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FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-12) - GS Paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Harini K.R		
Roll No.	1910106424	Date:	3.9.22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & 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>
1			
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total:	250		<p>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</p> <p>I am writing Mains 2022. So, evaluate as soon as possible and update in portal. (Humbly)</p>

evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 9 am

End Time | 12.40 pm

total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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 anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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ECN CODE:

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Evaluation Date:

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)

Part III of the constitution (Art 14-35) provides for fundamental rights to the people of country.

FR - North star of Constitutionalism: -

1. FRs are limitation upon the government.
2. Arbitrariness of executive / legislative / judiciary prevented.
3. Prevent autocratic tyranny.
4. Uphold rule of law.
5. Popular sovereignty ensured.
6. Citizens are equal among themselves (Art. 14 & Art. 17 - abolition of untouchability)

Yet, Fundamental rights are not absolute. There are some reasonable

restrictions such as public order, morality, national security, etc.

1. Contempt of court $\begin{cases} \text{Civil} \\ \text{Criminal} \end{cases}$
2. Defamation cases are misused for political gains.
3. Freedom of speech (Art. 19) restricted to prevent criticisms (constructive) of Govt.
4. Sedition cases (Sec. 129A) under National Security Act and TADA act.
5. Right to privacy violated \Rightarrow Adhaar act.

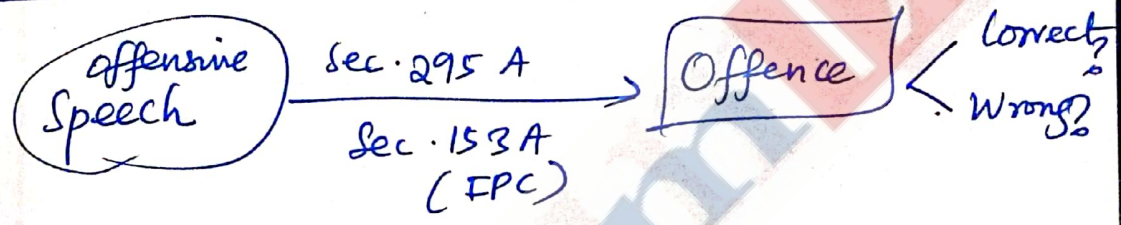
Fundamental rights from the Basic structure Doctrine (Keshavanandhra Bharati case, 1973) which should not be used for narrow political gains at same time ensure national security.

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)

सर्फ इसलिए कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी के भाषण या शब्द से आहत होता है; इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोई अपराध किया जा है। इस संदर्भ में, IPC की धारा 295A और 153A के उपयोग से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Freedom of speech is a fundamental right under Article 19 of Indian constitution.

Offensive speech :-



→ Freedom to speech is taken for granted by some & instill hatred

- violence
- Communal discord
- Defamation
- civl & Criminal contempt of Court

→ Freedom to speech is essential for upholding democracy

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- Necessity to ensure accountability & responsibility of Court.
- Freedom of Press (Art 19) and their Investigative Journalism.

295A & 153A issues :-

1. False & frivolous cases of sedition
2. Misuse for punishing constructive criticism
3. Preventive detention for 3 months and more than that upto 1 yr by Advisory Board).
4. Huge use and low conviction rate (<3%) as per NCRB.

Hence, it is necessary to distinguish between seditions speech vs Seditious activities to ensure their basic fundamental rights (under UDHR of UNO).

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 कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि श्रीलंका में आर्थिक संकट का कारण उसकी राजनीतिक संरचना है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Sri Lanka is severely hit due to economic and political crises recently.

Comparison of Indian & Sri Lankan Political System:

- 1). Presidential system of Govt. in Sri Lanka. There is no accountability of Govt to Lower house whereas in India's Parliament form of Govt.
- 2). Republic head in India → no Corruption, hereditary, nepotism. Sri Lanka - Dynasty politics, violative principles of family members ruling whole country.
2. Cabinet form of policy considerations in India → whereas Sri Lanka → Overnight ban of chemical fertilisers without due consideration on economy.

4. Foreign affairs were lethargically handled \rightarrow Debt trap of China \rightarrow Foreign reserves dipped, failure to pay debts \rightarrow Hambantota port (strategic) leased to 99 yrs for China.

5. Bureaucratic failure \rightarrow To ensure economic policies reduction of VAT from 13% \rightarrow 8% on already stumbling gov. exchequer.

6. Financial mismanagement \rightarrow PII
Conceived business policies and no trade negotiations with regional partners, negligence to Bolton's development
[East Container Port]

political system of a country should be democratic and follow Constitutionalism to avoid political crisis in future.

(Don't write anything in this)

(Don't Write anything in this)

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)

ने व्यावसायीकरण के कारण नागरिक समाज की परिवर्तित प्रकृति ने लोकतंत्र को गहरा करने में मदद की है लेकिन गीदारी और जवाबदेही की कीमत पर। चर्चा करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil societies refers to the array of organisations like association, labour union which represents peoples' will and work for socio-economic development.

Changed nature of CS:

Civil societies have been growing into Plenty (Problem of plenty) and changing its nature from informal to professionalized.

Eg. FICCI.

Helped in deepening democracy

Policy making - Centre for Science Environment →

(Eg) Delhi CNG, Bharat Vijaya

Policy implementation -

rural - CAPRI (Lab to land agriculture)

Urban - SPARC → Slum free Urban Society

Tribal - TRIFED Value Addition PM Van Yojana

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↳ People's participation - RTI by MKSS.

Issues of CS :-

1. Transparency issues - funding

(Eg): NGOs funding - Reduced by 40% after FCRA amendment, 2021.

2. Participation issues due to lack of awareness among people.

(Eg): Illiteracy - 74.4% of literacy rate

3. 'Someone will do' attitude of people.

4. Poor participation in Posidon reforms,
Judicial Vs. 46% investment of
NGO in Education & women sector

Govt societies can be made effective through National Social Stock model and ensure 3rd pillar of democracy functioning to ensure SDG goals (SDG 17) partnership.

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)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

