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FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-14) – GS Paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Kush Mohan	
Roll No.	6506202	Date: 27/08/2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

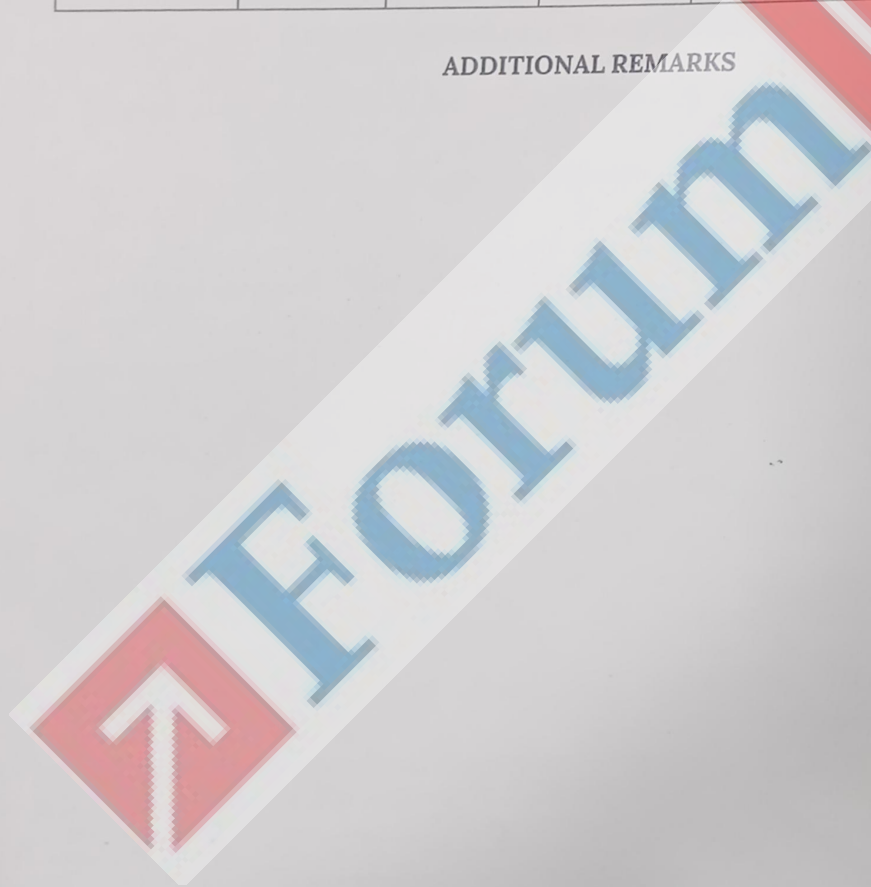
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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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.			For Office Use Only
			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



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।

Fundamental rights comprise of Part III of the Constitution - (Articles 12 to 35). They are rights guaranteed by the Constitution, to all citizens, justiciable against the state, and key to human dignity.

North Star is the star along the North Pole, it has proven to be a guide for travellers in the world over millennia, a symbol of consistency and unwavering support to all humanity.

In this context: P.L.S as North Star:

- Article 13 → negative definition of law
→ power of judicial review
↓
guide to courts in determining legality/constitutionality of any action of the state.

- Article 14 → basis for Rule of Law
→ Karnataka State Electricity Board case
"equality is linked to justice - social, economic and political"

ie, consistency in state conduct, for rule of law.

3. Articles 15, 16 : → foundation for affirmative action

↳ MP Balaji case 1962 - "reservation is not welfare"

↳ NALSA case 2014 : definition extends to transgenders

ie, unwavering support to citizens, like North Star

4. Article 20, 21 - inalienable (Article 359)

⇒ constant, like North Star

↳ Mandla Gandhi case - "due process of law"

↳ Hellar Citizens Forum case - right to clean environment

↳ Kulkarni case - privacy

ie, notes the constitution a LIVING BREATHING DOCUMENT

5. ensures citizens realized aspirations with time, like North Star

6. Articles 25-30 → freedom of conscience
 ↳ pluralism, multiculturalism
 ↳ "sarva dharmam sambharam"

↳ just as North Star is available to all, over time, similarly Articles 25-30

7. Article 32 - "backbone of the constitution"

Thus, attributes of FRs are similar to that of North Star. They are fundamental rights of constitution

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)

Section 295 A of IPC is punishment in case of "outraging religious feelings".

Section 153 A of IPC is punishment for "promoting enmity between religious groups" or "doing anything that can harm harmony".

They are said to be contradicting with Article 19(1)(a) freedom of speech and expression.

This is because

1. Article 19(2) carries reasonable restrictions

to Article 19(1)(a):

→ "public order" is one with reasonable restriction.

→ yet, cascality between "mere speech" and "public order" is not always

there //

2. Conviction rate for Section 153A and 295A ⇒

VERY LOW

3. Voltaire said: "I may not agree with you, but will fight to death your right to say it"

4. Justice Bhagwati said - In Maneka Gandhi case: "Freedom of speech and expression is foundational to democracy"

5. Dr Ambedkar envisioned Liberty as one of the core pillars of Indian nation.

6. This is in line with Indian civilizational ethos of ~~you~~ tolerance - wherein multiple philosophies have always existed together.

