

Pradeep Sarma

20/11/2020 (45-11)

MAINS MOCK TEST- 10 2020



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Q1. What are the grounds of imposition and consequences of President's Rule in a state? (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans. Article 356 deals with the imposition of President's rule in a state. As per it, President on advice of Governor or otherwise can impose President's rule if he believes that state government is not running as per Constitutional machinery.

Good

DR. B.R. Ambedkar termed it as "Dead Letter" as he hoped that it would be used rarely; however it happened contrary.

Grounds of Imposition :-

- If state is not functioning as per Constitution
- If state is not following order instruction of Central Government
- If state is carrying anti - secular activity
- If there is hung assembly & no government

Mention articles like 355 and 365

If majority party refuses to form Govt.

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→ Even if State is not implementing 'PSP',
it can be applied

Consequences of President's Rule:-

- State Council of Ministers is dismissed. It can be dissolved only after Parliament approval
- Parliament becomes authority to pass bill; implement etc.; Parliamentary budget etc.
- President can issue ordinance if Parliament is not functioning

Seeing the imposition of President's rule to settle political score, Supreme Court issued guidelines to when to impose Good
President's rule in S.R. BOMMAI CASE 1992,

Introduction and conclusion are apt but body needs a little work.
Mention articles, committees etc wherever possible in polity ans.

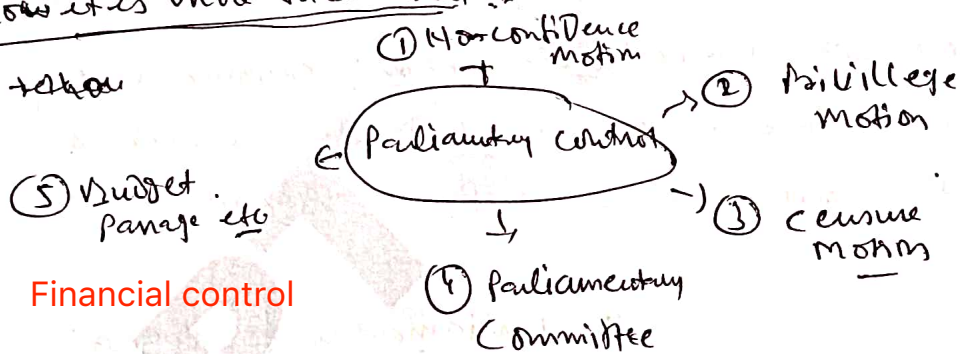
marks:3



Q2. The parliamentary control over government and administration in India is more theoretical than practical. Critically analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

A As per D.R. Ambedkar, we need parliamentary form of government, because it favours accountability over stability (Presidential form). In this form, Executives are accountable to Legislatures.

How it is more theoretical:-



→ Each & every Bill; Budget is discussed; however if government is in majority, they can pass minimum Bill; Budget etc. without much discussion

→ RS doesn't have equal power than LS

→ There is very thin line or overlapping between



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Executive & Legislature; as there is no strict separation of Power.

No; it is not only theoretical :-

- RS has equal power except few cases like money bill, Budget etc.
- Parliamentary Committee scrutinise Bills & changes are done. Eg - UST, motor vehicle Amendment Act
- movement of No-confidence motion; censure motion; even if fails can raise public awareness & they are scrutinised in Public Domain

in parliamentary form of govt; there is very thin line of separation between executive & legislature; but still they hold the Government accountable; raise debate; awareness etc. which are essential for any democracy. Good

A well written answer.
both the aspects well presented.

marks:4.5

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Q3. What are the Parliamentary privileges? Discuss the concerns associated with them. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Parliamentary Privileges:- They draw their authority from Article 105 & Article 118 (Parliamentary committee formation). These are privileges provided to legislatures so that they could do their duty in transparent & unbiased way.

Article
194

Write the relevance under a separate heading

Parliamentary Privileges

Individual Privileges

- Legislatures are entitled to many facilities like House, Telephone etc.
- They can speak anything in parliament
- Their act can't be discussed or challenged in court
- They can't be called in court for any civil cases (40 days after or before session)

Very good

Collective Privileges

- They can regulate the publication of parliament activities (Shouldn't be derogatory)
- Any Contempt action against Parliament



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Concerns associated :- Good

- i) They have not been codified yet; Earlier it was same as given to British Legislature; but 4th constitutional amendment has mentioned that it will be same "until so defined" (that doesn't mean indefinite time)
- ii) Conflict with fundamental rights (eg. Article 19; Article 21).
Supreme court in "Searchlight case" (M.S. SHARMA CASE) held that Article 21 have priority over Art. 105.
- iii) Even bribe act; hate speech allowed & Court can't disallow or challenge it.

