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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-14) – GS Paper #2

ForumIAS**GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate	WASEEM AHMAD BHAT		
Roll No.	1910073279	Date:	25-08-2022

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 & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>	
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 1:30 pm	End Time 4:30 pm
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

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)

Constitutionalism was defined by Supreme Court in R Coelho case as the 'restriction on the governmental power to ensure that the pillars on which it is formed are not eroded'. Fundamental rights are its north star.

⇒ Fundamental rights as north star of constitutionalism

① Part III ensures that government/state is limited to protecting the rights of citizens and not abrogate them.
↳ Locke considers it the 'purpose of law'.

② It ensures that individual state as the 'ultimate sovereign' as declared by preamble as 'we, the people of India'

③ Ensure the following limitations on governmental

power :

↳ Art 13 provides that no law can abrogate FRs → hence judicial review

↳ State cannot infringe rights of citizens that are 'basic structure'

e.g: Right to marry is part of Art 21
(Shafin Jahan case)

① It allows judiciary to foster judicial governance and curb misuse of law

e.g: Sec 377 of IPC tuned down in Nartej Johar case

② Provides the Common man the freedom to ensure 'no tyranny'

e.g: Art 18-22 → Right to freedom

These rights need to be protected and expanded and archaic laws such as Sec 124A of IPC, Sec 153A need to be suitably amended. (Law Commission)

Feedback

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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)

In the recent context of Salman Rushdie, 'attempt to murder' case, debate has again raged in India regarding freedom of speech and expression (Art 19)

It is argued sometimes, that speech that offends someone is an offence which leads to book bans, movie bans (e.g. Recent agitation against lal Singh Chaddha) but it has been reiterated by higher courts time and again in cases such as Kedar Nath case, Ramesh Thapar case and Shreya Singhal case that it is not an offence if it doesn't argue for violent means.

Further as Shreya Singhal case

Case provided, free speech is necessary for vibrant democracy.

In this context, Sections of IPC such as 153A (spreading enmity) and 295A (Blasphemy law) create issues:

① Curb the freedom of speech which challenges religious ideas.

e.g: Recent Punjab law against Blasphemy.

② Fosters a culture of 'self-censorship' which is dangerous for a democracy.

③ leads to use for 'political purposes' based on vague provisions such as 'dequalising' etc.

But due to multi-religious nature of polity of India, free speech needs to adhere to rules of public order and hence these provisions need to be made civil offences and properly defined.

Feedback

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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)

India and Sri-lanka being close neighbours have not only cultural similarities but political also

⇒ Comparative analysis

- ① Both have democratic systems based on noting
- ② Both work towards rights of people

India	Sri-lanka
① <u>Parliamentary system</u> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> Exp. centre Legislature </div>	<u>Presidential system</u> with President as 'head of the state' and government

① Federal in nature

↳ K. C. Wheare called it Quasi-federal

② Unitary in nature

⇒ Political structure and Sri Lanka's economic crisis

① It has led to lack of regional sentiments being fulfilled (e.g. Tamil)

② fostered 'centralisation of corruption'

But this is only half the

analysis:

① Sudden reduction in foreign exchange as well as inflation also responsible

② Sudden move to 'organic farming'

This has led to India

sending aid, a movement to resolve our issues,

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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, also the 'Third sector'
is an array of public organisations that work for the public interest (World Bank)

Post 1991, civil society has changed and ensured deepening of democracy in India

as :

① Mobilise public opinion for rights
e.g.: SPARC mobilises slum-dwellers of Mumbai.

② Protest for citizen's rights :
e.g.: POSCO Pratirodh Sangram Samiti fought against Sterlite plant.

③ Act as watchdogs of democracy :
e.g.: PRATHAM (in education), AOR

for democratic reforms etc

① work for the marginalised :

e.g.: Naz Foundation for LGBTQ+ rights

② Foster democratic accountability :

e.g.: MKSS's social audits led to RTI

③ Raise awareness and empower citizenry

e.g.: Narmada Bachao Andolan

But this change has sometimes reduced participation and accountability :

④ Interest articulation of influential minorities :

e.g.: FICCI, ASSOCHAM etc

⑤ Lack of elected leaders :

e.g.: Farm protests led by unelected leaders.

⑥ Against larger interests :

e.g.: Tobacco lobby

Thus, regulation is the need of the hour to ensure 3Ds.

