

220146_612302_1910091883_(2023-08-19 17:04:17)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MARSH CHOUDHARY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091883	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	19-08-23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर 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 :
			1:15 PM	4:17 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप 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.

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Q.7) 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)

Press is the fourth pillar of democracy and as per the recent Press Freedom Index, India has been tagged Predator of press.

Role of Press in upholding democratic values:-

1. Press is necessary to ensure accountability of government.
[eg. Role in commonwealth scam]
2. Press is necessary for making informed choices by the citizen.
[# uphold Art 19(1)(a)]
3. Press ensures voice to the voiceless.
[eg. highlight manual scavenging issue]
4. Press aids in creating tolerant society.
[# Debate by all sections of society]

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5. Press is crucial to uphold the fundamental rights of people.

[(eg) Arta → Right to dignified life of Manipur Kuki women]

Issues affecting the press freedom: —

1. Too much power is yielded by government.
[(eg) IT rules 2021]

2. Issue of paid news, fake news, yellow Journalism.

3. Legal charges against press investigation.
[(eg) defamation charges]

4. Use of "National Security" to oppose press freedom.
[(eg) Media One Case]

5. Assault on press personnel by politicians, public, etc.
[(eg) Modi's Veto]

The need for free press can be noted by its contribution to freedom struggle.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.27 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)

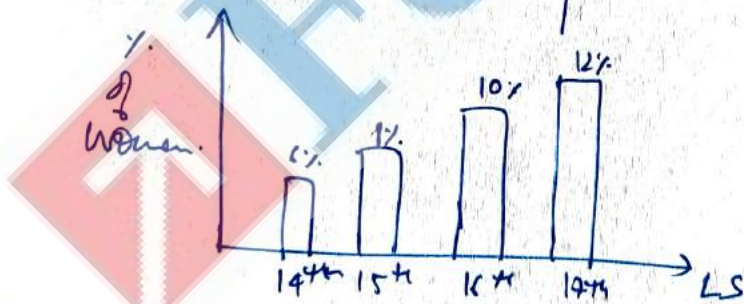
चुनावी प्रक्रिया, यद्यपि सिद्धांत रूप में समावेशी है, व्यवहार में बहिष्करणीय प्रवृत्तियों की ओर इंगित किया गया है। भारत की प्रतिनिधिक चुनावी प्रणाली में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर विशेष जोर देते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Political Inclusion is crucial component of women empowerment but has not been realised its true potential.

Inclusionary in Theory, Exclusionary in practice :-

1. Even though there is $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation for women but issue of "Sarpanch pati is visible".

2. Even though Art 324 allows everyone to cast vote & stand in election but women are under represented.



3. Societal support not there for political Empowerment.

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(Ex.) Nagaland got 1st female MCA only
in last election

③ The women reservation bill is still not passed in more than 30 years.
(# PV Narsimha Rao govt. era)

④ Though parties pose egalitarian but very low tickets to female candidates.

⑤ Increasing criminalisation of politics have further restricted avenues for women.

⑥ Even MCA can be used as freight candidates.
(Ex.) Case of Valoi deni in Bihar

Way Ahead :-

- ① Passage of women reservation bill.
- ② Intra party reservation for women.
- ③ Sensitisation of public.
- ④ Training of women candidates & sponsors

The role of women in politics is crucial to clean the arena of its dirt.

Feedback

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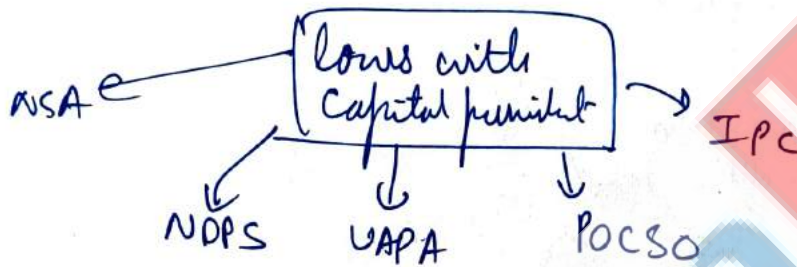
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TOTAL MARKS	
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 Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country. (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)

Capital punishment is the method of lawfully executing a criminal for his offense as per Art 21 of the constitution.



