

Online


GS SCORE

BATCH - II
TEST - 10

GENERAL STUDIES - PAPER II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are 20 questions.• All questions are compulsory• The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.• Answer the questions in NOT MORE THAN 200 words each. Contents of the answer is more important than its length.• Answers must be written within the space provided. <p>Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.</p> 
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1. Invigilator Signature _____

2. Invigilator Signature _____

Name PRATIBHA SINGH

Roll No. _____

Mobile No. _____

Date 15.10.2017

Signature Pratibha

REMARKS

GS SCORE
MOCK TEST SERIES 2017

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Q1. "A government with an absolute majority will see a conformist judiciary". To what extent is this applicable in Indian perspective. Critically examine whether the confrontation between powerful legislature and judiciary affects the constitutionalism? (12.5 Marks)

It is said that if ~~the~~ a Govt. has absolute majority even the judiciary conforms to its ways and pressures. This was seen under PM. Indira Gandhi during 1975 emergency.

However Indian constitution grants several safeguards and envisages independence of judiciary as the most significant ideal.

Legislature if powerful and judiciary exercise their functions in their respective domains but sometimes they may overlap and result into confrontation.

JUDICIAL ACTIVISM

① When Judiciary utilizes special leave petition U/A. 142 as its discretionary power and extends its jurisdictional domain through ^{mechanism of} Judicial Review & Public Interest litigation.

② enforcing transparency and accountability in Judiciary - the recent confrontation on ~~enforcing~~ a transparent

Remarks

and efficient mechanisms for appointment of judges, with striking down NJAC as unconstitutional

bringing judiciary under RTI and however in a mature democracy where citizens are ~~politically~~ actively engaged with legislature and judiciary can complement each other in the interest of the citizens

(i) often ~~has~~ legislature finds it difficult to take ^{necessary but} unpopular action for the fear of losing political leverage. Judiciary with the ~~exercise~~ ^{exercise} responsibility of safeguarding the rights of the people and ~~impl~~ ^{ensuring} Rule of law bridges this gap. eg. striking down of the practice of Triple Talag.

(ii) constitution provides for separation of power and ~~bars~~ ^{bars} judiciary from interfering in several activities of legislature eg. ^{exercise} ~~exercise~~ of privileges and adjudication of inter water disputes etc.

Distinction both its positives & negatives

Remarks

Q2. "Though the Cauvery and Ravi-Beas Water Disputes Tribunals have been in existence for over 26 and 30 years, respectively, they have not been able to make any successful award till date". What are the deficiencies of the existing tribunals for inter water disputes? Mention the important provisions of Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 and explain in detail the pros and cons of the bill. (12.5 Marks)

The existing mechanism under Inter-State River Water Disputes Act suffers from several inadequacies.

- (i) ~~The~~ multiple tribunals which often take years to announce their decision
- (ii) enforceability of their decision is not monitored
- (iii) often the outcome is appealed against to in Supreme Court by the states to ~~add~~ rectify the perceived disadvantage.

Discuss major deficiencies

In this context govt. has envisaged some changes under Inter-State River Water Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2017 which includes

- (i) single tribunal which will have regional divisions to resolve inter-state river water disputes

Remarks

Q3. Indian constitution presents India as a compromise between the British Sovereignty of Parliament and American Judicial Supremacy. What are the arguments for and against the statement; elaborate with examples. (12.5 Marks)

Indian constitution was framed by adopting the best principles across the world's other nations and accommodating to Indian needs.

British sovereignty of the Parliament cannot be challenged and therefore keeps it at a higher pedestal in comparison to the Judiciary.

However American Judiciary enjoys absolute supremacy and functions according to the principle of 'due process of law' where it also examines if the law is just whereas, judiciary in the British constitutional mechanism does not have the power to question the parliamentary 'laws' which are sacrosanct.

In ~~the~~ India, while supremacy of Judiciary is upheld it has to adjudicate in accordance with the laws enacted by the legislature.

Remarks

This ensures that ~~the~~ in principle
the will of the popular sovereign
that ~~is~~ the legislature is respected
as it ~~is~~ holds people's mandate

At the same time, with the
provisions of Judicial Review and
separation of powers to ensure its
independence and autonomy
Judiciary ^{too} plays a proactive
role in safeguarding the rights of
the people and upholding the
Rule of Law. In India Judiciary
functions in accordance with
the principles of procedure
established by law.

Better answer in the
same way like question
is asked.

Remarks

Q4. Does Supreme Court's Judgement on liquor ban on highways subject to judicial overreach and violate doctrine of separation of powers? Substantiate your arguments. Also mention the benefits of such directives. (12.5 Marks)

Supreme court used its discretionary power under article 142 of the constitutional in its judgement to ban selling of liquor on highways.

