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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1510)

Name of Candidate	Annujpal Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	2232
Center	Online	Date	4 Dec 2021

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	5
2	10	4.5
3	10	5
4	10	5
5	10	5
6	10	4.5
7	10	5
8	10	5
9	10	5
10	10	5
11	15	6.5
12	15	7
13	15	6
14	15	7
15	15	6.5
16	15	6
17	15	1
18	15	1
19	15	6
20	15	6.5

Total Marks Obtained: 100.5

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. 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)।
2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. 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।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. 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।

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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. Hello Anshirpal, General Observations & Suggestions

I Strong, Solid & Adequate Understanding of the Demands of the Questions. This is seen in the Manner Intro Begins in Q4-CBI.

II Sound understanding and Adequate Knowledge Base of the Topics Covered.

6. Strong Arguments, Elaborate Points
key use of terms, mention of case, committees etc

Very Apt use of ILO's Definition of Bonded Labour.

Upto Date Info as in 2012.

All the Best

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. **III** Neat, Legible Handwriting Appreciated!!
2. **IV** Introductions are Appropriate, Directly Releatable to the Demands of the Questions!!
- 3.
4. **V** Good presentation & structure of the Answers!!!
5. Graphical Illustration in Q12 - Good.
6. Maps can Be used in Q20.
- VI** Conclusions are Balanced, Forward Looking!!!
Need to work on Attempting All the Questions!!
Good Luck!!!

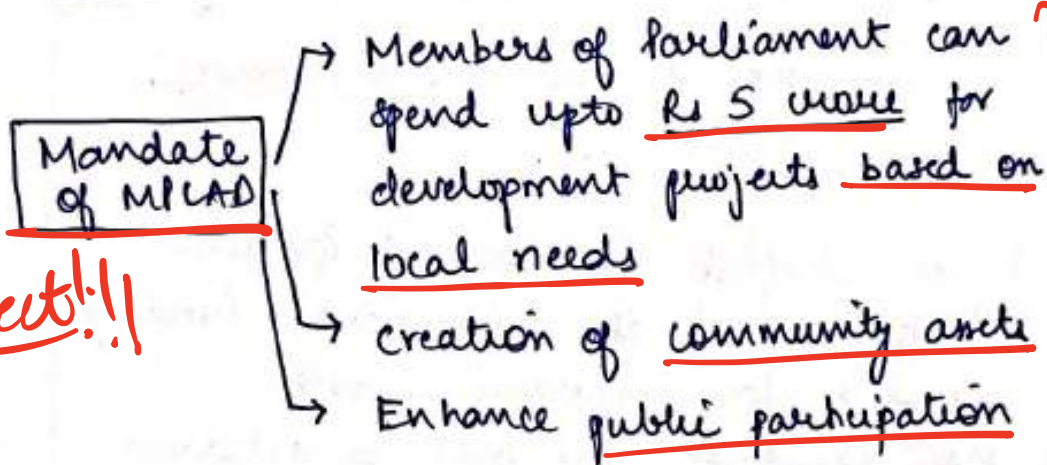
All the Best

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।

MPLAD scheme was introduced in 1993 to usher in new development paradigm at grass-roots level.

Good.



Key Aspect!!!

Adequate

Role played by MPLAD in creating community assets is ÷

- ① Creation of durable assets in rural areas of backward regions. Eg ÷ Vidharba region of Maharashtra.
- ② Brought development at grassroots

Key Mention

5

through construction of local projects ^{Infrastructure}
 like → Education: schools
 → Health: Hospitals & dispensaries
 → Connectivity: Roads

Key Elaborate Now!!

Good Presentation of Strong Pts.

③ Inclusive development as vulnerable sections like SC, ST, OBC have dedicated allocation + focus

Recently MPLAD scheme was suspended in context of Covid-19 pandemic:

Arguments For:

- i) Focus shifted to contain pandemic
- ii) Fiscal deficit of government = funding needed for pandemic response.
- iii) MPs couldn't visit field + lockdown stopped development work

Good Strong Argument on Both Sides!!

