

TEST CODE : 5 1 2 3 5

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-12) – GS Paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

AYUSH AGRAWAL

Roll No.

1310091083

Date:

09/09/2022

Maximum Marks: 250

Time Allowed: Three Hours

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
1		
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Total:	250	

INSTRUCTION

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

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

Evaluator's Discretion:

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Start Time |

End Time |

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.

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ECN CODE:

EG:

Evaluation Date:

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

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

ForumIAS



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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constitutionalism refers to the practice and the doctrine of following and giving effect to the provisions in the constitution.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS AS "pole star"

- ① Under chapter 3 of Indian Constitution there are 5 major rights given to both citizens and some to non-citizens also.
- ② Article 13 gives Supreme Court the power to strike down any law repugnant to fundamental right.
- ③ In Keshavananda Bharti (1973) case

Supreme Court propounded the doctrine of Basic Structure and thus no fundamental rights can be abridged to violate the basic structure.

⑨ Fundamental Rights provide courts the way to judge constitutionality of a rule/law like a 'pole star'.

HINDERANCE TO CONSTITUTIONALISM

① The Living Tree doctrine sometimes conflict with the fundamental rights
eg Gopalan Case 1950

② DPSP^s sometime conflict with fundamental rights (eg Article 44 and Article 29)

Just like in Meneka Gandhi case 1978 courts have used fundamental rights to expand social Justice for the people.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

सिर्फ इसलिए कि कोई व्यक्ति किसी के भाषण या शब्द से आहत होता है; इसका मतलब यह नहीं है कि कोई अपराध किया गया है। इस संदर्भ में, IPC की धारा 295A और 153A के उपयोग से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 19 of Indian Constitution gives freedom of speech and expression to its citizens. which can be restricted only under certain grounds

Various Restrictions Under Article 19

- ① IPC section 295A is the closest law in India for Blephemy and hence restricts speech that hurts religious & sentiments.
- ② Article Section 153A of IPC also restricts speech that insites violence
- ③ Section 144 → non-aggregation of more than 4 people

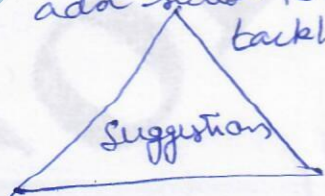
DEPAMATOIN

Indian Laws have criminalised defamation of one individual by another individual.

However not always ^{can offense} takes place when someone is ^{is} offended.

- ① Being offended is very subjective
- ② Over sensitivity to others speech hinders freedom of speech.

• Law commission recommendation to add section 153C and 505A to tackle hate speech



• Sensitising general public about their duties.

• Making defamation a civil offense.

As + As Reflected by recent controversy cover Prophet Mohamad. freedom of speech and religious sensitivities need to be balanced.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Sri Lanka is a semi-presidential executive polity while India is a parliamentary democracy. The differences manifest themselves through the recent economic crisis in Sri-Lanka.

Differences in Political system

India

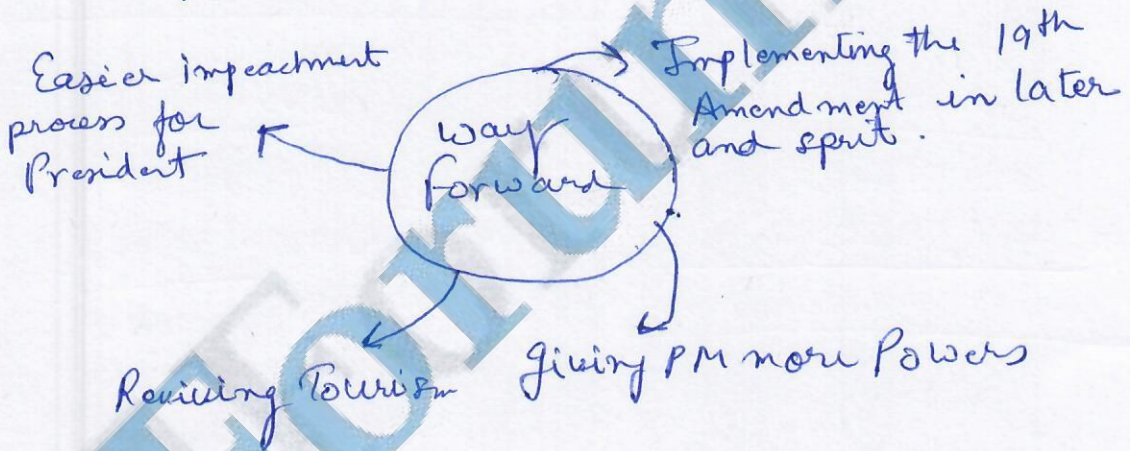
- ① President is Constitutional head while PM is head of Government
- ② President elected indirectly
- ③ President appoints PM but only the majority leader of Lok Sabha

Sri Lanka

- ① President is both head of State and head of Government
- ② President elected directly
- ③ President has wide discretion of appointing the PM.

Causes OF Sri lankan economic Crisis

- ① President is ditatorial and not responsible to the parliament.
- ② There can be conflicts between president and PM as well as legislature
- ③ Presidents unilateral policies like banning inorganic fertilizers played a role.



The present crisis is due to both covid-19 as well as the political system of Sri-lanka. Former must improve to reform the latter.

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 refers to the organised or unorganised sector besides the public and private sector often referred as 3rd sector in Governance.

Professionalism deepening democracy

① NGOs employ experts and help in scheme implementation.

