

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2 FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	ANSHUL HINDAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102832	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	16/08/2023

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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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			3:00 pm	6:00 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	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 आदि के उपयोग, प्लॉटिंग, 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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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.

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

Media has been often regarded as 4th pillar of democracy. India has the largest number of channels and Newspaper published daily.

Role of 4th Estate

Political

- ① They act as a tool for accountability to the government [Pressure Group].
Ex: reporting during Nirbhaya Rape
- ② They bring issues of people to the notice of political parties
- ③ They are used as platform for political campaign: discussing manifesto about growth, development

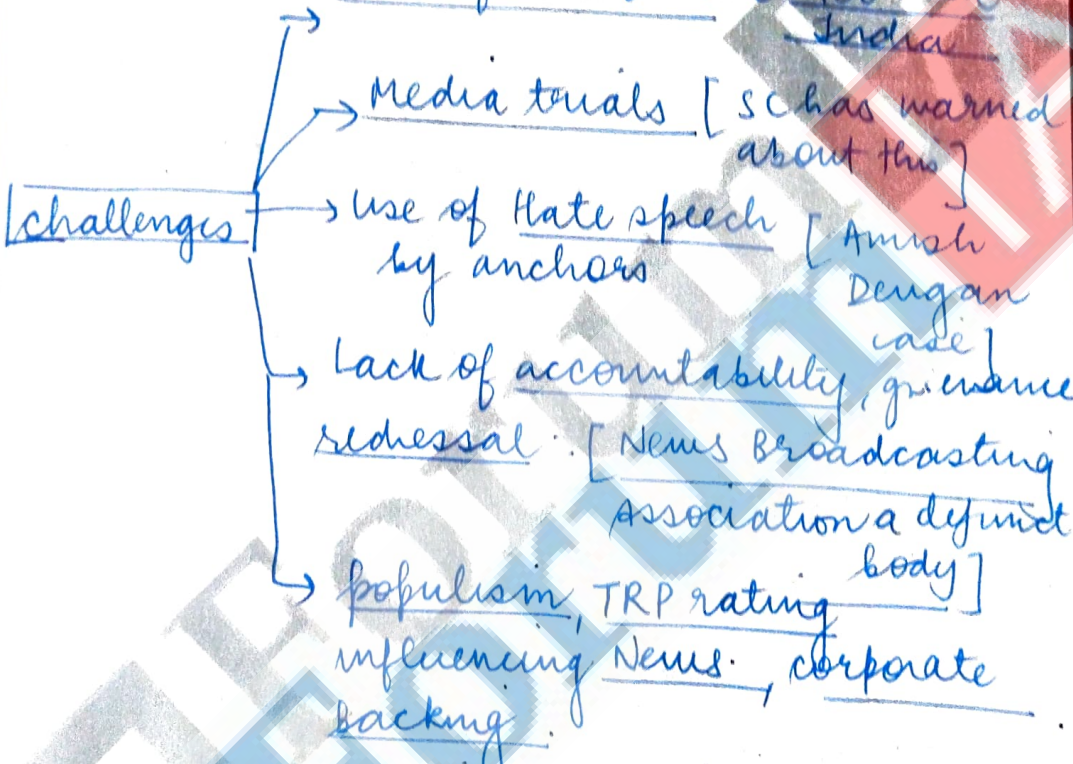
Mobilization

- ④ They shape the public opinion regarding policies, action of government
Ex: farm laws

- ⑤ They bring front the interest of the marginalized section of the society Eg: women, SC/ST
- ⑥ They reach to remote areas which are not assessable to state

Eg: Naxal affected areas

Media freedom Index: 160 rank India



Thus Media should follow supreme court guidelines in having restraints to hate speech & media trials

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			

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)

Article 326: provides for the Universal Adult suffrage for everyone irrespective of caste, creed, religion, sex etc. Thus constitution desires uniformity.

Inclusion → periodic renewal / update of electoral rolls [quately]
→ one can register any time
→ provision EPIC

Exclusionary Tendency

① A large population of migrants are excluded from electoral process

Δ Migrant population 33%

② Despite reservation in the panchayat raj institutions → real head is not women: eg: pati pradhan concept

③ Lack of political representatives who are women → No representation due

To no reservation

17th lok Sabha: 12% are women

④ barriers to go to vote: less turnout in areas where polling booths are set up at far place

⑤ lack of updation in electoral rolls after marriage of women [Major cause of women migration]

⑥ use of money and power in elections restricting choice of women



Various committees like Dinesh Goswami, Indrajit Gupta have

flagged the women issues in electoral politics

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.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on 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)

on one hand SC has interpreted Article 21 as Right to dignified life while on the other hand death penalty is still prevalent in India

laws prescribing death penalty → POTA [Prevention of Terrorism Act]
 → Anti Hijacking Act
 → POHA Act
 → Narcotics Drugs & Psychotropic substances Act

Controversy

For death penalty

① Heinous nature of crime like torture, rape etc. [Justice Verma committee] recommended death penalty

② SC in Bachchan Singh case: Death penalty should be given in the rarest of the rare case

- ③ Accountability measures : Article 72
available : president can
pardon death sentence
- ④ act as a detenance against the crime
- ⑤ SC : follows Due process of law : there
must act / legislations which are fair

Against

- ① Law commission has recommended abolishing
death penalty
- ② Many countries like Australia have
already abolished
- ③ Against Article 21 : Right to life
- ④ Unethical : Human beings cannot be
sacrificed for justice
- ⑤ No concrete data on detenance

Therefore follow
Malimath committee recommendations
for reforming criminal law system

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Under Article 262 Union government can form Inter state river water dispute board for effective resolution of disputes regarding water eg: Cauvery River Board

Effectiveness of Inter water Boards

- ① contains representative from both states who are in dispute, also representative from center: cooperative federalism
- ② Expert opinion: on water sharing agreements
Thus decision on scientific basis
- ③ Use of methods of arbitration, mediation and conciliation

Negatives

- ① Lack of effective implementation of agreement by state: violation
- ② Unnecessary legal matters → generally

appeal to supreme court. Increased court cases.

