

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ADITI TOMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910076357	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	20/08/23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक:			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			12: 00 pm	3: 00 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : ONLINE	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती है आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a call or visit the online centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Q.1) Discuss the
aff...

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में 'चौथे स्तर' की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

UN calls Media/press as 4th estate and important player in national development.

Role of 4th Estate :-

- 1) Informed citizenry for informed choice in elections
- 2) Bring accountability of government - (eg) highlighted Rafal scam issue
- 3) Political education about rights and responsibilities of people.
- 4) Unearth scams for increasing transparency & efficiency (eg) Common-wealth games scam.

Issues: -

1. Sedition wrt Art 153(a) against journalists (eg) Vinod Dua for mis-handling Covid.
2. Politicisation of Media houses (eg) NaMo TV.
3. Yellow journalism - sensationalism news (eg) UP & L Jitad.
4. Official secrets act used to punish media's effort for transparency (eg) Redactive pricing in CAU report of Rafal deal.
5. Problems of social Media / eco-chambers / hatred / fake news.
6. TRP scam (eg) public TV cheer fair play.

Social Media Ethics Rules ← Measures → Make Broadcasting code mandatory.

↓
Bharatiya Sanhita Bill → Sedition charged.

Free & fair Media forms backbone of thriving democracy.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

221309_612302_1910076357 (2023-08-20 22:29:16)
 Q.2) The electoral process, though inclusionary in theory, has been pointed out for exclusionary tendencies in practice. Analyse, with special emphasis on role of women in India's representative electoral system. (10 marks, 150 words)

चुनावी प्रक्रिया, यद्यपि सिद्धांत रूप में समावेशी है, व्यवहार में बहिष्करणीय प्रवृत्तियों की ओर इंगित किया गया है। भारत की प्रतिनिधिक चुनावी प्रणाली में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर विशेष जोर देते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

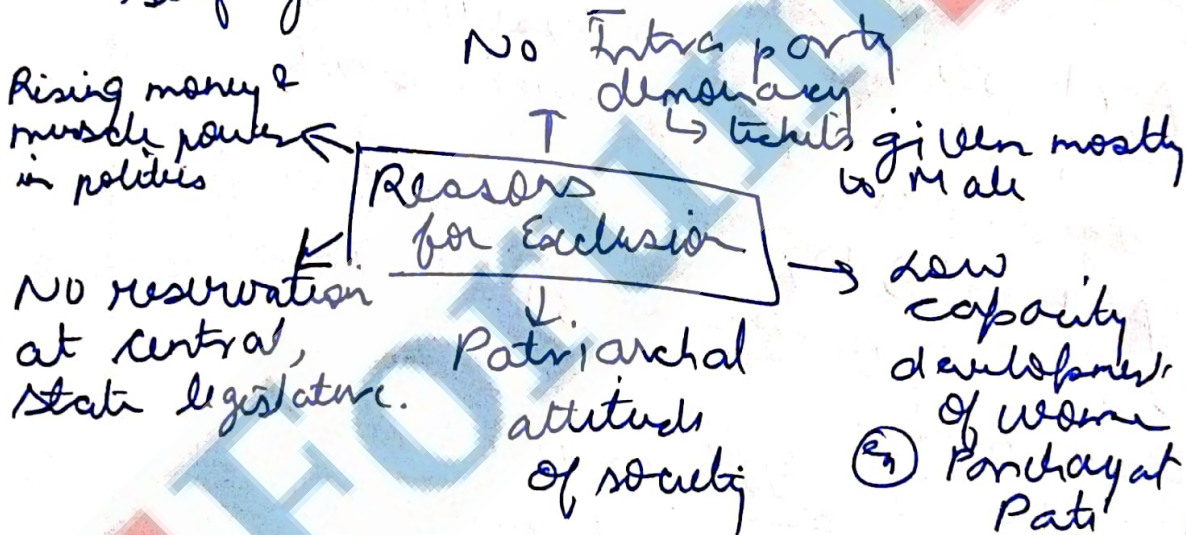
India has representative parliamentary democracy (Art 74, 75, 163, 167) through which people elect representative via FPTP system

Inclusionary in practice :-

- 1) Art 330, 332 → reservation SC, ST in parliament, state legislature
- 2) Art 243 D, T → reservation for SC, ST, women (1/3) at local governments.
- 3) Art 325, 326 → universal adult franchise, no discrimination in electoral participation based on gender.
- 4) Art 14, 15, 16 → right to equality prohibits discrimination based on gender.

Exclusionary in practice:-

1. Only 14% women MPs in 17th Lok Sabha. → lower than global average of 24%.
2. Global gender gap Index 2023 → 127th Rank based on political, economic, health, social participation.
3. 43% representation at local self government levels.



Here, measures like Women Reservation in Lok Sabha. be taken along with intra party democracy.

Drampadi Murmu, Sonia Gandhi, Smriti Irani are good examples to follow.

Mysore Declaration 2022. pitches for gender equality in politics.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, the right to various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

जीवन के अधिकार से उपजी मानवीय गरिमा, मृत्युदंड से समाप्त नहीं होती है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में मृत्युदंड से जुड़े विभिन्न विवादों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Capital punishment stands for death penalty awarded by subordinate, high & supreme court for heinous crimes of grave nature.

Controversies associated:

- 1) Reformative justice neglected but punitive measure of punishment.
- 2) Against right to life under Art 21.
- 3) Frequent use of it by courts. not realising grave danger & injustice
- 4) Slow & long procedure with pardoning power of president & gounder. (9) Nikhara convicts got hanged in 2020 only.

Use in
scarcity of
scarce case.

↑
Measures
needed.

push
for
reformative
justice @ Life
Imprisonment.

Fasten
the process
to create
enough
deterrence

SC in Bachchan. Singh

case has given guidelines for
death penalty. Courts must
follow them.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes. (10 marks, 150 words)

नदी-जल विवादों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। जल विवादों के समाधान में विलम्ब के संभावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ISWD Act 1956 was formed by parliament under Art 262 to deal with inter state disputes via temporary tribunals. (eg) Kaveri dispute - KA - TN.

ISWD as ineffective due to:-

- 1) Large no. of benches for each dispute increase confusion & workload
- 2) No clear timelines set to resolve dispute (eg) It took 20 years for govt to set Kaveri tribunal
- 3) Frequent involvement of court (SC) under Art 136.
- 4) Politicisation of dispute leading to clashes & trust deficit (eg) HR-Pb Satluj Yamuna dispute

S) No measure to account for climate change.

Potential impact of delays.

- Affects growth, agriculture in region
- Use of water as strategic weapon in policy making.
- create artificial disasters (eg) Mullapriyar dam level crossing threshold here floods possible.
- Politics based on regionalism → spill over in border disputes (eg) KA-MH.

ISWD Amendment Bill 2019



Use of IBC for political resolution along with Australia model where centre manages inter State rivers could be adopted.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

ग्रामीण विकास के मुद्दों के समाधान में विकास के सहकारी मॉडल के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 19(1)(c), 43(b) added by 97th constitutional amendment act makes provision for co-operatives as models of development.

Significance in rural growth.

1. 8.5 lakh co-operatives with 720 crore members, covering 91% villages & 94% farmers
2. Economies of scale realised as hence adoption of technology easy.
3. Help in marketing of products thus better price realisation for farmers.
4. credit availability. (eg) 21% of agricultural credit via co-operatives (eg) like PACS.
5. 21% of fish production, 10%.

