

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAURABH SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910124130	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	7/08/2023

*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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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 4:30 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 7:30 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 को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			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)

Free and fair media is prerequisite for vibrant and healthy democracy.

It is rightly said as fourth pillar of democracy as:

① Checks and balances is ensured on government of day

↳ Investigative journalism leading to unfolding of scams

② Helps in Public Scrutiny: increasing transparency, accountability and good governance

↳ Live telecast of Parliamentary Proceedings where voters can keep a watch on legislation

③ Effective "Opposition" by criticism, dissent, debate and discussion

- checking on tyranny of majority.

- ④ Voice of voiceless
- ⑤ Agents of social change

— Transfer message of ~~programme~~ government ~~of~~ COVID-19 measures where telecasted on media.

Issues affecting press freedom

- ① Yellow journalism, Sensationalisation
- ② Paid News, Fake News
- ③ Business corporation entering into media houses.
- ④ Lifting of iron curtain (advertising and editorial team)
- ⑤ TRP culture, Post Truth analysis.

Falling rankings of India in Press Freedom Index is an alarm sign and ~~an~~ urgent course correction to uphold integrity of media should be adopted.

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.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)

Article 325 guarantees Universal Adult Franchise i.e. voting rights to every citizen above age of 18 irrespective of sex, caste, religion, language, etc.

Inclusionary in theory BUT Exclusionary in practice

- Right to contest available to all those who satisfy criterion ⇒ money, muscle power, defacto leading to a small minority dominating
- Women have equal say/vote (political right) ⇒ Voting according to dictates of patriarchy of family.
- Minority section like LGBTQ+, tribes ⇒ Game of numbers, first past the post system leaving them vulnerable.

Role of women in Indian representative electoral system

Challenges

- Women MP comprise merely 14% (that too is at time high)
- Absence of women in party decision making committee, cabinet ministerial decision.
- Absence of democratisation within family

Equal participation of women is the first step in achieving SDG 5 (Gender Equality).

Some positive trends

- Reservation enacted in PRT, ULB
- Some parties voluntarily giving women ~~more~~ 50% of tickets
- Changing nature of public and private publicity

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

जीवन के अधिकार से उपजी मानवीय गरिमा, मृत्युदंड से समाप्त नहीं होती है। इस संदर्भ में देश में मृत्युदंड से जुड़े विभिन्न विवादों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

(2/3rd) of countries across the world have abolished death penalty according to Amnesty International.

Capital Punishment

Arguments in

Favour

- Retributive justice
- closure to victims
- restore conscience of society, effective deterrent
- Burden on exchequer in case of life imprisonment.

Arguments

Against

- Judges aren't infallible
- Often awarded on circumstantial evidences
- Human rights of criminals.

India hasn't abolished capital punishment, often awarded in case of heinous crimes.

Controversies surrounding CAPITAL PUNISHMENT

① Inordinate delay in Mercy Petition made under Pardoning Power of President (under Article 71) as highlighted in Manu Ram case is infringement of rights ^{of convict}

② Absence of clear guidelines :
Conditions mentioned in Bachan Singh, Machi Singh case are ambiguous

↳ crimes which outrage morale of society

③ Question on reformatory justice mechanism as should be the case in modern society.

"Jail should be treated as hospitals for those suffering from mental illness" - Gandhiji. In this light provisions of death penalty need a revisit.

Feedback
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Q4) 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 सम्भावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

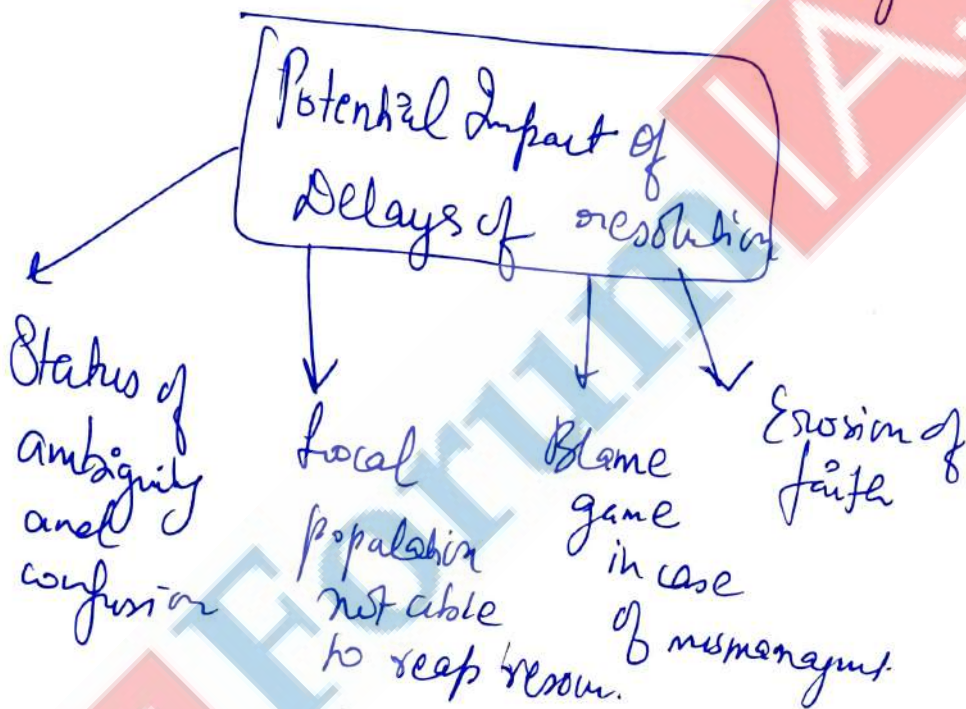
Inter-State River Water Dispute Act (1956) as enacted by Parliament provides an institutional mechanism for resolution of river water disputes.

Effectiveness

- Neutral Experts filing independent reports
- Assessment of population and ecology affected and consequent distribution that should take place
- Can't be challenged in court
(No Judicial review : Defire)

Numerous tribunals setup post independence include:

- Mahadaya Tribunal
- Kareem
- Mahanadi Tribunal
- Sahay



Principles of Cooperative federalism should guide the amicable resolution of disputes related to the river water.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Article 43(B) of DPSP envisions growth of cooperatives which can play immense role in boosting rural development.

Benefits of Cooperative Model

① Collective ownership and greater bargaining power of Farmer Producing Organisation can go for pooling of machine.

② Creates space for marginalised in capitalistic market which otherwise could have been pushed away.

↳ Success of SHGs like SEWA, Lichhad, Papped

③ In line with Gandhian idea of trustee ship model of development promoting self reliance in backdrop of Atmanirbhar Bharat

④ Greater availability of seed & capital in form of credit as risk of default declines

⑤ Rewards and benefits as per efforts and needs of members.

Some Limitation / challenges

① Elitism within cooperative

② Political interference
 (eg) Sugar mill areas

③ Regional imbalance. More success in south

④ Sectoral imbalance
 { Services / Inflation }

Formation of Ministry of Cooperation is a positive step to regulate the inter-state differences and build many success stories like AMUL.

