

# **G|SCORE**

**An Institute for Civil Services**

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## **IAS TOPPER'S**

## **TEST COPY**

### **ABHISHEK**

**AIR - 715**  
**(CSE 2022)**

### **GENERAL STUDIES**



**8448496262**



**iasscore.in**

**GENERAL STUDIES - MOCK - 2 PAPER - II**

Time Allowed: 3 hrs.

Max. Marks: 250

Q.	Marks	Instructions to Candidate
1.		
2.		
3.		
4.		
5.		
6.		
7.		
8.		
9.		
10.		
11.		
12.		
13.		
14.		
15.		
16.		
17.		
18.		
19.		
20.		

77L

1. Invigilator Signature

2. Invigilator Signature

Name Abhishek

Roll No. 81473

Mobile No. \_\_\_\_\_

Date \_\_\_\_\_

Signature Abhishek

**REMARKS**

**GS SCORE**  
MTS-1782

**Section - A**

Q1. What do you understand by "Doctrine of Colorable Legislation"? How does it act as a bulwark of "constitutionalism" and prevent the backdoor entry of unjust laws?

(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Doctrine of colorable legislation means that

Parliament cannot legislate on subjects indirectly  
governed on which it has no right directly by State list

and Concurrent list [needing half of states concensus]

under Article 246

how  
does  
parliament  
govern  
states  
concern  
to  
legislate  
over  
concurrent  
list?

Acts as protector of constitutionalism

① Federal nature of constitution safeguarded,

From central intervention in state

pointwise  
good  
example  
But example  
out ② Gives the state right to manage its own affairs

③ Judicial review, Any such law is challengeable

under basic structure eg Recently S.C struck 16th

amendments in Corruptors acts 97th amendment

Remarks

~~Content is not clear~~

④ Procedural integrity: Any such intervention  
 only by permission of Rajya Sabha where  
 states have representation.

⑤ Protected legislative, administrative and  
 financial powers of the states. Reduce the  
 dependence on centre

Also include  
 the  
 consent  
 of  
 states

⑥ Prevents the theocracy and authoritarianism  
 of centre e.g. Emergency in 1974

prevent  
 beakdown  
 end of  
 unjust laws  
 prevent too any attack on constitution.

Explain how?

3

Remarks

Q2. Do you agree with the view that the true essence of inclusivity and democracy for the transgender community will be realized when they will be made equal stakeholders in the government? Comment. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

~~Transgenders are the most vulnerable community facing multiple deprivations → Economic, social, political and psychological.~~

~~Article 43 directs for the state help and aid in certain conditions.~~

Article 43 directs for living wage for workers.

↳ how does it relate to content of question?

### Present problems

- ① Voice not heard as small population → Not visible politically
- ② Stigma against the transgender - only two gender established norms.
- ③ Laws of the state - insensitive towards transgenders as they have no voice in the legislations

Remarks

- ③ Has led to extreme marginality and poverty.

### Effects of political representation

question does not restrict itself to political representation

- ① Provide a voice ~~for the group~~ like other vulnerable communities (e.g. SC, ST) if talks about making them equal stakeholder in government
- ② Laws, policies will be inclusive, based on their inputs

- ③ Political empowerment ~~prerequisite of either~~

~~you have understood~~ ~~empowerments~~

~~May not be beneficial~~

- ~~Very less population → Difficult to get elected or delimitating the reserved seats.~~

- ② Only would lead to formation of clubs.

However the experience of past has shown that

political representation is important for groups inclusion.

Remarks

2 1/2

**Q3.** India is an **indestructible** union of **destructible** states, yet inter-state disputes continue to pose a threat to the harmony and unity of the country. Elucidate with recent trends. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

(10 Marks) (150 Word)

include content  
of India as an irreducible  
entity in its reduction  
described by K C Wheare having stronger  
Centre than States.

## Tinder state disputes

~~is Centre not able to play role of mediator~~

Article 263 - Interstate council not a permanent body

~~But  
mix  
in  
content  
&  
f~~ Problems of water sharing e.g. Krishna, Kaveri among the Southern states

Contested borders, e.g. Recent Annam, Mughalya

~~disrupt~~ Violent ~~stage~~ Standoff

unity & harmony

*Group 2  
harmony*

in SF

~~com~~  
~~num~~

100

Remark.

— 1 —

most of the states

↳ Unequal levels of development and resources

↳ Undermines the harmony and unity

do not require  
to explain  
separately

① Subregionalism, eg Area of soil tendency in

~~work instead government~~ Maharashtra, & Punjab, Tamil Nadu etc.

② Clashes over cultural differences, eg Southern  
~~old settlers like Tamil Nadu against Hindi speakers~~

~~to old settlers like Tamil Nadu against Hindi speakers~~

~~then challenge to the economy, free trade, development~~

~~challenge to the economy, free trade, development~~

④ Violation of Article 17, 15, 16, By preference

~~to state dominies~~

⑤ Identify publics based on the region

~~This order has to use the hubs like interstate~~

~~council, regional councils to address the intra-~~

~~state disputes~~

use the  
newly  
formulated  
in conclusion

Remarks

3..

- Q4. There are various forums of legislatures that act as the entities of accountability but their functioning lacks transparency. Comment. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

~~introduce  
in extent of  
complaints of  
legislators~~ Accountability and Transparency are the two main pillars of the good governance in the country

Accountability is answerability to a formal system ~~not required~~ in legislatures it is ensured by

~~with  
content  
of  
forums of  
legislature  
addressing  
objection  
to them~~ ↳ Parliamentary committees

~~short question hours and debates~~ ↳ Bodies like CAG, CVC, NCSC, NASS that report to the parliament

~~control of the parliament on the budget~~ ↳ Customs of CFI

However those forums are said to lack transparency

- ① Parliamentary committees, Debates and meetings are held

under the closed doors and most of recommendations are not even discussed.

