

Writing mains, please check on priority.

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

R
N
10 NOV 2021
NO.
03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1510)

Name of Candidate	Sonali Dev	Registration Number	331241
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Date	10/11/2021
Center	Offline Karol Bagh		

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		
2	10		
3	10		
4	10		
5	10		
6	10		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
10	10		
11	15		
12	15		
13	15		
14	15		
15	15		
16	15		
17	15		
18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. Highlight the role played by the MPLAD Scheme in creating community assets based on local needs. Also, critically evaluate the recent move to suspend it. (150 words) 10

स्थानीय आवश्यकताओं के आधार पर सामुदायिक परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण में MPLAD योजना द्वारा निभाई गई भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इसे निलंबित करने के हालिया कदम का समालोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Recently, the government has allowed existing MPLAD funds to be used for healthcare and food security needs in COVID lockdowns.

Role of MPLAD in creating community assets

- 1) Unfettered nature for local area development recommended by MP.
- 2) non-lapsable for creation of durable assets requiring higher expenditure.
- 3) Social justice ensured earmarked for welfare of SC/ST and PWD population.
- 4) Inspection of assets by local authorities.
- 5) Convergence with MNREGA for ensuring livelihood and capital creation.
- 6) Ground Assessment by DM to highlight local needs. eg. quarantine centers built.

Suspension of schemeA) Benefit

- ① scheme violated separation of powers, legislative gave executive direction
- ② watch rust due to non lapable nature → 50% funds unutilised
- ③ misused for frivolous expenses and administrative works
- ④ no social audit, grievance redressal creating black box
- ⑤ funds can be diverted for development in form of schemes

B) Challenges

- 1) Reduces responsibility of legislature to people.
- 2) funds could have been utilised for asset creation.
- ③ still no policy on unutilised refers.

The scheme should be rationalised and money divulged quarterly based on performance and outcomes.

2. Adequately empowering the third tier of Indian federal structure is key to strengthen federalism in India. Analyse. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संघीय ढांचे के तृतीय स्तर को पर्याप्त रूप से सशक्त बनाना, भारत में संघवाद को सुदृढ़ करने की कुंजी है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The 23rd and 24th Constitutional Amendment gave a constitutional backing to the three tiered federal structure of Indian Polity.

Empowerment of third tier Key to strengthen federalism

- 1) uphold principle of subsidiarity :
decision making to be done at lowest level
- 2) Better development outcomes : due to bottom up planning, assessment and monitoring reducing interregional disparity
- 3) avoiding inter and intrastate conflicts due to sufficient autonomy and capability to carry out functions eg reducing skirmishes over resources, resource curse
- 4) Better governance - participatory, consensus oriented and responsive to local needs

- ⑤. Reduced encroachment by union over state list and 11th schedule due to transfer of finances, functions, functionaries
- ⑥ Reducing decentralisation: Schemes and initiative at lowest level due to increased functionality eg FRA act.

Should further be strengthened by

- ①. Strengthening federalism at state level
- less tied grants
 - concurrence on legislative over Concurrent list (Sarkaria commission)
- ② empowering local bodies
- raising tax net
 - independent local body services (NCRWC)
 - training, personnel, etc improve functionality
 - use of technology to empower eg DISHA portal, SWAMITVA scheme

federalism in India is a case of sui generis and should be strengthened through empowering the 3rd tier.

3. To safeguard and uphold the freedom of speech and expression in India, it is imperative to adequately reform colonial laws that curtail free speech. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में वाक् एवं अभिव्यक्ति की स्वतंत्रता को सुरक्षित रखने और उसे बनाए रखने के लिए, मुक्त वाक् को कम करने वाले औपनिवेशिक कानूनों में पर्याप्त रूप से सुधार करना अनिवार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Freedom of speech and expression has been granted as a fundamental right to every citizen under Article 19 of the constitution.

reforming colonial laws to uphold the right

- ① Limit to reasonable restrictions under constitution - eg. Section 66 of IT act declared unconstitutional in Shreya Singhal case
- ② Uphold test of proportionality: Blanket ban cannot be accepted.
eg SC declared prolonged detention under Public safety act violates Article 19, Article 21
- ③ Reduce Executive discretion eg UAPA act, that confers huge powers to government
- ④ Right to information requires stopping misuse of official secret Act.

- ⑤. Distinguish between hate speech, dissent and sedition: no clear definition, sedition act allows for clerical
- ⑥. Avoids Restraints eg Contempt of Court act used against Prashant Bhushan's comment on a particular judge.
- ⑦. Punishes Criticism, Accountability eg Dissent labelled as sedition under Section 124A IPC.

further steps need to be taken

- 1) Rationalisation of laws, striking of obsolete laws
- 2) Self regulation and internal ombudsmen
- 3) fact checking and grievance redressal of media.
- 4) Right to bail (Law Commission) in such laws.

