

217691 612302 1910076975 (2023-08-14 20:20:39)
Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANKIT AGRAWAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910076975	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE	Date/दिनांक	14/08/23

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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

PLEASE FILL FEEDBACK ON RIGHT MARGIN IF POSSIBLE

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 3:00 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 6:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

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*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 आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Forum Academy Centre: Delhi - 2nd Floor, IAPL House, 19 Pusa Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 | Patna - 2nd floor, AG Palace, E Boring Canal Road, Patna, Bihar 800001 | Hyderabad - 1st & 2nd Floor, SM Plaza, RTC X Rd, Indira Park Road, Jawahar Nagar, Hyderabad, Telangana 500020
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Order/sequence of attempt → Q. 11, 12, 14, 17, 19
Q. 1-5
Remaining 15M
Q-6-10

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

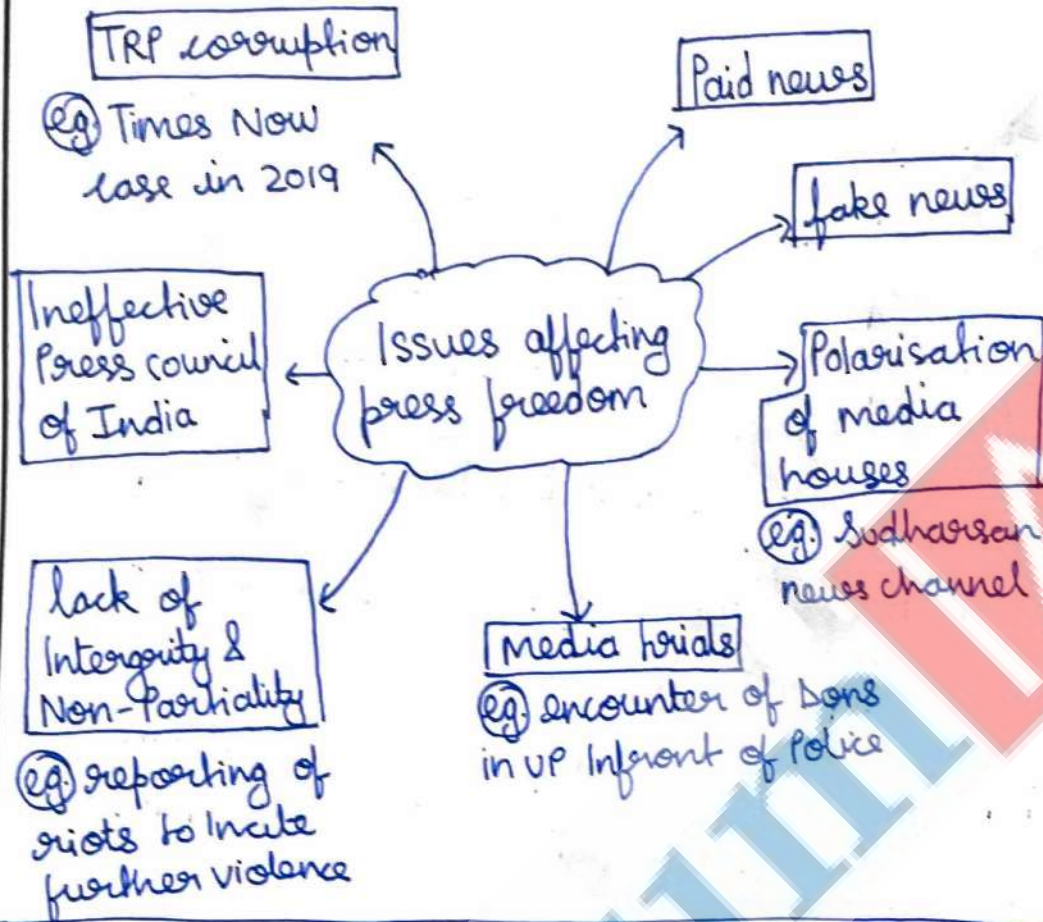
Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Article 19(1)(a) of the constitution provides for freedom of speech & expression which include freedom of press through publishing reports, circulation, etc.

Role of 4th Estate in upholding Democratic values

- ① Basic to democratic setup → eg. Supreme court in Romesh Tahpar case
- ② Hold executive accountable → act as outspoken opposition eg. Role during India against corruption movement.
- ③ Give voice to vulnerable & minorities → eg. Highlighted issues of tribals & farmers during Land Acquisition bill of 2015 which was ultimately not passed.
- ④ Aims to ensure social justice → eg. Reporting of Nirbhaya case created pressure to amend Juvenile Justice Act
- ⑤ Informed voting by citizens → platform for Political Parties to debate & highlight their manifestos



To ensure press freedom there is need for self regulation and for code of ethics & conduct for journalist along with breaking news of News channels with any political faction.

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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 is largest democracy in world with more than 850 million voters but in recently 17th Lok Sabha election, more than 300 million did not vote which raises concern of Inclusion in reality.

Inclusionary in theory

- ↳ Article 325 provide for Universal adult franchise
- ↳ 69th Constitutional Amendment reduced voting age from 21 to 18.
- ↳ Reach of ECI to remote regions
- ↳ Provision of service voting through Postal ballot.
- ↳ 73rd Amendment 1992 reservation for women
- ↳ reservation for SCs & STs in both Parliament and State legislative assembly.

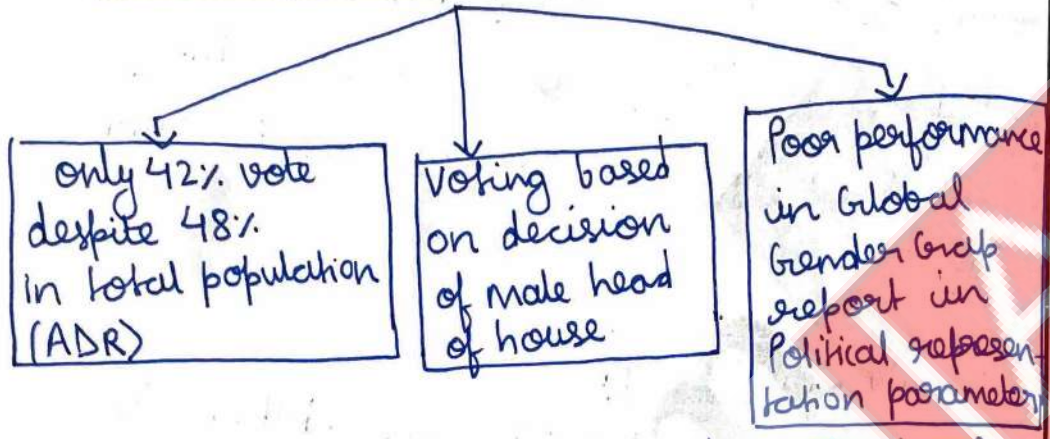
Exclusionary Tendencies in Practice

- ① Only 14% of present 17th Lok Sabha composition constitute women (globally ⇒ 22%)

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② Phenomenon of Panch-Pati (eg. Recent cases of MP & Odisha)

③ Although voting percentage of women rising in Lok Sabha elections still there are issues:-



④ No consensus on remote voting proposal (300 million migrants disfranchised, urban apathy, etc).

⑤ Lack of ease of NRI voting (largest diaspora in world).

