

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2
217130_612302_1910061848 (2023-08-14 10:41:17)Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

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| Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम | Samixa | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक | 1910061848 | Date/दिनांक | 13-8-23 |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र | 1900 - Online | | |

*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

| Q. No. प्र.सं. | Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक |
|-------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|
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| Total/कुल अंक | 250 | |

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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 :

10:15 pm

(2 min taken)

1:17 pm

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि :Online/ऑनलाइन Offline/ऑफलाइन

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*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।

ECN CODE/
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EG/ईजी :

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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Note: You can discuss your solution with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor. 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

Q.1) Discu affecting r
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| <input type="checkbox"/> | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> | English | Medium/Level |
| 13-8-23 | | | |

QUESTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.

2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI. All questions are compulsory.

3. The number of marks awarded by a question part is indicated against it.

4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission card, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Answer (QA) booklet in the space provided.

FORMLAS

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 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, 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, 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.

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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)

'Press' is generally regarded as the 4th estate. It's freedom is hallmark of democracy. Article 19(1) provides it as fundamental right.

Role of 4th estate.

1. generate public opinion on any issue
eg) Farm Bills
2. debate, discussion and deliberate democracy
eg) Data protection Bills - experts joining the Lok Sabha TV debate
3. provides information for an informed choice
4. unearth wrong practices like corruption to safeguard public interest
eg) Neera Radia Tapes

Issues related to Press freedom.

According to Reporters Sans Border India has lowered its press freedom.

- (1) Whistleblowing act is missing
- (2) Politicised media house - owned by politicians or Businessman - show filtered content [censor]
- (3) multiple sources - OTT, Youtube etc. generating rumors - government imposes strict action (19 Article (2))
- (4) TRP based media (Biased)
- (5) Raids on media (eg) On the WIRE employees houses as well.

Press freedom is important criteria for an informed citizenry

but the freedom should be balanced

with national interest. (eg) Government

brought self-regulation & Journalist Bill.

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| AWIS |
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| Please put marks in table. |
| Here G is Average Poor. |
| TOTAL MARKS |

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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)

Article 325 and 326 ensures

Universal adult suffrage and also provide

to become an representative as india is a DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

The electoral process is inclusion in theory but

1. Only 14% of women are represented whereas population is 48%

2. the women elected are also mainly from political familial background

3. there is lack of diversity in representation (e) SC/ST have lower strength.

4. even if women are elected

they do not raise issue of women

⊕ still reservation of women Bill & pending.

5. In Past there have been only 1 women PM i.e. Indira Gandhi that too made during emergencies.

6. Role of money & muscle power and patriachal norms restrict the women in Glass ceiling.

7. lack of regional diversity -
⊕ only 1 women represented Nagaland. In other NE states there is absence of women representative.

Swami Vivekananda said - that "A Bird cannot fly with its one wing broken". For becoming developed till 2047 we need Gender equality SDG 5

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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)

In the BACHAN SINGH case SC said that death penalty should be in 'Rarest of rare case'. Post this debates are surrounded over this.

Death Penalty / capital punishment should be given :-

1. to create deterrence in society
'collective conscience' ⊕ Heinous crime like rape.
2. It reduces the crime rate
⊕ In Saudi Arabia 44% reduction due to this.
3. saves cost of state
↳ expenditure to maintain such criminals - food, lodging — 118% underbails
4. saves time of Judiciary & protects personnel from harm

should not be given.

1. Shatrughan Singh case - SC took a lenient view over this
2. not right at per any religion
3. Right to take life is against the UNHRC commentaries.
(India opposed 2007 & 2015 voting)
4. does not create deterrence
 (e) Post Nirbhaya - Hathras -
 Kaithal case - Shradha case.
5. seen as martyrdom by the extremist
 (e) hang to Kasab - used to radicalise youth.
6. Capital punishment goes wrong - 2/13 - Santosh case executed wrongly.
 Capital Punishment is abolished in almost all the country. There is need to review the legislation.

Feedback

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| # | G | A |
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

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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 subject in the concurrent list. In recent past there are increasing case of interstate water disputes eg Mahadayi issue

Effectiveness of Interstate River act 1956:-

1. Tribunal formed to solve the cases
2. till now 9 benches made
3. platform to manage the river water use - river boards are made
4. solved the issue of mahadayi, Godavari, krishna etc.

But

it has not been effective in

solving Tungbhadra issue, Kaveri issue.

- late making up of tribunal
- Politicization in setting tribunals

Potential impact of delays in resolution :-

1. increased Regionalism
(eg) Kaveri water issue extended

2. becomes political issue
(eg) Tungbhadra issue. also taking form of language issue

3. States may get into internal fights

4. Bordering area people suffers

5. Mass mobilization & migration

For the increased effectiveness recently amendment to it was made. This is enshrined under Article 262 of Constitution.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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Q.3) 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 was envisioned by Gandhian principle (Article 43B), also in Article 19(c) gives freedom to form cooperative.

Significance of cooperatives.

Issues of rural growth

How cooperative helps.

1. lack of resources like bank, credit → farming this provides a mass base to

- 1.1. mortgage
- 1.2. avail loans.

eg) Lijjat papad

2. skewed growth or feminization of women poverty → models like Lijjat Papad, Sunita didi truck model, Kudumshree etc. provides solution.

