

TEST CODE 7 1 2 1 0 3

MGP 2024

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours  
समय : डेढ़ घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 125  
अधिकतम अंक : 125

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	NANCY SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910134805	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	07-11-2023

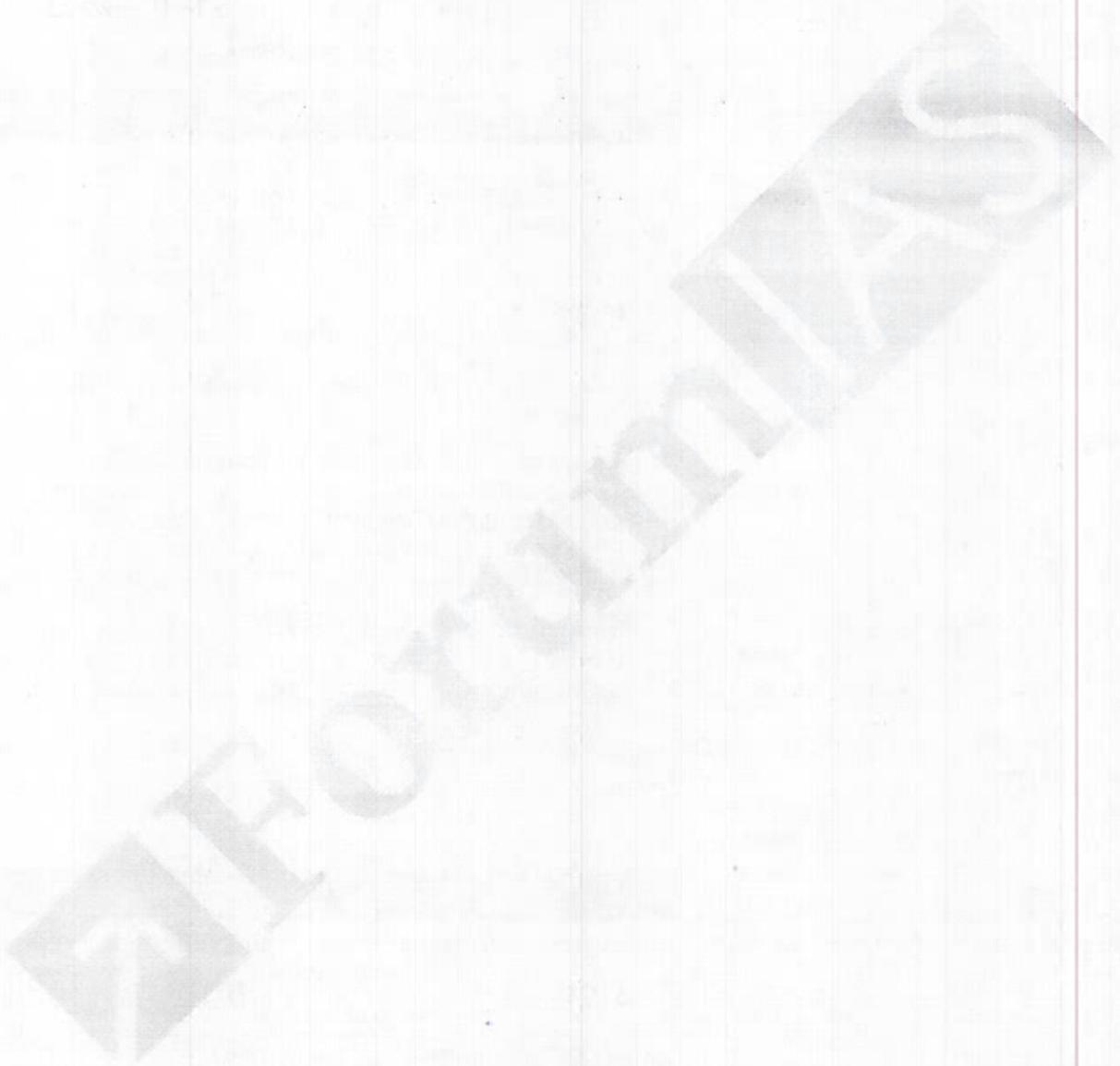
\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
Total/कुल अंक	125		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			3:00	5:30	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या सनय रूप किन्हीं अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) The Lokpal Act aimed to establish an institution that would act as a deterrent against corruption. However, the actual impact of the Lokpal has fallen short of expectations. Assess the reasons behind the underwhelming performance of the Lokpal and propose strategies to strengthen its functioning. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकपाल अधिनियम का उद्देश्य एक ऐसी संस्था की स्थापना करना था जो भ्रष्टाचार के खिलाफ एक निवारक के रूप में कार्य करेगा। हालांकि, लोकपाल का वास्तविक प्रभाव उम्मीदों से कम रहा है। लोकपाल के खराब प्रदर्शन के कारणों का आकलन कीजिए और इसके कामकाज को मजबूत करने के लिए रणनीतियों को प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans-1 Lokpal is said to be the ~~of~~ ombudsman for checking corruption in India. Lokpal and Lokayukta Act (2013) proposes Lokpal to be set up for Centre and each Lokayukta in every state.

