



## GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate **ISHITA KISHORE**Roll No. **1910080460**Date: **19 Aug 22**

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<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 &amp; 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><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b>			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			Start Time   <b>5 PM</b>	End Time   <b>8 PM</b>
<b>Total Marks:</b>			<b>Mode Of Examination:</b>	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
<b>Evaluator's Discretion:</b> 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.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
			<b>ECN CODE:</b>	<b>EG:</b>

**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						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
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**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**





Q.1) Fundamental rights chapter of the constitution is the "north star" of the universe of constitutionalism. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

संविधान का मौलिक अधिकार अध्याय संविधानवाद के ब्रह्मांड का 'ध्रुव तारा' है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

Fundamental rights constitute Part III <sup>(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)</sup> of the Indian constitution and give life to both civil-political and socio-economic rights of citizens.

They are referred to as the North Star of constitutional universe as:

- i - Guiding force of legislations

Eg Part III cannot be abridged in law as they are the basic structure

- ii - India's various social ills countered by referring to this North Star

Eg Art 15: Right against discrimination, empowers SC, ST etc.

Art 17: Right against untouchability

Art 18: Abolition of titles



-iii- India's thriving democracy is guided by Part III  
 eg Freedom of Speech & Expression (Art 19)  
 Expanding interpretation of Art 21  
 (Maneka Gandhi case)

-iv- Plurality and diversity is accommodated.  
Art 25-28 & Art 29, 30 institutionalize the protection to religious, cultural & linguistic sections of society.

-v- All these rights are enforced by 'the heart & soul of constitution' i.e. Art 32.

However, Fundamental Rights & Directive Principles of State Policy are both balancing wheels of India (Minerva Mills case)

Part III is not absolute & subject to reasonable restrictions. eg public order  
 Yet they form the basis of our constitutional policy.

**Feedback**  
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

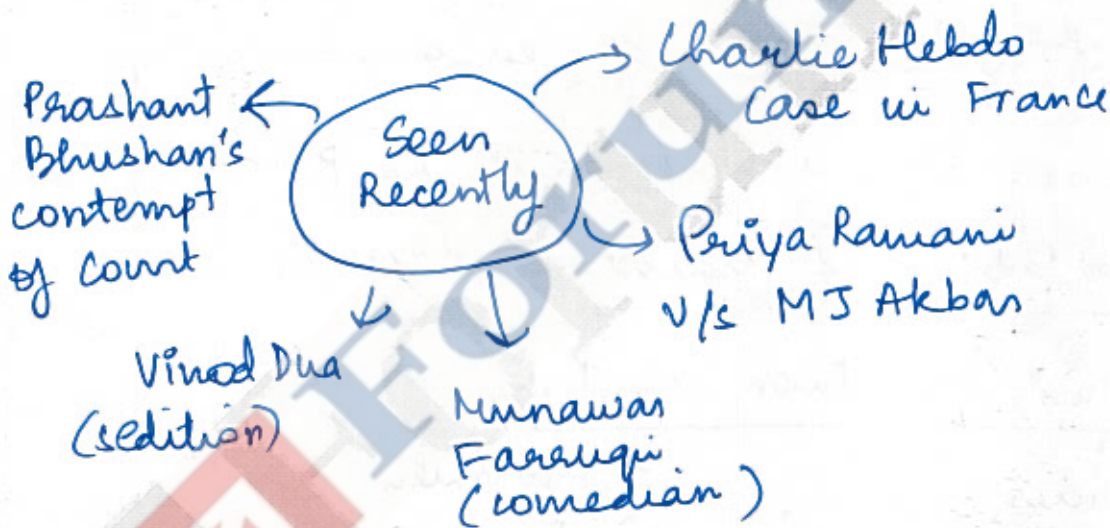


Q.2) Just because a person is offended by someone's speech or word; it does not mean that an offence has been committed. In this context, discuss the issues surrounding the use of the section 295A and 153A of IPC. (10 marks, 150 words)

सिर्फ इसलिए कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी के भाषण या शब्द से आहत होता है; इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोई अपराध किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, IPC की धारा 295A और 153A के उपयोग से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

There is an eternal debate b/w the Right to Freedom of Speech and Expression and the Right to not be humiliated for one's action/speech.



Issues around the use of Sec 295A and Sec 153A of IPC :-

-i- Any modern democracy must be willing to absorb dissent



-ii- Plurality of views is inevitable & scientific enquiry is a fundamental duty (Art 51A)

-iii- Being offended in arguments cannot be the ground for suppressing free speech (J.S. Mill's Freedom of Speech)

However they must be subject to a Codified & dynamic list of reasonable restrictions. This is important to preserve the social fabric & maintain decorum.

Indian Constitution mentions:

- |  |                    |
|--|--------------------|
| 1) Public Order                          | 4) Morality        |
| 2) Reputation                            | 5) Decency         |
| 3) Friendly relations with foreign state | 6) Sovereignty etc |

The need of the hour is to adequately define these to prevent arbitrary use of Sec 295A and Sec 157A of IPC

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





Q.3) Present a comparative analysis of political system of India and Sri-Lanka. How far do you agree that the reason for the economic crisis in Sri-Lanka lies in its political structure?

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और श्रीलंका की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आप इस बात से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि श्रीलंका में आर्थिक संकट का कारण उसकी राजनीतिक संरचना है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Part of the South Asian subcontinent,  
India and Sri Lanka embarked on different  
political journeys after decolonisation

## India

- Parliamentary System
- President is ceremonial head
- Prime Minister is de facto head
- Cabinet System & Council of Ministers
- Decision making b/w Cabinet & Legislature

## Sri Lanka

- Semi Presidential system
- President has stake in power sharing
- PM is partial head
- Creation of Kitchen Cabinet due to familial influence
- Slow decision making due to centres of power



Link b/w current Sri Lankan economic crisis & political structure

- i- Hasty political decisions led to the BOP crisis
- ii- Competitive infighting for power struggle w/o people being at centre of policy making
- iii - Policy Paralysis while crisis was rising
- iv- Security threat after Easter bomb attack emanated into a blame game

However other reasons also exist

- i- Food Security impacted due to sudden shift to 'organic' farming
- ii- COVID-19 stopped tourism revenue along w/ bomb attack

Thus Sri Lanka's political structure needs a strict demarcation of powers to adequately tackle crisis like India did in 1991

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

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Addition

Total



Q4) The changed nature of civil society due to its professionalization has helped in deepening of democracy but at the cost of participation and accountability. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

अपने व्यावसायीकरण के कारण नागरिक समाज की परिवर्तित प्रकृति ने लोकतंत्र को गहरा करने में मदद की है लेकिन भागीदारी और जवाबदेही की कीमत पर। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil society comprises of NGOs, transnational organisations, pressure groups, and political parties, MNCs etc.