③ Not following international best practices
Eg: Mekong river water sharing agreement.

④ politicisation of board appointments leading to delays.

Impact of delays

→ status quo: No sharing of water data leads to natural calamities like drought, floods

→ Threat to cooperative federalism

→ politicisation of issue

→ stalled projects: Eg: Polavaram dams

→ decrease in credibility of these boards

This inter river dispute boards should be reformed and data driven approach should be followed

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

cooperatives are the organisation which take advantage of the collective bargaining capacity of its members. Right to form cooperatives: 91 Amendment, Article 43B

cooperatives → Agricultural cooperatives
 → finance cooperative
 → consumer cooperative

Significance

Positive

- ① cooperatives like AMUL has developed linkages with farmers → better market of their produce
- ② cooperatives provides loan at lesser interest than banks → financial inclusion of household
- ③ cooperatives have helped in the inclusion of women: Eg: SEWA cooperative
Ujjat papad

④ They helped to extract benefit from state
 eg: Kerala Fisherman cooperatives: Warehouses
were built

Negative

① Daniel Thunier: He argues that cooperatives
 in India have been controlled by Big
farmers

② It has developed only in particular region
 : Maharashtra & Gujarat

③ In case of default they resort to land
grabbing

way forward → digitisation of cooperatives
 → expanding to new areas
 → food processing sector cooperatives: More emphasis
 → value addition to products

Hamumanta Rao
committee has appreciated the role
 of cooperatives in poverty alleviation

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Development Mission
PM PVTG ~~group~~ was launched to uplift the tribal people. It aims to provide health, nutrition and education to PVTG. Mission has an outlay of 50,000 crore

close to the people → provision of doorstep delivery of public service
use of technology to aid connectivity
eg. e-district portal OP Model
Quality and standard setting of service
eg: charter development

Responsive of their aspiration → Respect the tribal culture and customary law
Eg: Recognizing new form of marriage
Nagas: marriage by capture

→ Governance should not be against the tribal way of life ex. PANCHSHEEL policy

Inclusive Approach

- Integrated approach to tribal development: LP vidyarthi
→ focus on health, education
- PM PVTG Mission: focus on tribal language development
- ethno development: using primitive tribe and technology methods
- Non following one size fits all approach: problem of tribes are different.

may forward

- Best practices: Integration of Misai Tribes in Africa
- assimilation should not destroy tribal culture
- selective use of technology

Thus tribal development should be a three tier process: one for all tribes (eg reservation), other for vulnerable tribe, other for PVTG

Feedback

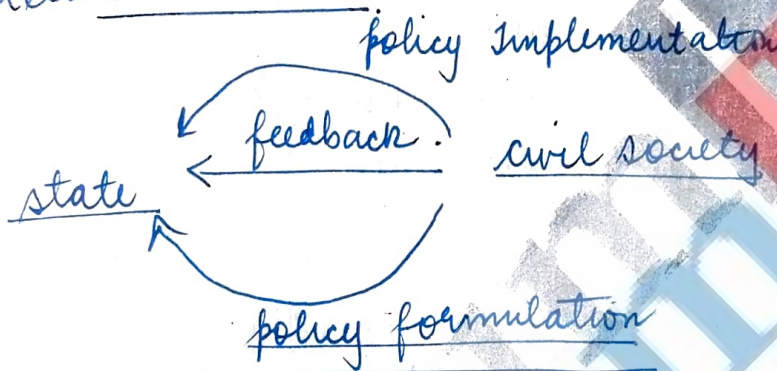
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 ~~soc~~ society are the non state, non market based organisation of people which promote a particular cause, or are protective in nature



Addressing poverty & Malnutrition

① Better implementation of government policies: eg: Akshya patra foundation has led to better implementation of mid day meals

② Grievance redressal Mechanism for the people eg: Rajasthan MKSS for rectifying employment rolls

③ They help in the delivery of public service

Eg: Kudumbshree in Kerala associated with healthcare

④ Generates employment for the people

Ex: Ela Bhat SEWA

⑤ They provide better marketing facility to the farmers/artisans

Eg: In Bihar Madhubani paintings worth 80 lakh sold

⑥ Address various issues like Gender Gap, digital illiteracy → data for the government

Ex: center for science & development

- challenges →
- lack of accountability
 - funding opaqueness : lack of audit
 - lean drage : lack of coordination with government

Thus civil society & state can effectively promote welfare of people and achieve, SDG - zero hunger, good health & well being

Feedback

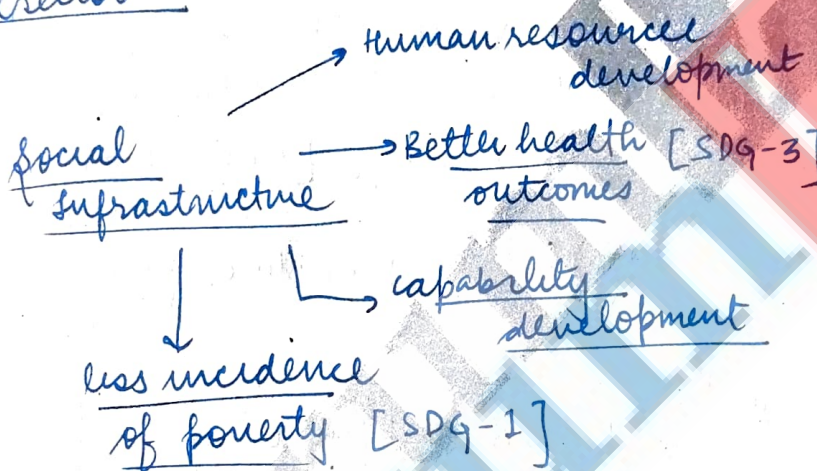
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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Indian demographic dividend would peak around 2041. Therefore to achieve developed status various initiatives are required in social sector.



