



GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate **ANUPRIYA RAI**Roll No. **1910092463**Date: **30/08/2022**

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
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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 | **2:00 pm**End Time | **5:00 pm**
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:

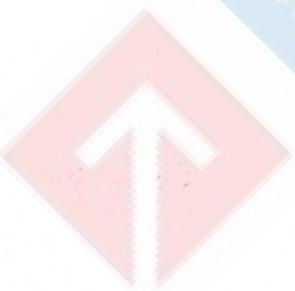
Evaluation Date:

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

Q.1) Fu
tionalis
संविधान



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)

Fundamental Rights under Part III of the Constitution range from Article 12 to 35 :

giving basic rights to the citizens. Granville Austin called Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles as "Conscience of the Constitution".

"North Star" of universe of constitutionalism

like North Star, Fundamental Rights show direction to government policies, executive actions, and citizens.

Direction to Government Policies

(1) Article 12 says that any law violating fundamental rights stands void.

(2) Government legislations are invalidated by the judiciary for violation of fundamental rights.

Direction to Executive action

(1) Guide executive action. [Eg] - Reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2) - tells the limits for which executive can curtail freedom of expression.

Direction to citizens

(1) Demand protection from intervention in religious matter. [Eg] - Hijab row in Karnataka.

(2) Make citizens aware about their rights
 ↳ Article 19 → freedom of residence, profession, free speech
 ↳ Article 21 - right to life.

Directive principles are foundation principles of our constitution.

Feedback

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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 295A and 153A of IPC deal with hate speech. The Law Commission define hate speech as a verbal, written or symbolic speech which offends an individual by virtue of his/her belonging to a certain community.

Issues surrounding hate speech

- ① cause public disorder. [eg] - Haridwar Sharna Sansad hate speeches led to tumult among minorities
- ② Targets minorities, facing communal sentiments. [eg] - during Northeast Delhi riots.

③ Call for violence. [Eg] - Zakir Husain
speech against India & Hindus inspire violence

However, hate speech issue

remains contentious as just because a person is offended, it does not mean an offence has been committed

(1) The ^{boundary} limit between free speech and hate speech remains amorphous

(2) Right to free speech (Article 19(a)) is curtailed in the name of hate speech.

(3) One man's food is other man's poison - thus a speech celebrated by one group may offend the other group.

Promotion of common brotherhood as espoused in Fundamental Duty, moral education remains key to resolve hate speech alongwith stringent actions against violators.

Feedback

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

Sri Lanka is reeling under a serious economic crisis with chaos of government finance, hyperinflation. Many view its roots in its presidential political system.

Political system of India	Sri Lanka political system
(1) Parliamentary system with	(1) Presidential system
(2) Accountability of the executive to the parliament.	(2) Executive free of <u>parliament control</u> .
(3) Indirect election of the President	(3) Direct election of President
(4) The Head of state (President) is	(4) The Head of state (President) is the

merely nominal executive, while real power lay in hands of Head of govt. (Prime Minister)

real executive

Political-system responsible for Sri Lanka's economic crisis

Yes

- (1) Unilateral measures of president (eg) Abolishment of chemical farming, launch of organic farming
- (2) little parliamentary control over executive powers - (eg) - No control over imports

No other reasons are equally responsible

- (1) Tourism sector downfall due to Easter Bombblast, COVID-19
- (2) Depreciation of currency.

Thus, Sri Lanka people called for political reform before economic reform leading to change in government.

