

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	TANUJ PATHAK		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910084975	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।

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 :
		02:00 pm	05:00 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।

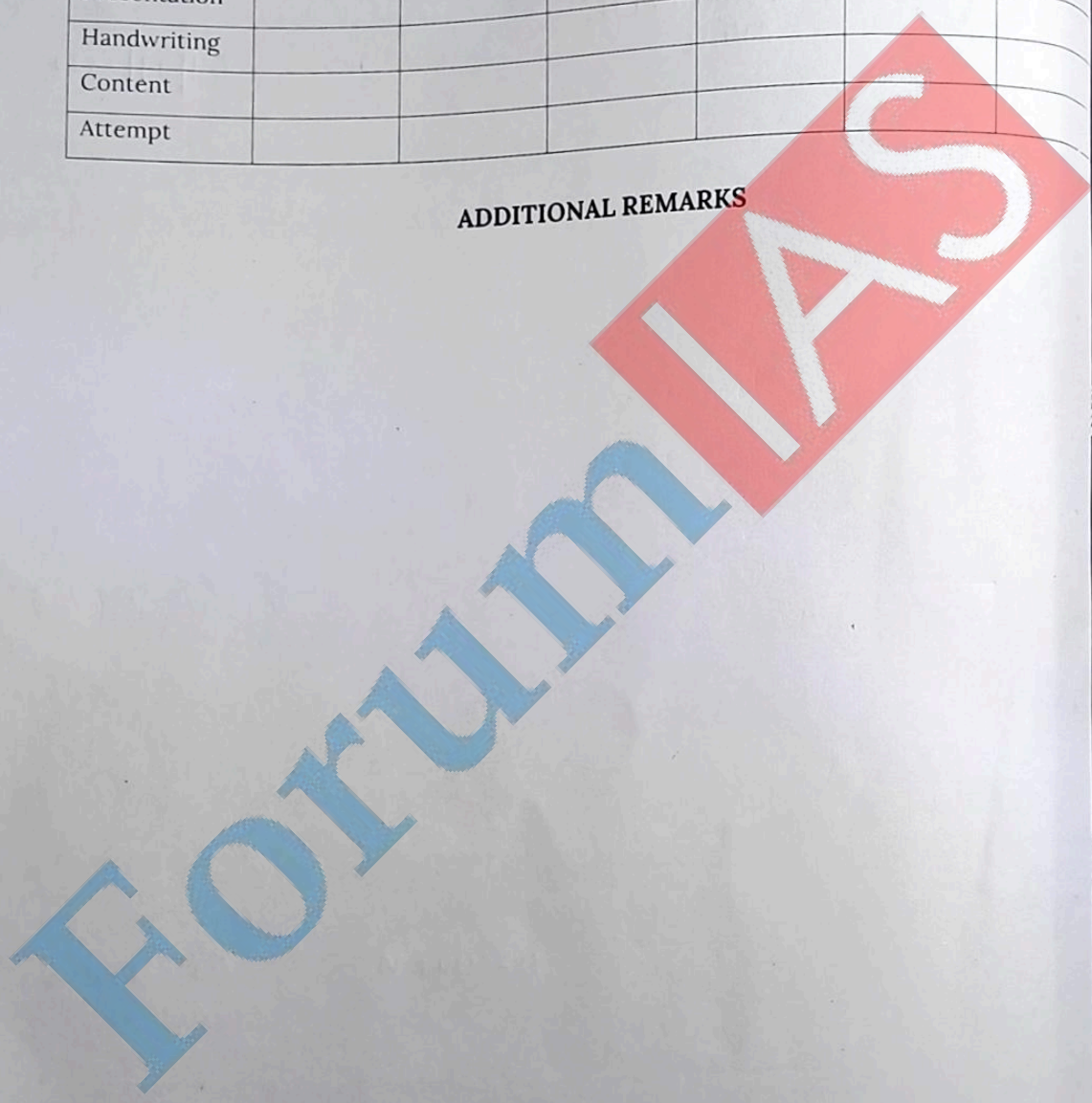
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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
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Presentation						
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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)

FR are granted to all citizens in Chapter III of the Indian constitution. They have enabled our constitution to transform India from an medieval hierarchical society to a modern egalitarian democracy.

Constitutionalism means limited Government & FRs have played significant role in providing the right direction to Government and Courts

to promote limited Government.

(i) Article 14 promotes Rule of Law or lex-lex that is law is the king and No one is above law.

(ii) Article 15 allows government to take affirmative action for SC/ST as well as women (15(3)) and foster good governance in the country.

(iii) Article 17 prohibits Government as well as private citizens against practicing untouchability.

(iv) Art 20, 21 and 22 protect citizens from excesses of Government by providing life and liberty to all.

In various judgements SC have upheld the FR of individuals & fostered limited Govt.

(i) Puttaswamy case :- Govt. cannot infringe right to privacy of individuals.

(ii) Maneka Gandhi case → 'due process of law' needs to be followed while framing laws.

(iii) Keshavanand Bharti case → Powers of Govt. under Art 360 are limited and cannot violate the "essence of fundamental rights".

FR are the insurance of citizens against the arbitrary actions of executive as well as the legislature.

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)

Section 153(A) of IPC deals with promoting enmity between groups.

Section 295(A) deals with promoting enmity between the religions.