② Question hour, lack of debate in the parliament, e.g. 35, let time last on the slogan writing

→ point out  
given

→ you can  
also  
route about  
- lack of expertise  
time & not much public  
- technical nature etc.  
of reports etc.

③ Minutes of meetings and discussions of standing committees, departmental committees are

④ Espousing of the debates by the speaker

⑤ Section 8 of RTI, Bodies like CVC, CAB and political parties, Cabinet papers.

content  
is  
not  
clear

Thus to improve the accountability transparency measures like allowing press, live telecast of committee meetings is must

32

Remarks

- Q5. The fourth Estate has an indispensable role in the functioning of democracy. Discuss how it moulds and morphs public opinion and policymaking in India.  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Media has been called as the fourth pillar

of the democracy by Tanahar Lal Nehru

former P.M of India.

Role of media in public opinions

gave  
but  
introduce  
is content  
fourth  
estate

↳ Influence and persuasion → Authority of

experts, influencers, celebrities moulds the  
public opinion of people.

↳ Shaping the political attitude : e.g. the case

of Cambridge Analytica, mass media propagandas,

targeting various community

↳ Reach of the media, Thousands, lakhs of people

at global stage, New revolution of the

Remarks

Digital media like YouTube, social media

scale has further increased.

↳ Running campaigns against government

~~general point~~ Criticism [constructive], Recomending alternatives, all  
possible by a media; has increased debate  
and accountability.

### Policy making →

↳ Changing attitudes eg Dwach Bharat, digital payment, investor security campaigns

~~tone of question demands~~ ↳ Crusade datasets, #Pallo, user experience, cybersecurity, redressal, complaints eg Twitter Sua of MCA.

~~to write issues~~ ↳ Public consultations, of the public opinion by  
with opinion polls.

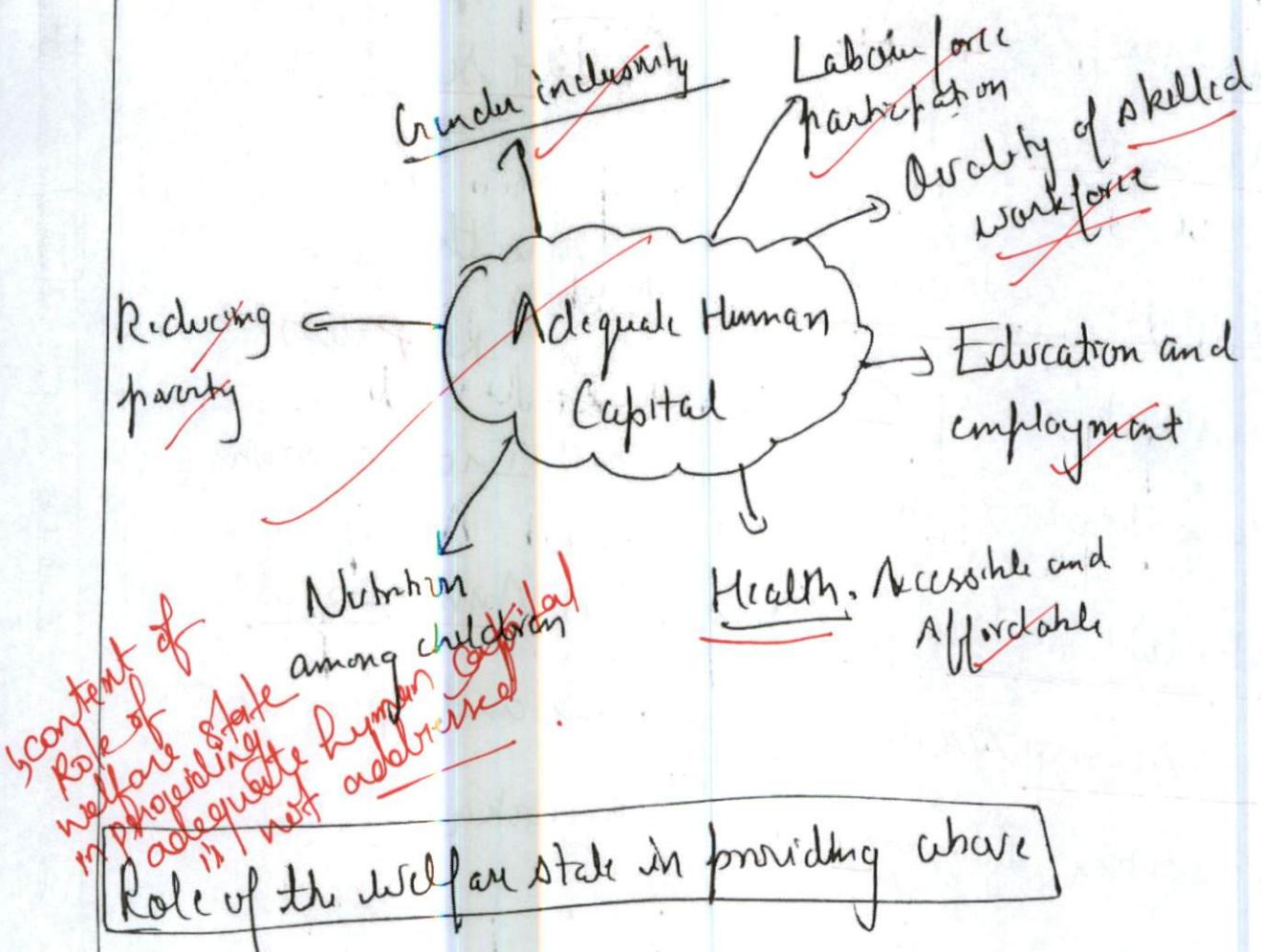
~~fourth estate~~ ↳ Better policy making → Diverse, practical inputs

Thus social media today has an important role in  
checking the government's power and empowering  
citizens.

