

TEST CODE 5 1 2 3 5

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-9Alt) – Full Length Test #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ARJUN GUPTA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19100 99366.	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	30/08/2022

\*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

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		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			11.00 am	2.00 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, पताचार्ट, 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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

**ADDITIONAL REMARKS**

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Part VII of the Constitution provides for fundamental rights of citizens which are claims against the state. It defines the political as well as moral identity of individual.

### \* Fundamental Rights as North Star (FR)

- ① Protected by Supreme Court
  - Art 13, 32, 226 → Judicial Review of laws impinging FRs
  - head Due Process of law into Art 21 (Maneka Gandhi Case)
- ② Repealing of Fundamental Rights require the strong reason of social welfare. eg Right to Property
- ③ Promotes equality and provide for affirmative action to ensure retributive justice. eg Art 14.

(Don't Write anything in this box)

④ Secularism & freedom of religion through Art 25 ( SR Bommai Case).

⑤ Right to free speech → right to press  
 → right to protest  
 → right to criticise govt.  
 Protected by FRs.

⑥ Ensure the duty of state to provide for right to clean environment ( MC Mehta ), Right to livelihood ( Ojha Tellis ) & Right to Education.

However, the rights are not absolute but come with restrictions mentioned in Art 19-

- ① Public order
- ② Security of State
- ③ Right to protest ≠ Right to Strike ( Bharat Kumar Case )
- ④ Friendly relations with other states.
- ⑤ Art 352 - can be suspended

Thus, fundamental rights act as north stars but allows the state to disrupt the light of north star in need of emergencies.

**Feedback**  
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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)

Recent controversies relating to religious remarks has ~~resulting~~ resulted in nation-wide protests leading to slogans that impinge on idea of individual liberty. Sec 153A & Sec 295A provide for promoting religious, caste, cultural enmity as an offence.

\* Issues surrounding Sec 153A, 295A.

① Restrict the liberty of speech — each person may have individual perception of God which may not align with majority.

② Ambiguity in definition → does not describe what it means to "promote enmity" → free hand to executive.

③ Imposes majoritarian values  $\Rightarrow$  leading to violation of Art 25  $\rightarrow$  right to freedom of conscience

However, on the contrary, there are genuine reasons to restrict speech -

① Hate speech reasonable restriction under Art 19(2) [Anish Beryan Case]

② Hate speech can lead to exclusion & persecution of targeted groups.

③ Social harmony & public order threatened due to adversarial relations between groups

There is need to evolve specified codes and definitions of what amounts to hate speech to curb the menace.

**Feedback**

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 उस बात से कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि श्रीलंका में आर्थिक संकट का कारण उसकी राजनीतिक संरचना है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, Sri Lanka witnessed the violent protests owing to food and financial crisis resulting in ouster of sitting PM and President.

### k. Comparison of Political System

#### India

- ① President - Head of State  
PM - Head of govt.
- ② Equality to all minority in preservation of culture & language
- ③ Affirmative action to correct historical injustice
- ④ ~~Dual~~ Bicameralism in Parliament

#### Sri Lanka

- ① President is both Head of State and govt.
- ② Sinhalese language - State language => denial of rights to Tamilians
- ③ Non-implementation of 13<sup>th</sup> Amendment
- ④ Single house.

\* Reasons for Sri Lankan Crisis

I Political Reasons

→ ① Coteries of family running the country's administration  
i.e. Rajapaksa ⇒ leading to corruption

② Elimination of Nation Building Tax leading large fiscal deficit.

③ Persecution of minorities leading to loss of human & social capital

II Other factors

→ ① Organic farming  
↳ led to ↑ in rice imports & decrease in tea exports

Russia Ukraine war leading to inflation

② COVID-19 impact  
• Remittances fell from \$7000M (2019) → \$5500M (2021)  
↳ forex crisis

• Tourists earnings declined.

The crisis present security challenge to India but India must rise to provide help like credit lines to break away Big Bully brother image

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



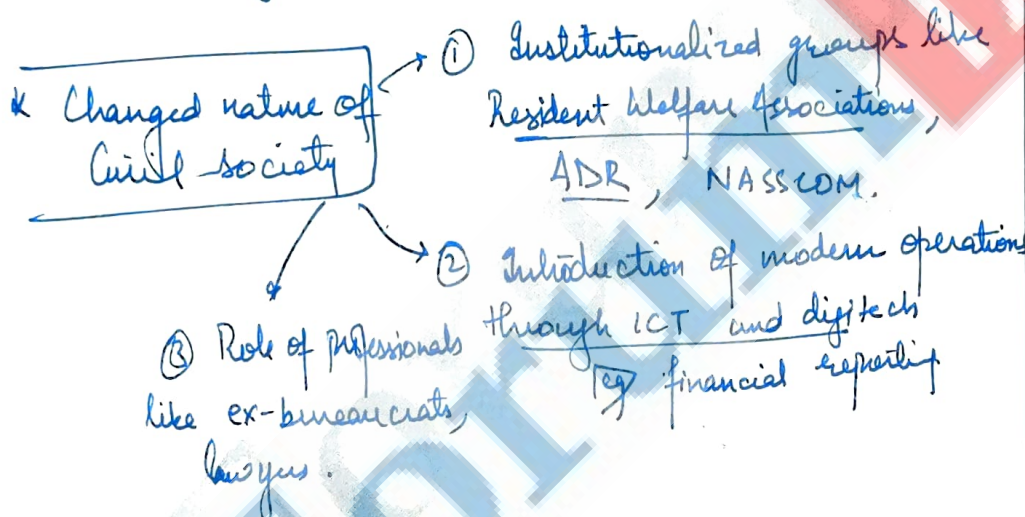
Q.4) The changed nature of civil society due to its professionalization has helped in deepening of democracy but at the cost of participation and accountability. Discuss.