Feedback

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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)

National Green Tribunal (NGT) is the national tribunal for environmental jurisprudence formed under NGT Act 2010.

⇒ NGT's contribution to environment

① High case disposal : of around 32,000 cases, it disposed 29,000 leading to safeguards for environment.

② led to a new generation of environmental lawyers etc leading to environmental expertise

③ Sanctioned state governments due to lack of action

e.g : Orissa States

④ Proactive approach to environment

e.g : Asked government to use GIS

to geotag wetlands of Delhi.

But it has also faced

limitations:

~~Administrative~~

Structural issue	Functional issues
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Not provided jurisdiction of <u>wildlife prevention Act</u> and <u>FRA, 2002</u>. ② No <u>sanctioning system</u> to ensure that its judgements are fulfilled ③ <u>Issues in funds, function and functionaries</u> 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① <u>Generic judgements</u> out of many judgements it just asked 'the government to do the needful as per law' ② <u>Only 3 experts and 3 judges</u> but sanctioned are 10 & 10

This needs to be rectified in the form of reforms of NAT

Feedback
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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)

Indian Constitution under Articles

15, 16, 330, 243D and 243T provides reservation for

different sections who were historically marginalised like SCs/STs/women.

It was done to promote equality of opportunity in substantive sense but has fallen victim to political opportunism as:

- ① Extension on economic basis under Art 15(b) and Art. 16(b) which neglects the reason of 'representation' as the goal.
- ② Use as poverty alleviation programme.
- ③ Agitations by sections such as Jats has led to Pandora's box and recent

Reservation to Marathas (Dominant caste)

① Desanskritisation by Crujars in Rajasthan now want ST status causes politics of reservation.

But the affirmative action has

overall been a positive as :

② Educational opportunity to SC/STs whose dropouts have reduced

③ Increase in Jobs to SC/ST has reduced occupational division of labour (caste rigidity)

④ provided power in politics which has led to enforcement (Parties such as BSP)

⑤ Local governments have become more representative
e.g.: Patna ki led startling change.
As (Davinder Singh case) provided,

subcategorisation & social mapping is the way forward.

Feedback

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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)

While disabled are around 2.2% of our population (census 2011), they face triple jeopardy in the form of disability, stigma and lack of participation.

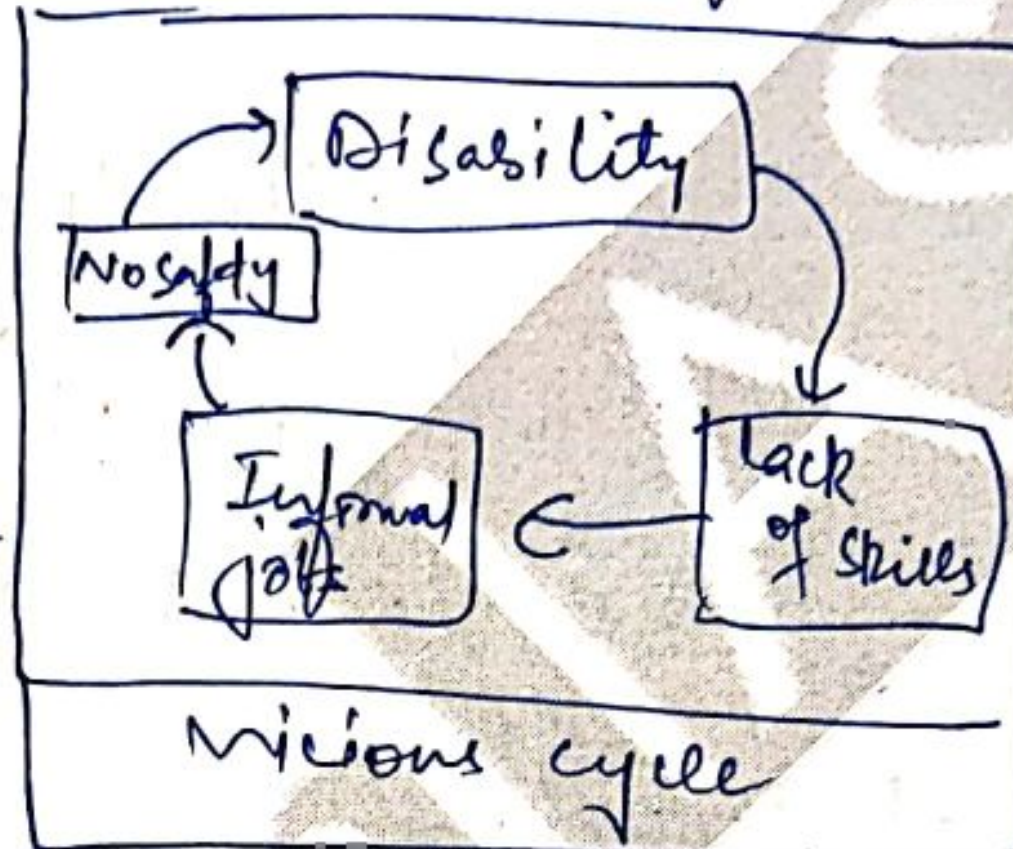
⇒ Unless the following factors which prevent the participation are addressed, it is difficult to achieve inclusivity:

