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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

AYUSH JAKHAR.

Roll No.

19100 39140.

Date:

10/12/2021.

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
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Total:	250	

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/
Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 11:45 am

End Time | 3 pm.

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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.

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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

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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. Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 words)

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 is one of the most celebrated & vigorous defended liberties in India, (under Article 19)

Not an absolute right

1. Article 19(2) provides reasonable restrictions

- ↳ Sovereignty
- ↳ Integrity
- ↳ Friendly relations with other states.
- ↳ Public order
- ↳ Contempt of Court

2. Can be restricted under Emergency (Article 352)

However, the power of state to impose restrictions is also not absolute :-

1. ~~Only~~ Restrictions to be imposed only under Article 19(2).

2. Judicial review → court can strike down unreasonable restriction.

e.g. in Anuradha Bhasin Case → court said that internet shutdowns can't continue infinitely.

3. Parliamentary oversight → during Emergency.

while restrictions are needed to maintain law & order, they must be minimal & proportionate to their objectives.

Feedback

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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 7वीं अनुसूची में समवर्ती सूची की उपस्थिति शक्ति के विभाजन की संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध है? 7वीं 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)

Sarkaria Commission opined that concurrent list under 7th schedule is a "Constitutional Twilight zone", which may lead to central encroachment in local issues.

Concurrent list against Federal Spirit

1. Large number of entries i.e. 52 entries at present.
2. Mass transfer of state subjects to concurrent list: 42nd Amendment transferred 5 important subjects like education to concurrent list.
3. Vague provisions - ~~which~~ at e.g. 'market control' that allow centre to legislate on state issues.

u. Some entries, like ~~siadia~~ wildlife, & conservation, are more local & demand state level intervention.

Doctrine of Pith & Substance

- While evaluating the constitutionality of an act, judiciary will look at the substantive provisions of the act



If they are ~~are~~ from matters of state list, the law will be struck down

- Thus, instead of focusing on text of a law, its pith & substance shall be examined.

Way forward - as per Punchhi Commission:-

1. Consultation with states before making law in concurrent list.
2. Centre should make only broad, skeletal law. The local details should be filled by states.

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)

Article 123 empowers the President to issue ordinances under necessary conditions, when any house of Parliament is not in session. However, this power has come under criticism.

Issues with using Ordinance to bring reforms

1. Against separation of power → as this is a function of legislature.
2. Failing to create popular consensus → no public consultation done.
↳ ~~no~~ Acts not circulated in media for public comments.
3. Diluted accountability to legislature
↳ no debate & discussion on floor of house

- ↳ no Parliamentary Committee scrutiny.
- ↳ no expert inputs taken.

4. Recent cases where such ordinances generated public protests

- ↳ (a) 2 Farm laws
- ↳ (b) Citizenship Amendment Act 2019
- ↳ (c) 3 Labour Codes

Way forward - as per Punchhi Commission

1. Ordinance making power to be used only sparingly & as a measure of last resort.

2. No reprisals of ordinance → they must be passed by the legislature at the earliest.

Governance reforms are a slow & time taking process. They can be successful only if broad consensus is built & all stakeholders are on board with it.

Feedback
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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)

Article 148 envisages the CAG as the bulwark of Parliamentary democracy in the field of government finances, as it ensures government accountability in financial domain.

Criticisms of CAG

1. Only has powers of Accountant General, not Comptroller → as government can obtain money without his sanction.
2. Post mortem work → examines expenditure after it has been made.
3. Recommendations are ~~not~~ not binding, only suggestive.
4. Too many exemptions e.g. defense, intelligence

- △ sensitive cases are outside its ambit.
5. Mr Paul Appleby criticized CAG as a 'superfluous' office.

Evolving & Reinventing itself

1. Ensuring fiscal transparency

(a) Highlighting cases of corruption, & wasteful spending.

(b) Detailed scrutiny of each spending made by government.

2. Holding executive accountable.

(a) Assisting Parliamentary Accounts Committee (PAC) to examine budget, & ministry expenditure.

2. Improving governance → by holding itself accountable to highest standards of transparency

CAG needs to reinvent itself to remain "the most important office under Constitution," as envisaged by Dr. Ambedkar.

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 विधियाँ 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)

Pressure groups are formal or informal associations that seek to influence public policy to promote their interests of a particular section of society.