7. IPC is a colonial era law - introduced to oppress Indians

8. Similarly, 295 A is a colonial era section - designed to divide and rule India along lines of religion

9. There is no "right to be offended" in India - ~~people can't~~ and crimes committed ~~in case of~~ offence against freedom of speech and expression are absolutely barbaric (such as in recent Nupur Sharma case).

Hence, committee has been formed to relook IPC. Those sections too must be relooked

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 इस बात से कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि श्रीलंका में आर्थिक संकट का कारण उसकी राजनीतिक संरचना है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Both India and Sri Lanka shared a joint colonial history under British occupation as a result of which there are several similarities, yet, many differences too.

Differences

India
1. Parliamentary system

Sri Lanka
Semi-presidential system

2. Real head = PM

real head = President

3. real power = PM

Both President and PM have some real powers each

4. core constitutional provisions related to separation of powers are part of basic structure of constitution can't be changed.

20th Amendment
↓
President given greater powers
↓
disaster
↓
21st Amendment (proposed)
↓
to restore balance of power

5. Federalism - part of BSR

13th Amendment not properly implemented yet
 lack of devolution of powers to Tamils

6. more checks and balances

vs less

7. bicameral

vs unicameral.

Current crisis

To an extent - because of political factors

1. 10th Amendment - president overruled checks and balances; parliament; made extreme powers.

2. Corruption

3. "govt had become a family enterprise"

4. 13th Amendment - exclusion of Tamils.

5.

Yet there are economic factors and social factors too

Economic

1. Foreign crisis, balance of payment crisis
2. Dramatic shift to agriculture - poor policy making.
3. Food insecurity
4. Chinese debt diplomacy
5. Tourism industry suffering due to corona + terrorism (after Gates attack)

Social

1. Exclusion of Tamil population

Thus, variety of factors need to be addressed, for our nation to get back on track

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 is the society driven by the people themselves. The root words are "societas civilis" - Roman - which means "good society".

Changed nature due to professionalization

1. Became professional in terms of jobs, management, recruitment.
2. Professional in terms of management (teacher teams were ad-hoc; volunteers, etc).
3. Management is often elitist, disconnected from grass roots.
4. Higher administrative expenses - eg. high salaries.
5. Use of technology eg. Paripat Portal by NITI Aayog.

How it has helped deepen democracy

1. RTI, helped increase accountability, etc.

(eg: Majdoor Kisan Sangh (MKSS)
work which leads to KFI.

2. Against corruption: India against corruption
for example.

3. Political reforms: (eg: APR)

- 45.
- voter awareness
 - manifesto awareness, etc.

4. Fundamental rights and issues of welfare

(eg: IULL → privacy case (1999))

(eg: Common Cause NGO → positive euthanasia case (2018))

5. Comprehensive rehabilitation

(eg: Kailash Satyarthi Bachpan Bachao)

Yet, it has led to lower participation of...

1. disconnected from grassroots - "new management"

2. Global network led network was local, and worked in local context.

3. New approach is often top down.

4. Foreign funding, ⇒ perverse interests

5. SC has called said: ILC has become
"para interest litigation"

6. Honorable ex-PM Manmohan Singh had blamed civil society for trying to stop
development

7. Similarly, honorable PM Modi also did the

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came, referring to "Foreign Destructive Ideology"
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Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Hence, for civil society to be truly successful, it must go back to the people

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.

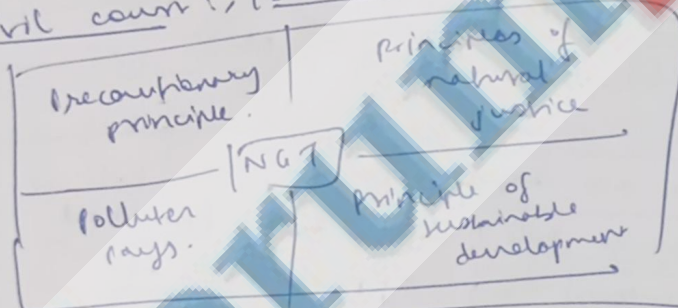
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

By passing NGT Act in 2010 - India became the 3rd country globally to have a separate environmental court mechanism.

Statutory body; quasi-judicial; reversal of a civil court; Article 48 A



Immense contribution to protection of env.

1. aforementioned principles institutionalised as part of our environmental law.
2. fulfilled aspirations of people under Article 21.

→ SC in Kelkar Citizens forum case had declared right to clean environment to be part of right to life with dignity

→ NGT has upheld and given shape to this

3. Acted against Govt:
 Ex: Sare Mans Foundation case
 NGT cancelled 6000 cr + dam project
4. Given guidelines to Govt:
 Ex: Almitra Patel case:
 guidelines for Solid waste management
5. Acted against pvt companies:
 Ex: Atalendra river case, Maximum amt of living case
6. Acted against pollution:
 Ex: RTE CNG buses, etc.

- However, there are some issues:
1. While cases by NGT have to be finished in 6 months → appealed to SC
 ↓
no time limit
 2. 2010 law says: 10-20 judicial members
10-20 experts
 ↓
 yet, understaffed. → <10 members → ie, violation of LAW
 3. Very high qualifications for experts → hard to find
 4. doesn't have power to implement its order
- Way fwd → Hire more members
 → fill vacancies
 → power to follow up on its orders

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

These will help realize objectives of SOG # 13

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)

Ex - Supreme Court Justice Markandey

Patil famously said - "Reservation has perpetuated the caste system, instead of destroying it"

In this context, Successes :

1. Women 33% PRT reservation.
2. has led to self confidence in elected candidates (women) as well as other women.

↓
Simply by seeing their fellow citizens in positions of power.