Arguments against:

- i) MPLAD is useful for local level development in pandemic time when people got unemployed + poor
- ii) Vulnerable sections get employment

Thus, MPLAD must be restored with restructured focus on reducing pandemic impact, esp. in several areas.

Good

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- i) MPLAD is crucial for local level development in pandemic time when people got unemployed + poor
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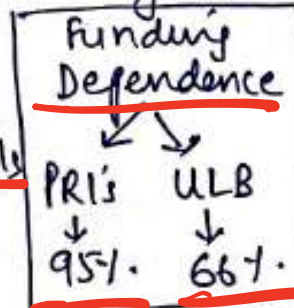
Thus, MPLAD must be restored with restructured focus on reducing pandemic's impact, esp. in rural areas.

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।

Third tier of Indian federal structure are the Ranchayats and Municipalities that were given constitutional status by the 73rd and 74th amendment acts 1992 to operationalise Gandhian dream of Article 40 of DPSPs.

However, certain challenges continue to plague third tier :-

- 1) Niti Aayog + Economic Survey noted that local tier is 'trapped' in 'low equilibrium' as they remain dependant on state governments for funding.
- 2) Manpower issues - lack skills
- 3) lack of devolution of functions and 4) lack of ahutya Mapping
- 5) suboptimal response to governance challenges



Good use of key words!!!

Key Mention

Good

Good Elucidation of key challenges.

Key Elaboration!!!

writing not legible!!!

45

Thus, there is urgent need to empower third tier with following steps :-

a) Panchayats

- (i) Devolved power to key property tax and outswi etc by State govt.
- (ii) State finance Commission be given equal status as finance commission (Aut88).
- (iii) Activity mapping as done by Kerala
- (iv) Ombudsman for grievance redressal

b) Urban Governance (ULBs).

- (i) Mayors be empowered & directly elected recommended by Ahluwalia panel
- (ii) Functional, structural empowerment by implementing Min. of Urban development & Niti Aayog agenda @ recommendations

Thus, need letter & spirit commitment to third tier for real federalism.

But how will it strengthen India's federalism!!!

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।

Key Mention

JS Mill held that freedom (FOSE) of speech and expression was most important right exclusively available to humans. Indian constitution provides FOSE under Article 19(1)(a) along with reasonable restrictions under Article 19(2).

Good, Strong Start!!

Colonial laws that curtail FOSE are :-

① Sedition law (IPC) - Introduced by Britishers to suppress freedom movement; Imprisoned Gandhi & Tilak; Recent case include student activists

② Defamation - is a criminal offence created deterrence against free speech. eg - Vinod Dua case

Adequate Mention & Elaboration of key Pt.

5

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③ Victorian laws that prohibit homosexual relations - IPC.

declared null & void in

Naveen Singh Johar case but certain sections still exist.

Key use?
Ex!!!

Good

④ Adultery law - Only male can complain; treats women as "chattel" (Supreme Court observation)

Key Pt.

Reforms needed are :-

① Sedition law should conform to SC guidelines in Kedarnath judgement

Good mention

② Defamation should be a Civil offence as Law Commission has argued

③ Victorian laws like homosexuality have no place in 21st century modern India.

Thus, on the whole laws should have SUNSET CLAUSE and subscribe to Constitutional Morality.

Good

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 mobile
entities that aim to persuade
government to secure their specific interests
They use techniques like lobbying,
and disobedience, non-cooperation etc

Good

Role of Pressure groups (PG) is :-

- ① Persuade government to make
laws securing their particular
interests

Eg - Samyukta Kisan Morcha
against farm laws

Good.

- ② Maintain checks & balances on
government and keeps them
accountable Eg: ADR reports

- ③ Enhance transparency
Eg: MKSS led RTI movement

- ④ Feedback mechanism giving

Adequate
Coverage
of key pts
with
Necessary
Ex!!

5

suggestions and report card to governments.

Pressure Groups

Developed Countries

① Corporate PGs are more pronounced
Associational groups like Greenpeace more popular.