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Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

सुशासन मौलिक परीक्षा पास करने के लिए, कल्याणकारी राज्य को लोगों के करीब होना चाहिए, उनकी आकांक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए और अपने दृष्टिकोण में समावेशी होना चाहिए। PM PVTG विकास मिशन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

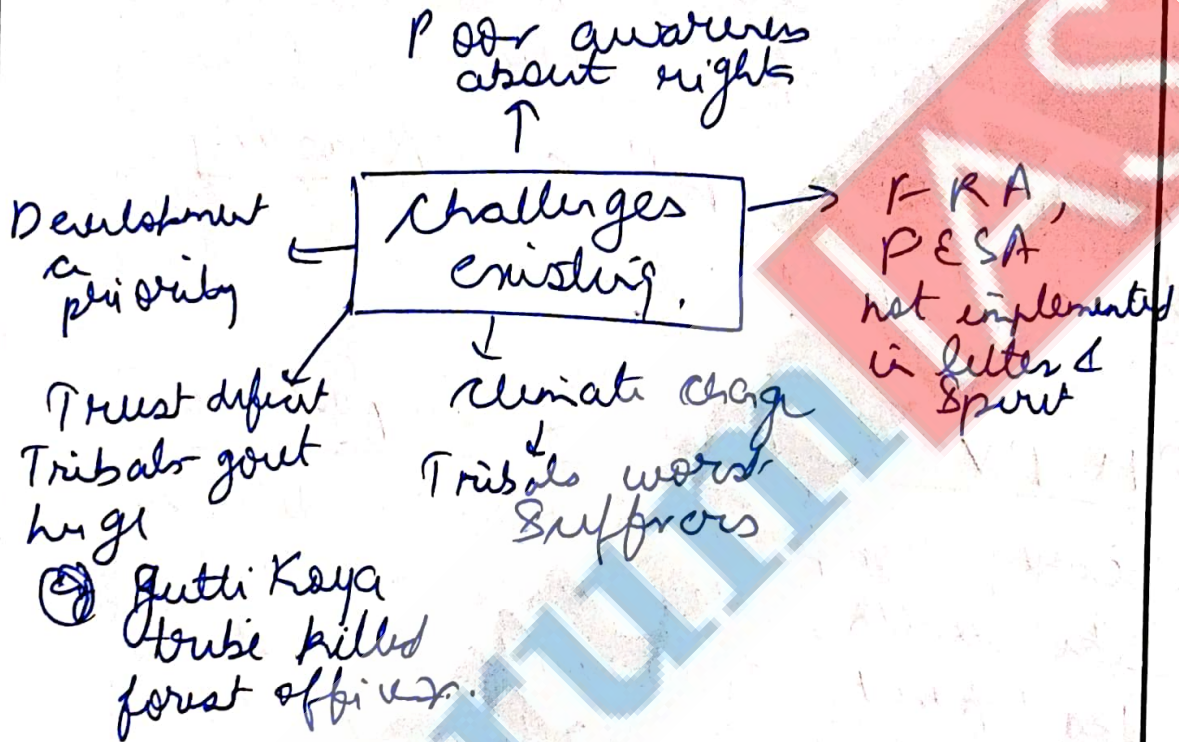
Budget 2023 announced PM PVTG Development Mission for
PM PVTG work pillar 'Reaching the last mile'.

PM PVTG Mission importance:

1. carry comprehensive service delivery like health, education, skill development, livelihood promotion, infrastructure development. etc.
2. Tackle displacement of tribals due to development projects.
3. Ensure diversity & customs along with social fabric
- ② Tribes are Andamanese, Torwe are on verge of extinction
4. Diversify livelihood & ensure access to MFP

Q.7) To what extent in addressin...

5. Components of bottom up approach of participatory governance to ensure PVTG as partners not beneficiaries.



Measures like strict implementation of PESA, FRA, SCST (POA) act ensured. Tribal Panchayat of Nehru must guide Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help in addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य और नागरिक समाज संगठनों (सीएसओ) के बीच सहयोग किस हद तक देश में गरीबी और कुपोषण को दूर करने में मदद करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Civil society organisations forms 3rd sector comprising of NGOs, pressure groups, STMs, social movements etc.

Collaboration of state - CSOs address poverty & malnutrition as:-

- 1) Data collection & research support. (eg) Pratham NGO,
- 2) Policy making & formulation (eg) pressure groups like CARE NGO.
- 3) Policy Implementation. (eg) Akshay Patra foundation help in MDM + world food programme
- 4) Push for transparency & accountability in service delivery like MDM, PDS (eg) Parivartan NGO for RTI & social audit

5) Protection of human rights essential for poverty eradication

② Safai Karm Cheri Abhiyan,
Naaz Foundation for transgender

Decreasing
↑ volunteerism.

Challenges
faced by
CSOs

→ government regulations like
FIRA amendment.

→ low funds.

→ Misappropriation of
funds.

Measures
Needed.

→ Vijay Kumar
Committee for
NGOs registration

→ National policy
for volunteer
sector → reforms.

↓
2nd ARC

→ 3 tier regulation
→ National Regulator
for CSO.

Freedom of association Art 19
needs to be balanced with proportionate
regulation to realize welfare
state.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में एक मजबूत सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की अनुपस्थिति 2047 तक विकसित स्थिति प्राप्त करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों में से एक बन सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social infrastructure is infrastructure like schools, hospitals, public parks vital for social welfare.

Absence of social infrastructure challenge as:-

1. Poor literacy level - growing privatisation leading to costly education esp. NE makes population low educated.
2. Poor healthcare - 80% doctors & 65% hospitals in urban areas.
 - 2.1% of GDP only spent on health care.
 - PHCs → shortage of doctors & services.
3. Roads, Railway, Airways.
 - no intermodal & end to end connectivity under EDB & increase logistic cost (14% of GDP)



4. community centres for continuous dialogue, cultural celebration essential to arrest communal-caste-gender stereotypes & fight mob lynching.

Increase Budget on
 Health - 2.5% GDP (NHP 2017)
 Education - 6% GDP NEP 2020.

Measures needed.

Infrastructure development
(GATI SMARTI)

Resilient, green-blue infrastructure to combat disasters (CDRI).

Social infrastructure forms backbone of Viksit Bharat 2047.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि पश्चिम एशिया में संवाद एवं कूटनीति के प्रति बदलते प्रतिमान इस अशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों के लिए अच्छा संकेत है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asia is tagged as breath-takingly strategic & forms 2nd Madal & extended neighbourhood of India.

Changing paradigm of dialogue & diplomacy augurs well as: - -

- 1) India's display as regional player with lift to solve problem. (eg) Delhi Declaration on Afghanistan.
- 2) Multilateral engagement (eg) Ind-Saudi Arabia-US-UAE NSA meet, 12 U 2 for collective growth & co-operation on issues like terrorism, radiation
- 3) going beyond oil diplomacy, engaging at strategic level. (eg)

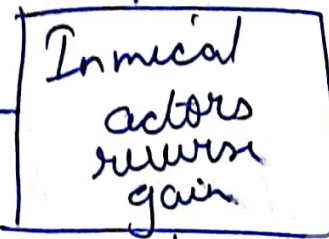
Ind - UAE, Ind - Egypt, Ind - S. Arabia partnership focussed on economics technology, defence partnership

4) Help India counter Pak's Anti-India narrative on Kashmir

Taliban in Afghanistan.

India not recognise it

India-Iran growing divergence due to USA's maximum pressure policy.



China's growing strength in region (eg) brokered Iran-S Arabia peace.

Pak's continuous push through Jem, IS, Al Qaeda.

de-hyphenation between
- Iran-S Arabia.
- Pak-Taliban.
- Israel-Palestine

Measures

Economic, technology & security partnerships

Strategic alignment with like minded countries

(eg) Internationalisation.

