

# IAS Mentorship

Under the Mentorship of Reyasat Ali & Team

## CSE Main 2021: Mock Test 3

Syllabus:

- Indian Polity
- Governance
- Social Justice
- 

Name of Candidate

Vivek Kumar

Email Id

vivek.yadav@gmail.com

Date

26/11/2021

Medium Hind/Eng.

English

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks obtained
1		3.5
2		4.0
3		4.0
4		4.0
5	10	4.5
6		4.5
7		4.5
8		4.5
9		4.0
10		4.0
11		7.0
12		7.0
13		7.0
14		6.5
15	15	6.5
16		6.5
17		6.5
18		
19		
20		6.5
Total	250	
Invigilator	Signature	

95.0  
-----  
250

Reyasat Ali  
01-12-2021

WhatsApp/Telegram/Text/Call: 8090528260

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	Excellent	Good	Average	Unsatisfied
Introduction		✓		
Conceptual Understanding	✓			
Contextual Clarity	✓			
Content Enrichment		✓		
Presentation	✓			
Alignment	✓			
Contextual Justification		✓		

Dear Virak,

① Good part of <sup>your</sup> answer writing/ this mock is that in all questions you have attempted, your Conceptual Clarity, expression, Contextual discussion and upto a sufficient level Contextual Justification are satisfactory.

② Your Presentation, Communication and articulation is also satisfactory.

③ Intro, you can make more Comprehensive and Similiary Conclusion.

④ Almost in all answer there is a scope of content enrichment/ ~~the~~ recent data/ Current affairs etc. - otherwise

every other aspects are fine.. work on that = All the best this time.

- Try to attempt all question

Q1. There have been allegations by civil societies that Unlawful Activities prevention act (UAPA) is against constitution of liberty, fair trial and right to freedom of speech and dissent. Comment 150 words

Unlawful Activities Prevention Act, 1967 (UAPA)

is an anti-terror law to deal with anti-social element which challenge security of country. There so are some issues with UAPA highlighted by civil society.

## Issues

- ① Vagueness in definition of 'terror activities'
- ② Power of state to declare individual (+ organisations) as terrorists is feared to be misused.
- ③ stringent condition of granting bail.  
(eg) Accused of Delli Riots in 2021 were granted bail after one year.
- ④ Fear to impose UAPA section in dissent, protest cases.
- ⑤ low conviction rate ( $< 1\%$ ) 2.2% (2016-20)

Intro  
OK

OK  
like  
relevant  
discussions  
but

but  
better  
after intro  
Discus  
provision  
and

then int  
a separate sub-  
heading discuss

issues/ justify with  
several data link  
NCRB/ M. o. H. affairs/  
S.C. judgments etc.  
for Contn. emic



These impact individual liberty, freedom of speech and expression and fair trial. Since individual is not on equal footing as state.

## Way Ahead

With challenges like terrorism, naxalism, insurgency, UAPA sets rights tone for safety & security of India.

However it should be balanced with justice, rule of law, individual liberty.

Adequate safeguards, procedure established by law need to be followed in UAPA cases to allay these fears.

OK, but better if this part is in objective of UAPA after introduction part of conclusion

3.5  
10

viewers and concept → fine  
but content can be enriched by adding  
MCRB / Ministry of Home Affairs on UAPA / and  
various SC judgments → must read model for the same.



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Q2. "Federalism for me but not for thee" In this context discuss the impediments in upholding federal principles and suggest measures to strengthen it. 150 words

Federalism is part of basic structure of constitution. These are some issues due to asymmetric power between centre and state.

## Impediments in upholding federal principles

- ① Constitution itself provide federal setup with strong centralised tendency.
- ② Incapacity of states in financial resources and logistics prevents more power devolution and procure  
e.g. states inability to administer vaccine (25%) after caused centre to take those shares.
- ③ Role of governor - Centre is said to control state through office of Governor.
- ④ lack of collective voice among states.  
- Infrequent meeting of Interstate council (ISC)

and zonal councils (ZC) have prevented states to give equal collective demand.

