural part of Governance.
- ② E-governance is a mean to achieve good governance.
- ③ Improper implementation of E-Governance can make it negative in nature.

Good Governance is incomplete without e-governance, why?

- ① One of the most important function of e-Governance is to provide accessibility of government services to citizens, which is very important of Good governance.
- ② E-governance increases the reach of Administration and its services.
- ③ E-governance reduces the cost of the services.
- ④ E-governance also help inter and intra organisational cohesion, which is important for efficient working of administration.
- ⑤ E-governance promotes transparency and accountability in governance by making administration putting information online in public domain.

All above discussed benefit of e-governance are fundamental of Good Governance itself.

Barriers in Implementation

- ① Require finance for building secure infrastructure
(Can leverage Public Private Partnership or Corporate Social Responsibility.)
- ② Strong privacy and data legislation to protect citizens and government data.
(Justice. Srikrishna committee recommendations can be implemented)
- ③ Attitude of public functionaries toward digitisation.
(Programme like Satyameva Jayate by Railway can be started)
- ④ Awareness among citizens need to created.
(Use of Social media).
- ⑤ E-governance should also be provided in regional language.

Conclusion E-Governance is imperative for Good Governance

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.15) Discuss the various issues in the effective functioning of the anti-defection law. Does the law, while deterring defections, also lead to suppression of healthy intra-party debates and dissent? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

52nd Amendment of Indian Constitution provide for Anti Defection law in India. It also introduced schedule X to Indian Constitution.

Issues in the effective functioning

① Role of presiding officer

↳ Most oftenly, he/she is from ruling party, high chances of partisan bias.

↳ Unlike Judges, he/she doesn't possess any particular ~~adjud~~ adjudicating skills.

② Role of whip

↳ Whip's decision is needed to be follow by party members. This suppress their own views and dissent.

③ Horse trading in politics has been seen. This is being used to collapse the existing government by defecting certain number of legislators.

↳ Example: In recent Karnataka legislature assembly.

Suppress Intra party debates and Dissents.

- ① Since members have to vote on lines of party decisions, their own thoughts and views gets suppressed.
- ② Few top leaders in party decides the course of action which must be followed by other members.
- ③ MPs being representative of their constituencies reduces to mere number in favour of political party.

Some reform / Way forward

① As recommend by ^{grc}ARC, i

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.16) Explain the salient features of 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act. Do you think economic disadvantage is a sound enough criteria for the reservation in the realm of public employment? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act was enacted, which provides 10% reservation in education institutions and government jobs to economically weaker sections (EWS).

Salient features

- ① For the first the economic basis has been recognized as a criteria for backwardness in Indian constitution.
- ② Amendment Act also provides amendment of Article 15 and 16, for affirmative actions toward EWS.
- ③ 10% reservation is above the 50% reservation already provided for other socially backward classes.

4) To determine who belongs to EWS category certain yardsticks have been determined on the basis of income and land holding.

Economic Criteria for Reservation

Arguments in favour

↳ Since reservation policy till now was used as affirmative action to provide level playing field for socially backward section, however at the same time economically weaker section suffered destitution too.

↳ Given the rampant poverty in India (more than 21% according to Tendulkar committee estimate) economic criteria can be justified.

↳ Merit can't be possible without providing everyone equality to grow on same lines.

Argument against it

↳ Reservation was adopted as a tool of social justice not for economic justice.

↳ Politicisation of the issue.

↳ Adequate representation of upper caste people, even belonging to this category in Government jobs.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.17) How far do you agree with the view that the Election Commission of India (ECI) needs to be granted more rule-making power to enable better conduct of elections? Give reasons in support of your answer. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Article 324 of Indian provides Constitutional status to Election Commission of India.

What are some demands of Election Commission?

- ① Its expenditure should be charged on Consolidated Fund of India like CAG's.
- ② Power of Contempt of Court to Election Commission.
- ③ Power to de-recognise political parties.
- ④ Other demand by various sections.
 - ↳ Appointment of Election Commissioners through an appointment Committee.
 - ↳ Security of Tenure to other Election Commissioners like Chief Election Commissioner.

More rule-making power to Election Commission.

Arguments in favour

- ↳ Increasing use of hate speeches in election.
- ↳ frequent violation of Model Code of Conduct (MCC) by politicians.
- ↳ Use of social media and other means during election.
- ↳ Though Election Commission recognise parties, it doesn't have power to de-recognise them.

Argument in against

- ↳ There are various laws and legislation in place to deal with violation of MCC such as IPC, CrPc.
- ↳ Government or Parliament can enact new laws for curbing use

of muscle power, black money and social media in election.

↳ Constitution itself has provided limited power to Election Commission

Way forward

↳ In a democracy elections not only should be fair but also seems to be fair.