Significance

① Education

→ lack of enrollment at foundational level after COVID 19

→ Lack of Gender ~~Neutral~~ specific toilets in school.

→ ASHE survey: $\frac{1}{3}$ of the children in class unable to read text

→ Numeracy illiteracy: → lack of development of attitude towards STEM

② Health

a) Lack of doctor [doctor: population 0.74:1000 WHO recommended 1:1000]

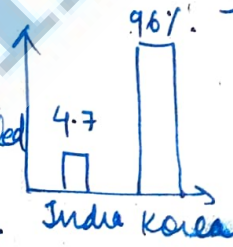
→ more DALY (disability adjusted life years)

b) poor infrastructure and insufficient Health insurance coverage [NFHS -5 only 40%]

→ more out of pocket expenditure [67% in India]

③ Skilling

a) only 4.7% skilled workforce [India skill report]



b) lack of apprenticeship program by industries

Therefore schemes like New education policy, PM Kaushal vikas Yojana are steps in right direction

Feedback

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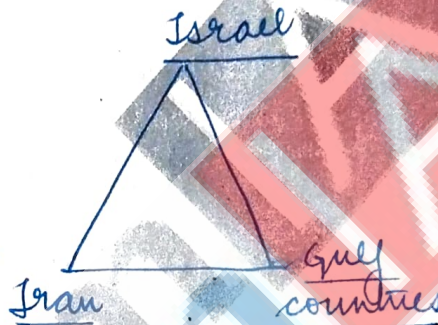
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TOTAL MARKS			

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. (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 है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has been actively engaging with west India which is the chief supplier of oil, LPG for India.

West Asia
power triangle



changing paradigm

- dialogue and diplomacy
eg: Abraham Accords
- Multilateralism, open for other countries
eg: GCC: India wants observer status.
- diversification of tech
eg: UAE-India Hydrogen partnership

opportunities for India

- Geopolitical → support for UNSC reforms
- ↳ countering china
eg: Qatar port development
- ↳ strategic investment
eg: oil field in UAE

Cultural → large Indian diaspora
 [UAE > Saudi Arabia]
 → Yoga, promotion of Bollywood

Economic → free trade Agreements
 eg. UAE-India Comprehensive Economic Partnership
 → Market for Indian Goods
 eg: wheat, rice export

Problems

- use of wolf warrior diplomacy by china
 eg: opening of chinese Naval base
- issue of appeasement of Pakistan by Gulf countries
- Rivalry between Iran & other countries
- America Angle: sanction on Iran

Therefore west Asia relations with India are shaped by free and open trade based on bilateral relations rather than influence of other countries.

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 was brokered by World Bank in 1960 to settle the share of water of Indus and its tributaries.

water diplomacy:

- regular sharing of data
- strict adherence to the provision of treaty
- taking the interest of lower riparian states
- data driven sharing model

It can redefine regional cooperation

① It is a cause of major dispute among countries eg: Teesta river treaty
Mahakali Treaty

② These rivers can develop into effective mode of transportation promoting inter nation trade.

eg: NH1: Allahabad - Saduya

③ They provide effective mechanism for settling dispute between nations

eg: Indus treaty has a 3 tier dispute settlement mechanism

④ can lead to conflict among nations

eg: china not sharing data of Brahmaputra river

Pakistan objections on IWT.

⑤ water is needed for agriculture growth, drinking. Thus if not addressed could lead to war between countries

way forward → ① Adopting UN water convention

② Best practices: Mekong treaty between south east Asian states

Therefore effective implementation and resolution of dispute is foundation to integration of south east Asia region

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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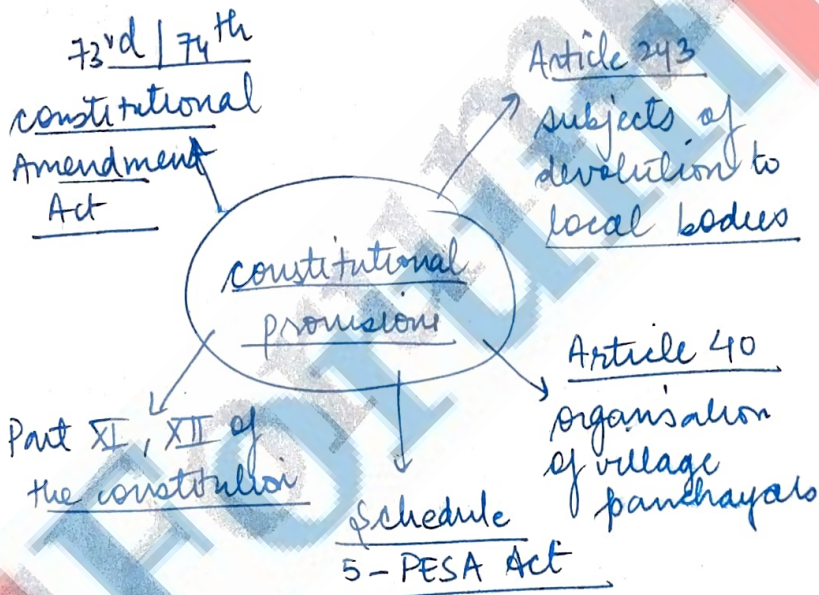
Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.

