

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	ARPI TA RAJPUT		
Roll No.	1910073105	Date:	13/12/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 2:30 PM	End Time 5:30 PM
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
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			Evaluation Date:	

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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) Freedom of speech and expression goes well beyond spoken words and written texts; however, neither the right enjoyed by citizens, nor the power of the State to impose restrictions is absolute. Analyze. (10 Marks, 150 words)

वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता बोले गए शब्दों और लिखित ग्रंथों से बहुत आगे तक जाती है; हालाँकि, न तो नागरिकों द्वारा अधिकार का उपयोग और न ही प्रतिबंध लगाने की राज्य की शक्ति अनन्य है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Freedom of speech and expression is guaranteed as a fundamental right under Article 19 of Indian constitution.

Beyond spoken words and written texts :-

- ↳ Spreads communalism :- Muzaffarpore riots, Ayodhya temple riots
- ↳ Hate speeches :- against government
- ↳ Secessionist tendencies spread through misuse of free speech and expression
- ↳ Note bank politics :- misuse of freedom of speech for electoral gains by politicians.
- ↳ Breach of human rights :- through derogatory remarks

Lack of absolute freedom and power of restriction

- ↳ National sovereignty is a basis upon which freedom of speech can be curbed
- ↳ spreading enmity - can lead to restrictions by state on freedom of speech
- ↳ spreading violence :- state can restrict freedom if speech causes violence
- ↳ Disturbs public order

Hence, a balance needs to be maintained between freedom of speech and its exploitation & abuse

Feedback

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Q.2) Do you agree that presence of a concurrent list in 7th schedule goes against the federal spirit of distribution of power? How has judiciary applied the doctrine of pith and substance for resolving the Q. of legislative competence on different lists under 7th schedule? (10 Marks, 150 words)

क्या आप सहमत हैं कि 7वीं अनुसूची में समवर्ती सूची की उपस्थिति शक्ति के विभाजन की संघीय भावना के विरुद्ध है? 7वीं अनुसूची के तहत विभिन्न सूचियों पर विधायी सक्षमता के प्रश्न को हल करने के लिए न्यायपालिका ने तथ्य और सार के सिद्धांत को कैसे लागू किया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Concurrent list consists of subjects on which both state and center are authorized to legislate.

Goes beyond federal spirit of distribution of power :-

↳ Usurpation of state power :- In case of GST, state power have been usurped by centre

↳ Lack of consultation :- states are rarely consulted before making laws on state concurrent list subjects.

Example :- Recently repealed farm laws were enacted without consultation

↳ Lack of funds with states

↳ Lack of expertise in states

↳ Lack of judicial approach of states

Doesn't go against federal spirit

↳ maintains uniformity of laws in nation

↳ Integrates the nation

↳ Reduces differences and disputes among states

↳ Focus on important Issues :- New Education policy

Application of doctrine of Pith and substance

↳ Doctrine of pith and substance looks on the very soul and purpose behind the legislation. It considers the intent of legislators.

↳ Recently Cooperative Societies related legislations were abolished by Supreme Court as they were part of state list not in center's purview

Hence, judiciary appropriately steps in whenever there is a need due to overlapping of legislations.

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Q.3) Use of ordinance making power to bring in governance reforms not only dilutes the accountability of executive to the legislature but also fails to generate popular consensus on the issues of national importance. Examine with examples. (10 Marks, 150 words)

शासन में सुधार लाने के लिए अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति का उपयोग न केवल विधायिका के प्रति कार्यपालिका की जवाबदेही को कमजोर करता है बल्कि राष्ट्रीय महत्व के मुद्दों पर आम सहमति बनाने में भी विफल रहता है। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 61 provides ordinance making power to President of India.

Dilutes the accountability of executive :-

- ↳ lack of parliamentary discussions
- ↳ excessive powers to executive i.e. president and Governors.
- ↳ Example:- Farm laws were introduced through ordinance without legislative discussions.
- ↳ Against separation of powers :- executive frames and implements the laws.
- ↳ Against democratic setup of nation.

Fails to generate popular consensus :-

- ↳ Cause of riots, strikes, protests:- example - agitation of farmers against farm laws.
- ↳ lack of scrutiny by parliamentary committees

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↳ Example :- Ordinance route was used to bring few changes in IBC code also.

Need for Ordinance

↳ urgency in dealing with issues

↳ Example :- two sessions of parliament were cancelled during COVID-19.

↳ lack of discipline in parliament :- 60% of time in lok sabha is lost

Ordinance route is an important measure to be used wisely and need based.

D.C. Wadhwa judgement must be followed.

