

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

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	Devam Chakraborty		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	2/09/2023	

\*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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			7:30	10:30	
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 समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	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.

Q.1) Discuss the role of...  
affecting press...

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

Media - as per Candhiji is an important <sup>4th</sup> estate in India which focuses on upholding democracy.

Role of media as fourth estate

1) Awareness about happenings

ex) Manipur violence brought to light the issues of regionalistic tendencies

2) Cultural Resurgence

ex) Ullas Ladakhi an initiative of radio for Ladakhi culture reduces dogmas

3) Rule of law & social justice

ex) Violence of Army in AFSPA put immense pressure on government to withdraw from some states

4) Debate discussions of certain policies

ex) PARM laws and CART NRC debates

# Forum IAS

② Citizen centricity especially about their demands (ex) tax reforms and help to people.

Problem in it!

① Journalistic freedom is missing as per world press freedom index - India ranks 161/180 - deplorable condition

② Killing of various journalists who have spoken against family policies.  
ex) Gunni tankeri

③ Sensationalisation of news for TRP which leads to Unbased media

④ Yellow journalism, character assassination and just increasing the echo chambers

A free and fair media is a necessity of any democracy which can help to enhance the journalistic freedom in country.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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Here G is Good, Average and Poor.	
<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>	

Q.2) The electoral process, though inclusionary in theory, has been pointed out for exclusionary tendencies in practice. Analyse, with special emphasis on role of women in India's representative electoral system. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

India has got adult suffrage in 1947 and ECI established aimed at free, fair, inclusive of election irrespective of caste, creed, gender etc.

Exclusionary tendencies

① Women representation is abysmal - only 17% in parliament (highest since 1952) but very low comparison to Scandinavian nations

② Proxy representation - illusion of empowerment.  
ex) 'sarpanchpati' (who take decision on part of women)

③ Caste bias - with lower caste people facing violence, discrimination and even death.

ex) Killing of 4 psci members in UP who fought the panchayat elections.

② / Rich vs poor divide

As per ADR rich people are 4 times more likely to be elected than poor. and over 51% of parliamentarians are crore patis.

③ / No representation for disabled, transgenders or mentally challenged.  
ex) which separates them from policy making.

④ / Regional divide the North eastern region, tribals (DNT, PVTG) too are excluded in this regards.

There is a need to amend RPA 195 with reservation to women at national and state level. And further representation of other vulnerable section too be recognised by Parliament.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Death penalty in India which is prescribed by 'hanging till death' on the offences of terror crimes (UAPA) or heinous sexual offences

Controversy on capital punishment

Anti capital punishment

1) Moral burden on state - as life can't be re-taken as state can't give birth to individual.

2) Capital punishment did not reduce the intensity of crime but in turn increased the heinous nature

ex) Canada banned capital offence when in past 50 years crime didn't reduce  
3) It puts India as a retributive justice nation - but the duty of state is to provide the welfare justice

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Q-4) Assess the effect of water disputes

4) Puts a question mark on Judiciary and the Constitutional morality of nations

However - the pro capital punishment argument

1) In Bacchan Singh case (1956) India gave the 'right of life doctrine' for taking the life of person which is applied only in most heinous crimes.

2) lot of appeal mechanisms - with curative petition (Rupa Hussa case) (2002) and clemency power of president (Art 72)

3) sparing used and district courts have to take permissions from high court.

Being in the democratic state and we must move towards a victim-centric jurisprudence to focus on more holistic justice and clear laws on capital punishment.

Feedback

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

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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 water dispute Act 1956 was found

Under Art 262 of Indian constitution which focuses on government to make laws and tribunals for water disputes.

Effectiveness

Not effective

- 1) Delayed judgments (some delayed to over 60-100 year) ex) saunery water disputes.
- 2) too many parties involved but the representatives of farmers, local panchayats not present ex) Satlej Yamuna Link (Punjab + Haryana)
- 3) Generalist nature of boards which makes it difficult to decide people in the

Effective

- 1) In the division of water and forming of Ganga Treaty (1996) between India, Bangladesh & West Bengal.
- 2) Helps to put demand out for various socio economic conditions

Potential in delays of disputes

Inter state border conflicts may arise. (ex) Mahadaygi - between Goa & Maharashtra (law & order) issues.

Federal challenges as one state may block others demand and further delays

local economy, trade, fisheries and transport may be impact soon turns into regionalistic tendency (ex) Shalistas over settlers

Hence, a swift mechanism is needed by Govt to undergo the division of water in a time frame by using hydro legal & historical flow rates.