3. Similarly, it has helped with political environment and self-confidence.

4. Concerns which were ignored earlier. (water supply, sanitation, cooking fuel, nutrition) are trance being taken up, as a result of grass root feedback from women.

5. has helped break glass ceiling gradually.

eg: PRT members in Kerala becoming MLAs

eg: 21 year old mayor in Kerala (one of the youngest globally)

C. With respect to caste -
has helped overcome historical injustices //

Failures :

1. Led to "perpetuation of caste" instead of "annihilation of caste".

2. Hence, SC in Mubesh Kumar case:
"reservation in promotion not for"

3. Hence, SC in Ram Singh case:
"we need to move beyond caste with reservation"

4. 25% of OBC benefits are ~~often~~ allegedly being taken by 40 sub-castes.

5. Similarly, for SC-ST reservation also.

6. Hence, SC in Radhoni Gupta vs Jaisail Singh case:
need many layers in SC/ST reservation also.

Way forward :

- 1. Sub-categorisation - Justice Rohini committee report
- 2. Sub-categorisation in SC/ST reservation also.
- 3. creamy layer
- 4. Affirmative action in PVT SECTOR //

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।

Disability is any physical / mental condition (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

that restricts movement / senses / or participation

It is an umbrella term including impairment, activity limitations and participation restriction

- UN convention on rights of PWD

Factor that prevents effective and full participation

How it prevents goal of inclusiveness from being achieved

① Lack of self-confidence due to dependence on others



PWD not inspired to take part in society
↓
Inclusiveness X.

Solution

Mental health support to PWDs

② Frustration larger due to lack of mobility / participation



Inability to participate; larger
↓
Inclusiveness X;

Solution: Braille friendly websites; audio books, etc

(IV)

lack of enabling ecosystem by the State

→ no empowerment

Solution: Ingaanya Sewak Abhiyan

↓
Built environment

↓
Mobility

↓
Business

(V)

Societal bias: "PwDs are weak"

→ not welcomed by society.

Solution: Societal campaign, hit movies, ads

(VI)

lack of visibility in public life.

→ not society not aware of their challenges, achievements.

Solution: Highlight success stories

(VII)

low ed. - 27%
high unemployment - 50%

lack of human capital

↓
Inclusiveness X

Solution

New PwD Act 2016 → RTE ages 6-18

→ high ed. reservation 5%

→ job reservation = 4%

(VIII)

lack of data:
last census collected by NSO in 2002

→ lack of awareness of the issues

Solution → Frequent survey

PwD Act 2016 creates a paradigm shift from a

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)

An undertrial is a person who has not yet been convicted.

The issue of undertrials in India came to limelight in 1970s → by the husainara

khaitan case (PIL) → wherein SC ordered

release of illegally detained undertrials in Bihar.

Process is punishment → "undertrial crisis" has increased

76% inmates are undertrials - one of the highest globally

Reasons → Cr.P.C. not followed → high pendency of cases

→ 4 cr + cases pending (acc to National Judicial Data Grid)

confusion over laws (Govt) old laws not repealed

lack of capacity building of police and lower judiciary

Need for a dedicated bail law:

1. overcrowding of prisons
2. 16% prisoners under trials
 ↓
 against → principles of natural justice
 ↘ against rule of law
3. violation of principle:
"innocent until proven guilty"
4. Inhumane conditions → the world infra
5. Stigmatisation outside prisons
 → even if they are acquitted;

Pray for

1. Dedicated bail law with:
 1. bail as "the norm and not the exception" - Supreme Court
 2. Exceptions clearly mentioned -
 3. Provision for house arrest
 4. Incorporation of relevant procedures of CrPc - According to CrPc,
 person is to be released if he has served half his sentence.
5. Last track courts & 6. Malimath Committee Recommendation

Feedback

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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)

① arguing recent Ukraine - Russia crisis is said to have brought Russia closer to China.
In this context

China's interest in Russia as a strategic partner

1. access to resources
2. supply of oil and natural gas
 ↓
 crucial for Chinese economy
3. To get legitimacy for Belt and Road Initiative in Central Asia
4. To delegitimise concept of Indo-Pacific
5. To gain access to economies of ex-Soviet nations - Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, etc.,
 which are still relatively closed

6. to be a market for growing Chinese

"Military Industrial Complex"

(eg:) Acc to news reports, China is supplying weapons to Russia for the ongoing Russia-Ukraine crisis.

Interest for it being a Strategic diversion for the west

1. Prevent western focus on its hegemonic ambitions.

2. Divert west - from attention from human rights abuses in Xinjiang.

(eg:) USA law → restrict imports of accessories and textiles from Xinjiang

↓
temporarily suspended due

to high inflation caused by Russia-Ukraine crisis.

3. Divert Japanese attention via Japan-Russia conflict over Kuril islands

4. Divert European attention via shift of theatre of interest to Eastern Europe

5. Prevent coordination of West in Indo-Pacific

6. Prevent USA presence in South China sea / near Taiwan ..

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Thus, Chinese interest in Russia is both as Strategic partner and as Diversion for west

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 largest globally according to International Organization of Migration.

