

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

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FIAS - MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 - GS Paper 2 FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Vedika Bansal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103173		
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>	Date/दिनांक
			06/09/2023

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

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।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक:

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 11:30
End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:30

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

Mode Of Examination/
परीक्षा की विधि : Online/ऑनलाइन
Offline/ऑफलाइन

*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।

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ECN CODE/
ईसीएन कोड :

EG/ईजी :

① ② ③ ④ ⑤

Evaluation Date/
मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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

Q.14
date

महिल
(एनर्स)

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)

The 'fourth estate' constitutes media i.e. traditional (newspapers, Television) and modern (social media, blogs, etc) that stands as a pillar of democracy. Under Article 19(1)(a), of the Constitution, there is right to freedom of press, derived from landmark judgement of Ramesh Thapper case.

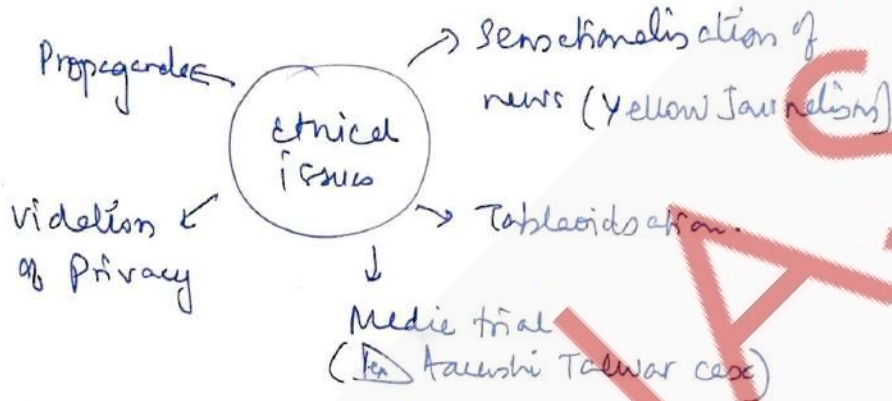
Role of fourth estate:-

- (1) 'Voice to voiceless' - marginalised sections, being their grievances in open.
Ex: Cases of farmer suicides
- (2) Provide information & generate awareness - educative role. Ex: Covid-19 pandemic information.
- (3) Enhance accountability & lead to good governance. Ex: Debates on policies, exposing of scams like Bofors.
- (4) Advocacy role - provide the Government with information - for evidence based decision.

making.

Issues affecting press freedom:-

(1) Ethical issues -



(2) Media landscape issues

- Biased media - due to nexus & corporatisation
- Menace of paid news - leading to loss of trust.

(3) Modern media issues - fake news, Viral news, click bait, etc.

(4) Chilling effect - created due to defamation suits, sedition cases, killings of journalists

As said by Gandhiji, free press should neither be an ally nor an adversary, but a constructive critic. Windhoek declaration of UNESCO must be followed in letter & spirit.

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)

The Constitution provides universal adult franchise & the right to free & fair elections. The electoral process must be inclusionary by ensuring participation of citizens.

Electoral process: Exclusionary tendencies:-

(1) Gender disparities - as seen by depicted from the participation of women in the Parliament & state legislatures.

→ only 14.44% of Lok Sabha members are women
→ only 9% of total MLAs are women.

(2) Migration - As per Census 2011, 37% of population are migrants. The voter turnout is merely 67% due to lack of access to voting in place of migration → lack of affordability to travel.

(3) Criminalisation of politics - As per ADR

46% of US MPs have criminal charges against them. The nexus & role of money & muscle power - have kept women participation at bay.

(4) Patriarchal structure of society - negative attitude towards women in politics, issue of parpoach Patis .

Inclusion of women:

It will ensure -

- (1) Gender friendly laws & regulations -
- (2) Promote participatory democracy in true sense.
- (3) Social & economic freedom - promote empowerment.

Measures that can be taken:

- (1) Extending reservations - like the local government.
- (2) Reforms in electoral process - promote level playing field, work paid news.
- (3) Reforms in political parties - to make it inclusionary .

The society's progress is judged by the way the women are treated. A state cannot fly with just one wing.

Feedback

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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.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)

Capital Punishment denotes the death penalty provided to the accused after trial. Article 21 of the constitution provides for the right to life with dignity.

Controversies : Capital Punishment:-

Arguments for Capital Punishment

- (1) Deterrence - created to prevent crime from taking place.
- (2) Retributive Justice - consoles the victims and the families who faced the atrocities.
- (2) Theory of proportionality the punishment should be in proportion to the crime.

Arguments Against Capital Punishment

- (1) Retributive Justice is just a sanitized form of vengeance - "An eye for an eye will make the whole world blind." (Gandhiji)
- (2) Doesn't create deterrence Law Commission - the death penalty has not demonstrated its utility in deterring for crimes to happen.