Feedback

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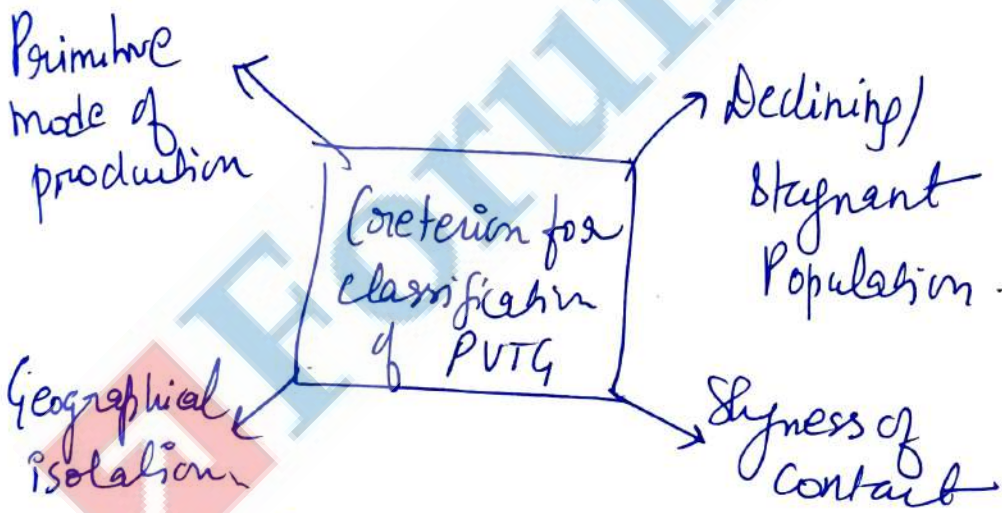
TOTAL MARKS

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)

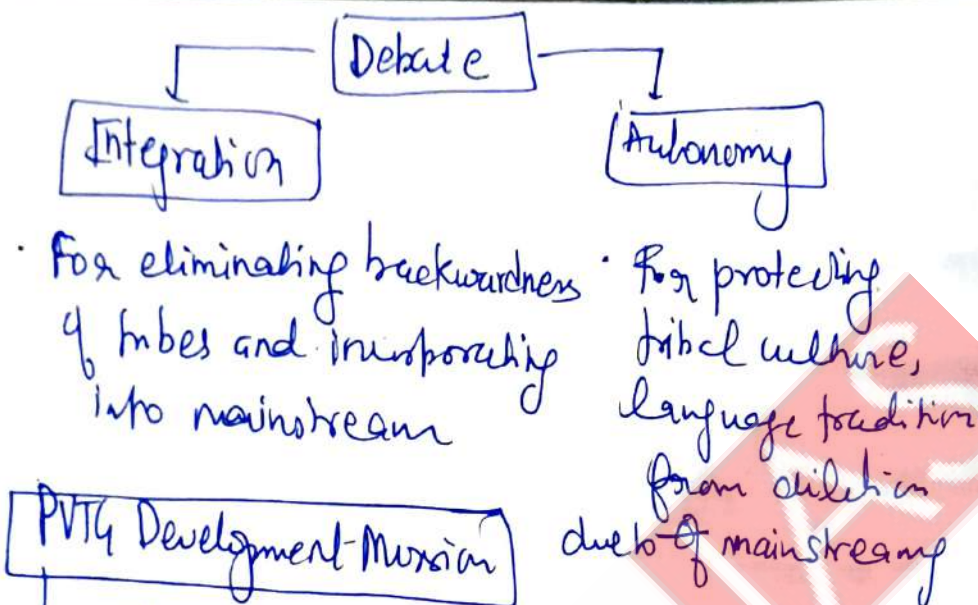
सुशासन मौलिक परीक्षा पास करने के लिए, कल्याणकारी राज्य को लोगों के करीब होना चाहिए, उनकी आकांक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए और अपने दृष्टिकोण में समावेशी होना चाहिए। PM PVTG विकास मिशन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

PVTG stands for Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups, which were added as per recommendation of Dhebar Commission.

Currently there are around 75 PVTGs



Development of PVTGs in particular and tribals in India have centred around the debate of integration vs autonomy



PVTG Development Mission

- ↳ Balanced approach of exposure
- ↳ Improving healthcare (reduce IMR, MMR)
- ↳ Balanced integration

Other initiatives for Tribals

- TRIFED, TRIFOOD
- Ekklanya Schools
- Tribal Subplan

PVTG Development Mission is a positive step to accomplish ideals of Tribal Panchsheel given by Pt. Jc Nehru.

Feedback

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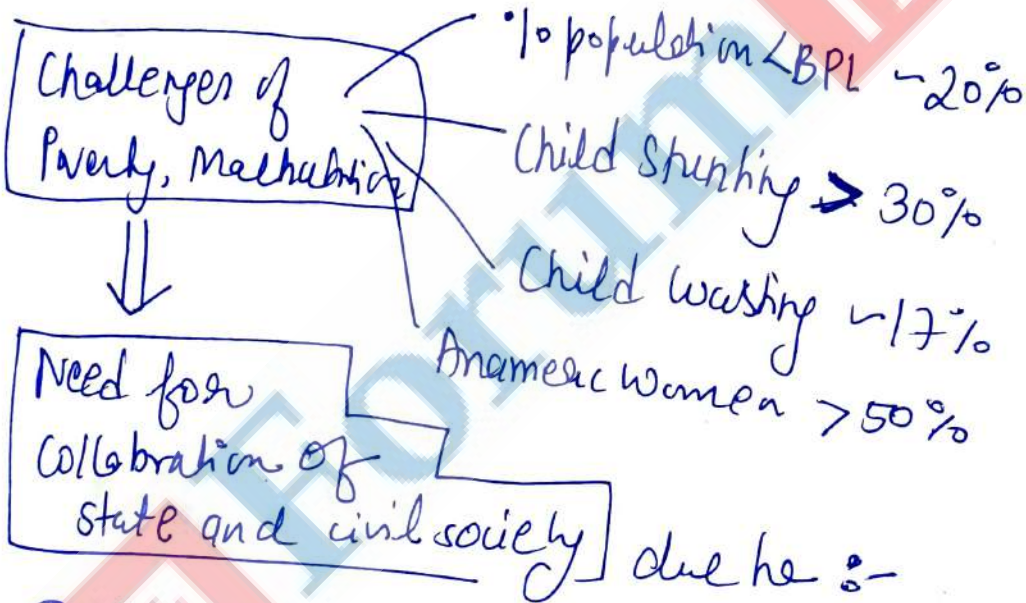
Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.

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)

Civil Society Organisation are non-profit, non-state, non-family sphere of public domain where members come together for a common goal.



- ① Limited financial constraint of state
 - Prioritization of other developmental needs
 - Withdrawal of state in neoliberal developmental regime.

② Expertise by these CSOs.

eg) Akshay Patra specialising in food delivery \Rightarrow collaboration in Mid Day meal being possible

③ Voice of particular section raised rather than treating poverty and malnutrition as a monolithic identity

eg) NAZ foundation for LGBTQ+ Helpline " for Elderly

④ Platform for active citizenry participation by augmentation of human and monetary resources eg) PM CARES fund.

According to NTI Aayog, India needs additional 5.6% of GDP for realising the sustainable development goals by 2030. In this regard role of CSOs is crucial particularly in context of poverty & malnutrition.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Social infrastructure is key to build human capability (Amartya Sen) in order to alleviate poverty.

Challenges in Robust Social Infrastructure

① Health : - Doctor : Patient = 1 : 1450
(as against WHO prescribed 1 : 1000)

- Out of pocket expenditure = 63%
Leads to medical trap of poverty (as per Economic Survey)

② Education : - Gross Enrollment in Higher Education as low as 27%

- Spending on education as percentage of GDP = 3.6% (NEP aims to increase it to 6%)

③ Access to Basic facilities

- Drinking water :- Water stressed cities will rise as per NITI Aayog
- Electricity : Dismal state of DISCOMS high AnT losses.

In this regard numerous initiatives have been taken which have ushered positive outcomes

↳ Rural women (25%) save the time now which they had to travel to collect drinking water due to Swachh Bharat

with 54% of population under 25, social & infrastructure need to be strengthened for reaping demographic dividend.

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 has gained importance in Indian diplomatic contours due to geo-economic implication as well as new changing dynamics of region.