West ~~Africa~~ ^{Asia}:

Role:

- Highest number of Indian diaspora:
UAE > Saudi > USA > Qatar,
i.e., 3 out of top 4 countries are in West Asia.
- Provide cheap labour
- Contribute to their economy via jobs in oil and gas, shipping, construction.
- Indian diaspora works in high skill jobs in Dubai IFSC.
- Contribute to poverty removal in India via remittances - World Bank.

Issues faced

- most of these are ECR countries (Emigration check Required)
- human trafficking
- ISIS recruitment
- lack of basic rights social security.

Africa :

- Role** :
1. **Mauritius** - (>66% population) of Indian origin, including their PM Pravind Jugurnath
 2. **South Africa** (3% population) & **Reunion** (30% population)
 ↓
Indian diaspora is influential
 3. Burkina Faso, Uganda, etc - small but affluent diaspora
 4. Indian diaspora has played a significant role in development of these nations.

- Issues** :
1. violence eg: recently in South Africa
 2. ECR nations

Initiatives :

1. **Pravasi Bhartiya Bina Yojana** - 10 lakh insurance cover
 ↓
should be expanded
2. Celebration of Pravasi Bhartiya Diwas
3. People to people connect : funding student exchanges
4. Technology collaborations etc

These initiatives will help strengthen ties between India and West Asia and Africa.

Feedback

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Content
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Total

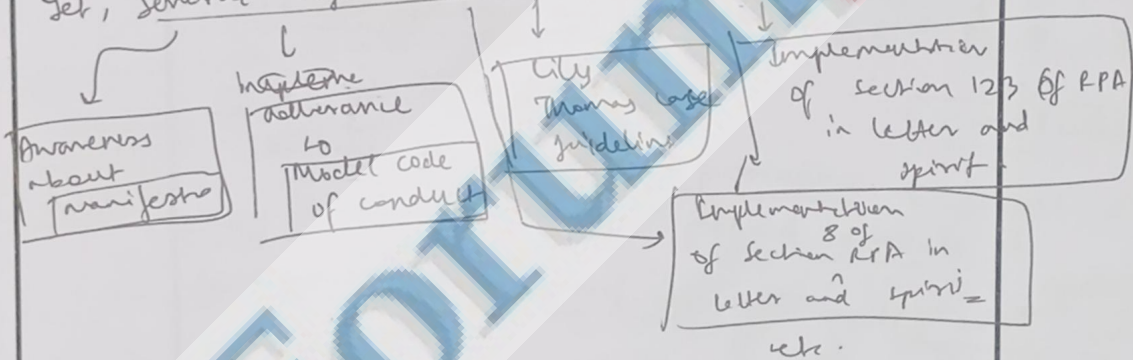
Q.11) Electoral reform is a continuous effort to make election funding transparent, election process inclusive, and political parties accountable. Discuss issues related to election funding, proposal for remote voting and regulation of Registered Unrecognized Political Parties (RUPPs).

(15 marks, 250 words)

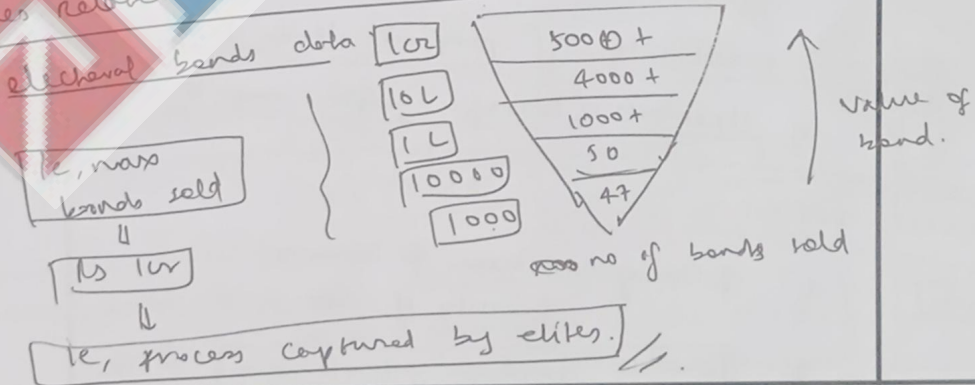
चुनावी फंडिंग को पारदर्शी, चुनाव प्रक्रिया को समावेशी और राजनीतिक दलों को जवाबदेह बनाने के लिए चुनावी सुधार एक सतत प्रयास है। चुनावी फंडिंग, दूरस्थ वोटिंग के प्रस्ताव और पंजीकृत गैर-मान्यता प्राप्त राजनीतिक दलों (आरयूपीपी) के विनियमन से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Election Commission of India has played a significant role in Superintendence, Direction and Control of elections (Article 324).

Yet, several reforms need to be taken:



Issues related to election funding:



2. Lack of transparency.

3. ECI - ~~foreigners~~ foreigners can buy electoral bonds via companies registered in India

↓
Threat to electoral process

4. before electoral bonds : → Criminal money
→ Black money

5. crony capitalism

6. expenditure limit (In RPA 1951) - not followed

7. § proxy expenditures untraced by ECI

Solutions:

1. Encourage voluntary disclosure of source of electoral funding.

2. Take steps against foreign interference.

3. Track proxy expenditure.

4. Enforce expenditure limit → for level playing field

5. Explore possibility of national state funding of elections (Indrajit Gupta Committee)

REMOTE VOZING

Issues:

1. Privacy - how to ensure sanctity of vote?

2. Possible foreign interference - in

Case of NPLs voting:

3. Cyber security
4. Logistical challenges
 - Hiring
 - Transport
 - etc.
5. Who all should be allowed to vote via remote voting?

