

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 2_FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Sai Kiran Nandala		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910100015	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	28th Aug 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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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : online	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 :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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



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

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

Media is called the 'Fourth Estate' along with legislature, Executive and Judiciary. It is foundational to the existence and success of the democracy.

Role of 4th estate is upholding democratic values

- ① Holds the Govt. accountable by questioning the policies, schemes
 (eg) discussion on media
- ② Empower the people with information, bridges the gap.
- ③ change democracy from Command based to demand based politics.
- ④ fight for the rights of people & human rights
 (eg) during Covid, media highlighted migrant issue
- ⑤ Feedback mechanism to the Govt. in policy makes.
- ⑥ Media as a pressure group → representative of the people.

However, many issues for press freedom

- ① Censorship issues by the Government → own censorship
- ② funding of the media houses, Commercialisation and Corporatisation of media houses
- ③ Recent DoT Guidelines → against privacy and put restrictions on social media.
- ④ Role of Press Council of India → to categorise false news
↳ discretion to Govt
- ⑤ Era of Sensationalism, media trials, misinformation, fake news
↳ besthand high case

way forward →

- Strengthening independence of PCT
- crowd funding & public funding
- AI, Tech models to find misinformation.
- Independent regulatory body for false news.

Media is crucial for success of democracy making it more participative, accountable and people's media.

Feedback

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#	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	
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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)

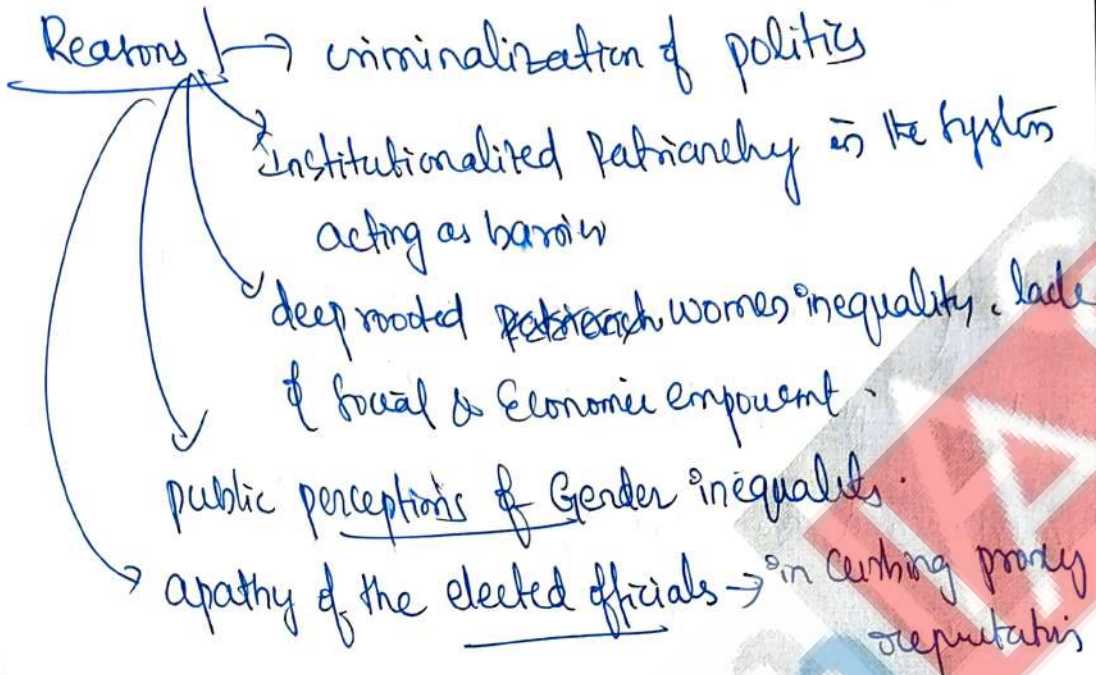
चुनावी प्रक्रिया, यद्यपि सिद्धांत रूप में समावेशी है, व्यवहार में बहिष्करणीय प्रवृत्तियों की ओर इंगित किया गया है। भारत की प्रतिनिधिक चुनावी प्रणाली में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर विशेष जोर देते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Preamble of India provides for political equality and political justice. Also Article 326 → provides for universal adult franchise and all people who are citizen of India with minimums can contest elections.

The above Constitutional and legal rights (RPA 1950, 1951) provides for inclusionary in theory with even freedom to form political parties.

Exclusionary Tendencies vis-a-vis Women's Representation

- ① Women in current Parliament (< 14%) and never crossed 20%.
- ② Women in legislatures is even low, (avg. < 10%)
- ③ Even in local Governance, with Sarpanchipatti Reservation (33%) there exists Sarpanchipatti Raj → proxy representation



way forward.