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(4) National security - issues of terrorism, etc

(3) Justice doesn't have a universal meaning. It is never value neutral, it is shaped by ideology & ~~re~~ retributive justice is an ideology.

(4) Irreversible nature of the punishment.

(3) Global precedent - more than 110 countries have abolished. Scandinavian countries - lowest crime rates without death penalty.

(4) mental stress for the accused, stigmatised & marginalised

Supreme Court stand:-

(1) Bachan Singh vs state of Punjab - death penalty must be used in rarest of rare case.

(2) Machhi Singh vs state of Punjab - Capital punishment must be an exception, Aggravating & mitigating factors to be considered.

Criminal laws of civilised nations must not have barbaric features. Capital punishment must be an exception always.

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes.

(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी-जल विवादों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए।
जल विवादों के समाधान में विलम्ब के संभावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956

was constituted by the Parliament under Article 262 of the constitution to adjudicate the inter state water disputes. It establishes a tribunal to provide effective justice.

IRWA, 1956

Provides for establishing of tribunal by the Parliament.

May prevent any other court from exercising/appeal (like Supreme Court)

Tribunal to be represented by all the parties to the dispute.

Effectiveness of the Act :-

(1) Ad-hoc approach & rigid nature has prevented quick delivery of justice.

Ex: Cawery tribunal - award after more than 10 years.

(2) No time limits set - delays & pendency.

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

(3) States approaching Supreme Court under Article 136 or individuals approaching court under Article 22 → further delay.

(4) Constitutionality of Tribunals - majority members comprising from Judiciary.

Potential impact of delays:-

- (1) Impact on the economy - increasing cost & time overruns of projects - like dams, irrigation, etc - impacting the farmers, etc.
- (2) Lack of coordination & cooperation among states - constant hassle leading to lack of peaceful atmosphere.
- (3) Blame games & leveraging of issue by political parties for vested interests.
- (4) Impact on social justice - the right to water.

Inter-State Councils can be harnessed as a platform to ensure cooperative federalism.

Feedback

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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)

Cooperative model involves voluntary association for mutual interests. It ensures participatory decision making, collaboration and optimum utilisation of resources.

Significance of cooperative model : Rural Growth

(1) Collective activities - leading to economies of scale.

→ Pooling of resources → reduction in transaction costs & efforts.

(ex.) Farmer Cooperatives - Amul → increased growth due to collective activities.

(2) Promotes savings & leads to financial inclusion - help to push for availability for micro finance & self employment opportunities. (ex.) Cooperative banks

(3) Women empowerment - through participatory provides for employment opportunities, independence in economic activities →

Improved decision making.

(4) Infrastructure creation - Ex: the Food Grain storage scheme of Government - to promote food security & prevent wastage.

(5) Provides inputs & services - marketing of products. Ex: PAEs - provide needs, financial services, etc.

Issues with the model:

(1) Lack of professional management - leading to issues of duplication of efforts, inadequate accountability mechanisms (Ex: PNC Brand case)

(2) Issues of scalability - lack of awareness & the need felt to engage.

(3) Issues of credit availability - due to lack of collaterals.

Cooperative model can push the agenda of inclusive growth & development & ensure the vision of 'sahaakar se samridhi'