Look West policy is good measure to follow for better relations

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960.
(10 marks, 150 words)

जल कूटनीति दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रूपरेखा को फिर से परिभाषित कर सकती है। सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indus water treaty 1960 signed, with ~~best~~^{world} Bank as neutral arbitrator, between Ind-Pak gives Pak rights over western rivers (Jhelum, Indus, Chenab) & India exclusive rights over eastern rivers (Ravi, Sutly, Beas)

Problems with treaty :-

- 1) Disproportionate allocation with 770% water allocated to Pak.
- 2) Not compatible with changing regime, water due to climate change
- 3) Politicisation of India's dams like Rattle, Kishanganga thus obstructing development.
- 4) Creation of Neutral Arbitrator & next adjudication mechanism simultaneously.

5) lowest diplomatic relation among Ind-Pak impacts engagement at Indus water commission
 ↳ lack of data exchange by Pak.

Water diplomacy
 Measures needed

→ SAARC revival for engagement on common issues.

- adoption of UN water convention at SAARC
- working regional mechanism on lines of AMAZON, Mekong
- Helsinki rules for water treaty
- Incorporate climate change impact in negotiation.

River basin level engagement is needed for good neighbourhood relations. PM Modi says water & peace can't be separated in foreign policy

Feedback

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Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.
(15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Local government was introduced by 73, 74 constitutional amendment to govern panchayats and municipalities based on Gandhi's idea of democratic decentralisation as found in Art 40.

Constitutional Backing
↓
3 tier local body

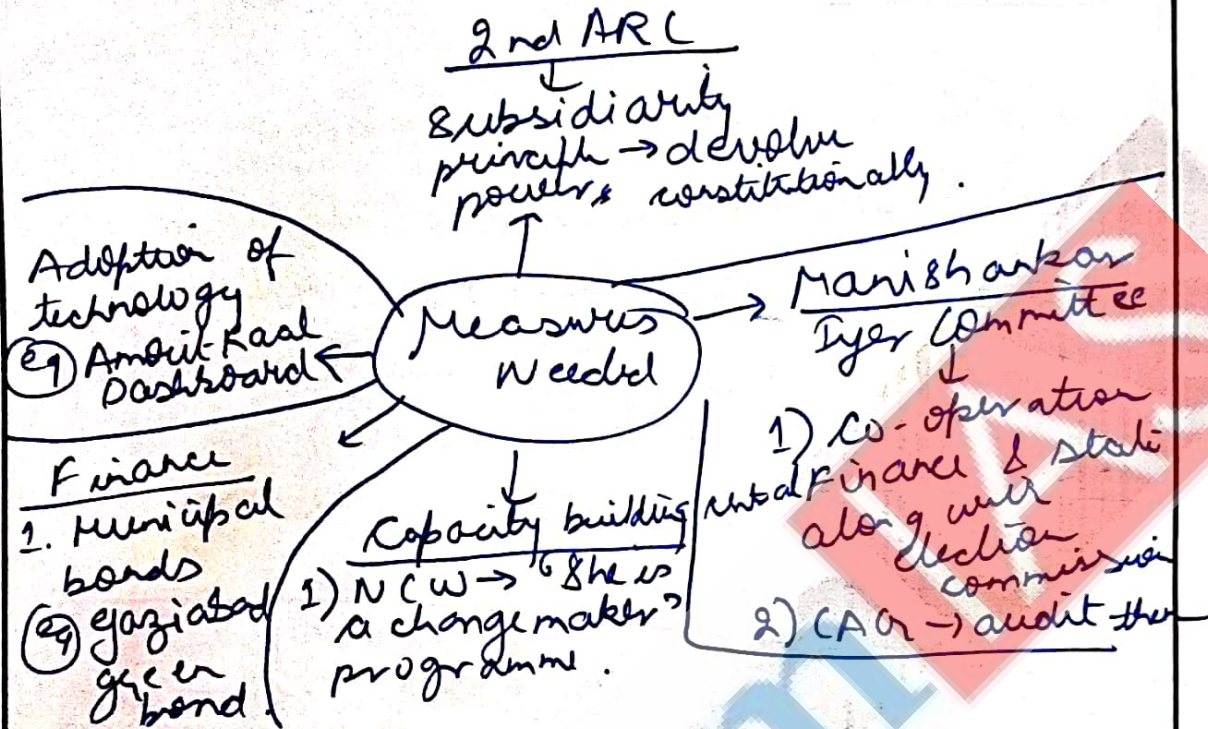
11th schedule - 29 items
(Art 243-244O)
12th schedule - 10 items
(Art 243P-244ZH)

Structural bottlenecks -

1) Functions - left on will of state government to devolve.
→ Ashok Mehta committee → Says lack of political will to devolve functions

2) Funds - 95% of panchayat finances and 56% of urban body finances are dependent on centre & state
→ tiered nature of funds + inadequate amount + low user charges

- 3) Functionaries - staff mainly on deputation, temporary recruitment have low enthusiasm to work.
 → large varieties of Panchayat secretaries
 → low capacity building of members create equilibrium trap. (Economic Survey 2017).
- 4) gram Sabha - weakest link
 → no regular meetings + merely rubber stamp decision of gram Panchayat.
- 5) Women problems - Pati Panchayats (16)
 low capacity (E) patriarchal attitude + (d) not allowed to speak by male members, secretaries. (c) sexual harassment, bullying cases in UP, MP.
- 6) Rise of parallel bodies - SPVs of smart city & district development boards compete for functions & funds
- 7) Corruption - Balwant Rai Mehta committee says decentralisation of corruption with Panchayat/Municipality - MLAs - bureaucracy - contractor collusion
- 8) Lack of uniformity among states.
- 9) Poor functioning of BEC, BFC leading to irregular elections & auditing.



Schemes of government like Smart City, SBM, Bidhaya along with Smart Mitra, e-gam Swaraj, Marchitra are needed.

2nd ARC → local government lowest tier but not least important ∴ need reforms.

Feedback

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Q.12) Independent Judiciary, as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, जैसा कि संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित है, एक समृद्ध राजनीति के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है; हालाँकि, कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण इसकी विश्वसनीयता को कम कर सकता है और इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indian constitution adopted independent judiciary (Art 124-147) supreme court, Art 214-231 - high court, Art 231-237 - subordinate court) as guardian of fundamental rights and constitution.

Provisions for independent judiciary envisaged in constitution

- 1) Appointment - with judiciary consulted
- 2) Service conditions can't be varied to disadvantage except financial emergency.
- 3) Conduct can't be discussed in parliament (Art 121, 211) except for impeachment.
- 4) Contempt of court power.
- 5) Bar on practice after retirement.
- 6) Expenses charged on CFI for SC, pension of HC judges charged CFI.

Importance of independent judiciary.

- 1) Uphold Rule of law. (eg) 26 Spectator
- 2) Tackle executive high handedness.
& majoritarian / authoritarianism
(eg) emergency.
- 3) Protect sanctity of constitution
(eg) Basic structure
- 4) Guard fundamental rights of people. (eg) Maneka Gandhi case, PIL
- 5) Act as neutral adjudicator in federal disputes. (eg) 18WD.

Executive encroachment seen in :-

- 1) Criticism of collegium system.
- 2) Not obeying court judgements
(eg) government of NCT Delhi services ordinance.
- 3) Sitting on recommendations by collegium for long.

Q.13) Executive agencies, the corrupt; however, pand of law on its head. Comment
ment Director

This leads to erosion of credibility as:-

1. Dilute separation of powers Art 50
- 2) lays ground for committed judiciary
- 3) Erosion of public trust in judiciary.
- 4) Judgements seen ideological, politically motivated & corruptive prone
 (24) former CJI joined Raja Sabha without cooling off period.
 Ayodhya Judgement
- 5) Rise of majority trend.