Feedback

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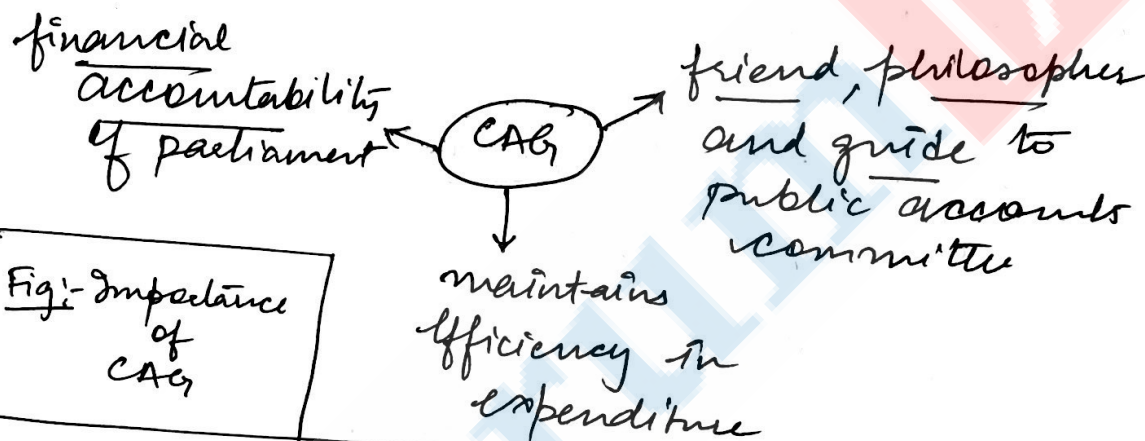


Q.4) The office of Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) needs to evolve and reinvent itself in order to improve the performance of its critical role of improving governance, ensuring fiscal transparency and extracting executive accountability. Discuss in light of various criticisms of functioning of CAG.
(10 Marks, 150 words)

नियंत्रक और महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) के कार्यालय को शासन में सुधार, राजकोषीय पारदर्शिता सुनिश्चित करने और कार्यकारी जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने की अपनी महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के प्रदर्शन में सुधार करने के लिए खुद को विकसित और पुनर्संयोजित करने की आवश्यकता है। CAG के कार्य-कलाप की विभिन्न आलोचनाओं के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 148 provides for office of CAG as one of the bulwarks of constitution



Improving Governance role :-

- ↳ keeps a check on propriety expenditure
- ↳ maintains economy of expenses
- ↳ use of funds for their purpose
 - No misuse of funds
 - no diversion

Ensuring fiscal transparency :-

- ↳ Through audit reports of Public Acc committee
- ↳ Audit of government owned enterprises

Extracting executive accountability

- ↳ Reports of CAG are put in front of parliament to check accountability

Need for Reinventing :-

- ↳ changing ways of corruption
- ↳ change in technology
- ↳ opening of global markets
- ↳ increasing needs for efficiency.

Recently, Vinod Rai had given a wrongful report on rafael jets. This reflected lack of performance. CAG must reinvent itself to maintain the financial accountability of government

Feedback

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Q.5) What are the methods used by pressure groups to influence public policy in India? In your opinion, whether pressure groups broaden democratic participation by voicing group concerns or subvert larger public interest to narrow group interests? (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत में सार्वजनिक नीति को प्रभावित करने के लिए दबाव समूहों द्वारा उपयोग की जाने वाली विधियां क्या हैं? आपकी राय में, क्या दबाव समूह समूह की चिंताओं को उठाकर लोकतांत्रिक भागीदारी को व्यापक बनाते हैं या बड़े जनहित को संकीर्ण समूह हितों में बदल देते हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Pressure groups are group of people with interests in raising the voice of minority, and in influencing public policy. Ex PUCI

Methods

↳ Propagandising :- They spread propaganda among citizens which then raises issues.

↳ Electioneering :- Raising the candidates they know for elections

↳ Lobbying :- Developing links in the lobby

Broaden democratic participation :-

↳ Raise awareness among otherwise ignorant citizens. Example FICCI

↳ Shapes critical government policies

- ↳ participation of citizens in decision making. - enhances their voice
- ↳ upholds accountability of political leaders

Subverts larger public interest to group interest

- ↳ Represent narrow selfish interests -
Example - farmers protests
- ↳ Minority rule over majority - many a times majority is overpowered by minority interest who influence politics.
- ↳ politicisation of issues
- ↳ ignores genuine concerns of public

Pressure groups are representative of people and generate awareness. They should not misuse their status for narrow interests

Feedback
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Q.6) Social reforms without political empowerment are meaningless whereas political empowerment without social reforms remains hollow. Discuss with respect to women representation in local bodies and legislatures. (10 Marks, 150 words)

राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण के बिना सामाजिक सुधार निरर्थक हैं जबकि सामाजिक सुधारों के बिना राजनीतिक सशक्तिकरण खोखला है। स्थानीय निकायों और विधानसभाओं में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व के संबंध में चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

73rd and 74th constitution amendments provide reservation for women (1992)

Social reforms without political empowerment

- ↳ lack of legal recourse
- ↳ lack of enforcement without laws
- ↳ Exploitation continues - Triple Talak
continued even after change in outlook of women.
- ↳ Patriarchy is deep rooted problem which can be addressed only with legislations
- ↳ change of mindset only when something becomes compulsory
- ↳ low level of women participation in Parliament (14%) due to lack of political empowerment

Political empowerment w/o social reforms :-

- ↳ lack of women in representation due to
 - ↳ lack of education
 - ↳ presence of family work
 - ↳ lack family support
 - ↳ lack of confidence
 - ↳ patrilachal setup
 - ↳ lack of financial backup
- ↳ Women are represented through their husband - proxy - Sarpanch Pati
- ↳ Khap Panchayats don't let women move forward.

