

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे

**ForumIAS**

Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250

**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Umaharathi		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910059002	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	23-8-22

\*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. 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।	
1			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			10:00 AM	1:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*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 आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

**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						
Attempt						

**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।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Dr. B R Ambedkar called Fundamental rights in part III of the constitution as heart and soul of Indian constitution. They are declared as part of 'Basic Structure' by supreme court

Fundamental rights as north star of universe of constitutionalism

- Limits to power of state (Constitutionalism). eg: Art 14 "State cannot" discriminate...
- Legal guarantee to human rights eg: Art 21 - Right to life.
- Deepening of democracy eg: Art 19 - freedom of speech + media freedom
- social justice upheld. eg: Art 17 - Abolished untouchability
- inbuilt constitutional remedies



eg: Art 32 - Courts can issue writ.

→ safeguards to minorities against majoritarianism

eg: Art 29, 30

## Limitations

① Most rights not extended to private sector  
eg: right to equality only guaranteed from state.

② Restricts Imposed → misused

eg: 160% increase in sedition cases between 2019 + 2021 (NCFB)

③ Emergencies (Art 352) and withdrawal of right

eg: 1975 emergency

④ Exclusion of right to work, right to health resulting in rising inequalities

Empowered citizens & judicial activism are safeguards to fundamental rights, which make democracy truly — "of, by, for the people"

### 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)

Section 153A of IPC punishes speech that promotes enmity between groups. Section 295A punishes speech that hurts religious sentiment. (Blasphemy).

Issues with use of 153A & 295A

- Threat to Fundamental right to speech (Art 19)
- Threatening creative endeavour  
eg. Banning of movies, books  
(eg. Perumal Murgen, Sulman Rushdie)
- Majoritarianism - by punishing any criticism of majority community
- social disharmony - by penalising free discussion + debate.  
eg. Akbar's Suh-i-kul - intercultural dialogue



→ Vagueness in what is considered unacceptable.  
 eg: what is hurting religious sentiment.

But the need for these laws is evident from

- ① Rising hate speeches - eg: Bulli Bai, Sulli deals cases
- ② communal clashes due to speeches  
 eg: 2020 August Bengaluru riot
- ③ Ensuring coexistence → tolerance in multicultural Indian society.
- ④ Minority safeguards to their identity.

Free speech needs spirit of tolerance to work.

As Voltaire said "I may not agree to what you say but I'll defend your right to say it"

Clear laws & impartial execution is the key

### 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)



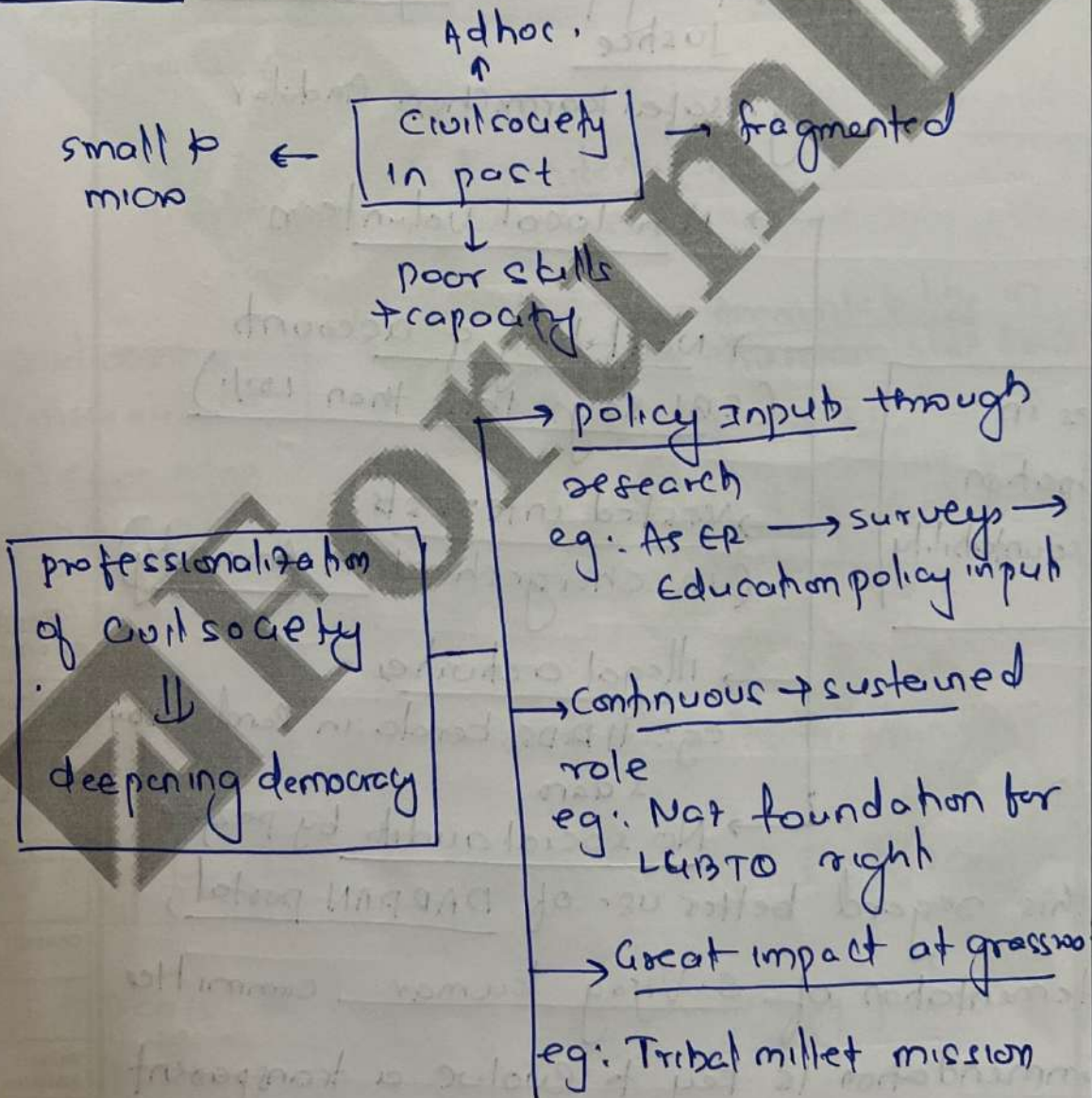


Q.4) The changed nature of civil society due to its professionalization has helped in deepening of democracy but at the cost of participation and accountability. Discuss.

(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)

With one NAO per 1000 people, civil society has emerged as a major force in developmental process in the last few decades.





Issues in  
participation  
→ accountability

in odisha, transforming livelihoods  
& health

- Assist in policy implementation  
eg: Atshay patra in midday meal
- Strong prosumer group for social Justice  
eg: safai karmachari Andolan

- Non-local Volunteers
- Non filing of accounts  
(CBI says less than 10%)
- vested interests  
(IB chargesheet on Amnesty)
- illegal activities  
eg: HRDs, Kerala in land grabbing scam
- No social audits by people

In this regard better use of DARPA portal,  
implementation of S. Vijay Kumar committee  
recommendation is key to evolve a transparent self regulation



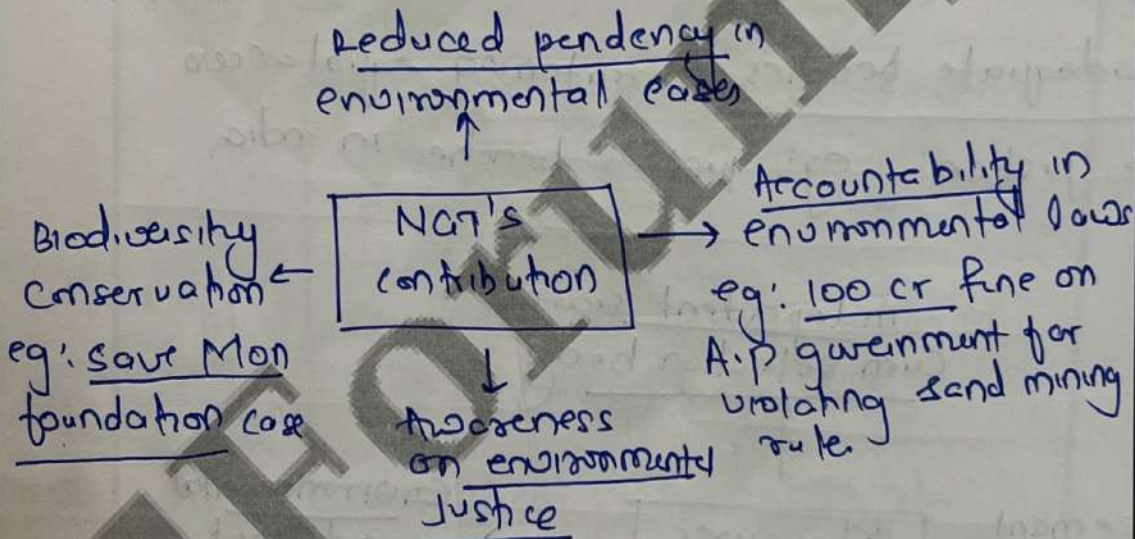
Q.5) While National Green Tribunal (NGT) has made immense contribution to protection of environment, various structural and functional issues have limited its effectiveness. Comment.