Indian constitution has created active, most powerful judiciary. Separation of powers.

is basic feature & must be observed based on constitutional morality.

Feedback

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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to controversies associated with the Enforcement Directorate (ED). (15 marks, 250 words)

अनौचित्य के विरुद्ध प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियाँ, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं; हालाँकि, निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ावा देने से कानून के शासन के विचार को उल्टा करने जैसा असर हो सकता है। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ईडी) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Enforcement Directorate is the central agency to counter foreign exchange irregularity and money laundering for stable economy's works under Ministry of Finance.

ED → watch dog against impropriety :-

- 1) Prevention of Money Laundering Act.
PMLA
→ power to search & seizure against suspect and attach assets earned using laundered money.
- 2) Foreign exchange management act.
(FEMA) → ED under it has right to investigate and enquire sources, receipts of foreign exchange earned.
- 3) Fugitive Economic offenders Act.
(FEOA) → take investigation &

↳ poor
interest

being offenders to justice

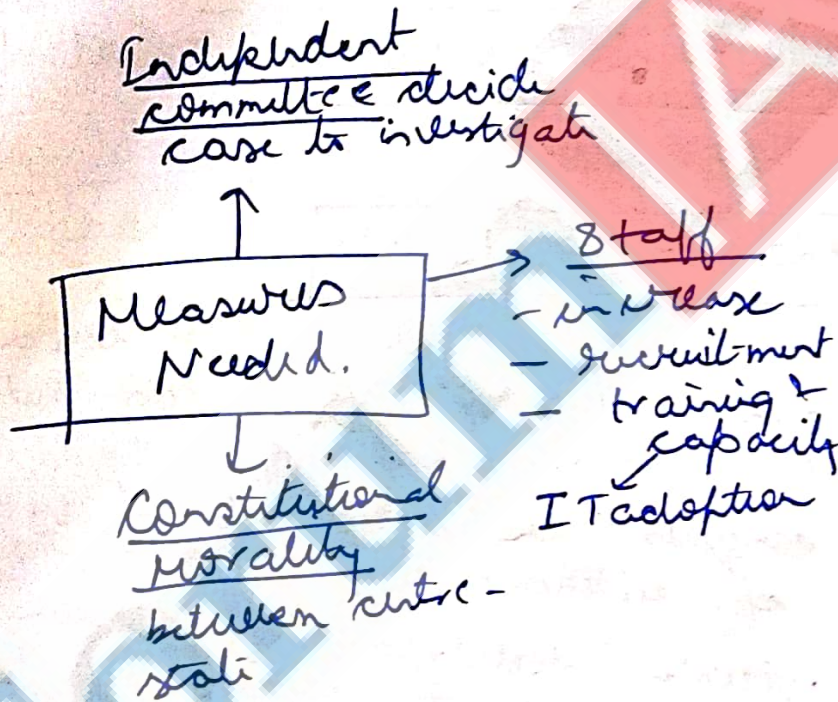
4) COFE POSA → ED under act search, seize property & arrest accused based on 'documented reasons'.

Recent cases ED used as vested interest (eg) against opposition party leaders.

ED use under vested interest impacts rule of law as:-

- 1) Tagged as political weapon of union to create instability & poor image of opposition
- 2) with 0.5% conviction rate the image of independent ED is under threat
- 3) choice of cases chosen to investigate are dependent on union → lack of independence in staff as deputed staff works.

- 4) poor capacity building. affects investigation & conviction
- 5) Disturbs federal equilibrium with centre - state trust deficit or grievance



Executive agencies are watchdogs and upholders of rule of law. They must be assured independence and secure working conditions for effective working.

Feedback

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Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing. (15 marks, 250 words)

महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक भलाई को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (एनसीडब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NCW was established in 1992 as statutory body under NCW act based on recommendation of 'Towards Equality' Report 1974.

Mandate of NCW.

- investigate and protect legal & constitutional safeguards related to women.
- enquire in complaints of violation of rights.
- study development of women.
- suggest better implementation of safeguards & rights.

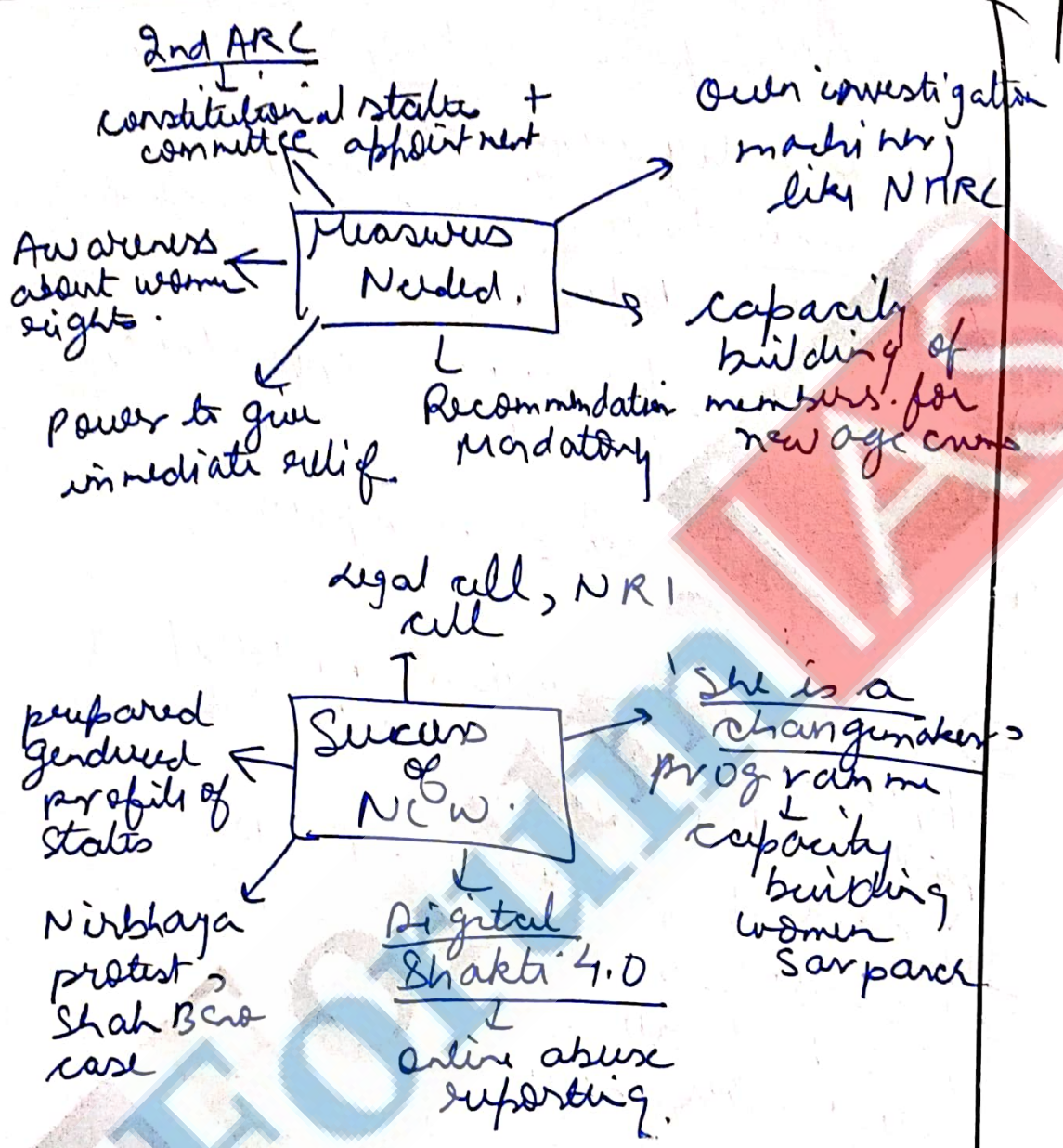
Failure of NCW. - instances.

