

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	Ravindra Kumar		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910122226	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	22 nd Aug 2023

*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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			10:00 AM	1:50 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता का आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Forum IAS

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)

Press has been famously regarded as the fourth pillar of Democracy along with legislature, executive and Judiciary.

Role of fourth estate in upholding democratic values

- 1) freedom of speech → Article 19 is being encouraged and promoted as constitutional pillar.
- 2) Information dissemination → Press act as medium to help the right to information (Art 19)
- 3) Accountability → Hold legislators and executive accountable for their duty towards citizens.

4) Transparency → Bring transparency
by providing meaning information.

Issues :-

- 1) Press capture by executive is major
issue (Nationalisation of Press)
- 2) Yellow Journalism to sensitive news.
- 3) Poor accountability towards citizen and
Nation.
- 4) Freedom of Press is under threat
↳ Rhodius case

Way Ahead

- 1) Supreme court's judgement → Freedom
of press as fundamental right must
be upheld.
- 2) Restraint Journalism.
Fourth estate must be
independent and restraint to ensure uphold
democratic values

Feedback

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#	①	②	③	④
AWIS				
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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)

Free and fair election are pointing out the inclusionary principle of electoral process however it is marred with various challenges.

Exclusionary tendencies

- 1) Poor women representation at highest level. (14% women in 17th L.S.)
- 2) Marginalised section are being excluded
(E) stomper voted in 2014 for the 1st time
- 3) Money and muscle power hinder exclusive nature.
- 4) Dominance of few in political parties.
(E) lack of intra party democracy.

Women's representation

- 1) According to Wef's Gender gap report → Participation at higher level is very low
- 2) At local level $\frac{1}{3}$ are women representatives but issue of pati pradhan has plagued the system
- 3) Political parties are reluctant to give representation to women
- 4) Patriarchal nature of Indian political system

Reasons

- ↳ $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation at higher level
- ↳ Intra party democracy

Thiruvanthapura declaration

must be taken seriously to enhance women's representation and making electoral process inclusive.

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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.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)

Death penalty as capital

punishment has been recognised in India as a form of retributive justice.

Controversies surrounding capital punishment

1) Need for capital punishment

a) Retributive justice :- to ensure justice to victims.

b) Deterrence against heinous crimes such as rape

c) Social acceptance as 70% Indians are in favour.

d) Recognised in many developed countries

eg Japan → 3 capital punishment every year.

2) Not require

a) Reterrance not proven as no scientific data.

b) Justice should be reformative as Indian values held.

c) NO rule for collection if new facts discovered.

d) Against human dignity (Kant)

Safeguards

1) S.C. in Machhi Singh case held that mitigating and aggravating circumstances must be considered

2) In Bachchan Singh case → Rest of the law doctrine

3) Shabir Ahmad Khan case → time execution to reduce delay.

Recently, S.C. Reconstituted a panel to study the necessity of capital punishment and necessary safeguards

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 Indian Constitution provides for resolution of interstate water disputes.

Effectiveness of Interstate Water Disputes Act 1956

Achievements

- 1) Bringing states on discussion panel.
- 2) Krishna water dispute → Andhra, ~~Telangana~~, Karnataka.
- 2) Tribunals to resolve dispute
Krishna river dispute tribunals
- 3) facilitate cooperation and coordination.

Shortcomings

- 1) No consensus bringing mechanism
- 2) falls short of addressing the core issue
- 3) Political aspiration are not taken into consideration
- 4) Role of Judiciary is neglected.

Potential impact of delays

1) Economic challenges :- Hurst Agriculture

eg. Kutch dispute between Haryana and Punjab

2) Cooperative federalism - weaken the cooperation and convergence

3) Local population - Hurst aspiration of local people

eg. East Rajasthan canal dispute between Rajasthan and M.P.

Road ahead → use federal bridging

eg. Niti Aayog

→ foster competitive cooperative federalism.

→ dedicated tribunals.

