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ForumIAS
ACADEMYTime Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	GIRISHA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910055024	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			2:00 pm	5:05 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Evaluator's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) Fundamental rights chapter of the constitution is the "north star" of the universe of constitutionalism. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

संविधान का मौलिक अधिकार अध्याय संविधानवाद के ब्रह्मांड का 'ध्रुव तारा' है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Fundamental Rights are present in the Part III of the Constitution of India.

Art 14-18 : Right to Equality

Art 19-22 : Right to Freedom

Art 23-24 : Right against Exploitation

Art 25-28 : Right to religious freedom

Art 29-30 : Cultural & educational rights

Art 32 : Right to Constitutional Remedies

They are the 'Northstar' of the universe of constitutionalism:

① Check on arbitrary & totalitarian government

② ~~Impact~~ Fundamental in development of citizens of the country

③ Ensure liberty, equality & freedom

of the citizens.

- ④ Appeal directly to supreme court:
underlines their importance
- ⑤ Rule of law: Prevent chaos, anarchy, despotism
- ⑥ Ensure democracy & prevalence of the will of majority
- ⑦ Lay foundation for socio economic development of citizens.

Just like universe with North star, constitution without fundamental rights would have no identity.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
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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)

Sec-295A & Sec 153A of IPC deal with hate speeches or documents that hurt the sentiments of a community.

Supreme Court in Perumal Murugan case said that art forms are often provocative and not meant for everyone. There is a need to distinguish between hate speech and truth.

Issues with Sec 295A & 153A

- ① Prevent Hinders Art 19(H)(a) : Freedom of Speech and Expression
- ② Prevent reforms in religion & society:
Evil practices must be called out.

Eg triple talaaq

③ Prevents constructive criticism
of rituals & traditions : Eg

Kanyadaan → Kanyamaan

④ Political misuse to appease
votebank : Eg Padmaavat
controversy

⑤ Perpetuates superstition : Eg protest
against Salman Rushdie's
'Satanic Verses'

Thus, there is a need to tone down
the severity of sections and
uphold the freedom of speech &
Expression

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)

India got independent in 1947 & has been working on the same political structure & constitution since then through amendments. Sri Lanka also got independent during the same time but has been unstable & changed her ^{entire} Constitution several times after that.

India

- ① President is bound by advice of council of Ministers
- ② Checks & balances : legislature-executive

Sri Lanka

- ① President is the most powerful & not bound by advice
- ② Separation of powers

Judiciary.

President - very powerful

③ Judicial Review of Martial law

③ President can fail Supreme Court judges

④ Elaborate procedure for Constitutional Amendment

④ Liberal & easy amendment

The political structure has an important role in Sri Lankan crisis because of bad decisions by President but there are other aspects too:

- 1) Covid → reduced investment, tourism
- 2) ban on ~~export~~ fertiliser import: reduced production
- 3) Ukraine Russia war: costly fuel, inflation

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Civil society today has become increasingly professional & is playing an important role in governance.



Professionalisation of Civil Society:

Increased footprint across Nations

& formalisation. Eg Greenpeace,

Amnesty International & Ford Foundation

Professionalisation ⇒ Deepening democ.

① Increased government accountability

Eg RTI protest by Mazdoor Kisan Shakti

Sangathan

② Increased asseption of demands

SEWA's role in passing of domestic violence Act

③ Increased representation to vedcleles

Eg Naz Foundation - LGBTQ: NALSA judgement

Reduced Paeticipation & Accountability

① Run by elites

② No internal democracy or mass decision making

③ Only 10% NGOs submitted financial details under FCRA

④ IB Report: Civil society thwarting development process in India

⑤ Disenchanted masses due to corruption: Eg Yuva Shakti Sangathan

there is a need for better regulation balaced with promotion

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National Green Tribunal is a statutory (NGT) body that came into existence after passing of NGT Act, 2010.