↓ financial empowerment ↓ household decision making

3. lack of upscaling, \longrightarrow economy of scale
 or fragmented nature of work \longrightarrow formation of FPO's
 (eg) Nestle, Pepsico
Kishan Ketchup
pooling of land

4. caste, and class biases \longrightarrow equal membership to all
 [1 vote = 1 member]

5. marketing & networking, transportation issue \longrightarrow Amul model
due to which get exploited or Jammu Apple model
 (eg) APMC's

Recently government came with Ministry of cooperative
 to enhance the growth.

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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)

The (75 in no.) PMPVTG were given by the Dhebbhar and lokur commission introduced the term as to give more priority to them.

criteria for the PMPVTG

- a) geographically isolated
- b) shyness
- c) backward & illiterate economically poor

" Kautilya said - In the happiness of his subjects lie his happiness "

hence in the welfare of PVTG lies government's measure of

Good governance

- ① For economy - Van Dhan Yojana - MSP for the Minor forest produce.

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② For health - intervention like Saangi express

③ education - Nai Udaan
 - Naiya Savera
 - GOAL (Going Online as leaders)

④ legislation - like Forest right act 2006
 - community reserves

⑤ Model of integration avoided we adopted assimilation model. (Nehru)

⑥ Special ministry for them - Ministry of tribal affairs
 - NCST also made for policy advice.

- 5th/6th schedule made.

Government since long have tried to include them in the mainstream. Special measures like vaccination in hills also carried out.

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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)

CSO [civil society Organization] have emerged as the 4th organ of state.

It can help in addressing poverty & malnutrition

1. Poverty :- helping in disturbing resources - like education accessories (eg) Bachpan NGA

1.2 - providing food, (eg) community kitchens during COVID of Kudamshale (eg) Akshay Patra

1.3 - helping sanitation poverty (eg) Swachh Bharat mission - Safai Karamchari, Blue Foundation.

1.4 helping in medical, legal matter which may drag into

poverty

(eg) Free checkups, clinics in Odisha - probono service.

1.5 rescuing the elderly (eg) Helpage home

* the trafficked (eg) Satyarth Kanyas foundation

* the people pushed to begging (eg) Popatbhai vadodara foundation

2. malnutrition

2.1 providing supplementaries (eg) SHAKTI kits to women

2.2 awareness spreading (eg) Eat right movement

2.3 polio drives or humanitarian assistance

CSO can be the pillar for the execution of policy that state might not able to accomplish alone.

Feed

(For OFFICE)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

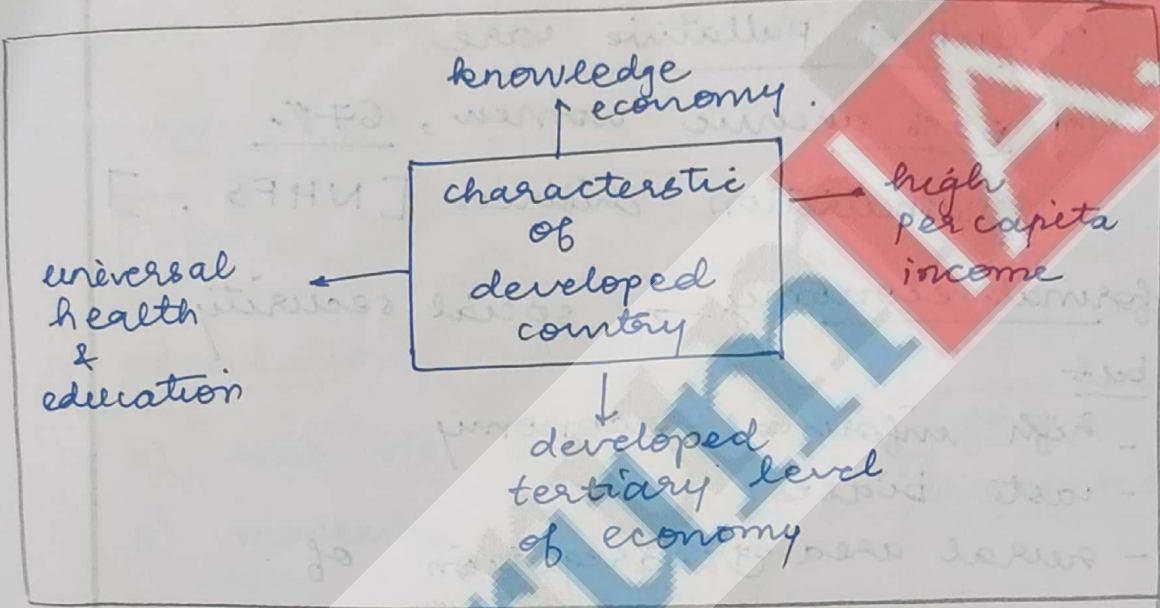
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Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में एक मजबूत सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की अनुपस्थिति 2047 तक विकसित स्थिति प्राप्त करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों में से एक बन सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India aspires to become DEVELOPED till 2047. which is also akin to its demographic window.



But, in India,

1. lack of proper education - skillset
 - (eg) 43% of grade 5 can read grade 2 [ASER report].
 - (eg) Only 2% of expenditure by government
 - (eg) Aspiring minds survey - Only 4% are trained or skilled.