Capital punishment as acceptable method:-

- ① It is strong deterrent mechanism for heinous crimes.
 (eg: minor's aggravated assault)
- ② It is crucial for security of the state in case of crimes like terrorism.
- ③ It acts as good tool with police while seeking accused cooperation.
- ④ Ensure Justice for ill acts → retribution is ensured.
 (eg: Bape cases) → "Nirbhaya"

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⑤ May be justified when crime — "shakes the collective conscience of the society."

Capital punishment not acceptable :-

- ① Against Principle of Natural justice → No right to take away what you cannot restore.
- ② Retribution is not a good deterrent
[e.g. Rape against POCSO increased by 16%
CNCRB]
- ③ Not good for police to use it as tool of instilling fear.
- ④ Not synced with democratic values of a modern liberal country.

As pointed out by Supreme Court in Bachchan Case & Machhi Case it should be used in "rarest of the rare" situation while considering aggravating & mitigating factors.

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 Disputes Act, 1956 was passed by the centre in line with Art 262 for resolving the Interstate river water sharing disputes.

Effectiveness of the ISRWDA, 1956 :-

(A) Effective :-

- ① Has been able to resolve dispute related to Narmada river.
- ② Provide clear time line for resolution of the cases.
- ③ Decision is based on mutual agreement with direct participation of states.
- ④ Based on technical river Boards based data.

(B) Not effective :-

- ① Many disputes still not resolved.
(ex) Satlay water disputes]

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- ② These decisions are not binding upon the states.
- ③ There is scope to reach to Supreme Court to challenge the decision.
- ④ Despite Supreme Court judgement there is issue of sharing.
 - [e.g. Canary water sharing]

Potential Impact of delay in resolution of disputes :-

- ① Negatively impact the local region's agriculture, industry, etc.
- ② Create negative federalism relations between states.
- ③ Used as political tool to gain power.
- ④ Create sense of distrust, disharmony in the region.

The problem of Inter-river disputes needs to be settled and recent Bill (2019) is step in the right direction.

Feedback

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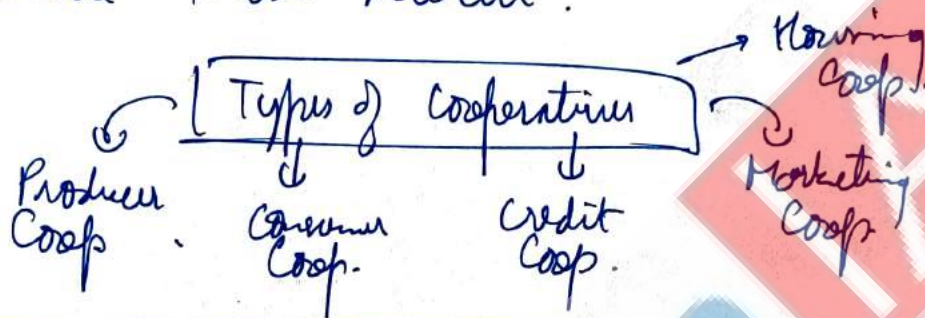
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 Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Cooperative model is model based on Cooperative which are group of people with common interest and democratic functioning to achieve those interest.



Significance of cooperative model in addressing issue of rural growth:-

① Issues of rural growth:-

(a) growth is not inclusive - higher income for large farmers.

(b) growth is not sustainable.

(eg) Tomato farmers → dump produce →
 late bristo → ₹200/kg

(c) Valuable sections like women + backward caste are ignored.

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- (d) issue of digital divide for the producers.
- (e) higher margin by middle men in marketing produce.

