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FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – GS Paper 2_FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Chhaya Singh		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910057936	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	5/09/23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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			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"/>
			English	
*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।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

FORUM IAS

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)

'Fourth Estate' refers to media, whose freedom is considered as a fundamental right under freedom of speech and expression Art. 19(1)(a)

Role in upholding democratic values :-

- (i) free flow of information forming bed rock of democracy (Ramesh Thapar case)
- (ii) Provides for informed citizenry → quality debate & discussion.
- (iii) Highlights the poisies and perisies of government, ex → Exposé in newspapers.
- (iv) 19(1)(a) also includes freedom to receive infor-
mation, (Sakal Newspapers) this leads to accountability, transperaney and good
governance.
- (v) Provides dissent.

Issues affecting press freedom :-

- (i) Paid Journalism, corporatisation of media channels. (eg) NDTV case.
- (ii) focus on yellow journalism to gain TRP. (Anish Suman - hall speech case).
- (iii) Banning news channels on vague grounds. eg → National security in media case.
- (iv) More focus on media trial (eg) Sushant Singh Rajput case.
- (v) Adversarial approach by authorities (eg) Kathua gang rape case.
- (vi) frequent net bans. (eg) A-370 report in J&K.

Way forward

Freedom of press is essential for democ.
- any proper regulation can be provided

eg :-

- (i) Defining grounds for restriction u/Art. 19(2)
- (ii) Test of proportionality and necessity to be applied

In this manner, media can lead to a vibrant democracy.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, A 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)

Electoral process of a nation forms
the backbone of democracy. It's inclusion-
ess reflects in policy-making later.

Role of women in electoral system

(i) Direct policy:-

(eg) Bihar has high women voters hence,
policy of prohibition was introduced.

(ii) Provide for effective leadership:-

(eg) Sushma Swaraj as foreign minister.

(iii) Bring diverse perspective.

(eg) politicians such as Mahua Moitra or
Jaya Bachchan talking about women's
right in parliament.

Exclusionary nature of process:-

- (i) women under-represented :-
 (eg) India has highest % of women just
 at 14%.
- (ii) Not enough candidates → political parties
 cite lack of winnability as reason.
- (iii) Reservation in local government →
 without sensitization → ~~women~~ "Pradhan
Pati" concept.
- (iv) Patriarchal values prevent active parti-
 -cipation → due to lack of financial indep-
endence.

Way forward

- (i) 33% reservation in Parliament (NCRWC)
 can lead to more representation.
- (ii) Inclusion of more women in cabinet
 at highest level can make a difference.
- (iii) Proper training of Panchayat functionaries
 This can ensure inclusive policy at
 national level.

Feedback

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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)

Article 21 of constitution provides that "no one shall be deprived of his right to life and personal liberty except according to procedure established by law". Capital punishment is one such procedure.

Arguments in favour of capital punishment:-

- (i) Heinous crimes → "smallest of rare cases" as provided by Bachan Singh case → shocks the conscience of society (eg Nirbhaya)
- (ii) Always provided as an alternative punishment - not & not primary (Mithu v. State of P.B.)
- (iii) Relieves the burden on state → as hard - and criminals can't be reformed. (eg Sajal Kasab case)
- (iv) Proper procedure to be followed → not

unserved hastily

(eg) balance sheet drawn of aggravating
circumstance

(v) ample opportunity for review and commu-
tation. (eg. A-72)

Arguments against

(i) right to life doesnot include right to
die (Gyan Kaur case)

(ii) procedure of hanging till death violative
of dignity.

(iii) state sponsored murder.

(iv) Delays lead to mental torture (Shatrughan
Chauhan case)

(v) heinous crimes are a result of state
failure.

India provide death penalty for
waging war against state, rape of child
below 12 years etc. Although given in rare
cases, the methodology can be made
palatable to uphold dignity in death.

Feedback

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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)

Inter-state river water dispute
Act was formed under Article 263
for fast resolution of dispute.

Effectiveness

- ① has formed River Board and separate tribunals for resolution of dispute such as Mahadayi (KR-Goa) or Cauvery between (Kerala, TN). However,
- ② Delays in judgement (eg Cauvery).
- ③ Lack of efficient data collection to provide ~~for~~ during judgement.
- ④ Appeals by state to SC → defeats purpose.
- ⑤ No technical experts in Tribunals
→ bureaucratic dominance.