⑤ Different political parties ruling centre & state.

## Measures to strengthen federalism

① Fiscal federalism - Financial empowerment of states through grants, powers.

② Permanent meetings and dispute resolutions of ISC, ZCs

③ Making Giving autonomy to Governor's office (Ponchi Commission, Sankaria Commission)

Stronger states make strong union. Hence state autonomy, empowerment can help achieve goal of cooperative federalism in true sense.

need of balance between

between

political

centralisation

and

decentralisation

Conclusion

Time

Concept and contextual discussion time

Content can be enriched by adding recent related issues.

9.10  
10

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Q3. Differentiate between Rule of Law and Rule by Law. Discuss the origin and significance of Rule of Law in India. 150 words

## Rule of law

## Rule by law

① Rule of law is just, equal law followed by state and people.

① Rule by law means law is enforced and followed. The law itself can be/cannot be just.

② It limits powers of state and prevents authoritarianism. Law is supreme.

② Government or state is supreme. Powers of law is unlimited.

③ Follows both letter and spirit of law.

③ Follows in spirit letter only.

④ It is just, morale, ethical.

④ It can be unethical.  
eg Apartheid law.

use this space



## Origin in India

① In ancient times, principles of justice, equality, compassion were followed in law making. (eg) Ashoka's Dhamma

② In Modern times, it came to India from British rule. It has 3 principles.

① All persons are equal before law.

② No one can be punished more than what law has prescribed

③ Constitution of India is supreme law

## Significance

- Social Justice (Welfare state)

- Limited government -

- Respect for fundamental rights and dignity

- Inclusive government.

Recently, CJI has said. 'History of civilisation is nothing but history of rule of law'

fine

reference

good and relevant

Conclusion

Good

10/10

Concept  
Context  
Conclusion

→ fine

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Q4. What constitute hate speech and how it is impacting social capital of the country? Discuss the mechanism available to deal with hate speeches and issues associated in its proper implementations. Also suggest some plausible solution to it. 150 words

Speech which increases hatred or enmity among section of people on grounds of religion, caste, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, all constitutes hate speech.

Vote bank politics  
Prejudice  
creates hatred

Impact

Determinants of Hate speech

can polarise society on those lines

perpetuate discrimination & stereotype

Bias towards

Increase discrimination

a particular society/person etc.

Caste / Fake / Propaganda

→ These create conflict, riot, law and order problem. This deteriorates social capital of the country.

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## Mechanism Available

① IPC: Section 153A } Blasphemy hurting religious  
Section 295A } sentiments, and  
increasing animosity

② Representative of peoples Act 1951  
- Hate speech is corrupt practice

③ Hate speech leading to violence is a  
reasonable restriction of A 19(2) on freedom  
of speech and expression

## Solutions to deal

① law explicitly describing what constitutes  
hate speech

② Vigilant media and civil society to  
point out hate speeches.

③ Recommendations of law commission (267<sup>th</sup> report)  
must conclude.

- Concept and  
Contextual discussion is fine  
and commendable but  
Lokesh model.

4.5  
10



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② Tilted in favour of ruling government through speaker's adjudication power.

→ No timelimit for adjudication

(eg) Manipur <sup>assembly</sup> speaker decided case after 2 years in 2019

③ Discourages MPs/MLAs in debates against party line.

④ Creates factionalism in political party.

## Way forward

① Use of ADL in important cases of like No confidence Motion (Dinesh Goswami Committee)

② speaker adjudicating on ECI's advice

③ Providing time limit for adjudication

④ Barring legislators defecting from contesting ongoing by-polls.