To make electoral process more inclusive there is need for both increased participation & representation of women

- ↳ Women Reservation bill (33%)
- ↳ Voter awareness campaign
- ↳ Remote voting
- ↳ Inner Party democracy

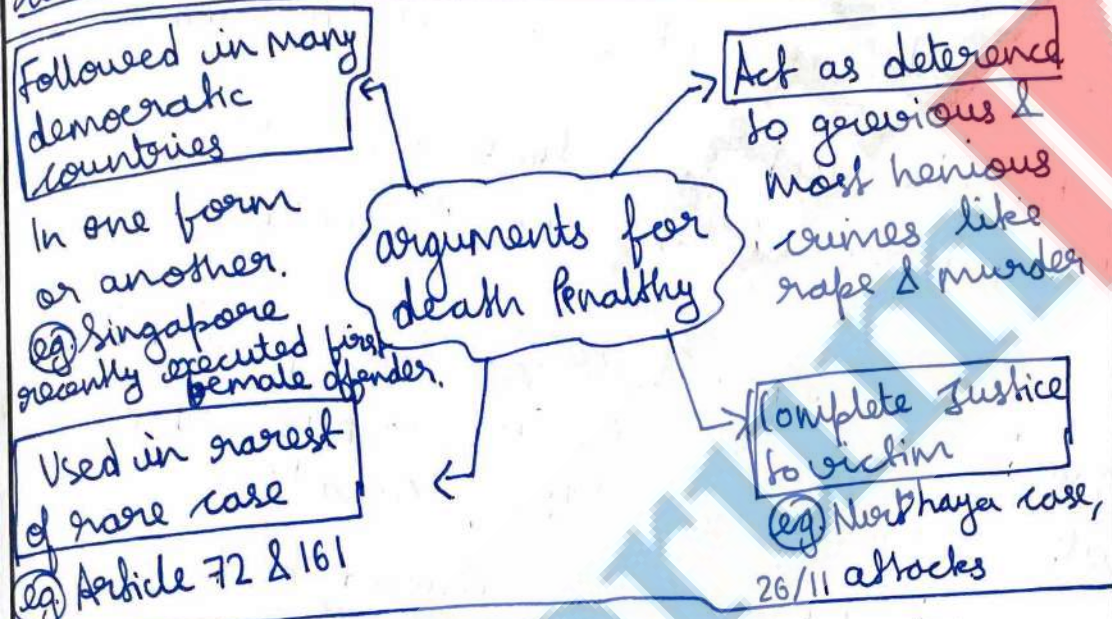
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Q.3) Human dignity stemming from right to life does not end with death penalty. In this context (the right on various occasions) (2023-08-14 20:30:39) (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

India is among few countries where death penalty is still prevalent which was upheld in Bachan Singh case by supreme court but with necessary safeguards.



Various controversies

- ① Against right to die with dignity.
 eg. Supreme court Aruna Shanbaug case identified it as part of right to life under Article 21
- ② Against social morality → death caused by human action still not acceptable

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③ Criticism of method of capital punishment →

Supreme court asked Government to explore alternatives like shooting in head or electrocution.

④ Has not acted as deterrent → rape cases against women still on rise

⑤ Based on pressure of Public → eg. Increasing cases of fake encounters & mob lynching

⑥ UDHR → advocated for elimination of capital punishment as form of punishment

Supreme court has provided safeguard to ensure there is no miscarriage of justice like mercy petition, curative petition, and minimal use, reviewing of death penalty judgement of lower court, etc.

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 Q.4) Q17691612302 Q10076975 (2023-08-14 20:20:39) Q17691612302 Q10076975 (2023-08-14 20:20:39)
 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)

Article 262 of the constitution provides for dispute resolution on water sharing between states by authorising Parliament to enact law & central Government to set up tribunal.

Effectiveness of Inter-state River Water Dispute Act

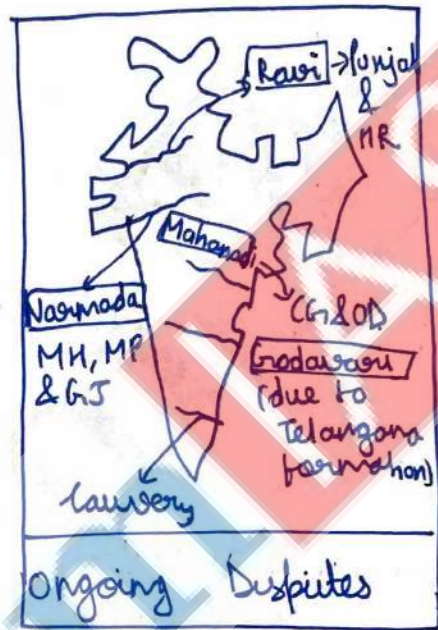
Positives	Challenges
<p>① <u>Alternative dispute resolution</u> through tribunals eg. lawery tribunal</p>	<p>① <u>Delays in awards</u> eg. lawery tribunal took 17 years</p>
<p>② <u>Scientific analysis & detailed review</u> through central water commission & water management board</p>	<p>② <u>Non-binding & lack of finality</u> eg. Tamil Nadu & Karnataka appealed in supreme court</p>
<p>③ <u>Multi-layered & multi-staged process</u></p>	<p>③ <u>lack of sharing of data</u> by state governments</p>
<p>④ <u>Cooperative federalism</u> by encouraging dispute resolution through deliberation</p>	<p>④ <u>climate change & water scarcity</u> ⑤ <u>State reorganisation</u> reopens</p>

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eg. Mahanadi & Godavari dispute

Potential Impact of delays in resolution

- ① Violent conflicts between states eg. 2016 Bengaluru violence
- ② Impact poor farmers & Agriculture eg. Western Odisha due to barrage construction by Chhattisgarh



③ Decreased effectiveness of judgement -> change in river flow, population & water requirement due to urbanisation

④ Construction of large projects -> eg. Non-finality of lawvery led to construction of Mekadabu project by Karnataka.

⑤ Impact cooperative federalism -> Regionalism & low social capital.

There is need of time bound mechanism & creation of single nodal agency to supervise & fasten the work of tribunals to ensure effective justice.

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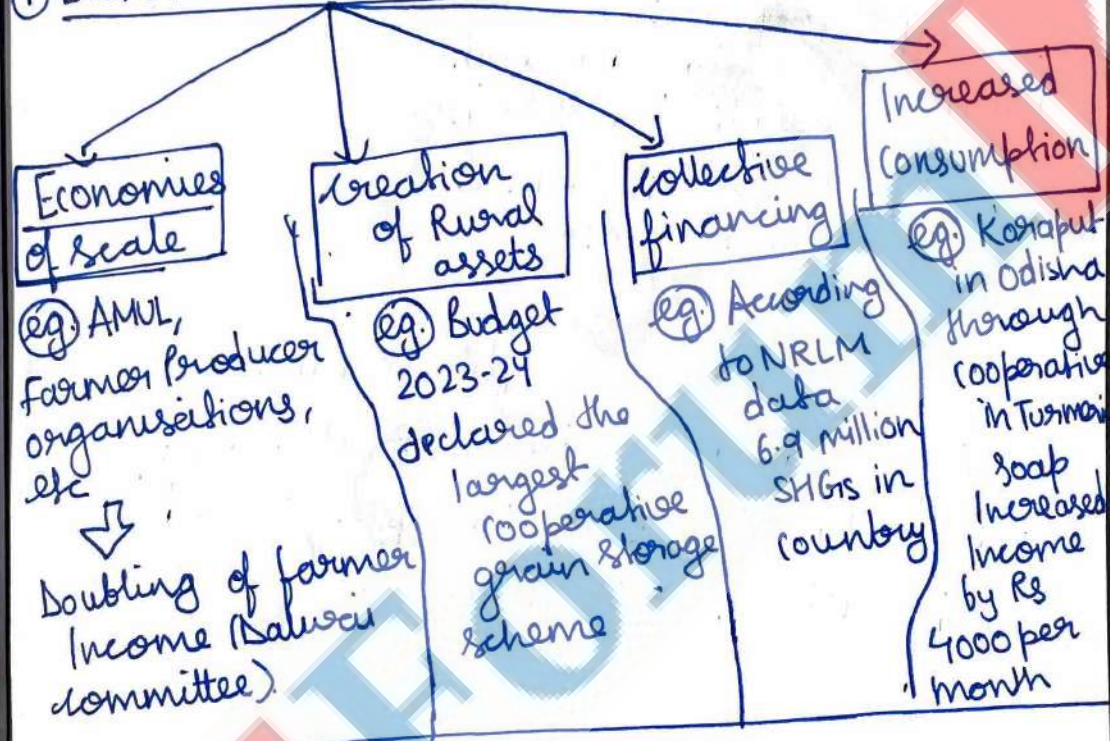
Q.5) Discuss the role of cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Article 19(1)(c) & Article 43 of DPSP provide for formation of cooperatives which act as force multiplier in rural growth.