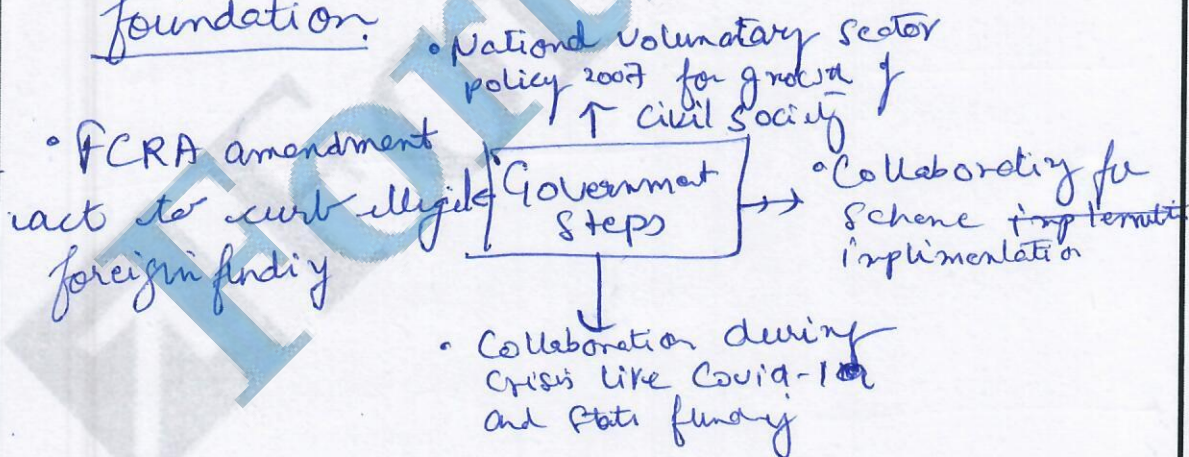
② Research based NGOs like Centre for Science and Environment (CSE) give high quality reports on policies.

③ Civil society mobilise grass root support for a cause ⇒ participated idemocracy.

④ NGOs like bachpan bachao andolan fill gaps in social service.

Lacking Participation and Accountability

- ① Foreign funded NGOs Greenpeace have been stalling development projects in name of environment
- ② Only 10% of 3 million registered NGOs file annual income statement
⇒ no accountability.
- ③ Research NGOs do not take into consideration & opinion of people whom they impact. (eg) Bill and Melinda Gate foundation.



Civil society in India plays a crucial role and must become transparent as they themselves demand transparency.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



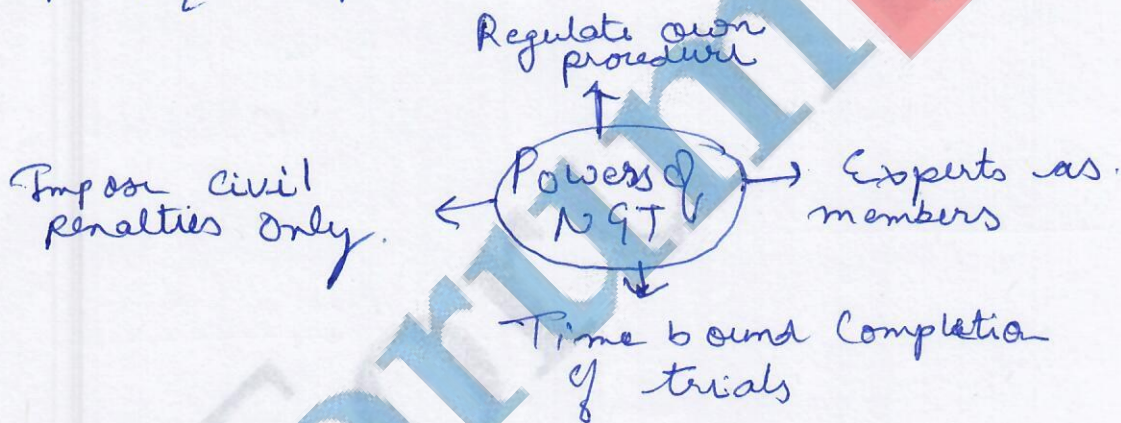
Q.5) While National Green Tribunal (NGT) has made immense contribution to protection of environment, various structural and functional issues have limited its effectiveness. Comment.

(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 (NGT) is a statutory body under NGT Act 2010 and functional as a Quasi Judicial body for adjudication of Environment laws & disputes



Achievements of NGT

- ① Implementation of environmental act assessment (EIA) reports and monitoring
- ② Restricting use of highly polluting patcoke.

③ Restricting Sale of fire Crackers -
in NCR and preventing tree felling
for development activities

Structural and functional Issues

- ① High pendency due to vacancies
- ② No Jurisdiction in wildlife protection and forest right act.
- ③ Delays in implementation of orders as appeals lie to Supreme Court
- ④ Impinges on Separation of Powers, as Expert members are Ex-Bureaucrats.
 - Ensuring Non-Bureaucrats as experts
 - Bringing FRA and WPA under jurisdiction
 - Digitising process

NAT has been Successful in curbing environmental degradation and need further empowerment

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)