Solutions:

1. no EVMs - set up EVMs outside state
2. Eg: during Bihar elections -
 - set up EVMs in Mumbai, Delhi, etc
 - to let migrants can vote

Regulation of Unregistered Parties

ISSUES:

1. money laundering
2. foreign interference
3. proxy candidates to eat into vote share
4. boycott, corruption
5. tax evasion

Solution:

1. offer same unregulated party names contest elections from different places

ONE NATION ONE ELECTION

As mentioned steps will deepen democracy, and strengthen institutions (UDY #16)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

② Independence leading to accountability.

1. Article 145 → independence → power to set its own procedure
↓
accountability

2. Article 142 → complete justice → applicability to judiciary itself
↓
accountability

3. Independence → more pressure to come across as accountable
↓
accountability increases

③ Free, loquacious, it is not reinforcing.

1. Nepotism in judicial promotions.

2. recourse to use of extra constitutional doctrines → doctrine of SSD
→ doctrine of constitutional morality

3. many judges have not yet declared their assets and liabilities

4. allegations of corruption: (eg: recently in NCLT)

5. delays in appointment:
④ no SC judge recommended during tenure of ex-CJ - Bobde.

C. Telephonic hearing of cases.

Steps to enhance accountability w/o impinging on independence.

1. Judicial Lokpal.

2. Economic Survey 2018 -

Indian Courts and Tribunals Service



for administrative work of judiciary. i.e., case management, use of technology, documentary evidence, etc.,

3. All India Judicial Service - under judiciary



for getting best talents, filling up vacancies

Article 323 A

4. Compulsory declaration of assets

5. Public portal → Show the status of ALL PENDING CASES

→ no of days pending

→ no of hearings, etc.



accountability to citizens → Justice

6. faster hearing, filling vacancies, etc.

above mentioned steps will help achieve justice social economic and political.

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)

Ordinance is law promulgated by President / Governor on the advice of Minister / Council of Ministers headed by PM / CM when legislature is not in session.

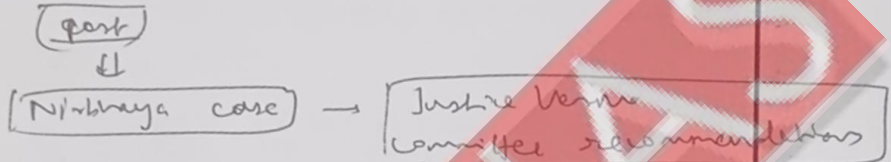
Constitutional background: Article 123: President, Article 213: Governor

Historical background: Introduced via Indian Councils Act 1861 (post result of independence 1957)

Rationale for ordinance use: 1. Enabling elected govt to meet unforeseen conditions.

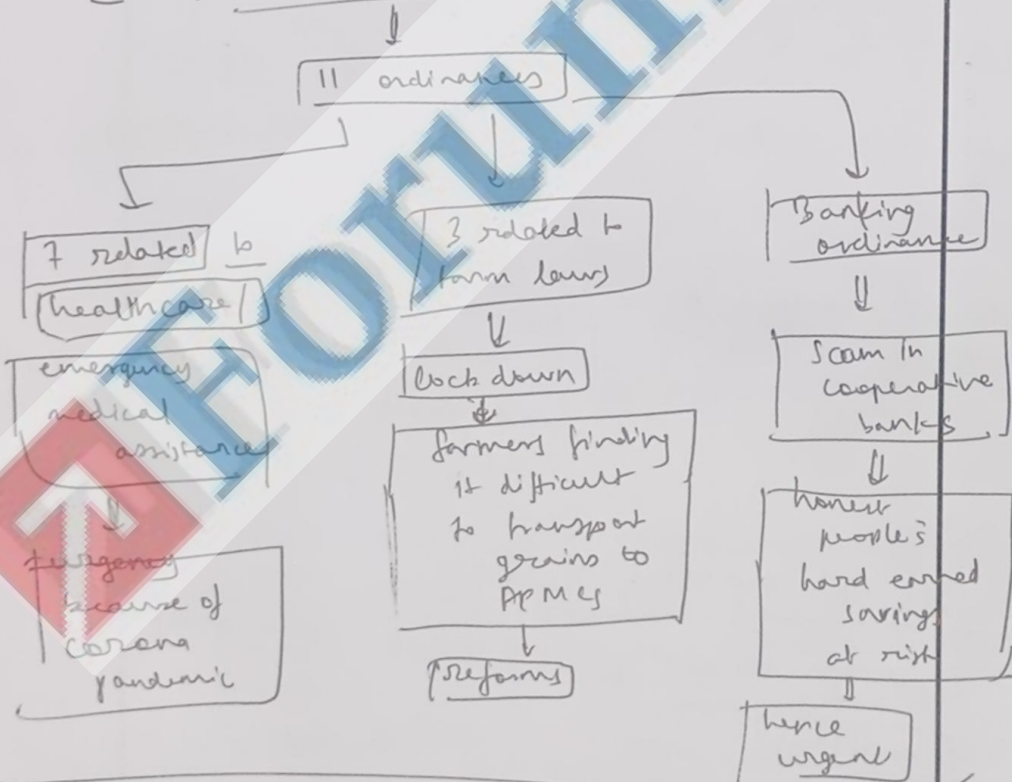
2. Go-post facto / legislative scrutiny
compulsory

3. Eg: 2013 - Criminal law Amendment



(Emergency because of gravity of the case)

4. Eg: during corona pandemic



Safeguards

1. While placing ordinance before legislature,

Govt has to place a statement

explaining reasons for taking ordinance route.

