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

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MRINAL KUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910128954	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	19 August

*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 भरे।	
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 :
			9:00 P.M	12:00 P.M.
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, पल्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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.



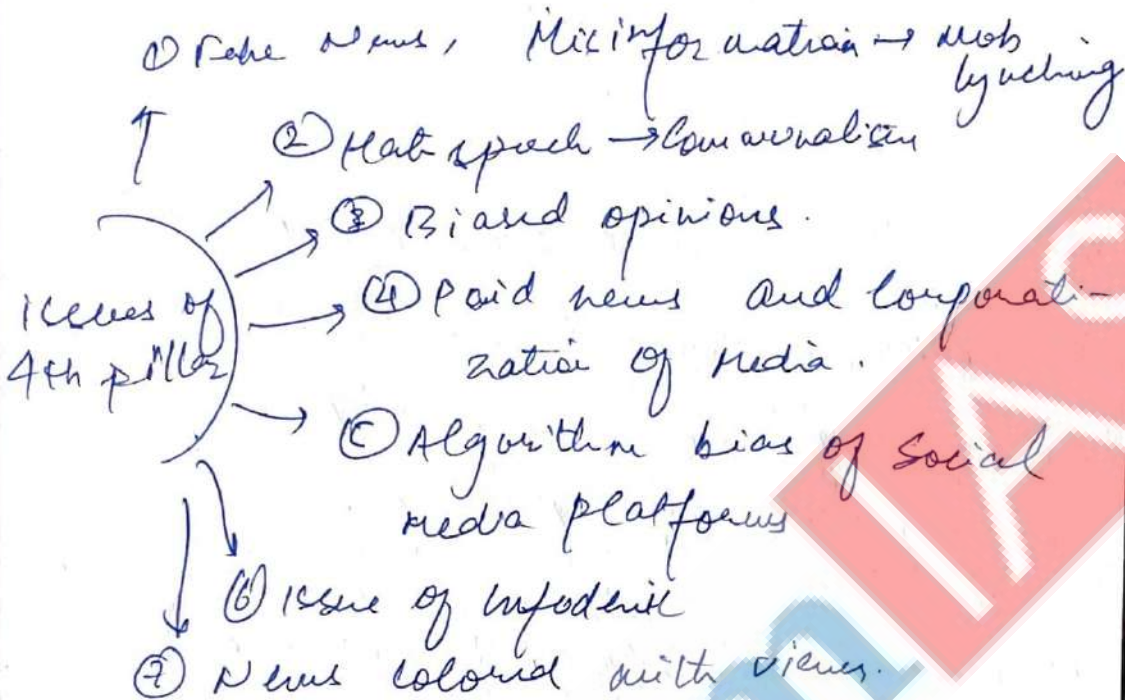
Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. Pillar (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

The media is said to be the fourth pillar of democracy because of its pervasiveness in the society and an outcome of freedom of expression.

Role of media in upholding Democratic values

- ① Criticism of Government and establishing accountability (eg) news covering incidents of Manipur.
- ② Educating public about fronks of politics and development (eg) debate about collegium
- ③ Helps to generate a public opinion.
- ④ Rational and expert evaluation of public policies.
- ⑤ Source of expression and guidance of marginalised societies (eg) issues of Tribals of Nicobar Islands.



Way forward

- ① Need independent Media Regulator
- ② Disclosure of fundings
- ③ Tackle the false news and hate speech.
- ④ Digital media Ethics hubs, IT Act, 2008
- ⑤ Fact checking body → PIB but also and vigilant citizenry.

Thus, for working of a vibrant democracy, an ethical journalism and responsible media is absolutely necessary.

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.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)

According to recent statistics, women represent only 10.4% in Parliament even after 75 years of independence, reflecting limited role of women.

Provisions for inclusion of women.

- ① Universal Adult Franchise.
- ② Reservation of women (13%) at all level of Panchayat Raj and Municipality and office of Chairperson also.

Issues of exclusionary tendencies

- ① Lack of adequate women leadership in political parties.
- ② The political issues of women are limited to health and education matters.