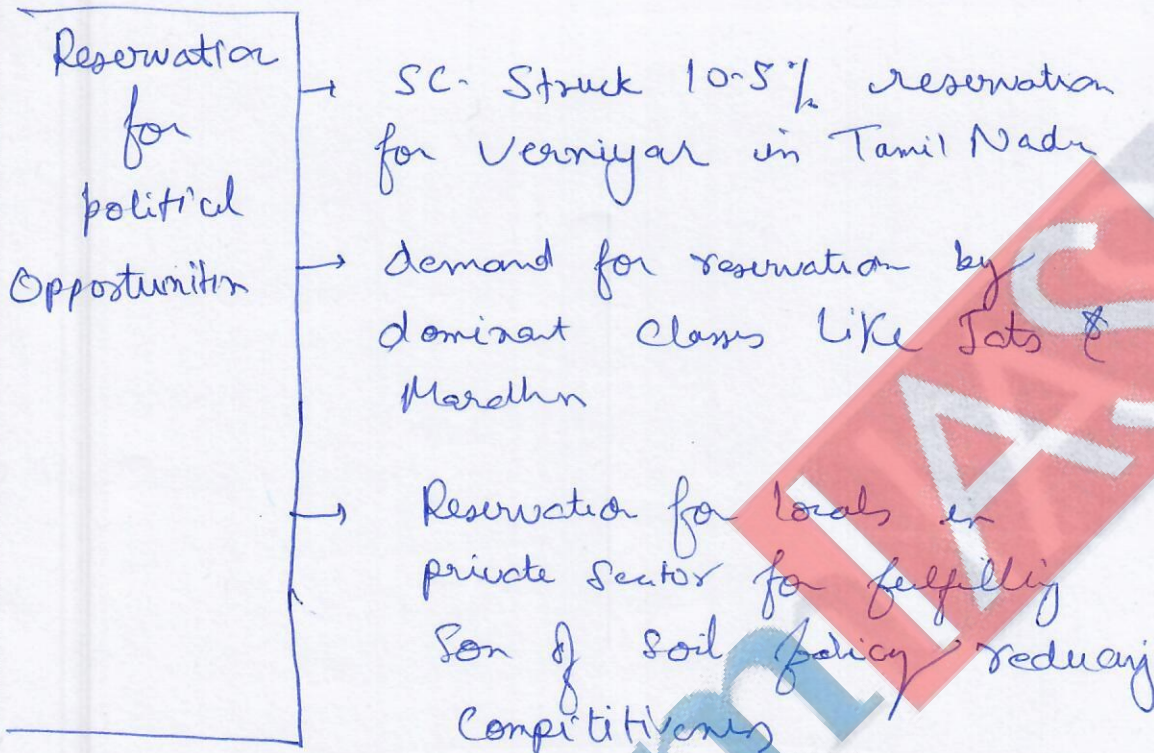
अवसर की समानता प्रदान करने के लिए शुरू की गई आरक्षण की नीति राजनीतिक अवसरवाद का शिकार हो गई है। देश में सकारात्मक कार्रवाइयों की सफलता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

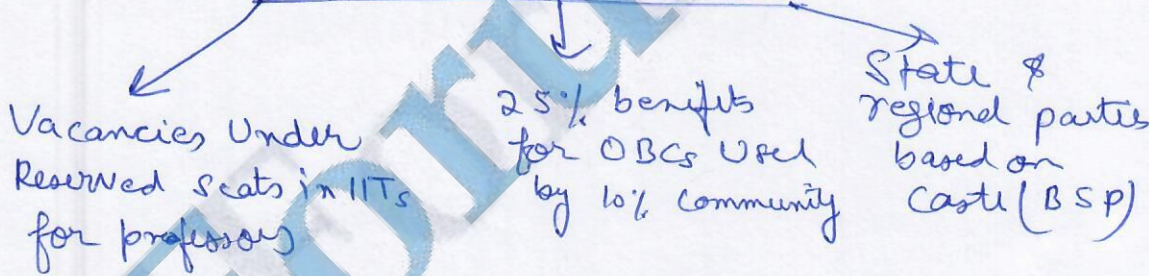
Reservation refers to the reserving of a fraction of public employment and seats in higher education for ST, SC, OBC, PWD, and women to fulfill Article 16.

Reservation for equal opportunity

- ① It includes socio-economic backward classes by giving economic empowerment
- ② Reservation in legislature give political empowerment
- ③ Helped mainstream Schedule Tribe
- ④ However post mandal commission reservation has been used for political opportunism



Issues in reservation



Sub categorisation of reservation needs to be implemented to ensure benefits are equally distributed. Rohini Committee recommendation needs implementation

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 disabilities (PWD)

are people who face physical - Mental disability as mentioned under RPWD act 2016 totaling 21 disabilities.

Factors preventing participation

- 1) They are the most disenfranchised section of Indian Society
- 2) Gross underestimation as Census 2011 estimates 2.2% population while World Bank estimates 15%
- 3) No reservation in legislatures
- 4) Poor employment and literacy rate at 36% and 55% respectively.
- 5) Poverty causes disability which leads

to a virtuous cycle



Persons with disability need to be included in the policy making by providing reservation in legislature to ensure fullest public participation

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)

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Feedback

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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)

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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)

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Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value 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)

Electoral Reforms refers to the continuous process of ~~continuously~~ reforming electoral laws and processes. either by ECI, Supreme Court or the legislature.