Professionalisation of civil society has deepened democracy :-

- i- Organisational structure enables better expression of demands  
Eg FICCI and CII part of foreign delegations
- ii- Intelligentsia supports & guides ground level work  
Eg Abhijeet Banerjee's RCT, Jean Dreze in Jharkhand
- iii- Better communication for political changes  
Eg PUCL, ADR filed petitions



-iv- Use of social media for awareness  
 Eg Facebook Page for Save Arrey Forests

How while this has deepened democracy, it has created concerns for

- i- Participation is sometimes limited to elites
- ii- Accountability is an issue  
 Eg foreign funding of NGOs
- iii- spread anti-national sentiments  
 Eg ousting of Amnesty International
- iv- Corporate exploitation  
 Eg MNCs culture of overwork
- v- these organisations may not be democratic internally.

Yet their contribution is significant for evidence based policy making & demand only 'light touch regulation'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



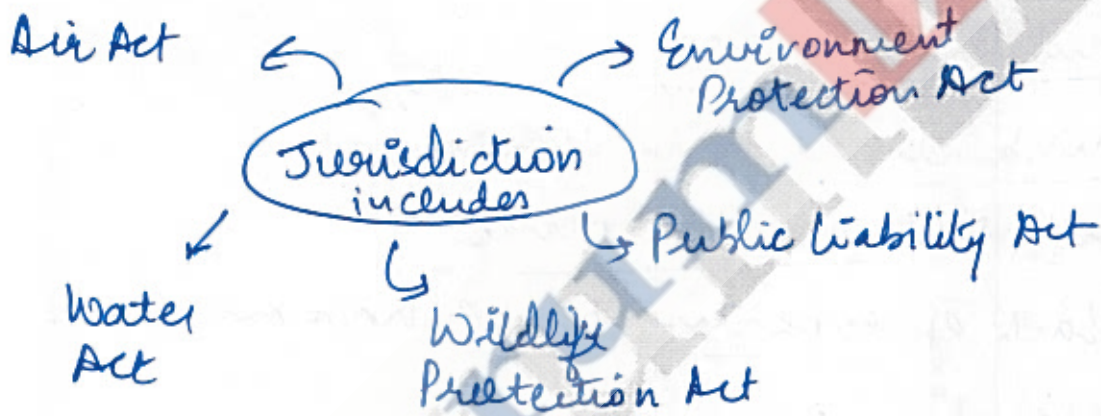
Q.5) While National Green Tribunal (NGT) has made immense contribution to protection of environment, various structural and functional issues have limited its effectiveness. Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

जबकि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) ने पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा में बहुत योगदान दिया है, फिर भी इसके विभिन्न संरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक मुद्दों ने इसकी प्रभावशीलता को सीमित कर दिया है। टिप्पणी करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NGT is a statutory body that regulates the environmental aspects of policies and decisions.



Contribution includes :-

- i- Closure of polluting production plants
- ii- Penalties to violators
- iii- Battling regional concerns  
eg Air Pollution of Delhi

However it suffers from some limitations :



## I Structural issues

- i- central body seen as encroaching on federal axis
- ii- ~~the~~ Lack branches and regional bodies to monitor implementation
- iii- Delay in appointments

## Functional issues

- i- Overburdened with cases
- ii- lack of human resource
- iii- lack of expertise on environmental peculiarities

The need of the hour is to reform NAT and enhance its effectiveness by

- increasing power to punish <sup>(criminal liability)</sup>
- Expand infrastructure

This will be a key step in fulfilling our climate commitments

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total





Q.6) Policy of reservation, started to provide equality of opportunities, has fallen victim to political opportunism. Critically examine the success of affirmative actions in the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

अवसर की समानता प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू की गई आरक्षण की नीति राजनीतिक अवसरवाद का शिकार हो गई है। देश में सकारात्मक कार्रवाइयों की सफलता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Reservation for the deprived sections started as a policy to ensure inclusivity and adequate representation.

However it has come under

pressures of politicisation

Vote bank politics  
Eg part of election manifesto

Not a single community has overcome its deprivation & exited the list in 75 years

Increase in no. of communities reserved  
Eg Jat agitation

Concentration of benefits by a section of community  
Eg Appointy Justice Rohini Commission for subcat of OBC

However there has been success as well :

-i- Parliamentary reservation gives due



representation to these sections

- ii- Educational reservation is improving their performance on socioeconomic indicators
- iii- Reservation in jobs is enabling a life of dignity to their families.

However the perpetuation of caste based discrimination is recognised even abroad. Eg Harvard University.

Reservation must be time bound to prevent fracturing of fraternity & a trend of reverse discrimination. ~~over~~ <sup>low</sup>

It must be supplemented with socio economic empowerment on lines on Amartya Sen's capability approach for 'Atmanirbhar Bharat'

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.7) Unless the factors that prevent effective and full participation of persons with disability in political and public life are addressed, the goal of inclusiveness and empowerment will remain elusive. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

जब तक राजनीतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की प्रभावी और पूर्ण भागीदारी को रोकने वाले कारकों को संबोधित नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक समावेशिता और सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य मायावी बना रहेगा। विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Accessible India Campaign or Sugamya

Bharat encourages effective participation of 'Divyang' ie persons w/ disability (PwD)

Addressing root cause :-

- i- Creating friendly infrastructure like ramps, lifts can ensure participation  
eg Delhi University ramps
- ii- Sections of library must be dedicated to those with special needs  
eg computers of visual disability, hearing aid, braille text
- iii- Public institutions & organisations require an inclusive approach  
eg Making Central Vista PwD friendly



- iv- Social Stigma will be rooted out. Pity will be replaced with inspiration if they can adequately participate
- v- Shift to Equity from equality  
Eg Postal voting ballots

PWDs strength of intellect must be leveraged in India's journey to become Atmanirbhar.