2. Solution to Above problems:-

- (a) Better bargaining power to small & marginal farmers.
- (b) Better access to formal credit for post harvest storage infra.
- (c) Better margin by removing the middle men.
(Eg. Nandini model)
- (d) Support by government in capacity building and marketing.
- (e) Empowerment of women & vulnerable tribes.
(Eg. Marketing of fishes, tribal goods)

The model of Cooperative development is truly in line with "Sahaja Sathi, Sahaja Vikas"

Feedback

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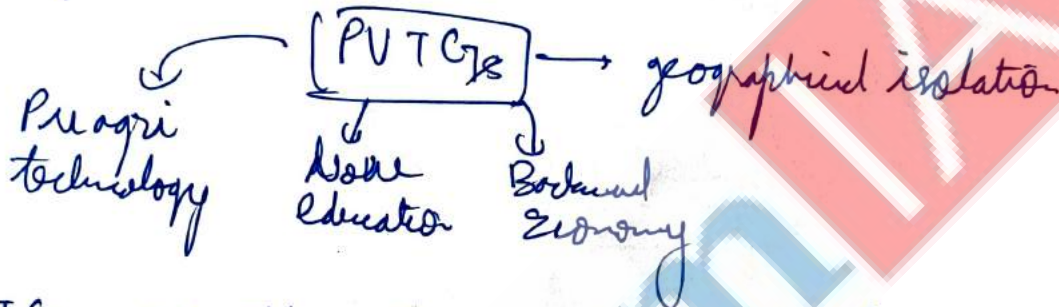
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Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

PM PVTG Development Mission was launched in the Budget 2023 for meeting the development needs of PVTGs.



PVTGs are the 75 most backward tribes of the country who are ~~not~~ defined by above mentioned unique features.

PM PVTG Mission as passing test of good governance:-

① Welfare state close to people:-

- (a) Better reach to tribals through field functionaries.
- (b) Education in their own area.
[EMRS]

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(c) better health service in the tribal areas itself.

② Responsive to their aspiration —

(a) better governance by early FRA rights clearance.

(b) better access to government schemes
(DBT of PDS)

③ Inclusive in approach —

(a) No one left behind mindset.

(b) provide bare minimum services to all.

④ The scheme aims to provide holistic solution to the needs of the most backward society in the country.

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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)

Poverty and malnutrition are two most biggest hurdles for the development of the country.

Poverty — lack of resources, assets, income for the lowest strata of society.

Malnutrition — lack of access to healthy, nutritious food to meet the needs and aspirations of the individual.

Extent of collaboration between State & Civil society aid address poverty & malnutrition:-

① Great extent :-

(a) Help in better targeting of the people excluded from security net.

(b) Aid in delivering the basic needs to the poor.

(Eg. Ashraya pateru's mid day meal)

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(c) aid to finding the efficiency of government measures.

[Ex. social audit of MGNREGS]

(d) civil society's ground workers can ensure better use of limited funds of government.

[Ex. use of SHGs in PDS]

(e) civil society can provide the critical & experimental linkages in solution.

[Ex. RCT of Abhijeet Banerjee]

2. Limited Extent :-

(a) lack of convergence in working culture of the two.

(b) government see civil society with superior.

(c) civil society do not want to be bound by rules of government.

Collaborative role between the two alone can aid in addressing the challenge poverty & malnutrition and help achieve SDG(2) + SDG(3).

Feedback

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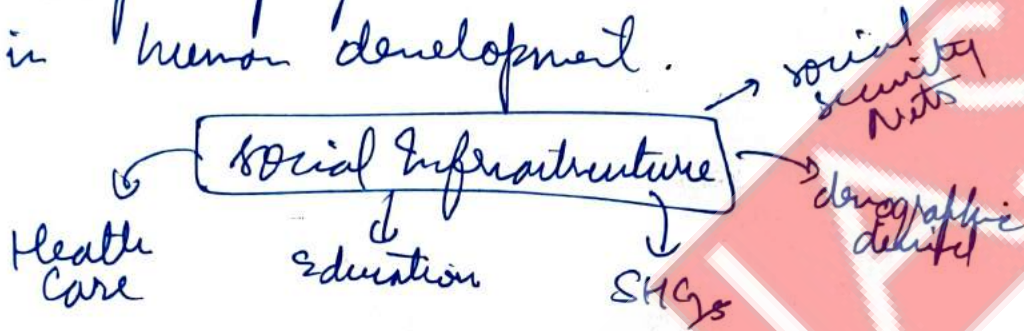
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Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 refers to infrastructure that despite physical existence have role in human development.



lack of social infra challenge to achieve 2047 goal:-

① lack of health care -

(a) lead to lack of healthy working class. (demographic disaster)

(b) Re-inforce other challenges.

