

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	SACHIN ODEZ		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	DATE/दिनांक	09/08/23	

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## INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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<b>Total/कुल अंक</b>	<b>250</b>	

## INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.  
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**, all questions are compulsory.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.  
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

## For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	10:00 PM	01:05 AM
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 को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती है अथवा पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Q.1) Discuss  
affecting P

लोकतांत्रिक  
करने वा

### 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 in our country is recognised as the 4th Pillar / 4th estate of democracy.

Role of Press in upholding democratic values :-

- i) It acts as the medium of communication between government & citizens.
- ii) Political enrichment of masses in easy terms to widen reach.
- iii) Real & impartial reporting creates an informed public.

Negative Role

Partisan nature favouring a specific party create false impressions  
 preferring 'fast' reporting over accuracy.

## Issues affecting Press freedom:-

i) ownership of channels with corporate giants who have affiliations with parties.

ii) Issue of paid news (PCI)

iii) Press Council of India has no power to enforce its decisions (under Press Council of India Act, 1978)

iv) Threat to life of journalists reporting against those in power

v) Censorship by government

PCI should be given <sup>more</sup> powers and freedom of press must be ensured so that democracy is maintained.

### 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.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 & fair elections form the part of basic structure of constitution.

Issues regarding women & exclusionary tendencies of electoral process :-

i) Low women representation in houses.

(eg.) 17th lok sabha has only 15% women, whereas global average is 24%.

ii) No reservation of women in central & state legislature.

iii) Issue of "sarpanch Patis" at the local government levels negates the presence of 33% reservation.

## Benefits of increasing women's role in representation:-

- i) Formation of more inclusive policies
- ii) Women can will serve as role models for other women.
- iii) will help in empowerment of women at every level.

## Steps that can be taken:-

- i) Pass the Women Reservation Bill
- ii) Initiative capacity building of women at local levels.

women in democratic systems will create positive development of society as a whole.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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 उत्पजी 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)

Capital punishment refers to 'punishment as death'. Supreme Court upheld the capital punishment in Bachan Singh v/s state of Punjab case 1980

Arguments in favour of death penalty:-

- i) creates deterrence
- ii) serves public view  
(Eg) In a survey, 70% public voted in favour of death penalty.
- iii) Retributive form of justice where punishment suits the crime.
- iv) serves justice to the family of victims & gives them peace.

Arguments against death penalty:-

- ① violation of Article 21
- ② study shows that death penalty does not act as deterrence.
- ③ Promotes mob-mentality & populist decision making
- ④ Gandhiji said "an eye for an eye will make the whole world go blind".

Judiciary should follow the ruling of Bachan Singh case where "death penalty should be used in cases of rare conditions" and also work towards reformative form of punishment.

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Q.4) Assess the water dispu

नदी-जल  
जल वि

**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.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)

Inter-state River water disputes

Act 1956 made under Article 262 gives power to parliament to establish tribunals to adjudicate on river disputes of states. (Eg.) Cauvery dispute tribunal.

Effectiveness of act:

- ① It is the only constitutional way to deal with dispute as river disputes does not comp under Article 131.
- ② It forms a forum for discussion between parties / states.

## Impact of delay in resolution:-

- ① Increased differences between states
- ② Inefficient use of resources of water in absence of clear mandate
- ③ may affect the water security of people.
- ④ Against the spirit of cooperative federalism.

## Steps that can be taken:-

- ① Proactive resolution of long pending disputes.
- ② Empower supreme court to act on these disputes under Article 31

Water disputes put a blot on national unity by creating friction between states, they must be resolved in an amicable manner.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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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.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 societies are group of individuals who come together voluntarily to work towards a common goal. Right to form cooperatives is a fundamental right under Article 19.

Benefits of cooperatives in rural growth:-

- ① created "economics of scale"  
(eg.) AMUL model of growth
- ② created employment opportunities in the rural areas by formation of cottage industries.
- ③ cooperatives empower women and enhance their role in development.

④ Protects against exploitation

(Eg.) Farmer Producer Organisations  
can pool resources and grow together.

## Issues with cooperatives :-

- ① Lack of tools for accountability
- ② Increase in politicization of cooperatives
- ③ Lack of technical / administrative knowledge in those running cooperatives.
- ④ Regional disparity - Most cooperatives are in Southern India.

97<sup>th</sup> Constitutional amendment Act 2011 which empowered cooperatives & formation of separate ministry indicates importance of cooperative societies in development.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

सुशासन मौलिक परीक्षा पास करने के लिए, कल्याणकारी राज्य को लोगों के करीब होना चाहिए, उनकी आकांक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए और अपने दृष्टिकोण में समावेशी होना चाहिए। PM PVTG विकास मिशन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PVTGs (Particularly Vulnerable Tribal groups) are class of people which were classified by Dhebar Commission in 1973. There are 95 PVTGs present in 18 states & Union territories.