Significance of cooperative Model

① Economic Development



② Social Development

- a) Women empowerment → decline of IMR & MMR in Teliya village of Jharkhand through SHG
- b) Improved Health → cooperatives can provide

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basic health services through network of ASHA & Anganwadi workers.

1) Capacity building → Human resource development through skill training.

③ Political empowerment

Can act as pressure group in Panchayat

Cooperatives provide democratic functioning of society through elections & representation.

Cooperatives functioning can be improved by reducing politicisation, Integrating technology & setting up forward & backward linkages with market.

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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)

सुरासन 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 2023-24 also known as Saphrishti budget in its objective of Inclusive growth launched PM PVTG Development mission to further the objective of socio-economic growth of Aahyodaya.

Ultimate test of Good Governance

- ① Target oriented Initiative → Improving quality of life of most marginalised section
- ② Decentralised Approach → Implementation of scheme & Prioritisation by Gram Sabha
- ③ Tailored to needs & Aspiration → according to cultural Identity, customs, etc.
- ④ Inclusive Development → consideration of PVTGs in national Imagination of National development.

Important / focus Areas to achieve Good Governance

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① Economic empowerment

eg. MSP for minor forest produce, Van
Dhan Kendras, etc.

② Social empowerment

eg. elimination of sickle cell anaemia
Reducing malaria & TB burden in tribal
areas.

Eklavya model residential school
promotion of sports among tribal
SHG formation.

③ Political empowerment → OM Birla (Lok Sabha
Speaker) argued for greater representation
of AITBs in national sphere.

AITBs with their rich cultural
heritage, wisdom from ancient times
can help solve many modern challenges
like climate change thus their inclusion
in society should be prioritised.

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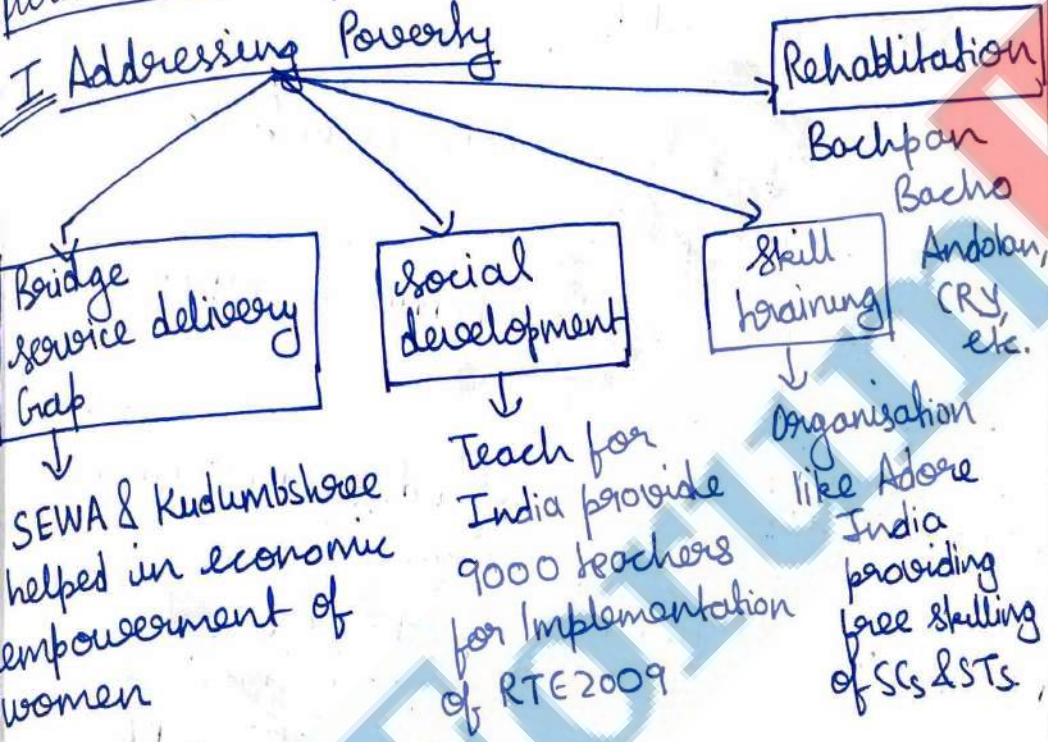
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Q.7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help in addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 are informal agents which help in propulsion of democracy at grassroot level.

Collaboration of state & CSO



II Addressing Malnutrition

- a) Service Delivery → Akshya Patra foundation in Mid Day Meal scheme
- b) Social Audit → NGOs involved in social audit of NFSA 2013

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c) Provision during emergencies

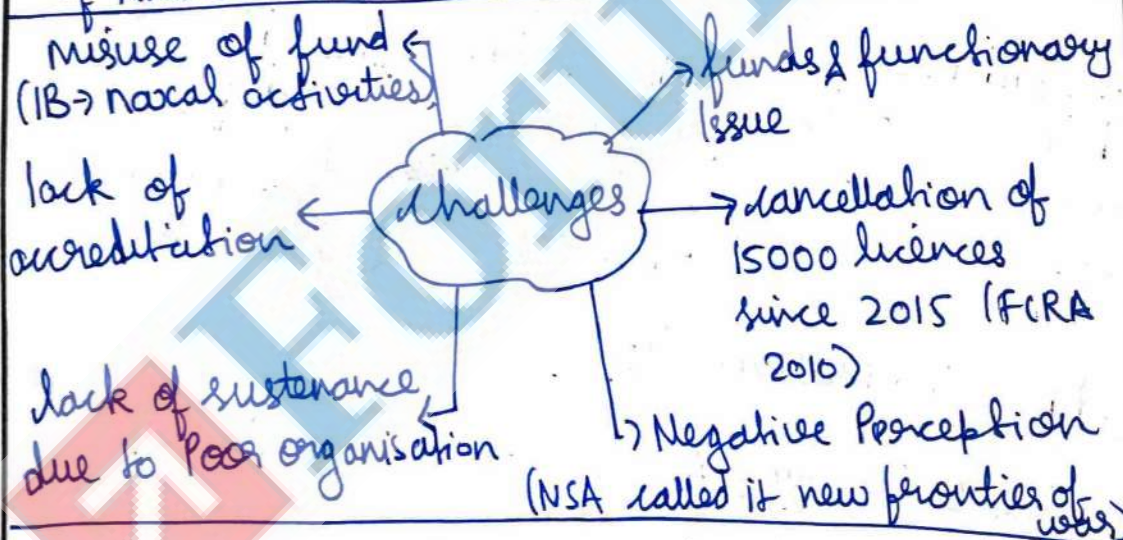
eg) Groony & Zomato feeding India during COVID-lockdown.

d) Awareness generation

eg) SWASTHYA NGO in Kalahandi Odisha raising awareness regarding child feeding & defecation in toilets.

e) Pressure group → force government to bring reforms in policy

eg) Inclusion of millet laddu in MDM of Andhra Pradesh.



LSOs are sine quo non for healthy democracy & development process as it operates with principle of healthy development of all.

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2.8) Absence of robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (2023-08-14 20:20:39) 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)

In the last Human Development Index released by UNDP in 2021, India was ranked 103, lowest among BRICS countries which is due to lack of focus on social infrastructure.

Absence of Social Infrastructure & associated challenges

I Education Infrastructure

b a) High Dropout in higher education due to poverty, lack of affordability & regional disparity

eg) 63% of funding goes to central universities

b b) Resulting in brain drain

eg) In US, Canada, Australia, UK, India students constitute highest proportion.