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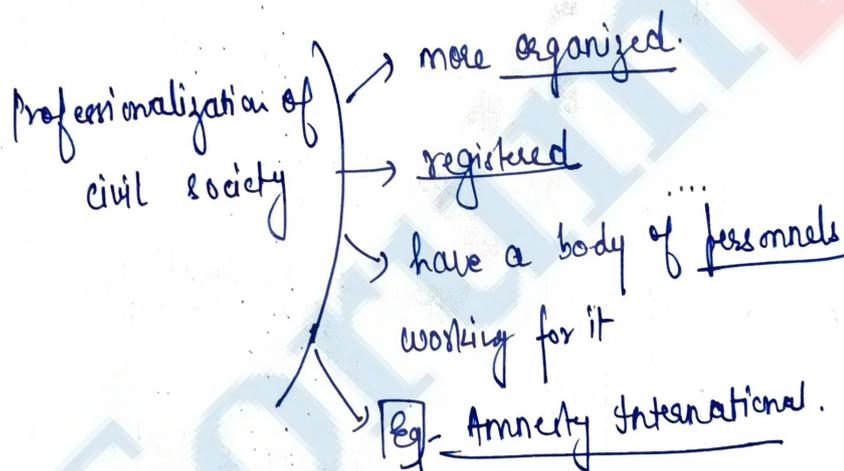
Q.4) The changed nature of civil society due to its professionalization has helped in deepening of democracy but at the cost of participation and accountability. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

अपने व्यावसायीकरण के कारण नागरिक समाज की परिवर्तित प्रकृति ने लोकतंत्र को गहरा करने में मदद की है लेकिन भागीदारी और जवाबदेही की कीमत पर। चर्चा करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The United Nations defined civil society as the group of people not sharing similar views and ideology who come together to promote their interests. [Eg] - NGOs like Ashoka



Civil society professionalism has helped deepen democracy

(1) Taking up the issues concerning vulnerable sections. [Eg] - Displacement of tribals

in Polavaram Dam Project.

(2) Discussing issues ignored by political class.

[Eq] - Marital rape

(3) Increase political & social awareness. [Eq] -

ADR report on criminalization of politics.

(4) Brings out corruption. [Eq] - through RTIs

However, this comes at cost

of participation and accountability :-

(1) Do not submit their records for scrutiny

as per IB report.

(2) Narrow-based with only educated people,

excludes participation.

(3) 'Emerging as new front of war' - NSA Ajit Doval - being manipulated by foreign powers.

Thus, a transparent civil

society can empower the country, however, a manipulated civil society serve as a threat.

Feedback

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

जबकि राष्ट्रीय हरित अधिकरण (एनजीटी) ने पर्यावरण की सुरक्षा में बहुत योगदान दिया है, फिर भी इसके विभिन्न संरचनात्मक और कार्यात्मक मुद्दों ने इसकी प्रभावशीलता को सीमित कर दिया है। टिप्पणी करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The National Green Tribunal was set up as a quasi-judicial body to deal with environmental matters under National Green Tribunal Act, 2010

NGT made immense contribution to protection of environment

- ordering curtailing pollution due to stubble burning.
- imposing finer on industries releasing untreated waste into Yamuna river.
- Ordering mass afforestation drive in public lands.

However, it faces certain issues which limits its effectiveness:-

Structural issues

- (1) Vacancies : suffers from Judicial and technical members vacancies
- (2) Lack of infrastructure - building, computers, internet
- (3) High pendency of cases

Functional Issues

(1) Conflict of Interest : constituted under Ministry of Environment and takes decision on policies concerning it.

(2) Overburdened with responsibilities ~~over~~ Biological Diversity Act, 2003 among other

The Way forward lay in filling up vacancies, infrastructure upgradation, digital connectivity, to empower NQT.