(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)

73rd and 74th constitutional amendment Act provided for organisation of local bodies at village and urban areas. It was in line with Gandhi's model of people's development



Structural bottlenecks

① lack of devolution of subjects by the state government

(eg) : Important subjects like taxation are not devolved

- ② Mani Shankar Aiyer Committee: 73rd and 74th amendment has led to decent valuation of corruption
- ③ Lack of resources: tax and Non tax receipts
Economic survey 2017: local bodies generate only 5% of their income
- ④ Tied nature of grants
 - Grants from state and central finance commission cannot be used for other purpose
- ⑤ Multiplicity of regulatory bodies formed by the state government
 Ex: electricity board, water board
- ⑥ levying on professional tax and no agricultural tax severely dent their income
- ⑦ Interference from politicians and

bureaucrats and centralization of planning

eg: Mayor in municipal corporation has very less power

⑧ Lack of effective representation of women despite reservation

eg: Pati pradhan

engagement with NGO

may forward

more devolution of resources

Haryana Model

Rainbow panchayat scheme for ranking of panchayat

Model Gram

Sabha law
[Mam Shanker Aujer committee]

Thus local bodies can be effective towards the implementation of sustainable development goals of Hunger, poverty etc

Feedback

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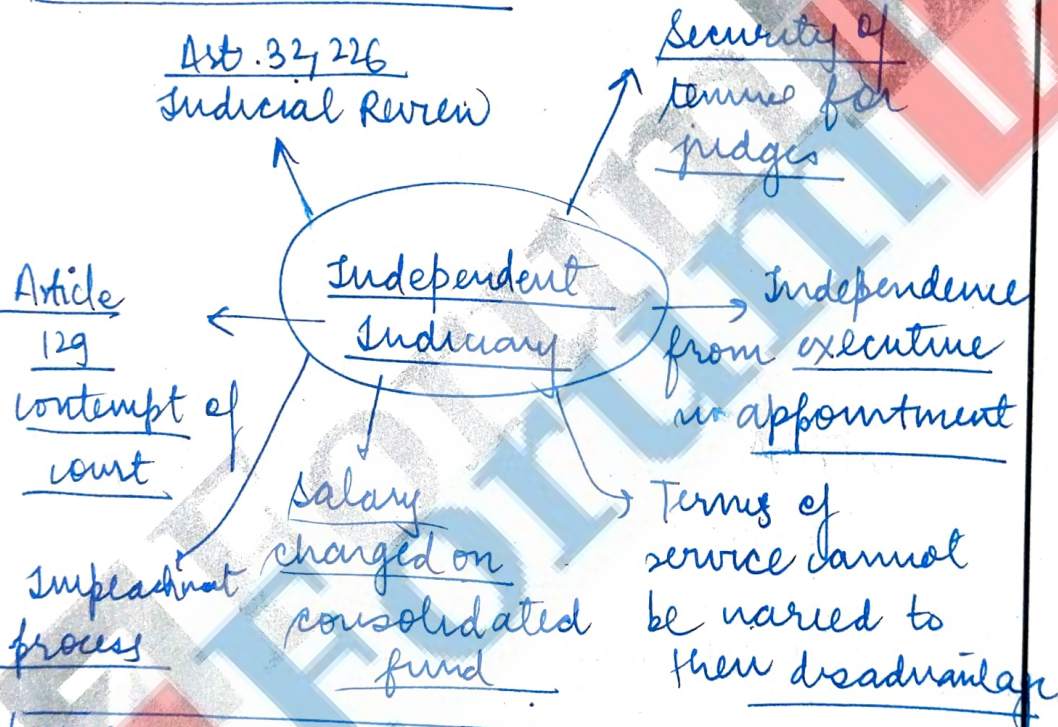
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Q.12) Independent judiciary, as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Separation of power is the basic feature of the constitution. It is required for the functioning of constitution and keeping checks and balances



It provides for thriving polity

① It prevents authoritarian tendencies in government

- eg: struck down 60A of IT Act
- ② Fills the deficit of state and provide justice to people
eg: ushakha guidelines
- ③ promotes the spirit of constitutionalism
: restrict the power of government
eg: struck down NJAC
- ④ Judiciary maintains the organic nature of Indian constitution
eg: evolution of appointment of judges
- ⑤ promote welfare state
eg: PIL

Encroachment by executive

- ① Against the spirit of separation of power
- ② May lead to development of political tendencies / aspirations among judges
eg: Judges joining politics after retirement

③ Executive involvement may lead to disappearance of accountability of executive to people

Eg: Due process of law ensures accountability of both executive & legislative

④ Against the federal principles of polity
→ federalism demand strong and independent judiciary

⑤ Judiciary would not be able to discharge justice to the people in cases in which state is involved
— majority of cases in SC has state as a party

Therefore the deficiencies in judiciary must be corrected but complete encroachment by executive is undesirable. NJAC Act should be reformed appropriately