**Feedback**

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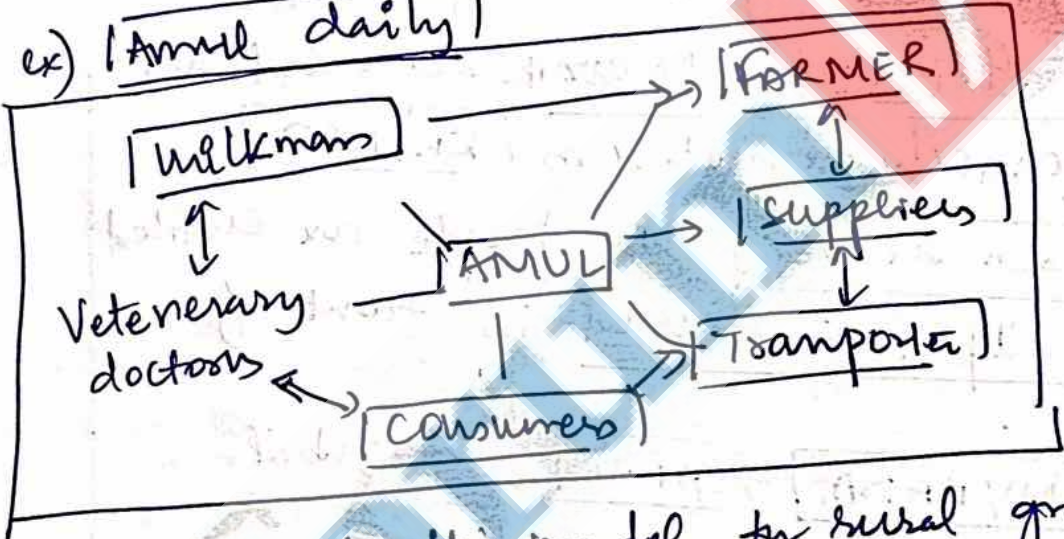
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Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

cooperative model of development focus on growth to come from cooperation of all the stakeholders involved with consensus based decision making.

ex) Amul dairy



significance of this model for rural growth

① Decentralised development and rural empowerment with all people having role in it

ex) Minsare Bazaars Model where cooperation and support of Gram Sabha converted from drought prone region to one of richest villages.

- ② Women empowerment with gendered justice approach and financial independence  
 ex) SHG Bank linkage helps to earn over 6-8 lakhs per SHG in month (NABARD report)
- ③ Fiscal multiplier and equal dividend across the group (in cooperative)  
 ex) Millet sisters Network organised and get themselves registered in KRIBCO
- ④ One person one vote as people are entitled to put up their demand in front of government -  
 ex) MYRADA - CAPART for tribal development -
- ⑤ Inclusive growth with more focus on growth of each individual & rural economy  
 the recommendations of S. Vijay Kumar Committee for formalisation of cooperatives to be upheld and leading a 'cooperative movement in India'

Q.6) In order to pass the bill, people, responsive to the to PM PVTG Development

**Feedback**  
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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)

Welfare state under Art 36 is one which provides for the holistic development of nation. PM-PVTG development mission is 15000 core missions to develop 15 PVTGs in the ext. quality of life and enhanced human capital.

[for passage of good governance]

① [Close to the people]

① A need based developmental model rather than one size fits all approach

② Anthropological data collection and relevant solutions

③ [tribal knowledge] to be integrated for enhancement.

ex) [Shraddha Sangwan's model] of Odisha where

tribal teacher teach in tribal language is used in this mission

Responsive of aspirations

① continuously evolve according to needs  
ex) enhancing nutritional standards.

② Culturally suitable practices

ex) tribal healers for introduction  
of Army medicine (Merged model where  
tribal language was used.

Inclusive in approach

① Integration of Gran Sabha under PESA  
in schedule 4 & schedule Norms

② prevent over development of tribals and  
fulfilling tribal genius along way.

PM-PVTG mission

was a long awaited  
procedure to enhance the tribal population -  
the PVTG was on brink of collapsing.  
More ideas from XAXA can be taken for  
more holistic growth.

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)

Poverty and malnutrition are inter related yet independent phenomenon in the country. we have 16 million people who are multidimensional poor with 90 lakh people who are 'zero food' (don't consume sufficient calories)

Role of state & civil society with collab.

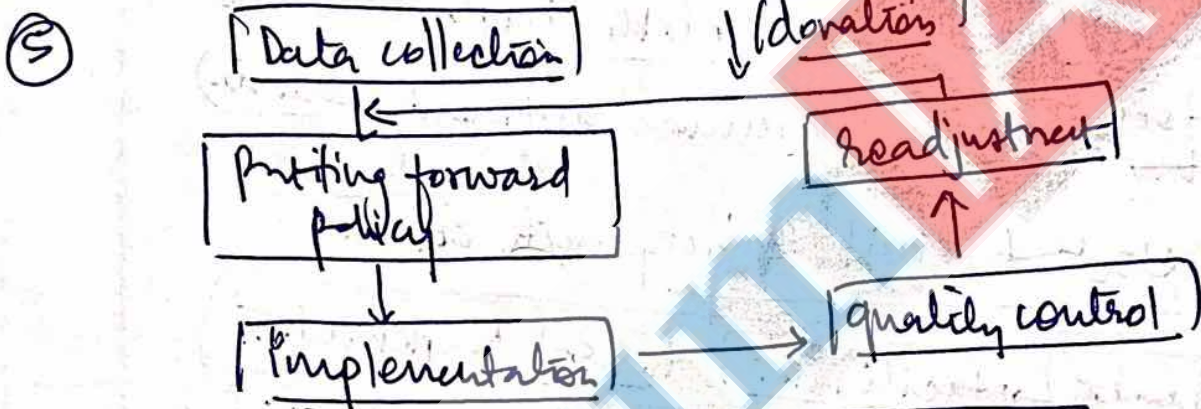
1) [state] → [facilitator] & [CSO] implementor where state can create the policy & civil society along with bureaucracy implement the course of action

2) [Inclusive development] with divided role ex) 'Renda Caida model' of Brazil where state had created 'conditional cash transfer' which ~~is~~ is monitored by [CSO].