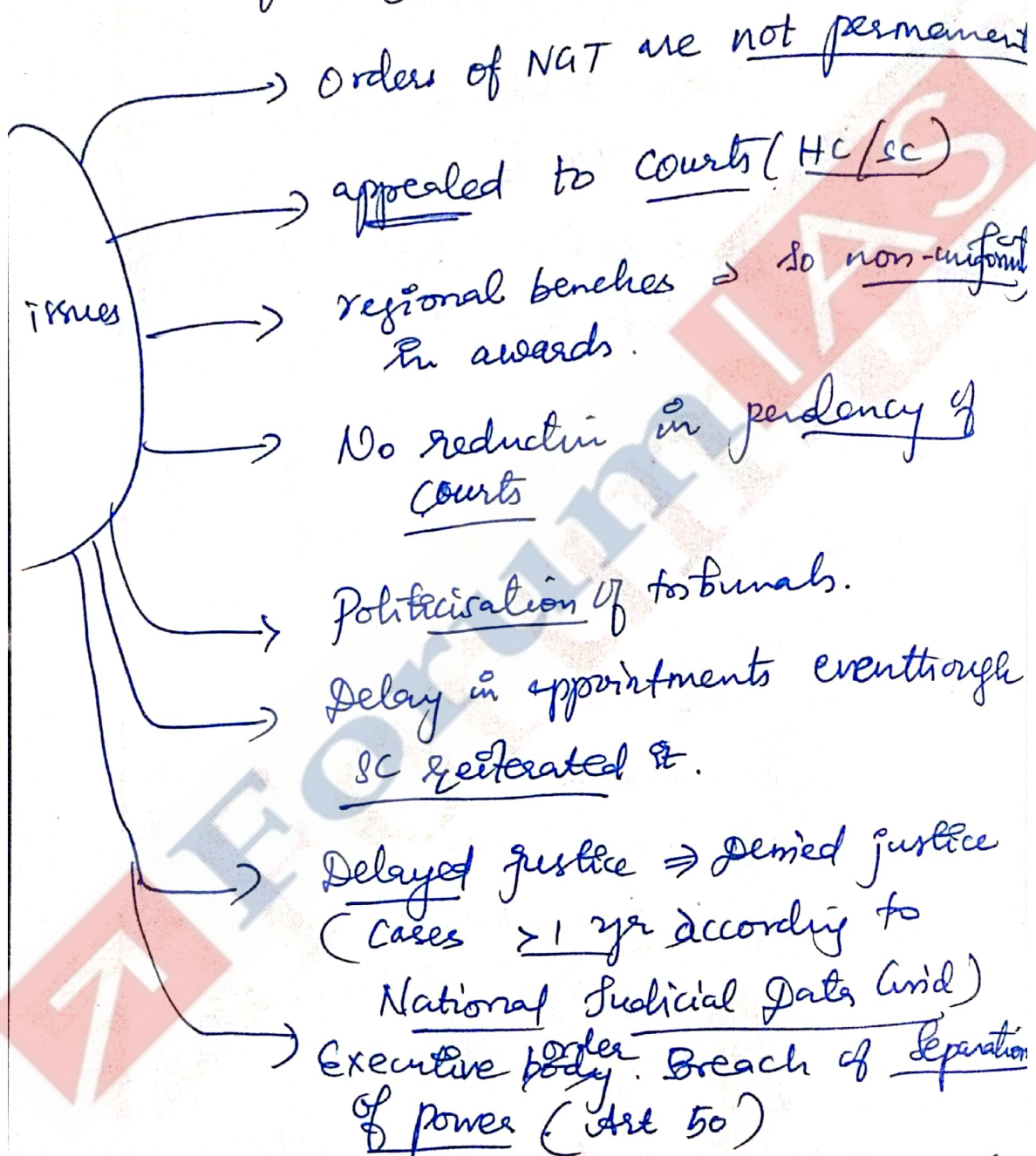
National Green Tribunal was established under NGT orders, 2010, to ensure environmental conservation. It's an extraconstitutional executive body.

Immense contribution :-

Since NGT established, it has fast tracked cases and uphold environmental protection.

- Contributi
- NGT order on demolition of encroachments in Kerala coastal area. (coastal zone regulation rule)
 - Ban on firecrackers in NCT, Delhi
→ prevented 45% increase in pollution according to CPCB.
 - Marine and river pollution abatement. Eg: Bengaluru river pollution
 - Tannery effluent discharges of UP

Yet, there are structural and functional issues faced by NAT limited its effectiveness.



Tribunals are an innovative model of justice delivery and need to be reshaped for effective justice delivery (SDG 16 - peace & justice).

3) 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)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Reservations are positive affirmative actions by Government to people who were affected by societal wrongs. (Art. 14, 15, 16, etc).

Success of reservation :-

- 1) Reservations given under Articles 15, 16 to SC, ST, OBC for education and employment.
- 2) Mandal Commission → Bidraw Sawhney Case → provided for SC - 15%, ST - 7.5, OBC - 27% reservation & undo historic injustice.
- 3) Reservation in promotion of SC/ST → Nagaraj case & nullified quantifiable jobs requirement in Jarnail Singh case. (Prevent discriminatory practices even within workplace).
- 4) PWD - 3% reservation by recognizing

- natural inequality.

Yet, it has fallen to political opportunism :-

1. Economic criteria has been introduced (EWS - 10% reservation) 103rd Amendment act.
2. Local reservations in public & private by Andhra Pradesh Govt. (75%) is merely an act of populism.
3. [Haryans] → (75%) locals reservation in private sector.

These populist measures increasing day by day upholding

- Son of Soils theory
- Protectionism
- Against Art. 14 Equality
- Violates Single citizenship of Indian Constitution.

Reservations should be Inclusionary measure

By extending it to many would lead to exclusionary measure of few citizens. Marginalised should be allowed to reap benefits rather than strongest eating whole cake (Nagarej case: SC)

Unless the factors that prevent effective and full participation of persons with disability in social and public life are addressed, the goal of inclusiveness and empowerment will remain elusive.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Persons with disability are the vulnerable sections who need to be empowered to achieve an Inclusive India.

Measures taken by Govt in this regard :-

Govt has taken various measures to ensure their inclusion.

- PWD Act, 2017
- Prevention of bullying.
- 3% reservation in education & employment.
- Art 14 → Equality of opportunities
- National Policy for persons with disabilities.

Still, their grievances are not fully addressed. It

→ Accessibility to social places. Eg: Roads, Parks, Beaches.

- Only few beaches have rampede.
Eg: Marina Beach, TN.
- Accessibility → political sphere very negotiable
 - Economic sphere - only 20% are employed (mostly self-employed).
- Education: only 49% educated that too upto 2^o level education.
- Affordability due to poor economical background.
- Health: Psychological and mental health aspect needed to be taken care of.

Unless, these issues are addressed
there is no New India or Inclusive
India.

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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 undertrials, examine the desirability of a dedicated bail law.

+/-

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Over 75% of the cases in High Court and Supreme court are undertrials according to NCRB data.

Criminal justice system :

↳ Process itself a punishment

↳ Pendency of cases (10 years in HC)
Average waiting period → 20 years in SC
NJDG

↳ Delayed justice

↳ Cost Bearing / Victimisation of poor.

↳ Societal stigma associated with accused

↳ Demographic dividend - disastrous

Reasons for undertrials :-

1). Overburdening of Police

↳ Constabularisation of Police

↳ Pressure to do retributive justice
(media trials).

2. Burden of Judiciary:

↳ Jails are over the capacity ($> 100 \rightarrow 115\%$ occupancy rate - NJDG)

↳ Huge pendency of cases - average of 10-15 yrs.

Desirability of Bail law :

Yes

1. Reduce work pressure
2. Human rights (UDHR)
3. Article 21 - upheld
4. Youthful life \rightarrow talent utilised in country's development
5. Quality judgement

No

1. Justice needed
2. Evidence tampered
3. Victims fear.
4. Substantive justice not done.

Judiciary is an important organ for federal country. It should be allowed to take up federal cases rather than petty cases to ensure smooth democratic functioning.

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)

स 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)

In the wake of Russia-Ukraine conflict, Russia-China axis is emerging closer than ever.

China's Interest in Russia:

1) strategic partnership:

- Anti-west factor
- Pipeline for Natural gas
- Energy diplomacy of china being energy deficit country
- Anti-US strategy
- Multipolar World and prevent USA's superpower.
- Counter QUAD, AUKUS, Indo-pacific Pivot Policy.



Fig: Russia-china.