Contribution to Protection of Environment

- ① Closure of Badaepur thermal power plant in Delhi
- ② Ban on import of petcoke as a fuel
- ③ Ban on crackers on diwali, promotion of green crackers
- ④ Upheld polluter pays principle
- ⑤ Upheld rights of tribals : Vedanta case

Structural & functional Issues

① Delay in judgements: cases pending for years \Rightarrow project cost & time overruns

② Pendency of cases

③ Geographical reach: only 1 ~~the~~ ~~premises~~ seat - in Delhi - lack of access for far off states

④ Appeal to supreme court: Nullifies distinct approach followed by NGT - Principles of Natural Justice

⑤ Control of Government - Appointment of Judicial & technical members: conflict of interest.

There is a need to increase seats and number of judges to improve time & cost overruns.

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 15 and Art 16 of Indian Constitution

provide for affirmative actions to be taken ~~under~~ to provide for empowerment of weaker sections.

Eg reservation to SC, ST, OBC, EWS in government jobs & higher education institutions

Significance of Affirmative Actions

- ① Undo historical injustice
- ② Socioeconomic empowerment of weaker sections
- ③ Promote inclusive development
- ④ Prevent conflict due to relative

deprivation felt by weaker sections

Challenges

- ① Political opportunism: Mandal Politics
caste groups seen as vote banks:
mobilised in the name of reservation
- ② Compromise with merit & efficiency
- ③ Relative deprivation by unreserved
- ④ Perpetuation of casteism
- ⑤ Skewed benefits: elite class among

↳ reserved

Justice Rohin Commission: 37%

OBC castes didn't receive any reservation benefit & 10 castes took 25% benefits

There is a need to rationalise reservation through creamy layer. Supreme Court called orphans & transgenders as 'new backwards' ^{somewhat} _{definition}

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Persons with disability form about 2% of India's population. Government has taken various steps for their empowerment & inclusive development - Sugamya Bharat; Sugamya Pustakalaya, calling them as differently abled or Divyangjan, reservation, etc

But their effective & full participation is still not ensured. This is because of lack of their participation in political & public life.

- ① Lack of inclusive public spaces
 - eg stairs in parks - not suitable for

a wheel chair person

- ② Lack of diff abled friendly washrooms
- ③ Lack of diff abled in decision making position : No diff abled person became Minister of Social Justice
- ④ Seperate schools : prevent their inclusion
- ⑤ Societal attitude : that sees disability as a stigma alienates them further

Disability is more of a social problem than physical problem. There is a need to sensitise people & destigmatise it for their inclusive development along with their political empowerment

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

आपराधिक न्याय प्रणाली ने प्रक्रिया को ही अपने आप में एक सजा बना दिया है जिसके कारण विचाराधीन कैदियों को लंबे समय तक जेल में रहना पड़ता है। विचाराधीन कैदियों की बड़ी संख्या के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए एक समर्पित जमानत कानून की वांछनीयता का परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per NCRB data, about 70% of prisoners in India currently are undertrials. This has led to process becoming a punishment with some undertrials of more than 10 years.

Reasons for large no. of undertrials:

① High Judicial Pendency

4.7 crore cases overall; 70,000 in Supreme Court

② Poor strength of Judges

21/million - India

Ideal as per UN → 50/million people

③ low working days of Judiciary
193 out of 365 days → Supreme Court

④ Increased Population → increased litigation

⑤ Detailed Process, → appeal mechanism
- case lingers on

Dedicated bail law → significance

① No punishment without proving guilty

② Better utilisation of human resource
for the country during trial

③ Justice for innocent under trials

But the law must also have safeguards to prevent its misuse by powerful. underlining proper criteria for bail.

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

रूस में चीन की दिलचस्पी न केवल एक रणनीतिक साझेदार की है, बल्कि इसके लिए भी है कि यह पश्चिम के लिए रणनीतिक रूप से विचलनकारी हो। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The economic & political conflicts between USA & china have led to start of new cold war. In such a scenario china leaning with Russia has 2 pronged approach:

① Strategic Partner

① Countering the West together

② Unconditional friendship (support during Ukraine war)

③ Strategic Partnership Agreement

④ Multilateral forums partnership
- BRICS, SCO, P5

⑤ Support to Russia in UNSC

② Strategic Diversion

① West occupied in Russia, China grows without distraction

② Entire focus on Russia, Indo Pacific theatre ignored

③ China-Russia-North Korea axis
Threat of nuclear missiles to divert attention

④ War of words - Putin-Xi vs Joe Biden (-Xi is a murderer')

Thus China is strategically using Russia to fulfill multifaceted objectives.

