

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

LOVISH GARG

Roll No.

1910063972

Date:

16/11/2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total:	250	

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
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.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 2 PM

End Time | 5 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 absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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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) Though necessary; timely, free and fair elections are not sufficient to ensure a vibrant democracy. In your opinion, what are the essential requirements for a vibrant democracy? (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से, समय पर, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। आपकी राय में, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र के लिए आवश्यक आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Democracy refers to a system of government where the head of government eg: Prime Minister in India is elected by the public.

Limitation of Election

1. Opportunity only once in 5 years.
2. Can lead to majoritarianism
↳ ignore interest of minorities, majoritised.
3. Can lead to autocratic government despite elections
↳ eg: North Korea.
4. Elections might be influenced by outside factors
↳ eg: Military in Pakistan.

Other Requirements for Democracy

1. Dissent against the government.
 - ↳ safety valve of democracy (J. Chardwick)
2. Involvement of public into political questions
 - ↳ eg: referendum on important matters.
3. Decentralization, participatory governance & principle of subsidiarity.
 - ↳ ensure all voices are heard.
4. Free space for pressure groups, civil society to operate
 - ↳ inclusive governance.
5. Protection of fundamental rights & civil liberties.

It is said that democracy are noisy, only graveyards are silent. The Indian constitution envisages independent institutions to create a vibrant democracy.

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Q.2) A major responsibility in a federal country with strong centralizing tendency is to maintain the balance, as well as mutual respect, between political structures at the central and state levels. Explain in light of recent events. (10 marks, 150 words)

मजबूत केंद्रीकरण की प्रवृत्ति वाले एक संघीय देश में एक प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर राजनीतिक संरचनाओं के बीच संतुलन के साथ-साथ आपसी सम्मान को बनाए रखना है। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Federalism refers to the political philosophy of distribution of power between a central body and its constituent elements eg. provinces. India has a strong centre due to 'holding together' model of federalism. ↳ eg: Emergency, Governor appointed by Centre.

Balance & Mutual Respect is Important

1. Recent tyranny of central govt which might have less knowledge of local conditions.
2. Crucial decisions are taken at a decentralized level for reflective judgment. ↳ eg: lockdown power given to states later.

- 3 Prevent tussle between Centre & state on legal issues affecting public welfare
 - ↳ eg: competence for passing farm bill
 - ↳ eg: implementation of CAA law.
- 4 Can lead to agitation & alienation of people if rights are violated.
- 5 cooperative federalism & national consensus for important matters may become difficult.
 - ↳ eg: lockdown by Centre, overriding power under Disaster Management Act despite 'Health' in list II.
- 6 Just fiscal autonomy & sustainability of states.
 - ↳ eg: delay in GST compensation cess.
- 7 Arbitray dismissed under Article 356 of govt. At same time, states must adhere to directives by centre for a coordinated plan during situation of emergency. Only this will ensure cooperative federalism in true spirit of constitutionalism.

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Q.3) How far do you agree that use of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) as instruments of delivery of services and implementation of projects by the government has led to undermining of legitimate authority of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि सरकार द्वारा सेवाओं के वितरण और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के साधन के रूप में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) के उपयोग ने पंचायती राज संस्थानों (PRIs) के वैधानिक सत्ता को कमजोर करने को बढ़ावा दिया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are voluntary bodies formed by people from some socio-economic background for pooling resources. Of late, SHG have diversified into numerous activities including becoming instruments of delivery of services.

Undermine Panchayat

- 1 SHG are unelected bodies & not accountable to the electorate.
- 2 The choice of selection of particular SHG may be arbitrary, create favoritism.
- 3 Undermine the functionary role of PRI as bodies of local governance.

- 4 May not reflect aspirations of diverse sections of society.
- 5 Quality, expertise & funding may be limited compared to PRIs.

However, SHGs can become complementary to PRI for effective delivery of public services if —

- 1) Integrated with PRI on consensual basis
↳ eg. Kudunshree model (Kerala)
- 2) Better enforcement & social audit of govt policies
↳ eg. Ajeewika Didi (Bihar)
- 3) Participatory governance by highlighting concerns of various sections of society.
- 4) Implementing body at local level and act as civil society & pressure group at higher level.

R. Gadhi & Malegaon committee recommendations on SHGs

along with structural integration with PRI can help SHGs & PRIs usher era of Gram Sarwodaya.

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Q.4) Highlighting the need of an All-India Judicial Services (AIJS), enumerate the various challenges associated with creation of an AIJS. (10 marks, 150 words)

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवाओं (AIJS) की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, AIJS के निर्माण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 313 amended by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment envisage an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) for direct recruitment of judges not below the level of district judges.

Need for AIJS

1. Fill vacancy at the lower level of courts which is minimum (25%)
2. Improve pendency in district courts (2-2 case reses)
3. Better representation of SC/ST + women in lower judiciary.
4. Attract best talent of country
5. Avoid ad-hoc recruitment process by state High Courts.

Challenges

- 1 Dilute power of states for recruitment process to hurt federalism.
- 2 Language barriers due to proceedings in local languages.
- 3 concern for independent, autonomous body for recruitment.
- 4 Local quotas, reservation may be affected
 ↳ eg 50% women quota in some states.
- 5 Problem of vacancy is state specific eg 10% vacancy in Karnataka.

Reforms

Constitutional Amendment after accommodating demands of state

Language training in academies

UPSC like body formed of retired judges, UPSC members.

Quota across the spectrum for marginalised bodies

Learn best practices from states.

Niti Aayog in India @ 75 has suggested that AJS could solve increasing pendency & improve quality of justice delivery. It should be implemented.

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(Q.5) Discuss the critical role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHAs) and Anganwadi workers as a connecting link between the community and the state in promoting health, reducing malnutrition and controlling pandemic in rural areas. (10 marks, 150 words)

रवाराध को बढ़ावा देने, कुपोषण को कम करने और याणीय क्षेत्रों में महामारी को नियंत्रित करने में समुदाय और राज्य के बीच जोड़ने वाली कड़ी के रूप में भाग्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक रवाराध कार्यकर्ताओं (ASHA) और अंगणवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं का महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाओं पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) &

Anganwadi workers form the lower rung of

our health continuum. They are the first point of contact & immediate responders for health emergencies.

Promoting Health

- 1 Encourage hospital delivery of children.
- 2 Responsible for surveillance of local endemic diseases eg: dengue.
- 3 Trained to deal with health emergencies
eg: symptoms for pneumonia provided
- 4 Point of referral for further consultation to specialist doctors.