Its interest also lies strategic diversion of the west:-

- Diversion for west
- China diverts USA's Concentration away from its Belt & Road Initiative
 - Delay Blue dot Network of USA & Build Back Better world (B3W) of G7.
 - Divert attention in South-China sea disputes.
 - Divert from democratic protests of Taiwan, Hongkong (2-china policy)
 - Indo-Pacific region concentration like AUKUS (militarisation of Indian & Pacific ocean)
 - Emergence of new QUAD in Middle East (I₂U₂ - Israel, India, UAE, USA)

China being a revisionist and opportunistic diplomacy, India need to take forward every step purely based on its values, national interests. (MEA. S. Jaishankar).

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)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian Diaspora are the bridging factors between India and the world countries

- Honourable PM Modi's

Role in West Asia & Africa :-

↳ Indian Diaspora is one of the largest in the world (8 Mn) - World Migration Report of UNDESA. 3 Mn in West Asia alone.

→ Provide for economical background in host countries in Banking, Business, etc.
(Ravi Pillai)

→ Remittances to India is huge from USA, Saudi, UAE & Africa (68 Bn).

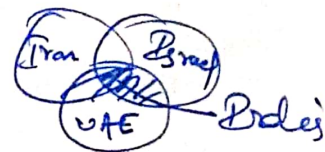
Initiatives taken by Govt :-

Issues → Economic disparity in wages
→ Unfavourable labour laws
→ Working conditions poor in West Asia & Africa

- Visa issues
- Violation of Human rights (Art-21)
- Humane conditions violated [DPSK duty of State protect in Industries - 43(A)]

Initiatives:

- Memorandum of Understanding signed with W. Asian Countries
- Ensuring working conditions
- People to people connect to leverage soft power.
- friendly relations with Trilateral W. Asia policy



Indian Diaspora policies are taken by the present govt. by leveraging its diplomatic capital in policy making of those host countries.

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)

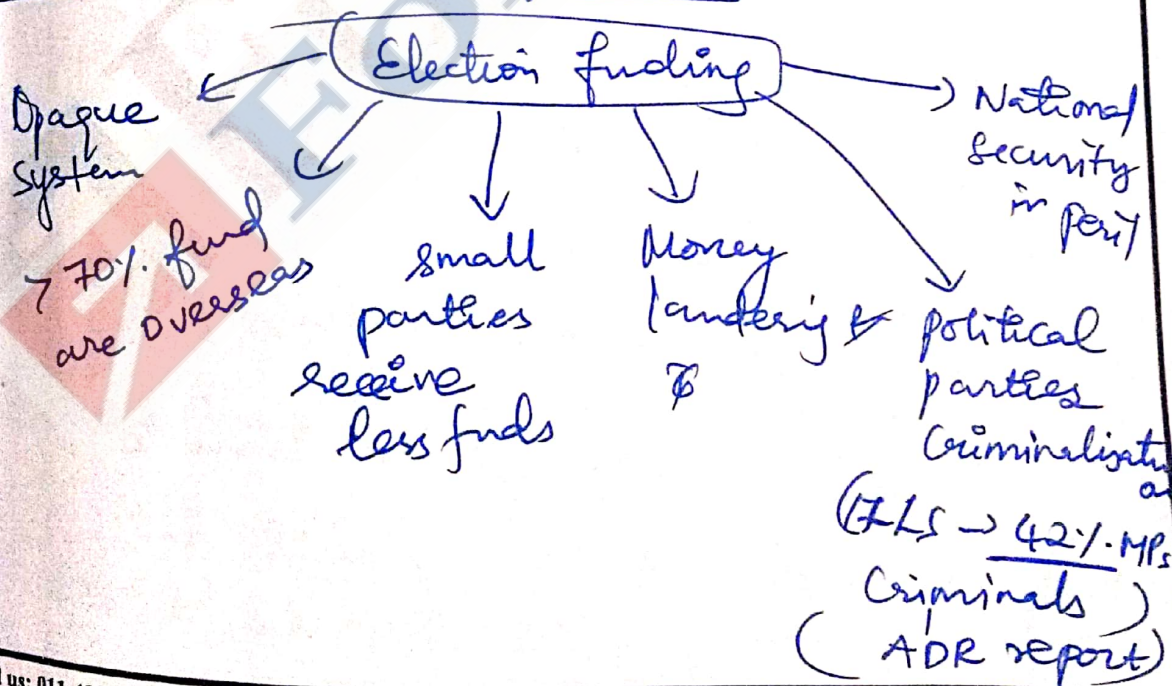
चुनावी फंडिंग को पारदर्शी, चुनाव प्रक्रिया को समावेशी और राजनीतिक दलों को जवाबदेह बनाने के लिए चुनावी प्रणाली में एक सतत प्रयास है। चुनावी फंडिंग, दूरस्थ वोटिंग के प्रस्ताव और पंजीकृत गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों (रजिस्टर्ड अन्रिकग्निज्ड पॉलिटिकल पार्टिस) के विनियमन से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।

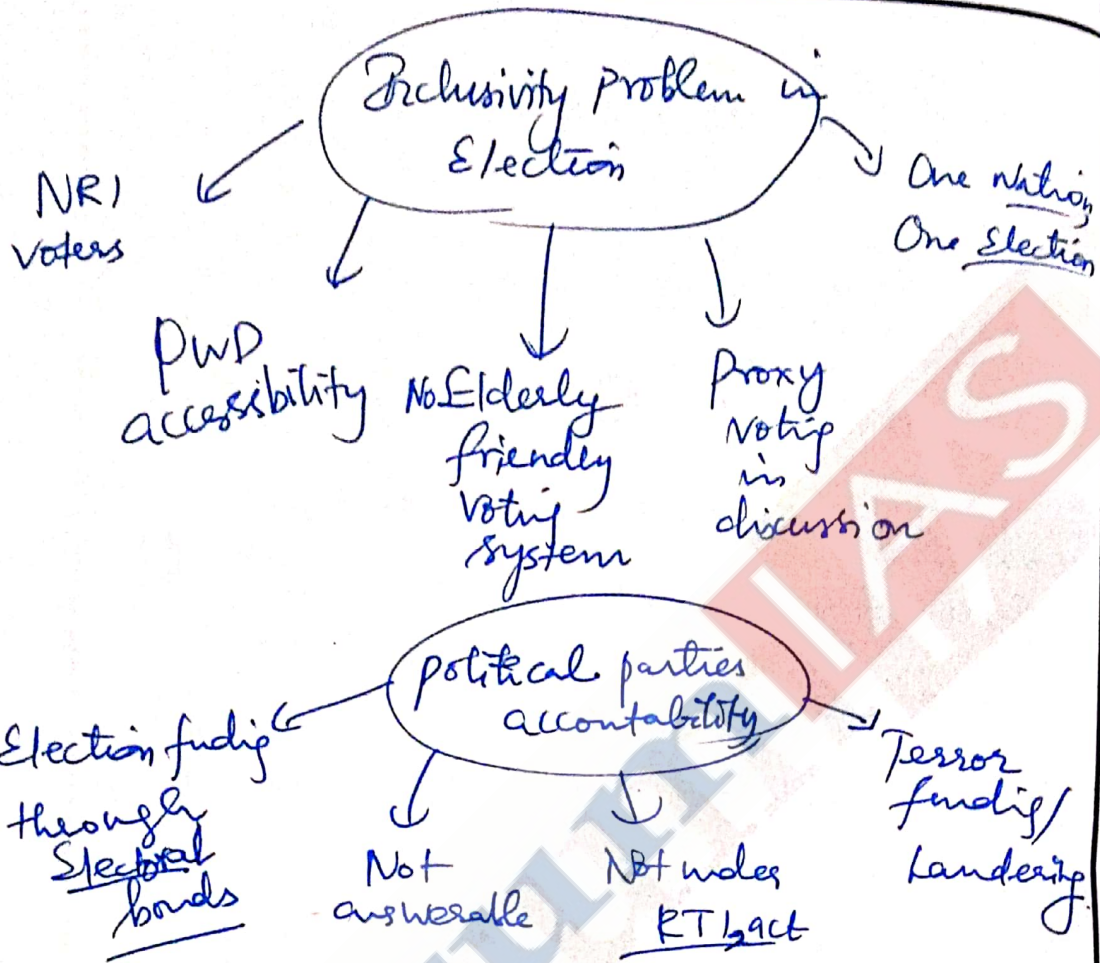
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Elections are the most democratic & fair process to ensure the country's representatives are elected by universal adult franchise (Article 326).

