

TEST CODE : 5 1 2 3 5

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-10) – GS Paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Ankit Thawaney

Roll No.

1910046012

Date:

01/09/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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.	
5			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.	
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12			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 3:20 PM	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.			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।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constitutionalism is adherence to rule of law and values of constitution supported by doctrine of limited government.

eg Indian and USA's constitution
(written & supreme)

Fundamental
Rights chapter
III

- ① Right to equality (Art 14-18)
- ② Right to freedom (19-22)
- ③ Right against exploitation (23-24)
- ④ Right to freedom of religion (25-28)
- ⑤ cultural & educational rights (29-30)
- ⑥ Right to constitutional remedies (32)

⇒ Fundamental Rights : North star of constitutionalism

Individual level

- ① opportunity for realisation of true potential eg Art 15, 16 affirmative action
- ② Life of dignity and humane condition eg abolition of untouchability forced labour
- ③ Entitlements of citizen and foreigners eg Art 21 - Right to life

Institutional level

- ① Rule of law eg Art 14 - EBL & EPL
- ② Accountability to ensure public trust & doctrine eg Art 32 & 13 for Judicial review
- ③ Harmonious relation with O.P.S & evolving interpretation eg Art 21A & 45 for education

Way forward

Dr BR Ambedkar's wisdom for reverence to constitutionalism for national building societal progress & Human development

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

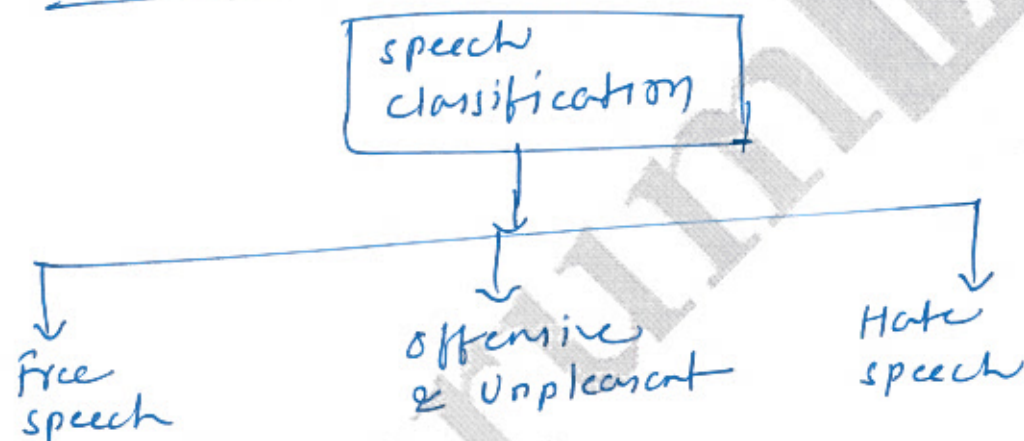


Q.2) Just because a person is offended by someone's speech or word; it does not mean that an offence has been committed. In this context, discuss the issues surrounding the use of the section 295A and 153A of IPC. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Article 19 of Indian constitution
guarantees right to freedom of speech
& expression with reasonable restriction.



Use of 295A & 153A of IPC

Rationale

- preventing law & order challenges by inflammatory speech of violence, clouty.
- Reasonable restriction on Art 19.
- Ensuring social harmony & fraternity (DPSP & preamble)

Issues Concerning

- ① Misuse and abuse to prevent free or unpleasant speech
- ② Vague provisions & low conviction rate
- ③ state to state variation
e.g. Punjab added 295A for sacrilege
- ④ chilling effect on individual rights & liberty

Judicial Guidelines

- ① Amish Dargen vs UOI case — preventing hate speech for realisation of individual freedom & social harmony
- ② Pravasi Bhalai Sangathan case — sensitization of police & law enforcement agencies to prevent targeting or marginalisation

Way forward

TK Vishwanathan committee has suggested 505A & 295C to counter hate speech institutionally

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)

India and srilanka have a shared
history, legacy of colonial struggle,
presence of diversity and asymmetry
in size

political system

India

Srilanka

① Parliamentary form of govt

① Semi Presidential form of govt

② Federalism with holding together model

② Unitary model due to small size

③ democratic decentralization through PRIs

③ centralisation

④ organic & decentralised transformative constitution

④ frequently changing constitution

⑤ Affirmative action for disadvantaged

⑤ Majoritarianism i.e. Sinhalese only policy

⇒ Current Crisis in Sri Lanka

political structure

- ① No power checks on authority of president
- ② Nepotism in politics & responsibility
- ③ weak institutions for sustaining democracy.

Other factors

- ① Faulty policies of fertiliser ban → food crisis
- ② Chinese debt trap diplomacy of Hambantota
- ③ Global factors like Pandemic, Russia Ukraine war leading to high energy price, inflation etc

way forward

The stark contrast b/w India and Sri Lanka for a lesson to rest of developing countries' to follow India way. Along with India must extend non-reciprocal support to SL in spirit of ajitral doctrine

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



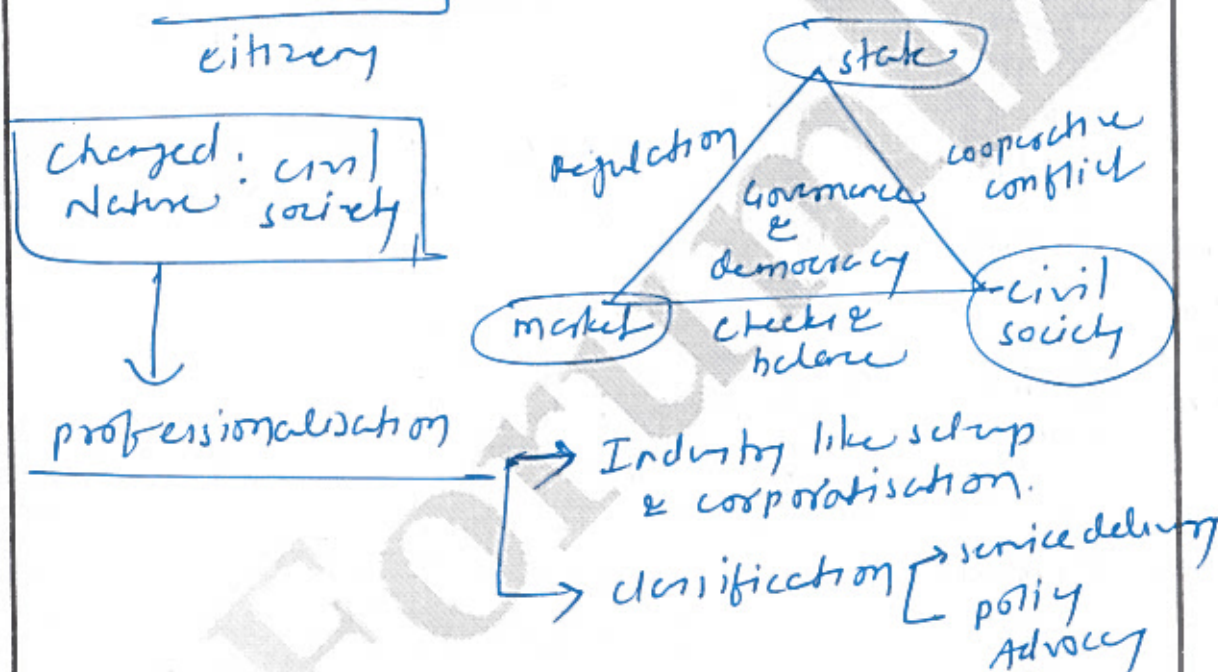
Q.4) The changed nature of civil society due to its professionalization has helped in deepening of democracy but at the cost of participation and accountability. Discuss.