Chairperson ← COMPOSITION → 8 members.

## REASONS FOR UNDERWHELMING PERFORMANCE

- ① Lokpal does not have suo moto powers to look into the acts of corruption.
- ② Limited time period of 7 years is provided for complaints regarding corruption.
- ③ Huge punishment is imposed on false and frivolous complaints which deters

## Whistle Blowers.

④ Delay in appointment : Lokpal <sup>has</sup> ~~is~~ vacancy and vacancy of two judicial members.

⑤ Legal assistance is provided to public servant.

⑥ Its recommendation are advisory and not binding.

⑦ Matters dealing with <sup>case of</sup> Prime Minister are opaque.  
(Guidelines)

⑧ No effective immunity provided to Whistleblowers.

⑨ Prosecution rate is less : Almost 88% cases were disposed off without any action.

### MEASURES TO STRENGTHEN

① Recommendations to be made binding.

②  suo moto power must be granted.

③ Timely appointments can improve efficacy.

Lokpal is a crucial body which can check corruption hindering the development.

More autonomy and powers to Lokpal would truly make a difference.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) The transfer of judicial powers to quasi-judicial bodies has raised concerns regarding the creation of a parallel justice delivery system through tribunalization of justice. In this perspective, examine the benefits and drawbacks of empowering quasi-judicial bodies with judicial powers.

(10 marks, 150 words)

अर्ध-न्यायिक निकायों को न्यायिक शक्तियों के हस्तांतरण ने न्याय के न्यायाधिकरणीकरण के माध्यम से समानांतर न्याय वितरण प्रणाली के निर्माण के बारे में चिंताओं को बढ़ा दिया है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, न्यायिक शक्तियों के साथ अर्ध-न्यायिक निकायों को सशक्त बनाने के लाभों और कमियों की परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans. 2 Quasi-judicial bodies are those which either through adjudication or rule making can help in preserving rights to citizens but they are neither legislature nor courts.

Example : Tribunals, SEBI, CIC etc

## BENEFITS OF QUASI - JUDICIAL BODIES

- ① Relief to courts : These bodies can effectively take up cases of private parties and reduces the number of cases reaching courts which is already overburdened.
- ② Speedy trial and justice : Quasi-judicial bodies ensures speedy access to justice (part of right to life).
- ③ Flexible rules : Flexible rules simplify the adjudication process.

④ Experts opinion: Quasi-judicial ~~of~~ bodies contain experts of different domain which ensures effective justice.

⑤ Protects rights of citizens and check corruption thereby improving the overall development of country.

