

TEST CODE : 5 1 2 3 5

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-10) – GS Paper #2

**ForumIAS****GENERAL STUDIES**

Name Of Candidate

ADITYA SRIVASTAVA

Roll No.

190098104

Date:

14/08/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

**INDEX TABLE****INSTRUCTION**

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
2		
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<b>Total:</b>	<b>250</b>	

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

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Evaluator's Discretion:

**For Student Only**

Start Time | 10:50

End Time | 13:56

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

ForumIAS



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)

Fundamental rights are enshrined in Articles 14-32 of the Constitution of India.

Fundamental rights as north star of constitutionalism

- 1) Help to promote the ideal of political democracy
- 2) Promote equality and liberty via article 14-18 and 19-22 → promote ideas of Preamble.
- 3) Prevent arbitrariness of executive or legislative → Menaka case where Supreme court called for due process of law.
- 4) Promote social harmony & protect



weaker section. Eg, Living tree doctrine  
Expanding Article 17, in Sabrimala case.

Fundamental rights not guiding constitutionalism

- 1) They are not sanctioned and can be repealed — Kesavananda Bharati case
- 2) Not absolute and have reasonable restrictions (e.g. contempt of court, defamation in Article 19(2))
- 3) Directive principles gaining prominence over them (Minerva Mills case) (e.g. Article 39(b), (c) over Article 14, 19)
- 4) Upholding gender equality above religion right to freedom of religion (e.g. Shayara Bano case)

Despite this fundamental rights are the hallmark of personal liberty and must be upheld for the spirit of constitutionalism

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.2) Just because a person is offended by someone's speech or word; it does not mean that an offence has been committed. In this context, discuss the issues surrounding the use of the section 295A and 153A of IPC. (10 marks, 150 words)

सिर्फ इसलिए कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी के भाषण या शब्द से आहत होता है, इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोई अपराध किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, IPC की धारा 295A और 153A के उपयोग से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Hate speech has been a prominent issue in recent times as seen with case of Prophet Blasphemy

Issues with hate speech

- 1) Not clearly defined anywhere & open to misuse
- 2) Impinges on right to free speech under Article 19(1)(a)
- 3) Vague definitions in Section 295A (blasphemy) & Section 153A (enmity between groups). (Eg) "respect" word not defined in Section 295A.
- 4) Impinges on role of media as IV pillar of democracy — India ranks 142/180 in World Press Freedom Index.



5) Lack of tolerance in society as seen in Udaipur Murder case.

Yet, Sections 295A and 153A are essential to punish miscreants to  
 ↳ uphold the Preamble's aim of Fraternity  
 ↳ create social harmony and uphold respect for all religions — positive secularism.

Way ahead

1) Adopt Law Commission's comprehensive definition of hate speech in section 295A and 153A

2) Balance between fundamental rights — only reasonable restrictions to be put

This will help uphold Voltaire's —  
 "I may not agree with you but will defend till death your right to say it"

Feedback	
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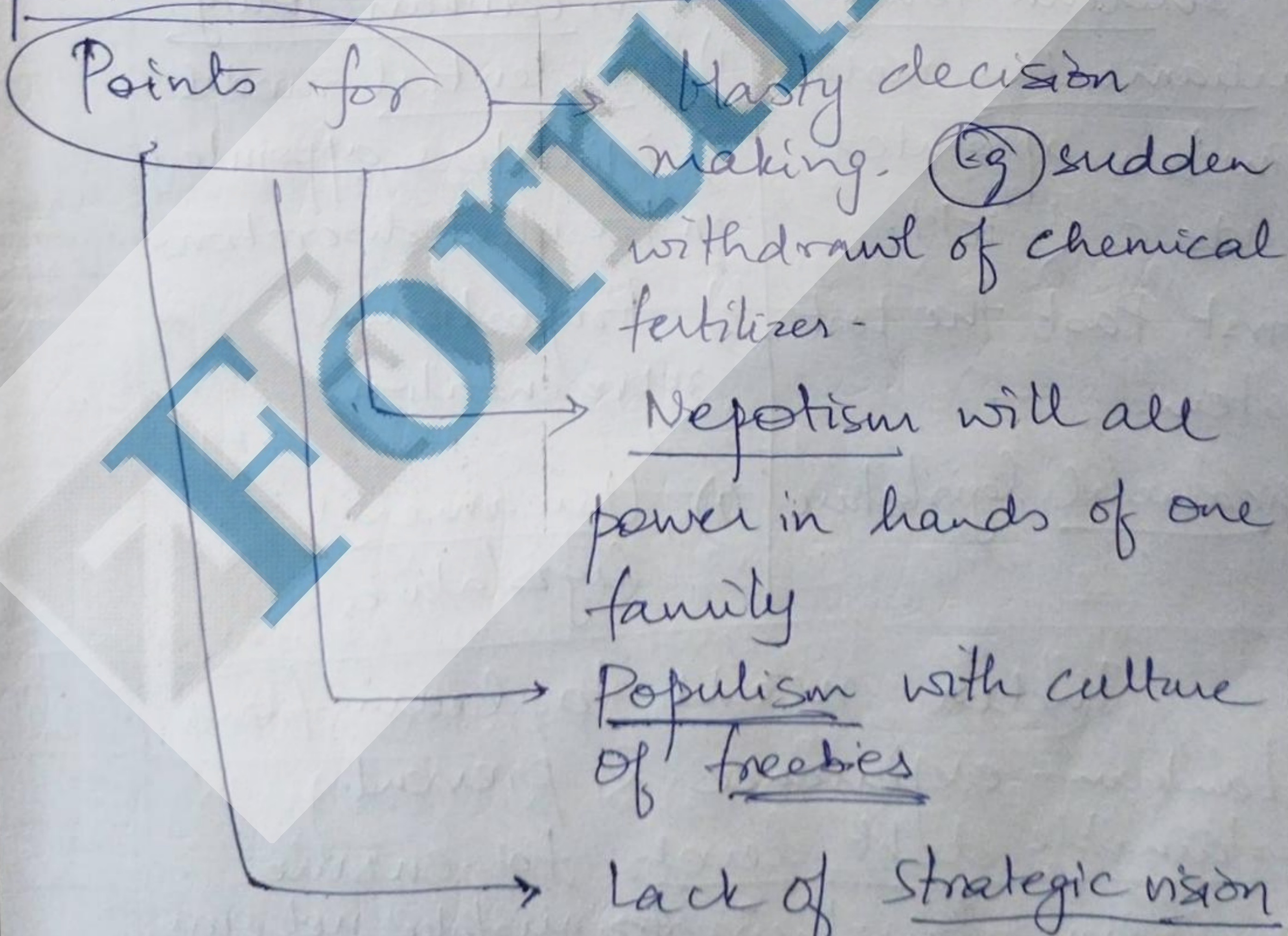
Q.3) Present a comparative analysis of political system of India and Sri-Lanka. How far do you agree that the reason for the economic crisis in Sri-Lanka lies in its political structure?