- ① Hostile infrastructure in the form of lack of ramps, etc leads to exclusion.
- ② Social stigma which leads to 50% of them being uneducated.
- ③ Lack of proactive policy on part of political

parties who don't provide seats

① Lack of skills & education leads to informalisation forming a vicious cycle

② Lack of sensitisation of public which doesn't treat it as social but medical problem.



Although government has brought guidelines for universal access to infrastructure etc following measures are needed:

- ① Universal access through social audit of all infrastructure
- ② Special wings in schools to foster educational inclusivity
- ③ Sensitisation of public and officials
- ④ Skill training and entrepreneurship

This will ensure rights based approach hence prefiling Act 41

Feedback

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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।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As has been seen in sedition, UAPA cases, the process takes a 'lifetime' which leads to process as punishment causing 70% of prisoners as undertrials phenomenon (NCRB)

⇒ Reasons for undertrials

- ① Huge pendency of cases : at around 4.5 crore in judiciary (NJOG) leading to cases of undertrials pending.
- ② Cognisable offences such as sedition, UAPA charge lead to arrests without warrants.
- ③ Low conviction rates : e.g. : sedition cases only 4 were convicted since 2015.
- ④ Police reforms are lacking which leads to

political prisoners and hence undertakings

① Misuse of laws with vague provisions such as Sedition e.g. : Vinod Dna case

⇒ Desirability of a dedicated bail law case

① It will uphold the 'Right to freedom' under Art 20 when not convicted

② will reduce the misuse of laws by 'political masters'

③ will foster an 'equal approach' hence right to bail is granted by judiciary not on 'choice basis'

④ will uphold 'rule of law' (Art 14)

But the bail law should not be misused as seen in Subash Mahajan case where SC/ST Act was made inapplicable. Judgements such as Kedarnath case and Nelson Mandela rules should be followed.

Feedback

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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)

Recently China and Russia have come close with power of siberia pipelines and other projects showing the growing commonality of interests

⇒ China's interest: As a strategic partner

① China-Russia ties is important for China in terms of natural resources (such as oil) and access to Arctic that is opening up in backdrop of climate change.

② China's 'going out' policy includes neighbours such as Russia that can form an economic bloc under BRT

③ Russia can provide China connectivity to

Europe throughs silk road

⇒ China's interest: As a diversion for west

① Russia's tilt towards china provides further boost to its 'invisiblity of security' doctrine which it can use against QUAD etc

② It uses Russia as a buffer against the sanctions of west (e.g: Recent Russia-Ukraine war was used by china to warn Taiwan)

③ Russia and china have links in history that china can use to build a new 'power bloc' in its Cold war 2.0

④ Russia is currently the main target of west saving china from its wrath.

The 21st century is an interesting mix of changing world order and relationships

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)

India has a huge diaspora (around 35 mn. as per MEA) with a large chunk of 11 mn. in West Asia and Africa.

⇒ Role of Indian diaspora

West Asia

Africa

⇒ Remittances from West Asia such as UAE (around \$25bn) and Saudi Arabia

① Businesses are run by Indians in South Africa
e.g. Gupta brothers

② Projection of soft power hence leading to better relations (e.g.: Saudi Arabia India Strategic Partner)

③ Foster economic relations
e.g.: Palaces with Mozambique etc

④ Constant ties and investments
e.g.: \$100 bn. by Saudi promised

④ ↑ investment

⇒ Issues faced

- ① Exploitative labour system in the form of 'Kafala system' of West Asia
- ① Discrimination in jobs such as 'Nityagat law' of giving preference to locals
- ① Harassment of women labourers such as sexual abuse, kidnapping etc.
- ① Cases filed against some like Guptas

⇒ Steps needed

- ① Sign labour rights agreements with these countries.
- ① Provide skills under Shramikam Yojana
- ① Contacts through local consulates to ensure rights

This will foster a new era of 'unofficial ambassadors' of India in these nations

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Electoral reforms in India

have been always aimed at making election funding transparent (e.g: electoral bonds scheme), election process inclusive (e.g: EVMS etc) and political parties accountable (e.g: MCC).

