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**Triumph IAS**

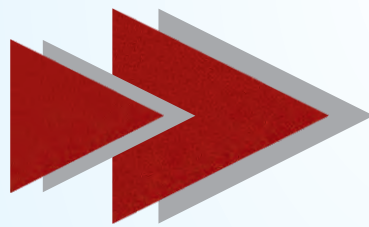
An Institute for Civil Services Examination & Expert Guidance for IAS

*Innovating Knowledge, Inspiring Success*



**UPSC TOPPER 2018**

**PRADEEP  
SINGH**



**AIR**

**93**

**G.S. TEST  
PAPER**

**"Success usually comes to those  
who are too busy to be looking for it."**

23-B, 3rd Floor Pusa Road, Metro  
Pillar No. 115, Old Rajender Nagar,  
New Delhi-110060



[www.triumphias.com](http://www.triumphias.com)



[triumphias/facebook.com](https://www.facebook.com/triumphias/)



[info@triumphias.com](mailto:info@triumphias.com)



**7840888102**



**7678628820**



**8586861046**







# GENERAL STUDIES

## MAINS COMPREHENSIVE MOCK TEST (MCMT)

### "UPSC Criterion for Mains"

The main exam is intended to assess the overall intellectual traits and depth of understanding of candidates rather than merely the range of information and memory"

### Focus of the Test Series

- Development of Answer Writing Skill.
- Understanding your Current state preparedness & required plan of action.
- Focus structure & presentation of answer according to requirements of the questions.
- Understanding the alignment of Theory, concepts & facts & Personal Observations of current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs in the answer.
- Understanding actual requirement (Key words, Context & Content) in the different types of questions from Compartmentalized, Interdisciplinary, Hybrid- Multidisciplinary, Applied.
- Understanding the types of questions to be attempted for goods score (strategy & approach).
- Evaluation of the answer sheet in the context of demand and dynamism of the examination.
- Personal discussion session for in-depth explanation of answer of every questions.
- Personal counseling session to fulfill specific competitive needs of he students.

### Plan and Philosophy of the Test Series

- Our plan facilitates 'Demand Based Supply' & cover whole syllabus according to the dynamic pattern of Mains Examination.
- All Test will be based on Changing Nature and Pattern of questions being asked by UPSC and will be conducted under examination situation on weekly basis at the institutional venue.
- Our Test plan is supplemented by detailed suggested reading for every topic. Explanation & analysis of the test with personalized attention. Special focus would be on model answers.
- We will leave no stone unturned to develop your dedication, determination, sincerity and commitment to yourself & to the preparation.
- We guarantee you that our sincere efforts will help you to fetch good marks.

Be a lamp unto yourself

- Gautam Buddha

### Instruction for the Students

- Try to write the answer according to the actual requirement of the questions.
- Focus on Key words & Tail words effectively (Elucidate - Explain, Comment, Examine, Critically examine, Discuss, Analyze, Illustrate, Review, Argue, Justify etc.)
- Understand the context of the questions. Content of the answer should be in the contextual framework.
- Ensure proper systematization of the structure of the answer. Proper consideration of priority and focus of given ideas is must.
- Logical structure of sentence and their alignment. Present relevant information, choice of words and proper statement.
- Proper visibility of idea through alignment Theory, Fact & Concepts Personal Observation of Current Socio-Economic & Political Affairs according to the requirement of the Question.
- Impressive beginning and Conclusion of the answer. Give your opinion when asked for it. Incorporate your opinion from different perspective in a balance manner.

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7840888102 8586861046

23-B, 3rd Floor Pusa Road, Metro Pillor No. 115,  
Old Rajender Nagar, New Delhi-110060



Q1. Define cooperative and competitive federalism. Highlight recent measures taken to promote these in Indian democratic polity and Suggest some measures to further promote these principles? (250 Words) (15 Marks)

→ Cooperative federalism is defined as the cooperation and mutual coordination among centre and state in governance of the country.

→ while competitive federalism is the positive competition between the states to perform better in achieving the fundamental goals of governance.

Both are important in the way to strengthen the democratic and federal nature of polity of India.

Recently Government has taken various measures to promote them.

→ Cooperative federalism

(i) → GST has been structured in a way to benefit both centre & state. Centre has

given away its power to levy excise tax while state has given up Value added Tax.

(ii) → Supreme Court has issued various guidelines like

→ Preventing misuse of President Rule

→ Restrictions on Emergency powers of centre.

(iii) → NITI Aayog has been constituted to

follow bottom up approach and giving states due representation and voice.