(c) Food Budget squeeze

(c) Re-inforce vicious cycle of poverty.

(d) Immense in out of pocket exp lead to low saving and investment.

② lack of good education:-

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- (a) low skilling lead to increase in educated unemployment.
- (b) current rote education lead to mental health care issues.
- (c) lack of Industry - Academia connect.
- (d) too much focussed on "middle class aspiration" → No entrepreneurial spirit.

③ Lack of social security nets

- (a) lead to precarious job (Ifo)
- (b) issue of vulnerability of the poor.
- (c) Increase crimes in the urban areas.

The path of achieve the goal of developed status by 2042 needs to be met with social security nets and good education and cheap health care.

The Nordic model of growth is guiding light in this regard.

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)

The recent Iron - Saudi deal has been seen as a harbinger of new era of peace in the region.

Changed pattern augurs wells for India:-

- ① lesser need to balance between the Gulf & Iron.
- ② aid to better trade and stability after peace.
- ③ It will be helpful to engage with the West Asia as a whole.
- ④ will help find solution to problems like Yemen civil war.

Presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains:-

- ① China tactic of "functional creep"

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may be used to widen Indian Interest.

- ② Also the issue of handling Israel in changed scenarios another challenge.
- ③ The new relation may embolden terror org like "Hezbollah"
- ④ May provide space for terrorists use the opportunity to stoke Anti-India sentiments.
- ⑤ would negatively affect Abraham Accords
- ⑥ USA may also try to assert its role over the gulf countries.

The evolving situation in gulf is both a window of opportunity and signal of challenge for India.

Feedback

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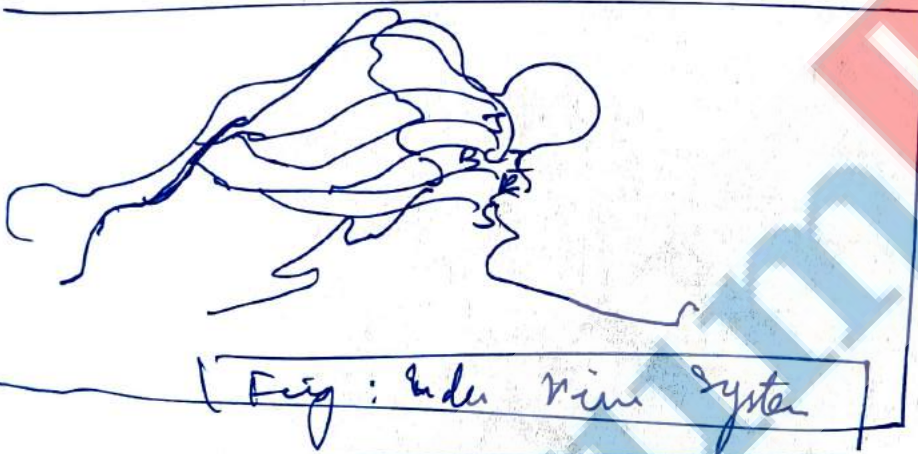
TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Indus water treaty is a "world bank" breakthrough treaty between India & Pakistan to share waters of Indus river system.



water diplomacy redefining contours of regional cooperation :-

- ① It helps in sharing of crucial assets like fresh water.
- ② Can become a tool of cooperation in conflict.
- ③ Help check aggression by each other.

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- ④ Violation of the treaty also seen as negative and affect global image.
- ⑤ Treaty can also act as deterrent for unsustainable practices.
- (~~eg~~ large dams)
- ⑥ Treaty may be used as a signal of warning.
- "Both ~~of~~ blood & water connect flow from Indus"
- PM Modi
- ⑦ Also be used a symbol of hope to re-store the relation.

(~~eg~~ low hanging fruit)

The Indus water treaty is truly a re-markable achievement in the history of diplomacy in the region.

