

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 – 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	HARNIT SINGH SUDAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103573	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	04-09-23

*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			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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।	
5			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 :
			13:30	16:30
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 आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

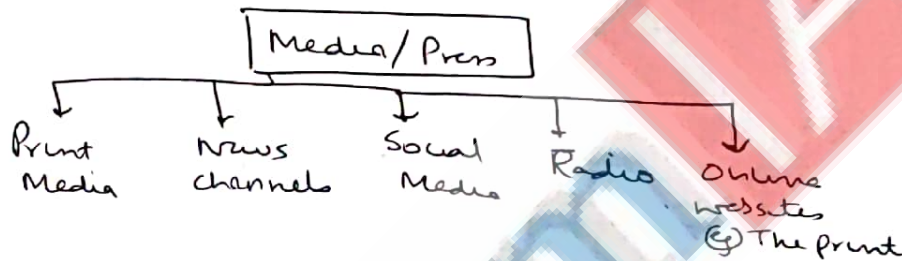
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place.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



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

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

- Media or press is the fourth pillar of democracy and former CJI Ramanna has called for independence of media in the country.



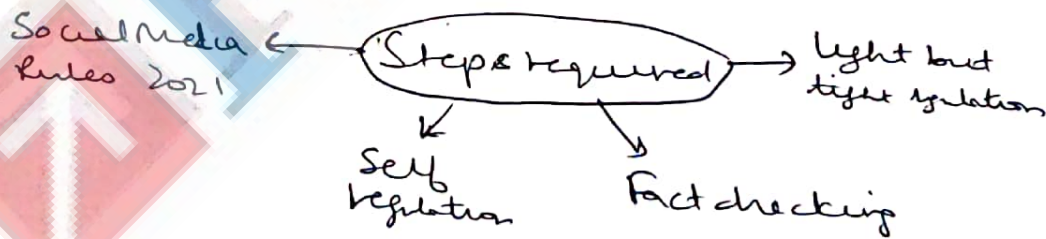
Role of Fourth Estate in upholding democratic values

1. Voter Mobilisation :- discussions and voter awareness in general population @ Mei bhi voter campaign
2. Accountability of government :- Make the government answer @ Coverage of death of Sharkhand girl in 2017 from hunger.
3. Debate in the country like the media trying to build consensus on UCC (Article 44) through debates

4. Voice of marginalised - like tribals, animals, environment rights etc.

Issues in Press freedom :-

1. Ownership : Critics accuse india of having non-plural media ownership.
2. Social Media beyond control → weak regulations → fake news @ Thailand child lifting case → mob lynched.
3. Polarisation → @ Channels aggravating divides in communities
4. Privacy concerns → details of individuals not blurred etc.



The press must recognise its role for fulfilling promises of role assigned to it, in the Amrit Kal of India @ 2047.

Feedback
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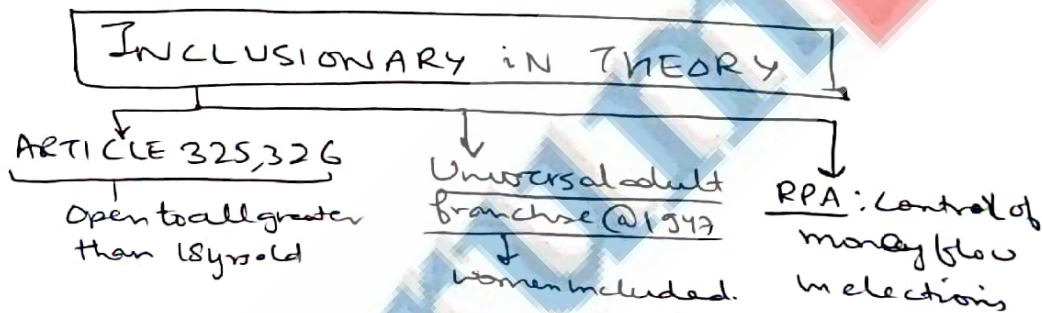
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TOTAL MARKS			



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 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)

A Elections are covered under Part IV of the Constitution and are the first & foremost way of functioning of democracy expresses will of people



Exclusionary in practice

1. Low representation of women → a) Only 14% MPs are women, Rwanda - 60%.
b) PRI bodies → the practice of women being proxies for men → "Panch pati".
2. Tribal representation flaws → 5th schedule

article 244(D), TAC → made up by nomination not by elections.

3. Criminalisation of politics → 43% MPs being criminal cases, common man discentrised

4. Minority representation low like Muslims being 14% in population but 5% MPs.

5. Regional variations → small states like sikkim, J&K given lower representation.

Role of women :- Though women like Sarojini Naidu, Amrit Kaur and now ISI. Scharman are others are there, but there is no reservation for them, not the reserved seats in elections.

Steps needed → women reservation bill
 → elected women representatives
 → more teeth to EC I to ensure free fair election
 → amend RPA 1950, 51.

Only these steps can ensure electoral fairness as "celebration of elections as festivals" of democracies. PM Modi says

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)

A21 recognises right to life and honours human dignity mentioned in the preamble. However death penalty has come in conflict with Article 21 in the recent times.

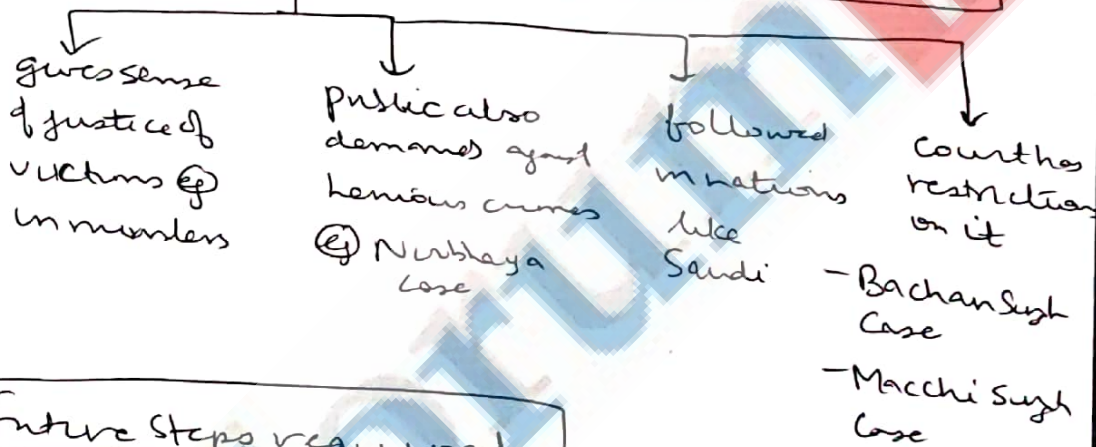
Controversy on Capital punishment

1. Violates Right to life:- It gives death; seen in immoral right as part of state's responsibility
2. Revengeful in nature → promotes vengeance, instead of forgiveness
3. Retributive justice → against modern principles of reformative justice
4. No Deterrence:- death penalty or severity of justice does not create justice, rather surety of punishment creates it.