② Lobbying as technique mostly used.
↳ considered legitimate

India

① Non-associational groups like caste, religion based groups more pronounced.
Eg: Agrawal Samaj, Bhagat Mahasabha

② lobbying looked as corruption
↳ civil disobedience popular
Eg: Rail fero, Jail Bhare

However, with institutionalization of PGs like matham (education) and MICS (Rajasthan govt), PGs are playing developmental role in India.

Good highlight of Differences!!

Key Mention

Good

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 that data which can be used by the public sector/government to provide effective and efficient public services promoting welfare.

Good

It can play transformative role as :-

- i) 21st century focus on data-based governance.
Eg:- NFHS-5 survey being used to reform healthcare policies
- ii) Provide efficient and cost-effective services. Eg:- JAM Trinity
- iii) Accountability of departments
Eg:- CPGRAMS
- iv) Inclusion of vulnerable sections in schemes like Stand up India

Good
highlight
of key
pts
with
Relevant
Examples

5

Not benefit of challenges :-

- 1) Data security Issues - Online Scams
- 2) Data Privacy Issue → Eg: Cambridge analytica Issue.
- 3) Data Infrastructure is inadequate
- 4) Human Capital i.e. skilled workforce is not available.
- 5) Bureaucratic attitude and outdated laws like Official Secrets Act that hamper Transparency

Challenges are well mentioned !!!

Suggestions

- | | |
|--|--------------------------|
| ① <u>Skilling</u> labourforce | ④ Open data framework |
| ② Cyber Policy | ⑤ Role in private sector |
| ③ <u>Updated Privacy</u> law as recommended by Justice BN Sulekshna. | ⑥ Citizen charter |
| | ⑦ Social audits |

Adequate Mention

Thus, public interest data must have 'intent' matched with political and social will.

Good

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 क्षेत्र के लिए बड़ी चिंता का विषय क्यों माना जा रहा है।

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) is a central legislation that aims to regulate the foreign contributions received by set of persons like politicians, civil servants (now), NGOs etc.

Key objectives of FCRA are :-

- i) Regulate the voluntary sector - NGOs etc - to ensure national interest is not harmed
- ii) Foreign funding is not used to create development hurdles or disturb law & order issues
- iii) Sanctity of financial sector and financial laws is maintained.

In context of recent IB Report

4.5

Good Argument!!!

that highlighted certain foreign funded NGOs were "manufacturing" protests like Kudankulam protests causing 2% GDP loss to India, government brought recent amendments

Concerns with provisions,

- ① Includes civil servants as a category
- ② Need contribution only in New Delhi branch of SBI causing cost and regulatory compliance hurdles
- ③ Reduced administrative expenses that can be contributed from 50% to 20%
- ↳ Hampers attracting youth to social sector as staff payments would reduce + salaries
- ④ Renew of license periodically
- ⑤ Cancelled licenses of over 30000 NGOs

Good Interpretation!!!

Thus, we need balance between legitimate voluntary sector business (as exemplified during COVID-19) and core national interests.

Good!!!

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 कुशलधेम 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।

United Nations, UNESCO and WHO have raised alarm regarding threat posed to children due to COVID-19.

Strong Start!!!

Serious threat

1) Psychological

(i) Mental Health suffered due to home isolation & educational disruption

(ii) stress & depression

(iii) Addictions like gaming addiction (PUBG, Blue whale)

Good, Elaborate & Detailed Mention of the Threats!!!

2) Economic

(i) Poverty pushed families to send children for child labour

(ii) Death of bread winner led to displacement and food insecurity, malnutrition

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3) Focus - Cultural

- Good
- (i) Orphan child was trafficked
Eg: West Bengal reports
 - (ii) Girls married before 18 years
↳ Increase of exploitation.

Measures taken by NCPCH

- Elaborate mention.
- ① NCPCH sent advisory to states to ensure children are protected from adverse impact of COVID-19
 - ② Advisory on online portals like facebook to report organisations / individuals putting adoption advertisements
 - ③ Monitor complaints of rights violations
 - ④ Cooperated with Bachpan Bachao Andolan of Kaushal Sanyal to save trafficked children.