- than larger issues of policy making.
- ③ Embroaching on the position reserved by women → tradition of Sampark Patil.
 - ④ Reflection of patriarchal attitude in voting pattern → women get low number of votes.
 - ⑤ Women given ticket for the sake of gender representation rather than actual issue of women empowerment.

Way forward:

- ① Stop handling issues at Pandayat level.
- ② Women reservation in Parliament
- ③ Greater role of women in political parties
- ④ Promotion to women role models.

For the whole & all round inclusive development, women led development is the only solution.

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)

Article 21 provides right to life and personal liberty making "life" as invaluable but state infinges that through death penalty.

Issues regarding Death penalties

- ① It is opposed to Country's Commitment to United Nations Declaration of Human Rights.
- ② It amounts retributive justice which is medieval in nature.
- ③ It does not address the love of the law, rather than use an "eye for an eye" approach.
- ④ High penalties often lead to questes

- Officers to hide the fact
- ① It may lead to under-reporting of the cases.
 - ② Debates if the state, the Guardian of life & security has the authority & on what grounds to take it.
 - ③ There are other forms of strict punishment available like life imprisonment.

Debates supporting Death penalty

- ① Support to reformatory Justice.
- ② It amounts to Barbarianism of State.
- ③ Honour killings, Terrorists, to have that offer

Thus, Supreme Court, keeping the debate in mind through Bachchan Singh Case said to use the death penalty in the harsh of hard Case.

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.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 समाहित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 260 of Constitution provides
the rules of inter state water disputes
and its authority to parliament to
set an institutional mechanism.

Effectiveness of Inter state River Water Disputes
Act, 1956

① Sub optimal effectiveness.

↳ long pendancy - of upto 30 years.

↳ lack of consensus of states → political

stasis of the issues

↳ Does not facilitate data sharing
among states

↳ no directions about river projects
that affect other states.

C Does not cover emerging issues of Climate change. → lack of monitoring agency for implementation of recommendations

Impact of delays

① Delay in completion of River projects

② Issues in inter-State and State-State coordination → confrontation federalism.

③ Lack of trust and cooperation among states.

④ Direct impact on economic and regional aspect in form of floods and droughts.

Thus, other areas of dispute addressed like inter State Council could also be explored while reforms are undertaken in the process of dispute

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The 97th Constitutional Amendment added the provisions of cooperatives to complement the democratic decentralisation and growth.

Role of cooperatives in addressing Rural Growth issues.

(1) They facilitate pooling of resources - overcome issue of land fragmentation and low average holding

(2) It provides collective bargaining power to marginalized sections

eg. Ujjat Pansad → women led cooperative.

③ Improves bargaining power of farmer
 (eg) FPOs negotiate better prices at
 lowest cost deals.

④ Creation of infrastructure, expertise
 and market

(eg) Amul cooperative Model in Gujarat.

Thus cooperatives provide multiplier effect in rural growth.

- Challenges
- ① Marginalisation of small cooperatives.
 - ② Dominance of political and caste groups in cooperatives.
 - ③ Poor financial viability.
 - ④ Lack of marketing skills.
 - ⑤ Regional disparity in growth of big cooperatives.

Thus, we need to address the challenges to realize inclusive rural growth.

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.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)

Given that 1.5% of PVTGs are extremely backward, the PM PVTG Development Mission is build upon a rights based approach.

Characteristics of Good Governance.

① Close to people.

↳ Focus on access of people to the services.

↳ people friendly policies.

↳ Based upon local customs and local languages.

② Responsive to aspirations

↳ Based upon Quality of life of people

↳ Ease of living

↳ ~~view~~ ^{view} people not as beneficiaries
but agents of change.

(3) Inclusive in approach.

↳ Must be focused on delivering
service to the most marginalized

↳ Focused on the needs of diversity &
focus on Tailored policies.

Thus, the PM PVTG programme
is built upon the principles of Good
Governance to uplift the PVTG and
allow them the fruits of development.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Civil Society Organisations are non state actors that aid the Government in policy formulation, implementation and evaluation.

Benefits of collaboration of CSO & Govt

① Addressing the poverty

→ The NGOs like PRS and other research groups conduct surveys to determine the penetration & benefit of Govt. poverty alleviation programmes.

→ They help to identify the gaps in policy.