- ① 33% reservation of women in legislatures
- ② Internal party democracy in political parties and fixed quota of tickets to women representatives
- ③ Social & Economic Empowerment in tandem with Political empowerment.

Feminism is for everybody's benefit, women in politics paves way for societal progress

Feedback

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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)

Right to life and personal liberty is fundamental right under Article 21, and Indian Constitution provides for dignified human life under directive principles and fundamental rights.

Death penalty was still an punishment under Indian penal code for various heinous crimes.

Various controversies surrounds Capital punishment

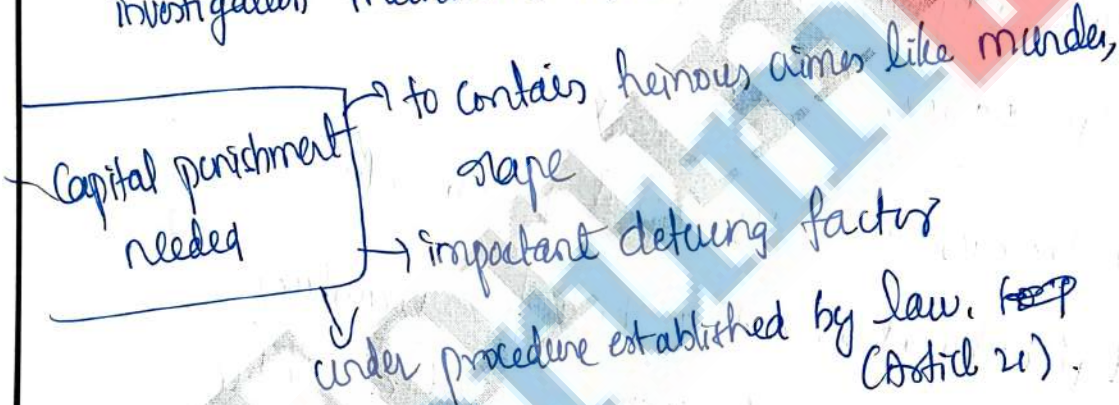
- ① Capital punishment is not a thing of reformative justice, it has more to do with retributive Justice.
- ② Not a thing of modern liberal democratic societies; as it is against Human dignity.
- ③ Against right to life → killing and taking life against vision of founding father like → Gandheji

* An eye for an eye makes whole world blind

④ Capital punishment leads to delay in Justice and procedure

↳ Even in Justice Verma Committee report advocated against Capital punishment.

⑤ Multiple delays in criminal Justice system, laconic investigation mechanisms makes it unsuitable.



However, for a Justice - "certainty of punishment is more important than severity of the punishment" - thus current Capital punishment need wide discussion & deliberation

Feedback

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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 संभावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 262 of Constitution, exempts Supreme & High Courts into the matter of river and water disputes and made parliament the sole authority to look into the cases. Thus, Inter-State water disputes Act 1956 formed.

Positives :-

- ① formed for over 10 inter-river disputes in India and gave judgements to many disputes.
- ② Settlement of Ravi-Beas; Godavari water sharing disputes.

Negatives

- ① delayed Tribunal awards (some under discuss for 70yrs) eg Cauvery water disputes.
- ② special appeals to Supreme Court (under Article 136), make ISWD ineffective.

- ③ delay, lack of staff, scale of experts
- ④ regional politics and politics of opportunism hindering the process.

Impact of delays in resolution of disputes

- ① Increased inter-state rivalry due to delays.
- ② Socio-Economic development hindered
→ Causy river.
- ③ politics of opportunism and regionalism will be on the rise.
- ④ Non-effective usage of scarce water resources.

Recent amendment to WUP is a good step for providing arbitration and timely resolution (1 year) with single nodal bench is a step in right direction

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)

Cooperative are the groups formed by people with similar socio economic background to further their interests using

Cooperation and facilitation.

* envisaged under Article 43B, 19

Significance in rural growth.

① Poverty alleviation by providing Economies of scale

eg Fish cooperatives in Kerala.

② Focus on allied agricultural activities which reduce unemployment

eg Milk cooperatives in Gujarat.

③ Bargaining power for small & marginal farm holders (85%)

eg Sugar cooperatives in Maharashtra.

④ Women empowerment by providing the Capital, financial inclusion

⑤ Rural Industrialization. eg Food processing industries.

Issues/ Limitations:

- ① Successful is only few sectors like milk, sugar.
- ② Elite capture of cooperatives, weaker sectors do not have bargaining power.
- ③ Cooperative politics → democratic nature undermined
 → no frequent elections
 → nepotism; corruption
- ④ Regional disparities in the cooperatives.
 Not successful in Bihar, UP.
- ⑤ Lack of effective regulation by States (State subject)

The recent formation of ministry of cooperatives is a right step. More to be done → timely elections
 → democratisation
 → Capacity building
 → Market linkages.