The stellar performance of IAS Suhas LY, ~~star~~ at Paralympics - the resilience of Naveen Gulia and the brilliance of Helen Keller are testimony to <sup>PWD</sup> ~~their~~ potential in our growth story

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.8) The criminal justice system has made the process itself a punishment leading to the prolonged incarceration of undertrials. Highlighting the reasons for the large number of undertrial prisoners, examine the desirability of a dedicated bail law.

(10 marks, 150 words)

आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली ने प्रक्रिया को ही अपने आप में एक सजा बना दिया है जिसके कारण विचाराधीन कैदियों को लंबे समय तक जेल में रहना पड़ता है। विचाराधीन कैदियों की बड़ी संख्या के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए एक समर्पित जमानत कानून की वांछनीयता का परीक्षण करें।

As per NHRC, over 50% of of prison occupants are undertrials. Over 20% of them have completed over half the term of conviction.

The above shows how the process for justice has become a punishment

Other examples include

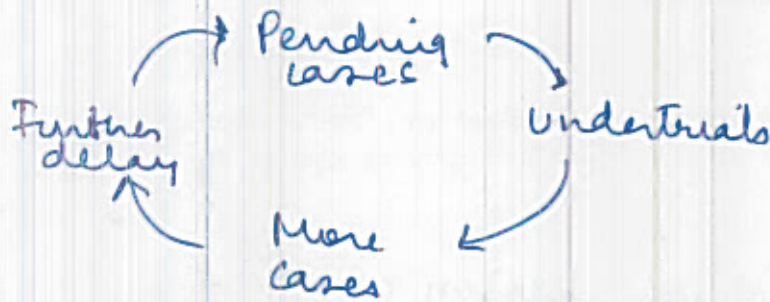
- Two finger test for rape victims
- ↓ Victim shaming  
eg: Mathura rape case
- ↓ Presence of children in POCSO trials

Reasons for large no. of undertrials:

-i- Heavily burdened judiciary at lower level w/ a huge backlog of cases (over 4 crore cases pending)



-ii- Creation of a vicious cycle



-iii- Lack of effective investigation

↳ Both administrative & law & order work managed by police

(Prakash Singh recommends separation)

↳ Jurisdictional overlap of agencies  
Eg NIA, CBI, & State Police

Need for a dedicated bail law

-i- Can institutionalize the process of managing undertrials

-ii- Systematic parole can be explored

-iii- Time frame (Max.) can be defined for undertrials based on nature of crime.

However this must be supplemented with wholesale Prison Reforms

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total





Q.9) China's interest in Russia is not only that of a strategic partner, but also for it being a strategic diversion for the west. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

रूस में चीन की दिलचस्पी न केवल एक रणनीतिक साझेदार की है, बल्कि इसके लिए भी है कि यह पश्चिम के लिए रणनीतिक रूप से विचलनकारी हो। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

China is fast emerging as the second pole in global affairs with second largest economy, international projects and its own global financial architecture.

Russia as a strategic partner

- i- Helps in countering US hegemony  
eg Platforms like BRICS, SCO
- ii- Collaboration on economic aspects in light of Western sanctions
- iii- Bust the myth of minority resentment  
(Uighurs in China, Chechnya → Russia)
- iv- Military partnership with joint exercises in Indian & Pacific Ocean



Russia as a strategic diversion for West :-

- i- Shift in focus from Indo Pacific to Europe  
Eg China's silent support in Ukraine crisis
- ii- Diverts attention away from South China Sea to Trans Atlantic
- iii- Collaboration with Russia and Eastern Europe  
Eg China + 17, BRI  
Diverts West to policies like B3W
- iv- In roads in Arctic shifts focus away from Eurasia  
Eg Polar Silk Route with Russian collaboration.

The need of 21<sup>st</sup> century is a rules based order which ensures humanity lies at its centre. Indian ethos of 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' can bridge East West divide

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.10) Appraise the role of Indian diaspora in the economies of West Asia and Africa. What initiatives can be taken to address the issues faced by the diaspora in these regions?

(10 marks, 150 words)

पश्चिम एशिया और अफ्रीका की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में भारतीय डायस्पोरा की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करें। इन क्षेत्रों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए क्या पहल की जा सकती है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian diaspora is one of the largest sections of immigrants in West Asia and Africa.

### Role

i- Contribution to economy

Eg Labour force bridges the demand supply gap in gulf countries

ii- Intellectual contribution

Eg Flourishing of Indian businesses in Nigeria, Kenya, S. Africa & Dubai, UAE

iii- Sustainable Partnership

Eg Expansion of ISA in Africa with training by Indians



-iv- Indian approach of inclusivity

Eg Business with Morality is Gandhian approach

-or-

Initiatives to address issue

- 1) Need for <sup>more</sup> direct flights to Africa
- 2) Expansion of fintech in Middle East  
Eg on lines of RuPay
- 3) Need to spread consulates & Embassies in Africa
- 4) Need for language proficiency of diplomats
- 5) Create faster channels for remittances.

Most important concern recently has been institutionalizing evacuation in case of crisis.

'Indiaspora' can spread Indian values & enhance our soft power

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.11) Electoral reform is a continuous effort to make election funding transparent, election process inclusive, and political parties accountable. Discuss issues related to election funding, proposal for remote voting and regulation of Registered Unrecognized Political Parties (RUPPs).

(15 marks, 250 words)

चुनावी फंडिंग को पारदर्शी, चुनाव प्रक्रिया को समावेशी और राजनीतिक दलों को जवाबदेह बनाने के लिए चुनावी सुधार एक सतत प्रयास है। चुनावी फंडिंग, दूरस्थ वोटिंग के प्रस्ताव और पंजीकृत गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों (आरयूपीपी) के विनियमन से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Free and fair  
Elections are a sine qua non for <sup>a</sup> free and  
sustantive democracy. To prevent it from  
being a mere head counting principle,  
there is a need for continuous reform.