Feedback
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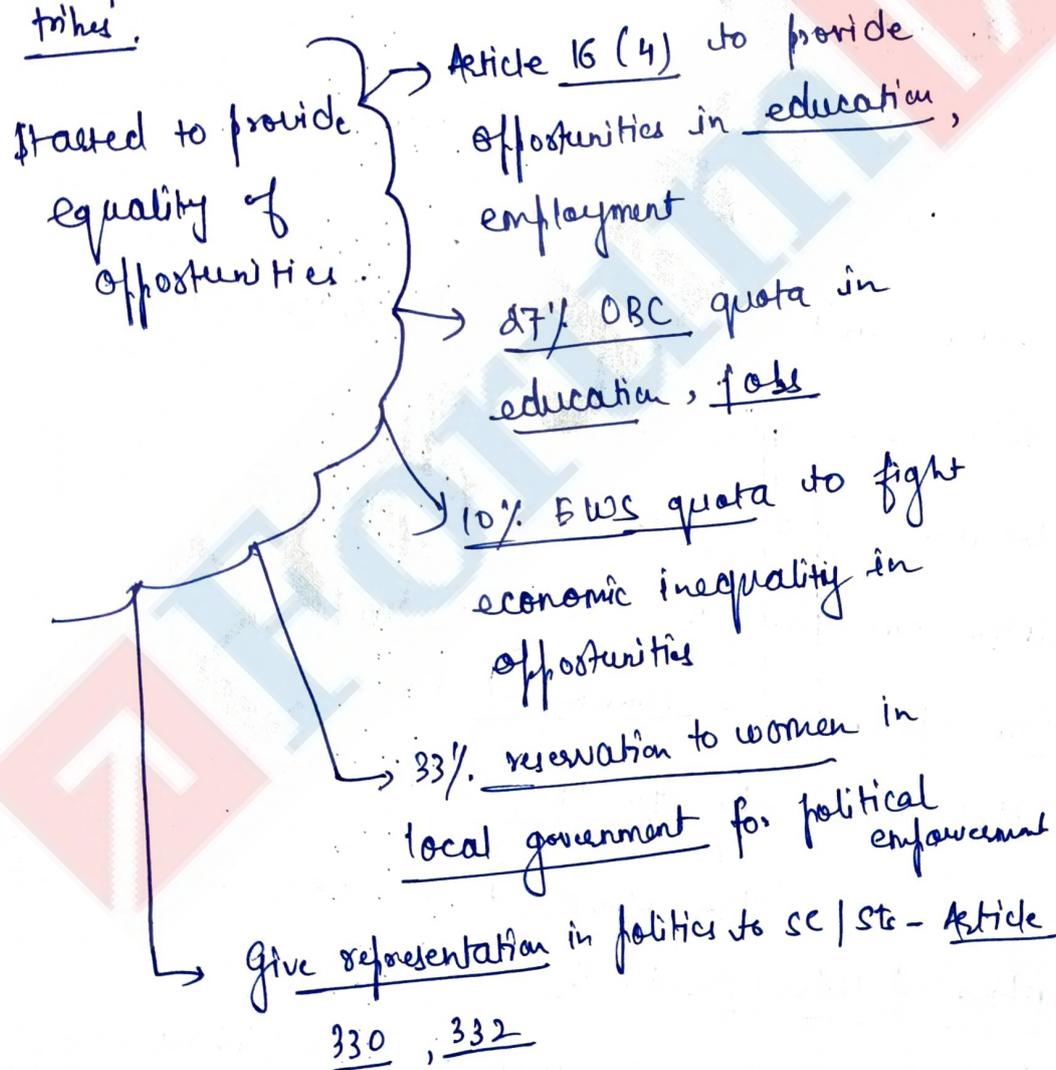
Q.6) Policy of reservation, started to provide equality of opportunities, has fallen victim to political opportunism. Critically examine the success of affirmative actions in the country.

(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)

The policy of reservation was introduced as affirmative action to correct historical injustice met to people from 'lower castes' and tribes.



Success of reservation

successful → 44% Saepanths are women
→ SC/ST representation in education, jobs has increased over years.

Limited success

- (1) Fallen victim to political opportunism
↳ used for vote bank politics
- (2) Success limited to few. [Eg] - Dalit elites,
tribal elites corner all benefit
- (3) Repeated need for extension shows that
little has changed over years
- (4) Low representation - Ministry of Personnel data
show that only 4% of SC in Group A posts
The need of the hour is
targeting of reservation benefits, regular
analysis of outcomes, jan andolan to abolish caste.

Feedback

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Q.7) Unless the factors that prevent effective and full participation of persons with disability in political and public life are addressed, the goal of inclusiveness and empowerment will remain elusive. Analyze.