Freedom of speech and expression is the bulwark of a growing democracy and should be balanced with only reasonable restrictions.

4. Highlight the role of pressure groups in a democratic country. Also, differentiate between pressure groups in India and developed countries.

(150 words) 10

एक लोकतांत्रिक देश में दबाव समूहों की भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, भारत और विकसित देशों में दबाव समूहों के मध्य अंतर स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Pressure groups are voluntary groupings of people that have come together to protect, promote and further their common interests, agenda.

Role of pressure groups in democracy

- 1) Watchdog: of government policies, implementation and formulation
- 2) Agitator of people's rights and concerns eg. labour union pushing for code on wages
- 3) Advocate for common interest through electornering, lobbying, propagandizing.
- 4) Mediator between quarreling groups eg. ASSOCHAM balancing rights of workers with capitalists
- 5) Research and implementation: eg. Lok Niti highlighting deficiencies in election processes.

Pressure group in India	Developed
1) <u>informal</u> means of advocacy	<u>legal</u> right to lobby eg <u>USA</u>
2) <u>formal</u> and <u>informal</u> groupings	<u>formalised</u> <u>structures</u> and <u>recognised</u> by government
3) check <u>accountability</u> and work <u>ex post</u> <u>facto</u>	<u>equal</u> <u>participation</u> <u>in development</u> eg <u>experts</u> consulted before <u>policy</u> <u>formulation</u>
4) inadequate <u>Inadequate</u> funding, support	even given <u>budgetary</u> support, <u>market</u> <u>borrowing</u> , self <u>revenues</u>
5) rely on <u>philanthropy</u>	<u>participate</u> <u>in philanthropy</u> eg <u>Bills Melinda Gates</u> <u>effective</u> at all <u>three levels</u>
6) mostly at <u>union</u> level	

Pressure groups should be recognised
as vital links in development

5. The idea that Public Intent Data can play a transformative role in the public sector is not bereft of challenges. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यह विचार कि लोक प्रयोजन डेटा (पब्लिक इंटेंट डेटा) सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र में एक परिवर्तनकारी भूमिका निभा सकता है, चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Public Intent data is the public or meta data that can be used for public purposes and intended for public benefit.

Transformative role

- 1) better decision making based on evidences
- eg Rationalisation of budget, outcome monitoring
- 2) Improve service delivery: identifying bottlenecks and leakages eg Direct benefit transfer
- 3) Reduce duplicacy eg Central health system can be used for health coverage, medical research
- 4) Policy monitoring - quality and reliable data for mid course correction eg fiscal budgeting in emergencies like COVID
- 5) Ease of doing business: reducing regulatory hassles eg MCA21, ENUISA

Challenges

- ①. Threat of data privacy and leaking of sensitive information for bullying, identity theft, discriminatory policies
- ② Digital divide: inaccessibility of data may further widen gap between have and have not
- ③ No regulation law - with right to forget, equitable access.
- ④ Cybersecurity challenges: Lack of trained personnel, capacity eg attack on Kundli plant can put at risk critical infrastructure
- ⑤. Affordability: requires huge infrastructure, bandwidth, fast internet and quality devices (import dependence of china)
- ⑥ Lack of digitised records.

Public Intent Data can transform governance and a holistic policy and law should be framed for its utilisation

6. Enumerating the key objectives of the Foreign Contribution Regulation Act, discuss why the recent amendments in the act are seen as a matter of great concern for the development sector in India. (150 words) 10

विदेशी अभिदाय (विनियमन) अधिनियम के प्रमुख उद्देश्यों को सूचीबद्ध करते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि इस अधिनियम में हाल के संशोधनों को भारत में विकास क्षेत्रों के लिए बड़ी चिंता का विषय क्यों माना जा रहा है।

Recent FCRA ammendment was introduced to regulate use of foreign contribution to NGO's.

Objectives

- ① Crack down on Shell companies
laundring money eg. only 10% had declared any financial assets - Niravayog
- ② Protecting sovereignty: funds received for political, religious agitations causing internal security issues.
- ③ Fiscal prudence: limiting administrative expenses to 20% from 50%.
- ④ Single account to curbe any misuse of funds financing organised crimes, fraud ripping.
- ⑤ focus on development: allows for random inspection, renewal of licenses.