3) [Micronutrient enhancement] with Zn, B, Mo, Na etc can be introduced by [CSO] via state led fair price shops.

④ formalisation of SHG's and <sup>anti-poverty</sup> development programmes.

ex) New Deal in 1930's of USA after Great depression (1929) utilised this aspect to enhance development.



ex) usage of NGOs like Aashaya Putra with funding from the state

A suitable framework for CSO-State is needed to enhance the developmental framework

of welfare. Also the ideas of caloric consumption puzzle (of Angus Deaton to be utilised). - to next solve issue of intergenerational equity issue.

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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)

India aims to become a 3rd largest economy by 2035 and an Amrit Kal with global superpower by 2047. However there

are certain challenges:

Robust social infrastructure

① Education

- (i) low spending of education (~4.2% GDP)
- (ii) high number of dropout rates (especially post covid (~11% as per UDISE 2020))
- (iii) accessibility of education (internet penetration is merely 55% in India)
- (iv) inclusivity in education (especially, women, minority & tribals)

② Health

- (i) out of pocket expenditure (~49% as of 2022)
- (ii) primary health care abysmal (1:1452 doctor to patient)
- (iii) lack of focus on palliative care in India.

## (iii) Demographic dividend

(i) Can turn to demographic disaster due to low skill (4.64% as of sept 2021) and high unemployment

(ii) agricultural sector is overlaboured

(iii) ~~or~~ falling of emotional quotient of population with crime & intolerance

## (iv) Social capital aspects

(i) violence against women, SC, ST and minorities (NCRB 2021 all time high)

(ii) intolerance in society with communalism  
ex) majority violence, Nuh mehal etc.

India needs to invest a lot in social capital aspect to make an 'Amrit Pledhi'

with social and economic powerhouse. It requires a intensive social collaboration, with multistakeholder policy aspects.

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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. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

West Asia is becoming one of important aspect of India's foreign policy which is strengthened by recent ~~India Saudi Arabia visit~~ of PM in Saudi Arabia.

changing para paradigm in dialogue & diplomacy

① economic partnership - as this region sends over \$20 bn remittances along with huge export of labour.

② energy India exports 80% of oil (until 2020) from this aspects Saudi Arabia

③ unilateral foreign policy - Iran Israel to deal with this region.

④ Recent closeness with  
1) High way diplomacy with India - USA  
Israel partnership  
2) I2U2 Partnership

⑤ Strong diaspora (~ 8 million people) who work in Gulf region.

Reversal of gains - Restive regions + due to some inimical actors.

① Pakistan has a close vicinity to Islamic brother hood. India not being part of OIC further weakens its position.

② Israel conflict and tensions between Iran Saudi has put India on focus.  
ex) Iran cancelled Chabahar port deal.

③ Extremism + terrorism and money funneling from Arab nations in Terror org.

④ Practices of Nitaqat is a HR violation which strains relation as well.

A need of multivector foreign policy is needed to enhance the diplomatic capital in this region to support diaspora diplomacy with track II diplomacy.

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 is a arrangement of country relationship based on water relation.

Redefine contour of relation

① Solve inter state conflicts

ex) Indus - tributaries between India & Pakistan.

② Share hydrological data

ex) Ganga treaty.

③ International standards

ex) graded mechanisms.

A clear law & Lisbon guidelines can help to navigate water guidelines.

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 शिकार बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

It has been 30 years since 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> Amendment Act with a vision of Gandhian - of decentralised governance. Since then it has extended to Rural Areas as well under PESA - 1996. However there are several structural bottlenecks:-

① Funding issue

- (i) Too much dependence on tied funds from state finance commission
- (ii) Gram Sabha just ~~not~~ get empowered to collect funds at local level at panchayat, goshala, charangan.
- (iii) Hardly 11% funding from Municipal funding for district level.
- (iv) State finance commission is delayed.

(2) Functioning aspects

(1) constant conflict:-

- (1) Panchayat saahiv and Gram Pradhan
- (2) Mayor and Municipal Commissioners.

↳ delayed developments.

(2) Infrastructure deficit where offices  
 don't have any significant infra.

ex) NABARD - 17% of Panchayats  
 don't have any offices.

(3) Corruption and lack of development

ex) Social audit norms of MGNREGA  
not followed.

(3) Functioning Aspect

(i) Proxy representation - 'Panchpati' and  
other aspects (illusioned empowerment)

(ii) caste based problems (especially in  
UP, Tharkhad - leading to dummy candidates)

(iii) 'Tribal candidates' - don't get due

Representation in these areas.

(4) Other aspects

(1) delay in SEE / SFC formation and their reports not even submitted to governor.

(2) Tokenistic meeting of governor

(3) Hardly any reform aspects to talk about decentralised growth.