Interstate water disputes must be resolved in consensus oriented manner taking into consideration long term goals

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, 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)

According to Economic Survey 2023
90% of India's villages have at least
one cooperative.

Significance Cooperative model

- 1) Development by locals → A grassroot model of development
 Ex) AMUL in Anand dist. of Gujarat
- 2) Decentralised Approach where decisions are taken by all, for all.
- 3) Inclusive development to include marginalised.
 Ex) 20% of Agri credit through cooperatives.
- 4) Empowerment :- promote women empowerment in holistic manner.

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

Issues in cooperatives

- 1) Political interference
- ↳ Nandini Fias Co in Karnataka.

Case study

women cooperative in pali, Rajasthan is successful in growing mustard apple and promoting export.

- 2) Poor management ↳ PMC Bank

- 3) lack capacity to development own it own

Initiatives

- Cooperative ministry for dedicated growth and development
- RBI oversight on cooperative banks
- Empowering locals through multi-state cooperative (Amendment) Bill 2023

for 'Sahakar se Samridhi'

in 'Amrit kaal'. A holistic planning execution and feedback is needed.

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 the aspect of governance which is inclusive and people centric.

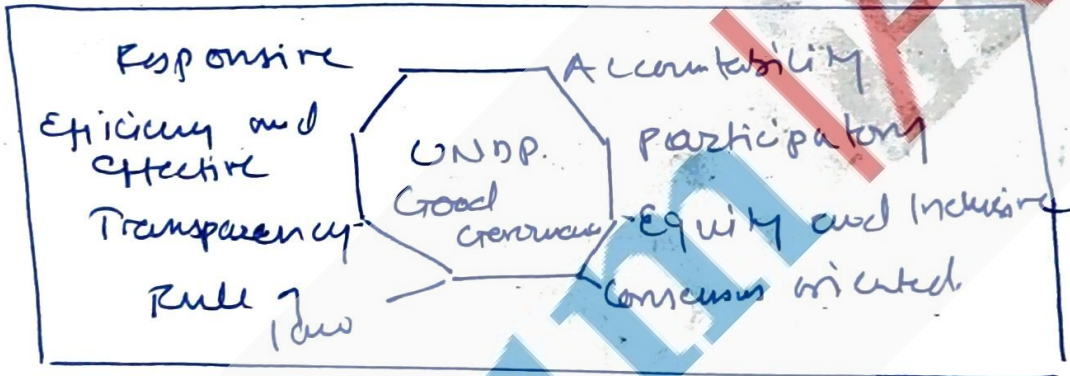


Fig : Good Governance

Good Governance :- PM PVTG Development Mission

1) close to people :- 4

- ① Reaching the last mile to ensure no one left behind.
- ② Enhance outcome based approach
- ③ promote inclusivity → PVTG as most backward.

2) Responsive to aspiration

- ① Development according to need.
 - ↳ access to MFP to PVTG
- ① Cultural aspiration - protection of Indigenous tradition

3) Inclusive

- ① Responsive to local needs
 - ↳ culture oriented developmental Model for PVTGs
- ① Create sound inclusive framework
 - ↳ Health, education to PVTGs

Need

- 1) Respect tribal culture
- 2) Tribal education in tribal language
- 3) Raise Aspiration

Case study.
 ↳ Culturally congruent health intervention in Saharia (PVTG) to reduce malnutrition

AS Arjun Appadurai

wld, tribals are not backward, they just need to realise their aspirations.

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

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)

Poverty and malnutrition
are two most challenging threat to
India's developmental story.

- 1) According to tendulkar committee →
21.5% people are below poverty line
- 2) India ranks 107/121 in Global
Hunger Index.

Collaboration between state and CSOs

- 1) catching the hinterland areas.
 - ↳ CSOs can serve in backward
areas like dandkaurang region.
- 2) local need based Approach
 - ↳ KPIs in Aspirational district
prog. to address poverty and
malnutrition

3) Promote sustainability in health and education.