→ They have better grassroots level

Contact with people and help in
assisting last mile delivery of
schemes.

② Addressing malnutrition in country

- Several NGOs help in implementing
mid day meals → Kashyap Patra
Foundation → mid day meal to
1-2 million children.
- They help collect data with respect
to different parameters of stunting,
wasting under weight, anaemia, etc.
- They aid Govt in distribution of
PDS, immunization, clean water/sanitiza-
tion and supplementary nutrients to people.

Thus, Civil Society Organisation
play a substantial role in inclusive development

Feedback

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

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

Social Infrastructure includes Primary health and education centres and basic foundation of human development and are critical in case of India.

- Reasons for Absence:
- ① Lack of accessibility → Islands, hills.
 - ② Lack of connectivity → uneven like roads.
 - ③ Conflict affect area like WEL and borders.
 - ④ Extreme poverty in the region.
 - ⑤ Regional disparity in development.

Social Infrastructure Challenges for India

India's current democratic dividend that has window of only 25 years.



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)

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Social infrastructure like primary health and education centres are basic foundation of human development and are critical in case of India.

Reasons for Absence:

- ① Lack of accessibility → Islands, hills
- ② Lack of connectivity → poor network like roads.
- ③ Conflict affect area like the LoE and border
- ④ Extreme poverty in the region.
- ⑤ Regional disparity in development

Social infrastructure challenges for India

① India's current democratic dividend
that has window of only 25 years.

↳ for \$10 Trillion Economy, every region must stay ahead in development.

↳ Lack of social infrastructure creates vicious cycle of poverty & inequality

↳ It leads to widening of development gaps, that would be harder to fill.

↳ India could become vulnerable to influence of non state actors like Radicalists, Extremists, etc.

Thus, there is a need to implement schemes of social infrastructure like Saavha Shiksha Abhiyan, Angulman Bharat

Jal Jeevan Mission, Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

to immediately as they are foundation

of 'Viksit Bharat'.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

With the rising concerns about improving relations with emerging stakeholders in West Asia, India sees an opportunity.

① Huge diaspora in West Asia → Sand-fueled and UAE

↑

② ~~Energy~~ energy supplies

③ India can improve Trade relations and investment

④ Centers the balance

↓ between USA & China.

⑤ Stake of India's vision for Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.

Challenges of inimical actors.

① China → China has good relations

In west Asia, supporters of the BRI and intends to establish military base nearby to eriger (Djibouti) along with presence of a port → a strategic in the strings (Quadher)

(2) Pakistan → Being an Islamic country & a hostile neighbour, there is an inclination of west Asia towards Pakistan on religious grounds.

(3) USA → Manipulation of narrative through sanctions and divisive policies through Israel.

Thus, to utilize the present opportunity, India needs to defly manoeuvre through diplomacy to secure its interests in Global power.

Feedback

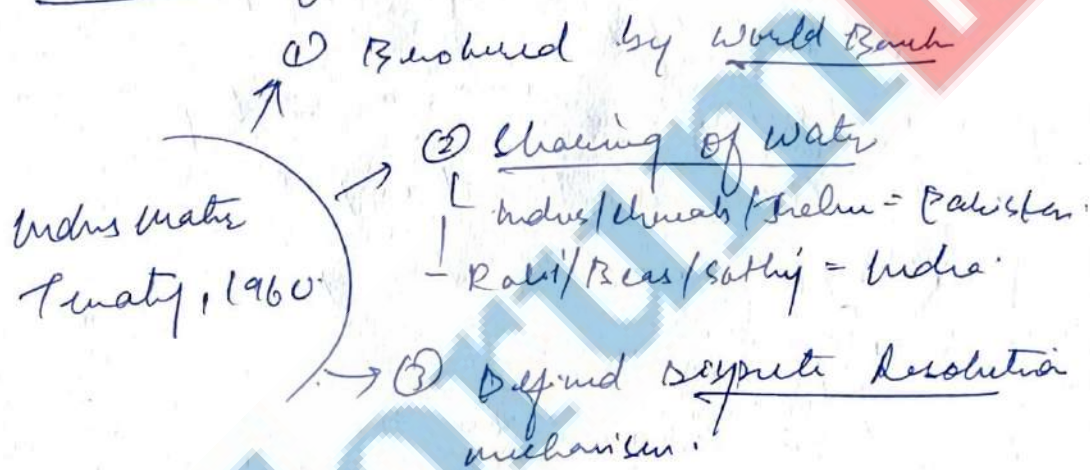
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

The recent escalation by Pakistan by bypassing the route of dispute resolution and taking matter to International Court of Arbitration



Significance of Water Diplomacy in S. Asia

- ① Almost 30% of world's population depends upon Himalayan Rivers.
- ② Current issues of climate and glacier melting changing water availability.