Feedback
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Q.10) Appraise the role of Indian diaspora in the economies of West Asia and Africa. What initia-
tives can be taken to address the issues faced by the diaspora in these regions?
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

About 8 million people among 18 million strong Indian diaspora reside in West Asia, and about 1.5 million in Africa.

Role of Indian Diaspora

West Asia

- ① rescue of 26 nurses held in ISIS territory
- ② Contribution to economy
Ravi Pillai (CP Group), Wadalu Group
- ③ Remittances to India
- ④ Soft Power
- ⑤ Workers: lifeline of West Asia

Africa

- ① South Africa - Businessmen, government servants, capitalists
- ② workers - serving the economy through skilled & unskilled work

Initiatives to Address Issues

- ① Menial jobs: skill building: PM Pravasi Kaushal Vikas Yojana
- ② Lack of job security: Pravasi Suraksha Bima Yojana: insurance
- ③ Exploitative system: Eg Nitagat, Kafala; Government can bilaterally/multilaterally raise issues
- ④ Social support for families of diaspora in India

India's policy towards diaspora has changed from passive dissociation to active engagement

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 are aimed at cleaning the political system of India. Eg electoral bond-transparent funding, electronic voting, proposal for old & diff abled-inclusivity, proposal of parties under RTI-accountability

Issues related to Election funding

① Black money

2019 elections : 71% of money from unknown sources- Association of Democratic Reforms

② Crony Capitalism

Corporate funding for undue favours

③ Breach of expenditure limit by candidates

Issues with Remote Voting

① Anonymity & privacy

How to ensure ~~non-com~~ of privacy of vote / cumulative votes from constituency

② Security of system

Eg electronic system might be hacked & vote changed

③ Proxy voting

How to ensure vote casted by the authorised person & not someone else

Regulation of Registered Unrecognised Political Parties

- ① Currently, more than 2500 political parties registered with election Commission of India (ECI)
- ② ECI has no powers of deregistration of a political party
- ③ Only 50 parties are recognised as state / National
- ④ Most of unrecognised parties can be potentially used as shell companies for hiding black money & money laundering

ECI needs to be given greater powers related to deregistration, model code of conduct enforcement & prevent money & misuse power

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 and

independence go hand in hand.

Accountability without independence

leads to purposeless obedience &

independence without accountability

leads to despotism.

Ways to Enhance Judicial Accountability

① RTI under RTI

all assets, wealth, of judiciary

is now under RTI for ~~to~~ increased

transparency

② Memorandum of Procedure (MoP)

MoP highlighted process for appointment of judges to Supreme Court

⑥ Merit, integrity, seniority

⑦ At Max, 3 judges from Bar, or eminent persons

⑧ Veto to government in large public interest and security

⑨ Reasons by Judiciary in writing for rejecting senior most chief Justice of High Courts

⑩ Establishing procedure for selection by collegium & suo motu declaration for selection or rejection of candidates considered

④ Post Retirement Service

Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy: About

70% of retired supreme court judges take assignments such as NHRC, NCDRC, etc.