Concern for development activities

- ① Key enablers of development requiring funding eg 150% of all development funding come from private institutions in 2020
- ② Decentralised development hampered as NAO's fund microfinance institutions, local organisations, eg Prati Mudday meal in schools
- ③ Highlighting government inefficiencies eg crackdown on Amnesty international highlighting breach on journalistic freedom
- ④ Social agitation for rights require administrative expenses.
- ⑤ Reducing autonomy and discretion of development activities to be undertaken eg threat of suspension of licence of greenpeace

National policy on voluntary sector recognises the need of NAO's in development and this should be maintained with reasonable restrictions

7. The current COVID-19 pandemic has posed a serious threat to the safety and wellbeing of children all over the world. Discuss. Also provide an account of the measures taken by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

वर्तमान कोविड-19 महामारी ने विश्व भर में बच्चों की सुरक्षा और कुशलक्षेम के समक्ष एक गंभीर खतरा उत्पन्न कर दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में राष्ट्रीय बाल अधिकार संरक्षण आयोग (NCPCR) द्वारा किए गए उपायों का विवरण भी प्रदान कीजिए।

The pandemic has pushed children towards learning poverty, cycle of hunger (disruption of mid day meals), mental trauma and even pushed them towards child labour and child marriage.

Threat to safety and wellbeing

- ① Closure of schools : leading to educational gap, hampering mental development due to loss of productive years
- ② Orphanhood : Lack of family support pushing to beggary, child labour, trafficking
- ③ Mental stress : Increased suicide and depression levels.
- ④ Lack of Health : worsening health indicators eg. hunger, wasting.

measures taken by NCPER

- 1) Enforcement of child protection laws
eg POSCO act even within homes
POSO e-box.
- 2) mental health needs: non-medical,
helpline number
- 3) recommending fiscal support to
orphaned kids to ensure no
disruption in education, health
- 4) monitoring of child health care
institutions.
- 5) Mobilisation of child welfare committees
at district level ensuring strengthened
panels with collector; experts
- 6) Educational needs: recommending
and provisioning of tablets at
village level.

NCPER should be strengthened
to provide immediate pecuniary
relief and make binding recommendations
to the government

8. Various challenges need to be addressed in order to successfully eradicate the menace of bonded labour in India. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में बंधुआ श्रम के संकट को सफलतापूर्वक उन्मूलित करने के लिए विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

NCRB has noted the presence of
8.3 million bonded labour in
India (2019)

Challenges needed to be addressed for
successful eradication

1) Poverty

- focus on employment generation,
- labour intensive work
- Skill development
- Vocational training

2) Easier access to credit

- to solve money lenders hegemony
leading to bonded labour

3) Agricultural reforms

- Rights to tenants and sharecroppers
~~for~~ and better remuneration through
model tenancy act

4) Ascriptive changes

- behavioural change on casteism
pushing lower caste workers into
bonded labour

⑤ Implementation and enforcement of laws

- ↳ identification of bonded labour
- ↳ rehabilitation ~~and~~ ~~see~~ activities

⑥ Legal recourse

- Strengthening pro bono services for legal aid.

⑦ - Civil society organisations to be strengthened for upliftment and identification

⑧ Affordable development services

- access to education
- basic healthcare
- social security
- financial inclusion through

Bonded labour infringes upon right against exploitation (Article 23) and steps to curb it should be taken urgently.

9. In the background of the recent military coup in Myanmar, discuss why a stable Myanmar is important for India. (150 words) 10

म्यांमार में हाल ही में हुए सैन्य तख्तापलट की पृष्ठभूमि में, चर्चा कीजिए कि क्यों एक स्थिर म्यांमार भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है।

Myanmar's junta coup and imprisonment of Aun -Sang Santhi has endangered democratic process in the country having wider implications for India.

Importance of stable Myanmar

- 1) Security issues and terrorism

— crackdown on terrorist outfits providing cross border supply of arms, counterfeit currency

- 2) Curb illegal drug trade

— Myanmar part of global drug network and drug triangle

- 3) Connectivity to North East

— imperative for greater connectivity with mainland eg Kachin multimodal corridor, Thailand India - Myanmar trilateral highway.

- ④ reduce China's hegemony: India secured port development at Sittwe to counter China's string of pearls
- ⑤ Vital for intra regional trade
currently <5% in south Asia
- ⑥ Vital for India's vision of Look East - Myanmar acts as a gateway
 - BIMSTEC
 - Mekong-ganga corporation.
- ⑦ Thwart development investment in Myanmar
eg development of COX Bazaar
- ⑧ May trigger refugee crisis in India
and pressure on resettlement

Peaceful Myanmar is vital for India's vision of security and growth of all in the region and Neighbourhood first.