↳ Election commission has been criticised in recent times for partisan.

↳ Need of provision of Selection Committee for appointment is needed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
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Q.18) The judiciary has played the role of a pillar for unleashing social transformation. Examine the statement with reference to recent Supreme Court judgments.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

Recently, Supreme Court^(SC) has given various judgements which shows the changing perception of society toward a particular ^{social} issue, which earlier seems to be just.

Recent Judgements

① Decriminalising Homosexuality

↳ SC recently declare some parts of IPC ~~377~~ as unconstitutional.

↳ Right of person to ~~to~~ sexual Orientation is part of Article 21.

↳ SC also stated concept of Transformative Constitutionalism according to which constitution should be seen with changes and progress in social norms rather than rigid norms.

(8) Banning Triple Talac

- ↳ In Shayara Bano Case (2017) SC set aside practise of Triple Talac.
- ↳ This has empowered the Muslim Women.

(9) Hadiya Case

- ↳ Right to choose a partner is engrained under Article 21.
- ↳ Hence SC promoted the idea that it is the consent of people not the religious norms that should guide their choices.

(10) Sabrimata Temple issue

- ↳ SC allowed women from age 15-49 to enter the temple complex.
- ↳ Hence it disbanded the idea of pollution and purity which was being misused under right to freedom.

Way forward

↳ Constitutional morality is not based on morality of majority. This has been clearly shown by recent judgement of Supreme Court.

↳ Use of "Essentiality Test" by Supreme court to find whether a ritual or custom is protected under right to religion is adequately used.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.19) As opposed to the passive approach of nonalignment, multi-alignment seeks to proactively build close partnerships with different powers, while shoring up India's strategic autonomy. Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Non alignment has been called as India's gift to International politics. Till the end of cold war India's foreign policy has been based on Non-alignment, generally.

Why Multi-alignment Now?

- 1) Change in global politics after the end of cold war.
- 2) Increasing complex interdependencies with various powers.
- 3) National Interest of India are now being better served by having multi-alignment.
- 4) Dominance of Neo-liberal ideology, made India to go for multi lateral and bilateral relation with other countries.

Multi-alignment and relation with others

- ① During Non-alignment, India tried to remain out of any military block.
- ② It was criticised by both the Superpowers, they said India will soon realise that there is No Free lunch.
- ③ On the other hand Indian Multi-alignment is important for India's strategic importance ^{due to} ~~to~~ complex interdependence.

Various Examples

① JAI and RIC

↳ On the one hand India has been in Japan, America and India grouping, as well as in Russia, India and China grouping because of our National Interest.

② Israel and Palestine

↳ Israel is important for Indian defense and agricultural technology

Whereas Palestine is important for good relation with Arab world (important for energy security).

③ USA and Iran

- ↳ Recent years have seen the warmth between India and USA. India is important for USA to balance China and for India USA is important for trade, ~~and~~ defense and nuclear energy.
- ↳ On the other hand, recent sanctions against Iran by USA has impacted trade relations between the two countries. India's investment in Iran's Chabahar port is very important for India's access to Central Asia.

Conclusion

With changing global order, to secure India's strategic interest, multi-alignment is imperative.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	



Q.20) Discuss the major reforms required in Indian bureaucracy to meet contemporary challenges. Do you think lateral entry into the civil services can undermine the neutrality of civil services? Justify. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Indian bureaucracy has been criticised by many for being rigid, elitist, conservative and procedure oriented.

Contemporary Challenges

- ① Increasing digitisation & vulnerability of cyber space.
- ② High population, increasing aspiration of people.
- ③ Increasing internal security problems.
- ④ Highly specialised segregation of professions.

Reforms Required

① Training Reforms

↳ Yugandhar Committee recommended

training on 12th, 20th and 28th year of service

↳ 2nd ARC also recommended periodical training of civil servants.

(2) Domain expertise

↳ Hota Committee recommended for domain assignment to encourage acquisition of skills and career planning.

(3) Efficiency

↳ Hota Committee recommended for use of ICT to transform government.

(4) Setting up Nation Institute of public administration, as suggested by 2nd ARC.

[Lateral entry]

There has been a debate about including specialist among civil services when most civil servants are generalist.

How it undermine neutrality?

↳ Since traditionally civil servants are chosen via merit based system.

↳ Lateral entry will open doors for selection of civil servants on recommendation of executives, who will be loyal to ruling party.

↳ Also since, these civil servants are hired for shorter period of time. There can be chances of using government power and information later for profit motives.

Conclusion

↳ Though there can be various arguments against lateral entry, however it has potential to increase efficiency and productivity of administration, as recommended by 2nd ARC report.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure		Content	
Question Interpretation		Total :	

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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