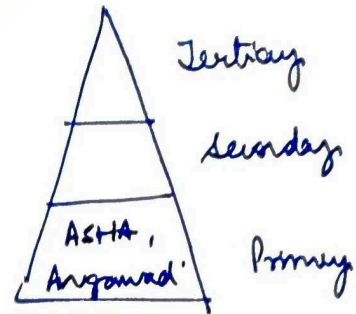


fig. Health continuum.

Malnutrition

1. Responsible for implementation of integrated child development scheme (ICDS), Matru Vandana Yojana & Poshan Abhiyan.
2. Anganadi workers ensure safe & nutritious food for children in anganadi.
3. Better trust of people
↳ hence, effectuate social changes needed
eg: WASH, sanitation etc.

Pandemic

1. door-to-door inspection of symptomatic patients.
2. Reduce vaccine hesitancy
↳ trust of people on ASHA workers.
3. Better surveillance & infrastructure to administrators
due to local contact.

The COVID pandemic highlighted the integral role played by them. concerns regarding salary delay, training & infrastructure should be solved to ensure 'SURAKSHIT BHARA, SMRADDH BHARAT'.

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Q.6) Populism has pushed politics towards socialism while economy continues to be dominated by global capitalism. Examine with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकतुभाववाद ने राजनीति को समाजवाद की ओर धकेल दिया है जबकि अर्थव्यवस्था पर वैश्विक पूंजीवाद का वर्चस्व बना हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Populism refers to taking decisions which might be politically relevant but often economically unfeasible.

↳ eg: debt waiver.

Push towards Socialism

1 Provision of facilities free of cost.
↳ eg water, bus travel.

2 could lead to nationalisation of private assets.
↳ eg. Suez Canal (Egypt)
Coal sector in India.

3 Aim to better distribute & redistribute income & resources

↳ eg: DBT of PM-Kisan,
More tax on rich.

4 More liberty of people to use natural resources.
↳ eg: free irrigation, no fine for stubble burning.

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At some time, the economy has remained dominated by global capitalism -

- 1) less state intervention in areas of demand & supply.
- 2) More LPG reforms allowing entry of foreign MNCs
↳ eg: single retail brands allowed
- 3) More disinvestment & less state control to improve finances
↳ eg: Air India sold off.
- 4) Higher FDI allowed in non strategic sectors to foster growth & competition
↳ eg: Insurance, Defense.

A situation of revenue from economy should not be totally exhausted on populist measures.

Both could go together for efficient & inclusive growth eg: offset requirement,

local employment quotas. This will lead to

SABKA SAATH, SABKA VIKAS.

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Q.7) Comment on status of prisoners and custodial violence in the country keeping in mind Supreme court guidelines in the DK Basu case. (10 Marks, 150 words)

डीके बसु मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिशानिर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में कैदियों की स्थिति और हिरासत में हुई हिंसा घटनाओं पर टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

DK Basu v state of West Bengal is a landmark judgment on improving status of prisoners, police reforms & custodial violence. Recent cases of custodial torture, encounter killing has brought attention back on the case.

Prisoners

Status

1. 187% capacity of prisons
2. 17% are undertrial (NCRB data)
3. Lack of basic infrastructure
4. No scheme for reformation of prisoners

Reforms suggested

1. Bail should be more, jail exception
2. Personal bonds & surety instead of monetary bond
3. Basic facilities like toilets should be present
4. Library, skill training for reform.

Attachment of judicial magistrates to prisons, creating more capacity, voting rights to prisoners has been suggested for reformation of the convicts.

CUSTODIAL VIOLENCE

Status

- 1 Multiple deaths due to violence in prison
↳ eg Jayaraj is Jaiil Nadu
- 2 Police use violence as method for confession (though not admissible)
- 3 Violence to take out mental pressure

Reforms

CCTV camera in all prisons, independent investigation for any violence

legal aid officers in all prisons

Mental Health counselling for police

A reformatory criminal justice system envisaged by constitution is not possible with such issues. We should keep in mind to - 'PUNISH THE CRIME, NOT PRISONER'. Malagon & Vohra committee report implmt.

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Q.8) Investment in education yields both private and social return, yet India shies away from investing in it. Do you agree? (10 Marks, 150 words)

शिक्षा में निवेश से निजी और सामाजिक दोनों तरह से लाभ मिलता है, फिर भी भारत इसमें निवेश करने से कतराता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

About 30% of Indian population is still illiterate despite substantial efforts of govt (New Education Policy 2020). Investment in education has stagnated around 4.4% of GDP for almost a decade.

Private & Social return by Education

- 1 Social mobility of individual & family by education.
- 2 Awareness about individual & group rights
- 3 Better assertion of rights
↳ effective delivery of public service.
- 4 Encourage community members to take up education.
- 5 Better skill training & man out of vicious cycle of poverty.

The New Education Policy 2020 envisage a 6% expenditure of GDP on education.

However, it cannot be said that govt has shielded from investment in education.

- 1) Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for better school enrollment.
- 2) Aim to increase enrollment at college level to 50%.
- 3) More opening of subal schools (Ekshara) & shiksha schools.
- 4) Higher number of IITs, IIMs, AIIMS, NITs being opened.
- 5) Research fellowship & scholarship for magnified multiplied.
- 6) Institution of Eminence scheme
↳ ₹500 cr for each institute.

We need to increase our expenditure on education to 6% & research & devpt to 2% for 0.6% to create benefits of our demographic dividend.

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Q.9) Rooted in historical solidarity, India's multifaceted engagement with Africa has been critical for its foreign policy matrix. Discuss strategic significance of Africa for India and compare India's engagement with Africa vis-à-vis China. (10 Marks, 150 words)

ऐतिहासिक एकजुटता में निहित इसकी जड़ों सहित, अफ्रीका के साथ भारत का बहुआयामी जुड़ाव इसकी विदेश नीति के मैट्रिक्स के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। भारत के लिए अफ्रीका के सामरिक महत्व पर चर्चा करें और चीन के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव की तुलना अफ्रीका के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव से करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