Steps to improve

(1) PEAF - which focusses on performance based incentives along with aspects of

'Municipal funding'

(2) Regular election as per Art 243 A of panchayats.

(3) S. Aiyar Committee ~~an out~~

(1) Development index to rank panchayats.

(2) Unified structure

There is a need to reform the the Act in order to make changes as per the latest problems to make it more inclusive.

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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.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)

Recently there has been a debate between the judicial appointments where the judiciary and legislature has been at stand off with each other.

while Independent judiciary (Case for Kesa Vananda Bharti case 1976) is important for equality, rule of law,

Executive Oversight & involvement too helps to keep check and balance. However this has turned to encroachment... and affect Credibility of judiciary:-

- 1) Affect independence of judiciary in its functioning as executive can interfere in day to day functions and appointments
- ex) Repeal of NJAC - 2015

- Possibility of (spoils systems) which may corrupt the judiciary.  
Hamper the independent functioning of judiciary as it may strong arm for desirable legislations.
- corruption & problems of bribery too can disrupt the effective functioning.
- Delay the Judicial appointments according to established conventions and delay in justice delivery.
- Against the (rule of law) and eventually cause 'degradation of democracy'.  
ex) 'Holy Nations fail' tells about executive in judiciary.
- However - complete independence of judiciary has its own flaws :-
- ① (Opaque system) of working makes it less transparent and credibility can be questioned by people.

Q.13) Executive agencies, work the corrupt; however, pandering of law on its head. Comment, with reference to the Government Directorates (ED)

- ② Criticism of Nepotism as young lawyer don't get chance to represent ex) As per reports 72% of current judges had relatives in judiciary.
- ③ Unclear process of working, selection and division of cases and No clear guidelines of MOU on collegium as well.
- ④ Contempt of Court Act 1971 makes Judiciary very powerful as to whom criticises.
- ⑤ Judiciary not under state (Art 12) (As per Roop Thura (2002))

Way forward

There needs to be a balanced mechanism to remove the problem of Opaqueness, judge appoint judges and a judicial accountability standards for effective Judiciary in India.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

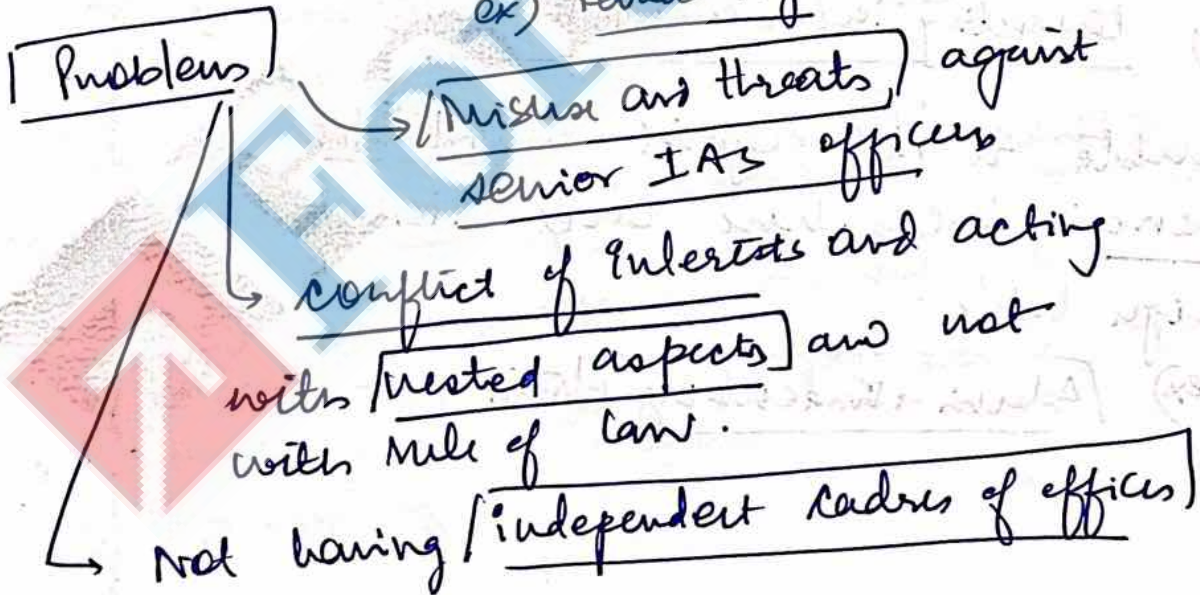
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
<b>TOTAL MARKS</b>			

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. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Justice Lodha has rightly called various investigative agencies as merely 'toothless watchdogs' and speaking their master's voice without any real power.

Heavily politicised bodies, political branding of opposition or journalists  
ex) Parag Mehta



Controversies related to ED,

- 1) Targeting businessmen, opposition leaders and journalists - to force them to not criticise government.
- 2) Misuse of PMCA jurisdiction and establishing chain of evidence without any shred of proof.  
ex) SC criticised ED for arrest of journalist in Chhattisgarh.
- 3) Utilised for toppling the governments by targeting influential ministers.
- 4) Unable to Act against formidable enemies who have close ties at high table.  
ex) Adani Hindenberg trial.

