

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	BISWAJIT PANDA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910062261	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	online	Date/दिनांक	24/08/23

*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 प्रदेश प्रश्न 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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			5.00 pm	8.00 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, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किररी 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 :	EG/ईजी :	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 is rightly said the 4th estate of democracy due to its role in penetration and consolidation of democratic values.

Role in upholding democratic values

- ① Media gives expression to freedom of speech & liberty (part of article 19(1)(a) & 21)
- ② Spreads awareness about rights and also about various laws and policies.
- ③ It promotes transparency and accountability in governance (eg- various scams & corruption like 2G scam, Boyars scam unearthed by media)
- ④ Amplifies the voice of the marginalised → Inclusive democracy
- ⑤ played a stellar role during Indian

freedom struggle to establish democracy in India

Issues affecting press freedom

- ① Suppression of press freedom - provisions like sedition, defamation, even libel on journalist
India ranks 161 out of 180 countries in press freedom index.
- ② Corporatisation & politicisation of media - leads to biased media
- ③ Sensationalism & TRP culture
- ④ Lack of internal accountability & erosion of media standards
- ⑤ Paid news, fake news, polarisation by media.

A free press in India can be established by the twin approach of ensuring freedom of press while ensuring accountable & plural media.

Feedback

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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 वहिष्करणीय 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)

Right after Independence, India established an inclusionary electoral process, however in practice, there is underrepresentation of women in the electoral process.

Inclusionary electoral process in theory

① Universal franchise through Article 326

② All the political offices are open to all.

③ Independent election Commission (Art 324)

④ Affirmative action like reservation for women in local bodies (Article 243 D & T)

However there is poor representation of women in practice, as follows

① Women voter turnout is low

② Lack of awareness among women about their political rights.

③ Women generally vote on the basis of husband's preference.

④ poor representation - only 14.5% in the 17th Lok Sabha, 11% in Rajya Sabha

⑤ Lack of internal democracy, role of money and muscle power - restricts women participation.

⑥ Sanpach pati culture at the local level.

Way forward

① Reservation for women in the higher tier.

② Awareness generation and breaking stereotype through IEL activities

③ Capacity building of local representatives
Making the electoral process gender inclusive
can make Indian democracy stronger.

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, 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)

Recently the Supreme Court issued guidelines to further humanise the process of death penalty in line with Baichan Singh case. It means the right to life and dignity even applies to those in death row's.

Controversy around capital punishment

Capital punishment is favoured on the following grounds -

- ① Hostile neighbourhood - Thus needed to deal with crimes like terrorism
- ② Act as a deterrent for crimes
- ③ In line with retributive theory of justice.
- ④ Awarded only in the rarest of the rare cases (only 4 in the last 13 yrs)
- ⑤ People favour it - 70% voted in favour in a survey.

Argument against capital punishment

- ① There is no scientific ~~the~~ proof that it acts as a deterrent.
- ② More than 120 countries have abolished it.
- ③ Lots of subjectivity involved in awarding death penalty and also in disposing the mercy petition.
- ④ Once done can't be reversed
- ⑤ Modern Criminal jurisprudence is based on reformation.

Grandhi said.
"An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind"

Thus the Supreme Court guidelines of protecting right to life & liberty consideration of mitigating factors should be implemented in spirit and it should be awarded only as the last resort.

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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)

The parliament has enacted the Inter-state river water dispute act 1956 under article 262 of the constitution.

Effectiveness

- ① It empowers the centre to constitute river water dispute tribunal for adjudication.
- ② This ensure impartial adjudication of the dispute.

Eg Cauvery water dispute tribunal, Mahanadi water dispute tribunal set up by the centre.

Challenges

- ① Delay in judgement - Cauvery water dispute tribunal set up in 1990 gave the award in 2007. Several disputes are still pending

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

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- ② Loosening of finality -
- ③ Tribunals are set up on an ad-hoc basis
- ④ Loosening of technological support ^{support} of assessors to deliver judgement
- ⑤ Appeal to Supreme Court under Special Leave petition.