① Committee recommending the of retired judges judges' appointment

② Increase retirement age of judges

③ Follow us model: judge till death

④ cooling off period: eg 2 years before rajya sabha nomination

Judiciary, as 3rd pillar of democracy will be effective if it is accountable too along with being independent

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.13) Ordinances deny legislative legitimacy to executive actions and weakens democratic accountability of elected government. Discuss the rationale behind inclusion of ordinance making power in the constitution and various safeguards against its misuse. Has the ordinance making power outlived its utility in present times? Justify. (15 marks, 250 words)

अध्यादेश कार्यकारी कार्यों को विधायी वैधता से वंचित करते हैं और निर्वाचित सरकार की लोकतांत्रिक जवाबदेही को कमजोर करते हैं। अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति को संविधान में शामिल करने के पीछे के तर्क और इसके दुरुपयोग के खिलाफ विभिन्न सुरक्षा उपायों पर चर्चा करें। क्या अध्यादेश बनाने की शक्ति वर्तमान समय में अपनी उपयोगिता को समाप्त कर चुकी है? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Art 123 & 213 of Indian Constitution
provide for ordinance making power to be exercised by President and Governors respectively.

Rationale behind Ordinance Powers

- ① Urgent issues: when Parliament is not in session Eg essential commodities
- ② Emergent circumstances: Eg covid lockdown - Parliament wouldnt meet

But, it is not absolute & ather it has various safeguards:

- ① 44th Constitutional Amendment Act (CAA): Ordinance can be passed only on advice of Council of Ministers
- ② Coextensive with Parliamentary powers: President → Union list
Governor → state list (7th schedule)
- ③ Repromulgation not allowed: Supreme Court
DC Wadhwa case, Krishna Kumar case
- ④ Can't be amend constitution of India under Art 368
- ⑤ subject to judicial review for check intention to bypass legislative process: DC Wadhwa case
- ⑥ Must be passed by both houses within

6 weeks of reassembly, else it lapses.

Criticism of ordinance route free from laws & CAA (Citizenship) has

raised questions on its utility

But it is essential and as relevant as seen during covid lockdown

① President as independent authority must have such emergency powers

② Essential for security & unity of Nation Eg Preventive detention ordinance

Besides safeguards ensure the provision is not being misused. Hence, ordinance making power is essential.

Feedback
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Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

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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 अर्थात अम्ब्रेला निकाय के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

There are a lot of central investigative agencies in India. Eg CBI, NIA, CVC, etc

This leads to ① overlapping jurisdiction
eg UPSC vs CVC in disciplinary action recommendation, dup

② Duplication of functions: Eg
Lokpal - CVC → both work ~~eg~~
prevent corruption

ED - FIU → ~~is~~ financial intelligence

③ Dilution of federal principles
Eg general consent to CBI withdrawal
Independence of state machineries

impinged

Issues related to functioning

- ① Misuse for political gains: Eg ED against political opponents
- ② Lack of independence: Eg Supreme Court called CBI as a caged parrot
- ③ Corruption & Opaqueness: Investigative agencies such as NIA exempted under sec 29 of RTI Act
- ④ Privacy of individuals
Undue tapping of phones & other devices. Eg Pegasus software
- ⑤ Human rights violation
3rd degree to extract information

① Misuse of powers for personal gains: Eg Nambi Narayanan case.

Independent Umbrella body: Significance

- ① Proper accountability of organisations
- ② Prevent corruption & opaque working
- ③ Prevent political interference: agencies answerable to umbrella body
- ④ Procedural safeguards being followed - ensured by umbrella body

concerns with umbrella body

- ① who will regulate the regulator?
- ② Scope of political interference.

Proper consultative process must be adopted for deciding provisions of umbrella regulatory body

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



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

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

Sustainable Development Goals 2030 (SDGs) are given by UN with aim of ensuring inclusive social, political & economic development without compromising the needs of future generations.

SDGs cannot be achieved just by commitment on top but local content needs to be considered. Eg impact of climate change varies regionally - flood vs drought. Similarly hunger & poverty parameters vary from state to state.

Role of PRIs in meeting SDGs

- ① Poverty: Identification of beneficiaries of schemes
- ② Hunger: Regional approach depending on type of nutritional scarcity
- ③ Health: Anganwadis & ASHA - tailored approach
- ④ Education: tribal vs rural vs urban
- ⑤ Gender equality: Patriarchy in different forms - urban-rural, caste, religion, domestic - workplace → spontaneous approach
- ⑥ Climate change: Mitigation & adaptation
- flood vs drought, heat waves vs cold waves
- ⑦ Responsible production & consumption
MGNREGA for sustainable waste

management.