(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, according to World Bank, is the group of people in non-profit organisations or non-govt. organisations that come together to pursue common interest.



\* Impact on Democracy

- ① Pushed for inclusive governance through effective governance mechanisms like RTI.  
eg MKSS struggle led to RTI.
- ② Acting as voice of marginalized groups  
eg rights of LGBTQ.

③ Political democratization eg India Against Corruption for Lokpal.

④ Awareness of rights eg Recent twins tower Noida Demolition → activism of RWAs

Issues in civil societies

① Elitism : only the cotone of top bureaucrats or learned professionals make decisions → at cost of representation of women, low income households

② Financial Reporting leading to civil societies becoming conduit for black money & money laundering  
eg CBI : only 10% reported ITR return

③ Stalling development projects . eg Kudankulam Plant

The Civil societies are emerging as new frontier of work, it must be ensured that they remain committed to inclusiveness through robust regulatory mechanisms.

**Feedback**

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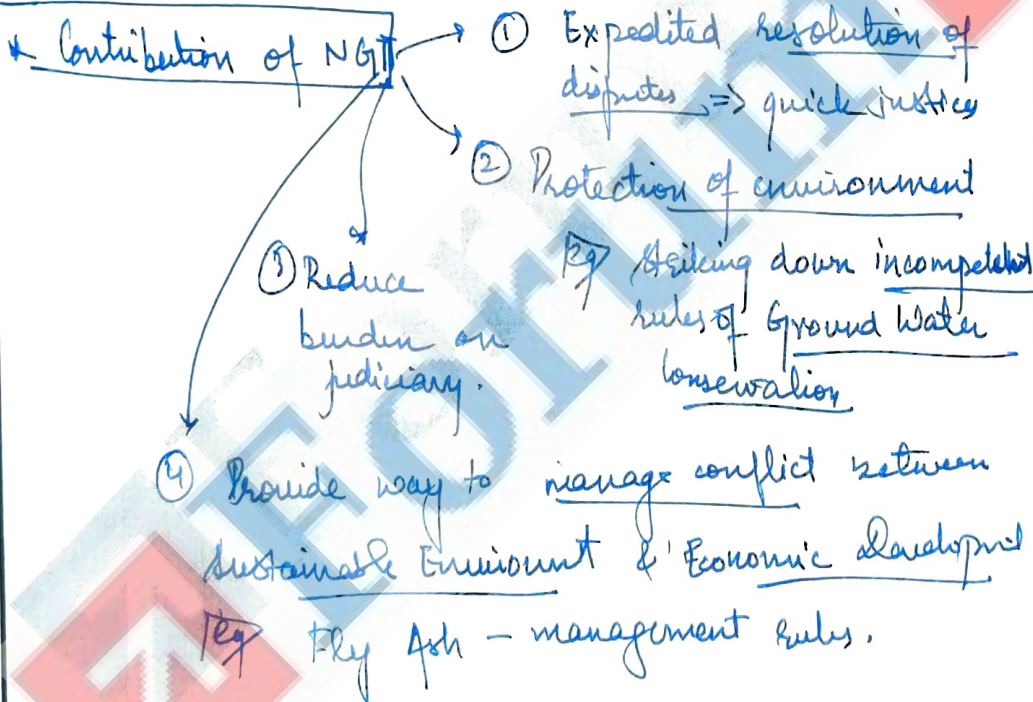
Q.5) While National Green Tribunal (NGT) has made immense contribution to protection of environment, various structural and functional issues have limited its effectiveness. Comment.

(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 established under National Green Tribunal Act of 2010 with aim to expedite cases relating to protection of environment and provide way to manage sustainable development.



Issues in Working

① Structural Issues

(1.1) High vacancies due to lack of environment experts on bench.

(1.2) limited presence - only 4 regional benches → Kolkata → Indore → Pune. → Delhi  
- none of them in fragile ecosystem areas like Himalaya

(1.3) Cannot look into arenas of Wildlife Protection Act, Forest Conservation Act.

② Functional Issues → lack of funds leading to delay in resolution.  
→ against L. Chandrakumar judgment  
poor expertise as appeal lies directly to SC.  
↓  
impacting developmental projects  
eg Charidham widening

The NBT must be strengthened with robust pool of officers to ensure effective resolution & timely justice (SDG 17)

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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 14 provides for Equal Protection of laws which creates the grounds for Affirmative action. It is the set of differential treatment norms aimed at ensuring correcting of historical injustices to certain groups.