Impact of delays of resolution

① Leads to political confrontation eg Odisha vs Andhra Pradesh over Vansad dhara. → hampers cooperative federalism

② Loosening of prudence of interstate River Valley project

③ Loosening of equitable use of river water. → Leads to water scarcity
 There is a need to establish a permanent tribunal and also adopt a basin wide management approach for interstate rivers.

Feedback

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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)

Cooperative ^{model of} development means development by cooperatives, where by a group of people come together, pool their resources and utilise it in the best possible way for raising living standards.

Significance in addressing the issues of Rural growth

① Can improve the productivity of ~~agricultural~~ agriculture. - better access to inputs, market, technology through economy of scale
(Eg - Amul Catalysed the milk revolution)

② Improves the bargaining power of the rural people

③ Leads to empowerment of the marginalised section like marginal farmers, women etc.

④ Facilitates financial inclusion
 [eg] through primary agricultural credit society.

⑤ Establishment of micro enterprises
 ↳ thus income generation & poverty alleviation.

⑥ Leads to social harmony - formation of social capital.

Challenges

① Regionally skewed growth - mainly Gujarat, Maharashtra & South India.

② political interference, no periodic election.

③ Lack of efficiency - technological obsolescence.

The Government has recently launched several steps like establishing ministry of cooperation, passing multi state cooperative societies act.

- These can lead to rural growth through Sahakar Se Samrudhi

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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 और 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)

Good governance & a welfare state are based on the corner stone of citizen centrality. The recently launched PM-PVTG mission seeks to achieve this objective.

PM PVTG development mission & good governance

① The PVTGs are more vulnerable among the tribals, and very low human development indicators

The PM-PVTG mission seeks to empower them under the reacher the last mile vision in budget.

② It will provide basic services & livelihood opportunities for the

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

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PVTG (Eg - Better education, healthcare services, building Community asset etc)

Thus it will have development close to the unreached section

It will also help to meet their aspiration of a better life and achieve inclusive development.

Way forward

- ① Involvement of the PVTG themselves in the developmental projects.
- ② Sensitivity to and protection of their culture
- ③ Awareness generation through civil societies

PM-PVTG ^{development} mission if correctly implemented can liberate and empower the PVTGs in line with the Tribal Panchasheel vision of former PM Nehru.

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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)

While poverty has reduced in India, still according to UN MDG report, India has still the largest number of multidimensionally poor. Similarly in India 35% of children are stunted and 12% are wasted signifying malnutrition.

Role of collaboration between state & civil society in addressing the above

On poverty eradication

- ① Civil societies can spread awareness about various schemes and policies of government.
- ② They themselves can implement various community development project with assistance from state.
- ③ Can help in establishment of microenterprises in collaboration with SHGs.

④ Ensures accountability & better implementation of schemes through social audit [eg Social audit in Rajasthan by MKSS]

⑤ In addressing malnutrition

① Spreading awareness around nutrition through nutrition education.

② promotion of diversification of agriculture and diet.

③ promotion of maternal health, breast feeding etc.

④ Addressing other determinants of nutrition like health, WASH - [eg Sankalsh International Work for Water & Sanitation].

Civil society & state collaboration in the above area can help us achieve the SDG 1 (Zero poverty) & SDG 2 (Zero hunger) & SDG 3 (Health & Well-being)

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.