(v) ad hoc appointment → no historical
knowledge of dispute.

way forward

Impact

(i) long pendency → animosity in status

(eg) Sattui - Yamuna canal by W.P.B. &
H.R.

(ii) Damage to local public (eg) Dr. Prasad
declaration in T.N.

(iii) ineffective dam management (eg)
floods in Kerala.

(iv) against spirit of cooperative federalism

way forward

New Act → provides for permanent body
with technical experts.

• River board to collect data for criteria
based decision.

Effective implementation can
lead to resolving water uses.

Feedback

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

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

Cooperation refers to collection of individuals, who come together to achieve a common economic objective in an organisation. Article 19(1)(c) upholds freedom to form co-operatives etc.

Significance in addressing rural growth :-

- (i) Increases the 'capabilities' of people :-
 - (a) economic capacity to take loans or provide collaterals.
 - (b) can generate economies of scale (eg) Amul led to white revolution
 - (c) Establishes guaranteed entrepreneurship
 - (d) Provides democratic organisation by upholding regular elections, accounting etc
 - (e) Farmer co-operatives resolve the issue of marginal landholdings and high input cost. Also provides market linkage.

(eg) banerji, M.P. or Verka, P.B.

Challenges of model :-

- (i) Self-sufficiency low :- Need regular leppo
- ut from government (NGOs).
- (ii) High political interference prevents econo
- mic decisionmaking
- (iii) Regular elections etc; not build dominance
of certain social groups.
- (iv) Inadequate accounting and auditing
capacities.
- (v) State co-operative act not properly formed
and implemented.
- (eg) Regional disparity in BH. whereas, MH is
excellent.

Way forward

- (i) Ministry of co-operative to previous hand
- holding support.
- (ii) Introduction of IX-B part with state
ratification.
long term formalisation of co-operative
can lead to formation of micro-enterprises
and alleviating rural distress.

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

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

PVTGs as stated by tribal commi
-sion are groups with primitive level
of technology, low or declining population,
dependence on subsistence agriculture or
very low level of education.

PVTG improvement for welfare state

- (i) To improve education via Eklavya schools.
- (ii) Promote health outcomes (eg) lack of high anaemia prevalence.
- (iii) Provide for employment opportunities
- (iv) provide political representations
eg via PESA
or provide land rights under FRA.

This will lead to inclusion in
society, prevent development led
displacement (eg) Niyamgiri hills case.

There are 75 PVTs in India,
needed to be included for "sabka
saath, sabka Vikas"

Feedback

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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 legal bodies who are formed with a particular social, economic, environmental interest and helps states in fulfilling various duties towards citizens.

(eg) Centre for civil society

collaboration for addressing poverty and malnutrition :-

(I) Poverty :-

• By providing handholding support for entrepreneurship.

(eg) SEWA for women connects with RKBs

• By providing skill training / market linkage

(eg) Atchai to tribal artisans ~~connects~~

• By providing education and support to vulnerable

(eg) Goony provides basic necessities, books etc. under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan.

ii) Malnutrition :-

- (i) By augmenting state capacities (eg) Aashay
Patra foundation distributed food during
COVID.
- (ii) By identification of beneficiaries
(eg) Bochan Bachao Andolan for child
nutrition under ICDS.

Challenges faced by CSO

- (i) Lack of funding to CSO.
- (ii) Mutual distrust between Gov. and CSO.
- (iii) Complex regulations (eg) inflexible require-
ments under FERA.

Way forward :- Min. of Health + Population

fund of India, provide excellent example
for co-ordination.

Such models to be emulated
in schemes to address poverty and
malnutrition such as done by Kudumb
-shree in Kerala.

Feedback

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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)

Social infrastructure in the country refers to health, education infrastructure which promotes human development in the nation.

Absence of infra → challenge
Health

(i) Lack of primary health care → only 12% are upto standards

• leading to malnutrition, increasing burden of diseases (60% - NCD)

(ii) High ~~cost~~ out of pocket expenditure (60%)

pushing people to absolute poverty

(eg) nes 9% people absolutely poor

in India due to COVID.

Education

- ① Lack of good schools in rural area
+ teacher's absenteeism + poor teacher
pupil ratio \rightarrow lack of learning out
- comes (ASER, 2010)
- ② Improper higher education \rightarrow leading
to only 48% population as employable.
and low GER \rightarrow 27%.