Types

→ Finance Commission has recommended 42% devolution of Central Taxes to States.

Competitive federalism →

→ Swachh Bharat Ranking has provided impetus to Competitive federalism to perform better.

→ NITI Aayog Health Index also promotes and raters performance of states.  
 Recommendation of performance based fund allocation by Finance Commission

Measures to be adopted → Sarkaria's Committee

→ Governor's appointment should be made rather more transparent.

→ Emergency and President Rule in state to be the last resort.

→ Governor's discretion should be made friendly to state's working.

→ Residuary Powers to be distributed well among states & Centre

→ Finance Commission should be made autonomous body.

→ Inter State Council to have permanent Secretariat

→ Performance should be related to



fund distribution ,

live. Examples of states moving towards competitive federalism like -

- Gujarat amended its land acquisition act to attract more investment.

- UP has approved U (IT & start up policy) 2016, to encourage start up growth, has waived of taxes & other measures.

Cooperative federalism -

1) Consultation with states on issues related to international treaties, WTO obligations, or environment treaties.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q2. Describe various shortcoming in criminal justice system in India. Also comment on ways to reform this system? (250 Words) (15 Marks)

Criminal Justice System has always impeded the formation of crimeless and Just Society in India. It lacks in various ways as following -

- i) old and archaic laws - Criminal Procedure code has been too old to serve the modern needs.
- ii) police systems has various ills plaguing it. It lacks personnel, technological upgradation and sensitive attitude.
- iii) social awareness is also less in the society as public is not aware about the provisions of law.
- iv) Delays in court proceedings lead to enhancement of crime and delay in justice.
- v) laws have not been implemented on ground appropriately.
- vi) political nexus has also caused hindrance in the proceedings.
- vii) Criminalization of politics and political ization of crime, both impedes the progress.



- vii) focus more on Repression rather than Reformation of prisoner or criminal.
- viii) Social attitude and laws perpetuate further dehumanization in society.
- (ix) Gender specific laws have not been made. Therefore, various steps can be taken as following:-
- i) fast track courts to address the delay in Justice and Rapid Resolution.
  - ii) Out of court settlement of lesser important cases to be promoted.
  - iii) Gender - oriented laws to be made to empower women.  
Eg. Sexual orientation at workplace Act, 2013.
  - iv) Disqualification of legislators who have serious criminal charges.
  - v) Reforms in Police systems is the need of the hour.
  - vi) Public Awareness about the laws and Morality is also required.
  - vii) Criminal procedure Code to be reformed to do away with the archaic provisions.
  - viii) Indian Penal Code, 1872 also needs

5 1/2



arebook as it has been too old.

Government and society, both  
needs to work together to make  
a corruptless, just, and equal society.

work on Handwriting & Presentation of the Answer

Divide answer in two parts - first give shortcomings & challenges in criminal Justice system, then give measures to reform it.

measures to reform - (a) Separate investigation from law & order (b) Economic survey recommended Judicial Code grid (c) Malimath committee report / Mukta Committee report on Prison reforms.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment-Articulation-flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Write problems facing criminal Justice system like -  
 1) Very low rate of conviction, cumbersome & expensive  
 2) Lack of coordination between investigation & prosecution.  
 3) Insensitivity to the Rights of victims etc



Q3. Do you think that India should switch to the system of proportional representation instead of first past the post system in the election to the House of the People? Examine the experience of Indian parliamentary democracy with both systems. Which system do you find more accommodative in a pluralistic society like India? (250 Words) (15 Marks)

7

(A) Proportional Representation is the electoral system where votes are assigned value to their proportions. This is followed in Presidential and Rajya Sabha Elections in India.

Good understanding.

First Past the Post system is an electoral system which simply declares winner with maximum votes or percentage of percentage of votes gained.

Good Attempt.

→ This is used in general election and state elections.

Reasons for adoption of FPTP

→ familiarity with the system since it was in use in British times.  
→ simplest system to use and easy to understand.

→ Provides stability to governance.  
→ Public-friendly as people better adjust with this system and is used in majority of countries.

→ Prevents sectarian and communal politics.



## Demerits of ~~Benefits of~~

- It does not provide representation to the minority votes.  
Even a party which gets 20% votes in a state does not get any seat in U.P.
- No Community Representation → Muslims form the 20% population of U.P. but not a single M.P. is Muslim.
- Votes of people do not convert to seats.
- Representation is not there.
- Opposition does not get opportunity and voice.
- Easy to divide public on Religious lines and garner votes.