10. In the case of Maldives it's not the size but the location that makes it strategically significant. Explain in the context of India's neighbourhood first approach. (150 words) 10

मालदीव के मामले में, आकार नहीं, बल्कि उसकी अवस्थिति उसे रणनीतिक रूप से महत्वपूर्ण बनाती है। भारत की 'पड़ोसी देश प्रथम' दृष्टिकोण के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's neighbourhood first approach first propounded in Panchsheel, and strengthened by Lupal doctrine makes maldives a strategic partner

Location significance

①. Geostrategic

①. Crossroads of major trade routes of Indian Ocean

- vital for free and fair Indo Pacific

②. Counter China's string of pearls policy threatening sovereignty of India and small island states

②. Geo Economic

①. huge EEZ and resources
eg. oil and gas
rare minerals.

②. huge tourism potential

(3) Security

- vital for maritime security and development of island countries
- act as a refuelling dock for India and world shipping

(4) Geopolitical

- major partner in fight against Climate change and environmentalism
- coral reef safeguard

(5) Others

- Hazard detection
 - eg cyclone warning, Tsunami
- development and trade
 - eg economic development of Lakshadweep due to proximity

Defence

- maritime exercises

Maldives is central to India's vision of SAGAR (security and growth gal in the region)

11. While the judiciary should not be a silent spectator when constitutional rights of citizens are infringed by executive policies, it must also not assume the role of the executive or pass policy prescriptions. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (250 words) 15

जब कार्यकारी नीतियों द्वारा नागरिकों के संवैधानिक अधिकारों का उल्लंघन हो तब न्यायपालिका को मूक दर्शक नहीं बने रहना चाहिए, साथ ही इसे कार्यपालिका की भूमिका भी ग्रहण नहीं करनी चाहिए अथवा नीतिगत निर्धारण जारी नहीं करना चाहिए। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने रुख का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए।

Judicial activism propounds that judiciary has a constitutional duty to protect the constitution of India and under Article 142 a mandate to ensure complete justice.

Need for judiciary to step up against Executive policies to protect right of citizens

- 1) India doesn't subscribe to strict separation of powers rather a system of checks and balances
- 2) power of judicial review under article 13 allows the judiciary to strike down any law infringing upon rights, violating procedure established by law
- 3) Judicial pronouncements like

due process of law in Minerva Mills
and basic structure doctrine in
Kesavanand Bharti case

required for 1) Ensuring Constitutional
morality and protective values
of liberty, freedom and equality
eg Right to life expanded to
include life with dignity under
Article 21

2) pursue social justice eg. PIL
~~sector~~ relaxes locus standi criteria,
instrumental in striking down of
Section 377 IPC

3) Ensure rule of law eg. right to
levelhood under Article 21, proportionality
test under Puttaswamy case

4) Working of constitution not subjugated
eg NSAC struck down to preserve
independence of the government.

5) Progressive rights ensured

6) Steps in when executive, legislature left gap
eg "Absolute liability (MC Mehta case)

However, role of judiciary should not take over executive or policy prescriptions

- 1) DPSP under Part IV direct for separation of powers (Article 50)
- 2) Judicial restraint is a key feature of judiciary as propounded by Judiciary itself under Muglonkar Case
- 3) Efficiency and Effectiveness
 - ↳ overload of backlog: 3.53 Cr cases pending
 - ↳ action subverted from cases of social justice
- 4) Encroaching on purely executive and legislative domain itself undermining the basic structure (eg) banning of crackers, liquor shops on highways

Judicial activism should be balanced by self restraint so that it doesn't transgress to judicial overreach

12. 'Effective legislatures' are measured by their outcomes and not by their output. Analyze the functioning of the Indian Parliament in this context.

(250 words) 15

'प्रभावी विधान-मंडलों का मापन उनके आउटकम्स (परिणामों) के आधार पर किया जाता है न कि उनके आउटपुट (निर्गत) के आधार पर।' इस संदर्भ में, भारतीय संसद की कार्यप्रणाली का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent Lokniti - CDPR report suggests
on declining productivity of Parliament
Exacerbated by COVID-19 lockdowns.

(Effective legislatures measured by outcomes)

- 1) Number of bills passed per session.
has increased in the 16th Lok Sabha
signalling legislative activity
- 2) Sensitive issues taken up eg.
Citizenship amendment act.
- 3) Social reforms pursued eg banning
of triple talaaq
- 4) International treaties ratified eg.
Amendment to plastic waste management
rules 2021.
- 5) Rights protected eg. Transgender rights.
rules and creation of National Commission

on transgender

- 6) Development pursued eg. Right to Education act to include early childhood Care and education.