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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)

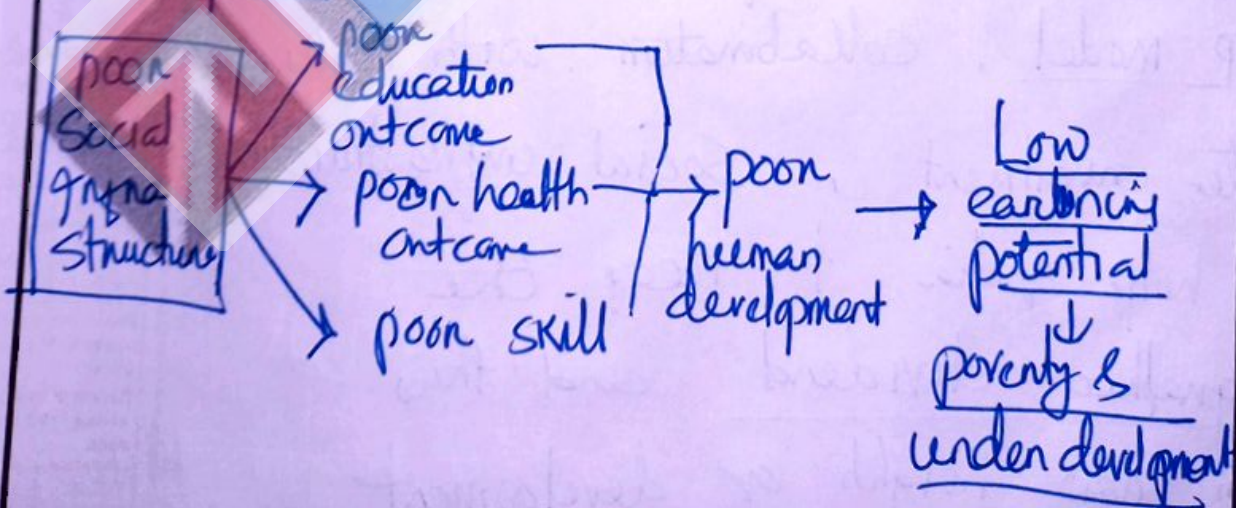
In the last independence day speech the Honourable PM called for making India developed by 2047.

However poor social infrastructure is a major challenge in realising the same -

Social infrastructure means education, healthcare, water, sanitation infra-

structure etc.

They are fundamental to human development



The care in India

- ① poor spending on social sector
- ② shortage of physical infrastructure, doctors for healthcare.
- ③ poor quality of schools, poor quality of teachers
- ④ Also there is wide regional inequality.

Way forward

- ① Increasing public spending on social infrastructure
 - ② Building social infrastructure through PPP model, collaboration with NGOs.
- Greater investment in social infrastructure can help India to reap the demographic dividend and thus attain new heights of development

Feedback (For OFFICE USE)

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Here G is Overall Average and P is Poor.	
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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 bears great significance for India due to its geostrategic position, increasing economic ties (dependence for oil), large diaspora etc.

Paradigm Shift in West Asia towards dialogue & diplomacy

① Iran - Saudi Arabia agreement to restore diplomatic relationship

② Abraham Accord to normalize relations of Arabs with Israel. ③ Dialogue with Taliban

Benefits for India

① Regional stability - good for India's economic engagement like trade, investment (e.g. Chabahar project in Iran)

- ② Energy security - As India is import dependent, with a large chunk from West Asia
- ③ Safety & security of diaspora
- ④ Better regional cooperation through organisations like I2U2.

Challenge of unimical actions

- ① The Iran-Saudi deal was mediated by China
 ↳ This can lead to establishment of a Sino-centric regional order.
- ② The last time Taliban came to power, there was rise in terrorism in Kashmir.
 India should follow its principle of Strategic Autonomy and multialignment while calling for dialogue & diplomacy as well.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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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 दूतवादी 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)

Water diplomacy can build harmonious international relationship as shown by the Indus water treaty of 1960.

Indus Water treaty 1960

① It allocates the 3 eastern rivers of Indus system to India & 3 western rivers to Pakistan.

② Information sharing through permanent Indus commission

③ provides for dispute settlement

Mechanism

Benefits

It has stood the test of time despite of hostile relation. It helps to build trust among the nations.