With reforms ADL can provide stable, representative and continuous governance.

relevant and conceptually correct

Dissemination

relevant points

u.s / 10

Adopt SC judgment to independent Tribunal for adjudication

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Q6. For a vibrant democratic polity role of pressure groups has utmost significance. In this context discuss that how do the various pressure group works to achieve their goals in India? How far they have been successful? Give some examples. 150 words

Pressure groups are informal group who work to achieve common goals of members. These are diverse and include farm groups, business groups etc.

use this

Methods Used to Achieve Goal

① Electioneering → Act as considerable vote share.

eg. Caste group demanding reservation for giving votes

② Lobbying eg. Industries lobby for flexible laws

③ Protests Marching eg. Farms group (BKU) in recent farm laws protest

④ Social Media

eg. Hashtags on twitter

Online petitions → change.org on draft EIA rules.

Judicial Route

eg. PIL, ADR

Int of  
Concept  
and relevant examples.



## Evaluation of Methods :-

### Successes

Repeat of farm laws

due to <sup>by</sup> protest

India coming out of RCEP after NSM and protest

Judicial verdicts in favour of transgender rights, electoral reforms etc.

### Failures

online campaigns do not create meet their objectives in general

Not all protest/march result in acceptance of demand.

Conclusion :- However, pressure groups are important part of Indian democracy. They keep check and balances, advocate rights of excluded, expose ground realities. They make democracy vibrant, inclusive and participatory.

OK line

4.5

Intro  
Concept  
Context  
Contextual discussion  
Conclusion



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Q7. Provision of ordinance in the constitution is to deal with unforeseen or urgent matters, but its increased frequency is an assault of democratic credentials of parliamentary system. Critically comment 150 words

Ordinances  
making Powers

Article 123

For President on  
union and concurrent list

Article 213

For Governors at state  
(state + concurrent list)

Importance of ordinances

- ① Deal with unforeseen events when house in not in session.
- ② Legislating urgent matters.  
(eg) Amendments in Epidemic Disease Act (EDA) to prevent assault on healthcare workers during pandemic. (through ordinances)

Criticism

- ① More ordinances being brought to evade parliamentary scrutiny and debates

Concept is  
and give

Argument  
discussion with  
relevant example.

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ii) opinions of stakeholders not considered.

eg) 3 farm laws are being protested as alleged to be non-consultative, and being forced.

iii) Controversial bills being passed through ordinance

## Impact

→ Poor quality laws due to lack of debates

→ Trust erosion of people in parliament

→ Friction between government and opposition resulting in disruptions in parliament.

## Way Ahead

⊙ Ordinances should be brought in urgent cases. Executive should restraint is needed

⊙ Vigilant civil society, opposition, and media are needed to point out discrepancy.

Manage space and day to Conclude

4.5  
10

Add judicial pronouncements  
Content enrichment can be done → Refer model

Q8. Dissent and Criticism of the government are essential ingredients of robust public debate in a vibrant democracy. In this context examine the relevance of IPC Section 124A. 150 words

With increased number of sedition cases (IPC - Section 124A) between 2016-2019 (NCRB), debate on utility of sedition law in democracy has come forward.

## Arguments against Sedition law in India

① Stifles dissent and criticism of government  
→ Sedition cases on journalist reporting during COVID-19

② low conviction rate under sedition cases (NCRB - 2020)

③ colonial law, repealed in liberal and western democracy.

④ Provisions covered in other laws - UAPA, National Security Act (NSA)



## Need for Sedition laws

① Challenges of naxalism, separatism, secessionism all threatened national integrity & unity.

② Safeguards available against misuse

# Supreme court in Kedannath Singh vs State of Bihar 1962 case said criticism of government, however strong is not sedition. If it leads to violence against state, then it is se act of sedition.

## Conclusion

Law Commission of India in its recent report said that 'there is need to relook sedition laws in India'. It should be used in rarest cases where legitimacy of government is challenged through violent and illegitimate methods.

dir  
relevant

4.5  
10

Conclusion  
dir

You can enrich content by adding some more SC judgments

Concept, Context, Content, Conclusion - OK

Q9. Examine the role of NGOs in India specially in recent past. 150 words

NGOs are important part of civil society.