However, a deeper understanding places importance on Output of Effective legislation

- 1) Abolition of Question hour, & reducing Zero hour to few days subjugates Parliamentary responsibility under (Article 74)

- 2) Increased use of adjournment, to bypass discussion, debate dissent of particular bills

- 3) Reduced number of bills passed to Parliamentary committees (<1% - Lokniti) violating principle of precaution

- 4) Discretionary powers of Speaker used to classify financial bills as money bills of [Article 110] to bypass through upperhouse.

- 5) Increased disruptions, decreased

attendance, increasing the Executive authority over legislative process.

Steps to ensure both Output and Outcomes

1) Mandatory passing of bills through Committee stage similar to USA

2) Pre and post legislative impact assessment

3) Public hearing and information disclosure of bills

2) Outcome budgeting, grievance redressal and social audits to ensure effectiveness and relevancy

Outcome should be balanced with Output to ensure 'due process of law'

13. Fiscal federalism in India has evolved with time. Discuss in light of the developments in recent years. (250 words) 15

भारत में राजकोषीय संघवाद समय के साथ विकसित हुआ है। हाल के वर्षों के घटनाक्रम के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Fiscal federalism is defined as sharing of financial powers between the union and states in India. It has seen an evolving trend

Criteria	Earlier	Change/Recent
I <u>Institutional</u>	dictated by <u>Planning Commission</u>	more powers to <u>finance commission</u> under Article 280.
II <u>Tied funds</u>	plethora of <u>Centrally sponsored schemes</u>	Rationalised <u>Centrally sponsored schemes</u>
III <u>Grant Development</u>	limited 13th <u>Finance Commission</u> → 32%	15th <u>finance commission</u> 41%.

IV	fiscal space	higher → state levied excise, service tax, VAT	lower replaced by GST
V	dividing devolution.	less reliance on cess and surcharge	increased surcharge, GST compensation cess
VI	borrowing	external borrowing from states limited	allowed eg Kerala took international assistance to tackle floods
VII	3 rd tier	decreased devolution	→ increased devolution → development bonds

However few irritants remain in
present fiscal federalism

1) Residuary powers of taxation

with Union.

- 2) Low tax net with states defined under Schedule VII
- 3) Special grants supercede devolution under Article 275
- 4) Recent issue of non payment of CST compensation cess
- 5) Reservation of bills for president under Article 307 and Article 308
That change free and fair transaction of goods.

fiscal federalism can be strengthened

- 1) Devolution till 3rd tier
 - 2) Encouraged to raise market borrowings eg State development loan
 - 3) Increase in Revenues of states through licences, development
 - 4) Debt management Authority to ensure union's commitment to states
 - 5) CAC binding powers for fiscal propriety
- Fiscal federalism is the lynchpin of Indian federalism

14. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) is often cited as an example of the rising politicisation of public institutions. In this context, identify the issues associated with the CBI's functioning. What steps can be taken to address these issues? (250 words) 15

केंद्रीय अन्वेषण ब्यूरो (CBI) को प्रायः सार्वजनिक संस्थानों के बढ़ते राजनीतिकरण के उदाहरण के रूप में उद्धृत किया जाता है। इस संदर्भ में, CBI की कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए। इन मुद्दों का समाधान करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा सकते हैं?

CBI gains its powers from Delhi Special establishments act and was set up under the recommendation of Santhanam committee.

Rising politicisation and issues in CBI's functioning

- ① Political interference in appointment committee which includes Prime minister and leader of opposition (LoP)
- LoP vacancy made at a majoritarian decision of ruled party
- ② No security of tenure mentioned in constitution.
- ③ Non constitutional, non statutory body leads to political interference wlay to day functioning.

→ President not required to lay down report in the parliament

④ No Qualifications mandated making it a post reserved by bureaucrats increasing political-bureaucratic nexus.

⑤ Consent from States required for handling cases within jurisdiction of states
eg. General consent denied by West Bengal government

⑥ Allocation of Cases
- High profile cases allotted on political discretion.

⑦ Staff and Assistance, no permanent staff.

⑧ Subordinate to CVC, Lokpal in cases assigned by them to CBI.

⑨ Lack of political will - prosecution may not set up, vacancy in post of director.

witness protection scheme not implemented

Steps to be taken

- 1) Constitutional or statutory status as recommended by Santhanam Committee
- 2) Jurisdiction defined to not overlap with NIA CVC
- 3) Make recommendations binding, answerable by parliament.
- 4) Independent search and selection committee
- 5) fixed tenure of director under CVC act should be formalised
- 6) Automatic general consent to reduce interference in working
- 7) Bring under RTI, to check on corruption.

CBI needs to be strengthened to strengthen the criminal justice system in India.