(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)

Indian democratic system has evolved from state led model to partnered Governance for emancipation of citizenry



Deepening of democracy

⊕ Citizen Empowerment

- Hardholding the vulnerable of sex for women
- protection of human dignity
- Opportunity & of Atypical economy

② Community Engagement

- social capital eg. Roshni in LWE
- capacity building & awareness
- Representation eg. India against corruption

③ Institutional

- decentralisation eg. Helping hand at remote areas
- Global connect eg. Amnesty, world food program
- policy Advocacy
- Complementarity in governance eg. SHG for social audit
- ASER of problem

Challenges: Dilution

Participation

- ① Lack awareness
- ② Lack capacity
- ③ Lack mechanism & platform
- ④ Top down operation

Accountability

- ① vested interest
- ② Threat to legitimacy of govt
- ③ Non disclosure of financial & operation
- ④ Corruption, radicalisation eg. greenpeace

Way forward

- National policy on voluntary sector & S. vijay Kumar committee's light but tight regulation

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Art 323 B of Indian constitution (42nd Act) empowers creation of tribunals. NGT (National Green Tribunal) is created with mandate of dealing with "substantial question of environment".

Immense
contribution
of NGT

Individual level

- ① R2 clean environment w/A 2L
- ② doctrine of polluter pay & fault liability of samit mitta care for compensation

Societal

- ① Awareness about environment protection

Institutional

- ① Green push in policy making of EIA guidelines
- ② Environmental rule of law for sustainability

Structural Issues

- ① Appointment — pendency
Govt's dependency
- ② Staffing — manpower & funding issue
- ③ Regional — only 4 (~~Area~~ Bhopal, Pune, Chennai, Kolkata)
- ④ Position — Bypassing HC & direct appeal to SC

Functional Issues

- ① delegation to committee
- ② dereservation & delisting of matter
- ③ delays inordinately leading to green hurdles in development & trust
- ④ predecided mechanical order passing

Way forward

SC in Bombay Municipal corporation vs Ankita sinha case upheld the unique role of SNGP in environmental justice, intergenerational equity & fulfilment of SDG 12, 13, 14, 15.

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 कार्यवाहियों की सफलता का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

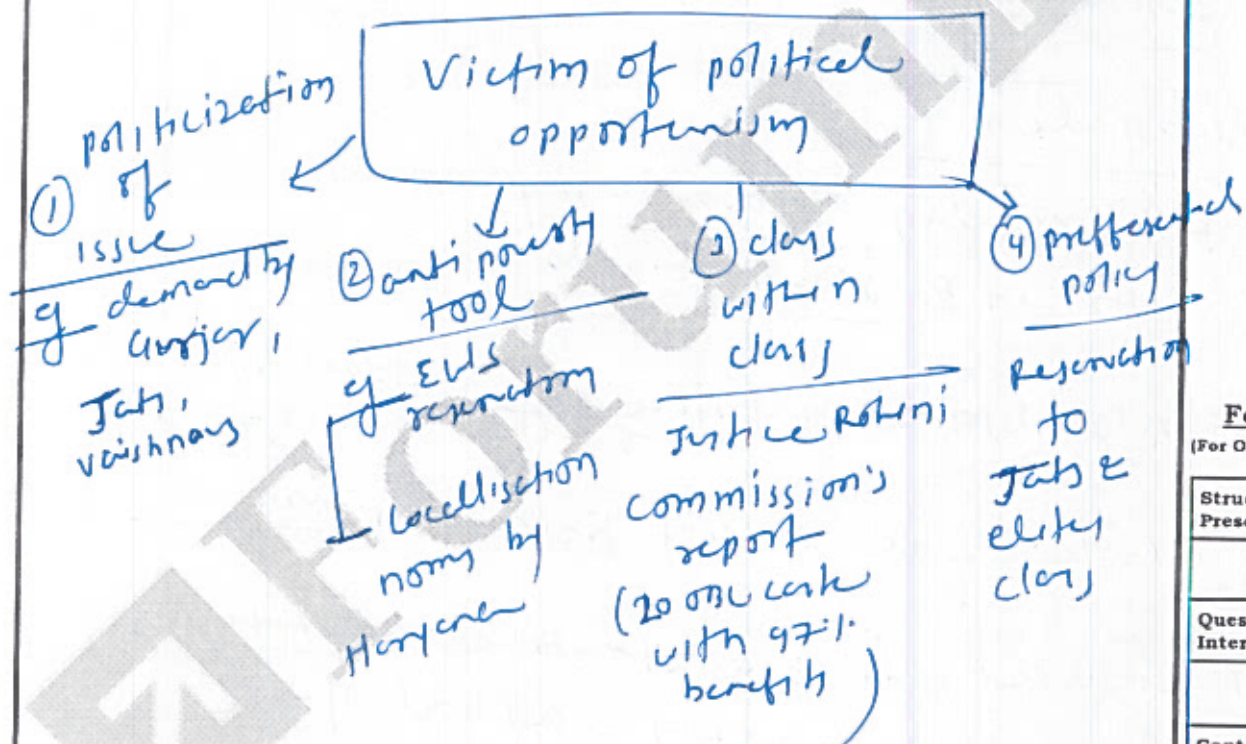
Affirmative Action is institutionalised mechanism to undo historical justice through protective measures discrimination reservation & quota for disadvantaged

Rationale

- ① Fair equality of opportunity as per Art 14 & preamble goals.
- ② Undo historical injustice of untouchability
- ③ Create level playing field with Justice
- ④ Ensure fair & substantive representation at all institutions & all level of life
- ⑤ Realisation of true potential through undoing internal barrier of disability.
- ⑥ Inclusion & social harmony for nation building

Success -

- ① Increased institutional Representation of 11% SC & ST in secretary
- ② Handholding of vulnerable of 44% women in PRI
- ③ Increased non discriminatory accessibility to welfare of disabled & transgender



Way forward

Creation of egalitarian India in Amrit khal through human capital, social capital to realise dream of Ambedkar's dignified life for all

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

Census 2011 show presence of ~3% population with some kind of disability hindering them from realisation of full potential in

political life

- Accessibility to institutions hindered
- capacity to participate
- discrimination

public life

- stigma & sympathy
- lack of opportunity of medical care
- vulnerable w/in of women disabled

personal life

- psychological powerlessness
- autonomy & confidence in living
- violence & abuse



⇒ Institutional

- ① Ministry of social Justice's action plan.
- ② Commissioner for person with disability & NHRC

⇒ Legal

- ① Rights of persons with disability act 2017 granting 4% reservation in public opportunity
- ② PRI in Chhattisgarh giving 1 seat reservation to disabled in every panchayat

scheme

Accessible India campaign for infrastructure accessibility

Global

UN con
Blind book treaty of UIPO

Way forward

Exposure to role model like Transigal, Aruni Lekhan for high hopes & dream with institutional handholding