They are considered third sector of development.

However in recent past their role has come in limelight.

↑ use space

## Positive Role

① COVID-19 pandemic:

- Food distribution, shelter
- Information dissimination of Do's & Don't's
- Complemented governments role.

② Social Sector: Around 45-50% NGOs are working in health & education.

- PRATHAM NGO's report act as input for policy
- 'Bachpan Bachao' - against child labour.
- SEWA, SHGs - Wheel of women empowerment.

③ Reforms:

- ADR, PUC through petition able to bring electoral



reforms - transparency in funding etc.

## ④ Advocates of Rights

- NGOs roles in land acquisition cases by MNC  
in tribal areas
- YUVA, SPARC for homeless, destitutes
- Transgender's rights

## ⑤ Service Delivery in remote area.

### Negatives or Criticism

- ① CBI Report - Only 10% NGOs filing annual report
- ② IB - NGOs acting as tool for foreign vested interest, cause for GDP decline
- ③ Spatial variations - largely in urban centres
- ④ Misutilisation of fund

Regulation of NGOs in accreditation

(Vijay Kumar Committee), fund utilisation, reports, third party evaluation etc. all are needed.

ok done

4.5  
10

give relevant

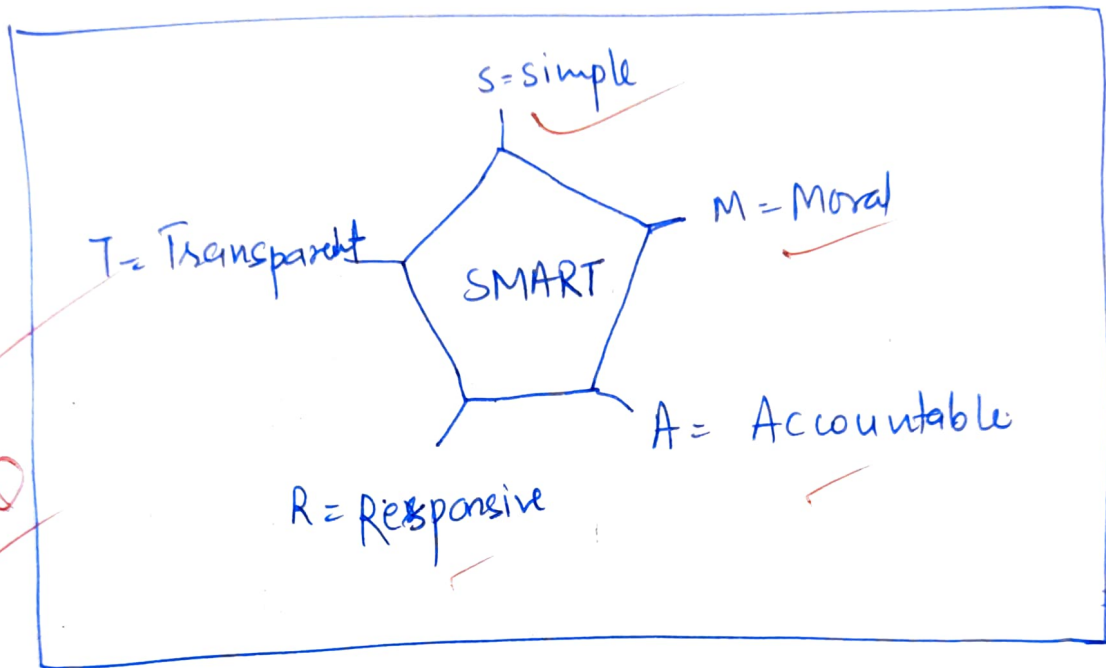
add add issues faced by NGOs

with relevant context



Q10. Not only inclusive governance but inclusive and smart governance is the need of the time. How efficient e-governance system in local bodies can make it real? 150 words

e-governance has potential to bring inclusive and SMART governance.