→ Electoral reforms have been mooted by various Commissions and Committees, Law Commission.

Issues in Election System :-





Promote remote voting :-

1. For NRIs and persons/spouses of Indian citizen working in foreign (or) other states can be done
2. Illegal votes can be prevented

Law Commission → Supported for remote voting. So, implement it in spirit to ensure political rights of citizens (A-326)

Election funding

↳ Diresh Goswami Committee → State funding of elections in kind (Diesel, Campaign charges, etc.)

↳ Bidrajit Gupta Committee ⇒ partial state funding

These recommendations can be implemented to ensure fair process in funding.

Regulation of Registered Unrecognized Political Parties:- (RUPPs)

↳ Huge no. of political parties come up in democracy.

↳ They do need to be regulated

↳ Concern of Money laundering and anti-national threats.

∴ Electoral reforms (Hota Commission and Kotari Committees) need to be implemented in letter & spirit to be a Reason of democracy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
PresentationQuestion
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

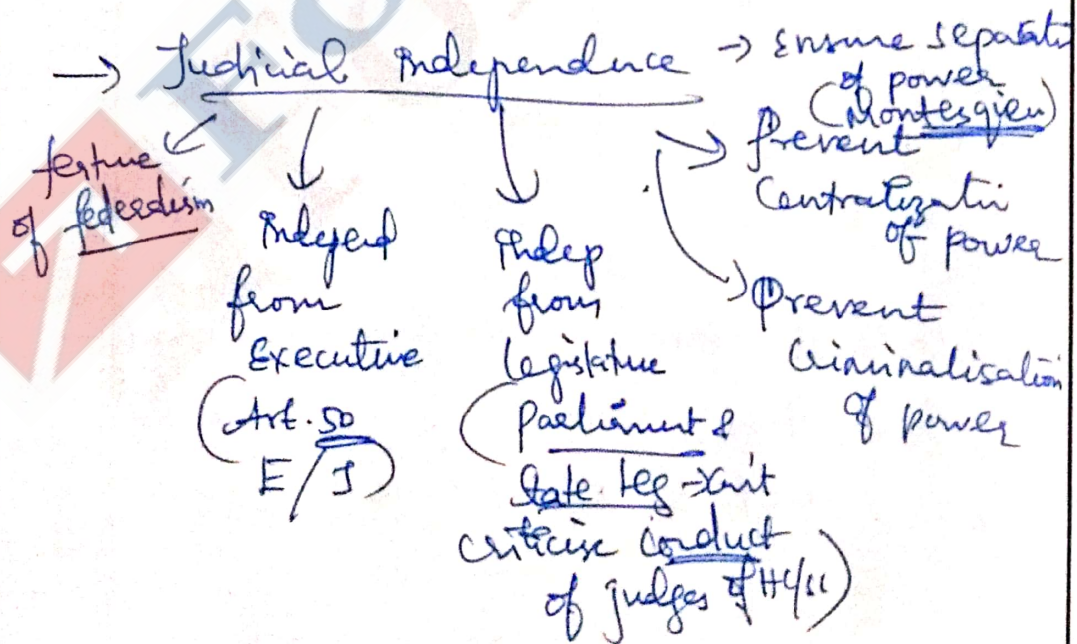
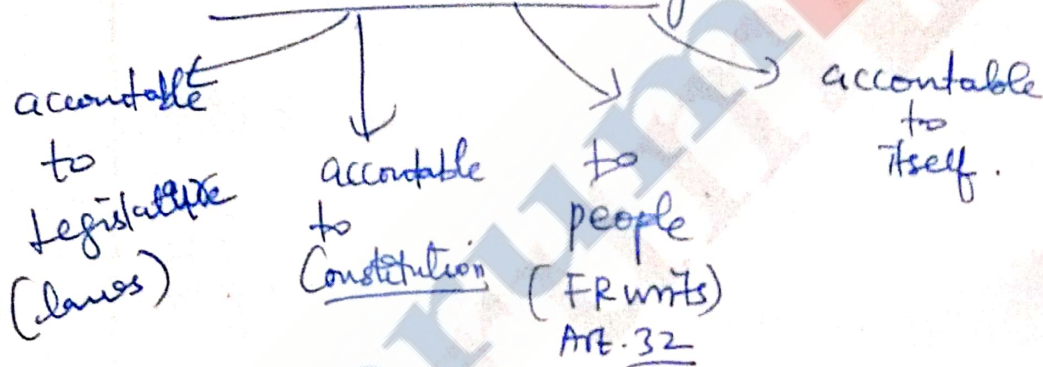
Q.12) Judicial accountability and independence are mutually reinforcing. Do you agree? In what ways can judicial accountability be enhanced without impinging on its independence? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Judiciary is an important federal feature and upholder of the Indian Constitution.

Reinforcing of Judicial accountability:



→ Accountability can be ensured only if it has independence from legislature and Executive.

→ Only if independence ensured → accountability need to be protected.

How to improve judicial accountability?

↳ By drawing boundaries of jurisdiction

Subject	- Fund. rights violati	Hc Legal & FR rights only in State.
Territorial	- Whole of India	

→ Independence of judiciary needed.

→ Parliament can enhance their jurisdiction by means of law.

→ (SC) can ensure accessibility of Court of justice → regional Benches (Law Commission mooted.)
But SC - rejected).

→ (HC) can enhance its supervision over district level and subordinate courts and enhance its accountability.

→ Digitization of courts.

eg: e-mission

e-filing by lawyers

videoconferencing of court

proceedings. eg: Kerala HC

→ Fast track courts to speed up judicial process and reduce burden.

∴ Judiciary is the third pillar of Government (in broader perspective) and must ensure fair, substantive justice delivery.

3) 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 को लोकतांत्रिक जवाबदेही को जोर करते हैं। अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति को संविधान में शामिल करने के पीछे के तर्क और इसके दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ किन सुरक्षा उपायों पर चर्चा करें। क्या अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति वर्तमान समय में अपनी उपयोगिता को बनाए रखती है? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ordinances (Art. 123 / Art 213) making power is an extraordinary power given to President and Governor respectively by Constitution -

Rationale Behind Ordinance power :-

→ For ^{handling} unforeseen situations like
 { war
 { External aggression
 { armed rebellion, etc.