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

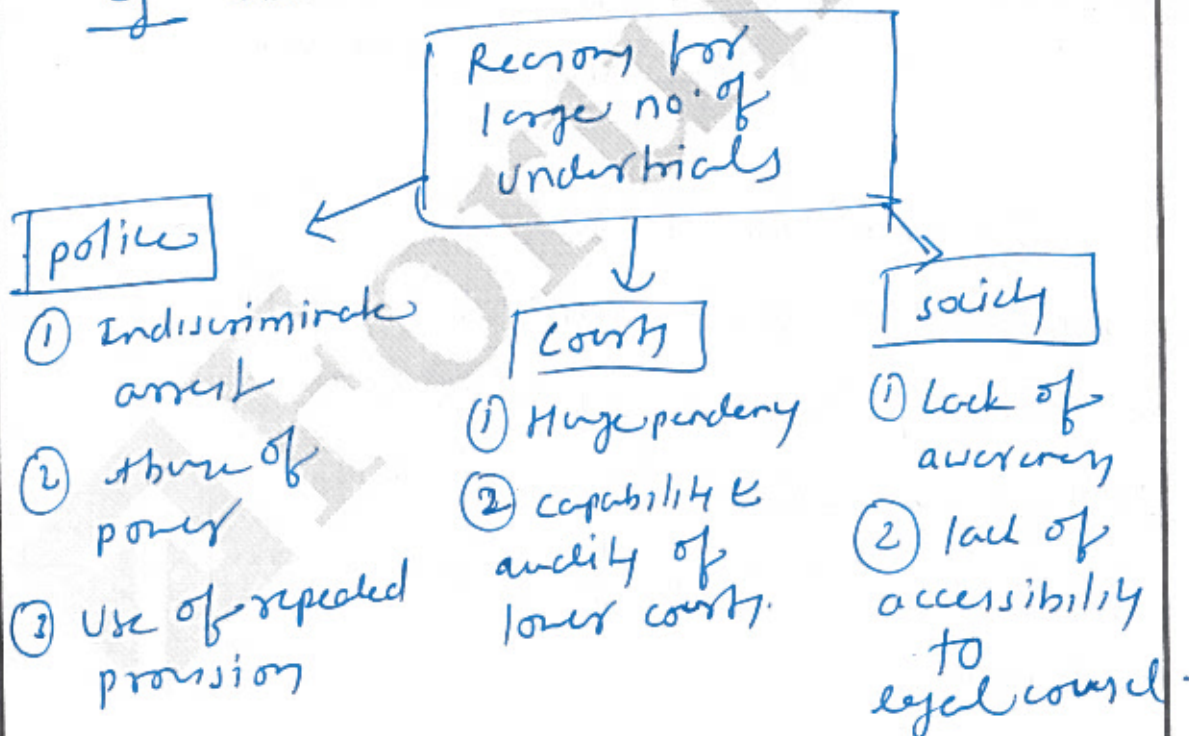
SC in Satendra Kumar Antil vs CBI

case has pitched for a separate bail

law to uphold individual's basic

human & fundamental rights (M.F. 198)

eg. Vishnu Tiwari case in UP



This results in prolonged delay & clogging of prison defeating purpose of reformation

Derivability of bail law

- ① Individual
 - upholding rights & dignity of justice
 - bail right
- ② police & court
 - sensitisation
 - clear guidelines & timebound manner
- ③ Prison
 - declogging
 - Reformation
- ④ Under trials - Release if completed half sentence (IPC 436A)

Thus, SC in Anesh Kumar case has highlighted the contours of bail law. Need of hour is to legislate a bail law in spirit of upholding constitutional values of justice & citizen centrality

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)

The recent geopolitical concern of
cold war 2.0 between democracy and
communist world highlight the
limitless relationship of Russia & China

China's
Interest : strategic partnership
with Russia

- ① Common western challenge $\rightarrow$ NATO's eastern expansion
- ② Complementarity of economy $\rightarrow$ Russia energy supplier, China largest consumer
- ③ Internal challenges similar $\rightarrow$ secessionism & demand for political rights
- ④ Bloc mentality $\rightarrow$ QUAD vs SCO by west by east

⑤ Great power Rivalry eg Indo pacific & Eurasian theatre.

⇒ China : Attempting strategic diversion of west

- ① Attempt to establish Pax sinica amidst US retrenchment
- ② Preventing reform in multilateral institutions maintaining status quo of ^{P340} _{PL in UNSC}
- ③ strategic inroads in Arab world eg Russia - China - Iran Pakistan
- ④ Economic decoupling of Made in China by move engineering
- ⑤ Regional hegemony of Taiwan & Tibet aggression

⇒ way forward

India with historical leadership in east & goodwill in west (shared values) can act as major swing state to usher in global cooperation for global challenges above rivalries.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

India has largest diaspora of 17.5 Mn acting as informal ambassador & making India largest remittance receiving country of ~84 Bn\$ (World Bank)

Role of Indian diaspora

West Asia

positive

Negative

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>① Major workforce
eg P. Raghavan, Pillai group</p> <p>② Investment & business projects
eg Lulu group → M. Yousuf Ali</p> <p>③ Cultural interactions & civilisational exchange</p> <p>④ Partnered projects for mutual benefit
eg Tannager refinery.</p> | <p>① Nontimely project completion</p> <p>② Fallout of domestic politics
eg Nupur Sharma controversy</p> <p>③ Joining ISIS & Muslim brotherhood</p> <p>④ Cultural practice of practicing caste system</p> |
|---|--|

positive	Africa	Negative
① decolonialisation of Gandhi ② sharing caring model on agent recolonial gold rule of Tata's projects ③ capacity building ④ Basic facilities		① Exploitation & corruption of Gupta brothers ② Intolerance & racial discrimination by elite Indians

Issues faced	solutions
① Racial discrimination & attack ② policy inhumanity of Kafala, Nitaquat ③ Crisis induced evacuation need ④ civic political rights in India ⑤ Procedural difficulty	① Diplomatic engagement for countering through perception, security ② LM Singhvi committee → Committee on foreign policy and diaspora → proxy voting & postal voting to HRs ③ evacuation of operation Durgam ④ leveraging technology like evisa, epassport

Way forward

As India seeks to play role of major power in west Asia & Africa, diaspora's role is central in consolidating growth

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
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Content
Value Addition
Total