Feedback

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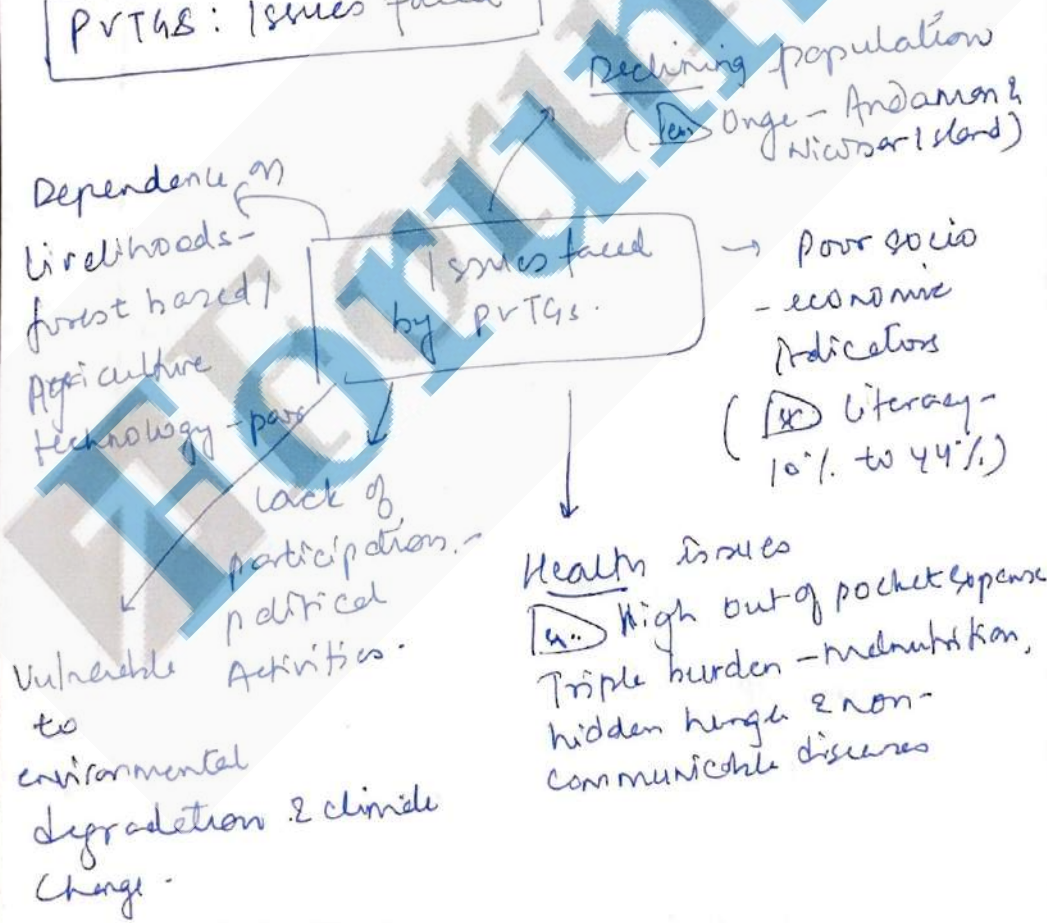
TOTAL MARKS

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)

As said by Kautilya, the aim of the state should be 'Yogakshema' i.e. the welfare must be inclusive & ensure public interests are fulfilled. PVTGs are recognised as part of scheduled tribe, as recommended by Mandal Commission.

PVTGs: Issues faced



In light of this, the Government launched the PM PVTG Development Mission.

PM PVTG Development Mission - Union Budget 2022-23:-

- (1) Aime to provide necessities - water, health services, safe drinking water & safe housing, livelihood.
- (2) Launched as part of reaching the last mile, one of Saptarishi priorities.
- (3) The Mission will ensure that -
 - Access to basic amenities.
 - Not marginalised & lead to mainstream.
 - upholding of their rights.

The mission should be implemented in letter & spirit. PVTGs must be consulted before the implementation of the mission. Nehru's Tribal Panchsheel policy can provide help in this regard.

Feedback

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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 organisations include wide array of institutions & people including NGOs, SHGs, pressure groups, etc, comprising the third sector of democracy.

CSOs & state collaboration - to address poverty & malnutrition:-

(1) Role of advocacy & monitor - the solutions & schemes of government
→ proper scrutiny of whether the benefits are reaching the ones who need. Ex: use of RTIs; Social Audit
→ providing information at the grassroots level - Ex: NGO Pratham - ASE Report → education level.

(2) collaboration with the state - for the vacuum of resources. Ex: Mid day

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need schemes provided by Ashay Patel foundation.

(3) Provide grassroots experience - and better realities on ground due to availability of local knowledge.

(4) Coordinate with Anganwadis, ASHAs - community participation leading to better delivery of services.

Ex: Monitoring of stunting, wasting, etc - through POSHAN track data.

(5) Emergency services - like pandemic.

Ex: Distribution of food, rations, etc - prevented hunger & starvation.

Measures to engage collaboration:-

- (1) Development of mutual trust - ensure the organisations are not targeted.
- (2) Participatory decision making - by engaging CSOs in the policy formulation.

CSOs, provide voice to the downtrodden and are effective pillar to ensure that 'no one is left behind'.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Achieving a developed status by 2047 requires reaping of the demographic dividend with more than 60% of population as working age population. The developed status requires inclusive development as a prerequisite to ensure quality of life enjoyed by all.

Challenges to achieve the developed status:-

The biggest challenge faced is the absence of the social infrastructure in place. challenge -

(1) Education :-

→ Despite almost 100% GER at primary level - the quality of education is poor - depicted by the Pratham data of ASER wherein majority of students cannot solve the question of grade 3 level when in class 5.

- Only 27% education - higher level
- Gender disparities - Female literacy (64%),
Male literacy (77%)

(2) Skill development - As per India Skills Report - only 45% of graduates are employable
→ Lack of industry academic linkage

- (3) Health - high out of pocket expenses
- Absence of health care - rural areas
 - Lack of medical education - limited seats
 - Low doctor - population ratio - 1:11456.
 - Poor productivity - High DALYs.
 - Malnutrition - stunting (31%), Anemic
Women (75% - NCHS-5)

Measures to improve social infrastructure:

- (1) Ensure investment - quantity & quality.
- (2) Increased collaboration with the CSOs.
- (3) Development of industry academic
linkage.