→ To ensure, there is continuance of law when ^{elected} representatives are in recess.

→ President and Governors → Nominal heads are given power to make it.

→ For effective functioning.

Safeguards in misusing :-

- 1) only on unforeseen situation / not in ordinary times
↳ Cooper's case
- 2) At least one house of parliament must be in recess. Otherwise misuse.
- 3) Not a parallel power of President/Governor of with MPs.
- 4) Co-extensive with law jurisdiction
- 5) Only administrative provisions (or) amend / repeal only law (not) Constitutional amendment.
- 6) Not a discretionary power 'still on advice of PM & cabinet council of ministers
- 7) Parliamentary approval after reconstitution of parliament within 6 weeks → or else lapsed.
- 8) President / Governor can withdraw ordinance anytime.

Yes, ordinance was misused many times to weaken democratic accountability of elected Govt. & deny legislative legitimacy.

1) Eg: Bihar - Some ordinance amended without legislative approval. \Rightarrow DC wadhwa case nullified such ordinances.

2) GoI used it to make farmers ordinances which were repealed recently (state list)

Yes, Outlived its utility in recent times from above cases.

It is imperative to uphold parliamentary form of Govt. by preventing misuse of ordinance making power by following SC guidelines (Krishna Kumar Vs. UoI case).

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 अर्थात अम्ब्रेला निकाय के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cent services play an important role in upholding Bureaucratic dynamism. Corruption of it is a threat to active citizenry of democracy.

Many investigative agencies were established (CVC, CBI, Lokpal, Lokayukta) to check corruption and ensure vibrant bureaucracy.

Issues of investigative agencies :-

- ↳ overlapping of functions
- ↳ Confusion between jurisdiction
- ↳ Duplication of work & delays unnecessary

Eg: 1) Lokpal oversee CBI

↓
But can't order it to investigate cases.

- 2). (CVC) role in Selection Committee to (CBI) director.
- 3). (CBI) → directs CVC to investigate
- 4) Lokpal in Centre Vs. Lokayuktas in states
↳ non-uniformity & undue investigations further.

Dilution of federal principles :-

- 1). Police is state subject. Central agencies coerce out their powers
- 2) CBI vs. state consent for investigation
↓
- delays in procedure. However, Court order can override states' power to consent. [Not all states give General Consent to CBI].

So, these agencies burden and duplicate functions & reduce EODB of India.

There, needs an independent umbrella body for investigation.

II - ARC recommendations :-

- 1) Mandatory Lokayuktas in States.
- 2) Integration between Lokpal & Lokayuktas to ensure coordination among them.

Advantages :-

- 1) Avoid undue political interference.
- 2) Smooth & efficient functioning.
- 3) Investment environment in India improves.
4. Red tapism, Nepotism can be reduced.

It is high time to implement the recommendations of 2nd ARC to avoid governance issues.

6) 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)

10 तक सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति तभी हो सकती है जब हम स्थानीय संदर्भ और स्थितियों पर विचार करें। इस न के आलोक में, एसडीजी को पूरा करने में पीआरआई अर्थात् पंचायत प्रणाली की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के साथ-साथ की क्षमताओं का परीक्षण करें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

United Nations Sustainable Development Network (UNSDN) provided for SDG goals to be achieved by 2030 (17 Goals).

In the wake of post COVID era observed by protectionism and growing localisation of countries, it is necessary to look for local contexts :-

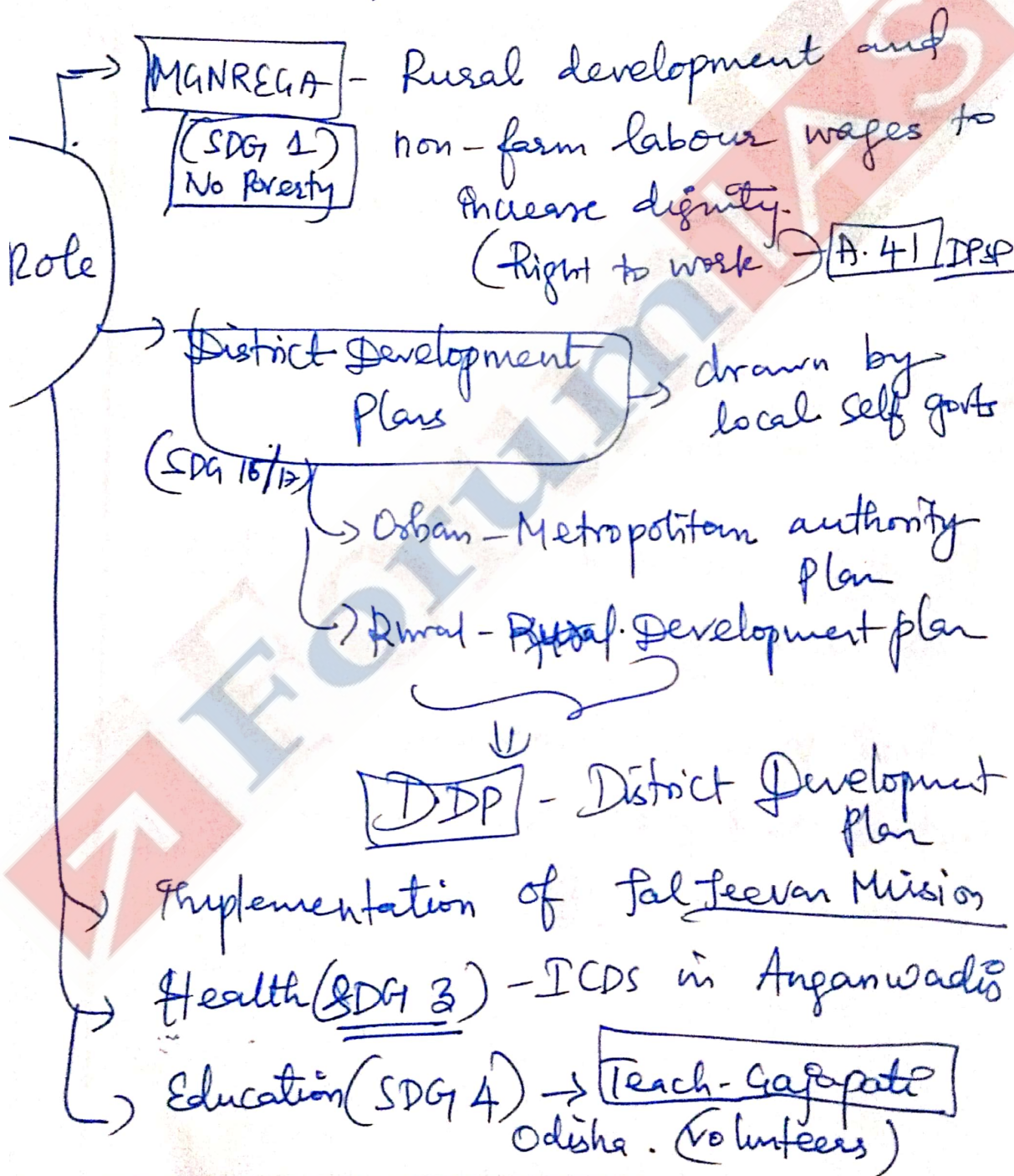
↳ India announced Atmanirbhar Bharat

↳ Vocal for Local

These promote developing local industries and institutions in achieving goals enshrined by UNSDN.