Thus, urgent need to ensure mandate of Article 23, 24 and 46 of Constitution.

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 क संकट को सफलतापूर्वक उन्मूलित करने के लिए विभिन्न चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

ILO defines Bonded labour as that form of labour that is conducted in an environment of coercion which can be physical, psychological, economic or social.

Global Slavery Index counts presence of millions of bonded labour in India.

Challenges include :-

- ① Poverty is rampant which forces poor to enter into serve contracts.
- ② Debt passed on from generations
- ③ Lack of education
- ④ Lack of awareness about rights and laws like Bonded labour Prohibition act 1976 among poor + vulnerable.

Apt!!!

Key Mention

Good, Elaborate mention of challenges

- Identification, Rehabilitation etc!!!

⑤

⑤ Lack of proactiveness of administration and general public.

↳ children working in tea-stalls and in our homes

⑥ Law conviction rate no adequate steps needed to eradicate

① Proactively implement Bonded labour prohibition act.

② Ensure proper rehabilitation post their rescue from Brick-kilns and Beedi-making industries

③ Attitudinal change among public
↳ ZERO TOLERANCE Approach

④ Ensure mandate of Article 23 is fulfilled by full compensation to rescued - currently only partial compensation provided

Thus, need to implement ILO conventions with Bonded labour and CEDAW to protect future of India.

Very Good Pt.

Key Pt.

Good, Meaningful Suggestion !!

Good

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।

Recent Military Coup (2021)

in Myanmar by Myanmar military (Tatmadaw) overthrew democratically elected government of Aung San Suu Kyi led NLD on pretext of flawed November 2020 elections has put Myanmar in unstable path leading to protests and violence.

Good.

Key Mention.

Stable Myanmar is important to India as :-

- ① Only ASEAN country with which India shares land border, thus Gateway to ASEAN
- ② link between India's Neighbourhood First Policy and East- east Policy

Strong Solid Pts.

5

③ crucial for development of North-east India
↳ connectivity projects like Kaladan and IMT highway

Key Mention

④ Security of North-east states from insurgent groups like NSCN-IM and insurgents from Nagaland (Nagalim)

Good
Strong
Pts
Covered!!!

⑤ Check China's inroads into India's sphere of influence

⑥ Strategic Interests - as Myanmar has access to Indian Ocean and close to Andaman & Nicobar Islands

Key Pt.

⑦ Energy security + Economic Interest
↳ huge natural gas reserves

Thus, India needs a proactive and nimble foreign policy stance to highlight democracy yet cooperate with whosoever is in power.

Good

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।

Maldives is a small
country in Indian Ocean that
has gained global attention due
to its "strategic location" on
crucial sea lanes of communication.

Good

Strategic Importance

- ① Maldives located on crucial sea lanes of communication that link trade from Persian Gulf + Gulf of Aden to Malacca Straits
- ② Trade - 90% of India's trade by volume passes through
- ③ Geopolitical importance as Indian ocean and Indo-pacific gained

Good,
Strong
Priority
Its
Mentioned.

5

importance due to U-China and China-India strategic friction

key pt.

Good

④ Maldivian ports have become usual - China gained lease causing security concerns to India

India's neighbourhood first policy focuses on Maldives which also has India first policy :-

key mention

① India is first responder during HADR issues like water crisis.

Good

Good highlight of Pts.

② usual health support during COVID-19 under Value Market

③ Capacity building - train Maldives personnel under ITEC

Thus, PM Modi stepped by Maldives in line with its usual importance to India.

Good

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।

Pt Nehru held that Indian constitution creates an 'active' Judiciary that would protect India's social revolution.

Judiciary should not be a silent spectator as :-

★ Indian judiciary is constitutionally mandated under Art. 32 and Art 226 to protect and defend fundamental rights.

★ Third branch of government to check + balance executive and legislature

Good

Good
Strong
Reasoning
Provided!!!