Feedback

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Challenges

~~Recent~~ Recently Pakistan took its objection to Kishanganga project to Court of arbitration & India called for renegotiation

Regional Cooperation in South Asia

- ① There are many transboundary rivers.
- ② The South Asian Countries like India, Nepal, Bhutan, Bangladesh can cooperate in hydropower, exchange of flood forecasting data etc.

Challenges

- ① Water hegemony of China by building dams to divert water of Brahmaputra.
 - ② Lack of multilateral treaty
- The South Asian Countries can emulate the Amazon Cooperation Treaty among Latin American Countries

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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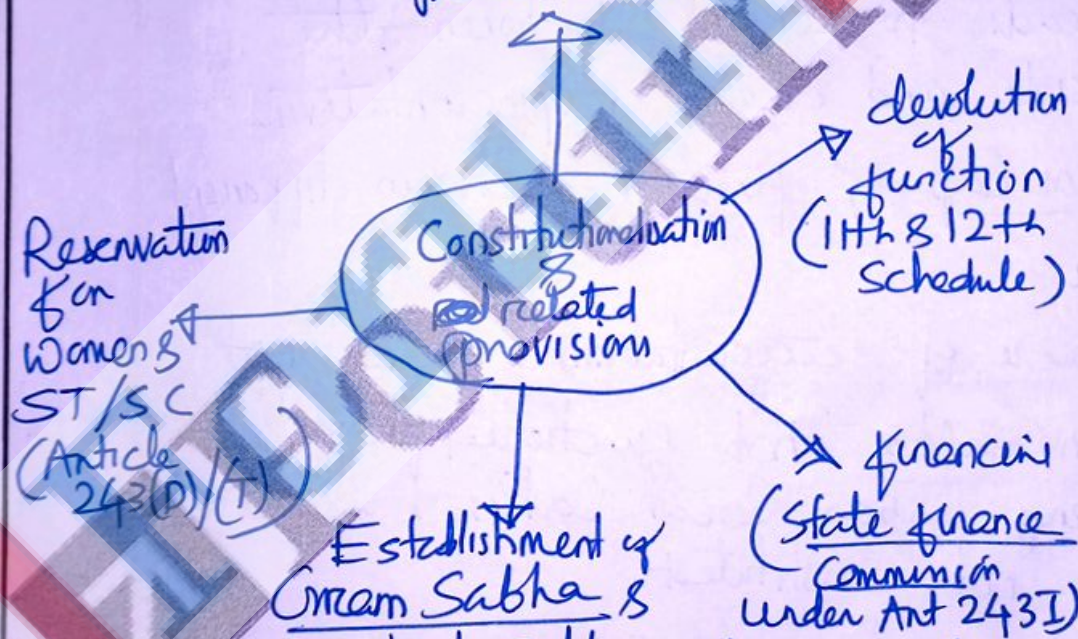
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Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment gave constitutional status to the Rural and Urban local bodies. However several challenges remain in the realisation of true decentralisation. Periodic election



However several structural bottlenecks remain as follows

- 1) Devolution of function is voluntary and states still control the subjects.

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② Own revenue is low and they are mostly dependent on Intergovernmental transfer, which are mostly tied in nature

↳ Leads to low equilibrium trap
i.e. poor finance & poor services

③ Lack of own cadre of functionaries.
It leads to conflict between the officials and elected representatives.

④ Overlap of function between different tiers

⑤ Lack of accountability - ~~not~~ Gram Sabha not functioning properly, in many urban local bodies, ward Sabha not constituted

⑥ Elite capture like use of proxy for reserved seats.

⑦ Rise of parastatal agencies,

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Way forward

- ① Devolution of funds, function, functionaries (ARC II)
- ② performance based incentives (implemented by 15th FC)
- ③ Capacity building of local representatives
- ④ The District planning Committee & Metropolitan planning Committee should play a more proactive role for development of local plan.

The 73rd and 74th amendment called for institution of self governance. We need to make these institutions self governed in spirit for grassroot & inclusive development.