Now it is time to

Codify these parliamentary privileges; many countries has done it like AUSTRALIA; this can be our guiding principle.

Good

marks:3.5

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Q4. Do you think that the section 124A of the Indian Penal Code has become irrelevant in modern democracy like India? Justify your viewpoint. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

* Section 124A :- This act is since British time; Uarshi Ji used to call this "PRINCE AMBAM DPC". This is related to Sedition i.e. if someone acts in such a way that it incites feelings against government.

Good

Why it has been irrelevant in modern democracy :-

→ Even Britain removed this a long back

→ In India, there are many act like VAPA Act; OPA Act; NSA Act are already there for conviction against threat to national integrity & security.

→ No any democracy has any law like this

→ This provides a chilling effect on Freedom of Speech guaranteed under Article 19.



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- This is used to settle political score
- This is used to suppress "DISSENT" voices which are "HEART OF DEMOCRACY"

Supreme Court Judgments:

- i) In Krishna Singh vs State of Bihar:- SC upheld its validity, however narrowed its applicability.
- ii) Balwant Raj case:- SC held that mere criticism of government doesn't amount to sedition. "Incitement of violence" is important as mentioned in "Boroheungo case"; USA.

Law Commission in 2018;
has also called for re-evaluation of Sec
124 A in present contemporary time.

Also write the utility of the section

124

marks:3

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Q5. "Bringing the Office of Chief Justice of India under the ambit of Right to Information Act, 2005 would undermine the judicial independence and judges privacy." Critically Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans Right to Information Act, 2005 :- RTI act has empowered Indian to question the Government. It has 2 important pillars :- "Transparency" & "Accountability". Average

Recently a bench headed by "Justice Ramana" upheld that since CJI is Good a public Authority; it is under ambit of RTI Act.

How it will undermine Judicial Independence & Privacy :-

→ Many decisions like collegium system functioning; ROASTER; Appointment of Judges; merit; Basis etc. are not disclosed to public

→ Even live telecast of many judgments are not done

→ Many time secruy is required; People will question the step of Judges

→ Many times their actions will be Assumed as



Biased

However, no one is above law;

"Sun is best disinfectant"; hence it is right
step to make functioning of supreme court
more transparent :-

Give clear headings to differentiate the different parts of the answer.

→ Public will know about all details; Collegium system, appointment etc.

→ In many advanced countries, Judges are under these types of system

→ For unbiased Judge, there is no problem on disclosing right details

→ Still; Section 8 is there to balance Privacy & Public Interest.

When any System is transparent;
it doesn't undermine any public authority. Need
of time is to strike a balance between
Privacy & Public interest by use of "Principle
of proportionality".

good

what may be the possible problems that may arise because of the same?

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Q6. "Speaker of Indian legislature, being a neutral person, is expected to act independently. However, there is a growing trend of Speakers acting against the constitutional duty of being neutral." Discuss.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

In recent time; issues of manipur's disqualification, Karnataka's disqualification case & then issues of Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh has raised question on functioning of speaker as a neutral person.

→ In manipur case; Resignation were given earlier but speaker (from ~~majority~~ ^{coalition} government) didn't act & later disqualified them on request of WHIP.

Difference: - If resignation would have been accepted earlier; they can be made minister from other govt (party); but not in case of disqualification.

→ In Karnataka's case; Resignation was kept on hold so long without any action. Similarly in

Rajasthan & Madhya Pradesh cases Speaker

acted as per party in government.

Good

Duties of speaker?

Areas where the neutrality is at stake?



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Speaker's role as per Constitution:-

- It is expected to behave blatant
- Place similar to CJI in hierarchy

Supreme Court Verdict:-

→ In 1992, Kihoto Kolohan Case; SC framed guidelines that decision of Speaker is subject to Judicial Review; but Court will act only after his decision.

→ In Manipur Case 2019:- SC (Jali Nariman) held that time has come to replace "Speaker" with "TRISONTAL" & for a time frame of "3 months" to act on any resignation.

Supreme Court has tried to balance the role of Speaker & upheld the ethos of Constitution; what it had expected from Speaker; :-

marks:3

mention some solutions to specific problems like a committee to look into matters to decide on defection cases.