\* Policy of Reservation & Impact:

- ① Provided economic mobility to lower casts through reservation in jobs ⇒ resulting in better incomes
- ② Secularization of education to the youth through schemes like PM DAKSH ⇒ increasing job opportunities.
- ③ Reduced the implicit inequality in social sphere by allow lower casts to reach attain higher positions in government.
- ④ Dilution of caste system → Mandalization - resulting in horizontal competition

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.71  
Polity  
ST

⑤ Casteization of politics  $\Rightarrow$  improving political participation of disadvantaged class.

However, the recent times it has emerged as the tool of political opportunism -

① Reservation as election issues  $\Rightarrow$  leading to violation of 50% cap set under Indra Sawhney Case.

② Did not address the behavioural change in the society  $\Rightarrow$  by further strengthening caste identities

③ Shifts focus away from developmental initiatives like skill development and education due to culture of freebies.

④ Non-performance visible in  $\rightarrow$  continuing manual scavenging.

⑤ Class within Caste  $\rightarrow$  labelling of exam toppers  
Only 11% of marriages are exogamous (NFHS-4)

Policy of affirmative action is only a means, the effectiveness need to be overhauled through introduction of creamy layer concept

**Feedback**

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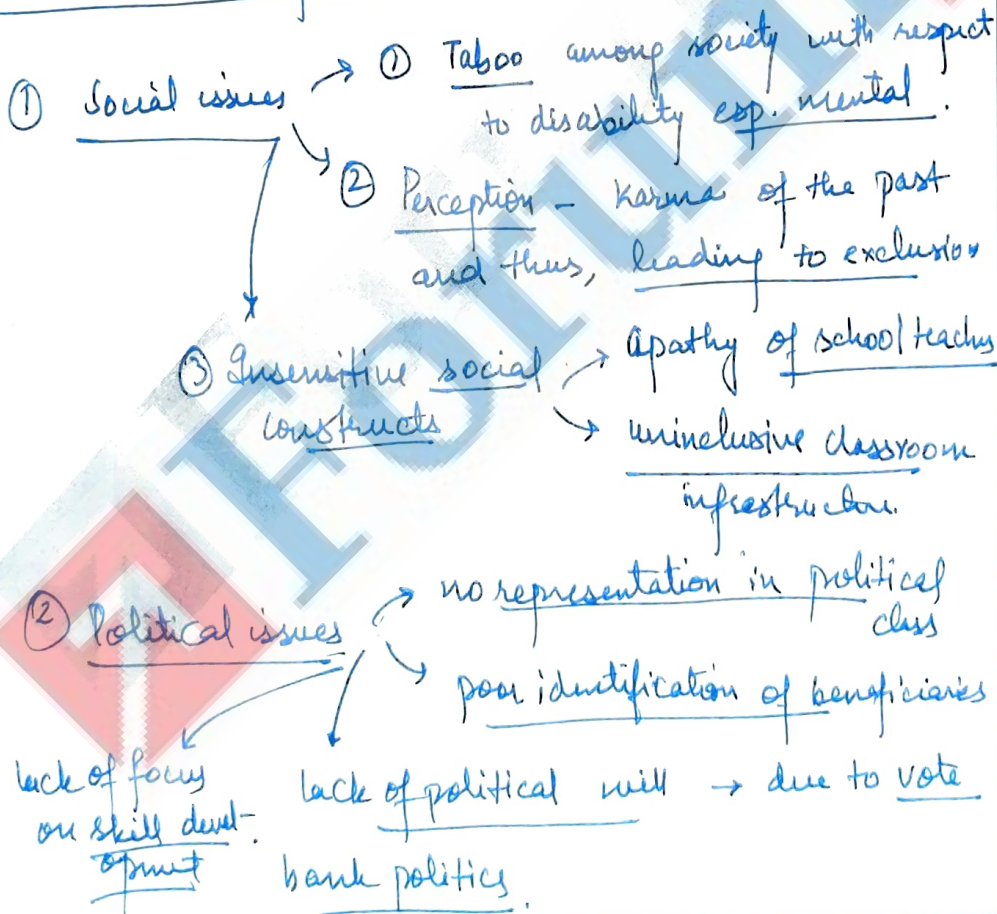
Q.7) Unless the factors that prevent effective and full participation of persons with disability in political and public life are addressed, the goal of inclusiveness and empowerment will remain elusive. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

According to Census 2011, around 2.2% of people in India are differently abled. According to UNESCO report, more than 90% of PwD children are out of school.

\* Issues relating to PwD Participation



(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.8) low P

⑤ Economic issues

→ facing poverty due to limited education opportunities  
 → accessibility of mobility is almost absent eg no wheel chair friendly buses.

\* Making Differently Abled Empowered

① Identification of beneficiaries through door-to-door campaigns & self declaration.

② Implementation of ADIP scheme + Kusumya Bharat or mission mode to ensure access to required devices

③ Sports as tool to empower eg Paralympics winners

④ Inclusive infrastructure → ramps  
 → public transport  
 → digital books  
eg Barkhaa initiative by NCGRT.