This can improve concerns around

### I Election Funding

-i- Fatal nexus b/w business, politics and  
criminals (NK Singh Report)

-ii- Corporatisation of Indian Elections

eg ₹ 70,000 cr spent on 2019 Lok Sabha  
elections (impact of electoral  
bonds)

-iii- Lack of due representation of all  
sections

eg Avg assets of MPs is ₹ 21 crore  
(PRS)



## -iv- Criminalisation of Politics

Money and Muscle Power combine

eg Over 27% MPs have serious heinous crime charges (PRS)

## II Remote Voting

-i- Postal Voting key solution in COVID crisis

-ii- Enables participation of

↳ senior citizens

↳ PWD

-iii- Issues: → Threat of manipulation

→ Bogus voting

→ Discourage enthusiastic participation

→ Accountability & Transparency is difficult

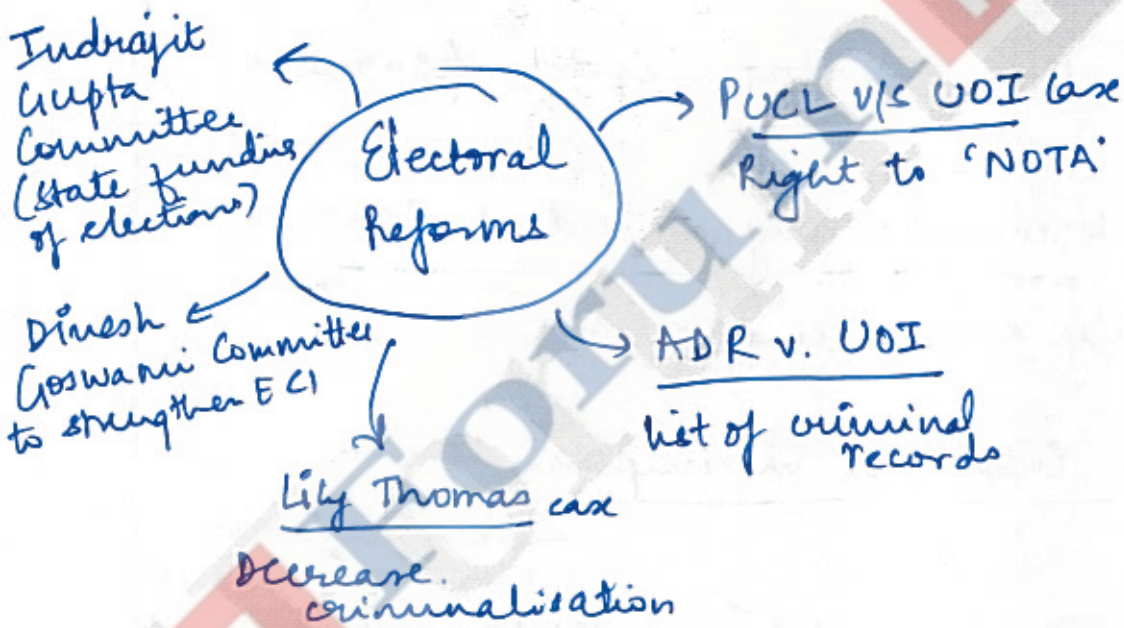
## III Registered Unrecognised Political Parties

Require regulation as

-i- Promote polarisation and factional interests.



- ii- Need support to emerge in national discourse  
 eg Parties from North East
- iii- Size of party should not prevent them from equal benefits  
 eg Star campaigners under RPA 1951  
 more for registered recognised parties



Election Commission of India must be given a dedicated secretarial staff & funds for independent functioning to ensure ideal of 'Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat'.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.12) Judicial accountability and independence are mutually reinforcing. Do you agree? In what ways can judicial accountability be enhanced without impinging on its independence?

(15 marks, 250 words)

न्यायिक जवाबदेही और स्वतंत्रता पारस्परिक रूप से एक दूसरे को प्रबलता प्रदान करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? किस प्रकार न्यायिक जवाबदेही को उसकी स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित किए बिना बढ़ाया जा सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Judiciary is ~~the~~ one of the three pillars of India's democratic system. Its accountability and independence are the basis for our developmental progress.

Accountability & independence are mutually reinforcing as:-

-i- 'No imperium in imperio'

- BR Ambedkar

can be ensured by a proper system of appointments (3rd Judge case)

-ii- Judicial Activism reflects its independence in

→ filling legislative vacuum  
eg Vishakhia Guidelines



→ Refining laws as per constitution  
 Eg 99th Constitutional Amendment  
 for NJAC violated basic structure  
 so was struck down

Accountability ensures it does not turn into 'overreach' or 'judicial adventurism'

Eg Bans on alcohol or highway, banning crackers etc.

iii - Pendency of judicial cases  
 (Cases & more cumulatively) require independence to resolve & equip itself  
 of accountability to fast track as

'Justice delayed is justice denied'

Eg Fast track courts for POCSO cases

iv - Conduct of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament gives independence but accountability requires optimal use of Contempt of Court Act.



Enhancing judicial accountability

- i- Judicial infrastructure must be upgraded for faster resolution of cases  
Eg e-Nyay portal,
- ii- Gender Parity in appointments  
(held by exCJI NV Ramana)
- iii- Clearing of recommendation for appointment by cabinet  
Eg 2022 has lowest high court vacancy since 2016
- iv- US hearing in digital reforms in judiciary  
Eg life cycle of case must be trackable  
petition → hearing → trial

Judicial reforms can ensure that our constitution (an alive & organic document) fulfils the aspirations of a billion plus people in a 'New India@75'

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
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Total	



Q.13) Ordinances deny legislative legitimacy to executive actions and weakens democratic accountability of elected government. Discuss the rationale behind inclusion of ordinance making power in the constitution and various safeguards against its misuse. Has the ordinance making power outlived its utility in present times? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

अध्यादेश कार्यकारी कार्यों को विधायी वैधता से वंचित करते हैं और निर्वाचित सरकार की लोकतांत्रिक जवाबदेही को कमजोर करते हैं। अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति को संविधान में शामिल करने के पीछे के तर्क और इसके दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ विभिन्न सुरक्षा उपायों पर चर्चा करें। क्या अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति वर्तमान समय में अपनी उपयोगिता को समाप्त कर चुकी है? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ordinances are issued by the President under Art 123 and Governor under Art 213 when one or more <sup>both respective</sup> ~~houses~~ legislative bodies are not in session. ~~respectively~~.