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Q7. The central theme of democracy is that the ruler is accountable for all sorts of activities and policies. In the light of the given statement, discuss the need and status of public grievance redressal mechanisms in India. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Democracy is a system where government is
"For the people; by the people; with the people"
as per Lincoln & as per Paul Brans : Democracy
is system where people are sovereign; they elect
government which is accountable to them."

Government accountable for all activities & policies :-

- > People choose them to run as per their wish
- > they form govt; now government forms policies & implement it
- > if they are not in line with people wish; they ~~can~~ will change the government
- > Failure & success of policies decides whether government will stay in future or not.



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→ That's why several schemes are made & feedback is taken

Need of Public Grievance Redressal :-

- Govt is trustee & people are trustees
- Govt. is for providing service (Like shopkeeper, business treats their customers)
- This implied the need of grievance Redressal System; if it will not be there; how government will come to know about the defects in policies
- For collection & modification; feedback is important
- To stay in government time; feedback; grievance redressal is important.
without Public, Grievance Redressal; it is difficult to enact any policy. Eg- Social Audit in MURKANA

Tools of grievance redressal:

RTI

citizen charter

e-governance etc.

marks:3

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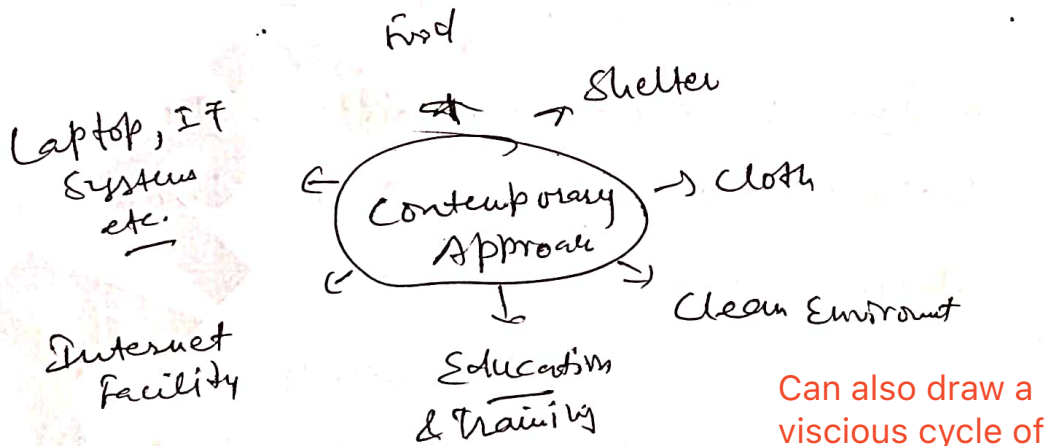
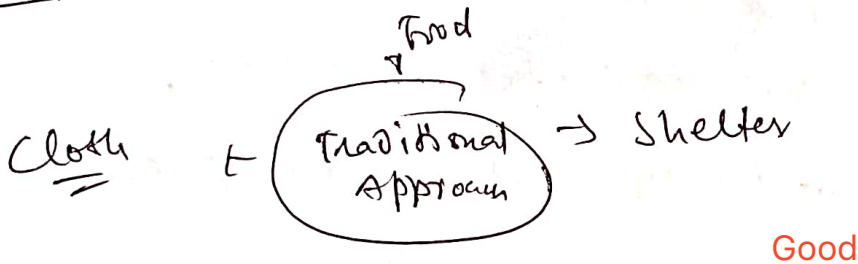


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Q8. Poverty is not only about lack of money but also the lack of most basic capabilities to lead a reasonable life. Discuss. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

Ans As per World Bank; Poverty is a state where one can't fulfil even the minimal requirement to lead a life. with time; dimension of Poverty has changed.



Ans per Amartya Sen; Capability is very important to lead a reasonable life.
Eg -> Suppose we have distributed Laptop among poor, but if they don't know

Types of poverty : social, economic, political etc.



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How to run ; it will be fruitless ; hence proper training is required.

→ Concept of Multidimensional Poverty (MDP)
by Oxford Institute liquidity about the
Quality of life ; health ; sanitation
etc. This again focuses not only on
Lack of money but quality of life.

→ How Lack of money is just one part

→ In India ; several Committee like
Lakshminarayana ; Tendulkar ; Rangarajan have
focused on income only.