Remarks

- Q6. "Skilling today leads to ensuring the future". Examine the role of a welfare state in ensuring adequate human capital. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

According to Skill India report only 5% of the youth in India are skilled as opposed to 70% in Germany & 95% in North South Korea.



Role of the welfare state in providing above

① Hunger removal and adequate nutrition

Article 45, and 47 direct the state to ensure

Remarks

~~neurodegenerative diseases~~  
 adequate nutrition and standard of living  
 eg In India PDS scheme, Mid-day meals  
 fortification is aimed at it.

Q7.

~~steps taken~~  
 ② Health outcomes → Reducing cost of pocket  
 expenditure, Accessibility and affordability eg  
 Ayushman Bharat, Matruvahayog, PM Suraksha u  
 of content

N

~~not going to welfare~~  
 ③ Education and skills → To prepare the  
 future workforce eg Samagra Siksha, NEP 2020  
 has comprehensive approach and Skill India mission

f

~~discrimination~~  
 ④ Vulnerable sections → Schemes like Anna Pradhan  
 National Security Assistance programme and positive  
 discrimination, Promoting SHGs, Aajivika

to

Thus India can utilize its demographic dividend

If it has optimum levels of health, nutrition and cognition.

3.

- Q7. "NIPUN Bharat" provides much-needed impetus to make Samagra Shiksha more meaningful. Discuss what other initiatives can further strengthen the foundational learning in India. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

NIPUN Bharat is aimed at providing the ~~content of Samagra Siksha~~ ~~foundational introduction~~ numeracy and reading capability to the students upto the age of 6 years.

*between grade II and not later than grade 5.*

Makes Samagra Siksha meaningful

- ↳ Tackling the Learning parity; ASER report 2011 *explain properly*
- ↳ learning parity, cognition among children develops at early stage
- ↳ Capacity building of the teachers; including the play way methods, digital approach of learning
- ↳ Focused approach, Better results, How?

- write subheading in line of question statement

### More steps

1 Ensuring the reduction in malnutrition,  
stunting - currently about 35%, reduces the  
capability to learn → Pushan Abhiyan with convergent  
approach

2 Quality of education, NEP 2020 suggests in  
Vernacular as easy to grasp, smart classrooms,  
update the curriculums.

3 Need for increased funding of education - 61% of G.D.P

4 Focus on teacher training, motivation and quality

5 Inclusivity, Quality education to all sections,  
rural areas.

6 Right to education to right to learn approach.

Thus SDG 4 talks about quality education for ensuring  
sustainable development

Remarks

3

- Q8. The coalition of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the government can act as a "think tank" to drive the development forward. Analyze.  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Non governmental bodies are groups that lie write a better introduction  
outside the government working for the welfare of people.

### Role of the NGOs as think tank

① Aid the government capacity: → Akshay Patra for

nutrition → very innovative solutions ~~work~~ in its kitchens including technology usage

~~these are good~~ → Health efforts, R&D by Bill and Melinda foundation  
→ Vaccine development

NGO's in development → Demonstration, Pilot projects and innovations

NGOs working in the specific fields bring the expertise

e.g. Agriculture - ending manual scavenging

Ed-tech companies → non-profit e.g. Khan lab,  
 Khan academy etc.

③ Research, evaluation and monitoring

e.g. ~~PRS legislative research for MPs~~,  
 ADR for the democratic election reforms is handy

④ Policy formulation, e.g. Involvement of NGOs in

the schemes like Skill India mission, Prashan  
 Abhiyan, Swach Bharat,

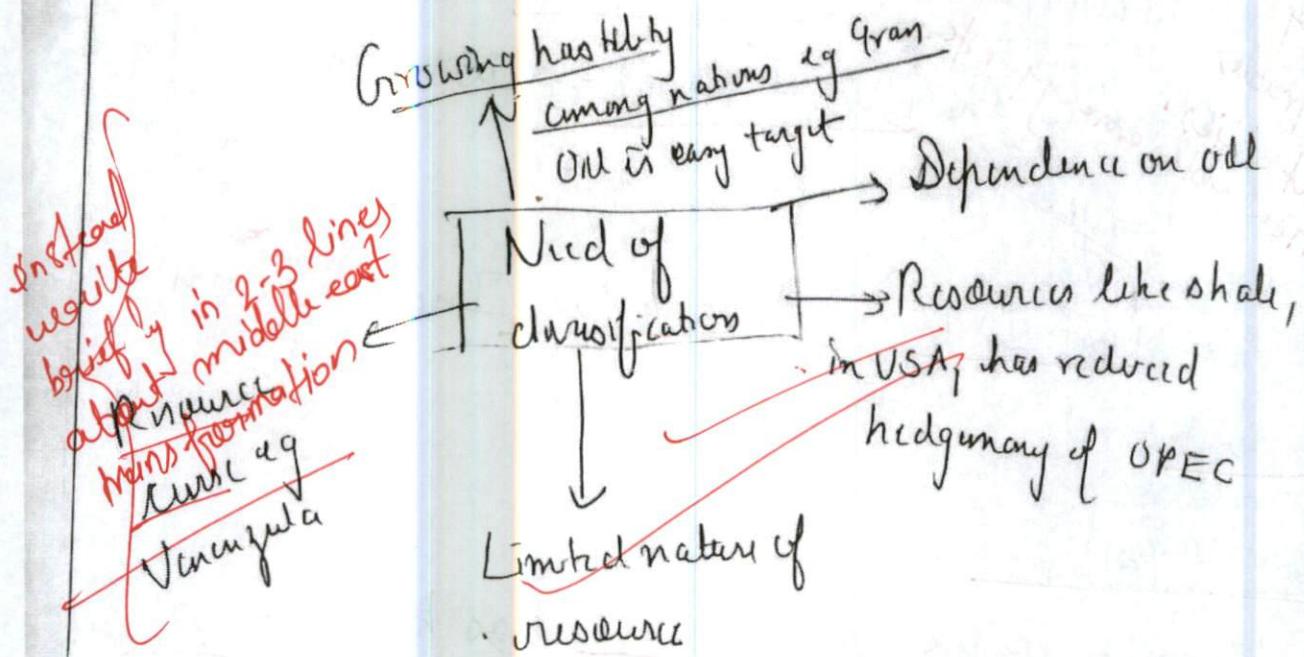
⑤ E-governance → NGOs providing solutions for