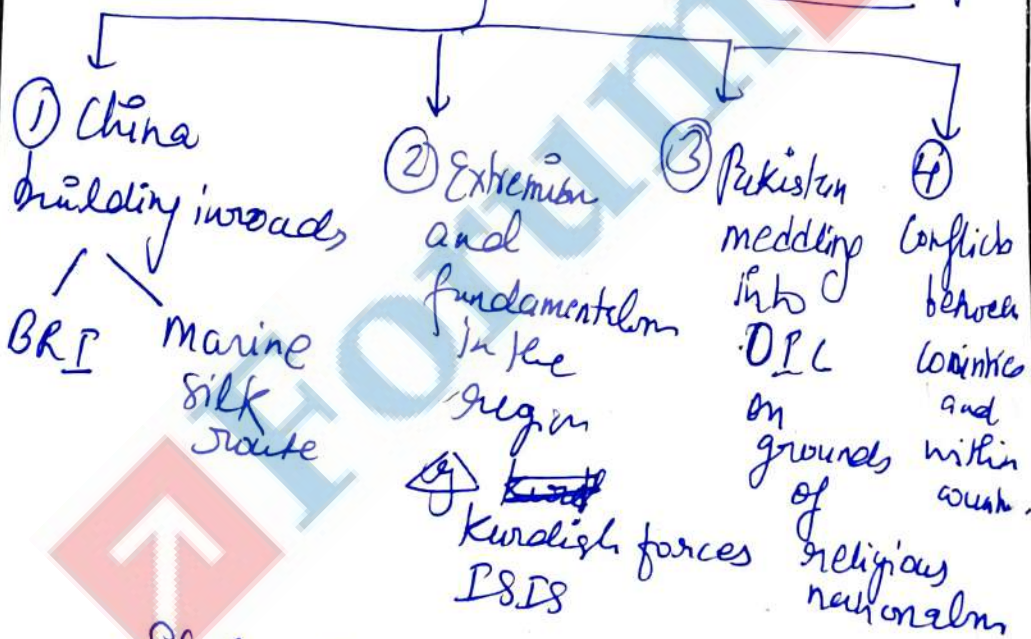
(Prospects for India in changing contours)

- ① I 2U2 : "West Asian Quad" - ending the isolation of Israel from Arab world. (post Abraham Award) will help India balance its relation.
- ② Growing influence of Iran would help curb dominance of Saudi Arabia in the region.
- ③ Revived interest of western world would help shift focus to Indo Pacific

④ Geo-economics rising over geopolitics and historical ideology would help India pursue its own national interests

↳ Rupee-Rial agreement despite fear of CAASA

(Presence as inimical actors as threats)



Stable West Asia would be vital as India Extended Neighbourhood. Hence, time is ripe for "Acting West".

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS		

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

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

South Asia, is united by Himalayan ecosystem / bio geographic zone which transcends national boundaries. The zone is source of numerous perennial international rivers which are often point of dispute.

Potential for Water Diplomacy

- ① Hydroelectric potential ⇒ Energy Security
↳ ~~eg~~ Bhutan - India - MoU
- ② Amicable resolution of border dispute
(~~eg~~ Kalapani) if nations follow international conventions
- ③ Cooperation ~~in~~ in times of Disaster
~~eg~~ India - Pakistan ⇒ Indus floods (2022)
- ④ Resolution on unruly water territories
~~eg~~ Brahmaputra flows 2/3rd in China.

Indus Water Treaty 1960

is landmark for dispute settlement between hostile neighbours through a neutral third party (World Bank)

Indus, Jhelum, Chenab

↓
West flowing rivers given to Pakistan (India can build only runoff given water projects)

Ravi, Beas, Sutlej

↓
full control over by India (although full potential not being utilised currently)

Disputes over Rattle, Kishanganga have moved the treaty. However, recent reinitiation of talks is a positive step highlighting the robustness of treaty which has survived more than 5 decades.

Feedback

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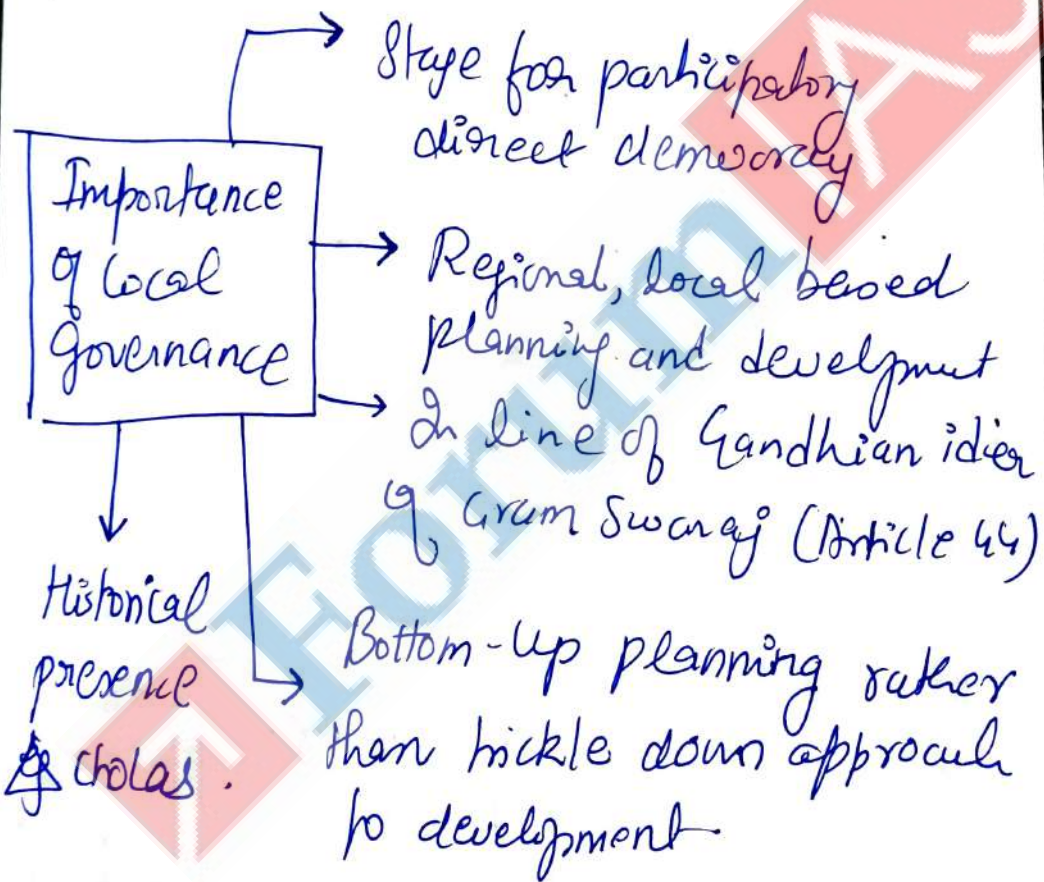
Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment laid foundation of local governance after numerous trials and errors.



~~However~~, However, despite constitutional backing, vision of local governance has not been realised due to :-

① Lack of Funds, Functions, Functionaries

- Devolution of responsibilities and grants within the ambit of State government
- Ineffective exercise of local taxation powers \Rightarrow Municipality tax collection remains meagre.

② Socially Parochial Constraints

- Proxy candidates \Rightarrow Pradesh Pati culture
- Dalit / Tribal surpunch of ten face discrimination

③ Irregular elections (after more than 5 years)

- State Election Commission suffering inherent limitation of staff/manpower and resources
- Violence / Malpractices \Rightarrow Recent burnings in Bengal poll election

④ Lack of uniformity

eg) Mayor has different power, tenure in different cities

⑤ Absence of clear territorial demarcation

eg) Urbanisation leading flexible boundary between what constitutes a city and a village

⑥ Usurpation of offices by dominant

family resulting in corruption, collusion with government functionary.

⑦ Clear Jurisdiction often missing resulting in overlap and blame game

⑧ Absence of awareness of political rights

Recommendation of XVth Finance Commission offers a way forward in this regard.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
Here G is Good, A Average and F 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।
मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 50 of Indian Constitution argues for separation of judiciary from executive for ensuring a vibrant polity.

Independent judiciary is the functional prerequisite for thriving polity as it:

① Ensures checks and balances

eg: NJAC (100th Constitutional Amendment) was declared void

② Guards fundamental Right

eg: ADM Jabalpur case - dissent note

③ Ensures healthy balance of power

eg: SR Bommai : ruling on Article 356 use.