↳ The rivers support World's largest agricultural systems (eg) Ganga Plains
 ↳ increasing issues of Water scarcity due to rainfall disruption.

- Challenges:
- ① Weaponization of water → 14 case of war.
 - ↳ ② Lack of data sharing on rivers.
 - ↳ ③ Infrastructure → Dam by China on Pishanmaputra.
 - ↳ ④ Borders issues → Kalapani - Nepal
 - ↳ ⑤ Interconnected Basins.

Thus, as a way forward, there needs to be a regional water cooperation forum for water issues in South Asia Region to tackle emerging issues and promote cooperation.

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The idea of Democratic decentralisation has been implemented by 73rd and 74th Amendment in form of Panchayati Raj and Municipality



Structural Bottlenecks in Decentralization

(i) Functionary

↳ lack of adequate devolution in

11th and 12th schedule.

↳ Postponing of local body elections
(eg) Panchayat Municipality polls.

↳ Bureaucratic hurdles and creation of
parallel bodies (eg) Rural Development
Agency

② Functionaries

↳ Lack of establishment of State Finance
Commission in many state

↳ Inadequate devolution of financial
powers to raise taxes and utilize them

↳ Huge dependence upon Grants from
Centre and State.

③ Functionaries

↳ Issue of Panchayat to occupy
women reserved seats

↳ Lack of training in Governance

↳ Lack of dedicated secretarial staff.

Case Study - 7 Star Rainbow scheme of
Haryana → Panchayat Ranked for
performance of 7 factors → Sex ratio,
WASH, education, Digital literacy, etc

Way forward

- ① Financial devolution
- ② Power to recruit own secretarial staff
- ③ Greater level of devolution of power
from 11th & 12th schedule
- ④ Immediate appointment of state Election
and Finance Commissioner
- ⑤ Bureaucracy to be a facilitator
rather than a hurdle

Thus, to achieve the vision
of "Viksit Bharat"; the development
needs to start from empowerment
of India's villages

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.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Independent judiciary is one of core feature of Federal polity borrowed from Constitution of United States has been one of most crucial pillar of India

① Judges to be appointed by President

② Removal process very tough → special majority on grounds of proved misbehavior & incapacity

Constitutional provisions of Independent Judiciary

③ Expenditure charged on consolidated fund of India

④ Art 121 - Judicial conduct not discussed in Parliament

⑤ Collegium system of choosing judges → 3rd Judges case.

- ① Preserves the balance of power
- ↑
- ② protects the Basic Structure
of Constitution
-
- ③ Guarantee of Fundamental Rights and Civil Liberties
-
- ④ Upholds Constitutional Supremacy
-
- ⑤ Takes proactive measures
like Judicial Activism.
- Significance of Independent Judiciary as bedrock of polity

Issues of executive interference.

- ① Promulgation of Ordinances to
overturn Judicial pronouncements
- ② Delaying the recommendation by the
collegium (eg) recent debate over
collegium
- ③ Questioning the Transparency of Judi-
ary and conduct of judges
- ④ Non compliance of judicial directions

Impact of Non-Compliance Executive Encroachment

- ① Decline in public trust over judiciary
- ② Impact on the independence and nature of judicial outcome
- ③ Leads to confliction and lack of coordination
- ④ Leads to delay in justice

Thus, there needs to be a harmonious relation between the executive and Judiciary to work towards the common goal of public welfare