- 1) Men per violence.
- 2) Hathras case.
- 3) NE women in Delhi
- 4) Nirbhaya case.
- 5) Acid attacks

Reason for poor working of NCW.

- 1) No investigation staff of own.
- 2) Recommendatory nature, no power to give aid / relief.
- 3) Executive dependence - appointment, funds, secretariat.
- 4) Poor resources - manpower, finance.
- 5) Elite bias - urban, middle / upper class women concentrated.
→ poor, SC/ST left out
- 6) Lack of inclusivity - PWD, trans-women, not part of NCW.
- 7) Lack of strength, capacity to deal with new age crimes →
- 8) Bulli Bai, sulli deal app, online harassment, deep fakes.
- 9) Patriarchal attitude in society → gender violence happens.

Q.15) Understanding the extent to which the state has constitutionally poor contributes to multidimensional Poverty Index



Hence, for women to get life of dignity as guaranteed by constitution (Art 14, 51(A), fraternity) reforms needed in NCW.

Feedback
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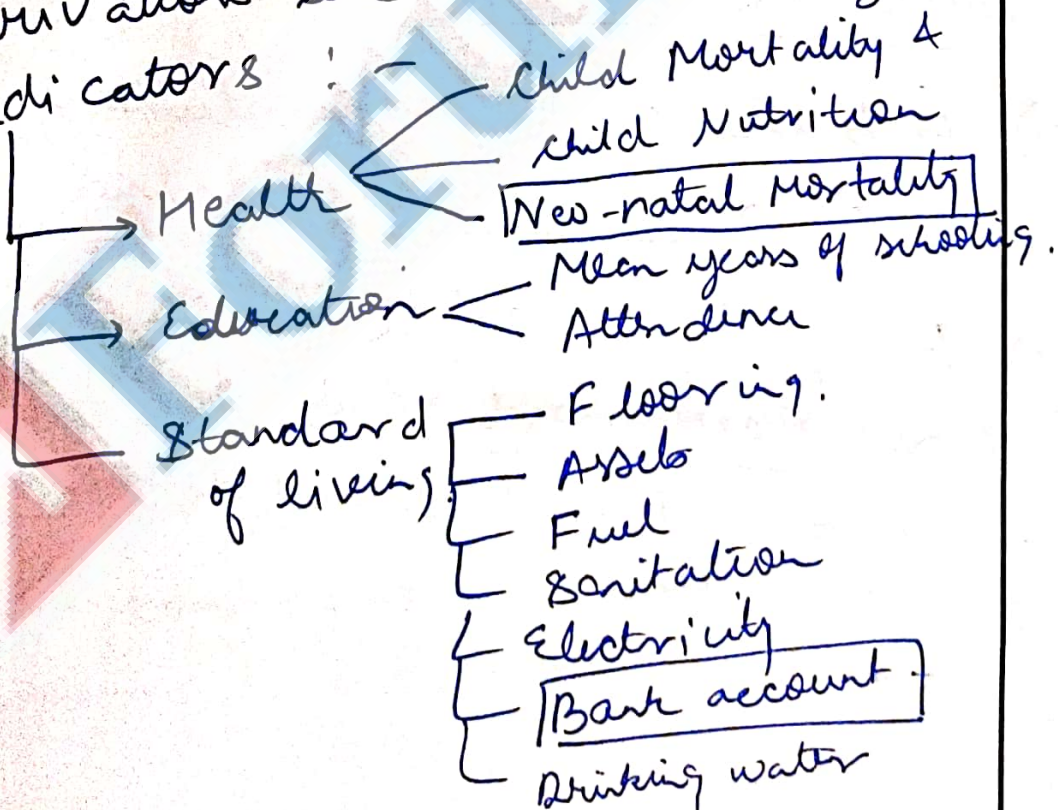
Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

बहुआयामी गरीबों के बीच वंचितों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सूचित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Niti Aayog's MDPI Report 2022

calculates extent and incidence of poverty in India, based on UNDP MDPI. It says 15% of Indians are MDPI poor.

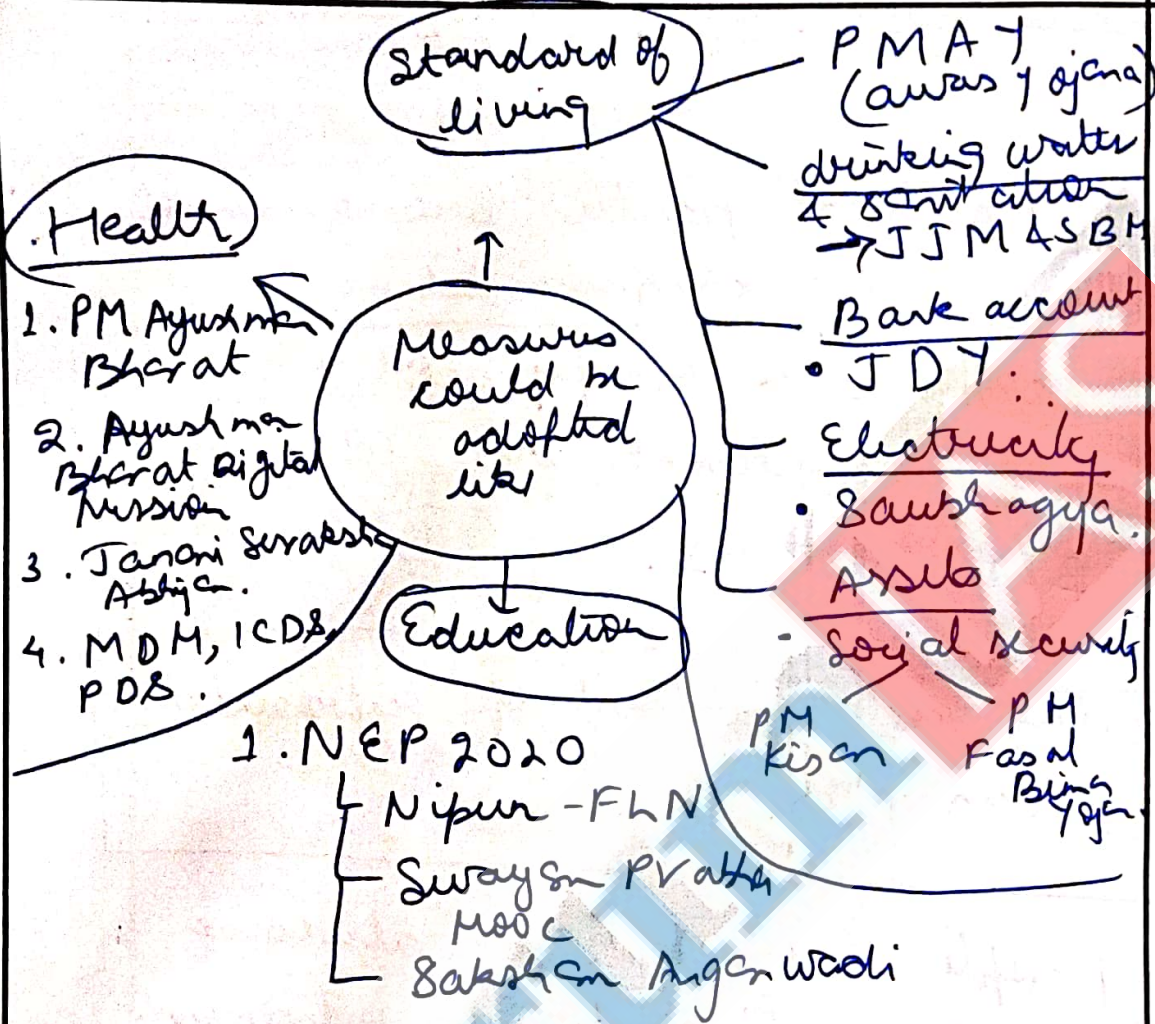
Extent, source and complexity of deprivations are known through indicators :



Niti Ayoj's wider Report useful to understand :-

- 1) Source - with deprivations faced
- 2) Extent - how many deprivations and hence intensity of poverty
- 3) Complexity with many indicators thus focus on inter-sectorality
- 4) help in customised solutions based on evidence and data.