DC Wadhwa v/ State of Bihar case

highlighted how ordinance making can become a menace and weaken democracy

Rationale behind its inclusion :-

-i- To ensure continuity in <sup>governance</sup> ~~government~~ when legislative bodies are not in session.

eg reform of essential commodities in COVID



- ii - To address needs of urgent action which cannot wait for House to assemble  
eg national security matters

- iii - The requirement of ratification by Lok Sabha within 6 weeks of reassembly was an insurance against misuse

## Safeguards against misuse

- i - Life of ordinance by President is at maximum 6 months and 6 weeks

- ii - Any issue that can be deliberated later is avoided as a convention

- iii - President can pass ordinances only on matters that are under jurisdiction of Centre i.e. List 1 of 7th schedule  
+ 3  
Prevents federal encroachment

- iv - Governor can similarly pass ordinances



List 2 and 3 of 7th Schedule

Relevance of ordinances today

- i- Unprecedented crisis of COVID-19 required President to enact when Parliament was suspended due to COVID
- ii- Matters of day to day continuity as well as urgent concerns require Ordinances

However it has been subject to misuse

→ Farm bills passed as ordinance

→ State of Bihar renewed ordinances every 6 months to bypass legislature.

Ordinance must be seen as the 'fall back' option & not primary method of modus operandi. This can make our democracy deeper and substantive

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

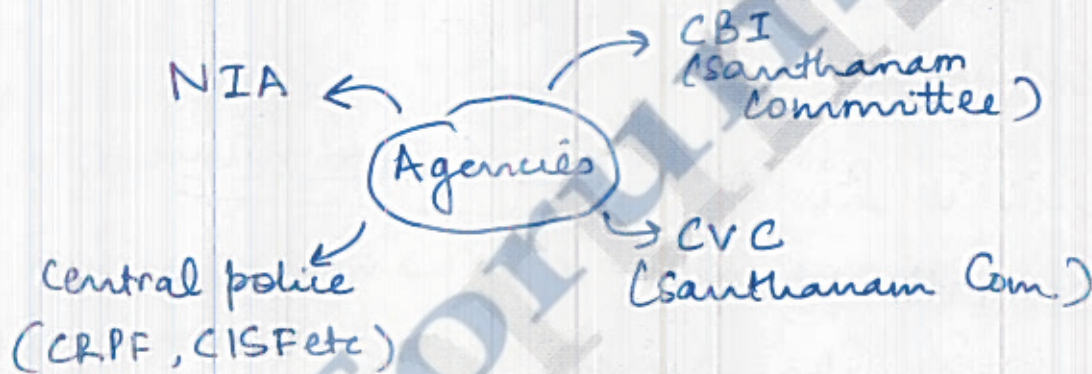


**Q.14)** Multiplicity of central investigative agencies leads to not only problems of overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions but also dilution of federal principles. Highlighting various issues related to the functioning of central investigating agencies, argue the case for an independent umbrella body for their regulation. (15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्रीय जांच एजेंसियों की बहुलता न केवल अतिव्यापी अधिकार क्षेत्र और कार्यों के दोहराव की समस्याओं की ओर ले जाती है बल्कि संघीय सिद्धांतों को भी कमजोर करती है। केंद्रीय जांच एजेंसियों के कामकाज से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनके नियमन के लिए एक स्वतंत्र रूप से संगठित अर्थात् अम्ब्रेला निकाय के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In its 75 years since independence India has witnessed the birth of various investigative agencies in different years.



## Problems

-1- Overlapping jurisdiction

↳ All carry out essentially similar functions

↳ Confusion

Eg CBI director derives power from CVC Act.



↳ Competition across agencies on cases

Eg CBI vs NIA

↳ Politicisation of investigation

Eg Demand for CBI in Sushant Singh Rajput case

-ii- Duplication of tasks

↳ Due to lack of demarcation, initial investigation done in parts by each until one is finally authorised

↳ Creates a culture of working in silos when cross agency collaboration is missing

↳ Reduces efficiency and final public service delivery.

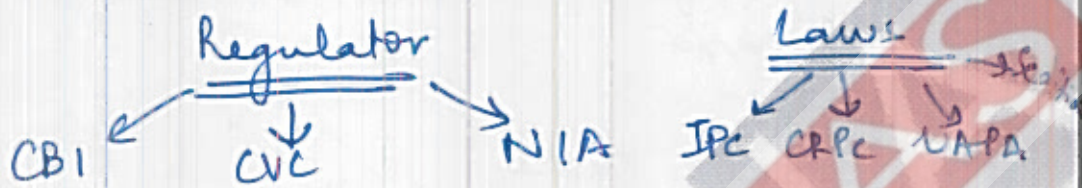
-iii- Dilution of federal principles

↳ Police is a state subject in list 2 of 7<sup>th</sup> schedule

↳ Reduce stature and position of State Police



- ↳ Seen as central encroachment
- Eg withdrawal of General Consent for CBI by West Bengal
- Eg case by Chhatigadh against NIA
- Need for independent umbrella body



- i- This can make a hierarchy and order in allocation of cases for investigation
- ii- Increase cross-service collaboration  
Eg Chief of Defense Staff for Armed Forces
- iii- Top post can rotate across agencies  
Eg NSA shifts b/w Security Agencies & External Affairs Ministry

However we must ensure it does not

- dilute any body
- encroach federally
- politicised <sup>become</sup>
- compete internally.

This unification can usher in the dream of 'EK Bharat Shreshth Bharat'

### Feedback

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Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