## Benefits of Proportional Representation

→ P.R. solves all the above problems as it provides conversion of vote into seats and thus provides voice to every vote.

but it also lacks some elements as

→ It is complex to understand.



- Indian public is not aware about the system.  
 → Constructive Stability is not provided by this system.  
 → Parties will merely represent the sectorial views and growth of Regional parties will be imminent.

Therefore, a mix of both P.R. & F.P.T.P. i.e. Hybrid electoral system is required which ensures stability and also assures the representation of public.

→ Good

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



What do you understand by concept of freedom of speech and expression? In the context of artistic expressions, it is not the state rather non-state actors and to curb this freedom of individuals. Do you agree? Under what conditions can be curbed. (250 Words) (15 Marks)

4 1/2 • Article 19 grants the citizens of India, Right to freedom of speech & expression on which includes, freedom to reside to form associations, freedom of movement, freedom to peaceful protest, and freedom to employment. It also has some limitations subject to public order, morality, national interests and security and constitutional ideals. → obsolete

• Yes, today non-state actors are more aggressive in curbing the freedom of speech and expression of public.

Ex → Padmaavat protest, Mob lynching, Movie release of other films being hindered, Tajpur film festival case, etc.

Reasons -

+ Govt.'s failure to arrest the growing trend of mobocracy. → Good

→ Improper laws to regulate the



Artistic field of the country

→ Every film is criticized or appreciate on ideological basis by Censor board.

→ Book Releases are scrutinised with the frame of ideology of Sectarian interests and then permitted.

→ Artistic Communalization is prevalent due to lack of public Awareness.

→ language is also used as a medium to curb the voice. Ex. Hindi for Hindus and Urdu for Islam.

→ Ways to end this

- Public should be <sup>made to</sup> realized the importance of harmony.
- Stringent laws to regulate the cases like above mentioned.
- Freedom to be allowed to perform the Art and express the culture.
- Public Assets (Een Taj Mahal) should be prevented to be communalized.
- Greater Government role in prevention of Mobocracy and lesser role in regulation of Artistic works.

Cine  
more

Examples -

1) Killing of Journalists

like  
Usha  
Lankesh,  
Sujat  
Bukhari,

2) MF  
HUSAIN  
hounded  
out of  
India

by  
community  
groups  
↓  
(non-  
state  
actors)



Finally, it is the art which liberates the mind and empowers one to enjoy freedom. Freedom of speech and expression should be stringently implemented and made a reality at earliest.

Write about the conditions in which freedom of speech & expression can be exercised -

- For ex - 1) Sovereignty & Integrity of India is in danger  
 2) Decency or morality 3) Concept of court 4) Defamation etc

Conclusion - is weak

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(i) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q5. Is it against the democratic principles of the country when supreme court accepted to setup separate courts for trying of politicians. Discuss the impact of criminalisation of politics in this regard? (250 Words) (15 Marks)

Criminalisation of politics is the process of entry of criminal elements in politics and political manoeuvre by politicians to save the criminals using their powers. It has impeded the functioning of democracy and thus need to be done away with.

With the same intention, Supreme Court allowed and ordered the constitution of fast track courts to deal with the such cases.

Pros of separate courts

- Politicians represent the public will and therefore must be at earliest dealt in such cases.
- Criminalisation has multiplier effect and thus it is necessary to break this chain.
- Crime and Politics should be separated and this will solve the half of problems.
- Disqualification under Representation of People Act, 1951 is made to be defied in such cases and hence it is the need to solve such problems.

Reas

6



Society needs to be led by clean and honest politicians. It promotes Morality in society.

### Cons

→ It is hailed to violate the right to Equality of citizens as separate court means early Justice.

→ other important problems like honor crime against women, Mob lynching also need separate courts.

→ Politicians get easy mechanism to evade using money power.

→ The separate court tend to differentiate and create an impression of discrimination among public.

Impact of criminalization of politics

→ Criminals get into legislature and thus efficiency is promoted.

→ It is like Cat guarding the milk i.e., Public don't get Justice.

→ Legal provisions are twisted into their favor.



→ Multiplier effect on the morality of Pub. life.

→ Fringe elements get the voice and create a nuisance in society.

Thus they need to be curbed down using stricter norms, regulations and dealing with such cases hardly at an earliest time.

Impact of criminalisation -  
 1) Loss of public faith 2) Politics dominated by muscle & money power (?) Law breakers get elected as law makers

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q6. What do you mean by Minimum Government Maximum Governance? How the use of Information Technology could achieve this goal? Also, discuss the constraints in achieving this. (250 Words) (15 Marks)

3/12  
→ MGMO → Minimum Government Maximum Governance is the least use of resources like human resources, land, government machinery to create the greatest impact, in achieving the goal of governance.