- ⑤ Politicisation - eventual transfer of the heads.
- ⑥ ED lacks independent cadre and only IPS, IAS & IRS officers derived from central pool.
- ⑦ Lack of infrastructure and skills to get a clear conviction (Hardly 3% conviction)

Reforms

- ① Reforming ED with independent cadre of officers
- ② Selection via a committee of PM, leader of opposition & CSI
- ③ PMCA Courts to tackle the cases.

Need of reforms as a mandate to enhance functioning and democratic governance of ED.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

NCW came as a statutory body in 1992 with a special focus on women empowerment, dignity and equality.

Aspects:

Role of women

Safeguard women rights

1) Co-parenting rights - NCW submitted a draft proposal on ~~to~~ after conducting a survey on inheritance rights.

2) Domestic violence issues, especially registration of Dowry cases (498A) and rehabilitation of women who are trafficked.

Education and empowerment - especially in  
the tribal regions of where they carry  
out case studies

ex) NCW - in orissa women of Dongria  
Konds for millet cultivation

④ Rights violation in war and conflict zones  
in Delhi (2020), Manipur (2023)

⑤ criticised government policies and redundant  
Acts. (ex) Against 497A (which was  
repealed in Joseph Shine case of Adultery)

Uphold socio economic well being

① Government schemes and their functioning

ex) criticised Gender Budgeting of  
not inclusive of women demand.

② work with NCST, MO WTS, MORD  
for safe working conditions of women.  
ex) labour reforms for women safety.

③ scrutinise government policies and  
suggestion of reforms.



④ Empower state & cities level  
women commissions

ex) Delhi Commission of women

Aspects on women beggar formalisation

Challenges & criticisms

① Merely a recommendatory body  
and advice are not binding in  
nature

② Lack of resources to deal with problems  
at large scale

③ Lack of independent cadre of officers  
to deal with the challenges

④ Funding, infrastructure is highly absynal.

It's a high time that NCW gets a  
constitutional status to ensure that  
women rights are respected without fail  
and help women realise the true potential.

Q.15) Understanding the  
sionally poor contribut  
al Multidimension  
बहुआयामी त  
के। इस

### Feedback

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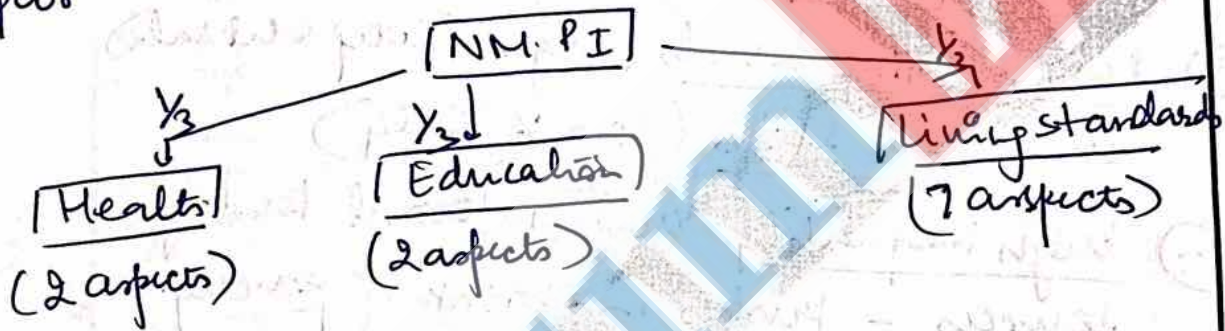
TOTAL  
MARKS

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)

As per NMPI Report of NITI Aayog India has 16.1% people who are multidimensionally

poor.



### Extent of poverty

1) India has pulled out 400 mn people out of poverty from 2005-2019 but over 100 mn fell in to poverty in COVID era

2) 'culture of poverty' exists which doesn't help to escape the intergenerational poverty of India.

3) 21 million children working as

child labour (Neera Bhera) - immediately thrown into den of poverty.

④ Source of poverty

① ~~not~~ 'poverty of choice' due to malnutrition ('Republic of Plunge') of Utsa Patnaik

② low learning levels (high drop out rate) and low skills (4.6% only)

③ high inequality and informal lending sources - pushes us brink of poverty.

⑤ Complexity of deprivation

① women bear largest burnt as they have to walk - (5.5 km) daily to fetch water.

② tribals, transgender and disabled face the worst burnt -

③ poverty leads to population increase

trap

Informed policy making shall consist of

- ① Intensive data collection by combining the levels of inflation and moving away from old reports (Tendulkar)
- ② Instead of minimum wage living wage to be focused. ideals of which ensures quality of life of people.
- ③ Productivism of population by focus on higher education standards and skilling of the jobs
- ④ Capabilities approach meets demand of choices to be available to the people.
- ⑤ Universal basic income with model of 'Renda Cidadã' of Brazil can be used.