Skill development

only 3% formally skilled due to low ITIs.

• focus on all of these required to
achieve developed country status.

Schemes such as NEP, Ayushman

Bharat, skill India along with
Digital India should be promoted.

Feedback

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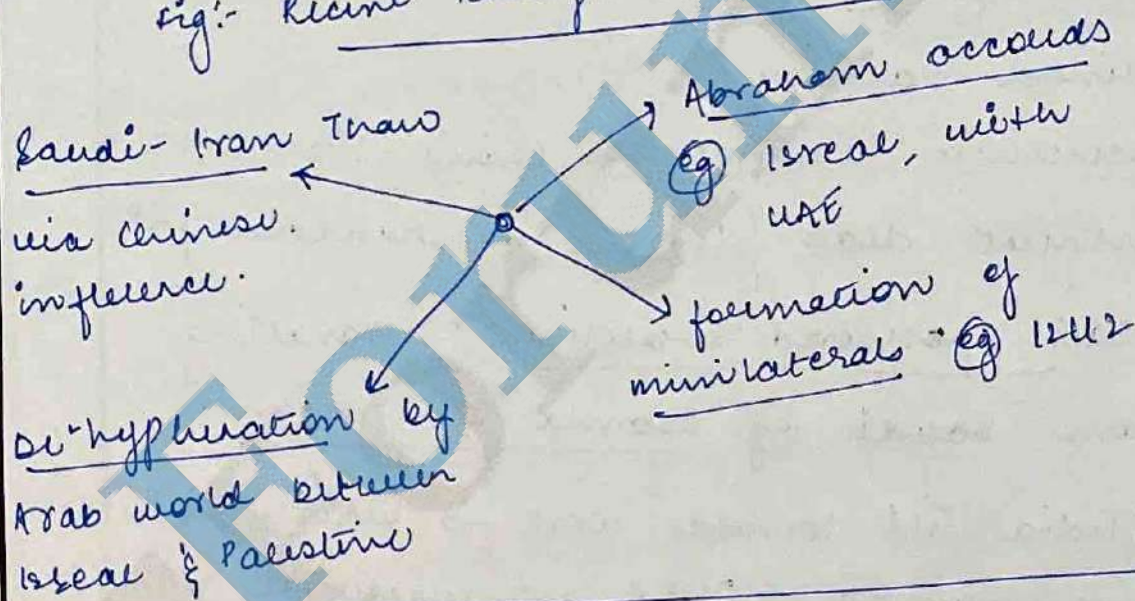
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 Asian region has been a
diplomatic tight rope for India due to
tug of war between Iran, Saudi and
Israel.

fig:- Recent changes in West Asia



Benefits for India :-

- (i) Potential to reduce volatility in region.
(eg) India good relations with all.
- (ii) Protection of energy security :-
dependence on both Gulf & Iran.

iii) Strategic → Persian Gulf 75% of India's
trade.

→ location of choke points

→ Indian investments (eg) Chabahat, Iran or
Duqm port, Oman

iv) More effort collaboration with Israel
for defence / agriculture.

Challenges by inimical actors

i) sinicization of area (eg) thaw due to
Chinese actions

ii) Economic sabotage (eg) China-Iran \$400bn
investment deal / interest in Chabahat port

iii) State sponsored terrorism emanating
from Saudi (eg) Osama bin Laden.

iv) India tilt towards west → which distr
-acts Iran (eg) SCOFA not functional

v) Undermining of 1242
way forward

i) follow strategic balancing.

ii) Use BRICS expansion as an opportunity
to promote ties, and become a major
player in the area.

Feedback

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MARKS

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)

Water diplomacy refers to the use of shared water resources (eg rivers) to improve ties between nations

(eg) IWT between India - Pak.

How can it redefine contours?

- ① Promote collaboration and trust between upper and lower riparian states.
- ② Mutual sharing of data and dependancy can prevent full scale conflict.
- ③ Can be used as a pressure point to safeguard national interest.
(eg) "blood and water cannot flow together" is used to tackle Pakistan
- ④ Can lead to economic and energy security
(eg) Hydro-electric projects between Nepal India.

- (v) demonstrates peaceful resolution of conflicts
(eg) arbitration under IWT.