(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और श्रीलंका की राजनीतिक व्यवस्था का तुलनात्मक विश्लेषण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। आप इस बात से कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि श्रीलंका में आर्थिक संकट का कारण उसकी राजनीतिक संरचना है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Sri Lankan crisis presented a gloomy picture of what populism and lack of political scrutiny can do to a nation.

Sri Lankan crisis due to political structure





Points Against

Weakness in economy due to overdependence on tea exports, tourism.

COVID pandemic creating a shock

People not having sync with political maturity  
→ voted same family,

This calls for a comparison with Indian system to test resilibility

Indian Polity	Sri Lankan Polity
1) <u>Parliamentary model</u>	1) <u>Presidential model</u>
2) Ministers appointed on advice of PM.	2) Ministers appointed on President discretion.
3) <u>First Past the post system</u> .	3) <u>Proportional representation</u>
4) <u>Bicameral legislature</u>	4) <u>Unicameral legislature</u> .

India needs to learn from Sri Lankan experience & prevent unsustainable debt levels to ensure we learn from their ~~the~~ mistake not ours

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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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)

Amartya Sen has called the relation between State and civil society to be that of "cooperative conflict"

Civil society promoting democracy in State via professionalism

- 1) Organised civil society → better mobilization of people on issues.  
(Eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan.
- 2) Professionalism promoting data driven policy support. (Eg) ASER 2018 report leading to NIPUN Bharat mission
- 3) Protecting rights against discrimination by multinationals as seen in Vedanta vs. Posco case.



- 4) Better implementation of schemes using modern technology; as seen with MNREGA social audit in Rajasthan;
- 5) Eradication of social crimes (Eg) Bachpan Bachao Andolan by Kailash Satyarthi

Professionalism hampering participation and accountability

- 1) ~~Volunteerism~~ Volunteerism reducing among youth  $\rightarrow$  professionalism hampering participation
- 2) Subservience to foreign policy interests as shown by IB Report of 2015  $\rightarrow$  no accountability.
- 3) Lack of transparency - CB told only 10% file annual returns.
- 4) Difficulty in bringing down administrative expenditure to 20% due to professionalism  $\rightarrow$  impinges on participation of experts.  
Need of the hour is to work with Madhyam marg for Samudaya.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation

Question Interpretation

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Value Addition

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National Green Tribunal was formed by the NGT Act of 2008 and since then has played an important role in upholding environmentalism.

Contribution

- 1) Holding governments accountable as in Delhi pollution case
- 2) Upholding right to life (Article 21) of the people.
- 3) Upholding the rights of tribals as in Vedanta vs Polco case → forest rights.
- 4) Protecting wildlife in spirit of Article 48A → asking Juggu on electric poles to protect Great Indian Bustard.



5) Clean rivers like in case of Ganga cleaning plan.

Issues with National Green Tribunal

- 1) Less no. of members - never functioned at full capacity of (10+10) members.
- 2) Invoking deadline to dismiss applications
- 3) Lack of expertise  $\Rightarrow$  judgement not comprehensive. (Eg) Suthaniri Hydropower case
- 4) Failure of objectivity as seen in Mopa Airport case.

Need of the hour is to reform NGT with environmental experts and fill vacancies to uphold its role as sanction of environment.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)	
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Q.6) Policy of reservation, started to provide equality of opportunities, has fallen victim to political opportunism. Critically examine the success of affirmative actions in the country.

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The recent Haryana bill reserving 75% positions in private companies for ~~localities~~ localites created turmoil.

### Success of reservation policy

- 1) The representation of women in local bodies (PRIs) has increased to 46%
- 2) SCs and STs are getting better access to education & jobs.
- 3) Upheld the spirit of constitutionalism in line with Article 46 (weaker section)
- 4) Ensuring equality of opportunity as held in Indira Sawhney case

However, it has not been all



Successful due to —

- 1) Fallen prey to populism (Eg) Dominant castes demanding reservation like Marathas.
- 2) Failure to bring out caste census → not data based → against Court rules and judgements in various cases.
- 3) Without social empowerment, led to "Sarpanch Pati" phenomenon in PRTs.
- 4) Justice Rohini Commission highlighted disparity — 90% jobs cornered by 27 castes in OBC.
- 5) Feeling of relative deprivation → EWS categorisation.
- 6) Pressure groups developed for perpetuation → no more temporary.

Need of the hour is to de-reserve via social mapping and promote gainful employment based on skills — leveraging growing startups.

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Persons with disability make up 2.2% of our population - 2011 census. However there is no PwD in Lok Sabha & no political participation.

Factors affecting full participation of PwDs

- 1) Social stigma and attitude of pity towards them.
- 2) Discrimination in employment - <0.5% PwDs in top companies (Business Standard study by)
- 3) Inaccessible infrastructure - only 7% of public buses fully accessible to people on wheelchair (2021 report)
- 4) Lack of winning probability & no ticket given to PwDs & no political participation.



5) Government policy laws - still reservation based on old data of 7 disability types

This hampers goal of inclusive development and can shave off 5-7% of GDP (World Bank data)

Way ahead for empowerment & inclusivity

1) Disability inclusion & accountability framework in policy - learn from West Bengal.

2) States should keep in mind spirit of PwD Act, 2016 while granting aid/recognition to schools  $\Rightarrow$  empowerment by education.

3) President can nominate PwDs in Rajya Sabha under Article 80

4) Adoption of Incheon Strategy goals of inclusivity & empowerment via government efforts.