Ex: Reducing the size of Council of Ministers by clubbing the ministries having overlapping functions.

→ Role of Information Technology in promoting 'MGMO' →

- i) ICT makes the better use of resources to reach every beneficiary.
- ii) Corruption is avoided by allowing least human interference.
- iii) ICT can be used in government services providing using e-Governance.
- iv) e-Governance helps in monitoring the implementation, allows transparency,



accountability, Responsiveness and Participation  
of Public.

- i) ICT also helps in evolving mechanisms like Pro-Active Governance through Active Implementation (PRAGATI)
- ii) financial systems should be made function better using Information Technology by digitizing the transactions.
- iii) GST mechanism has been made to function via GST Network which has reduced the need of human Resources.
- iv) Schemes will be monitored better using IT Framework.
- v) Governance aims like service delivery (Eg. PAN CARD, Aadhar Card, License) will be achieved without much government's physical presence.
- vi) Public Participation via suggestions and Complaint Redressal can be done easily.  
Eg. Twitter Governance - foreign Minister recently helped a woman in getting visa in which she was having problem.

mention about constraints in e-governance

- 1) Digital divide & low digital literacy
- 2) Issues of cyber security
- 3) HR Constraints



Constraints

IT infrastructure impedes the process

Digitalisation of Technology has not been done

Public is not aware about the gains once through ICT

It creates burden on existing human resource to maintain human resource traffic

Current Government ~~services~~ employees are not efficient using IT.

Monitoring framework of schemes etc need human resource.

So, schemes like ~~Rural~~ National optical fiber network, recruitment of specialised civil servants, should be promoted to achieve the desired goal

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Role of ICT in minimum Governance -

- 1) Transparency & Accountability of Govt is increased
- 2) Red tapism & corruption reduced
- 3) democratic decentralization

4) Participation of people in Governance

5) Public service delivery is improved

Incorrect word

ICT in governance -

- 1) JAM
- 2) CPGRAM
- 3)

Ujaldoot & Bhoomi programme in (MP & Karnataka)

4) UMANG APP



Q7. In the wake of globalization, the scourge of human trafficking within and transnational borders is creating not only socio-economic & political problems but also an internal security concern. Discuss the steps taken by government to address this problem. Also give some suggestive measures. (250 Words) (15 Marks)

Human trafficking is the process of selling and sending the human from one area to another area for personal gains.

Impact of globalization

~~It has opened the door for other countries to enter into the territories for trade and thus they do this task.~~

It has created a wide gulf between rich and poor and reduced the role of government in regulation of trade and therefore this activities are promoted.

Socio-economic impact

- Gender related problems are frequent as mostly women are the victims.
- Sex ratio is also affected as some areas are the hubs of human trafficking.
- Violation of human rights take place due to commodification of human.
- It provokes the poor families to sell their children for economic purposes.

3/12



→ Political Impact

Relations with the countries like Nepal, Bangladesh and Gulf countries are affected

- Criminalization of politics as political nexus to protect such criminals.

- Political intervention in the legal mechanism hinders the penetration of traffickers.

→ It also causes an Internal Security Concern as the Border areas like

Bangladesh & Nepal are more affected

due to trafficking and therefore infiltration from these areas are

increasing. Also, Inter state crime Network also works to promote this.

→ Government has taken several steps to prevent trafficking such as,

→ Prevention of child trafficking rules have been implemented.

→ online ~~crime~~ crime reporting cells have been opened to inform the police.

→ border areas have been made strictly regulated by army.

→ women specific schemes have begun.



- But still certain steps are needed -
- Public awareness is needed to be spread.
  - Social security schemes should be promoted to reach the affected segment.
  - Depoliticization of crime is needed to break the network.
  - International trade should be regulated more stringently.

like?

Hence, making the government more alert and responsive to trafficking and its increasing impact, is the need of the hour.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Readability of Answer is Poor.  
Not even one sentence is clearly written.







- d) It has been often seen that speaker exits the party after leaving the party
  - e) Conflict of Interest while functioning as the speaker as she <sup>the</sup> essentially follows party Ideology
- So, There should be following provisions to be made to allow the independence.
- a) Disqualification in case of rejection should be decided by President.
  - b) Speaker should be re-elected through consensus.
  - c) It should be made mandatory to leave the party after becoming the Speaker.
  - d) No further appointment in public office after holding the post.
  - e) Money Bill's definition should be clearly defined.
  - f) whole house should vote in the election of Speaker in a way so that independence is promoted by a consensus candidate.