④ Enlarges the scope of interpretation of constitution according to changing times. *eg*: K.S. Puttaswamy, Joseph Shine, Navtej Singh Johar case

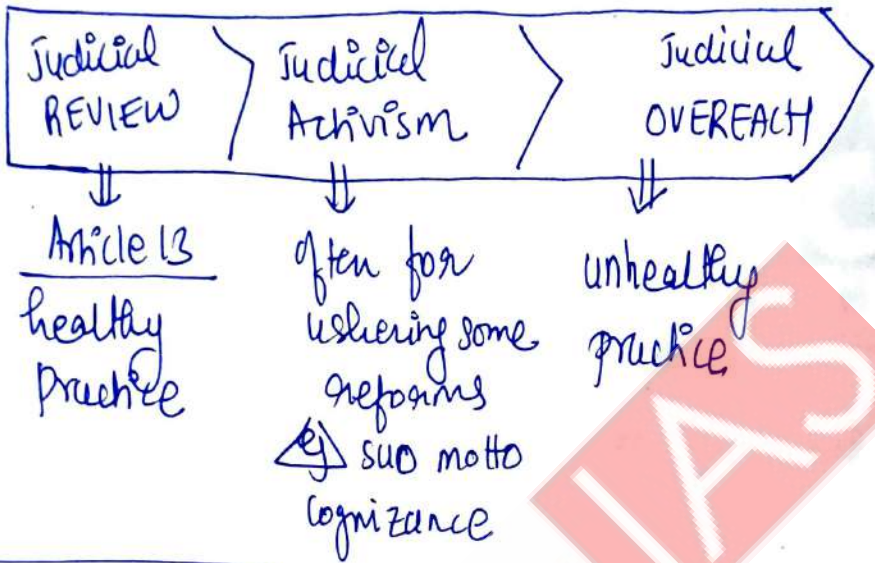
⑤ Ensures legitimacy and public trust - Article 42 (Absolute Justice)

However at times, judiciary maybe alleged of encroaching upon other organs which may raise sparks:

① Implementing bans (largely executive domain) *eg*: Cracker Ban

② Conflict of interest in deciding upon matters related to judicial reforms
eg: RTI's validity in case of Courts.

③ Collegium system: alleged of favouritism and nepotism, as default: judges appoint judges.



Way forward

- ① Primary to healthy convention
- ② Separation of functions rather than separation of powers
- ③ Some self imposed regulated regulatory mechanism on judiciary.

Indian polity should refrain from going towards Parliamentary sovereignty or judicial supremacy rather should promote constitutional supremacy !!

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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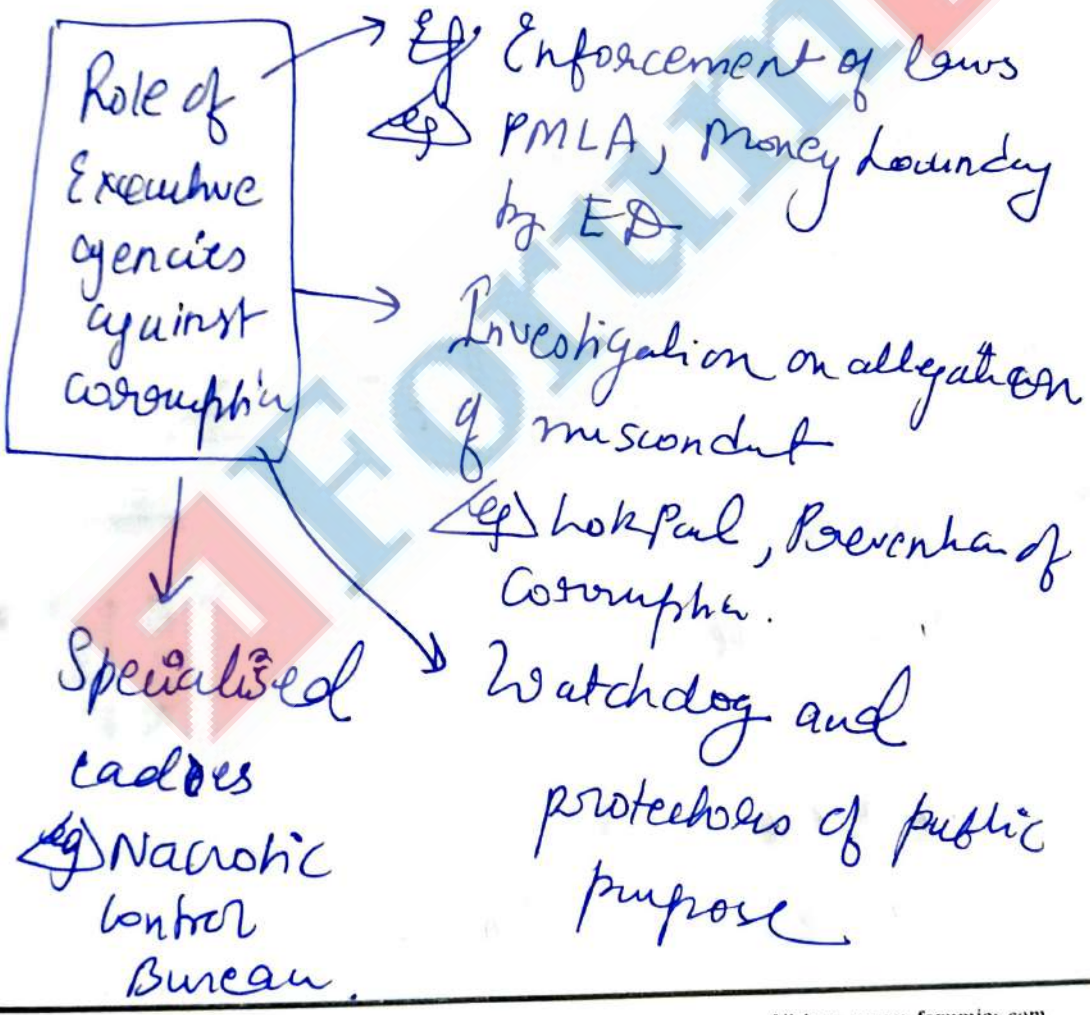
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Q13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt, however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to controversies associated with the Enforcement Directorate (ED). (15 marks, 250 words)

अनीचित्य के विरुद्ध पहरी 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)

Allegation of politicization of investigative agencies have initiated debate on requirement of reforms



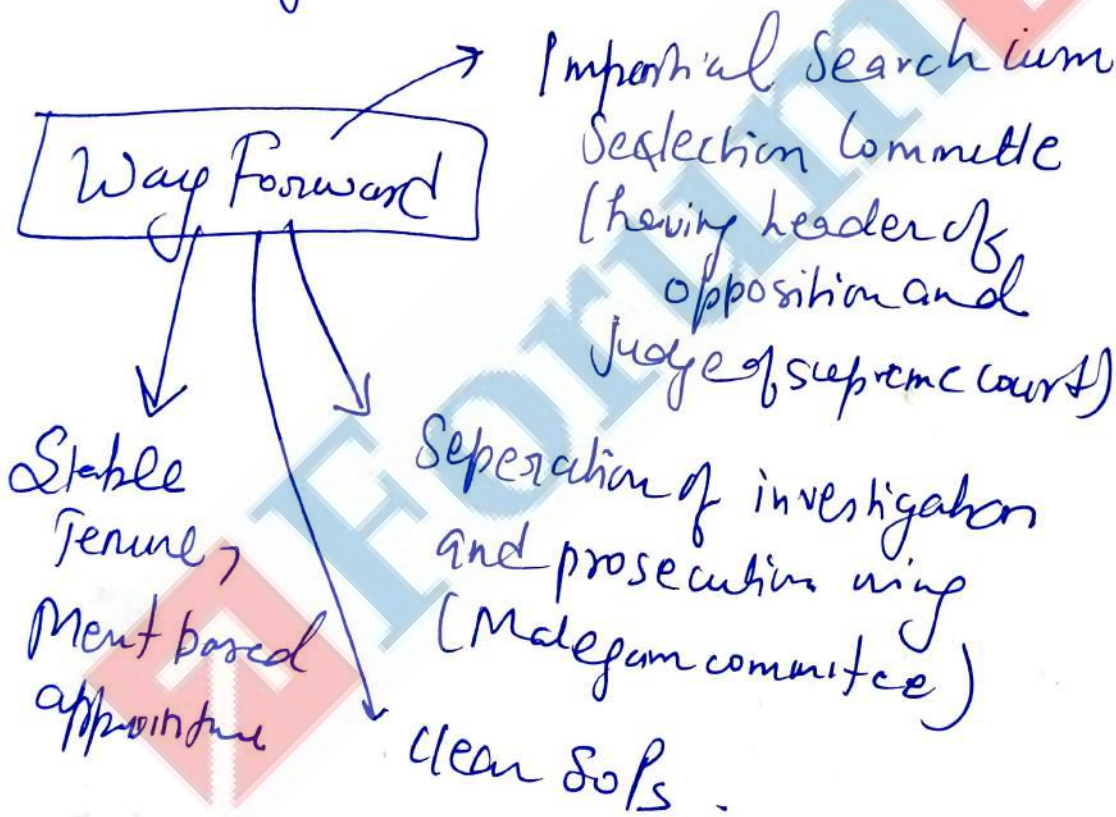
Threats due to Pandering of vested interests