This will help to achieve the Constitutional goals of Articles 41, 46

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Criminal justice system in India is burdened by insensitive policy and large ~~for~~ pendency of cases as

↳ Father Stan swamy denied straw and sipper.

↳ 4.7 crore cases pending (National Judicial Data Grid).

Reasons for large number of undertrial prisoners

- 1) Large case pendency with 75% cases pending for >1 year.
  - ↳ due to low judge to population ratio of 18.5/million in India.
  - ↳ vacancies upto 50% as in Patna High Court.

2) Slow police department due to



- ↳ shortage of personnel (Baswan Committee)
- ↳ dual burden of law and order and investigation (Mahimath Committee)

3) Bail as an exception and not a rule being reality.

↳ Bail bond money making bails inaccessible.

### Desirability of bail law

- 1) Large no of undertials & violation of human rights and Article 20's spirit
- 2) Ensure bail as a rule as highlighted by Supreme Court.
- 3) Torture and inhuman conditions faced by prisoners — death of father-son duo in custody in Tamil Nadu (2021)
- 4) Creates collective punishment scenario as family too suffers.

Need of the hour is prison reforms (as by Kiran Bedi) to promote human rights and prevent radicalization of the prisoners while promote bail law.



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)

Recent defence of Russia's action in Ukraine by China highlighted the growing closeness of Chinese towards Russia.

Russia as a strategic partner

- 1) Defence supplies from the country prove beneficial for China — has taken ₹-400 for aerial defence.
- 2) Undermining the economic hegemony of West. (eg) New Development Bank as counter to World Bank.
- 3) Supply of oil and gas to meet the growing energy demands — Russia has large reserves.
- 4) Connectivity via the Arctic Ocean — Northern Sea route being importantly under Russian control.
- 5) Important for mineral security



of China + defence in UN as for BRI failings,

Russia as a strategic diversion for west-

- 1) Western engagement with Russia's aggression allows diversion away from Chinese aggression in South China Sea.
- 2) Using Russia as a diversion to break Western unity (Eg) European Union purchasing gas from Russia against USA.
- 3) Divert attention away from Chinese human rights violation ~~in~~ <sup>against</sup> Uighurs in Xinjiang  $\Rightarrow$  focus on violations in Ukraine.
- 4) Diversion away from Chinese currency and trade manipulations  $\Rightarrow$  focus on Russian payment and settlements as recently

Thus we see Russia is being used by China as a double edged sword. to secure its interests and divert the west for promoting own interests.

Feedback  
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Q.10) Appraise the role of Indian diaspora in the economies of West Asia and Africa. What initiatives can be taken to address the issues faced by the diaspora in these regions?

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian diaspora plays a crucial role in Indian as well as foreign policy & economy. In 2020, India had ~~20~~<sup>6</sup> million OCI holders.

Role of diaspora

Economy of West Asia

- ↳ Makes up more than 40% of the work force numbering 8 million
- ↳ Work in all sectors paying millions in tax and sending \$35 billion remittance

Economy of Africa

- ↳ white collar workers like doctor, engineers.
- ↳ Even hold political



posts like 2<sup>nd</sup> PTA of Mauritius.

Steps to rectify diaspora's issues

- 1) Steps to abolish Kafala system ⇒ synergistic efforts by labour & external affairs ministry. → learn from Qatar.
- 2) Awareness missions along with a 24x7 helpline in ISD mode
- 3) Increasing connectivity via subsidy and cheap flight through competition.
- 4) Promote labour organizations in those countries as present in Mumbai of cooperative approach.

This will help to uphold the spirit of welfare of all citizens and Indians ensuring well being of India as well as host countries.

Feedback	
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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 long due as seen with the issue of rising criminalization in politics (43% in 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha), low voter turnout (66% only in 2019 Lok Sabha election), etc.

### Issues

#### Electoral funding

- 1) Opaque funding as observed by Election Commission — \$8 billion spent on 2019 elections according to a study.
- 2) Electoral bonds favour the ruling party since SBI promote one way transparency.
- 3) No auditing power to audit the accounts.



of political parties.

Remote voting

- 1) Issue of identification as anyone can vote on the portal via masquerade.
- 2) Issue of data privacy ⇒ protect voter choice from getting revealed.

Regulation of Registered UPPs

- 1) Election Commission lacks teeth to prevent hate speech, fake affidavits, etc  
↳ held by Supreme Court
- 2) Difficulty in tracking expenditure since people don't know about social media handles.

Need of the hour is to undertake electoral reforms in order to

- 1) Make election funding transparent  
↳ think about state funding & ban private donation (Law Commission).  
↳ Portal for transparency



↳ bringing them (parties) under RTI

2) Election process inclusive

↳ use of blockchain auditability as in Singapore to improve inclusivity

↳ using simultaneous elections can boost voter turnout (law Commission)

↳ Awareness about responsibility.

3) Political parties accountable

↳ Give auditing power on political parties accounts to ECI

↳ Use of plenipotentiary power by ECI for accountability (Lokur Committee)

↳ Ensure cap on political party expenditure and regulate spending,

This will help to make the election process more democratic (Article 324) and lead to "swakshik bharat, swasth rajneeti" motto.

**Feedback**  
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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 a sine qua non of democratic polity and independence of judiciary is a basic feature of Constitution.

Mutually reinforcing

- 1) Accountability to public reinforces public trust ⇒ paves way for independence & support.
- 2) Prevents nepotism (Uncle Judge syndrome) ⇒ allows independent & impartial appointments.
- 3) Binds the powers of Collegium in transfer and posting ⇒ ensure independence internally.



1) Allows judges to function independently without any fear/pressure of internal enquiry/punishment → pointed out by Justice Tahilramani.

### Diverging accountability & independence

- 1) Can reduce faith in judiciary if reasons like ~~it~~ inefficiency are given in public domain for transfers.
- 2) Impinges on independent power to allocate cases (Master of Roster) → think about irrelevant matters during allocation.
- 3) Executive accountability impinging on independence (Eg) striking down of 99th Constitutional Amendment (NJAC).
- 4) Internal accountability creating delays and hampering independent completion of cases logically.



This calls for enhancing judicial accountability without compromising on independence :-

- 1) Creation of a public domain portal about the speed of cases and reasons for delay.
- 2) Public domain placement of database with data of potential appointment or transfer candidates.
- 3) Objective criteria in public domain about roster — performance & suitability
- 4) Materialising All India Judicial Services for transparency in merit based recruitment.
- 5) Synergy between human & artificial intelligence for data driven decisions.  
↳ Supace initiative in right direction.