To reach the vision of developed country
there is a need of sabke Saath, Sabke
Vikas; the need of inclusive growth

Feedback

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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)

The West Asia has seen dialogue & diplomacy through the recent Saudi Arabia-Iran deal, the Abraham Accords facilitating the region stability.

Changing paradigm: India's Interests:

(1) Regional stability - in the extended neighbourhood, lead to better realisation of Look West Policy.

(2) Provide safe & effective platform for rising investments - (a) Chabahar Port, investments in UAE, etc.

(3) Indian diaspora - Gulf countries constitute large number of Indian diaspora - the dialogue & diplomacy will ensure their safety → employment, remittances, etc.

(4) Net security provider in the Indian ocean region → stability will ensure

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security in the sea lanes of communication - the chokepoints (Strait of Hormuz, Red sea)

(5) Energy security - high dependence on oil

Presence of inimal actors :-

(1) Rise of Taliban - has fuelled instability - rise in terrorism, drug trafficking & violation of human rights.

(2) Rise of Chinese expansionism - through its use of AZAD strategy, debt trap diplomacy, grey zones etc.

(3) Proxy war - leading to deterioration of the countries economies, societies & terrorism - high level of hunger, insecurity.

(4) Sectarian conflicts, rising radicalisation & religious fundamentalism.

West Asia depicts meatres of geo-political rivalries. Its rich resources of energy & presence of diverse tribes, religions (sects) pose ground of rivalries. Dialogue & diplomacy must be used to build lasting peace.

Feedback

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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)

South Asia comprises of countries having transboundary rivers. Water diplomacy ensures that there is a continuous dialogue & cooperation for the benefit of humanity due to water being a critical need of survival.

Indus Water Treaty, 1960

The treaty is between India & Pakistan & is considered as one of the most successful treaties of water sharing in the world.

IWT, 1960

→ Brokered by World Bank

→ Western rivers → Indus, Jhelum

China - allocated to

Pakistan - limited rights to India

→ Eastern rivers → Satlej, Ravi, Beas
allocated to India.

The potential of water diplomacy:-

- (1) Prevents conflict occurrence - over sharing of water, proper grievance redressal mechanisms like arbitrator (court of justice), neutral expert.
- (2) Ensure smooth flow of economic activities
 (ex) Agriculture activities
- (3) Tool of soft power - better management of water resources.

However, there exists certain issues :-

- (1) Blocking of date - (ex) China - Brahmaputra
- (2) Use of treaty by Pakistan to stop India from developing dams (ex) Kettle, Wihengage - delay of projects.
- (3) Upper riparian & lower riparian issues
- (4) Tool to coerce or bully due to dependence on water.

water diplomacy must be used to benefit the interests of both the countries as it is lifeline of economics.

Feedback

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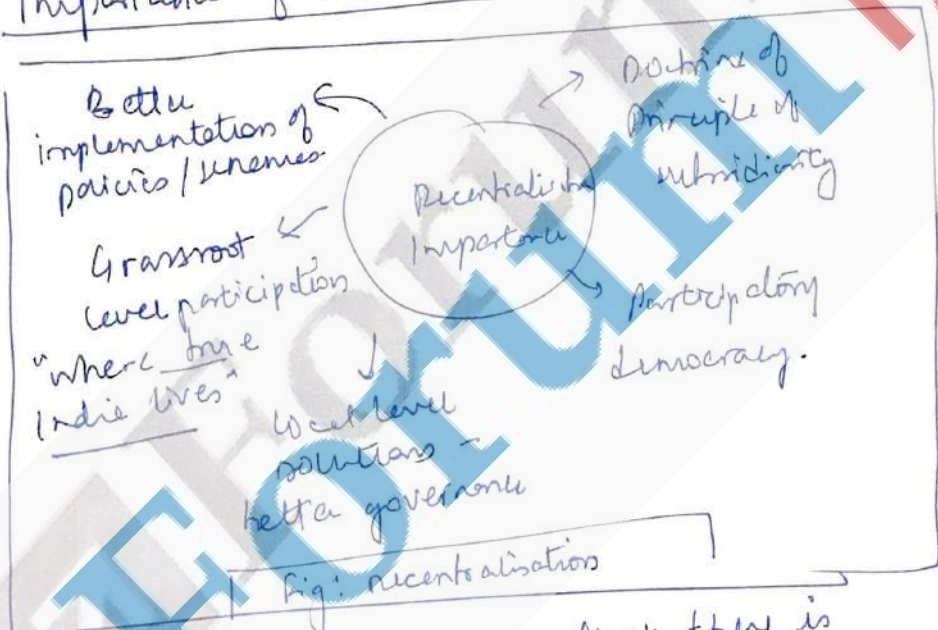
Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1992 provided constitutional status to the local governing institutions i.e. Panchayats & Municipalities.