It's a high time that we step up the growth & development aspect to achieve the goals of SDG (1) & SDG (2) and move towards a equitable society

**Feedback**

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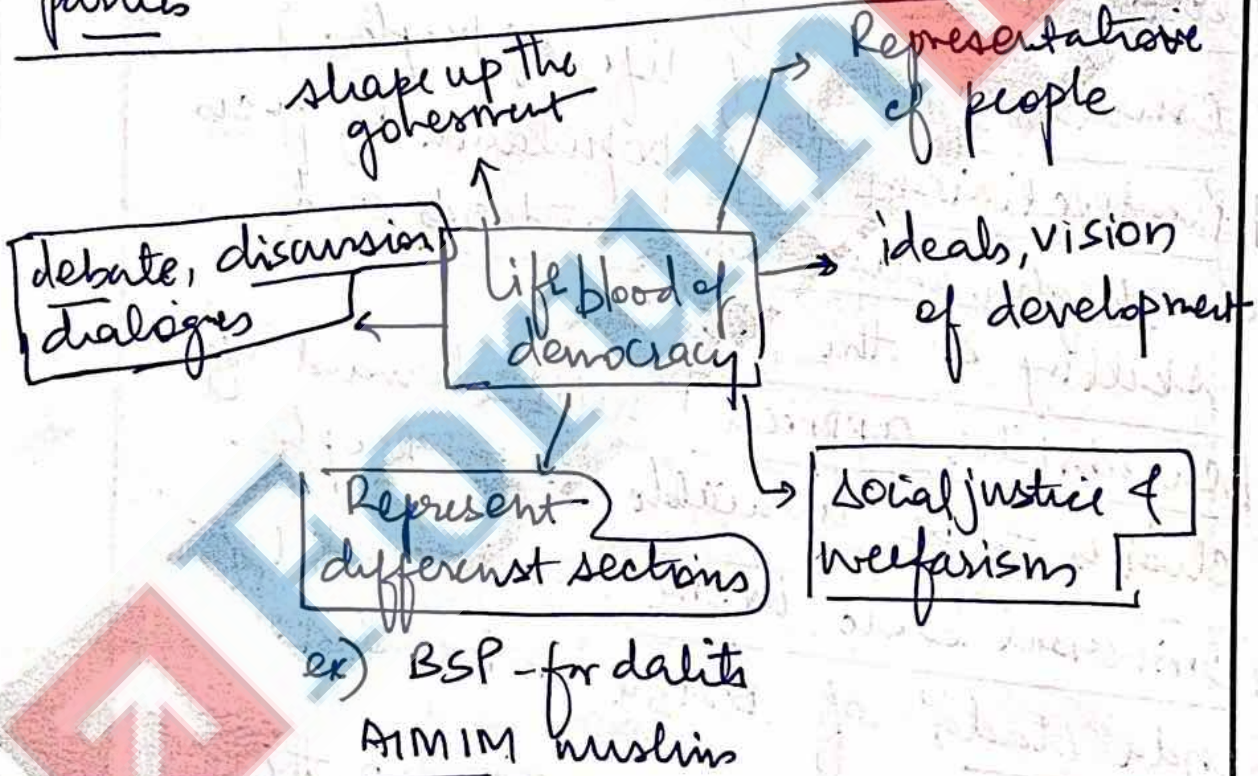


Classmate

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)

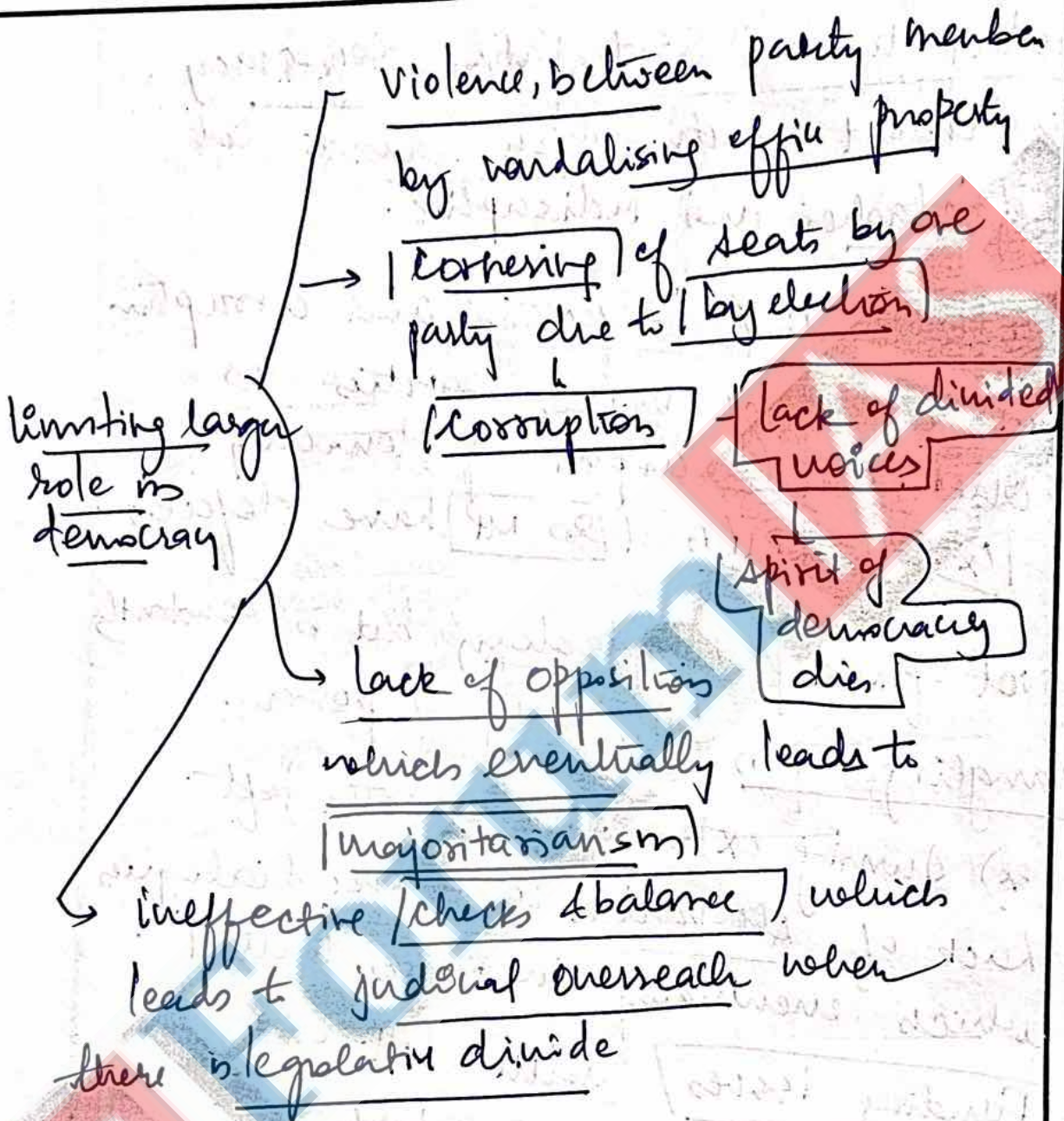
हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is a multiparty system with over 8 national parties and 50's state parties and lot of registered unrecognised parties



