

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<br>परीक्षार्थी का नाम | POORVA AGRAWAL |               |  |
| Roll No./अनुक्रमांक                     |                | Medium/माध्यम | English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/> |
| Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र              | ONLINE         | Date/दिनांक   | 7/9/23   |

\*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.<br>प्र.सं.   | Max. Marks<br>अधिकतम अंक | Marks Obtained<br>प्राप्तांक | 1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>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.<br>प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खोली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।                   |  |                                      |
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| 20  |                          |                              |  |  |                                      |
| Total/कुल अंक   | 250                      |                              | <b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>   |  |                                      |
| Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :  |                          |                              | Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :   | End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :  |                                      |
|   |                          |                              | 9 pm.  | 12 am  |                                      |
| Total Marks/कुल अंक :   |                          |                              | Mode Of Examination/<br>परीक्षा की विधि :  | Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/><br>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.<br>मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपके लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं। |                          |                              | <b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>   |  |                                      |
|   |                          |                              | ECN CODE/<br>ईसीएन कोड :   | EG/ईजी :   | Evaluation Date/<br>मूल्यांकन तिथि : |
|   |                          |                              |  | 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 due to its vital role in deepening democracy of a nation.

[Article 19(1)(a)] gives freedom of press in India.

Role of the Fourth Estate in upholding democratic values

- ① Hold govt. accountable for its policies.
- ② Expose corruption cases.  
↳ eg) Tehelka Magazine exposed Bangaru Laxman.
- ③ Aid information dissemination on policies.
- ④ Help in poll campaigns during elections.



⑤ called people's university for educating public opinion.

⑥ give platform to raise public issues -  
↳ eg) Aap ki adalat show

## Issues affecting press freedom

① cases of paid news / yellow journalism.

② fake news and politicisation of media  
↳ eg) Palgarh lynching due to media forwards

③ checkdowns on opposing journalists

④ Misuse of sedition ~~sections~~, defamation. (section 499, 500)

Free and fair press is the bedrock of thriving democracy in a state.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #       | ☺ | ☹ |
|---------|---|---|
| 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



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)

चुनाई 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)

Electoral process in India is governed by [Article 324-327], and [RPA 1950, 1951].

Inclusionary in theory

- ↳ Free chance to contest to any citizen above fulfilling criteria
- ↳ universal adult franchise (Article 324, 325)
- ↳ Article 243D, 243T → Reservation for women, SC, ST in local bodies
- ↳ Art 330, 332 → Reservation for SC, ST in Parliament & States.

Exclusionary in practice

- ↳ Role of money & muscle power excludes the innocent



- ↳ low voter turnout (66% in 16<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha)
- ↳ Youth excluded ⇒ 60% of MPs above 40 years.

Role of women in electoral system

Positive Role

- ① Role models like - Nirmala Sitharaman, Draupdi Murmu
- ② 45% women representatives in local bodies
- ③ Esther Dufflow's study shows women leaders perform better on sanitation, hygiene.

Challenges

- ① women membership  

| Body            | Women Membership (%) |
|-----------------|----------------------|
| Lok Sabha       | 14%                  |
| States Assembly | 10%                  |
- ② Panchayat Patti concept
- ③ No reservation in Parliament-

Women must be encouraged in politics for [SDG-5].  
"Women hold up half the sky"  
 - Mao Zedong

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Article 21 ensures 'life and personal liberty' to all. But if it included right to cause death is via capital punishment is debated.

Merits of capital punishment -

- ① Deterrence effect, retributive justice
- ② Ensures justice to victims of heinous crimes like rape.
- ③ Maintains law and order.
- ④ Used to execute terrorists and non state actors.
- ⑤ Last remedy in rarest of rare cases [BADAN SINGH CASE]



## Limitations of Capital Punishment-

- ① Lack of evidence on deterrence effect.
- ② Can be arbitrary and non-reversible.
- ③ Against natural right to life
- ④ Against human rights -
- ⑤ Does not solve root cause of crime
- ⑥ Delay in President's decision on pardon ⇒ double penalty

Way forward → Rehabilitative justice  
 → Follow Nelson Mandela Prison Guidelines  
 → Use it as last resort

"An eye for an eye will make the world blind".

Mahatma Gandhi

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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Please put the marks in the table.  
 Here G is Good Average and P Poor.

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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)

Article 262 provides for the basis for ISRWDA-1956 to resolve dispute over rivers.