Gandhian vision of Cooperative model is crucial in the poverty alleviation & bring several prospects

Feedback

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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)

"Good Governance is like this air, its presence should not be discussed but absence creates major difference"

In India, Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups are 75 Tribal Communities with low Socio-economic indicators and at bottom of development pyramid.

PM PVTG Development Mission ↔ Good Governance

- ① Welfare State should take care of needs of people, providing education, health facilities.
* PVTG Mission has avenues for Tribal education.
- ② Providing autonomy to the cultural practices of the PVTG (Safeguards Tribal culture)
- ③ PVTG has dwindling numbers (e.g. Andamane, Jome) - declining population.

- ④ provision for Ekalaya Model Residential School
- ⑤ Special emphasis on skill development of youth under PVTG mission → empower Tribals.
- ⑥ Housing facilities for tribals
 ↓
 Convergence of different schemes with PVTG mission.

Thus, the Good Governance was achieved when the most vulnerable sections are emancipated and PVTG development mission is a step in the right direction.

- Limiting way forward
- ① need to provide autonomy for tribal way of development balance with integration.
 - ② Balance of rights under FRA, PESA also to be implemented.

"World sustains because of the indigenous people"
 - Naom Chomsky;
 So, they need to be developed in their own way.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

State and Civil Society organizations are 2 pillar along with market in the society development process.
CSO being non-profit, non-Govt can play vital role.

Collaboration between state and civil society

① Better policy inputs while formulation of the policies

↳ ^{MDPI} ~~MDPI~~ Report along with → policy inputs
Global Hunger Index.

② policy, scheme implementation at ground level.

↳ Social Audits are conducted by CSO.

③ Reduction in corruption in public service delivery with CSO presence ⇒ more effective ⇒ reduce poverty.

↳ PDS, RTI application by CSO → reform in Chhattisgarh.

④ ~~CSO~~ CSO complements the Govt with the services

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Alkayapatra Foundation

5 Rural SNG, cooperatives helping in Entrepreneurship.

6 Kudumbashree in Kerala → poverty reduction

6 Skill development by Cro under PM Kishu Yojana

limitations -

1 Reluctance of Govt - to include Cro in policy formulation & implementation.

2 Issues with Cro → not present in rural areas
 → lack of volunteerism
 → vested interests (Sis Report)
 → Stalling Economic growth.

Way forward → 1 Cro → need to be more present in rural areas

2 Govt, Cro → play hand-in-hand for dual engine growth, employ people.

Convergence between state, civil society, Market needed for prosperity - kefi Anna

Samaj - Sarbkaar - Bazaar.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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 is 5th largest Economy in world (3rd in PPP), by lags in major social indicators to become the status of a developed country.

Human development Index: 131 rank;
Gender Gap Index: 140/156.

Absence of robust Social Infrastructure:

- ① Education: → low funding: 2.5% GDP against 6% GDP.
→ Lack of Quality of education.
→ Privatization of education - affluence equates.
- ② Health: → High out of pocket spends - (50%)
→ Lack of Infra in rural areas (Pne, SC difficult - rural)
- ③ Skill development avenues → < 5% are skilled.
- ④ Lack of Social Security benefits: → Since 95% are in informal sector.

5) Sanitation and water facilities :-

* 100% tap Connections not reached yet.

affects developed states by 2047

→ impedes usage of demographic dividend due to skill gaps

→ poverty and hunger crisis (22.5% are poverty)

lack of social infra ⇒ hierarchy, inequality crisis.

Govt-steps

→ Social Infrastructure development is National Infrastructure pipeline.

→ Ayushman Bharat, Health stake

→ Jal Jeevan, Swachh Bharat Mission

→ National Education policy.

Way forward

① Increase the spending on education (~6% of GDP) Health (3% of GDP)

② on-job skill development

③ Social Security means to be taken.

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

West Asia was historically a conflict ridden region with conflicts between Sunni-shia (Saudi-Iran), Arab-Palestine-Israel issues which was affects India's interests.

Changing paradigm \leftrightarrow India's interests.

- ① Abraham accords and peace deal between UAE, Israel and other Arab Nations.
- ② Mini-laterals: I2U2 (India, Israel, USA, UAE) have's multi-lateral convergence.
- ③ Peace deal between arch-rivalry (Saudi-Iran) - brings peace to the region.
- ④ Retrenchment & withdrawal of OSA \rightarrow more room for India's diplomacy.
- ⑤ Saudi \rightarrow BRICS, Iran-SCO \Rightarrow more room for India in dialogue.

presence of binomial actors.