But issues have arisen relating

to :

1. Electoral funding

⊙ Election expenditure has increased by 6 times since 1998 (CMS study)

⊙ Corrupt MPs have increased to 88% of parliament in 17th LS. which shows.

increased money power.

- ① Electoral bonds scheme has led to opaqueness
 - ↳ No disclosure openly (only SBI banks receipts)
 - ↳ Govt. Company can fund.
 - ↳ ECI called for its repeal.

② Election funds used to bribe people to vote

2. Proposal for remote voting

- ① May foster 'proxy voting' when a person can vote multiple times
- ② Can lead to 'Cybersecurity funds' if online
e.g: Cambridge Analytica
- ③ Can foster multiple mistakes

3. Regulation of unrecognised political parties

- ① They are found to act as 'shell companies'
- ② lead to division of votes and may

lead to 'donkey voting' phenomena.

- ① Cause fragmentation of mandate
- ① Hub of criminal elements

⇒ way forward

1. Funding

- ① Amend 29 section of RPA to 29R to provide disclosure of ₹ 20,000 or above
- ① Indrajit Gupta Committee → State funding
 ↓
 Transparency → cap on funding

2. Remote voting

- ① Use blockchain technology to ensure no cybersecurity issues
- ① ECI should develop 'system of remote voting'

3. Political parties

- ① ECI should deregister them after 10 years if no election held (ECI)
- This will lead to a new era of electoral transparency

Feedback

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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)

Judicial accountability is the judiciary's answerability to the people and Constitutionalism while judicial independence is its separation of powers from other branches or any opinion (Basic structure - declared in Kesavananda Bharati case)

⇒ Mutually reinforcing

① Judicial independence can lead to accountability to 'real sovereign' i.e., public.

↳ A 'committed judiciary' cannot really be accountable to public

② Judicial independence fosters public trust

in judiciary and hence transparency ..

⊙ But others point out that they are contradictory :

⊙ Judicial independence leads to 'tyranny of the unelected' and reduces accountability

e.g: collegium system fosters unaccountability

⊙ Judicial independence is misused to lead to Judicial supremacy with accountability taking backseat .

e.g: Subash Mahajan case — SC reworked SC/ST (PoA) Act → against SOP .

⊙ Judicial accountability on the other hand can lead to 'committed judiciary' through 'quid pro quo'

e.g: 70 of 100 SC judges get post retirement jobs (Vidhi)

⊙ Judicial independence leads to 'death of

'natural justice' in some cases.

e.g: CJI sitting on his own trial.

Thus, the following ways are needed to foster both:

① legislation in the form of Judicial Accountability Bill (e.g: 2012 Bill)

② Both accountability to other organs through 'checks and balances' and to public through RTI to be ensured.

③ Strict implementation of rules regarding Judicial activism and PIL (e.g: Balwant Singh Chaurhal case) so not to misuse it.

④ Judicial restraint has to be the guiding order not judicial adventurism (T.N. Godarom case)

This requires political will, public advocacy and judicial openness.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
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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 provide for the ordinance making power of President and Governor at centre and state levels respectively

This power has been criticised on two grounds :

Denies legislative legitimacy to executive actions	Weakens democratic accountability
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① Ordinances are used to bypass <u>legislative passing</u> e.g: Farm ordinance were brought ② To keep an executive action working in absence of <u>legislative sanction</u> e.g: Re-promulgation of LARR ordinance 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ① As <u>parliament etc</u> not able to scrutinise the ordinances as bills ② Against <u>Art. 75</u> notion is <u>collective responsibility</u>

⇒ Rationale for ordinance power

- ① The constitution makers believed that it would ensure that president can in emergency situations use the power to ensure democratic functioning, if the parliament is not in session
e.g: If a war starts

⇒ Safeguards against misuse

- ① legislative sanction has to be provided by parliament within 6 weeks of its meeting
- ① cannot amend the constitution.
- ① Judicial review of ordinances as for other laws (under Art. 13)

↳ SC in R.C. Cooper case argued that judicial review can be done if it is found that it was only done to escape legislative accountability

① SC in D.C. Wadhwa case argued that ordinances should only be brought in sparingly and leg. not as a parallel power of legislative

Some argue that this power

has outlined its utility:

① Misuse: since 1990s, it has been used at 2 ordinances per 10 bills as against 1 ordinance for 10 bills during first 30 years

② Repromulgation is used to escape legislative scrutiny.

e.g: 25% of ordinances in 1990s were repromulgated.