However they are facing the challenges.

- ① Interparty and Intraparty democracy is absent, which leads to lots of 'clashes' and indiscipline.
- ② Horse trading; 'defection' and corruption exists which makes parties as unreliable aspect of democracy  
 Ex) 422 MLA 4/20 MP have defected.
- ③ Not fixed party 'ideology' but is constantly dangling upon the party of power.  
 ex) Suming extra right or extra left.
- ④ Lack of All parties conference dialogues which eventually increases hatred.
- ⑤ Funding issues with lot of money by a particular party  
[BJP (4000 crore)] > [BSP (6000 crore)]  
Question of transparency and black money emerges.



There is a need to ~~ensure~~ ensure a party democracy with focus on role of Whip as a strengthened office.

**Feedback**  
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# ForumIAS

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 is aimed at providing clean drinking water to all the households by pipes

Jal Jeevan (Rural)  
15 litres per day per indiv

Jal Jeevan (Urban)  
covering major areas by 2030.

## Multifarious benefits

### 1) Socio economic benefits

- 1) Reduction in time used to fetch water (NABARD tells - women still walk 5-5 km per day to fetch water)
- 2) consistency in supply the water to ensure that water shortage don't occur
- 3) security of women - due to dignity and utilizing in more productive work.
- 4) curbing water borne diseases



## ② Environmental benefits

① Recharging aquifer of groundwaters in a way for conservation

② water shed development levels to enhance utilisation of rainwater

③ One water approach to ensure sustainable usage of water

## ③ Cultural benefits

① eco-tourism with localised incentives at lakes.

② hydrological drought prevention and

upholding carrying capacity of water bodies

So the overall all benefits of drinking water can eventually lead to curbing the practices of water workers and reducing the unevenness of water supply in the areas of climate change.

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Challenges



① Falling groundwater level

and challenges in ensuring water security

② Climate change due to increased desertification - the meteo logical water storage is missing.

③ Lack of piped infrastructure to supply at remote location. This is coupled by maintenance cost as well.

④ Safety and preventing pollution of drinking water solutions as As, Pb, U contamination found.

⑤ Water wars due to excess usage of water in agriculture sector is still a challenge.

Recommendations of Nikhil Shah committee as to focus on watershed development to ensure sustainable flow of drinking water.

Along with water saving methods to be introduced

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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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 Act 1989 was a legislation which was brought to prevent the exploitation of SC/ST & communities on basis of caste. It comprises casteist slurs, abuses or casual remarks on ones caste or tribe. However it has remained a mere document.

- ① crimes against SC (rise by 22%) and against ST (18%) as NCRB (2021)
- ② police doesn't register FIR against perpetrators of SC/ST Acts due to poverty aspect.
- ③ deeply entrenched casteism which results in mob violence and murder of abuses.

④ uncontrolled checks over dominant caste has intensified violence  
 ex) 2 youth beaten in Rajasthan when he climbed horse in wedding (a tradition of high caste)

⑤ ST are most vulnerable section of society as they are unaware of rights.  
 ex) 330 families of Baigas removed from Panna Tiger Reserve.

Need of sensitisation of public functionaries

- ① start at police level and Tehsildars to control the violence against SC/ST and prevent transfer of land from SC to Non-SC.
- ② forest officers to recognise forest rights of ST under FRA-2006 and collect MFP like Tendu leaves.
- ③ FIR to be registered under complaint against SC/ST and it must be addressed at level of STO.