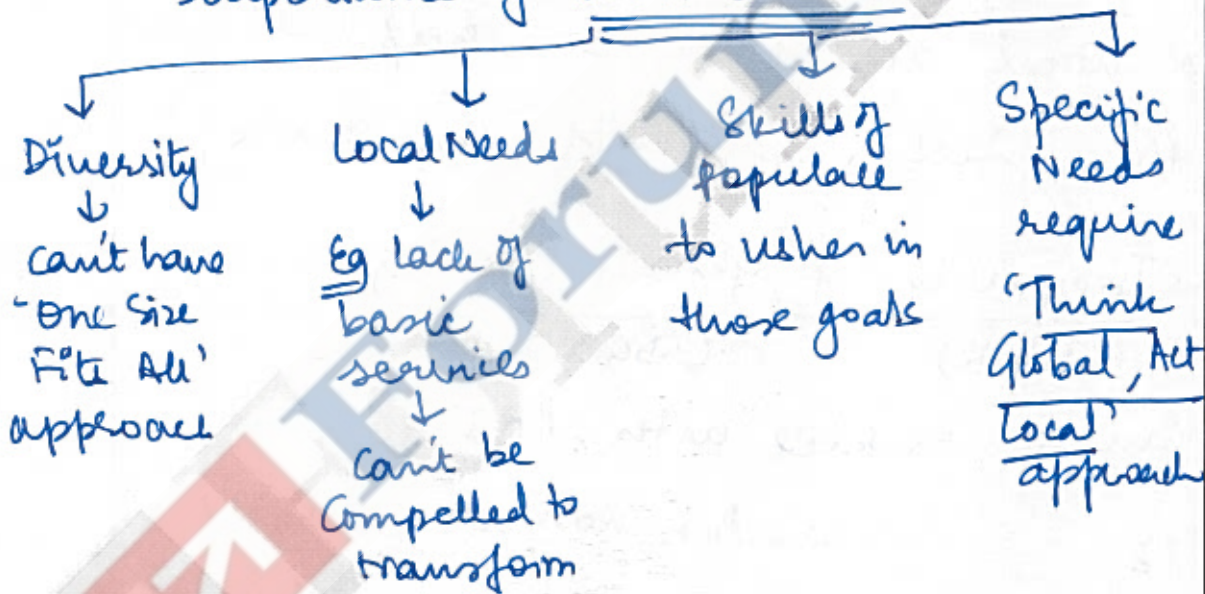


Q.15) The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 can happen only if we consider local context and situations. In light of this statement, examine the critical role as well as capabilities of PRIs in meeting the SDGs. (15 marks, 250 words)

2030 तक सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति तभी हो सकती है जब हम स्थानीय संदर्भ और स्थितियों पर विचार करें। इस कथन के आलोक में, एसडीजी को पूरा करने में पीआरआई अर्थात पंचायत प्रणाली की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के साथ-साथ उसकी क्षमताओं का परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The UN SDGs for 2030 are a holistic set of goals that aim to fulfil global aspirations by national effort

### Importance of local context



In light of this, Role of PRIs in attainment of SDGs

-i- Grassroots connectivity : As held by Nobel Prize winner Eleanor Ostrom



'governing the commons' is done best by participatory management

ii- Better understanding

Eg SDG 11 of Life Below Water requires support of coastal population

PRI of these areas can supplement

iii- Hunger, Health, Nutrition (SDG 1, 2)

The role of ASHA & Anganwadi workers is critical and PRIc can help manage them better [33% children are stunted]

iv- Inequality of Gender Equality  
(SDG 5) (SDG 10)

can be tackled with PRIc

Eg 33% reservation for women in PRIs gives them political representation

further the link b/w SHG & PRI can bring economic equality.

v- Climate Action (SDG 13)

Requires support to the last level



PRIs to ensure sustainable practices in  
 ↳ Agriculture      ↳ household cooking

-vi- Women issues require special attention

PRIs can spread awareness on

→ Institutional delivery

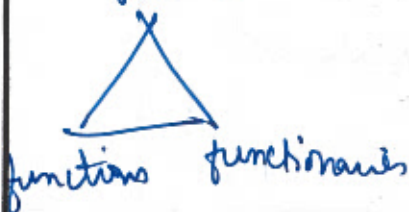
→ Menstrual health (37% women are anemic as per NFHS V)

→ Contraceptives

(SDG 10)

-vii- SDG 17 requires collaboration across institutions and PRI are the most lynchpin of a Government - NAO - Grassroot connect.

India's third tier of government fulfil the Gandhian dream of village republics. They must be empowered with funds not just for Atmanirbhar Bharat but for global self sufficiency.



### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





Q.16) Ayushman Bharat is a revolutionary intervention but falls short of recognizing the right to health as a universal basic right. In this perspective, discuss the need for and impediments in ensuring the right to health for all in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

आयुष्मान भारत एक क्रांतिकारी हस्तक्षेप है, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता देने में विफल है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, देश में सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य का अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता और उसमें निहित बाधाओं पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ayushman Bharat has revolutionized India's health sector with collaborations from private sector in delivery of secondary and tertiary health services

Falls short of health as universal basic right as :-

-i- Exclusion of Primary healthcare from its fold which is accounts for over 50% of out of pocket expenditure

↳ Fails to fulfil ideals of the Alma Ata Declaration

-ii- Insurance based model is subject to bureaucratic red tape



-iii- Need for government infrastructure & investment in health to increase from 1.5% of GDP to 3%.

### Need for Right to Health

- i- Tropical and subtropical geographic location creates scope for diseases like Malaria  
70% cases in ST
- ii- Shift from a charity / welfare based approach to Rights based approach  
Eg same was done for food security and education, Right to work
- iii- Capability Development approach of Amartya Sen highlights how basic health services can enhance national productivity
- iv- Orphan diseases like Thalassemia require state support



-v- In an era of COVID 19 and zoonotic diseases, health security is now a national security issue

## Impediments

- i- Lack of digital infrastructure  
Eg Promote telemedicine, AWARE app of WHO for TB
- ii- Working in silos  
Eg Need for 'One Health' approach
- iii- Need for increased financial support
- iv- Human Resource requirement  
Eg Doctor patient ratio 1:1100 vs WHO's 1:1000 requirement

## Solutions

- i- Ladakh Model: compulsory service in State by doctors who take Ladakh reservation
- ii- Delhi Model: Mohalla Clinics
- iii- Kerala Model: decentralized governance

This can foster the NITI Aayog goal of 'Healthy States, Progressive India' of individual dignity

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.17) Assess the performance of MGNREGA in generation of sustainable employment and creation of durable assets in rural India. Can this model be replicated in urban areas as well?

(15 marks, 250 words)

ग्रामीण भारत में स्थायी रोजगार के सृजन और टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण में मनरेगा के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करें। क्या इस मॉडल को शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी दोहराया जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

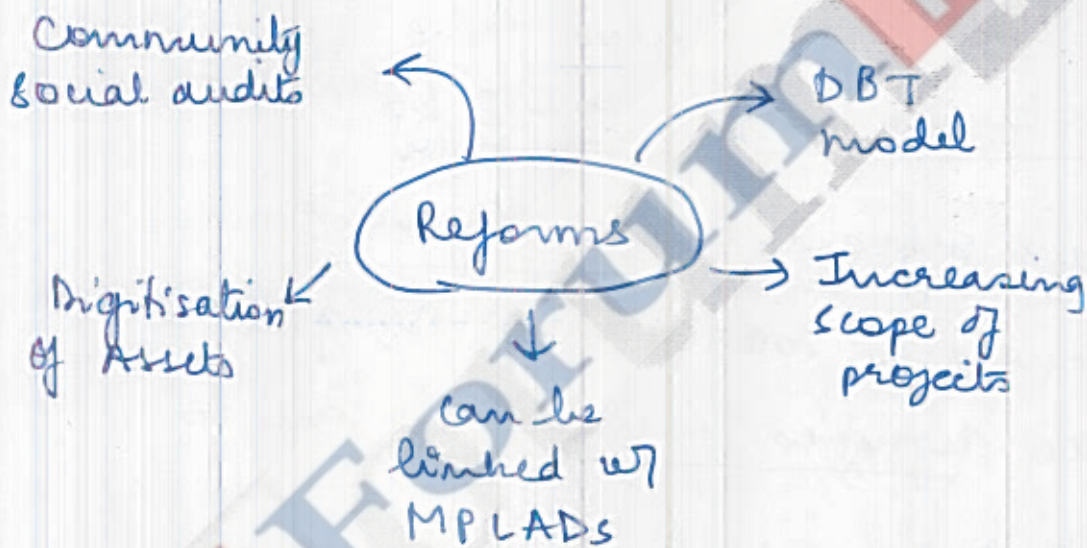
MGNREGA makes Right to Work a statutory Right. It marks a shift away from welfare approach to Rights based approach.