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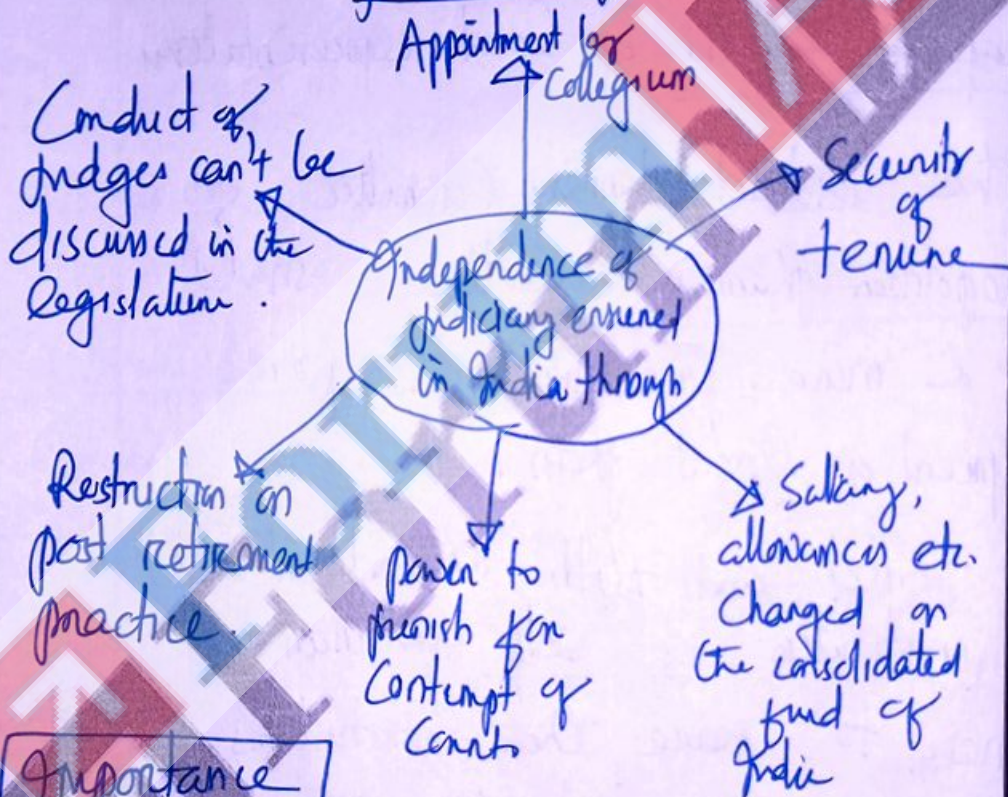
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Q.12) Independent judiciary, as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द) मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

An independent judiciary is a Sine-qua-non for a thriving democracy, as it acts as a protector of the constitution.



Importance

- ① Ensures supremacy of the constitution through Judicial Review.
- ② protect fundamental rights (writ jurisdiction under Article 32, 226)

- ③ Acts as check & balance on the executive and the legislature.
- ④ Maintains the federal equilibrium
- ⑤ Leads to social justice through judicial activism.

Executive encroachment can affect its credibility & efficacy as follows

Executive can encroach through —

- ① Trying to control the appointment process. [eg proposal for NJAC]
- ② Establishment of tribunals, that take away some jurisdiction of courts.
- ③ post retirement appointment of judges.

Then may lead to -

- ① Inability of judiciary to take stand against the government.
- ② Suppression of liberty, fundamental rights by the executive.
- ③ Trust of people in judiciary declines.

However judicial independence should also be coupled with judicial accountability. through -

- ① Appointment through an independent search cum evaluation committee &
- ② Enforcement of transparency & accountability like establishing judicial helpdesk with implementation of RTI in spirit with Judicians.

An independent & accountable judiciary can thus be a bedrock of a thriving polity.

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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 एजेंसियों, 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 अशर हो सकता है। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ईडी) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Enforcement Directorate (ED) is a central agency which plays a primary role in checking financial impropriety and thus checking corruption.