you have to address, making it inclusive for vulnerable dr.  
 not addressed  
collaboration of NGOs & government  
Challenges and needs of the present  
day demands involvement of people in NGOs.

2

- Q9. The "economic diversification" in the Middle East presents India with a huge set of opportunities to enhance engagement with the region. Critically examine.  
(10 Marks) (150 Words)

Middle East which is largely based on the oil economy has recently pushed for diversification



### How India can leverage

- include content of foreign policy
- India's expertise in domains like services for the IT, tourism, banking can be opportunity
  - People to People connect, as the Middle East is

Remarks

## Exploring tourism

- ③ Infrastructure building - Governments by the

Indian giants in this field of Train Internet Adan  
infrastructure - earn forex for country

## Building better geostrategic relations

- diversity points including space trouble, smart of Richest et al.  
available energy the Western Quad → USA - UAE - India  
and Egypt.

- ⑤ East Post COVID - supply chains - India has an

emerging role

## Challenges

- ① Hatred towards India - OIC has been mouthpiece

of Pakistan

- ② Problems of radicalization in these nations.

- ③ Competition from China - Runs larger trade than India.

3

Thus Middle East is an opportunity for India to assert its role in global geopolitics.

Remarks

→ Improve introduction & conclusion.

Q10. India's foreign policy has evolved from "Non-alignment" to "Multi-alignment". Discuss.  
 (10 Marks) (150 Words)

India has always followed a independent foreign policy ~~to disregarding the world bloc~~ politics.

introduce  
in  
content  
non-

### Evolutions

#### ① Non-alignment of Nehru

- ↳ Need of the post World War II scenario, not supporting the US or the Soviet Bloc [Bipolar world]
- ~~Difficult to read~~ ↳ Does not mean neutrality or passivity,
- ↳ Protected the freedoms of newly created nation-states by this policy.

#### Now the policy of multi-alignment

- ↳ World is no more bipolar but multipolar and India sees itself as one of the poles.

↳ Diphypharated policy → Policy b/w two hostile & countries towards each other based on the merits of relation b/w two

*Segregate your points* Bilateral and multilateral relations

Like NAM, SCO & both groups have been

Friendly  
nations  
need for  
transition

Hostile nations like Pakistan and China  
but provides channel for dialogue

→ National interest is important for India

e.g. Russia-Ukraine war → India buying

cheap oil, fertilizer from Russia for its own  
interest

↳ Position accepted by other nations, e.g. USA

relaxed CAASTO on S-400, imports allowed from  
Russia upto December.

Thus India has a very matured foreign policy where  
it is able to convert its own interest over the  
prudent ideologies.

Remarks

2 1  
2

**Section - B**

Q11. Proposed Amendments to Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Rules, 1954 has become a recent flashpoint in the centre-state relations in India. States argue that these changes would affect the authority and stability of administration in the states. Discuss various laws and rules governing All India Services in light of the federal character of Indian Polity. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Recently central government has proposed changes in the ~~IAS (Cadre) Rules 1954~~, which generally deal with the ~~of depudations~~ of the officers from the state to centre.

Proposed amendments

- ① The centre can by pass the state government in the ~~you can't invite~~ ~~process of depudation~~ from the state.
  - ② ~~state government~~ ~~stabilized~~ ~~about cadre~~ ~~officer's request~~ clear the proposal of the officers sent by central government by a certain ~~different~~ time after which.
  - ③ If not decided in this time - centre has overriding effect
- Need for such a change → not required
- ↳ Large vacancies in the centre → Almost ~20% shortfall

**Remarks**

of IAS officers

② Centralisation → States reluctant to send their officers to centre e.g. West Bengal

③ Non uniform shares & Many states have a very low share e.g. West Bengal, Kerala.

### Effect on the states

States have argued that it is against the federal spirit as All India services have both centre-state involvement

→ Will lead to death of officers at state

→ Good experienced officers would be hijacked by

Centre → Policy making would be effected

~~Depends on  
relief to  
must better  
list matter.~~

(incorrect list matter - thus states recommendation)

The All India service is important aspect of the

Federal Nature - Federal with unitary bias.

