

GS Advanced Program 2023

Generic Booklet

Test Name/Code/No. :16.....

Name			
Email ID.			
Roll No.			
Mobile No.		Date	

Allotted Time : 60 Minutes

Instructions to Candidates -

- There are 7 Questions in this Question paper.
- All Questions are Compulsory.
- For all updates, please visit the noticeboard - <https://noticeboard.forumias.com/gsap-2023/>

Important -

- Answers must be attempted in the QCA Booklet only.
- To upload the Answer Copies please visit to "My Course" section on - <https://academy.forumias.com/>
- Only those copies will be evaluated which will be submitted before the next class.

Q. No.	Grade/Score
1	
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	
Overall Grade/Score	

Thus Generic QCA booklet can be used to attempt all GS Advanced Program Tests.

Start Writing Here

Q.1)

How RPA 1951 has checked electoral malpractices? Discuss with emphasis on judicial intervention on RPA.

Ans.

RPA 1951 enacted to promote free and fair elections and stop 'bunimination of politics'. It contains disqualifications for candidates.

RPA 1951 → Punish offences → Cleanse Politics
↓
uphold Democracy

It checked electoral malpractices as

① various grounds for Disqualification

eg Section 8(1): Promoting enmity (153A)

Section 8(3): dowry

② Instilled Transparency
eg Section 29A: disclose donation Receipts

- ① Prevented Majority Benefit
 (eg) Section 39A → equitable time sharing on electronic media.

Judicial Interventions

- ① PUCL case 2013

NOTA Recognised by SC
 said to expression of voters will

- ② Subramaniam Swamy case

WPAF Introduced transparency

- ③ Hilly Thomas case

crushed down (4) and made disqualification immediate.

However RPA 1951 has Ambiguity
 over Section 62(5), use of Religion
 not punishable offence.

Indian electoral Democracy to be
 success RPA 1951 be made
 expansive (54 Dureshi), ECI given
 power to deregister Parties.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

RPA 1951 provides Procedures
for Disqualification of MPs,
MLAs.

Procedure for election dispute of
MP/MLA

→ High court is approached
by election Petition.

→ Appeal bc made to supreme
court

→ ECI can decide the
case.

grounds on which election of
candidate declared void →

★ Section 8; mentions disqualification

(eg) - Section 8(1): offences under 153A (immunity), untouchability.

Section 8(2): Profiteering, dowry

Section 8(3): jailed for ^{2 or} more years will be disqualified for 6 years.

(eg) kalu yadar.

Section 8(4): In Lily Thomas Case SC struck it down. saying Disq be immediate.

Abhiram Case → use of 'his Religion' not allowed.

Remedies → approach HC
→ appeal to SC
→ decision by PR / Governor on Recommendation of HC.

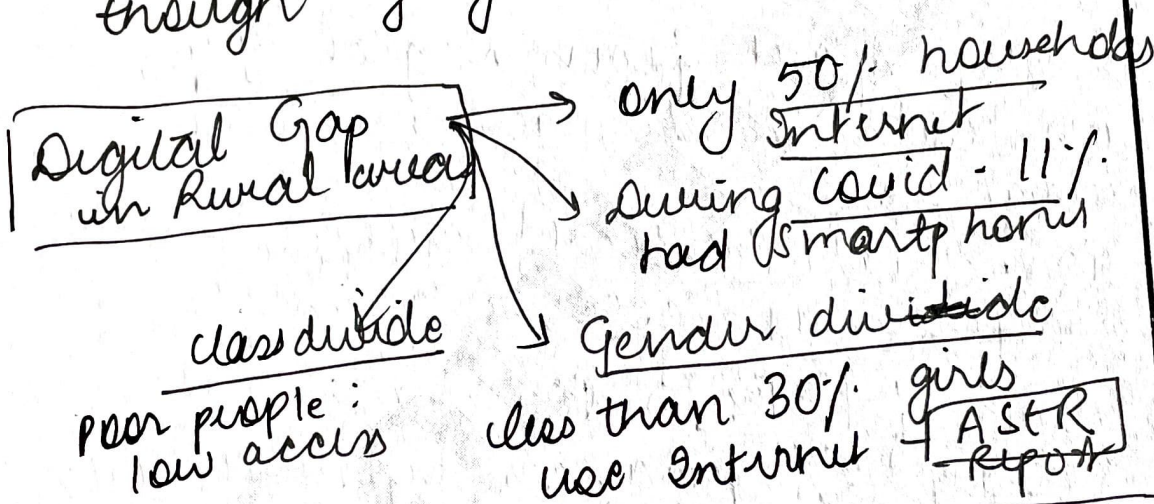
RPA 1951 must be held in spirit for free & fair election (Basic structure), contentious sections like 62(5) be given clarity.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Examine how Digital gap is
obstacle to good governance,
especially in Rural areas.