Effectiveness of ISRWDA-

- ↳ A step towards focused approach on river disputes by excluding to courts jurisdiction
- ↳ involves members of states, experts for consensus based approach.

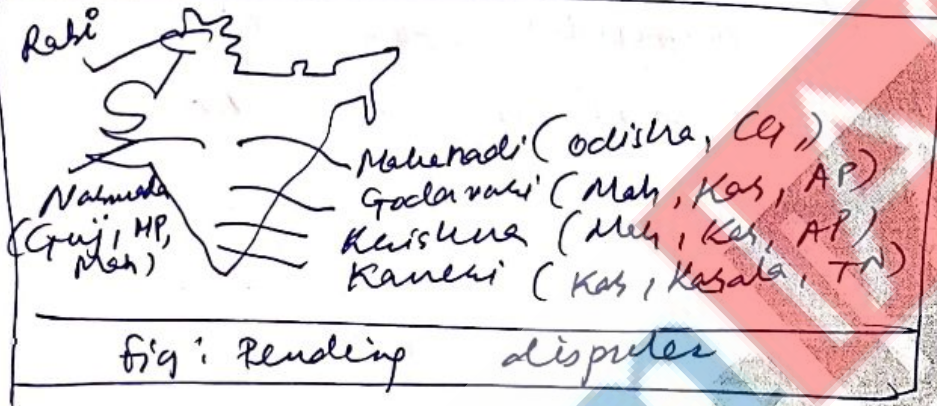
But, its effectiveness is limited :-

- \* No fixed timelines for resolution.
- \* No dispute settlement body.
- \* It is optional, not mandatory for centre to implement it.



decisions.

\* Pending disputes for long time -



## Impact of delays in dispute resolution

- \* Affects cooperative federalism
- \* Mismanagement of river water.
- \* Legal costs for the states.
- \* Add to burden of pending cases.
- \* Politicisation of river disputes

IS RVD (Amendment) Bill provides for pre-emptive amicable resolution, Permanent River Tribunal and fixed 2 year timeline.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

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)

[97<sup>th</sup> Amendment] inserted ~~the~~ part IX-B & amended Article 19(1)(c) [freedom to form cooperative added] to realise Gandhiji's dream of rural cooperative based development.

Significance in rural



Significance in rural growth

① generate self employment.

↳ ~~of~~ Amul Dairy - ₹1600 crore business is based on cooperation

② Empower women SHGs.

③ Processing & value addition of agriculture ~~of~~ AMUL.



- ④ Reduce rural - urban migration.
- ⑤ Raise social indicators → better health & education through pooling of resources
- ⑥ Better bargaining power to rural sellers through collectivisation.
- ⑦ Better resource pooling and investment.

Steps taken for cooperatives

- ↳ Sakkar or Ramvidhi scheme
- ↳ Banking Regulation amendment 2020 allows them to raise FDI.
- ↳ Ministry of Cooperation.

Thus, cooperative movement can help realise Ela Bhatt's dream of 100 mile villages in India.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

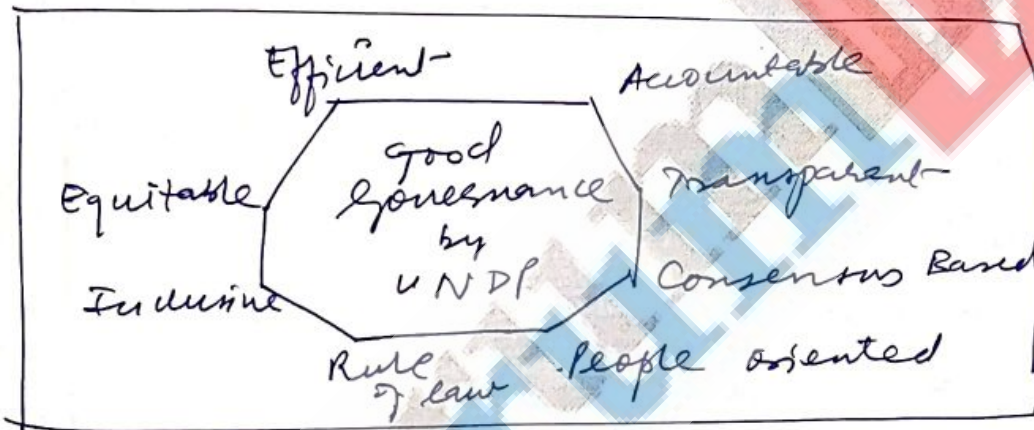
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Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Article 39 establishes India as a welfare state, with principles of Inclusivity, equity, growth for all.