(10 marks, 150 words)

जब तक राजनीतिक और सार्वजनिक जीवन में दिव्यांग व्यक्तियों की प्रभावी और पूर्ण भागीदारी को रोकने वाले कारकों को संबोधित नहीं किया जाता है, तब तक समावेशिता और सशक्तिकरण का लक्ष्य मायावी बना रहेगा। विश्लेषण करें।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The persons with disabilities form 2% of Indian population. The PwDs have to regularly face discrimination and exclusion for their physical disabilities.

Factors that prevent effective and full participation of PwDs in political & public life

- (1) Stigma attached - seen as 'dependent', 'unproductive', 'burden' on society.
- (2) Lack of infrastructure : Eg - ramps for wheelchair.
- (3) Inadequate support system → for instance costly fees for in blind school
→ inadequate health infrastructure to cater

to their special needs.

To ensure their effective and full participation there barriers need to be eradicated through:-

- (1) Awareness campaigns to remove stigma ~~under~~
- (2) Providing reservation to PwDs under Rights of PwDs, 2016
- (3) Distribution of aid. Eg. Hearing devices under Rashtriya Vayashree Yojana
- (4) Making public spaces accessible under Sugamya Bharat campaign - construction of ramps.

A Sugamya Bharat can lead way to an inclusive and empowered Bharat.

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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)

The NCRB 2019 pointed out that around 75% of prisoners are undertrials. The ~~wait~~ wait for justice is slowly eroding the souls of these prisoners.

Reasons for large number of undertrials

- (1) Delays in judgment due to regular adjournments, vacancies in courts.
- (2) Poor legal aid availability to poor.
- (3) Arrest over trivial issues such as petty theft.
1, 268th Law Commission report said ~65% of arrests are unnecessary.

(4) Poverty and illiteracy of undertrials who are unaware of legal technicalities

Desirability of dedicated bail law

→ Supreme Court mooted the idea.

Desirable → reduce pressure from prisons

→ reduce undertrials

→ free poor SCs/STs, Muslims, who form disproportionately high share of undertrials.

Undesirable → reduce deterrence.

→ release many criminals who will disturb social order.

However, as Supreme Court in Anand Goswami case pointed out Bail over jail... from the principle of restorative justice, thus a bail law is need of the time.

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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)

China lendd its support to Russia during course of the Ukraine war when the whole world condemned Russia for its unilateral aggression. This reflects china's growing relationship with Russia.

Strategic partner

- (1) Both share communist ideology.
- (2) Share anti-USA attitude.
- (3) cooperate in economic development. [eg] -
Russia export of natural gas to china
- (4) chinese investment growing in Russia.

However, china's interest in Russia also lay for it being a strategic

diversion for the west :-

- (1) The Cold war memories continue to haunt west, inspiring anti-Russia emotions.
- (2) West aggression against Russia drives focus away from China's belligerence in South China Sea, Taiwan.
- (3) Strong partnership with Russia promotes its interests.

Thus, China has been strategically involved with Russia, causing diversion for global cooperation.

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The United Nations estimates that Indian diaspora at its strength of 13.5 billion forms the largest diaspora in the world. It marks a strong presence in economies of West Asia and Africa.

Role of Indian diaspora in economies of West Asia and Africa

- (1) Investing in Africa and West Asia
- (2) Engaged in different employments such as engineers, housekeeping staff, hospitality staff.
- (3) Involve in construction industry.
Eg - Indians in FIFA world cup ground construction in Qatar.

Issues faced by diaspora diaspora

- (1) Exploitation. [Eg] - Kafala system of Qatar exploits Indian labourers.
- (2) Demand for replacement. [Eg] - Saudi Arabia's campaign to replace diaspora with local population.
- (3) Discrimination on ethnic basis.

Initiative to address the issue

- (1) Negotiation with host states such as African states and Gulf states.
- (2) Skill upgradation of diaspora by enabling their employment in higher jobs.
- (3) Universal social security legislation.