- ① Presence and growing influence of china - broken deal between Iran & Saudi Arabia → against India's interests.
- ② Continued influence of USA in Iraq, Economic Sanctions in Iran (affects energy security of India)
- ③ Continued fundamentalism, Terrorism in the region by ISIS.
- ④ Human rights violation by Israel on Palestine - (Israel - Palestine Conflict)
- ⑤ Way forward → Continue to engage on equal terms & develop - pherated policy - focus on infrastructure (Gwadar, Chabahar port)

India's policy evolved from look west to Act west and important is securing energy security, fight Terrorism, climate change (osowari) and for strategic purposes.

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)

South Asia has around $\sim 25\%$ of the global population but with $\sim 8\%$ of the world's water resource. Hence water & water diplomacy play a crucial role.

water diplomacy \Rightarrow regional cooperation



① India - Bangladesh: Share 54

Trans-boundary rivers, needed cooperation.

② Energy diplomacy of Hydroelectricity between India-Nepal - Bhutan.

③ Changing climate change - melting glacier \rightarrow hence need water diplomacy for water & food security.

④ Frequent floods \rightarrow needs International Cooperation.
Eg floods in Bihar.

⑤ water Terrorism \rightarrow China strong water in Brahmaputra with dam.

Indus water Treaty 1960.

- ① Indus, Jhelum, Chenab water to Pakistan control & Ravi, Beas, Sutly to India's control (bordered by world bank)
- ② India can have run-away projects on Jhelum, Chenab.
- ③ However, due to Pakistan voicing against India's run-away project halts the water diplomacy.
- ④ water diplomacy affected by the various conflicts against the cooperatives.

⑤

India-Pakistan should put side differences and implement Indus treaty in spirit such that scarce resources like water used for socio-economic benefits.

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.

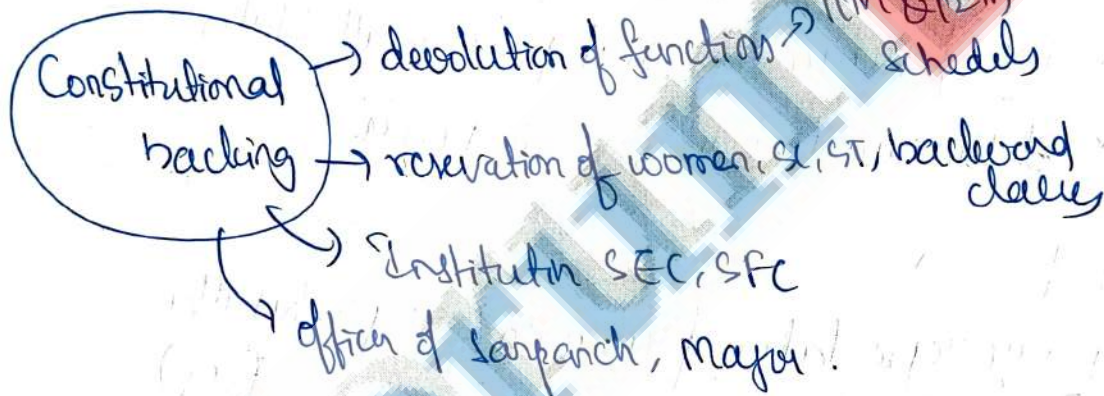
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment provides for the Constitutionalization of local Governance with 11th and 12th Schedules and ushered in decentralized Govern-

ance in India, (1st of its kind in world)



Structural Bottlenecks

① Functions

* reluctance of the State Govt. to devolve functions under 11th & 12th Schedules

(Grey area in Constitution - left to the discretion of the State Governments)

② **Funds** → lack of funds through State Finance Commi-
-sion recommendations

Urban property tax rate ($< 0.2\%$ of AWP)

(Very low)

AST Subsumed few taxes from URB, crunch of funds.

③ **Functionaries** →

- * Lack of capacity development of elected
- * Role of Mayor, not real power in all states.
- * Bureaucrats having more power.

④ **Social**

- * poor representation of women (Sarpanchipathi Raj)
- * Violence against SC, ST elected.

⑤ **Institutional** → non-functional State Election Commission
Finance Commission
Elections are not held regularly.

⑥ **PESA Act, 1996** → ~~not~~ Rules not formed in States like
Odisha
Capacity development of Tribals not done.

Way forward.

- ① Constitutionalization of functions to local Govern-
ments (Need Constitutional amendment)
- ② Capacity building of elected officials
(e.g. Telangana institution for training)
- ③ Activity mapping for Transition (and ARC recommenda-
tions)
- ④ depoliticization of State Election Commission, Finance
Commission (in appointments)
- ⑤ Best practice like Karnataka Constituted separate
Cadre for empowering panchayats.