- ① Alleged misuse against political opponents eroding the trust and stature of these offices.
 - ② Absence of security of tenure of director of CBI / ED affect their impartial functioning
 - ↳ Supreme Court scrapped the second extension of ED chief
- favouritism, nexus gets promoted due to such precedents.

③ Lack of teeth

↳ S. Court criticizing CBI as "caged parrot"

Often the recommendations are binding in nature.



Such reforms would be in line of SDG-17 (Peace, Justice, Strong Institution)

Feedback

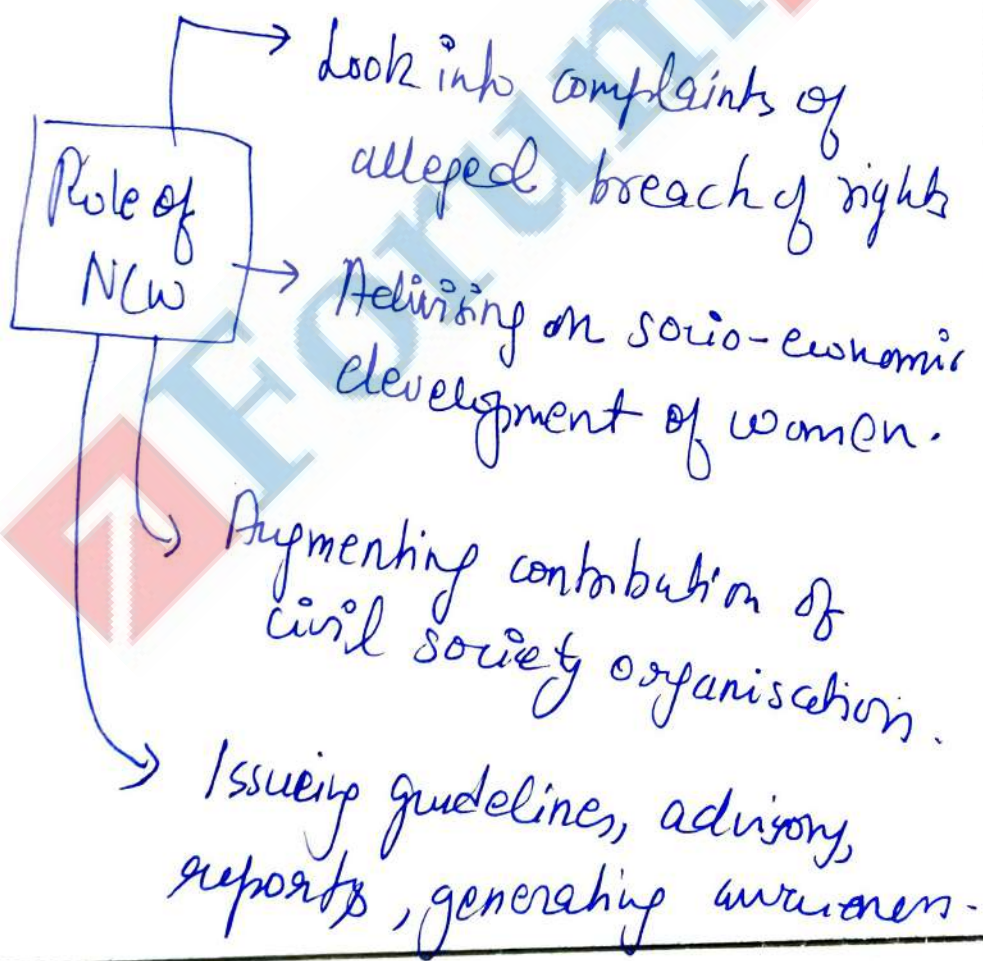
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Q 14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing (15 marks, 250 words)

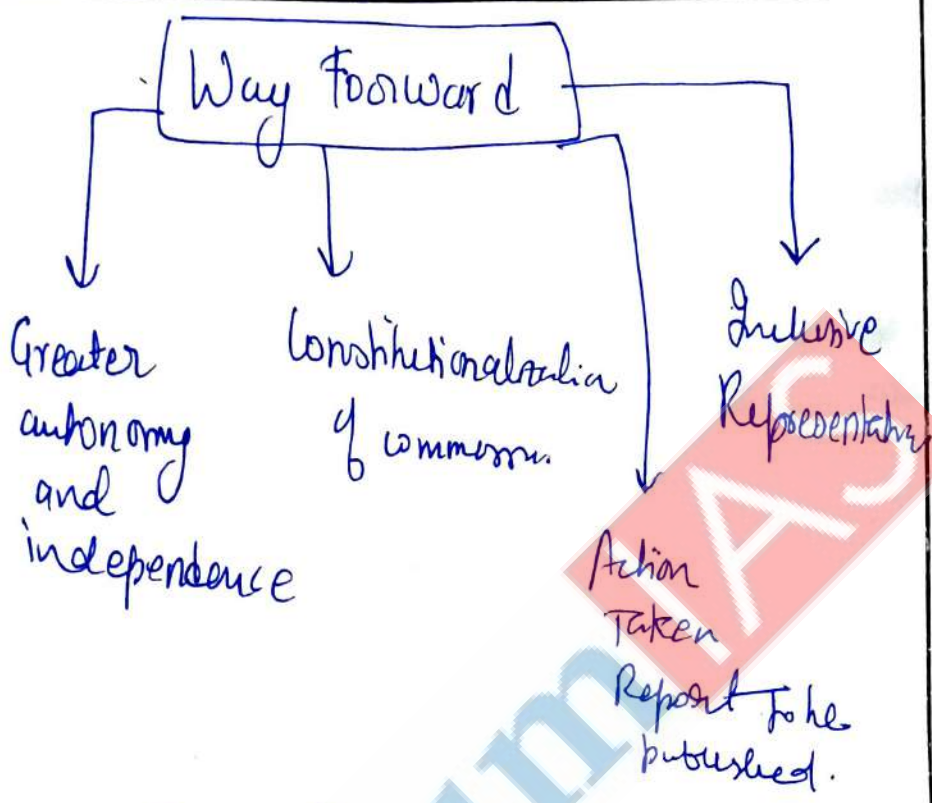
महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक भलाई को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (एन सी डब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission for Women (NCW) a statutory body is the apex body for protection and safeguard of women's rights.



Weakness of NCU

- ① Absence of Constitutional Status
- unlike NCSC, NCST, NCBC
 - ② Lack of binding recommendations
 - ③ Power of Civil Court in matters of investigation not present
 - ④ Delay in appointments, inaction on recommendation
- ↳ women paraded naked in Manipal highlight ineffectiveness of NCU
- Allegation to
- ⑤ ~~Caters~~ to interest of upper class women only
- ↳ rural women's needs are different from urban middle class women



NWC has a critical role in promoting women empowerment and achieving SDG-5.