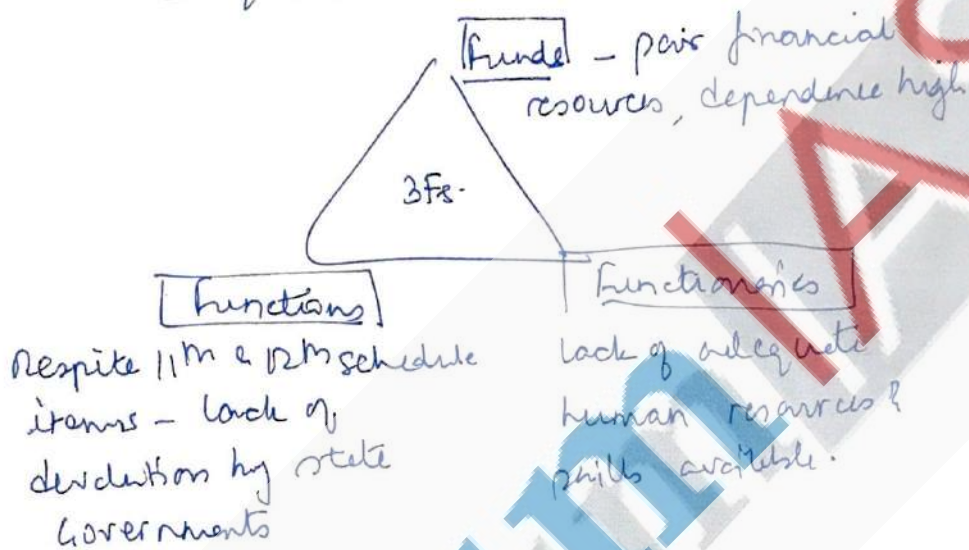
Importance of decentralisation:-



Decentralisation ensures that there is best rule reach at the citizen level. However, there are structural issues:-

Structural bottlenecks hampering the realisation of decentralisation:-

(1) Inadequate devolution -



(2) Creation of parallel bodies - diluting the responsibility of the local government.

(3) Financial deficit of the institutions:-

→ Dependence of the PRIs - state & Centre.

→ Improper collection of taxes at local level - Prop. Property tax.

→ Reluctance to collect taxes

→ Internal resource generation is weak.

→ there is a high level of responsibility but inadequately resourced - leading to

ineffective governance.

(4) Bureaucracy interference - in the local governments hamper their working.

(5) Lack of political will - for instance, in implementation of PESA rules.

Impact of the structural bottlenecks:

(1) Poor delivery of service

(2) Inefficiency in institutions, lack of citizen friendly administration.

(3) Improper allocation of resources.

Measures to address:

(1) Financial autonomy ^{and use of municipal funds}

(2) Citizen participation - collaboration with

(3) Adequate devolution of the functions to ensure socio-economic development

(4) Capacity building & effective human capital

These measures will ensure true realisation of Article 40 of the constitution & ensure development of India where its true population lives.

Feedback

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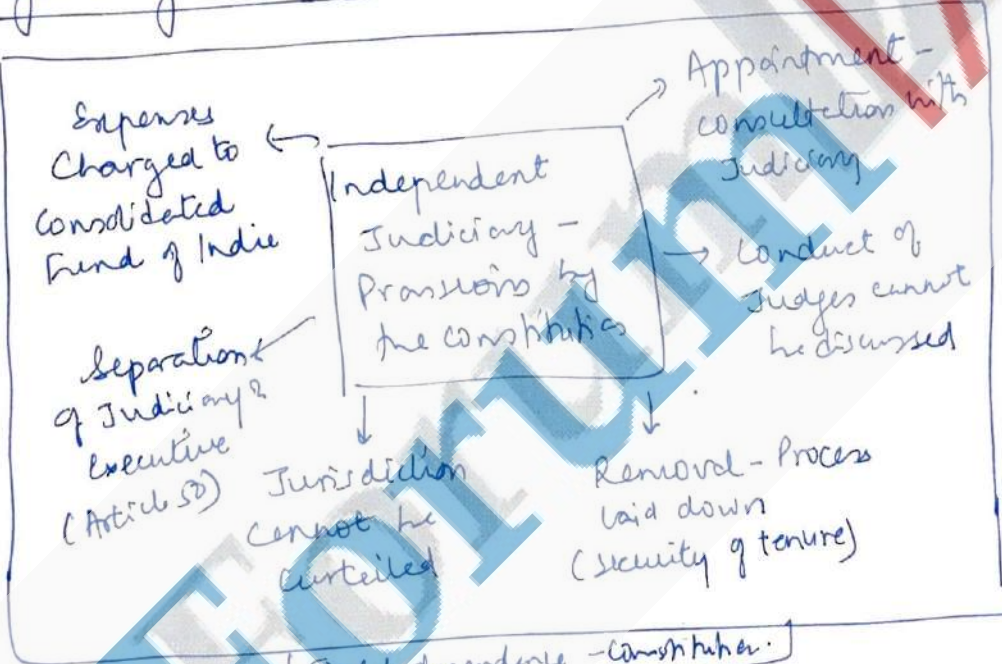