(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 quasi-judicial body formed under 'National green tribunal act, 2010' - to ensure speedy & effective justice in environmental jurisprudence.

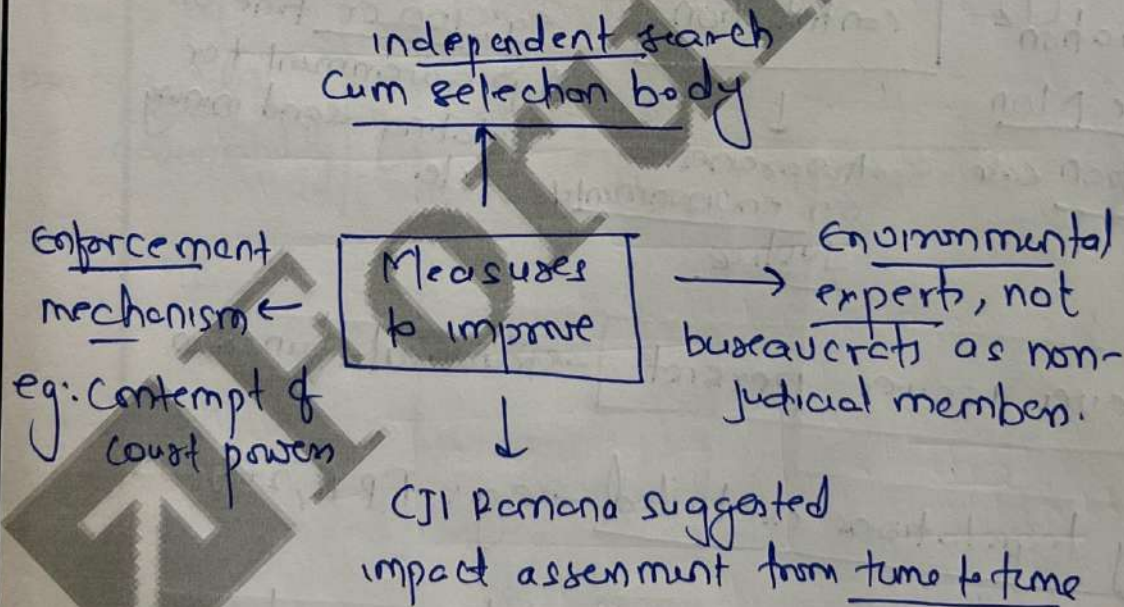


However issues persist - structural + functional

- ① key legislations excluded - eg: FRA, 2005 -
- ② Appeals to supreme court delaying justice



- ③ Lack of enforcement mechanism  
eg: Non-payment of CAMPA funds by MNCs
- ④ Lack of independence from government  
↳ government is a party in most cases
- ⑤ inadequate staffing → infrastructure
- ⑥ inadequate benches threatening equal access to justice eg: just 5 benches in India



SDG 16 calls for strong + effective institutions in order to help communities achieve all the sustainable development goals.

Feedback	
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Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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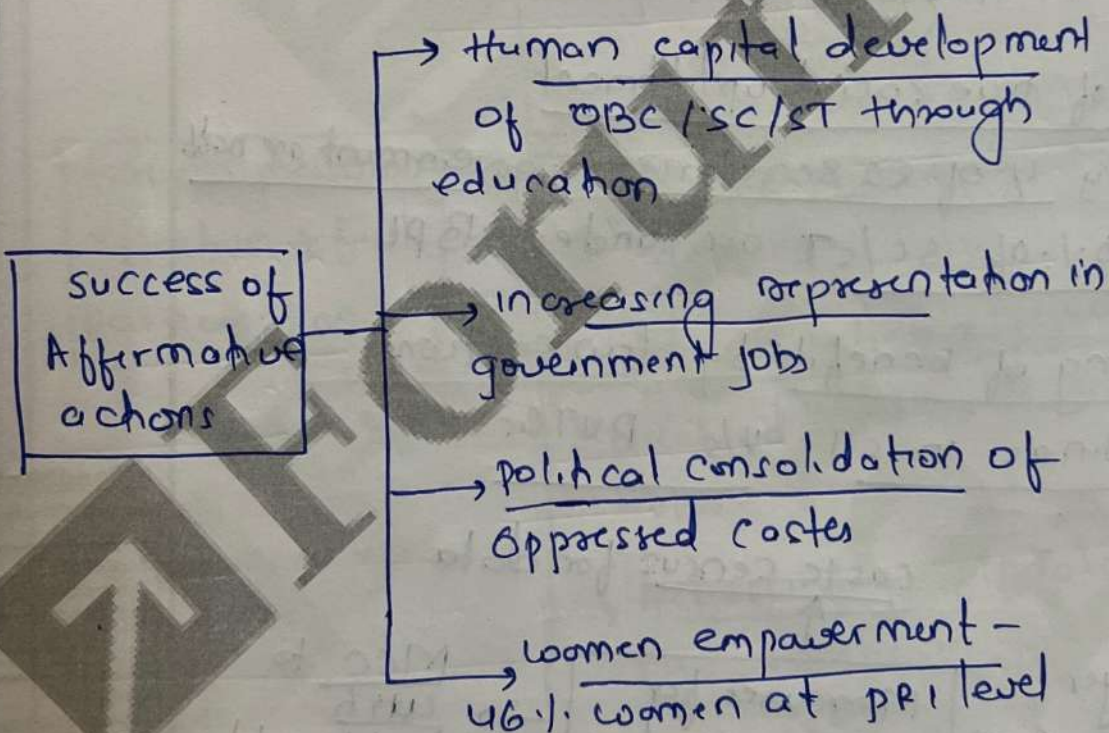
Q.6) Policy of reservation, started to provide equality of opportunities, has fallen victim to political opportunism. Critically examine the success of affirmative actions in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Article 15, 16 allow state to provide reservation in favour of socially and educationally backward sections in education & employment.

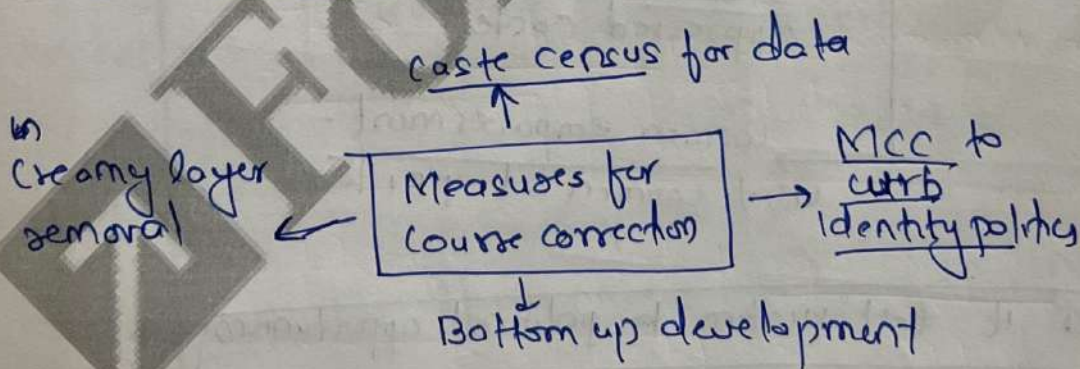
It is in spirit of Equality of opportunity under Article 14.



However it fell victim to political opportunism



- ① Appeasement politics - eg. Reservation for upper caste Marathas in Maharashtra
- ② Deepened caste politics - by ingraining caste identity
- ③ Continuous + competitive demands  
eg: Jats in Haryana.
- ④ Failure of true social upliftment  
eg: only 4 of 62 secretaries to government are Dalits  
33% of SC/ST are under BPL
- ⑤ Cornering of benefit by few sections  
eg: Minus in ST v/s PVTGs



Adhering to Indira Sawhney judgement guidelines is absolutely necessary if we want to utilize affirmative actions for inclusive + just development as captured in Art 16.

