

TEST CODE 5 1 2 3 5

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-9) - Full Length Test #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Kanika Goyal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	3517201	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

*Center Code: For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
4			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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
5			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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।
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Total/कुल अंक	250		

Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :

Online/ऑनलाइन

Offline/ऑफलाइन

*Evaluator's Discretion 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.

मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं, पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड : EG/ईजी : Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently in the Nupur Sharma case the Supreme court has remarked fundamental rights chapter as the "north star" of the universe of constitutionalism.

It implies

- constant & stable light of guidance
- to be safeguarded by the Supreme court.

It is 'North star' because:-

- (1) Provides Right to Equality to the Citizens and therefore fulfill the principle of egalitarianism to ensure equal status & opportunity for all.
 - also guiding w/ Part IV whereby Inequalities to be minimised.

(ii) Right to Freedom to citizen → establishes democratic political structure ^{eg} A.19 freedom of speech and expression to citizens

^{eg} A.20 Right against ex-post, double jeopardy

(iii) Right against exploitation :- guides the behaviour of nation to secure children (child labour) (Bonded labour) women (trafficking)

(iv) Right to life & Personal liberty :- expansive guiding light whereby complete dignity of existence is ensured (Maneka Gandhi case)

(v) Right to Religious Freedom

(vi) Right to cultural & Religious practices

(vii) Right to constitutional remedies.

Thus, it acts as a 'continuous' guiding light to spirit of constitution.

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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)

A.2 Issue of Hate speech & offensive speech were recently raised in Nupur Sharma and Mohammed Zubair (Alt News editor) case.

1. Sec 295A — ^{ma} defamatory speech targeting someone
2. Sec 153A — speech affecting communal harmony

Issues around there :-

- (i) Limits freedom of speech & expression of a/c (right to propagate, broadcast, publish) one's views
- (ii) Dissent at the very centre of democracy → Intolerance to dissent → overall growing Intolerance within system.
- (iii) Prosecution of those in opposition to majority view → further marginalisation, also fear of radicalisation.

- iv) tool by political parties to counter Adversaries
- v) often some speeches go unnoticed eg.
Delhi riots 2019
- vi) low conviction rate in such case
- vii) Denial of Bail — public prosecutor right to challenge the Bail

However necessary as seen in Nupur Sharma case:

- (i) Can impact communal harmony \rightarrow Udaipur / Maharashtra Killing
- (ii) Can impact social standing of a Nation & relations with countries
 \rightarrow Arab Nations summoning representatives
- (iii) Unnecessary defamation \rightarrow public faith in the institutions

Therefore, regulation is a necessary provision but should not be 'political' or 'selective'.

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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)

India and Sri Lanka are both post colonial democracies from British rule Independent in 1947 & 1948 respectively.

	India	Sri Lanka
Form of Government	1. Parliamentary form of government	2. Dual Polity: President & Prime Minister
Division of power	2. Federal	2. Unitary
Budgetary Approval	3. Similarity both Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha	3. No upper house, and simple passage from Lok Sabha.
Check & Balance	4. Judicial Review of Parliamentary law & Actions	4. No Judicial review only procedure estd. by law
Fiscal Responsibility	5. Parliament accountability w/o 110 & ARBM Act	5. No Fiscal Responsibility

Thus the Sri Lankan system is vulnerable to concentration of power within the office of the President.

Further 13AA

- removed term limit from office
- Right to bypass the Parliament
- Significant control over all other offices including judiciary

Financial crisis followed as it allowed :-

- a) Unnecessary Taxation cuts to be made :-
Without impactive approval
- b) Heavy debts from Chinese for building projects under BRI (~10% of economy size)
- c) Organic farming abrupt imposition
- d) Socio-economic pressures during COVID-19

It is necessary that India too, learn lesson from Sri Lankan financial and political crisis to ensure stability of governance

Q.4) 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 refers to the non-governmental groups of the society which are constitutive of people [eg] Registered NGO, Charitable Trust, SHG groups, Business association

Professionalisation of civil society

i) Increased participations of Business groups, Farmer association, Scientific research association, doctor association (Indian Medical association)

Benefits to democracy

- a) ensures professional groups can participate in policy making [eg] AGRISTACK portal
- b) Policy consultation at time of formulation [eg] Production linked Incentive policy
- c) Effective Technological & Technical

Inputs with respect to area from people
 ↳ Medical associations → for drugs ⇒

(ii) Strategic research initiatives & specialised overview ↳ PRS & Observer Research foundation