③ Some states, such as Bihar have been reported to use it as 'parallel power' by S.C.

rules, as provided by

Supreme Court in Krishna Kumar case, its misuse is a 'fraud on Constitution' and need to be checked

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)

India is faced with issue of multiplicity of bodies in investigative domain at centre such as CBI, NIA, etc which has led to overlapping jurisdiction

⇒ problems of overlapping jurisdiction

① In corruption arena, CBI as well as lokalpal have overlapping jurisdiction

② In counter-terror investigation, many agencies such as NIA, ED, CBI etc have worked in the past.

But it also creates federal issues and dilution of federal principles :

① CBI has been at the crossroads of this dispute due to police investigation being a state subject.

↳ Many states such as West Bengal have removed 'general consent' which has caused federal issues.

② NIA jurisdiction without states' consent has led to breakage of principle of 'public order' as state subject.

e.g: Chattisgarh filed case under Act. 131 in SC.

③ Further they face issues of coordination with local investigative agencies as seen in West Bengal Sharda scam case.

↳ This has necessitated the need of an independent umbrella body for regulation as follows:

① States fear that these agencies are used for political vendetta rather than investigation
 e.g: Many cases against state politicians
 ↳ Umbrella regulator will foster trust
 and hence cooperative federalism

② will ensure that investigation of these agencies remains unhindered leading to rule of law.

↳ Can follow European principles of subsidiarity with codification of consent not withdrawal for such agencies by states

③ Umbrella body will reduce politicisation ensuring independence

↳ Vineet Narain case - SC held that CBI needs to be given legislative independence

This will create a model of trust as pointed out by Punchhi commission in center-state relations.

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 अर्थात् पंचायत प्रणाली की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के साथ-साथ उसकी क्षमताओं का परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI Aayog in a report has pointed out the necessity of 'localising SDGs' by taking into consideration the local content and situations to fulfill SDGs by 2030

⇒ Necessity of considering content & situations

① Poverty (SDG 1) eradication can only happen by deciphering its local content
↳ Rural poverty due to agri. distress but urban due to informalisation

② Hunger (SDG 2) eradication needs to understand its local reasons.
↳ Lack of nutritious food for poor areas but lack of WASH for slums (210 mn. people).

- ① Health (SDG 3) which is accessible can be provided by ensuring local adjustments
- ↳ MMR High in North India but mental health in South India

This proves the point that is relevant for all SDGs. In this context, the role of PRIs and their capabilities need to be examined.

⇒ Role of PRIs

- ① Can provide local data gathering and help in beneficiary identification
- e.g.: Seerahally Gram Panchayat helped ensure beneficiary identification leading to outcome orientation
- ② can foster inclusivity in different SDG parameters

e.g: Panchayats in WB, Kerala manage Health PHCs leading to better indicators (SDG 3)

① Foster a participative governance model which can ensure sustainable growth

e.g: Popatrao Pawar of Panchayat of Maharashtra led his Panchayat to become water filter, a replication of Ralegaon Siddhi

② Can lead to faster outcome achievement due to effectiveness

e.g: Poverty reduction in Aspirational districts fast through PRI.

But they face issues:

① lack untied funds

② No separate cadre of personnel hence dependent on bureaucracy

③ Lack capacity development

This needs to be done on a priority basis to replicate the Beahally model

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 scheme was brought by CoI to ensure a new health paradigm of 'Health for all' which has led to many new debates.

⇒ Ayushman Bharat : A revolutionary intervention

① Universal health insurance through Ayushman gold cards

↳ currently only 17% have health insurance (IRDAI)

② Focus on primary healthcare in the form of 1.5 lakh Health and Wellness centres (HWCs)

↳ currently only 25% health infrastructure in rural areas.