Feedback

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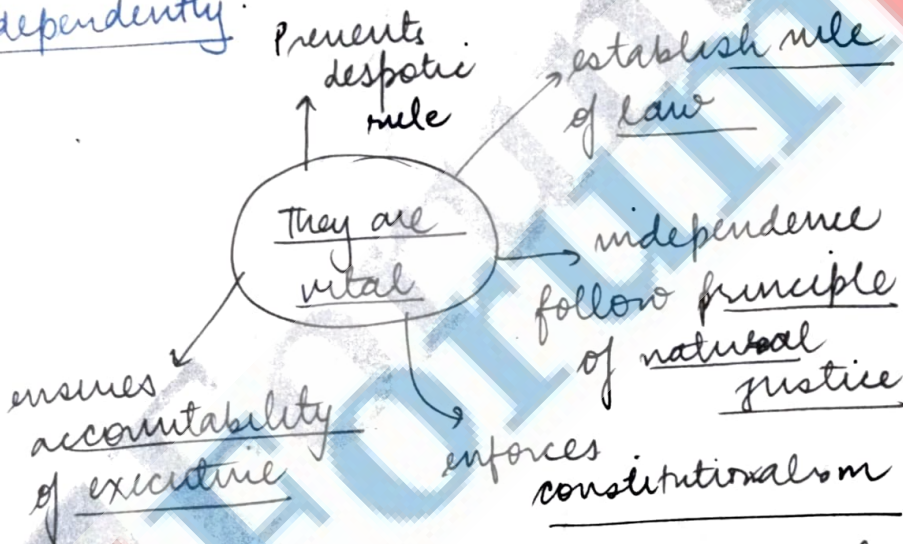
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TOTAL MARKS

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)

Executive agencies like ED, CBI, CVC & Lokpal are formulated to check on the corruption among the executive. Therefore they must be free from the control of executive & work independently.



ED has been accused recently of acting against the opposition party members on the advice of government.

Dysfunctions of acting on vested interest

- ① Against the basic principle of democracy
 - eg: Against Article 14 - Right to equality
- ② use of ED on the opposition party leaders is a threat to multi party democracy
 - Eg: split in Shiv Sena, fall of government in Madhya Pradesh
- ③ Compromises the integrity of the organisation → people may lose confidence on law enforcement organisation
- ④ This would lead to excessive litigation in courts
 - Eg: 2G Scam, CWG scam still going on without any result
- ⑤ Conviction rate of in cases has been very low

- ⑥ whitewashing of all changes on the ~~own~~ people when they change political party
→ wastage of resources of the organisation
- ⑦ Members of the organisation may start acting for political benefits
- Threat to political neutrality

Way forward

- ① Reform in appointments of ED → select committee consisting of CJI, PM and leader of opposition
- ② Accountability of these organisation directly to parliament: compliance report should be published regularly
- ③ Bar on accepting office after retirement
Independent organisation are crucial for justice in the society
in line with SDG 16

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)

National commission for women is a statutory body formed in 1992 to address the various issues related to women including violence, discrimination and heinous crime

can take suo moto cognizance

Not bound by code of civil procedure, CrPc, Indian Evidence Act 1872

National commission of women

Has the power of a civil court

follows the principle of natural justice

Positive Role performed by NCW

① mobilize the public opinion against heinous crime against women in the country.

Eg. NCRB data 77 rapes daily in India

- ② Fixes the responsibility of the government in case of non action by law enforcement agencies
eg: Badaun rape case, Hathras rape
- ③ Increased awareness about the safety of women in cities and towns
eg: shuppi tod campaign, twitter and social media
- ④ Helped in policy making with the government
eg: Just numental in bringing domestic violence Act 2005
- ⑤ Reform in the policies of government or laws was demanded according to changing nature of society.
eg: POSH act, Juvenile Justice Act

Criticism

- ① SC has said that along with NHRC, NWC is a toothless body which does not perform any preventive checks

- ② Its recommendations are not binding on government
- ③ Its role has been criticized many times
eg: Inactive during manipuri violence
- ④ Lack of expertise → dominated by bureaucrats, overcentralization of the government.
- ⑤ Not following the international best practice → begging declaration on women

way forward

- More powers to safety members of commission
- monthly report to parliament
- Give constitutional status
- different cadre of workers

This women safety is important for achieving SDG 1, 2, 3, 4 and for that we need to have resilient institutions (SDG 16)