Hate speech cases in India has been rising in past few years which has increased the enmity between group as well as between the religious communities.

Offence of Hate speech will only be committed :-

(i) when the speech is directed against beliefs & practices of a particular religion

(ii) when it disrupts public order.

Art 19(2) prohibits free speech in case of defamation & public order

(iii) It creates Violence in the Society.

(Eg) Recent Udaipur killings.

(iv) Promotes fear & terror in country

(v) If it threatens National security and Sovereignty and Integrity of India

Otherwise it will not be treated as a crime under sec 295(A) & 153(A)

WAY forward

Vishwajeet Committee has recommended :-

(i) Addition of section 153(C) defining hate speech

(ii) Addition of section 505(C) defining the punishment & penalties regarding Hate speeches.

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)

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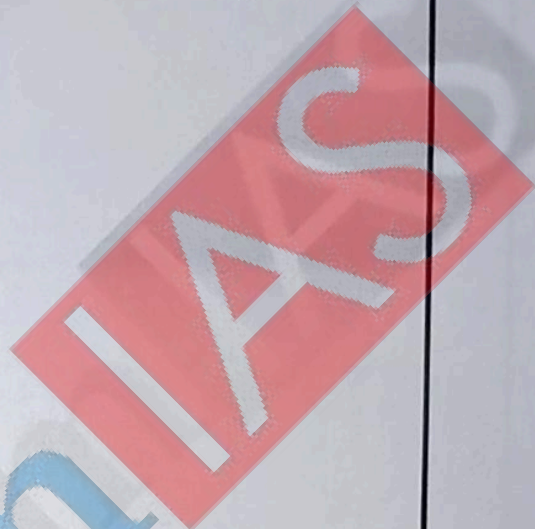
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Q.4) The changed nature of civil society due to its professionalization has helped in deepening of democracy but at the cost of participation and accountability. Discuss.

(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)



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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)

NGT was established by NGT act 2010 under article 323 (B) [formation of tribunals].

Contribution of NGT in protection of Environment

(i) Increased ~~env~~ environment awareness in citizens about Articles 21 (R.T. (Safe Environment)) & Art 48-A, Art 51(A)(g) → duty to protect environment.

(ii) It has induced behaviour changes in society. (Eg) Recently NGT placed a hefty penalty of ₹ 40 crore over illegal construction.

(iii) ~~polluter~~ Polluter Pays principle → (Eg) Extended producer liability for plastic as well as e-waste

(iv) No fault liability → even if the offender is slightly responsible for pollution,

he has to pay for it.

Various issues in NGT →

(i) Structural Issues → Pendency (around 2300 pending cases)
 ↓
NGT members are mostly selected from Indian Forest services.
 (Lack of diversified jury)

(ii) Functional Issues → SC has recently criticised NGT for its mechanical approach in awarding of judgement.

↳ Dismissal - NGT straightaway dismissing cases.

↳ Disposal - Only saying that it will instruct the relevant authorities.

↳ Re-register the case and hearing it again

↳ Delegate to committees (wastage of taxpayers money) as excess committees are formed.

WAY forward →

* Need to diversify the members of NGT from multiple domains.

* Bringing Wildlife Protection Act under NGT due to adherence to ONE HEALTH APPROACH

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 ने सकारात्मक कार्रवाइयों की सफलता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 15 and Article 16 of Indian constitution empowers the government to provide reservations to the weaker section of society.

SUCCESS of Affirmative actions in the country

- (i) Provided reservations in higher educational institutions for an equitable distribution of education opportunities (around 8% for ST, 27% for OBC, and 15% for SC.)
- (ii) Provided reservations in Public jobs.
→ Better Income & livelihoods for Marginalised section.
- (iii) Better Social Capital due to ^{Good} Education & Jobs.
- (iv) Freedom from discrimination & Religious disabilities put on lower castes.
- (v) Also Reservation in Political participation has strengthened the voice against discriminatory practices.

CONCEPTS ~~of~~ in Affirmative Action

- (i) ~~Political~~ Mobilization of emotions for Electoral gains by various political parties.
- (ii) Increasing Reservation seats without proper assessment (Social economic data not out yet)
2011
- (iii) Inclusion and exclusion error in policies
- (iv) ~~Issue of~~ Reservations are benefiting only elite communities. (Justice Rohini Commission reported that 25% of OBC reservation are enjoyed by only 10 communities)
- (v) Issue of fake certificates.

WAY forward

- A Comprehensive Socio-economic Caste Census is required.
- Better targeting of policies
- Remove inclusion & exclusion errors

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)

According to Census 2011, Around 2% of ~~India~~ India population make up person with disability (PwDs) population.

Factors that prevent effective & full participation of PwDs are -

- (i) Social discrimination by ~~can~~ society.
- (ii) Lack of enabling Infrastructure for PwDs.
- (iii) Difficulties in accessing welfare schemes of government such as MGNREGA, etc.
- (iv) Poverty and unemployment ~~is~~ hinders from social & economic capital development

WAY forward →

(i) Better implementation of Accessible India Campaign.

Need to cover all buildings & infrastructures to make them ~~dis-abled~~ accessible.

(ii) Better implementation of reservation policies for PwDs. (Handholding approach will be required)

(iii) Doorstep delivery of welfare services.
(eg) PDS, etc)

(iv) Infrastructural development by leveraging technologies. (for eg) Voice based education courses, etc.