PM PVTG Development Mission

Problems of PVTG

- ↳ declining population
- ↳ lack of recognition as ST for all PVTG
- ↳ Backward economic status.
- ↳ 10 Andaman's tribes extinct.



How PVTG Mission resolves these problems?

- ↳ Dedicated focus on PVTG.
- ↳ Fund for welfare schemes of PVTG.
- ↳ Better identification.
- ↳ Generating livelihood opportunities for them.
- ↳ Preserving their health against infections.
- ↳ Prevent forced displacements due to development works.

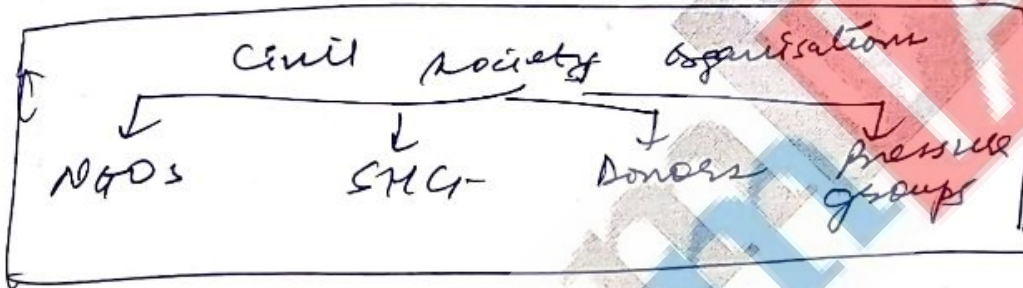
When India has its first tribal President, it is best opportunity to realise Tribal Panchayat for truly inclusive development of tribals.



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)

Both state and civil society organisations are equal partners in the development process of India.



Role of state — CSO collaboration

Addressing Poverty

- ① Better identifications of beneficiaries
- ② Effective implementation of schemes like NREFA, DALM
- ③ Help in rural transformation  
↳ Ralegan Siddhi village
- ④ social audits to prevent



Manages in govt. funds.

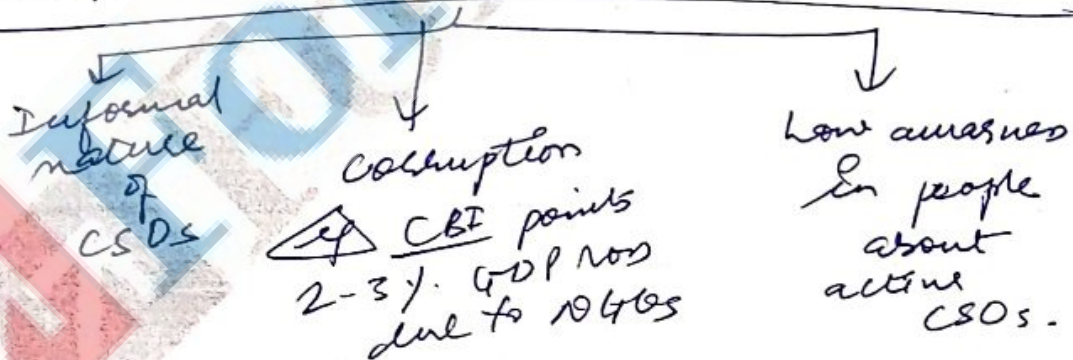
Addressing Malnutrition

(5) RBI 2019 survey → SHGs helped lower stunting by 21%.

(6) Feedback loops Replacement of iron tablets with amla candy in Assam

(7) Better implementation of PDS by buddy notices at Thane.

But, certain challenges remain



There is need for greater state-CSO collaboration to make democracy - 4 of, by, for the people?

Feed (For OFFICE)

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

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

Social infrastructure refers to facilities to provide social services like health, education, nutrition, to the people.

Absence of a robust social infra

(A) Health

↳ Real spending conundrum

↳ 1.5% public spending leading to 70% OOPS people go BPL.

↳ 70% beds in urban areas.

↳ Low quality of public care Gorakhpur hospital death.