## DRAWBACKS OF QUASI-JUDICIAL BODIES

① Dependency on government for funds, salaries incorporates executive interference.

② Tribunals like NGT bypasses high court which undermines judiciary.

③ ~~Excessive interference can cause huge loss too~~ Example: Ban on Time and cost overruns in projects because of NGT.

④ Vacancies in tribunals, quasi-judicial bodies cause inefficiency.

Quasi judicial bodies can prove to be helpful in providing justice if they are made independent of executive and an effective check and balance is maintained in its powers.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Simultaneous elections can promote governance continuity and reduce election-related expenditure. However, the idea must be carefully examined to ensure equal opportunities for all parties, preserve federal principles, and maintain the essence of democratic representation. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

एक साथ चुनाव कराने से शासन की निरंतरता को बढ़ावा मिल सकता है और चुनाव संबंधी खर्च कम हो सकता है। हालांकि, सभी दलों के लिए समान अवसर सुनिश्चित करने, संघीय सिद्धांतों को संरक्षित करने और लोकतांत्रिक प्रतिनिधित्व के सार को बनाए रखने के लिए इस विचार की सावधानीपूर्वक जांच की जानी चाहिए। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans.3 One Nation, One Election or simultaneous elections is the most contentious issue in the current scenario. Recently a committee headed by former President Ramnath Kovind has been appointed to look into the feasibility of simultaneous elections.

## MERITS OF SIMULTANEOUS ELECTIONS

① Focus on administration :

↳ Simultaneous elections can provide more time to the government to focus on administration rather than indulging in election campaigning.

② Efficient policy making : Once the election dates are announced, no new policy comes up which hinders the process of development.

③ Frees up Personnel: School teachers, police personnel are all engaged in elections and hence simultaneous election frees them from election duties.

④ Reduced expenditure: Huge money is spent in elections which can be effectively controlled in simultaneous elections.

Example: 6500 crores spent in LS election 2019.

## Demerits of Simultaneous Elections

① Voice of regional parties shall be faded and thus impacting regional development.

② Constitutional Amendments will be required and ratification from 50% states is difficult.

③ Huge logistics cost.

④ Right of people to show confidence in parties from time to time will be violated.

⑤ No solution in case of hung assembly.

Elections are true manifestation of democratic government. Simultaneous elections have both pros and cons and hence effective assessment should be done before introducing them.

### Feedback

For OFFICE use only:

#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Is the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) able to tackle the threats to the rights of children in India? Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) भारत में बच्चों के अधिकारों के खतरों से निपटने में सक्षम है? परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans-4 National Commission for Protection of Child Rights was constituted in 2007 under Protection of Child Rights Act.

COMPOSITION → Chairperson + 6 members appointed by the President.

## NCPCR ROLE IN TACKLING CHILDREN RIGHTS

① Can review the constitutional and legal safeguards provided for protection of child rights.

② Go look into factors inhibiting child rights like HIV/AIDS, trafficking, bonded labour etc.

Example: SAMVARDHAN for <sup>child</sup> trafficking

③ Introspecting the juvenile custodian home and make recommendations for protecting rights.

④ Go make measures for children requiring

special care like disadvantaged children, children of prisoners etc.

Example : GHAR- Go Home and Reunite.

- ⑤ POCSO e-box : To look into digital complaints regarding sexual offences.
- ⑥ Can make recommendations for providing relief and initiation of proceedings.
- ⑦ Powers of civil court and suo moto.
- ⑧ MASI app : Monitoring child care institutions.
- ⑨ Conduct research on child rights.

## LIMITATIONS

- ① Recommendations are only advisory and not binding.
- ② Lack of funds and infrastructure.
- ③ No constitutional status.

Children are considered the future of our country (demographic dividend) and so measures must be taken to strengthen NCPER for improving their efficacy.

## Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) "The Attorney General of India holds a pivotal position in the legal system and represents the interests of the government." Explain how this is reflected in the method and terms of appointment as well as the scope of her powers and responsibilities. (10 marks, 150 words)

"भारत के अटॉर्नी जनरल कानूनी प्रणाली में एक महत्वपूर्ण स्थान रखते हैं और सरकार के हितों का प्रतिनिधित्व करते हैं।" व्याख्या कीजिए कि यह नियुक्ति की पद्धति और शर्तों के साथ-साथ उसकी शक्तियों और जिम्मेदारियों के दायरे में कैसे परिलक्षित होता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ans: 5 Attorney General of India shall be appointed by the President and <sup>she</sup> <sub>he</sub> is the highest law officer in the country. (Article 76)

## METHOD AND TERMS OF APPOINTMENT

→ Attorney General (AG) is appointed by the President and he holds office till the pleasure of President

→ Salary, conditions of service are all determined by the President.

→ Qualified judge of SC ~~too~~ can be appointed.

## POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

① AG is the chief legal advisor and advises the GoI on the matters referred by the President.

- ③ To appear on behalf of GoI in the SC and HC cases concerning the govt.
- ③ To give advice to the President in matters related to Article 143.
- ④ Right to audience in all the courts of country and not debarred from private practice
- ⑤ Enjoys all powers and immunities like MP.

## LIMITATIONS ON POWERS

- ① Cannot take up any criminal case.
  - ② Cannot advise in matter or brief against GoI.
  - ③ Cannot advise<sup>in</sup> any matter in which he has advised GoI.
  - ④ Cannot advise any authority, govt. company except on proposal by government.
  - ⑤ He/she is not a government servant.
- Attorney General is an important position which ensures that rule of law is maintained in the country.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) Describe the legal and administrative powers vested in the Election Commission to conduct elections. Assess the effectiveness of the ECI in exercising its powers independently and impartially, and suggest reforms to strengthen its functioning. (15 marks, 250 words)

चुनाव कराने के लिए चुनाव आयोग में निहित कानूनी और प्रशासनिक शक्तियों का वर्णन कीजिए। स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष रूप से अपनी शक्तियों का प्रयोग करने में ECI की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए, और इसके कामकाज को मजबूत करने के लिए सुधारों का सुझाव दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans-6 Election Commission of India is an independent body under Article 324 Part XVI which has been given the power of superintendence, direction and control of elections of Parliament, State legislature, President and Vice-President.

## LEGAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE POWERS

- ① To prepare electoral rolls.
- ② To determine the model code of conduct for voters, as well as, electors.
- ③ To register political parties and give the recognition.
- ④ To determine territorial constituency based on Delimitation Act.
- ⑤ To settle disputes arising for the election symbols as per Election Symbols Act.

- ⑥ To scrutinize nomination filed by the candidates.
- ⑦ To give advise to President and Governors regarding disqualification.
- ⑧ To settle disputes related to election petition.

## ECI EXERCISING POWERS INDEPENDENTLY

① Yes

- ↳ Power to cancel elections in case of booth capturing, rigging.
  - ↳ Chief Election Commissioner and the two Commissioners can be removed in the manner similar to that of judge of Supreme Court.
  - ↳ Security of tenure & conditions of service cannot be altered to their disadvantage.
  - ↳ Use of e-VIGIL app for recording malpractices and flying squads appointed to enforce MCC.
- ② No
- ↳ Salaries are not charged upon CFI.
  - ↳ Not debarred from reappointment.

↳ No same protection CEC and other election Commissioners.

↳ Cannot deregister a political party.

↳ No legal backing to enforce MCC.

↳ Depends on government for necessary staff.

## REFORMS TO STRENGTHEN FUNCTIONING

① As per the recommendations of Law Commission, the salaries must be charged

upon CFI

② <sup>As per SC judgement in Anoop Baranwal Case v/s UoI 2023, PM,</sup> leader of opposition and CJI must recommend in appointment.

③ Power to deregister political party must be given.