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Q.12) Independent judiciary, as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Independent Judiciary is sine-qua-non for ensuring constitutional supremacy & good governance.



Independence as bedrock :-

- (1) Effective system of checks & balances -
to ensure executive accountability & prevent tyranny. (ex.) Judicial review.
- (2) Protection of fundamental rights - of citizens.

Ex: Use of PIL to further justice.

(3) Social democracy - by upholding constitutional morality, ensuring effective justice to marginalised

Ex: Navtej Singh Johar case.

(4) Judicial activism - through filling the vacuum created by inaction of the executive. Ex: Vishakha Guidelines.

Executive encroachment: erode Judiciary's credibility & affect efficacy :-

(1) Encroachment through appointments -

- critical of the collegium system
- delays in approval of appointments & transfers.

(2) State as the largest litigant - use of nepotism & favoritism will hamper justice delivery

- encroaching on the independence - make Judiciary a puppet.

- (3) Undermine the trust in the judiciary -
 → People's faith will be eroded - damage the fabric of the country.
 → lose credibility → ineffective & unethical governance.

- (4) Creates rule of men or a rule of law -
 tyranny of executive - lead to violation of rights.

Like, executive should not encroach on the judicial powers, similarly judiciary must exercise restraint to encroach on the executive functions through judicial overreach as seen in liquor ban case, fire cracker case, etc.

The fine balance of separation of powers must be maintained for the proper functioning of the institutions in a democracy.

Feedback

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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to controversies associated with the Enforcement Directorate (ED).
(15 marks, 250 words)

अनौचित्य के विरुद्ध प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियाँ, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं; हालाँकि, निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ावा देने से कानून के शासन के विचार को उल्टा करने जैसा असर हो सकता है। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ईडी) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Enforcement Directorate is enforcement & intelligence agency of the Government, responsible to enforce economic laws.

Reasons of controversies of ED:-

- (1) Ineffective investigations - as seen in low conviction rates.
→ being depicted as agency to coerce individuals & for its vested interests.
(ex) targeting of opposition.
- (2) Dependence on the Government - lack of independence & autonomy in its functioning & funding.
- (3) Spails system - in appointment - director - lack of independent functioning

(4) Lack of focus on regulation & prevention -
highly tilted towards enforcement.

(5) Federal challenges in ensuring
cooperative federalism.

↳ states re-encroachment on
their functions; like seen in ^{est} &
withdrawal of general consent.

The following controversies have made
ED being subverted as a tool to
fulfill vested interests leading to
corruption.

Measures to ensure its functioning :-

(1) Focusing on prevention of economic
crimes & proper redressal of
grievances rather than harassment.

(2) Proper guidelines & SOPs to conduct
investigations & not follow an
ad-hoc approach.

(3) Collaboration with states to ensure smooth investigations of offences.

(4) Independence in functioning - appointment must not be biased & not lead to frequent extension of tenures.

(5) Not target specifically - like opposition.

Enforcement Directorate must ensure prevention of corruption & lead to building trust based governance.

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 (एनसीडब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission for women is a statutory body, established to promote & protect the rights of women and ensure gender justice.

Role of NCW : safeguard women's rights :-

- (1) Awareness generation of the rights of the women
 - Promoting studies & research
 - Campaigns of digital & financial inclusion
 - Awareness on the legal rights available.
- (2) Promotion of rights - for instance, extending to workplace - POSH Act, 2013.
- (3) Effective monitoring & regulation - of the safeguards available.

(4) Advocacy role - by generating public debates, role in framing of policies, implementation of schemes.

(1) Assist in investigation of cases -
(ex) Nirbhaya case of 2012.

(6) Fulfillment of basic human rights like the right to live with dignity for women.

(ex) Generating ideas of safety for women at public places - metro buses, etc.

(7) Role in well being - by providing awareness for legal aid, creating a safe environment for their economic participation.

Challenges in fulfillment of role of NCA:-

(1) Toothless body - it doesn't have the power to enforce its recommendations.

→ Advisory role, the recommendations may not be heeded to.

(2) Lack of independence - budget, human resources.

(3) Limited success - in prevention of crimes - As per NCRB, date, the crimes against women have risen.