Need to ensure welfare of PwDs in order to achieve an inclusive society in a true sense.

Question-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.

Ans)
2

According to Prison Statistics, more than 75% inmates in prison are undertrials. Due to this, the former CJI Ramana said that criminal justice system is itself a punishment.

Reasons for large number of undertrials →

(i) Lack of awareness
According to NCRB → 26% inmates are dalits
27% illiterate.

(ii) Police → lack of scientific investigation
(⇒ delays in investigation)

(iii) Courts → Huge pendency (4-5 crore pending cases)
→ Judge population ratio 21/1 million
recommended by Law Commission
50/million

Feedback

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(iv) Lack of proper legal representation (Violation of Art 39(b))

(v) Legal issues → IPC, CrPC in complex legal languages
 → Not in vernacular languages.

due to these issues a dedicated bail law is required.

Way forward →

In Amiya Roy Chaudhary Case SC has given

two principles for bail law -

(i) Bail should be a norm if the person is not a threat to society.

(ii) If threat to the society ⇒ No bail.

In Armesh Kumar Case SC recommended a bail law.

More we need to provide justice to undertrials as in Mussainora Khatun Case

Right to access to speedy justice is a fundamental right under Art 21.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

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

Recent Russia-Ukraine war has prompted Russia and China to declare a 'No limits' partnership.

China's interest in Russia are both strategic as well as for diversion for west.

As a Strategic Partner →

- ① To counter USA hegemony in the world.
- ② Russia is a large produce of oil & gas
- ③ Russia has largest arsenal of Nuclear weapons
- ④ To have Russia on its side in case of a India-China war
- ⑤ Russia act as an entry to European countries. Market connectivity for China.

As a diversion for West

- ① To engage USA in focus on its policy in Indo Pacific
- ② Leverage Russia to focus on Asian hegemony
- ③ To reduce USA's impact
- ④ Reinvigorate the old rivals enhance its dest traff Sri Lanka, Pakistan,
- ⑤ Create oil crises engage in fulfilling
- ⑥ Engage west in focus on its Salami territories of other

WAY forward

As a diversion for West →

- ① To engage USA in Russia-Ukraine war & focus on its policy of String of pearls in Indo Pacific
- ② Leverage Russia to engage West in Europe and focus on Asian hegemony
- ③ To reduce USA's influence from Taiwan
- ④ Reignite the old rivalry so that it can enhance its debt trap policy in countries like Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Tajikistan, etc.
- ⑤ Create oil crises in the world so that West engage in fulfilling the energy needs.
- ⑥ Engage West in Europe and China can focus on its Salami Slicing policy (i.e. take territories of other countries slowly piece by piece)

WAY forward

Strengthen QUAD & I2U2 to counter China.

focus on emerging INFRAUS (Involve France, us to protect Indo Pacific)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

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

पश्चिम एशिया और अफ्रीका की अर्थव्यवस्थाओं में भारतीय डायस्पोरा की भूमिका का मूल्यांकन करें। इन क्षेत्रों में भारतीय डायस्पोरा के सामने आने वाली समस्याओं के समाधान के लिए क्या पहल की जा सकती है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asia has a 8 million strong Indian diaspora.

According to Dr. S. Jaishankar → diaspora act as a living bridge between two nations.

Role of Indian diaspora in West Asia & Africa →

- (i) Remittances to India :- (India receives highest remittances in the world.)
- (ii) Soft power diplomacy :- (for example we were successful in getting Golden Visa for UAE.)
- (iii) Providing employment to Indian migrants (e.g. Lulu Group employees more than 5000 Indian.)

(14) Indian children in West Asia and Africa studying in Indian schools.

Issues faced by diaspora

- Radicalization by Extremist groups (eg) ISIS
- Conflicts of Shia - Sunni impacts our diaspora too.
- Domestic policies like KAFALA of UAE against violates Human Rights.

INITIATIVES Required →

- ① Government has come up with Emigration (amendment) act that will provide comprehensive protection to our migrant communities.
- ② NRI voting via e-Ballots for providing better protection via political rights.
- ③ Need to sign MoU, with these countries to remove discriminatory policies like Kafala & Mitaghat.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

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Addition

Total

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)

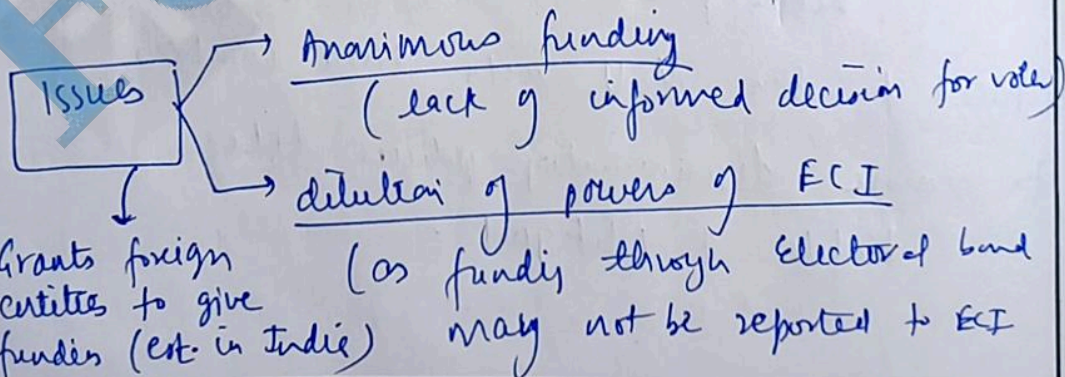
In Recently ECI has delisted more than 100 RUPPs under its power under A.324

Also, ~~ECI~~ it has been highlighted that 3 little known PP, have mobilised ₹1000 cr in an election.