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.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)

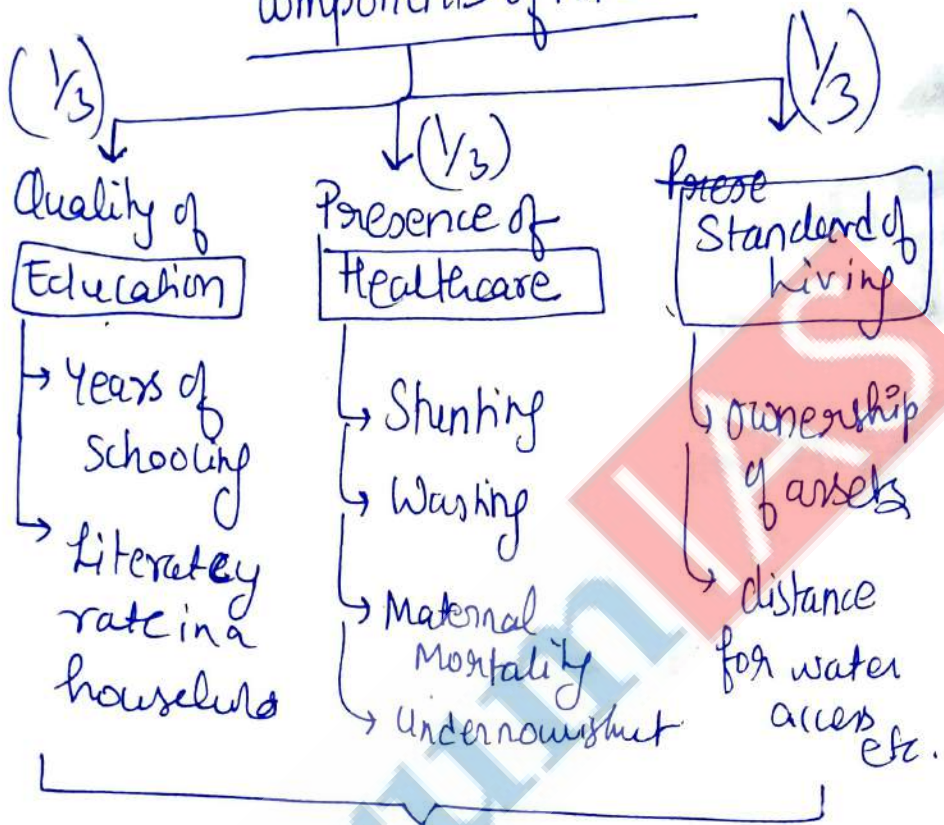
In absence of uniform definition of poverty consensually accepted among scholars, informed policy making has remain a challenge since independence.

According poverty line based on daily income (rural/urban) by Rangarajan committee almost 21% of Indian population was below poverty line. (2011)

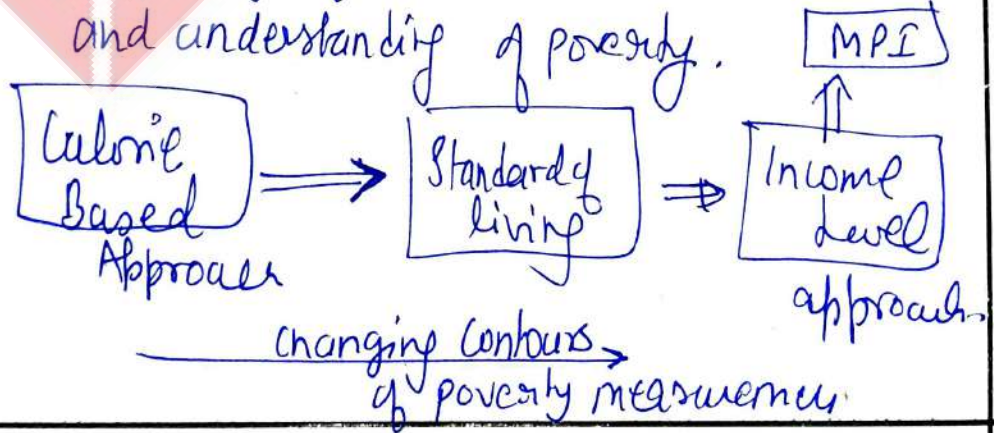
In this context Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) as adopted by NITI Aayog on lines of United Nation Development Programme is a reformist step.

Moreover the ranking of states, reflecting the competi relative performance related to poverty alleviation ushers a spirit of competitive federalism

Components of MPI



MPI covers more elaborately the different dimensions of poverty departing from traditional definition and understanding of poverty.



Role of MPF in informed policy making

- Mapping outcomes of welfare schemes
- finding out the hotspot zones of poverty
- Sharing of best practices by high performer state
- Performance based budgeting departing from outlay budget

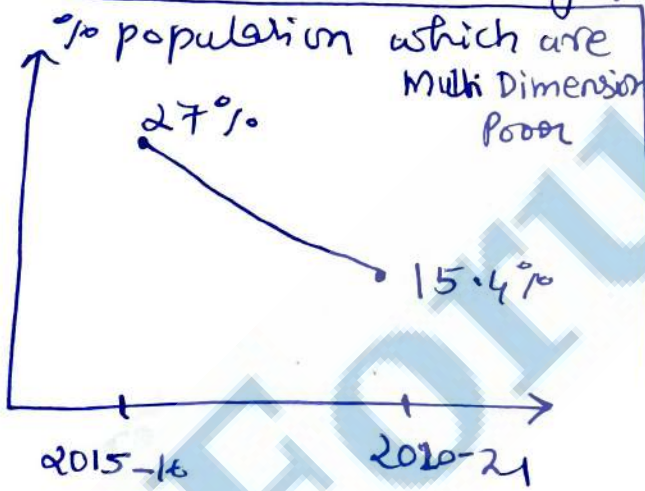


Figure: NITI Aayog
MPI Report 2023
↓
highlighting & more than 10 crore

people which have come out of poverty.

Robust MPF is the first step in direction of achieving SDG-1 through directed policy measures

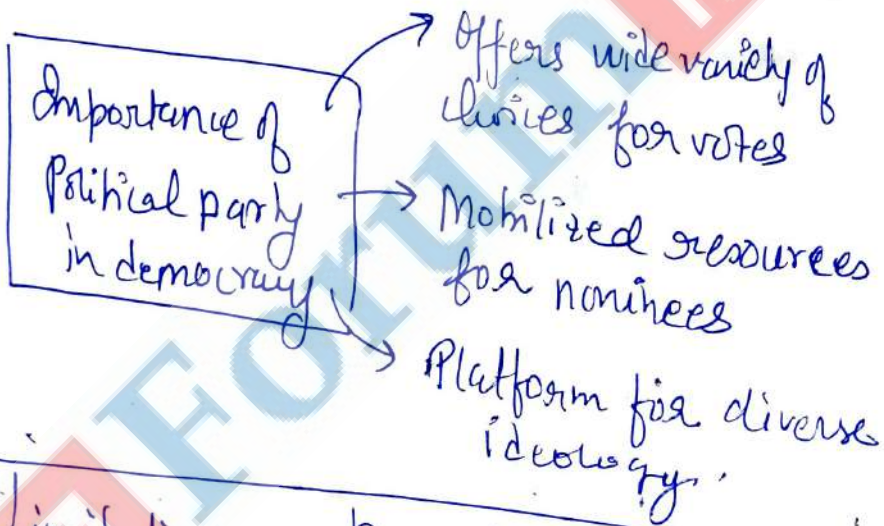
Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Political parties are organized group of individuals centered around a structure and common ideology aimed at capturing power through elections.