Feedback	
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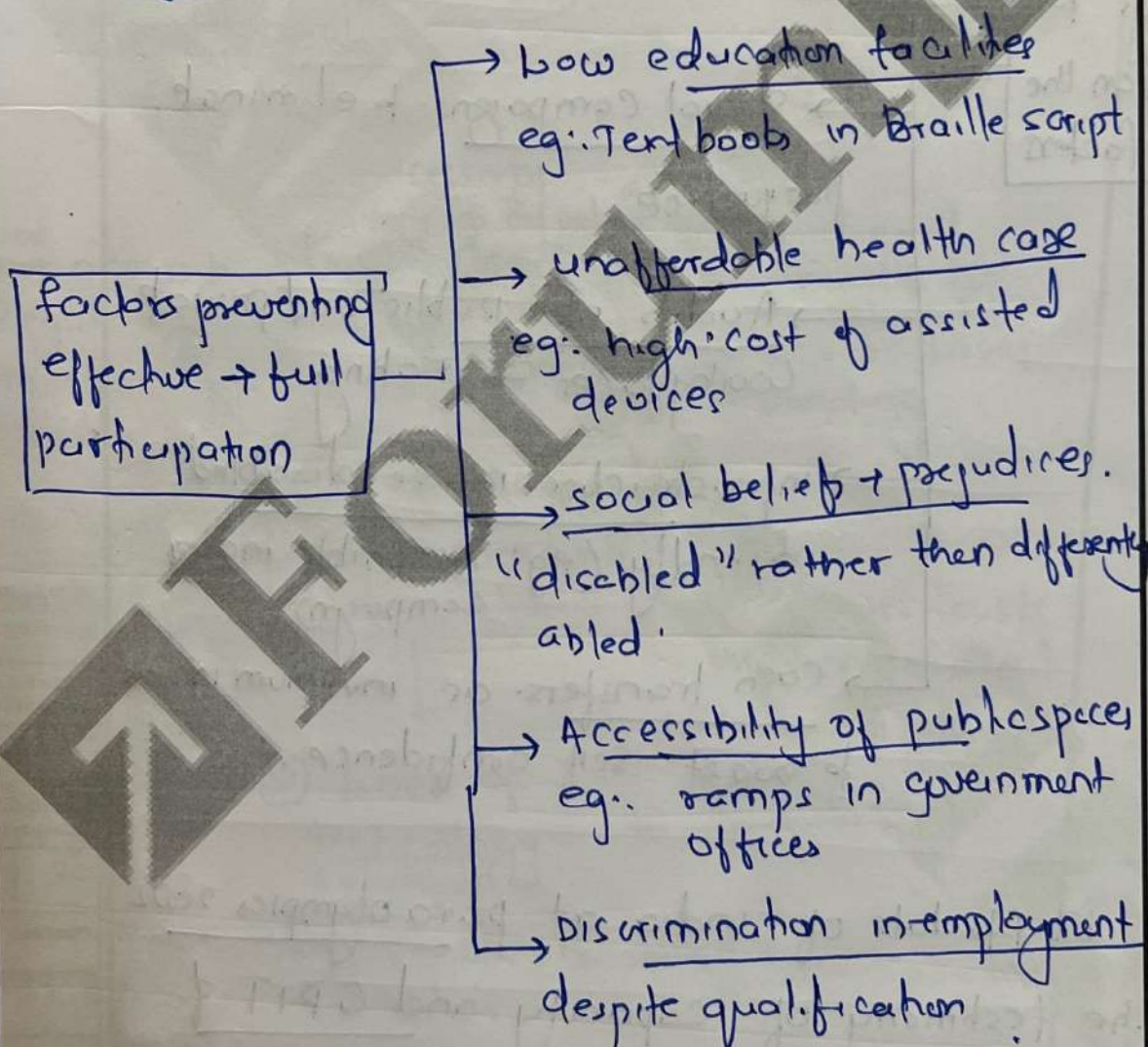


Q.7) Unless the factors that prevent effective and full participation of persons with disability in political and public life are addressed, the goal of inclusiveness and empowerment will remain elusive. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

As per 2011 census persons with disability (PWD) constitute 2% of population. Their empowerment is key to inclusive growth.





ways to address the above factors

- Leveraging Technology (AI etc) for custom learning + education
- Mandatory coverage under Ayushman Bharat Health scheme
- social campaigns to eliminate prejudice
- Audits of public and private workplaces + rating
- infrastructure made disabled friendly (eg: Accessible india campaign)
- Cash transfers as minimum income to boost self confidence.

The 19 Medals of India at para olympics 2022 is the testimony of capacity and G.P.I.T of differently abled. They must be prioritised in the spirit of Article 41, and SDG 10 (removing inequalities)

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/  
Presentation

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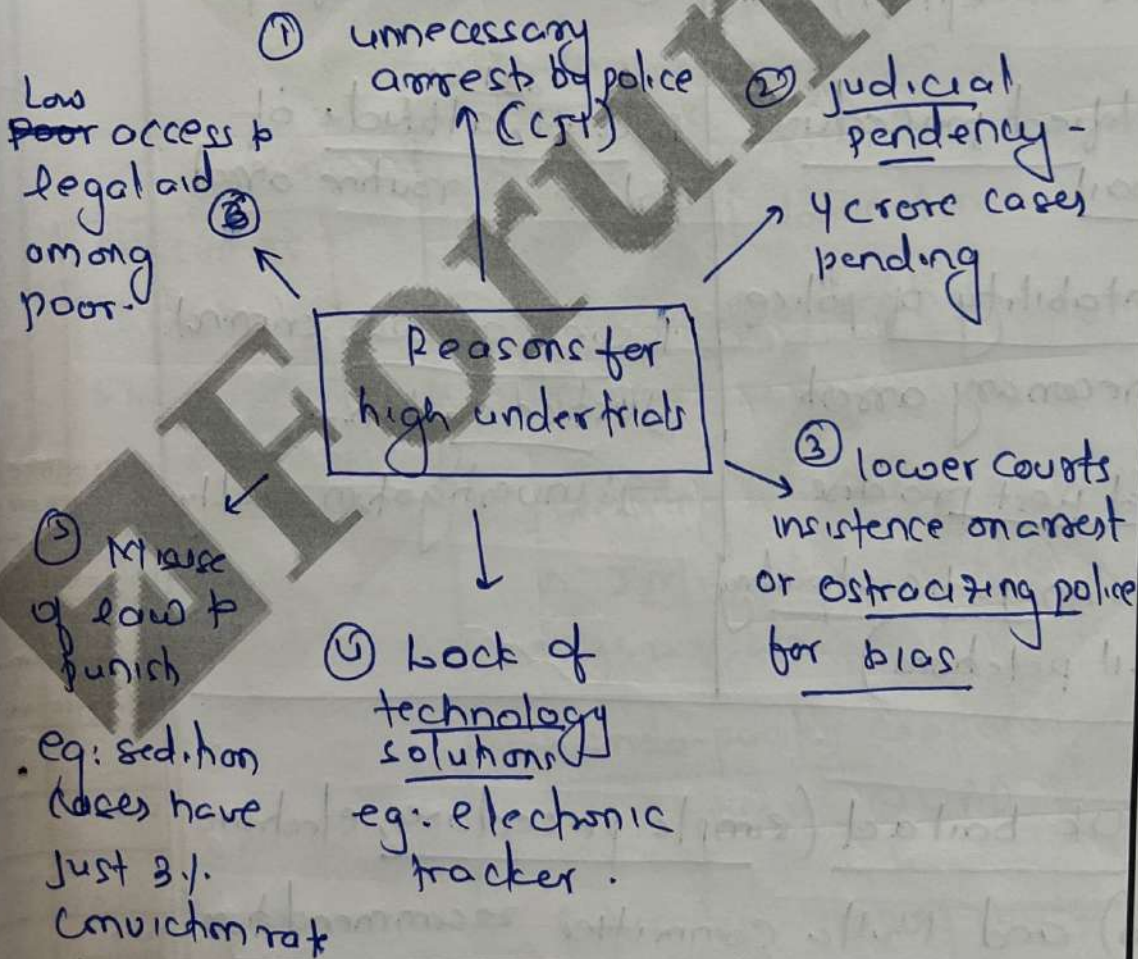
Q.8) The criminal justice system has made the process itself a punishment leading to the prolonged incarceration of undertrials. Highlighting the reasons for the large number of undertrial prisoners, examine the desirability of a dedicated bail law.

(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)

Undertrial is a prisoners awaiting trial → conviction/acquittal. Undertrials constitute 60% of all prisoners in India.





Recently supreme court suggested evolution of a bail law

Usefulness	Issues
<p>① <u>improved access to bail</u> ("bail as the norm + jail as exception")</p>	<p>crpc has provisions for bail already (436, 437 of crpc)</p>
<p>② <u>simplified procedures on bail</u></p>	<p>Doesn't <sup>address</sup> attitude of police - routine arrest</p>
<p>③ <u>Accountability of police</u> for unnecessary arrest</p>	<p>issues across criminal justice system -</p>
<p>④ <u>Global Best practice</u></p>	<p>eg: investigation quality</p>
<p>⑤ <u>Cuts down judicial pendency</u> (eg: Bail petitions)</p>	

The UK bail act (simple procedures, electronic trackers) and Mulla committee recommendations (open prisons) are certainly a right step ahead.