Sustainable Employment by MGNREGA:

- i- 100 days of guaranteed employment (increased to 200 100 in COVID) gives a source dignified source of income to poor
- ii- With rise of gig economy, those who don't want to migrate find gainful employment <sup>in metros</sup>
- iii- Right to allowance if work not found.
- iv- gives reservation to women  
However this is not sustainable as



- i- Gives only seasonal employment
- ii- Creates inflationary pressure as ratio of wage to material is 30:40
- iii- Huge corruption and red tape as workers are subject to governmental procedures



## Replication in Urban Areas

- i- would require substantial increase in scale as
  - ↳ larger population
  - (50% of India's population in urban areas)



- ii- can supplement the vast gig economy (90% workers in informal sector - PLFS)
- iii- can provide a dignified means of income in clustered slums  
Eg Dharavi.

However it would face challenges like

- i- Lack of community based projects as cities are the junction for migrants
- ii- Overpopulated and encroached cities have little room for community assets
- iii- Hefty competition from private construction sector

MANREGA expansion must instead be in the direction of

- Public Pvt Partnership
- Low cost services like Transportation
- Big urban govt projects eg Central Vista

This can bridge the demand-supply gap and bring in '\$5 trillion economy'

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Poverty is driving women into the workforce, while education seems to drive them out of it. What explains this anomaly? How can Self Help Groups (SHGs) correct this aberration?

(15 marks, 250 words)

गरीबी महिलाओं को कार्यबल की ओर प्रेरित कर रही है, जबकि शिक्षा उन्हें इससे बाहर करती दिख रही है। इस विसंगति की व्याख्या क्या है? स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) इस विचलन को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Labour Force Participation Rate for women is an abysmal 23% as per the recent PLFS.

Poverty drives them into workforce

but this is not sustained as :-

i- Poor quality of jobs offered to women

given their low skills

eg Receptionist

ii- Seen as a docile workforce that can be manipulated.

eg Bangladesh Textile Mills

iii- Suitability for jobs like

→ cotton pickers

→ tea estates

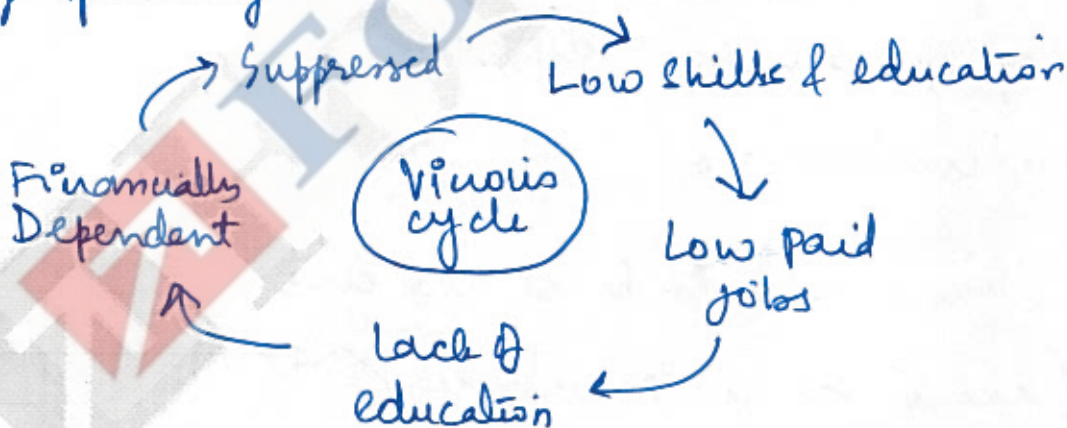
where mechanisation is still absent



Education drives them out of workforce

- i- This is for a good cause as they invest into a brighter future
- ii- Government policies favour this  
eg KIRAN (Science),  
↑ legal marriage age
- iii- Gross Enrollment Ratio in higher education is rising above 20% for women & is a positive sign

~~lack~~ Lack of education & prevalence of poverty create :-



SHGs can correct this aberration as

- i- Give an identity to women and make them financially independent.



eg Ujjat Papad turnover of ₹ 800 Crore

ii- Collective bargaining power enhances ability to get loans

eg Women receive of only 12% of institutional credit

iii- Increase in social status

eg PM NariShakti Se Samvaad for help in COVID 19 management

iv- Seen as responsible players

eg 97% loan repayment rate of SHG is better than corporates

v- Model of social entrepreneurship on

lines of Gandhian trusteeship

eg Kudumbashree

Women have to be at the centre of policy making for a "New India @ 75". As

held by Hillary Clinton

'Women are the largest untapped labour force'

SHG can bridge this gap

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/  
Presentation

Question  
Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total



Q.19) Rather than seeing it as a replacement for SAARC, BIMSTEC must be appreciated for its critical role as a bridge between South Asia and ASEAN. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

सार्क के प्रतिस्थापन के रूप में देखने के बजाय, बिम्स्टेक को दक्षिण एशिया और आसियान के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के लिए सराहा जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Regional cooperation is considered a stepping stone to reaping the benefits of a globalised world. Both SAARC & BIMSTEC have been Indian initiatives in this regard.



In recent times, a shift in diplomatic endeavours is witnessed towards BIMSTEC

as

- i- Jammed nature of SAARC <sup>since</sup> due to Pathankot attack
- ii- Negative conception of SAARC i.e. to balance big brother India
- iii- Notorious disruption by Pakistan.