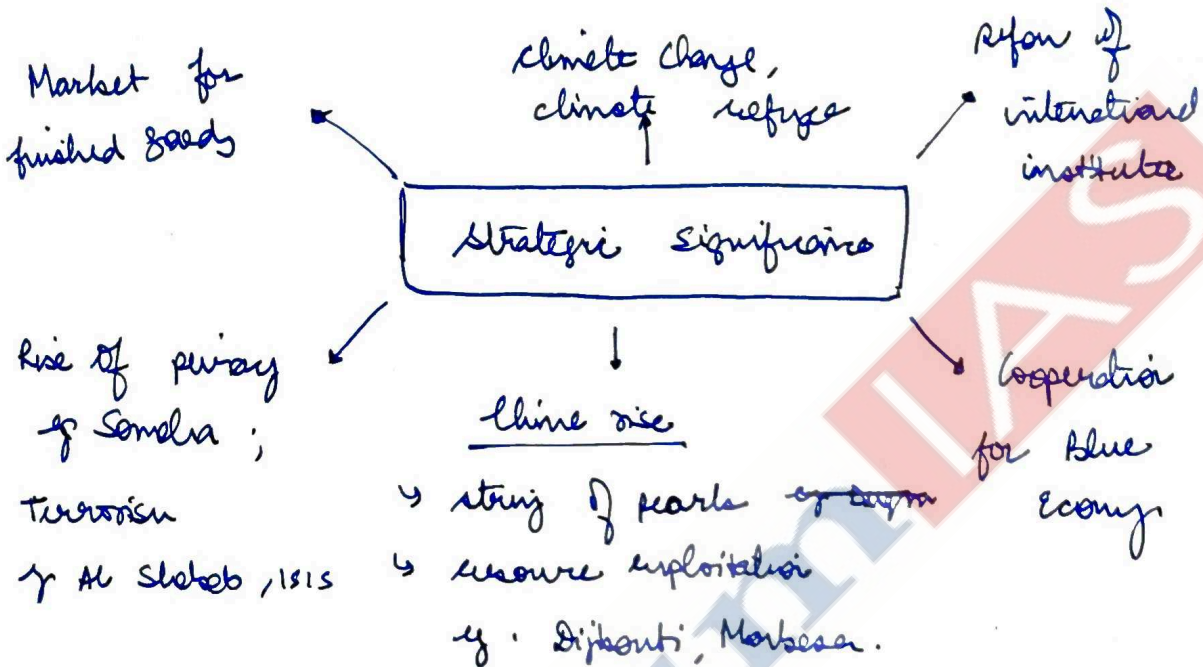
India & Africa share a deep rooted relationship based on historical connections of colonisation, apartheid and shared cultural history e.g. debartered laborers to east Africa by British.

Multifaceted Engagement

- Political** - Dialogue mechanisms, bilateral & multilateral agreements, part of SAGAR vision, MAUSAM for revival of cultural links.
- Economic** - Asia Africa Growth corridor, investment in blue economy, investment in solar, energy sector e.g. PowerGrid in Kenya
- Security** - Net Security provider in region, coastal radar to Mauritius, Seychelles, part of IONS (Naval Supersim)

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- 4 Human Resource - ITEC collaboration, e-voting bharti, medical tourism, diaspora relations.



India v China

- India has better people to people contact.
- Projects are demand driven, eg. AI Habitat
- Sustainable finance v. debt diplomacy of China.
- Capacity building by India but dumping of Chinese labor, resources, culture by China.

India should increase engagement with Western Africa where it ~~has~~ has less embassies. Africa will play pivotal role in global economy & have better relationships are interest.

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Q.10) Evaluate the significance of BRICS in shaping the emerging global order given the internal contradictions and divergent interests of its member countries. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अपने सदस्य देशों के आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों और अलग-अलग हितों को देखते हुए उभरती वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने में ब्रिक्स के महत्व का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

BRICS is a multilateral forum of 5 developing countries with common aim of reform of global institutions, better economic integration & increase voice of global south in world order.

Significance - global order

- 1 constitute 60% of global population and 25% of world GDP.
- 2 common aim of reform of global institutions & economic order
↳ eg: BRICS contingency reserve, credit easing org.
- 3 cooperation across the platform for various issues
↳ IBSA for climate change
- 4 common interest in open market with

protection of domestic orders

- 5. pivotal role in shifting balance of global trade from Atlantic to Indo Pacific region.



fig: BRICS countries

Emergent interest

1. China focus on dumping goods, debt trap diplomacy-
2. India part of QUAD seem contrary to China & Russia.
3. Brazil has compromised on climate change agenda under present regime.
4. Emergent viewpoint on foreign policy
 eg: Russia, China support Afghan Taliban regime.
5. Threat of territorial war, rising naval power of China for India.

BRICS can become important instrument of global change.
 It must be leveraged for fairer global order with developing countries in centre of it.

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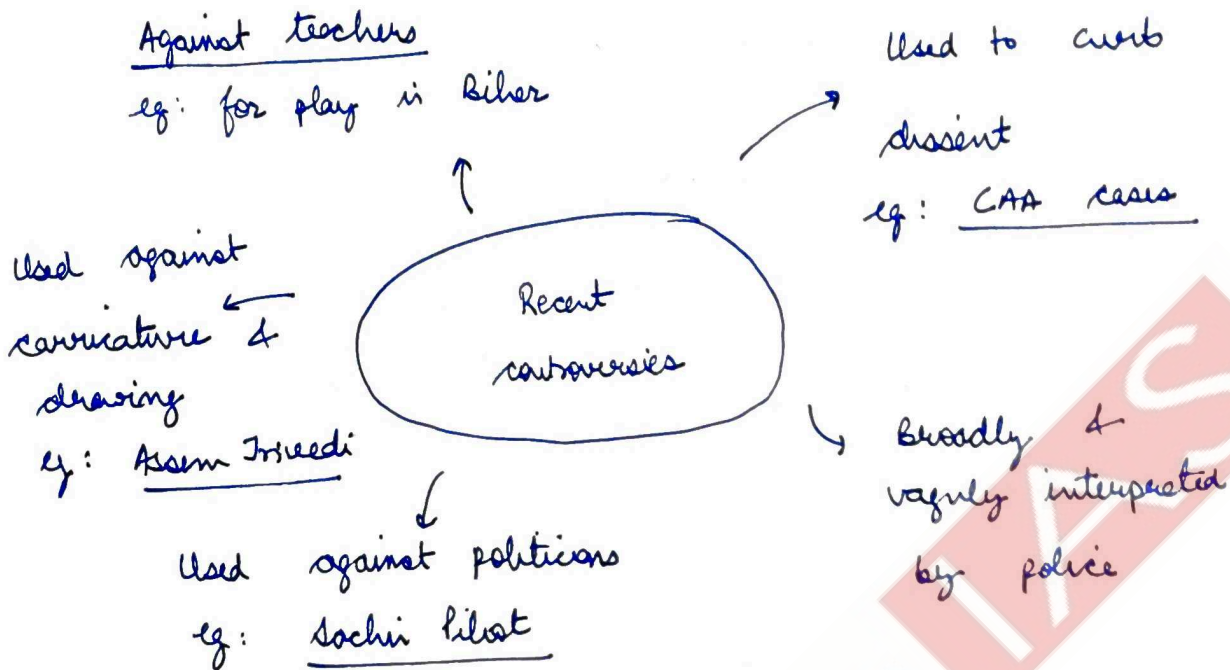
Q.11) What was held in Kedar Nath Singh Case 1962? Do you think that the judgement has outlived its utility and needs review? Discuss in light of recent controversies. (15 marks, 250 words)