This will uphold spirit of democracy in judiciary and ensure "justice" in real sense

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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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)

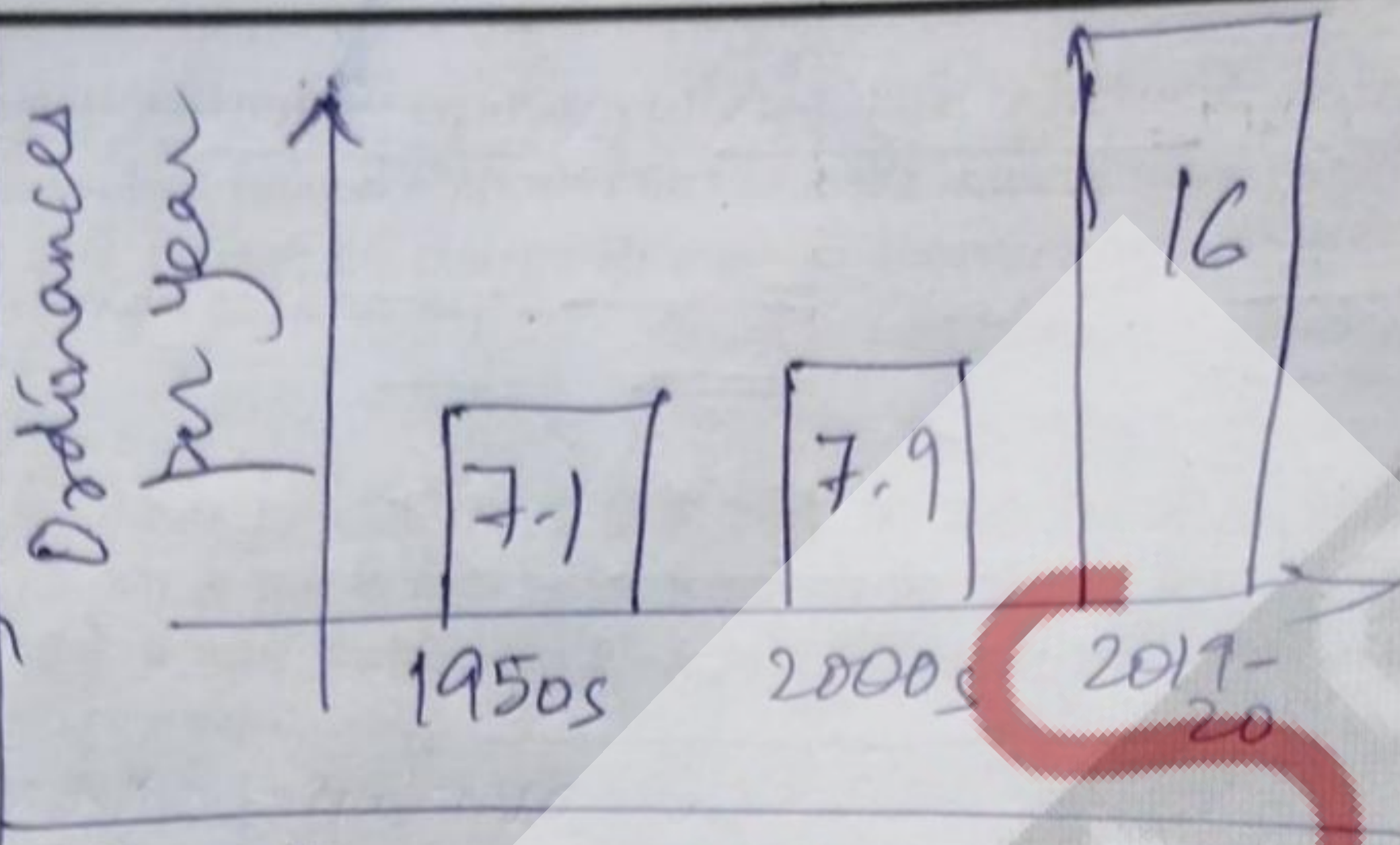
Articles 123 and 213 of Constitution give ordinance making power to President and Governor respectively.

### Issues with Ordinances

- 1) Impinge on doctrine of separation of powers → executive encroaches on legislative domain.
- 2) Impinges on deliberative law making → problematic laws. (Eg) farm bills ultimately repealed.
- 3) Weakens accountability since no comprehensive scrutiny by Parliamentary Committee



4) Increasing no. of ordinances violating the spirit of constitution and reducing public trust in legislature.



Yet, ordinance power is still needed -

- 1) To meet the needs of unprecedented times and urgent scenarios (as in Article 123)
- 2) Circumstances warranting immediate action. (Eg.) as during COVID.
- 3) When parliament is not in session and urgent matter pops up.

Safeguards against misuse

- 1) Constitution says ordinance will cease to exist if not passed by both



Houses in 6 weeks of reassembly.

2) Rules of Lok Sabha ⇒ memorandum explaining circumstances which warrant immediate action.

3) Successive repromulgation ⇒ violation of Constitution (DC Wadhwa case)

4) Satisfaction of executive can be questioned on ground of malafide (RC Cooper case)

Despite the misuse and rising usage for non essential and emergency cases, ordinance making power still has its utility. It should be used with restraint (as said by Law Commission) to uphold the spirit of Constitutionalism in meeting emergency scenarios as with spirit of Article 123 & 213.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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)

The investigative wings in the Union are drawn from multiple legislative and executive bodies as —

- 1) CBI from DSPE Act
- 2) National Investigation Agency under NIA Act
- 3) ~~Nation~~ Narcotics Control Bureau under NDPS Act

This leads to —

Overlapping jurisdictions

- 1) Many agencies working on same mandate like CBI and NCB for Narcotics.
- 2) Financial frauds not getting solved due to fussle between CBI & ED.



## Duplication of functions

- 1) Data and sample collection by multiple entities creating confusion as in Aryan Khan case
- 2) Raids by various entities creating issues of harassment due to duplicity of functions.