2. DC Wadhwa case (1986)

↓

Unnecessary repromulgation → Unconstitutional

3. SPB Bommai case (1997)

↓

SC upheld DC Wadhwa case.

4. Krishna Kumar vs Bihar (2017)

↓

→ 7 judge bench

→ Failure to place ordinance before

legislature, "abuse of power"

and "frustration of Constitution"

Hence several safeguards are available.

"Judicial review" also available (though has never been used)

As experience of farm laws shows, taking ordinance route without due consultations, even if necessary, can backfire.

Hence

Due consultations must be done even in ordinances

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 अर्थात् अम्ब्रेला निकाय के पक्ष में तर्क दीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Investigative agencies play a crucial role in security and integrity of the nation.

This is via

- Internal security
- protect public from organised crime
- prevent the spread of mafia, etc
- safeguard integrity of public money etc.

In this context, it is essential for the investigative agencies to put their best foot forward, so that citizens can take the nation forward.

ISSUES

- Issues of overlapping jurisdiction :
 ED can investigate anywhere where money is involved, even if another agency is looking at the investigation.

2. Multiplicity of agencies :

Gj: NCB (narcotics) ; NIA (terrorism) ;
CBI (crime) ; WCCB (wildlife) ;
SFIO (white collar crimes)
State Police ; etc.

3. Duplication of functions.

when multiple agencies investigate the same case.

Gj: recent West Bengal corruption
Kaibartta recruitment case
 ↓
 both CBI, GO investigating.

4. Conflict ~~between~~ amongst ~~cases~~ agencies

5. Opaque functioning → outside ambit of RTI
 → don't know who to approach.

6. Waste of resources.

(e) each agency has its own prosecution team,

↓
 And yet, prosecution is not good.

7. Failure to build strong cases.

Gj: all criminals acquitted in
Vineet Narain case 1997

↓
SC called CBI a "caged parrot"

8. Corruption by officials within agencies.

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9. Reduction of federalism (as Police is State Subject)

Hence, various experts have called for an independent regulator.

Merits:

1. Clear demarcation of responsibilities.
2. Efficient utilization of resources.
3. Dedicated Prosecution wing.
4. Coordination and cooperation in financial matters. viz. FD.
5. Similarly, coordination and cooperation with respective parent agency.
 eg: NCB in case of drugs.
WCB in case of wild life.
6. Joint operations.

Demerits:

1. Can further impinge on federalism
 will take position of this regulator much more powerful vis-a-vis State Police.
2. De-motivation of personnel.

Hence, if an independent regulator is formed,

It must be ensured that principles of

TRANSPARENCY, EFFICIENCY and FEDERALISM

are respected.

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)

NITI Aayog (Voluntary National Review (VNR))
on Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)
Report in 2020 was titled "Localizing SDGs".

Since then, Ministry of Rural Development; Panchayati Raj; and NITI Aayog have taken various steps for localisation of SDGs.

In this context, role of PRIs:

- (I) SDG 1: No poverty.
 1. Social audit via MGNREGS + issuing job card, etc.
 2. Implementation of NRLM.
- (II) SDG 2: Zero hunger.
 1. ICDS - Saksham Anganwadi and Poshan.
 2. Scheme for enhancing agricultural productivity - Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

(III) SDG 3: Health:

1. Early childhood care.
2. Maternal and postnatal care.
3. Reduction in IMR, OMR

(IV) SDG 5: gender equality :

1. Mission "SHAKTI"
2. Tan Man Yojana, etc.

(V) SDG 6: Clean water and Sanitation

1. Swachh Bharat Mission
2. Dal Ichan Mission

(VI) SDG 7: Energy:

1. PM KUSUM - "Khadata ke Wjadalak"
2. GOBARDHAN - Biogas

(VII) SDG 8: Sustainable employment and economy:

1. PIFA - linked account of IPIS.
2. Gram Sparsh Portal - for Plan of the Panchayat
 ↓
 for SDGs, etc.

(VIII) SDG 9: Sustainable infra:

1. Disaster Resilient Infra - use of local techniques
2. PM Was (Khad)
3. Gram Sadak Yojana

SDG 16 : effective institutions at all levels.

PRINCIPLE OF SUBSIDIARITY

Aforementioned themes have been identified by the Govt, which are based on Centrality of PFI and Local Society in their implementation.

CHALLENGES :

1. Funds : → 50% tied funds - for drinking water and sanitation

↳ Funds from Finance Commission, for health and well ness centres,

↳ yet, lack of funds for other initiatives,

↳ only 1% of their revenue is own tax revenue,

2. Functions : ~~often responsibility is assigned~~
 often responsibility is assigned without power (eg: Gram Sadak Yojana); etc.

2. Functionaries : lack of trained personnel.

Way fwd : adopt best practices
 (eg) 1. for funds : venture Gram Panchayat - revenue surplus.

2. for functions : kerala 3. for functionaries : kerala

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)

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

In the last decade, In-patient hospitalization has increased nearly 200% in India, of which more than 80% is out of pocket expenditure.

Such a financial burden of healthcare pushes households back to poverty, and in this context, PM-JAY was launched.