★ Undertake Judicial Review of legislative & executive actions to check their constitutionality.

Eg: Kesavananda Bharati Case 1973

Key Mention

★ Protect constitutional rights when other two organs fail to do so

Eg: Vishakha guidelines when no law available to protect against sexual harassment at workplace.

Good!!!

But Judiciary should not assume role of executive :-

① Recent tendency to pass policy prescriptions make it third chamber of governance

Eg: Formerly Committee on farm laws

Good!!!

Key Mention

6.5

- ② Not equipped to enforce decrees
 Eg: Sabarimala verdict
 Eg: Highway alcohol ban

} Key Pt.

- ③ Subvert separation of powers doctrine needed in democracy
 Eg: Matters like ILC or BCCI or National anthem mandating fall in executive domain.

Key Mention

Good Argument Presented!!

- ④ Judiciary should focus on huge pendency of cases (73 core)

Thus, doctrine of separation of powers (Article 50) be adhered to. Judicial activism can at most be a fill but not daily bread.

} Good

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 विवेचन कीजिए।

Recent Suspension of 12

MIs from Rajya Sabha due to disruptive activities put parliament's functioning in spotlight.

Parliament is supreme law making body of India, represent people of India, makes law, debates issues and voices opinion on matters of general importance

Output has increased

1) Recent sessions saw parliament pass about 13 bills which was impressive.

2) Productivity of parliament increased

Good

up to Date Info.

Good Elaboration!!

Good Pts.

in Budget session of Parliament.
- > 100%.

However, effective legislatures are measured by their outcomes as:

Good

1) Productivity declined again in Monsoon session due to huge disruption culture.

2) Money bill culture - on increase as government passed crucial bills like Aadhaar Bill as money bill to bypass Rajya Sabha.

Key Pt.

3) Reduction of time to debate bills. (PRS Research) Lok Sabha on average spent only 2 hours on bill.

4) Less time given to smaller

Very Strong Points
Mention with Adequate Elaboration

5

parties and independant candidates

5) Paritisan role of speakers in legislatures

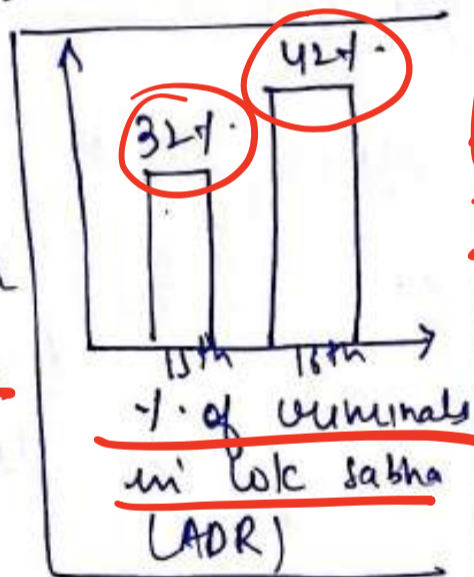
supplement with key Example!!!

6) Number of sittings have reduced to 50-60 per year from 100-120 in 1950 + 1960s

7) Unminialisation of parliament

Steps needed

1) Minimum number of days like in Burman



Key Illustration!!!

2) Birendra Goswami Committee recommendations on Electoral reforms

3) Ethics Commission in houses
Thus, disc need to have healthy debate culture as ARC II + NCRWC highlighted.

Good

Key Suggestions!!!

At key mention of Contrast between output/outcome is Apt!!!

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 refers to application of cooperative federalism in context of fiscal relations between central and state govern-ments:

Evolved with time

- ① Planning Commission established in 1950 to undertake planning and disburse development funds.
- ② National Development Council to approve 5 year plans.
- ③ 73rd & 74th constitutional amendments in 1992 - third tier

Good

Elaborate
Elucidation
of key terms
well mentioned

④ New economic policy in 1991

led to opening of Indian economy to global corporations

⑤ 14th Finance Commission enhanced

untied funds devolution to states out of Central pool

32% funds → 42% Key Pt.