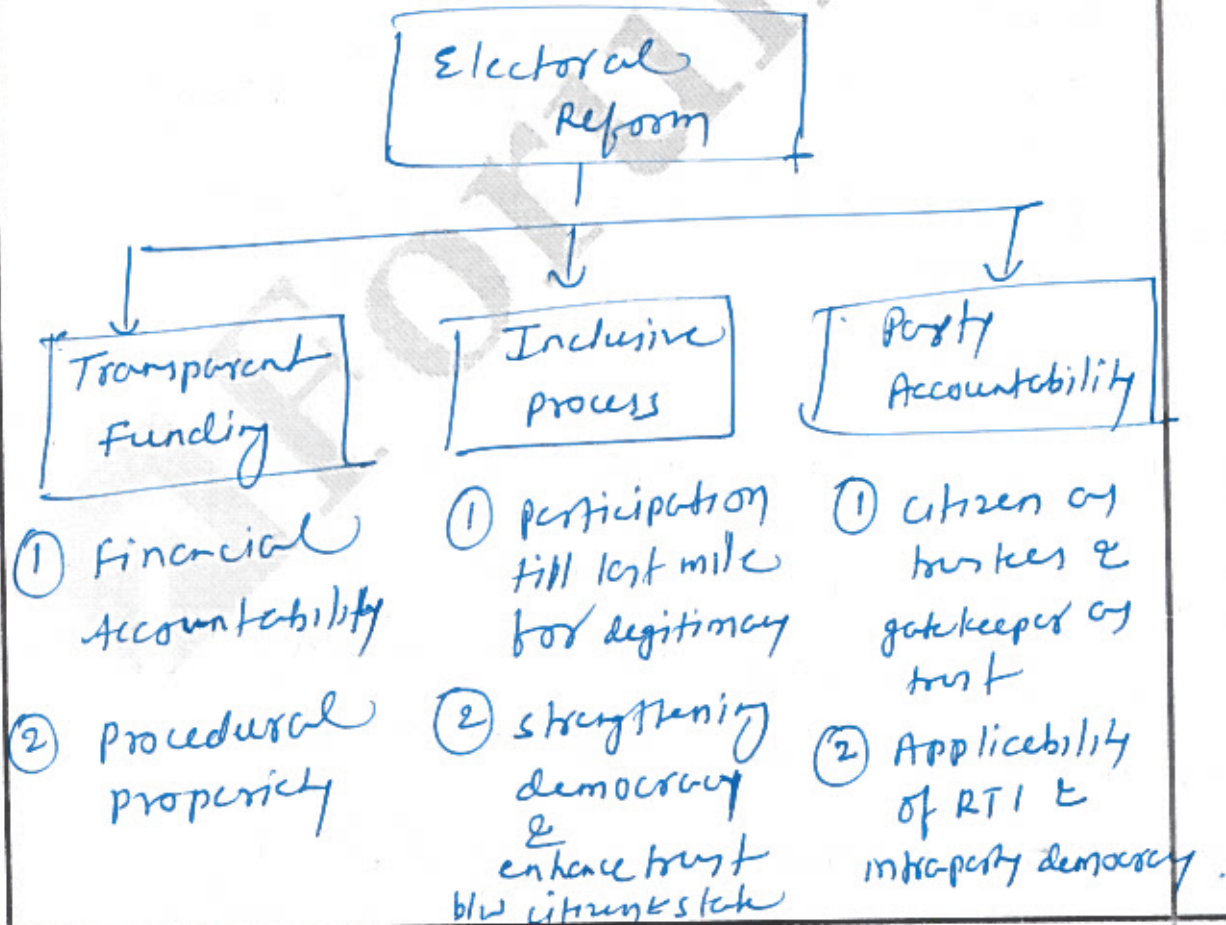
Q.11) Electoral reform is a continuous effort to make election funding transparent, election process inclusive, and political parties accountable. Discuss issues related to election funding, proposal for remote voting and regulation of Registered Unrecognized Political Parties (RUPPs).

(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)

Free and Fair election is substantive aspect of democracy and determining legitimacy of state as held by Supreme court in Mohinder Gill vs SEC case



Issues Related to Election Funding

solution

- | | |
|--|---|
| ① <u>Cash donation leading to inflow of black money</u> | ① <u>Dinesh Goswami committee</u> → state funding of election |
| ② <u>Violation of ceiling limit & lack of power to ECI</u> | ② <u>Tarkunde & Indrajit Gupta committee</u> → Increasing oversight power of ECI for financial accountability |
| ③ <u>Concern of electoral bond</u>
→ Anonymity
→ corporate shell funding
→ skewed - Majority to ruling parties. | ③ <u>Syaamsundari</u> - National electoral fund |

⇒ Proposal of Remote Voting

ECI has set up a committee to increase Right to vote accessibility as it is fundamental right under Art 19 of constitution [SC in Kuldeep Naisargam]

Rationale

- Legitimacy of election
- Right to vote accessibility
- Inclusion & participation in polity
- democracy & republicanism at doorstep

Concern	solution
① <u>EVM not connected to internet</u>	① <u>Dynamic ballot unit using blockchain</u>
② <u>awareness among voter, migrants</u>	② <u>E postal type arrangement</u>
③ <u>capacity of election duty officers</u>	③ <u>Training of officials</u>

⇒ Regulation of Registered Unrecognised political party (Section 29A of RPA)

Concern	solution
① <u>politically passive & non accountable</u>	① <u>Power to ECI to deregister (Law commission)</u>
② <u>Money laundering & tax evasion</u>	② <u>Applicability of RTI to party</u>
③ <u>Threat to democracy</u>	③ <u>Technology for verifiability</u>

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

way forward - Law commission in 170th & 255th report suggested broader institutional reform for ECI (charged expenditure, independent secretariat) to fulfill its obligation.



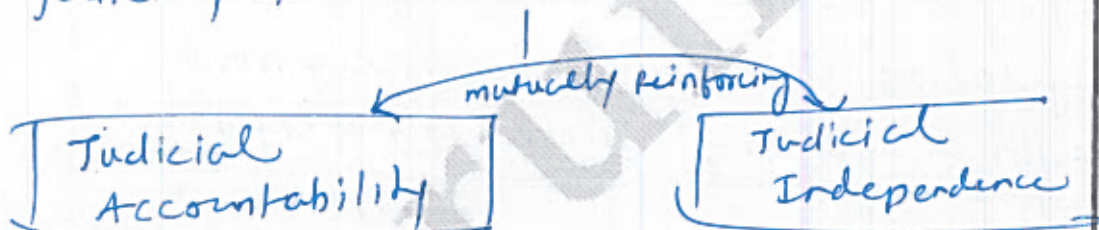
Q.12) Judicial accountability and independence are mutually reinforcing. Do you agree? In what ways can judicial accountability be enhanced without impinging on its independence? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Judiciary to play active role in India's social revolution - Pt Nehru

Indian constitution provides for unified, integrated & integrated judiciary to ensure -



- | | |
|---|--|
| ① the Answerability for its conduct of CAG's audit | ① Ensuring rule of sub law |
| ② Enforcement of its mandate | ② preventing legislative impropriety |
| ③ Responsiveness to rational demands of RTI applicability | ③ preventing Judicial overreach |
| | ④ Justice delivery |
| | ⑤ evolution of constitutional organically. |

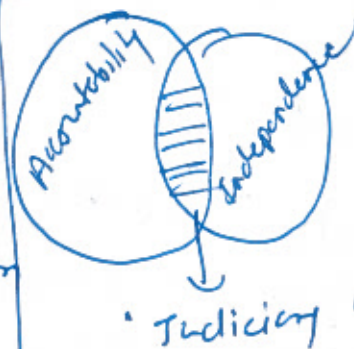
Judicial Accountability & Independence : Antithetical

- ① Appointment of judges by collegium after 3rd Judges case
- ② CJI as master of roster without guidelines for case allocation of ^{any or some} cases
- ③ Conflicting interpretation of ^{Golden Rule} ~~Testament~~ ^{3 levels}
- ④ Judicial overreach disturbing separation of power
- ⑤ Judicial pendency hampering Justice delivery (constitutional mandate)
eg: >4.7cr cases pending

⇒ Enhancing Judicial Accountability

① Appointment -

- 1st & 18th law commission has suggested UK type Judicial appointment commission
- All India Judicial Service



② Removal

277th report of Law commission suggests amending Judges enquiry act (1968) with 2010 — Judicial standard & accountability bill creating national Judicial oversight commission

③ Functioning

- i) creation of national court of appeal to reduce pendency
- ii) Manpower — Indian courts & tribunal services
- iii) Infrastructure — National Judicial Infrastructure corporation
- iv) digitisation — National Judicial data grid

way forward

Enhancing judicial capability & accountability in spirit of constitutionalism through cooperation among various organs of state (legislature, executive & Judiciary).