NEED OF ELECTORAL REFORMS

- ① Voter turnout in general elections to Lok Sabha and State legislative assembly is below 70%.
- ② Issue of fake voter ID cards
- ③ Migrants are unable to vote
- ④ 43% of present Lok Sabha members have criminal charges ⇒ criminalisation of politics
- ⑤ Black money and non-transparent political funding

Transparent Political FUNDING

Following Proven has been taken

- ① Electoral Bond Scheme: Registered parties polling greater than 1% votes are eligible. The scheme attracts legitimate funding of political parties but raises concerns of anonymity and misuse by rule party
- ② Non Allowance of Cash donation above Rs 2000-

Remote Voting

- ① Recently enacted electoral reforms allow linking Aadhar & EPIC (Not mandatory)
- ② Allowing electronically transferable postal ballot system (ETPBS) for PWD^s and elderly also

Remote voting through ETPBS has increased service voters participation from 2% → 67%

However remote voting must not be allowed to become remote controlled voting.

Regulating RUPPS

ECI provides recognition as of state level National parties based on performance in previous election and gives certain privileges as well as impose obligation like filing annual income statement.

RUPPS have been mushrooming in large numbers without any accountability.



↑ State funding of elections (Indrajit Gupta Committee)

↑ Bringing electoral bond scheme under RTI

Way Forward

⇓ Extending EPBS to all migrants

⇓ Giving ECI power to deregister political parties (LCI)

Electoral Reforms are essential for free and fair elections and participatory democracy

Feedback
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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)

Independent Judiciary is Sine Qua Non for federal democracy like India. And its accountability enhances its independence.

ACCOUNTABLE JUDICIARY IS INDEPENDENT

- ① It enhances faith of people in Judiciary
 - ② Better Quality Judge to be appointed
 - ③ Open Courts allow spread of education in new lawyers.
 - ④ Giving reason for Judgment enhances its Quality
 - ⑤ Make justice accessible fully
- SDG-16

However accountability often results in reducing independence of Judiciary.

Accountability Impinging Independence

- ① Supreme Court struck down 99th constitution amendment Act (NSAC) to save guard judicial independence
- ② In CIC v/s HC of Gujarat, SC held court records are not accessible under RTI.
- ③ Accountability of Judiciary to the legislature will impinge on separation of power.

NEED OF ACCOUNTABILITY

- ① Over 4 crore cases are pending
- ② Opaque Collegium practice leading to vacancies.
- ③ Cases of alleged corruption against Judges eg: Against current CJI.
- ④ observation of nepotism in High courts
- ⑤ Poor Judicial Infra Structure: 70% of Court Room without Video Conferencing facility.

Not appointing someone with kin & kin in HC (LCI)

Setting up 4 national courts of appeal (Attorney General)



Reconciling Accountability & Independence



Bringing administrative Section of Judiciary under RTI

Separate Criminal wing in higher courts and reducing vacation to 21st day (Justice Malimath Committee)

Accountability & Independence of Judiciary are the two sides of the same coin one without the other is useless

Feedback

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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)

President and the Governor are empowered by the constitution to promulgate ordinances in respective spheres of legislative jurisdiction of Centre and State.

Rationale of Ordinance Making Power

- ① Needed for urgent legislative matters
- ② Legislature cannot work round the year
- ③ Political executive is also the legislative leadership in parliamentary democracy.

They are temporary and finally require legislative assent.

Safeguards on Ordinance Making

- ① SC in DC Wadhawa case ruled that successive re-promulgation of ordinances with same text is against the constitution -
 - ② Cannot be used for amending Constitution
 - ③ Maximum life of 6 months + 6 weeks
 - ④ Only allowed when at least one hour not in session.
 - ⑤ President and Governor promulgate ordinance only on advice of Cabinet.
 - ⑥ President cannot promulgate on State list while Governor cannot promulgate on Union list Under 7th Schedule.
- However these safeguards have proven to be insufficient.

Issues with Ordinances

- ① Violates the separation of power doctrine
- ② Dictatorial in nature and reduces parliamentary scrutiny
- ③ Non-representative in nature as no ~~to~~ debate or discussion in parliament
- ④ lead to dissolution of national air quality management committees

- way forward
- limiting ordinance to national security matters
 - Mandatory approval from dedicated PSC
 - NO re-promulgation under any circumstance
 - Pre-legislative consultation with stakeholders

Government must implement the rule of giving reasons for ordinance and along with bills to replace them to ensure its accountability

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



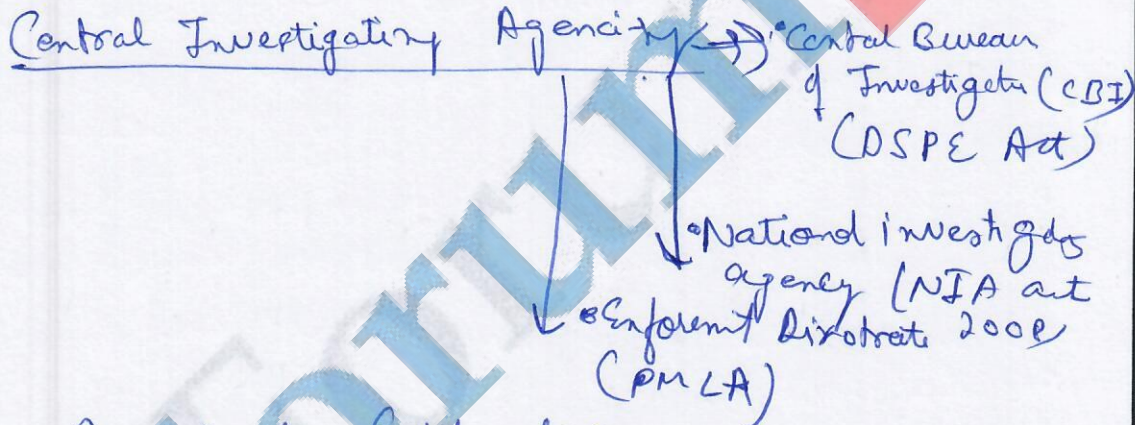
Q.14) Multiplicity of central investigative agencies leads to not only problems of overlapping jurisdiction and duplication of functions but also dilution of federal principles. Highlighting various issues related to the functioning of central investigating agencies, argue the case for an independent 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 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)

Police and Public Order are matters

Under State List however central investigative agencies have impinged on the power and diluted federal structure.