Challenges of water diplomacy

- (i) IWT failed to prevent full scale conflicts
(eg) Indo Pak - Kargil war 1999.
- (ii) Adversary nations such as China don't
share data
+ making dams → water diversion, causing
pollution (eg) Medong dam.
- (iii) Difficulty to reach ~~all~~ consensus
(eg) Teesta water sharing with Bangladesh

Way forward

Though challenges, IWT seems as a flagpost.
Such approach to resolve Teesta, Balak
conflict. Talks with China for Bhramaput
-ra and Satlej data sharing.

This along with expanding own
capacities via building dams for "Sector 1"
of "Prior appropriation" can give India a upper
hand.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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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 amendment of the constitution provide for formation of Panchayats and municipalities to promote local governance and grass-root democracy.

fig:- constitutional provisions

formation of gram sabha, district planning committees etc.

formation of state financial commission

State governments to transfer tax powers (eg) Entertainment tax.

formation of state election commission for regular elections.

Devolution of power via XI and XII schedule

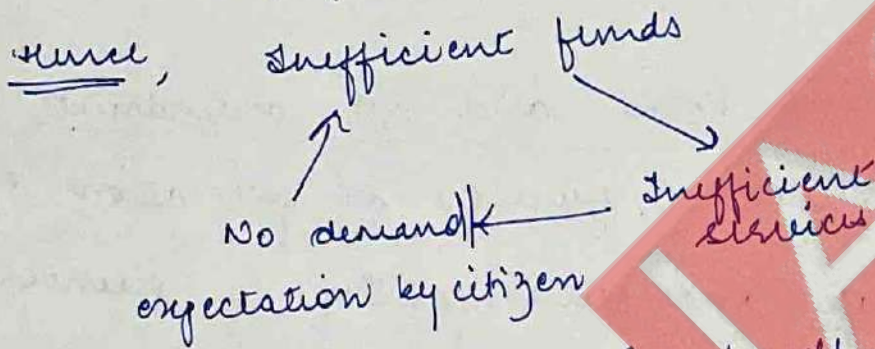
Bottlenecks in idea of decentralisation :-

① Funds problem :-

• state government has not divulged enough

power.

- Panchayats are also hesitant to tax due to closeness with people.



- High dependency on centrally tied funds.

(iv) Functions :- i) State "may" divulge. since, not divulged.

ii) Parallel bodies (eg) SPV for SMART cities undermine municipal bodies.

iii) Political reasons → delay in elections

(eg) PMC → not effective local governance.

iv) Lack of efficient training to carry out functions.

(v) Functionaries :-

- No office or infrastructure
- Secretariat - understaffed:

- Elected representative → rubber stamp.
 (eg) Panchayat Pati.

What should be done?

- (i) Effective function deduction esp. for water, sanitation etc. under 1st Mission Mission / SBM.
- (ii) Panchayats raise <10% of funds. State should handhold to augur capacity.
 • Municipality can raise bonds (eg) Indore.
- (iii) Regular Gram Sabha meetings to be responsibility of BDOs.
- (iv) Training in best practices (eg) Palli village in J&K.
- (v) ~~about~~ These steps can help in effective following of principle of subsidiarity under A-44 and strengthen local governance in nation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS		

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)

The independence of judiciary is the basic structure of constitution as held by L. Chandra Kumar case. It's necessity arises due to proper upholding of constitutional values.

Need for independent judiciary

(i) Public perception :-

"Justice should not only be done but seen to be done"

(ii) Impartiality / Non-partisanship in interpretation

(eg) ADM Jabalpur case during emergency led to HR violations.

(iii) forms bedrock of democracy and operation of power.

How executive encroachment erodes credibility?

(i) Government is the largest litigant :-

It can create conflict of interest.

(ii) Decisions will become political in nature.

(eg) US → Roe v. Wade overruled by Republican

Judges.

(iii) Appointments will be based on "give and take" (eg) as stated in NIAC case.

(iv) Destroy the stability of judiciary.

(eg) superseding of Justice H.R. Khanna.

(v) will prevent dissent, proper interpretation
of constitution
→ due to executive supremacy.

Hence, judiciary is made independent
via constitution. Provisions are:-

(i) A. 121 → Parliament cannot enquire into
conduct of judges except in case of
removal proceedings.

(ii) A. 124 → "collegium system" developed
with judicial supremacy for appointment

(iii) A. 145 → can make own rules and
regulations and appoint their own

staff.