Stick to  
the content  
of question

Remarks

① Appointment → Not By UPSC and the centre through  
the Dptt of Personnel

② Allotment of cadre - Different states based on the  
merit and principle of 70:30 outsiders:insiders

③ Control over the AIS, AIS rules say that  
center is not clear Immediate control with the ~~center~~ state  
Overall with the center e.g. Disciplinary action, deputation

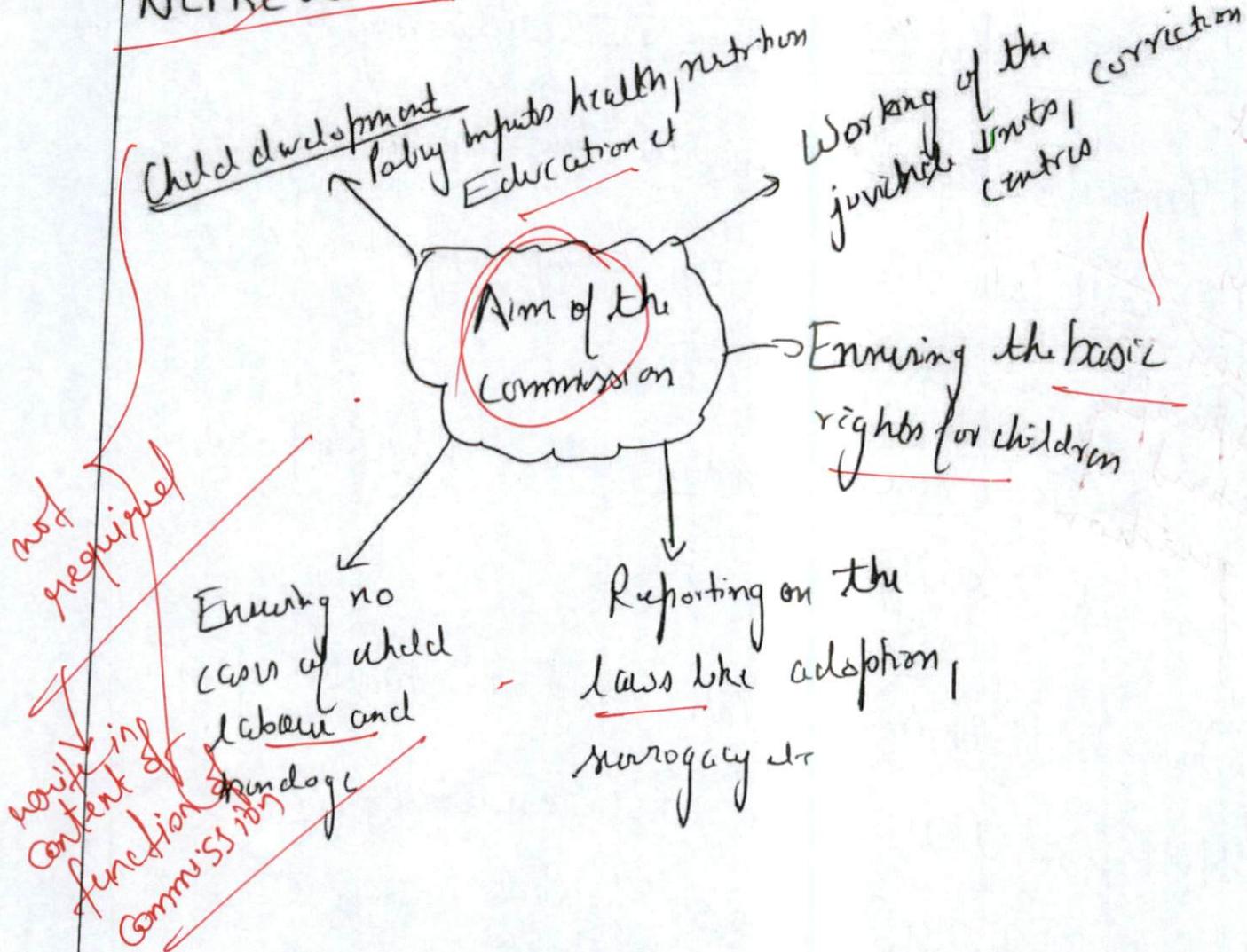
Explain as per specific demand of the question  
All India service conduct rules, conduct expected  
from the AIS officers.

This brings to Sardar Patel and the hierarchy is  
steel frame of the nation, AIS ensures that the  
steel frame remains intact.

4

**Q12.** The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights is entrusted with furthering and protecting the cause of children. However, its effectiveness has been limited to protect the interest of "Covid orphans". Analyze. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

~~National Commission for Protection of the child rights is a statutory body formed under the NCPCR act.~~



### Various challenges faced by the Commission

① Appointments, Political and also lack of staff

Remarks

In the body, due to very high eligibility criteria

(2) Financial resources to carry out functions like

investigations, touring of justice juvenile homes &

*your answer has only points without substantive agreement.*

(3) Reports of the commission have not been discussed in the parliament

(4) Use of the suo moto powers over child right abuse has been very less

(5) Parallel functions with the bodies like child welfare committees at the district level

(6) Policy inputs, Not included in the policies and laws, only recommendatory powers.

Limited to only Covid Orphans, To check the

Implementation of the scheme PM CARES for children for the COVID orphans.

First mention recent instances of activism of the commission with examples.

Way forward

Proper funding and staffing of the body

Oversight of the child welfare board committee

Clear powers of the commission over the district and state administrations

Discussion on the reports of the commission in the parliament.

Content of its limited effectiveness in providing protection to covid orphans not addressed

only recommendation in nature

4

Remarks

Q13. The USA's Supreme Court is often criticized as the "Third Chamber of the legislature".  
Compare the system of judicial review as it exists in India and the USA.  
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Recent overturning of the abortion rights in the Roe Vs Wade case has brought into debate the powers of US Supreme court as Third chamber of legislature.