5. Mistakes in death penalties :- Justice Lokur has said that in some cases Capital punishment were given to innocents

6. Delays in Capital punishment are common → Create mental Torture.

However Capital punishment is required also



Future steps required

1. Awarding on case to case basis
2. Law Commission - Abolish death penalty except for terrorism
3. Supreme has asked for psychological evaluation of convicts.

Death penalty must be humanised as Gandhi Ji has said - hate the sin not the sinner.

Feedback

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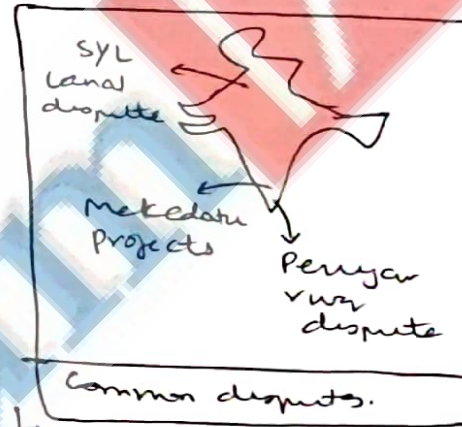
Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Water is a state subject and hence
government under 262 Article has created ISRWD
Act 1956 for such disputes.

Provisions of ISRWDA

1. Allows for creation of tribunals under ~~supreme~~ by Government of India
2. Allows state representation in such disputes
3. Keeps supreme court, out of mediation in such disputes.



Benefits

Tribunals like Kaveri Tribunal have been famed and given judgements on the disputes

Negative effects

1. Multiple appeals allows → lack of dispute resolution
2. Non-following of tribunal verdict by states @ Karnataka & TN in Cauvery dispute
3. Supreme court interfering @ in Cauvery dispute case

Impact of delays

1. Reflects negatives on cooperative federalism in the country.
2. Discrimination against lower riparian states
3. Endangers disaster resilience @ Idduki dam floods

2nd ARC Recommendations

- making tribunal permanent
- no appeals allow
- Pan India tribunal

Only a charged & amended Act can solve water issues & promote sustainable federalism.

Feedback

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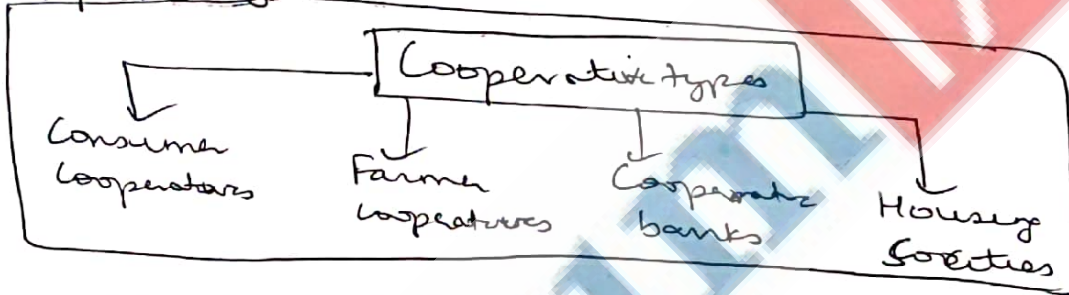


Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

ILO defines cooperatives as community owned & community led bodies fulfilling the community goals by forming a business enterprise

① AMUL



Significance of cooperative model in issues of rural growth

1. Promotes ownership → people own the resources in rural area → sense of responsibility
2. Promotes representativeness → elections in cooperative bodies → reflects in PRA bodies
3. Mobilises Capital → ① Punjab & Sind bank → capital/loans to farmers →

Solves lack of funds issues.

4. Increases bargaining power & provides economies of scale → pooling resources → buying stuff/input in bulk.

5. Women + marginalised empowerment →
1 member = 1 vote policy.

Issues

1. Government take over : @ Banking regulation act 2020 allows RBI control.
2. MLA/MP interference → lower reserves of cooperatives
3. Failure of cooperatives beyond milk (AMUL)
4. Financial impropriety @ NPA's in PMC Bank.

Government must act as enabler in line with Cooperatives policy of 2000, and aid rural growth through them is motto of "Cooperative day" says — Cooperatives build well better

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)

A UNDP has defined good governance as the manner of exercise of power by administration that is —

- Equitable
- Efficient
- Effective
- Responsive
- Accountable
- Transparent
- Participative
- Rule of law

Good Governance — Close to people, responsive, inclusive

1 PM-PVTG Mission :- PVTG are 75 most backward groups of tribes (Debari Commission). Usually neglected by governance, but PM-PVTG mission has promised 15000 crore funds over 3 years for their development. It includes

- local "aspiration" based development.
- Capacity building of "locals"
- Inclusive growth — education, health care, employment etc

2. Close to people → Refers to decentralised nature of growth, like empowering 5th & 6th Schedules, & PRIs & ULBs.
3. Local Aspirations :- Felt need based approach → as to what people require.
 - eg) People of Ladakh want separate ST - Public Commission
4. Inclusive in nature :- covering aspects of whole society approach. eg) Ministry of minority affairs → prevent majoritarianism

Issues in Good Governance

1. Top-down imposed :- ULB, PRI not empowered, and local needs not cared eg) Bengali forced on Garo people
2. Non-inclusive growth :- Oxfam → inequality report → 1% Indians → 40% wealth

Therefore, it is needed that Capability development approach of Amartya Sen is followed to ensure Sabka Saath & Sabka Vikas, along with NTGs.