Methods used by Pressure Groups

Legal

1. Electioneering
 supporting election candidate favorable to them.

2. Organising rallies & demonstrations.
 2. Filing PILs.

Illegal

1. Bribery
 2. Violent protests.

Grey Zone

1. Lobbying by a group to promote favorable policy.

Broadening democratic participation

1. Bringing governance reforms

e.g. MKSS protests led to RTI Act, 2005

2. Venting citizen grievances :-

e.g. IAC (India against corruption) protests led by Anna Hazare.

3. Giving voice to marginalised section.

e.g. Narmada Bachao Andolan against large scale displacement.

Promoting narrow interests

1. ~~Leading~~ Corruption & Bribery to achieve their ends.

e.g. Agusta Scam, Bofors scam were led by lobbyists.

2. Leading violent protests

3. Filing PILs in court for private interests.

While Pressure Groups can be a channel to give voice to the voiceless, they need to be regulated so that ~~only~~ only bonafide Pressure groups are promoted.

Feedback

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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)

As a society in transition, India has seen both social & political empowerment of women. But ~~the~~ both are not in sync & occurring in a fragmented & piecemeal approach.

Social reform without political empowerment

1. Growing women education but reducing female LFPR (labor force participation)
more women are opting out of labor market.

2. Low representation in legislature (only 14% MPs are women).

3. No role in policy making → policies

to remain gender insensitive.

b.4. Bill to provide 33% reservation to women in Parliament is pending since 20 years

Political Empowerment without Social Reforms

1. Reservation in local bodies → led to 'Sarpanch Pati' phenomenon.

↓
real power remained with men.

2. Patriarchal attitude & insubordination → faced by women representatives.

3. They lack administrative experience & leadership skills. are not developed.

4. Lower acceptance of women leaders among electorate, as pointed out by Lokniti Survey.

- Both social & political reforms must go hand-in-hand to provide real empowerment of women

- Chhavi Rajawat, a woman Sarpanch in Rajasthan, has done exemplary work to improve women education, jobs & political participation.

Feedback

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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)

The economic reforms of 1991 came on the back of major governance reforms. This underscores the relation between economy & governance.

Police - judicial system - a hurdle for reforms

1. Slow processes with red tapism + hampers investor sentiment.

2. Corruption & nepotism → leads to harassment of private enterprises

3. Slow adjudication of economically important cases → adversely affects ease of doing business

→ contract enforcement becomes poor.

4. Opaque nature of bureaucracy.

5. Lack of ~~the~~ efficiency in service delivery + approvals & take years to start a project.

Way forward

1. e-governance → leads to fast & easy service delivery

2. Transparency & Accountability

3. Ease of doing business

↳ single window clearance.

↳ GEM Portal.

↳ investor conferences.

For economic reforms to succeed, governance reforms are a siac-qua-non.

Feedback

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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)

2nd ARC points out the rampant political patronage & interference that hampers the functioning of civil servants.

Preventing Civil Servants Performance

① Political Interference

- (a) Encroachment in day to day functioning
- (b) Politicians making unjustified demands to support own party workers
- (c) Corruption & bribery

② Diminishing independence

- 1. No security of tenure → can be transferred as per the discretion of political

masters.

(b) 'Punishment postings' to non compliant officials e.g. Ashok Khemka, IAS in Karyane transferred more than 50 times.

Way forward - suggested by 2nd ARC

1. Civil Service Board

(a) To recommend transfer & promotion based on objective & transparent criteria.

2. Civil Servants to act only on written orders, not verbal ones.

2. Security of Tenure - e.g. Maharashtra passed a law providing minimum 3 year tenure to IAS.

Sardar Patel, called civil services as 'steel frame' of governance. Independence is needed to preserve the strength of this frame.

Feedback

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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)

India - Sri Lanka ties are not only economic & geostrategic, but also cultural, people-to-people & ~~seg~~ religious in nature.

Depth of India - Sri Lanka ties

① Neighbourhood first.

1. Supply of COVID-19 vaccines under Vaccine Maitri.
2. 500 million USD line of credit.
3. Currency Swap agreement.
4. Housing projects in militancy affected northern areas.
5. Developmental projects + e.g. East Container Terminal.

② SAGAR - Security & Growth for All.