- ④ Sensitisation committee to handle with rape cases against SC/ST women.
- ⑤ Standard operating procedure with leaders from vulnerable class need to be integrated

Integration of civil society

- ① Recognition of tribal and caste led anomalies -  
ex) DICC I, NST FDC for development of SC/ST

- ② awareness about SC/ST of their rights -  
ex) Kancha Sheela shepherd tells about

Utilisation of media rooms

- ⑤ NGO, cooperatives to come forward for such aspects of holistic development

There is a need to make holistic policy for 18% + 16% (SC + ST) population by

ground level sensitisation of people, process & functionaries.

**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)

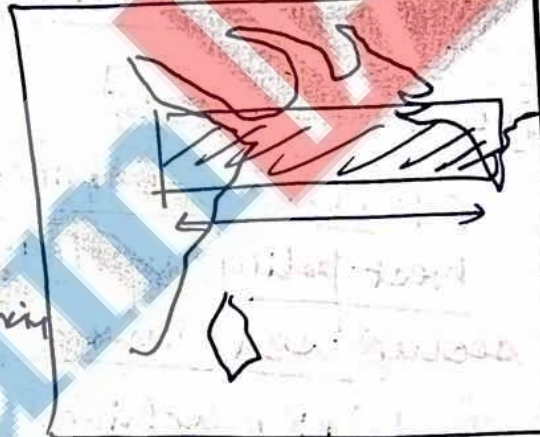
वैश्विक पुनर्संतुलन के अग्रदूत, भारत-अफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As India is rising as a leader of Global South - / Indo-African relations holds a important position in realisation of such dream

Global Balancing aspect

Prof. Happpmar Jacob has talked about various balancing

- ① India-Russia-China
- ② Russia-China-USA
- ③ China-Pakistan
- ④ Indo-pacific region
- ⑤ Afginistan
- ⑥ Indo Africans



Indo-Africa

Indo African rebalancing is one of critical aspect of sustainable world.

# ForumIAS

It's a beacon of inclusive, sustainable and equitable world

① Historical aspects - the ideals of Cardis and Mandilla which focused on non violence aspects with further decolonisation drive by Ghana & Egypt in NAM

② Economic aspects  
1) Trade and connectivity with look west policy and AAGC will help to secure sea lane of communication  
2) Helping achieve a major aspect in Red sea a strategic choke point

③ Climate change aspect with desertification in India reaching 30% (UNCCD) and label region - the Global Grid Initiative shall help to achieve it

④ Reformed multilateralism with partners like South Africa, Kenya, Nigeria putting forward

India's interest in reform of WTO in  
Bali ministerial agenda

⑤ Demographic capital of India to utilise  
in Africa region and utilising the market  
to enhance productivity  
ex) Hero Honda Motorcycles replacing  
chines aspect.

⑥ solving crisis in Sudan which is  
creating Indo Pacific challenges.  
by raising piracy issues.

⑦ Countering China by India's soft power  
and helping Africa to move from neocolo-  
-nialism in Africa

India needs to strengthen the Indo African  
forum and strengthen the summit level.

India too needs to enhance the Ubuntu  
philosophy by creating a 'Pan Africanism'  
identity for a sustainable 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)

Indo Pacific is a new area of hot zone which all the nations have put eyes upon. There are multiple interpretation of Indo-Pacific. While USA considers it both Indian Ocean and Pacific Ocean with aim to contain China. Other European nations look at this zone as way to promote ASEAN centrality. India too looks at Indo Pacific with ASEAN centrality ASEAN centrality + Rules based order for Indo Pacific

- ① Open sea line of communication prevents weaponisation of trade for India prevents piracy  
ex) Jeddah code against piracy

- ② countering China's Malacca dilemma and its Sandwichman strategy (which aims to box India in South Asian region)
- ③ Preventive counter to China's entry and expansion in South China sea region
- ④ Presumable rule based order with South east Asia heads particularly ASEAN with developmental initiatives  
ex) IWT, Keladan connectivity plan.
- Developmental partnership with Pacific Island state
- ① India utilising relationship with FIPIC to enhance diplomatic capital in the region.
- ② multistakeholder opportunity in South Asian region and voicing the global south.
- ③ Utilising the 'diaspora, knowledge and cultural capital to enhance' the productivity of Indo-Pacific.
- ④ Multivector aspect to prevent intrusion of foreign powers

## Hurdles in realising Indo-Pacific construct.

① Deamericanisation, leading to Kendleberga trap created by escaping nations, which creates a race for power

② Russia - Ukraine war has a spill over effect on major trade centres across nations - which hampers Indo-Pacific centrality

③ China's increasing presence in region with focus on Djibouti base and African penetration.

④ Multiple interpretation of Indo Pacific further makes it challenging which is worsened by nuclearisation (after AUKUS) of nuclear submarine.

India has to capitalise on Indo-Pacific as its new Atlantic, - for trade, transport and technology and diplomatic deftness

on part of India is needed.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

#	⊙
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good Average and P Poor.	
TOTAL - MARKS	