In 21st century, the Governance model moving
to decentralized, contextualized and SDG align-
-calized; hence the decentralisation of state & union
need to be done in spirit using above.

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)

Judiciary is the guardian of the Constitution, protector of the fundamental rights. Thus the Constitution envisaged Independence such that it does function in non-partisan and impartial manner to uphold spirit of Constitution.

Independent Judiciary ↔ Bedrock of thriving polity

- ① avoids politicization of Judicial posts, appointments.
- ② according to separation of power (Basic structure)
- ③ ~~Just~~ Thus, in 3 Judge Case, Collegium system was formed to uphold its independent nature.
- ④ NJAC, Constitutional amendment to Article 124

was struck down to uphold Judicial Independence.

Executive encroachment \rightarrow erodes credibility & efficacy.

- ① Govt is the biggest litigant (50% cases Govt is litigant)
 \downarrow
 thus arises Conflict of interest
- ② leads to tyranny of the executive (Iron law of oligarchy)
 with encroachment
- ③ Erosion of checks and balances, undermines the democratic principles of rule of law

Thus, the independence of the Judiciary is paramount. But also, the question of Judicial accountability due to current system of appointment:-

- ① against original tenets of Constitution.
 (President abide by Council of Ministers (Art 74))

- ② preventing checks & balances of Executive on Judiciary
- ③ Nepotism, closed door policy in appointments
(~ 5% Judge have Kins already in Judiciary)
- ④ lack of objective criteria and merit evaluation in appointment

Middle path → upholding Judicial accountability with Checks and Balances

- ① Relook at NJAC → with higher weightage to Judiciary & presence of Executive.
- ② Judicial Standards & Accountability Bill to be introduced.
- ③ Constitute National All India Judicial Service for lower courts.

The Constitution rests upon fine balance of Separation of power and checks - balances. Judicial Independence paramount though executive oversight needed (USA model → President + Senate in appointment)

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)

Executive agencies are those bodies to which the appointments are done by executive and has no legislative or Constitutional backing.
Example → Enforcement Directorate
CSJ

Vital role against the Corrupt.

- ① Corruption is deep rooted affecting development and societal progress → hence there is a need of strong enforcement.
- ② Need of specialised bodies with expertise to deal with economic offences like money laundering, fugitive offenders.

- ③ Need more power to fight these crimes.
↳ non-bailable offence under PMIA.
- ④ Even Supreme Court, recognised the magnitude of Corruption under PMIA and upheld wider discretionary power. (Recent SC case of PMIA arrested)
- ⑤ Instrumental in bring economic Justice to the large section of society
(Money laundry affect ~2-3% of GDP negatively)

Vested interests undermining rule of law.

- ① The cases under PMIA done by (ED are 95%)
against the opposition party members
- ② Conviction rate in case of ED is very low
(<1% Conviction rate)
- ③ ~~lack~~ executive influence in the appointments -
discretion & encroachment.

- ④ process under ED itself is a punishment, difficult for bail, lack of Right to know (underlies Article 22)
 - ↳ against rule of law.
- ⑤ lack of legal backing and parliamentary oversight (not will of people but will of majority)

Way Forward.

- ① Provide Parliamentary oversight under Special Committee to ED and CBI.
- ② Thorough and Quick investigation of the cases.
- ③ Collegium system in appointments (Prime minister + leader of opposition + Chief Justice)
- ④ Limitation of the powers not to cross rule of law while it is important to have strong agencies, to be noted that they should not be used arbitrarily and should have backing of law.

Feedback

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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)

National Commission for women is a statutory organi-
-sation created in 1990 to work towards women
empowerment, development. Since last 30 year, the
role of NCW is debatable.

Positive role of NCW - Safeguard women's rights &
socio-economic wellbeing.

- ① Inquire into the cases of violation of rights of women and providing remedial measures.
- ② Instrumental in drafting the legislation for rights:
 - eg) Domestic Violence Act, ^{prevention of} Sexual Harassment 2013
2005,
- ③ Scheme and policy making.
 - eg) Inputs to Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.
- ④ Workshops to improve the menstrual and repr

- Productive Health of the women.

- ⑤ oversight mechanism for Nishchaya fund.
- ⑥ Reports to the Govt on the development parameters.
- ⑦ Reviewing International Conventions and attending.

However, many limitations

- ① lack of Constitutionalization → no real power to NCCW.
- ② women continue to face discrimination across time & space
 - ① in 3 face violence (NCCW Report)
- ③ lack of focus on intersectionality issues of the women
(eg:- Dalit women faces different problems)
- ④ lack of independence to the Commission,
(executive appointed)
- ⑤ Gender Budgeting was not implemented in spirit.
- ⑥ lack of Capacity building, research inputs to

the Commission -

- ⑦ Reports are not binding on Govt - hence limited actions taken

Way forward

- ① Constitutional Status to NCU → gives more power autonomy.
- ② Expanding the mandate → to take direct intervening with respect to Human rights
- ③ depoliticization of the appointments.
- ④ Capacity building, more funding and more staff to the NCU.