(B) Education

↳ 50% schools lack toilets ASER

↳ 48% teacher absenteeism

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Table with columns for #, AWIS, CD & VA, S & F, P & R

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

TOTAL MARKS



↳ Inadequate outcomes of public schools ⇒ Learning Society.

© Skill Development

- ↳ Low coverage of Kaushal Kendras
- ↳ Lack of employers-employee portals.

© Wage Employment

- ↳ Poor NREDA implementation.
- ↳ Contractualisation of labour.

Way Forward

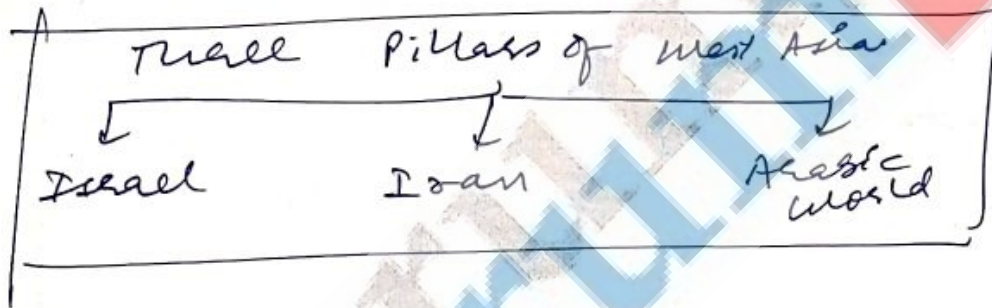
- ↳ Raise social sector spending from 8% to 20% as in OECD.
- ↳ Involve civil society - NGOs, SHGs, donors.
- ↳ Focus on human development.  
This will help realise our demographic dividend & prevent a demographic disaster.



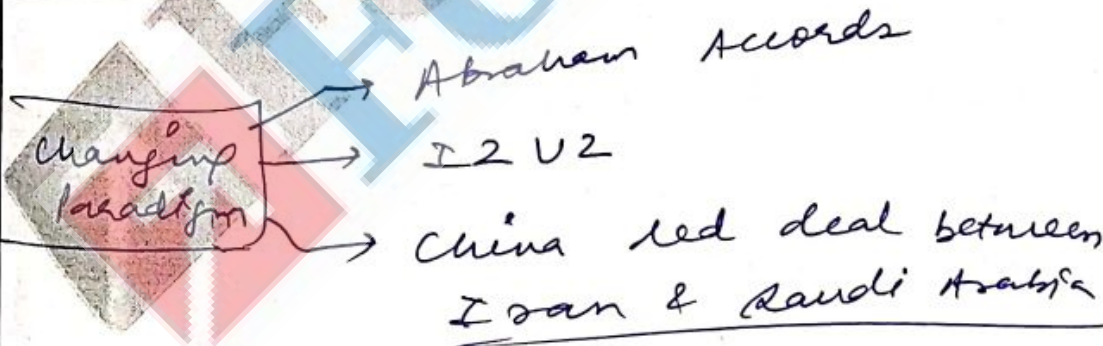
Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

India - West- Asia relations date back to trade between Indus valley & Mesopotamia. They are rooted in history, culture & a hope for a common future.



India's interests in changing paradigm



It is in our interest in these ways:—

- \* Easier balancing of Iran & Saudi.
- \* Better balancing of Israel & Arab countries due to their growing closeness.
- \* Easier oil imports from Iran due to CAATSA waiver by USA.
- \* Rupee - dirham trade leading to internationalisation of rupee.
- \* India can play mediator between opposing sides.
- \* India - UAE CEPA ⇒ better economic Integration.

### Presence of inimical actors

- ↳ Tech hotspots in West Asia
- ↳ China's BRI & debt diplomacy
- ↳ Pakistan's Islamic threads can reduce India's influence.

These need to be countered to revive & revitalise West Asian relation, in spirit of Look West Asia Policy.



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)

While South Asia has about 30% of world's population, it has just 8% water resources - making water a hot diplomatic commodity in the region.

Water diplomacy for regional cooperation in South Asia

↳ India - Nepal so need to resolve Kalapani Issue over Kali River.

- Hydellectricity cooperation
- Manage cross border floods.

↳ India - Bangladesh:

- Teesta water dispute remains.
- Farak water sharing agreement is a positive sign

↳ India - Sri Lanka:

- Palk - Strait fishermen dispute needs solutions.