But it falls short of recognizing

health as a universal right :

- ① Doesn't provide for 'Right to health' as a fundamental right (as recommended by 15th Finance Commission)
- ② Doesn't ensure health equity in all spheres as empanelled hospitals are only few. (as SC accepted right to health as part of Art 21 in Bandhua Mukti Morcha Case)
- ③ Doesn't present a full Sop for primary healthcare which is in shortages.
e.g: only 60% of PHCs have 1 doctor; some have none.

In this context, there is a need

to right to health for all :

- ① will reduce the current inequitable access to healthcare.
e.g: Around 14% urban & 19% rural households get healthcare by borrowing.

① will lead to Constitutional remedy, under Art 32 available hence reducing problems of access

② will lead to increase in funding from current 1-2% of GDP

③ will institute health as a public good (as recommended by Economic Survey) hence leading to human capital formation

④ will reduce out of pocket expenditure (leads to 1/6th of poverty)

⇒ Impediments

① lack of adequate funds with public exchequer.

② May increase litigation (currently 4.5 cr cases pending)

③ will lead to issue of misuse of right by some

④ Top quintile should get private healthcare

what is needed is a whole of society' approach to foster a healthy India

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 is an employment guarantee scheme brought by GOI in 2005 to reduce rural poverty. It has been hailed by World Bank as a great model of public employment.

⇒ Performance appraisal

⇒ Sustainable employment

① It has led to rural poor getting access to a livelihood (Art 39).

① More than 50% of the beneficiaries were women.

① About 2/3 of rural households have worked under it.

① Has generated inclusive growth by improving SC/ST income by around 20%.

⇒ Creation of durable assets

- ① New infrastructure for farmers such as irrigation canals, bunds etc.
- ② Has led to affordable houses in convergence with PM Awasas (G)
- ③ Has built rural roads under PMGSY convergence and sanitation (SBM)

But it has faced issues in both:

Sustainable employment

Rural infrastructure

- ① MIS system used in MGNREGA has led to 'non-inclusion' of demand.
- ② 71% of payments were more than 2 weeks late
- ③ No employment allowance
- ④ No minimum wage

- ① Usually cheap material used.
e.g: social audit showed 70% cost corruption
- ② only focussed on small sized canals etc not their maintenance
↳ siltation seen.

It can be a model for urban areas:

- ① Huge urban poor (around 30%) will find employment and hence reduce poverty (SDG1)
- ② will improve minimum wage of informal workers who lack social security and minimum wage
- ③ can be used to improve sanitation and slum redevelopment (currently 17% live in slums)
- ④ can be utilised to stop counter migration
But it may not be exactly

critic:

- ① Different issues of urban areas such as informalisation not lack of jobs
- ② Lack of infrastructure of small size is not an issue in urban areas.

Hence, urban areas need a new integrated MGNREGA model to ensure SDGs by 2030

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)

In recent times, while the GER of women in higher education has improved to 48%, their LFPR has dropped to 22% in 2020 from 31% in 2011 (PLFS)

This anomaly along with increase in women LFPR in poor areas can be depicted as:

⇒ Poverty pushes women in workforce

① Rural areas have seen an increase in LFPR while urban areas see a reduction.

② Poverty leads to a 'compensatory labour' system within the family where women also work to compensate the lack of income of family

e.g.: small & marginal farmers

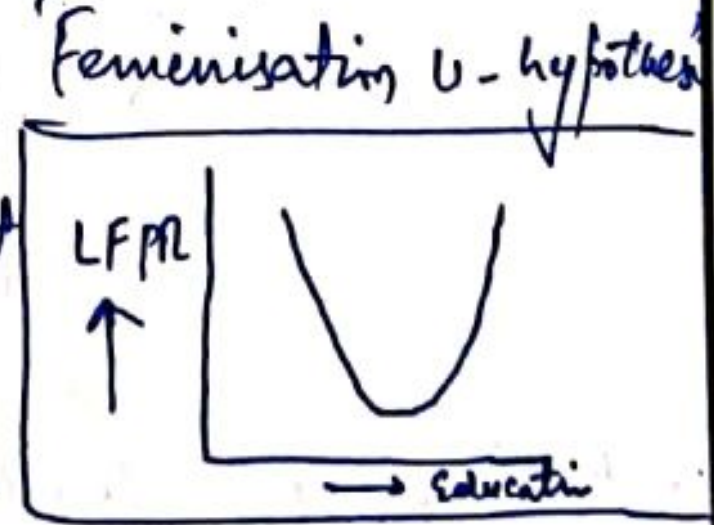
① Higher income is usually leading domestication of women as men 'earn enough' and patriarchal attitude leads them to this but in poverty, this patriarchy takes a backseat.