Thus, a strong diaspora can be a source of empowerment for both India & the host country.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

Former Chief Election Commissioner by Dureshi

held that organizing free and fair elections in a diverse, vast country like India is no less a challenge. Thus, consistent efforts are made to reform the election mechanism through various means.

Election Funding

Issues → use of money power in election
 → distribution of freebies such as free water
 → diversion of black money to political campaigning.

continuous effort to make election funding transparent :-

- (1) Electoral bonds were introduced through Finance Act 2017 to root out black money in politics.
- (2) Election Commission cancel polls in case of rigging. [eg] - Vellore polls in Lok Sabha election of 2019
- (3) Election Commission recent recommendation to record any donation to parties above ₹ 2000.

To make election process inclusive

Issues → exclusion of voters like elderly;
family of service voters
low awareness among voters.

Steps taken

- (1) SVEEP portal to spread awareness among voters.
- (2) Postal ballots for elderly, service voters

and their spouse, enabling remote voting

Re: Making political parties accountable

Issues → criminalization of politics
→ unfair means wage - muscle, money -

Steps taken-

(1) Regulation of Registered unrecognized political parties

(2) Asking political parties to submit criminal records of their candidates

Election Commission has consistently worked to reform the elections in India alongwith judiciary through its decisions such as Lily Thomas case 2013, ADR case.

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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)

In a commendable move towards ~~the~~ increasing accountability, the Odisha High Court released its annual report listing the pendency of case, vacancies in the court. This has drawn attention towards the issue of judicial accountability.

Judicial accountability and independence are mutually reinforcing

judicial accountability in the form of its ^{demand for} coverage under RTI, annual reports can reinforce its independence by giving it credibility, public trust, thus raising faith in respecting its independence.

However, judicial accountability is seen by many as an attack on judicial independence:-

- (1) RTI used to bring out personal details of chief Justice.
- (2) Judges targeted in the name of accountability.
- (3) Bring media attention on judiciary.

However, for any democratic institution maintaining accountability remains crucial.

Measures to enhance judicial accountability without impinging on its independence

- (1) Giving explanation for choice of candidates by the collegium.
- (2) Use of technology such as SUPACE to

keep digital records.

(3) Telecast of important judicial trials. [eg] -
Trials against fugitives like Nisar Modi.

(4) Creating a National Court of Appeals
to deal with pending appeals.

The judiciary is the guardian of the Indian constitution. This guardian needs to be made transparent to truly uphold the interests of the people and country.

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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)

Ordinance-making powers have been conferred on President (Article 123) and Governor (Article 213). For eg. Ordinance on Commission for Air Quality Management in NCR

Rationale behind ordinance power in Constitution

- (1) To ensure continuity in governance even when legislature is not in session.
- (2) To deliver policies in case of urgent need situation.
- (3) Part of functional overlap instead of separation of power between legislature and executive.

Various safeguards against Ordinance misuse

Ordinance misuse

- To bypass legislature. [eg] - Farm reform ordinances
- ignore democratic accountability through pre-legislative public scrutiny,

Various safeguards taken:-

- (1) Ordinance have to be approved within 6 weeks of reconstitution or new session of the legislature, without which it cease to exist hold.
- (2) The government has to give explanation for the need for ordinance at the time of bringing the law in Parliament
- (3) Supreme Court in DC wadhwa case - reflected

re-promulgation goes against constitution.

Ordinance power ~~is~~ its utility

Outlived its utility in present time as... today legislative scrutiny is seen essential for laws to inspire public confidence.

However, it remains important

- ~~the~~ COVID-19 disrupted Parliamentary functioning.
- Disruptions in parliament due to walkouts, protests
- legislature does not stay in session throughout the year.

Thus, a balanced approach based on maintenance of restraint while exercising ordinance using it only in public interest when an urgent situation emerges provides a way forward.

Feedback
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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 chief justice of India ~~Justice~~ Justice Ramanna suggested constitution of an independent umbrella body for regulation of central investigating agencies to ensure their independence, fair functioning.