Feedback

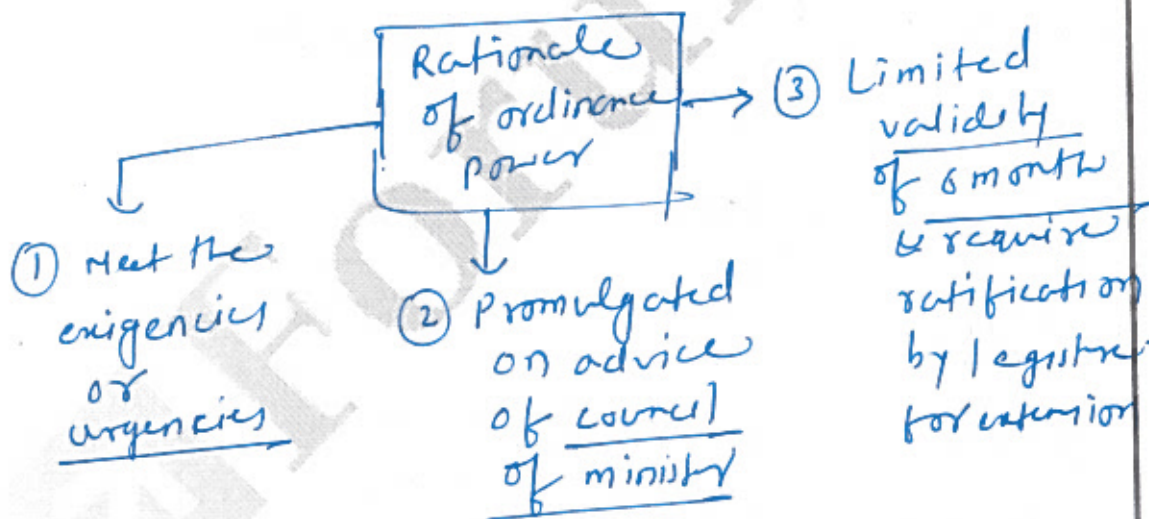
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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
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Value Addition	
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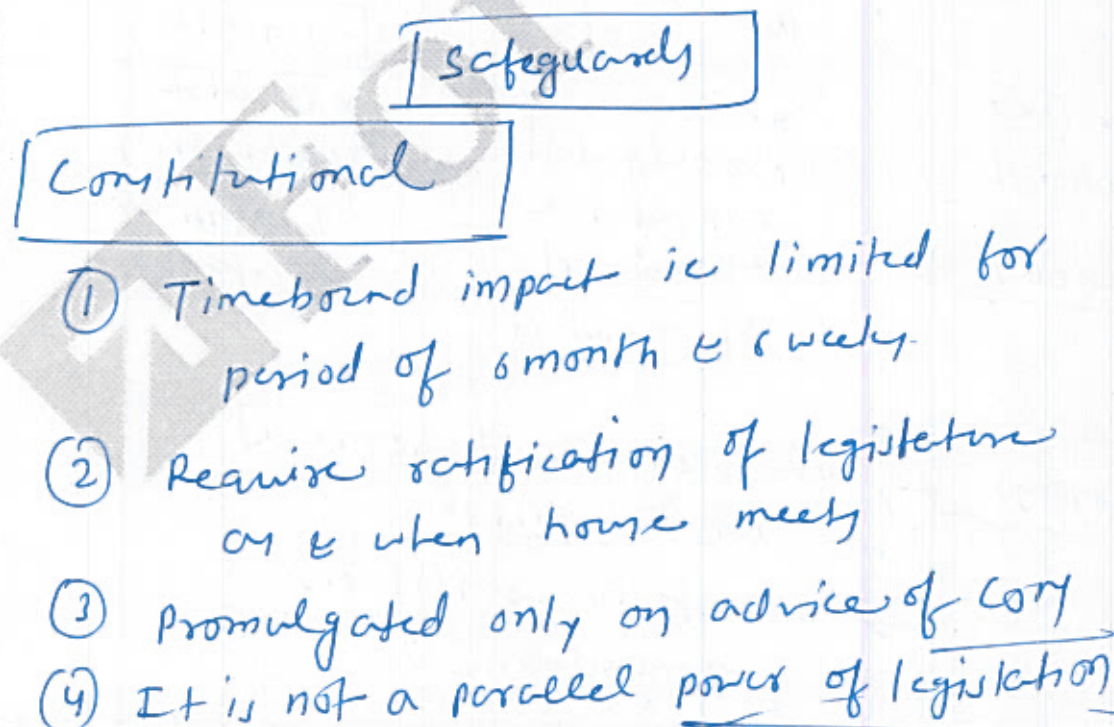
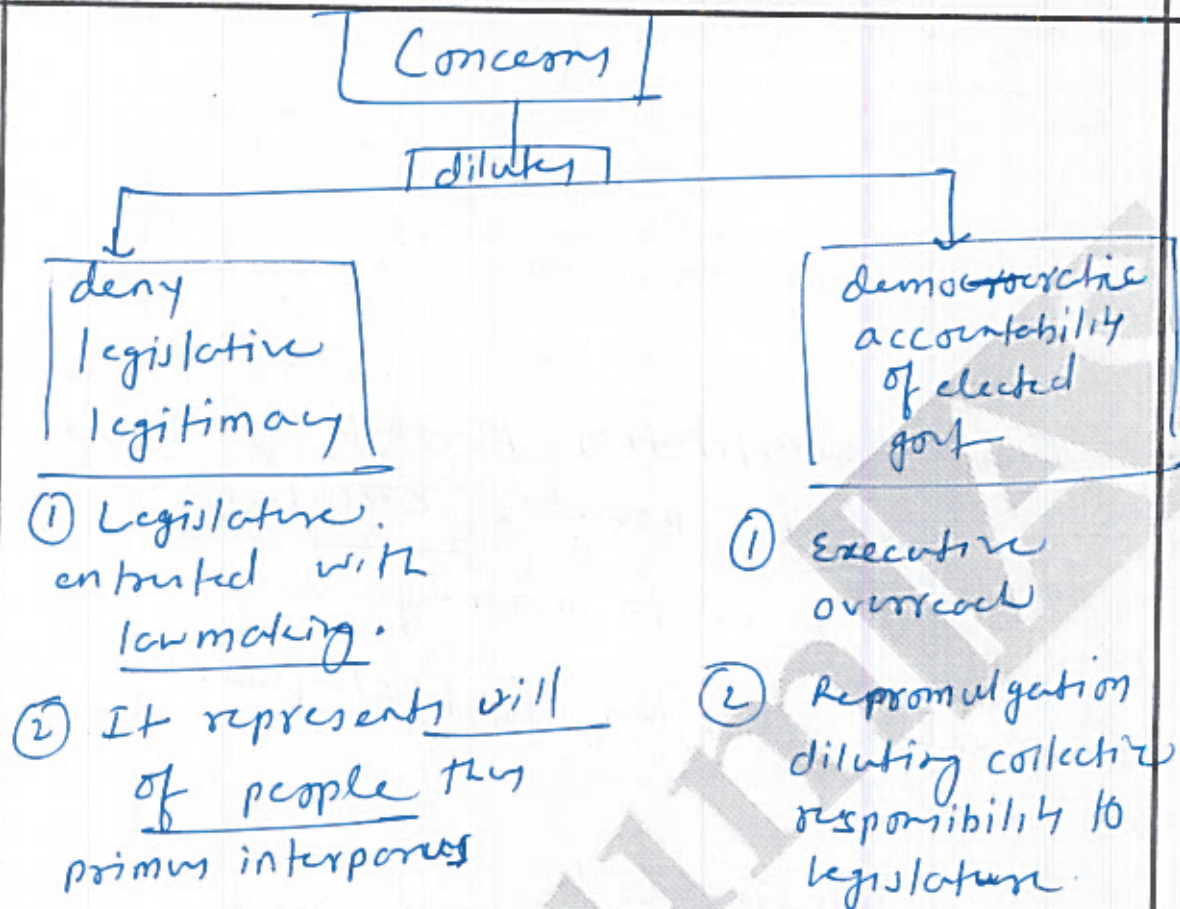
Q.13) Ordinances deny legislative legitimacy to executive actions and weakens democratic accountability of elected government. Discuss the rationale behind inclusion of ordinance making power in the constitution and various safeguards against its misuse. Has the ordinance making power outlived its utility 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)

The Indian constitution through article 123, 213 provides executive head the power to promulgate ordinances, which has effect of law.