With 70% Rural population
(census 2011) - Digitisation is
hoped to bring development -
though grey area remains.



It's obstacle to good governance
in Rural areas as

① Digital gap between Rich and Poor in rural →
low access to Benefits by govt.

② Inefficient service Delivery

- (eg) Bihar - corruption in PDS shops.
- ★ Poor human Resource
- low income → low digital access
 lack of jobs → low education
- ★ Maladministration of
 due to lack of ^{usage} online portals
- (eg) my gov

However, apart from Digital Gap, other issues hinder governance in rural →

- ★ Parochial Political Culture
 more focus on caste, religion.
- ★ Lack of 3Fs to Panchayats
 (eg) only 5% finances by Panchayats themselves.
- ★ Missing Women (Amartya Sen)
 lack of their participation, hinder governance.

Blockchain, Net, PMCDISHA can promote good governance in Rural, further Gender Budgeting, State Finance Commission needed.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.4)

Does E governance always imply good governance? Challenges to Ego

Ans:

E governance is application of ICT to relations of public and govt. service delivery (Council of Europe). while good governance is manner of exercise of country's economic resources. (World Bank).

E governance can lead to good governance as →

* Ensure Transparency

(eg) adhyam online Portal - MSME Registration

* Reduce graft

(eg) PARIVESH → single window clearance for environment.

* Promote equity

(eg) Pravida → Access to education (SDG3)

* Save Time, Resources

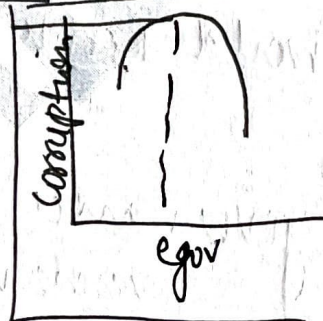
manual work took months.

However it may not lead to Good Governance as

- ① Lack of citizen Awareness
→ continue with old methods.
- ② weak Political will
- ③ weak Digital Infrastructure
- ④ (Eq) : Lack of Internet in villages → poor access to education

Challenges to E-governance

- ① Priso state:
lagged state initially faces more corruption, but slowly reduces.
- ② Digital Divide
only 50% Internet in Rural areas. Digital India Report
- ③ Language Barrier
- ④ Poor Financial inclusion making DBT unsuccessful.



E-governance for Good Governance need Robust IT Infra Data Protection law like GDPR, PMODISHA for literacy will help.

Overall Grading (✓)

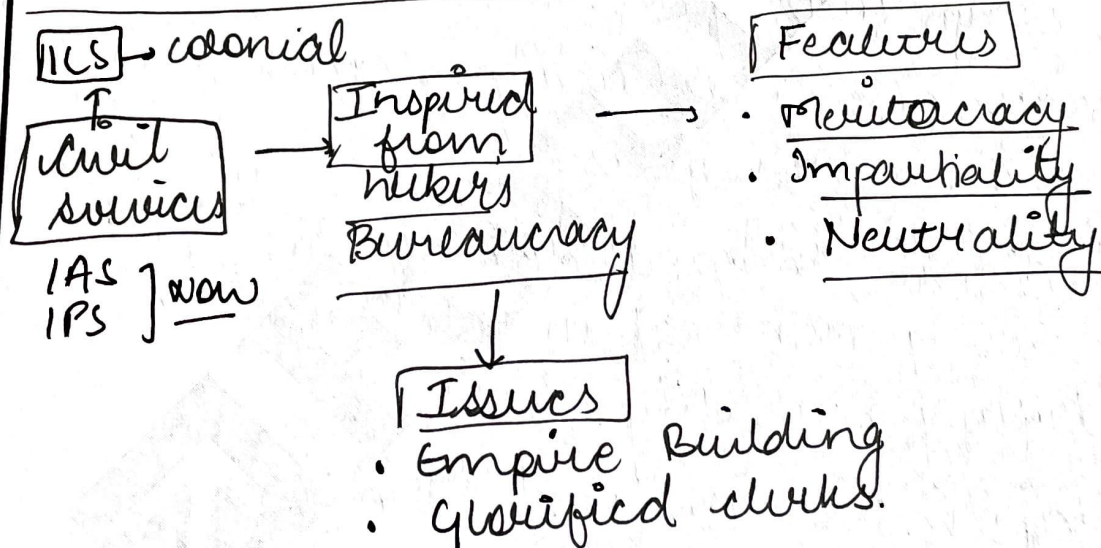
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Q.5)