Against Federalism

① States have withdrawn general consent to CBI due to fear of political vendettas

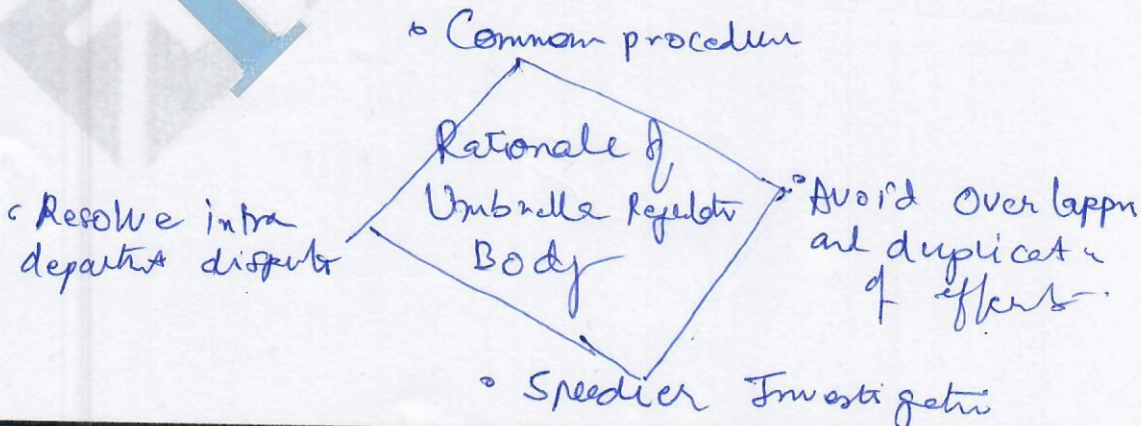
② NIA misuses state police infrastructure

Reinforcing Federalism

- ① NFA, CBI and ED supplement the state police forces.
- ② Provide intelligence inputs to state police
- ③ Same IPS officers serve both.
- ④ Duplication of efforts

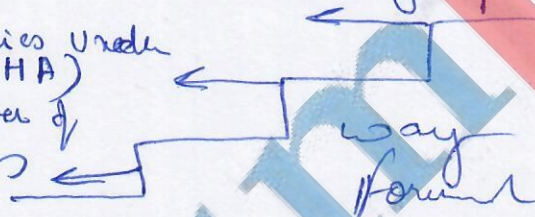
Issues with Multiplicity of central agencies

- Poor co-ordination & intelligence sharing
- Turf wars among themselves
- Create ~~at~~ mistrust and duplication of efforts
- Leads to financial overburden.



Government Steps

- ① Multi agency centre (MAC) for sharing intelligence among different agencies
- ② Nat Grid @ CCTNS for monitoring Crime and its investigation
- ③ Clarifying Jurisdiction of different agencies
 - PMO as Dispute redressal agency.
 - Bringing all agencies under (MHA)
 - Setting up Committee of DG of all agencies



Central investigatory agencies have helped in better investigation of crimes with inter national ramifications. States must separate investigatory role from law & order role in respective police forces as recommended by SC in Prakash Singh case.

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 PRLs 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)

Localisation of Sustainable Development Goal (SDGs) is the process of giving local context to the 17 SDGs to be achieved by 2030

Need of localising SDGs

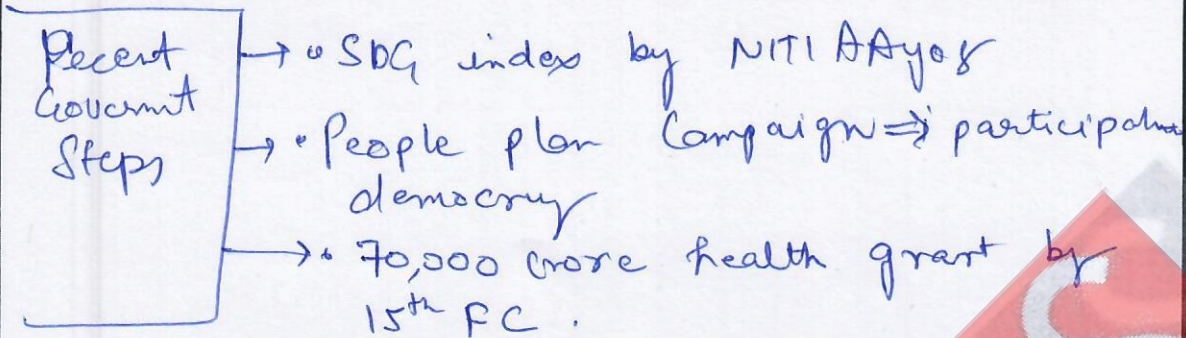
- ① SDGs are very broad in nature
(eg): SDG 1 eradicating poverty is all over
- ② Causes of development gaps are different in different localities
(eg) - poverty and hunger in India is due to maldistribution while it is due to lack of resources in Africa.
- ③ Different communities have different capabilities (eg) - India is labor surplus on whole but southern states are not.