Condition → when either of house is not in session
 → cannot do constitutional amendment.



Judicial

- ① RC COOPER case 1970 — Ordinances subject to Judicial review
- ② DC Wadhwa case — Repromulgation frequently amounts to colourable legislation
- ③ Krishnakumar Singh case — It dilutes responsibility of Govt towards legislature (Art 75)

⇒ Ordinances : outlined its utility

Yes	No
① Impact the functioning of legislature	① Meet the urgencies
② Presidentialisation & executive overreach	② Subject to judicial review
③ dilute the accountability of executive towards legislature	③ Parliamentary governance no water tight separation b/w legislature & executive
	④ Judicial & constitutional safeguards.

Way forward: Intra-party consensus to develop healthy convention to follow constitutional & judicial guidelines in spirit of constitutionalism

Feedback

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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)

The former CJI NV Ramanna
pitched for unified central agency
of investigation to tackle problem
induced by multiplicity of investigative
agencies

overlapping
Jurisdiction

Duplication
of Function

Dilution
of
federal
principles

⇒ Functioning of Investigative Agency : Issue

① overlapping
mandate
&
jurisdiction of Lokpal & CVC
for corruption

- ② Lack of secretarial assistance & manpower of vacancy
- ③ Financial autonomy of Expenditure not charged
- ④ Post Retirement security for loyalty
- ⑤ Low on technological coefficient & ground connect of CBI

⇒ Structural Issues

- ① Supply driven i.e. International agreement or popular demand of NHRL, Lokpal
- ② Dependency on govt of CBI as caged parrot
- ③ Appointment & removal on political basis with no clear guideline or criteria of NIA
- ④ Lack of accountability mechanism to citizenry & conflict of interest

⇒ Need of Independent Umbrella body

- ① Clear Jurisdiction & mandate
- ② Independence from govt.
- ③ Representational appointment & removal of committee of PM, CTE, Leader of opposition civil society
- ④ Fiscal prudence in operation with non duplication
- ⑤ Separation of investigation & rest of operation to prevent conflict of interest.

Concerns

- ① centralisation opposed by states
- ② safeguards for autonomy not clear
- ③ Mechanism for accountability to public needed clearly

way forward | In spirit of sdg 16 is strong institution
wider institutional & expert consultation
as well as looking at global best
practices for impact & outcome of unified
investigation agency.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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

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

Sustainable developmental goals
through 17 goals & 169 targets
clearly crystallise the "The world
we want to create"; ensuring
meaningful survival, intergenerational
equity & progressive forward march.

Goals

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|--|
| ① No poverty | ⑧ Decent work & Economic growth | ⑮ Life on land |
| ② Zero Hunger | ⑨ Industry, Innovation & Infrastructure | ⑯ Peace, Justice & Strong Institutions |
| ③ Health & wellbeing | ⑩ Reduced inequality | ⑰ Partnership for goals |
| ④ Quality education | ⑪ Sustainability & community | |
| ⑤ Gender Justice | ⑫ Responsible consumption | |
| ⑥ Water & sanitation | ⑬ Climate Action | |
| ⑦ Energy security | ⑭ Life below water | |

Solution	problem	Model
① Fund	Low equilibrium trap	Performance grant & Entn funding
② Functions	Non devolution & of 4th schedule	4th list in 7th schedule (Punchhi commission)
③ Functionary	- lack capacity & willingness	training & capacity
④ Functionality	- lack resources, objective	- separate cadre of para govt secretary
⑤ Miscellaneous	- Patti Pradhan - corruption.	tech coefficient PFMS, CCTV & DBT Kerala model

Way forward

2nd ARC has recommended principle of subsidiarity to achieve the goal of triple bottom line synergising people, profit & planet. In this context, creating Gandhian village republic through PFI strengthening holds much relevance for SDGs.

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 umbrella scheme consisting of two components

i) PM Jan Arogya Yojna - providing insurance cover of 5 lakh ₹ to 10cr beneficiaries for secondary & tertiary healthcare

ii) Health & wellness centre - 1.5 lakh HWCs for curative & preventive healthcare & wellbeing.

Falls short

- Higher expenditure on curative healthcare
- Targetted (not universal) covering 10cr out of 140cr family based on sec
- present state of health infrastructure is burdened

⇒ Right to Health:
as basic universal right

Need

- ① Social Justice - to vulnerable & needy
- ② Human capital - to harness demographic dividend
- ③ Economic opportunity - Reducing out of pocket expenditure (62% at present)
- ④ Nation building - tackling poverty & disease burden
- ⑤ Social Integrity & capital - holistic well being of citizenry
- ⑥ Global obligation → WHO's healthforall, Astana & Alma Ata declaration
- ⑦ Judicial Guideline - SC in Bandhua Mukti Morcha case recognised right to health as FR under Art 21

Impediments in Right to Health Universalisation

- ① Fiscal
 - 15% of GDP (need - 3% of GDP)
 - lack of separate healthcare regulator
 - Govt overburdened (need → PPP)
- ② Infrastructure
 - low doctor to population ratio (1:1456)
 - low hospital beds (5:1 lakh)
- ③ Distortion
 - Missing middle in insurance
 - premature privatisation
 - focus on curative then preventive
- ④ Unprecedented
 - pandemic by covid19
 - Disaster & vulnerability like cyclone, flood, earthquakes etc.

Way forward

In spirit of SDG ③ i.e. quality health care & wellbeing, pry samastha swasthya samagra yojna aims to universalise quality healthcare till last mile in affordable manner for justice, social capital & nation building.

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 legislation for tapping complementarity between employment & empowerment, asset creation & progressive resource utilisation

⇒ Sustainable Employment

① Legal right to work (not entitlement)

- 1 adult member of every Household
- for 100 days & 150 days in drought prone areas.
- Unemployment allowance if not provided with work in agrileen season

② self targeting is demand driven job creation

③ Gender parity in wages & work distribution

- ④ Prioritisation of extreme vulnerable
like tribal, women, excluded region.