Recently government has
established task force under Arvind Panagariya
to consider all factors.

marks:3.5

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Q9. What is Intensified Mission Indradhanush 2.0? Mention the challenges faced by the immunization programme in India and suggest measures to address these challenges for progressing towards full immunization coverage. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

↳ Mission Indradhanush was initially launched under Universal Immunization Programme for 7 basic disease like Tetanus; Cholera; Pneumonia; Cough etc.

Later on government launched Mission Indradhanush II where many diseases like Chilchneyitis; Mearles etc. are also added. Good

Challenges in Implementation:-

- many vaccines have limited expiry date
- Lack of cold storage system (Require for many vaccines efficiency)
- Lack of trained Nurses & Practitioners
- Lack of Awareness among people
- Lack of Reach (in last mile : Remote places)

Also mention the problems from the multiple angles social, economic, political etc.



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→ Lack of funding & availability of many vaccines

Measures :-

→ Health budget should be increased

→ Training to practitioners & staffs on regular basis

→ Improve cold storage infrastructure

→ Awareness among people :- by television, news, media etc.

→ Include vaccine cost statewise (eg -)

In Odisha :- Malari has more impact
Bihar, UP :- AES syndrome etc.)

UP has played an important role in making children immune specially the vulnerable group. It is imperative to fulfil the need of SAN goal No. 3.

A very well written answer.

Well done!

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Q10. AI applications can contribute in innumerable ways leading to transparent and prompt service delivery and good governance. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

AI (Artificial Intelligence) :- This is use of Robots to make their functions like human in certain specific situations with the use of Sensors; Computer, microprocessor unit etc. Good

eg → welding by Robot in car industry
→ driven cars etc

How it can contribute in transparent & prompt service :-

Tele Health :-

→ Recently 1st surgery in world by Tele-robot in Uganda

→ e-counselling

→ Tele-medicine

→ Reach to last mile (AIIMS doctor with remote village)

Education :-

→ Line comes from any where in the world



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- Virtual classrooms
- Connect or bridge gap

Agriculture :-

- Farming solutions
- Hybrid seeds ~~manufacture~~ generations
- Tele-robot for genetic study

Very Good

Service Delivery :-

- Control leakage
- Lospholes Control (Programming)
- Efficient & speedy delivery
- Transport

Smart mobility,
urban planning
etc.

Issues :- → Ethical Issues in case of mishap
→ No laws yet (Scholar Wamy Scott
has talked about legality of laws & who
will frame ?? For whom?? When??

No doubt AI has
potential to change the service delivery
mechanism ; but we need to be cautious
about data (personal) & must have law
before it becomes vulnerable.

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Q11. 'One peculiar development of modern political system in India is the inter penetration of the political parties and pressure groups. For the sake of having power, both parties and organized pressure groups have to depend upon each other'. Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans

There is a very thin line of difference between Political Party & Pressure Groups especially in countries like India. Political Parties are an association of group of people who not only form Govt. but also provides opposition for debates which are essential for democracy; as defined by Scholar Laswell.

Good

Whereas as per filmer; "Pressure Groups are "Invisible Empire"; they are not formal group; neither they want to share power; they only advocate for causes of Public Interest & Public Welfare without sharing power. Pressure groups have different types: -



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- i) Amicistional (eg- FICEE, ASSOCIAM)
- ii) Non-Amicistional (eg- HUAO like unpeace)
- iii) Neither Recognised nor Amicistional (Terrorist group)

Inter penetration of Political Parties & Pressure Group :-

- This is a natural phenomena in any developing countries.
- Scholar "Goldstein" :- The boundary is fuzzy & permeable between political parties & pressure groups in developing countries.
- Whenever a country grows Economically, political power is diffused among different sections.
- Both have ~~over~~ "OVERLAPPING CONSENSUS" which makes the interpenetration much & more logical.

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Why both are dependent on each other

- For sharing of power; it is required to take ~~of~~ all or consider other's choices & views
- Pressure groups can create "Consensus" 'against' or "in support of government" in media; among people
- Similarly appreciation from government is also helps pressure groups to maximize their reach.

Both are basically, ⁱⁿ need of each other to maintain their power, reach among people; hence this phenomenon of penetration is common in India's now.