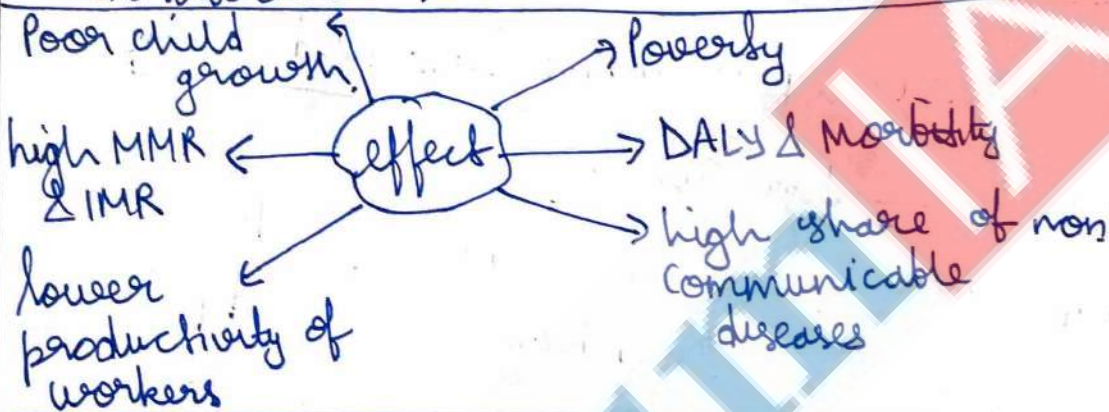
b c) hindrance to objective of knowledge economy

b d) low focus on innovation → lowest R&D expenditure among BRICS (0.63% of GDP)

↳ Recently NRF launched to address this

II Health Infrastructure

- b) Poor condition of Primary Health care
- b) Missing middle in Insurance coverage
- b) 64% Out of Pocket expenditure
- b) Infrastructure & human resource issue
(Doctor: Patient ratio, Hospital beds concentrated in Urban area, etc)



III Human Resources → largest working age population but 90% in Informal sector & only 2% formally skilled.

India to become developed country by 2047 need Per capita Income above \$20000 annually which is possible by building capability through investment in social Infrastructure.

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

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

The withdrawal of USA in West Asia & Increasing Involvement of China through its Global Security Initiative reflect paradigm shift in geopolitics of West Asia.

Benefits for India

- ① Energy Security → 53% of 'crude oil' imported from the region
 eg) Gulf war & Iranian revolution in past created energy crises in India
- ② Counter Radicalisation → India one of the most affected by terrorism
 eg) Vsu, 26/11, Pathankot, etc.
- ③ Increased trade flows → due to stability in region
- ④ Safety of diaspora → 8 million in West Asia
- ⑤ Efficient Rebalancing → Israel & Middle East, Saudi-Iran, Saudi-Qatar, etc.

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Challenges for India

- ① Increasing Chinese influence in the region
- ② China-Pakistan-Iran axis
- ③ May impact infrastructure projects like Chabahar port & INSTC
- ④ Reduced relevance of initiatives like I2U2
- ⑤ Debt trap diplomacy of China can create instability leading to further radicalisation
- ⑥ Increased tension between US & China in form of cold war 2.0.

India need cautious & Pro-active approach in dealing with West Asia by leveraging its cultural & people to people ties as it is the right time for convergence in words of Sanjay Baru "Middle East looking EAST".

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Q.10) Water 2176916423021910076975 (2023-08-14 20:20:39) South Asia. Discuss
(10 marks, 150 words)
with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960.

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)

Recently India formally asked Pakistan & World Bank to renegotiate Indus water treaty due to evolving climatic situation & unfair provision toward India.

Water Diplomacy Redefining Contours of Regional Cooperation in South Asia:-

① Climate change → UNDP report: 100% melting of Hindukush glacier feeding rivers of South Asia by 2100

② Developmental Projects → Pakistan objecting Rake project & Kishanganga project on Chenab

③ Rising Population → India uses only 90% of its available water which will increase in future.

④ River as boundary → Kalapani dispute between India & Nepal.

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- ⑤ Regionalism Issue → West Bengal blocking negotiation of Teesta with Bangladesh.
- ⑥ Connectivity → India engaging with Bangladesh for Inland waterway connectivity
- ⑦ flood management → with Bhutan & Nepal
 (eg) recurrent Kosi flooding in Bihar
- ⑧ Hydropower & energy security cooperation
 (eg) Arun's project, west seti project, etc

River is becoming new frontier in geopolitics of South Asia which need to be handled carefully as it has direct impact on people of all nations in region.

Feedback

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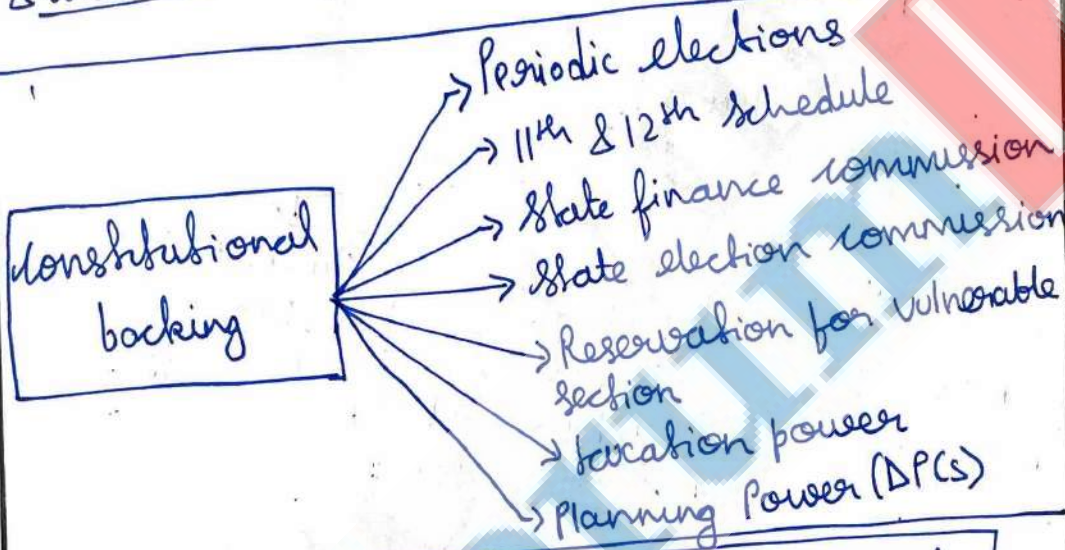
Q.11) Local Governance has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate

(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 Governance was given constitutional backing by 73rd & 74th constitutional amendment Act of 1992. It aims for participative & grassroots democracy. Its overall objective include rural & urban development.



Remained Hostage to structural bottlenecks

I Function Devolution bottleneck

- ① Many state laws still not defined the functions of Gram Sabhas
- ② Ineffectiveness of district planning committees.

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 ③ Creation of parallel bodies like central public work department

④ Subordination of Sarpanch
 eg. Spent extraordinary time visiting block offices & collector office for technical approvals

⑤ Infrastructure issues (only 20% Panchyats computerised, more than 60% lack building office)

II Functionary bottleneck



Case study: Rathan in MP & Koraput in Odisha

- ↳ Proxy-representation by holding attorney paper in Rathan
- ↳ In Odisha female representative citing burden of household responsibility as reason for Panch-Pati

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III Funds bottleneck

- a) Tied to central scheme (one size fit all approach) (eg. PM AWAS, Mid day Meal, etc.)
- b) Lack of compliance of state finance commission (eg. 15th Finance commission mandatory setting up of SFC for Performance based devolution)
- c) Resistant to tax own community (eg. only 16% of total fund from taxation)
- d) Lack of revenue generation through Loans & service fees for basic utilities.

To address these bottlenecks several steps has been taken & suggested by 2nd ARC like Activity mapping, clear cut demarcation of functions, state devolution of fund, setting basic education criteria (Rajasthan & Karnataka), Independent Municipal code (Karnataka), etc.