(e) Abhijeet Banerjee's work on Randomised control trial could be utilised based on Niti Ayoj's Report.



Hence, collection of data forms the pillar for targeted delivery of delivery. SDG. 1.

(No poverty) needs multi stakeholder engagement based on good governance initiatives.

Feedback

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Q.16) Though lifblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own, limiting their larger role in democratization of the society. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Political parties are groups of people having common ideology who compete to occupy political offices to implement that ideology.
(eg) BJP, Congress.

Parties as lifblood of representative democracy as: -

1. People elect representatives → part of parties. to run government.
2. Parties compete in fair & free elections thus give choice to voters.
3. Parties occupy political positions to execute policies, legislate through parliament (MPs) (council of ministers)
4. They hold government accountable via opposition → question hour. No confidence motion.

5. Mobilise people & carry political education for social-political change.

Challenges faced:-

1. No intra party democracy.

2. Dynastic politics

3. Criminalisation of

① 43% of MPs face charges - PRS

4. RUPPs → involved in money laundering & round tripping.

② EC → recently took action against 11 RUPP.

5. Rising money power, black money & corruption

② ₹ 10,000 crore mobilised by parties since 2010.

6. No fair play → indulge into hate speech, violation of MCC, caste

subjugation based politics

7. Mis use of social media

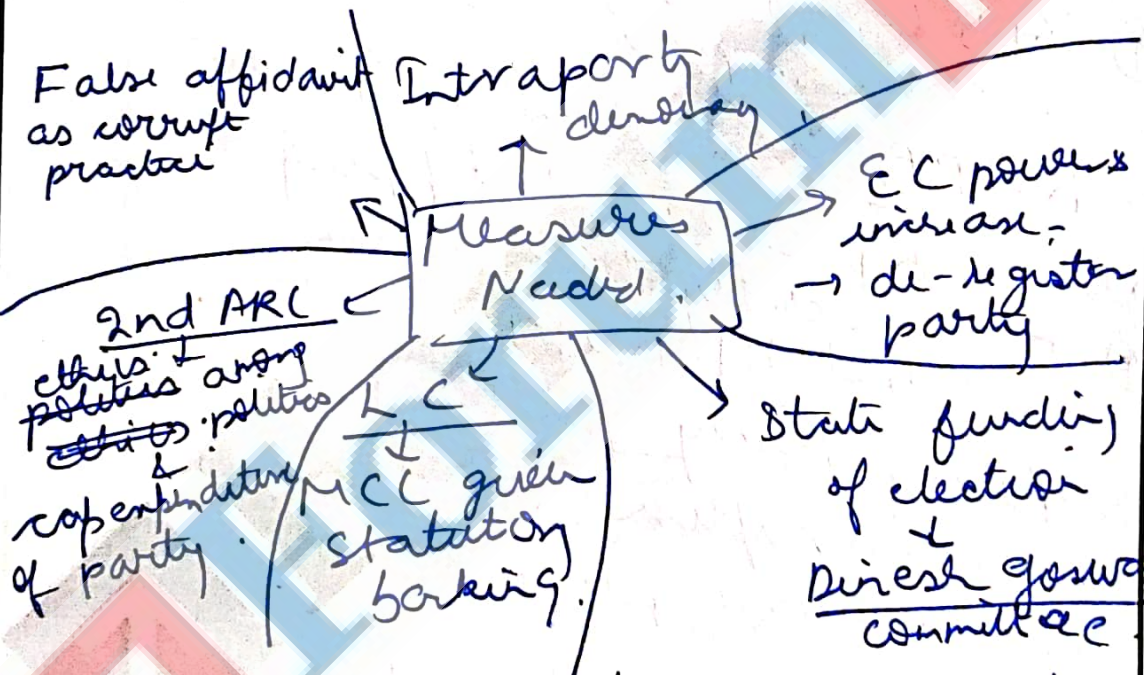
② NAMO TV.

② Ajan Khan's sexist remarks, WB Parichay at election rallies

Q.17) Safely managed drink give multitarious benefits in ensuring the mission's su

Challenges limit their role as: -

1. Disturb free & fair election
2. No level playing field.
3. Against law & order.
4. Unity, harmony disturbed (eg) WB violence.
5. Vote buying, no informed choice by voters.
6. ~~The~~ Democracy under threat.



Political parties form life & breadth of democracy. For largest democracy to survive need reforms.

Feedback
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Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success. (15 marks, 250 words)

जल जीवन मिशन की इच्छानुसार सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित पेयजल सेवाएं, पीढ़ियों तक विविध लाभ देने के लिए नामित की गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

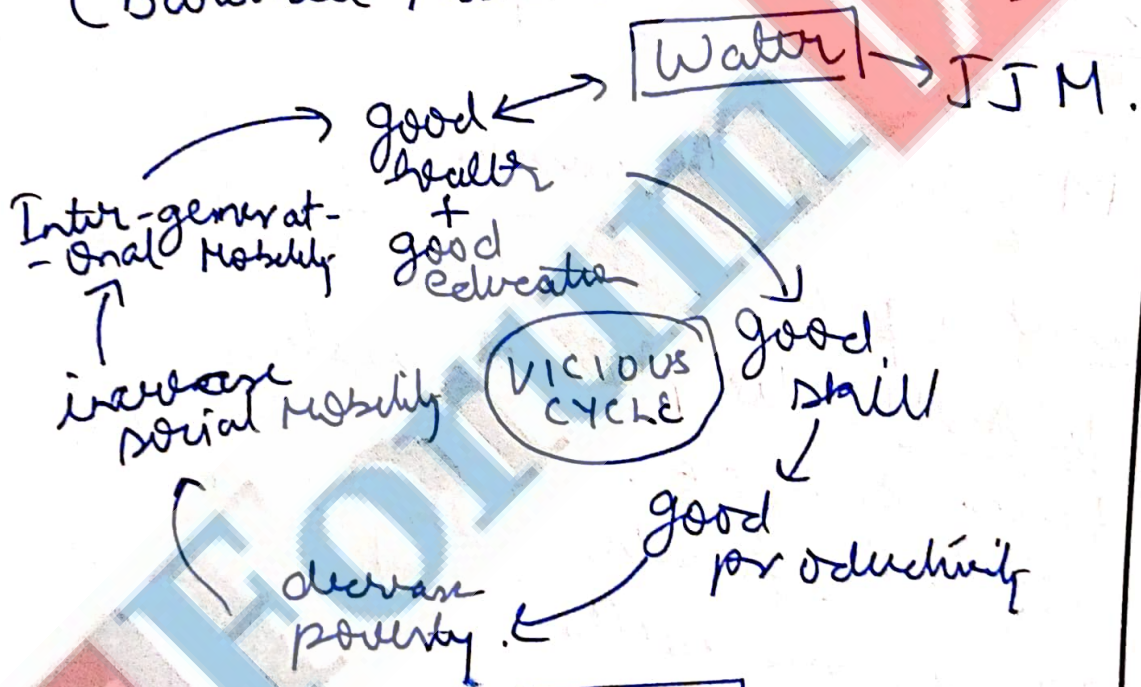
JJM aim to give piped drinking water through functional household tap connection to each rural household by 2024.