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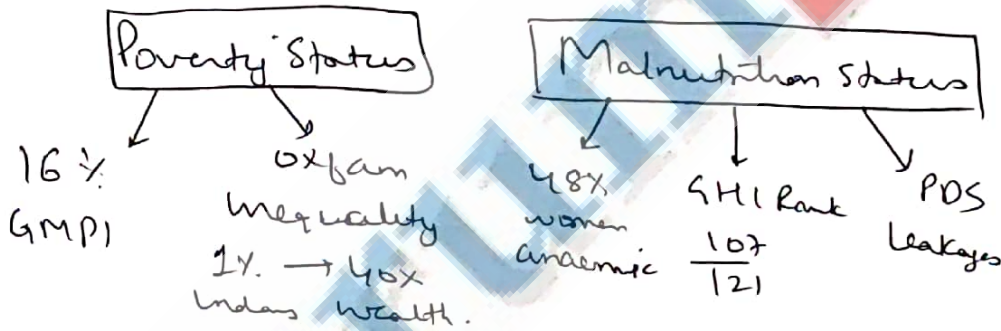
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Q.7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help in addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

राज्य और नागरिक समाज संगठनों (सीएसओ) के बीच सहयोग किस हद तक देश में गरीबी और कुपोषण को दूर करने में मदद करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PM-Modi calling for help of CSOs during COVID wave 2.0 highlights the importance of State-CSO collaboration in poverty & malnutrition-



State-CSO Collab

① CSO can compliment State efforts (eg)

Akshay patra providing meals.

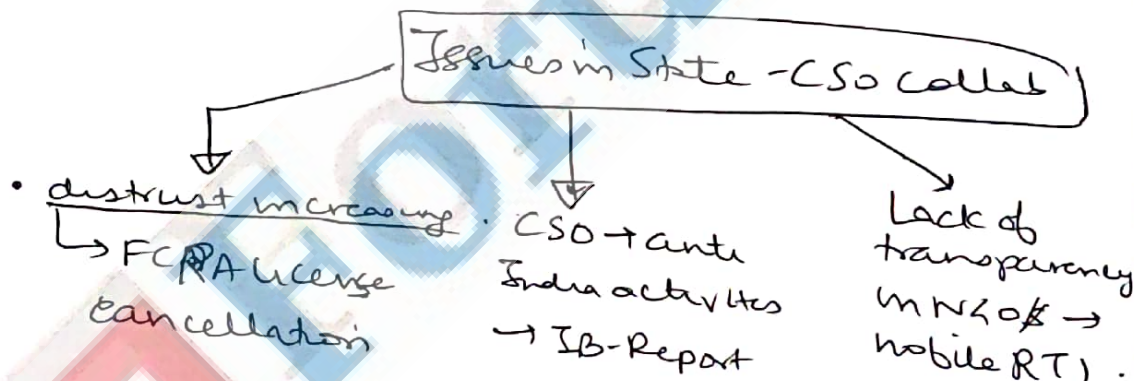
② CGOs can reach the unserved corners.

(eg) Jan Chetna Sansthan providing agriculture implements in rural Rajasthan

③ CSO can help state highlight unique models & local solutions @ Kerdumbashree
Promoting local tourism for poverty alleviation.

④ CSO can help bring awareness in people @ Khaba aid on benefits of balanced.

⑤ State can supplement financial needs and give training to CSO's.



Hence, the State assistance to CSO schemes

N70 - Darpan platform must be relooked

at to ensure inclusive growth, i.e.

Arundhati Roy says - "CSO's are the missionary of corporate world!"

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)

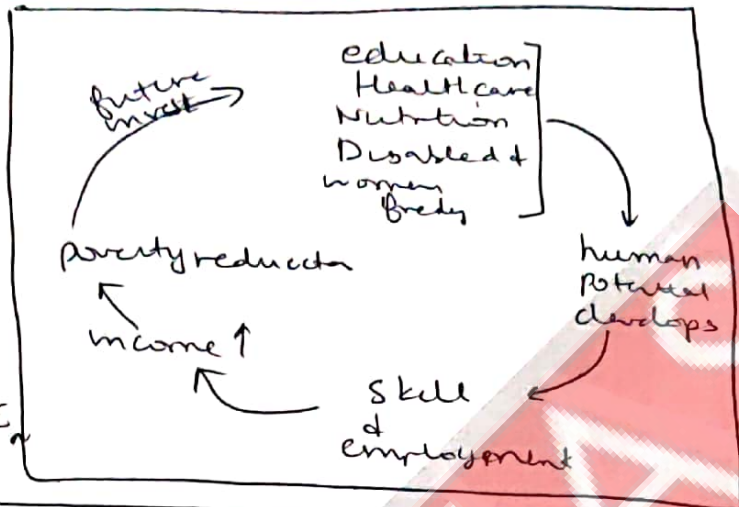
Panch-Pran announced by PM-Modi on 15 August-2022 included the vision of developed India by 2047. However, it needs robust social infrastructure.

Relevance of Social Infrastructure

1. Education : need of quality education, for knowledge economy development.
2. Healthcare facilities :- for a fulfilled life and realisation of one's potential.
3. Nutrition & Hunger Management → prevent malnutrition and promote wellbeing.
4. Disabled, & women friendly infrastructure for inclusion in the development of the

Country .

VIRTUOUS CYCLE BY PROPER INFRASTRUCTURE



Issues in social Infra

1. Education → 35% dropouts at class V
→ 1 lakh 1 teacher school
2. Healthcare → shortage of doctors - $\frac{846}{1 \text{ lakh}}$ (1000 WHO standard)
→ 48% ODFE
3. Hunger + Nutrition → 50% anaemic women
→ SHI Rank $\frac{107}{121}$
4. Disabled friendly buses = 0.5%, Women friendly toilets in India = 20%

Government steps

1. Education - NEP 2020
2. Health care - PMJAY
3. Nutrition - PM Poshan
4. Women - SHE BOX
Disabled - PwD Act 2016

Hence government is focussed on all inclusive growth for a viksit Bharat by 2047, following Amartya Sen's Guidelines

Feedback
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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)

A West Asia is a part of India's look west approach and has seen increased dialogue & diplomacy instead of usual conflicts.