केदारनाथ सिंह केस, 1962 में क्या हुआ था? क्या आपको लगता है कि इस फैसले की उपयोगिता खत्म हो गई है और इसकी समीक्षा की जरूरत है? हाल के विवादों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Recent controversies on the misuse of sedition law under section 124 A of IPC has reignited debate on the Kedarnath v State of Bihar case of 1962. The court in the case held sedition law to be constitutional but imposed limitations on it.

KEDARNATH Case

1. Section 124 A is a reasonable restriction on freedom of speech & expression under Article 19(1)(a).
2. Mere disputation or dissent against government will not constitute sedition.
3. There should be incitement leading to 'public disorder or violence' for Section 124-A.



Has kedomath outlined ability?

1. Broad & ambiguous wording eg disaffection, disloyalty are subject to misuse.
2. Lead to chilling of speech.
3. Process itself becomes source of punishment.
4. Low conviction rate → misuse is happening.
↳ eg: 6% according to NCRB data.
5. Supreme Court & Law Commission has called for revisit.

At some time, sedition law is important
for various reasons -

- 1) Secessionist & secedist tendency.
↳ Naxalites, North East insurgency.
- 2) Fragile neighbourhood & cross border terrorism.
↳ gives wider power to law enforcement for prosecution.
- 3) Only actions leading to violence can be prosecuted.
- 4) Courts as neutral party dismiss any false allegations.

The need of the hour is to amend section 124 A according to Kedar Nath judgment so that only words/actions leading to public violence are prosecuted. This will ensure a fine line between national security & freedom of speech.

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Q.12) Judicial review and soliciting constitutional justification for policies formulated by the executive is an essential function entrusted to judiciary by the constitution, but there is a fine line between judicial activism and judicial overreach. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

न्यायिक समीक्षा और कार्यपालिका द्वारा तैयार की गई नीतियों के लिए संवैधानिक औचित्य सिद्ध करना संविधान द्वारा न्यायपालिका को सौंपा गया एक आवश्यक कार्य है, लेकिन न्यायिक सक्रियता और न्यायिक अतिरेक के बीच एक महीन रेखा निहित है। चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Judicial review refers to the power of the judiciary to check the constitutional and legal validity of legislations and executive actions. The constitution under Article 13, 32 & 226 provides for the power of Judicial Review.

Essentiality of Judicial Review

1. Ensure adherence to Indian model of separation of power by checks & balances.
2. Adherence to constitutionalism.
↳ no body exercise more power than entrusted by constitution.
3. As guardian of Constitution, ensure the

fundamental rights of citizens are not abused.

↳ eg: Mandla Gandhi case.

↳ prevent concentration of power & increase accountability of executive.

Judicial Activism & Judicial overreach go a step beyond judicial review to also intervene into the actions of executive and replace executive policies with its own known knowledge & policies. While judicial activism can be argued to be within the constitutional framework, judicial overreach violates the separation of power doctrine.

Judicial Activism

- 1 Judiciary oversteps from adjudication into matters of policy & governance.
- 2 Mostly done where there is a vacuum of law.
↳ eg: Vishelke case for sexual harassment.
- 3 Court gives directions to frame law.

Judicial overreach

- 1 Judiciary oversteps to replace legislation & executive with its own policies.
- 2 Done where an existing law is present but court declares void.
↳ eg: stay on farm bills.
- 3 Court will make new law.

Though, there is a fine line but courts should not practice judicial overreach which is illegal, immoral, against constitutionalism & separation of power doctrine of Montesquieu.

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Addition

Total

Q.13) While the Election Commission of India has quite effectively neutralized the effect of muscle power and incumbency power, the commission has newer challenges to face. Discuss in the light of several long pending reform proposals that aim to clean up electoral process. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि भारत के चुनाव आयोग ने बाहुबल और सत्ता शक्ति के प्रभाव को काफी प्रभावी ढंग से बेअसर कर दिया है, फिर भी आयोग के सामने नई चुनौतियाँ मौजूद हैं। लंबे समय से लंबित कई सुधार प्रस्तावों जिनका उद्देश्य चुनावी प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी एवं निष्पक्ष करना है, के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

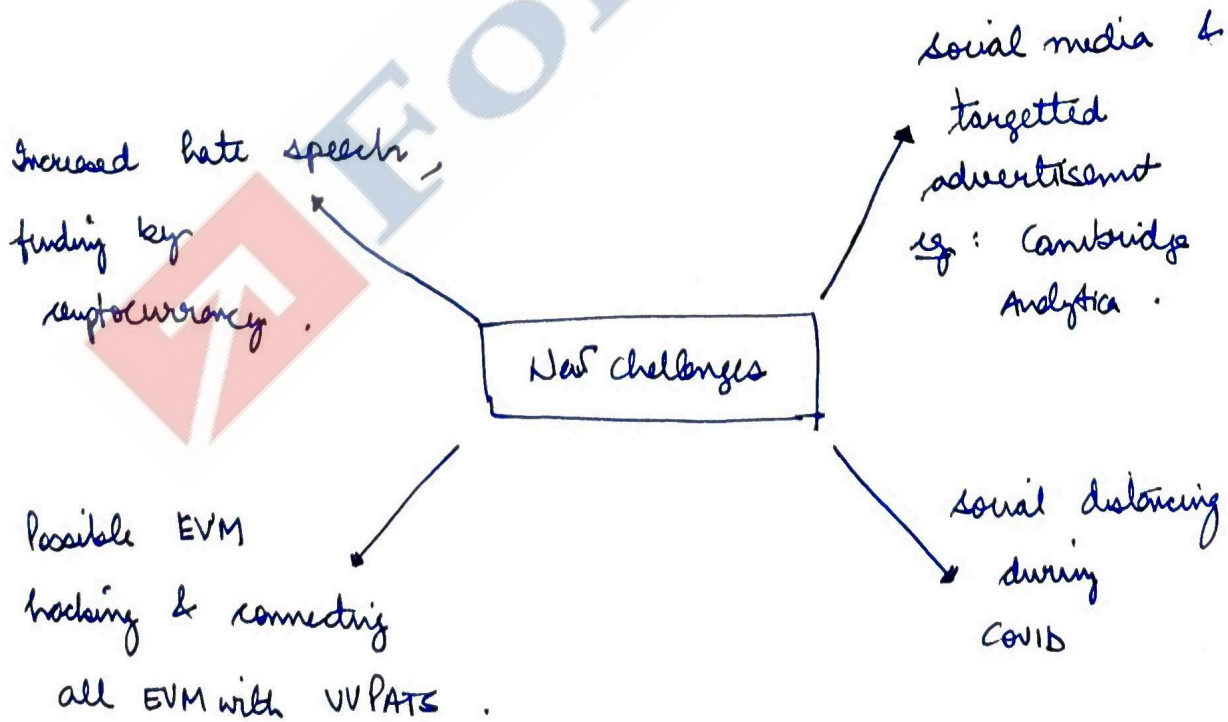
Article 324 of Constitution creates an Election Commission for superintendence of elections to Parliament, state legislature, President & Vice President.