BIMSTEC has been an alternative as

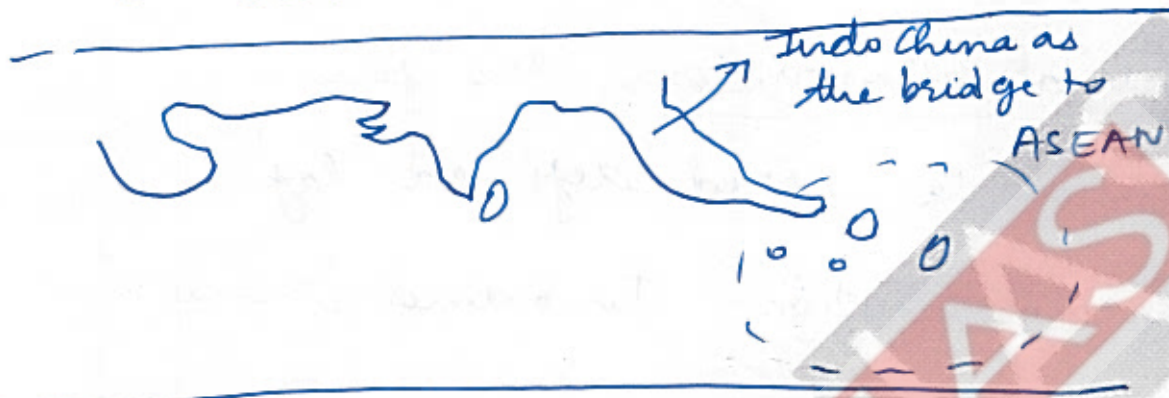
- i- Economic Cooperation in the region  
Eg BBIN corridor
- ii- Hegemony of India w/o disruption
- iii- No security threat to sovereignty  
like Uri attacks

However BIMSTEC's role is beyond  
a replacement of SAARC as

- i- Fulfills India's Look East Policy  
for S.E Asia
- ii- Collaboration w/ SE Asia is made  
possible via Myanmar  
Eg IMT Trilateral Highway
- iii- Civilisational Connect w/ Asean  
Eg Mekong Ganga Cooperation
- iv- Assertion of 'Asean Centrality' in  
Indo Pacific Region, on the BIMSTEC forum

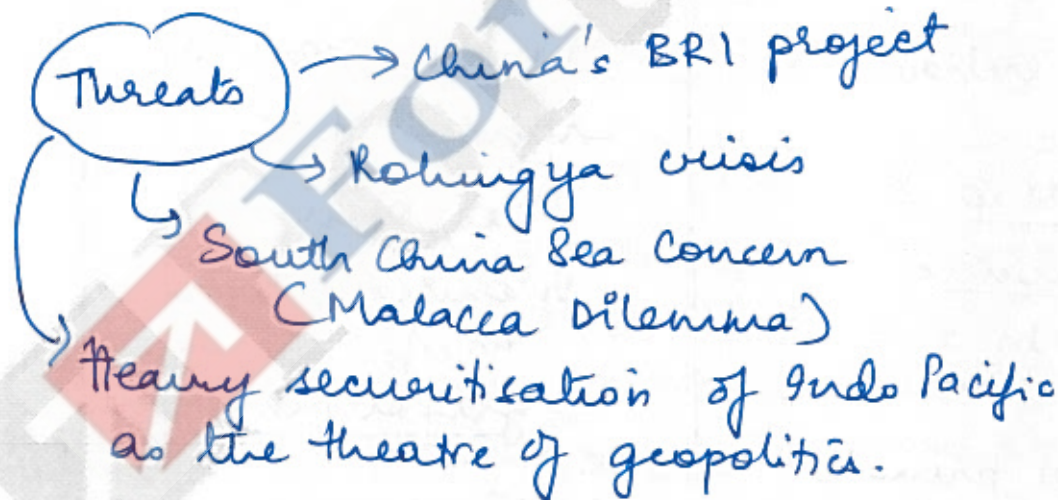


-v- Cultural connect explored via bridging Countries



Eg Buddhism in Myanmar  
Angkor Vat Temple in Cambodia.

-vi- BIMSTEC's intra regional trade is increasing



However SAARC is also important for a connect w/ West Asia & Central Asia. India must revive it & reap benefits of both platforms to emerge as Vishwa Kuru.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.20) Compare the aims and objectives of I2U2 and Quad. What importance does I2U2 hold for India? (15 marks, 250 words)

I2U2 और क्वाड के लक्ष्यों और उद्देश्यों की तुलना करें। I2U2 भारत के लिए क्या महत्व रखता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Plurilateral collaborations are gaining traction in a world defined by 'gated globalisation'. Initiatives include:

## I2U2

- Members include US, UAE, India, Israel
- Aims to enhance economic partnership & geoeconomic security
- Leverages private sector participation to overcome global supply chain shocks

## QUAD

- Members: India, US, Japan, Australia
- Aims to create a region of 'Free, open and Inclusive' Indo Pacific to counter geopolitical threats
- Utilize military strength of members  
eg Malabar Exercise



- Creates conditions for free and fair trade  
eg oil trade

- Creates security for global chokepoints  
eg Sabang Strait

Similarities b/w the two include

- i - Presence of US and India as 'natural allies' to create a fair globalisation
- ii - Motto of countering Chinese influence
  - ↳ South China Sea (9 dash line)
  - ↳ Belt & Road Initiative (Debt trap diplomacy)
  - ↳ Global supply chain choke (dependence on China)
- iii - Emergence of India as a power in multipolar world
  - ↳ 3rd largest economy in PPP
  - ↳ Thriving democracy
  - ↳ Record forex reserves (\$600bn)



Importance of I2U2 for India

- i- Fulfil aims of Look West Policy
- ii- Large diaspora in UAE (Remittance & welfare)
- iii- Secure supply of oil  
(Forms Top 3 imports of costs govt Exchequer dearly)
- iv- Counter regional hegemon concerns with China eg Galwan Valley
- v- Secure military collaboration  
eg Israel's Iron Dome  
USA's Thaad
- vi- Counter the China Pakistan Axis  
with I2U2 alliance
- vii- Usher in FDI with private sector participation

While QUAD is essential for geopolitical security in East, I2U2 safeguards economy of India's West.

Feedback	
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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**Test Goal**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

**Outcomes**

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**Marking Scheme**

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

\* Subject to change without prior notice.



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