Role of Panchayati Raj Institutions in POC

- ① They have over 3 million political representatives at the grass roots
- ② Panchayats can give list of local needs and resource availability.
- ③ PRs are responsible for planning and some scheme implementation like PMJSY.
- ④ Most matters under 11th Schedule relate to development like sanitation, health, etc.

Capability Gap of PRIs

- ① They mobilise only 0.24% of Government revenue but account for 4% of total expenditure
- ② Taxation power is limited by State Government
- ③ No expert personnel for executive functions



Way Forward

- ① Including PRIs in policy making
- ② Mandatory establishment of State Finance Commission
- ③ Community participation in SDG index data collection

SDG 6 (water and sanitation) and SDG 11 inclusive cities and urban settlement can be fulfilled by 2030 only through participation through local bodies.

Feedback

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Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

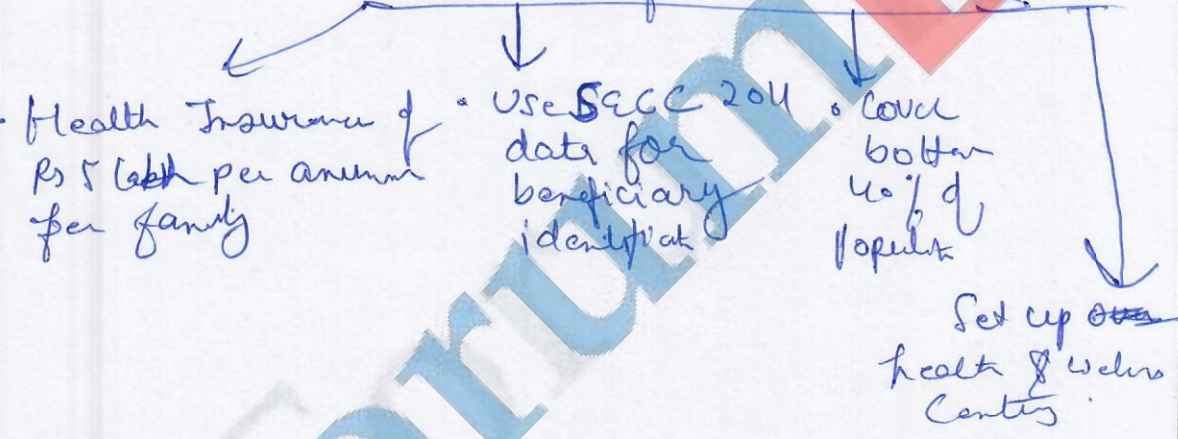


Q.16) Ayushman Bharat is a revolutionary intervention but falls short of recognizing the right to health as a universal basic right. In this perspective, discuss the need for and impediments in ensuring the right to health for all in the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 the flagship scheme of GoI to ensure fulfillment of Article 21 (Right to health)

Provision of Ayushman Bharat



- Achievements of Ayushman Bharat
- PM-JAY provides both in patient and out patient coverage
 - Various treatments at affordable prices in even private hospitals
 - establishing health and wellness centers for better primary health care
 - Combining alternative medicines and traditional systems

Issues with Ayushman Bharat

- 1) Only 3% Hospital are eligible for Empanellment.
- 2) Corruption by hospitals
- 3) Slow progress in distributing health cards
- 4) Absence and lack of private sector hospital in states like Bihar & Orissa.

Need for Universal Right to health

- 1) Right to Health has been interpreted to be a part of life under Article 21
- 2) SDG 3 mandates health for all by 2030
- 3) Better health leads to better economic growth
- 4) Covid-19 has showed that no one is safe until everyone is safe
- 5) 73% of Indians do not have a medical insurance

Impedance to Universal right to health

- difference between right to health and right to health care
- India only spends 1.2% of GDP on health care
- Neglect of traditional medicine
- 1.4 bed, 1.3 doctors, 1.7 nurses per thousand people
- 80% doctors ~~and~~ serve 31% Urban population (Urban bias)

- Mandatory Rural internships for new graduates

- Implementing national health policy ⇒ increases health expenditure to 2.5% GDP by 2021

way forward

- Implementing PPP in district hospital (MITI Ayog)

Out of pocket expenditure has been reducing in past few years and needs further reduction to achieve universal right to health

Feedback

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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 a Centrally Sponsored
Sponsored 100 days of unskilled manually
employment to every adult in rural
area.

MGNREGA for sustainable employment

- 1) works are provided near residence
- 2) Increases bargaining power of labour
- 3) Put upward pressure in wages in private sector
- 4) Acts as safety nets in crisis situation
(eg) Covid-19 saw massive increase in MGNREGA.
- 5) Health Helps fulfil SDG- 8
(Employment for all)

MGNREGS A constantly Durable Assets

- ① Assets like ponds and roads. help in rural development
- ② Provision of mandatory social audits, improve people participation
- ③ Environmental protection through rain water harvesting and check dams.

Need for Urban Employment Guarantee program	→ 7.5% unemployment compare to 6.5% in rural
	→ High rural to Urban migration
	→ Very high cost of housing (especially in cities)

Issues with UEGP

- ① Urban Unemployment is skilled while rural unskilled.

② Absence of open public spaces in Urban Areas

③ Lack of funds with Urban local bodies

④ Poor state finances.