Feedback

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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)

India's third tier of government is world's largest experiment of deepening democracy involving 32 lakh grass root leaders.

Constitutional backing for local governance:-

- ① Recognition by 73rd & 74th Amendment Act
- ② Art 243 - Art 243O for RLBs and Art 243P - Art 243ZB for ULBs.
- ③ Part IX, Part IX A added.
- ④ Schedule XI, XII with items for decentralisation.

But then too Idea is hostage to several structural bottlenecks:-

① Issue of Function :-

(a) Not all the 29 or 18 functions of XIth, XIIth Schedule transferred

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(b) difference as per states — more decentralisation in south India.

(c) Creation of parallel bodies with power encroaching ULBs & RLBS.
 [Eg. SPUs for smart cities]

② Issues of Funds :-

(a) No sustained flow of funds from state government.

(b) State finance Commission not formed or functioning.

(c) Even the 15th F.C funds of ₹4.28 lakh Cr not sufficient for their role.

(d) Central funds are tied in nature + straight jacket.

(e) Own funds sources are also weak
 (RLBs = 5%, ULBs = 20%)

③ Issue of functionaries :-

(a) Non appointment of panchayat secretary in majority cases.

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(b) election not held regularly affecting the functioning.

(c) Urban planners not qualified bodies to unplan urbanisation.

④ Other Issues :-

(a) Infrastructural issues - lack of panchayat office - shared with govt. schools.

(b) issue of "Sarpanch patis"

Way forward :-

↳ focus on more devolution of funds → 15th F.C → conditional devolution.

Capacity building of functionaries

Office of state election commission to be filled.

Regular election to be conducted.

Panchayats & UHPs are crucial for "localising SDGs" of the country.

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)

Independence of Judiciary is part of the basic structure of the constitution as held in NJAC case, 2015.

Independent Judiciary bedrock for a thriving polity:-

1. Necessary to check the powers of the state.
(Eg. Art 32, 13, 226)

2. Ensure the fulfillment of the fundamental rights of the people.
(Eg. Right to privacy = puttaswamy case)

3. Check the arbitrary executive decisions of the government.
(Eg. Reserve Bank director case)

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④ Crucial for expansion of scope of fundamental rights.

(Eg.) Right to healthy Environment =
Mc Mehta Case

⑤ Necessary to keep the government accountable to the people.

(Eg.) ADR, PUCJ Case for free & fair election

Executive Enroadment may erode its Credibility :-

① Affect the Judicial Independence by disturbing the functioning.

(Eg.) MOP of appointment not followed in true spirit

② Executive may try to take away its power.

(Eg.) 39th Amend Act

③ delaying in not passing the collegium recommendation to president.

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Executive's positive role :-

① Executive may also play "check & Balancing" role.

[Ex. Motive of NJAC]

② Executive try to ensure "Judicial accountability"

③ check Judicial Over-reach.

The true nature of democracy can be realized by Independent Judiciary which is aware of its responsibility.

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)

Recently Executive Agencies have been actively used to check the political opponents of government, specially in case of election states.

Executive Agencies as watchdog against impropriety :-

- ① They ensure that public Interest is fulfilled by political executive and civil servant.
(Ex: Check for corruption & scams)
- ② Necessary to ensure free and fair election by removing the influence of black money.
- ③ They act as deterrent against mal-fraction by political.
(Ex: 2G scam)

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- ④ They ensure true spirit of democracy is fulfilled in acts of elected officials.
- ⑤ Give extra-ordinary power (eg. ~~Strit~~ Bail + Removal obligation of proving innocence) to tackle with complex crimes.
- ⑥ They also have obligation to ensure public funds are used for public welfare.

Ordering with vested interest against rule of law

- ① They may target certain sections of the society.
[(eg) 2D case → 85% against opposition MPs/MLAs]
- ② Low rate of conviction may affect the public confidence.
[(eg) only 1100 charge sheet filed in 6000+ cases since 2005]
- ③ May be used a tool of psychological stress & fear (eg) Santihal Rajaji & T.N)

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4. May be used to suppress dissent in the democracy.
5. Reflection of "Committed bureaucracy" affecting rule of law.
6. Boycot cases may be used to harm the image of politicians.
7. Slow Judicial process may be used as a tool to punish.