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

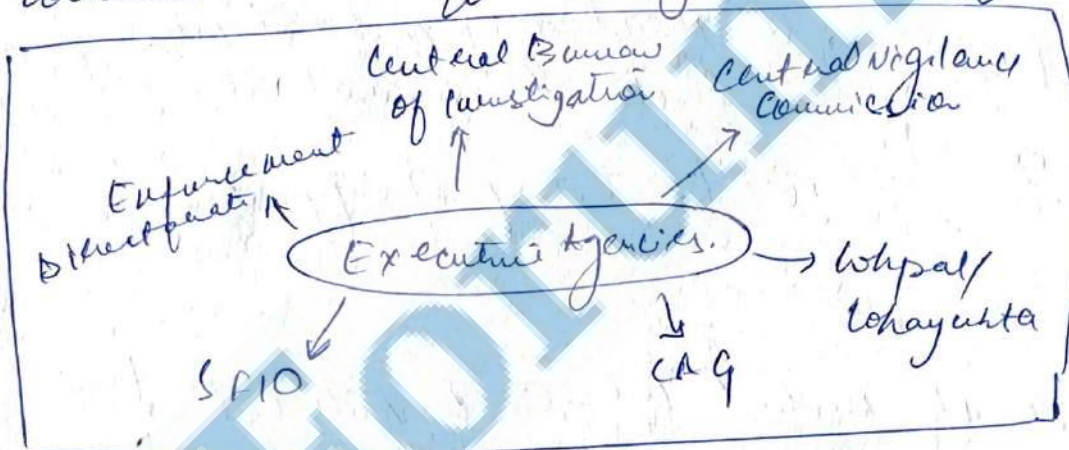
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt, however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to controversies associated with the Enforcement Directorate (ED). (15 marks, 250 words)

अनौचित्य के विरुद्ध प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियों, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं; हालाँकि, निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ावा देने से कानून के शासन के विचार को उल्टा करने जैसा असर हो सकता है। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ईडी) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The current Ordinance by President to extend the tenure of Director of ED far beyond the expected limits, covers our efficacy of Executive agencies,



Significance of executive Agencies.

- ① Act as watchdog against Corruption
- ② main feature is their expertise and independence.
- ③ They maintain the accountability of officers

④ Their presence is to ensure public trust and maintain confidence of Democracy

⑤ They help to maintain good standard of service.

Impact of → ① Political hounding of opposition

Reasons for political interference

→ ② Maintaining control over electoral narratives

→ ③ Protecting of supporters

Impact of vested interest on rule of law and Democracy.

① Decline in public trust from these agencies (eg. CBI) termed as Caged Parrot

② Reduced independence of agencies.

③ Increased corruption to secure

position in executive agencies

- ③ subversion of free and fair democratic politics
- ④ poor emphasis of rule of law
- ⑤ Creation of culture of majoritarianism and ineffectiveness of minority.

Way Forward

- ① Secure independance from political matters
- ② creation of a collegium for appointment of directors
- ③ Prohibiting reappointment and extension of tenures.

Thus, for a fulfillment of Rule of law, the institutions must act with utmost impartiality, integrity and honesty, especially C.D.

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.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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)

The recent issue of Women Sexual Harassment in Manipur reflect the incapacity of NCW, a body for women welfare in India.

Critical Analysis of NCW:

① Role of NCW:

→ take up the issue of women welfare and oversee the implementation of women schemes.

→ Recommend president through a Report for the necessary changes needed.

→ take immediate action for violation of women's rights and work towards providing complete justice.

② Accounts of failure of NCU in fulfilling its mandate

- The recent viral video of Manipal → complaints filed 2 months back but no action taken.
- Rising rate of rapes in the country and violence against women. eg. NCAIR data state that in 2022, on an average 300 cases were reported everyday.
- Issues of Acid attacks, domestic violence, Marital rapes, harassment at workplace.

③ Reasons for failure in fulfilling mandate

- Nominal powers given by Constitution → can only recommend the action, not prescribe penalties.
- Large number of vacancies of members and chairwoman.

- Position of members often political
- Lack of independence in functioning
- high pendency of cases

Way Forward

- ① Filling all the vacancies.
- ② Giving teeth to the body to fulfil its mandat to last mile
- ③ Give additional independence and representation to women in SCW.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar once said "I measure the level of development of the society by the status of women in that society". Thus, SCW has got a crucial role to play to bring justice to women.