4) Flexible approach
CSOs are more flexible against bureaucratic approach

Case study
Kuzhi NGO coming koya hibe to enhance livelihood opportunities

5) Grass root level service delivery

eg) NGO PRADAN in hinterlands of Jharkhand removing anaemia

Shortcomings

- Dormant CSO
- Limited resources
- Poor private participation
- Lack of Adequate personnel

Road Ahead

- Create collaboration
- inc CSR spending
- provide direct funding
- monitoring of CSOs

CSOs are partners to the growth and development. Hence their capability must be leveraged.

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.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 refer
to the infrastructure that create better
social outcomes

- eg - Health → PHCs, CHCs
- Education → schools
- Housing → PMAY.

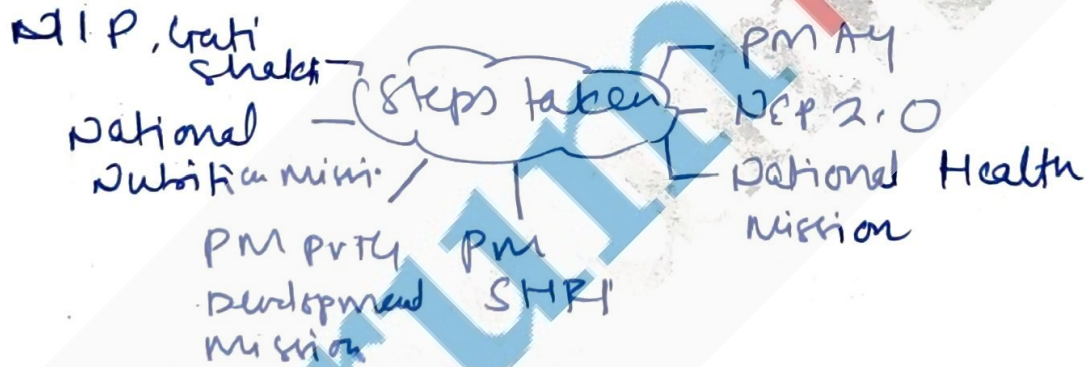
Absence of robust social infrastructure

- 1) Hinders social progress → creates rural-urban divide
- 2) Exclusivity → Accessible to elite few.
 - eg High out of pocket expenditure due to post Hospital access.
- 3) Social cleavages → social unrest due to inequality
 - eg Marginalised sections such as SCs, STs are disenchanted.

↳ Non-state actors → Poor social infra is breeding ground for Neoliberalism

↳ Dandkaranya region

↳ Limit the ability to contribute to growth and development → Wider Inclusive Growth



What more?

1) Inclusive Infrastructure → Disable, Women friendly.

2) Equity in opportunity → Create social Capital by social infra.

PM 'Panch prang' and 'Sapt rishi' require greater focus on social infrastructure to for 'viksit bharat' by 2027

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)

West Asia is India's extended
neighbourhood' critical for India's
economic growth

Changing paradigm in west asia

- 1) China as mediator of peace in
west asia → saudi - UAE.
- 2) USA gaining prominence → 1202
- 3) Abraham accord to ensure peace
- 4) Energetic diplomacy of west with
Middle east → Israel centrality

Significance for India

- 1) Energy security → economic growth
- 2) India diaspora → well being.

3) India's investment and investment in India.

↳ sovereign wealth fund of UAE

4) Political significance → UAE reforms

Challenges

1) China's rise is threat to India's dominance.

↳ China-Iran 25 year deal

2) Reducing Indian influence due to poor commitment

↳ chabahar port

3) Greater divergence of Iran with other power.

Need

- ↳ increase high level engagement
- ↳ promote bilateral relations
- ↳ enhance trade prospects

West Asian peace is crucial for energy security of India.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here ⊙ is Good, Average and ⊙ is Poor.	
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)

Unintegrated region, unsettled boundaries and untapped potential is the problem of South Asia
:- EAm Jaishankar

Water diplomacy

- 1) Enhance cooperation:
 - ↳ Indus water treaty - only avenue of cooperation between India - Pakistan
- 2) Create greater convergence
 - ↳ India - Bangladesh Kishiyara River Agreement
- 3) Hydropower diplomacy
 - ↳ Cooperation with ~~State~~ Nepal, Rohatari over Hydro power

1) Promote Greater Coordination

↳ climate change mitigation by all south asian countries.