Way ahead :-

- ↳ Need for limits on the power
- ↳ need for procedural safeguards
- ↳ follow "Modanlal Chaudhary" Judgment in letter & spirit.

Again can be better tool of justice or suppression and hence must be used for public welfare only.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

National Commission for women is a statutory body for the role of safeguarding women's Interest in the country.

Role of National Commission for women:-

1. Prime body for consultation while legislating on women matters.
2. Takes efforts to safeguard women in various sectors.
3. Provide hostels and protection homes to working women.
4. Check the Implementation of various women related schemes.
5. Take suo motu cognize of any incident against women.

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Failure of NCW in its role for safeguarding

- ① It is toothless figure, not have any actual power.
- ② Usually headed by people with little knowledge of women issues
(political appointees)
- ③ Reactive in approach and comes into action only after much highlight to issue.
- ④ Selective targeting of people - accused of targeting opposition politician over government.
(eg. Brij Bhushan Case)
- ⑤ Limited funds impact the scope and nature of functions.
- ⑥ Large vacancies in ranks affects its role to safeguard.

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Way ahead for effective role :-

① More outreach to society through social media.

[eg. commendable role in COVID
domestic violence cases]

② Create awareness about contemporary women issues.

[eg. Marital rapes]

③ Focus on welfare with good coordination with NGOs & civil society.

The role of NCW is crucial for achieving the target of "Nari shakti" in Aamrit Koral.

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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)

As per the latest National multidimensional poverty index, the country has 15% multi-dimensional poverty present.

Necessary to understand extent, source, complexity of deprivation for informed policy making :-

1. Understanding extent of deprivation :-

(a) Able to understand the depth of poverty in the population.

[Ex. Number of factors unfulfilled →
 Health, Nutrition, Sanitation, etc]

(b) Able to better target the more vulnerable areas.

[Ex. Bihar has highest MDP in the country]

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(c) Also help in Identifying groups of more vulnerability.
 [Eg. Prical + Tribal Areas]

2. Source of deprivation :-

(a) poverty related to certain indicator can be better targeted.

[Eg. Health factor more in Eastern India]

(b) Able to mobilise resource in certain direction.

[Eg. focus on hPCR, access to schools]

(c) Help identify low hanging fruits in targeting poverty.

[Eg. high spill over of health targets]

3. Complexity of deprivation :-

(a) Help understand the linkages between factors of poverty.

[Eg. poverty & education or poverty & health outcomes]

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(b) better understood the role of people in elimination of poverty.
(eg. National nutrition & poverty)

(c) better targeting of people who have been excluded.

(eg. DNTs, migrant labours, tribals)

Way forward:-

- ↳ Use of mix of strategies to address the poverty issue.
- ↳ Ensure minimum social security for all.
- ↳ make people empowered while alleviating poverty.

The global best practice like China's model of poverty elimination with state's active role can be adopted.

Feedback

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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 group of people with similar ideology who try to gain political power by election process.

Lifeblood of representative democracy:-

1. Representation of the masses.
2. Ensure participative democracy.
3. fulfill the demands of people. (eg. policy making)
4. Check the absolute power of state (eg. opposition parties)
5. Represent the will of the people (eg. parties in lok sabha)

Political parties beset with over challenges:-

1. Structural challenges:-
 - a) Not democratic in own functioning. (eg. dynastic politics)

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- (b) Too much focused on retaining power
 (Eg. group defections)
- (c) Only focus to come to power → Ideology is second.
 (Eg. BJP & PDP in J&K
 Shiv Sena & Congress Maha)
- (d) non-representative in nature
 (Eg. less women candidates)
- (e) Not allow dissent in their functioning

② Functional challenges :-

(a) Promote unfair elections.
 (Eg. Use of Black money)

(b) promote criminalisation of politics.
 (Eg. focus winability not credibility)

(c) Not perform duty with true spirit
 (Eg. opposition = No constructive criticism
 govt = No space to oppose)

(d) devoid of ground reality.
 (Eg. promote conservative ideas)

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Way forward:-

- ① Better political engagement with youth for reforms.
- ② focus on public welfare over personal welfare.
- ③ Ensure accountability → come under RTI
- ④ Democracy within the party.
- ⑤ check on criminalisation of politics.