However demographic elements of :-

i) Participation affected - • Elite groups, no lower level inputs ↳ gig worker policy or labour codes formulation

- Urban centred approach still ~ 60% people in rural areas.
- Private sector no reservation → non-inclusive

ii) Accountability

- Pilot project through them - not to be accountable ↳ Praramel foundation education UP / Bihar
- Not ground level reporting

Therefore the nature of civil society along with professional has to come out to be inclusive

Feedback
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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)

National Green Tribunal act 2010 Created

NGT with a mandate of handling cases related to environmental protection, conservation, degradation of acts EPA 1986, Air Pollution Act, Water Pollution Act, EIA notification etc.

contribution NGT → environmental awareness
 → sound cognisance
 → swift redressal
 → order of implementation

Structural issues affecting -

(i) Appointment to NGT

→ limited no. of Technical experts
 → Bureaucrats also allowed to be placed
 eg → 2020 appointment

(ii) Mandate of NGT

→ to air pollution, water pollution, EPA
 → doesn't cover WPA Act, Forest Conservation Act
 ∴ limited to mostly urban areas.

(iii) Bench only in Delhi : therefore limited
appealability.

* Functional issues

(i) Non Moto cognisance of strategic matters
— economic goals (NITI aayog
study)

(ii) Open to appeal → thus limited impact

(iii) Arbitrary decisions \rightarrow Sterlite Cooper
Platts India now a net importer of coal.

Thus, it is necessary that a
clear mandate for effective environmental
'green governance' is re-drafted.

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 in the constitution is u/a 15(3)(4)(5) and u/a 16, u/a 243C&D and further by state governments, u/ PESA act etc.

Reasons {
 empowerment through
 political participation
 economic empowerment
 educational empowerment.

Other affirmative actions {
 fiscal concessions
 specific schemes {eg} PM Vishwakarma
 focused programmes for development {eg} PM Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana

Success is seen in

(i) Political participation: Representation at all levels of legislative apparatus further at Gram Panchayats, Zila Parishad
 {eg} 8% women to Gram Panchayats

(ii) Education accessibility :- Reservation at public universities & colleges further RTE mandate of 25% seats for economically weaker sections

(iii) economic empowerment : fiscal lending

Political Tool

i) Mobilisation along reservation benefits
 ⇒ HR Reservation for locals in Private Sector

(Caste politics in India (demand for census))

ii) Increased agitation by dominant sections
 ⇒ Patel agitation ⇒ Jat aarakshan (HR)

iii) Has also affected fiscal stability of the states
 E.g. Banks (~80% NPA in Banks)

However, as Dr. BR Ambedkar held it is a tool for inclusion of people and thus not a political but developmental tool.

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)

Right to People with Disability
Act was passed in 2016, the MSJE is formulated rules under the act, Inclusiveness & empowerment demand political & public participation to be inclusion because:-

Political Participation

- i) Effective empowerment and representation to community \Rightarrow Chattisgarh nominating 1 member with disability to Gram Panchayat
- ii) Minimal share presently \Rightarrow only Disabled MP Shri Sadan Gupta in the Lok Sabha.
- (iii) Effective policy making at the legislature
- (iv)

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।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Criminal Justice system is governed by provisions of A-20, A-22 of Indian Constitution and Indian Penal Code and CrPc.

Large no. of Undertrials

• ~67% in the prisons (with ~50% of them having been completed their time period even under conviction)

Reasons

Police

absence of adequate registry

absence of a dedicated bail law

- not releasing on personal bond

arrests under Preventive detention

Petty crime cases not taken up urgently.

Judiciary

- high no. of adjournment
- high pendency (→ 29% more than 5 years) with 300 cases total
- vacancy at lower level (Bihar, Rajasthan 40%)
- No proper followup or provision of giving Next date of hearing.

Public Prosecutor become Public prosecutor by

- not conducting hearing
- No proper analysis (Recent mix up of Delhi riot cases)

Need for Uniform bail law	No
i) Ensures a uniform procedure of release ii) aware ^{all} about their specific rights iii) removes an arbitrary incarceration	i) undermines Federal polity ii) different impact of different crimes in states

However, keeping in mind the need for ensuring justice, uniform law with adequate space for state concerns is the need of hour.