Both social reforms and political empowerment have to move hand in hand to empower women.

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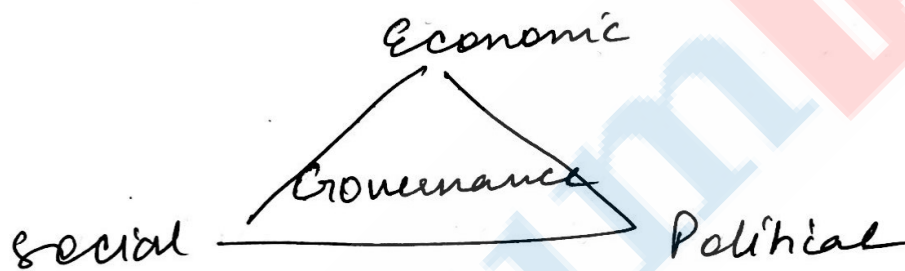
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 Q.7) A moribund police-judicial system remains a great hurdle to economic reforms. Explain how governance and economic reforms are interrelated. (10 Marks, 150 words)

एक मरणासन्न पुलिस-न्यायिक व्यवस्था आर्थिक सुधारों के लिए एक बड़ी बाधा बनी हुई है। बताएं कि शासन और आर्थिक सुधार कैसे परस्पर जुड़े हुए हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Police judicial system hampers the effective implementation of economic reforms.

Interrelation of Governance & economic reforms :-



↳ funds are important part of Governance and service delivery

↳ Judiciary interferences in economic reforms - Example - GST, IBC.

↳ Breach of Separation of powers

↳ Judicial overreach into economic sphere.

↳ Lack of effective monitoring.

↳ Pendency of cases with NCLT impacts effective insolvency Resolution

Governance and economic reforms are bound together.

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Q.8) Despite various safeguards, frequent political interference and diminishing independence prevents civil servants in performance of their transformative role as envisioned under the constitution. Critically analyze. (10 Marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न सुरक्षा उपायों के बावजूद, लगातार राजनीतिक हस्तक्षेप और घटती स्वतंत्रता सिविल सेवकों को उनकी परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका के प्रदर्शन में बाधा डालती है जैसा कि संविधान के तहत परिकल्पित है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil servants are an important contributor to the good governance.

Safeguards for Civil Servants

- ↳ Article 311 of constitution provides safety from arbitrary removal
- ↳ No personal liability :- They are not personally liable for official acts.
- ↳ Opportunity of being heard on removal

Political Interference :-

- ↳ Frequent transfers as punishment
 - ↳ Example - Ashok Khemka was transferred 50 times.
- ↳ Threat to life of civil servants
- ↳ Requests for personal favours
- ↳ Misuse of government & public funds

Prevents performance of transformative role :-

↳ Increases compliance pressure for agreeing with politician.

↳ Hurdles in good governance

↳ Prevents choice for public over personal needs.

↳ Reduces transparency

↳ leads to rigidity and lack of innovation.

↳ poor implementation of policies as funds are siphoned off for personal causes.

Civil servants should be allowed to work with independence and transparency to ensure good governance

Feedback

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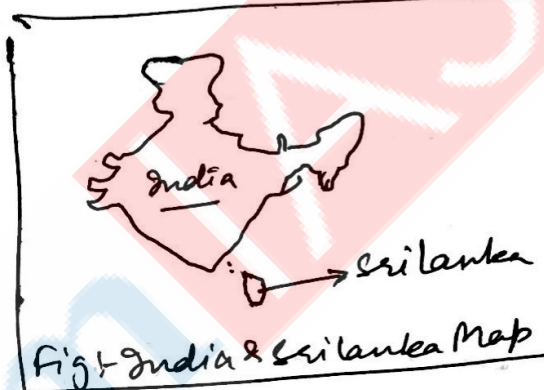
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Q.9) Sri-Lanka is a region where India can not only display its neighborhood first policy but also give credence to its SAGAR doctrine. Elaborate. (10 Marks, 150 words)

श्रीलंका एक ऐसा क्षेत्र है जहां भारत न केवल अपनी पड़ोसी पहले नीति प्रदर्शित कर सकता है बल्कि अपने सागर (SAGAR) सिद्धांत को भी बल दे सकता है। विस्तृत विवेचना करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SAGAR is a doctrine that spreads notion of security and growth for all in region. Sri Lanka is separated from India through Palk Strait



Display Neighborhood first policy :-

↳ provided line of credit

↳ Developing infrastructure in Sri Lanka.

↳ Resolving maritime conflicts of fisherman

↳ Resolve Tamil's issue

↳ Protect from chinese hegemony

Credence to its SAGAR doctrine :-

↳ At the centre point of Indian ocean

↳ Part of SARAC.

- ↳ surrounded by sea from all sides
- ↳ large trade partnership with India.
- ↳ Security threat from China
- ↳ Protect it from Chinese debt trap
diplomacy - Occupancy of Hambantota
port

Sri Lanka is at centre point to SAGAR and maritime security of Indian Ocean Region.