U/A 142 ~~India~~ SC can pass such decree as it may deem necessary in the interest of the people, is important so as to achieve complete justice.

However this has some negative implications -

(i) violates the principle of separation of power as subsidiary steps into the domain of legislature to pass such judgement.

(ii) being arbitrary and excessive it is cited as the case of Judicial overreach due to lack of exercise of restraint.

(iii) liquor ban created disruption in businesses, lead to unemployment.

Remarks

Thus such steps can have implications on the rights of the people

(ii) the ban was based on inconclusive data of ~~road~~ impact of drunk driving on increase in road accidents, thus, impacting ~~road~~ the efficiency and credibility of policy enactment

However, judiciary has played a positive role by utilizing its power under special leave petition in the past such as cleaning of Taj Mahal

4½ Being the guarantor of the rights of citizens, a pro-actve judiciary only seeks to complement the role of legislature which often is mired by populism and parliamentary disrupstion. It addresses gaping lacunae and inefficiency that we are witnessing currently in parliamentary functioning.

Highly beneficial of such directives

Remarks

Q5. What is integrated case management information system (ICMIS)? With fast growing IT system, India needs to cope with the changing world. Do you think ICMIS would help Indian judiciary be digital court. Critically comment. (12.5 Marks)

Integrated case management information system (ICMIS) adopts modern case management practices in Judiciary & enables use of IT for facilitation of filing of cases, reminding of dates for hearing and ^{arranging of} other administrative functioning of Judiciary thereby increasing its efficiency.

ICMIS can have benefit judiciary immensely by digitalising its processes.

- ① Indian Judiciary is ~~no~~ resource and fund constrained as a result highly burdened. This will decrease workload.
- ② No. of backlogs are extremely high. Therefore adoption of ICT can result into speedier adjudication of cases.
- ③ create transparency in the court functioning.
- ④ convenience for people as the data and information will be easily accessible.

Remarks

However, ~~in~~ ~~the~~ ~~implementation~~ of the ICMS has only been implemented in the higher judiciary. Replicating it across all level poses severe challenges

- (i) infrastructural gaps in lower judiciary is highly under resourced.
 (ii) aversion to technology. Inevitable implementation also often in the guise of ~~copying~~ ^{e-office} in office use of files & paper continues. It just adds another layer but doesn't replace it completely.

5 However, in order to ~~address~~ address the current challenges in justice delivery system in the form of delays and increasing backlog creation of e-courts is the need of the hour. It must be pursued under e-governance mission.

How would it facilitate a litigant?

Remarks

Q6. Do you think criminalizing marital rape may destabilize the institution of marriage and is more prone to be misused? Justify your opinion. Why India needs a law against marital rape? (12.5 Marks)

Recently Supreme court through its recent judgement to harmonise IPC with the POSCO Act held that sexual intercourse with a minor i.e. a girl under 18 years of age shall be considered of rape.

In puttaswamy vs. UOI case Supreme court recognized right to privacy as a fundamental right under article 21 of the constitution.

The above mentioned judgements reflect the changing paradigm within which the issue of marital rape must be seen. Marital rape is not criminalized in India because it may destabilize the institution of marriage.

However, such a stand disrespects the recently held judgements of

Discusses marital rape first.

Remarks

recognizing the dignity and right against bodily harm of a woman. Marital rape is also a real reality in India which is a reflection of pervasive misogynistic culture under the patriarchal setup.

However there are several issues that may occur while defeating the purpose of criminalizing marital rape which include

- (i) to monitoring and establishment of crime is very challenging
- (ii) can be misused against the male in the relationship
- (iii) goes against Indian cultural ethos and may create dissent
- (iv) enforcement may not be possible

Remarks

Q7. "Risk Profiling of the bureaucrats would result in improved accountability towards public services". Analyze in the context of 2nd ARC recommendations, how "risk profiling" can be done and its ramifications for administrative improvements? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q8. "Grievance redressal is the weakest link in the justice delivery in India". Evaluate the role of institutions of grievance redressal in India and their limitations? (12.5 Marks)

Grievance Redressal ^{system} ensures addresses the concerns of people/citizens ^{& complaints} that may arise as a result of ^{or} ~~inadequate~~ factory or absence of public service ~~delivery~~.

While India is moving towards a culture of RIGHTS in the form of Right to ~~Education~~ ^{Education}, sought to pass, MGNREGA. The universality envisaged in such an approach remains a mere ~~to~~ rhetoric if it is not accompanied by grievance redressal.