⇒ Creation of durable asset

- ① Agriculture infrastructure creation
of pond, animal farm & shed
- ② Wage to material ratio of 60:40
at district level
- ③ Social audit by gram sabha as
guidelines by Ministry of Rural Development
- ④ demand by panchayats for village
specific asset → bottom up participatory
planning
- ⑤ Role of non state actor for audit
& capacity building

⇒ Concerns

- ① Fudging of mustar roll for ghost
beneficiary
- ② Limited budget of 72000 Cr for
2020-21

- ③ decentralisation of corruption through
• unholy nexus of Lala-Babu-Journalist
- ④ Audit quality & audit capability questionable.

opportunity	Replication in Urban Area:	challenge
<u>Economic</u> ① Creation of jobs ② boosting consumption thus demand i.e. multiplier impact <u>Ecological</u> ① Restoration of critical infrastructure ② sustainability & climate resilience <u>Social</u> ① Alleviate labour shortage ② tackle slum, under nutrition.	① Inflation & wage burden ② Fiscal capacity to sustain ③ Diversification leading to labour shortage ① Unsustainable rural to urban migration beyond carrying capacity ① Heightened social disparity ② child labour	
<u>Way forward</u> Team drove suggested <u>DUET</u> (Decentralised Urban employment scheme) for post pandemic recovery & employment. Need is to pilot the project for outcome driven policy making		

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

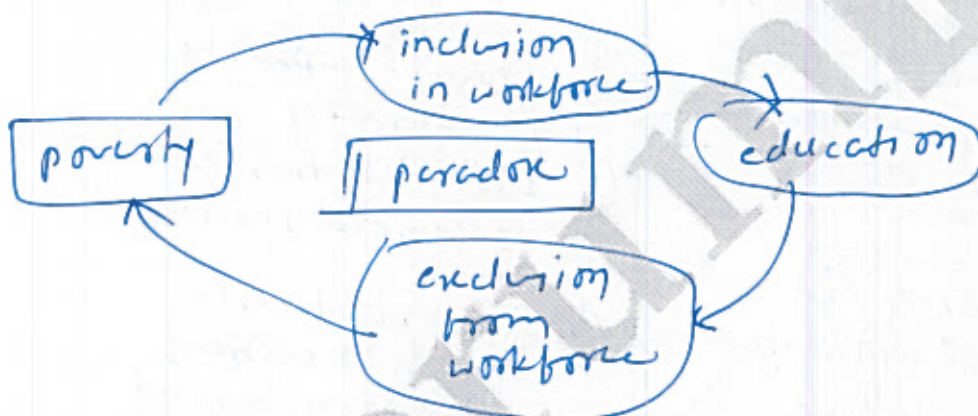
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	



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? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India suffers from paradox of having 48% women population but ~21% in labour force participation.



Explanation for this anomaly

poverty - Inclusion in workforce

- ① Bare necessity of survival of bread & butter
- ② Feminisation of agriculture of Men's migration for non farm jobs.

③ Informal jobs & contractual employment of gig & platform

④ Intergenerational poverty of girl labour child in workforce

Education : Exclusion from workforce

① Higher enrollment, positive spinoff of reducing child labour

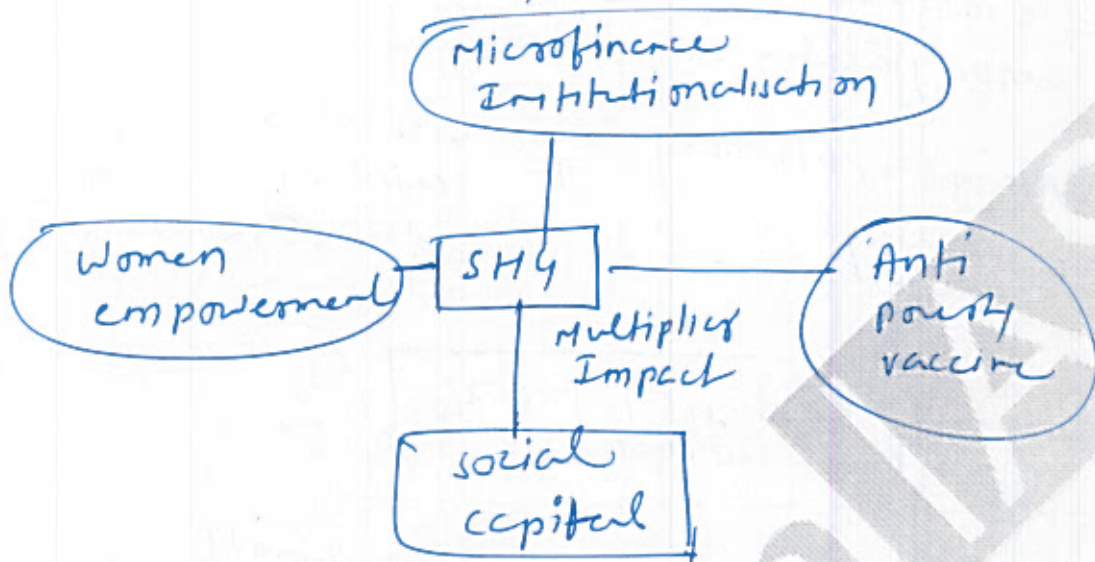
② Frictional employment voluntary of skilled & wage parity

③ substantive equality of gender parity in wages, Breaking stereotypes & glass ceiling

④ socio cultural barriers like patriarchy leading to prosperity induced exclusion of green revolutions aftermath

⑤ Workplace safety & other issues of sexual harassment & PBI's weakness

⇒ Role of SHGs



⇒ power to women

Access to credit
Employment opportunity
of SHG Bank linkage

⇒ power with women

collective bargaining
spin off effect
of nutrition, PHE

⇒ power within women

psychological confidence of SSA
multiple role
of Baksakhi, Anejsakhi

way forward

mission 1 lakh by 2024 ensuring 1 lakh SHGs for augmenting women income
tackling gender poverty through silent SHG grassroots revolution

Feedback

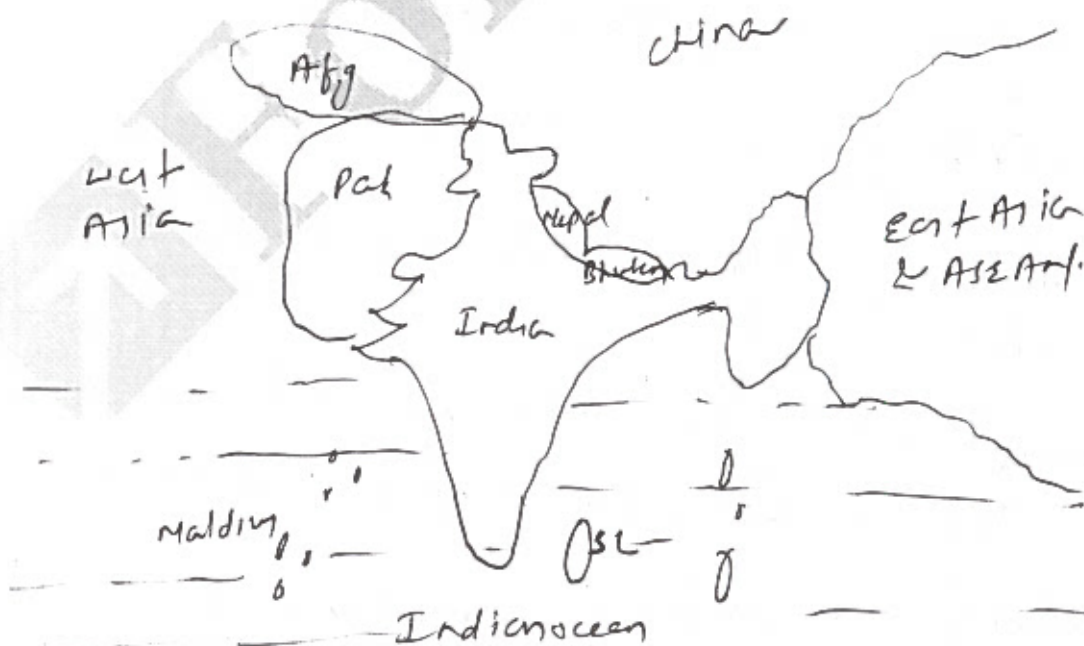
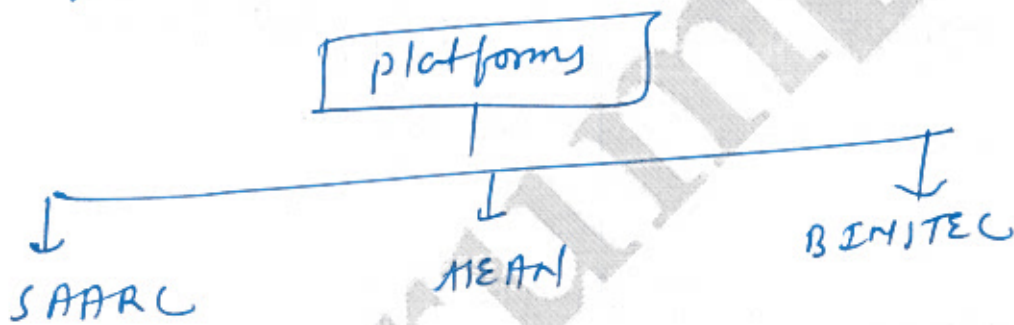
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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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)