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Q.10) Indo-Pacific reflects both the interdependence as well as interpenetration which are evident in an era of multipolarity and globalization. Discuss this statement keeping in mind India's Indo-Pacific vision. (10 Marks, 150 words)

हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र अन्त्योन्त्याश्रयता और अंतर्प्रवेश दोनों को दर्शाता है जो बहुध्रुवीयता और वैश्वीकरण के युग में स्पष्ट हैं। भारत की हिंद-प्रशांत दृष्टि को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Globalisation and multipolarity have transformed the way we look at the world.



Fig:- Indo Pacific region

Interdependence

↳ Increasing trade through Strait of Malacca

↳ Region of great resources :- oil & gas

↳ Trade Agreements like RCEP, SAARC etc

↳ Regional blocs :- BIMSTEC, SAARC, RCEP, ~~10~~ Indian Ocean Rim Association.

Interpenetration

- ↳ issues in South China sea - Chinese 9-dash line
- ↳ China's string of pearls against India
- ↳ Chinese Debt trap diplomacy against middle & low income country in Indo Pacific.
- ↳ India - Pakistan issue.
- ↳ Maritime piracy
- ↳ US-China ~~and~~ India relations

India's Indo-Pacific vision

- ↳ SAGAR doctrine
 - ↳ friendly relation, Gyaraal doctrine
 - ↳ Panchsheel policy
 - ↳ Indo-US relations
 - ↳ countering Chinese hegemony
 - ↳ Development of small nations, Africa
- Indo-Pacific is of strategic importance to India

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Q.11) Examine various existing mechanisms for controlling money and muscle power in elections. Discuss why criminal elements find it easy to succeed in politics and how the trend of increasing criminalization of politics can be reversed. (15 marks, 250 words)

चुनावों में धन और बाहुबल को नियंत्रित करने के लिए मौजूद विभिन्न तंत्रों का परीक्षण करें। चर्चा करें कि आपराधिक तत्वों को राजनीति में सफल होना क्यों आसान लगता है और राजनीति के बढ़ते अपराधीकरण की प्रवृत्ति को कैसे उलटा जा सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Association of Democratic Reformers, more than 43% of parliamentarians are having criminal records (2019).

Existing mechanisms :-

- ↳ Affidavits of property & asset declaration
- ↳ Lily Thomas case puts restriction of participating in election in case of conviction
- ↳ Limit of election expenditure - ₹70 lakh
- ↳ Use of model code of conduct
- ↳ Scouting of nominations
- ↳ Restrictions on use of advertisement by ruling party.
- ↳ Regular patrolling to maintain law & order.

Criminal find it easy to succeed? -

- ↳ support of people - vote bank
- ↳ presence of extensive finances
- ↳ Ability to challenge policies
- ↳ low conviction rate
- ↳ Representation of People act allows participation in elections during trial period
- ↳ Nexus with bureaucrats
- ↳ Money and muscle power
- ↳ Favouritism among political parties
- ↳ lack of democratic functioning among political parties
- ↳ submit false affidavits

Reversal of Criminalisation of politics

- ↳ Embrace democratic practices in political parties
- ↳ follow Binesh Goswami committee recommendations
- ↳ Law Commission reports
- ↳ changes in Representation of People Act
- ↳ scrutiny of election expenses
- ↳ limits on election funding
- ↳ submitting affidavits declaring criminal records
- ↳ Declare past convictions & properties

Criminalisation of politics should be controlled so that people don't lose faith in democracy.

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Q.12) Reservations have morphed into a populist exercise to deal with an employment crisis, making it a political response to resolve an economic issue through the prism of identity. Analyze in the backdrop of rising demand for caste census and reservation for locals in private job.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आरक्षण रोजगार संकट से निपटने के लिए एक लोकलुभावन अभ्यास में रूपांतरित हो गया है, जिससे यह पहचान के चरमे के जरिए आर्थिक मुद्दे को हल करने के लिए एक राजनीतिक प्रतिक्रिया बन गया है। जाति जनगणना और निजी नौकरियों में स्थानीय लोगों के लिए आरक्षण की बढ़ती मांग की पृष्ठभूमि में विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mandal Commission provided for reservation among OBCs upto 27%.

Reservation - populist exercise :-

↳ Sons of soil doctrine

↳ Lack of employment opportunities
- unemployment at 27%.

↳ High levels of poverty and hunger
- more than 640 million people are poor

↳ High migration - during COVID-19.

↳ huge dependence on agriculture $\geq 50\%$ of population.

↳ Social discrimination against vulnerable groups like SC, ST, women.

↳ Lack of political leaders to resolve economic problems -

- ↳ lack of interest
- ↳ lack of funds
- ↳ limited capacity
- ↳ dependence on Centre

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↳ this

Resolving economic issue through prism of identity :-

↳ Inherent discrimination among residents & non-residents

↳ Discrimination of well off / higher castes from lower castes in access to

opportunities
↳ failure to attract industries

↳ harms Right to Equality :- Article 14

↳ Against democratic setup

↳ Incapability of state governments to provide development opportunity

Rising demands for caste census :-

↳ Bifurcation of OBC castes - Robini Commission.