## Dilution of federal principle

- 1) Since State subject lists 'Police' and 'Public order' in List 2 of 7th Schedule  $\Rightarrow$  impinged by CBI,
- 2) Central control over these agencies creates mistrust in federal polity
- 3) Federal fustle undermining cooperative federalism. (Eg:) West Bengal revoking general consent



This calls to look at an umbrella independent regulator —

Positive / Need for → To create trust

by participation of States in regulation.

→ Independence of investigation

→ shed titles like "caged parrot" →

→ Prevent what happened to NCB officer in Maharashtra by ensuring anonymity.

Alternative models → Need of the hour

is not an independent regulator but providing

independence to bodies via

cooperative federalism and devolve

control to Parliamentary

supervision.

This will help to ensure federal ~~sup~~ polity as highlighted in SR Bommai case and pave way for unity & integrity of India.

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

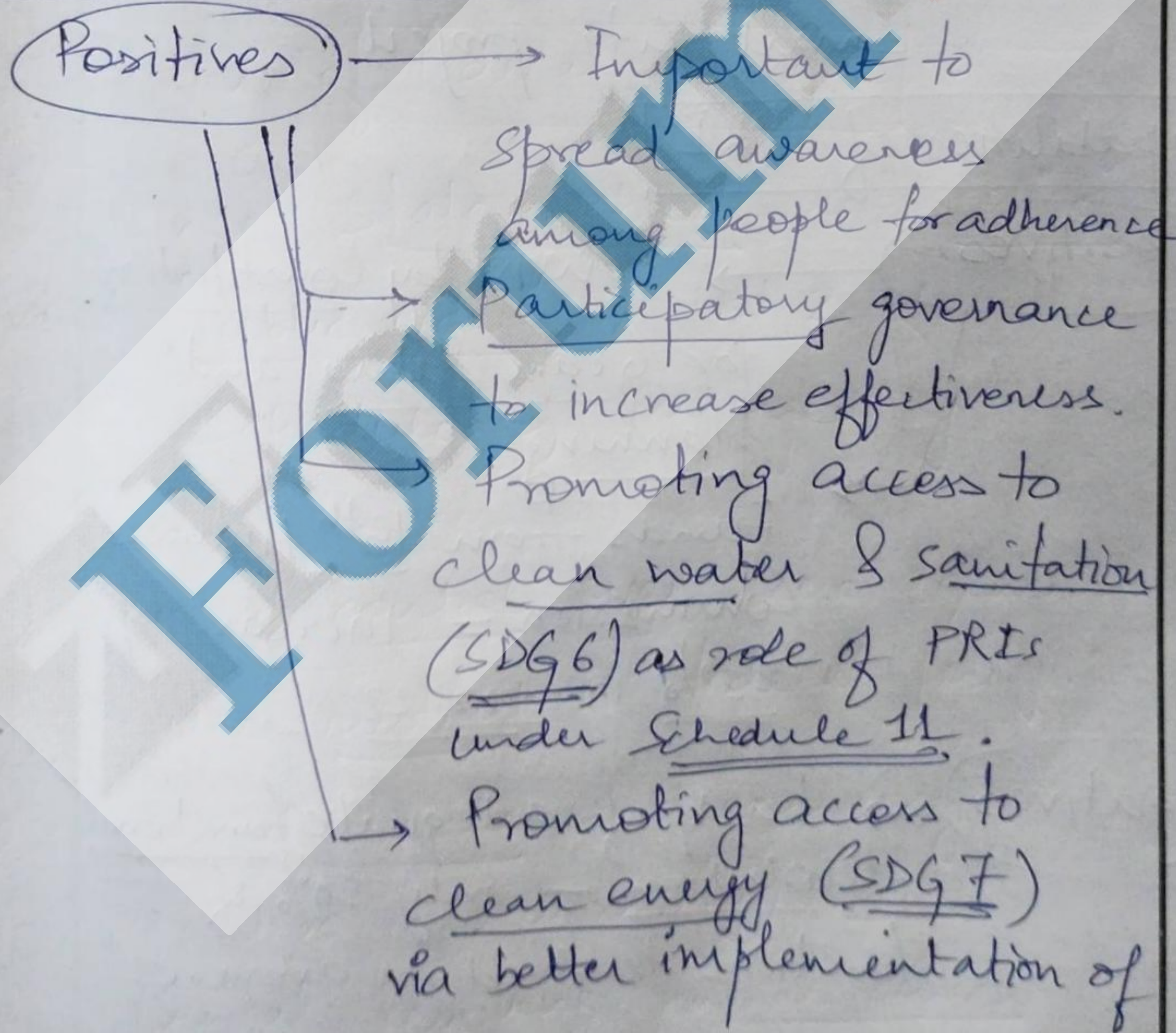


Q.15) The achievement of Sustainable Development Goals by 2030 can happen only if we consider local context and situations. In light of this statement, examine the critical role as well as capabilities of PRIs in meeting the SDGs. (15 marks, 250 words)

2030 तक सतत विकास लक्ष्यों की प्राप्ति तभी हो सकती है जब हम स्थानीय संदर्भ और स्थितियों पर विचार करें। इस कथन के आलोक में, एसडीजी को पूरा करने में पीआरआई अर्थात पंचायत प्रणाली की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के साथ-साथ उसकी क्षमताओं का परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Localization of SDGs carried out in 2021 as a proposal threw light on importance of grassroots implementation for achieving SDGs by 2030.

Critical role of PRIs





schemes like Vijwala Yojana  
 Promoting gender equality  
 (SD-5) via political empowerment  
 and supporting SHGs

Negatives

→ Overlordship of DM →  
 undermines functionality  
 → Lack of uniqueness due to  
Parastatals like SPV for  
Smart City project.

Capabilities of PFI

Positives

→ Powers by Constitution  
 for Gram Sabha and  
planning  
 Funds from 15th Finance  
Commission = increase of  
52% in 2022-23

Negatives

→ Lack of adequate functional  
devolution - only 50% of  
 functions devolved on average.



- Lack of funds — property tax contributes only 0.68% of GDP in India (2% in USA)
- Tied nature of funds — scheme specific.
- Functionaries ⇒ lack of separate dedicated cadre except in few States like Karnataka.