⑥ Goods & Services tax reform (2017)

and creation of Constitutional body - GST Council under

Article 279A of Constitution,

Key Mention

⑦ 15th FC recommended

41% devolution and 1% to J&K and Ladakh

Developments in recent years

→ States have alleged Centralisation

Key Pt.

6

of Fiscal federalism as seen in mandate or Terms of reference of 15th FC (southern states).

- Unhinged reduced devolution of 41% by 15th FC under NK Singh
- Compensation cess delays by centre to states
- Unilateral regulations of home ministry during COVID-19 pandemic
- Unilateral suspending of MALADS

Good
Mention
of Key
Pts

However, government of India is driven by promise of TEAM INDIA and cooperative federalism as witnessed in creation of NITI AAYOG where states have enhanced say.

Good

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?

Recent developments like
West Bengal CM sit in at
CBI headquarters and decline
of General Consent by West
Bengal and Andhra leaders
highlight politicisation of public
institutions in India.

Good
Apt!!

Issues with CBI Functioning

① Powers are centralised in
central government as
executive controls appointment
process.

Key
Pts.

② Toothless Tiger - Supreme Court

observed this as CBI lacks
adequate powers.

③ Colonial era law - B.P.S.E 1946,
not updated Key Pt.

④ only created by a Government
Resolution and not a statutory
or constitutional body like CVC.

⑤ Turf wars between CBI and
CVC
Eg+ Rakesh Athana Controversy

Key Mention.

⑥ Allegations of partisan role
to suit political bosses.

⑦ Targeting + raids of opponents
parties and leaders

Example Needed!!!

Strong
worthy
Arguments
with
Necess
any
Examp
les!!!

7

Don't write anything in margin
it's not for you

Thus, following steps are needed:-

- 1) SC in Vincent Narain Case called for de-politicisation and autonomy to CBI
- 2) Give statutory status to CBI
- 3) CBI have its own investigative staff reducing dependency on deputation officers
- 4) Give more "teeth" by legal, administrative and Financial empowerment.
- 5) Appointment by multimember panel
- 6) Parliamentary oversight

Key Mention

Very Good,
Eloquent
mentions
of solid
Pts.

Thus, to tackle corruption,
CBI become central node.

Good!!!

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।

PM Modi recently highlighted that 21st century fast and secure governance paradigm need 21st century structures.

Good

19th century government structures

① Colonial laws like Official secrets act that reduce transparency and accountability.

Strong Pts
Noted
with
Adequate
Elaboration.

② Police act of 1861 not able to provide modern and smart policing

③ Victorian laws like criminalisation of homosexuality (Sec 497 of IPC)

④ Bureaucratic mindset forming Weberian iron cage arresting national growth

⑤ Outdated technology.
↳ Government offices still use type-writers

⑥ Lack of skilled manpower and human resource

⑦ Silo-culture hampering Integration of knowledge and efficient functioning of government.
Eg: Multiple bodies in Delhi causing regulatory chaos = NDMC, DDB - etc.

Thus, need 21st century solutions to 21st century problems :-

① Need updated laws for ease

Adequate
Elaborate

Pts

Covered!!!

Good
Understanding
Reflected!!

Key Pt.

6.5

of doty kunnerr and FDI

(2) Need new policies for new economic innovations like e-commerce

(3) Globalisation needing global collaboration

(4) Waste of government response needed to disasters induced by climate change

(5) Transparency and accountability needed for Inclusive good governance highlighted by world bank (RTI)

(6) Citizen participation through social audit, citizen charter, NUGs

Thus, India needs Smart

Governance as noted by ARC-II

Good,
Elaborate
Mention
of Adequate
Diverse
Pts.

Key Mention

Good

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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?

Governance refers to
manner in which public
policy is implemented on ground.
World Bank has given 8
features of good governance
including Transparency and
accountability.

Good

Government has tried to
achieve twin objectives as :-

Transparency → Apt to state what do you understand by it!!!

① RTI act 2005 has ushered
in new open paradigm of
government functioning providing
time-bound information.