Thus there have been various issues in election funding in India.

Issues related to Election funding →

In Budget 2017, GOI introduced Electoral funding



Positives of Electoral funds

→ Reduce black money as funds is now verified SBI account.

• Protection of donor as helms in anonymous.

Other issues related to Electoral funds

ADP has highlighted
43% MPs have criminal charges (re. use of Money power in election)

Section 13 of IT act

exempt PPs to not pay tax on funds (but they are using it for other purposes)

PROPOSAL FOR REMOTE VOTING (RV)

In LS election 2019 out of Total 900 million voters only 600 million voted. ⇒ 300 million did not vote. Thus ECI proposed RV.

Positives

- ↳ Increase voter turnout
- ↳ Provide Political ^{rights} ~~power~~ to Migrant workers
- ↳ Reduce Geographical barriers (voting in ^{both} Uttarakhand are inaccessible)

Concerns

- ↳ Requires technological solutions (will raise apprehensions)
- ↳ Require more polling stations

Regulation of RUPPs →

Issues →

- using funds for other purposes (Money laundering)
- promising unnecessary freebies.

Way forward → Need to make elections more free & fair.

- ① 2nd ARC recommended → ~~the~~ partial state funding of elections.
- ② ECI recommended to ~~not to~~ disqualify candidates with heinous criminal charges.
- ③ More powers should be given to ECI to regulate / and deregister RUPPs.
- ④ Freebies needs to be regulated (Supreme Court).

In Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case SC said free & fair elections are the basic feature of our constitution.

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)

Indian constitution is based on the doctrine of checks and balances. ~~It~~ Thus Judicial accountability needs to be maintained.

In agreement of the statement →

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 वेधता 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 of the Indian constitution provides power to president to issue ordinances. However these ordinances are promulgated only on the advice of Council of Ministers.

Rationale behind Inclusion of Ordinance making power :-

- ① Lok Sabha is not permanent. During its absence ordinance provide continuity in law making.
- ② During Parliamentary recess, if there arises a need of a law, then ordinance is the way out.

(3) when Lok Sabha is dissolved due to no-confidence then too ordinances are required.

(4) during National Emergency (A. 352) and President rule (A. 356) State assemblies can be dissolved.

Various Safeguards Against its Misuse →

- (i) It can only be promulgated during the recess of Parliament / when LS is dissolved.
- (ii) President / Gov. cannot promulgate on his wishes.
(need to be on advice of Com)
- (iii) SC has said that the reasons for ordinance can be judicially reviewed.
- (iv) As soon as LS / Parliament is called, it must be passed under ~~6 months~~ 1-5 months.
- (v) A memorandum explaining the reasons of promulgance of ordinance has to be provided.

Need for ordinance making power in present

(i) Various State assemblies ~~are~~ ^{have} become unstable in past year.

(e.g.) Maharashtra, Karnataka, etc)

(ii) Number of days of sitting of parliament has declined in 17th LS.

⇒ ordinance required.

(iii) Global instability due to Russia - Ukraine war / Trade war between China - US, etc.

⇒ Need frequent changes in law & policy.

Concerns → Violates Parliamentary Scrutiny.
 → ~~is~~ Against democratic setup.

Way forward → Use of ordinance only when absolutely necessary.
 → As soon as the parliament sits, it should be discussed on priority basis.

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)

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)

PRIs were established by 73rd Constitutional amendment 1992 as the third tier of Government.

PRIs function at ground level and uplift the doctrine of participatory democracy.

SDG goals are established by UNGA to achieve economic growth, environment sustainability and social justice.

They can only be achieved through localising

SDGs :-

- (i) Need to remove poverty at the ground level
(More poverty in rural areas)
- (ii) High prevalence of Hunger in Tribal areas
which are rural areas.

(ii) ~~Accor~~ Lack of Tertiary and Secondary care in rural areas. Primary health care centers are also in poor conditions.

(iv) Around 30% illiteracy prevalent in rural areas of India.

Hence we need to resolve the issues related to Sustainable goals from the ground level itself.