JJM give multi farious benefits:-

- 1) Drinking water security
- 2) WASH. to prevent water borne disease.
- 3) Women's health - they fetch water from wells.
- 4) Hunger & malnutrition of children.
- 5) Decrease social conflicts over water in water stressed areas.
- 6) Equality - SC/ST not allowed access to common well.

7) Economic productivity rise as time, energy saved in fetching water + increase in health leads to increased productivity.

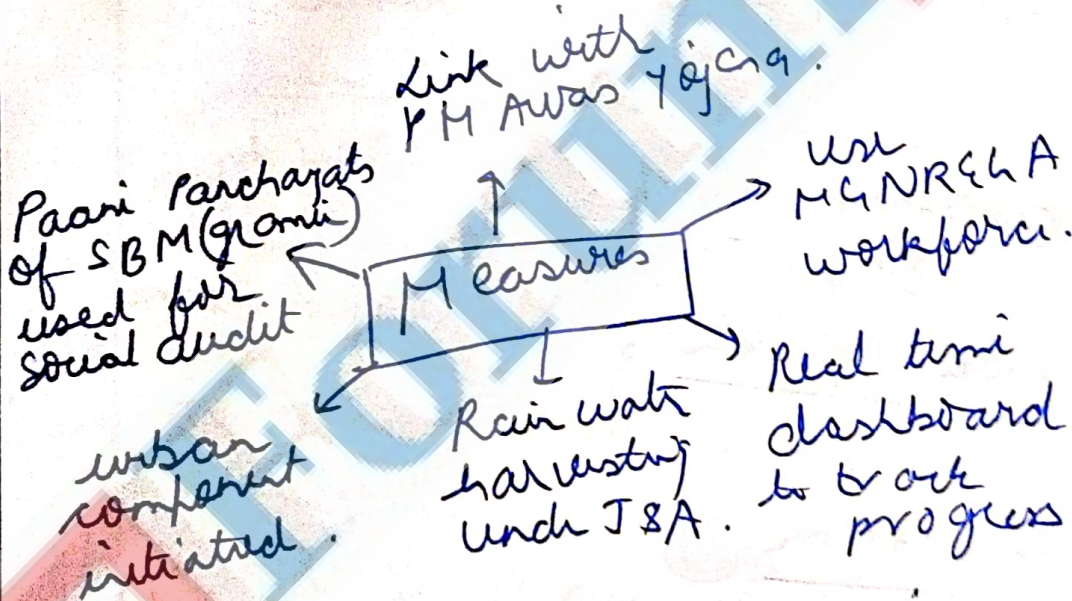
8) Fundamental right - Right to minimum standard of living (Art 21) & Right to health (Bandhua Mukti Morcha case)



Challenges in success -

1) Slow implementation & poor fund utilisation
 → around 66% of households have drinking water supply.

2. Availability of water - tap connection not matched with water availability.
3. Climate stress - depleting ground water
4. Corruption in fund utilisation
5. Urban neglect as focus on rural areas. Slums have huge water insecurity.



Drinking water access is essential for Right to life under Art 21 as well as achieving SDGs.

Feedback

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2) NCAR
1.1.1

Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SC & ST (PoA) act 1989 seeks to prohibit discrimination and violence against SC, ST based on caste and ethnicity. This ensures their assimilation in society.

Impact of absence of intense sensitisation :-

- 1) continued challenges faced by SC & ST
 - Mob lynching, caste based violence
 - caste based discrimination in education (eg) SC children sit separately in MDM in UP.
 - Inhumane discriminatory practices & events (eg) human excreta found in SC village water tank in TN.

- 2) NCRB report 50,000 cases filed under SC & ST (POA) act in 2021 but conviction rate low.
- 3) NCRB → incest and violence by 2.1% against SC & ST in 2021
- 4) Manual scavenging still prevalent - 50,000 employed.
- 5) women - dual burden of caste and patriarchy. (a) Mattvas can.
- 6) Tribals.
 - displacement from forest ~~land~~
 - ownership titles denied.
 - loss of customs & social fabric (a) PVTG → some on verge of extinction like Andaman.
 - poverty huge.

Measures needed.

1. Sensitisation by:-
 - awareness generation of rights of SC, STs.
2. Civil society activism via NGOs, social movements, pressure groups (eg) Safai Karm chari Ashiyar.
3. Public functionaries in training gain adequate knowledge & empathy about problems.
4. Targeting schemes for SC & ST.
 - Fast track courts dispose cases under PO A act.
 - legal aid service
 - Education & skill development (eg) Stand up India, PMEP.
 - Healthcare (eg) Ayushman Bharat.

India under vision of leave no one behind. must take comprehensive measures to ensure Equality & life of dignity & justice as promised in Preamble

Feedback
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Q.19) Harbinger of global rebalancing, India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक पुनर्संतुलन के अग्रदूत, भारत-अफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

PM Modi says India-Africa ties are based on heart & emotions, are historical and cultural.

Ties as beacon of :-

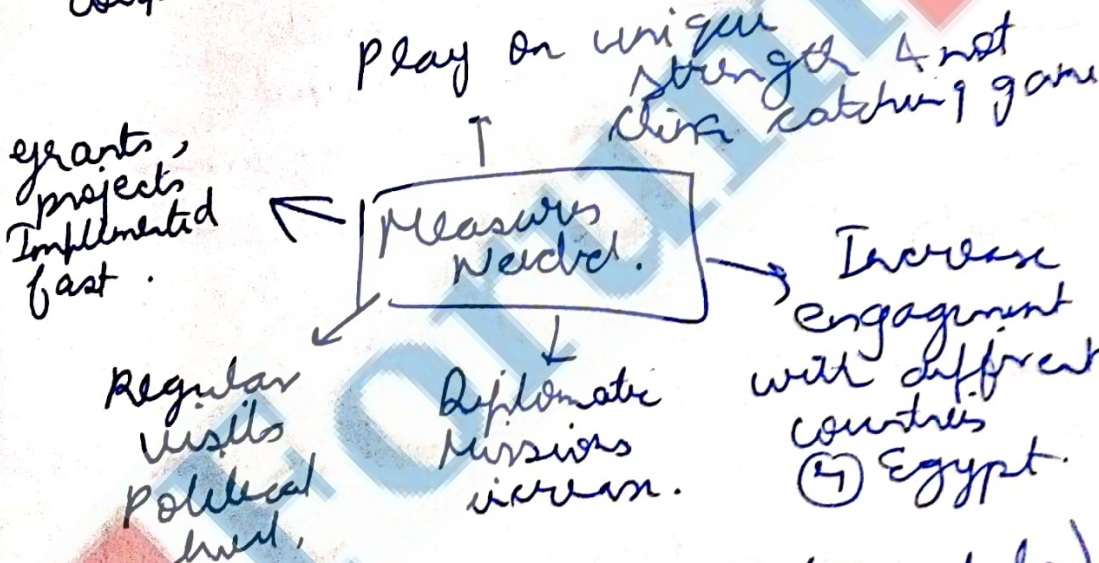
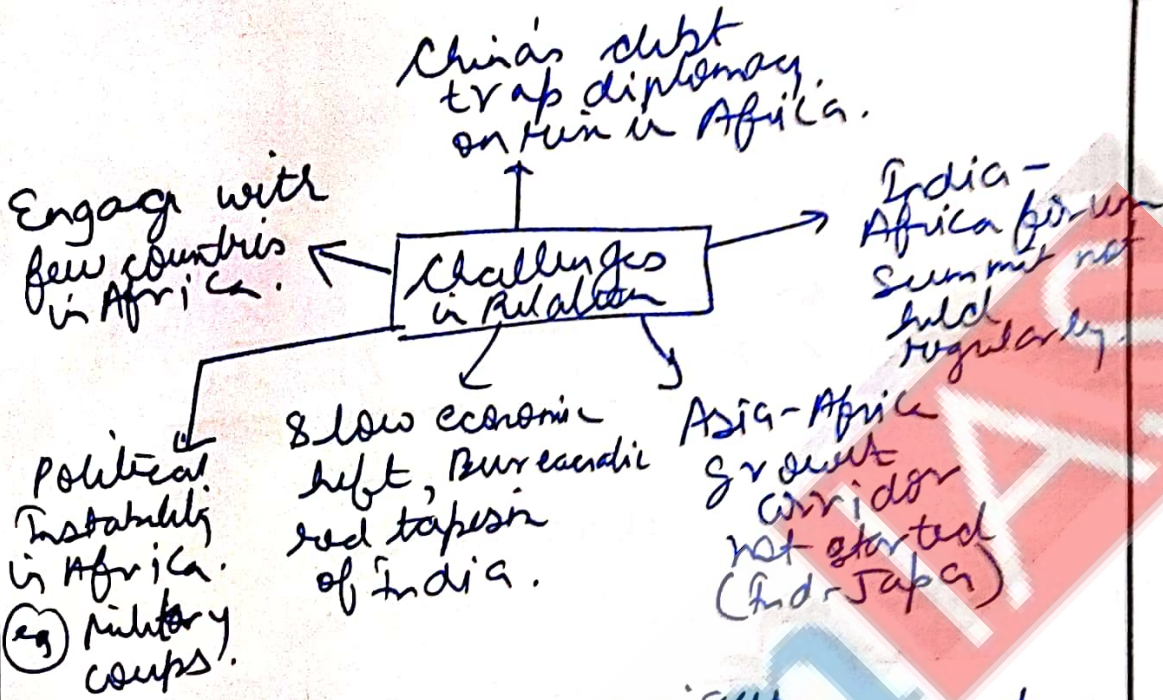
- 1) Inclusive world.
 - both as partners in global south display Afro-African solidarity under NAM, IBSA (S. Africa) etc.
 - India considers Africa as western extent of Indo-Pacific thus engages under free, open & inclusive Indo-Pacific, project Mausam, IORA-RC, IONB, Indo-Pacific Ocean's initiative.
 - Development co-operation for inclusive development in Africa under ITEC, Team-9, e-ITEC for capacity building & training.