Speaker recently permitted passing of Aadhar Bill. Absolute-ness of speaker's decision on Anti-defection law should be done away with



Therefore, speaker should be made more clear and unambiguous part regarding his/her role and functions to ensure better functioning of parliament.

→ mention about certain International best practices which can be followed to restore dignity of speaker's office

For ex. in Ireland - Position of speaker given to a person, who is credible & has given up political ambitions

→ Vis Page committee recommendation on speaker's role & conduct

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



- Q9. Despite knowing the importance of social audit in effective implementation of programmes, very few states have shown progressive steps regarding this. Assess the importance and limitations of social audit and discuss recent initiatives by government of India and various states regarding this. (250 Words)  
(15 Marks)

Social audit is the review of the Implementation of scheme / policy by the stakeholders involved in the scheme through a collective act. Meghalaya has recently adopted social audit in its governance and has become ~~the~~ one of the first states to do so.

### Importance of social Audit

- It improves Accountability & transparency in the implementation of Schemes.
- It ensures Public Participation which ensures the scheme's functioning in the welfare.
- It also increases Responsiveness of the government officials in implementing the schemes.
- It sets a consensus-oriented approach to regulate the Schemes.
- It also enhances the Public Trust in democratic system of governance.



Further it provides efficiency & effectiveness as the people will demand so.

### Limitations of Social Audit

→ lack of expertise of the stakeholders involved.

Ex - MGNREGSA workers are mostly illiterate to audit the work.

→ Public is not knowledgeable about the existence of such mechanism or about the rules & guidelines of schemes.

→ States have not implemented it due to reasons such as fear, poor functioning, etc.

→ Machinery is not proper to hold social audit.

→ Government has implemented various initiatives to promote social audit such as

i) Panchayat Raj Institutions have been mandated to conduct social audit on regular basis.

ii) e-Kranti (National e-Governance Plan 2.0) also allows for evaluation of schemes via Public Monitoring.



(iii) MGNREGA works are mandated to have Social Audit compulsorily.

iv) Social Audit in the Public Distribution System has also been allowed to bring transparency.

Thus, Social Audit is necessary in order to ensure better functioning and implementation of schemes and allow the schemes to reach the targeted stakeholders.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q10. The entry of specialists in the civil services would definitely introduce efficiency and expertise in administration but raises serious issues of accountability and social justice. Highlight need for specialist along with merits and demerits in civil services in this context. Also suggest some measures. (250 Words)

(15 Marks)

6  
 Government of India has recently allowed lateral entry in civil services to enhance efficiency and adaptation to the changing needs of governance.

→ Need of Specialists in Governance

- 1) Globalization has created change in the way the government should function. Today, functions are integrated.
- 2) Civil Servants are generalist and thus unable to solve the problems of particular fields.
- 3) Technological penetration has also brought efficiency in the governance.
- 4) Improper allocation of Job → Ex-Commere student serving at the post of Secretary of Ministry of Science & Technology.

Merits of Specialists

- i) The changing needs will be better addressed.
- ii) Specialists are expert in their own field.



And thus solve the sectoral problems,

NS) field specific Job allocation is possible through specialists.

M) Efficiency related to generalist civil servant is far better than of specialists.

U) Greater Adaptions to the surrounding problems. They are able to suggest novel & innovative ways to solve the issue.

→ introduce competition  
Reduce complexity

Benefits

→ Accountability is at stake as they are not the civil servants and thus not liable to public

→ Public - civil servant interface will be reduced by this step.

→ Civil servant has to be generalist too in order to face the problems like rioting, mob violence, administrative problems in which specialist may not be expert

→ experience of public work which civil servants gain is far more beneficial than the specialist (lateral entrants) experience in corporate world.

→ lack of field experience unlike civil servants



So, as 2nd ARE has recommended, Government should take following measures

- i) Maximum Age to be civil servant to 75
- ii) Early Exit at the age of 50
- iii) Civil Services Law to be made to enhance accountability
- iv) allowing both generalist and specialist in the government.
- v) Accountability via incentives and penalties

So, Civil Services should be reformed to really make it a 1st frame of the Indian Governance.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q11. In the context of Supreme Case Judgments, can you say that judicial review is of key importance amongst the basic features of the constitution? (150 Words)  
(10 Marks)

Supreme Court in the Keshavananda Bharati Judgment, in 1973, declared Judicial Review to be the part of Basic Structure and Basic structure cannot be touched by Parliament.