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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 & Russia summit in February 2022 declared that their partnership is limitless and is beyond any specified boundaries

Interests as a Strategic partner

- i) Common defense expertise sharing
 - China in submarines
 - Russia in Air defense systems (\$100)



Fig 1: world map.

- ii) Strategic prevalence in Central Asia (China for BRI) (Russia for its '2nd line of defense' geopolitical influence)
- iii) Ensuring that NATO's expansion is halted
 - rise of Chinese 'Middle Kingdom' to stop US Hegemony (NATO a central tool)

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- NATO expansion in Europe threatens Russian security (eg. Exercise Sea Breeze december 2021 in Black Sea) [Finland & Sweden & b/y Ukrainian Bid for NATO]

It is also as a strategic diversion for west

i) from the chaos & growing humanitarian crisis in Afghanistan

Peace: Failure of Doha

Response: Al-Zawahiri recent killing

Indian embassy to ensure no black hole



ii) from the **Indo Pacific theatre**

Peace: Militarisation of Indian Ocean Region

Response: QUAD Summit in May 2022.

iii) from the South China Sea, response growing convergences with Taiwan.

Thus, the present world order in power transition is seeing various actors trying to push their interests.

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Q.10) Appraise the role of Indian diaspora in the economies of West Asia and Africa. What initia-
tives 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 ~17m, spread across the world making ^{2nd} largest diasporic population.

Role played in economies

1. West Asia

i) Oil company labour force (~90% UAE)

ii) Technology professionals (Biotech, IT, Software)

iii) Accountancy / FinTech professionals (Saudi Arabia, UAE)

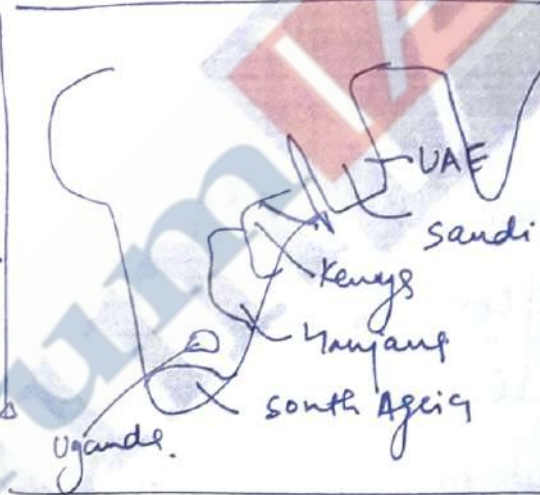
iv) househelps / Caregivers at households.

2. Africa

i) Business population in East Africa: Kenya, Tanzania

ii) Restaurant chains, Investors in South Africa

iii) Re-union / Mauritius: Tourism Investment.



However they face problems:-

West Asia — Discrimination
Kafala system
violence (esp. caregivers)

Africa — extortion
Absence of data security
effective Help from India had been
historically absent.

Initiatives taken

1. Diplomatic channels with UAE & Saudi Arabia to address Kafala, proper visa system
2. Crack on illegal intermediaries & operational of e-system.
3. Provision of getting their skills certified at the Indian embassies. (further assurance in UAE)
4. African government dialogue mechanism on Ugandan principles (Kamukala)
5. Acknowledgement of efforts (Tejwasi Bhartiya Awards)

These messengers of India, should be provided all necessary help by India.

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)

चुनायी 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)

Elections in India are held by
ECI and governed w/ A-324 - A-329 of the
Indian Constitution.

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)