④ Legal backing to MCC.

⑤ Use of updated technology in EVM.

ECI is a bulwark of democratic government. Reforms must be taken to uphold the true essence of democracy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) Examine the mandate and powers of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) in protecting the rights and interests of Scheduled Castes. Also enumerate the challenges faced by the NCSC in fulfilling its responsibilities. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसूचित जातियों के अधिकारों और हितों की रक्षा में राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जाति आयोग (NCSC) के शासनाधिकार और शक्तियों की जांच कीजिए। NCSC द्वारा अपनी जिम्मेदारियों को पूरा करने में सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans. 7 National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) has been enshrined in Article 338 part XVI of Indian Constitution.

### COMPOSITION

↓  
Chairperson + 3 members  
↓  
appointed by President

### MANDATE AND POWERS

- ① NCSC inquires investigate and monitor <sup>matters</sup> related to constitutional and legal safeguards provided to SC and evaluate their working.
- ② To inquire into complaints regarding violation of rights provided to SC.
- ③ Focus on development than reservation

④ To participate and advise in the social and economic developmental process of SC.

⑤ Mandatory submits reports to the President who further places it before Parliament.

⑥ Recommending measures for effective implementation of rights provided to SC.

⑦ To advise in the matters referred by the President regarding protection, advancement & welfare of SC.

⑧ Powers of civil court

## CHALLENGES FACED BY NCSC

① The recommendations provided by NCSC are merely advisory and not binding.

② Lack of funds and infrastructure.

③ Appointment of Chairperson and members is not transparent.

④ Political interference.

⑤ No involvement with CSO and NGO.

## SUGGESTED MEASURES

① Recommendations could be made more binding.

② Collaborate with CSO for more administrative efficiency.

③ Appointment to be made on the basis of recommendation of committee involving judiciary and executive.

④ More power and autonomy to be given

NCSC has proved to be a constitutional body effectively looking into atrocities committed upon SC. Measures to strengthen must be taken for more efficacy.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.8) Evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system in ensuring a representative polity. Can a move towards a proportional electoral system address the limitations of the first-past-the-post system? (15 marks, 250 words)

एक प्रतिनिधिक राजनीति सुनिश्चित करने में फर्स्ट-पास्ट-द-पोस्ट (FPTP) प्रणाली की प्रबलता और कमजोरियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। क्या आनुपातिक चुनाव प्रणाली की ओर बढ़ने से फर्स्ट-पास्ट-द-पोस्ट सिस्टम की सीमाओं को संबोधित किया जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans. 8 First Past the post system is a voting system in which the candidate with <sup>winning</sup> most number of votes is elected.