Provisions of PM PVTG Mission :-

- ① Promotion of education amongst PVTGs.
- ② Work towards ensuring their land rights and ensuring that their customs are not harmed.
- ③ Providing skill training

ways in which PPT PUTG Mission can be more inclusive:-

- ① Involving local populations in policy making
- ② Establishing accountability measures
- ③ Address the issue of tribes on the verge of extinction like Onges.

PUTGs forms the most primitive & pure forms of our civilization. They must be handled with care taking into consideration their aspirations at every level.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

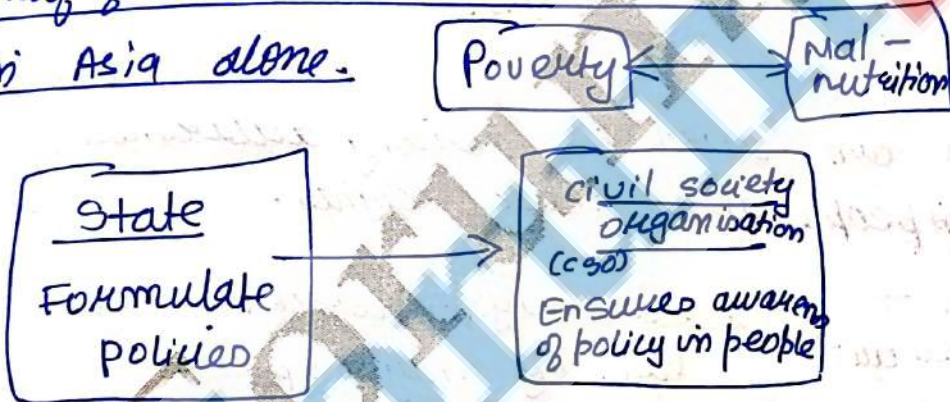
Here G is Good, A is Average and F is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Malnutrition refers to a condition in which inadequate intake, improper absorption & excessive loss of nutrition. According to State of Food Security & Nutrition Report, half of total malnourished people are in Asia alone.



Ways in which their collaboration can help people:-

- ① CSOs can identify the causes of poverty & malnutrition  
↓  
Government can form policies targeting those areas.

(Eg.) i) Mazdoor Kisan Samaksha Sangathan (MKSS)

↓  
Helped in bring MGNREGS reforms

ii) POCL (People's Union for Civil Liberties)

↓  
Helped in bringing NFSA, 2013 & PDS reforms.

② CSO can work in raising awareness in people about their rights.

issues with CSOs

They might work towards helping only a specific section of population  
corruption in CSOs.

There is a need of active collaboration between various agencies to uproot the causes of poverty & malnutrition

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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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 refers to a group of policies / measures which help providing a social safety net to the population in times of crisis.

Role of social infrastructure in development

- ① Helps in inclusive growth
- ② Promotes income equalities & prevents concentration of wealth.
- ③ Health schemes like Ayushman Bharat prevents pushing people into poverty.
- ④ Nutrition schemes like National food ~~safety~~ safety Act 2013 ensures

availability of food grains to those in need.

- ⑤ schemes like POSH 2013, PoCSO 2012 ensure dignity of women & children
- ⑥ social security code 2008 helps in providing a safety net to employees.
- ⑦ welfare schemes for SC/ST

Absence of these measures will lead to :-

- ① Increased exploitation of communities
- ② Unequal growth.

A growth which is not inclusive will not be sustainable, hence will create a hindrance in adopting developed status by 2047.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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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.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 refers to countries like Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq etc. which are taking an important role in global order.

Benefits for India:-

- ① Huge presence of resources in the region like critical minerals may fulfil India's growing demands.
- ② 'Look West' policy of India works towards collaboration.
- ③ Organisation like SCO (Shanghai cooperative organisation) provide a platform for discussion on these regions.

④ TAPI (Turkmenistan - Afghanistan - Pakistan - India) pipeline

⑤ India's Chabahar Port project (Gulf) & International North South Transport Corridor are important for area & India

Issues:-

- ① China & Russia increasing their presence
- ② Terrorist activities in Iraq, Syria.
- ③ Taliban in Afghanistan

India can use its presence in various forums like G20 to highlight issues of these region & form equitable partnerships in the region.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Water diplomacy is the use of shared water resources between countries to develop relations with the country.