2. Health → Good & Healthy mind → ↑ productivity
 ↳ Happy Families

but
 (eg) 24% PHC do not have doctors [MO/HFW]

(eg) 51% (prevention) > 6% only cure

(eg) lack of palliative care

(eg) 52% anemic women, 67% malnutrition children [NHFS]

3. formal economy → social security

but

- high informal economy

- caste biases

- rural area segregation of occupation - 95% ST women are manual scavengers

4. low inclusion - disabled friendly infrastructure missing

(eg) only 27% courts have women toilets.

Hence, for becoming VISHWAGURU india need to take up reforms in its social arena.

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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)

Recent Iran-Saudi deals

brokered by China and the Abraham accords both goes in favour of peaceful west asia.

This are in India's interest.

1. negotiation or tolerance amongst
 - a) shia v/s sunni
 - b) monarchy v/s republic.
 - c) becoming leaders race
2. reduction in the missiles strikes which ensures - energy security
LNG, oil etc.
3. possibility of dehypenation.
4. reduced piracy - as Yemen ;
Houthi pacified. → ↓ terrorism
5. free and open hormuz, Aden

6. cheapest oil from Iran - ↓
in the CAD and forex (3rd exporter)

But

presence of unusual actors like :-

1. unfolding great game - USA
v/s China engagement
2. race for dominance
- sinoziation v/s dollarization
3. Chinese presence & its strategic control on the water strait
of hormuz → ↓ energy dependency
independence
(eg) Iran cancelled deal with India - Chabahar
4. Mission Creep of China

India needs secular,
non-alignment, and look west
transient policy as told by S. Jaishankar

[External Foreign minister]

Q.10) Water with speci

जल कूटनी विशेष सं

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)

Indus water treaty 1960

is a remarkable piece of legislation which is still obeyed & respected by Pakistan side.

Water diplomacy can refine the regional cooperation

1. India has upper riparian benefit that is if it stops the water, Pakistan faces - draught, humanit arian crises.
2. It is important tool to negotiate with Pakistan for - not allowing terrorism from governed spaces. (AlQeda etc).
- for cooperating to contain

the terrorist activity

- pacifying the issue of radicalization by the ISIS
- negotiate for the Sir Creek line issue
- extend pakistani ~~for~~ support to recognize Jammu kashmir as part of India.

3. India already provided the EWS to ↓ flood, disaster as a humanitarian aid.

The cooperation of both can lead to leveraging the fruits of the changing geopolitics - Indopacific theatre

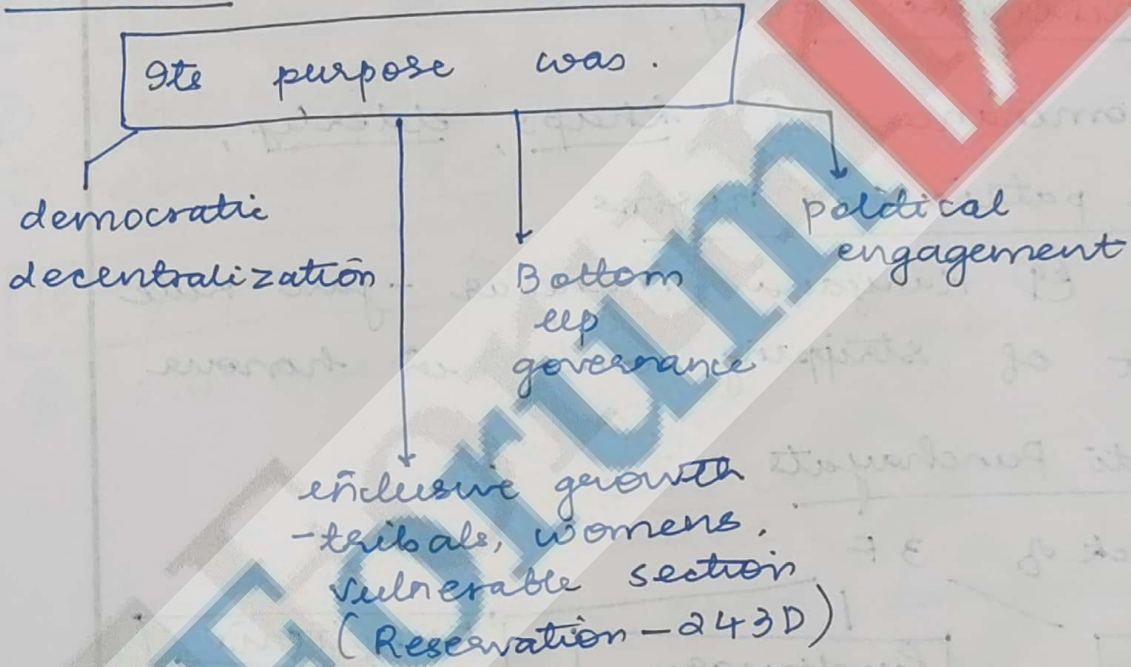
As ^{our} PM said - Blood and water can't flow together.

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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)

Local governance got constitutional backing by 73rd / 74th amendment acts with article 243 series and 11th 12th schedule



But the idea of Decentralisation has remained missing due to :-

Bottlenecks like

1. lack of Powers -

Only 37% states have devolved the powers.