↳ Better service delivery through improved targeting of welfare schemes.

↳ help in equitable development

Reservations of locals in Private job

↳ Haryana became second state after Andhra Pradesh to provide reservation in Private sector

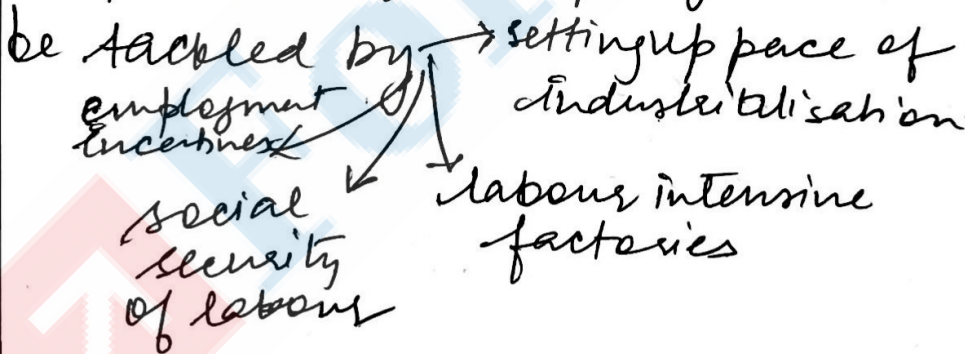
↳ For development of locals.

↳ low level of industrial development

↳ Mechanisation

↳ Might hamper corporates

The problem of unemployment should



Policies like Make in India, Make for World, Atmanirbhar Bharat will help in increasing employment.

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Total

Q.13) The project of grass root democracy remains incomplete as administrative decentralization has not accompanied political decentralization. Highlight the critical administrative challenges faced by local institutions and give your views to improve the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

जमीनी लोकतंत्र की परियोजना अधूरी है क्योंकि प्रशासनिक विकेंद्रीकरण के साथ राजनीतिक विकेंद्रीकरण नहीं हुआ है। स्थानीय संस्थानों के सामने आने वाली महत्वपूर्ण प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालें और स्थिति को सुधारने के लिए अपने विचार दें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

72nd and 73rd Constitutional amendments of 1992 setup local level of administration

Lack of political decentralisation :-

- ↳ Incomplete devolution of functions
 - Schedule 11 & 12 are very restrictive
- ↳ lack of power and responsibility parity
- ↳ lack of funds

Grass Roots Democracy - Incomplete

- ↳ Delay in delimitation exercises
- ↳ Delayed elections
- ↳ Improper functioning of state election commission
- ↳ lack of citizen participation

Administrative challenges :-

- ↳ Power of MLAs and MPs over locals
- ↳ District collector is hardly aware of local level situations
- ↳ Lack of funds at local level
 - ↳ Tied funds from state & centre
 - ↳ Excessive dependence on grants
 - ↳ Incapable of raising funds locally
- ↳ Existence of Parastatals hampers growth of local administration
 - ↳ State/centre directly interact with parastatals and ignore the Panchayats.
- ↳ Large population size of villages
- ↳ Lack of proper decentralisation
- ↳ Inefficient operations of local level bodies.

Views to improve the situation :-

↳ Setup Gram sabhas - for better management of large constituency

↳ Setup district councils on lines of state legislative council.

↳ Regular elections

↳ MLAs, MPs should not be allowed to participate as leaders in local body.

↳ Regular delimitation exercise

↳ Schedule 11 & 12 should not be considered as exhaustive but as illustrative.

↳ participation of women

↳ Generate funding through taxes, fees etc.

local level bodies are important wheel in democratic setup and efficient use of devolution should be made.

Feedback

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Content
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Total



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Q.14) How far do you agree that collegium system of judicial appointment and transfer falls short in striking a balance between judicial independence and other democratic principles? In this context, suggest some practical solutions for making the collegium system more transparent.

(15 marks, 250 words)

आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि न्यायिक नियुक्ति और स्थानांतरण की कॉलेजियम प्रणाली न्यायिक स्वतंत्रता और अन्य लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों के बीच संतुलन बनाने में विफल है? इस संदर्भ में, कॉलेजियम प्रणाली को और अधिक पारदर्शी बनाने के लिए कुछ व्यावहारिक उपाय सुझाएं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

99th constitutional amendment introduced National Judicial Appointments Commission
But this was struck down by SC.

Balance between Judicial Independence and other democratic principle

- ↳ Lack of transparency in discussions
— RTI is not applicable
- ↳ Lack of separation of powers
- ↳ Lack of clarity on procedure followed.
- ↳ Chances of favouritism
- ↳ Minorities and vulnerable sections suffer.

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↳ Irrational transfer of judges.

- Example - Madras high court
judge transferred to
Mizoram.

↳ Huge pendency of litigation - 69000
Cases
in Supreme
Court

↳ Huge vacancies

↳

Practical solutions for transparency

↳ Bring NJAC back

↳ Bring Collegium within RTI.

↳ Presence of independent persons
in collegium.

↳ openness in procedures

Supreme court is highest court in India
and it needs to function transparently
to uphold democratic principles.