Dialogue & Diplomacy :- Seen by

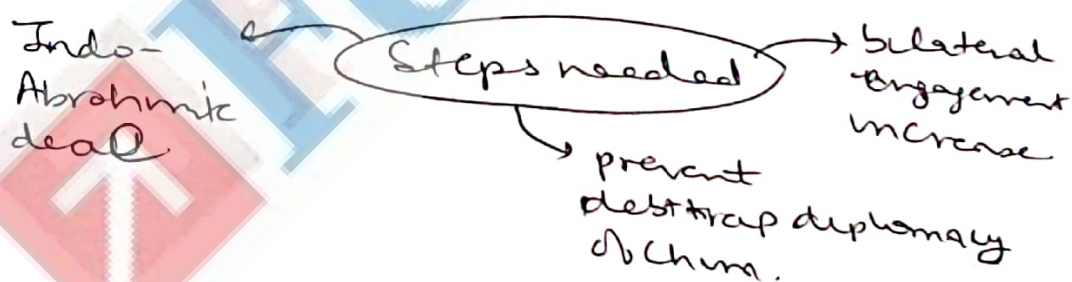
Signing of Abraham Accords and formation of I2U2 Argues ^{well} for India's interests like.

- ① Energy Security :- oil supplies from saudi and UAE at cheaper price
- ② Diaspora welfare :- 7 million Indians working in Middle East.
- ③ Trade & economics - recent CEPA deal with UAE (trade = 80 bn \$).
- ④ Prevent hostilities → ensure smoother diplomatic engagement of India with Iran

And Israel.

However, misical elements are still present

1. China :- increasing its hold in west Asia, like secret 400bn\$ deal with Iran
2. Pakistan engagement with Saudi goes against Indian efforts to isolate it
3. Turkey's animosity with India in recent times can also be detrimental.
4. Non-state actors like Hamas, ISIS can destabilise west Asia.



West Asia is a strategic area for India as it connects to Africa & Central Asia hence must peace must prevail there

Feedback

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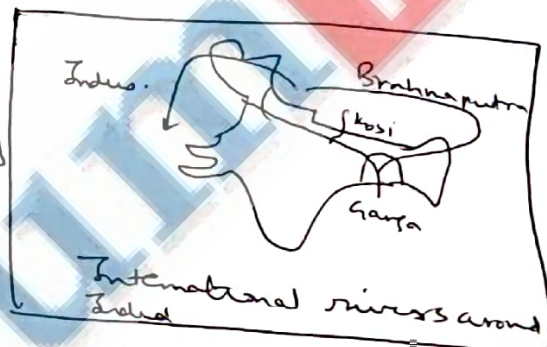


Q.10) Water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960. (10 marks, 150 words)

जल कूटनीति दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रूपरेखा को फिर से परिभाषित कर सकती है। सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has been a water civilization, and with Himalayas being the third pole, water diplomacy can play a great role in regional cooperation in South Asia.

Water diplomacy
& Regional Cooperation



1. Can bring - win-win situation for both nations @ IWT 1960.

India-Pakistan issues include distrust in rivers also; excessive bickering by Pakistan has created more issues, and a re-negotiation of the treaty can create a fertile ground for peace between the two nations.

2. Can ensure better disaster management @ Indo-Nepal Kali river treaty on information sharing.

3. Can promote ecology @ China building damson Bhramaputra adds to India's woes.
4. Ensure sustainable Riparian relation by negotiations @ Pending Teesta treaty between India - Bangladesh.

Limitations of water diplomacy

1. Water is a state subject → @ West Bengal opposes teesta river treaty
2. International water deals ask for Sacrifice from India @ IWT 1960 - only 20% water to India.
3. Weaponisation of water → China's attempt to create projects on Bhramaputra
4. Other disputes like - land boundary disputes are much bigger worries.

Hence, water diplomacy with other domains in focus can bring much desired results of India's regional rise a global power.

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

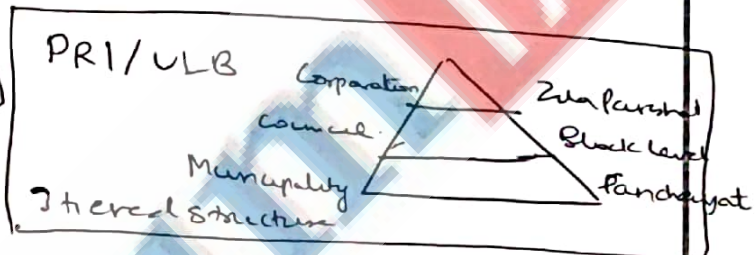
(15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd & 74th constitutional amendment have given constitutional back to institutions of local governance, however the idea of decentralisation remains far from fulfilled.

Constitutional backing



Part IX and IXA

have given constitutional backing & certain functions to local governance bodies like

1. 3 tiered structure
2. $\frac{1}{3}$ representation to women.
3. Reservation for SC/ST/OBC
4. State election Commission
5. State finance Commission
6. List of functions in 11th & 12th schedule

However there are institutional bottlenecks like :-

1. Lack of decentralisation :- Functions have given control to state government, that not devolved them to PR/ULB Bodies.
2. Hostage of funds → lack of adequate funding
 eg) PR - only 4% of funds collected.
 ULB - 44% of funds collected.
3. Non-election culture :- The practice of regular elections not followed eg) J&K
 → 2011-2020 → no elections in PR bodies
4. Weak position of heads eg) Mayor in ULB is a pretty weak position compared to western nations
5. Infrastructural shortages eg) 25% of PR bodies don't have offices
6. Politicization at 3rd tier :- Candidates are fielded by parties, when this was

not envisioned .

7. Political interference - MLA/MPs interfere in functioning of block level bodies.
8. Worse condition in 5th schedule areas ⇒ PESA Act only enacted by 8 states till now (since 1996)

Steps Required

1. 2nd ARC - principle of subsidiarity → devolution of funds & functions
2. Iyer committee - training of workforce / representatives
3. S B & C committee - tracking funds to local bodies
4. Empowerment of State finance & state election commission

Only local empowerment can fulfill dual visions of Gandhi's Gram Swaraj and Dr. Ambedkar's Smart & Labor India in 2047.

Feedback

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

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, जैसा कि संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित है, एक समृद्ध राजनीति के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है, हालाँकि, कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण इसकी विश्वसनीयता को कम कर सकता है और इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है।
मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

CJI Chandrachudh has called Judiciary as North star of democracy, signifying the role of an independent judiciary under Article 129 & 217.