Way ahead

- 1) Cooperative federalism at all levels ~~with~~ with adequate devolution of funds & functions.  
 (Eg.) Kerala devolved all 29 functions
- 2) Innovative financing for SDGs —
  - (a) ~~##~~ Bonds can be issued.
  - (b) Sell local resources like wind energy — as in Odunthurai (₹ 19 Lpa)
- 3) Capacity building of functionaries.  
 This will help to promote Gandhian Swaraj & achieve SDGs with participation

**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)

The recent NITI Aayog report highlights how "missing middle" is not able to get health access in India.

Ayushman Bharat = revolutionary

- ↳ Poor covered as per SECC indicators
- ↳ role of government towards vulnerable
- ↳ Universal health coverage for beneficiary via Health & Wellness centre for primary healthcare + ₹5 lakh cover for Secondary healthcare (PMJAY)
- ↳ Insurance based coverage with premium paid by governments.

Need for universal healthcare

- 1) Presence of large number of deaths and disability due to non communicable diseases (62% deaths by NCDs)



- 2) High amount of 55% of out of pocket health spending (National Health Accounts estimate)
- 3) Poverty caused by OoPE  $\Rightarrow$  1/6<sup>th</sup> of India's poverty due to it (World Bank data)
- 4) Prevent big impacts of pandemic in future as seen during COVID
- 5) Rising middle class with lifestyle diseases like fatty liver due to alcoholism (LASI report)

Impediments in universal healthcare

- 1) Costly private sector + unreliable as seen during COVID = only supportive role
- 2) Pressure on limit government finances  $\Rightarrow$  only 1.2% of GDP on

healthcare Parameter	Actual	Recommended
Shortage of personnel	1 doctor per <del>1000</del> 1445 people	1 doctor per 1000 (WHO)
Inadequate infrastructure	0.7 beds per 1000 people	<sup>beds</sup> 3.4/1000 (WHO)



1) Threat perception and beating of doctors → hesitancy to deliver services especially in rural areas.

Solution to gain universal healthcare

- 1) Promote self care — WHO guidelines + primary healthcare focus (Alma Atta declaration recommendation)
- 2) 3D integration of Ayush with traditional medicine for affordability.
- 3) Extending PMJAY to 'missing middle' (NITI Aayog recommendation).
- 4) Getting funds by channeling CSR or taxing harmful commodities like sugary beverage, fast food, etc.
- 5) Promoting healthy lifestyle — Eat Right & Fit India movements in right way.

This will help to achieve —  
"health as the real wealth" — Gandhi  
 and SDG-3 by 2030.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)
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)

MNREGA was brought out by an Act in 2003 providing right to 100 days of work to every rural household per year.

Performance of MNREGA

① Promoting sustainable employment

Positives

- Work as a right for the rural people → eradicate poverty.
- Social audit preventing leakages and fake beneficiary.
- promoting the ideal of welfare state (Article 38)
- Providing public assistance productivity in cases of



unemployment as a guarantee (Article 41)

Negatives

→ Huge burden on government exchequer as ₹1 lakh crore in Budget 2021-22

→ Lack of uniformity in employability across states ⇒ not sustainable,

→ ~~lack~~ Lack of positive discrimination for most backward villages ⇒ uniform 100 days everywhere.

② Durable assets

Positives

→ Creation of rainwater harvesting structures

ensuring water sustainability

→ road construction, etc usage in certain states ⇒ infrastructure enhancement.

Negatives

→ Reports on duplicity of work ⇒ same hole being dug



again & again by workers,  
 → lack of perspective plan in creation of assets of not much relevance in long term.

Replication in urban areas

This model can be replicated in urban areas as well although with certain tweaks.

- 1) Can learn from the MUKTA scheme of Odisha & Ayyankali of Kerala.
- 2) Provision of urban workers for productive work like Miyawaki forestry & sustainability.
- 3) Usage for water harvesting structures as in Kerala.
- 4) Promote enterprises of vulnerable groups like women startups.
- 5) Usage for overall better waste collection and segregation & unskilled work with high impact.

This will help to ensure productive and sustainable employment to the needy.

**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)

The female labour force participation in India is low and falling (FLFP) — from 31% in 2012-13 to 23% in 2019-20 (CMIE data)

Poverty driving women into workforce

- 1) Feminization of agriculture due to male selective outmigration
- 2) Extra income generation by extra working hands.
- 3) Rise of new middle class of work for domestic help increasing.
- 4) Time use survey shows women engage much more in domestic chores than men → unpaid work of do same work in other home to get money.

The other dichotomy here is —



Education = Women out of work force

- 1) Feminization U hypothesis by Economic Survey  $\Rightarrow$  FLFP decreasing as women attending secondary education.
- 2) Better education  $\Rightarrow$  better living standard  $\Rightarrow$  phenomenon of domestication of women.
- 3) Well taught women search better jobs  $\Rightarrow$  dearth of high paying jobs in market.

Reasons for this anomaly

- 1) LPG reforms increased incomes and helped reduce absolute poverty  $\Rightarrow$  increasing education & decreasing FLFP.
- 2) Awareness among people due to Government efforts like Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- 3) Individual role models and spread of gig economy opening newer avenues. (Eg. Patiben Bajaj)



Role of SHGs in correcting aberration

- 1) Improve financial condition and reduce poverty via microfinance (said by Planning Commission).
- 2) Better income opportunity due to innovative products by educated guidance  
(eg.) Success of Pabiben bag, Lijjal Papad.
- 3) Improve women empowerment & role in decision making. (eg) Seen with experience of Kudumbashree (Kerala)
- 4) Pressure groups for women's rights like equal pay, freedom of choice, etc.  
as seen in Women SHG Movement in 2021 (Tirunelveli)

Thus this will help SHGs improve the role of women in all walks of life and help achieve SDG 5.