1. HADR operations (Humanitarian Aid &

Disaster Relief) during recent cyclones & oil spill disasters.

2. IFC (Information Fusion Centre) → for maritime trade protection.
3. Joint navy exercises → SLINEX

Challenges

1. Growing Chinese footprint → as seen in Hambantota port acquisition
2. Domestic anti-India sentiment → led to scrapping Fast Container Terminal project.
3. Stagnating economic trade.
4. Fishermen issue in Palk Strait → led to arrest & killing of fishermen.

Way forward

Despite minor irritants, we must adhere to Gujral Doctrine of generosity without expecting reciprocity & must prepare for a 21st century relationship.

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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 अन्योन्याश्रयता 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)

As the global centre of gravity shifts from Atlantic to Indo-Pacific, it gives India an opportunity to emerge as a global leader.

Common threat of Climate Change.

Global value chains
 products made in multiple countries.

Interdependence

Growing multilateralism

Common security concerns

Joint research

↳ RCEP
 ↳ India-ASEAN FTA

↳ growing Chinese assertiveness

↳ for COVID drugs & vaccines.

↳ Piracy, terrorism

India's Indo-Pacific Vision

1. Definition - from Eastern African border to Western American border

2. Multilateral cooperation →

↳ by - IORA (Indian Ocean Rim Association)

- FTAs

- SAARC

3. SAGAR (Security & Growth for All)

↳ Harnessing Blue Economy in a sustainable way → e.g. Op. Samudra

Challenges

1. Looming Climate Change → sea level rise & flooding of islands & coasts.

2. Overfishing, overexploitation & pollution.

3. Geostrategic

↳ Chinese claims & aggression in Indo Pacific
↳ nuclearisation of Indo Pacific by AUKUS.

India must harness its own strength, as well as work with like minded nations to secure "Free, open & inclusive Indo Pacific".

Feedback

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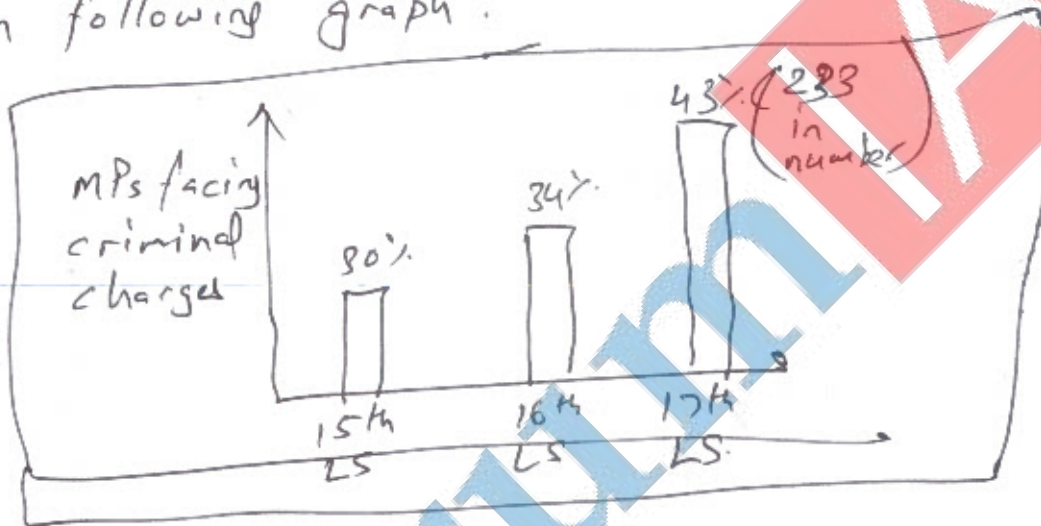
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Q.11) Examine various existing mechanisms for controlling money and muscle power in elections. Discuss why criminal elements find it easy to succeed in politics and how the trend of increasing criminalization of politics can be reversed. (15 marks,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

Growing criminalisation of politics is evident in following graph.



Existing mechanisms to control money & muscle

1. Ceiling on election expenditure by a candidate
2. Deployment of police & central reserve forces + for law & order.
3. Ban on arms + near polling booth,

4. Flying squads of ECI → to detect & capture money, liquor etc.

5. SAC-VIGIL → an app that allows people to report MCC violations online.

Why criminals succeed in elections

1. Weak laws → e.g. Sec 8(4) of RPA 1957, allows convicted MP/MLA to continue as members.

2. Judicial delays → create a feeling of impunity.

3. Greater winnability of criminals.

↓
"success rate of criminals is 14%, while for clean candidate it is 5%." - ADR data.