Various issues related to functioning of central investigating agencies

(1) Multiplicity of central investigative agencies

↳ leads to problems of overlapping jurisdiction

[eg] - Both ED and CBI investigate cases of corruption.

↳ Duplication of functions. [eg] - CBI ~~NIA~~

and Narcotics Control Bureau, both have
function of curbing drug menace, ~~through~~

↳ Dilution of federal principles. [Eg] - Use of
CBI in states leads to sidelining
of state police

(2) Issues of independence. - [Eg] - Supreme
court called CBI "pagged parrot" of
Centre.

↳ Use of ED, CBI, NCB against opposition
members.

(3) low synergy between various bodies. [Eg] - RAW,
CBI, NIA in dealing with terrorism.

(4) High variance.

Independent umbrella body

(1) can help in integration of roles in a

Single agency. [Eq]. All corruption matters to be dealt by ED alone.

- (2) Ensure independence by freeing up central agencies from government control.
- (3) Later to infrastructure, ~~was~~ manpower needs of the central govt agencies.
- (4) Ensure transparency in management of central agencies.

Thus, an independent umbrella body for central investigative bodies is an idea worth giving serious attention to strengthen the "fourth pillar" of democracy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
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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 अर्थात् पंचायत प्रणाली की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के साथ-साथ उसकी क्षमताओं का परीक्षण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India in its Voluntary Report to the United Nations gave the idea of 'local solutions for global problems', thus highlighting the importance of localization of SDGs. In this, the PRIs can play a key role.

Critical role of PRI in meeting SDGs

- (1) In eradicating poverty (SDG 1) : by ensuring MGNREGA employment to every individual volunteering for work to ensure income.
- (2) Eradicate hunger ^(SDG 2) by increasing awareness
 → on breastfeeding
 → importance of millet "nutri-cereals"
- (3) Ensuring healthcare (SDG 3) : by

setting up primary healthcare centers in villages, promotion of generic medicines

(4) Ensure gender equality (SDG 5)

↳ by promoting girl child education under Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao program.

Capabilities of PRLs in meeting SDGs

(1) Supplying sanitation facilities under Swachh Bharat Mission (SDG 6)

(2) ^{By} promoting usage of LPG cylinders instead of firewood (SDG 7)

(3) Fighting gender, caste, class discrimination in village to reduce inequalities (SDG 10)

(4) Promoting sustainable production and

consumption in village - by promoting
circulae economy, Life movement

Thus, local initiatives
led by panchayats can bring help achieve
vision 2030. Bhakti Shaema of Bakhedi
Abdullah village of Madhya Pradesh has
shown the true potential of ~~PAs~~ PRTs
in rural transformation and SDG achievement.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The National Health Policy 2017 called for adoption of universal health care coverage, thus giving ^{right to} health ~~as~~ recognition as a ~~be~~ universal basic right. However, government policies including Ayushman Bharat ~~of~~ Jana have failed to recognize right to health as a basic right.

Ayushman Bharat } ₹ 5 lakh cover for families
 a revolutionary } coverage of poor and
 intervention } vulnerable families
 } covers secondary and
 } tertiary healthcare.

However, Ayushman Bharat does not cover all the citizens and families

falling short of idea of right to health.

Need for right to health

- (1) High maternal mortality ratio exist - 113 as per Sample Registration Survey 2018 against SDG goal of 70
- (2) High mortality due to infectious diseases
 ↳ WHO - 28% of all world death.
- (3) High hunger, malnutrition among population.
- (4) Required for healthy growth of population and tapping of demographic potential

Impediments in right to health for all

- (1) Low-doctor-patient ratio : 1:1613 (NITI Aayog) against WHO recommended 1:1000

(2) Lack of health infrastructure. [Eg] - CAG
highlighted poor bed-patient ratio in Bihar