Issues

1) IWT has inherent limitations

↳ un equitable distribution
> 80% water to Pakistan

2) No unilateral exit mechanism

3) Interference by world bank

4) Other countries lack data driven approach.

Need - Create holistic cooperation policy
 - High level water engagement
 - Joint working groups
 - Increase coordination, collaboration
Cooperation.

"Neighbourhood can be prosper only by working together" :- Fin'ble PM

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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

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)

7^{3rd} and 74th constitutional
Amendments made Indian Constitution
more inclusive by realising the gandhian
spirit under Article 40.

Constitutional backing to local Governance

- 1) Improve participation → more inclusive
↳ reservation to SC/ST/women
- 2) Decentralised Democracy → to imbibe
democratic Governance
- 3) Participatory approach in rural and
urban development
- 4) Enhance capability and capacity and
through fund, function, functionary.

Bottlenecks to the Idea of Decentralisation

1) Vidhi Centre for legal research argued that Article 243G and Article 243W are not fully functional.

↳ many states do not devolved all 29 subjects and 18 subjects to local bodies

2) No stream of additional revenue to functionalise decentralised governance.

↳ 0.43% contribution of municipality to GDP (Craylaw)

3) Poor 'functionary' capability due to structural constraints

↳ inadequate local resources with LSG institution

4) Poor local participation → Niti aayog

highlighted the infrequent Gram Sabha meetings

- 6) financial devolution through state sponsored is inadequate
- 7) Many states are not constituting state finance commission.
- 7) No regular election (4) Tamil Nadu

Road Ahead

- 1) Make article 243G and 243W mandatory.
- 2) Social audit under "CAG" to be mandatory
- 3) Strengthen the "financial health" of local bodies (15th FC)

Local Governance institutions are driven to India's "Pancha Prana" for developed and "Viksit Bharat"

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
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P & R			
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 इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Independent judiciary is the guarantor of fundamental rights and "protector of constitution" to prevent arbitrariness.

Significance of Independent Judiciary

- 1) Protect Basic structure of constitution
 - Ex) Keshwanand Bharati case held that independent judiciary is a basic structure.
- 2) Uphold Fundamental rights
 - Ex) In Maneka Gandhi case SC uphold fight to life along with individual liberty.

3) Promote "checks and balances" :-
 (eg) In Ranjana Kaur case SC held
 that separation of power include
"implicit checks"

4) Prevent legislative and executive hegemony
 (eg) SC struckdown 39th CAA in
Indira Gandhi v Rajnarain case

Issue of executive encroachment

- 1) Appointments :- executive intrusion
 in judicial appointment against "article 165"
- 2) Tribunalisation :- increase executive
 hold on judicial processes.
- 3) Lack of clear separation → Interdependence
 leads to ambiguities in functioning
- 4) PNAC and memorandum of procedure
 lack credibility.

(Don't write in this Area पर कृपया)

However checks on judiciary are
required.

1) To prevent tyranny of unchecked

① Judicial encroachment in legislative
and executive domain is not
valid.

2) To ensure efficient functioning

② Judicial delays due to activism

3) To uphold constitutional morality

In 'Ram Krishna Dalmia' case
Sc. held that separation of power is
implicit to Indian constitution and
democratic values

Hence each organ
must consciously recognise the clear
boundaries and respect each other's
sovereignty

Feedb
(For OFFICE)

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Please put the marks in this table.
Here G is the 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 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 play
a vital role in democratic governance
however due to excessive politicisation
of these agencies various issues have
been arisen.