It has neutralized effect of muscle & incumbency power for ensuring free, fair & equal elections by —

- 1) limits on election expenditure.
↳ reduce money & muscle power.
- 2) Model Code of Conduct to prevent incumbent from making new policy decisions.

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- 3 'Silent time' of 48 hours before polling.
- 4 Replacement of paper ballots with EVMs to reduce booth capturing.
- 5 Control over bureaucracy, police during election phase to prevent abuse of power by incumbents.
- 6 Declaration of assets, criminal charges, education on affidavit.
- 7 Disqualification on conviction for offence with more than 2 yrs punishment.



Reform proposals

- 1 state funding of elections to reduce money power [Gowami committee]
 - 2 extend model code of conduct to social media
↳ check fake news.
 - 3 bringing political parties under RTI.
 - 4 Disqualification power under X schedule should be exercised by ECI (Supreme Court).
 - 5 Increased use of WPATs (Subrajay Swayam)
 - 6 Internal democracy + reform within political parties.
 - 7 Constitutional safeguards to Electoral Commission.
 - 8 One Nation, One Electa to reduce cost.
- The strength of democracy lies in free & fair elections. The sanctity should be preserved to foster the 'social contract' of state & citizens.

Feedback
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Q.14) Obsession with ethnic identity and lack of economic development is the root cause of various interstate land border and river water disputes in the country. Discuss with relevant examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जातीय पहचान के साथ जुनून और आर्थिक विकास का अभाव देश में विभिन्न अंतरराज्यीय भू-सीमा और नदी जल विवादों का मूल कारण है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Recent clashes between security forces of Assam & Manipur have raised concerns over disputes between states in India getting violent. This is only one of the many disputes affecting the country.

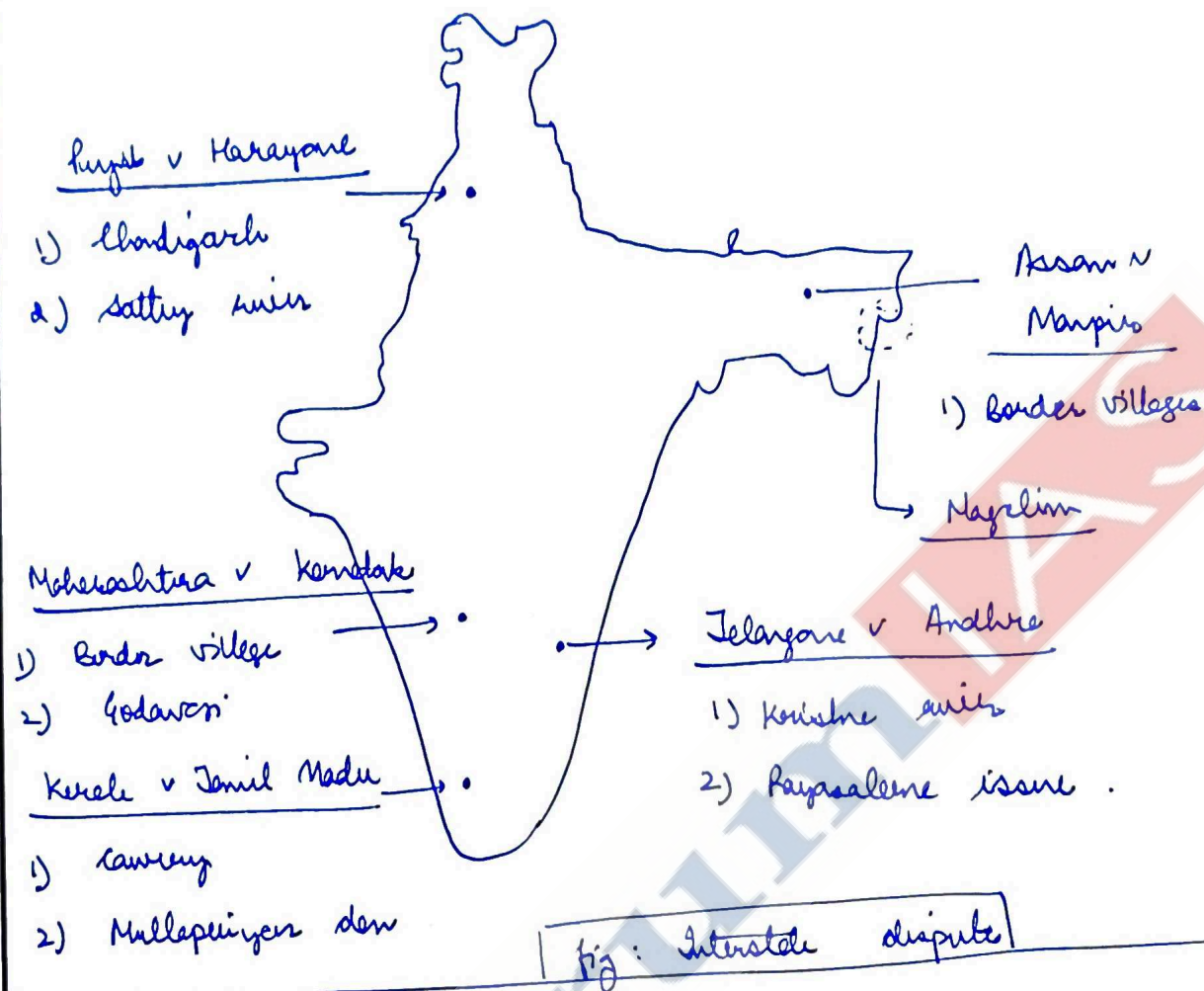
Ethnic identity & economic stagnation are prime reasons for fueling disputes of such nature.