(3) High out-of-pocket expenditure. Economic Eco Survey
2020 - 65%

(4) Inverted healthcare structure

Way forward

NITI Aayog recommends:-

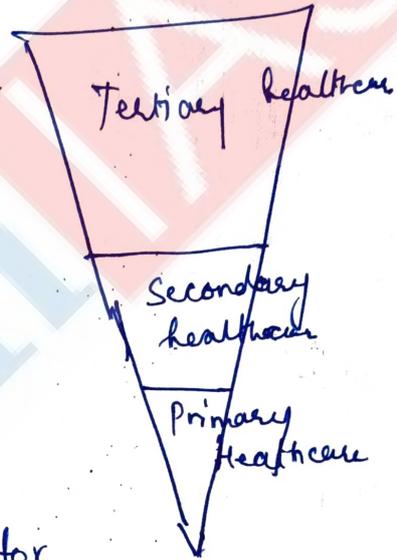
(1) Increasing health staff by
launching bridge course for
paramedics

(2) Setting up nursing college in each district

(3) National Health policy 2017 recommends 2/3rd

expenditure to be made on primary healthcare

only an empowered, health conscious
population can make India truly Atmanirbhar
Bharat.



Feedback

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Q.17) Assess the performance of MGNREGA in generation of sustainable employment and creation of durable assets in rural India. Can this model be replicated in urban areas as well?

(15 marks, 250 words)

ग्रामीण भारत में स्थायी रोजगार के सृजन और टिकाऊ परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण में मनरेगा के प्रदर्शन का आकलन करें। क्या इस मॉडल को शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी दोहराया जा सकता है?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MGNREGA was launched in 2005 as the rural employment scheme giving 100 days of assured employment to unskilled work to all those who volunteer for it.

Performance of MGNREGA

① In generation of sustainable employment :-

↳ reduced disguised employment in agriculture

↳ provided employment to migrants who returned to villages during lockdown

② creation of durable assets

↳ Karnataka has undertaken water saving

by promoting water-harvesting structures
under MGNREGA.

↳ ~~create~~ Building of Panchayat halls → toilets
under MGNREGA

However MGNREGA suffers

from certain issues:-

- (1) Irregular and delayed wage payment. Supreme court called it "a modern form of slavery"
In 2016 because of non-payment
- (2) Gives less than demanding employment
- (3) structures created are abandoned and
gets damaged in absence of repair
- (4) low budget. [Eq] -25% less budget of ₹75,000
more than budget estimate

Urban MGNREGA

(1) Economic Advisory Panel of PM has advised an urban model.

(2) Rajasthan govt - Indira Gandhi Shakti Rozgar Yojana is based on MGNREGA

Benefits	Issues
(1) Curb urban employment	(1) Promote <u>migration</u> to cities
(2) create <u>dual</u> structures	(2) cities are already <u>infrastructurally</u> advanced
	(3) <u>Educated city dwellers</u> would not like to work for meagre payments
	(4) <u>State govt exchequer</u>

Thus, as NITI @ 75 suggest there is need to give recognition to prior learning, skill people, promote labour intensive export manufacturing to boost employment.

Feedback
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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)

The Economic Survey 2021 revealed that women participation between 2004 and 2017 in workforce has come down from 45% to 25%. This is a key reason for this, as survey pointed out was reduction of poverty and increasing education among women.

Poverty driving women in workforce

- (1) To supplement the household income when husband's income falls short.
- (2) single mothers, women participate to earn for themselves and their children.

Education drive women out of workforce

(1) Higher participation in education such as higher education delay their entry into job market

(2) Education of girl child prevent child labour.

Self help group can correct this aberration

Self help group refers to autonomous groups of individual who engage in any enterprise or credit lending by pooling their resources.

SHGs can drive out poverty, while empowering educated girls by:-

(1) promoting entrepreneurship among women. [eg] - SEWA

(2) Combat poverty by providing formal

credit. [Eg] - Kalarjiam movement in
Tamil Nadu

(3) Educate women about their rights, while
empowering them to participate in
economy. [Eg] - Kudumbashree in Kerala

(4) Make vulnerable women self-reliant. [Eg]
Safe Able set up by district administration
of Thoothukudi district of Tamil Nadu
by SHGs of differently abled people.