### Why third chamber

- ↳ Can change or overturn any law on the basis of personal interpretation of judges
- ↳ Very wide judicial review. Not confined
- ↳ Status of judges: Elected for the lifetime and has the bias of party ruling during the appointment
- ↳ Political neutrality, Judges are themselves

Remarks

~~divided into the democrats vs Republicans i.e.  
conservatives vs liberals~~

↳ Recently also challenged important rules  
like arms act → which parliament (congress)  
had amended.

Difference b/w Indian and American judicial review

Indian	American
① Limited power	Very wide <u>unlimited</u> power
② Based on the <del>procedure established</del> by law and constitution is the guide	Based on <u>due process of law</u> thus unlimited jurisdiction
③ Personal biases are less	Prone to the personal <u>ideology</u> of judges

Remarks

④ ~~Decision usually in bunch of 5 or more Article 143~~

Decision is always taken by bunch of the 9 judges sitting together.

⑤ ~~Somewhat codified -  
Law that does not affect the basic structure~~

No basic structure type doctrine, thus it is open to ~~not~~ judge's decision, no codification

Thus the Indian scheme of judiciary has been able to assert its independence as well as neutrality as compared to judiciary in USA.

~~good  
demand of the question well~~

6  $\frac{1}{2}$

Q14. Delimitation is an important exercise in the democratic setup. Shed light on the need and process involved in delimitation with recent examples. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Delimitation is the exercise of fixing boundaries for the constituencies for the Lok Sabha and state legislature elections.

Article 82 provides for delimitation which has been facilitated by delimitation acts as amended from time to time.

### Need for the delimitation

→ Fixing the boundaries according to the changing demography so that each seat has uniformity in no. of people it represents

→ Rotation of the benefits of the positive discrimination. Reserved seats to the SCs, STs

Remarks

According to population is reorganized; provides for the fair representation.

↳ Value of the vote and representation & elected  
~~gave~~ Representation should be uniform

↳ Delimiting the boundaries in case of the newly created  
organised states or union territories. Right

Jammu Kashmir delimitation commission.

### Process involved

① Commission formed under the delimitation Act 2002

Members: Chief Election Commissioner

State election commissioners

Judge of the supreme court (Chairman)

② Study of the demography and representation by

Remarks

with commission and proposing the changes.

By Jammu & Kashmir delimitation commission has proposed increase in number of constituencies to 117

point four  
good  
but no  
presently.

③ Reorganisation of various regions within the constituency to make it diverse and representative.

④ Recommendations are binding.

Thus delimitation is an important exercise for the parliamentary democracy.

6½

Q15. The "Tribunalisation" of Justice has shown mixed results. Do you think that the recent Tribunals Reforms Act, 2021 has the potential to rationalize the tribunal ecosystem? Analyze. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Article 323-A and 323-B enacted by 42nd amendment provide for the tribunals to be set by central or state legislatures.

Creation of tribunals is an executive action.

### Benefits of tribunals

→ Flexibility in process: Not rigid not bound by the CPC, procedures of other laws but laws of natural justice

→ Expediting: e.g. NHIT has given proactive decisions for environment sustainability like banning of 15 years old diesel vehicles in Delhi

→ More reach, Geographic reach of tribunals (e.g. include example)

→ Fast and low cost justice to people

Remarks

28

↳ Delimiting of the High Court and  
Supreme Court *and recent data*

### Challenges

① Against signature of power, Accused of favoritism  
parent ministers and dependent on them for staffing

② Conflict of interest  $\rightarrow$  Appointing bureaucrats questions  
this, it has been said that it has become most  
retirement one go

③ Delays, LL272 report highlights 3-6 years  
average pending, thus not fulfilling the  
purpose

Explains

④ Only increasing an extra layer and cost

⑤ Geographical availability is always low, with  
practically no benches.

Remarks

Amendment in Tribunal act

(1) Appointments by a search committee headed by Chief Justice

(2) Minimum age and retirement, 50 years, and general retirement 70 years (Chairmen) 67 (members)

(3) Abolished many tribunals and functions shifted.  
e.g. Cinematographic act and functions shifted to high court

Effectiveness: Yes

Not very effective

1. Fix appointments.

Maximum number of executive and not judicial members

2. Rationalisation by scrapping

Minimum age 50 years against Supreme court ruling

content is lacking  
points

Way forward → National Tribunal Commission which was

proposed in Chandra Kumar case 1997 to monitor, provide

staff to all the tribunals.

write  
a  
better  
conclusion

Remarks

5½

Q16. Availability, accessibility, affordability, and acceptability of E-governance initiatives are key to their effectiveness. However, most of these initiatives lack one or more of these aspects. Explain with the help of examples. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

E-governance is the application of the ICT to introduce governance to produce a ~~and simple~~ simple, Moral, Accountable, responsive and transparent (SMART) government.

### Essentials for the success

① Availability of initiatives → To all regions and all people across the country.

World revenue the inclusive governance

Challnges - e.g. - NAV not yet integrated all with APMC mandis

↳ Author-PDS linkage, Not universal thus may lead to denial of food violating entitlements

Under NFSA by Tribals facing this problem

Remarks

↳ 1 distinct projects, Not available in all states yet, some still in the manual mode.

② Accessibility, To all the groups of people,

poor, women, elderly, [vulnerable] sections.

Ensures that the target beneficiary get the benefit

Also ensures that no benefits are not diverted

Redrawn by various mechanisms.

High digital divide-Urban 90%, Rural 30%  
[Internet usage]

Women only 27% usage

↳ Quality of the services, got what's not

compliant with the norms of NIC.