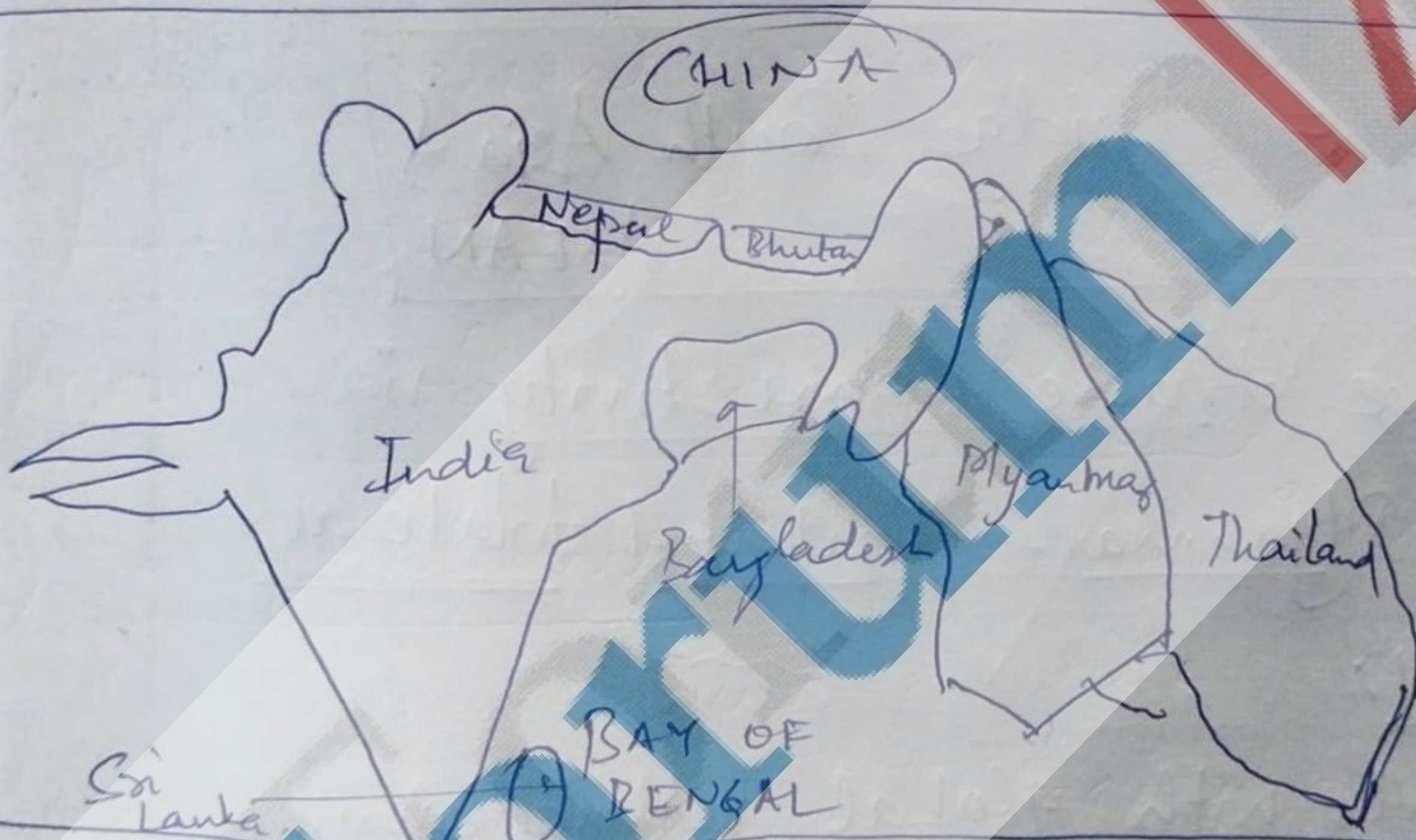
Feedback (For OFFICE use)	
Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



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, बिमस्टेक को दक्षिण एशिया और आसियान के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के लिए सराहा जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BIMSTEC recently held its 5th Summit in Colombo. It is an intergovernmental organization with a "legal personality".



Bimstec not a replacement for SAARC

- 1) It does not include Pakistan free from internal fustles.
- 2) Not focussed on South Asia — includes Myanmar & Thailand.



- 3) Little Chinese influence with India being dominant player in BIMSTEC.
- 4) Lack of focus on issues arising from the west - like Afghanistan crisis.
- 5) Lack of any free trade agreement unlike SAFTA.

BIMSTEC = Bridge South Asia & ASEAN

- 1) Improve trade connectivity via India - Myanmar - Thailand trilateral highway;
- 2) Integrate with global value chains like semiconductors of ASEAN.
- 3) Leverage Myanmar and Thailand to cooperate with ASEAN for CEPA.
- 4) Improve security by tackling Narcotics coming from Golden Triangle (Yaba tablets)



5) Promote defence relations - ASEAN countries like Philippines already buying Brahmos.

6) Tackle Chinese inroads by leveraging GPII (by G7) against BRT in Myanmar, Thailand & ASEAN.

This calls for better cooperation with BIMSTEC via connectivity (Kaladan project) and political engagement to open the roads to better relations with ASEAN. We can also leverage cultural connect (Buddhist circuit) to deepen & improve connect with Myanmar, Thailand & ASEAN.