Disability is not a physical but a social problems reflecting failure of society to be inclusive

**Feedback**

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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)

According to NCRB, the number of ~~total~~ undertrials has increased by 69%. while jail capacity has only increased by 1.9%. resulting in overcrowding of prisons. this further aggravated by 4.7 cr. cases pending with judiciary.

\* Reasons for Undertrials:

① Ineffective Criminal Justice System

↳ delay in investigation  
↳ vacancy of judges } resulting in inexpediency

② Lack of legal aid → one lawyer for 1800 persons v/s 200 in US.

③ Ineffective Bail System → High Bail amount  
↳ delays in execution of bail order eg Aryan

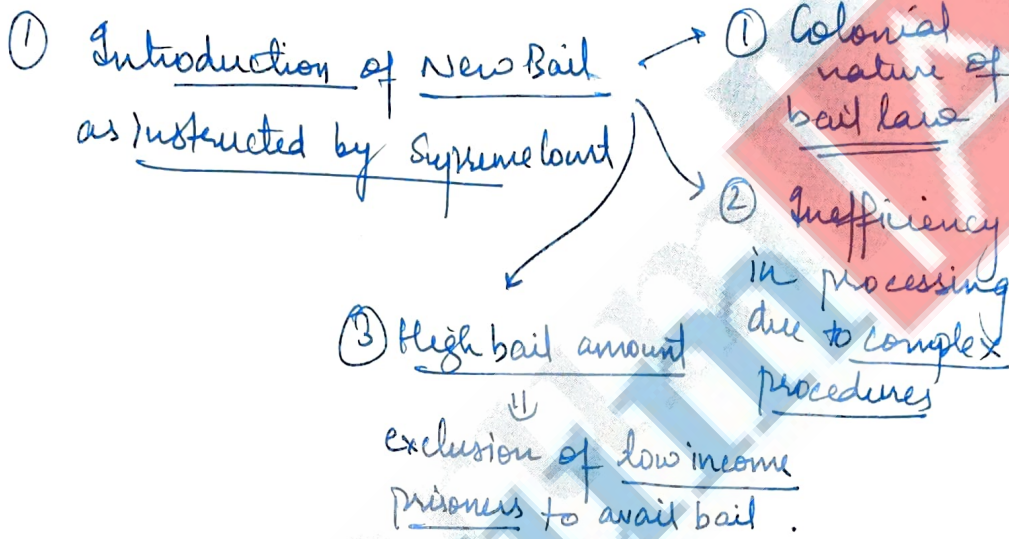
③ Unnecessary arrests  
↳ 60% arrests unnecessary leading to 43% undertrials (Law Commission) Khan case.

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.9

④ Apathy of police - "show me the person, I will make up crime".

Addressing the issue



The rising undertrials directly attacks on Art 21 as held by Supreme Court (Nipak Subashchandra v/s CBI)

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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 led to convergence of Russia-China axis against the Western constructs. The two countries are coming together with aim to challenge hegemony of unipolar world.

### \* Russia as Strategic Partner

- ① Energy security: close proximity to Russia's border + energy reserves in Russia Far East ⇒ boost China's energy security.
- ② Muscular policy in South China Sea & Pacific — with formation of QUAD, IPEF, AUKUS, → China is relying on Russia's backing.
- ③ Countering US's hegemony on banking system, economic order i.e. sanctions on SWIFT.

\* As a strategic diversion for West

- ① Reduce US interference in Indo-Pacific which China considers it as its backyard.
- ② Reduce militarization of South China sea as seen in groupings like AUKUS, QUAD.
- ③ Propel distrust among ASEAN, Asian nations about diverging US security umbrella.
- ④ Pursue its policies  $\rightarrow$  Belt & Road Initiative  $\rightarrow$  Debt Diplomacy without any challenge.

The rising inter-block rivalry with new axis has called for re-writing of global rules, India must take pro-active steps to manage conflicting interests.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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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 is the instrument of soft power with more than 24 millions in number spreading across the globe. They are aptly said to be "ambassadors of India's foreign policy".

\* Role in West Asia & Africa:

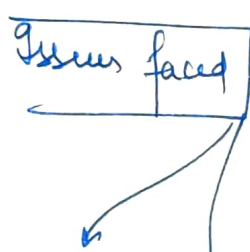
① Building people to people relations resulting in better opportunities for economic engagement.  
eg CEPA with UAE.

② lobbying for India's investment: Around 9M Indian diaspora in Africa can help India boost trade & mineral diplomacy in the region.

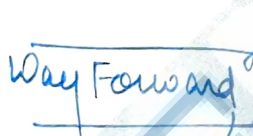
③ Remittances: Around 20% of total \$87B

Come from diaspora in West Asia.

- ④ Boost market for Indian products by providing taste of indigenous recipes, brands in foreign market. Eg Bollywood + films famous in both regions.



- ① Kafala + Nitaqta system in West → lower wages + inhumane condition.
- ② Xenophobia + racism in African region
- ③ Recent boycotts due to religious remarks controversy.
- ④ Lack of skills



- ① Agreement with foreign nations to improve conditions.
- ② ASEAN portal to keep mapping of skills and boost skill development in India.
- ③ Consulate cells to help grievance redress.