Feedback

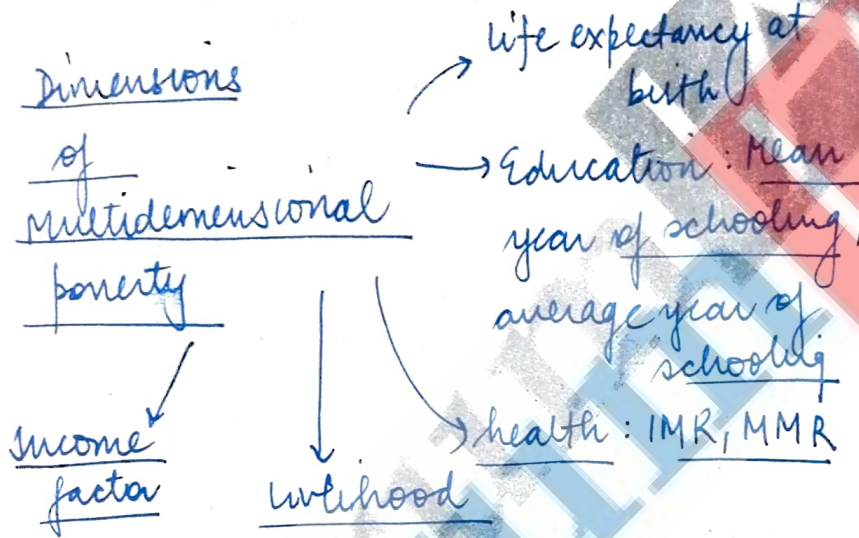
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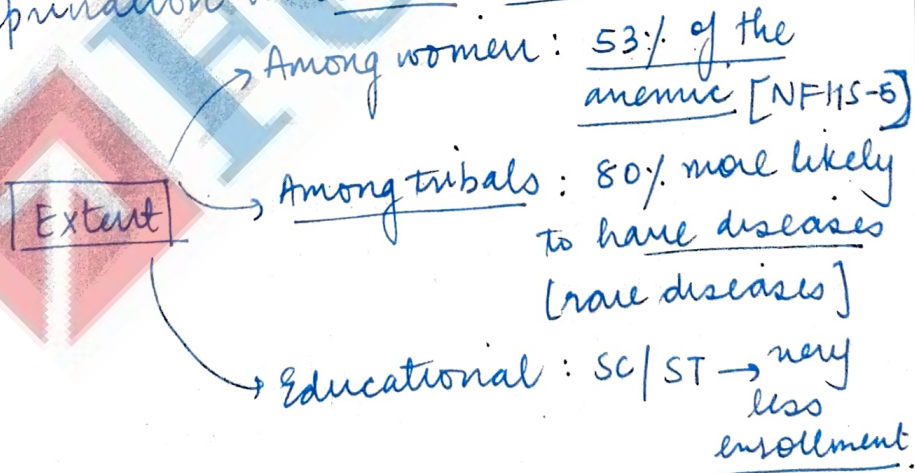
Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

According to the UNDP Multidimensional poverty Index: 28% of the people are poor in India



Thus MPI report by NITI Aayog takes care of all the forms of deprivation which could lead to poverty



Source

- Economic: Income poverty
eg. world bank 1.9 \$ per day
- ① social: deprivation from society
relationships. eg: Salts
excluded from society
- ② Gender: stigma attached to
women menasualion: Gender
poverty → malnutrition → hidden
hunger
- ③ Political: Regional poverty due
to lack of development eg: North
east

Complexity

- Poverty associated with
climate change → loss of
crops, livestock
 - feminization of
poverty [In Agriculture]
 - lack of financial dependence
often combine with poverty
- Thus MPI report of NITI Aayog
Take stock of all indicators

Kerala has topped the
report

More informed policy making

- Address the issue of regional deprivation
eg: policies like PM Devidie for North east
- Helps to study migration pattern
eg: Low MPI → out migration
eg: Bihar

Policy Implementation

- ↳ More budgetary allocation to those states for lower MPI. eg: FC sector state specific grants
- ↳ continuous monitoring & evaluation
→ more grants for states which perform better → competitive federalism
- ↳ data backed approach: useful for measuring by NITI Aayog through Policy monitoring & evaluation office

Thus MPI has been a good step. India has already removed 200 200M people between 2004-2015 from multidimensional poverty

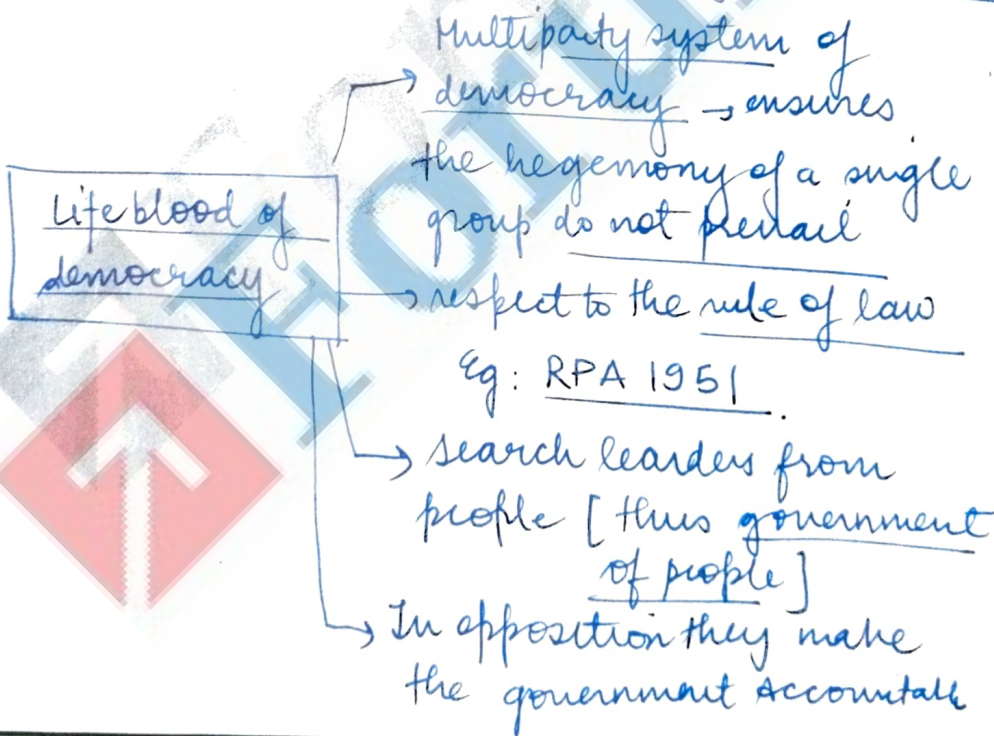
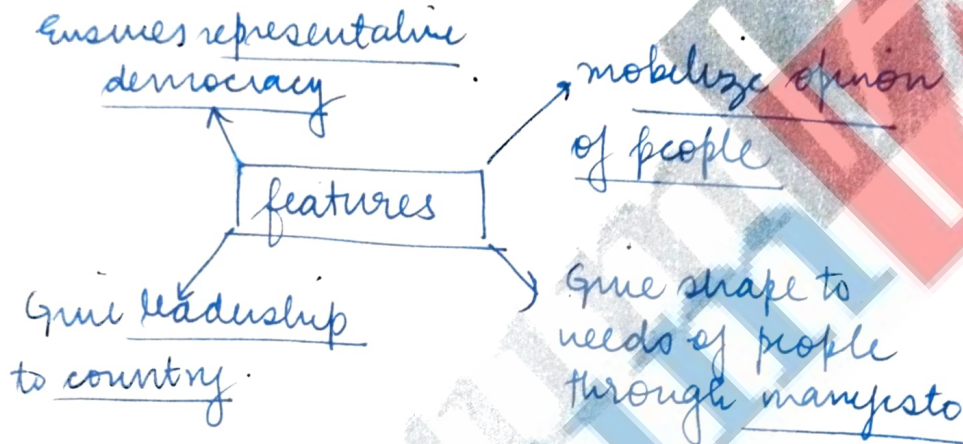
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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Though 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 a group of people who share common ideology and work together for capture of power through legal means.