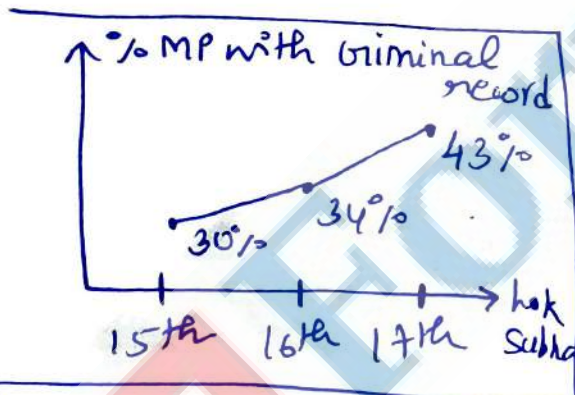
Limitation of Political party in India

- Lack of internal democracy
 - dynamic politics
 - oligarchic dispensation
 - dummy election.

② Patriarchal biases :

- Not offering tickets to female nominees as a result :
"only 14% of Parliamentarians are women"

③ Criminalization : Parties favouring candidates with criminal background as they have command money and muscle power to win election.



- Flouting of guidelines of Supreme Court that reason for choosing such candidate be published in which "winnability" can't be sole criteria

Figure : Rising criminalization of politics.

④ Shell parties getting sprung up for diversion of fund

- ECI should be given powers to deregister party

- 5) Stunt use of whip :
Curbing the independence of legislators (Article 105, 191) and decline of quality debates
- 6) "High Command Culture" : rather than an inclusive internal referendum
- 7) Post poll alliances : for opportunistic political gains
- 8) Pre poll alliances : forgetting ideological foundation, marking a shift to politics of "numbers"
- 9) Improper financial account : Use of Black money despite Electoral Bond.
 a) Last Lok Sabha election: 55,000 crore were spent cumulatively.
 Robust internal party democracy is hence must for Indian polity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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TOTAL MARKS -	

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

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

Jal Jeevan Mission ^(JMM) envisions universal tap connection in households by 2024, in line with SDG-6 (Clean water and sanitation)

Multi-farious Benefits due to JMM

① Check on water-borne diseases

- Cholera, Diarrhoea are major reasons for infant mortality which can be reversed

② Reversing malnutrition

thus checking cycle of diseases and utilisation of demographic dividend.

③ Improved condition of women

- "Water Brides": a social evil i.e. marrying a girl so that she can carry water from village well to home can be checked

④ Better implementation of other WASH initiatives

such as "Swachh Bharat 2.0"

Challenges

① Water stress and declining water table due to over exploitation

② Limited freshwater availability
- India has merely 3-4% freshwater sources

and is housing 17% of population

③ Working in silos - Interdepartmental coordination between different ministry and levels ministry (Health - Water & Sanitation - Rural Development)

④ Awareness and Sensitisation not a prime agenda of the mission as majority of funds are getting diverted towards building infrastructure.

With 69% of Indian landmass affected/prone to draught, the importance of WTM can't be iterated more. The above challenges need to be addressed at priority to ensure access to water (Basic Human Right)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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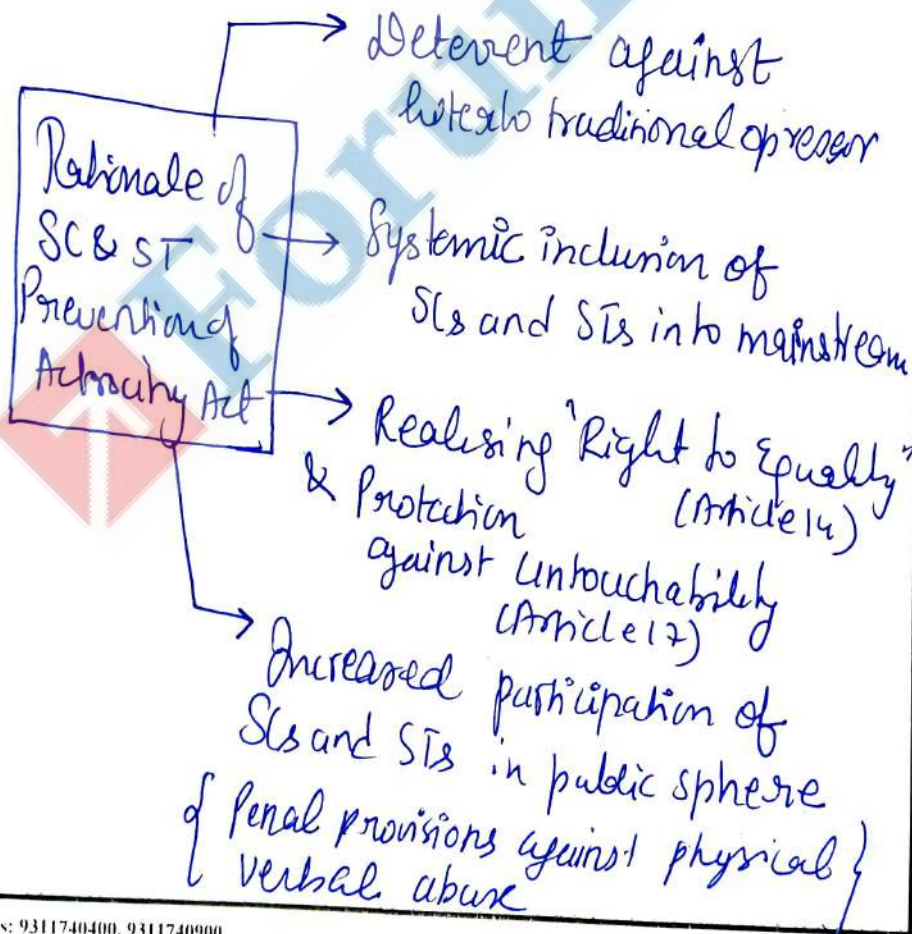
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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^(SC) and Schedule Tribe^(ST)

compose about 16.6% and 8.6% of Indian population. Despite this they face numerous discrimination for which SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 was enacted



Limitations of Art

- ① Top down legislations without adequate acceptance from bottom.
↳ eg Tribal ~~is~~ was originated upon in MP recently highlighting prevailing stigma in society
- ② Lack of representation of SCs and STs in enforcement bodies despite reservation
- ③ Discrimination present within public organisation eg: Subjugation of Dalit officers
- ④ Mismatch hypothesis: SCs and STs are victims of allegation of compensatory discrimination.
- ⑤ Obstruction of SCs and STs to rise to public offices
↳ eg: killing of Dalit Sarpanchs.

⑥ Presumption of guilt: ^{106 SCs, STs} due to hitherto feudal mentality of dominant section of society

⑦ Poverty and unfair treatment
 ⚡ More than 40% of undertrial prisoners are SCs and STs.

⑧ Absence of awareness and acceptance to domination

⚡ Dalit boy was beaten to death by school teacher for drinking water from his bottle.

⑨ National Commission of SCs and STs under Article 338, 338(A) have inherent limitation and weakness

⚡ Recommendation are advisory in nature

Intense sensitization of public functionary about the act is must for creating SDGs ⑩

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Q.19) Harbinger of global rebalancing. India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain.

(15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक पुनर्संतुलन के अग्रदूत, भारत-अफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India and Africa share a common past of colonial rule and thus are natural partners in making world order more just and equitable.