- ② Mandating social audits in schemes like MUNREUA
- ③ Legislating citizen charters in government offices giving citizens time bound services
- ④ Open data policy through websites like Gov.in
- ⑤ Monitoring of projects through online open portals like National health Mission website

Adequate mention of key pts.

Key mention

Accountability → Define it!!

- ① Time bound delivery of services to public through public service delivery acts eg+ Rajasthan
- ② Institutional mechanisms like CPGRAMS monitoring projects.

Good

6

1510

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- ③ Regulatory agencies like SEBI, CCI etc ensure that functionaries are accountable for their opinions and commissions
- ④ RTI act, citizen report cards, Jan sunvaid
- ⑤ e-governance and M-governance makes citizens the king

Good pts covered!!!

However, lot still remains: presence of official secrets act, fear of SCs - CBI, CVC, courts, bureaucratic attitude, corruption, politicisation of bureaucracy, non-functional citizen charters etc lead to suboptimal results

Key Understanding Reflected!!!

Thus, need is felt to implement ARC-II recommendations related to governance reforms.

Good

Key Mentions!!!

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।

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anything this
margin
(इस अंतर में
किसी भी प्रकार
की लिखें)

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 में निपटने के लिए समाधान प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

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।

World Bank has noted the huge economic rise of Bangladesh and predicts that it will surpass India in GDP per-capita terms in few years

Good.

Opportunity for India

i) Huge trade potential with Bangladesh - largest trade partner of India in South Asia

Adequate Points Covered!!

ii) Economic Integration on Eastern front as Western front (Pakistan) is 'jammed'.

iii) Enhanced prosperity would reduce migration in North-east states.

Key Pt.

Good.

iv) Pillar to sub-regional
cooperation through BBIN and
IORA as same is non-
-functional.

v) Development of North-east
India through Connectivity projects.

vi) Better political and strategic
relations

Hope for South Asia

① South Asia mostly known
for India-Pak rivalry
and Pakistan terrorism,
Bangladesh story provides
alternate story to world

② Renewed interest of world

Good
Valid
Strong
Pt.

Good
Point

6

1510

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(कुछ भी इस में लिखें)

and investors in Bangladesh.

- ③ Prospects of better economic
Integration: Only 5% intra-regional
trade as of today.
- ④ Reduced social problems like
poverty, trafficking, smuggling,
migration etc.

Good

Challenges

- ① China's entry in India's
sphere of influence = BRI project
- ② SAARC may get further neglected
- ③ Impact on India's cotton textile
and silk exports.

Key Pts

Thus, Ch Raja Mohan sees Bangladesh
as an opportunity which can
be tapped with appropriate response
under Neighbourhood First Policy
paradigm.

Good!!

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।

Afghan peace process refers to attempts by global and regional powers to negotiate a peace deal between Taliban and Afghan government.

Good

Key Aspect:

Main of Afghan peace issues

- ① Intra-Afghan talks leading to peaceful settlement of disputes
- ② Stability in Afghanistan
- ③ Peaceful transition in post-US withdrawal phase (Sept 2021)
- ④ Integration of Taliban in Afghan governance structures.

Adequate mention of key aspects!

Good.

Outcome can have serious implications as ÷

- ① Old Taliban could lead to loss of gains in Afghanistan
- women rights
 - minority rights
 - Development projects
 - authoritarian rule

Elaborate!!!

- ② Taliban which is proxy of Pakistan can help create strategic depth and increase in terror attacks in India and region (Xinjiang in China)

Solid Pt.

- ③ Kashmir situation may become complex and volatile

- ④ Huge amount of arms left by American forces
↳ terror attacks → instability

Very Good

Good insights!!!

6.5

1510

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⑤ loss of strategic interests of regional powers like Iran



well Elabo rated!!!

In context of Taliban takeover

after US withdrawal, world needs to ensure that Taliban gains legitimacy only if it respects Doha agreement and minority + women rights.

Key Condition

India's history of Regional Security dialogue in stark contrast to divine role of Pakistan is a reminder of who Afghanistan's true friend is

Apt!!!