Also, few lines about the independence of pressure groups.

marks:7

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Q12. Prevention of brutal crime against women in India cannot be done by enactment of Ad-hoc laws under popular pressure but requires long term systemic reforms. Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans. As per NCRS Report; 2019; there is rise of crime against women in India from 2018 (30.8%) to 2019 (31.8%). More than 40,000 cases of Rapes are registered i.e. 1 RAPE in every 12 MINUTES .

good

Prevention of brutal crime : Government Steps :-

→ Nirbhaya Fund was established for installation of CCUs ; Safety measures etc.

→ Government established Justice VERMA Committee to recommend Steps

→ Government tighten the rules (Act) :-

→ Death Penalty for rape (< 12 yrs)

→ Death Penalty (L for Rape (< 16 yrs)



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→ Fast & Speedy handling of cases (Inspection
& charge sheet to be filed within 2 months).

However, after Hirbhayn case
in 2012-13; Rape case didn't decelerate inspite
of tightening of laws "DETERRENT". Simply
failed. Ex: AISHA case, Hyderabad UP case
etc.

Solution / Long term Returns :-

→ Justice VERMA Committee recommended to abolish
Death Penalty

→ Existing framework needs little modification
like a) Registration of every cases

b) Remove social stigmas about rape so
that more cases could be registered

c) Restoring faith on police (Many
cases unreported or people send them
without registering a case or ask so
many questions about past sexual
histories etc.)



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- Usage of Highways fund (only ^{less than} 30% fund has been utilized)
- Increase women in Police; Parliament (give them reservation); then only effective implementation will be done (less than 10% Police are women & in Parliament only 14%).
- Separate Court; fast track cases (within 2 yrs)
- Conviction rate is approx 20%. (very low) i.e. they use the loopholes in system
- Issues between Police, Politicians; matters need to be broken
- Safety measures; CC TV cameras specially in sensitive areas need to be increased
- moral & ethical education (Need to change patriarchal approach)

With these recommendations,
the women can feel safe & secure; it would
reduce the cases. **Conclusion is weak.**

Overall a well written answer.

Good that you have included examples and facts wherever needed.

All aspects covered.

marks:8

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Q13. What is social Legislation? Comment on India's experience with social legislation and its effectiveness in solving problems faced by vulnerable sections in Indian society. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

* Social Legislation :- Social legislation are those bills/acts which are made for the welfare of vulnerable sections (women, child, SC/ST, old age, ~~Person~~ Divyang etc.).

Good

They target these groups & help in fighting those complexities that prevents their overall development.

Eg- Person with Disability Act

India's Experience with Social Legislation & it's Effect:-

India budget % :- Approx. 7-8% of Indian budget is dedicated towards these social legislations.

a) women :-

→ Pradhan Mantri Matru Nyay Kosha : Rs. 5000-

for Pregnant women

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- One Stop Sakhi Centre
- Swadhar Urja Scheme
- PM BOP :- Sanitary Napkin @ Rs. 2.50/-
- LAKSHYA (support during OT in Pregnancy)
- Domestic Protection Act

b) Old-Age :-

- Atal Pension Yojana
- Swam Lakshmi Scheme
- APY (10ky. hike for people > 60yrs. old)
- National Pension Scheme.

c) Child :-

- Child Labour (Protection Act)
- PETICIL (For Sexual Harassment)
- RTE (For Education)

d) Weak (Economically) Section (Poor) :-

- MUHAARENA (100 days work)
- PM AY (Atal Yojana)
- Free Gas Subsidy &

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-1 PMJDY (Jan Shiksha Yojana)

-~~PMSSD~~ -> PMSSD (PM Jeevan Suraksha Yojana)

Effectiveness :-

Also mention the challenges.

-> more than 30 crore bank account till 2019

-> more than 8 crore free gas cylinder

-> more than 10 crore soil health cards issued

-> poverty decline from 570 mn in 2005-06
to 269 mn in 2015-16 (MUNIRGNA)

-> decline in child labour

-> decline in MMR from 556 in 1992

to 120 in 2019 (Target 70 by 2030)

-> 100% enrolment almost at Elementary level

These schemes has brought

a major change in the life of vulnerable sections;

rise of middle class; lower class has improved

the effectiveness.