Ethnic identity

1) Presence of local culture and prevent the influx of outsiders.

↳ eg: Bengali speaking population in Assam are considered outsiders.

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- 2) Ensure preservation of regional language & local culture.
- 3) Fear that intermingling will lead to erosion of cultural aspects of heritage.
- 4) Sense of superiority over other caste communities
↳ of Nagaland issue.

Economic Development

- 1) Fear of loss of revenue
↳ eg: Chandigarh, settling with Punjab, Haryana.
- 2) Adhere to cropping pattern & water demand of state.
↳ eg: Mullaipuzha dam.
- 3) Use of water for industries, manufacturing.
- 4) Use of land for settlement of population of own culture.
↳ eg: Bissa & Andhra Pradesh is Ester Ghats.

Such conflicts affect the cooperative federalism of the country. Various measures should be taken to prevent any adverse effect on issues of national integration & idea of EK Bharat, Samashrest Bharat.

- Inter State Council (A-263), Zonal Council
- New River dispute amendment for timely solution
- Balanced regional development eg: Aspirational District
- Joint basin plans for rivers

Feedback

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Q.15) Instead of making government more transparent to public, data has made public more transparent to the government. Discuss the issues related to data privacy and data utilization. Can the proposed data security legislation address these concerns? (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार को जनता के लिए और अधिक पारदर्शी बनाने के बजाय, डेटा ने जनता को सरकार के लिए और अधिक पारदर्शी बना दिया है। डेटा गोपनीयता और डेटा उपयोग से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। क्या प्रस्तावित डेटा सुरक्षा कानून इन चिंताओं को हल कर सकता है? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

'Data is the new oil' - PM Modi

Data refers to unprocessed information which can be processed for better delivery of public services, targetted advertising etc.

Concerns have been raised regarding issue of data privacy and data utilization because -

Data Privacy

1. Lessent intrusive interference of state, private bodies.
2. Ensure 360° profiling of people doesn't happen.
3. Maintain informational privacy linked to dignity & reputation of person
(K.S. Puttaswamy case)

Data Utilization - Issues

1. Commercialization of data for private benefits.
2. Unethical processing of data for targeted outreach
↳ eg: Cambridge Analytica
3. Issue of data localisation for better security.
4. Present identification of select community, caste for data based discrimination
↳ eg: Mob used R/C data to target vehicles of opposite community.

The Data Protection Bill proposed by Justice Srikrishna committee can help address concerns -

1. Classification into sensitive & critical data with more protection for latter.
2. Data localisation made mandatory.
3. Data processing with informed consent of user.
4. Control over data including -

- ↳ Right to forgotten
- ↳ Right of correction

5 Data Protection Authority for regulatory framework & imposition of penalty.

6 Applicable to both private & govt bodies.

CONCERN

- wide power to state for exemption of obligations.
- creation of split network.
- Heavy cost of data localisation.
- Data processing without consent by state order.

control over data is integral part of privacy linked to Article 21 for life & liberty. Best practices from across the world eg GDPR of EU should be consulted for a robust data law.

Feedback

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Q.16) Despite substantial rise in per capita income and surplus production of food grains, high level of malnutrition and hunger continues to persist in India. Examine the reasons for this divergence keeping in mind findings of Global hunger Index 2021. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रति व्यक्ति आय में पर्याप्त वृद्धि और खाद्यान्न के अधिशेष उत्पादन के बावजूद, भारत में कुपोषण और भूखमरी उच्च स्तर पर बने हैं। वैश्विक भूखमरी सूचकांक, 2021 के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विचलन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

India's rank fell to 102 from 94 in the Global Hunger Index of 2021.

Anemia	Stunting	Under 5 mortality	Wasting
50% +	30%	112 of 10,000 live births	25%

This is peculiar despite improvement of India on various other indicators -

- 1) second highest production of food at 260 Million Tonne.
- 2) Reduction in poverty from 40% to 21% (2016).
- 3) Food security & net food exporter now.
- 4) Rise of per capita income to ₹1,00,000.
- 5) Increase in general life expectancy to 72 for female & 69 for male.

Reasons for Emergence

Government based

- Policy design failures
eg: inclusion error in PDS
- Leakage & corruption
↳ 24% leakage of PDS
- Poor quality of Midday meals
- Less feed processing & cold storage
↳ 30MT from 70MT needed
- Green revolution only led to more grains at cost of regional crops.

Consumer Based

- Preference of wheat, rice over millets, bajra.
- Less awareness about hidden hunger, micro nutrients.
- Poor sanitation, drinking water
- DBT money spent on alcohol, household expenditure.

Reforms ~~of~~ needed for hunger

1. Improvement of PDS ecosystem (Shanta Kumar committee)
 - Procurement of millets
 - Pulses in ration
 - food coupons for better choice
2. Rashtriya Aaharan & ICDS should be expanded & reformed for last mile connectivity.
3. Cold storage & food processing industries
 - ↳ eg: Farm Bills
 - PM - Sampada Yojana.
4. Reduce leakage & corruption
 - ↳ eg: DBT
 - e-ROPI for programmable expenditure.
5. Education & Awareness on nutrition
 - ↳ eg: Poshan Mah, Food atlas
6. Food fortification eg: golden rice

Only a PASHIT BHARAT can become a UNNAT BHARAT

This will also help keep dividends from our demographic dividend better.

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Q.17) The rise of NGOs reflects the failure of Indian state and markets to usher in equitable development and economic redistribution. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

गैर सरकारी संगठनों का उदय न्यायोचित विकास और आर्थिक पुनर्वितरण में भारतीय राज्य और बाजारों की विफलता को दर्शाता है। परीक्षण करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Non Government Organisation (NGO) refers to

private organisations involved in public

welfare, while operating outside the

realm of government.

↳ eg: Ashraya Centre for Mid Day Meals.

India has about 31 lakh NGOs operating in various areas of education, health, environment, governance & transparency etc.

Their rise are a symbolic of failure of equitable development because -

1) People rely on NGOs due to absence of government infrastructure & facilities.

↳ eg: Government Foundation for oxygen cylinders during COVID.