Role of PRIs in Sustainable Goals :-

The constitutional 73rd & 74th amendments provided for Panchayats (rural) and Municipalities (urban) in Local Self Govt.



→ Disaster management - (2nd ARC) → They reduce response time gap.

Challenges :-

- Panchayat Pati Syndrome
- Women empowerment not fully achieved (SDG 5 - Gender Equality)
- Funds, functions, functionaries problem
- Depend on State for funds.
- Devolution of powers - uneven
 (Eg) Kerala - healthcare → (LSG)
 Vs.
 Some states no power to LSG.
- Infrastructure lacking.
- Political representation - Gram Sabhas not conducted properly

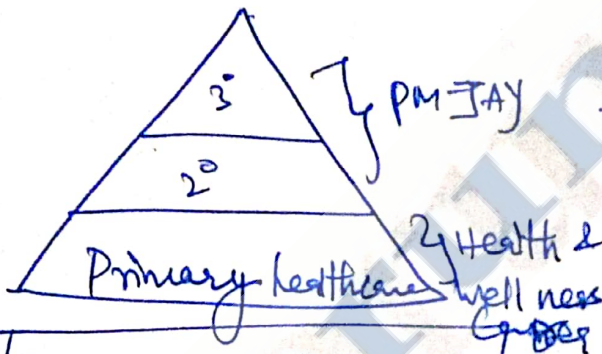
Local self governments are the direct democracies in a representative democracy of India. Hence, it should be revived with devolution of powers (2nd ARC).

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 one of the largest health care intervention scheme in the world covering 70% population.

Health System :



Health & Wellness (Care)

PM-Jam
Arogya
Yojana
(2 & 3)

The scheme falls short of recognizing the right to health as universal basic right because of following reasons:

Covers population based on Socio-Eco caste census SECC-2011.
Not for all

- Covers ^{only} 5 lakh / family / year.
- Non-transferable & non-money provisions.
- Covers secondary & tertiary care
- No continuum of care (1^o health care neglected)

Need for right to health for all :-

↳ Basic human right - Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

↳ Art 91 - Implicit right

↳ Threat to health anywhere is threat to health everywhere.

↳ Out of Pocket Expenditure (68%)

↳ Govt. spend only 30% of Health expenditure

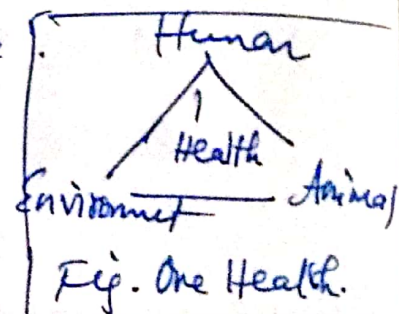
↳ minimal of 3% of GDP against 6% of GDP recommended by Eco. Survey.

↳ Duty of state - Healthy citizens (DPSP)

Impediments :-

1. Huge Exchequer burden to Care
2. Population explosion
3. Diversion of funds to COVID-Care
While other health care was not given due importance.
4. Implementation on how, when, where, to whom of healthcare.
5. Lack of political will to ensure fund allocation.

Health for All is the need of the hour even by including Animals, Environment and humans. Hence, the Govt's approach of One Health is appaludable.



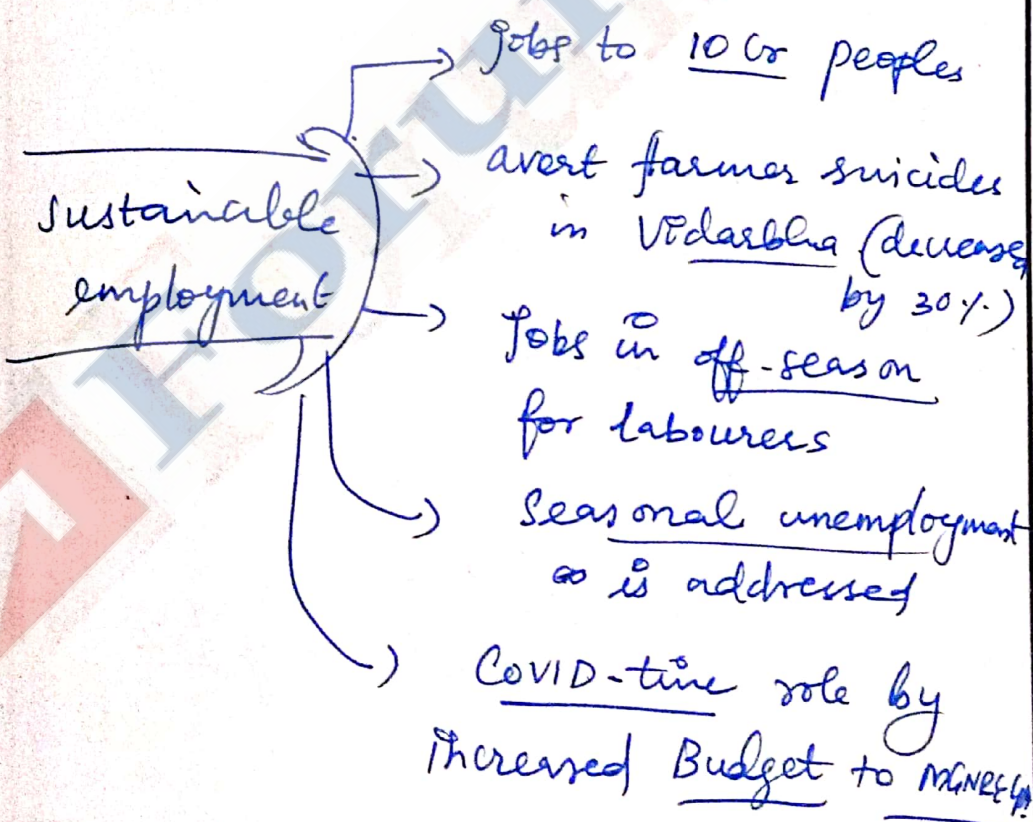
Assess the performance of MGNREGA in generation of sustainable employment and creation of durable assets in rural India. Can this model be replicated in urban areas as well?