Weak

marks:7.5

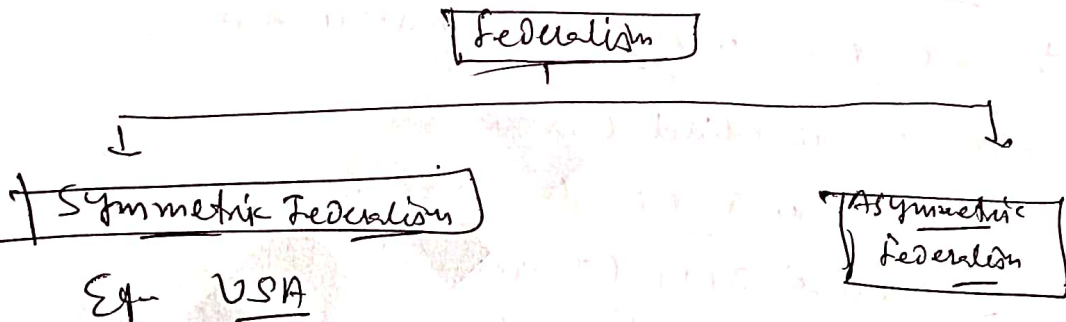
Only thing missing in the answer is the challenges or setbacks rest everything is fine.



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Q14. Differentiate between the symmetric and asymmetric federalism. Is India an example of asymmetric federalism? Discuss. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans. Federalism :- According to K.C. Wheare; Federalism is a concept of power sharing between a central authority & different states; such that states maintain their legal status of independence.



A table of differentiation would have been better, saves time and space.

Difference between Symmetric & Asymmetric Federalism:

i) Symmetric Federalism :- Here the power is shared between centre & state in such a way that there is no priority of any state over other state. Each state are created



Equal & have similar relationship with centre or federal Authority. Eg - USA

ii) Asymmetric Federalism :-

→ Here power is distributed in such a way that some state have more priority over other.

→ There is no equality in relationship with centre.

→ Some states have more autonomy; whereas other have less.

→ This is applied to accommodate diversity; non-homogenous societies; different ethnic & culture groups etc.

India's case :-

→ India is an example of Asymmetric federalism.



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→ Indian Centre shares Power with State;
but different state have different autonomy

→ Article 321 : Provides for Special State &
their right. eg- Assam; Andhra Pradesh;
Manipur etc.

→ Article 244(1) & 244(2) ; Schedule
VI & VII : Provides for Special treatment
to Schedule Area & Tribal Areas

→ Example of UTs; governed by Lt. Governor
or Administrator; Applicability of Parliament
Laws etc.

These provisions in Article
Constitution signifies that India is more
towards Asymmetric Federalism.

Conclusion needs to be improved.

marks:7



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Q15. Anti-defection law restricts a legislator's conscience, freedom of expression and restricts the oversight function of the legislature. Critically Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

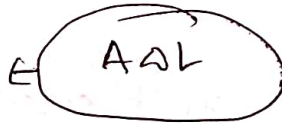
Ans Anti-Defection Law (ADL) :- In 52nd

Amendment; 1985; Parliament enacted ADL to stop "Aaya Ram, Uaya Ram" concept or "Horse Trading" issue. Good

① A member will be disqualified if vote against WHDP

④ mergesplit of $\frac{2}{3}$ rd from any party

& makes new party or merging won't qualify for disqualification



very good ↓

② Every member should follow instruction of WHDP

③ Disqualification :-

→ If ~~use~~ a nominated member joins after 6 months (any party)

→ If Independent member joins any party

How Anti-defection Law Restricts Freedom of Conscience;

oversight function of legislature :-

Take these as different headings.

→ Legislatures are bound to follow the



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instruction of WHIP.

→ WHIP issues notices & asks them to vote in a certain manner on any Bills; Budget etc.

• Eg → Farm Bill; Many Congress men support this bill though it was brought by IJP (Party in government); but they had to vote against it.

→ A Legislator is an Independent (But Elect); he/she have REASON to think or act as per his conscience.

→ Ethically also; it is not right to vote against one's inner conscience.

→ In a Democracy; they represent "WILL OF PEOPLE" not "WILL OF PARTY" & that should be reflected in the Parliament.



Of Bills "

→ As per Scholar M. Madhavan; "AQJ is
Anti-judicial to what Democracy stands for"

→ However, As per SC, in interests of AQJ;
Legislatures are bound to follow WHDP
Only in special case like Parage of
No-confidence motion; President's Impeachment,
Budget etc. not in all cases still.

AQJ is contrary
to one's inner conscience; however
Supreme Court's interpretation is clear & it
should be propagated clearly that legislature
Doesn't need to follow WHDP in every cases.