- (i) A.129 → power to punish for contempt.
- (ii) Expenditure charged on CFI for SC/HC

Drawbacks

(i) Independence ≠ opacity

(eg) collegium system → leading to mis

Judges syndrome.

(ii) Absolutism (eg) no checks and balances.

• No Judge impeached till date.

(iii) Judicial overreach not questioned

(eg) Lodha committee for BCCI.

Way forward

(i) Reforming collegium system by providing a SOP and search-com-sec committee.

(ii) Strictly following natural Justice and Judicial Restraint.

as Independence of Judiciary is necessary
as it has resulted in primacy of constitution

Feedback

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

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, ex. CBI or ED, are necessary to prevent corruption in the nation and maintain a system of check and balances.

Role as a watchdog.

- (i) Necessary to prevent scams (eg) 2G scam
- (ii) check on unbridled exercise of power.
- (iii) creates accountability for those in power.
- (iv) acts on citizens complaints.
- (v) Upholds the legitimacy and credibility of state.

Challenges

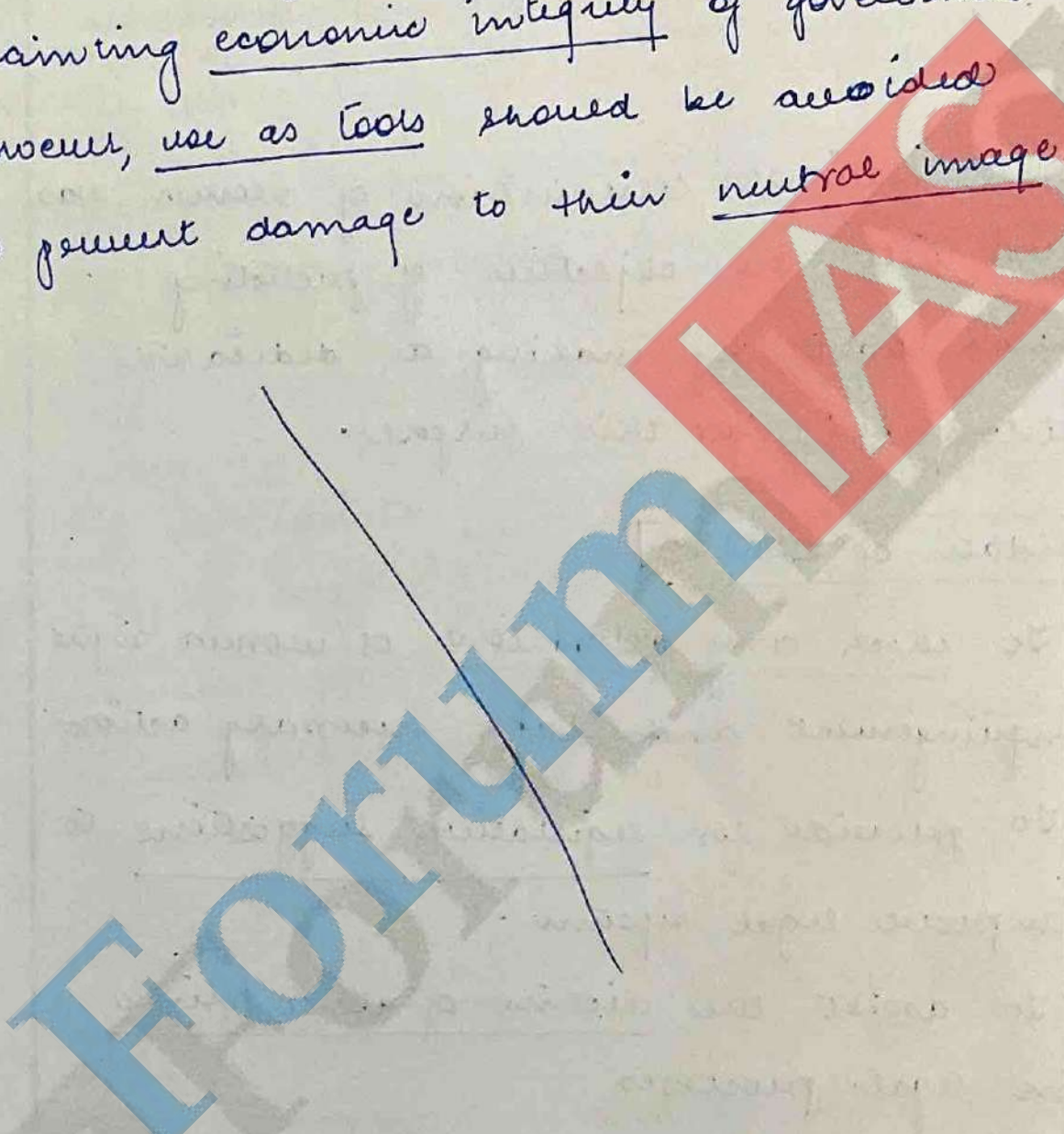
- (i) Political influence → allegations of working for governing party
(eg) case against P. Chidambaram