## Indus Water Treaty 1960

- \* Brokered by World Bank.
- \* Satluj, Ravi, Beas  $\Rightarrow$  To India  
Chenab, Jhelum, Indus  $\Rightarrow$  To Pakistan

### Challenges

- \* Pakistan's opposition to Kishanganga & Rette Project.
- \* 80% water distributed to Pakistan, leading to dissatisfaction in India.
- \* World Bank depends on members to raise issues, has no independent mechanism.
- \* Impact of climate change on river is not addressed.

Way Forward  $\rightarrow$  better information sharing  
 $\rightarrow$  Renegotiation mechanism  
 $\rightarrow$  Bilateral dispute resolution.

\* The treaty shows a scope for better Indo-Pak relations through amicable cooperation & dialogue.

Feed  
(For OFFICER)

|                                |
|--------------------------------|
|                                |
| AWTS                           |
| CD & YA                        |
| S & F                          |
| P & R                          |
| Please put marks in the table  |
| Here 0 is the Average and 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)

~~3rd~~ 3<sup>rd</sup> and 7<sup>th</sup> Amendments laid  
schedule 11, 12 and parts B, IX-A  
to set up local government  
in line with Gandhiji's ideals.

several structural bottlenecks

A) Funds

- ① low devolution from states.
- ② Tied nature of grants reduces flexibility in fund usage.
- ③ Low internal resource generation.

↳ Panchayats  $\sim$  0.2% GDP  
Municipalities  $\sim$  0.2% GDP

④ Need for double authorisation for spending.

### B) functions

⑤ Not all subjects in schedule 11 & 12 are devolved.

⑥ National ministries on local subjects reduce their functions  
↳ eg JANAM, Health Ministry

⑦ Parallel bodies reduce their role in policies.

### C) functionaries

⑧ Dependent on state for personnel.

⑨ Sarpanch dismissed by collector in several cases

⑩ State Finance Commission has low effectiveness.



Measures to tackle the problem

① Vishwanath Committee ⇒ under  
tax jurisdiction for local bodies.

② Santraman Committee ⇒ allow  
them to raise bank loans.

③ 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC

↳ Clear ~~delimitation~~ delineation of  
functions.

↳ Tax free municipal bonds.

↳ separate budget for local  
bodies.

④ use newer tax handles →  
entertainment, tourism, etc.

Local bodies need to be revived  
to realise the concept of  
Sarnodaya and Antyodaya

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| #  | G | A | P |
|--|---|---|---|
| AWIS   |   |   |   |
| CD & VA  |   |   |   |
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| Please put tick<br>marks in the above<br>table.<br>Here G is Good, A is<br>Average and P is<br>Poor. |   |   |   |
| TOTAL<br>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 इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द) मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Article 50 and 122

provide for independence of judiciary from the executive and legislature respectively.

Independent Judiciary is Bedrock of thriving polity

① Maintain checks & balances ..

↳ eg Kinzo Holohan case -

decision of speaker subject to review

② Ensure vulnerable's protection -

↳ eg Hussainara Khatoon case on prisoners rights.

③ Maintain free and fair elections

↳ eg Lily Thomas Case, ADR case on ~~etc~~ & criminalisation.



- ④ Avoid Parliament's usurpation  
of the constitution -  
↳ Menaka Gandhi case - court  
reversed parts of 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment -
- ⑤ Enable Judicial activism  
↳ eg Sabharwal Case, Triple Talag  
Case
- ⑥ Reduce tyranny of the  
executive in Judicial appointments  
↳ eg Invalidation of 99<sup>th</sup> Amendment  
(NJAC).

Executive encroachment: erode  
credibility & efficacy

- ① Against separation of powers.
- ② Lead to favoritism in  
Judicial appointments.
- ③ lowers the dignity of  
Judiciary in public eye.

↳ As per holenaty, Army & Judiciary  
are most-trusted public institutions.

- ④ Effect the quality of judgements  
due to post-retirement-benefits
- ⑤ Against free & fair justice  
delivery
- ⑥ Can lead to state within state  
where executive becomes  
most dominant.

Way Forward

Justice Chandrachud calls for  
constitutional objectivity and  
constitutional trust to maintain  
a harmonious separation of  
powers between all 3 organs  
of state.



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)

Executive agencies like ED, CBI, CVC, Lokpal are bedrock of corruption free governance in India



Enforcement Directorate (ED)

- ↳ under Ministry of Finance.
- ↳ deals with cases under PM LA and FEMA.