All the aspects asked in the question well covered in the answer.

Approach is good and the ans in well organised.

Clarity of thought is appreciated.

marks:7.5

Well done!

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Q16. "The idea of compulsory voting is that it conveys the idea that each person's voice is expected and valued." Critically examine the statement in the context of viability of idea of compulsory voting in India. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans Compulsory voting :- This concept signifies that one is bound to vote in the elections legally else there will be penalty on him as per statute or act. Good

Why it is advocated :-

→ This will spread the reach of Democracy

→ In 12th Lok Sabha, only 34% votes were given to BJP; still it got converted into more than 300 seats

→ If all will vote, Real Representation can be done

→ voice of each & every vote is Expected & valued



Issues with Compulsory voting:- very good

- > India consists of several states, several sectors, several regions (they are not uniform); many doesn't even know about voting & their rights
- > To change a penalty on them wouldn't be correct.
- > Many people are illiterate; many are working outside; many are working in hilly areas; To reach them; Govt had to do a lot of home work
- > In any democracy; there can't be a restriction on "free will" of the people. This is itself "Anti-Democratic"
- > Infrastructure & Procedural Issues



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Solution / measures:-

- It should be made a Duty as advocated by "VERMA Committee"
- Awareness among people about their voting rights
- Use of Aadhar card & ETBS System for registering vote of service people; HRI; etc. Eg-1 CEI along with ET-Mall is working for the same. Eg-1 West virginia; uses software or applications for same.

Compulsory voting
Can't be a solution in a democratic system;
more important is to develop infrastructure;

ET system making people aware about their rights

marks:8

The focus shall be on promoting and encouraging the voters to vote and not forcing them to do so.

Approach of the answer appreciated.

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Q17. India's new foreign policy is not all about "big power diplomacy". In this context, critically discuss India's relation with the middle powers as compared to the superpowers. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans India's new foreign policy :- India's new foreign policy has more pragmatic & Realist approach similar to what we have seen during Indira Gandhi Government. However, there is a pragmatic shift like as mentioned by scholars :- "No permanent enemy & No permanent friend".

How it is not about "Big Power Diplomacy" :-

→ India is using its soft power as well as hard power (eg → China's movement in Ladakh)

→ India is spreading its relations with USA, at the same time focusing on Russia as well as Small or middle powers like Israel, S. Arabia etc.



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India's relation with Superpower as compared to middle power :-

→ India has signed several military treaty with ^{USA} COMCASA, LEMOA (Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement) etc.

At the same time, it has signed Maritime Security with Maldives; Seychelles; S. Arabia

→ India has signed is procuring defence equipments like Rafale from France; S-400 from Russia.

At the same time, it is also procuring defence equipments like AWACS; SPICE Bomb from Israel (Middle Power)

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→ India is dealing with USA, France, Japan on Indo-Pacific vision.

At the same time, it is also dealing to S-E Asian countries; ASEAN (middle power) using soft power to secure Indo-Pacific region. India's vision of "Net security provider" can't be fulfilled without them.

→ India is doing Malabar Exercise with USA, Japan, Australia,

At the same time with middle power like SINGAPORE (Singapore); INDONESIA (Indonesia) etc.

In International Relations; as per "Morganthau"; what matters is "National Interest" & India's Foreign Policy is very well being calibrated around it.

Very well written.

many points mentioned are very good that shows that you are well aware about the

marks:8.5



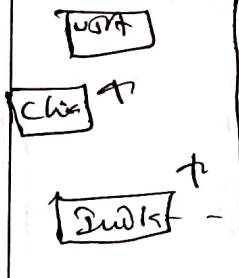
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Q18. With emerging role of India in the international arena, India's current foreign policy shall be guided by both economic and strategic interests. Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

Ans India's Stature has been growing in the world; now it is one among the superpower which have ability to influence & shaping any international Agenda - for growing country; there is concept of "Power Transition Theory" by Organski" **very good**



Whenever any country will grow Economically; it will move up in the ladder & there will be a Center-balance (Containment) by other country top in the ladder.

Ex -> How USA wants to contain rising China
• How China wants to contain India

As per Scholar Harsh V. Pant :- China

make 2 separate headings for economic and strategic interests.



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wants to keep India busy with border dispute so that it can't look outside the Indian region.