Bedrock of thriving Polity

1. Ensure constitutionalism like in K. Bharti case → evolution of doctrine of Basic Structure
2. Rule of law in the country → held up in Bimani Zinc limited case.
3. Prevent corruption → formation of committee by supreme court in Pegasus case.
4. Uphold rights of the people (eg) M. C. Mehta case → right to clean environment.

5. Prevent discrimination → like recognition
of Transgenders in Navtej Johar case

6. Prevent supremacy of government like in
SR Bommai case over misuse of Article 356

Executive encroachment can erode its
credibility & affects its efficacy

1. Will create committed judiciary → tyranny
of executive like in times of emergency.

2. Loss of confidence of people in the system →
like polarisation of people after Ram-Mandir
Case

3. Deny rule of law :- for example - Madhya
Pradesh HC asking to tie a rakhi on accused
person of rape charges.

However, lack of executive control is equally disastrous

1. Promotes Judicial Activism → like nullification of 99th Amendment - NDAC Case
2. Promotes Nepotism → Uncle Judge Syndrome (Law commission)
3. Violation of separation of powers @ Court ruling against 293am case → govt prerogative

Steps required

Need of national judicial Commission

Inclusion of executive in collegium (Law commission)

bring back Judicial Accountability bill

Only an independent and wise judiciary can make its way for democratic India with checks & balances as PM Nehru had called it the hallmark of Indian democracy

Feedback

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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 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)

Indian political system provides for various bodies like NIA, ED, CBI, FIU, RA+AW etc to ensure transparency in the system, prevent corruption. However, things have not been alright in the recent past.

Executive agencies as watchdogs.

1. Preventing corruption bodies like Central Vigilance Commission organising vigilance week.
2. Holding code of conducts like Lokpal that has ~~control~~ oversight over PM also.
3. Uphold trust of people like SEBI in Videocon-ICICI Case.

4. Protect interests of India @ NIA arresting
PFI individuals for money laundering.

5. Not allow misappropriation of funds like
ED arresting IAS Pooja Shergil in ₹82 crore
MGNREGA scam.

However, vested interests in such bodies
go against rule of law

1. Enforcement Directorate :- It is a body
created under PMCA for money laundering

It has landed itself in controversy :-

a) Between 2000 - 2019 → only 25
arrested
made.

b) More than 1700 raids → politically
motivated.

c) Harassment & attaching properties of
innocents without any recourse.

d) ECIR (like FIR) → burden of

proof on the accused.

2. CB - called political / caged parrot →
mis-handling of Jain Hawala case.

3. SEBI → accused of allowing Adani -
Hindenburg Controversy.

4. NIA → recent raids of Khalsa Aid
also not taken well by public.

In this regard there is need for :-

1. Independent apex body → merging all
different bodies of India

2. Independent mechanism of appointment,
preventing executive control.

3. Mandatory performance audits to ensure
proper function.

Executive bodies only if effective can help
improve the 86th Rank in Corruption Index of India,
and ensure Rule Law as per Binard Zinc case.

Feedback

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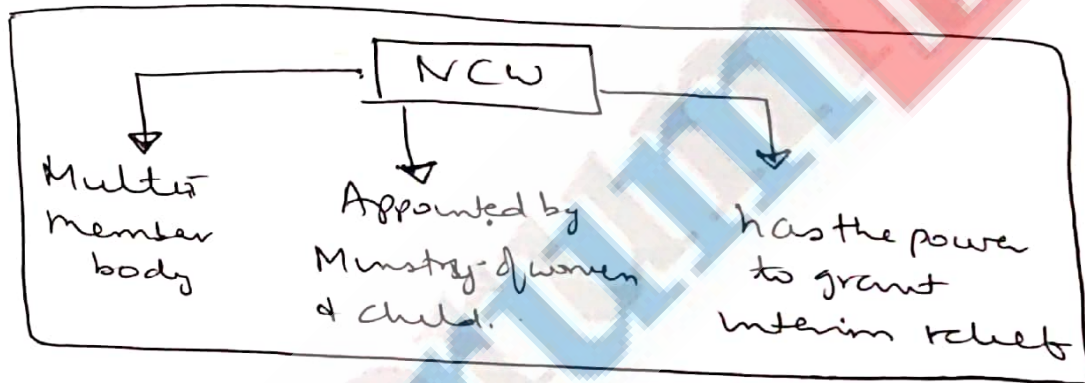
Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission for women is an statutory body under NCW Act 1990, for protecting women rights and ensuring fulfillment of SDG-5.



Positive role played by National Commission for Women.

1. Fighting social evils:- like strong representation made by NCW in Dowry cases in Supreme Court.
2. Giving Policy inputs to government of

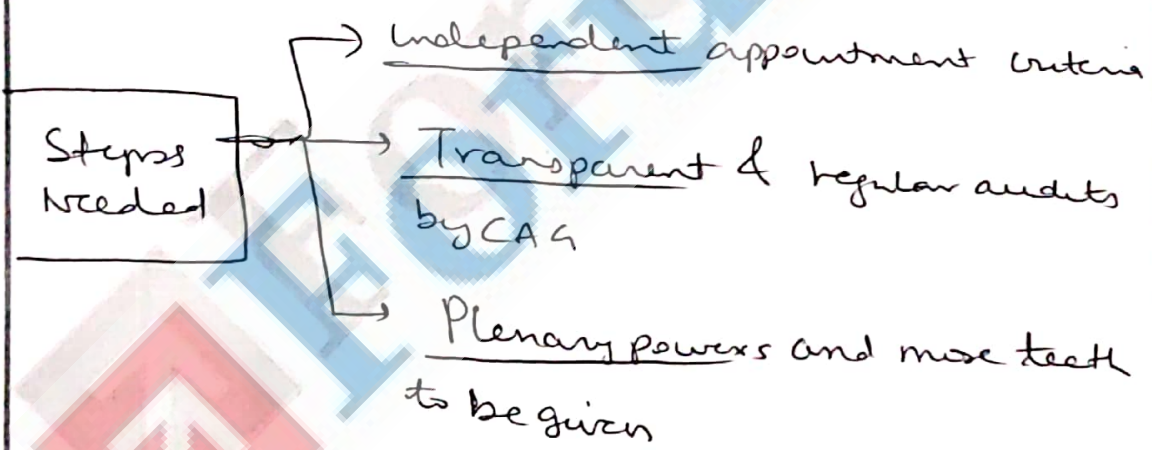
India @ National policy for women empowerment
2001.