4. Parties field candidates with criminal background, ~~is~~ for the sake of winning

5. Role of people → people vote for caste, religion, language etc. & ignore criminal

antecedents.

How to reverse the trend

1. Empower ECI

- ↳ to deregister parties
- ↳ take strict action against electoral malpractices.

2. Empower people → to realise the value of their vote
→ to vote for real issues of development.

3. Faster trials → by special courts.

4.

"For the sake of democracy, those who break laws must not make laws"

- Supreme Court.

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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 चरमों 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)

Articles 15(4), (6) & 16(4), (6) allow

the state to provide reservation to various sections like SC, ST, OBC, women etc.

Intent of Reservation, as per founding fathers

1. Provide representation to backward & unrepresented classes.
2. Allowing men to voice their concerns & aspirations in policy making.
3. Inclusive policies

Morphed into Populist Exercise

1. Competitive populism → states competing to provide more & more reservation.
e.g. ~~the~~ reservation to Marathas in Maharashtra recently
2. Providing reservation in private jobs
↓
as seen in Haryana & Andhra → 25% private jobs reserved for locals
3. Growing demand of caste census
↓
may lead to more reservation demands.
4. Divorced focus from real issues
i.e. - lack of employability & skills.
- low educational outcomes.
- slow economic growth
5. Violent protests demanding reservation
e.g. Patidar in Gujarat, Jats in Haryana.

6. Strengthening caste identity → prevents integration of society

Way forward

1. Robust economic growth → that can absorb the labor force & provide meaningful work.

2. Improve employability
↳ skilling & education.

Unemployment is an economic issue which cant be solved by political solutions. We need to create more jobs to solve this problem.

Feedback

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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)

More than 2.5 lakh panchayats with 29 lakh representatives acts as the largest grass root democratic base in the world.

Political Decentralisation

1. 73rd & 74th Amendment created the 3rd tier of Panchayats & Municipalities
2. 85th & 12th schedule provide 29 & 18 functions to them.
3. Regular elections at 5 years.
4. 33% reservation to women.
5. State Finance Commission & State

Election Commission → ~~for~~^{as} financial & electoral institutions.

6. Gram Sabhas - as widely representative forum for decision making.

But, local bodies face several Administrative Challenges

1. Lack of administrative powers

(a) Elected Mayor is only nominal head, real powers are with government officials (CEOs).

(b) Limited leadership capacity & administrative ~~skill~~ experience of representatives

2. Creating Parallel bodies → that bypass local bodies

3. Weakness of DPC (District Planning Committees).

4. Limited financial decentralisation

(a) Overdependence on only one source i.e. Property tax

(b) Stagnating devolution

5. Lacking Autonomy

(a) Most funds are tied → local bodies can't spend as per their needs.

(b) States can reject their budget.

Way forward - as per NK Singh :-

1. Increase financial autonomy

- grant more taxation power.
- raise vertical devolution.

2. Enhanced local body autonomy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
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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 कहीं 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 is a Supreme Court created body that recommends appointments & transfers of Supreme Court & High Court Judges.

Composition

↳ CJI & 4 seniormost Supreme Court judges.

Need of Collegium

1. To protect judicial independence.
2. To prevent executive interference in appointments.

Collegium Failing Short in Balancing Act

1. Failing in democratic principles

(a) Opaque, behind closed door working.

(b) No objective, well defined criteria for appointment.

(c) Law Commission pointed to nepotism & patronage in appointments.

2. Against separation of powers doctrine.
judges decide their own case.

3. Failed in its objectives → as seen in large vacancies in Supreme Court & High Court.

4. ~~It~~ Adds to pendency → as large time & attention of judges is diverted.

Practical Solutions

- as per MoU with government.

1. Independent secretariat → to provide expertise
→ to relieve judges from work burden.

2. Objective criteria

↳ seniority & merit to be of paramount value.

3. Transparency in process

"In judicial appointments, judicial primacy must not become judicial exclusivity"

Justice DY Chandrachud.