Judicial Review is the power through which Judiciary checks the legislative acts and procedures and check whether it follows the constitution or not.

It arises from the provision in the constitution which says, 'Procedure established by law' should be the basis of Judicial Review while, 'supreme court, shall keep only the Constitution allowed & due process of law' to be followed.

- Procedure established - by law
- only executive action can be reviewed and not legislative action.
- Due Process of Law
- Legislative Process should also conform to the Basic Constitutional Principles & Provisions.

3 1/2

 mention  
 about  
 Article  
 13, 32,  
 226.

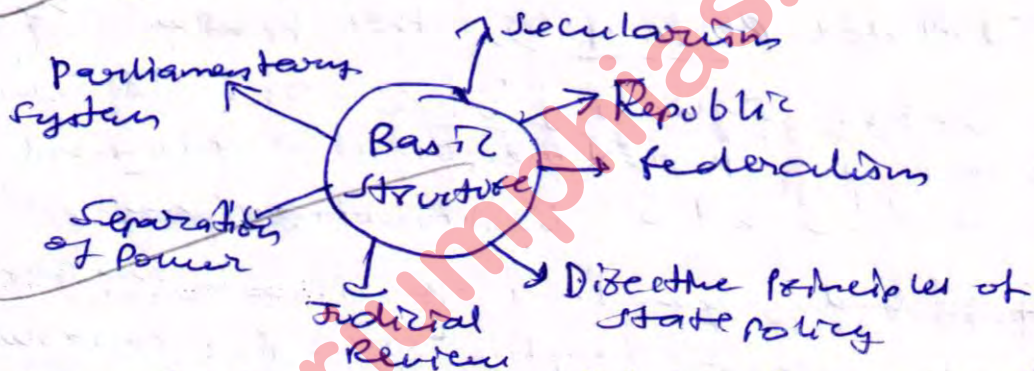


Importance

→ It allows Justice to the people in case of violation of their rights.

→ It also asserts Constitutional Supremacy

→ other features of the Constitution as mentioned in the following diagram also gets protected.



→ It restrains the legislative tyranny to take its form.

Hence, the Basic Structure strengthens the democratic character of ~~democracy~~.

India and ensures its better functioning to ensure the fundamental rights of people.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q12. Critically examine the role and functioning of administrative tribunals to ensure the speedy and timely delivery of justice. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Administrative tribunals have been provided by the Constitution to ensure speedy and timely justice to the administrative officials in case of violation of their rights and allows smooth functioning of Bureaucracy - Article 322 & 323 provide for the Tribunal in constitution.

3 1/2

Importance & Role of Administrative Tribunals

- It allows the better functioning of administration by avoiding delays in justice
- It also helps in resolving the administrative conflicts.
- Application of Administrative Procedures are ensured.
- It puts law ahead of officials and thus allows 'Rule of Law'
- It promotes Transparency, & efficiency in administration.
- Civil Servants get opportunity to have their say in the procedures of Tribunals.

expedient  
process flexible  
Tribunal judges are vested with special skill & expertise



Criticism of Tribunals

- Its functioning is opaque and leaves no room for transparency.
- Tribunals are often biased towards treatment of civil servants.
- Mutual Consensus is often violated in their functioning.
- Accountability is often not exercised by their exercise.
- Their decision cannot be challenged in Court. Mass Measures & way Ahead.
- Transparent and open functioning should be allowed.
- Least government's interference should be allowed.
- Judicial eye must be in over tribunals.
- Their functioning must be judicially scrutinised and restructured.

lack of legal expertise  
violation of separation of powers & Rule of law

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q13. 'Essentially all that is contained in Part IV-A of the constitution is just a codification of tasks integral to the Indian way of life.' Critically examine the statement. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

60 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act of 1976 provided for insertion of Part IV A in the Indian constitution on the Recommendation of Swaran Singh Committee.

It provided for many fundamental Duties which hence set the Constitutional ideals to be followed by the Citizens.

All the duties are actually integral to Indian way of life such as

a) Environmental Protection → India has the tradition to worship the nature and treat the earth as mother.

b) Education to children → Education has been always promoted by Indian parents based on their ability to do so.

c) Nation Song, anthem's respect → It is generally believed that Indians are patriotic towards the nation when it comes to national interest.



d. women's dignity - Indian tradition has always put women on the forefront. They though women are facing struggle but duty has been inscribed to do away with that only.