Services are not yet disabled friendly

③ Affordability → Services at very nominal costs and

free to section like SC, ST, BPL

Remarks

↳ Ensures that the service is provided with the dignity

**Challenges** → High costs charged by common service centres eg upto ₹ 200/- for certificate request.

↳ Lack of awareness among people about the costs may lead to corruption.

~~improve underlying demand of the question~~ **Acceptability** → People as well as employees

↳ Important for transforming the structure and processes towards digitalisation.

**Challenges** → Lack of computer literacy to staff and people

↳ Proper training is not imparted

↳ Gratuitous and resistant to changes eg E-office yet not fully universal.

Thus the 4 pillars have to be addressed

because only their convergence can produce **SMART governance**.

Q17. Migration and related issues present major socio-economic challenges for the governance of a country. The discourse for their welfare must move beyond the basics of food, clothing and shelter. Analyse the government's interventions in this regard. What more needs to be done for ensuring the social security of the migrants.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

According to the UN population report ~~Sol. of th~~ } verify date

Indians will be living in cities by 2050, India

faces unique challenge of under urbanisation and over urbanisation.

→ first explain this

### Various challenges for governance

① Increased pressure on city resources like the food, housing, employment, public spaces.

② Lack of proper planning → congestions

↳ Urban water / air pollution

↳ Problems like urban floods, heat island

↳ Traffic management

Remarks

### ③ Social issues

- ↳ Slums proliferation
- ↳ Increasing crime rate, Son of soil of Mumbai
- ↳ Signs of communalism, riots e.g. Recent Delhi riots.
- ↳ Rising inequality.

### ④ Governance, Urban local bodies

~~What they are?~~ parasitical agencies like urban development authorities

### Present efforts of the government

Ensuring food and nutrition → Through PDS, one ration card, Fortification to improve the nutrition.

Housing for the poor → PMAY (Urban)

Funding of low cost housing - SWAYAM schemes

Remarks

→ Providing basic facilities for income resources - eg. During pandemic and reverse migration, increased allocation by MANREGA, small lending for urban poor by PM-SVANIDHI  
credit to the MSME - Mudra

### Way forward

① Urban employment guarantee - with higher wages based on the city requirement.

② Urban planning → Holistic with the ~~surrounding~~ <sup>act, 1979</sup> ~~surrounding~~ working

more points such as rural areas having major component of sustainability component etc

Amendment to Inter-State Migration Act, 1979  
Tackling the urban disorders; welfare of rural areas; urban greening

③ Employment and social security - Code on wages

utilizing the gig economy workers.

social security especially gig economy workers.

④ Increasing financial inclusion → Tailor made products

Thus India needs to make its economy resilient and

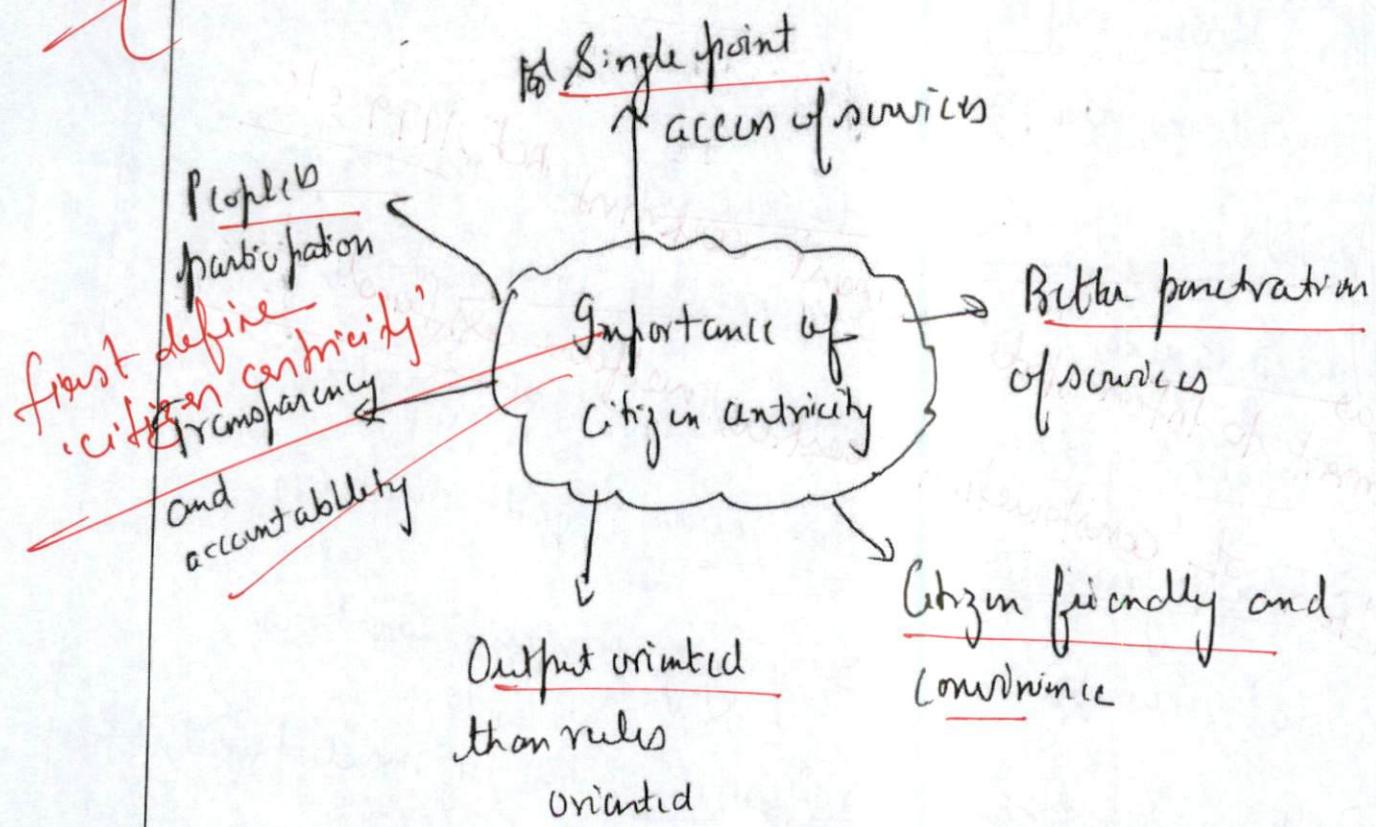
be ready for challenge of demographic shift