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217601d612302-1910076975 (2023-08-14 20:20:39) 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। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द) मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Supreme court through several cases like Minerva Mills case 1980, Indira Gandhi v/s Raj Narayan case, I. Chandra Kumar case, etc has reiterated judicial independence as basic feature of constitution.



Executive Encroachment erode credibility & efficacy

① Tribunals under Article 323A & 323B -> encroach upon jurisdiction of subordinate court & take away appellate jurisdiction in some cases.

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- ② Judicial Appointments → recent controversy regarding collegium & NJAC
↳ credibility threat due to question of transparency & accountability.
- ③ Overruling judicial judgement through ordinance →
eg. Delhi GNCTD Act related to services in Delhi aimed to overrule judicial pronouncement
- ④ Alternative Dispute Resolution → especially in commercial cases & related to data & IT companies
↳ conflict of interest
- ⑤ All India Judicial Service → take away power of collegium in promotion from subordinate court.

Way Forward

- ① Upholding principle of separation of power (Article 50, & 129)
- ② Principle of constitutional objectivity as mentioned by CJI Chandrachud
- ③ Harmonious coordination between all 3 organs of Government (PM Modi in recently)

held conference of leading officers in Kevadia (Gujarat).

- ④ Supreme court recommendation on tribunals
↳ minimal role of executive in appointment of members to avoid conflict of interest (VOI vs R. Gandhi case 2010)
- ⑤ Reforms by Judiciary in collegium system
(Audio-video recording, minutes of meeting, etc).
- ⑥ Judicial Accountability bill 2013 (declaring assets, Judiciary under RTI, annual reports, etc).

Credibility & efficacy of Judiciary is crucial for robust democratic governance in the country & for protection of constitutionalism. Dr. Manmohan Singh advocated for set standard by judiciary itself for regulating its affairs for more credibility.

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Q.13) Executive agencies working as the watchdog against improper use of power 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 anti-money laundering agency which derives its power from Prevention of Money Laundering Act and is one of the central investigative agency implementing charter of FATF in India

Vital to Act against corrupt

- ① For economic stability → avoidance of creation of parallel economy
 (eg) Hawala transactions
- ② Combat criminalisation of politics → break corporate nexus (eg) 47% of election funding in 2021-22 from unknown sources.
- ③ Implement FATF recommendations → control cross border money laundering through round tripping & shell companies.

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in this Act
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④ Prevent tax evasion → by high net worth individual thus increase Government revenue receipt

⑤ Tackle Organised crime → laundered money mainly used in drug, arms & terrorist financing.

(eg) Jacqueline Fernandes & Conman chandra-shekar case.

⑥ Financial / stock market stability → by identifying any illicit transaction thus protect small shareholder.

Challenges / Criticism

① Used as political tool to stifle opposition & voice of dissent.

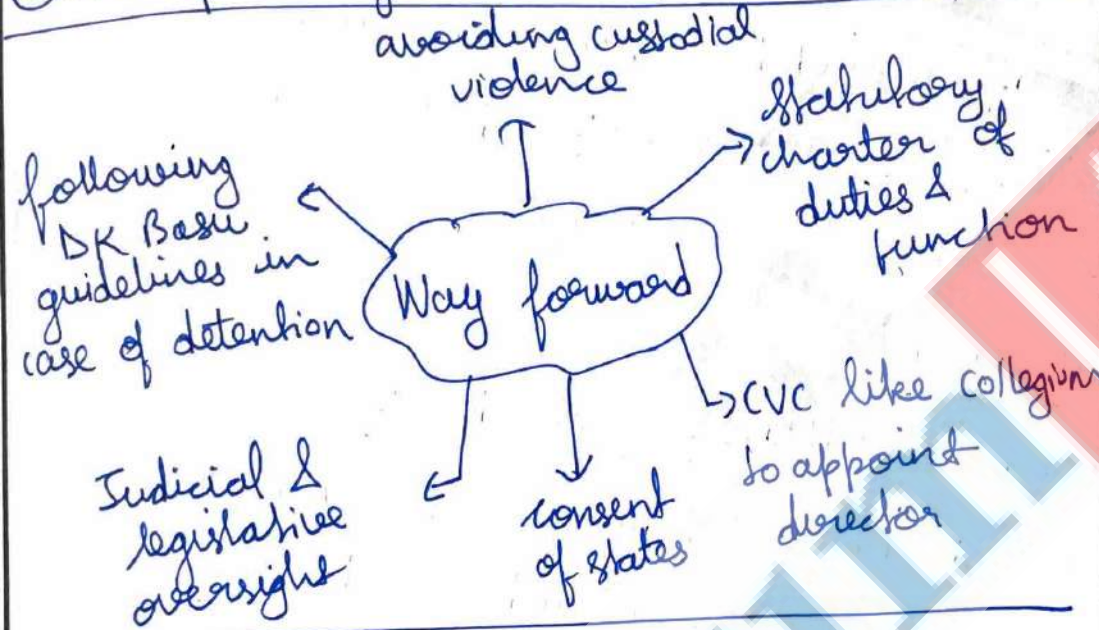
② Act as tool to form coalition government & in recent times promoted defection from political parties.

③ Federalism impacted as overlap with state agencies. overall law & order is state subject.

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④ Ordinance by President in November 2021 to extend tenure of ED chairman from 2 year to 5 year.

⑤ Overlap in jurisdiction with CBT..



Supreme court in past called CBI the caged parrot speaking in master voice thus there is a need to avoid institutions like ED becoming tool for political vendetta.

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21. 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)

National Commission of Women Act 1992 was enacted to set up NCW to review the safeguards provided for women under constitution & several laws and promote their social & economic well being.

Role of NCW

① Raise Issues & Nudge for Amendments

eg. Amendment to Hindu Marriage Act 1955

to remove epilepsy as ground for divorce.

② Protection of women from violence

eg. Main force behind enactment of

Prevention of Domestic Violence Act 2005

③ Visit areas of conflict & review situations

eg. NCW chairman visited Manipur after the video released of two women paraded naked.

④ File PIL in court to demand justice

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eg. Triple Talaq in Shabana Bano case.

5) Conduct research, seminar for awareness generation

6) Hold mechanism of Alternative Dispute Resolution

eg. Parivarik Mahila Lok Adalat

Challenges or criticism of NCW

1) Structural bottlenecks

No penal power & No power to summon officers or witness

Political appointments

fund & functionary issue

2) Controversies eg. criticised for its role in Mangalore Pub Attack

3) Gender Bias → eg. Recommendation regarding section 153A of IPC where it suggested women as only victim of gender based violence.

4) Domestic violence & other violence against women increased since 1992

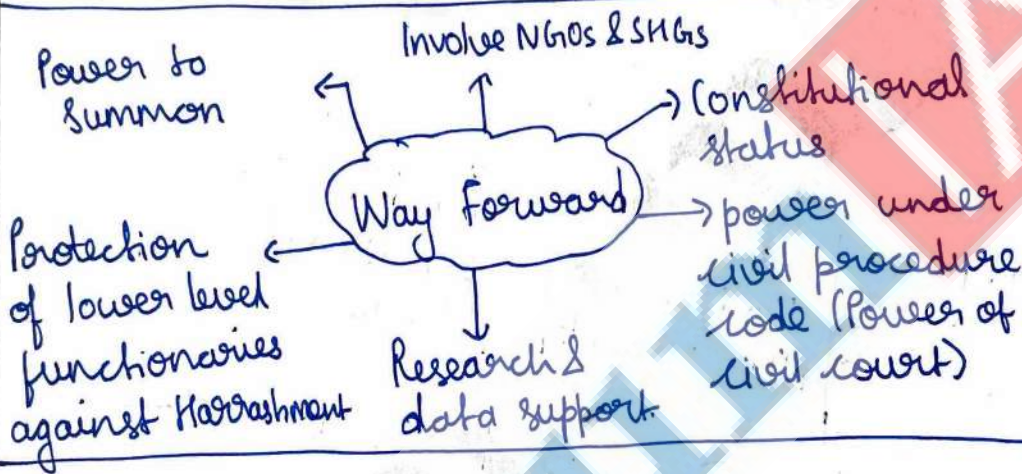
eg. Domestic violence increased by 2.5 times during COVID lockdown (NCRB report)

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⑤ Limited role in addressing women issues in private sphere

(eg) Marital rape, NO power to take action against Internal complaint committees under POSH Act.