2. Overdominance of DPC or Bureaucracy these are headed by DM which is 'Mai-Baap' for rural masses.

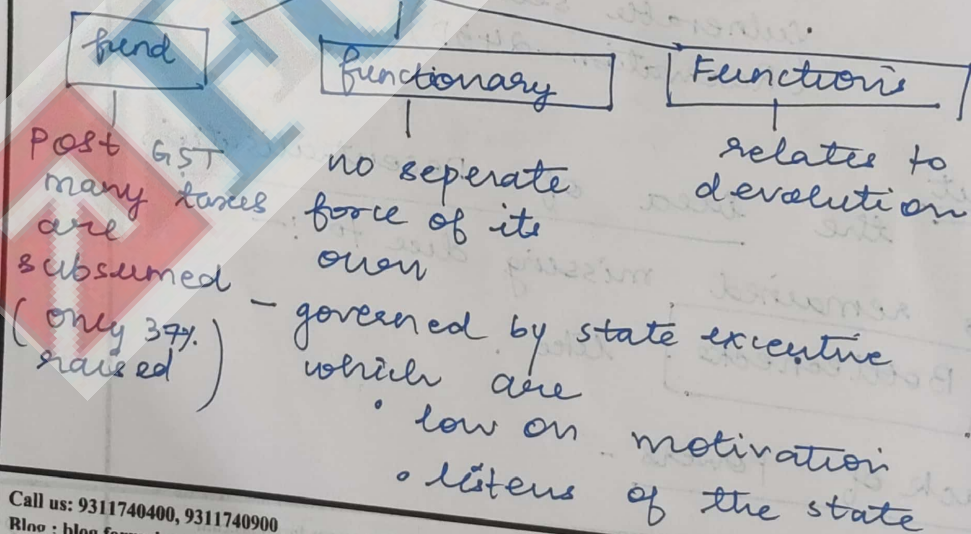
3. Seen as extension of executive work of state than as a deliberative Body.

4. dominance of khaps, elderly, or patriarchal norms

eg) Haryana Manesar - gave rule out of stripping women in honour

5. Pati Panchayats

6. lack of 3F



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For the Decentralisation, IInd ARC

suggests:-

- ① Formation of seperate force / manpower & train them
- ② the DM should be the chief secretary and the sarpanch like CM
- ③ Principle of Subsidiary
- ④ Agentification of work
- ⑤ democratization of DPC

15th/14th FC suggest:-

- ⑥ 2.41 crore funds — 1.41 crore for the tied
1.2 crore for untied.

performance based devolution

- ⑦ strengthen State Finance Commission

LSG forms the basic tenet of democracy. It is the embodiment of good governance.

Feedback

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Q12) Under Article 32, 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)

India's model is based on principle of checks & balances and independence of Judiciary is the prime basis for it & constitutionalism

It provides bedrock for thriving polity:-

1. ensuring constitutional morality

eg) Justice Chandrasekhud said -
re-promulgation of ordinances is fraud on constitution.

2. checking executive adhocism

eg) Striking down 42nd CAA clauses of JR taken away.

eg) Section 66A of IT act

eg) Section 53 of Aadhar act.

3. providing FR to all the citizens

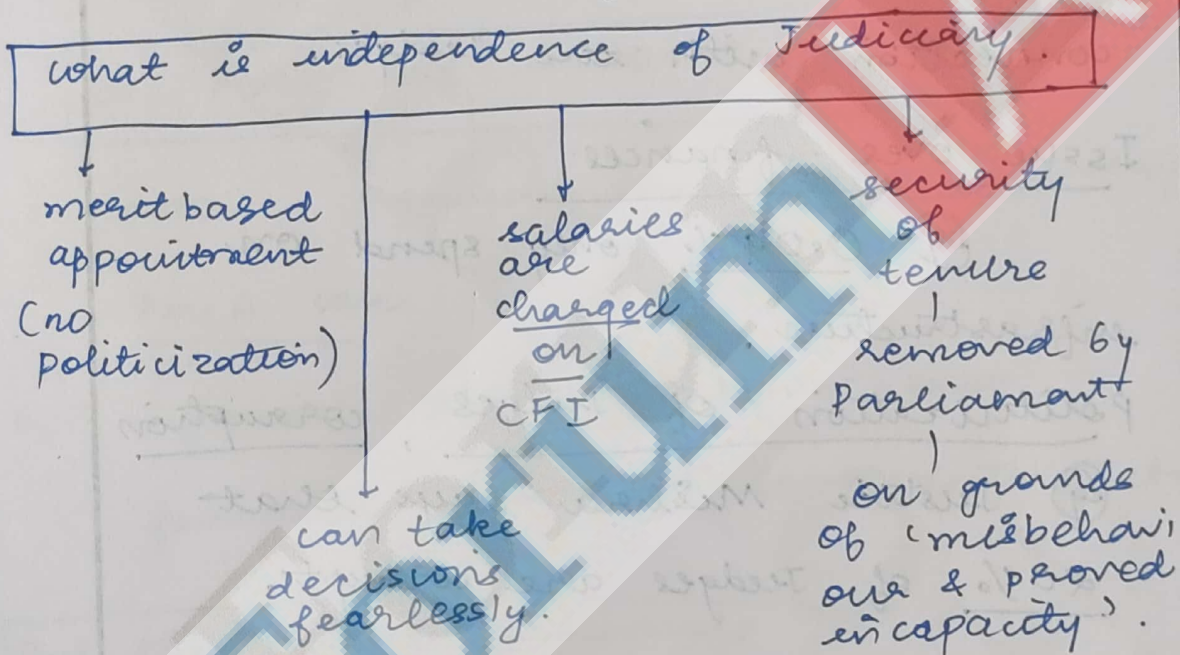
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① RTE was made when Judiciary intervened

② PIL, social justice - Vishakhra guidelines etc.