ROLE AND Capabilities of PRIs in meeting SDGs

(i) Provide employment via MGNREGA, NRLM (SHG) etc. This will increase income of households as well as reduce malnutrition. (SDG 1, 2)

(ii) Role of ASHA workers can be streamlined via PRIs to provide primary health care. (SDG 3)

(iii) PRIs can establish primary schools to provide good education. (SDG 4)

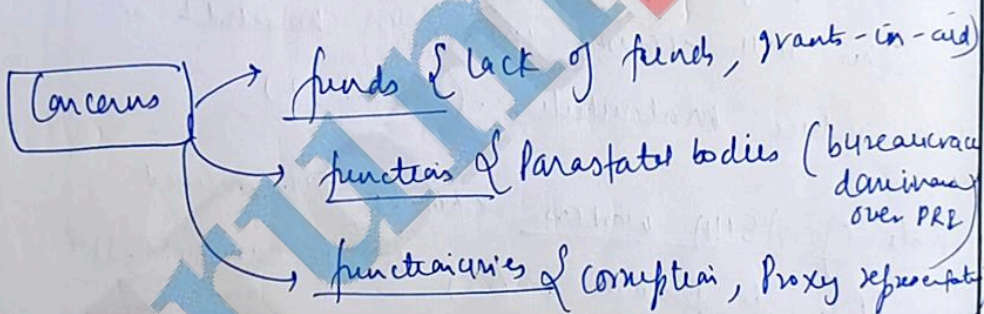
(iv) They can undertake mukhad wotaks, etc to promote awareness about gender equality

Kudumbashree is driven by PRIs, (SDG 5)
(Make women SHG)

(v) Various Missions like Jal Jeevan Mission, SBM, Ahar Shiksha Mission provide utilities PRI to provide clean water & Sanitation at rural areas (SDG 6)

(vi) Under PESA 1992, FRA 2006, Gram Sabhas are given powers to conserve forest and they can play a big role in reducing deforestation

(vii) By giving women, SC/ST reservation PRI tries to remove the prevalent inequalities (SDG 10)



Manishankar Aiyangar Committee has recommended to provide adequate devolution of power ~~and~~ to PRI, under Art 40 and schedule 11.

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)

According to NFHS-5, More than 50% women are anemic, 35% of children are stunted and 32% are undernourished.

Hence, there is a need to provide better and comprehensive healthcare to everyone.

Ayushman Bharat is a visionary scheme which provides decent health care to all citizens in the country.

Components of AB → PM - Jan arogya Yojana
→ Health and wellness centers.

PM-JAY covers 40% of the families in India
basic → SECC (2011) (Socio-economic caste census)
of selection
provides ₹5 lakh insurance / family / year.

But it is limited to bottom 40% and hence not universal.

Need for ensuring right to health →

(i) Prevalence of malnutrition in the country
 (> 19% ^{children} are wasted)
 (NFHS-5)

(ii) Lack of Primary / secondary health care centers in rural areas

(iii) Lack of doctors in country (1/1458)
 who recommends (1/1000)
 of these people do not get comprehensive healthcare

(iv) Lack of female healthcare infrastructure
 According to Ministry of Women & CD →
 In rural areas 70% shortage of Gynaecologists

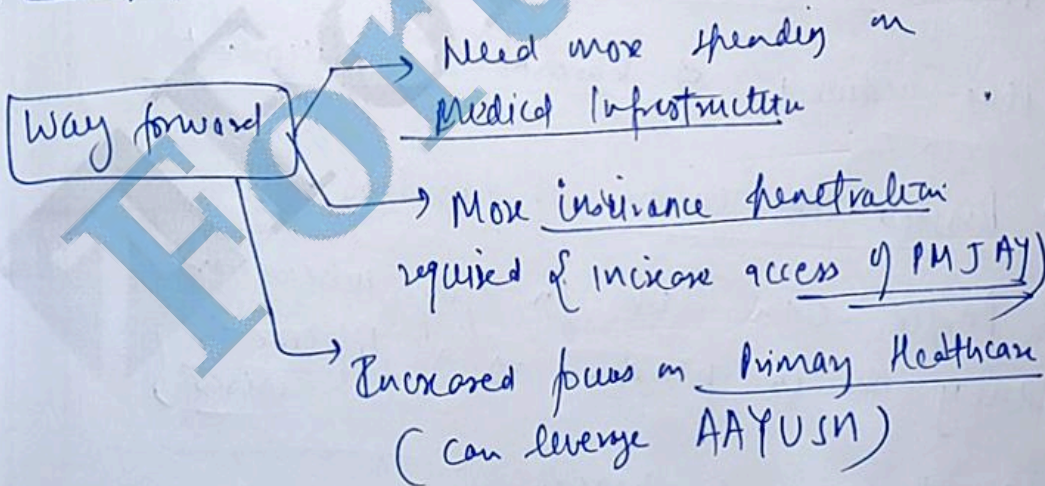
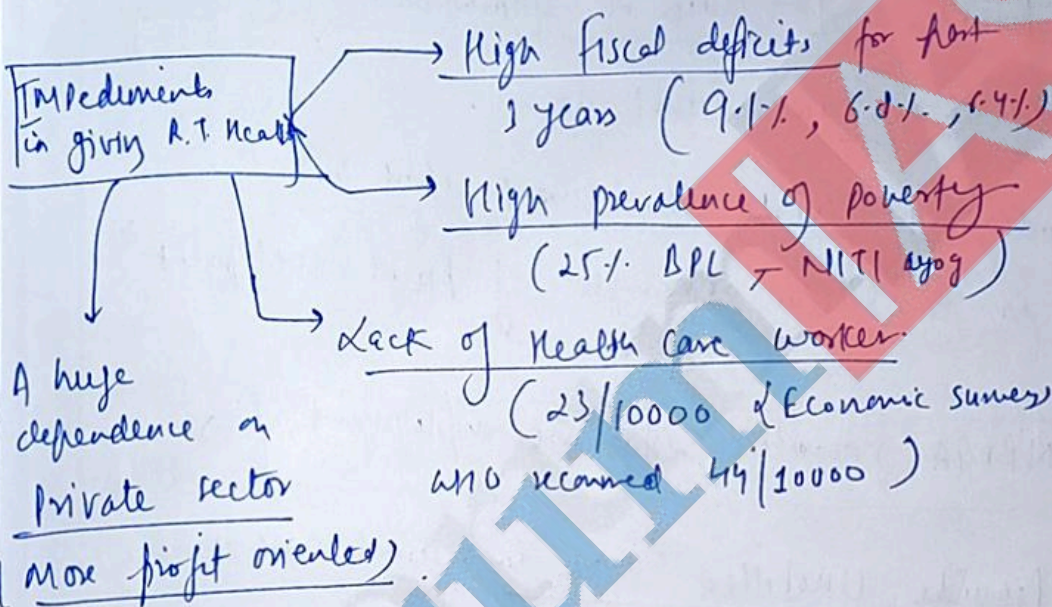
(v) Article 21 → grants right to life with dignity & involves a healthy life