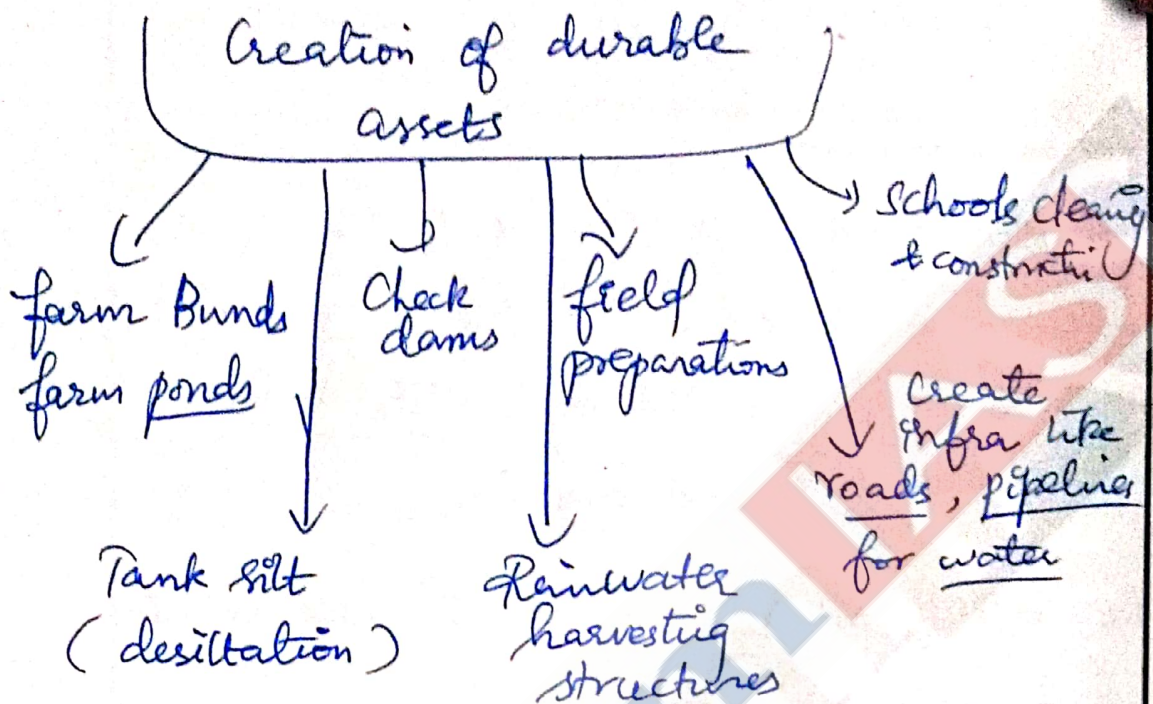
(15 marks, 250 words)

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

MGNREGA is a flagship programme of Govt. of India enacted by MGNREGA Act, 2005 by subsuming earlier rural development acts schemes.

The role of MGNREGA in rural development is huge :





However, there has been lapses in their work due to following reasons

- Delay in DBT transfers
- Corruption and no DBT → only cash in hand wages
- Poor fund allocation by local panchayat leaders
- Awareness of people → very low

This model can be adopted in Urban area as well by accomodating Urban - MGNREGA.

- ↳ Unemployment in Urban area was high in COVID - compared to rural area
- ↳ Involve MGNREGA in Urban planning (Smart cities Mission)
- ↳ Improved Infrastructure
- ↳ Slum dwellers can be roped in and improve their conditions.

Right to work and life is a (FR) basic human right and its Constitutional mandate of state to ensure it by enacting Urban - MGNREGA as espoused by NITI Aayog strategy book @ 75.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

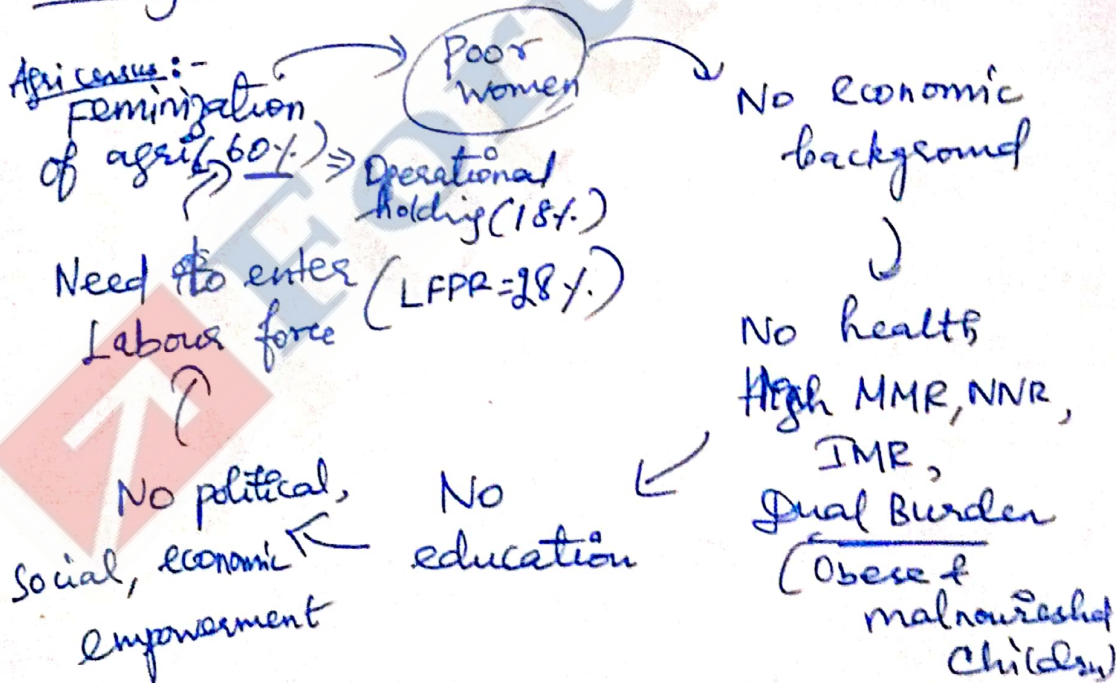
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 धेरित कर रही है, जबकि शिक्षा उन्हें इससे बाहर करती गिल रही है। इस विसंगति को व्याख्या क्या है? स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) इस विचलन को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

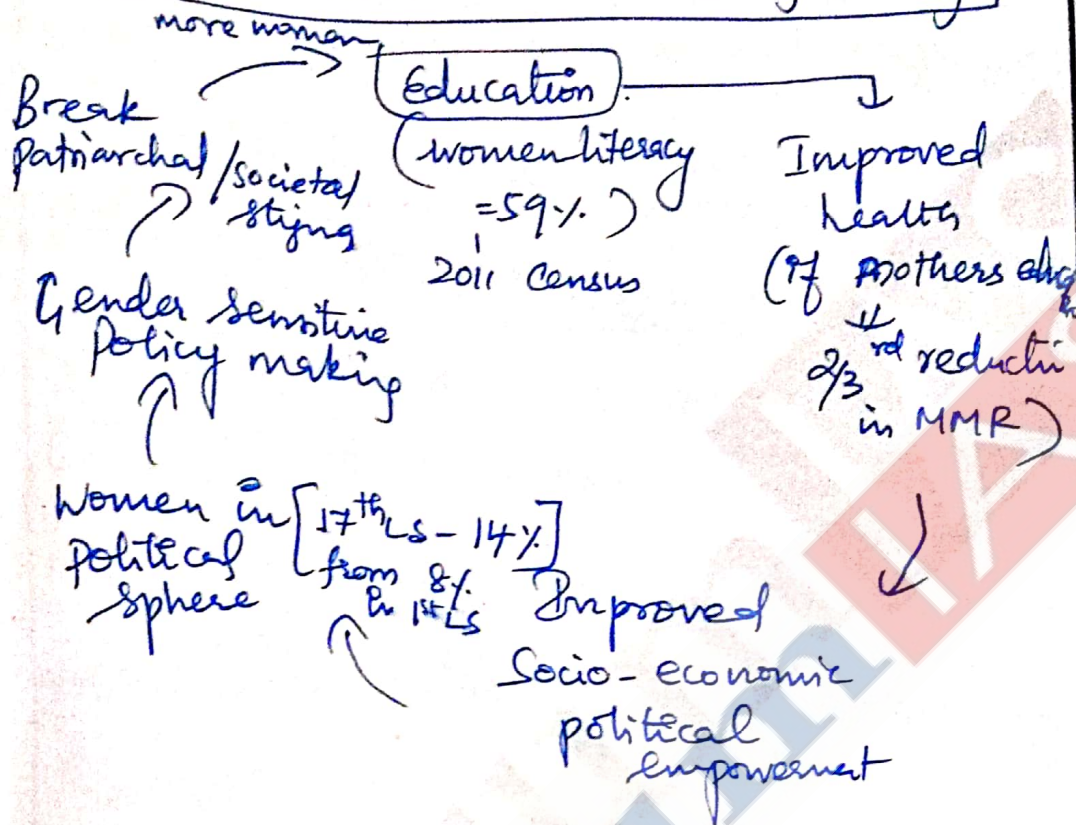
About half of the world's poor are residing in India (Multidimensional Poverty Index). However, 210 Mn people were driven out of poverty by various steps taken by govt.