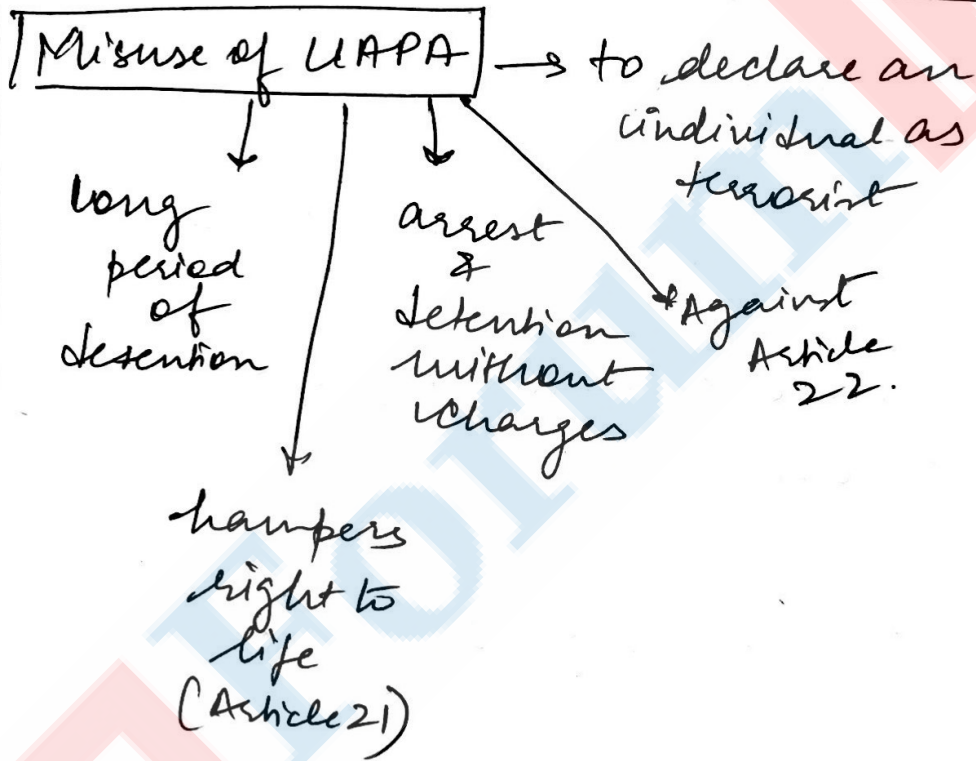
Q.15) Scholars and activists argue that misuse of draconian UAPA to curb every dissenting voice can put democracy in peril. What sections of UAPA make it a threat to democratic rights? Critically analyze the issues related to UAPA while evaluating the requirement of such a stringent law.

(15 marks, 250 words)

विद्वानों और कार्यकर्ताओं का तर्क है कि हर असहमति की आवाज पर अंकुश लगाने के लिए कठोर UAPA का दुरुपयोग लोकतंत्र को खतरे में डाल सकता है। UAPA की कौन सी धाराएँ इसे लोकतांत्रिक अधिकारों के लिए खतरा बनाते हैं? ऐसे कड़े कानून की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन करते हुए UAPA से संबंधित मुद्दों का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

UAPA was introduced in the light of terror attacks in the country.



Puts democracy in peril

↳ Affects liberty of citizens

↳ hampers freedom of speech

Sections of UAPA that hamper democracy :-

- ↳ Arrest and detention for long period without telling charges
- ↳ Declaring a citizen as terrorist
 - ↳ hamper right to life (Article 21)
 - ↳ Against (Article 14)
- ↳ Damages mental state of detained persons
- ↳ No difference between citizens and terrorists

Requirement of such a stringent law:-

- ↳ Threat from hostile neighbour like Pakistan & China

↳ 7500 Km of long maritime boundary

↳ Internal security threats

↳ porous borders with Myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan

↳ Infiltration of refugees

↳ proximity of Golden Crescent and golden triangle

↳ Terror attack like Mumbai (2008), Parliament (2002)

UAPA, though draconian law, was brought to tackle terrorists but needs to be used judiciously and thoughtfully

Feedback
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Q.16) Comprehensive National Nutritional Survey (CNNS) paints a grim picture of health and nutrition of children in India. Discuss the effects of intergenerational poverty on nutrition and health. Also, suggest ways to break the poverty-undernutrition vicious cycle. (15 marks, 250 words)

व्यापक राष्ट्रीय पोषण सर्वेक्षण (CNNS) भारत में बच्चों के स्वास्थ्य और पोषण की एक कुरूप तस्वीर पेश करता है। पोषण और स्वास्थ्य पर अंतर-पीढ़ीगत गरीबी के प्रभावों की चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, गरीबी-अल्पपोषण के दुष्चक्र को तोड़ने के उपाय सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Intergenerational poverty refers to poverty that transcends from generation to generation and develops into a vicious web.

Grim picture of health & nutrition

↳ High level of out of pocket expenditure - 70%.

↳ Huge burden of non-communicable diseases - > 63%.

↳ Malnutrition among children - more than 57% children have anaemia

↳ Overweight children = 5%

Effects of Intergeneration Poverty of health

↳ poor maternal health leads to poor development of fetus.