But

it is seen that executive encroachment leads to degraded standards.



Executive encroachment

1. Issue of appointment - debate over the NJAC and collegium.
2. Transfer issues - politicized transfer seen

3. Post retirement benefit

eg) Justice gooi - Ranjambur
 Bhoomi judgement made governor ↓
 ↓
vote bank for the government.

4. Removal of Judges

eg) Proposals are turned by other house having close connection with the Judges.

5. Issue over finances

eg) 0.09% only spend on infrastructure.

6. Politicization of Judges, corruption

eg) Justice Mishra says that 20% of Judges are corrupt.
 Hence, there is a need to re-establish the relationship to ensure that independence of Judiciary remains intact.

L13) Executive
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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)

Recent ordinance related to the ED have spurred debates over the politicization of the office.

ED role is expansion at

1. acting against the money laundering PMLA case
2. against the cross border and financial frauds. - Counterfeiting etc.

But the recent ordinances

- extend the period of ED as the executive please.
- have reduced the security of tenure of ED.

- politicization apparent of the office.
- can lead to making legal but unethical conduct
 - ↳ raiding the opposition houses, offices. etc.
 - ↳ acting against the rivalry company or those supporting the opposition.
- safeguarding own party interest and assets.

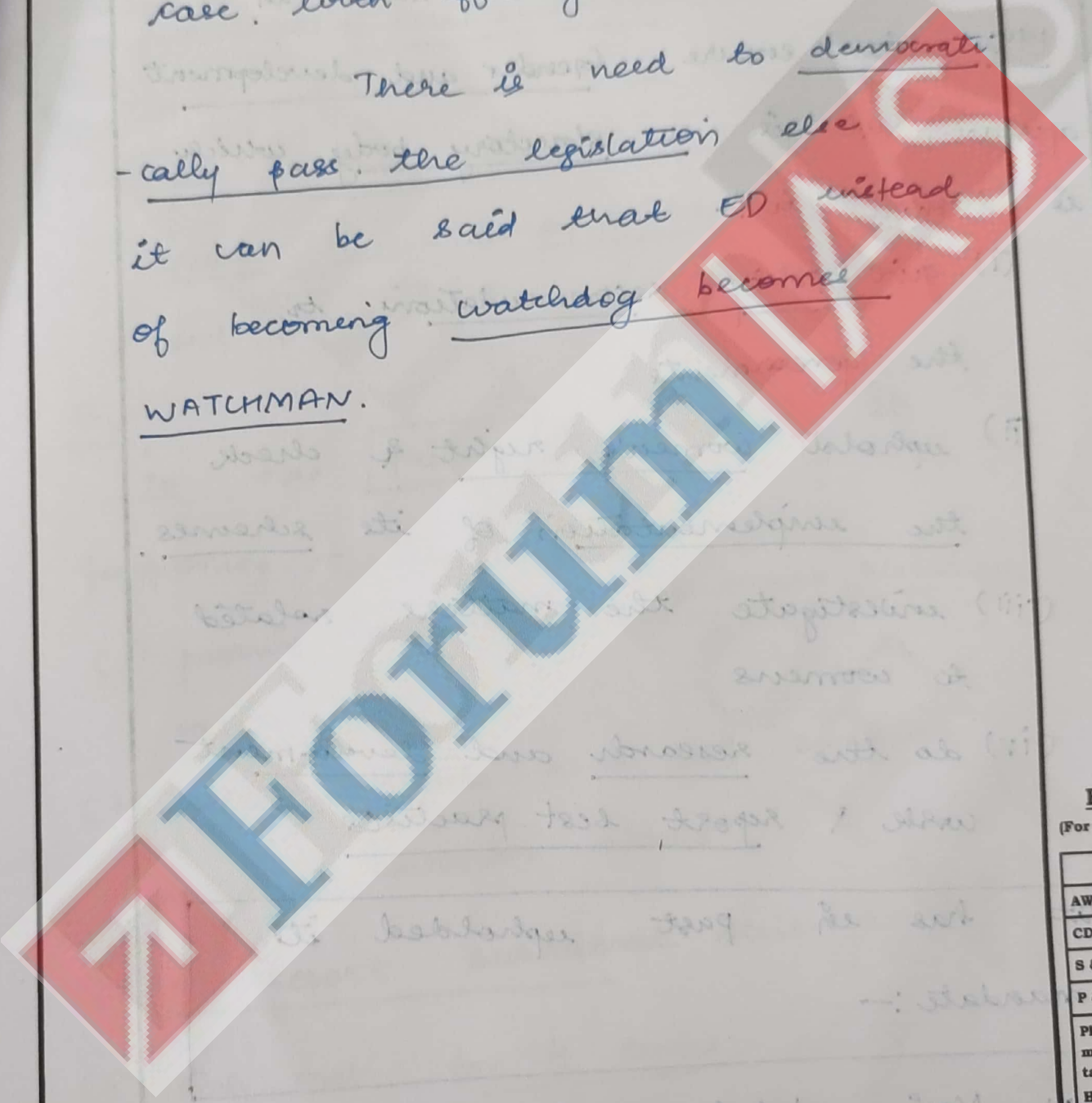
eg ED raids have increased -
 in Rushant Singh case, in popular celebrity case, against the largest opposition party, the WIRE.

but it is not held in Adani case even reports show a vested

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interest that is favour given in Gujarat ports & Hendelberg reports - not carried out in Panama papers case with efficiency.