⑤ 'Political power is key to all progress' - Ambedkar.

New need to be mandated with enough power such that the actions taken leads to achievements SPG-5

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

बहुआयामी गरीबों के बीच वंचितों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सूचित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Deprivations are the lack of accessibility to the amenities (financial, social) which leads to the social exclusion and results in multi-dimensional poverty.

Poverty is not just in economic terms, or else in calorie consumption. It is much more than that includes "UNFREEDOM", as called by Amartya Sen restricts voice and choice of people. Hence need to be studied Holistically.

Analysis of National multi-dimensional poverty Index.

- ① In India, 22.5% of them are still in poverty who are multi-dimensionally poor.
- ② Historical inequalities leading to deprivations
 High % of poor are SC, ST, OBC

③ Feminization of poverty :-

* report shows persistence of poverty higher among women due to Gender inequality -

④ Components :-

① Education → mean years of schooling and educational parameters are measured

↓
due to privatization of education, lack of quality of education ⇒ leads to educational poverty.

(literacy 73%; SC:-65%, ST:-58%)

(High dropout among girls)

② Health → high SMR, MMR affecting poverty.

↓
(out of pocket expenditure - 50%)

prevents from active social participation.

③ Lack of Sanitation → still open defecation pits

④ Income → high unemployment & underemployment exists.

⑤ Lack of Assets → eg. SC own 6% of land (15% pop)

- ⑥ Housing :- Still 17% of urban live in slum.
- ⑦ Financial Inclusion :- only 60% are financial include

Thus, as shows poverty is multi-dimensional; varies
 Govt measures such as MNRCH, NREM, NULM, Asp
-Shraman Bharat-, Right to education was taken,

Still more efforts :- (Broad measures)

- ① Sustained Economic growth with job creation.
- ② Reducing Agrarian distress
- ③ Increase spending on social sectors (education to 6% of GDP
Health to 3% of GDP)
- ④ fastening housing schemes, financial inclusion.
- ⑤ Reforms in Governance.

SDG-1 achieving is crucial for India's path of development and achieve inclusive growth

Feedback

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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)

In a representative democracy, people elect the decision maker through the political parties, who is crucial for upholding social contract.

Lifeblood of Representative democracy → voices the concerns of the people.
 → formulation of the policies to attain objective of social Justice
 → opposition parties uphold accountability.
 → zero hour in Lok Sabha
 → political socialization of the mass, reduces the gap between people and Govern-
 Upholds principle of democracy.

However, many challenges.

① Shell political parties:-

~98% political parties are unrecognised registered;

does not report funding.

② Funding of the political parties not completely disclosed

* no limitation on total expenditure for party.

③ Lack of Internal party democracy and demotivation,
negotiation exists.

↳ NCP

④ Caste based and religion based political parties

↳ SP, BSP, AIMM, Akali Dal.

⑤ Recruiting criminal background candidates.

↳ 10% of legislative has criminal record.

⑥ Lack of diversity in representation

↳ women are underrepresented.

⑦ Gaining political power becoming an end in itself

↳ resorting to identity politics

↳ Mandir-majjid politics.

⑧ Lack of check on defections - still money allowed

↳ defection in Maharashtra of Shree Keng.

Way forward.

- ① Constitutionalization of the political parties
↳ Germany model, Such that rule of law follows.
 - ② Political parties need to have formal charter, standard operating procedure.
 - ③ power to elect to deregister malicious political parties.
 - ④ Restrictions on expenditure by political parties just like candidates.
 - ⑤ Internal reservations to the women and separate Quota for Tickets.
- "Elections and democracy have Congenital relationship" - SV Kurichi. Thus, political parties which connect both should be reformed as they are lifeblood of democracy.

Feedback

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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)

Jal Jeevan Mission (Urban and Rural) was formulated to bring "Har Ghar ko Jal", to achieve 100% pipe water connection with drinking water capability.

Safely managed drinking water service

→ piped connection to all households.

→ purified water reducing heavy metals

→ functional taps.

Multifarious benefits cutting across generations

① WASH :- water, sanitation and hygiene sub that safe drinking water preceded.

② women empowerment :- reducing the burden of side of "water wives" - (spent time in bringing water)

③ Reduces disease burden:-

↳ Fluorosis & diarrhoea in Telangana

④ Positive Health outcomes like water contaminated diseases decreased (eg: Diarrhoea)

⑤ Prevents stunting, wasting in children.