↳ Example :- ^{for} women 37% of pregnant women suffer from Anaemia-NFHS

↳ lack of education leads to poor health practices

↳ PDS ration doesn't ensure meeting nutritional requirements

↳ wrong feeding practices

↳ lack of access to health facilities

↳ 70% of hospital beds in urban areas as compared to 70% of population in rural areas.

Ways to break poverty - undernutrition cycle

- ↳ Focus on supplying milk, fruits etc through PDS.
- ↳ Industry - academic linkage for improved food production
- ↳ Food fortification
- ↳ Expanding health coverage through (AYUSHMAN BHARAT)
- ↳ Education - helps come out of poverty
- ↳ Aasha, Angadwadi workers can help overcome undernutrition

Poverty - undernutrition vicious cycle should be broken so that India can have inclusive growth and achieve SDG 1 and 2.

Feedback

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Q.17) Civil society organizations (CSOs) have played a stellar role in extension of human rights, protection of civil liberties and voicing the concerns of unheard, but critics argue that civil society has emerged as the new frontier of war and CSOs have hindered the socio-economic development of the nation. Give your opinion.
(15 marks, 250 words)

नागरिक समाज संगठनों (CSO) ने मानवाधिकारों के विस्तार, नागरिक स्वतंत्रता की सुरक्षा और अनसुनों की चिंताओं को आवाज देने में एक महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, लेकिन आलोचकों का तर्क है कि नागरिक समाज युद्ध की नए सरहद या न्यू फ्रंटियर के रूप में उभरा है और CSO ने राष्ट्र के सामाजिक-आर्थिक विकास में बाधा उत्पन्न की है। अपनी राय दीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil society organisation help in improving the representation of people and improve their awareness.

Role in extension of human rights civil liberty and voicing unheard :-

↳ NGOs like PUCI fight for human rights

↳ Empowerment of women :- SBWA

↳ Enhance governance - Support government in reaching the masses

↳ Represent farmers :- NKSS

they give voice to farmer issues.

↳ R.T.I was launched due to efforts of MKSS.

↳ Collective voice of citizens

↳ Better reach of government.

↳ Generate awareness of government policies among citizens.

↳ Upholds democracy by active participation of citizens.

Emerges as new frontiers of war

↳ Misleads people

↳ hampers electoral system

↳ damages democracy

↳ misuse of funds

↳ represent personal interests

Hindered Socio-Economic Development

- ↳ strikes against labour laws by various trade unions,
- ↳ Were supporting farmer agitations
- ↳ Engage in money laundering.
- ↳ hamper representation of minority
- ↳ politicization of mines issues

CSO should be used as a wheel in governance rather than as blockade..

- ↳ efficient structure
- ↳ increase people representation
- ↳ check on funding

Feedback
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Q.18) Invisibilizing destitute through criminalizing of begging amounts to complete denial of a socio-economic problem and abject failure of the state. In light of this statement, discuss the reasons behind the problem of begging and suggest suitable welfare measures to address various problems faced by them. (15 marks, 250 words)

भिक्षावृत्ति के अपराधीकरण के जरिए निराश्रितों को देखना एक सामाजिक-आर्थिक समस्या को पूरी तरह से नकारना और राज्य की घोर विफलता है। इस कथन के आलोक में भिक्षावृत्ति की समस्या के कारणों की विवेचना कीजिए तथा उनके सामने आने वाली विभिन्न समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए उपयुक्त कल्याणकारी उपाय सुझाइए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Begging means asking for alms by showing injury, helplessness, disability etc.

Criminalising of begging

- ↳ Against their right to life (Article 21)
- ↳ lack of effective policy to tackle this menace.
- ↳ eye for an eye - makes the world blind - as per Mahatma Gandhi
- ↳ Might lead to hunger.
- ↳ lack of implementation mechanism - police staff is overburdened
- ↳ Against Human rights

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Reasons behind begging :-

- ↳ Poverty - more than 650 million (census 2011) under poverty
- ↳ Human trafficking
- ↳ Hungers
- ↳ lack of political interest
- ↳ Poor Implementation of policies for addressing hunger and poverty.
- ↳ huge population - > 1.3 billion.
- ↳ Lack of industrial development
- ↳ easy to earn money through begging.
- ↳ Lack of education

Measures to tackle the problem :-

- ↳ Increase expenditure on education to 5-6% of GDP.
- ↳ Increase health infrastructure.
- ↳ rationalise PDS.
- ↳ One Nation, one ration card.
- ↳ Make in India - Increase industries
↓
higher employment

Begging needs to be effectively tackled to achieve SDGs.

Feedback

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Q.19) Real reason for rising Indo-China tension is that China is determined to reshape the global political and economic order in a manner aligned to its own interest in which it no longer regards India as a source of support. Explain with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-चीन के बढ़ते तनाव का वास्तविक कारण यह है कि चीन वैश्विक राजनीतिक और आर्थिक व्यवस्था को अपने स्वयं के हितों के अनुरूप बदलने के लिए दृढ़ संकल्प है, जिसमें वह अब भारत को समर्थन के स्रोत के रूप में नहीं मानता है। उपयुक्त उदाहरण देकर स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

China - India clashes in Galwan valley in 2020 have changed the Indo-china outlook.