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- 2) Ensure last mile outreach where government machinery might be absent
 ↳ eg: Jean Sejee's NGO in Jharkhand tribal areas
- 3) Reflect confidence of public over NGOs rather than state apparatus.
- 4) Markets have created more inequality which has permanently left many more impoverished.
- 5) Lack of government social security benefits make people rely more on NGOs.
 ↳ eg: less POC shops in hilly / tribal areas.

However, not all NGOs are reflection of failure of state & market for economic redistribution —

- 1) NGOs may be formed by like minded people for cause common to them
 ↳ eg: Environmental NGOs.

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- 2) Many NGOs operate in conjunction with government agencies.
 - ↳ eg: Ashray Patra for mid day meals.
- 3) NGOs check on economic & policy reforms by keeping government actions.
 - ↳ eg: ADR, PUC, Common Cause.
- 4) Some NGOs have proliferated due to foreign funding to impede economic progress.
 - ↳ eg: Amnesty international allegations
- 5) May be involved for furtherance of our objectives.
 - ↳ eg: conversion, promotion of religion.

The Voluntary Code of 2007 for NGOs visualise them as partners for growth & development. NGO Daman, adherence to FERA norms and transparency is functioning or help NGOs become important interface between government & people - to results being [Su-Raj] to people.

Feedback

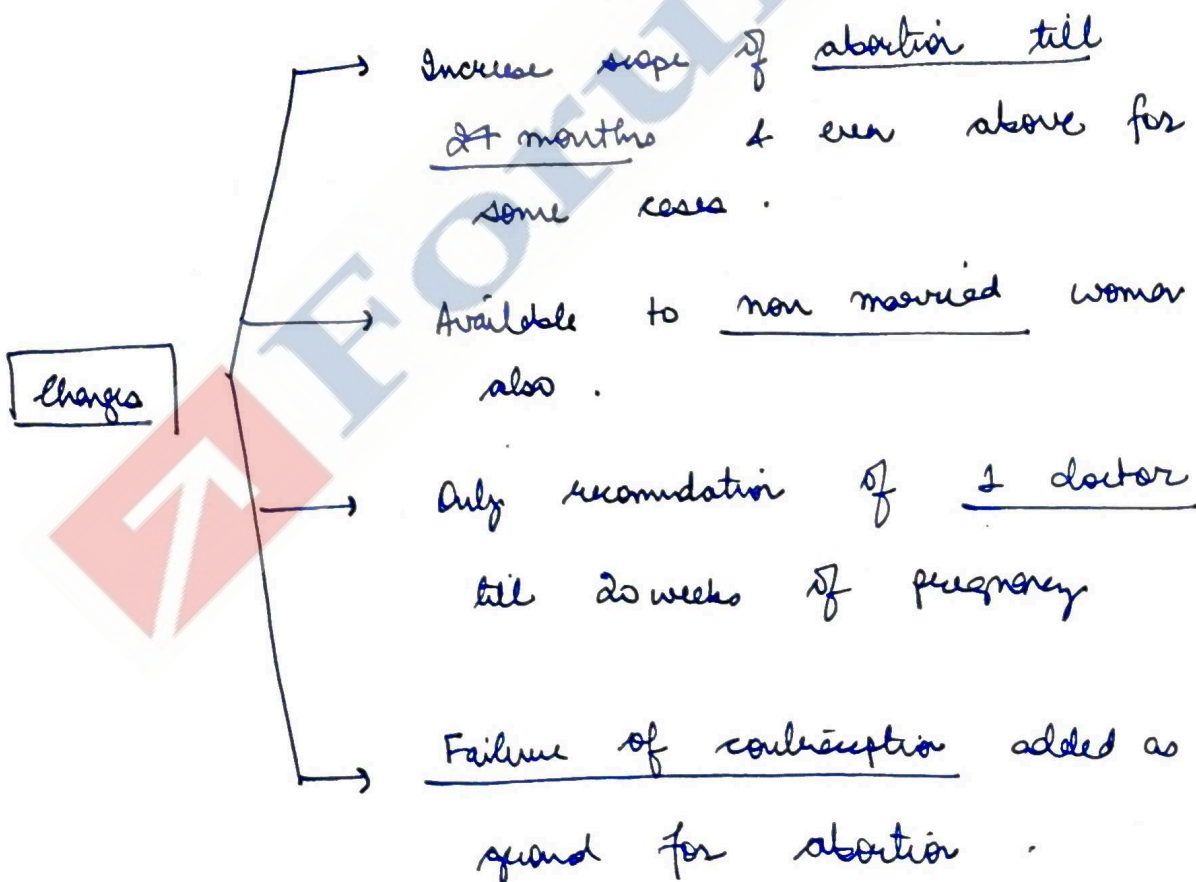
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Q.18) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021 has expanded access of women to safe and legal abortion services, but it fails to address the critical issues of reproductive rights and bodily autonomy of women. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

मेडिकल टर्मिनेशन ऑफ प्रेग्नेंसी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 ने महिलाओं की सुरक्षित और कानूनी गर्भपात सेवाओं तक पहुंच का विस्तार किया है, लेकिन यह महिलाओं के प्रजनन अधिकारों और शारीरिक स्वायत्तता के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में विफल है। परीक्षण करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The Medical Termination of Pregnancy (MTP) amendment has increased the scope for safe & legal abortion which is important for health of mother, bodily integrity and privacy.



Benefits for Reproductive Autonomy

1. Allow avenues for legal & safe abortion.
2. Improve constitutional right of reproductive right (Sudita v Chandigarh) for Article 21.
3. Prevent desertification of unmarried partners by allowing access to abortion for unmarried females.
4. Abortion after 27 weeks also allowed if fetus is unhealthy.
5. Reduce bureaucratic delay & procedure by only opinion of 1 doctor till 20 weeks.

Feminist scholars like Amrita Dardha, Nandani Sudar have criticized the bill for failing to address some central issues regarding reproductive rights.

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- 1) Permission & consent of husband still needed for some cases.
↳ Right to choice of woman violated.
- 2) Involvement of doctor's permission for approval
↳ lead to delays
↳ bodily autonomy under Article 21 violated.
- 3) Clear grounds for abortion after 24 weeks not provided.
- 4) Involvement of elders, family members for abortion of unmarried female.

Right to abortion is important for moral, legal & constitutional protection of woman's health, safety and dignity. Concerns of woman should be taken into consideration & bureaucratic delays should be reduced.