Lack of grievance redressal mechanism makes participatory governance through processes like social audit, citizen report card unworkable thus preventing citizen engagement in achieving developmental goals.

Remarks

It also is an integral part of EVIDENCE BASED POLICY making and a shift towards outcomes and attainment of goals that the recent dispensation strives to achieve through public policy delivery and redistribution measures.

Thus, role of public grievance redressal is very significant. The recent initiatives in the form of PRAGATI & CPGRAMS to address the concerns of people.

In addition to this, citizen charter and institutions such as lokayukta can be strengthened. Policy reforms to incorporate grievance redressal.

How various institutions do not have its investigative agency like NHRC?

Remarks

Q9: Labour reforms are very significant in the light of automation of Industries and for mass manufacturing. To what extent has India been successful in implementing labour reforms. Suggest alternative measures to be implemented by the government.

(12.5 Marks)

Labour reforms were ~~the~~ considered to be the ^{one of} most significant determinants of ensuring ease of doing business, will bring ~~also~~ increase in industrial activity and manufacturing.

At present labour laws pose several impediments.

- ① India suffers from multiplicity of labour laws which are difficult to comply with.
- ② At the same time ^{though} with the intention of safeguarding the welfare of the labourers they care perceived to be too excessive and thus discouraging industries from becoming large.
- ④ ^{strict} laws pertaining to firing has lead to greater reliance on contractual workforce and temporary workers.
- ⑤ increasing automation is seen as a result of the same. eg. recently

Remarks

cost aggregator announced moving
 towards self-driven model.
 India has taken several measures
 in the form of UAN (Universal
 Account Number) under Shram Suvidha
 Karyakram.

Permission of online compliance of
 labour laws.

Adoption of a single portal for creating
 an interface between employers and
 job seekers in unorganized sector.

But adoption of a comprehensive
 labour code at the need of the
 hour as these provisions have
 shown only marginal results.

Discuss - Various steps taken
 by government recently.

Remarks

Q10. Is there a relationship between lack of innovation in India with the level of quality of education in India? Elucidate with examples. How does India Innovation Index provide impetus to Indian states to drive the innovative spirit? (12.5 Marks)

Indian ^{higher} education ~~is~~ suffers from crisis of credibility, both poor quality, employability, ~~indiscriminate~~ unregulated proliferation, lack of autonomy, it ~~also~~ suffers from poor innovation and research contribution.

There seem to be a correlation between poor quality and ^{innovation} education in India.

(i) poor infrastructure in terms of labs and research facilities ~~leads~~ Administrative capacity results into decline in motivation of children causing poor learning outcomes & research.

(ii) rigidity in curriculum, excessive political interference and low autonomy prevent higher educational institutes to realise their potential.

(iii) poor learning outcomes discourage industry participation. This correlates

Remarks

Discuss the role of vocational study in this regard.

with industry, academia and industry
 extra collaboration to achieve research
 and innovation.

India Innovation Index seeks to
 motivate states and universities
 to achieve higher ranking on
 identified parameters.

This is convergence with Govt.
 initiatives like:

(i) Higher Education financing
 Agency - market linked mechanism
 to raise finances to augment
 university resources

(ii) ~~establish~~ identifying Institutes of
 Eminence - with greater
 autonomy and multi-disciplinary
 approach.

Remarks

Q11. Minimizing food loss has the potential to be transformative in multiple ways for India and the world. Analyze the statement: Why effectively dealing with food wastage can lead to development in India? (12.5 Marks)

Food wastage across the world amounts to 50% of the food produced with the rise in population and global consumption. Reducing food wastage is the single most challenge to ensure food security. It will also ~~ensure~~ ^{prevent} ~~back~~ of excessive and indiscriminate exploitation of land and other resources which are increasingly under threat due to climate change. Increasing food production.

- Effectively dealing with ~~the~~ food wastage can help in
- (i) achievement of Goal '2' of SDGs 2030 of eliminating hunger.
 - (ii) address the need of food security of all with ~~around~~ 30% living in poverty ~~that~~ access to food is a dire concern.
 - (iii) most of the food wastage is at ~~the~~

Remarks

all levels of ^{supply} ~~foodchain~~ due to inadequate ^{cold} storage facilities for perishables.

eliminating this can ensure agri-becoming more remunerative for farmers.

(iv) lead to sustainable agriculture and address the needs of development which conflict with each other for land needs.

(v) decline of productivity in the times to come due to impact of climate change.

(vi) behaviour change on the part of the consumers and food mfgs can ~~cause~~ prevent wastage of food.