There is need to democratically pass the legislation else it can be said that ED instead of becoming watchdog become WATCHMAN.



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217130_612302_1910061848 (2023-08-14 10:41:17) 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)

The NCW was made in 1992 to ensure Gender and development approach. It is a statutory body which is tasked to :-

- (i) give policy recommendations to the governments
- (ii) uphold women's right & check the implementation of its schemes.
- (iii) investigate the matters related to women
- (iv) do the research and development work & report best practices

It has in past upheld its mandate :-

- (1) Nari sadakats made.

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- (2) Mahila Sabha and Mahila e-Haast
- (3) special newspaper for the women
- (4) Mahila newsletter to show the awareness # Nari andolan (women movement)
- (5) also upstood for the women's cause like - honor killings, stripped and paraded etc.

But, it has failed to mandate its

functioning :-

- (1) passive action in hathras, Nabhaya case
- (2) elitist attitude and not sensitive to the common women
- (3) no report submitted since 2017.
- (4) Only met for 4 times in a year.

(5) no deliberation for Belle like reservation of women's Bill

(6) not taken adequate steps towards
 - women harassment at workplace,
 - domestic violence
 - or marital rape
 it is silent on this matter.

(7) politicised posting.

There is a need to relook at the NCV functioning. It must be made representative, inclusive by adding NGO members, local women Sarpanch etc.

2.15) Understanding dimensionally poor condition of Multidimensional

बहुआयामी गरीबी है। इस संदर्भ में

Feedback

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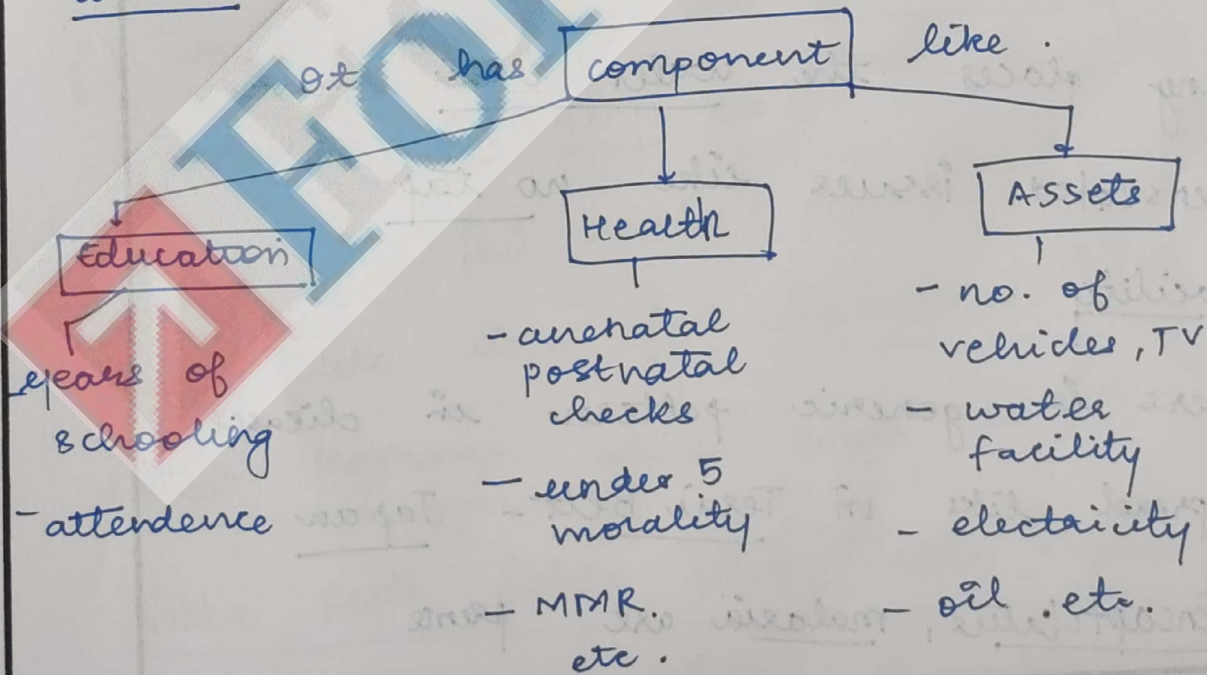
TOTAL MARKS

217139_612302_1910061848 (2023-08-14 10:41:17) Q.9) by 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)

NITI Aayog came with MPI report on lines of the UN HDI report. It has been important development to compare the states for policy formulation.

It ensures EVIDENCE based, rationalising policy making with efficient & optimised resource allocation.



- Based on the findings :-

- Malnutrition is more among the rural childrens, women due to many factors like patriarchy, poor WASH, sanitation etc.
- Financial inclusion have gap in the male & female, North & South context.
- Digital divide present
- dropouts are more in secondary & upper primary.
- Still electricity issues are faced in rural areas.
- Many places the water crisis have deep seated issues like no tap facility
- There is generic pattern in diseases spread like in Terai Belt - Japan
Encaptilates, malaria are prevalent

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cause of under 5 mortality

- o post natal checks & antenatal are lacking in area with women less empowered, PHC underdeveloped.

Based on the finding the policy interventions

like :-

- a) swachta Survekshan
- b) Jal jeevan mission
- c) Indradhanush mission
- d) provision of eggs in the MPM food
- e) and diversification of which food in PPS to be done.
- f) where to increase the Bharatnet penetration, PMWANI etc.