## Contradictions regarding ED

- \* Amendment to PMLA gave it higher powers of arrest and seizure of property  
↳ Being opposed as too much power.
- \* Blamed for targetting political opponents.
- \* Claims of dividing effects of Article 19 (freedom of speech)
- \* Lack of transparent working
- \* High government role in appointment & posting in ED.
- \* Dependent for funds on govt.
- \* Called a toothless tiger ⇒  
no independent secretariat and personnel.



Way Forward

- ① Rationalisation of anti-corruption agencies to reduce overlaps and conflicts.
- ② Independent personnel system.
- ③ Encourage internal resource generation through service charges.
- ④ Transparency in appointment.
- ⑤ Avoid politicisation and unnecessary controversies.

Thus, bodies like ED need to be revived - and revamped to establish good governance for a corruption free Amrit Kal.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

National Commission for Women is a statutory body under NCW Act 1990.

It is mandated to provide policy inputs and opinion addressal for women.

Positive role played by NCW

① Initiated new laws like Domestic Violence Act.

② Help to women to avoid attacks, rape, etc.

③ Pushed for amendment to Hindu Marriage Act for gender neutrality.



- ④ supported triple talaq Bill.
- ⑤ Organises Mahila Lok Adalats for alternate dispute resolution.
- ⑥ Coordinates with NLSA for legal aid to women.
- ⑦ Special assistance drives during COVID lockdowns for affected women.

Limitation in NCW working

- ① Lack of binding force of its recommendations
- ② Dependent for funds and personnel on government
- ③ Understaffed, low meeting rate
- ④ Criticised for its role in Mangalore Pub Attack Case

⑤ Had victimizing role of women  
in its views on Adultery  
(section 497)

⑥ low rate of success.

↳ Women can face a rape  
every 15 minutes (NCRB)

↳ 30% face domestic violence (DFHS-5)

May ~~be~~ Forward

① Constitutionalisation of NCW just  
like 102<sup>nd</sup> Amendment for NCBC

② Association of experts and  
researchers with NCW.

③ higher funds & staff.

④ Mandatory discussion on its  
reports in Parliament.

NCW can help realise [SDG-5]  
for Sabke Saath, Sabka Vikas.

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

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

The concept of multi-dimensional poverty is rooted in Amartya Sen's Capability Approach, which views poverty as lack of freedom.

Informed policymaking

- Extent of poverty → what % of population is below poverty line?
- Source → what is the cause of poverty?
- Complexity → overlapping of gender, caste, religion with poverty -

NITI Aayog's Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

Positives :-

★ It adds 2 new dimensions to UNDP's MPI.

★ Covers 3 areas of poverty, with 12 indicators -



★ Measures both - intensity and incidence of poverty.

★ Enables cooperative and competitive federalism in states -

★ Helps identify the actual cause of poverty - which indicator is most responsible?

Limitations :-

★ Does not highlight intra-household inequality.



- \* Ignores relative poverty, focused only on absolute poverty.
- \* Does not consider gender, caste, religious dimensions of poverty.
- \* Ignores indicators like access to welfare schemes, grievance redressal.
- \* Uses government data, not open source public data.

Way forward ]

- ↳ More to relative poverty.
- ↳ Include "happiness" in poverty indices.
- ↳ Better data collection - high frequency indicators, basell strategy

This will help achieve [SDG] - Zero poverty in India.

### 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                                 |   |   |   |



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)

Nelson Mandela called political parties as the engine of functional democracy.

They are not recognised in the constitution, but by section 4A of [RPA, 1951].

Lifeblood of a representative democracy

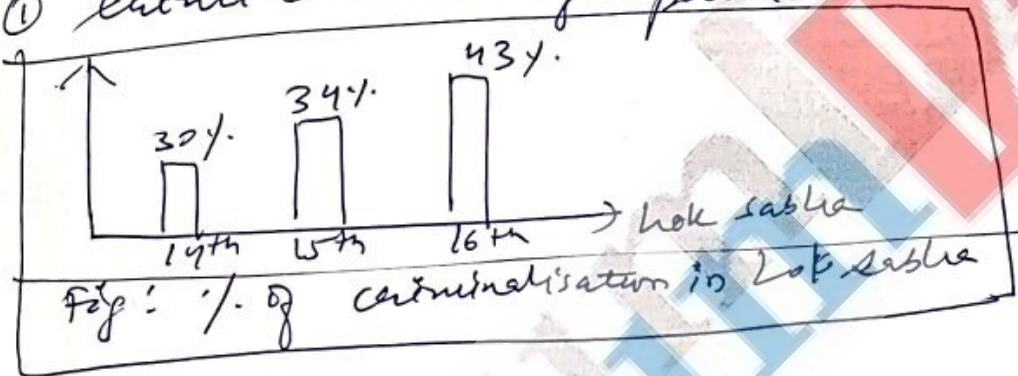
- ① Represent the demands of the public.
- ② Act as Policy Articulators and Policy Aggregators.
- ③ Enable fair competition for power to get make policies.
- ④ Equal chance to citizens to participate in politics.