2) Sustainable :-

- Environmental co-operation to fight climate change
 - ↳ CDRI for resilient infrastructure
 - ↳ green grids initiative under ISA
- India as first responder under Disaster Management & relief diplomacy.
 - ① Operation Varilla - Madagascar Cyclone 2019.
 - ↳ Vaccine Maitri - Covid-19.
- As part of G-33, both negotiate at WTO.
- On same sides at Paris negotiations, UNFCCC, UNCCD
- ↳ technology as solution ② circular economy, grey water treatment.

3) Equitable world.

- Under G-20 - both push for voice of global south at international economic forums (S. Africa).
- believe in reformed multilateralism.
- Doha development agenda
- Against carbon & data colonialism of North.



PM Modi's 10 guiding principles (Kampala)
are good guidelines to make relation as comprehensive and strategic.

Feedback

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Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (148 marks, 250 words)

प्रशांत क्षेत्र देशों के साथ आसियान केंद्रीयता, नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था और विकास साझेदारी हिंद-प्रशांत को भारत के लिए अवसर का मंच कैसे बनाती है? एक समावेशी हिंद-प्रशांत निर्माण की प्राप्ति में क्या बाधाएं हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

PM Modi said at Shangri La →
Indo-Pacific is "our lifeline, our trade route & key to our future".

Indo-Pacific as theatre of opportunity :-

- 1) Rule based order :- against China's hegemonic ambition & aggression in South China Sea over maritime dispute.
→ weaponisation of supply chains.
(eg) China's rare earth metals.
→ India wants free & rule based Indo-Pacific

2) ASEAN centrality

- India-ASEAN celebrated 2022 as India-ASEAN year for 50 years of diplomatic ties.
- India as FTA with the bloc.

thus economic diplomacy, exist.

→ India is out of RCEP, APEC & hence ASEAN is good fulcrum of economic engagement.

→ Buddhist connect + project Mausam - cultural engagement.

→ Defence & strategic partnership
 (eg) Indo-Thai (ORPAT exercise, Brahmos deal with Phillipines.

③ Development partnership with Pacific Islands.

→ India held FOIP summit with states like Fiji

→ Counter China's military base & debt trap diplomacy.

→ Diversify supply chain and upholds multi-lateralism, which favour India.

→ India as net security provider, global power with left to deliver.

Hurdles in inclusive construct :-

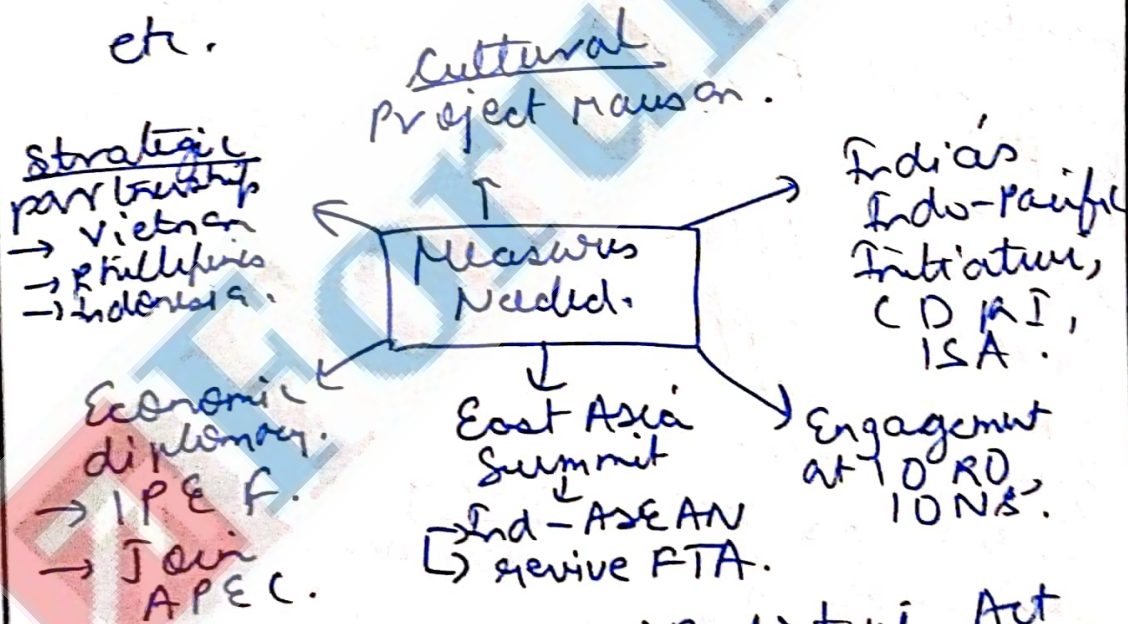
1) China's hegemonic ambition & aggression - use of force, economic left to deliver (eg) China's global security dialogue

2) growing balance of power game in region (9) AUKUS disturbs nuclear equilibrium.

3) QUAD as limited construct with no grand achievements, China calls it as ASIAN NATO.

4) Natural & human threats like disasters (cyclone), maritime terrorism, piracy, SLOC. (Malacca strait).

5) Maritime disputes - south china sea, Ind-S Lanka Katchatheevu etc.



India's SAGAR doctrine, Act East are good policy directives to realise India's vision for open, inclusive & rule based Indo-Pacific

Feedback
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