This provides personalised planning like done for Aspirational district programme which leads to

'Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas Sabka Vishwas'

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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 groups with particular ideology of their own which aspire to capture the power to fulfill the mandate of ideology & do welfare of people.

They are lifeblood of representative democracy :-

- (1) represent the popular demands
- (2) make the legislative debates & discussion keeping in mind the need of their constituency people.
- (3) generate popular appeals & public opinion
- (4) provides representation to the nooks & corner of the country.

217130_612302_1910061848_(2023-08-14 10:41:17) spread political education

(6) expose the common man with the constitutional mandates.

But

they have their challenges like :-

(1) no intraparty democracy

(a) Congress Syndicates governing the whole function of the party.

(2) balancing for the funding

(a) FIECI, ASSOCHAM v/s

farmers representation -

both run rival to each

other.

(3) familial politics

to touch the top positions

of powers.

(4) kitchen cabinets - that is no regard

for other members demand.

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made on some issue - (eg) some caste based party made when issue like intercaste arises but do not have its coherent ideology.

(6) whips - leading to no representation of the individuals.

(7) seen as unethical, Bad politics by the Youth. (also ↓ the democratization of the representation)

(8) Gap between those in power and those working on the field.

(eg) Maharashtra MLA was denied permission with its own party head.

Multi-Party system is the recognition of india's diverse & vibrant diversity in Polity.

Q.17) Safely mar
give multifario
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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 carried out by Mo Jal Shakti. It is to ensure water service to all the households by

2022.

It gives multifarious benefits.

1. ↓ in the laborious work to women

① water wise in HH.

2. ↑ the time with the women to spare in employment → financial empowerment →

WHO said - Women Healthy leads to healthy family.

3. ensuring WASH }
hygienic conduct }
reduction of diseases →

↑ in spending / saving ↓
asset creation / social upturns
↓
intergenerational change.

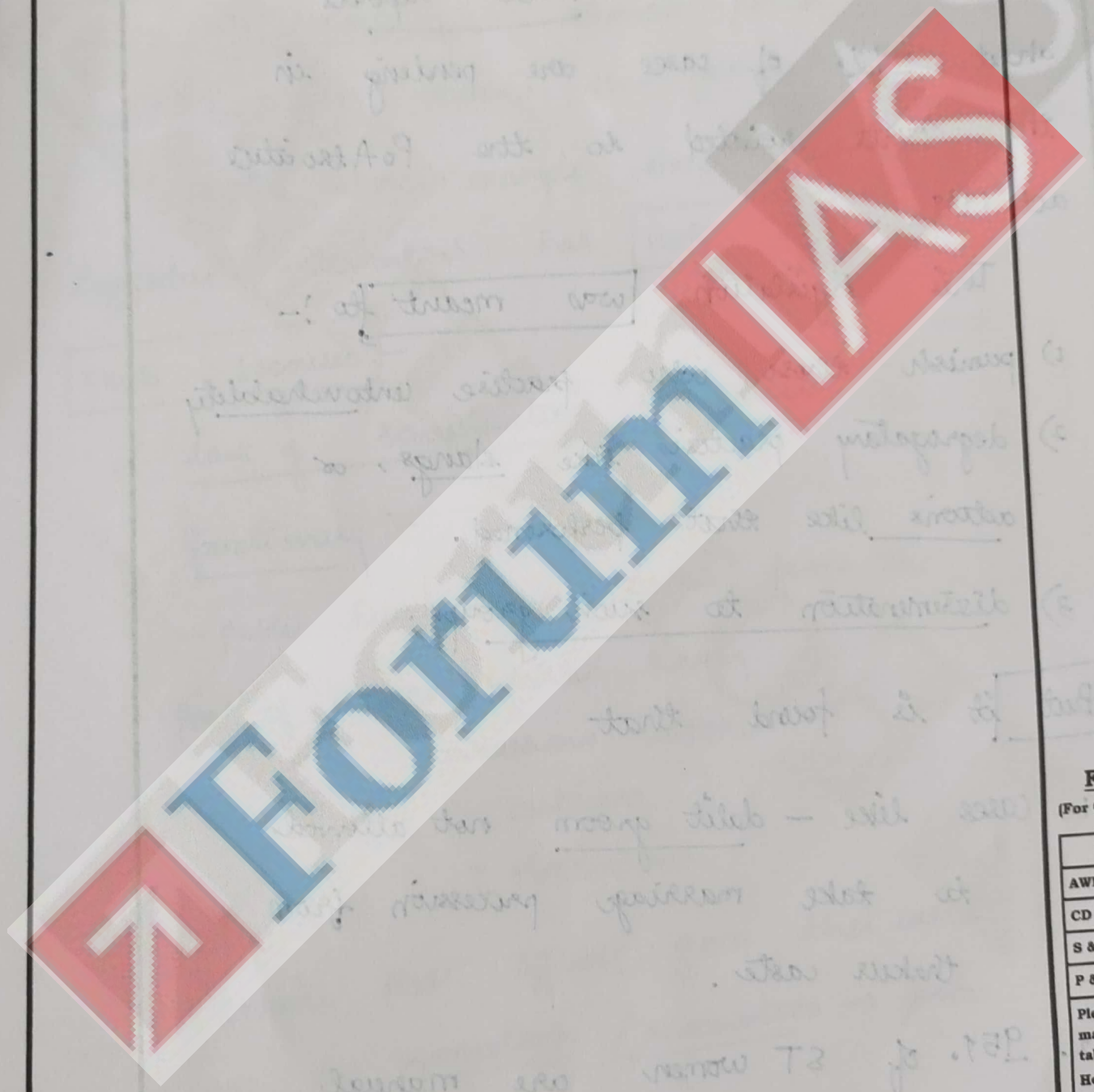
4. ↓ in the cases of the malnutrition, anemia as water available.
5. ↓ in expenditure on the water tanker
② Barmer Rajasthan

Challenges.