Remarks

Q18. "Citizen centricity" should be reflected in every act of governance. Discuss how civil society organizations can play a vital role in sensitizing both governments and citizens on its importance. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

~~introduce  
in context & in question  
of civil society~~

Civil society is the group of people which is outside the government and is aimed towards betterment of the people and their rights.



Role of the civil society organisations

Remarks

## Interacting with the government

### ① Interface b/w the people and govt

- ↳ Concrete public demands
- add  
Explanations
- ↳ Articulate the interests and concerns
- &  
Exemplar
- ↳ Movements against government. Eg RTI by efft
- also
- ↳ Hazoor Kisan Sangathan of Rajasthan

↳ Providing research, evaluation and monitoring tools  
PRIS research for legislatures

↳ Aids the innovations eg Demonstrations, Pilot project innovation eg Gunrobotics against manual scavenging

↳ Provides the leaderships for future governments

↳ Provides the policy inputs - eg Recent committee

the MSL reforms many will shortly exports

Sensitizing the public

↳ Lead the movement for the changes of

Anti-corruption and Lokpal Bill

*your argument is looking in substance aspect* → Last mile connectivity with the people →

*Rich is larger than government*

↳ Trust building, More with the people of the own kind, Effect of vernacular etc.

*include examples recent cases* Our Studies etc  
This civil society plays an important role in ensuring citizen centric governance.

5½

Remarks

Q19. Do you think that recent conflicts have laid bare the inadequacies of the UNO in general and Security Council in particular? Discuss the UN's role as a custodian of world order. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

The recent inability of the UN and Security Council has questioned the efficacy and relevance of these institutions.

### Inabilities of the UN General assembly & UNSC

↳ Preventing the Unilateral aggressions of Russia

China.

↳ Not able to allow the rules based order, <sup>maintain</sup>

e.g. China violates the UNCLOS ruling in the South China Sea

↳ Nuclear proliferations and arms race has

(continued among nations)

} Example?

↳ Issues like protectionism, proxy wars, dispute

Remarks

*more statements without examples will not fetch you marks*

on the territorial claims.

↳ Veto system of the UNSC, Very exclusive and often roadblock to peace, as members are the ones involved in the wars

*explain how.* ↳ Representation → Reflects the world order of the World War II host times

↳ Questions in the working of shocks like UNHRC → with members like Pakistan, Russia, gross violators of human rights

### Role of the UN AVNSC

- ① Largest multilateral body - Thus it is a place for debates, discussions and solving the issues.

Remarks

content of recent  
conflict is focusing

## ② Enforceability of UNSC orders, Binding on

All the countries

Explain how  
UN has almost universal representation.

③

has provoked large scale wars like World Wars

to many accepted protocols like UNCLOS, exclusive

economic zones, Space treaties

of world order

④ Globalized and interconnected world

such bodies become more important (e.g. WHO role during the pandemic, FATF against terrorism)

Way forward

Need to reorganize the bodies for

better representation for the today's realities.

write  
a  
better  
conclusion

6

Remarks

Q20. "You can change your friends but not neighbours", reflects India's challenges in a troubled Neighbourhood. Analyse the approach taken by India to mitigate these challenges with recent examples. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

~~India is like an island of democracy in the ocean of anarchies surrounding it.~~

### Challenges by the Indian Neighbours

① Troubled regimes, Military rulers, coups,

overthrowing of democracy e.g Sri Lanka,

Myanmar, Pakistan

② Trans border problems

↳ Terrorism by Pakistan, infiltrators from the Bangladesh, Myanmar

↳ Parous borders, difficulty in fencing

↳ Drug trafficking - Golden

Crescent and triangle



(2) Problems of the illegal migrations, Demographic issues, security concerns

(3) State sponsored terrorism - e.g. ISI

(4) Failure to integrate economically, South Asian

intra trade, mainly 5%, instabilities have led to

failure of SAARC, BIMSTEC as economic bodies  
 organise your points  
 neighbour specific

(5) Power of China, Debt trap diplomacy, agreements.

militarily e.g. string of pearls, destabilizing the regimes of Sri Lanka, sovereignty threats - e.g. CPEC.

(6) Mangal Joshi - Approach by India

1) Focus on the Indo Pacific, Net security provider

Row after it will always along with the alignment of countries like US, Japan.  
 Australia (Quad)  
 Remarks

your answer  
have  
only  
facts and

minimal  
argument

balance  
both

2) Strengthening of the borders, BRI - OIT,

Integrated border management

3) Bilateral ties and aids to the small nations

e.g. Nepal, Bhutan, Maldives - 200 million \$ line of credit

4) Containing China, Alternatives like Afro-Area growth corridor.

5) Diplomatic channels, Torsochi meeting

Border dialogue Mechanism with China

6) Lobbying at world bodies, Like UN, FATF

against the terrorism policy of Pakistan.

Now India has been deploying both hard and soft measures to unite people in country

4½

Remarks

your answer is largely factual & lacks arguments