(vi) According to Ministry of Statistics → India has a demographic dividend (66% working population)

It can only provide results when GOI can provide them good healthcare.

(vii) High out of pocket Expenditure (66%)

(viii) High NCD burden (Non communicable diseases)



R.T. health should be provided to citizens in order to achieve a healthy demographic dividend.

Feedback

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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 was initiated by GOI in 2005. It provides 100 days of Guaranteed employment to everyone in rural areas.

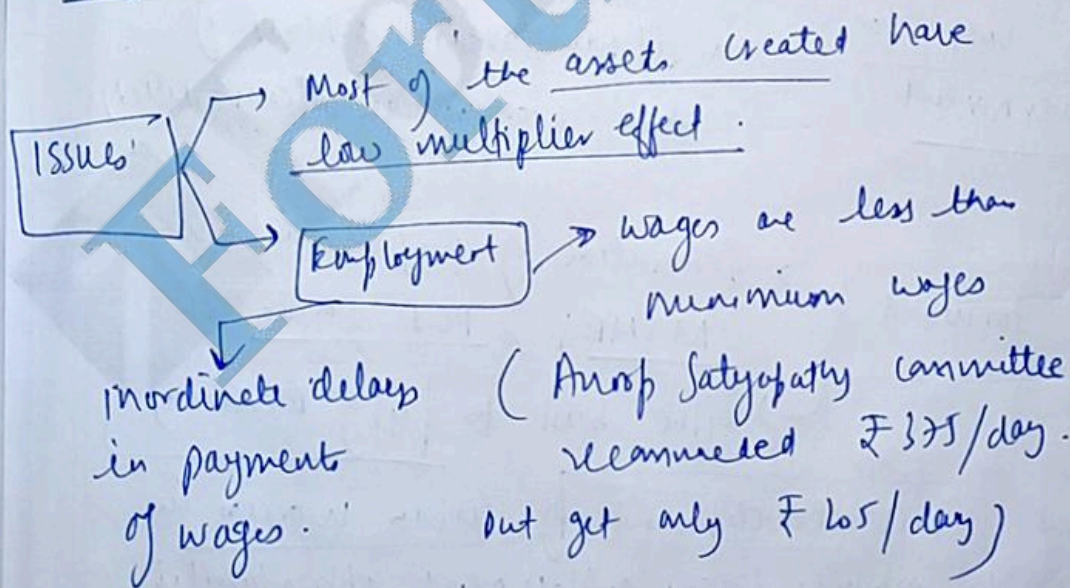
According to World development report 2014 —
 "It is a stellar example of rural development"