Role of ED to act against the corrupt

① It derives its power from Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA) and Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA) and acts against the crimes of Money Laundering & violation of foreign exchange laws.

② Money Laundering is a tool to convert tainted money to white; thus it keeps a check on corruption.

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8 black money..

③ It thus helps to check the role of black money in politics -

④ It also facilitates international collaboration under FATF to take the menace of corruption & money laundering

⑤ It has been given wide powers like power of search, seizure, confiscation of properties. - It helps to take stern action.

However ED acting on vested interest is against the spirit of law.

① Allegation of politicisation of ED, like raids to score political vendetta.

② Lack of independent appointment process - further the government

through amendment to CVC act has enabled itself to give the ED director 3 one year extension. However the 3rd extension given to the recent ED director was struck down by the supreme court.

③ The conviction rate in cases taken up by ED has been low.

ED as an agency is a required and powerful tool to deal with the menace of financial ~~proprty~~ propriety. However there needs to be institutionalisation of independence & accountability through measures like multimember transparent and appointment mechanism, criteria of case selection, judicial oversight etc.

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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 (NCW) is a statutory body created under NCW act for the safeguard of women's rights and their socio-economic empowerment.

Mandate

- ① Monitoring the implementation of constitutional & legal safeguards available for women.
- ② Recommending government for better implementation of these safeguards.
- ③ Enquiry into grievances of violation of rights of women.
- ④ Give recommendation to government for laws & policies for socio-economic development of women.
- ⑤ Generation of awareness about women's rights.

Role

① It has played a stellar role in passing of various pro women acts like PSHAW act, PCPNDT act, MTP act etc.

② It has ~~helped~~ acted against issues like sexual harassment, child marriage etc. [Role played during Nirbhaya case - led to amendment in Criminal Laws]

③ During COVID 19 it acted against various grievances on domestic violence.

④ It has also conducted IEC (Information education, communication) activities around women rights.

Challenges in standing true to its mandate

① Delay in taking action - In the recent Manipur gang rape case, It

took cognisance of the matter only after the video went viral.

② It can only give recommendation

③ Dependent on government for budget, Staffs - So hesitates to take an antigovernment stance and holding it accountable.

④ There are a number of pending cases.

⑤ Appointment of the members is completely under the control of the government

To enable the NCW to play its meaningful role there is a need to give it functional independence through transparent & independent appointment, NCW having its own budget, Cadre etc. Also NCW needs to engage with the civil society more proactively.

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।

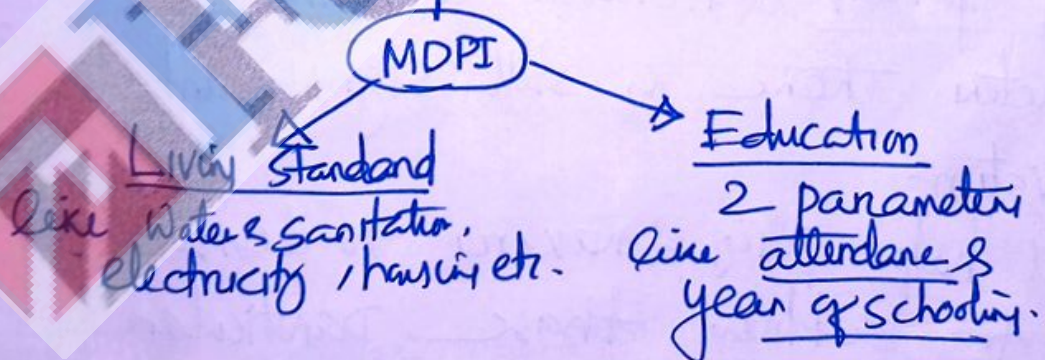
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

"You can't act upon what you can't measure"

In this regard the ~~recent~~ recent Multidimensional poverty Index (MDPI) report by NITI Aayog can help to make evidence based policy for poverty alleviation.