Water disputes in South Asia :-

- ① India - Pakistan = Indus River
- ② India - Bangladesh = Teesta, Barak & Feni River
- ③ India - China = Brahmaputra River

Indus water treaty 1960 :-

It was signed between India & Pakistan & brokered by World Bank

How IWT 1960 can redefine contours of regional cooperation

It can act as a platform for bilateral talks & negotiations

These negotiations can also include other important issues as well

Thus, it can act as a starting point of communication.

India can establish similar mechanisms with Bangladesh & China as well to increase bilateral cooperation.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 73<sup>rd</sup> & 74<sup>th</sup> constitutional amendment 1992 gave constitutional status to the Panchayats & urban local bodies respectively.

Provisions under the acts:-

- i) Establishment of panchayats at 3 levels - village, intermediate & districts in rural areas & establishment of municipality / municipal corporation in village urban areas
- ii) Added 11<sup>th</sup> schedule (29 items) & 12<sup>th</sup> schedule (18 items)

- ii) Establishment of state election commission & state finance commission.
- iv) Reservation to women in 33% seats
- v) Provision for local audits

## Bottlenecks / issues with the act :-

- i) Lack of financial autonomy with local bodies hinders their work
- ii) Lack of political will  
(Eg.) Only 8 states have notified PESA rules
- iii) Lack of sufficient infrastructure  
(Eg.) lack of proper offices in many places.



- iv) Lack of digital connectivity due to insufficient trained manpower
- v) vacancies at various levels hinder completion of work.
- vi) Delay in devolution of funds stop the projects.

changes that can be done to improve their functioning :-

- i) Devolution of 3Es ← Funds  
Functions  
Functionaries
- ii) Bharat Net project to connect gram panchayats is a good step
- iii) Efficient implementation of people's plan campaign
- iv) Improve the position of mayors in urban bodies

Real developments begin at the ground, which is also stated in Article 40 which promotes village panchayats

### 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	
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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।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Independent judiciary is a part of basic structure of constitution which was further highlighted when Supreme court struck down the 99th constitutional amendment act which proposed National judicial appointments Commission (NJAC).

Importance of independent judiciary for a thriving polity:-

- i) Article 50 of constitution calls for separation of executive & judiciary.
- ii) separation of powers helps the 3 organs of government in checking & keeping each other in limits

- iii) Supreme Court is the supreme protector of fundamental rights under Article 32
- iv) Judicial Review is an essential check on executive tyranny  
(Eg.) Supreme Court struck down 39th CAA 1975
- v) Social Reforms — Supreme Court declared Triple Talac unconstitutional under shayara Bano Case
- vi) Sub motu Cognizance of important issues (Eg.) Supreme Court taking steps in controlling manipur violence

How executive encroachment reduces its credibility :-

- i) Executive taking no actions on recommendations of collegium system delays appointment of judges

- ii) Executive not following supreme court instructions  
 (Eg.) Instructions by court to bring political parties under RTI still not followed
- iii) Instances when executives did not follow customs in declaring chief justice (Eg.) Indira Gandhi did not make the senior most judge as chief justice

## Steps that can be taken :-

- i) Both organs should respect boundaries & assist each other
- ii) changes in collegium system to make it more transparent.
- iii) Executive should work towards increasing number of judges in Supreme court to reduce pendency.

Synchronisation between the 3 organs is vital to enrich India's democratic values.

### 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.			
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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 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)

supreme court has recently questioned the appointment of a new director of Enforcement Directorate which has caused friction amongst both organs.

Role of Executive agencies against corruption :-

- i) Enforcement Directorate works to implement & prosecute people under Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 & Prevention of money laundering Act, 2002.
- ii) Lokpal hears corruption complaints against Group A

Officers and ministers

iii) Central Bureau of Investigation  
and Central Vigilance Commission  
play a vital role against corruption.

iv) Directorate of Revenue Intelligence  
helps in preventing case of smuggling.

Issues with executive agencies :-

i) Allegations made by opposition parties that central agencies are harrassing them on advice of ruling power.

ii) 'spoils system' under which top positions are given to government favorites.

- iii) limited role of opposition in appointment of these agencies
- iv) Lack of safeguards against misuse of powers.
- v) Low conviction rate - not a single conviction has been made under Lokpal act.

steps to make these agencies more efficient :-

- i) Laying down objective criteria for selection to top posts
- ii) setting up independent body for these appointments
- iii) Provide legal safeguards against misuse of power.
- iv) Remove executive influence from these agencies.

corruption affects every level of democracy, a fight against it should be flannels and fierce.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 of Women  
is a statutory body created for  
safeguarding the rights of women.