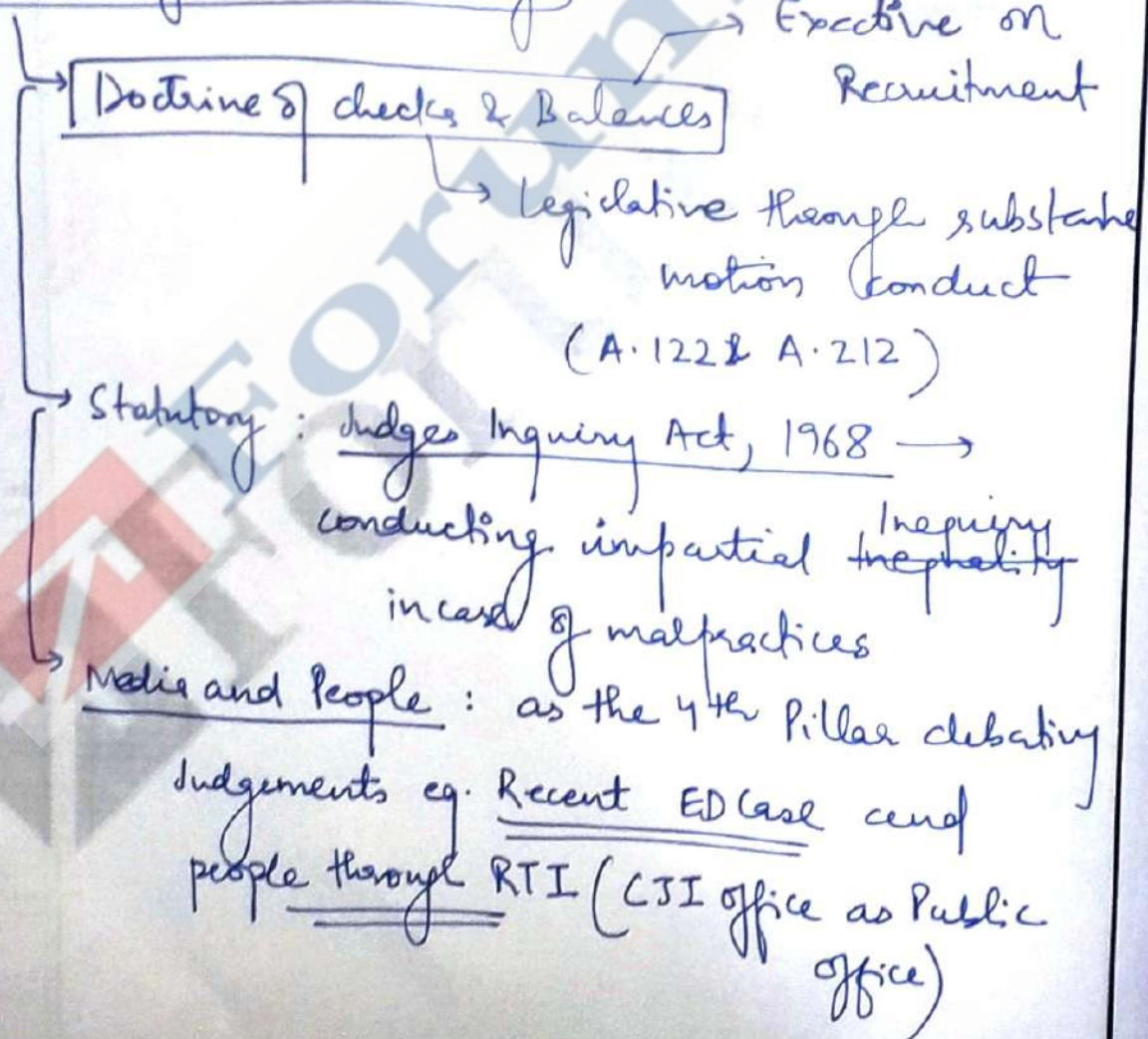
JA → JI
3. suggestions

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)

"The level of functioning of a democracy, is measured from the functioning of its Judiciary"
Lord Byson.

Provisions for J. Accountability



Provisions of Judicial Independence

- A-50 : Separation of power CPC & GPC with the Judges not executive
- A-13 : power of Judicial review & A-32 as fundamental right
- A-129 : As a court of record → Power to punish for contempt
- Fixed salary & term of office & charged upon the consolidated account.