Executive agencies as watchdog

- 1) Promote effective Governance outcomes
by reducing ~~the~~ misuse of discretion
↳ CBI against corruption
- 2) Promote the "financial health" of
country.
↳ ED preventing money laundering
- 3) uphold Constitutional morality
↳ NCB protecting article 47

Issue of vested interest and subverting
- Rule of law

- 1) Politicisation :- Misuse for political gains.
 (E) controversies surrounding "ED"
- 2) Fairness :- Issues with respect to
 "procedural fairness" in their functioning
 (E) SC reaps ED over arbitrariness
- 3) Reasonableness :- very low conviction
 take raise question over reasonableness
 of their actions.
- 4) Opacity :- ED's FIR is not a
 Public document
- 5) curbing dissent :- Allegation on ED
 for targeted investigation to curb
 dissent against government.

Need for renewal

- 1) Ensure "procedural fairness" in the activities of executive agencies
- 2) Promote transparency in functioning
- 3) "Parliamentary accountability" of executive agencies
- 4) Ensure "efficiency" and "autonomy" in functioning
- 5) Create a "framework" to ensure greater trust and credibility in these agencies
- 6) Foster "cooperative federalism" by taking concerns of state Governments into consideration

A stakeholder based approach to monitor the functioning along with "reasonable autonomy" is the need of the hour.

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)

National Commission for

Women is Statutory body to protect the rights of women in the country.

Role of NCW

- 1) Uphold and protect rights of women
- 2) Empower women to bring social change
- 3) Ensure access to social, political and economic resources to women
- 4) "Safeguarding" reproductive autonomy over their lives.
- 5) Promote overall wellbeing by creating and protecting women centric governance framework.

Issues with respect to NCRW

- 1) Autonomy :- NCRW is Executive led body lacks adequate autonomy.
 - ↳ Appointments by Government
- 2) Resource Capacity :- lack adequate resource capability to safeguard rights of women
 - ↳ Manipure Women's case shows inability of NCRW.
- 3) Online Harassment :- NCRW not able to protect women online
 - ↳ Bullibal case
- 4) Personnel :- lacks personnel to enforce the laws.
- 5) only recommendatory :- no investigative capacity and enforcement ability.

Requirements

- 1) Constitutional status to women
Naw as women constitute 50%
of total population.
- 2) Enforcement power to provide teeth
to Naw.
- 3) Autonomy :- form a committee for
appointments.
- 4) Annual reports to parliament for
scrutiny.
- 5) Give power to feedback on
recommendations given.

Naw is protector of
women's rights it strengthening is
'sim qua non'.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

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Please put the marks in the table.	
Here G is Good 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 Niti Aayog Multi-dimensional poverty index (MPI) the extent of poverty reduced from 21% in 2015 to 14.9% in 2020-21.

Understanding multidimensional poverty for informed Policy making

1) Extent :-

- a) provide information about the number of poor in country.
- b) Give a true picture for data driven governance.

2) Source

- a) Breaking the 'components of poverty' give the nature of source.

Ex) Prof. G.K. Karanth held that poverty among SCs led them to make highest school dropout

3) Complexity

a) Amartya Sen held that poverty is not about lowness of income but capability deprivation

Significance of Witi Aiyoyi MPI in understanding poverty

1) calculate poverty on 12 dimensions including Health, education and standard of living

2) Give major source responsible for poverty.

Ex) According to Witi Aiyoyi → lack of nutrition is makes for 30% of poverty

3) Provide information about progress

↳ Sanctions accounts are major drivers of poverty reduction.

4) Areas for improvement

↳ Access to drinking water, housing, sanitation etc.

5) Informed decision making

↳ provide statistical and qualitative measures for intervention

e.g. girls nutrition have multiplier effect.

Data driven approach with scientific backing is the way ahead to resolve the poverty dilemma India for being a high income nation by 2047.

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.16) Though lifeblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own, limiting their larger role in democratization of the society. (15 marks, 250 words)

हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Political parties are major stakeholder in democratic process of a country to ensure and uphold democratic ideals.

Political parties as lifeblood of democracy

- 1) Representative Democracy :- promote aspirations of a leader through election and legislature.
- 2) Participatory democracy :- Mobilise masses for political participation.
- 3) Political socialisation :- promote political education among masses.
- 4) Democratic ideals :- spread democratic values through interaction and representation.