⑥ limited action in recent incidences of Manipur violence or wrestler protest



PM Modi recently commented

that with evolving needs of women, there is requirement of widening the scope of

NCW.

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Q.15) Underlining the role of multidimensional poverty index 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 गरीबी 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)

According to latest National MPI by Niti Aayog, 44.8 crore people came out of extreme poverty in 15 years from 2005-2020 but still India has by far the largest population of people living in poverty (22.8 crore).

More Informed Policymaking through MPI

- ① Capture not just incidence but also extent of poverty.
- ② Based on multiple indicators like Housing, electricity, education, health, water, etc thus more comprehensive
- ③ Identify region of Poverty hotspots
 eg. In case of India EAG states, Left Wing Extremism states, drought prone region, etc.
- ④ Identify source & complexity by identifying

root cause of poverty.

eg. Vidharba → Drought, hilly region → blockade due to landslide, Tribal region → lack of access to education & healthcare facilities.

Role in Policy making

① Localisation of SDGs as suggested by Niti Aayog based on MDPI

↳ Different regions have different needs.

② Addressing low hanging fruits in poor regions

eg. Aspirational District program or Aspirational block program.

③ Focus on capability approach of Amartya Sen

↳ Skill development program like PM Kaushal Vikas yojna, Jan Siksha Sansthan etc.

④ Welfarism approach in policy making

↳ Targeted initiatives for vulnerable section

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eg. PM KISAN, PM-DARSH, DAY-NRLM, slum redevelopment.

5) Providing basic necessities → eliminating extreme poverty

eg. PM AWAS, JAM, Saubhagya, etc.

Despite several steps taken poverty in India still persist for which government can think on Universal basic Income, social security net, RCT method of poverty related policy making, etc.



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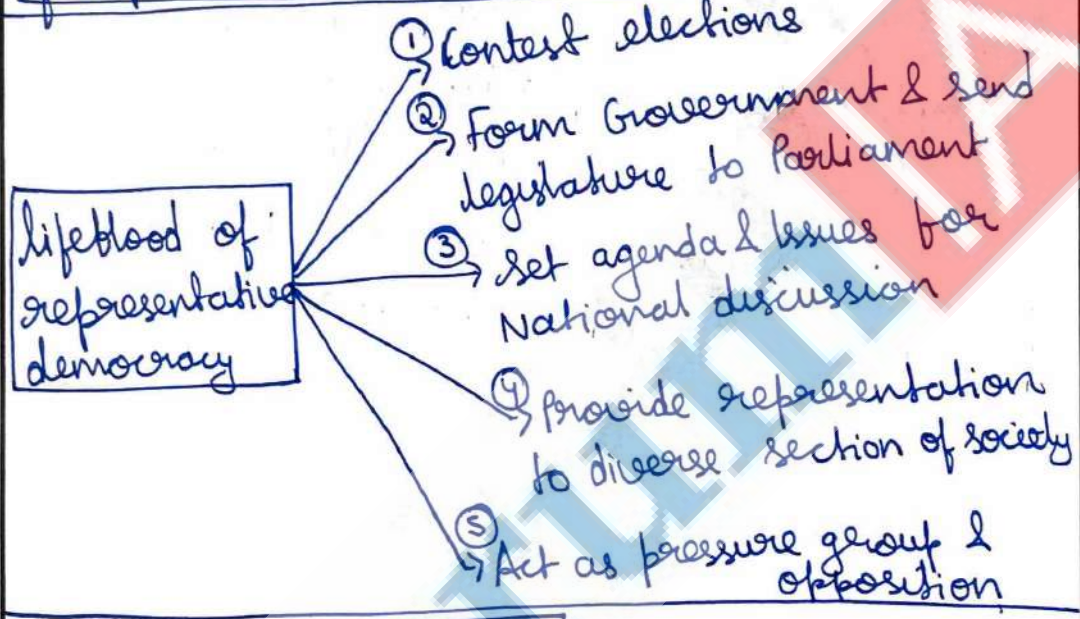
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 Lifeblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own limiting their larger role in democratization of the society (15 marks, 250 words)

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 formed under Article 19(1)(c) of constitution and registered by Election Commission under provisions of Representation of Peoples Act 1951.



Beset with challenges

- ① Lack of Inner Party democracy → lower women, SC, ST & minority candidates
- ② Dependency on corporate funding → 63% of total Rs 11,613 crore through electoral bond came from corporate creating nexus.

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- ③ Lack of level playing field → Ruling party advantage in case of funding, functionary, etc.
- ④ Hoarse brooding & wholesale defection → Ineffective Anti-Defection law (10th Schedule)
 eg. MP, ~~MP~~, ~~MP~~ Maharashtra case, etc.
- ⑤ Rising expenses on campaigning → due to social media, PR agencies, etc.
 eg. ADR report → 70 lakh limit set by ECI breached in one day
- ⑥ Vote bank Politics → voter classification based on caste & religion leading to polarisation
- ⑦ Paid news & biased Media → Electoral losses.

Limiting their role in larger democratisation of society

- ① Diminution of Politics → party tickets based on winability eg. ADR report → 47% MPs in 17th Lok Sabha has criminal cases
- ② Lower representation of women → only 14% in present Lok Sabha
 Although few regional

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parties provide 33% reservation like BJD, TMC, etc.

③ Lack of minority representation → lowest in 17th Lok Sabha.

④ Voting pattern based on caste → in states like UP, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, etc.

⑤ Demands like caste census → eg. Bihar.

The cornerstone of robust democracy is well functioning political parties thus there is need to follow the policy of Nation above party above individual in Indian political system.

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17) Safely managed drinking water supply, are designated to provide 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)

Jal Jeevan mission aims to provide 100% tap connection to every rural household by 2024. It was later extended to urban areas too. It is being implemented by Ministry of Jal Shakti.

Multifarious benefits across generations

① Improvement of WASH Indicators → According to Global Hunger Index 2022, India is ranked 107/121 countries with high prevalence of malnutrition.

② Supplement other schemes like Swachh Bharat Abhiyan, open defecation free, PM POSHAN, FIT India movement, etc.

③ Women Empowerment → as they face burden of collecting water from far fetched sources

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④ Decline of Communicable disease burden → 30% in total disease burden with majority in rural areas (NFHS 5)

eg. Diarrhea, Sickle cell disease, etc.

⑤ Augmenting of water sources → Important component of JSM in context of threat of water scarcity

eg. Niti Aayog → 1300 cubic meter per capita already under water stress.

⑥ Poverty reduction → 64% out of pocket expenditure due to health issues, increased female labour force participation.

⑦ Sustainable urbanisation → SDG 11 & UN-Habitat → water supply to slums, ghettos, etc.

eg. 100% tap connection achieved in Miyapur suburb of Hyderabad improving quality of life.

Challenges in Ensuring Success

I. Structural Issues

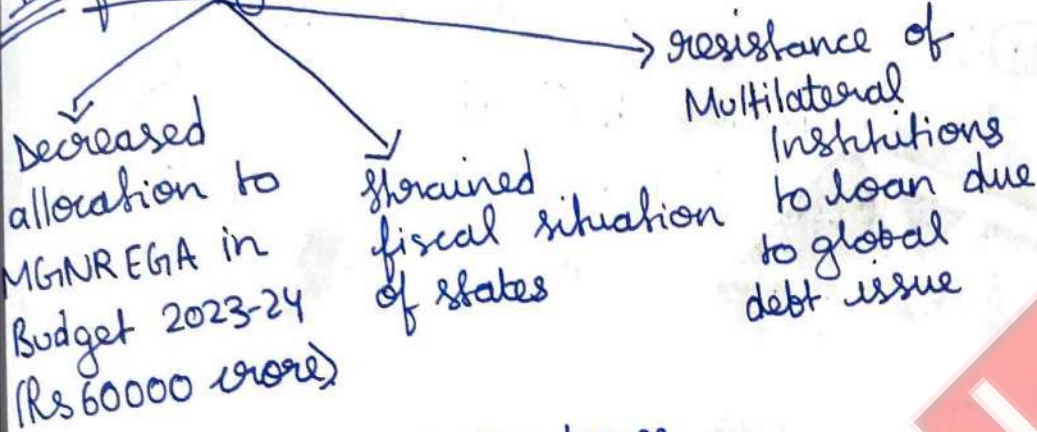
a) Centrally Sponsored Scheme (require cooperation of state government)

eg. allegation of diversion of fund in West Bengal

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b) COVID-19 disruption → Delay in targets thus cost & time overrun.