Revolutionary intervention

1. coverage → largest globally ~50 cr + people
2. 5 cr rural households, 2 cr urban } acc to SCCE

Modernisation of infrastructure

converting 1.5 lakh + PHCs into Health and wellness centres.

3. Shift in focus towards: PREVENTING CARE

4. 5 lakh rupees insurance cover / household

5. 5% cess on ~~any~~ customs duty on imported medical devices - to construct new hospitals in PPP mode in backward regions
6. Ayushman CAPP: health insurance to families of all Central Armed Police Forces
7. PM SEHAT: health insurance to ALL citizens of Jammu and Kashmir
8. Cashless, paperless.
9. Portable - throughout the country
10. PM Arogya Mission: - to assist beneficiaries

Short of recognizing right to health:

1. Doesn't recognize right to health.
2. Right to health Access to
 - Primary
 - secondary care
 - Tertiary
 - Preventive

3. Ayushman Bharat deals with only tertiary and preventive care last secondary

4. Hence, need to extend to Primary care in the future.

Need for a Right to Health :

1. In India - [70%] health expenditure is Out of pocket expenditure.
2. of which : [$>50\%$] is on HIGH COST CARE
3. Hence, right to health has potential to push India ~~on~~ further in human capital formation
4. It will decrease burden on savings of household.
 - ↓
 - Savings spent on investment/consumption
 - ↓
 - further economic growth

Hence, right to health can benefit both human capital and economic capital - as experience of Japan, Germany show.

(Impediment)

1. Failure of Right to Education has created a bad experience.
2. Limited fiscal capacity of Govts.
 - ↓
 - Healthcare is a State subject
 - ↓
 - Right to Health will impinge on federalism

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Way fwd

→ inclusion of insurance primary care in
 → move health to concurrent list (N.K. Singh panel)

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 (2006) guarantees "Right to work" by providing at least 100 days of manual wage employment in rural India.

It is in line with:

1. SC go recommendations (1986) (Deatellis case) (Parment Swellers case)
2. Article 41 - "Right to work"
3. Article 21

Performance in generating sustainable employment:

- (Increases)
1. Safety net
 2. Auto MAIL STABILIZER - Economic Survey 2022
 3. 50% women beneficiaries
 4. Provides employment between agricultural seasons
 5. MOSPI SAS Survey - Agricultural

Income of agricultural households in the country is only Rs 3800

per month. MGNREGA augments this.

6. Extremely useful during COVID

Failures : 1. wage inflation

2. "MGNREGA has created its own demand" i.e., it has led to unemployment.

3. Eg: MGNREGA → wage inflation → hardworking farmers shifted to machines
 agricultural labour lost jobs.

4. Similarly in tertile MSMEs.

Performance in generating durable assets :

Positives : 1. roads, Panchayat buildings, minor irrigation, etc

2. M Gram Sadak Yojana

3. Geo tagging of MGNREGA assets.

Negatives : 1. poor quality material used.

2. same asset tagged twice.

URBAN MGNREGA

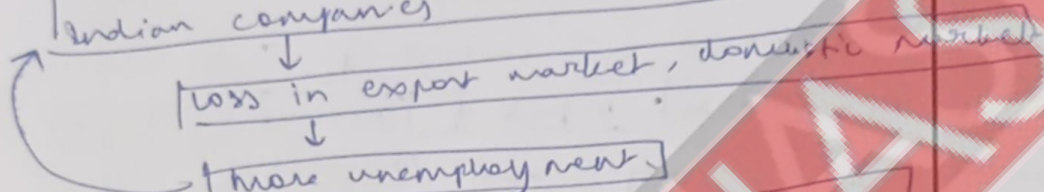
can't street canal be repaired as :

1. will deal body blow to Indian economy.

2. Can lead to crisis of urban migrations

3. Can lead to massive unemployment:

4. Will reduce competitiveness of Indian companies



5. ie, urban MUNRECHA will create vicious cycle of unemployment.

Way fwd.:

for rural MUNRECHA

1. Recommendations of Parliamentary Committee on Rural Development
2. Timely disbursement of wages.
3. Use of better quality material
4. increase number of days from 100 to 150 in drought prone areas.

for Urban Areas

1. Social Security
2. eShram Portal.
3. Atmanirbhar Rozgar Pratsahan Yojana
4. Insurance, Pension
5. formal job creation
6. One District One Product
7. Affirmative action for weaker sections

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

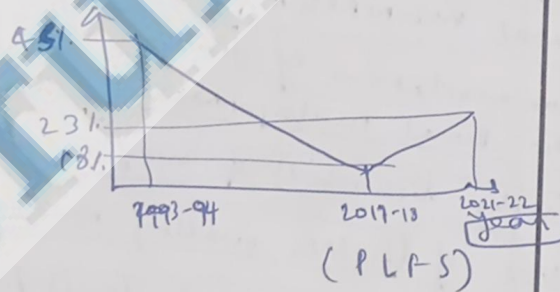
गरीबी महिलाओं को कार्यबल की ओर प्रेरित कर रही है, जबकि शिक्षा उन्हें इससे बाहर करती दिख रही है। इस विसंगति की व्याख्या क्या है? स्वयं सहायता समूह (एसएचजी) इस विचलन को कैसे दूर कर सकते हैं?

The given statement is in context of recent PLFS data, impact of corona pandemic on economy, and observations from Economic Survey 2019. (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"Poverty driving women into work force" ; education seems to drive

Evidence:

Female labour force participation rate (FLFR)



Reasons:

1. PLFR declined from

Reasons:

1. Impact of corona pandemic on economy

↓
Increased poverty

↓
more women in labour force.