- e. promote Charitra Tejasa - it is the need of the hour to raise India to make it <sup>superpower</sup>.  
Gutthas - The importance of duties get reduced as it is not enforceable in court of law.  
 - Duties like voting, paying the Tax has not been inserted.  
 - It is with the DPS where it should have been after fundamental rights.

Hence, fundamental duties serve as the reminder to the citizens in case of their acts violating the principles of society.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>



Q14. Critically analyze the process of selection of the supreme court judges in India. Suggest measures to prevent the executive's unnecessary intervention into the judiciary (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Article 174 provides that President with consultations of Chief Justice of India will appoint the Judges of Supreme Court. It has been the debate since Independence that the since late 70s over the appointment of Supreme Court Judges.

The present system allows Collegium to recommend the name of the person to be appointed as Judge.

Collegium got its final shape in Third Supreme Court Judges Case, in 1993 when SC asserted itself and provided that Chief Justice of India with the consultation of 4 senior most Judges will recommend the name which will have to be accepted by President.

Pros -

- It prevents Legislature to exercise influence.
- It allows Judicial Supremacy over appointment.
- Fairness & ~~Accountability~~ Independence is visible.
- Separation of Powers.
- ~~It is not~~ is maintained as government does not involve.







Q15. Discuss the major flaws of the anti-defection law. Why it is said that this law fails to safeguard a party member if his or her party president becomes a dictator? Elucidate with an example. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

52nd Amendment Act provided for the Anti Defection law which provides for following

- Disqualification of Candidates if voter to swing leaves the party or votes or votes against the party line.

- If Independent member joins any party.

- If Nominated member joins any party after the 6 months of membership.

flaws →

a → It allows for 'wholesale defections' i.e. if 2/3rd of the members are allowed to defect to other party.

b → It does not cover the provision in case of removal by party.

c → It curbs the freedom of speech of members.

d → It does not allow dissent in case of loyalty party i.e. defect.

e → It detains the discussions in Parliament/legislature.

It allows dictatorship to be promoted as

- Member has to follow the whip of Party.

9 1/2

Free-speech  
of MPs,  
MLAs  
affected  
under  
Anti-  
defection  
decision  
of speaker  
mostly  
politically  
motivated



- The stand of the Member on particular issue is decided by President of the Party.
- President decides the vote of the Member.
- Party is Ideology becomes supreme over public interest.

Ex: Suppose a member of parliament belongs to Party A and Party A takes decision to vote for party in Proceedings of Lok Sabha as President of the Party wants it. In this case, Member can not dissent because, going against the Partyline will invite his disqualification.

So, there is an urgent need to repeal the anti-defection provisions in order to give legislator the power.

Evaluative Indicators: to legislate.

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q16. Define Genetic discrimination and what are its implications. Does India require a separate law to stop genetic discrimination. Comment in light of recent High court judgement (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Genetic discrimination is the act of differentiating against the people on the basis of their race and ethnicity.  
 Even North Eastern Indians are often found to be vexed by North Indians.

Implications of Genetic Discrimination

- It weakens the democracy as one is differentiated.
- Public hatred with the nation grows against the other section of nation.
- It creates problem of Internal Security as people tend to create seeth and nuisance.
- Racism and Practices like Apartheid increases in the country which is against the national unity.

India requires an urgent act of enacting the law to prohibit such acts because  
 → It is needed to promote public harmony.

→ Separate law would allow easy & timely justice.

→ It will engage public faith in democracy.

2 1/2



→ Separate law provided for promotion of awareness among the ~~the~~ public against the acts of gender discrimination

Ben people of different origins like Nigeria, South Africa, Nepal, North East are discriminated in public and private affairs.

Delhi High Court recently gave a judgement and highlighted the need to enact such law to provide justice.

It asked the government to form law for citizens as well as Residents and curb discrimination at workplace to ensure public unity and harmony.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q17. Do government's schemes for uplifting vulnerable and backward communities by protecting required social resources for them, lead to their exclusion in establishing businesses in urban economies. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Government allows protect the disor  
 initiate to vulnerable sections of  
 society such as scheduled Caste, schedul  
ed women Tribes, women, physically  
disabled, other backward classes, etc.  
 To uplift them from <sup>injust</sup> social systems and  
 provide equal opportunities

It has both pros and cons in cont  
 ext of establishing businesses in urban  
economies

Pros

→ Schemes like MUDDA provides an avenue  
 for credit to the weaker section and  
 thus promotes their economic activities

→ Stand up India scheme particularly  
 for scheduled Caste & Tribe person have  
 benefitted them a lot.