⑤ Keep the ruling party accountable for its policies.

Challenges in political parties

① Eliminationalisation of parties



② Anti-defection law (Schedule 10) → reduces the role of debate, dissent in parties.

③ Role of money in elections rising



④ Factionalisation & power play

↳ eg Shiv Sena, NCP

- ⑤ changing position on bills,  
↳ where they sit in house  
decides where they stand on issues

### Way Forward

- ① Indrajit Gupta Committee → state funding of elections.
- ② Binay Goswami → use ADL only in case of no confidence motion
- ③ Internal elections, transparency
- ④ 2nd RTI → bring them in RTI
- ⑤ Vohra Committee recommendations on criminalisation of politics.

These steps will help ensure free & fair elections and maintain a healthy, functional democracy.



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. (1) (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 aims to provide drinking water tap connection to all rural households by 2024.

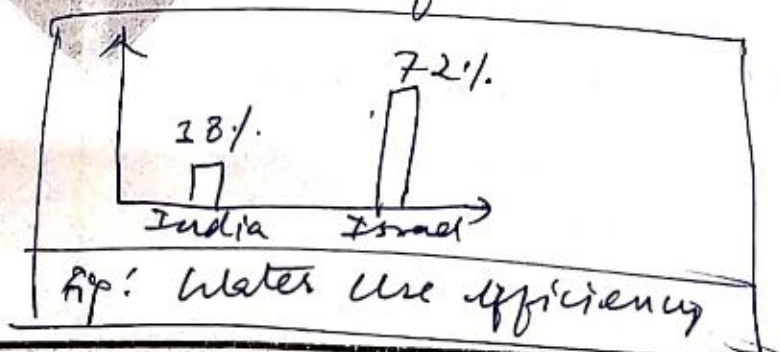
Benefits of safely managed drinking water services

- ① Fulfill SDG-6 → safe water and sanitation.
- ② Avoid water-borne diseases like jaundice, typhoid.
- ③ Enable better absorption of nutrients → some malnutrition.
- ④ Better health → ~~to~~ raise DAIY (disease adjusted life years).

- ⑤ WHO → \$1 invested in WASH saves \$6 in disease curing.
- ⑥ Reduce burden on poor living in slum areas.

Challenges in providing safe water services

- ① High ground water pollution →
- ② Lack of digital water meters.
- ③ Fast depleting water table.
- ④ Inefficient water usage in agriculture → leaves lesser water for drinking purposes.





⑤ National Water Policy policy to water idiosyncrasy in policy :-

- ↳ Between drinking & waste water
- ↳ Agriculture & other water
- ↳ Ground & surface water

Way Ahead

① Minis Shah Committee

- ↳ micro & drip irrigation
- ↳ millets promotion using MSP

② One Water Approach

③ Use of digital meters to track water use

④ Limiting of water use

⑤ Better filtration for heavy metals

(JAL) Water - the elixir of life must be raised to the status of life saviour (JEVVAN) and be made available to all.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

| #  | G | A | P |
|--|---|---|---|
| AWIS   |   |   |   |
| CD & VA  |   |   |   |
| S & F  |   |   |   |
| P & R  |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| 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)

SC (16% of population) and ST (8%) continue to suffer from various challenges that remain unaddressed even after 75 years of independence.

SC, ST Act 1989

- ↳ Punishment for discrimination against SC/ST.
- ↳ No need for prior investigation before FIR.
- ↳ Duty of each officer to implement the act.

But it does not ensure sensitization of public so good intentions don't translate to good results.