MDPI report by NITI Aayog

It measures poverty on three dimension with parameters within them
Health - 3 parameters
like child mortality, nutrition, antenatal care



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Benefits

- ① gives a holistic picture of deprivation of actually more addition of 2 parameters that is neonatal care & bank account to the global MDPI.
- ② It not only gives head count of multidimensionally poor but also the poverty intensity → thus extent
- ③ gives state wise data.

According to the data in the last 5 years India has taken 135 million out of poverty. However in some

parameters there is still significant deprivation.

It will help policy makers to devise policy to address these particular deprivation.

Also nature of deprivation varies from region to region. Thus it can enable tailor made policy

Challenges

① It doesn't take into account income which leads to all sorts of deprivation. According to C Rangarajan such an indicator can't substitute consumer based expenditure survey, which was last conducted in India 2011.

② It is not a house to house survey but is sample based. The sample thus can be biased.

The MDPI report is a step in the right direction. But it should be used in conjunction with expenditure based survey.

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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)

While the constitution is the skeleton of democracy, the political parties put life to it, and the functioning of the democracy depends upon them as the representatives of people come from them.

Role of political parties

- ① They act as a link between the people and the government
- ② Helps in political socialisation i.e. increasing political awareness of the people.
- ③ Brings various issues to the fore through their manifesto
- ④ Act as pressure groups

Challenges

- ① Generalisation of politics (42% of candidates in 2019 general election had criminal antecedent - ADR)
- ② Dubious finance, black money, lack of transparency in political party electoral funds.
- ③ Corporate-political parties nexus
- ④ Lack of internal democracy within the political parties.
- ⑤ Dynasty politics, Caste based political parties.
- ⑥ Limited representation of youth, Women.
- ⑦ political polarisation of the electorate - leads to Communalism, regionalism, Castelism etc.

Way forward

- ① Step for checking Criminalisation - line disqualification of those against whom chargesheet has been filed in heinous crimes.
- ② Amendment in Representation of people act. to fortify internal democracy.
 - [E] In Germany - political parties have constitutional status and have to conform to democratic principle.
- ③ More power to Election Commission - line power to deregister political parties
- ④ Transparency in electoral funding
- ⑤ Ensuring gender diversity [BJD in Odisha gives 33% of MP tickets to women - can be emulated by other parties]

When the political parties are democratic, they can be a catalyst for democratisation of society.

Feedback (For OFFICE USE)

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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 चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Jal Jeevan Mission (JJM) seeks to provide 24x7 Functional Household Tap Connection (FHTC) to all rural households by 2024.

By providing safe drinking water it can provide multifarious benefits as follows

① Will help to reduce water born diseases - thus better health outcome.

It will further lead to low out of pocket health expenditure.

② Access to safe water will lead to better nutrition → will help to reduce Stunting, Wasting.

③ Better physical and cognitive development → will lead to better learning outcome.

→ Will thus lead to better economic potential leading to poverty alleviation.

④ Empowerment of Women - Better health for women, no time needs to be devoted for collection of water → that time can be utilized for productive activities.

⑤ It will also help to reduce water waste wastage, scarcity through community involvement & by adopting the Reduce - Reuse - Recycle approach.

Challenges in ensuring success

① Delay in release of funds, states are failing to provide their share.

② Delay in completion of projects

③ poor maintenance - leading to water infrastructure without water.

④ Lack of coordination between centre, state, local bodies and various departments.

⑤ poor awareness among people

⑥ Climate change and falling water table.

⑦ Corruption leading to poor quality of infrastructure.

There is a need for greater involvement of the community in project development

monitoring, impact assessment to make

the scheme a Jan-Andolan for

maximum impact.

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)

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (SC/ST) (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 gave a legal framework against caste based discrimination.

Provisions

① Broad coverage of discrimination against SC/ST like physical discrimination, social boycott, casteist slurs etc.