## ~~STRENGTHS~~ STRENGTHS OF FPTP

- ① Simple voting system.
- ② Less time consuming.
- ③ Easy to comprehend.
- ④

## WEAKNESS OF FPTP

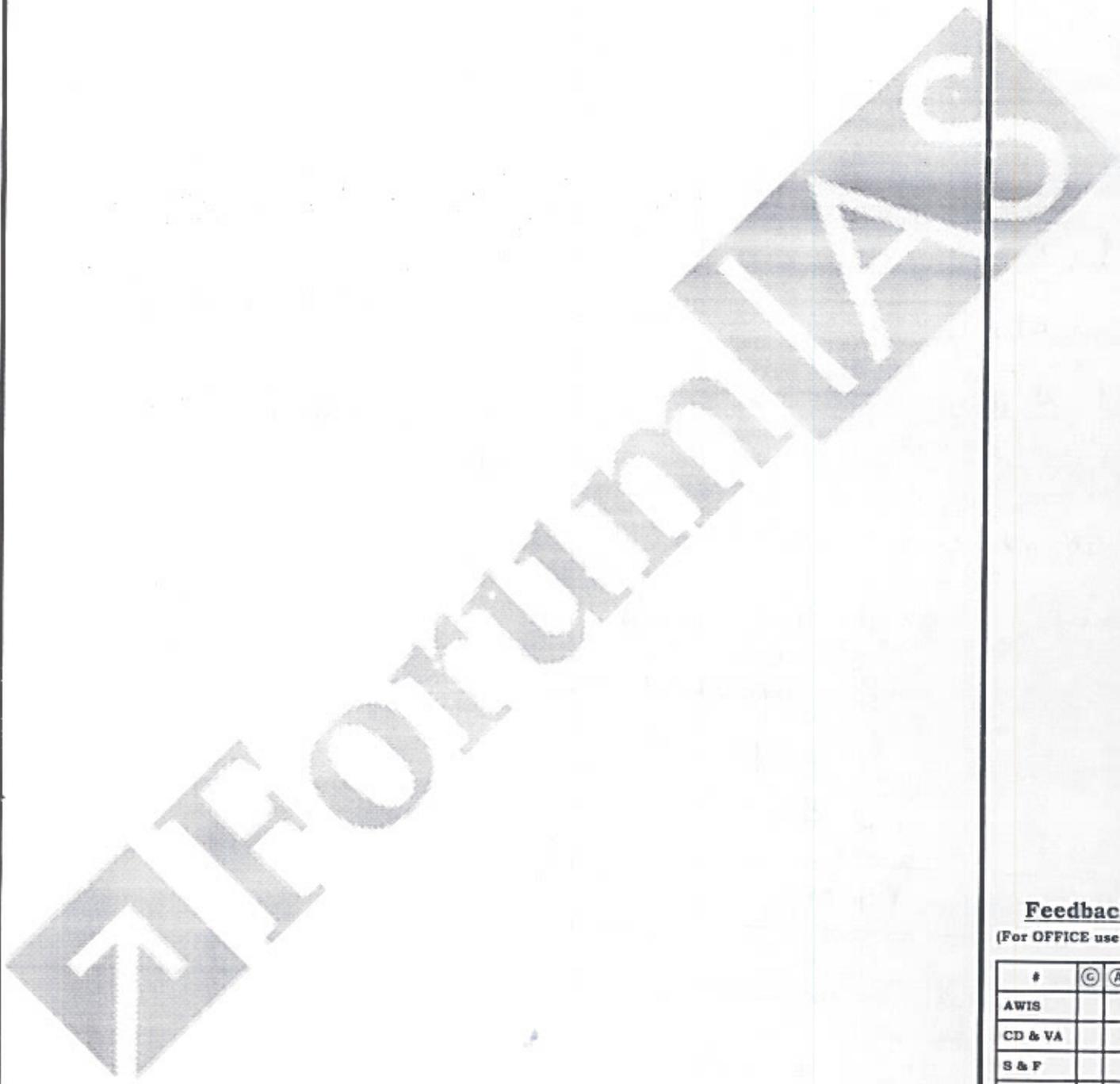
- ① No due representation is given to all sections of society.
- ② ~~Det~~ Dividing into constituencies and assigning seats as per population is viewed as penalising factor.
- ③ Candidate is declared winner even if he or she does not achieve/wins 50% votes.

## MOVE TOWARDS PROPORTIONAL SYSTEM

(A) Yes → Due representation to all the sections can be given.  
→ Strengthens democracy

(B) No → Complex procedure  
→ Time consuming  
→ Not easy for common people to comprehend.

FPTP, as well as, proportional system has both pros and cons. Due deliberations must be done before moving towards proportional system.