Feedback

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Structure/
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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)

UAPA is an anti-terror law that is meant to protect sovereignty & integrity of the nation in face of growing security threats - both internal & external.

UAPA sections that threaten democratic rights

1. Allows individual to be designated terrorist → may lead to harassment of people
2. Vague provisions - ~~so~~ 'public order' & 'morality' are very broad & prone to subjective interpretation.

3. Appeals lie to a tribunal → not in regular courts.

4. Against federalism → as law & order is a state subject.

Need of such stringent law

1. Misuse of past laws

e.g. earlier, only ~~individuals~~ ^{organisations} could be designated ⇒ so individuals created other organisations after being banned.

2. Growing internal security threats

(a) External

- Terrorist infiltration from Pakistan.

- Refugee influx from Myanmar.

(b) Internal

- LWE (left wing extremism).

- North East insurgency under NSCN.

3. Growth of cyberattacks & new arenas of warfare → drones, malware etc.

4. NIA needed to be empowered to be effective.

Way forward

1. Parliamentary & Judicial oversight → to prevent misuse & excesses.

2. ~~to~~ Coordination between NIA & other forces - state police & central reserve forces.

→ While national security is paramount in importance, it cannot be used as an excuse to give untrammelled powers to executive

- Supreme Court.

Feedback

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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)

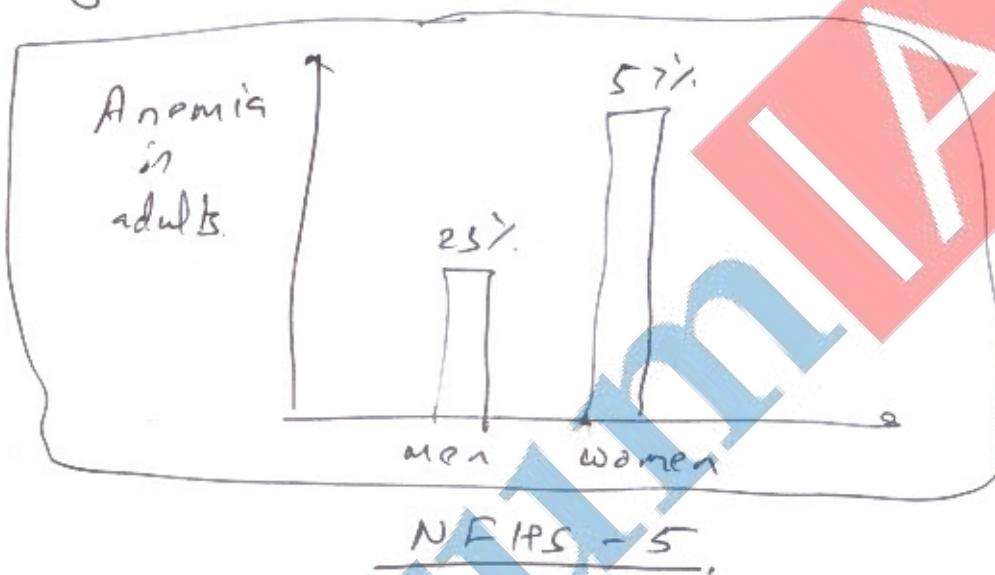
व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (CNNS) भारत में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य और पोषण की एक कुरूप तस्वीर पेश करता है। पोषण और स्वास्थ्य पर अंतर-पीढ़ीगत गरीबी के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, गरीबी-अल्पपोषण के दुष्चक्र को तोड़ने के उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

CNNS shows that despite economic growth & poverty alleviation, hunger & malnutrition have remain stagnant or have worsened (in case of anemia)

Effects of intergenerational poverty

1. Affects food security → lack of caloric diet.
2. Middlen hunger → lack of vitamins & minerals despite consuming enough calories.
3. Cognitive → slow neurodevelopmental growth.
4. Prone to illness → diarrhea, pneumonia

- s. Raised infant mortality & Under 5 mortality.
- e. Disproportionate impact on women & girl children.



Breaking vicious cycle

1. Food security → under NFSA 2013,

2. Focus on child nutrition

ICDS

Mid day meal

3. Address hidden hunger

(a) Odisha started eggs & fruits in MDM meals.

(b) POSHAN abhiyaan ~~launched~~ started food fortification → vit A rich rice

4. Special care during distress

e.g. PM Carib Kalyan Anna Yojana during COVID lockdown.