Capability of PRIs in meeting SDGs

- ① Lack of funds : Only 29% of Panchayat offices have computers;
- ② Sark Bahu Syndrome : Centre doesn't devolve powers to state. & state doesn't devolve to PRIs
- ③ No ~~use~~ creation of parastatal bodies by Centre for scheme implementation.
Eg SPVs for Ujjwala yojana, NGOs
- ④ Bureaucratic control
- ⑤ No credibility : Caste / Gotra Panchayat, proxy candidates

There is a need to empower PRIs at different levels because their failure means failure of India to achieve SDGs

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.16) Ayushman Bharat is a revolutionary intervention but falls short of recognizing the right to health as a universal basic right. In this perspective, discuss the need for and impediments in ensuring the right to health for all in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

आयुष्मान भारत एक क्रांतिकारी हस्तक्षेप है, लेकिन स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को एक सार्वभौमिक बुनियादी अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता देने में विफल है। इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में, देश में सभी के लिए स्वास्थ्य का अधिकार सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता और उसमें निहित बाधाओं पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Ayushman Bharat is a revolutionary scheme that provides for ₹ 5 lakh insurance per year to 50 crore bottom most households in India based on socio economic caste census.

It also has provision for converting primary health centres to health & Wellness Centres for better facilities.

But it falls short of providing universal healthcare right as it only covers 50 crore people out of 121 crore people in India (Census 2011)

Need for Universal Right to Health

- ① Health care forms an important part of Right to life under Art 21
- ② Increasing out of pocket expenditure especially in tertiary care - ^{→ OOP} ~~not hand~~
62% of expenditure in health in India is OOP.
- ③ Corruption in health sector
Making money out of people's insecurity;
- ④ Productive human resources
sick & ill population becomes liability
- ⑤ Increased burden of diseases due to climate change, pollution, etc.

Impediments in Universal Healthcare

① Fiscal Cost

Without universal health care, India spends 1.5% of GDP whereas a/cme is 2-5% of GDP. With universalisation, burden will increase

② Tendency of misuse by private hospitals & citizens collusion

③ Very large population

④ Crumpled health infrastructure as seen in covid

⑤ Poor quality of infrastructure

⑥ Amount not sufficient even in Ayushman Bharat

There is a need to improve primary health infrastructure & promote healthy lifestyle amongst people ^{if not} ~~just~~

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.17) Assess the performance of MGNREGA in generation of sustainable employment and creation of durable assets in rural India. Can this model be replicated in urban areas as well?

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

MGNREGA is Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides guaranteed 100 days employment to rural youth willing to do unskilled work.

MGNREGA today is touted as a successful model globally in

① Generation of sustainable employment

② Agricultural off season: farmers & labourers dependent on MGNREGA

③ Allowance at 75th wages if not provided with employment in 15 days.

② Employment must be in vicinity (5km)

③ Reduced stress migration to urban areas

④ Empowerment of women due to special focus

⑤ Creation of durable Assets

① Ponds, lakes, watersheds

② Primary schools & hospitals

③ Panchayat building, community centre

④ Roads, parks, pastoral areas

⑤ Geotagging of assets to prevent corruption & proper monitoring

This model can certainly be replicated in urban areas as

unemployment has increased more in urban areas than rural

- ① footlose labour can be utilised to create urban assets
- ② could be hired for work in municipalities, sweepers, etc.

challenges in urban areas

- ① Educated youth → unemployed rather than uneducated
- ② wont do unskilled work

It can be expanded to include skilled work by tying up with government organisations & private sector.