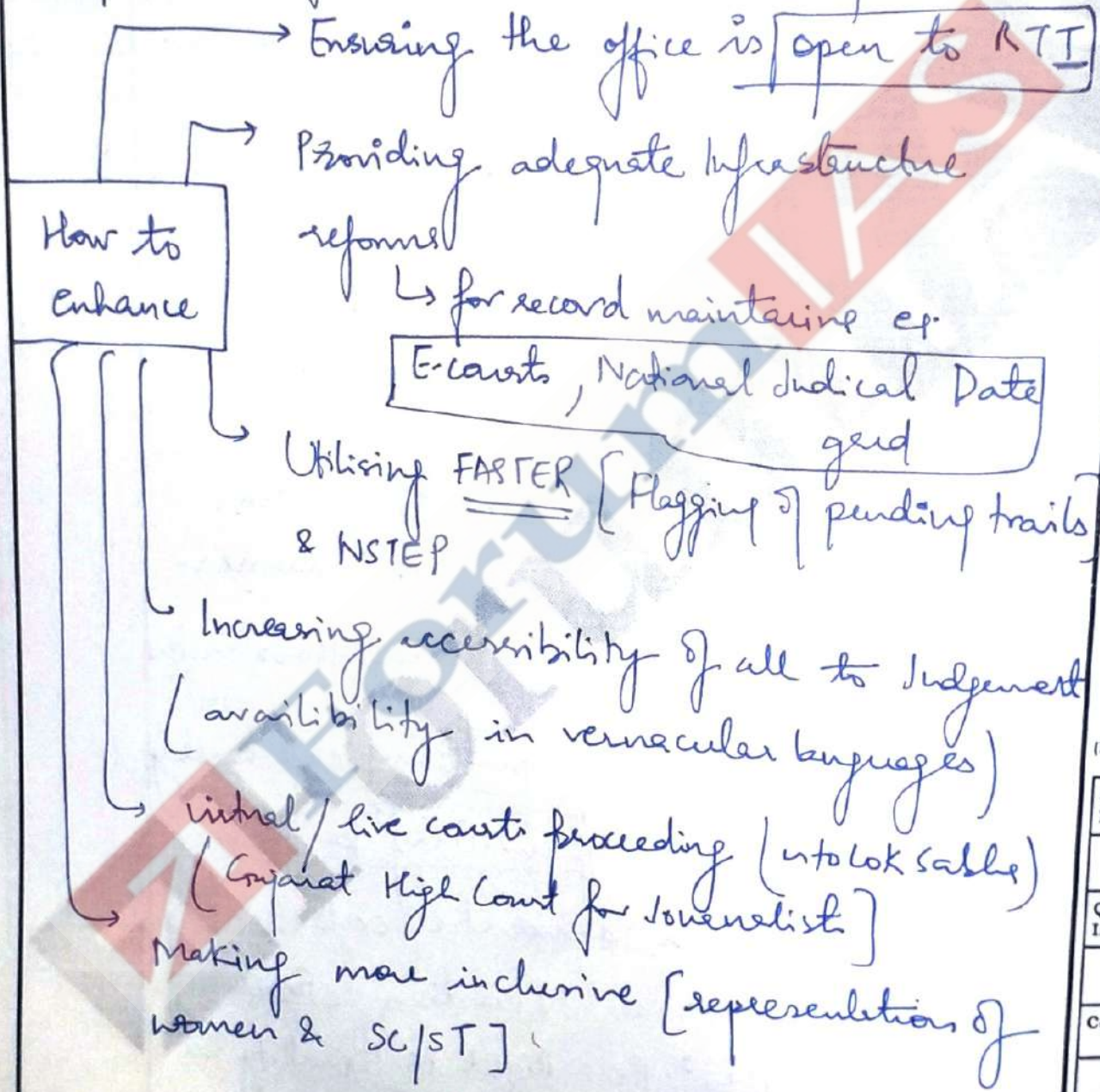
Yes, they reinforce by

→ Allowing Judges to function in fair & impartial manner without cocooning the structure

→ allowing proper channel whereby the 'voice of Judiciary' can be set in democratic order

→ Ensure that as 'Guardian of Fundamental rights' the Right to Equality & Freedom of expression is utilized by people

Thus 2nd ARC notes the dicta of the Constitution is clear i.e. 'the fair impartial independent yet accountable Judiciary'



Let's uphold ṛatho Dharmesto day (let truth alone win) through Judicial structure

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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)

(3) A-123 and A-213 provides the ordinance i.e. emergency statutory power to the President and the Governor respectively, when the houses or either of them are not in session of Epidemics Disease Act (A) during COVID-19.

Rationale
for Inclusion

① When the houses are not in session

② Need to take Immediate Action

③ will be passed within 6 weeks on reassembly

Safeguards

1. Constitutional & legislative

(i) Passage on re-assembly of houses within 6 weeks of the date of last house.

i) If not passed lapses.

ii) Only on advice of CoM headed by PM (A.74 & A.163)

Judicial Safeguard

i) DC Wadwa Case — can't be re-promulgated to bypass the legislature

ii) RC Cooper Case : Not a parallel legislation, open for Judicial Review.

iii) AK Roy Case : Judicial Review on power to promulgate, and any malpractices seen

iv) Krishna Kumar Case : Repromulgation is against tenets of parliamentary democracy.

However still it raises questions :-

i) Judiciary can only analyse power to issue and not the substance of the ordinance

ii) limited safeguard for the time when in practice.