(4) Disparities - rural/urban, regional - not much response in states like North East

How can be made effective by:-

(1) Powers for independent enforcement of law, autonomy.

(2) Appointment - must be based on fair lines & not promote vested interests.

(3) Granting a constitutional status - will provide better safeguards & their power to act as a civil court.

NWC has the potential to ensure that the other half of the population is not left behind to fulfill the goals of sustainable development & inclusive development.

Feedback

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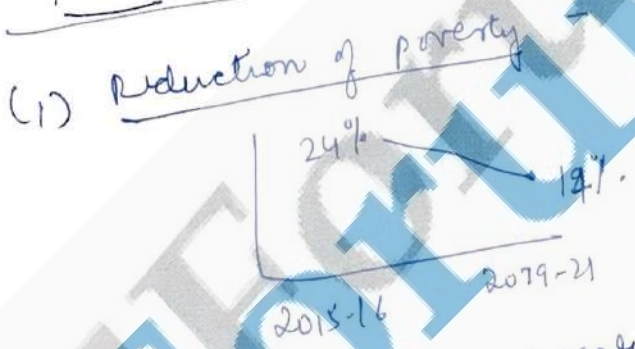
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Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15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

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

NITI Aayog, recently released its report on National multidimensional Poverty, which is based on the MPI, released by UNDP. It measures the extent of poverty in a multidimensional manner.

NITI Aayog report - multi-dimensional poverty Index:



- Around 13 crore people have been pushed out of multi dimensional poverty.
(2) Rural - Urban divide - rural areas have witnessed faster decline than urban.

(3) State level - Bihar has witnessed fastest reduction, however remains the largest state being multidimensionally poor.

(4) Improvement in indicators - Impact of Swachh Bharat, Jal Jeevan Mission has led to improvement in sanitation deprivations.

(5) SDG Target - MPI value has halved & intensity of poverty has reduced

Multi-dimensional Poverty

It is based on indicators of -

- Standard of well being
 - ↳ Housing, Food, Electricity, etc.
- Education
- Health

Poverty is the deprivation of basic amenities & is not just about low level of income. Multi-dimensional poverty -

(1) Social inequality - lack of opportunities to fulfil potential

(2) Poor standard of well being - creates vicious cycle of poverty of low human capital - low opportunities

(3) Intergenerational poverty - it is perpetuated from one generation to another.

To reduce multidimensional poverty -

(1) Increase investment in social infrastructure - provide avenues for building human capital. Ex: Implementation of ICDS, Sarangra Shiksha

(2) Basic amenities - Housing (PM Awas Yojana), food security, etc.

(3) Better targeting to prevent exclusions across. - use of technology (JAM Trinity)

As said by Gandhiji's Poverty is the worst form of violence. we must take steps to fulfil SDG 1 - No poverty.

Feedback

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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 parties are the pillar to ensure representative democracy & provide the base for the functioning of the state.

Role of political parties in democratization of society:

- (1) Leadership - provided for functioning - ensures proper systems in place & have a vision commitment.
- (2) Participation of the citizens - for grassroots democracy.
- (3) Voice to the people - through representatives - provide means & platform to address citizens needs & grievances.
- (4) Role in formulation of the laws & its implementation - Parliamentary role i.e. the temple of democracy.
- (5) Role in good & ethical governance -

to provide citizen friendly administrations -
by ensuring transparency & accountability -

Political parties : Challenges:-

(1) Criminalisation of politics - As per ADR,
76% of LS members are charged with
criminal activities.

→ Nexus of criminals & politicians.



→ Money capitalism - through nexus
between business & political parties.

→ Law breakers → law makers.

→ It is seen that parties, nominating
criminals have higher chances to win.

(2) Exclusionary - limited participation of
women, transgenders, etc.

(3) Lack of intra party democracy -

→ lack of transparency in election of the

President

→ Dynastic politics

(4) Vote bank politics - pushed by taking improper means - rans of. pol., caste issues, hate speech, etc.

(5) Parl accountability → not covered under RTI - therefore less deterrence from its activities.

Measures to solve :-

(1) Proper systems & internal controls - for proper elections, inclusion of diverse stakeholders.

(2) Electoral reforms - (state funding of elections (Prakash Grewal committee))

(3) Second AEC - oath of secrecy to oath of transparency for ministers.

(4) Election Commission - power to deregister parties.

Political parties conduct must be righteous as said by Gandhi, politics without principles is sin.

Feedback

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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 to provide -
functional tap connection to every rural
household by 2024 by providing 55 litres
per day per person.

Jal Jeevan Mission:-

- ↳ Aims to create Jam Andolan for water safety & security.
- ↳ Proper & clean drinking water (WASH facilities)
- ↳ Grey water management, conservation & recycling.