II funding issue



III climate change & other issues

- b) Reducing water sources (Water census 2023)
- b) Urbanisation & encroachment of wetlands
- b) Quality of water not suitable in India with artificial purification (RBCB)
- b) Maintenance of Pipelines difficult → silting due to poor solid waste management & dumping in lakes, ponds & rivers.

To achieve success under JSM there need to be cooperation among central & state government & decentralisation of whole planning process to the level of Panchayats.

Feedback

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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. (15 marks, 250 words) Discuss.

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)

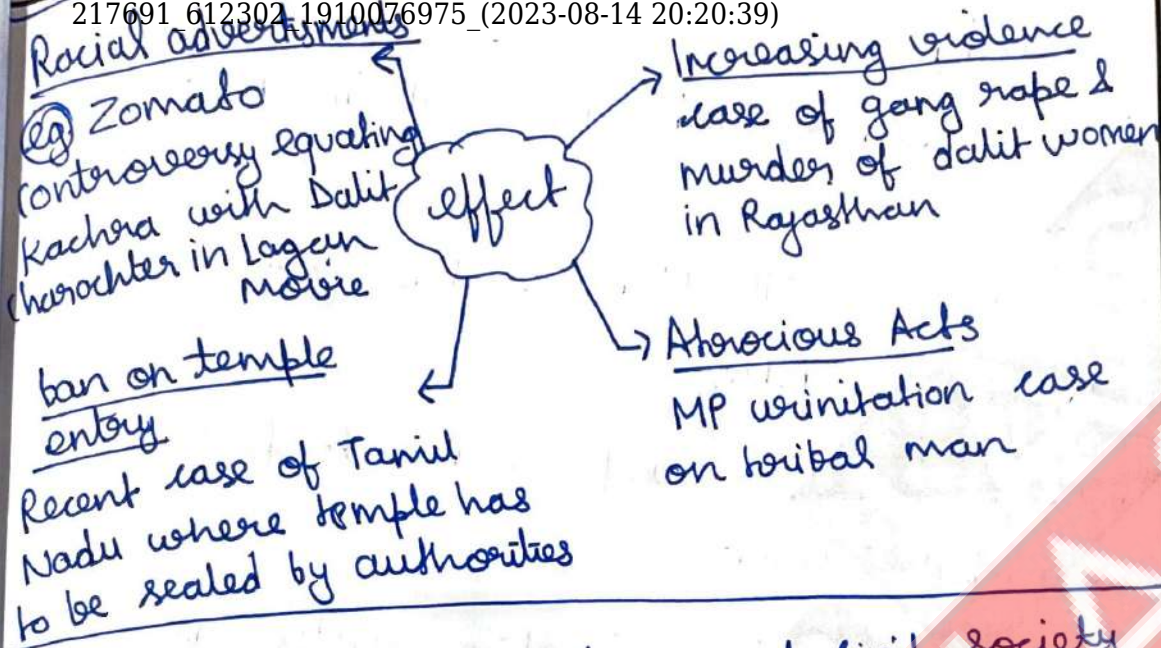
SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 aim to implement Article 14, 15 & 17 of constitution in both letter & spirit by ensuring complete social justice for these vulnerable sections of society.

Remains Mere legal document

I Without Intense Sensitisation of Public functionaries:-

- ① Non-filing of FIR by Police without external Interference.
- ② Mediation & negotiation by Police to drop charges in case of petty nature if case is of
- ③ lower conviction result in lack of deterrence effect
- ④ lack of awareness among authorities

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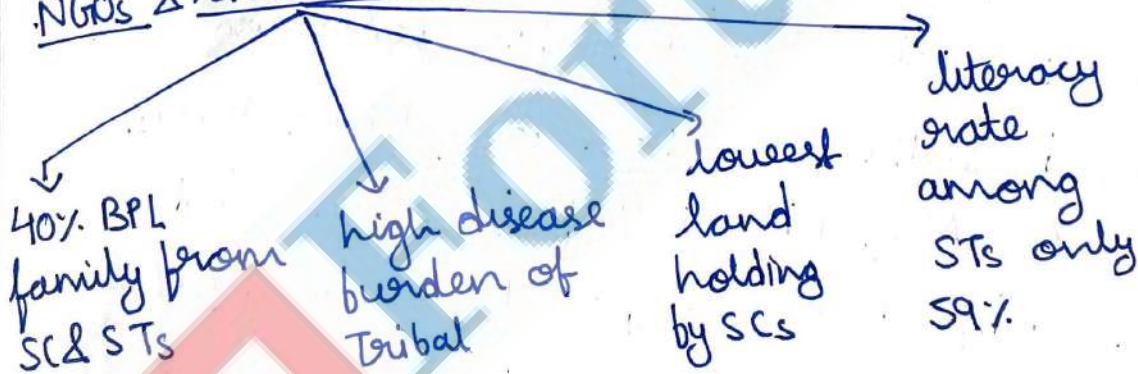


II Without Intense Sensitisation of livel society

a) lack of voice against discrimination

eg Mid day meal schemes

b) Developmental traps unable to filled by NGOs & livel society organisation



c) Apahny toward SCs & STs → polarisation due to reservation issue & vote bank politics

Way Forward

- ① Special SC & ST related cases cell in Police Station.
- ② Collaboration with NGOs & SHGs for sensitisation of Public
- ③ Political & economic empowerment for social empowerment
- ④ Strengthening criminal justice system by fast tracking cases under SC/ST Act 1989
- ⑤ Value education promoting social capital.

Inclusion of SCs & STs in national imagination is necessary for becoming developed India by 2047 & to achieve Inclusive growth. As Atal Bihari Vajpayee once said complete independence is possible only with complete social justice.

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Q.19) Harbin 2023 16123021910076975 (2023) 08-14-20:20:39 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)

In the era of global divide & cold war 2.0, where there has emerged two axis-one US led western bloc & another Russia-china axis, thus the role of Global south in form of India-Africa ties can ensure Inclusive, Sustainable & equitable world.

Role of India-Africa ties in ensuring the objectives

- ① Multilateral Institution Reforms → Increased voice of Africa in UN, WTO & G20 whereas African support needed for UNSC membership of India.
- ② Climate financing → South Asia & Africa disproportionately impacted by climate change thus creating collective pressure on developed countries.
- ③ WTO reforms especially in agriculture → Africa & India together dependent on agriculture & fisheries as mainstay of economy can force reform in subsidy regime of west (\$1 billion per day).
- ④ Reforms in Law of Sea → large coastline of

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both region promote cooperation in marine security & blue economy

(eg) SAGAR Doctrine.

⑤ Achieving Goals under SDGs → cooperation in education (SDG4), Digital Infrastructure for Health (SDG3), etc

(eg) India opened first IIT outside country in Tanzania

⑥ Historical relations → Independence & anti-colonialism to address the rising divide based on race & Anti immigration sentiment.

⑦ Energy transition → India's FAME & PLI scheme in convergence with rich mineral resources of Africa

(eg) DRC hold largest cobalt mines in world.