- iii) against the principle of legislative democracy
- high amount of delegated legislation
 - end committee culture

(faster passage already in practice)

However still required

- i) Not continuously in session similar to UK or USA
- ii) Passage through houses can lead to delay if waiting for re-assembly

Thus, unless legislative reforms are made, still then ordinance should be there but should be

→ presented before committee
 → open for analysis
 → used in rarest cases with consensus.

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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)

14.

Multiple Central Investigative agencies are CBI, Enforcement Directorate (PCA, 1988), NIA (NIA Act, 2008), Intelligence Bureau etc.

Various Problems

Overlapping & Duplication

- Money laundering cases by CBI & ED both
- Crime investigation by CBI & NIA both
- Cyber crime overlap in call cases (IB, NIA, NTRC)
- Central Vigilance Commission & CBI looking in corruption - extortion case.

[state government agencies] - absence of collaboration

eg. BSF Jurisdiction increase with investigative powers.

Dilution
of federal
principles

→ Police a subject under state list →
Consent for CBI inquiry if no
general consent given

→ Against the state officials in
case of opposition parties
(allegations - Sharkhand, Delhi,
West Bengal)

Right to conduct Investigation within its own
Indiscretion (A-255-A263 executive powers)

Absence of coordination: No consideration to
state agencies efforts.

To manage it, there is a need
for 'Umbrella body' at the National level

- i) Reduce overlap
- ii) Proper function division
- iii) Assigning cases to best suited organisation

- iv) track of coordination effort at central and state level
- v) Mechanism for grievance redressal
- vi) formulation of proper sop and code of conduct.

Thus, an effective investigation, in the 'Amit Kaal' to ensure zero-crime tolerance, zero-corruption, strengthened internal security umbrella body is central.

Feedback

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(Don't Write anything in this)

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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)

15) Panchayati Raj Institutions created
under 73rd AA to achieve goal of A.40 of the
Indian constitution (self governance at village
level), They are critical to SDG goals

i) 12th Schedule → water, and sanitation (SDG-7)

→ creation & maintenance of Educational Institutions (SDG-4)

→ Maintenance of Health Infrastructure (SDG-3)

ii) Gender empowerment : Community led Model
A-243 DE & A-243 G : Gram Sabhas, women and SC/ST participation in Governance

iii) localisation of SDG goals : Ground level Movement : Bottom up approach.

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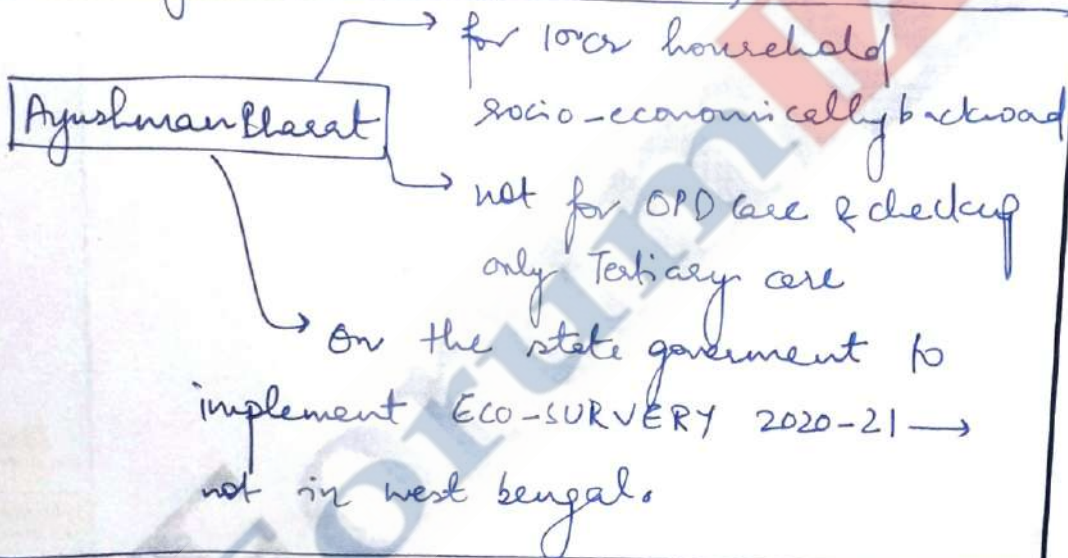
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Q.16) Ayushman Bharat is a revolutionary intervention but falls short of recognizing the right to health as a universal basic right. In this perspective discuss the need for and impediments in ensuring the right to health for all in the country. (15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

Right to Health or 'Health for all'
in the right of access to Universal Healthcare
facilities of sanitation, Nutrition, Treatment etc.