The SHG can play a
crucial role in empowering women who
as Michelle Obama says forms the crucial
half of world's population.

Feedback

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

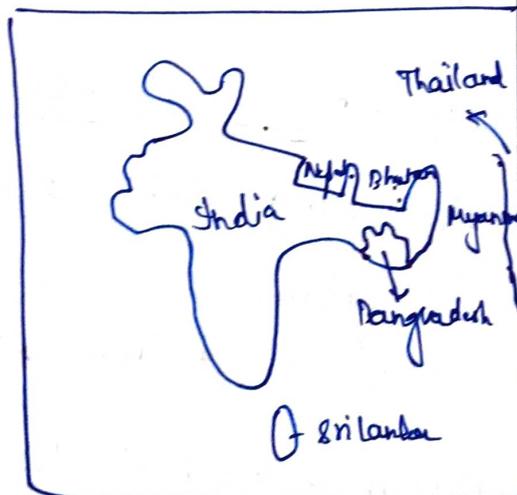
सार्क के प्रतिस्थापन के रूप में देखने के बजाय, बिमस्टेक को दक्षिण एशिया और आसियान के बीच एक सेतु के रूप में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका के लिए सराहा जाना चाहिए। विश्लेषण करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BIMSTEC refers to the ^{regional} organization of countries around the Bay of Bengal - Bangladesh, India, Myanmar, Sri Lanka, Thailand, Nepal and Bhutan. BIMSTEC recently adopted its charter giving the organization ~~is~~ a legal status.

BIMSTEC is often seen as a replacement for SAARC

(1) Due to SAARC becoming jammed due to India-Pak bilateral issues

(2) Seen as alternative for engagement of India



and its neighbouring countries.

However, BIMSTEC must be recognized as an important organization

(1) Bridge between South Asia and ASEAN : Countries

like Myanmar, Thailand act as 'gateway' to ASEAN for South Asian countries such as India, Bangladesh.

(2) BIMSTEC countries hold 22% of world's population including India with world's second largest population.

(3) BIMSTEC - home to economic powerhouses

like Bangladesh - exporter of textile to the world.

India... 3rd largest economy in PPP

(4) Upholds ecological pristineity : [Eg] - Bhutan

Challenges } → Low linka - BIMSTEC countries back
 → Myanmar, Sri Lanka facing political and economic crisis
 → Chinese effort to debt-trap BIMSTEC countries under BRI

The way forward lay in expanding trade relations, cultural people-to-people relations between BIMSTEC countries, while coming forward to assist member states facing crisis, such as India's aid to Sri Lanka.

Feedback

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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)

Recently, a new grouping of USA, UAE, India and Israel emerged in the Middle East called I2U2. The I2U2 is also being called the 'NEW QUAD'

Aims and objectives

I2U2	QUAD
<p>(1) To boost <u>economic and trade relations</u> between the participant countries.</p> <p>(2) To ensure <u>mutual benefit</u> to all → eg- USA economic power + Israel technology + India's scale</p>	<p>(1) To promote <u>freedom of navigation</u>, democratic principles in the <u>Indo-Pacific</u>.</p> <p>(2) Resist <u>China's aggression</u> in <u>Indo-Pacific</u>.</p>

(3) To act as a
regional player in
Middle East

(3) Regional player in
Indo-Pacific

Importance of I2U2 for India

(1) Give India greater role in Middle East:

which is ~~the~~ an important pillar in
India's energy security given its dependence
on Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Qatar for oil
and natural gas.

(2) Allow India to expand relations ^{with West Asian countries} from
bilateral format to regional level

(3) Establishes India's importance in
emerging geopolitics

(4) Brings investments to India.

↳ UAE & USA committed \$2.3 billion

investment in India as part of ± 202 .

± 202 thus provides

an important platform.

Challenges

- loss of strategic autonomy of India
- India's involvement in regional politics of Middle East

Ther way forward lay in

balancing India's interest in Middle east, while not getting kapped in its political quagmire.

Feedback

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