Way forward

1) Providing social security using E-RUPI platform

2) Enrolling migrants into E-SHRAM portal

3) Incentivising labour intensive industry

4) In-Situ Slum Rehabilitation

Urban Unemployment is a growing challenge that need coordinated development and investment in Urban industries.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Poverty is driving women into the workforce, while education seems to drive them out of it. What explains this anomaly? How can Self Help Groups (SHGs) correct this aberration? (15 marks, 250 words)

गरीबी महिलाओं को कार्यबल की ओर प्रेरित कर रही है, जबकि शिक्षा उन्हें इससे बाहर करती दिख रही है। इस विसंगति की व्याख्या क्या है? स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) इस विचलन को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to the feminisation - U hypothesis by Economic Survey of India the female labour force participation is reducing due to higher education enrolment

Poverty Pushing female into work force

- ① Male rural to urban migration leads to feminisation to agriculture.
- ② As cost of living rises both male and female need to work to make ends meet.
- ③ Lower wages for female worker pushing men to work harder
- ④ Poverty pushing young girl in domestic work (4 million \$ in India)

Education Reducing FLPR

- ① Gross enrolment ratio of girls in ~~for~~ Secondary education has surpassed that of boys.
- ② Low vocational education among girls has reduced their employability.
- ③ More educated unemployment among female than males due to cultural practices.

SHGs For Employment Creation

- Women Control 17 billion \$ through SHGs
- Micro credit provided by SHGs can help women become entrepreneurs (eg) Lijjat Papad
- SHGs in Mandi have doubled income using JICA aid for producing disposable plates
- Create higher social status for women and provide financial inclusion

Limitation of SHGs

- ① 48% SHG members borrow outside
SHGs → insufficient fund mobilisation
- ② Marriage induced migration & it disturbs SHG functioning.
- ③ Domestication of women: due to per capita income.

Way forward

- ① IMF project 27% GDP rise if
male and female LPR is equal
- ② Women specific research and technological development in agriculture.
- ③ Safe workplaces for women.

SHGs can prove to be employment generators for women if they breach the socio-cultural barriers to fulfill

SDG (5)

Feedback
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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)

initiative for
Bay of Bengal multi sectoral
technical and economic co-operation (BIMSTEC)
is a grouping littoral states of Bay
of Bengal formed by Bangkok
declaration.

BIMSTEC Replacing SAARC

- ① Disfunctional SAARC due to India Pakistan Rivalry
- ② BIMSTEC \Rightarrow SAARC minus Pakistan -
- ③ Provide alternative to SAARC member for regional co-operation

IMPORTANCE OF BIMSTEC

- ① Bay of Bengal is home to critical ~~and~~ choke points like Malacca-strait.

② Much of India's trade to east asia flows through Bay of Bengal

③

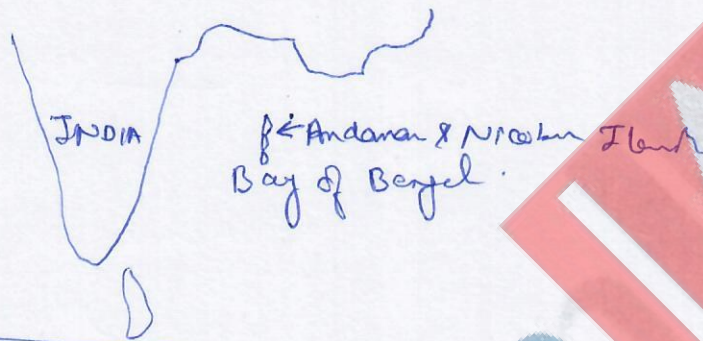


Fig: BIMSTEC Region

④ Increase in Indian diaspora in the region \Rightarrow 2.5 \rightarrow 3.0 million in Myanmar

⑤ Recent finalisation of Charter of BIMSTEC reducing sector of co-operation from 14 to 7

⑥ Myanmar can act as a bridge between South Asia and ASEAN and fulfill India's act-east policy.

Issues with BIMSTEC

- ① Poor connectivity as IMT bilateral highway is slow to come up.
- ② BBIN motor vehical agreement has not been functional.
- ③ Increasing presence of Chinese navy in Bay of Bengal. Recent visit of Chinese satellite tracker vessel to Habantota port.
- ④ Low people to people connectivity and cultural exchanges.
BIMSTEC needs to sign a free trade agreement in order to increase economic cooperation and build PtoP ties.

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 is a grouping of India, Israel, UAE and USA and is often called West Asian QUAD. However both differ significantly.

Differences

I2U2

Focus on sectors like health, infrastructure, gender equality, climate technology and food security.



Fig Indo Pacific

QUAD

Multi Sectoral Economic Co-operation and maritime security for free and open Indo-Pacific.