The diaspora acts as the agent of culture & give back to India through remittances — need to be protected

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Q.11) Elec  
cess in  
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**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)

Indian democracy thrives on the free and fair elections under the supervision of Election Commission as provided ~~for~~ under Article 124.

\* Election Reform - A continuous process.

① Transparent funding - as envisaged through electoral bonds, reporting donations  $> \text{Rs } 20000$  to ECI, maintaining separate account (RPA 1957)

② Inclusive Process : Right to vote (Art 326), far flung election booths, recent amendments - gender neutral provisions for spouses of female service voters, increasing windows for registration of youth.

(3) Accountability - declaring assets & criminal cases in affidavits, provision of MCC and debaring convicts with imprisonment > 2 years (Lily Thomas Case).

\* Issues :

(1) Election funding

- (1) Non-maintenance of election accounts
- (2) Foreign funds
- (3) Intransparency in Electoral bonds

ADR Report - (55%) of funds received from unknown resources

(2) Proposal for remote voting

- (1) to allow NRIs to vote easily.
- (2) Service voters accessibility
- (3) Workers in Central & State services working outside & their families!

(3) Regulation of Unrecognised Parties

- (1) lack of power to ECI to deregister
- (2) Conduit for black money



To resolve above issues, following recommendations can be implemented -

- ① Partially state funding of elections (NCRWC).
- ② Tweaks in electoral bonds to make them more transparent - removing anonymity
- ③ Use of Blockchain to improve voting accessibility for service voters.
- ④ Giving more teeth to ECI and amending Representation of People Act to allow regulation of Social Media
- ⑤ MCC given Statutory backing

The democracy is an evolving process & must be continuously strengthened through fair elections

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

न्यायिक जवाबदेही और स्वतंत्रता पारस्परिक रूप से एक दूसरे को प्रबलता प्रदान करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? किस प्रकार न्यायिक जवाबदेही को उसकी स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित किए बिना बढ़ाया जा सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Judicial accountability is defined as the process of holding judiciary accountable and answerable for its action as part of Checks & Balance doctrine

\* Issues with Judicial Accountability:

① Collegium system - opaque process of transfer and appointment. = uncle judge syndrome


② Not under RTI - makes its functioning and justice delivery intransparent

③ Pendency in cases - more than 4.7 crore cases pending (NDJG).

④ Cases of sexual harassment and non-

residual  CSJ Rajan Gogoi case.

⑤ Taking up post-retirement position impacts the separation of power & reduces trust (Law Commission)

 Taking up Rajya Sabha seat, NHRC.

⑥ Non-declaration of assets leading to mistrust & corruption.

⑦ Judicial Overreach leading to unintended consequences on economy

- Coal block cancellation
- recent ESZs directive impacting local livelihood

Thus, through above issues judicial independence is compromised making judicial accountability & independence a mutually enforcing process.

### Enhancing Judicial Accountability

① Implementation of Judicial Standards

(Don't write anything on this page)

Q.13  
or

and Accountability Bill (2010) to create in-house mechanism.

② Memorandum of Procedure to appoint judges is a right step forward

③ | RM Lodha Committee

- 2 year cool down period
- Two categories/options
  - ← drawing existing salary
  - ← pensions
- ↓ consider for post retirement positions

④ Bringing under RTI to improve accountability

KT Shah has noted that judge must not be hired by post-retirement position as it interferes justice — effective accountability ensures this -

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Article 123 of the Constitution provide for the Ordinance

Making Power to executive that is co-terminus & co-extensive to that of agriculture.

\* Issues with Ordinances

- ① Deny legislative legitimacy
  - ① farm bills ordinance & repealing
  - ② tenure of CBI & ED ordinance
- ② weakens democracy
  - ① no legislative scrutiny
  - ② can repeal, enact any law
  - ③ dilute Art 75(3)

\* Rationale

- ① Continuity in governance : Ordinance allows

executive to implement effective programs through laws when legislature is not in sessions.

② Emergency Situations like War, Covid-19 require quick actions ⇒ Ordinance provide flexibility  
eg Farm laws.

③ limited working days of Parliament and increasing disruptions.

\* Safeguards

① Repealing powers to the President on advice of CoM.

② Approval by Parliament: Both houses must approve & pass Ordinance Bill within 6 weeks of reassembly

③ Explanation Clause to be provided by government while tabling Ordinance Bill.

④ Judicial Review as promulgated in DC Wadhwa Case  
⇒ malafide reason & bypassing legislature -

SC can reject Ordinance.

\* Utility of Ordinance : despite the issues mentioned

earlier, it holds significance -

- ① allows flexibility to executive.
- ② need for quick legislations.
- ③ enough safeguards

However, it must be made sure that it does not become tool to bypass legislature -

- Way Forward
- ① Holding executive responsible for explanation
  - ② Restricting ordinance to issues in list I as list III → colourable legislation  
 ↳ Farm laws.

Ordinance making powers are for emergency situations & must not be used to hinge federalism or parliamentary democracy.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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 सघीय 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 diverse security dilemmas and complex internal security situations has resulted in multiple investigating agencies which have become source of Centre - State tensions.

### \* Issues with Multiple Agencies

#### ① Overlapping jurisdiction

- Police state subject but CBI also enjoys the power of law & order.
- CBI and ED do not have exclusive jurisdictions as money laundering & corruption co-exist.