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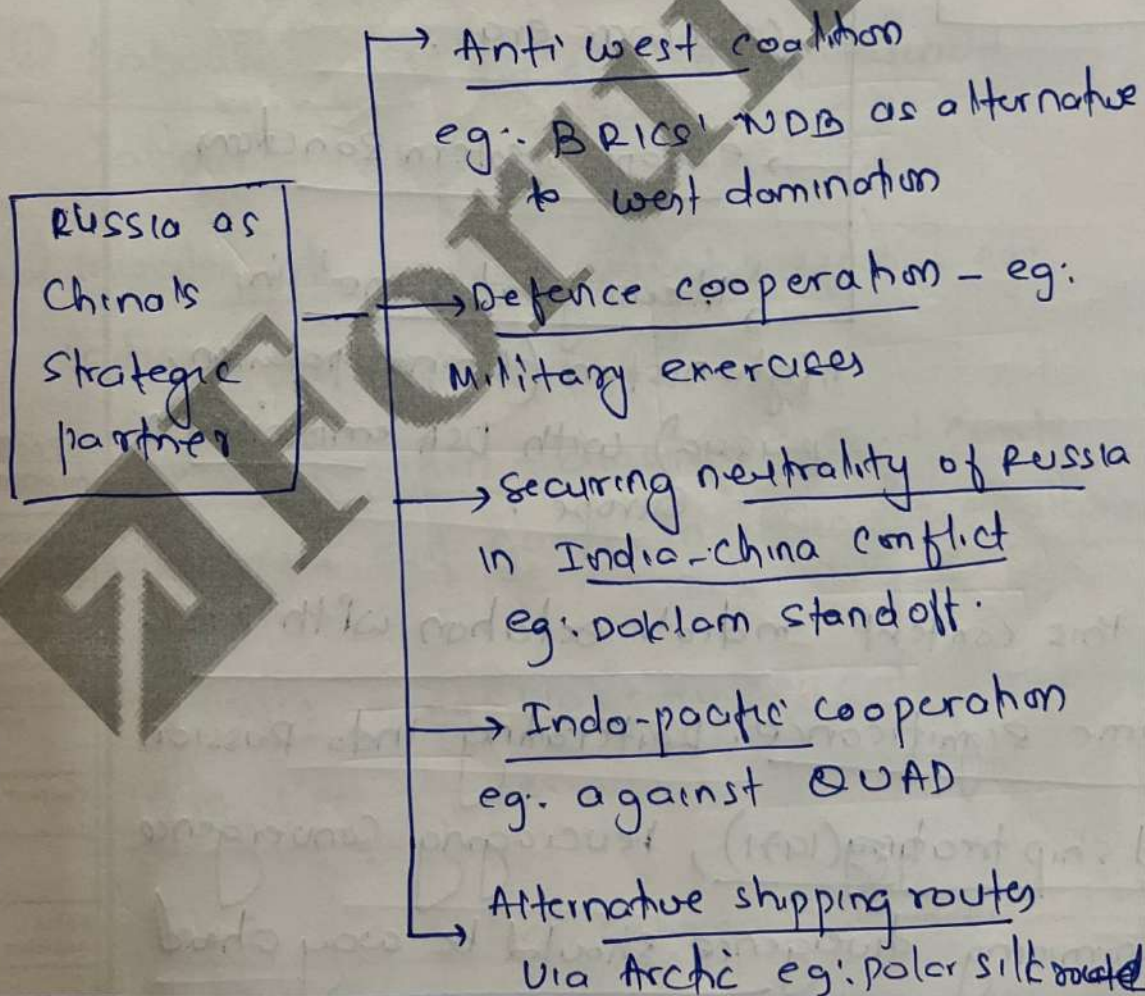
Structure/ Presentation
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Q.9) China's interest in Russia is not only that of a strategic partner, but also for it being a strategic diversion for the west. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Recently china and Russia have upheld and reiterated their strategic partnership. This is also visible in Chinese support to Russia in Ukraine crisis ("Limitless partnership" - word used by Xi Jinping)





For strategic diversion of west

- Take west attention away from Indo pacific  
eg. Ukraine crisis + chinese support to Russia
- Benefit from anti-Russia sentiment - as done in Cold war era
- escape western sanctions
- 'New great Game' in Afghanistan (China - Pakistan, Russia) with USA entangled in Europe.

In this context India's relation with Russia assume significance. Reiterating Indo-Russian friendship treaty (1971), leveraging convergence + minimising divergence should be way ahead

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

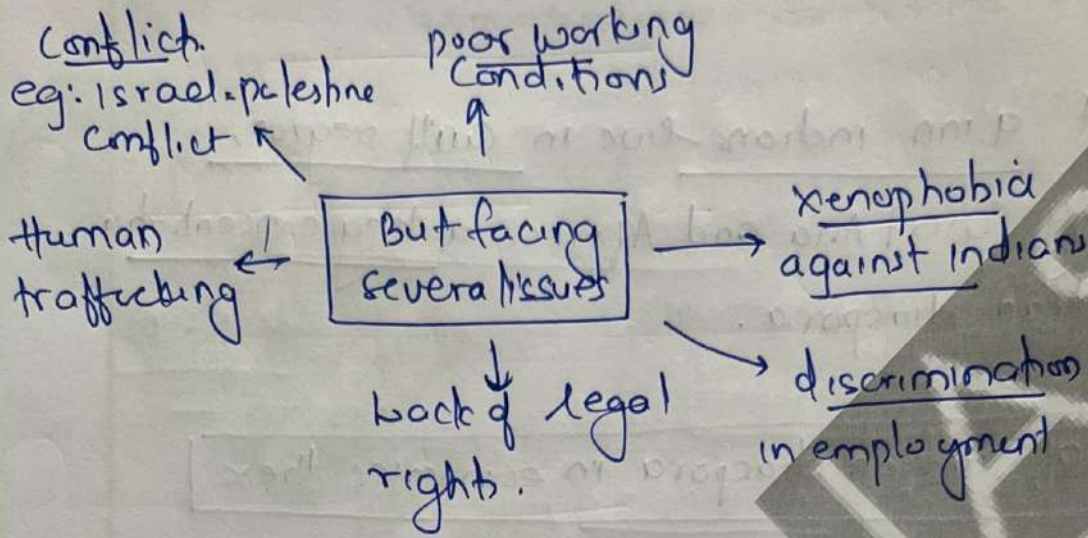
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

About 9 mn Indians live in Gulf region, making West Asia and Africa a key concentration of Indian diaspora.

Role of Indian diaspora in economies these

- ① Labour force - For eg. 30% of Kuwait labour is Indian origin persons
- ② Investments in development projects - eg: Indian oil project in Africa
- ③ Export promotion - diaspora helped create market for Gulf goods in India. eg: Date palm
- ④ FTA talks - eg: Diaspora key consideration in Indo-UAE CEPA.
- ⑤ People to people ties between economies - soft power marketing





steps that can be taken

- Dedicated platform for outreach on a continuous basis.
- Bilateral negotiations for better working conditions
- Leveraging UN etc for human rights accountability
- Ease of procedures for movement & remittance

MoEXA cited that the biggest change in India's foreign policy is that it is becoming 'people centric'. Diaspora should be the heart of any such people centric policy

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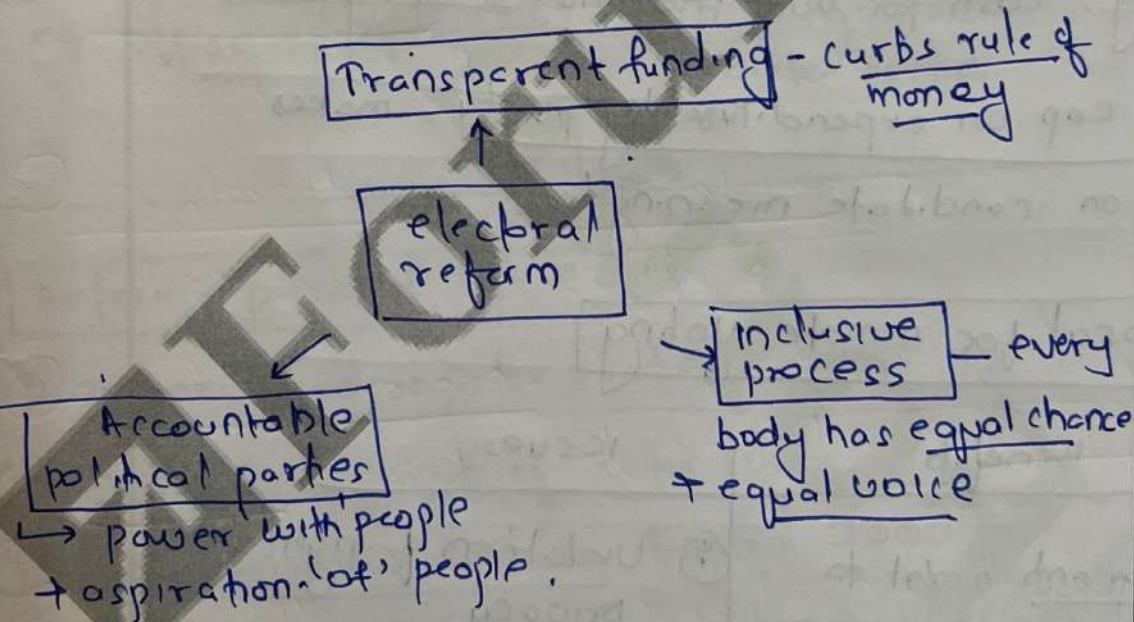
Q.11) Electoral reform is a continuous effort to make election funding transparent, election process inclusive, and political parties accountable. Discuss issues related to election funding, proposal for remote voting and regulation of Registered Unrecognized Political Parties (RUPPs).