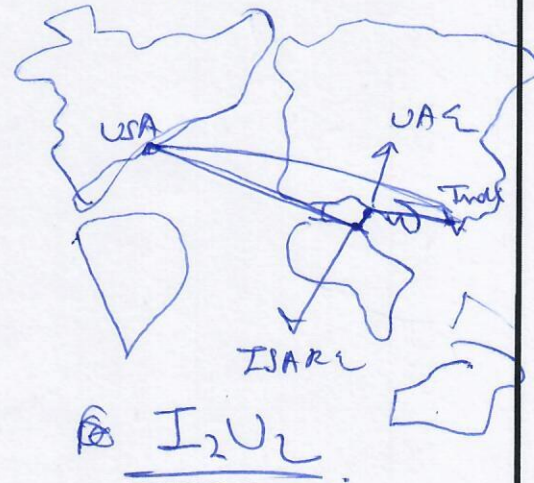


Fig I2U2

③ It is primarily for development

④ It has no security angle to it

③ It is a Anti-Chin groups

④ It can be turned into a security alliance in some days

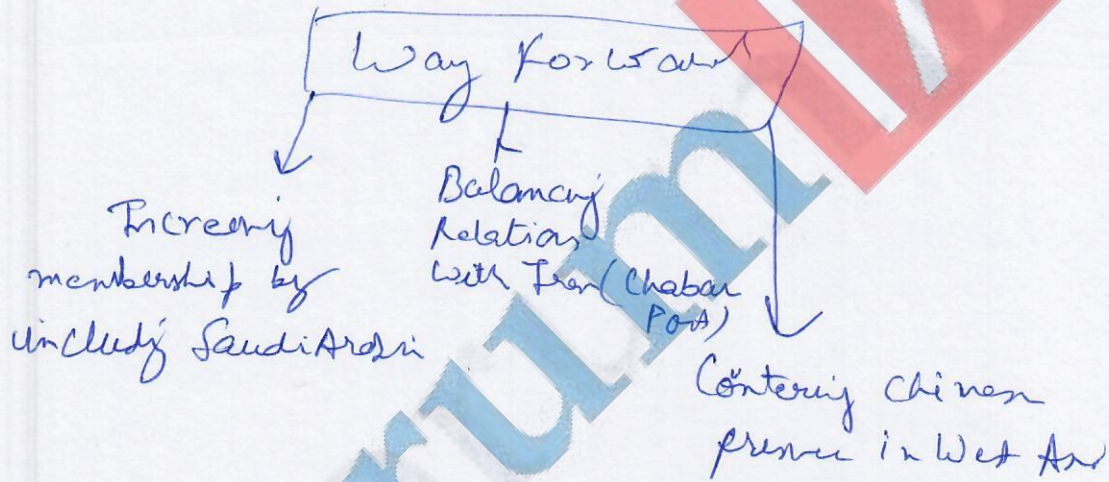
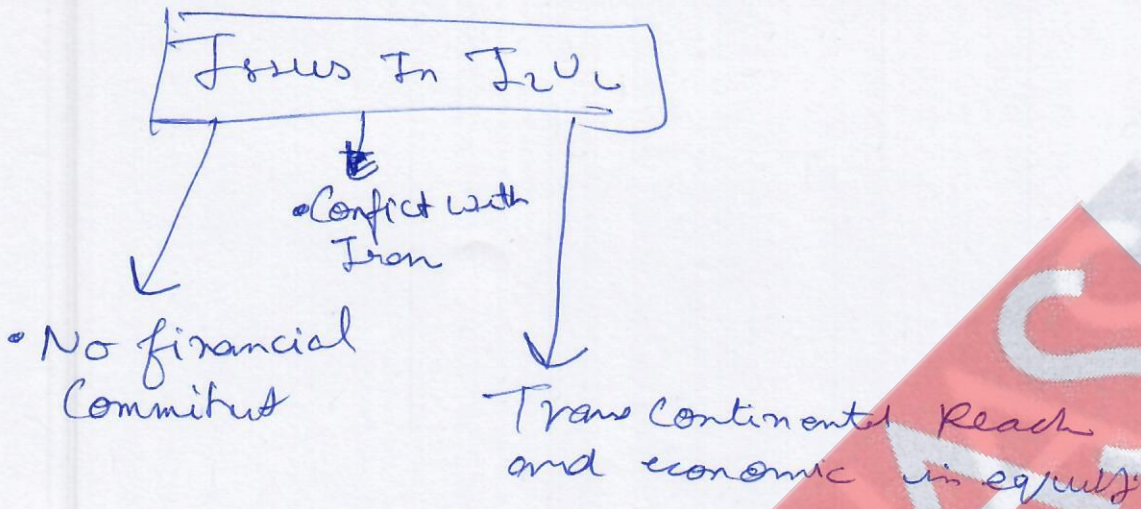
Importance of I2U2

① It will use India's specialisation in agriculture and Israeli technology for food security

② Capital from USA and UAE will be used for sustainable development of India

③ Abraham Accord has helped reduced rivalry in West Asia

④ Provide Resilience to India's energy security



I2U2 and QUAD are constructs that increase India's trans continental reach and help it become a global super power

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

1	<input type="checkbox"/>
2	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	<input type="checkbox"/>

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		

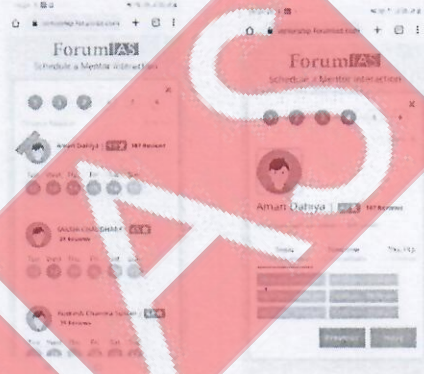
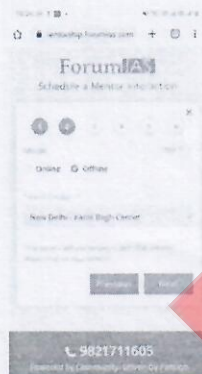
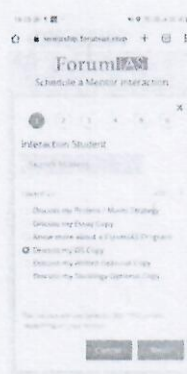
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