#### ② Duplication of functions

- Investigating same cases by two or more



agencies.

- ~~Raw~~ RAW & IB - similar functions of intelligence leading to accountability issues

### ③ Dilution of Federal Principle

- States withdrawing general consent to CBI due to fear of misuse
- extension of BSF powers to 50 kms leading to impinging police functions.

### \* Other issues related to functioning

① Distributed functioning leading to lower accountability  $\Rightarrow$  intelligence failure by BSF-police to nab criminals

② Thinning of funds due to proliferation of agencies  $\Rightarrow$  impacting functioning of security architecture.

③ Different controlling authorities

- $\rightarrow$  CBI under PMO
- $\rightarrow$  ED under Finance Ministry.
- $\rightarrow$  RAW under Home

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.15)

\* Need for Independent Umbrella Body

- ① Integrated approach leading to better coordinated action  $\Rightarrow$  low intelligence failures.
- ② Build trust among states  $\Rightarrow$  leading to effective COIN operations against Naxalism, gangsters.
- ③ Accountability will increase due to single regulations.
- ④ Effective utilization of funds by reducing overlaps + strengthen capacity building.
- ⑤ Reduce issues of politicisation of agencies & purpose focus on security

The working of intelligence agencies rests on their functional & financial independence that must be upheld.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Sustainable Development Goals (SDG) are set of 17 goals that are aimed to achieve by 2030 to incorporate inclusive & sustainable development. Principle of subsidiarity & localization of SDG becomes key to achieving objectives.

\* Need for localization - Role of PRI.

- ① People driven development leading to better participation and consensus orientation (eg) People Plan Campaign.
- ② Development Effectiveness through effective utilization of resources. (eg) GPD P.
- ③ Counter corruption and leakage through effective grievance redressal (eg) Social Audits (Meghal)

(Don't write anything in this)

ya Model).

④ Gender equality through active participation of women representatives eg Sushama Bhedre in Gujarat.

⑤ Capitalising on local resource availability is in line with concept of Comparative Advantage leading to economies of scale eg One District One Product

⑥ different regions have different issues like North East faces floods while Central India faces drought => requires different solutions.

Impediments

① Funding Issues

→ non-devolution of powers to tax under Schedule XI

→ elimination of octroi tax under GST.

→ non-creation of SFCs

◦ only (13) states have constituted

5<sup>th</sup> SFC that was due in 2013

② Functionaries → lack of Panchayat secretaries  
 → parasatal bodies like DDRA which  
 impinge on PFI resources.

③ Capabilities → poor managerial skills leading to  
 inefficient working.  
 → lack of knowledge building platforms.

dysfunctional Gram Sabha (eg) only 3 meetings  
 per year (MoPR Report 2020)

- Way Forward
- ① Eliminate Parasatal bodies
  - ② scrapping MLALADS + MPLADS
  - ③ constitution of SFC
  - ④ 15<sup>th</sup> FC: allotted 2.4 Lakh crore to PFI's  
 ⇒ need to be effectively managed
  - ⑤ support through Panchayat secretaries
- } 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC

The success of SDG lies in Sabka Vishwas,  
Sabka Bhaag, Sabka Saath through localization  
 of 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)

According to WHO, the Right to health is natural human right which allows the person to enjoy physical, social and mental well being at all times in his life. Ayushman Bharat is an attempt to secure Right to Health for Indian citizens.

\* Role of Ayushman Bharat

- ① Provides cover of Rs 5 lakh per person per year in low income bracket for access to secondary or tertiary treatment.
- ② Reduce OoPE on health - as evident in National Health Estimates - decline from 64% (2014) → 48% (2021).

## \* Need for Right to Health

- ① High OoPE on health due to privatization of health care  $\Rightarrow$  resulting in poverty
- ② low insurance coverage  $\begin{cases} \rightarrow 17\% \text{ (urban areas)} \\ \rightarrow 14\% \text{ (Rural areas)} \end{cases}$
- ③ Addressing issue of changing epidemiological shift  $\Rightarrow$  Non-communicable disease  $\Rightarrow$  lead to loss of 2% of GDP per year.
- ④ Impact of Covid-19  $\Rightarrow$  distressed households & emphasised the need for Right to Health
- ⑤ Constitutional obligation  $\rightarrow$  Art 21
- ⑥ Economic Multiplier due to better productive force

## \* Impediments

- ① low govt spending (a) 1.67% of GDP (v/s 3.8% Brazil)
- ② Lack of human resources  $\rightarrow$  Doctor-Patient ratio at 1:1500 (v/s 1:1000 - WHO recd.)

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.17  
tic

③ 60% In-patient + 70% OPD services provided by Private sector.

④ Regional bias → 1 doctor for 30000 patients in Bihar v/s 2200 in Delhi  
→ 1/5 of doctors cater to 70% of urban population

⑤ 80% of funds used in curative care

- Way Forward
- ① Universal Health Coverage through PPP Mode
  - ② Best practices → Delhi Mohalla Clinics  
→ Brazil Model - Family Clinics
  - ③ Focus on Health & Wellness Centre
  - ④ Behavioural change through Fit India Movement.