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Q.19) Compare and contrast the Build Back Better World (B3W) with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Can joining the B3W initiative help India in furthering her national interest? Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

बिल्ड बैक बेटर वर्ल्ड (B3W) की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के साथ तुलना एवं समानता का उल्लेख करें। क्या B3W पहल में शामिल होने से भारत को अपने राष्ट्रीय हित को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है? चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Belt & Road Initiative (BRI) is a massive infrastructure investment plan of China which aims to connect

(a) Western Europe by Silk Belt

(b) Africa & Western Asia by Maritime Silk Road.

Build Back Better (B3W) is an America led infrastructure project aimed for better, open recovery after the COVID pandemic across the world.

BRI	B3W
<p>1) Focus on investment and huge infrastructure projects</p> <p>eg: Mombasa Port (Kenya)</p>	<p>1) Apart from infrastructure, focus on capacity building & sustainable development</p>

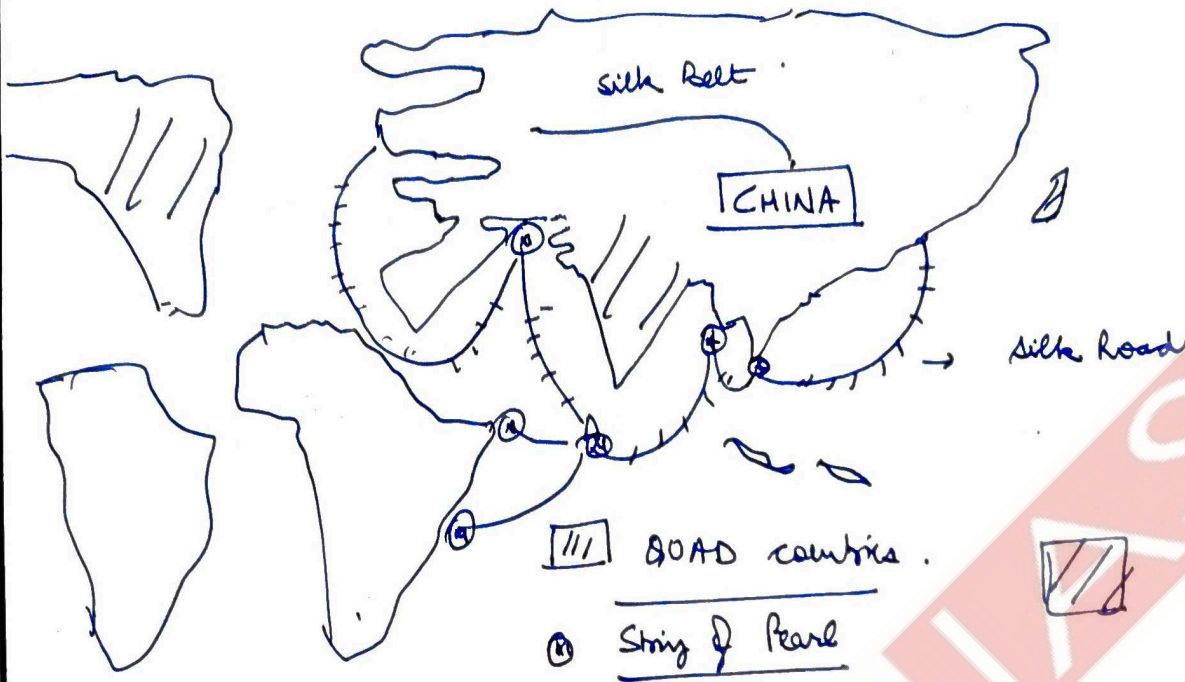


fig: Belt & Road initiative

BRI	B2W
2) poor environment compliance	2) Clear environment rules, focus on green technology.
3) Debt trap diplomacy	3) Sustainable funding & concessional loans.
4) No use of local people, local resources.	4) Use of local knowledge, demand driven projects.
5) Aim is to extract raw material & find new markets	5) Aim for faster global recovery after COVID.

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Joining B3W can help faster our national interest because -

- 1) Joint cooperation for infrastructure projects around the world.
- 2) Synergy in aim & objectives of ITEC & B3W
 - ↳ demand driven
 - ↳ sustainable projects
- 3) Achieve complementary in needs & demands
 - ↳ B3W need human resources
 - ↳ India needs investment, technology.
- 4) Jointly counter China in Indo Pacific region.
- 5) Ensure environment sustainability of projects
 - ↳ furtherance of Blue Dot Network.

At same time, we should ensure our 'strategic autonomy' is not compromised. We also need to balance with Russia & not look too anti-Russia. B3W is based on our nation of Vaandav Karmam.

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Q.20) The year 1991 marked a watershed moment not only for economy but also for India's foreign policy. Discuss the evolution of India's foreign policy since 1991 highlighting the factors for the changes henceforth. (15 marks, 250 words)

वर्ष 1991 न केवल अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बल्कि भारत की विदेश नीति के लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षण के रूप में अंकित है। 1991 के बाद से भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्भव की चर्चा कीजिए और इसके बाद के परिवर्तनों के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

1991 economic reforms apart from opening trade & investment ecosystem also fostered new synergy into our foreign policy goals.

Evolution of foreign policy since 1991

I these I 1991 - 1996

- 1 Opening new diplomatic missions in countries like Israel.
- 2 Focus on South East Asia by look East policy.
- 3 Forging closer ties with America & new defense deals.
- 4 Greater engagement with Diaspora for investment.

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Reasons

Fall of USSR which was cold war ally

Need for fresh investment & technology

Poor financial condition

Phase II 1997 - 2014

Changes

- 1 Doctrine of Gulzar for assistance to neighborhood.
- 2 Formation of BIMSTEC by Bangkok Declaration
- 3 Pokhara nuclear test
- 4 Lahore bus service, samjhauta express
- 5 US Civil Nuclear deal

Reasons

Ensure hegemony in neighborhood

Blue Economy, better look east policy

Strategic autonomy

Improve relations with Pakistan

Access to clean energy

Theme III 2014-21

Change

1. Emergence as global leader for taking new initiatives
2. Deepening of relations of Israel Palestine
3. Greater diaspora engagement
4. Act East policy
5. Indo Pacific region

~~Throughout~~

Reasons

ISA, IRIS, CORI initiatives - become voice of global south

Better relations with both countries
eg. technology from Israel.

Parasi Bharat Diva, Handa Mod.

Development of North East, trade & investment in SEA.

Rise of China, Blue Economy

India has managed to maintain strategic autonomy while engaging deeper ties with the world. Our initiatives of Neighbourhood First, SAGAR, BSC Saman, Shanti, Sahyog will help India emerge as a global leader.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 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.