(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 essential for success of a democracy. This goal captured in Articles 324, 325, 326 is today facing several challenges, requiring comprehensive electoral reform.



## Issues in election funding

① Non-transparent - threat to citizen's right to



know (ADR v/s UOI, 2002 on Article 19)

67.1. from unknown sources (ADR)

② corporate control on parties leads to Corporate control on democracy

eg: - 2.1% of known funding from corporates (ADR)

③ Flow of black money violating laws.

④ Money determines electoral outcomes -  
eg: cash for vote phenomena - buying votes

⑤ No cap on expenditure by party - makes cap on candidate meaningless.

## proposal for remote voting

Benefit	Issues
① <u>Migrants right to vote</u> (33% are internal migrants)	① <u>Violation of right to privacy</u>
② <u>voter turnout</u> boost by ease of voting	② <u>manipulation of votes</u> risk.
③ <u>Vulnerable friendly</u> eg: differently abled	③ <u>cyber frauds</u> such as hacking etc.



④ cost effective — financial + administrative

④ digital divide in country  
eg: only 29.1% Broadband penetration in villages

Regulation of unrecognised political parties

Need + Benefits	Issues
① Rise of <u>shell companies</u> in name of party.	① Right to <u>form political parties</u> (Art 19)
② To <u>misuse benefits</u> . eg. office space etc.	② <u>limited powers of ECI</u> . eg: can't register parties

Reforms proposed by ECI

- ① power to deregister parties
- ② Aadhar linkage of Voter IDs
- ③ no anonymous donations beyond 2000 Rs
- ④ Cap on political party expenditure & under RTI ambit

ultimately as supreme court said there is need for ethical political culture, and responsible voter participation for true reform.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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)

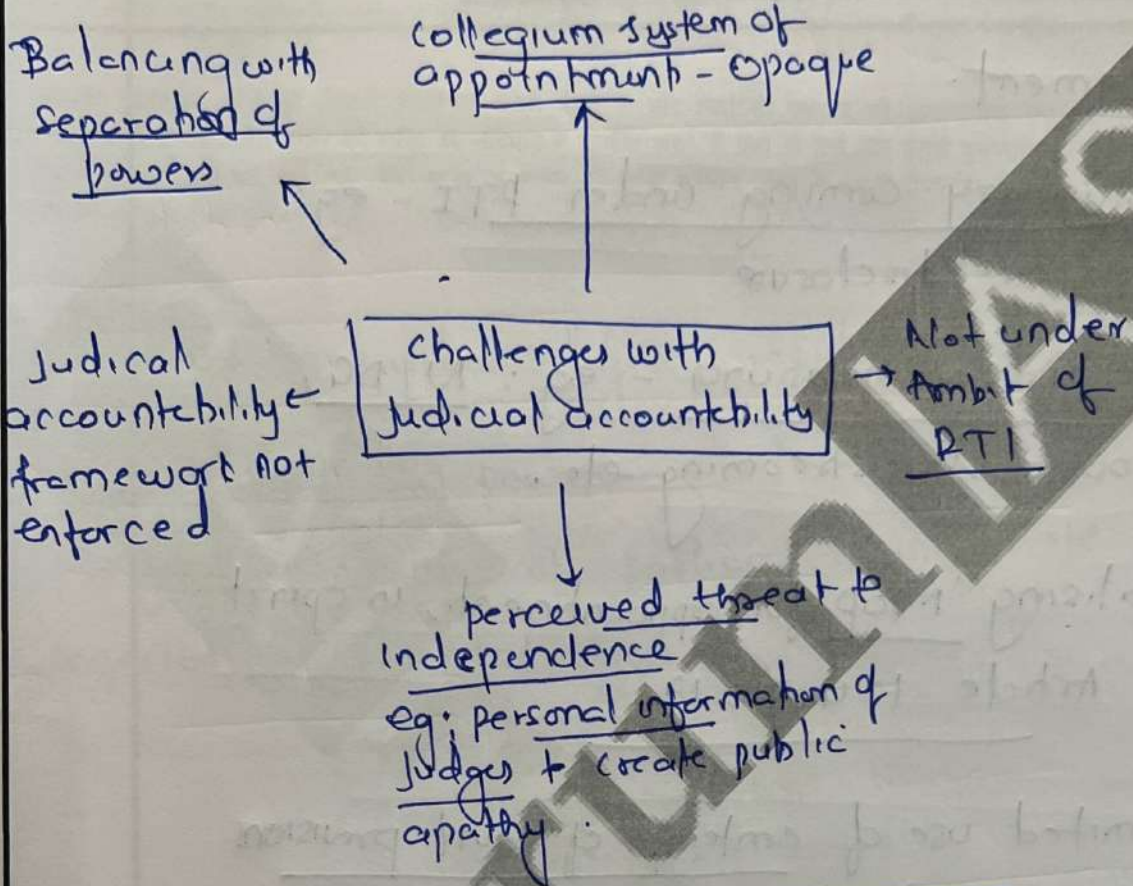
In NJAC judgement of 2014 supreme court held that judicial independence is a part of 'Basic structure' of constitution.

2nd ARC on other hand says judicial accountability and independence are 'two sides of same coin'

Judicial Independence  $\rightleftharpoons$  Accountability

- ① Ensures right use of independence
- ② Gains public trust further enhancing independence  
eg: public declaration of assets of judges
- ③ Accountable judiciary need not fear other organs of government
- ④ Independence comes with sense of responsibility





## ways to enhance judicial accountability

- ① 2nd ARC - judicial accountability framework be designed with collaboration of executive + legislature
- ② Judicial values commissioner to enforce accountability standards
- ③ Ban on taking employment/offices post



(Don't Write anything in this Area)

scheme.

- ④ voluntary coming under RTI - eg: proactive disclosure
- ⑤ Transparency measures - eg: NJDG, e-courts, live streaming etc.
- ⑥ Finalising 'Mop' for appointments, in spirit of Article 124 & 219
- ⑦ limited use of contempt of court provisions (129 & 215)

In a democracy no power is above accountability  
independence without accountability is a recipe to authoritarianism, while independence with accountability is a recipe to social liberation

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

Article 123 and 213 give president and governor ordinance making power - which is similar to legislative power of parliament and state legislature respectively.

Deal with unforeseen emergencies eg: covid pandemic

Indian separation of power is not watertight

Rationale behind giving executive legislative powers

→ exceptional power only

↓  
To make quick decisions pending parliamentary sessions



safe guards  
against  
misuse

- Lapses if not approved  
by legislature after its meeting
- Reasons that necessitated  
ordinance be attached when  
presented in legislature
- Judicial review applicable  
(Cooper case, 1960)
- Not for constitutional  
amendments
- parliamentary mechanism -  
Question hour, committee  
to scrutiny

Although there is sound rationale, its  
utility is questioned today



- ① overuse rather than exception → Violates parliamentary democracy  
13<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha - 3<sup>rd</sup> 2 ordinances per 10 bills
- ② To bypass bills from parliament scrutiny  
 eg: farm laws as ordinance
- ③ violating federalism - a  
 eg: ordinances in state list subject such as electricity
- ④ Repromulgation repeatedly (wadhawan judgement called it fraud on constitution)
- ⑤ no discussion on ordinances - Whip to pass them without debate.

In this regard, the supreme court suggestions in Cooper case, 1960 are needed. Treating it as exceptional power, strengthening judicial review, sending bills to committees will safeguard against misuse.