The right to health requires the ~~and~~ collaboration of people, private, public sector through Jan Andolan

**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 was enacted in 2007 and institutionalized the Right to Work by providing every rural household the guaranteed work for 100 days. More than 13.6 crore households have benefited.

- \* Provisions of MGNREGA.
- ① 100 days of guaranteed work
  - ②  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the labor to be women
  - ③ Unemployment allowance in case of non-availability of work.

\* Generation of Sustainable Employment :

- ① Increased the rural wage over the years by providing regular employment.
- ② Reduced disguised employment in agriculture by absorbing extra workforce.

③ Improved the skills in masonry and casual work.

\* Creation of durable assets

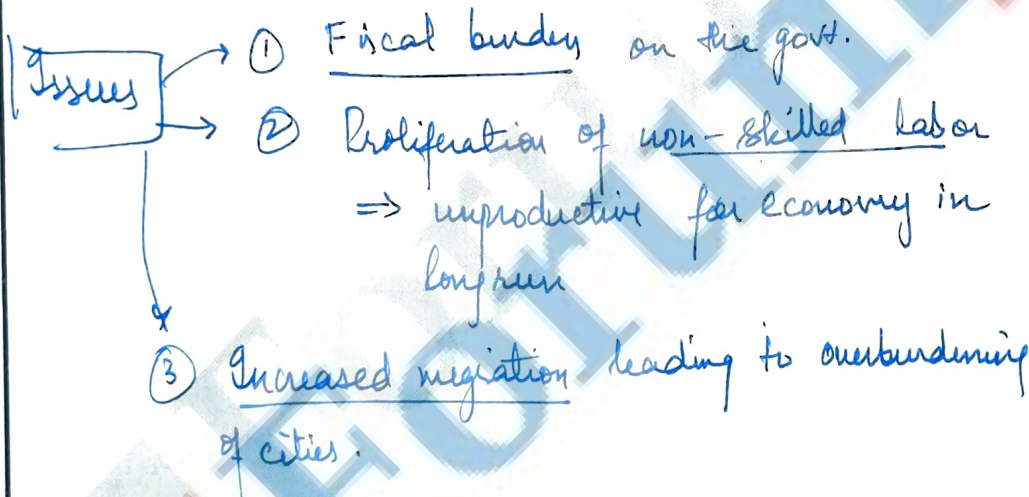
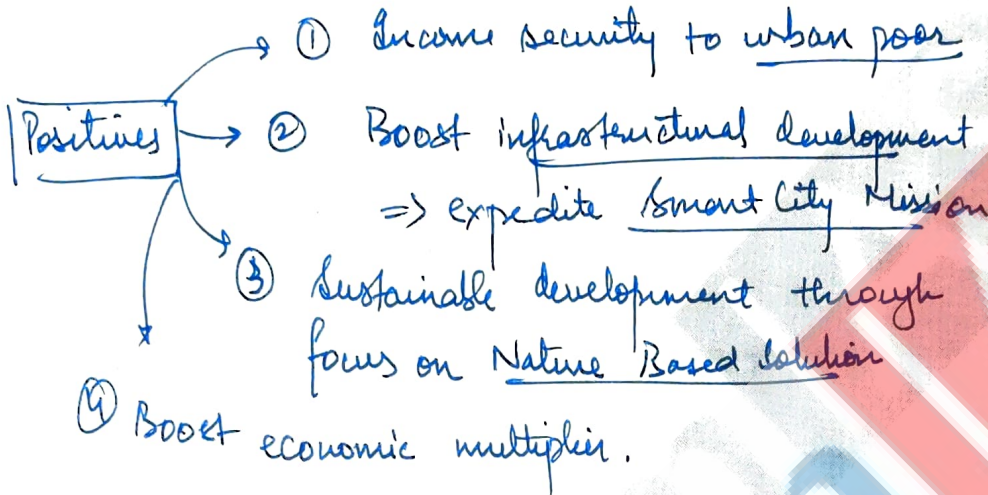
- ① Construction of toilets under Swachak Bharat Mission
- ② Gram Sadak Yojana expansion
- ③ Creation of common utilities like playgrounds, pastures and panchayat buildings
- ④ Rejuvenation of natural resources
  - small check dams
  - field levelling
  - Rainwater harvesting

Bhuvan Portal - verifies the assets through geo-tagging

However, there are issues -

- ① Non-payment of dues in time.
- ② Muster rolls and ghost beneficiaries resulting in corruption.
- ③ Non-adherence to 60:40-labor-machine ratio by corporators

\* Replication to Urban Areas



The application to urban areas must be based on piecemeal approach as done by Himachal Pradesh.

**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 विचलन की व्याख्या क्या है? स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) इस विचलन को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to MPI Report, India ranks at 62/107 in poverty Index leading to feminization of agriculture while the Female Labor Force Participation rate has declined from 34% (2003) to 20.3% (2019) showing divergent behaviour.

## \* Poverty + Workforce

① Rural areas facing distress and stagnation of agricultural growth  $\Rightarrow$  Leading to cheap labor as females on fields.