(vii) creation of food banks and networks to supply food from surplus to deficient households can help in achieving equitable growth.

Remarks

5/2
 good approach

Q12. Explain what is Track-II diplomacy, and analyze, why it doesn't work in India-China context, with particular reference to Doka-la pass and Doklam plateau confrontation? (12.5 Marks)

Track II diplomacy is when the non-governmental players seeks to receive and negotiations and dialogue independent of the part played by the government

India and china do not deploy track II diplomacy to address challenges like the recent Doklam standoff because :-

- (i) they have ~~business~~ ~~good~~ business to business ties but only in the commercial - sense. They fail to be strong enough to endorse matters of national interest
- (ii) poor cultural affinity and difference in language skills, poor people to people linkages

Elaborate it.

2

Remarks

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Remarks

Q13. Discuss the significance of Indian Ocean naval presence in overall Indian foreign policy?
How it affects India's bilateral and multilateral relations? (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

Remarks

Q14. Discuss the contribution and failures of United Nations bodies in preventing major global crisis, since cold war? (12.5-Marks)

The world after world war II. was characterised by two super powers however, the contemporary world is multi polar with emerging nations ~~and~~ as a major power centre

United Nations suffer from multiple weaknesses :-

- ① not reflective of the current geopolitical reality.
- ② Non-democratic nature with no representation of any ^{6th African} country preventing effective multilateralism.
- ③ old, western countries control the governance structure which prevents efficient functioning.
- ④ Non-consensus arising out of opposing nations USA and Russia in P5

All these aspects have lead to non-resolution of conflicts ~~that~~ in west Asia, leading to rise of ISIS.

Proxy wars by major powers in the region to safeguard their

Remarks

narrow self interest
 non resolution and poor conditions
 on the issues of ~~the~~ European refugee
 crisis

However, some achievements of ~~the~~
 C^o provided with
 (i) supra-national legal and
 institutional architecture to
 harmonize actions on trade,
 peace, human rights and
 climate change.

4½

(ii) mobilizing efforts on complex
 issues which cannot be resolved
 by unilateral actions like
 climate change, terrorism -

Thus, the current need is to
 strengthen these institutions to
 become more reflective ^{of needs} and
 effective.

What about its role in
 disarmament?

Q15. In an ever-changing geo-political global scenario, new alignments and axis develop for self and motivated interests. In this reference, what should be India's foreign policy approach taking consideration of China-Russia-Pakistan axis, the West Asian Theatre and changing South Asian parameters? (12.5 Marks)

Global geo-political scenario has undergone a significant change in the last few years in the content of countries increasingly pursuing transactional diplomacy.

India's foreign policy in this era of uncertainty is characterised by (i) developing closer ^{strategic security} relationship with Japan as a result of deepening of China-Pak-Russia axis.

(ii) countering of expansionist policies of assertive China through USA's Asia Pivot Policy. eg. ~~South China Sea~~ ~~India~~ ~~Sea~~

(iii) India seeks to deepen its ties with its neighbours and emerge as a net security provider in the Indian Ocean region. eg. ~~assistance~~ support by India.

Remarks

to in the issue of South China Sea.

(iv) In West Asia India seeks ~~not~~ to
 balance its relations with all three
 powers. Iran, Saudi Arabia and
 Israel.

(v) Capitalise on its cultural and
 spiritual prowess to emerge as a
 more persuasive nation relying on
 soft diplomacy and capitalizing
 on its ~~see~~ such diaspora.

(vi) engaging with Japan, USA, etc in
 naval exercises - Malabar exercise

India should make foreign
 policy as per the need of hour.

Remarks

Q16. The recent standoff at Doklam Plateau shows the strong relationship between India and Bhutan. Why is Bhutan special to India? In the month long, high tension confrontation, India's real test was to assure Bhutan, to not crumble under Chinese pressure. Examine. (12.5 Marks)

Bhutan is India's closest ally with close cultural, economic and geographic integrations.

India and Bhutan have a Friendship Treaty which ensures that Bhutan's external ^{political} diplomatic relations are in accordance with India's security needs.

- Bhutan's close relationship with India is visible from:

(i) Bhutan's support to India during Doklam standoff by allowing Indian troops to confront with Chinese forces along its borders. Historically, Bhutan has resisted Chinese pressure to negotiate the land boundary conflict against India's interest.

(ii) Added further, apart from ~~the~~ ~~the~~ India, Bhutan was the

Remarks

only country to not send a representative to One Belt and Road Forum and is not a part of OBOR.