Civil Service seems to have drifted away from neutrality, effectiveness. What types of Reforms needed?

Ans

Civil Service as old as found in Egyptian era is referred as steel frame by Patel - enjoys office at Pleasure of President (309 article) - however suffers issues too.



NATURE of civil services

Civil service neutrality means Apolitical nature of civil servants. It includes Programme and

Political Neutrality

Effectiveness of civil service refers to 3Es - economy, efficiency, effectiveness. welfare Article 38

Civil service seems to drift in Neutrality & effectiveness as →

- ⊛ Budget and vote Maximisers
civil servants and Politicians collude to meet their goals.
- ⊛ Bureaucrats are Politically aligned
as second ARC notes.
- ⊛ (eg) Dismal law and order of Haryana
during Ram Rahim case shows drifting neutrality.
- ⊛ Rod tapping, Corruption, Nepotism
has weakened effectiveness of civil servants. (eg) 2G scam

However, civil service is Neutral and effective as Role of IAS officer Mashant Nair in fighting hunger.

Also neutral role during elections affects it.

However Reforms Needed like →

- ① Code of ethics with focus on Integrity, Impartiality → second ARC
- ② National Institute of Public Administration NIPA to act as future training of civil servants.
- ③ 360° appraisal system as Kiran appraisal committee said.
- ④ Baswan Comt. → appropriate assessment of number of IAS needed
- ⑤ Domain assignment for expertise as Hota Committee said.

Civil services need to be tech savvy, SMART, Public oriented. Mission Kaunayogi with Role Based Training will help.

Overall Grading (✓)

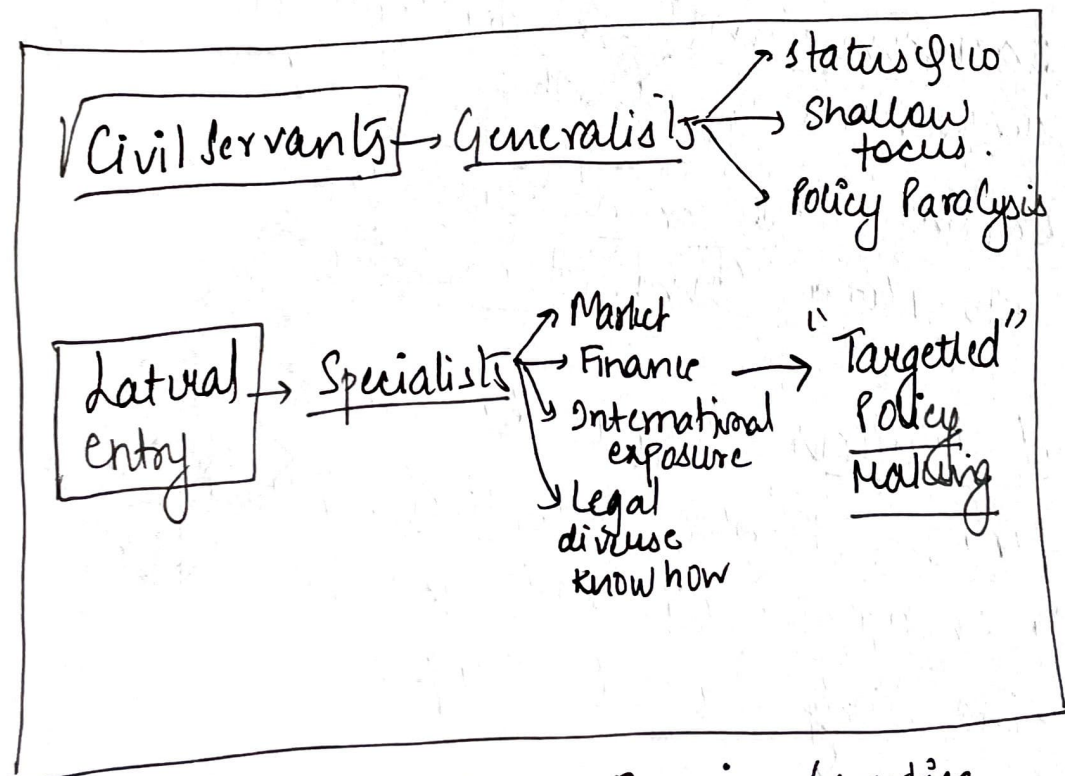
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Q.6)