② Migration by male members  $\Rightarrow$  resulting in feminization of agriculture

③ cheap and low skilled labor  $\Rightarrow$  easy for small and marginal farmers to hire.

- ④ Feminisation of informal sector due to rising informal economy  $\Rightarrow$  poorly skilled workforce by women provide labor supply to MSMEs + increase cost of living in urban areas.

### Education leading to low FLFPR

- ① Phenomenon of urban areas where increase in education prospects delays entry into workforce.
- ② Gender wage gap at 30% (ILO) has led to exclusion from workforce
- ③ Other issues like
  - $\rightarrow$  dual burden
  - $\rightarrow$  careers breaks
  - $\rightarrow$  Maternity benefit act dis-couraging small firms.

### \* Role of Self-Help Groups

- ① Financial inclusion through providing access to credit and reducing poverty  
 $\rightarrow$  SHG - NABARD linkage.

(Don't Write anything in this)

- ② Social empowerment through shattering glass ceiling eg "Kafe Kudumbashree" - canteens operated by women.
- ③ Skill development through modern education courses to improve participation in high skilled jobs eg Mission Shakti.
- ④ Entrepreneurial aspirations fulfillment through education & asset creation eg SEWA, Lijjat Papad Udyog.

According to IMF, if FLFPR is equal to males, India's GDP can increase by 27%, SDG can play important role to achieve this.

### 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 सतु के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के लिए सराहा जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, the 5<sup>th</sup> BIMSTEC Summit was held which marked 25 years of the grouping. BIMSTEC is regional cooperation among littoral countries of Bay of Bengal and Bhutan & Nepal.

- \* Need to see it beyond SAARC replacement
- ① New synergies in Indo-Pacific
  - ② Civilizational linkages in Buddhism
  - ③ Dynamism - growing economies like Vietnam.

### \* Role of BIMSTEC

- ① Promote Neighbourhood First - by evolving power symmetry with inclusion of Thailand.
- ② Keeps Act East Policy as centre of India's engag-

ement -

- acting as bridge between South Asia & South East Asia - accounting for 24% of global population.

③ Role of India in Indo-Pacific gains more credibility with facit recognition as net security provider in Bay of Bengal.

④ Economic Cooperation → Bay of Bengal : 7% of world's stock in fishes  
→ Maritime transport & connectivity (eg. IMT Highway)

⑤ Boosting FTA and volume trade with ASEAN through seamless connectivity

⑥ Countering China's expansionist policy.

However, it also acts as replacement for SAARC

as -

- ① No regional rivalries
- ② BIMSTEC trade @ 6% v/s (5% in SAARC)
- ③ No issues related to terrorism & recent Afghanistan instability



\* Issues in BIMSTEC :

- ① Below potential trade at mere 5%
- ② Regional instability → T Junta coup in Myanmar  
→ Sri Lankan crisis
- ③ No institutional framework like SAARC
- ④ Proliferation of other groups like BCIM & China's club.

- Way Forward →
- ① Convergence of schemes like RAGARMALA & Bangladesh's Big-B.
  - ② Expediting connectivity projects like Kaladan Multi-Modal Project
  - ③ FTA should be negotiated

The success of BIMSTEC can provide for mechanism to resurrect SAARC.

**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)

I2U2 also known as West Asian Quad has been recently instituted with aim to foster economic, maritime and technology cooperation among members. I2U2 & QUAD represent example of India's pro-active foreign policy in Indo-Pacific

Difference between I2U2 and QUAD

<u>I2U2</u>	<u>QUAD</u>
<u>Members</u> : India, Israel, UAE, USA	<u>Members</u> - India, Australia, Japan, USA.
<u>Location</u> : <u>Western Indian Ocean</u>	<u>Indo Pacific</u>
<u>Aims</u> : ① <u>foster economic, maritime cooperation</u>	<u>Economic and strategic cooperation.</u>

② Counter piracy in western IOR

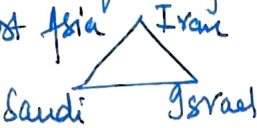
② Counter China's muscular foreign policy in Indo-Pacific

Objectives:

① Collaboration in clean energy transition

① Collaboration in ensuring rule based order in Indo-Pacific.

② Manage India's conflicting Interests in West Asia



② Boost cooperation in supply chain resilience.

\* Significance of I2U2.

① Foreign Strategic & Diplomatic

- Strategic diplomacy through use of Abraham Accords to follow de-hyphenation policy in West Asia

- Securing key choke points
  - Bab-el-Mandeb
  - Hormuz Strait

② Technological cooperation in areas like climate change, 5G etc. Ecoppia Project represent convergence - Israel company manufacturing solar

panels in India for UAE Company

③ Economic significance → CEPA with UAE } synergies  
 → trade deals with Israel & US  
 → Access under markets of Gulf, E-AEU.

④ Maritime security in IOR and strengthens India's role of net security provider by backing of powerful nations.

Issues → ① West - Iran dilemma → JCPOA  
 → Sanctions  
 → ② Internal conflicts in West Asia  
 → ③ Rising of Russia - China - Turkey axis

India must balance its interests. If QUAD in Indo-Pacific is bolstering India's global image in east, West Asia Quad holds potential to consolidate presence in western IOR.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total