Role of e-Governance in local bodies :

(A) PRI

(i) Digitisation of panchayat office for frequent meeting - online & offline.

(ii) GPDP - Gram Panchayat Development Plan with geospatial data & inputs from experts

(iii) Governance :

- Social Audit would become easy under

geotagging under MGNREGS

→ identification and update of beneficiary lists of social schemes online.

→ Effective grievance redressal.

(10) Access to information to all members - hence informed decision making.

(B) ULB - urban

(i) e-Office, Master plans of city development with data driven, eFRs in law and order improvement

(ii) Online complaints resolution - portals or social media

(iii) Information regarding - traffickers, development works

(iv) City data Centres - data driven governance

Case Study of Telangana in eGovernance

eGovernance in local bodies can transform governance and bring good governance.

you can add other initiatives of local govt for content enrichment  
→ refer model.  
→ contented decisions  
→ work for content

find relevant discussion

find relevant points

Conclusion OK

Q11. Critically Examine the role of the governor in recent years. 250 words

Post of governor is the most important in Indian federal system. However partial role of governor in recent past (Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh) has been highlighted.

## Governor - Role, Powers, Discretions

- ① **Roles**
- Executive - head of state executive, chancellor of state university
  - legislative - Article 213
  - Judicial - Pardonng power - Article 161
  - Financial - Money Bills, Article 200, provision with respect to schedule 6
  - Communicators between centre and state

## ② Powers & Discretions

- Appoint chief minister

- Form call to form government in case of

- non-majority

- suspension of council of ministers, state legislature

Widespread in  
Apparent sub-ordinating fear  
Clear communication



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- Powers under article 356.

→ Governors of state from time to time upheld these positions and tried to exercise in constitutional manner.

## Criticism/Recent Controversy

① Partial behaviour while calling parties to form government.

→ Roles of governor in Goa, Karnataka, Arunachal Pradesh, Maharashtra are Inconsistent in this regard.

② speaking voice of central ruling parties

③ Giving political opinions

④ Meghalaya Governor after abrogation of Article 370

④ Arbitrary transfers and appointments of governors - political in nature.

⑤ Tussle between state government & governor.

It is relevant

You can also add

some examples on

Constitutional discretion

↳ Uttarakhand and Arunachal Pra.

- 2016

and

SC judgment on Arunachal

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(9) West Bengal

## Way Ahead

① Appointments - (Punchi & Sankaria Commission)

- Neutral person, eminent personality.
- fix 5 year term
- Say of CM of state while appointment.

② Calling for government formation - principles laid in by supreme court & Sankaria Commission.

Pre-poll Alliance → Largest party → Post poll coalition → Post poll Alliance

③ Use of article - 356 - principles laid in SR Bommai case should be followed.

④ Use of discretionary powers under constitutional boundaries and constitutionalism.

Impartial, neutral, governor can help bringing needed cooperative and organic federation

Present  
You can also add  
Look for Challiash Commission recommendations.

7.0  
15

Good effort  
Conceptual clarity  
Confidential discussion  
Content. sufficient → ok done  
Can be enriched  
Will fetch more marks



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Q 12. For effective justice delivery system, now Indian judicial system needs several reforms. Critically Comment 250 words

Judiciary plays important role of justice delivery, checks and balances in Indian governance system. However, like any other system, it is also not perfect. and faces issues.

## Issues in Judicial System

### ① Judicial Accountability:

- Appointment of judges through collegium system lacks transparency.
- In-house panel for inquiry (corruption, harassment)
- Judges judging themselves.
- Complex removal process.

### ② Transparency:

- RTI rules are not applicable to High courts and supreme courts. Their rules have several lacunae.

Intro.  
ok

ok  
fine  
and  
relevant  
points