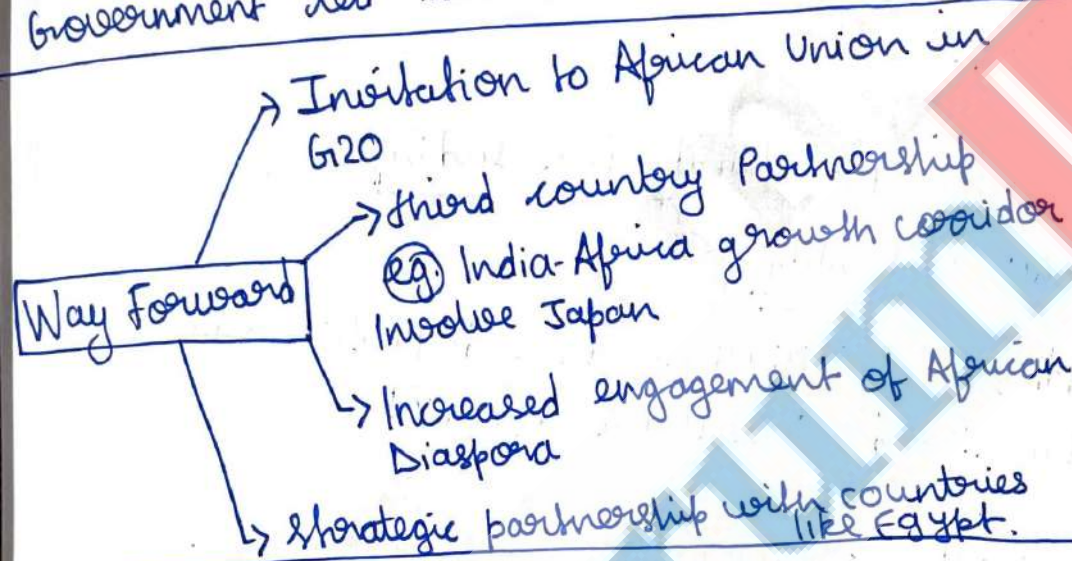
Challenges

① Africa see India as donor partner rather than development partner

② Conflict & War torn zone (eg) Sudan conflict, 18 year long war in Ethiopia, etc).

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- ③ More important role & presence of china in Africa (BRI projects)
- ④ Lack of connectivity (road & air) affect regional integration
- ⑤ Lack of private sector interest in Investing in Africa further increase or burden on Government led Initiatives



The global divide gives opportunity to global south to raise its voice in global issues for inclusive, sustainable & equitable world.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	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	
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8:12:30 AM 19/10/2023 19:09:76975 (2023-08-14 20:20:39) 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? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रशांत द्वीप 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)

With the rising Indo-USA Strategic & defence collaboration, the view of India as the main Asian rival has further gained significance & thus Indo-Pacific is becoming new theatre of geo-politics.

Theatre of opportunity for India

I ASEAN centrality

- a) Avoiding the initiatives in Indo-Pacific to be directly linked with china (eg) QUAD
- b) Opportunity to increase sphere of influence in ASEAN with both trade & security cooperation (eg) FTAs, IPEF, SAGAR, etc.
- c) Development of North East region & actualisation of Act East Policy (eg) BIMSTEC, BBIN, IMT Highway - Kaladan Project
- d) Role in South China Sea & Pacific Ocean

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giving voice in law of sea & blue economy.

II Rule-based Order

a) opportunity to further deepen the relations with France, UK, USA & other Western Partners.

b) Voice of global south in driving multilateral reforms using platforms like QUAD, I2U2, etc.

c) chance to become Net security Provider in Indian Ocean Region

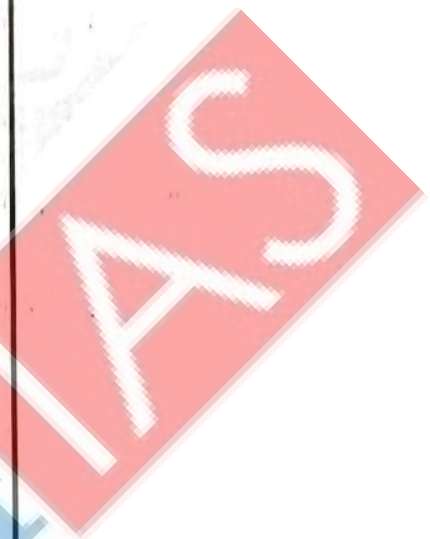
(eg) SAGAR

d) Countering china by collective opposition to CPEC project in Indian territory (POK), South china sea & unilateral actions in Himalayas.

III Development Partnership with Pacific Island states

a) Driving action against climate change (eg. South Asia prone to 50% of ocean based disasters)

b) Support in multilateral forums like UN & WTO



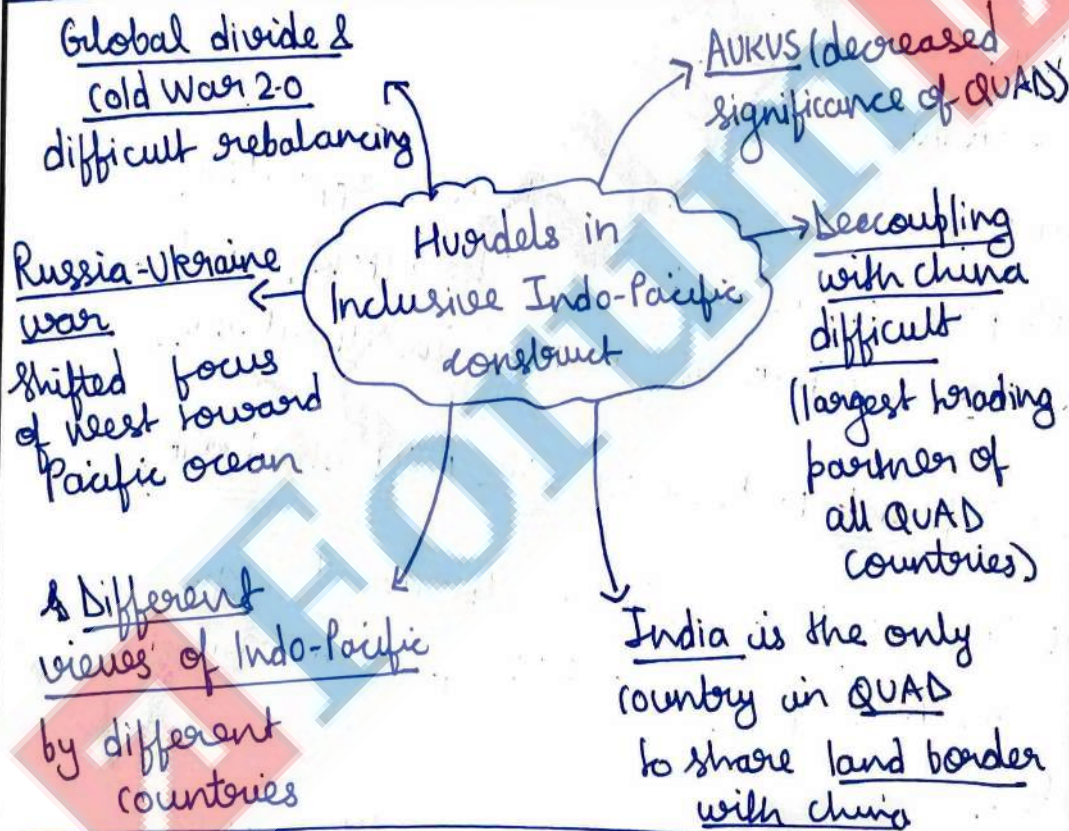
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c) opportunity to increase engagement with Australia & New Zealand.

d) Strategic Mineral Partnership for Industrial Revolution 2040

(eg) Semiconductor collaboration with Taiwan.

e) Expanding Naval base to Pacific region to counter china.



MEA S. Jaishankar commented that the era of global divide & rising authoritarianism give India opportunity to become voice of peace & development

Feed (For OFFIC

#
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R

Please put marks in the table.

Here G is Average and Poor.

TOTAL MARKS