- (ii) opacity in appointment and functioning
- (eg) tenure of ED chief extended twice.
- (iii) becomes an assessment tool for opposition parties.
- (iv) No actual power (eg) SC called CBI a toothless tiger (Vineet Narain case)
- (v) against the principles of natural justice and rule of law.

Way forward

- (i) specific procedure for appointment of head and other officials via search-com + LOO. consisting of PM + minister
- (ii) No arbitrary tenure expansion
- (iii) Reasons to be recorded before any enquiry → these shall be subjected to judicial review.

These organisations are necessary in maintaining economic integrity of government. However, use as tools should be avoided to prevent damage to their neutral image.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

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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 of Women was formed with the objective of protecting women's right, by making a dedicated statutory body for this purpose.

Mandate of NCW :-

- (i) To check any allegations of women right infringement and take necessary action.
- (ii) To provide for legislative suggestions to improve legal system.
- (iii) To assist the victim of abuse / crime in legal processes.
- (iv) To provide recommendations to Government for overall improvement and any matter which is referred.

In this regard, NCW has played a

vital role in :-

- (i) suggestions for women specific legislations
eg crimes such as stalking, voyeurism.
- (ii) providing Justice to victims
eg advisory during Nirbhaya case.
- (iii) actively overseeing work of NGOs and
civil society.
eg ~~to~~ institute women hostels or skill
training of sex-workers.
- (iv) Ensuring government accountability
eg sexual offences ~~during~~ via government
officials.

Challenges

- (i) only advisory body → no actual follow-up.
- (ii) Tied by government → lack of independence
→ do not speak up on major issues
eg Hathras case.
- (iii) Delayed responses eg Manipur conflict.

(iv) Appointment procedure opaque

(eg) very orthodox statement made by
top officials.

(v) No control or oversight over state
commissions - prevents implementation of
suggestions.

Way forward

(i) Appointment procedure → transparent.

• women who have actively worked in
such areas to be appointed.

(ii) Action taken report on advises to be
laid down in Parliament.

(iii) Separate Prosecution wing to provide
effective legal support.

(iv) Proactive stance by officials (eg) up-in
acts to prevent violence.

These can help NCW fulfilling
its mandate and upholding of fundam

- enoble duty of respect for women under

Art. 51A of constitution.

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)

The understanding of MDP can lead to effective policy making, better targeting of beneficiaries and thus, overall reduction in poverty. NITI Aayog's MDPI provide insight in this regard.

MDPI Report by NITI Aayog

Based on :-

- (i) Health status → expected life years
- (ii) Education → expected years of schooling
↓
mean years of schooling
- (iii) Standard of living - including water, sanitation, house, electricity and other basic necessities.

This leads to overall picture of poverty and not just income or calorie based

Criteria .

Findings of report

- (i) Life expectancy has reduced from 69 to 67 due to COVID-19 crisis
- (ii) Learning year is around 6 years against the target of 10 years approx.
- (iii) Basic necessities such as cooking fuel, electricity has increased $> 90\%$ due to Mijeeva & Saubhagya scheme.
- (iv) India has lifted more than 40 crore people out of poverty since 2005 to 2020.

Challenges

- (i) Absolute poverty has increased after COVID from 8 to 9%.
- (ii) Regional disparities, while Kerala doing well. BN still $> 35\%$ population poor.

(ii) Health status :-

- stunting, wasting among children high
- women > 50% anemic.

Way forward

(i) collective promotion of schemes ^{such}
as :- SBM, PMAY, AJAY.

(ii) Employment such as MGNREGA in urban
areas.

(iii) Effective implementation of PDS, ICDS.