1. Coordination amongst the different agencies - Mo P.R.I, Mo R.D, Mo ~~W&A~~
Jal Shakti
2. Poor gram panchayats
3. no social audits
4. corruption & also leakage to ↓ the resources available.
5. Water tanker business preferred over implementation.

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Clean and Sanitation is a human right and it ensures fulfillment of overarching SDG 1, 6, 2 etc.



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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)

As per the NCSC reports about 89% of cases are pending in the courts related to the PoA Act 1989.

This legislation was meant to :-

- 1) punish those who practise untouchability
- 2) derogatory practices like slangs, or actions like that performed.
- 3) discrimination to such groups.

But it is found that

1. cases like - dalit groom not allowed to take marriage procession from thakur caste.

2. 95% of ST women are manual scavenger.

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3. 2 dalit men were asked to do unnatural sex in the police custody.

4. non-filing of FIR of SC caste people.

⊙ Hathras case showed police insensitivity towards this group.

The above example states that the legislative intervention has not helped

much. because:-

1. lack of sensitisation of public

functionary:-

- public Functionaries comes from the

Pool of masses which have

- narrow interest

- castism

- obstruction.

- thinks that official from their caste

are by promotion / reservation → given

less respect.

- those in service are doing Sanskritization.
- 2. lack of sensitisation of CSO
 - acting for them to gain fame & publicity than promoting actual cause

3. lack of organization / institution

(eg) Bezwada Wilson organization is now defunct due to low support from state - NSKN is not made a statutory body.

Hence, for the successful inclusion as B.R Ambedkar said - Education

∆ empowerment is needed. ⊕ sensitization

∆ attitude change is needed

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Q.19) Harbingers of a global order (2023-08-14 10:41:17) are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India - Africa ties are historical & promote common interest like non-alignment, strategic autonomy and Voice of Global South.

These are Beacons of an

(i) INCLUSIVE

- that is rebalancing the institutions like IMF, UNSC where India-Africa are needed.

- global power sharing in the development plans & agenda

⑨ Asian-African growth corridor ensures that connectivity & internet access.

(ii) Sustainable

- Both are advocates of the climate change.
(droughts in Africa)
- advocates of CBDR principle.
- Bio piracy issues as having biodiversity been misused by developed nation.
- terrorism fueling in the African lands (eg. Chad, Rwanda etc, Somalia)

(iii) Equitable

- equal opportunity in green renewable energy
- technology access

India had strategic interest like:

1. piracy control - Over Horn of Africa important for its energy security.
2. investment in Africa
 - metro rail in Mozambique.

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- sub rail in mauritius.
- 3. Countering China - its string of Pearl strategy and Yuan diplomacy.
- 4. engagement as Africa also has demographic dividend windows.
- 5. Infrastructure projects to ↓ the debt trap of China.

Africa & India coming together can shape the world peace as both advocate for free & open rule based order.

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)

ASEAN-India recently had celebration of its 30th anniversary. India's LOOK EAST → ACT EAST policy focuses on Asean engagement.

It has opportunity for India to leverage Indo-Pacific theatre :-

1. ASEAN centrality.
 - location - malacca proximity.
 - energy security (70% LNG passes from here).
 - market - of the consumerism.
 - at the convergence of 2 seas (Pacific + Indian ocean)
 - cultural similarity (eg) Angkor wat.

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Asymmetrical multipolar theatre

- wanted to change the unipolar monopoly of China (convergence)
- need Free & open Indo Pacific.

3. Development partnership with Pacific islands

- can be used to support UNSC seat for India. (eg) Fiji has 10% of Indian population)

- advocate energy initiatives of India. (eg) ISA alliance.

- maritime partners or provider.

- (eg) IOR, IFC-fusion centre.
- relationship for space technology,

Early warning system

- investment opportunity

to counter the debt trap of China

Hurdles in realisation of Indo-Pacific theatre:-

1. chancee enagement) - Asean country also divided on this basis.
(eg) Laos.

surplus production dumping.

debt trap diplomacy or direct credit line

2. US interference & China eyes - that is conflicts of

US considers - FIPIC as 1st

island country.

FIPIC or small islands - are diverging

on those who give finances of

Supports USA by endorsing Taiwan

↓
possibility of new cold war.

3. low trade & more deficit with ASEAN

(eg) 90 \$ bn trade with 40 \$ bn deficit.

Our Honorable PM said - ASEAN → Asian connected can shape the world order. India need to documentation with the Asean.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

| Mark | Good | Average | Below average |
|-----------|----------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 10 Marker | 3.75 – 5.0 | 3.0 – 3.5 | < 3.0 |
| 15 Marker | 5.75 – 7.0 | 4.0 – 5.5 | < 4.0 |
| ✓✓ | Key / Relevant Point | | |
| ✗ | Vague / Irrelevant | | |

* Subject to change without prior notice.