Lack of sensitisation

Public Functionaries :-

- ① Low implementation of laws like Civil Rights Act, SC/ST Act.
- ② Anti-SC Bias in officers.
- ③ low respect to SC-houses by general class guiltion
- ④ low conviction rate in SC/ST Act
- ⑤ See Forest Conservation Act as anti-ST.

Civil Society

- ⑥ Religious discriminatory practices continue.  
↳ eg MADE SWANA, Tamil Nadu
- ⑦ Casteist slurs & abuses
- ⑧ Discrimination eg Darshan Solanki case

① Only 11% inter-caste marriage  
as per NFHS-4.

Raising sensitisation about SC, ST

- ① Inclusive education policies -  
↳ Implement A-15(4), 16(4) in  
letter & spirit.
- ② Internal reform in religions.  
↳ ~~Let~~ Dalit members on Ayodhya  
Temple Committee
- ③ Use of sports, cultural events
- ④ Integrate tribal knowledge in  
general curriculum.
- ⑤ Sachar Committee - equal  
opportunities all.

We must ensure SC, ST are  
uplifted to realise the goal  
of PM's Panch Pran in Amrittal

| #   |
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| CD & VA   |
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| Please put<br>marks in the<br>table.<br>Here O is O<br>Average and<br>Poor. |
| TOTAL<br>MARKS  |



Q.19) Harbinger of global rebalancing/ India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

दुनिया के 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 rooted in history, culture, economy and people to people ties, with a shared vision for a equitable common future.

Achievements of India - Africa ties

Global Rebalancing

- ① Both are part of NAM, G-77 that call for south-south collaboration.
- ② Push for UNSC reform to include Asia & Africa too.
- ③ At G-20, India invited non-member African nations & called for greater African membership.

## Sustainability

- ④ Both are part of International Solar Alliance.
- ⑤ India - Egypt MOU on hydrogen plant at Suez Economic Zone
- ⑥ Indian investment in sustainable mining in South-Africa.

## Inclusive & Equitable world

- ⑦ India - South Africa push for COVID vaccine makers at WTO.
- ⑧ Asia - Africa Growth Corridor
- ⑨ Push for Bali Peace Clause for agricultural subsidies.
- ⑩ oppose neo-colonialism of MNCs.



## Challenges in India - Africa Ties

- ① China's BRI investments rising in Africa.
- ② Dictatorship and military coups in West Africa.
- ③ Radicalisation in Islamic African countries — Boko Haram.
- ④ Attacks on African students in India.
- ⑤ Delays in execution of Indian investment projects

## Way Forward

- \* Use of BRI.C.S - expansion of its membership.
- \* Increased trade engagement.
- \* People to people exchanges.

India - Africa ties are vital to raise voice of global south for an equitable world order.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

| *  | G | A | P |
|--|---|---|---|
| AWIS   |   |   |   |
| CD & VA  |   |   |   |
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| P & R  |   |   |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table.<br>Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor. |   |   |   |
| 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)

Indo-Pacific is the region of Indian & Pacific Ocean with the associated landmass. It is a rising theatre of geopolitics today.

Opportunity in Indo-Pacific for India

ASEAN centrality

- Act East Policy helps fuller integration with East Asia.
- Better connectivity of North East
- Learn from experience of East Asian miracle of South Korea, Japan, Taiwan.



→ Use Buddhist-soft circles.

### Rules-based order

- SAGAR initiative
- Free & open Indo-Pacific lies a core objective of QUAD
- Opposing China's debt diplomacy by value-based lending to Sri Lanka, Maldives, etc.

### Development Partnership

- Chabahar port development, Iran.
- Assistance to Male city development.
- Part of support to Blue-dot Network, Build Back Better.

### Hurdles in Inclusive Indo-Pacific

- ① India is out of RCEP - limits  
fuller economic integration
- ② China's ring of pearls, red-dash line in South China Sea
- ③ USA's unpredictable policies  
↳ sudden announcement of ADKUS
- ④ Many choke points in Malacca,  
Bertha isthmus, etc.
- ⑤ Risk of piracy, nuclear submarines

### Way Forward

- ↳ utilise IONS, IOR-IFC at  
Gulgaon.
- ↳ Joint naval drills.
- ↳ FTA with more nations like  
Australia deal.

India can act as net security  
provider and help realise  
its rightful place in Indo Pacific.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

| #  | ③ |
|--|---|
| AWIS   |   |
| CD & VA  |   |
| S & F  |   |
| F & R  |   |
| Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor. |   |
| TOTAL MARKS  |   |