**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

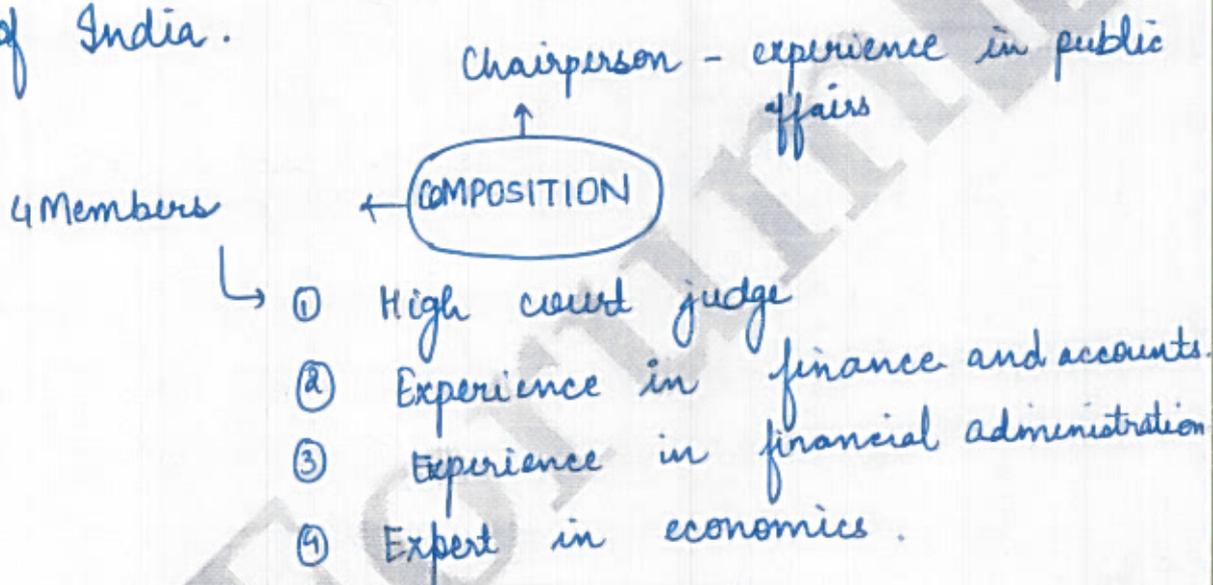
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) The Finance Commission serves as the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism, but despite its efforts to widen the share of states in the divisible pool of taxes, the struggle for financial resources between the center and states has only intensified. Analyse the factors contributing to this paradox and its implications for fiscal federalism in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

वित्त आयोग राजकोषीय संघवाद के संतुलन चक्र के रूप में कार्य करता है, लेकिन करों के विभाज्य पूल में राज्यों की हिस्सेदारी को चौड़ा करने के अपने प्रयासों के बावजूद, केंद्र और राज्यों के बीच वित्तीय संसाधनों के लिए संघर्ष केवल तेज हो गया है। इस विरोधाभास में योगदान देने वाले कारकों और भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद के लिए इसके निहितार्थ का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans-9 Finance Commission (FC) (Article 280) is constituted every 5 years by the President of India.



## ROLE OF FINANCE COMMISSION

- ① Vertical devolution
- ② Horizontal devolution
- ③ Making recommendations for grants-in-aid.
- ④ Suggesting other measures for sound finance.

## FACTORS CONTRIBUTING IN PARADOX

- ① Less contribution to states in tax : Only 41% of tax collection is devolved to the states as per 15th FC.
- ② No contribution to the state in cess : Almost 20% of entire tax collection consists of cess <sup>from</sup> which no money is granted to the states.
- ③ As per 15th FC, for horizontal devolution factors like population are considered for giving due share. This proves to be a penalising factor to the states who have taken measures for population control.
- ④ Centralising nature of Finance Commission.
- ⑤ No participation of states in making the appointment of members of Finance Commission & opaque appointment of FC.
- ⑥ Freebies are also considered while devolving funds but it granting freebies might be necessary in some states.

## Implications for fiscal federalism

① States and Centre <sup>are</sup> in confrontation undermining cooperative federalism.

Example : F. Confrontation in issue of GST Compensation.

② States performance is low.