<b>Feedback</b> (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
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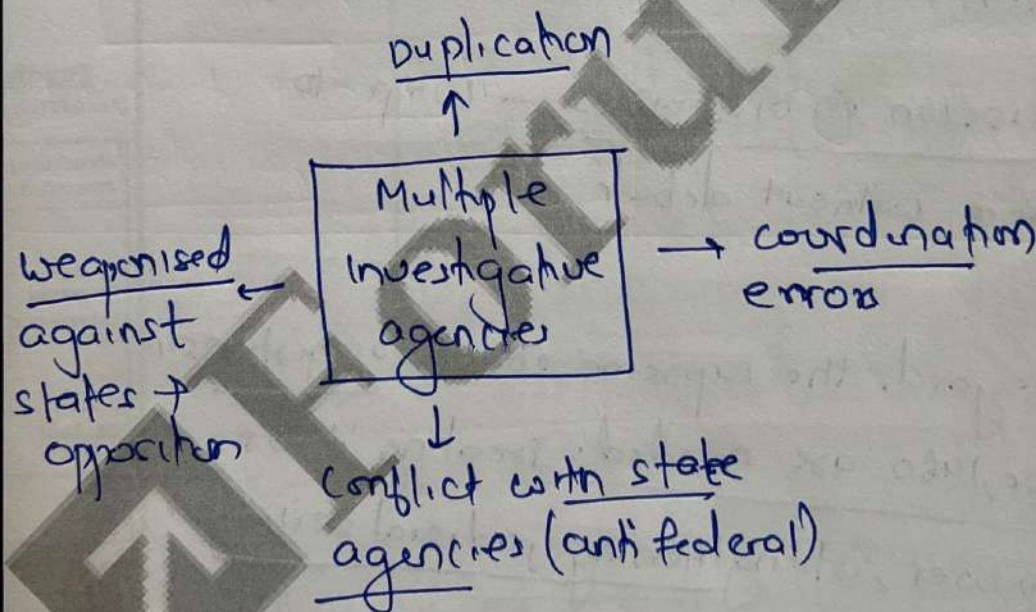




Q.14) Multiplicity of central investigative agencies leads to not only problems of overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions but also dilution of federal principles. Highlighting various issues related to the functioning of central investigating agencies, argue the case for an independent 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)

The 'paradox of plenty' highlighted by Amartya Sen is relevant even in the case of investigative agencies in India, which shows poor outcomes despite multiple agencies.



CBI, Enforcement Directorate, NIA, etc  
Some of the key investigative agencies.



Issues in their functioning

- overlapp in functions  
eg. ED → CBI on financial crimes
- Lack of independence from government  
eg. SC called 'CBI caged parrot'
- Inadequate infrastructure + personnel due to resources spreading thin  
eg. deficit in CBI infrastructure
- Lack of coherent picture  
eg. stock broking scam - no final picture
- 'Turf wars' between agencies
- Tussle with state agencies  
eg. CBI vs police in West Bengal
- Misuse to curb opposition + dissent



Independent umbrella body for regulation

pros

cons

- ① Accountability reinstated
- ② coordination platform
- ③ prevent misuse
- ④ gains states' trust - federalism
- ⑤ protect Bona fide mistakes of civil servants

- More bureaucratization
- Doesn't address independence issue
- Further shortage of resources
- Delays in decision making

### Feedback

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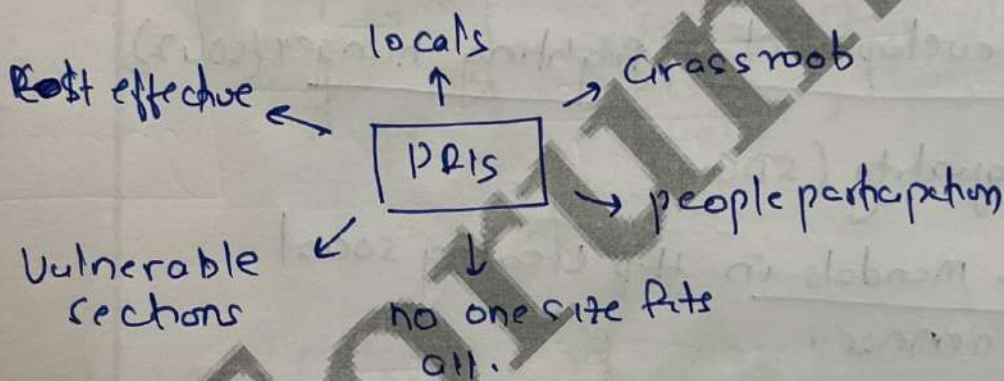
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

Principle of subsidiarity says that decentralisation of power is key to sustainable, bottom up and cost effective development. It is in this context PRIs become critical in achieving SDGs.



## Role and capabilities of PRIs in meeting SDGs

- ① Inclusive growth - by involving women, SC/ST in decision making (eg. 243D, reservation)
- ② Local solutions for better result.



eg: Role of PPIs in Hware Bctar transformation (SDG 6, SDG, 13)

② Rural development to remove inequalities (SDG 10)

eg: Dediapada, Gujarat - Gram Sabha role in Bamboo based livelihood

④ social development - fighting hunger (SDG 2),

Gender equality (SDG 5)

eg: Mahila Mandals in HP creating social awareness.

eg: Project Sampoorna, in Assam leveraging PPI to fight malnutrition.

⑤ curbing distress migration to cities to ensure sustainable migr. urbanisation (SDG 11)

eg: implementation of MNPQA

⑥ Health + education promotion

eg: Kerala local community based palliative care.



Challenges that have to be overcome

- Non devolution of functions  
→ powers (2UBA)
- low financial powers (2UBI not implemented)
- Inadequate functions
- Lack of fiscal discipline  
→ accountability. eg: low audit
- social elite capture of PDS - eg: buying votes of Dalit

Kerala - 40% of state budget given to PDS

Best practices to leverage

Karnataka, separate cadre of officials of PDS

↓  
Telangana - 100% online audit of PDS.

The Gandhian vision of 'Village republics' captured in 'Article 40' must reflect in working of PDS if we want to achieve SPAs sooner

**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 is a public funded health insurance scheme in PPP model for low income sections. It is envisioned as instrument for right to health (Art. 21) for all.

→ Fundamental right to life  
(Art 21)

→ Moral duty of state as DPSP  
(Art 47)

→ Human capital to reap demographic dividend

→ program on human development index

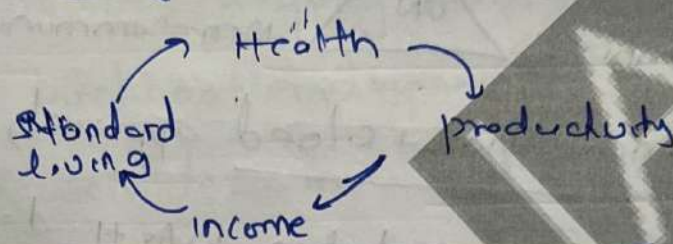
→ Gender justice - eg: low health outcomes among females

Need for ensuring right to health for all



→ social justice - eg: 50% of Malaria deaths are among tribals.

→ poverty alleviation



Impediments in right to health for all

① low public spending (1.3% of GDP) creating deficit  
eg: just 5 beds per 10000 population

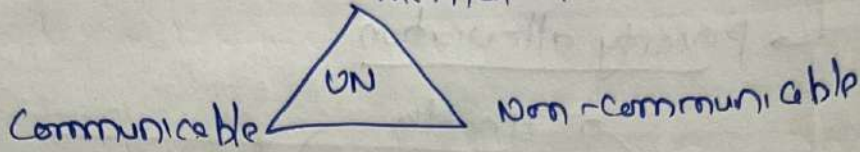
② privatization of care resulting in high out of pocket expenditure (OoPE)  
93% of all hospitals → private sector  
India's OoPE = 60%

③ Rural urban divide - 75% shortage of doctors in rural areas

④ interstate divide - near 100% UTHC in Kerala versus shortage in Bihar



⑤ Triple burden of health together  
mental health

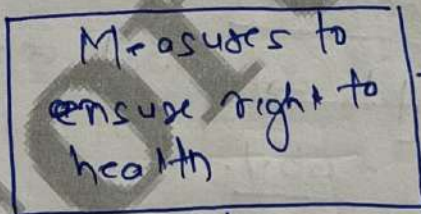


⑥ unidimensional + siloed approach

For eg: health, nutrition, WASH + death separately in India.

Japanese model of social insurance - insurance a non-profit business

Kerala model of palliative care - based on community



Brazilian community model to leverage UHC at low cost

NITI Aayog suggestion to increase public spending on health to 3%.

Besides, the WHO-India traditional medicine Centre is acknowledgement of power of ethnic medicine + collaborate with modern medicine for right to health to all.

**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 provides legal guarantee to 100 days of wage livelihood/employment to adults in the rural households — in accordance with states moral duty under 39(DPSP)

Success of MGNREGA in sustainable employment and durable assets

- ① Demand based employment - eg. off season jobs for agriculture
- ② Women employment - through reservation of 33% of jobs
- ③ Socially inclusive employment — sets fixed share. (Tribals are largest beneficiaries — Atchay Bhong Committee)
- ④ Rural assets — public spaces, community works etc



⑤ Agricultural development — through digging ponds, catchment works etc

⑥ Drought proofing of villages — eg: Dharmapuri village in Tamil Nadu MGNREGS to fight drought

Limitations exist

- CAG Report said — only 50 days of jobs generated on average
- Diversity in wage rates >300 in sikkim to 100 in Chhattisgarh
- Flouting rule of ombudsman appointment
- poor quality of assets — due to poor quality management process
- NITI aayog highlighted delays in wage payment
- Declining budget allocation, eg: FY22, FY23 budget



Can MGNREGS be replicated for Urban areas?