15. The principal constraint for India is trying to find solutions to 21st century problems using 19th century government structures. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत के लिए प्रमुख बाधा 19वीं सदी के सरकारी ढांचे का उपयोग कर 21वीं सदी की समस्याओं का समाधान खोजने का प्रयास करना है। चर्चा कीजिए।

21st century problems of Climate Change, Cybersecurity, terrorism are characterised by their global nature, dynamism, innovation requiring a overhaul in government structures and processes

Constraint in using 19th century structures

① Red tapism and Bureaucratic corruption

— hampers quick decision making
— eg Stopping Vizag gas leak required to airlift chemicals from Andhra Pradesh within an hour.

② Strict adherence to rules

— lack of innovation
— minimal use of technology
eg Pegasus attack required cybersecurity solutions and

preemptive control

③ Hierarchy of Organisation

'pushing files upwards' leading
→ overcentralisation neglecting
local problems

eg. Deforestation and desertification
in local areas requires bottom-up
planning

④ Bureaucratic Apathy

- lack of precaution and prevention
eg. EIA subverted and relaxed
for development projects; No EIA
for Charoan

⑤ Maximum Government - overbearing regulations

- hampering ease of doing business
- cost and time overruns
- ranked '107' in enforcing contract
(World Bank)

⑥ Lack of Modernisation

- Unable to take advantage of Big Data
ICT
- lack of participatory approach
- eg. RTI ineffective due to less digitised
records.

Reforming The government structures

①. Minimum government, maximum governance

— ensure regulation, facilitation
implementation or encroachment

[eg] MCA-21, faceless assesment of income tax

②. Digitisation eg. Land Records modernisation Act.

③. Empowering Institutions eg NIA
allowed to undertake criminal
jurisdiction of activities (subtle India)

④. Transparency and Accountability

— mandating social audits for all development schemes.

⑤. International Collaborations,
transfer of technology eg. Climate
financing of state projects.

[SDG 17] empowering international cooperation,
institutions, justice can be the
guiding light to fight 21st century
problems.

16. How far has the governance in India achieved the twin objectives of transparency and accountability? (250 words) 15

भारत में अभिशासन (गवर्नेंस) ने पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही के दोहरे उद्देश्यों को कहीं तक प्राप्त किया है?

Transparency is the voluntary, timely and reliable disclosure of information, while Accountability is being answerable for your actions. Transparency and accountability have been listed as key components of good governance by OECD.

Achievements on twin objectives

(A) Transparency

- 1) RTI act 2005 that makes public disclosure of information as a right to citizens.
- 2) CIC and organizational structure to ensure transparency in departmental works.
- 3) Right to information as a fundamental right under Article 19 by Supreme Court.

(B) Accountability1) mandating Social Audits under
MNRGA2) Citizen charters of all ministries and
departments3) Grievance redressal ega) Internal ombudsman for
digital intermediaries, Banksb) CPRAMS portal4) Complaint filing mechanisms
eg. Income tax portalHowever still lacunae remain(A) Transparency① Vacancy and headless commission
only 12 states have state
information commissioners② Proactive disclosure remains
minimal③ Misuse of sections: Official
secret act, section 8, RT: for
transferring④ Quality, timely data compromised.
eg backlog of complaints by PIOs
increasing

(B) Accountability

- ① Outdated, copy pasted citizen charters
- ② Lack of grievance redressal mechanism defeating purpose.
- ③ Delayed justice : backlog of cases
- ④ Lack of digitised records and poor record keeping.

Ways to improve

- 1) Sevottam model to be implemented by ministries. — 2nd ARC.
- 2) Voluntary disclosure on lines of Sam Sookma portal of Rajasthan
- 3) Social audits and participatory approach eg Sam Bhagichan of Delhi government
- ④ 'Data Lake' projects for Analytics and better policies and information
- ⑤ Decentralisation of data and use of new technology eg blockchain preventing tampering.

Good governance is vital for justice, and transparency and Accountability vital for good governance.

17. Identify the barriers that exist in the enjoyment of reproductive health rights by women in India. Also highlight the interventions that have been adopted to remove these barriers. (250 words) 15

भारत में महिलाओं द्वारा प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उपभोग करने के समक्ष विद्यमान बाधाओं की पहचान कीजिए। साथ ही, इन बाधाओं को दूर करने के लिए किए गए हस्तक्षेपों पर भी प्रकाश डालिए।

Women's right to reproductive health has been defined as a human right by the UNECOSOC and listed as key driver of women empowerment by UN-Women.