Role of National Commission  
of Women (NCW):-

- i) Suo-motu powers to take up cases of violation of women rights.
- ii) It has powers of a civil court in its proceedings.
- iii) Advice the government in policy matters relating to women.



- iv) Help in giving voice to those <sup>women</sup> marginalized community and are without support.
- v) Presenting an <sup>annual</sup> report on its functioning to the parliament.

Issues with NCW :-

- i) It is a 'toothless' body
- ii) Does not possess to initiate action against culprit
- iii) Cannot offer compensation to victim on own
- iv) only a non-mandatory body
- v) Ineffective (eg) No major role played by NCW in violation of rights of women in manipur

steps that can improve its functioning :-

- i) It should be given powers to initiate action against abuse.
  - ii) makes its suggestions binding in nature.
  - iii) It should increase its role at the ground level and understand emerging issues of women.
  - iv) Government should conduct NCW in its policies regarding women welfare.
  - v) Increase collaboration with civil society organisations.
- women empowerment and protection of their rights is essential for inclusive development of society & NCW must play an active part in it

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

According to a research by Peul institute, number of poor in India doubled from around 60 million to around 120 million due to pandemic.

Role of understanding the extent, source & complexity of deprivations in more informed policy making.

Role of Extent

MPI by NITI aayog gives an estimate of number of people in poverty

↓  
allocation of funds will be made according to this

Role of source

MPI taken into account  
12 indicators under 3  
headings of Health, education  
& standard of living

gives an idea to government on areas to target in policies.

(Eg.) High out of pocket expenditure was pushing people into poverty

Government launched PM Jan Arogya Yojana to prevent this.

Role of complexity of deprivations

MPI Report helps in understanding interplay of factors

(Eg.) It assess both health & education

government policies can target both like mid-day meal scheme can be extended

Steps that can be taken to improve performance in MPI:-

- i) Effective implementation of social security schemes like Jan Arogya Yojana to improve health
- ii) Schemes like Vijuala Yojana, Swachh Bharat Mission etc. can be improve standard of living
- iii) New Education policy 2020, Samagra Shiksha scheme can improve education indicators.
- iv) Ensure effective implementation of MGNREGS to improve income.

MPI can work as an eye opener & a guide - wire to pull government measures into right direction

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Political party is an organisation of people with similar political ideologies who come together to fight elections and form government.

Benefits/Role of political parties in improving democracy :-

- i) Strong opposition forms the basis of efficient functioning of parliamentary form of government
- ii) Gives choices to people and creates an open environment for free & fair elections
- iii) Monitors the work of ruling party & rectify the problems

when they come to power.

## Issues pestering political parties:-

- (i) Rise of dynasty politics / nepotism
- (ii) opaque way of functioning as they do not come under RTI act
- (iii) Issues with <sup>unethical</sup> electoral funding
- (iv) Rising criminalisation within parties
- (v) Lack of intraparty democracy
- (vi) Frequent "horse trading" leading to break in parties  
 Eg. Maharashtra witnessing breaking of parties
- (vii) Power in hands of "elites of party"

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

Steps that can be taken to improve condition:-

- i) Give them constitutional status like in Germany.
- ii) Promote intra party democracy to prevent concentration of power.
- iii) Bring parties under ambit of Section 2 of RTI act
- iv) Promoting parties to display their source of funds.
- v) Give power to Election Commission to deregister parties.

Elections & parties are basis of democracy who acts as representatives of people. They must be fair & honest in conduct.

**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.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success.  
(15 marks, 250 words)

जल जीवन मिशन की इच्छानुसार सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित पेयजल सेवाएं, पीढ़ियों तक विविध लाभ देने के लिए नामित की गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताएं।  
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission is a centrally sponsored scheme of government to provide household functional tap water supply by 2024.

Benefits of safely managed drinking water services:-

- ① Prevents infections due to water-borne pathogens like typhoid, cholera etc.
- ② Reduces women efforts who spend a lot of time collecting water.

③ Promotes missions like Swachh Bharat Mission who need water supply for clean toilets.

④ works towards fulfilling ~~SDG~~ SDG 6

⑤ Promote WASH initiative (water, sanitation & Hygiene)

Challenges in ensuring mission success :-

① Lack of availability of clean water

② Huge population & houses requiring funds.

③ Support of states needed.

Eg. Cood is already supplying tap water to every household

④ cases of stealing of pipes meant for project.

⑤ steps that can be taken for mission success:-

- ① Encourage public-private partnerships to streamline mission
- ② Ensuring sufficient supply of clean water.
- ③ Increasing public awareness
- ④ Promote social audits to check progress of scheme.