↓
ie "women driven towards employment"

2. Industries - demand for cheap labour.
3. Poverty - women, do look for employment to support family, children.
4. Poverty + rising cost of living:
(high inflation)
↓
need for employment.
5. Poverty → desire of women to help their children get out of vicious cycle → employment.

“(education seems to drive them out of it)”

According to Economic history: drivers:

(evidenced by decreasing FLPR from 2003 to 2018-19)

1. More women go for higher education & delayed entry into labour force.
2. Get involved in urban areas → don't work there.
3. Jobs according to their skill/education levels not available.
4. Societal and patriarchal norms.
5. Incomes of household / farms increasing
↓
need to do incremental jobs decreases.
6. ~~lack of~~ lack of opportunities in rural areas.

Role of SDCs in correcting this aberration

1. Institutionalization of financial inclusion.
2. Making culture of savings, investment etc part of "way of life"
3. Social, Economic, Transaction Security
4. Access to capital for SMEs.
 ↳ upto ₹ 20 lakh collateral free loans
5. Potential for food processing jobs:
 (eg: Ligat brand based on SDC.)
6. Potential for tourism and hospitality jobs.
 (eg: in Tehri and Spiti valley in Himachal.)
7. Low Manufacturing → such as masks during corona
 ↳ Can be extended to other textiles
8. Animal husbandry via Small ruminants
 (Sheep and goat) (Economic Survey 2020)
9. Community based marketing of economic activity - Kudumbasree model.

Feedback
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Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Thus, SDCs have a very role to play wrt. SDG #5, SDG #8

for yclone, tsunami, etc forecast in Bay of Bengal.

(iii) : maritime security :

1. Coastal radars
2. White Shipping agreements
3. Combating maritime piracy
4. Membership of [IFL-IOE - Mangalore]
Information fusion centre for Indian Ocean Region

(iv) : Trade :

1. Much more trade than ~~what~~ ever happened
↳ within SAARC.
2. SAARC trade ~ 4 to billion
BIMSTEC trade ~ 40 billion +

(v) : technical cooperation

1. across universities.

2. startups [y] Karambath Startup conference

(vi) : BIMSTEC agreement on drug trafficking and terrorism

↳ first multi lateral forum to successfully define terrorism

(vii) : BIMSTEC military exercise [y] MILEX

(17) BIMSTEC business council

Why is BIMSTEC seen as alternative to SAPRC

1. Continuous Pakistani support to terrorism and the worst forms of human rights abuse has led to SAPRC becoming obsolete.
2. SAPRC is unlikely to continue to stay obsolete as long as Pakistan does not stop supporting terrorists.

Why BIMSTEC can't be alternative though

1. NOT a subcontinental multilateral.
2. Alternative must effectively engage all stakeholders from the continent.
3. Alternative must help resolve long-standing subcontinental disputes.

way fwd for BIMSTEC

1. Summit only every 4 years - this must increase
2. Greater tech collaboration, free trade Agreements etc

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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?

Quad is a multilateral of (political democracies) ^(15 अंक, 250 शब्द) plural societies and market economies of USA, India, Japan, Australia

I2U2 is the "New strand" of NAC, India, USA, Israel

Aims and objectives have similarities and differences

Similarities:

1. "Rules based international order"
2. Open sea lanes of communication (SLOCs)
3. ~~Free and open trade traffic~~
4. Humanitarian assistance and disaster relief (HADR)
5. Combating terrorism, maritime piracy,
6. Combating climate change.
7. Economic partnerships - resilient supply chains.
 eg: SCRI - Supply Chains Resilience Initiative
India - Japan - Australia

Differences:

12 U2

Quad

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 6 specific areas outlined - Water, Energy, Transport, Space, Health, Food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → force and open into the field, → Sub groups - "Group on Emerging and Critical Tech", etc |
| 2. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no military aspect. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> rather strategic / military aspect |
| 3. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no joint military exercises | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Malabar * naval exercise near South China Sea |
| 4. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> no / less logistics partnerships amongst members. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> members have logistics exchange partnerships with each other |
| 5. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> main focus area: WANA - West Africa + North Africa | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> main focus area: Indo Pacific |
| 6. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> explicit focus on energy security, food security | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ⇒ no such focus. |

Significance / Importance of new Quad for India

- ① Energy security:
 - UAE, USA one of India's largest suppliers.
 - stability in WANA key to stable oil prices globally

(I) Abraham Accords

1. Normalization of Israel ties with UAE, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Morocco.
2. Open up new avenues for collaboration

(II) Synergy with Auro

1. by External Minister Jaishankar has said Indian definition of Indo-Pacific extends till Persian Gulf and Red Sea

(III) Collaboration in technology

1. for food security.
2. ~~for~~ startups.
3. cyber security
4. financial tech

(IV) Economy

1. synergy with India-UAE, India-UK, India-USA target to Increase trade to \$100 billion.
first time provisions on public procurement and e-commerce
access to market in WfRA and beyond.

(V) Space All 4 nations - successful in sending

rovers to Mars
UAE and USA are largest and 3rd largest destination of Indian diaspora respectively.

(VI) Diaspora

(VII) Combating terrorism - necessary for peace and "SABAK"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Hence, 1202 is important aspect of balance of power for India.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.