Barriers to reproductive health rights

① - Patriarchal norms

- little or no say in use of contraceptives, intercourse, abortion decisions usually decided by male partner

② Social issues

Ⓐ Early age of marriage, leading to earliest pregnancy and risk of maternal and reproductive health

Ⓑ son male preference : Causing abysmal health standards in adolescent women - anemia,

low body weight.

c) lack of education: hinders them to make own decisions or legal recourse

③ Behavioural issues

1) misinformation eg. breastfeeding looked down upon

2) Vaccine hesitancy

④ Legal issues

1) legal lacunae: That earlier allowed for commercial surrogacy

2) lack of legal recourse and help

⑤ Enforcement issues

①. illegal abortion clinics,
sex determination machines and
quacks

⑥. Economic

① unaccessible and unaffordable
healthcare eg. out of pocket
expenditure as high as 66%.
(economic survey - 19)

- ②. lack of family planning options
- ③. poverty enforcing 'more children'
'more hands' to work

Interventions taken

- ①. Policy: National health policy 2013
 - ① targets for maternal, neonatal health, adolescent girls (eg G X 6 X 6)
- ②. Laws: 1) banning of commercial surrogacy
2) medical termination of pregnancy act allowing for rights of live in, unmarried women
- ③. Schemes: 1) Samani Suraksha Yojana
2) ~~Mat~~ SUMAN scheme for financial help
- ④. Affordable healthcare: Ayushman Bharat, institutional delivery included.
- ⑤. Behavioural: 'Bunakshit matritva abhayan' for nutritional requirements, Sukanya Samridhi scheme for delayed marriages.

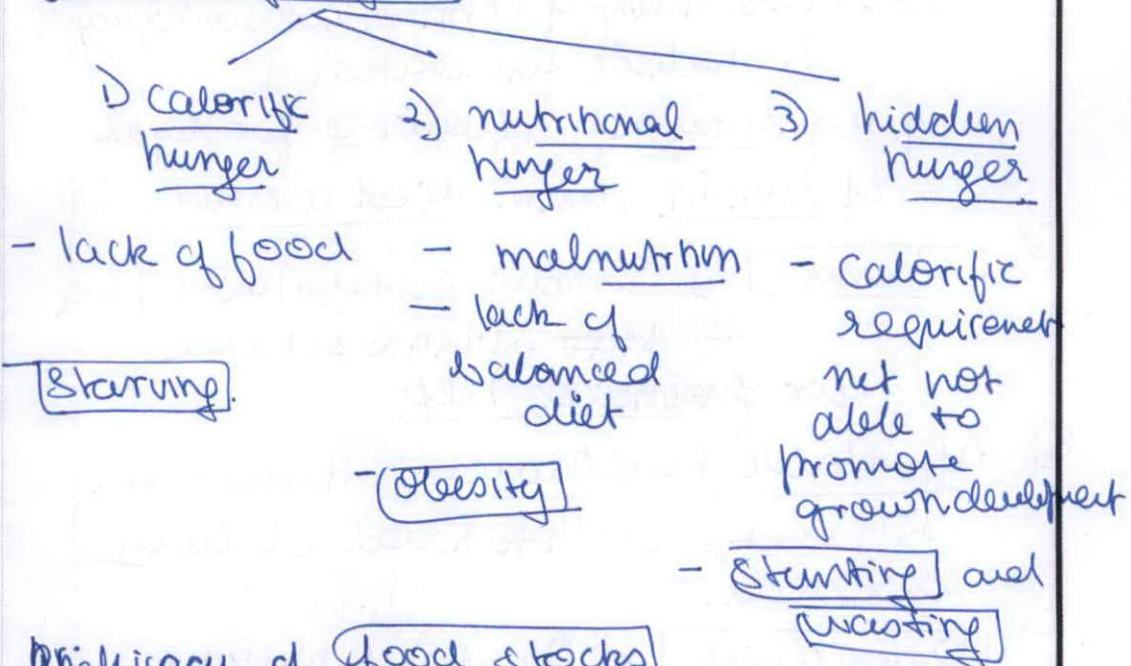
Recognising woman's right to reproductive health is vital for Achieving Universal Health SDA-2.

18. India continues to face the problem of hunger despite adequate food stocks and statutory laws that ensure food security. Discuss and provide solutions to deal with this problem. (250 words) 15

पर्याप्त खाद्य भंडार और खाद्य सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने वाले वैधानिक कानूनों के बावजूद भारत भूख (हंगर) की समस्या का सतत सामना कर रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए एवं इस समस्या से निपटने के लिए समाधान प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

India has been categorised under Severe hunger in the world hunger index ranking at abysmal 102.

Problem of hunger



Inefficiency of food stocks and statutory laws

- 1) Inaccessible - high inclusion and exclusion rate under National food security act 2013
eg Aadhar fraud in Shankhar

2) Availability

- quality grains not available -
only rice and wheat
- ∴ lack of protein, anemia,
nutrient deficiency.
- mid day meal schemes giving
unpalatable food

3) Poverty : reducing affordability
even at reduced rates4) Foodstock Issues

- ① lack of cold storage : spoiling
and wastage
- ② overcentralisation : unbalanced
devolution to regions mainly
concentrated in North and
south regions (Shanta
Kumar Committee)
- ③ huge fiscal costs.
- ④ Lack of healthcare, sanitation,
immunisation causing very low
nutritional outcomes (World bank
report).