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.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)

According to Gandhiji, poverty is the worst form of violence. To remove poverty, it is necessary to understand it from a structural point of view.

① Reduction in multi-dimensional poverty from 28% → 14.7%

NMPI Report
by NITI
Aayog

② Factors

↳ Health → PMR, child
mortality, maternal health

↳ Education - Mean years of
schooling, school attendance

↳ Standard of living → cooking fuel, Asset,
Sanitation, clean water, Bank Account

③ Basis of Data → NFHS-5 & Multidimensional
poverty index of UNDP

Analysis of NMP1 by NITI Aayog

① Extent of deprivation

↳ The rural areas BPL witnessed fastest poverty decline - from 32 → 19%

↳ But progress was made in the state of Bihar, BPL Threshold.

↳ In Urban areas, poverty declined from 8.6 → 5.2%, maximum decline in Uttar Pradesh.

↳ Overall, 13.5 crore people lifted out of poverty since 2015.

② Cause of deprivation

↳ Lack of basic social infrastructure like WASH, Health care (PHCs) access and Basic education

↳ Low indicators of Women Health (Anaemia → 50%)

↳ Poor agricultural development and
lots of distress → large scale unemploy-
ment.

③ Complexity of Depreciation

↳ The factors of Poverty transcends
across caste, Gender, regions,
ethnicity, etc thus making causes of
poverty different in different areas &
different sections.

Way forward.

- ① National Block Programme.
- ② Strengthening MGNREGS
- ③ Basic Schemes need Convergence.

Thus, to realize the potential of
'Ek Bharat, Shrestha Bharat', the
poverty needs to be eliminated
for empowering demographic dividend.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Though Indian democracy has taken deep roots but suffers from Quality deficit of political parties which have a larger potential in society.

Political Parties - Significance as lifeblood of representative democracy.

- ① They act as informal arms of Government that binds citizen.
- ② They help to mobilize and create a public opinion.
- ③ They act as a check and balance in any democracy.
- ④ Political parties act as an outlet of popular aspiration.

(I) They form Governments and opposition and contribute in national development.

(II) They provide a platform for emergence of a leadership and generate political interest in the people.

Challenges of Political Parties.

(1) Conflicts of interest → regarding securing the mandate and political objectives.

(2) Clash of ideologies → political parties forming different religious, social and regional interests.

(3) Challenges of inclusion and inner party democracy.

(4) Financial sustainability and securing financial independence.

(5) Stigmatising among public as political parties associated with criminals.

- ① Resort to unfair means of gaining
↑ objective (Black money)
- Impacts of limited role →
- ② Favouring populism over development
 - ③ Creation of divisive politics
 - ④ vote bank politics
 - ⑤ Criminalization of politics

Way forward

- ① Need for enlightened public opinion
- ② Politics should move from 'Identity Quotient' to 'Development Quotient'
- ③ Citizens to be more matured and vigilant in political opinions.

Thus, we must focus on politics of character, calibre, conduct and capability and strengthen democratization of society.

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.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)

Safe drinking water is one of key indicators of good health and human development. The Jal Jeevan Mission focuses to realize this objective.



Benefits of Safely Managed Drinking water

- ① Reduction in water borne diseases, reduces health associated expenditures

- ② Ensures good quality water security
at home → do not have to go miles
to secure water
- ③ Ensure water security and sustainability
in rural areas
- ④ Mindful consumption and conservation
of water by good practices
- ⑤ Reduces rural urban migration due
to lack of water connection
- ⑥ Reduction in health associated poverty
across generations

Challenges in Missions' Success

- ① Ensuring the maintenance → not just
allocating the tap connection.
- ② Establishing long term sustainable
sources of water.
- ③ Large share of freshwater used up in

Agriculture.

- ④ Issues of pollution of groundwater and drying up of rivers due to climate change.
- ⑤ Infrastructural and financial constraints in establishing the infrastructure of water treatment.
- ⑥ Lack of awareness about importance of clean water.

Way forward.

- ① Large social awareness campaign
- ② Upgrading to water saving taps and sanitary wares.
- ③ Focusing on traditional rainwater harvesting.