Food security & nutrition is the foremost duty of a state & necessary to keep the population healthy & productive.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Civil Society refers to any group or association, that is outside the state's ambit & works for the welfare of people.

A Stellar Role

① Extending human rights

1. SEWA has empowered its members by education & vocation.

2. Kailash Satyarthi's Bachpan Bachao Andolan has rescued more than 80,000 child laborers.

3. Didi Ki Rasoi → provided food to

returning migrants during COVID lockdown.

(i) Protecting civil liberties

1. PUCL (People's Union for Civil Liberties) has fought cases against arbitrary detention.

2. ADR → filed PILs in Court to defend various freedoms.

(ii) Voice of the Unheard

1. Narmada Bachao Andolan → gave voice to the displaced

2. Chipko Andolan → preserved rights of women depending on forest.

Criticism of Civil Society

(i) New frontier of war

(a) Funded by malicious actors.

(b) Engage in subversive, anti-national

activities.

II) Hinder Development

1. Several NGOs spread misinformation about Kudankulam nuclear project & led protests.

2. IB report indicates loss of 2-3% GDP due to such NGOs.

While malicious CSOs need to be cracked down, bonafide CSOs must be promoted to work in tandem with government.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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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)

Begging is the height of despair & poverty, where a person is forced to seek alms from others just to survive.

Reasons behind begging

1. Abject poverty + people unable to sustain themselves.
2. Lack of social security net that provides basic needs - food security
- shelter
- minimum income.
3. Organised crime syndicates - that force destitute women & children to beg.

4. An overall unequal society
5. Economic shocks like COVID + that reduced incomes.

Issues with criminalising begging

1. Stops the only source of money & survival.
2. Penalises the poor for failure of state & society
3. Leads to stigmatization
4. Harassment by police