Example : Huge revenue deficit in various states. (fiscal)

③ Confrontation between the Centre and States regarding finance undermines the overall development process.

④ Huge dependence on grants by States and local bodies is against the idea of federalism and decentralisation hurting the autonomy.

Finance Commission is said to be the balancing wheel of fiscal federalism. It must take measures to empower states for achieving cooperative federalism.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.10) While decriminalization of politics is crucial, it is equally important to balance it with principles of justice, fairness, and the presumption of innocence to ensure the elimination of any doubt regarding political persecution of the opposition. In this perspective, discuss the necessity of decriminalization of politics and the challenges therein. Also assess the role of judiciary in furthering the cause of clean politics. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि राजनीति का गैर-अपराधीकरण महत्वपूर्ण है, इसे न्याय, निष्पक्षता और निर्दोषता के सिद्धांतों के साथ संतुलित करना भी उतना ही महत्वपूर्ण है ताकि विपक्ष के राजनीतिक उत्पीड़न के बारे में किसी भी संदेह का उन्मूलन सुनिश्चित किया जा सके। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, राजनीति के गैर-अपराधीकरण की आवश्यकता और उसमें चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। स्वच्छ राजनीति के उद्देश्य को आगे बढ़ाने में न्यायपालिका की भूमिका का भी आकलन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ans-10 Decriminalization of politics in current scenario as gained importance because according to Association for Democratic Reforms, around 44% of MP in current Lok Sabha have criminal background.

## NECESSITY OF DECRIMINALIZATION

- ① Check on tyranny of executive and legislature : For MP or MLAs with criminal background, <sup>are an</sup> hindrance in the development. Citizens rights are violated because of such criminal people.
- ② Maintenance of trust in the citizens: Decriminalisation of politics ensures trust in citizens.

③ Effective policies : People with criminal background cannot make effective decisions for the betterment of citizens.

④ Strengthening of democracy.

⑤ |

## CHALLENGES IN DECRIMINALIZATION

① No provision of debarring candidates having any criminal background.

② Limited powers to ECI for punishing the violators. They can only give warnings.  
(ECI)

③ People (citizens) are swayed away by the caste & religion tactics used by criminal politicians.

④ Money and muscle power of criminal politicians escapes them from convictions by judiciary. Ex: Bhushan Singh case.

## ROLE OF JUDICIARY

Judiciary at time to time has taken steps for decriminalisation:

→ ADR vs VoI case: SC in the judgement made it mandatory for candidates to disclose their criminal background, educational qualifications so that people can make effective decisions.

→ PUCL case (2013): NOTA option was introduced by the SC so that people do not elect any candidate if they feel is ~~not~~ consider the candidate ineligible.

→ Common Cause Vs VoI case: Submission of election expenses was made mandatory.

→ Subramaniam Balaji vs State of Tamil Nadu: ECI to given powers to regulate election manifestos.

→ PUCL Case (2013): Introduction of VVPAT for transparency.

Decriminalization of politics is crucial for realising the true power embedded in legislature and effective for betterment of citizens, as well as country.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

## Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

### Test Goal

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

### Outcomes

.....

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## 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
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

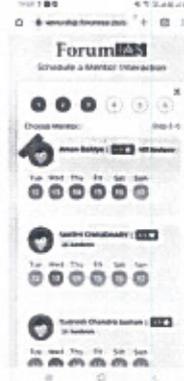
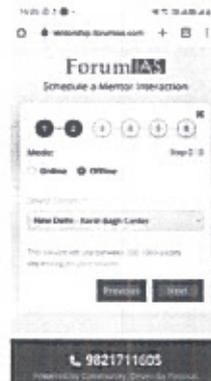
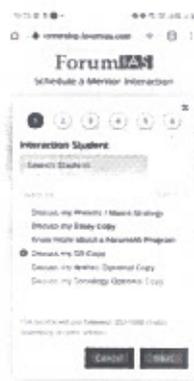
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