lateral entrants have domain expertise which conventional civil servant might lack?
Examine compatibility of ^{leinto-} civil s.

Ans

Law commission opined lateral entry which is direct appointment of specialists and domain experts from private at middle or senior levels.



Lateral entry : Domain expertise

Compatibility of natural entry into civil service is possible

- ① Supplement Policy making
- eg) Health Policy - natural entry may suggest better models.
- ② No conflict with civil servants
Both will operate in separate domains.
- ③ Harmonise Public-Private Relations
Thus, trust deficit will reduce and kick in development.
- ④ International Cases
In UK, US natural entry is successful, so can be in India too
- ⑤ Balance over Bureaucracy
Elitism, western attitude of civil servants will reduce.

Natural entry is not compatible with civil service as →

- ① Different work culture -

civil servants work in Public accountable
working while Private work for Profit.

- ① Time gaps will increase
B/w natural entrants and Civil servants
- ② Hurt Meritocracy and democratic
Bureaucracy
- ③ conflict of Interest
Private gain v/s Public service.
- ④ Politicisation of Bureaucracy
eg Politicians will favour corporates.
in Quid Pro Quo settlement.

Natural entry can be Institutionalised
as License ARs in 10th Report said,
however checks and Balances in
respect to unit, necessity be
observed.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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Q.7)

Section 62(5) of RPA 1951 lacks
clarification which appear to be
anathema to FR to equality. Discuss

Ans.

RPA 1951 includes Qualification and
Disqualification of candidates.
62(5) of RPA 1951 says person cannot
contest elections if he/she is confined
to prison whereby he cannot vote.

Section 62(5) lacks clarification -

- ★ Recently plea admitted in SC
challenging 62(5).
- ★ Thus, ambiguity remains if
confined person can vote and
whereby contest elections.

It is against or anathema to
FR Right to equality -

- ★ Article 14 guarantees equal

treatment to all including
confined or undertrial.

- ① This extends to the Right to vote
and contest elections.
- ② UN Declaration of Human Rights
mentions Rights of undertrial
- ③ Doctrine of "Innocent until
proven guilty" shows undertrials
be allowed to vote and
contest elections.
- ④ Choosing a confined Person
as Representation should be
left to "will of people" in Democracy.
who are Sovereign authority.

However 62(5) is not anathema
to Right to equality as →

- ① Reasonable Restriction can be
applied.
- ② (Eg) A confined Person may be

threat to national security if
he/she becomes representative.

- ★ For interference to crimes such
Provisions needed to stop
"Criminalisation of Politics" (NNVohra)
43% MPs criminal Background - ADR

- ★ As SC upheld it in Anukul
Chandra case 1997.

- ★ Right to vote is legal Right, that
can be taken Back as Patna HC
in Tan Chowdhary case said.

Further, 62(5) of RPA 1951 be
clarified - further grading of
crimes be done to decide
whom to allow for voting.

Overall Grading (✓)

Poor			Average			Good		
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