Suitable welfare measures

1. Comprehensive social security net

Food security

- NFSA, 2013
- Antyodaya Anna Yojana

Healthcare

- NHM
- Ayushman Bharat

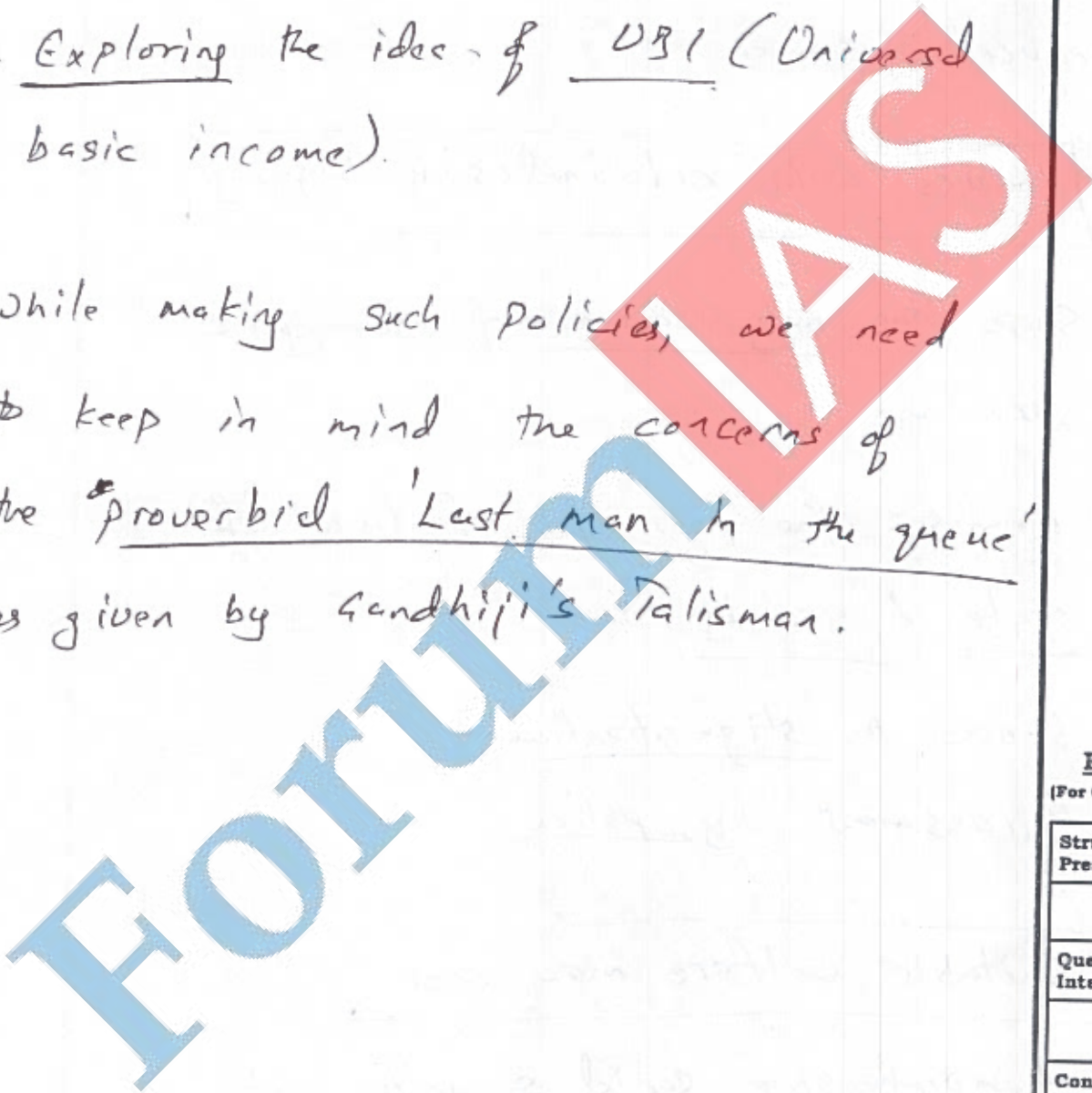
Shelter

- ~~State~~ Widow, old age homes

2. Special focus on vulnerable e.g. widows, elderly, children etc.

3. Exploring the idea of UBI (Universal basic income).

While making such policies, we need to keep in mind the concerns of the proverbial 'Last man in the queue' as given by Gandhi's Talisman.



Feedback

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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)

The fragile peace at India China border has been disturbed by Chinese aggression at Galwan, Sogra & Hot springs areas.

Real reasons for rising tensions

① Attempt to reshape global order

↳ BRI (Belt & road initiative) → to connect China with Asia, Africa & Europe.

2. Dominance in multilateral institutions

e.g. - WHO
- UNSC

3. Creating new multilateral institutions.

e.g. RCEP

- AIB (Asian Infrastructure Investment Bank)

① Promoting own interests at the cost of others

1. US - China trade war.

2. Economic embargo against Australia.

3. Power projection in South China Sea

↓
disregarding ICJ judgment, that went against China.

4. Aggression in Ladakh.

5. New border security law & maritime security law

Way forward for India

1. Alignment with like minded countries

eg. - QUAD - India, Japan, USA, Australia

- India - France - Australia trilateral.

2. Reducing economic dependence on China

(A) Diversify trade basket

(B) Enhance self sufficiency (Atmanirbhar)

3. Secure both land & maritime boundaries

by - integrated theatre command

- integrated battle groups.

China's growing belligerence is an opportunity to attract investments, as global economies seek to decouple from China.

Feedback

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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)

WTO, that once stood as bulwark of a globalised world, faces existential crisis today.

Challenges before WTO

① Divergent interests - of developed & developing economies.

1. Over IPR → India wants IPR relaxation for COVID drugs & vaccines.

This is opposed by developed nations.

2. Stalled Doha rounds of negotiations.

3. On AOA (Agreement on Agriculture)

developing nations demand more subsidies, while developed nations oppose them.

(I) Great power rivalry

1. USA - China trade war → that disrupted global supply chains.
2. USA - India disputes → over solar panels, access to dairy industry.

(II) Unable to resolve disputes

1. Defunct AB (Appellate body) → as appointments were blocked by USA
2. Most decisions are unilaterally violated by rich nations.

3.

Role of G20 is → great potential because

1. Representative → has both developed & developing nations.
2. Covers 75% of global economy.
3. Flexible agendas → that can evolve

with changing needs.

↳

Limitations of G 20

- ↳ only represents 20 out of 200 nations
- ↳ leaves out poorest nations.
- ↳ No institutional structure to implement decisions.

For WTO to survive & thrive in an increasingly protectionist world, it needs to become more democratic & less prone to power politics.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
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Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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		

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