Here Strategic interests comes into the picture. How India's Foreign Policy is guided by both Economic as well as :
Strategic interest :-

i) After 1992 ; Economic liberalisation, India opened up its economy, started Look - East Policy which was more Economic in Nature.

But now ACT EAST is more Strategic - Eg- India - Myanmar - Thailand Tolsted Highway; Mekong - ways Co-op

ii) Similarly India's Policy towards Israel was mainly buyers & seller ; but now it has gone to next level Eg- Water Agree Technology; Agriculture, etc.



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- iii) India's vision towards "Indo-Pacific" is more strategic in nature rather Economic (eg → to contain Chinese Strait of Pearls)
- iv) India's closeness with USA is more about rising Chinese aggression in Indian-Oceanic Region.
- v) India's collaboration with Middle East; Iran; Earlier only Economic but now it has Strategic. eg → Chabahar Port & Connection with Central Asia; Afghanistan
eg → Relation with Saudi Arabia
On Anti-terrorism etc.

Neighbourhood first policy and various engagements being proposed.

India is factually managing its relationship with world considering both Economic & Strategic dimension in this Complex Multi-Polar World.

marks:7

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Q19. "If India does its balancing act right in the Middle east then India-Saudi Arabia relations can successfully reach far beyond the interest in energy ties." Comment. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

After 1992; Economic liberalisation; India's energy requirement grew exponentially; at the same time middle East also needs Economic Partnership considering oil playing a major role

→ India has successfully managed its energy requirement till date through diversification
eg- Iraq, S. Arabia, Iran, Qatar etc.

→ Scholar e.g. Rajan Mishra; advocated for growing relation more than energy ties with middle East. very good

India - Saudi Arabia Relation :-

→ Earlier it was only economic ties;



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however, now it is growing further

→ Factors:-

In Middle East:- mainly 3 power

S. Arabia:- Sunni leader

Iran:- Shia leader

Turkey:- Liberal (How Conservative)

→ Saudi was balancing Relation between
S. Arabia & Iran (As both are competitor)

→ However, recent sanctions by USA on Iran;
forced Saudi to stop buying oil from Iran;
this halted Chabahar Project (to connect
with Central Asia & Pakistan)

→ ~~Here~~, Also, USA's dependence on S. Arabia
reduced after SHELL OIL Exploration.

Under such Geo-political

reality; Saudi - S. Arabia relations



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are growing.

Eg- on Kashmir issue, S. Arabia supported India

→ In ODE meeting; Ignored Pakistan

→ S. Arabia stopped aid support to Pakistan

→ Investment in Petrochemical in India

→ Anti-Terrorism agreement

→ water desalination technique (sea)

→ India - S. Arabia relations are growing much

faster than ever due to need of both

however, India must

balance it with IRAQ; as Iran is

key to India's connection to Afghanistan

& Central Asia.

You could also mention the more possible areas for engagement.

Good that you remember the facts and figures so well.

marks:7.5



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Q20. Australia is a key partner of India in economic and strategic domains. It offers many opportunities, however, certain challenges remain which hamper the growth of this relationship. Analyze. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

* POs - Australia Relations were in same phase since up to 1990. As Australia was in group of USA (Ally of USA). However after Economic liberalisation; Situation started changing. * **Good**

Australia is a key partner in Economic & Strategic Domain

- a) Economic :-
- Key is Coal, Diamond, Uranium (Important for Energy security)
 - India's IT software market
 - Niche Product Consumer (Australians are very Brand Specific : India can focus)
 - Soft power like cricket; Democracy;
Free Trade Agreement can play a major role



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Strategic :-

→ Indo-Pacific Region: A India's vision of Net Security Provider will remain Unfulfilled without Australia

(1st country in 2013 :- mention Indo-Pacific in defence paper)

→ Malabar Exercise (Along with USA, China); Key partner

→ QUAA (To contain China in Indian Ocean)

→ Role of Indian Diaspora

Challenges :-

→ Connectivity Issue

→ Australian's are very broad specific



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- > Stringent IT Laws (India's IT market yet to penetrate)
- > Dairy Products (Australia is leader)
A demanding market (share in India)
- > Attack on Indians in Australia
- > Economic Relation with China

Though there are some challenges; but it can be resolved as 2 democratic countries can come together to make their relation more prosperous.

In way forward write some more probable areas for engagements between the countries.

Overall you have tackled the paper very well.

marks:8.5

Your hard work and knowledge is well projected in your answers.

Keep writing, keep improving.

All the best!