Political parties are sine qua non for substantive democracy to function and they need to play liberating role to stay relevant.

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, 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 a flag-ship scheme which aims to provide functional tap water access to all by 2024.

Multifarious benefits cutting across generations :-

1. Women -

(a) better access to safe drinking water.

[# water manager of the household]

(b) address the issue of water poverty and time poverty.

(c) empowerment of women by more time for productive duties.

(d) better health outcomes & WASH

2. Children -

(a) Allow healthy growth & development

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(b) better education outcome by
sanitation services in school for
girl child.

3. Family —

(a) less quarrels & more harmony.

(Eg.) Pakistan low study of
domestic violence due to water
shortage

(b) Promote healthy lifestyle choices.

(Eg.) No open defecation

4. Society —

(a) Better position of women in society

(b) virtuous cycle with healthy population.

Challenges in ensuring mission success! —

1. Coordination problem from the state
due to lack of their share.

2. Lack of focus on sustainable use
supply source in scarce regions.

3. less focus on grey water re-use

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4. Current pace of completion of the mission is very low.
(Ex.) 62% completed as per dashboard
5. Less focus on people awareness and empowerment.

The success of the programme would be achieved by following the suggestion given by Mukherjee Committee like One water approach, charging the water as per use.

Feedback

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Q20116-612302-1910091883 (2023-08-19 17:04:17)
 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 (POA) Act, 1989 is one of the core legislative pillars of safeguarding the interest of backward caste.

Mere legal document without intense sensitization :-

- ① Very low conviction rate due to general acceptance of status quo.
- ② people not aware about the stringent law against discrimination.
- ③ authorities try to settle the matters without FIR due to "non-ailable" nature of offences.
- ④ Even SC/ST not aware about the protection conferred through the act.

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- (5) lack of sensitivity in general public about the core issue.
- (eg. general use of caste like "chamar" in derogatory manner)
- (6) lack of efforts by civil society or formal education to increase awareness about the act and its implications.

Steps for sensitization & implementation:

1. People made aware about the strong penal provision for insulting SC/ST.
2. Use of radio / formal education / podcast to create awareness about the protection measures.
3. focus on "unlearning" by the elders about the un-ethical use of the term like "chamar".
4. Awareness campaigns and innovative means like street plays to create I & C.

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5. Effort to specially target SC/ST about the legal safeguards provided to them.
6. Even public functionaries like police authorities, political leaders, even Judiciary should be sensitised.

The True Idea of "social democracy" as envisaged by Ambedkar can be only be achieved by safeguarding and respecting the backward caste.

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)

The India-Africa ties are millennia's old and have deep civilizational connect since Indus valley periods.



India - Africa ties beacon of Inclusive, Sustainable & equitable world.

1. Beacon of Inclusive world -

- (a) It's ties ensure 3rd world solidarity
- (b) take the growth to new growth heights of the world.
- (c) growth of the backward regions.
(Eg: ITC in Mosambique by India)
- (d) growth of all is ensured.
(Eg: solar plants in Ethiopia by India's)
h.o.c

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(e) Being the content to power table.

[(Eg) Modi request to include Ailton
Union in G20.]

② Reason of Sustainable world:-

(a) collaboration is focused on "climate Justice".

[(Recognition of CBDR)]

(b) efforts for green source of energy
[OSOWOC initiative by India]

(c) diversify sources of energy - (Eg)
[gas diplomacy with Egypt]

③ Reason of Equitable world:-

(a) efforts to accelerate growth.

[(Eg) Asia - Africa growth corridor
of India & Japan]

(b) Improve the capability of Africa to grow.

[# Unlike Chinese model of extraction]

(c) Better representation of voice of global south.

[(Eg) similar approach on UNSC reforms]

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Some challenges in the ties :-

- ↳ aggressive role of china in the engagement.
- ↳ unstable political situation affecting economic interest.
- ↳ lesser number of embassies in western Africa.
(# due to diaspora & language issue)

The trajectory of India's relation with Africa has seen only positive signs in recent past. This must be tapped to realise its true potential.