Amidst global challenges, economic regionalism & interdependence, ~~South~~ Asia remains least integrated region of world.



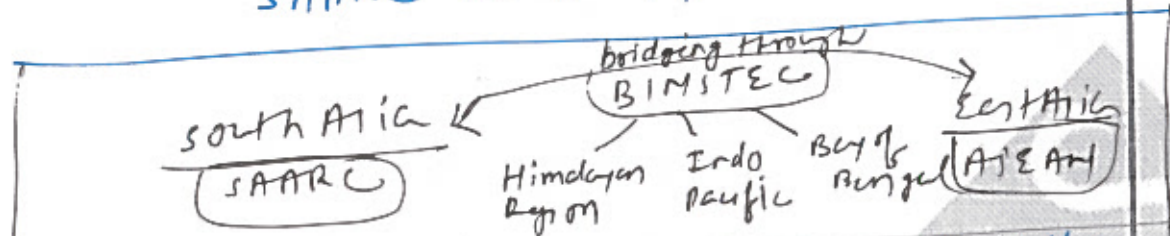
⇒ BIMSTEC profile

- ① Institutionalised in 1997 with secretariat at Dhaka
- ② 7 member - India, IL, Bhutan, Nepal, Myanmar, Thailand, Maldives
- ③ Represent ~ 3tn + GDP & ~ 1.8 Bn people
- ④ strategic convergence of Himalayan Indian, Bay of Bengal region
- ⑤ 5th summit @ Colombo BIMITEC charter

⇒ Replacement of SAARC

- ① Pakistan holding SAARC platform
- ② SAFTA yet to be finalised
- ③ Chinese strategic inroads in India's neighbourhood
- ④ Asymmetry of other nation w/ India i.e. big neighbor small neighbour syndrome
- ⑤ Missing connectivity & unsettled borders.

⇒ BIMSTEC as bridge between SAARC & ASEAN



- ① Integration of Asia physically, digitally
- ② Integration of great game theatre like Eurasia & Indopacific
- ③ Institutional partnership for common challenges like terrorism, marine piracy
- ④ Economic complementarity & sector specific convergence of 14 sectors identified in BIMSTEC
- ⑤ Check the role of external actors in cold war 2.0

Concerns

- ① Low intra-BIMSTEC trade
- ② political instability of Myanmar
- ③ Chinese debt trap through BRI

Way forward

India way of nonreciprocal partnership for reclaiming the leadership of global south or India aims to rewrite its position in world polity.

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?

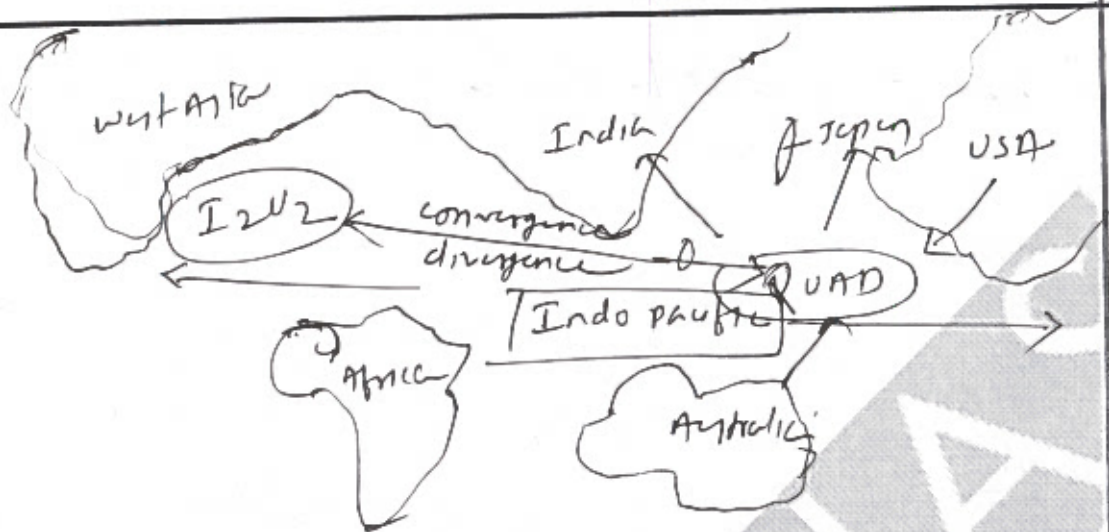
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

With hault in multilateralism, regionalism in new globalism in emerging multipolar world. Prominent platforms being I2U2 & QUAD

⇒ Aims & objectives : QUAD & I2U2

similarity

- ① Common challenge
 - climate change
 - Emerging technology
 - Terrorism
- ② shared vision of world
 - Rule based order
 - multilateral reform
 - Regional cooperation
 - connectivity & prosperity
- ③ overlapping opportunity
 - Abraham accord
 - USA's push for integration of its ally



Differences

	QUAD	I2U2 (Middle East QUAD)
Member	India, Japan, Australia, USA	India, UAE, USA, Israel
Theatre	Indo Pacific	W. Africa
orientation	political	economic
Institutionalisation	since 2007 EQVAD 2.0 since 2017	1st summit in 2022
challenges faced	China calling it bloc mentality China's BRI & Russia China axis	non state terrorism & radicalisation sectarian rivalry Iran vs Saudi
Miscellaneous	marine piracy & terrorism changing climate	Taliban's control in Afghanistan Israel Arab issue

⇒ Importance of I2U2 for India

⇒ Geopolitical

- ① Regional integration of great game theatre
- ② Minilateral push for multilateral reform
- ③ scope of diplomatic manoeuvrability

⇒ Geoeconomic

- ① Convergence & complementarity
 - technology - USA & Israel
 - Capital - UAE
 - manpower & market - India
- ② Regional connectivity of INITC Lowosog
- ③ sector specific like food park, solar energy

⇒ Geostategic

- conventional - Terrorism threat
- non conventional - climate change

way forward - Multiple forum's membership with deft diplomatic engagement giving India a key advantage to shape new world order & manage challenges (system & security)

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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.

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