MGNREGA generates sustainable employment →

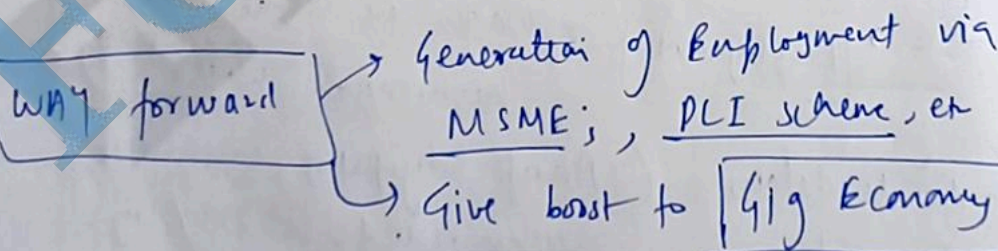
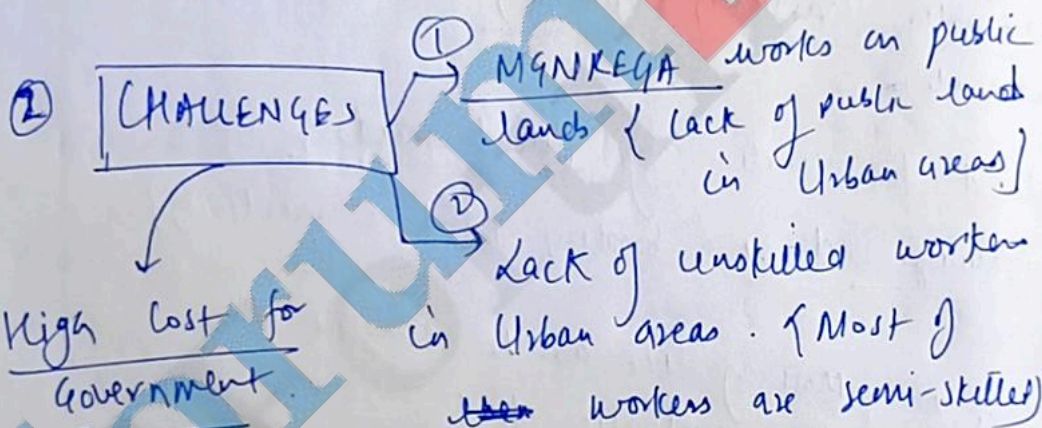
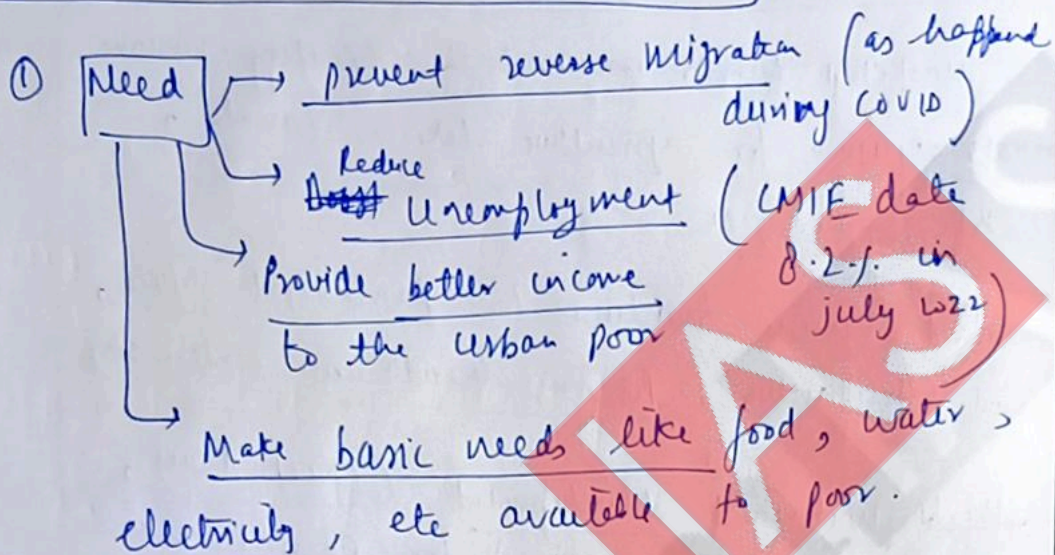
- (i) Provide unskilled work in rural areas.
- (ii) Has reduced seasonal unemployment
- (iii) Boosted the income of families.
- (iv) People can ask for job whenever they are in need. ⇒ lifeline in crises
- (v) 1/3rd work to women ⇒ Inclusive in nature

MGNREGA - creation of durable assets in rural India

- (i) The unskilled labour is used in creating various assets required for agriculture like - Canals, tanks, ponds, etc.
- (ii) Created various buildings for Panchayat office, school infrastructure, primary health care centers, etc.
- (iii) ~~Collect~~ Watershed development (check dams, rainwater harvesting systems) for Environment conservation
- (iv) Used for creation of rural roads, state highways, etc. (boosting rural connectivity).



Such a Model in Urban areas



Need Skill development of urban workers in order to provide better employment opportunities

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)

According to PLFS 2021, the female labour force participation rate is 21% which is low.

According to CENSUS 2011 { Literacy rate → 65% }
 ↳ Males → 82% }

According to NITI aayog, 25% of population is multidimensionally BPL.

Thus women are coming into workforce to secure a better living for them & their family.

Reasons (for joining workforce) →

- (i) to achieve food security { 50% women anemic, 32% underweight children }.
- (ii) for basic necessities like education for children, adequate healthcare.
- (iii) Migration of men to ~~rural~~ urban areas.
 ↓
 women joining agricultural workforce in urban areas.

However education is driving women out of workforce because :-

- (i) due to ~~get~~ higher education they join workforce late.
- (ii) Moving abroad after higher education (Brain drain)

Due to lack of education →

↳ they are forced to work in Domestic work
(According to Time use survey average time women spend is 8 hours in domestic work)

↳ Lack of skills make them out of workforce

SHGs can correct these ~~add~~ aberrations as :-

India has around 6 million SHGs providing employment to around 67 million women

SHGs can help women in both education as well as reducing poverty as :-

- (i) Provide cheap credit when in need { Eg. Kudumbashree }

- (ii) Help in Entrepreneurship { Eg. ... }
- (iii) Help in increasing social capital education of business, finance

(iv) Better life style { Eg. ... } helping women earn getting selling high quality

(v) Enable Women Empowerment

{ Eg. Trinity Siroi in Meghalaya led farmers production and boost Income as well as

(vi) various other SHGs like M have made women self-reliant as well as provided them good

Recently, GoI has said the National Rural Livelihoods to secure every woman with ₹ 1 lakh annually by 2016. Hence SHG can remove poverty

(iii) Help in Entrepreneurship (Eg) Gizat paper
 (iv) Help in increasing social capital by imparting education of business, finance, technology, etc

(iv) Better life style (Eg) Daba Taleshwar SHG
 helping women earn good money by selling high quality fishes]

(v) Encourage Women Empowerment →

(Eg) Trinity Saiso in Meghalaya boosting women led farmers production and processing.
 Boost Income as well as Education.