3. Active engagement with NGO/SNS :- contribution
of funding, and recognition to NGOs like
SAYFTY! (against women violence)
4. Training of elected women representatives at
PRI and ULB levels.
5. Legal assistance to females in court
cases.
6. Operating women cell and helplines
under Acts like POSH, Prevention of child
marriage.

Issues with NCW

2. Patriarchy in the body :- It grew certain
when it opposed the adultery (Joseph
Shine) case judgement of Supreme Court.

2. Some of its members have been involved in anti-women activities @ Mangalore Club incident
3. No powers to punish and no powers to perphuse given to it .
4. Executive control wholly → lack of democratic representation .
5. Funding shortage and lack of performance Audits .



NCW needs to be reformed to fulfill Dr. Ambedkar's quote " That I judge the performance of a country by the status of its women!"

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)

Multidimensional poverty ^{by UNDP} breaks the traditional notion of poverty being an economic phenomenon only & considered human capital & other social indicators behind poverty to ensure better policy making

Multidimensional poverty Index by NITI Aayog.

- 1. Health
- 2. Education
- 3. Housing
- 4. Drinking water
- 5. Cooking fuel
- 6. Sanitation
- 7. Electricity
- 8. Bank Accounts
- 9. Ante-Natal Care
- 10. Assets

Analysis of latest report

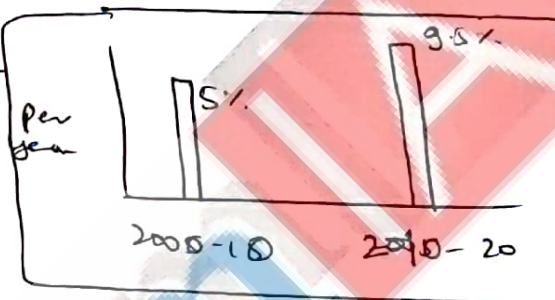
1. Poverty headcount : 16% of the population is multidimensionally poor.
2. Incidence of poverty is not uniform →

Rate in ST's > Rate of SC's > Rate of OBC's

3. Children are the worst affected by poverty.

4. Rural-urban divergence → 26% poverty-Rural
57% poverty-Urban.

5. Poverty reduction



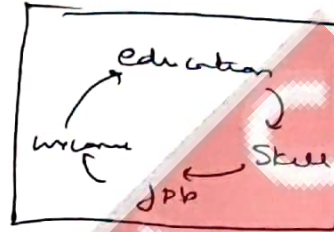
Thus the report gives
insights :-

1. Poverty being a social phenomenon also
2. Better performance of poverty reduction in last decade visa-vis previous decade.
3. Poverty in India is majorly a rural phenomenon.
4. India still has the highest number of BPL in the world.

Hence, the steps required for controlling extent, source & complexity of poverty reduction are :-

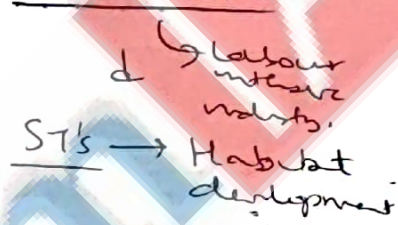
1. Investing in human Capital enhancement →
for better capability development

Amartya Sen



virtuous cycle

2. Differentiated approach for SCs & OBCs



3. Development of rural India

- empower SHS like Kudumbashree
- making agriculture remunerative @ PM KISUM
- promoting non farming activities like Food processing industry.

4. Focussing on women empowerment → increase share in labour force.

Mahatma Gandhi has said that "Poverty is worst form of violence" - hence it must be eradicated in Sprint 1 SDG-1 for inclusive growth using NITI Aayog's index

Feedback

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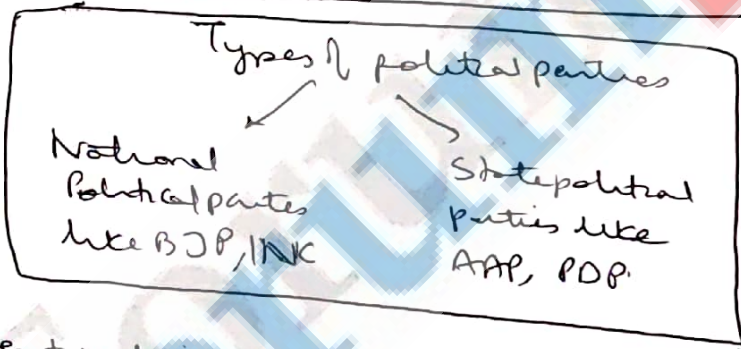
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Q.16) Though lifeblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own, limiting their larger role in democratization of the society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 are the foundation of Indian political system, ensuring will of people comes to life by use of Part XV of the constitution.

Political parties being blood line of representative democracy



1. Represent public mandate → people vote for their representatives that usually belong to one or the other party.
2. Mobilise people :- by rallies, speeches and electoral manifestos.
3. Define functioning of legislature.

like by formation of alliances @ Mahagathbanchan
Sarkar

4. Hold government accountable :- by
agitations, protests @ India against
Corruption movement.

5. Fertile ground for future leaders :- new
leaders rise by ~~see~~ working under party
leaderships.

Challenges limiting their role

1. Intra-party democracy :- rise of
dynastic politics promotes selectivism
over merit
2. Criminalisation of politics :- parties promote
criminal candidates (Vohra Committee)
3. Poor representation of women :- only 9%
parties field women candidates (ADR
Report)

4. Communal Politics → promoting religious fault lines to mobilise votes.
5. Horse trading → 10th schedule → defections of MLA/MPs between parties like in Puducherry
6. Party splits frequently → voter left confused @ Maharashtra legislature

Hence, there is need for

1. ECI be given more teeth to regulate intra-party democracy
 2. Amend RPA to stop defections
 3. Mahesh Committee recommendations to prevent criminalisation of politics
 4. Reservation policy for women in seats
- Political parties can be made more transparent by state funding of elections (Goswami Committee) to ensure vibrant democracy in Ambedkar's India.

Feedback

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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, पीढियों 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)

Government of India launched JJM to ensure universal access of tapped ^{drinking} water to all rural households in a time bound manner.