② Makes the offence non-bailable

③ Strict punishment, prompt arrest etc

Such strict provisions were meant to deter discrimination against SC/ST and establish a more equal society.

However its proper implementation remain a challenge due to the lack of sensitisation of public functionaries and civil society due to the following

① Apathy by the public functionaries

↳ They often try to settle the matter without registering FIR.

② The officials themselves can have Caste prejudice.

③ Civil societies don't work to spread awareness about the law.

↳ leads to less reporting of violation of rights.

④ A mere legal document may not be successful in tackling social discrimination without change in attitude.

Way forward

- ① Inclusion of Caste sensitivity training for the public functionaries.
- ② Increasing awareness around the act - use of media, social media, folk media. The civil societies can be incentivised for this.
- ③ Establishing coordinating mechanism between government & civil societies for the proper implementation of the act.

Increasing social awareness, changing attitude can lead to better implementation of the act.

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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)

In the multipolar world of 21st century India-Africa ties can be a beacon of inclusive, equitable and sustainable world.

Role of India-Africa ties for the above

India and Africa share historical & civilisational ties which has recently transformed into a modern partnership Role in inclusive & equitable world

① They historically supported decolonisation, anti-apartheid, movements like NAM.

In present time they can be hallmark of South-South cooperation amplifying the voice of global south.

② Inclusive economic development - India-

Africa trade is roughly \$80 billion. India is one of the largest investors

India has taken up several developmental partnership initiative in Africa through ITEC programme like e-Vidyabharti for education, e-Ananya bharti for tele-medicine. These can be best models for other parts of the world.

③ Call for reform of multilateral institution like UN, WB, IMF, WTO to make them more equitable. India has called for G20 membership of African union.

Role in Sustainable World

① Cooperation in green energy through initiatives like ISA, OSOWON.

② Cooperation in fighting land degradation Climate change.

③ For sustainable food & agricultural system.

④ Sustainable exploitation of Blue economy.

⑤ Cooperation in disaster management disaster resilient infrastructure.

Challenges

① Growing presence of China in Africa

② The new scramble for Africa among major powers — neo colonialism for resource exploitation.

③ political instability, civil war in Africa (eg Sudan)

④ Poor connectivity with India

India's philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam find resonance in Africa's Ubuntu philosophy which calls for universal brotherhood. Thus Indo-Africa cooperation can help to establish a more equitable & prosperous world.

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)

The Indo-pacific region has emerged as the new geo-political & economic theatre, accounting for 65% of population & 62% of GDP. This presents a unique opportunity for India.

Opportunity

ASEAN centrality

↳ ASEAN a 10 member blocs is a beacon of multilateralism & decentralised globalisation.



↳ Has good tie with India — political and strategic cooperation (recently first maritime exercise was held), economic cooperation (has FTA with India in goods & services), cultural cooperation (Project Mausam)

Rule based world order

→ India as the net security provider in the Indian ocean region will play a central role in ensuring freedom of navigation & overflight in Indopacific.

→ India's vision of SAGAR (security and growth for all in the region) is in line with rule based order.

Developmental partnership with pacific island states

↳ Recently India held the 3rd FIPIC (Forum for India & Pacific Island Countries) were held.

↳ Several areas of cooperation like

↳ Trade, Investment, taxing up Community development projects

↳ ~~fighting~~ Disaster management

↳ Large number of Indian diaspora (eg Fiji)

Hurdles in realisation of an Inclusive Indo-pacific

- ① Expansionism of China - growing naval presence, encircling India through String of pearls, Belt & Road initiative
- ② Indo-pacific being a theatre of proxy war between China & US.
- ③ Climate change & natural disasters
↳ puts an existential crisis for Pacific island countries.
- ④ Organised Crime like piracy, drug trafficking.

For an inclusive Indo-pacific we should follow the vision of 5S by India i.e. Samman, Sambhavad, Sahyog, Shanti & Samrudhi.

Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

Outcomes

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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.

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