Challenges that limit democratization of society

- 1) Intra-party democracy: Dominance of few in political-parties.
 - ① No avenues for grassroot workers to rise
- 2) Exclusive nature :- limited to few elites and masses are disconnected with top.
- 3) Intraparty hierarchy led to leader worship prevent democratization.
- 4) Low representation :- women are not adequately represented.
- 5) Depoliticisation and favouritism :- plaguing political ecosystem
- 6) Disconnect :- due to poor interaction at grass root level.

Need for reform

- 1) Promote 'internal accountability'
 - (a) Regular free and fair election
- 2) Enhance 'transparency'
 - (a) Political parties under RTI
- 3) Bring inclusivity :- Promote representation of marginal section
- 4) Election and education by ECI to enhance political awareness.
- 5) Strengthen MCC to regulate conduct of political parties.

6) Reduce 'criminalisation of politics' to ensure free and fair election

Political parties are Backbone of democratic system hence their reform is urgent necessity.

Feedback (For OFFICE USE)

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Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and 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)

Jal Jeevan Mission aims
at providing access to tap water connection
to all households by 2024 and
ensure water security in India.

Benefits of Jal Jeevan Mission

- 1) Intergenerational equity :- Promote sustainability and equity in water use and accessibility.
- 2) Inclusiveness - A shift in approach to Household level ensures inclusivity. Women need not to go to fetch water.
- 3) Women empowerment promote well being and healthy development

4) Child safety :- prevent issues
of malnutrition due to poor drinking
water

↳ 44% stunting among schedule
tribe

5) Reaching the last mile :- ensure
sanitation availability at all level
and in all region

Challenges

➔ Quality of drinking water under
JJM is not satisfactory

↳ Poor water quality in northern
region such as Punjab

2) Accessibility is still a issue in
for hinter land

↳ water through tankers in
ladakh

- 3) Lack environmental approach to manage
the drinking water.
- 4) Multiplicity of agencies and overlap
of Jurisdiction. hurd implementation
↳ state authority, local bodies etc
- 5) Poor monitoring and feedback in
implementation

Road Ahead

- 1) focus on "Blue-green infrastructure"
(Nirvishah committee)
- 2) Promote "water efficiency" (Niti aayog)
- 3) Enhance accessibility by creating
sustainable channels
↳ Kan-Betwa Link

"Jaljevan mission" is
a component to ensure the
achievement on India's pledge for
developed and healthy India.

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.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)

Schedule caste and schedule
tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) act 1989
was passed to realise the constitutional
ideals of prohibiting untouchability (Art 17)
and promoting human rights.

Issues with POA 1989

- 1) NCEB says - 15% conviction rate
while chargesheet filed in 77% cases.
- 2) Poor ability to create deterrence as
NCEB → 1.7% increase in cases of
violence against SCs in 2021
- 3) 66% increase in violence against SCs
from 2007 - 2017.

Above data highlight the
inefficiency of POA 1989.

Other Issues

- 1) Poor capability of SCs and STs for legal justice.
- 2) cultural acceptance of discrimination
- 3) systematic oppression (OET report)
- 4) poor sensitisation of law enforcement agencies
- 5) ~~Other~~

Need to reform

- 1) Generate awareness
about legal safeguard
amongst SCs and STs.
- 2) Behavioural aspects under POA
to sensitise police and law
enforcement.

Case Study

Delhi H.C. highlighted
the reluctance of
police to register
cases under
POA 1989

- 3) Reduce avenues for caste prejudices by enhancing caste neutral avenues
- 4) Enhance 'certainty' of law rather than just "severity"
- 5) Prevent 'misuse' of law by SCs and STs to petty personal cases.
- 6) Create a mechanism to deterrence under POA to reduce exploitation
- 7) Special safeguard for women and children (most vulnerable)

A holistic law with concerns of each section and enhanced certainty with behavioral and attitudinal shift can be successful preventing the menace of discrimination and caste based oppression

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use)	
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Please put tick marks in the table.	
Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
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 है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

EAM Jaishankar highlighted the significance of "India-Africa" ties based on shared cultural past in PAM and Gandhi-Manchala interactions.