② Poverty usually causes feminisation of ^{agriculture} work which is culturally acceptable and has lesser 'dual burden' issue.

But education leads to them going out of labour force as:

③ Education-employment tradeoff where initially women will gain education with a dip in LFPR but enter it later (Economic survey called it

④ Higher education leads to demand of 'higher jobs' which are not available leading to 'voluntary unemployment'



⑤ General lack of jobs due to 'jobless growth'

SHGs can correct this as follows :

① Provide new forms of Non-farm employment through Skilling

e.g: NRLM groups women in SHGs & provides livelihood.

② Provide entrepreneurial opportunities by ensuring Education as well as access to credit

e.g: SHG-Bank linkage; TANWA gives agri-entrepreneurship training to women in Tamil Nadu.

③ Lead to financial empowerment by ensuring access to ~~the~~ larger market

e.g: Through GEM portal, Priyadarshini Yojana

But issues like primitive skills, concentration in south India (48%) and lack of market access need to be ensured to fulfill

equal LFPR of women goal & ↑ GDP by 2-5% (IMF)

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)

BIMSTEC, which was formed by Bangkok declaration in 1997 was initially to ensure economic and political relations of the Bay of Bengal states. But in recent times has been seen as a replacement of SAARC.

This is due to the following

Reasons:

① Stagnation of SAARC due to internal divisions such as India-Pak dispute but BIMSTEC is free of such issues.

② SAARC has faced issues of moving forward with SAFTA but BIMSTEC has recently signed BIMSTEC Charter.

But this is a narrow way

of looking at it. It can be a bridge between South Asia and ASEAN and in that its critical role lies in:

- ① Integration of the South Asia and ASEAN:
Currently South Asia is the least integrated region' (World Bank)
- ② Foster regional trade of South Asia (currently at 5% of total trade) with ASEAN tigers such as Malaysia
- ③ Act as a driver of India's Indo-Pacific vision with Southeast Asia (ASEAN) at its centre (as presented in Shangri-La dialogue)
- ④ lead to development of North east of India as a bridge of hope between South Asia and ASEAN

1)
① Reinvigorate the South Asia economies
post pandemic

② Lead to new trade links between
the two regions.

But to attain this goal,
BIMSTEC would have to move beyond
current paradigm:

③ Focus on improving multimodal
connectivity between the nations through
initiatives such as BBIN

④ Form a coalition of economy with
ASEAN through REEP like mechanism

⑤ India should combine its Neighborhood
First policy and Act East policy.

This will lead to a
shift from Constantine Xavier's fragmented
South Asia to an integrated vision.



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, also known as the New Quad is an alliance of India, USA, Israel and UAE while QUAD depicts the India, US, Japan and Australia alliance.

Comparison of aims and objectives

I2U2

QUAD

① To foster a new paradigm in the Middle East with move beyond traditional rivalries of Israel vs. Gulf to Israel with Gulf

② Ensure a new front that can confront the rising terrorism & non-state actors

① Aim is to ensure a rules based and open Indo-Pacific with free-navigation

② To counter China's rise and 'wolf-warrior diplomacy'

③ To ensure an alliance of

Challenges in the west
Asia

- ① To work together to ensure energy security, water security and development of knowledge economies

free nations & democracies that acts as bulwark against Chinese imperialism

The importance that I2U2

holds for India is as follows:

- ① Allows India to move from a 'dehypnotized' policy for Middle East to a new integrated policy that cuts across the traditional fault-lines.
- ② Allows India the energy security from the OAE which is oil rich.
- ③ New collaboration in technological sphere for India with Israel (e.g: micro-irrigation)

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

① Allow India to act as a mediator in the West Asia by easing the maximum pressure strategy of USA on Iran, which can result in long-lasting peace.

② New security alliances in West Asia that can act as buffer against China's 'Salami slicing strategy' of divide and rule.

⇒ Way forward

③ Further members should be added who can lead to a new Middle Eastern era of unity of Arabs.

④ Closer cooperation in all spheres beyond 'Trade lens' to ensure a 'rules-based order'.

In this context, what Thiruvalluvar ~~has~~ said is relevant

'wisdom is to move with changing mode of the world'

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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.