Thus, along with good intent, a strong implementation framework is necessary for success of Jal Teenam Mission.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The SC & T Act 1989 was introduced to protect the civil rights of marginalized sections. Despite the act, the instances of atrocities continue to occur.

Limitations of legal document

- ① It merely acts as a deterrent and does not bring any behavioral change.
- ② The compliance is more driven from fear of punishment.

However, there are issues of sensitization of different stakeholders which create the ineffectiveness of the

① Public functionaries.

↳ They often show reluctance by

- registering of complaints
- ↳ Often manipulation of facts to reduce responsibility
 - ↳ show insensitive attitude towards the victims.
 - ↳ Come under pressure of offenders, influential people or politicians.
 - ↳ Lack of a detailed investigation, and presence of internal interference.

② Civil Society

- ↳ continued discrimination despite the act and constitutional provisions.
- ↳ Lack of awareness about the penalties in the act → they tend to aggravate atrocities -
- ↳ Keen of caste based khap panchayat - it that create hindrance in implementation of Act.

↳ politicisation of civil go. society
Organisations working for justice.

Way forward.

- ① Greater awareness about the act
- ② Inclusion of NGOs, CSOs and pancha-
-gats in creating awareness.
- ③ Independence of investigating agencies
in observing the act.
- ④ Strengthening of accountability towards
agencies.

Thus, for the safety and security of marginalized sections, implementation not just in letter but also the spirit is the need of the hour.

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	
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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 current direction of geopolitical developments hint towards emergence of Africa as an important pole in the Multipolar world.



Current issues in India - Africa Ties.

- ① Emerging space of investment is occupied by China, USA and European countries.
- ② Sub-optimal role of India in engaging with Africa on political, economic and

strategic level.

③ very low level of Trade and Connectivity.

④ not viewing Africa as individuality of countries → but as a whole continent → views of traditional mindsets.

Areas of Rebalancing Asia-Africa Ties.

① Inclusivity

↳ Promoting inclusive growth by shaping India's Digital Public Infrastructure - Cowin, Aarogya Setu, UPI, ONDC.

↳ Inclusive Connectivity by fulfilling India's Asia-Africa Growth Corridor

↳ Sharing experiences and resources for health and Education development for Improving Human Development Index.

(2) Sustainability

↳ Collaboration for Renewable Initiatives
like National Solar Mission, National
International Solar Alliance

↳ Working together in R&D for Food,
Water and Energy Security

(3) Equitable World

↳ Working to promote Africa's develop-
ment interest at multilateral level.

↳ Addressing concerns of Multilateralism
and promoting representation of
Africa at once.

Thus, the India Africa ties
hold a large potential for future
aligning of Multipolar world.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

~~Pacific Island states are group of islands in South West Pacific like Polynesia, Micronesia, Melanesia that are major stakeholders in Indo-Pacific narrative.~~

~~Significance of Pacific Islands opportunity for India~~

~~① ASEAN centrality.~~

~~Indo Pacific is a political construct of USA to shift its policies towards countering China where India has a larger role to play.~~

Factors of Indo Pacific Theatre

① A&EP Centrality → located in the
middle of Indian Ocean and Pacific.

↳ They align with India's Act East
Policy.

↳ Opportunity as India has good bilateral
relations, Trade exchange and
security cooperation (eg → Maldives to
Philippines)

↳ India shares common concerns of major
A&EP nations of stability in South
China sea.

② Rule based Order.

↳ India can promote its agenda
through multilateral bodies like G20,
WTO with CAARICOM.

↳ Create consensus about Rule based
World order through initiating dispute

- settlement, Global trade strengthening,
↳ Proposing reforms in Multilateral bodies
- ③ Development partnerships with Pacific
Island states
- ↳ They hold a key position in maritime
routes of Pacific.
- ↳ Large extent of EEZ under their
control.
- ↳ They are key stakeholders in climate
change impact because of vulnerab-
ility to sea level rise.
- ↳ Thus, huge opportunity for India to
cooperate.

Despite the opportunities India would
have to take challenges of rising
militarisation & dominance of China
and emergence of new threats in Indo
Pacific

Feedback

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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.