(vi) various other SHG like Millet Women Network have made women self reliant in economy, as well as provided them good education.

Recently, Govt has said that the target of National Rural livelihood mission will be to secure every woman who is in SHG, ₹ 1 lakh annually by 2024.
 Hence SHG can remove poverty.

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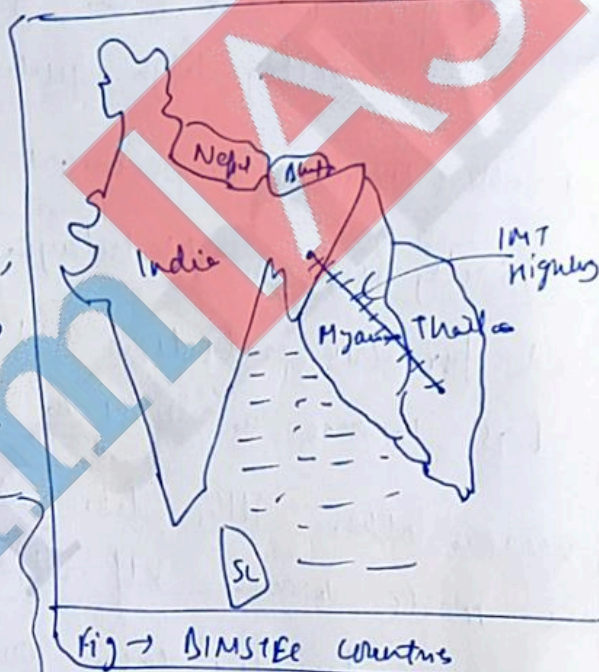
Q.19) Rather than seeing it as a replacement for SAARC, BIMSTEC must be appreciated for its critical role as a bridge between South Asia and ASEAN. Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Recently, ~~BIMSTEC finalised its charter~~.

BIMSTEC is a grouping of countries in the Bay of Bengal region.

It was established in 1997 as BIST and after coming of Myanmar, Nepal and Bhutan was renamed as BIMSTEC.



BIMSTEC is seen as a replacement of SAARC because

- (i) SAARC has been disfunctional due to bilateral issues between India - Pak
- (ii) It contains all South Asian countries except Maldives and Pakistan.

(iii) ^{can} Provide alternative FTA between South Asian countries.

(iv) Can replace SAARC in achieving South Asian energy security.

due to all these reasons it is seen as replacement of SAARC.

DIMSTEK as a bridge between South Asia and ASEAN

(i) It is gateway to ASEAN countries for India
{ as presence of Myanmar & Thailand }

(ii) Boost connectivity for India { (Eg) IMT trilateral highway, Kaladan Multimodal project }

(iii) Will result in development of North east India { due to development in Infrastructure }

(iv) Provide energy security to India
{ as presence of oil & gas at Kachin coast of Myanmar }

(v) Help in securing Maritime security for India in IOR region.

with ASEAN and SIMSTEC India can focus on maritime security of Indo-Pacific.

(vi) Better defence relationship with ASEAN due to push by Thailand.

(vii) foster better people-to-people relation between South India and ASEAN countries.

(Eg) Two Indian origin PM in Singapore
(Eg) SR Nathan.

Challenges

→ Role of China { BRI accepted by all except India }

→ Border issues between Bangladesh and Myanmar (Rohingya crisis).

→ India seen as a Local Hegemon

Way forward

→ Need to sign an FTA between DIMSTEC countries -

→ Need to foster better people-to-people connect.

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 a US led ministerial grouping of India, Israel, USA and UAE.

AIMS and Objective of QUAD & I2U2

QUAD

① Countering China in Indo Pacific

② More focused on Indo-Pacific

③ Improving defence partnership through military drills (E) Malabar exercises

④ Focus is :- Stop Chinese expansionism, counter String of Pearls policy, etc

I2U2

Better economic partnership between the countries.

More focused in West Asia

Improving trade relations with west Asian countries.

Focus is :-

④ Infrastructure development, Decarbonising economy, More digital connectivity

Importance of I2U2 for India

- (i) US led initiative :- Help in countering China through active decoupling from Chinese economic dependence
- (ii) It will get innovative technological support from USA as well as Israel.
- (iii) Investment by UAE under India-UAE inf investment initiative (UAE committed to move FDI Billow)
- (iv) More Green technologies in Energy production as well as in decarbonizing transport sector
- (v) India get entry to West Asian Markets { can leverage our service exports }
- (vi) Better people-2-people relations with west

Asian countries (as 1 Million strong diaspora) in West Asia.

Challenges →

- ① China has called it as - "US is making small yards with large fences". i.e. increase in protectionism.
- ② India is only country that shares land boundary with China.
- ③ few scholars have also called I2U2 as Indo-Arabian accords
- ④ No unifying ideologies between the countries.
- ⑤ Active decoupling from Chinese economy may not be possible as huge trade deficit with China (around \$30 Billion)

Way forward

- Focus on both QUAD & I2U2 to effectively counter China in Indo Pacific.
- faster implementation of projects under I2U2.

Feedback

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