Poverty - Driving women into workforce:



VICIOUS CYCLE OF POVERTY

Education drives women out of Poverty:-



VIRTUOUS CYCLE OF EDUCATION

It is said that 2/3rd of illiterates of the world are women (WBank report). They should be given education to reduce poverty & increase GDP by 1.5 times [UNDP].

Self help Groups correct this aberration.

By way of

- Saving thrifts → financial independence. (Eg: Kudumbashree)
- Better managerial skills (Eg: Kudumbashree)
- Socio-economic empowerment (Eg: Subyan Sathya)
- (Eg: Odisha-SHA leader in LS constituency candidate)
- Drive women into education
- Improved asset creation (NABARD - boy reported)
- Health & standard of living improves.
- Complement Govt. Eg: TN- ANNA UNAVAGAM - SHA run.
- COVID-Care sanitizers & masks prepared.

No Poverty (SDG goal 1) has to be accomplished by ensuring women's education and employment.

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

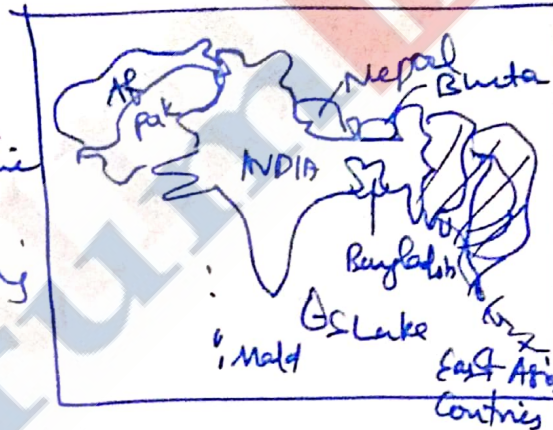
9) Rather than seeing it as a replacement for SAARC, BIMSTEC must be appreciated for its vital role as a bridge between South Asia and ASEAN. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India is moving forward from Non-Alignment Movement to regional multilaterals based on its aspirations according to changing geopolitical world order.
Eg: SAARC, BIMSTEC, ASEAN.

BIMSTEC:

- Bay of Bengal Initiative
- of countries surrounding Bay of Bengal
- was established after perceived failure of SAARC.



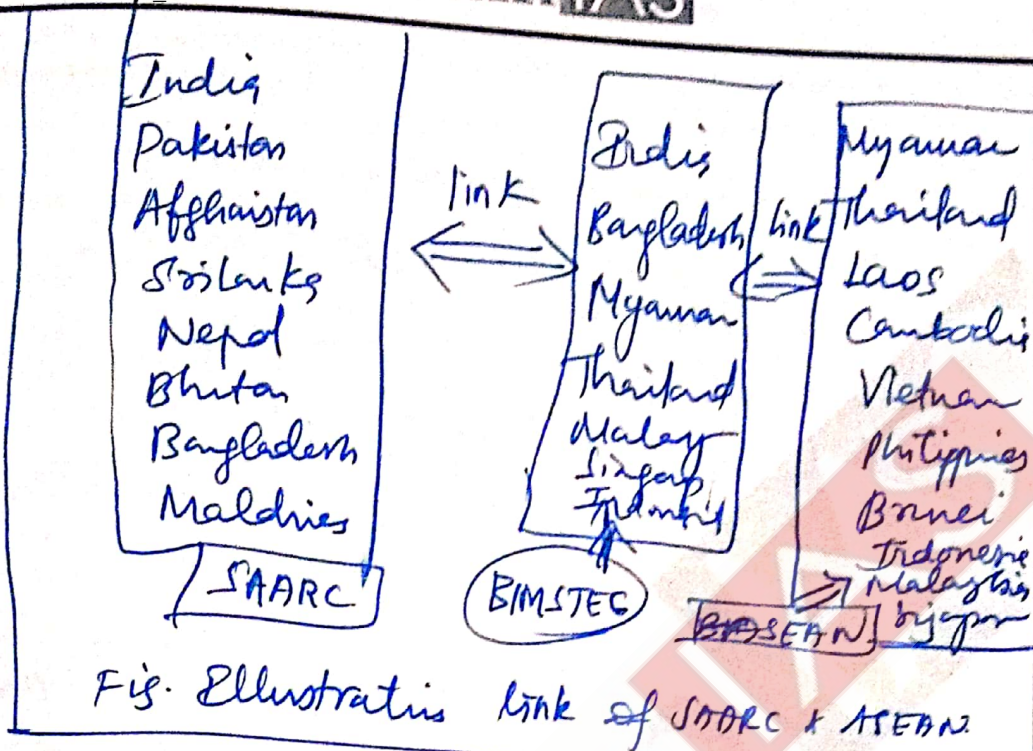
BIMSTEC alternate for SAARC?

- ↳ SAARC is not functional
- ↳ Blocked by Pakistan's political gains over India's foreign policy matters.
Eg: Antiterrorism stance, Kashmir issue.

- Failure to bring decisions by consensus.
- Alternate to express India's views.
- No proper meetings conducted.
- No Common Interest or binding factors of countries.
- Poor regional fora compared to ASEAN.
- Myanmar considers ASEAN superior to SAARC.

BIMSTEC role between South Asia and ASEAN

- BIMSTEC involves countries from both SAARC & ASEAN.
- Bangladesh & India both in SAARC & BIMSTEC.
- It can bridge S. Asian Countries with ASEAN.



- Ensure Sea line of communication of Indian Ocean.
- India's leadership in BIMSTEC will bolster its trade with ASEAN.
- Cultural co-operation, people to people interaction ensured.

Initiatives

- Project Mausam
- Sagarmala
- Military Exercises like SAMPRII, Surya Kiran, MILAN, etc.

India's vision of SAGAR will be fulfilled by active role in the regional institutions/fora.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 Did I do answer structure part well?
- 2 Analysing and wholly addressing qstn?
- 3 I took extra 40min → how can I reduce it - ^{10m - 1.75 pg can be written?} _{15m - 2.5 pg}
- 4 Presentation - monotonous?
- 5 Wasting time on Intro & Conclusion part - How to do that?

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.