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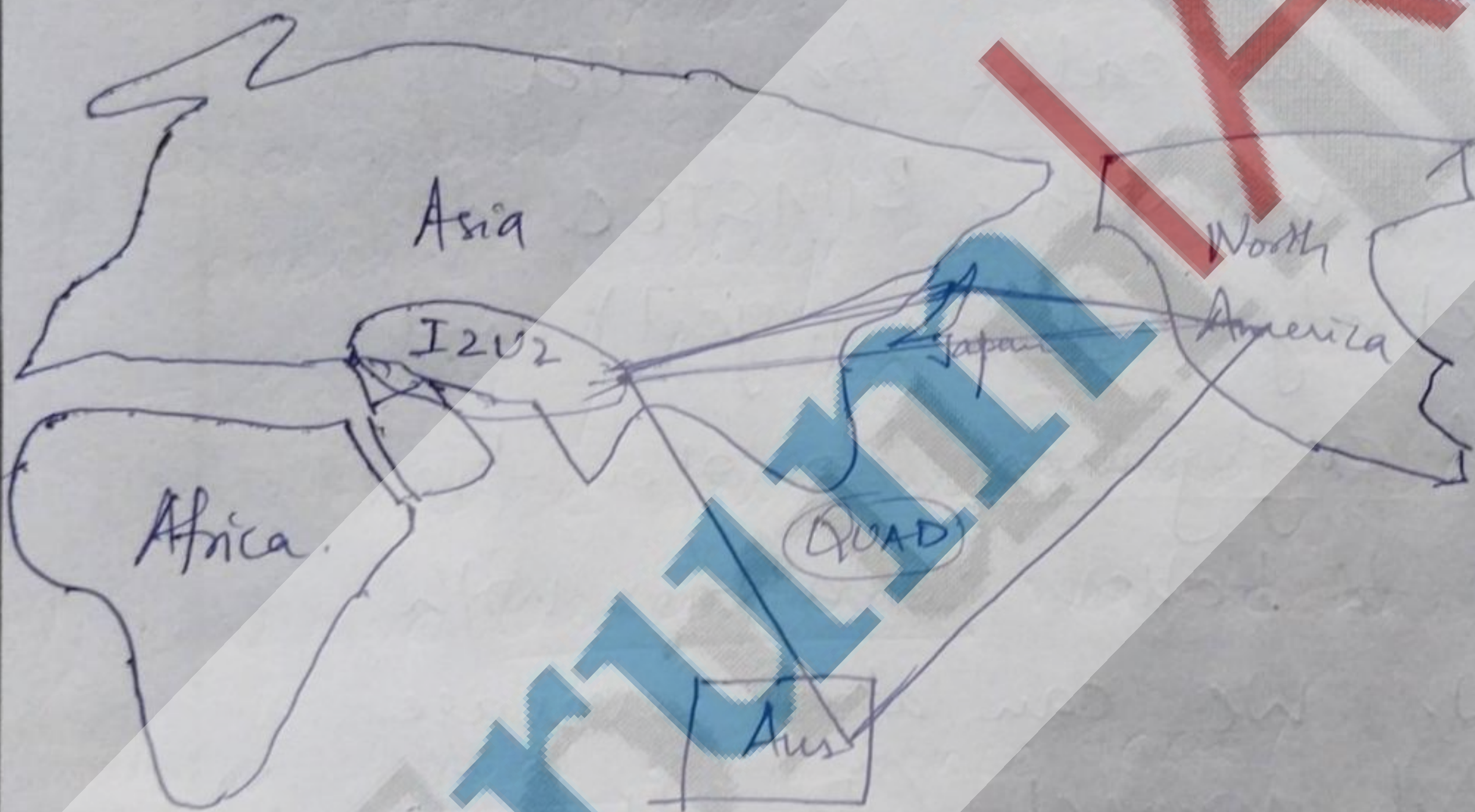
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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)

The #I2U2 also called the New Quad is composed of India, Israel, UAE, USA.



Comparison

- I2U2
- 1) Declared it does not have anti-China outlook.
  - 2) Focussed on

- Quad
- 1) It has anti China outlook to contain China
  - 2) Focussed on



Middle East region

Indo Pacific Region.

3) Focus on improving peace & security

3) Focus on free and navigable oceans.

4) Focus on more trade & economic cooperation

4) Focus on naval security engagement like Malabar Exercise

5) Iran has concerns with it  
 ⇒ India needs to balance Iran with I2U2.

5) China has concerns with this. Also Russia has raised concerns.

6) Focus on food security - Israel has agri-tech & UAE has food corridor with India.

6) Focus not on food but on supply chains.

7) Supply Chain Resilience Initiative



Importance for India

- 1) Abraham Accords have ended the need for dehyphenation & now can balance & integrate interests.
- 2) Promote trade with Middle east in diversified fields — cooperate on Solar, wind energy (ISA)
- 3) Leverage Khaliji capital for development — already \$ 1 billion in National Infrastructure Investment Fund by UAE.
- 4) Improve Agriculture via technology from Israel & defence tech (Spice bomb)
- 5) Ensure peace & stability in middle East & promote interests of diaspora.

This would help to ensure peace and security with spirit of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam in Middle east

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



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**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.

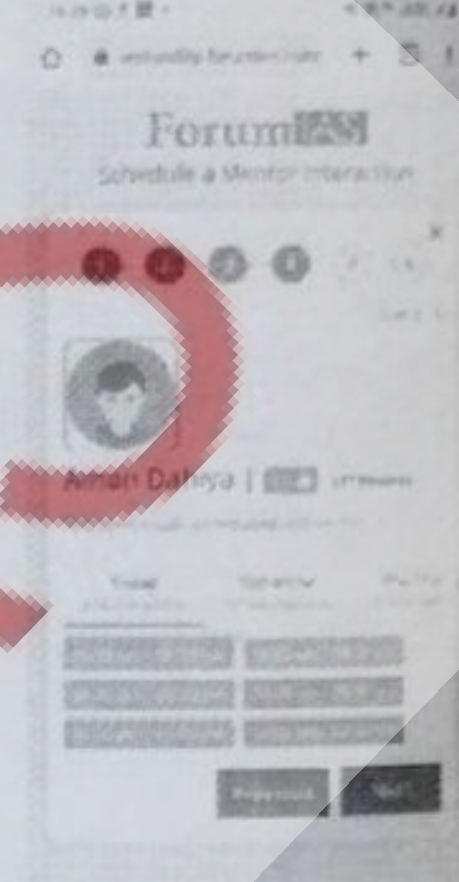
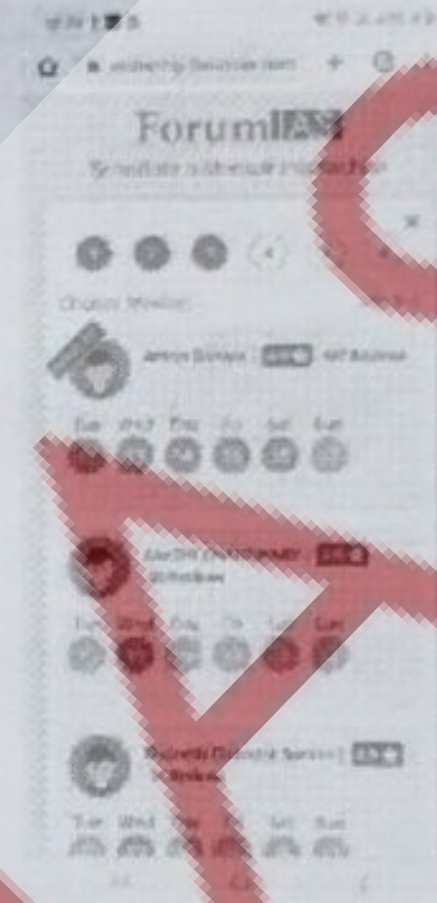


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