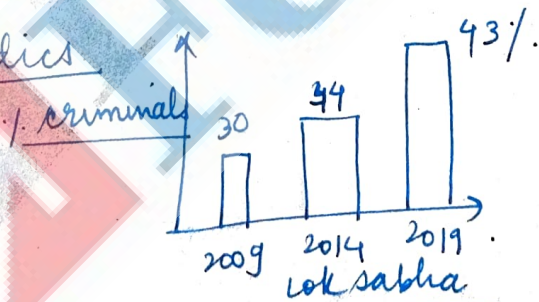
Challenges of political parties

Structural

- ① No internal democracy in the political parties [2nd ARC recommended this]
- ② lack resources → depends on the donations
eg: electoral bonds → opaque leading to crony capitalism
- ③ No check on the funds spend in elections
eg: under RPA 1951 only candidates have to declare expenditure

Legal

- ④ They are not under RTI Act 2005. Thus common people accountability missing
- ⑤ legal loopholes: criminalization of politics



- ⑥ lack of legal backing to Model code of

conduct → Thus they indulge in unfair practices

⑦ Political parties formed on parochial
lines: eg: Religion and language

⑧ Anti defection laws: political merger and
split against the spirit of democracy

way
forward → bring political parties under
RTI [2nd ARC]
→ Include hate speech as a crime
& ground for disqualification
[Sec 123 of RPA 1951]

→ Transparent state funding
of political parties [National
commission to review working
of constitution]

SC in its various
judgements like Uti Thomas case, ADR
V/S VOI case has called for more
accountability of political parties.

Feedback

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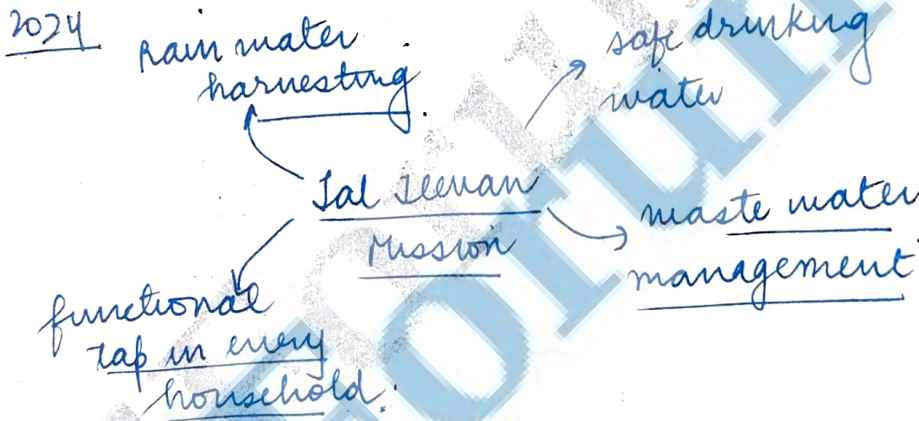
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Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success. (15 marks, 250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

More than 52% of the area of India is rained where irrigation facilities have developed more than 80% water is drawn from wells

In this context Jal Jeevan Mission assume importance : aim to supply functional Tap water to every household by



Multifarious benefits

Social

- ① Address the problem of women distress of taking water from long distances

- (2) creation of water panchayats : Empowerment
of the marginalised section
- (3) Better health outcomes : contamination
free drinking water
eg: fluoride contamination in U.P.,
Arsenic contamination in Bengal

Ecological

- (4) consume water through waste water
management & Rain water Harvesting
- (5) less exploitation of Natural resources
eg: Ground water → Improvement of
ground water table
[NITI Aayog : It is new law]

Policy

- (6) Better targeting through household tap
connection rather than a well
for a village
- (7) Composite water Management Index
[NITI Aayog : Jal Sevan Mission can
complement it] → funding water

Stressed areas

⑧ Reaching last mile (Eg): Ladakh, North East

Challenges

- **Implementation**
 - Huge pipes need to be laid for connections
 - Leakage issues in water leading to contamination
 - one size fits all approach

Financial

- huge financial burden on state
- Repair and maintenance cost is also huge

Other

- lack of control of Panchayati Raj Institutions
- over centralization
- stied nature of funds :- development not according to area needs

Therefore Jal Sevan Mission is important for DPSP 47: Increasing health & nutrition & 48A: promotion of environmental conservation

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. 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)

Article 346, 14, 17, 15 advocates for promotion of the interest of SC/ST. To give it a legal effect government introduced SC/ST (Prevention of atrocities) Act 1989

enforces Article 17

Right against Untouchability

discrimination can be: physical, social or symbolic

Features

Non cognizable, non bailable offence

compulsory to register FIR

criticism of the law

Legal

① strict terms of the law which goes against the right to equality, free trial, not with par with other discrimination laws

- ② Very low conviction rate, large number of false complaints [sc struck down the law for this matter]
- ③ other issues combined with atrocity
eg: Sexual Harassment [separate POSH act]

Social

- ④ Not improved the condition of marginalised section. They still face discrimination.
eg: Boy in Haryana punished for drinking water from common pot
- ⑤ No provision for awareness generation about caste based discrimination.