Need for Universal Health Right

- (i) Remove Inclusion-exclusion errors
- (ii) United Nation definition of poverty includes absence of Healthcare
- (iii) Indian Constitution via 41 provides

assistance in case of old age and disability,
w/a 39 health & strength of workers

(iv) Economic benefits: healthy workforce 1.7x
increase in labour productivity \rightarrow \approx 1.5%
increase in GDP.

(v) High Out of Pocket expenditure \approx 58% (NFHS
2019-20)

Recently, some states like Rajasthan
through Cheeranjivi scheme have introduced
Right to Health - Health for all but impediments
to it are :-

i) Scarcity of Resource \approx 1% budget to health

ii) Healthcare as comprehensive not just
Diagnostics, Treatment but also hygiene &
Prevention.

iii) low doctor: patient ratio (1:1400) WHO
1:1000 people

(iv) high asymmetry of information, and lack

of facilities at the PHC centres

v) Absence of Health Infrastructure (no. of hospitals)

However, steps have been taken in this regard by:-

- i) PM-Swasthya Swakshya Nidhi: dedicated fund for Healthcare
- ii) PM-Swasthya Swakshya Yojana: Infrastructure creation Tertiary & superspecialty
- iii) PM-SUMAN: Swakshya Matritva Abhiyan free checkup to all women with continuous interventions
- iv) e-Sanjeevani: Free online OPD consultations

Free India, Atam Nishchee India is Healthy India let's ensure 'Same Same Niramaye' (Let all be Healthy).

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)

Q7

Rural employment Guarantee programme through MGNREGA ensure:-

- i) 100 days of work
- ii) with SKM of one's asset
- iii) compensation in case of inability to provide
- iv) Demand led model

Assessment in creation of sustainable employment

- (•) absorbed workforce in disguised, and seasonal employment (Casual labourers 45%)
- (•) absorbed the tribal workforce otherwise vulnerable to illegal mining
- (•) Women employment creation - as 75% SKM of household

Sustainability ?

↳ as a solution to problem but not a problem free option

↳ doesnot create any skill compared to PM-Kaushal Vikas, National Rural Livelood Mission.

Creation of Durable Assets

(e) Rural Infrastructure :- ponds, community buildings, schools etc.

(f) Capital asset creation → further benefit

However

CAG report usually re-creating already present structure
absence of proper assessment of utility

Therefore MNREGA though came as a saviour require reform before being replicated to urban areas :-

- (i) creating skill based workforce (utilising NCS, ASEEM)
- (ii) Under the National Urban livelihood Mission train from ground
- (iii) keep as a last resource in case of inavailability of employment.
- (iv) Creation of disaster resilient
 / Urban Heat Island
 \ de-congestion infra.

Thus, replication has to come along with proper assessment and fund support with stress on 'skill creation' for the demographic dividend of 69% (below 29 years)

Feedback
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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)

18)

women constitute ~ 23% of Indian workforce, however in rural areas we are witnessing feminisation of agriculture (SDG VNR 2020)

Poverty driving in to workforce

- To support family efforts
 - ↳ as casual laboures
 - ↳ as Domestic workforce
- Male Migration → women entering agriculture
- high urban cost for migrants, women taking odd jobs
- Increased expenditure other than food :-
 - Education (~ 20% → ODHI report)
 - Healthcare (~ 58% COPE)
 - Rent in urban areas.

Education seems to drive out

Absence of gender inclusive workplace
(Private companies)

→ as a 'degree for marriage'
(~48% women STEM graduates but only ~14% researchers)

Absence of suitable work at local areas to match skill
- unemployment of graduates

SHGs can help to correct it by:-

- (*) Creating Thrift collection option [Financial empowerment → no dependence]
- (*) Creating skill set build up (under PM-KVY)
- (*) Can access finance from banks - PM-Vishwas
SDG loans
- (*) Provides 'collective action' - families ready to allow (Mission Sampurna Aasam)
- (*) ensures access to e-market.

Other mechanisms

- (*) e-empowering women - work from home
- (*) proper breakthrough courses through Industrial training Institutes
- (*) Database of employee-employee Networking
- (*) Mahila Kisan Shakti Yojana
- (*) Social Safety and assessment of domestic workers.