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 पिचलन को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Poverty is driving women in workforce due to compulsion

- ① Agricultural labour
- ② Domestic labour
- ③ Unskilled labour - construction
- ④ Skilled labour - tailor, salon

But education is driving them out:

- ① Skilled women wont do unskilled work
- ② skill not in sync with demand of industry
- ③ Better financial condition -
 - ↳ women not working voluntarily
 - ↳ family not allowing to work

④ Security concerns

- ↳ at workplace
- ↳ during transit to workplace

Self Help Groups, especially of women can correct this

① All women workers - no issue of security eg Liffat Papad group

② Skilled work by women : eg Myeada group in Karnataka provides microfinance to such women SHGs

③ Providing skill in sync with industry
 ↳ Sanjhe Sapne in Himachal - provides skill & encourages them to form SHG
 ↳ Tamil Nadu - Quarry workers given

basic numeracy & literacy skills
by administration & assigned lands
- making them managers from workers

④ Goda Model of SHGs

women, hired by government to
SHG stitch uniforms to be
distributed in Samagra shiksha
Abhiyaan

⑤ Dindori: Tejaswini program of FAO
MP

helped women form SHGs for
millet cultivation & marketing

⑥ Dhar, MP: tribal women - making clothes
with bagh, dabu print - published
their design in 'vogue' magazine &
got thousands of orders in a day

SHGs can ensure real on ground empowerment
of women through giving them identity & financial independence

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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

सार्क के प्रतिस्थापन के रूप में देखने के बजाय, 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 is a regional grouping of Bay of Bengal littoral countries, & has members as Bangladesh, India, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Sri Lanka & Thailand.

It is not a replacement of SAARC as SAARC has its own potential of economic & political cooperation among South Asian Nations, through instruments such as SAFTA. BIMSTEC cannot fulfill that role. But it can definitely serve as a bridge between SAARC and ASEAN.

BIMSTEC as bridge between SAARC &

ASEAN

① SAARC Members: India, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Nepal, Bhutan

ASEAN Members: Myanmar, Thailand

② Connectivity between South Asia and

South East Asia: IMT trilateral highway, Kaladan multimodal

corridor, International North

South Transit Corridor, TAPI

pipeline etc

③ Commerce

SAARC: intra country trade: 2% of their total trade

ASEAN: 65% of their total trade

⇒ Huge scope of filling the gap & tapping new opportunities

④ People-to-people links

① Peace Movement Regime: India-Myanmar

② Humanitarian Aid: Eg Afghanistan, Nepal earthquake

⑤ Solve bilateral/multilateral issues

① Kohingya issue

② Tamils issue

③ Economic crisis among countries

⑥ Currency Swap Agreement Possibility

India can play the role of leader as well as moderator. Thus, efforts must be made to tap the opportunity

Feedback

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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)

I2U2 is the Western Quad consisting of India, Israel, USA & UAE whereas QUAD is a regional grouping consisting of India, Japan, USA & Australia

Aims of I2U2

- ① Economic cooperation
- ② Free, fair & principled trade
- ③ Better approach
- ④ Principle of 'friends making'

Aims of QUAD

- ① ~~Military~~ ^{Security} grouping
- ② Free, open & inclusive navigation
- ③ Guns approach
- ④ Aimed at securing Indo Pacific Theatre

Importance of I2U2 for India

① Economic cooperation & Growth

Israel: Technology

USA: Strategic support & Capital

UAE: Capital

India: Manufacturing

② Counter to China's BRI in the region

③ Investment & technology transfer

In India: Eg desalination tech Israel
agri. tech

④ Employment & economic growth

In India: Thrust to Make in India

⑤ Supplement other initiatives: Indo

Pacific Economic Framework,

Indo Pacific Ocean Initiative

① Increase foot print of India in Middle East

② Energy security: oil - Saudi, UAE
gas - Qatar

③ Softpower of India: Highlights
strategic autonomy

India must make sure to take other West Asian non 1202 allies along & allay their fears. Eg Iran

Feedback

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Addition

Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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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		

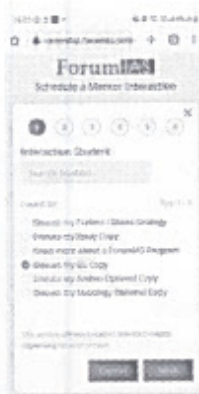
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