Importance of Africa

- ① Store house of critical minerals
 ↳ Lithium reserve (important for electric vehicle) in Chad, CAR
- ② Ground for Great Power Rivalry
 - Signs of neocolonialism rising with every power trying to establish its sphere of influence
- ③ Rising population ⇒ Emerging Markets (along with Asia)
 - Demographic potential in backdrop of ageing in developed world

④ Role of China: Chequebook diplomacy

↳ Dajibouti port leased

⑤ Voice for Reformed Multilateralism

↳ WTO negotiation, climate change pact, UNSC reforms, Africa's role is vital

Significance of Indian Interest in Africa

① Free-Open-Inclusive Indopacific

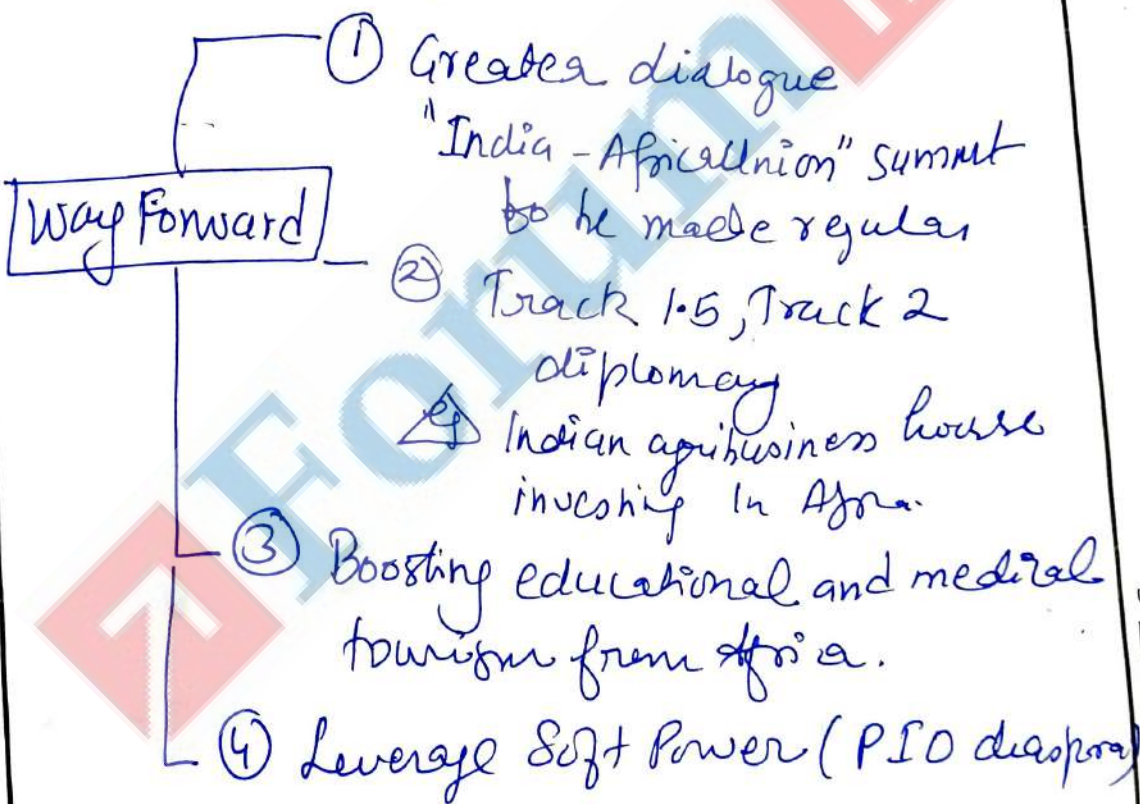
↳ India emerging as regional leader through SAGAR (security and growth for all in region)

② South-South cooperation: with common ideologies since times of NAM

③ Capability building approach for building strong political institutions in backdrop of rising conflicts.

④ Developmental Aid and Assistance by India

⑤ UNSC Permanent Seat and NSG membership of India can't be accomplished ~~by~~ without Africa.



Thus, India-Africa ties can boost the rise of new pole in multilateral and multipolar order.

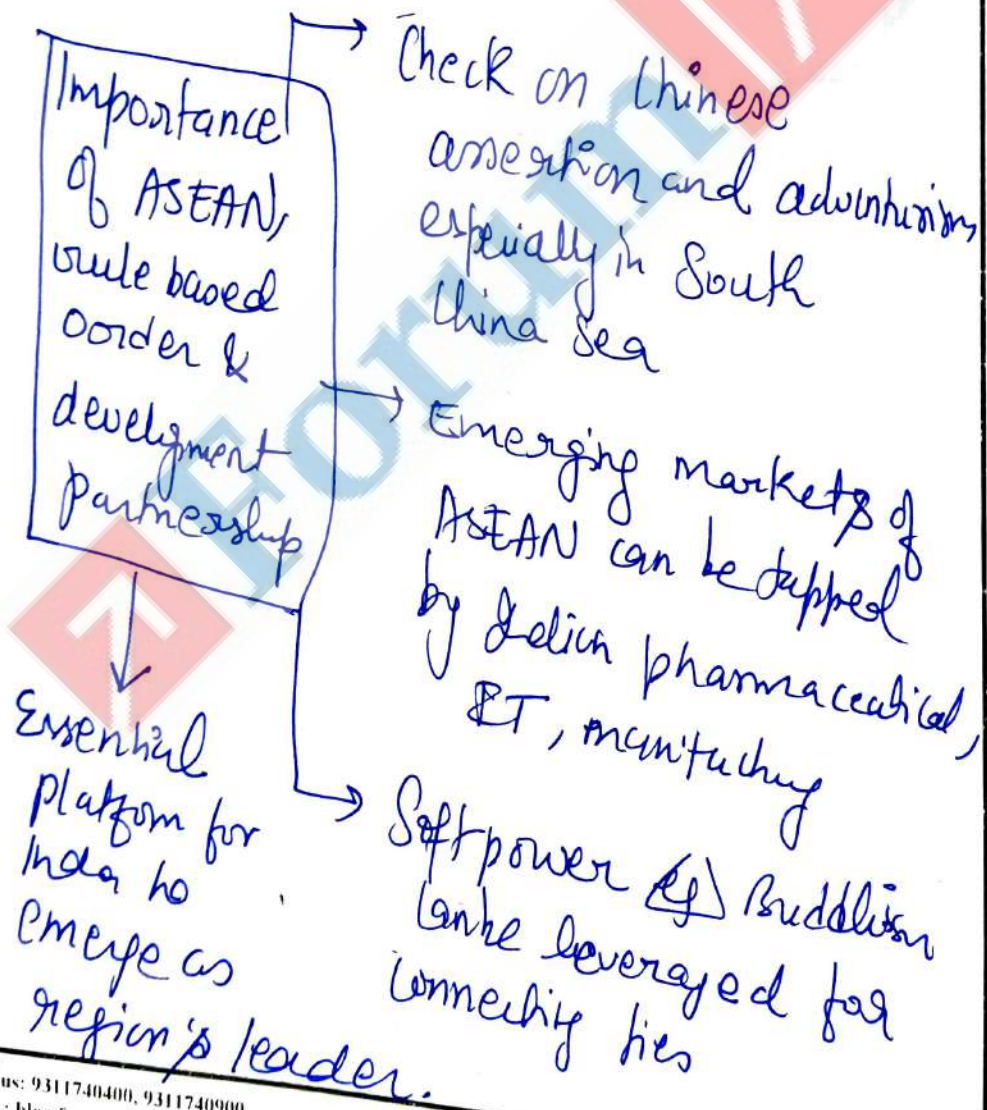
Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS		

Q 20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 words)

पश्चात् 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)

ASEAN is critical for India's Act East Policy and broader vision of Safe-secure Indo Pacific.



Indo-Pacific a Theatre of Opportunity for India

- ① Blue Navy : & Blue Economy to get boosted
- ② Assertion for South-South cooperation
- ③ Diversion of interests of big powers like us, west (France, UK) in Indo Pacific \rightarrow QUAD
- ④ Thrust on China + 1, diversification of supply chains
 \rightarrow Debottlenecking Malacca Strait
- ⑤ SAGAR Policy (Security and Growth for All in the Region)

Hurdles in realisation of inclusive Indo Pacific interest

Lack of consensus and varied vision

String of Pearl & Maritime Silk Route

Threats of Cheque book diplomacy
of Indo Pacific
Kampury socio economic growth

Key Defining of Indo Pacific to itself not uniform

In this regard, India's call for free, inclusive, open Indo-Pacific gets even more important in which ASEAN can play key role.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 **Am I able to address core demands of questions**
- 2 **Specific steps that I should take to improve my presentation**
- 3 **Is my content adequate in I.R. related question**
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.