⑥ Water resource Conservation :- by efficiently utilizing water. (reduces water stress)

⑦ Intergenerational equity :- by focusing on Ground water recharge, water harvest and watershed management practices.

⑧ Reduction in poverty (factor in multi-dimensional pov)

↓
SDG-1.5 (Clean water & Sanitation)

Many problems:-

① dysfunctional water-taps in many households.

② Lack of purified water.

- ③ delay in implementation - (100% still distant target)
- ④ Resource crunch in the implementations of the policies.
- ⑤ poor water harvesting methods employed.

way forward,

- ① Implementation efforts to reach 100% target
- ② Separate funding for repair and maintenance works to be provided.
- ③ Involvement of local Governments in the implementation.

Clean water and Sanitation (SDG-5) is crucial for eradicating poverty, to have dignified life (Article 21), to promote overall development.

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)

Historically, Indian Society was riddled with Caste based discriminating, untouchability, violence against Dalits and Adivasis. To ameliorate their condition, SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act formed to ensure dignified life of all and promote Equality.

POA Act Features

- ① legal punishment for violence against SC, ST.
- ② strict bailable norms.
- ③ vigilance against violation of fundamental rights
- ④ Empowerment of SC, ST.

Ineffectiveness of Prevention of Atrocities Act.

① Dalits still face discrimination :-

✍ NCRB - violence against SC increases the more they develop.

- ② Existence of manual scavenging
(95% are SC)
- ③ Existence of Bonded labour (modern slavery)
(Nat-Commission on Agril labour - Gov. Bonded labour
are SC, ST).
- ④ displacement of tribals & lack of rehabilitative
measure (16 mn tribals displaced till now).

Reasons

- ① Apathy of the public officer in investigating mech-
anism and taking side of dominant.
- ② Nexus between bureaucrats, police and local leaders
eg) allegations of impartial police in Hathras case.
- ③ deep rooted Caste structure in the society.
- ④ Caste based mobilization and politicization
eg) pharusepur violence, 2013.
- ⑤ lackluster role of NGO, civil society is

(Don't Write in this Area / पर कुछ न लिखें)

Empowering the people about the rights ✓

Legal effectiveness + other methods:

- ① Sensitization of the public functionaries - to attend to Grievance
- ② Vigilance police created rooms and their behaviour to SC/ST
- ③ NCC, NEST should have more proachers in this matter.
- ④ Increased volunteerism in the rural areas, NGO should fight for rights of SC, ST.

⑤

^u ~~with combined ef~~
 "To deny people of human rights is denying the humanity" - Nelson Mandela. Safeguarding human rights is fundamental

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

India - Africa are both part of Global South share similar socio-economic conditions, centuries of collective Partnership, Cooperation.

In today's new global order, the partnership is fundamental to provide guidance towards Varudhava kutumbalam

Harbinger of Global rebalancing.

* developing Economies - with high potential of human development.

* 21st Century is Asia and African century moving away from America and Europe.

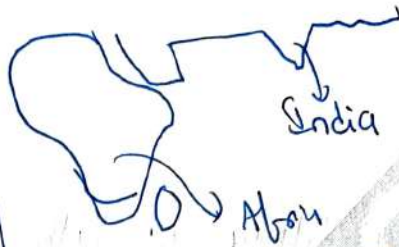
India - Africa ties → Inclusive, Sustainable, Equitable.

① shared Strategic arena :-

* fight problems like poverty, hunger, Inequality

* Terrorism is threat to Both.

* Cooperation on maritime security.



② Represents the voice of Global South → fighter for climate

change equity (CBDR), disaster resilience & fresh.

③ India's SAGAR - strives for Security and Growth for all Indian ocean nations

④ Asia-Africa Growth Corridor : Constituted on equitable terms unlike Belt BRI & debt trap of china.

⑤ India-Africa defence dialogue :-

* Empower African nations to fight threats of insurgency

⑥ Economic trade and development in raw materials; pharmaceuticals by India to Africa.