Solutions

- 1) Rationalisation of National food
security Act to ensure food to

poorest of poor

- b) One nation one ration card to improve accessibility and inclusion of migrant.
- c) Decentralisation of stocks for better regional devolution and focus on ECG states and aspirational districts.
- d) Nutritional gardening at school to supplement mid day meal schemes.
- e) Anganwadi workers incentivised for immunisation, dry ration delivery.

1. Quality inspection of food

2. Behavioural change for breastfeeding, sanitation.

Hunger hinders development physical and mental of a human endangering all other human right. SDG-2
Zero hunger thus becomes a lynchpin to achieve all other SDG's.

19. The economic rise of Bangladesh is an opportunity for India and hope for South Asia. Examine. (250 words) 15

बांग्लादेश का आर्थिक उदय भारत के लिए एक अवसर और दक्षिण एशिया के लिए आशा है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Bangladesh has witnessed unprecedented economic growth due to huge labour force, lower wages, skilled employees and cheap manufacturing heralding the 'Asian Age'

① Opportunity for India

- ① Improving the bilateral trade as incomes rise in Bangladesh, Indian export markets can expand eg Automobile
- ② Cheaper imports eg. raw jute from Bangladesh which can be used for processing in India
- ③ Move towards manufacturing and service - as India holds more comparative advantage according to Ricardo's principle.
- ④ Collaborations for technology transfer, trades with developed

countries.

(5). Improving Defence and Communication ties eg. SAMPRITI Exercise, defence innovation, Chubhatri rail link.

(B) Hope for South Asia

- (1) Opportunity for demographic dividend as south asian countries experience population explosion
- (2) Development improvement in health, education outcomes.
- (3) Regional investment eg Shifting of industries from China to newer geographies
- (4) Boosting intra regional ties
 - (a) trade low at 5%, ASEAN = 22%.
 - (b) Communication and defence ties.
- (5) Multipolar Asia and countering China's hegemony in the region eg Aggression in South China Sea

- ⑥ Growth and development for all
 - increase collective bargaining power at WTO for bali package deal, against ITA-2, mode 4 services.

However, it may also cause some irritants

(A) India

- ① India's exports may become expensive and face competition eg textile and footwear
- ② Services moving towards Bangladesh in 'work from home era'

(B) South Asia

- ① Bangladesh is party to China's OBOR project
- ② Issues in current SAARC, BIMSTEC (only 4 meeting) may hinder cooperation.

Bangladesh's economic boom should be evaluated by India on its own merit and should promote cooperation to gain from convergence of capabilities

20. Outcome of the Afghan peace process may have serious implications for the wider region. Discuss. (250 words) 15

अफगान शांति प्रक्रिया के परिणाम का अपेक्षाकृत व्यापक क्षेत्र के लिए गंभीर निहितार्थ हो सकते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

The Hurried withdrawal of US forces have stalled the Afghan Peace process between the taliban and constitutionally elected government.

Implications

(A) Afghanistan

- ① Authoritative regimes may hamper and breach upon fundamental rights especially women.
- ② development hampered
eg closure of schools, for damaging of infrastructure.
- ③ Violation of Human rights - violence leading to lack of food, poverty.

(B) Local - Neighbourhood

- ① Strengthen Terrorism and Radicalism causing security threat eg. Taliban promoting radicalisation of Kashmiri youth.

②. Drug and Internal security

→ presence of golden crescent,
further land bought under
illegal Opium cultivation

③. Migrant and Refugee crisis

eg. Mission Shakti
undertaken by India.

④. Development ties stalled eg. India's building of Salma dam, parliamentary building.

⑤. Global

①. Cross border terrorism

- taliban reinvigorated ties
with Al-Qaeda

②. Instability in the region and

power vacuum. - may cause
further global intervention

eg. Russian withdrawal
caused US intervention.

③. China's OBOR and Connectivity

may be stalled leading to
further estrangement.

- ④ spillover to other nations eg.
democracy under threat in
Myanmar with Tanta coup
- ⑤. Reducing efficacy of global cooperative
efforts eg ~~Shanghai~~ SCO,
RATS
- ⑥. fiscal burdens : IMF and
world bank for reconstruction
hampering development elsewhere

Afghan Peace process should thus
ensure no blank spaces are left,
development is taken up and
compromise is reached to ensure
stability in the region.