Political

- ⑥ Law is used by political parties to gather Dalit votes.
- ⑦ Represented as the harbinger of dalit rights.
- ⑧ Lack of involvement of civil society & NGO to sensitize people.

But at the same time Law has positives / functions

① It has increased deterrence against caste based crimes at least in urban areas

NCRB : Caste based discrimination still rampant in rural areas.

② Heinous nature of crime: Ex: Kathras gang rape case : It requires strict punishment

③ Government argument to go against SC decision : - Despite low conviction rate it has acted as a speedbreaker for violence

④ More sensitization is required rather than repealing the law altogether

SC/ST atrocities Act must be reformed to adjust with changing nature of time. National commission for SC/ST can increase awareness about the law.

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)

Indian African bilateral trade is 46 Billion dollars
Along with economic ties, India - Africa share
convergent geopolitical relations and cultural
ties

Global disbalance → dominance of global North over Global south
→ Inactive UN over UNSC reforms
→ bipolar world: Russia/China v/s western countries
→ Technology Nationalism: Semiconductors, Huawei (5G)

They can bring global balance

Inclusive

① UNSC reforms: voice of south ~~and~~ Asia & Africa [No representation in UNSC]

② WTO reforms: Need for embargo on developed countries
eg: Blue Box subsidy

③ Neutrality in the world wars : NAM policy
can be intended to current Russia-Ukraine
situation

Sustainable

④ Africa has 30% of the world mineral reserve
[Joint implementation of climate neutral
project]

⑤ Inclusion of Africa in the International
Solar Alliance

⑥ Pressure on developed countries : More
contribution of Climate Adaptation fund

⑦ Technology sharing : India Africa signed
ITEC [Indian technical & economic
cooperation programme]

Equitable World

⑧ Hearing the voice of small African Nations
Ex : India - Africa defence Dialogue
recently in Gujarat

- ⑨ Development to the underdeveloped regions
Ex: Africa Asia growth corridor
- ⑩ following the principles of Shangri La dialogue
- sustainable, equitable development

Challenges

- China's increasing assertiveness in region
eg: investment in Congo for lithium mines
- low level of trade with India
- Rise of multiple groupings like G20, GCC, OIC etc
- lack of consensus on: India Africa free trade Agreement

Both India & Africa can coordinate in Global south and increase their multi dimensional engagement

Feedback
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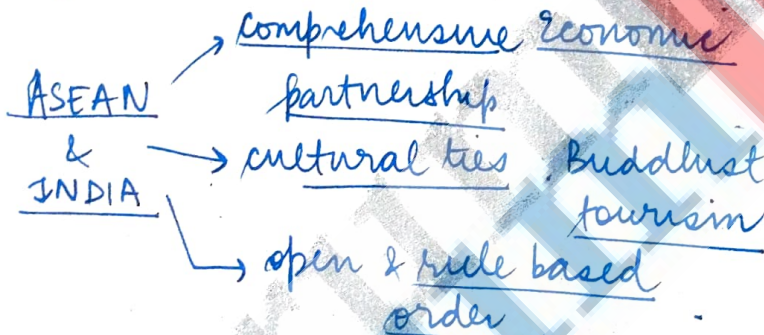


Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India ASEAN trade has been growing and currently stands at 110 B dollars in the favour of ASEAN countries. Both have different objectives and role for Indo Pacific but converges at certain points.



Theatre of opportunity for India

Geopolitical

- Both advocate for Indian ocean as a central theme for Indo Pacific strategy
- Countering the influence of china on small island countries
eg: Investment of china in Maldives

③ providing forum for small states to
address their issues

eg: Indian Ocean Naval Symposium
Indian Ocean Rim Association

Defence

④ collective defence of small island countries
through India's SAGAR policy asserting
role of India as a Net security provider

⑤ Defence exports: India has exported
defence equipments to island countries
like Philippines.

Cultural

⑥ Indian Mission 'Mausam' to augment
the cultural ties of Indo Pacific Island
countries.

Disaster

⑦ India-ASEAN can together provide
safeguard from disaster

eg: coalition for disaster risk
reduction

⑧ Increasing trade among the countries, presume trade route [Mauritius, Maldives, Malacca strait : Global gateways]

Challenges

Geopolitical

① Increasing engagement of China: eg: Hainan, Port Malanka

- Bridge in Mauritius

String of pearls policy

② Different vision for Indo Pacific

→ **Defence** → Rise of new groupings of QUAD, AUKUS

→ **Trade** → inability to sign RCEP → [signed by China]

→ **New groupings** → China's Indian Ocean forum [India not a part of it]

→ Lack of progress: eg: BBW, Indo Pacific Economic framework

India ASEAN should follow the Shanghai principles given by PM Modi for convergence of interest

Feedback

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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			



Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.