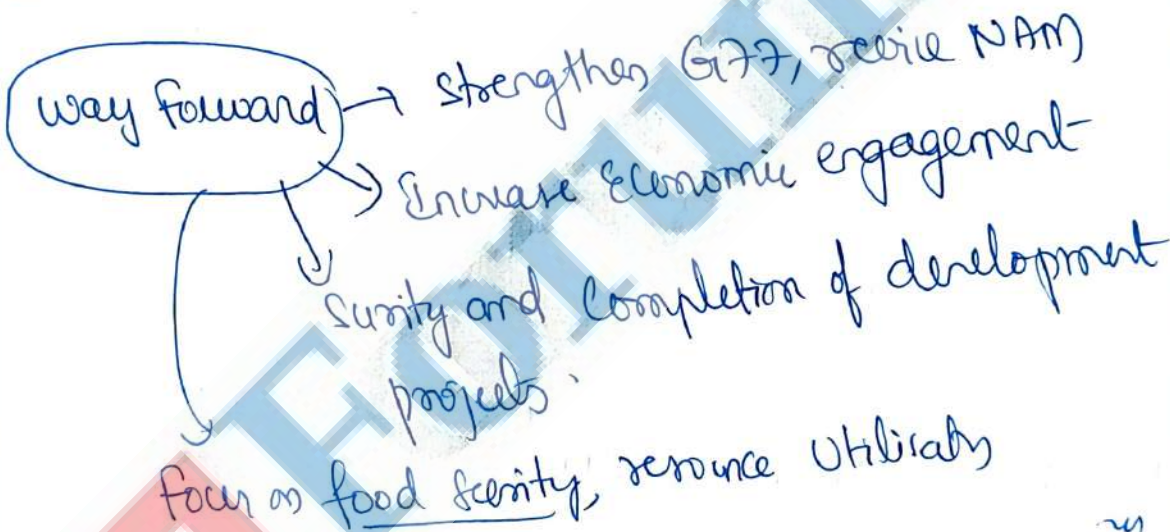
⑦ People-to-people Enchay :-

* African students studying in India

⑧ ~~India~~

Limitations.

- ① Increasing Chinese footprint in Africa (DRC)
- ② Slow pace of Asia-Africa Growth corridor.
- ③ Implementation gaps in Indian projects
- ④ Lack of Economic resource at India's disposal
- ⑤



Recently, India chaired "Voice of Global South"
 heard all the African nation to represent them
 in G20 Summit, show inclusive nature in Indo-Africa relaty

Feedback

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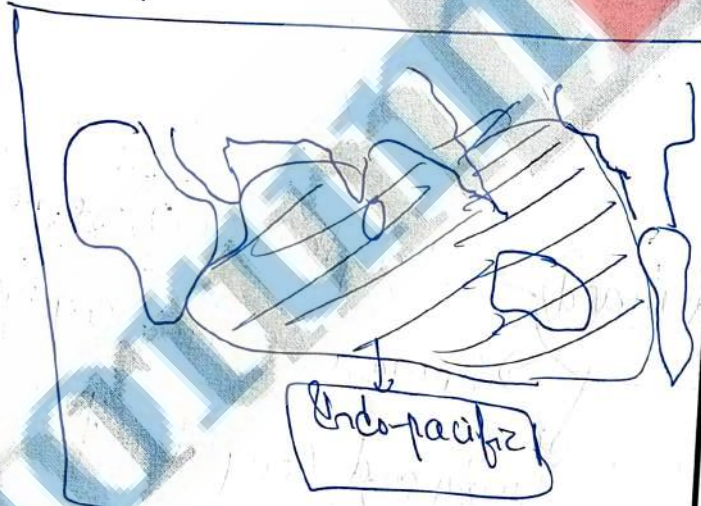


(Don't Write in this Area / इस पर कुछ न लिखें)

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 area Constituting all the littoral nations of Indian and Pacific oceans and ocean area. It is the ~~best~~ new Geo-political Construct with immense potency



A theatre of opportunities for India.

① ASEAN Centrality:-

- Cooperation and Strategic partnership of India with ASEAN Nations.
- Exploration of such hydro-carbons & poly metallic nodules in Indo-pacific.

→ Act-East policy to Act-Indio-pacific policy.

② development partnership with Pacific Islands:

→ FIPIC (Forum for Pacific Indo cooperation) with polynesia, melanesia & micronesia.

→ Important for Economic ties (export potential)

→ people to people ties (eg Fiji)

→ space observation center in Islands

→ Huge EER.

③ Rule based order:

→ Important sea lanes of communication

→ Malacca Strait, Bab el Mandeb Strait

→ Trade (95% trade volume through water)

Hurdles in Inclusive Indo-pacific Construct

① Assertive China → disputes in South China Sea (Spratly & Parcel Islands)

→ non-adherence to rule based order (UNCLOS rejected)

→ String of pearls strategy.

② Maritime Security → presence of sea-piracy along Ethiopia
 → Terrorism through ~~it~~

③ Increased militarization of the region
 → AUKUS → nuclear sub-marines
 → military bases → Reunion → Port
 → Diego Garcia

④ Lack of access to resource by Island nations & problems like disaster, climate change

⑤ problems of Global South → poverty, inequalities affect stability of region

Way forward for India → ① promote rule based world order in different form
 → ② voice of Global South, Small Island nations for equitability & inclusivity

Indo-Pacific is new theatre of opportunity for India to be utilized

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.