Reshape global political and economic order:-

- ① Belt and Road Initiative (BRI)
- ② Debt trap diplomacy
- ③ String of pearls in Indian Ocean
- ④ Increased focus on Africa
- ⑤ Huge trade deficit of India with China.
- ⑥ Supply chain dominance of China
- ⑦ China-Pakistan corridor to access Gwadar port

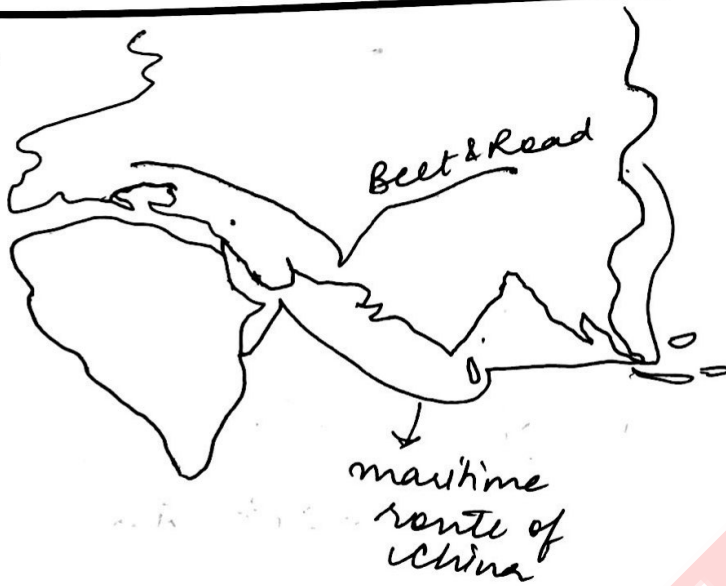


Fig :- China's BRI

Ignores India's Interest :-

↳ Relations of Russia-China-Pakistan are against India

→ String of pearls threatens India's presence in Indian Ocean

↳ Huge trade surplus ^{of china} with most of the countries

↳ wants to expand its territory

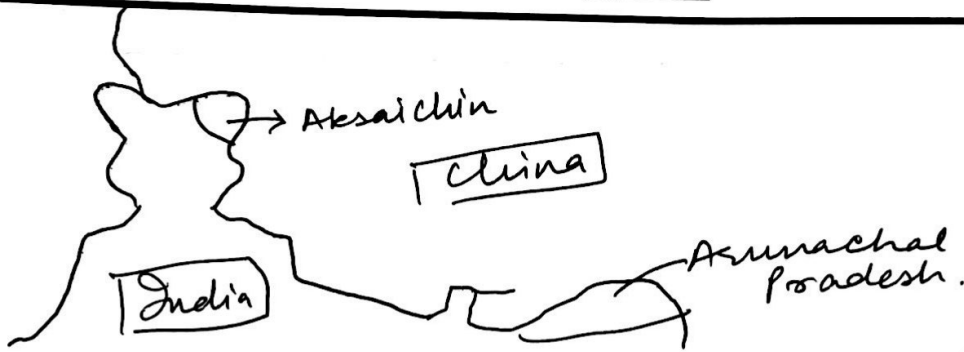


fig:- India border with china

- ↳ Increasing dominance in Pakistan
- ↳ Indo-US relations are becoming deeper.
- ↳ India doesn't support Hong Kong control.

India-china relations have changed and India needs to relook from the perspective of security

Feedback
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Q.20) World Trade Organization (WTO) has fallen victim to diverging interest of developed and developing countries, great power rivalries and the inability to resolve dispute. Examine the statement and discuss the role that G-20 can play in creating broader consensus on contentious issues in WTO. (15 marks, 250 words)

विश्व व्यापार संगठन (WTO) विकसित और विकासशील देशों के हितों में विचलन, बड़ी शक्तियों की प्रतिद्वंद्विता और विवाद को सुलझाने में असमर्थता का शिकार हो गया है। कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और विश्व व्यापार संगठन में विवादास्पद मुद्दों पर व्यापक सहमति बनाने में G-20 की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

WTO was setup in 1994 through the Marrakesh treaty.

Diverging interest of developed & developing countries:-

↳ lack of clarity on developing nations as there is no definition

↳ Issue of Agricultural subsidies remains unresolved.

↳ Tariff and non-tariff barriers like phyto sanitary measures

↳ lack of clarity of GSP.

[Great Power rivalries] :-

↳ US-China rivalry affects world trade Outlook.

↳ US-Russia rivalry

↳ US sanctions on Iran and Korea.

↳ Growth of India and China.

[Inability to resolve disputes] :-

↳ Failure of WTO Appellate mechanism

↳ Pendency of disputes in WTO Dispute resolution mechanism

↳ Control of Appellate Tribunal in hands of America

Role of G-20

- ↳ represents 80% of world population
- ↳ can help tackle trade issues
- ↳ Meeting of financial shepas.
- ↳ platform to discuss and resolve trade problems.

WTO is an important institution and should be saved from falling.

Feedback
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Value Addition
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