Not
Concerned
here

However, India is sometimes accused of 'Big Brotherly' attitude towards its closest ally. It has been resisted on several occasions by Bhutan eg. Bhutan recently decided to move out of motor vehicles Act.

However, Bhutan's place holds special significance to India

(i) strategic position as it is a buffer state between India and China

(ii) dependence on Bhutan for cheap hydro electricity which has been developed by India.

thus ensure energy security.

(iii) Bhutan's cooperation in international forum.

Better focus on specific content which asked

Remarks

Q17. Does having close relations with Israel compromise India's historical support (along the UN lines) for Palestinian cause? Discuss critically in the light of the recent visit?

(12.5 Marks)

India recently announced dehyphenation of its relations with Israel and Palestine with the first ^{Indian} ~~new~~ prime ministerial visit to Israel since the establishment of diplomatic relations in the last 25 years.

It is said that this step may compromise India's policy towards Palestine's two nation theory as India seeks to establish strategic relations with Israel. It ~~will hamper~~ however, India has not changed its stance on Palestine. It continues to support Palestinians' right to self-determination and ^{is} against Israel's expansionist policy in West Bank.

Close diplomatic ties with Israel is reflective of current geopolitical realities and India's dependence on Israel in the field of defence.

Remarks

technology. Through closer relations in agricultural and ^{productivity} irrigation India seeks to address its domestic challenges.

Though deepening of relations with Israel has been going on from the past few years it is now that a high profile visit has been made. Thus, these changes had ~~been~~ been taking place ~~for the past few~~ 1990s and

India continued to offer solidarity to ~~the~~ Palestinian issue

What change was noticeable during recent visit of the Prime Minister?

Remarks

Q18. Is global ban of nuclear weapons feasible? Examine how effective will the ban be in making nuclear disarmament a reality? (12.5 Marks)

Nuclear weapons pose a grave threat to humanity. Previous negotiations and treaties such as NPT do have various in limitations and thus failed to achieve a nuclear weapon free world.

The current ^{negotiations on} Nuclear Weapon Prohibition Treaty (NWPT) ^{under UNGA} has been adopted by 120 countries thus paving the way towards making a ^{global} ban a reality. ~~It will ensure.~~

However, a complete ban on making nuclear weapons faces several challenges:-

- ① World security architecture which is defined by rise of ISIS, radicalism and nuclearised states nation non base posing a threat to peace in the world.
- ② Reasons of nuclear deterrence by those countries which face imminent threat against neighbours etc thus

Remarks

that nuclear weapons ensure balance and stability.

③ Lack of consensus in P5

④ poor monitoring and surveillance safeguards

⑤ However, NPT will provide for absolute ban and monitoring mechanisms unlike the past treaties. It will also be binding on member nations thus paving way for a nuclear weapon free world.

Highlight the advantages of banning the same

Remarks

Q19. What is Hague Convention on the Civil Aspects of International Child Abduction? With the rise in trans-national marriages and complexities involved in modern day relationships, do you think India should sign this? Critically analyze. (12.5 Marks)

Remarks

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Remarks

Q20. China and Pakistan have invited India to join CPEC (China - Pakistan Economic Corridor), which is a part of OBOR (One Belt One Road) initiative of China. Should India join it or not, while having already declined to be part of OBOR forum? What regional implications CPEC is going to have in South Asia? (12.5 Marks)

China Pakistan economic corridor under China led One Belt One Road initiative poses several challenges to India.

These include

- ① sovereignty issue - OBOR under CPEC passes through Pakistan occupied Kashmir region raising concerns of ^{violation of} sovereignty and integrity of India.
- ② As a result of CPEC ~~and~~ Pakistan's claim over the region can get greater legitimacy.
- ③ Security dimension - Gwadar port is located in the Arabian Sea region and in the times of war China and Pakistan can mobilize forces posing security threat to India.
- ④ under its string of pearls policy China may develop Gwadar as a military base like Djibouti.

Remarks

This ~~global~~ CPSC poses several security and geo-political challenges to India.

But India must take carefully considered approach.

Analysts cite certain positive outcomes too of joining CPSC:

① development of the region can enhance regulation and prevent it from ~~being~~ ^{acting} as a sanctuary for ~~terrorists~~ ^{terrorist} organization.

② Mehbooba Mufti has called for making ^{India} Kashmir as the center of inter region ~~and~~ region trade and in energy and goods thus paving the way to its economic development.

③ India's fastest shelter of Isolating

^{Pakistan}
 ④ deeper regional integration will benefit ^{and} bring ^{equitable, balanced} development

However, India must diplomatically articulate its security concerns

Remarks

Discuss its effect on other nations too

Not relevant in the given context.