(iv) focus on "capability approach" - Amartya
Sen.

conditional cash transfer schemes
such as Bolsa Familia of Brazil or

Chinese removal of poverty can also

be looked into to achieve SDG 1, 2, 3.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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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)

Political parties form the fundam
ental unit, based on whose policies and
ideologies people exercise their right to
vote in a democracy.

Challenges being faced by political parties

- (i) Lack of enforcement of internal democracy
→ leading to dynasty politics. (eg) Congress.
- (ii) Dominance of larger national parties
prevent rise of local smaller regional
parties.
- (iii) Funding challenges → more than 90% of
electoral bonds in favour of existing parties
(SBI data) → remains uneven playing field
for others.

(iv) Anti-defection law proving to be ineffic-
-ent in preventing horse-trading.

→ leading to talent-drain

(eg) Jyotiraditya scindia to BJP with other
MLAs.

(v) Some formed only as a front for tax
evasion.

(eg) ECI recently de-recognised inactive
parties.

(vi) Rising criminalisation and vote-bank
politics leading to communalism → focus
more on winnability.

(eg) 44% legislators in Parliament, have
criminal case pending.

(vii) Lack of inclusivity (eg) low women represen-
-tation (eg) only 14% in PLS.

(viii) Lack of individual expression due to
whip.

What can be done ?

- (I) ECI more powers to ensure internal democracy and power to de-register.
- (II) As per NCRWC → provisions for state-funding of elections to provide level playing field.
- (iii) As per former VP Venkai Naidu → change in whip system to provide dissent.
- (iv) Reservation of 33% seats for women to provide inclusivity.
- (v) changes in anti-defection law to create deterrence.
- (vi) Disqualification of politician with chargesheet in heinous crimes.
Good political party is a source of effective political leaders, hence, issues should be resolved to ensure free and fair elections.

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 बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission aims to ensure safe drinking and piped water supply to every household by making this as a people's movement.

Benefits of mission

(i) Address health issues:-

- communicable diseases such as cholera, diarrhea can be prevented.
- These are leading causes of death of up to children.

(ii) Addon to the nutritional outcome :- which is ensured by ICDS or MDM.

(iii) Benefit to women:-

- Improve women's health → child health in return.

- prevent additional burden of fetching water from faraway sources.

(ii) Ensures SDG 6 → (WASH) → improving overall hygiene and sanitation.

Challenges in mission

(i) Quality of water → according to surveys even Delhi don't have drinking quality piped water.

- prevalence of contaminants (eg) fluoride, arsenic.

(ii) Increased dependency (eg) on ROs.
→ which are not affordable by everyone.

(iii) Piped water supply requires massive funding.

(iv) Circular approach (eg) proper wastewater management etc. is required to fulfill potential.

(v) Capacity of local bodies limited (eg) quality check, pipe cleaning, water disinfecting process etc.

Way forward

- (i) Involvement of local women of Pani Panchayat is required.
- (ii) Successing awareness (eg) done during SBM required.
- (iii) Enhancing capacity of water departments to provide safe water.
- (iv) Learning from international best practice - eg Norway to provide tap water good enough for drinking.
- (v) Proper cleaning / follow up of pipes to keep good quality.
- (vi) Requirement of quality checks and trained workforce.

Such steps can help in providing "water to all" and reduce health issues in long run. Water can then be available as a public good under AA-21.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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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)

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was implemented with the objective of fulfilling constitutional promise of right to equality (A-14, 15, 17) and right to life (Art. 21).

Provisions of the Act :-

(i) offences under S. 3 :- such as:-

- galloping with foot wear
- parading in a demeaning manner
- throwing waste to degrade area
- or economic exploitation
- or imposing social disabilities (eg) entering a place prohibited.

(ii) Provision for special public prosecutor

(iii) Designated courts and timely completion within 2 years.

(iv) Offences are made non-compoundable and

non-bailable.

② Punishment to officers for dereliction of duty.

In this manner, stringent provisions are provided. Despite this instances take place.

Reasons for non-following:-

④ Lack of sensitization:- * Public functionaries:-

- Apathy in filing cases.
- huge pendency of cases; conviction rate is lower than 15%.

- perception of false cases.

• (eg) Recently, prior investigation was made compulsory before arrest → which defeats the purpose (Kashinath Mahajan case)

* Civil society:-

- dominated by upper caste people.
- ~~provides~~ lack of support (eg) legal or financial.