Today, we have to ensure as Christine Lagarde add to increase GDP% by ~27% by including women at right places and skilling them appropriately.

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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, बिमस्टेक 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)

BIMSTEC , Bay of Bengal Maritime Security Technical and Economic Cooperation is a group of 8 countries

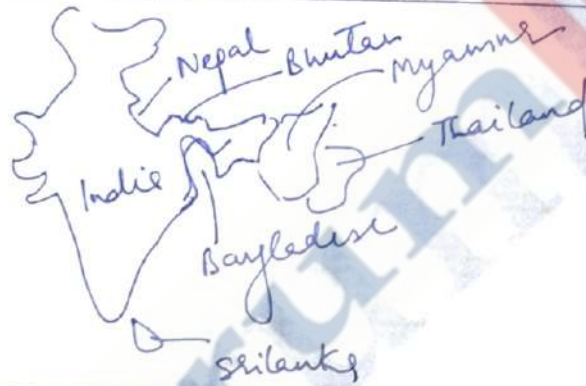


Fig : BIMSTEC NATIONS.

Utility of BIMSTEC

- (•) cooperation between South Asia & ASEAN as a bridge
- (•) in line with policy of look East
- (•) focused Co-economic cooperation

Crucial bridge b/w South Asia & ASEAN

- (i) Present Gap: India only through North East, which only accessible through Boko Siliguri corridor.

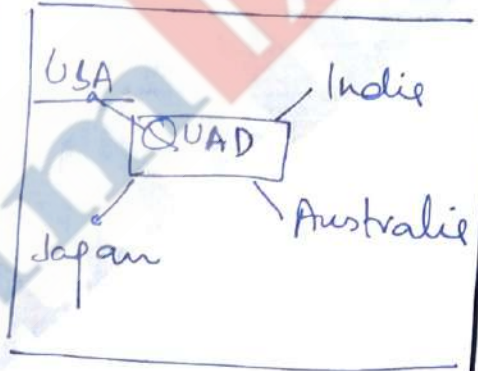
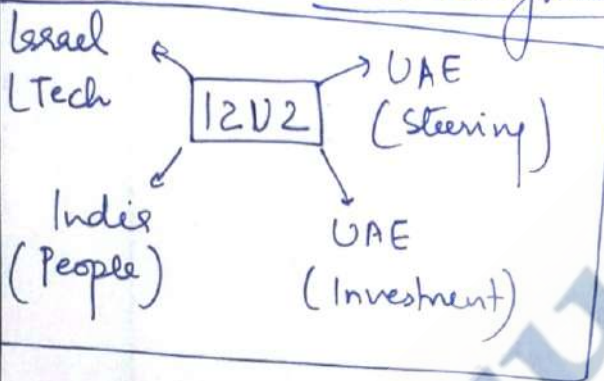
Q.20) Compare the aims and objectives of I2U2 and Quad. What importance does I2U2 hold for India? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India-Israel - UAE & USA (I2U2)

and Quadilateral Security dialogue are two central multialignment structures to India



Aim of QUAD & I2U2

- (i) QUAD
- Free and open Indo-Pacific
 - Collaboration in maritime security, vaccine initiatives and Technological setups

- (ii) I2U2
- Free and open economic cooperation between countries
 - Investment in the countries specifically India in emerging sectors
- eg: UAE → food park.

Objectives (QUAD)

- greater security cooperation (geo-strategic)
- Military strength of each to be strengthened

(I2U2)

- greater economic cooperation (geo-economic)
- The economic development and strength to be increased.

As a counter to China

- as a focus on Pacific ocean - South China sea.
 - western regions
- checking the string of pearls & salami slicing
- on the eastern region Israel and UAE
 - stability in Africa & West Asia - to
- BRI Investments & debt trap diplomacy.

Importance of I2U2 for India

- (•) Utilizes Indian demographic dividend
 - skilling opportunity
 - creation of employment.

- (.) Investment in sunrise sectors
 - ↳ food processing (Mega Parks - UAE)
 - ↳ Semi-conductor development
 - ↳ Agricultural Revolution 4.0 [Israel Technology]
- (.) Adequate steering support without WTO provisioning
- (.) Steps up Indian efforts to Atman Nishchee Bharat & Supply chain resilience.

Today, the multiple alignments & re-alignments for National Interest have become Indian policy of principles ensure that all support its rise.

Feedback
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