Benefits cutting across Generations

1. Health & Disease prevention → waterborne diseases like Cholera, Typhoid can be prevented
2. Women empowerment → no need to go to fetch water → save time + resources

3. Prevent pollution of water → save ground water resources, reuse for agriculture.

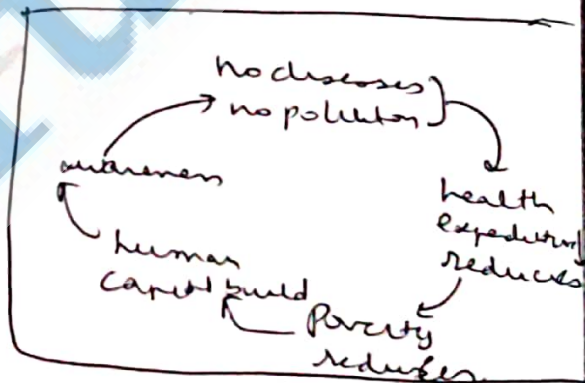
4. Sustainable + traditional structure like Er, tanka Johad to be revitalised.

Cross Generational effects

1. Education → Women empowerment



2. Disease + pollution prevention

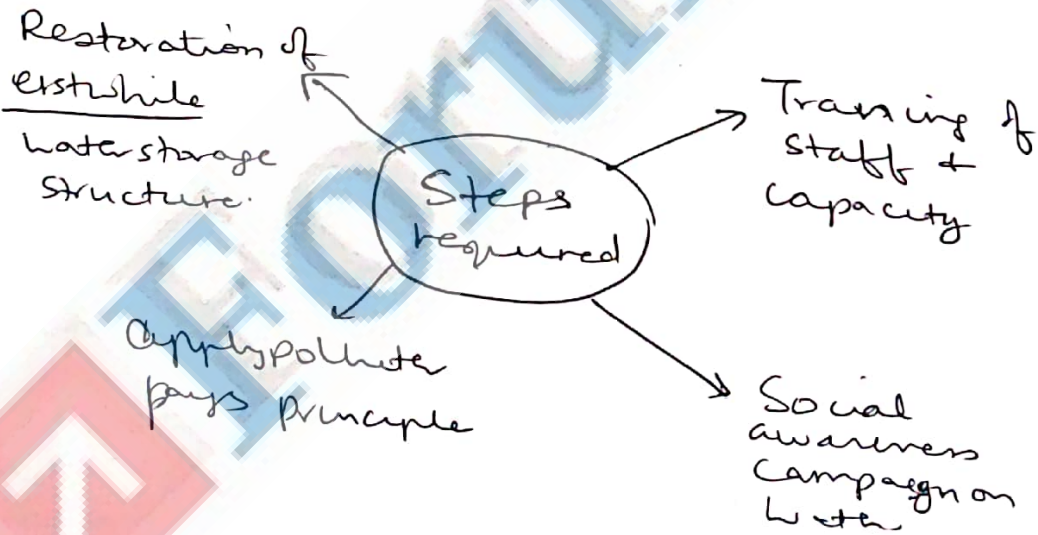


Challenges of the Mission.

1. Covid-Related delay: Deadline of 2024

Seems unlikely.

2. Shortage of materials like Cement, Steel owing to Russia-Ukraine war.
3. Awareness generation limited → about judicious use of water.
4. Poor Panchayats/Raj institutions → lack of funds & training → limited role in decentralised water management.



Water availability by JDM can bring Gram Swaraj and fulfill SDG-6, while making India's population resilient & empowered

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 दरतावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SC-ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989

was brought to cover lacunae of Protection of civil liberties Act of 1956. However, the promises of the Act remain far from fulfilled.

Features of SC/ST Act 1989 :-

1. Provides of cognizable offences against SC/ST.
2. expanded cover of crimes like "garland of shoes" also cover.
3. allows arrest of civil servant without permission from appointing authority.
4. No anticipatory bail allowed in the act

Mere legal document without sensitisation of
Public functionaries & civil society

1. Public functionaries :-

- a) Lack of sensitisation @ failure to
request crime against Hathras Murder
Rape case 2020.
- b) Lack of protection of victims @ Multiple
attempts on life of Unnao Rape victim.
- c) Casual approach taken → like the
Bihar Panchayat asking a man to
do sit-ups for punishment of raping
a minor from lower caste.

2. Civil Society :-

- a) Prevention of social ostracization :- like
the continuance of manual scavenging

deaths in the country.

b) neglect of harassment in public bodies like the suicide of payal tadvi case.

c) Unable ^{to fight} for rights of SC/STs like the Babli-Manoj honour killing case.

Way Forward

NCRB has reported increase of 12.5% in crimes against SC/STs, hence there is need of

- ① Public functionaries → training, accountability and wide representation in services
- ② Civil society → awareness generation & State collab via EG platform

Welfare of SC/ST is of utmost requirement under Article 46, and as Mahatma Gandhi has said "the country is as strong as its weakest link!"

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)

With the recent visit of Lok Sabha speaker to African countries like Kenya, India-Africa ties spell good fortune for the times to come.

Harbinger of Global Rebalancing



1. Dark continent to continent of future :- by 2100, Africa will be the most populous continent in the world.
2. Diversifying from China → Africa offers opportunities of investment.
3. Revival of Global South → India taken lead of global South leadership in G20 → main proponent is Africa.

In this context, India Africa ties are very

Important.