India Africa ties

1) Inclusive

a) focus on whole of society approach

↳ PAN AFRICA e-Network project envisaged by APJ Abdul Kalam

b) Interaction between diaspora → cultural engagement among people

2) Sustainable

a) Promoting climate resilient world

↳ CDRI's efforts to increase Africa engagement

b) Promote economic sustainability

↳ India-Africa growth corridor to reduce effect of Chinese BRI

c) Promote security through SARAR doctrine

3) Equitable world

a) Equitable partnership → not hegemonistic
like west / china

b) Build people to people relation

c) social empowerment

↳ India's peacekeeping mission in Africa.

⇒ Indian personnel serving in African refugee camps ↳ Sudan

May

- 1) Rising Chinese dominance :-
 ↳ Chinese military presence in
 some regions (e. Sjibouti)
- 2) Western influence → France in Southern
 Africa, America expanding its reach for
 critical minerals
- 3) low diplomatic engagement with
 African nations
- 4) limited to multilateral engagement and
 not bilateral
 ↳ African Union
- 5) Poor convergence due to limited resources

Road Ahead

- 1) Leverage like-minded countries → USA.
- 2) Enhance high level engagement
- 3) Promote sustainable development
 ↳ mission life in Africa.

India-Africa relations are
 testimony of reticent allies, however its time
 to strengthen them more.

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.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)

India recent outreach to
ASEAN, FIPIC countries highlighted
the significance of the region for
Progress of India.

Indo-Pacific → theatre of opportunities

1) Rule-based order

- a) Enhance country to country engagement
 - b) prevent Chinese hegemony
 - c) uphold security and growth for all.
 - d) enhance economic prospects
- ⇒ Mineral Resources in South-china sea.

e) Create Geopolitical advantage for
global institutional reforms

↳ UN reforms.

2) Development partnership with Pacific
Island States

a) Access to vast amount of Natural
resources

↳ Pacific Island states

have great continental
shelf.



b) cultural ties → Fiji,
Vanuatu, etc have
Indian diaspora.

c) Global wellbeing for India.

"Countries want to be seen with
India" Non-ble pm.

d) Strategic location → CC of India's
trade through Indo Pacific →
ASEAN and FIPIC.

e) Sea lanes of communication → protect India's interest

Hurdles

1) Chinese hegemonistic tendencies

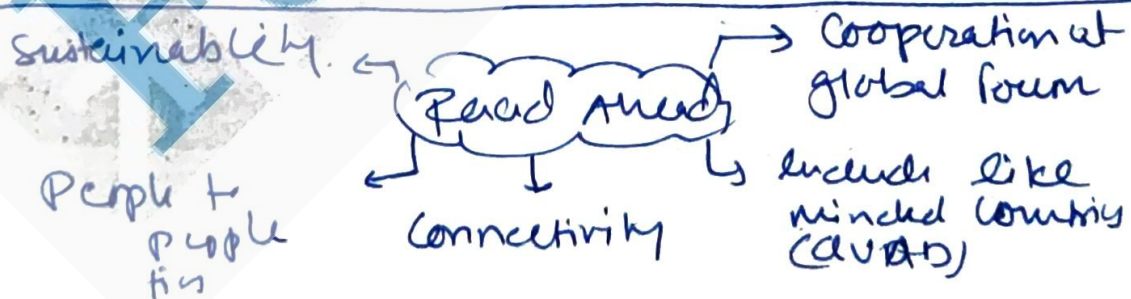
→ Pact with Solomon Islands / 9 dash line in ASEAN-South China Sea.

2) Greater interference of west → USA → AUKUS → India not included.

3) Pacific as military domain due to rising of greater power

→ Australia, France in Pacific

4) Poor connectivity with India



A free, open and peaceful Indopacific is essential for prosperity of India

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			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
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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.