Yes

Not entirely

- ① High urban unemployment shows demand  
eg: reverse migration
- ② Urban poverty: 17-35%  
Urban population in slums
- ③ Urban infrastructure works  
eg roads etc - need labour

- ① Real problem is skill deficit in labour.
- ② over supply of unskilled labour due to metropolization of urbanisation
- ③ fiscal burden on urban + state government

formalization of urban economy

skill training

way forward

plot project

social security code implementation

The (Tamil Nadu urban employment program) can be watched closely as a pilot project and lessons be incorporated (Barbell strategy)

### Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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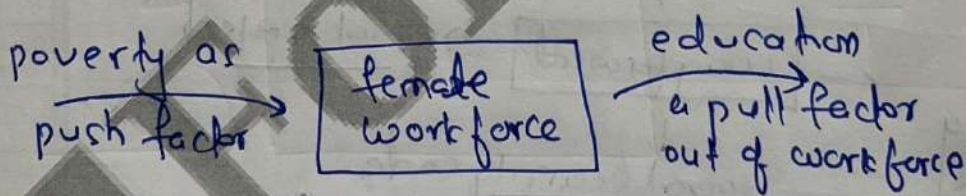
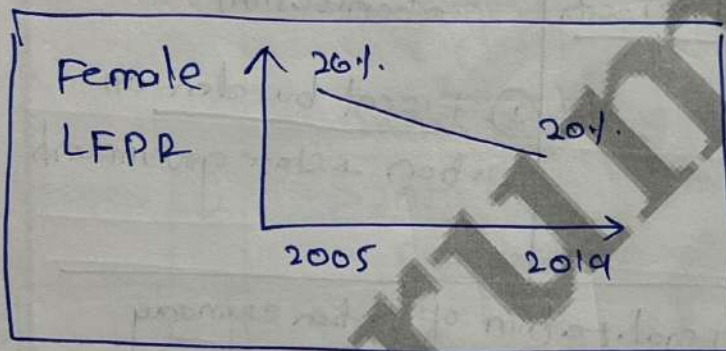




**Q.18)** Poverty is driving women into the workforce, while education seems to drive them out of it. What explains this anomaly? How can Self Help Groups (SHGs) correct this aberration? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Labour force participation (LFPR) in india for females has been declining consistently. The trend reveals several insight on role of poverty & education on female LFPR



Reasons for this anomaly

poverty forces women to enter work force → support family income.  
eg: outmigration of males led to feminisation of agriculture



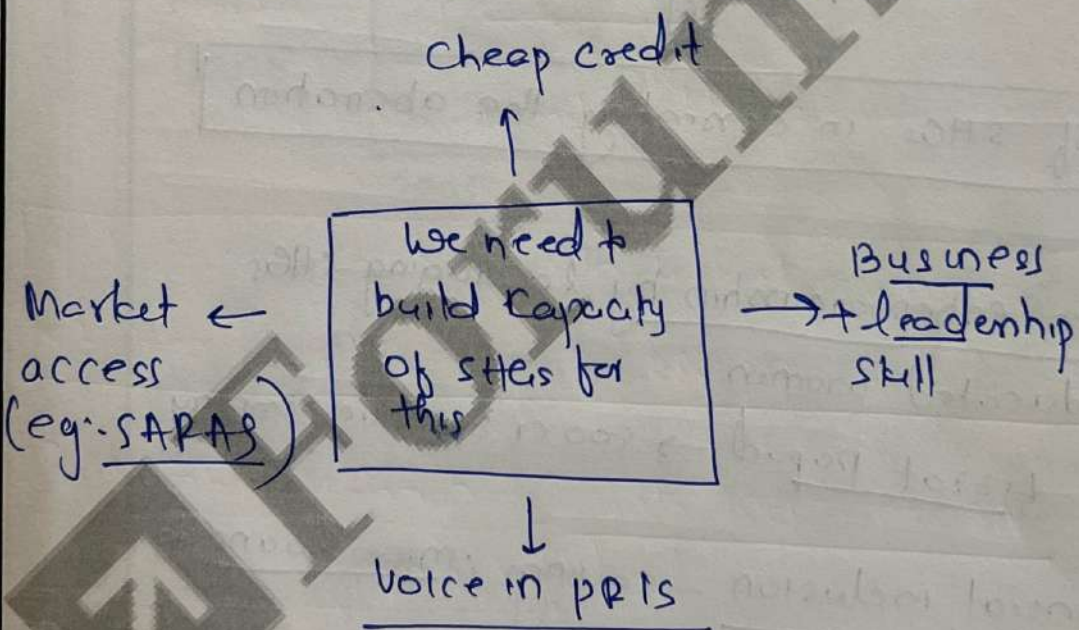
- education acts against taking up menial jobs/informal jobs → delays entry into work force
- poverty can also hinder completion of education forcing women to take up menial jobs.  
eg. informalization of women's labour
- patriarchal society - women enter work force only when absolutely necessary.

### Role of states in correcting the aberration

- ① women entrepreneurship by leveraging skills by educated women.  
eg. Lizkat papad → food or revenue company
- ② Financial inclusion - savings; micro loans to cushion against poverty  
eg. Microfinance during COVID-19 pandemic



- ③ Leveraging STEs for skill development programs.
- ④ creation of employment opportunities through STEs  
eg: kudumbashree cafes of kerala
- ⑤ STEs for social awareness + social change  
eg: Anti Dowry campaigns by Telangana STEs.



Recently SEDP and flipkart signed MOU to given direct market access to STEs in Telangana.  
Such PPP models are needed to leverage STEs power for women: empowerment

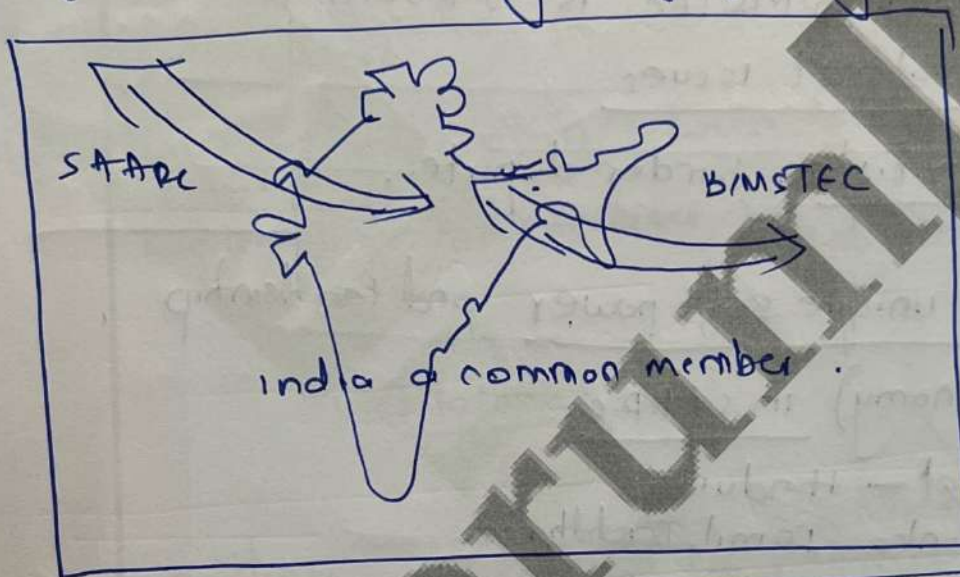
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Q.19) Rather than seeing it as a replacement for SAARC, BIMSTEC must be appreciated for its critical role as a bridge between South Asia and ASEAN. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

SAARC is a grouping of 8 South Asian nations, while BIMSTEC is a regional grouping of nations bordering Bay of Bengal.



BIMSTEC should not be seen as replacement of SAARC because

- ① Unlike SAARC, BIMSTEC lacks cultural proximity.
- ② SAARC nations - common history, similar status of economy - e.g. India + Bangladesh.