→ Jan Dhan Yojana allowed all the  
 weaker section to be included in the  
 financial arena.

→ Accessible India Campaign promotes  
 amenities to be provided to divyanggs  
 in the government buildings in urban and



Rural areas both

Cons

- It promotes other sections of public to view the weaker sections as their enemy motivating public services.
- Public generally do not cooperate with them in advancing their interests.
- Social Infrastructure such that it promotes exclusion from services.
- Corruption is another reason for schemes not being implemented properly.
- alone money and funds are not important, other needs also should be fulfilled.
- So, the need of the hour is to Create Social Infrastructure first and then allow the schemes to penetrate in the urban areas to economically empower the weaker sections.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q18. Demographic transition in India is going to pose a significant impact on federal polity of India. Critically examine the statement in the light of issues and concerns raised by Southern states. (150 Words) (10 Marks)

Demographic Transition has provided India with Demographic Dividend but has also raised serious concerns for its federal polity.

Finance Commission recently triggered a debate by ~~stating~~ allowing the distribution of finances based on the Criteria of state which will include population.

Issues

Southern states are demanding that the basis should be the 1971 Census and the incentives should be allowed for population control measures which they have successfully adopted.

North Indian states have budgeting population and on the sole basis of that, they cannot be allowed greater share because they have failed to control the population.

5/2

Good



Implications

- Dilemma for finance commissioner to decide the criterion
- Inevitable <sup>to</sup> ~~hustle~~ <sup>hustle</sup> between North India & South Indian States
- Federal Cooperation is not being observed.
- Divide ~~but~~ within in the territory of India on the basis of demands.
- Impact on Relimitation to be held as role.

Measures

- FS should also consider the economic condition of the states like Bihar, U.P., West Bengal, which is comparatively poor in relation to southern states and also at the same time the measures adopted by southern states.

A consensus-based criteria should be reached to avoid the hustle and to ensure cooperative federation among the states for greatest good of all.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q19. Can we achieve the Sustainable Development Goals without community participation and capacity building of grass root institutions? Discuss. (150 Words)  
(10 Marks)

Sustainable Development Goals were propounded UN in 2015 in ~~September~~ Rio Summit. It included goals such as poverty alleviation, empowerment of women, eliminating hunger, empowerment of the weak & of population, etc.

It not only needs government efforts but also community's active participation and the restructuring of grass root institutions like Panchayats, Municipalities.

Reasons & Importance →

→ Community participation →

→ ~~It~~ only government can not meet the holistic goals, public cooperation is crucial. Even hunger elimination is possible only through ~~can~~ Government's intervention like PDS and public initiatives like Ashray Patra, NGO's Mid day Meal food distribution,

women can be empowered through the combined effort of public and government.



as only law is not sufficient, Social status is provided by public only.

Grass Root Institutions

Panchayat Raj & Municipalities act as a conduit between public and government and any aim can be achieved through effective utilization of their

Capacity

Capacity - Building → Taxation Powers to Panchayats/Raj, Restructuring according to public needs, Cooperatives also need to be provided finance & capacity, NGOs & Self help Groups should be provided enough resources, Charities and donation forms should also be least regulated.

Thus Institutions and public both need to cooperate in order to make India march towards SDGs successfully.

Evaluative Indicators:

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



Q20. Comment on Supreme Court's view on criticism vis-a-vis sedition. (150 Words)  
(10 Marks)

Supreme court in Kedarnath Singh vs Bala of India case, 1968 declared that any act which leads to incident of violence or such activities leading to 'Public disorder' is a sedition act.

It emanates out of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code which provides for an act to be seditious if it leads to undermining activities against the government or act which aims at unseating the government.

So, Supreme Court has only allowed such acts to be seditious which leads to violence and public disorder and no activity until it produces an incidence of violence will be termed as sedition.

It may be speech or power, the action of an individual or group but Supreme Court's view will describe the act as seditious only on the basis of effect which it produces.



i.e., the act may be normal if even if it contains provocative elements and act may be seditious even if it contains ~~sed~~ normal act but provokes the people intentionally to do up's but act.

**Evaluative Indicators:**

	Excellent	Good	Satisfactory	Average	Poor
(i) Contextual Introduction	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ii) Contextual Content Prioritization	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iii) Alignment- Articulation- flow	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(iv) Novelty-Examples & Application	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(v) Cross Fertilization & Substantiation	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vi) Visibility of Facts & Concepts	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(vii) Language Competency	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(viii) Contextual Conclusion	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
(ix) Legibility-Readability	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>





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