~~also~~

(ii) Other reasons :-

- Inherent bias in society
- Lack of capacity (eg) NLSA / DLSA Lack of funds and functionaries

What should be done?

- (i) Training and sensitization of officers of criminal justice system.
- (ii) Strict action against offenders to create deterrent effect.
- (iii) Awareness in general public regarding provisions of act.
- (iv) Augmenting capacity of DLSA (civil society) to help in enforcement.
- (v) District level nodal officer to take proper account of cases.
- (vi) Fast track courts with limited adjournments to provide speedy justice.

These steps can lead to effective implementation of the act and providing substantive equality under A.14.

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)

India Africa ties are characterised by historical co-operation from decolonisation to NAM. Now, they continue to form a just world.

India - Africa ties as beacon

① Inclusive :-

i) provide for voice of Global South.
• eg IBSA, NAM provide a counter to elite groups such as G7.

ii) Provides for partnership in development
eg digital music infrastructure or social infrastructure such as rail project in Mauritius.

iii) ITEC cooperation of India-Africa for development of capacities.

ii) puts united front in organisations such as WTO.
 (eg) agricultural subsidies.

(A) sustainable

(i) Provision of CBDR in climate agreements.
 (eg) Phase out of coal.

(ii) Provision of Loss and Damage to affix responsibility & climate finance

(iii) Co-operation for renewables (eg) OSOWAR and Solar Mama project.

(iv) focus on sustainable agriculture.

(B) equitable

(i) in distribution of resources

(eg) Vaccine equity or Patent waiver during COVID.

(ii) Demand for representation in global

Governance

(eg) UNSC reforms | IMF reforms.

(iii) Prevent exploitation of resources

(eg) via neo-colonialism.

(iv) Developing capacity (eg) Asia-Africa
growth corridor.

Challenges

- (i) Development deficit of India - leading to
delayed projects
- (ii) Strategic - increasing Chinese influence
(eg) port in Djibouti / OBOR.
- (iii) Political instability of Africa (eg) coup
in Niger.

Way forward

- (i) Deepen ties → use platforms like BRICS
expansion to develop ties
- (ii) Develop soft power (eg) scholarships
- (iii) Focus on high impact community develop-
ment projects
- (iv) Open new diplomatic ties (eg) Embassy
in Kauaianda.

This can help India-Africa usher
new era of global governance.

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 has shown a renewed interest in Indo-Pacific visible via recent, APIC summit.

Indo-Pacific as an opportunity :-

(i) Strategic :-

- provide base for free and open Indo-Pacific
- India's first responder status in IOR.
- counter Chinese influence.

(ii) Economic opportunity :-

- Increase trade ties eg gems, pharma, vaccines.
- can export digital public infra.

(iii) Leadership role :-

- ensuring climate justice - via loss and damage
- leverage diaspora (eg) Manendra Chandra Chy.
- (ii) cultural opportunities :-
 - programmes such as Namaste Pacifica
 - soft power (40% of Fiji population is of Indian origin)

Challenges

- (i) Chinese influence :- formation of base in Solomon Island.
- (ii) Political instability in the region.
- (iii) International conflict (eg) China v. USA or assertion via France.
- (iv) Diaspora is usually weak in this area → landless indentured labourers.
- (v) Trade ties very loose.

Way forward

- ensuring climate justice - via loss and damage
- leverage diaspora (eg) Manendra Chaudhary

(ii) Cultural opportunities :-

- programmes such as Namaste Pacifica
- soft power (40% of Fiji population is of Indian origin).

Challenges

- (i) Chinese influence :- formation of base in Solomon Island.
- (ii) Political instability in the region.
- (iii) International conflict (eg) China v. USA or assertion via France.
- (iv) Diaspora is usually weak in this area → landless indentured labour.
- (v) Trade ties very low.

Way forward

- (i) become a voice for Pacific Island nations → Global South Partnership for climate. (as requested by PM & PM)
- (ii) Improve trade ties.
- (iii) focus on social investments → community development projects eg scholarships.
- (iv) focus on developing ports, container bases etc. to utilize vast EEZ resources.
- (v) unilateral steps for benefit of Pacific nations can lead to long term partnership.
- (vi) Partnership with France, USA, Australia

The PM asked them to view not as small countries but as large island nations - this should be our motto going forward.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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