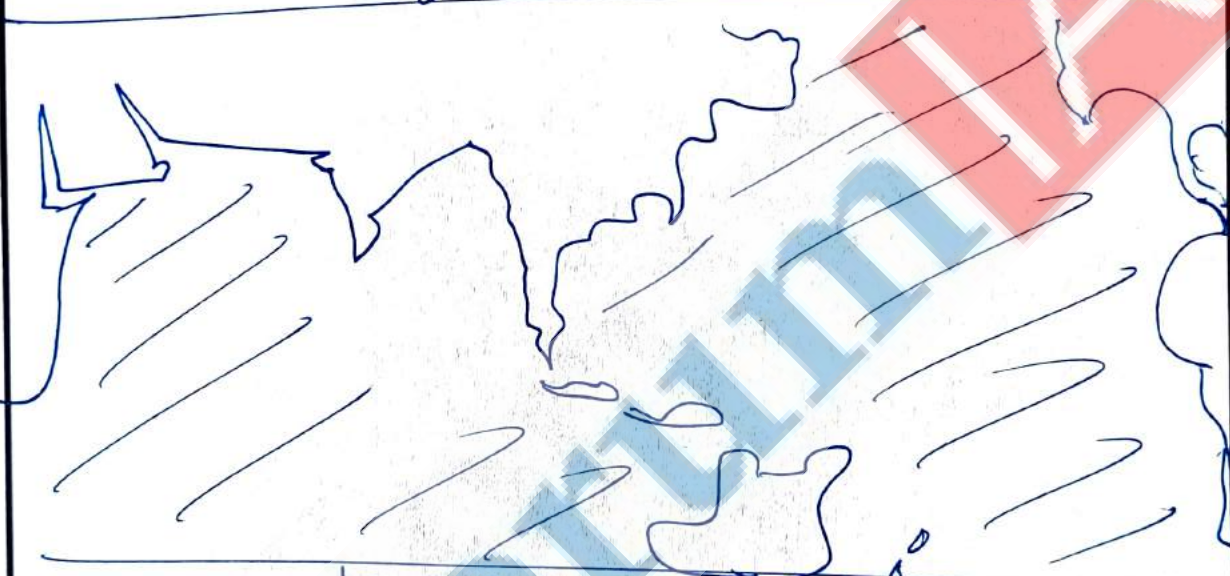
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Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 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 the dynamic strategic theatre with one of its book ends at eastern shore of Africa & another end at western shore of Americas.



[Fig Indo-pacific]

ASEAN Centrality make Indo pacific opportunity:-

- ① Convergence in viewpoint allies like Australia, France, USA.
- ② Aligned with India Act east policy.
- ③ Aid India to play more dominant role in securing sea lanes of communication.

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and choke points like Strait of Malacca, Sunda Strait.

- ④ Better integration with global value chain of South East Asia.

Rule based order ensure Indo pacific opportunity

- ① help to check the aggressive steps of China.
 [③ Grey zone operations & Navy
 military]

- ② Better aligned with India view of "Free and open Indo pacific"

- ③ Allow sustainable use of economic resources of the region.

[③ eg. poly metallic node of Indian Ocean]

- ④ Aid the "Net security provider" role of the country.

Development of Partnership with PIC as Indo pacific theme opportunity:-

- ⑦ Help India tap its natural advantage due to diapora pressure (eg. PNG, Fiji)

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- ② Ensure India to tap the strategic location of these countries.
- ③ Aid partnership with Australia which is a major partner in the polynesia region.

Hurdles in realising inclusive Indo-Pacific:-

- ① Aggressive view of china towards the theatre to contain china & vice.
- ② Lack of congruence between different countries about understanding of Indo Pacific.
- ③ Diminished attention & energies of west towards European conflicts.
- ④ Efforts by china to take advantage of its dominant position.
(Eg. South China Sea)

Indo-Pacific theatre will shape the emerging global order and India must play robust role to ensure its place as emerging power.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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