Inclusive Nature of ties

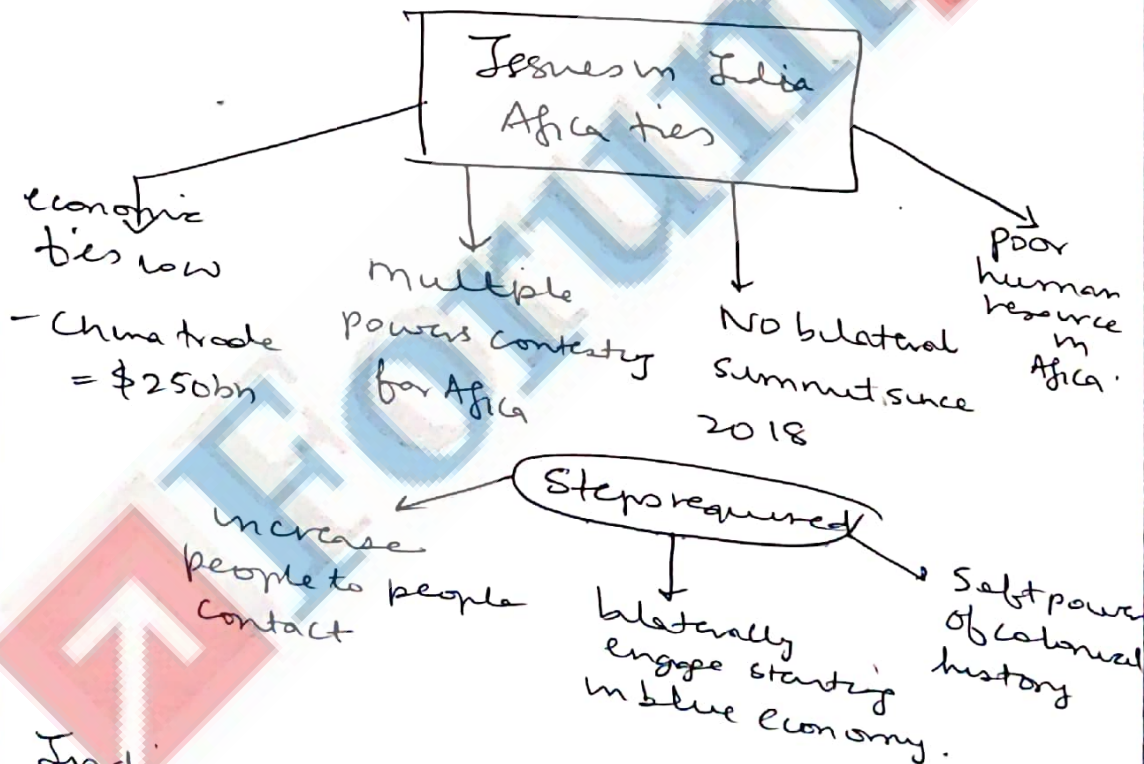
1. India engages with the whole of african Union, rather than China just engaging with few nations
2. India's - Delhi Declaration → promotes top priority to african interests, rather than of herself

Sustainable + Equitable world

1. Based on robust trade on 100 \$bn, as geopolitics is based on geo-economics
2. Political engagement: visit of various african delegations in India's parliament sessions.
- 3 - Defence engagement: Gandhi-Nagar declaration on widening defence ties.

4. Developmental Aid :- India promoting MSME in Africa, and IIIT to come up in Zanzibar.

5. Controlling security and anti-terror collaboration → highlighted in Lucknow declaration.



India must not take Africa for granted & keep vigilance of developments, As Crurjet Singh says - "It's time for Africa".

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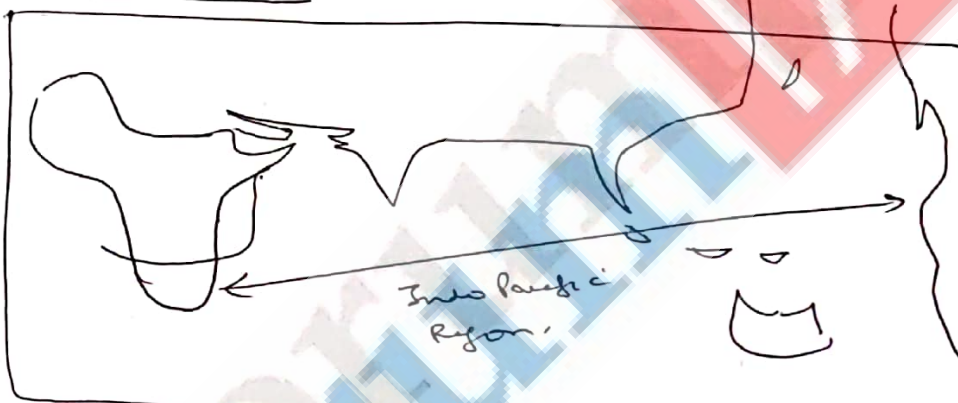
Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 words)

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 released vision document "

Indo-Pacific oceans Initiative ^{IPOI} ", reflecting its vision for the style of engagement in the Indo Pacific region.



Principles of IPOI

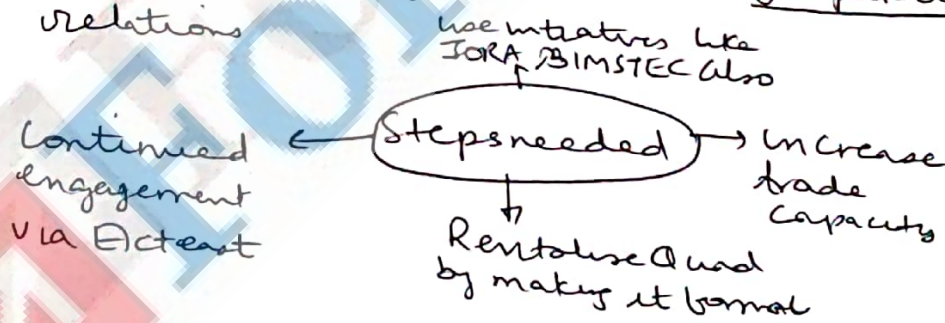
1. Asean centrality :- 10 nations being made lynchpin of engagement
2. Rules based order :- as reflected in Quad formation
3. Developmental partnership with Pacific Island @ recent Hindi Mahotsav in Fiji.

I-P as theatre of opportunity

1. Full fill act-east vision → security & developmental engagement @ Indo-Vietnam, VINBAR exercise
2. Provide Energy security @ Secure lines of communication through Mallacca Strait for Russian oil.
3. Counter China's String of pearls → India developing own partners → Decline of diamond.
4. Increase economic trade → like at present India-ASEAN trade → 80 \$bn → lower than potential.
5. Provide Disaster Response / First responder like IRIS initiative for Pacific Islands nations.

Hurdles in realising

1. Aid of china :- ASEAN Nations are heavily dependant on china for trade & development.
2. Indian delays like delay in IMT trilateral highway.
3. Limited capacity → limited by funds and avoiding opportunities like RCEP.
4. Balancing Russia - US :- India has to maintain equity as to not to jeopardise relations



India must keep strategic role in Indo-Pacific Ocean for a free, open & secure arena in Spirit of Vasudhaiva Kutumbham.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			