③ SAARC uniquely caters to South Asia region

④ SAARC unlike BIMSTEC is relevant to solve bilateral issues

eg. India-pakistan border dispute

⑤ India has unique soft power and leadership place (economy) in SAARC

eg. Nepal - Hinduism  
Sri Lanka - Tamil, Buddhism

But BIMSTEC has role to act as bridge between South Asia + ASEAN

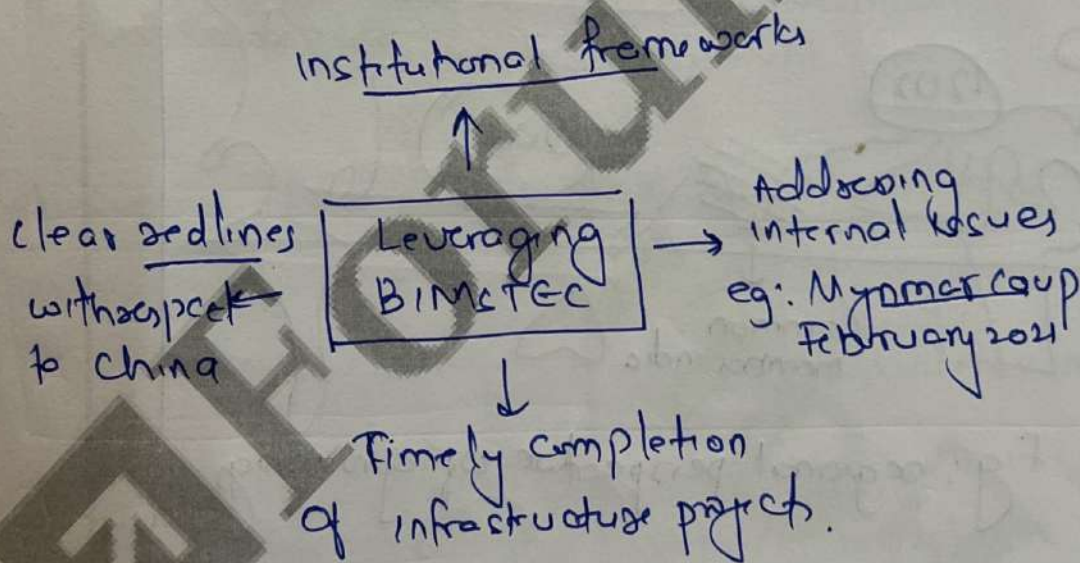
① Members common to South Asia + ASEAN  
eg. Myanmar, Thailand

② connectivity projects eg. IMT, Kaladan projects

③ platform for trade + investment with between ASEAN + South Asia.



- ④ Maritime cooperation - in light of Chinese assertion.  
eg: BIMSTEC to counter string of pearls
- ⑤ Indo-pacific strategy - rules based egalitarian order. eg: SACAR, Indo-pacific economic framework
- ⑥ Defence cooperation between ASEAN → South Asia  
BIMSTEC defence exercises + ASEAN defence exercises



With rising importance of Indo-pacific, there is need for 'Multi-alignment' rather than 'Cherry-picking' regional platforms as pointed out by S. Jaishankar.

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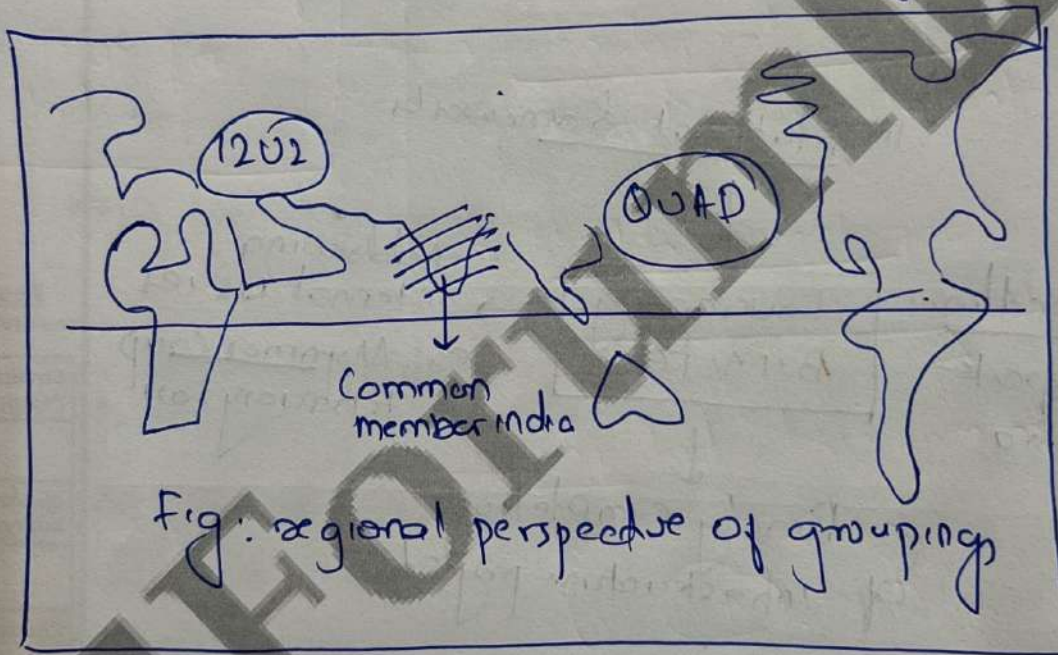


Q.20) Compare the aims and objectives of I2U2 and Quad. What importance does I2U2 hold for India? (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

I2U2 is a grouping of 4 nations - India, Israel, USA, UAE. Quad is another regional grouping of India, USA, Japan, Australia. These too considered clear manifestation of rising 'multilateralism'



### Aims and objectives

I2U2

QUAD

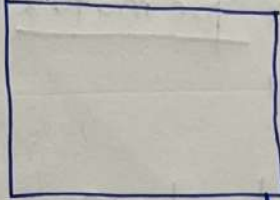
① Deepening economic cooperation

Economic and strategic cooperation



② Leveraging synergies in economies

UAE (capital)      USA (capital)



~~USA~~  
Israel  
(technology)

India (manufacturing + labour)

Leveraging common interests to ensure free & fair indopacific

③ Mainly private sector led cooperation

private sector and also government to government

④ supply chain resilience

Reduce dependence on china.

eg: Japan's 2011.

import dependence on china

⑤ No defence cooperation as such

Defence important dimension.

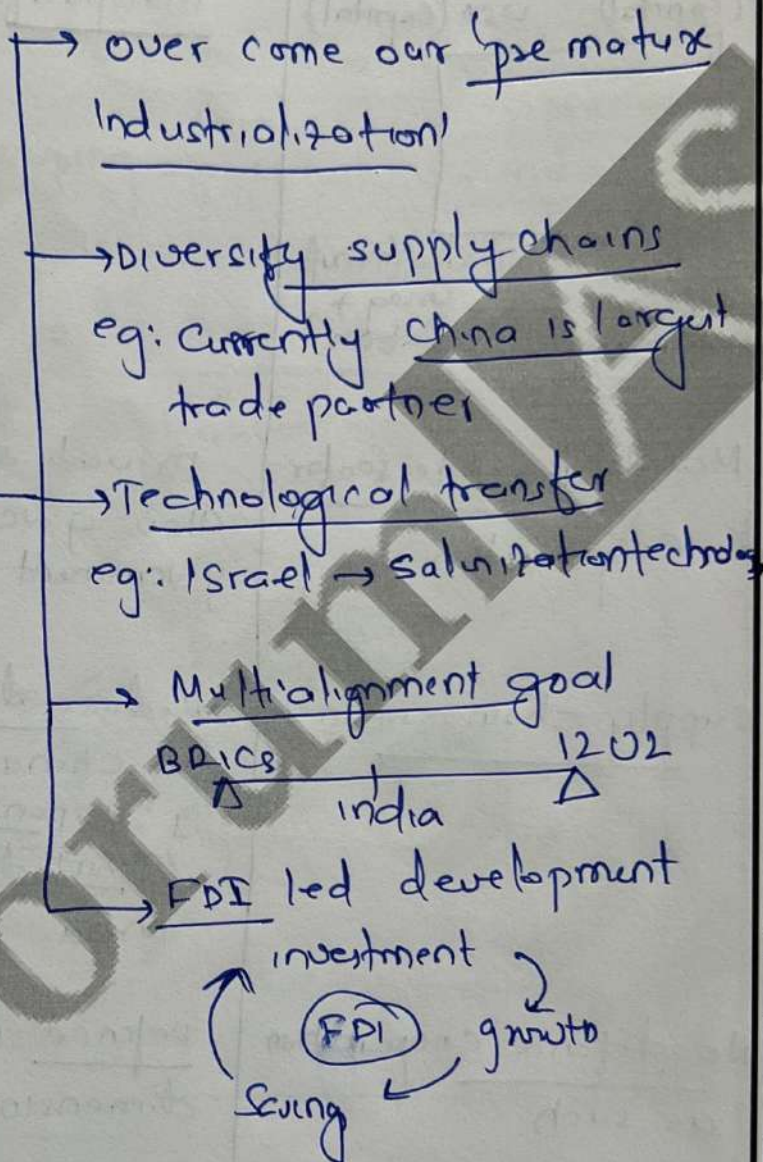
⑥ No clear strategic framework

strategic objectives aligned with indopacific countering chinese



Expansionism

Importance of I202 for India



The rise of groupings such as I202, QUAD clearly acknowledge rising importance of India. India must provide leadership and also leverage them to make a difference at home — trait of good foreign policy.

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