Water is essential for every activity of human being. Its consistent supply will ensure smooth functioning of daily routine.

**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)

Scheduled caste & scheduled tribe  
(Prevention of atrocities) Act 1989 is an  
government initiative to enforce  
fundamental rights under Article 14,  
15, 17 given to peoples of these classes.

Provisions under the act :-

- i) Abusing / causing discrimination against SC/ST become a criminal offence.
- ii) Establishing boards in organisations to ensure proper implementation of act.

Reasons for need of intense sensitization :-

i) Act created deterrence against abuse of SC/ST  
 ↓  
 Without sensitization it may broaden the <sup>trust</sup> gap between classes.

ii) Prevention of abuse is necessary but it should also encourage positive acculturation of groups to change behavioural patterns.

iii) There is a long history of distrust between groups  
 ↓  
 multifactorial sensitization is an essential thing.

iv) Poor behaviour by bureaucrats  
 (Eg.) IAS Pankaj Dixit accused of hurling casteist slurs

## Steps that can be taken:-

- i) Encourage social intermixing of groups.
- ii) Awareness campaigns to sensitise general public.
- iii) Prevent misuse of act which will further create differences.
- iv) Bureaucrats & civil society should be sensitized to create empathy in their actions.

SC & ST who together form almost 20% of population are

important for growth of nation.

For this, first their growth should be encouraged.

### 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 F 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 हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India-Africa share a long common history of colonialism, recession & poor growth. They together are moving towards an era of growth & development.

Areas of India-Africa ties :-

① Educational - Indian government opening 1<sup>st</sup> overseas IIT in Tanzania.

② Project cheetah

India is planning to cheetahs from Namibia, south Africa etc. & has already brought 20 cheetahs

iii) Increasing ties with South African development community (SADC)

iv) Africa houses 30% of global mineral wealth

↓  
India can build a resilient supply chain of critical minerals.

v) Increasing cooperation in organisations like BRICS, G20 etc.

vi) Both are important representatives of global south (Eg. Asia-Africa Growth Corridor)

~~Issues in IIR~~  
vii) India-Africa Defence talks/dialogues are of great significance.

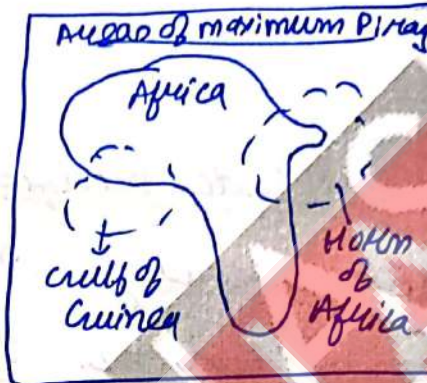
ISSUES :-

i) China operating base in Djibouti



creates a risk for India

(ii) Africa is hub for maritime piracy



(iii) Increase china's presence via its Belt & Road initiative.

(iv) Issues of human rights violation in south sudan & other African countries

Steps to improve relationship

- ① Increase people-to-people connect
- ② Address issue of china's presence
- ③ strengthen economic ties with mineral partnerships.

India & Africa can be leaders of global south if they maintain cooperation & unity.

**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.			
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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 an area which broadly correlates to area surrounding the Indian & Pacific oceans.

Importance of development partnership with Pacific Island states, ASEAN centrality & rules-based order in Indo-Pacific for India:-

- ① ASEAN <sup>countries</sup> forms a bridge between India & Indo-Pacific region.
- ② Promoting rules-based order helps in countering China's advances in the region.

- ③ Indian initiatives like SAGAR, Look East policy etc. needs the support of ASEAN countries
- ④ Pacific Islands states have huge economic potential for India due to their oil reserves.  
↓  
also strategically important due to their closeness with important Sea Lines of communication.
- ⑤ Indian "Necklace of Diamond" policy to counter China's "string of Pearls" needs support of these countries.
- ⑥ Indian goal of being "Net security provider" also needs collaboration.
- ⑦ with FIPIC, India can form a voice for Pacific island states in global scenarios.

## Murder.-

- ① China's dominant presence in south China sea & its expansion around 9-dash line
- ② India backing out of RCEP hurt relations with ASEAN
- ③ Lack of resources with India to assist projects
- ④ Lack of Naval power to counter China & act as 'net security provider'

## Step forward:-

- ① use organisations like QUAD, FIPIC, East Asian Summit to increase dominance in region
- ② Forum soft power relations using Buddhism with ASEAN countries

India has power to emerge as the true leader in Indo-Pacific with support of all these countries.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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