Benefits of mission across generations:-

- (1) Prevent malnourishment to be passed on from generations -

As per WHO study, Sat Jeevan Mission
can -

- (i) Prevent more than 4 lakh diarrhoea
deaths of children
- (ii) Prevent stunting & wasting of
children.
- (2) Productivity and health relation -
prevent from loss of Disability Adjusted
Life Years.
 - Protection from high health costs
 - Productivity will ensure employment
& livelihood.
- (3) Gender Justice - prevent women
from the burden of carrying
water
- (4) Prevent open defecation - lead to
the goal of "Swaachh India" -
- prevention of water borne diseases

Challenges in ensuring success:

- (1) Lack of coordination among various departments & a siloed approach
- (2) Lack of awareness about the mission
- (3) Poor focus on the quality of the water - contamination of metals (like Arsenic, Fluoride)
- (4) Poor grey water management facilities & recycling units.

The 2nd Seven mission has ensured water availability to more than 62% of households. It has the potential to create ripple effects in realisation of not only SDG 6, but of gender equality, zero hunger, no poverty.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities Act), 1989 provides certain safeguards & rights to the vulnerable sections to ensure their welfare.

Issues faced :-

- (1) As per NCRB data, the crimes against SC & STs have increased.
- (2) Marginalisation - employment opportunities.
- (3) Discrimination - (ex: death of Rashan Khatki in IIT Bombay - due to harassment).
- (4) Low conviction rate of the Act - improper enforcement of the law.
- (5) Circumventing of law - enough anticipatory habeas corpus.

(6) Lack of sensitisation - poor attitude
of public functionaries to address
their grievances.

NESC & NEST under Article 338A & 338B
of Constitution must take adequate
measures to enhance their well being

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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-Africa ties have historical & civilisational roots having political and cultural affinities. The ties provide a strong bedrock to ensure south-south cooperation.

Relationship - beacon of inclusive, sustainable & equitable world:

(1) Geopolitical - the collaboration to push for change in global governance institutions.

Ex. Reforms in UNSC, world bank, etc.
- promotes India's participation in UNSC as a permanent member.

(2) Geostrategic - western Indian Ocean border countries of Africa - Somalia, Madagascar, etc.

→ Maritime security, prevention of piracy

act.

→ Important chokepoints - Mozambique Channel, Suez canal, etc - critical for trade.

→ Energy diplomacy - rich in oil & gas

→ reserves: defence ties - (ex) Gandhinagar declaration

(2) Geoeconomic -

→ India & Africa with a large population
- lucrative market.

→ rich in resources & arable land.

Reason of inclusive world -

(1) To ensure participation at the global
high levels to ensure their
concern are heard.

(2) Global south cooperation - myriad of
challenges faced.

Reason of sustainable world -


(1) Promotion of technology - climate
change efforts - solar memes,
ISA participation

(2) Investments - by involving the
local people & in sectors where

Africa needs & wishes.

- (3) HADR - ITC programme, scholarships, disaster management efforts, etc.

Beacon of equitable world -

- (1) human rights protection - by ensuring investments for building capacity building, human capital.
- (2) Mainstreaming of the people to people ties -  Project Mausam.

However, challenges remain:-

- (1) China expansionism - debt trap diplomacy, increased penetration
- (2) Third scramble for Africa - penetration & resource exploitation (like DRG - Cabot Rush)
- (3) Unutilised trade potential

India Africa ties are harkening to ensure a multi polar world that is inclusive & equitable. Kendapa principles must be followed for pan African engagement.

Feedback

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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 a geographical construct comprising Indian Ocean & Pacific Ocean, appearing as a new theatre in geopolitics.



Indo-Pacific as a theatre of opportunity is

(1) ASEAN Centrality -

→ Ensure India's fulfilment of Act East Policy, by keeping ASEAN as a centre of Indo Pacific.

→ Development of North Eastern states as it is a gateway to ASEAN.

→ Promote economic opportunities with the ASEAN countries - integration of global supply chains & resilience.

(2) Rule based order - India's vision of Indo Pacific is based on free & open Indo-Pacific, with a rule based order.

It will ensure -

→ India's role as a net security provider to realise its vision of AFKAR

→ Maritime security - important sea lanes of communication

→ More than 80% of trade of India by value & 40% by volume passes through the oceans.

→ Prevent expansionist tactics of countries like China - the South China sea dispute -

(3) Development partnership with Island states

→ Recent visit of Prime Minister - launch of joint action plan - to enhance

- SME engagement, prevent climate change, etc.
- islands with large EEZs; resource potential
- Blue economy

Challenges to realise opportunities :-

- (1) lack of resources - like heavy capabilities to divert - India's own security needs dilemma.
- (2) China dilemma & countries dealing in pairs - ASEAN - \$600 billion trade - high dependence.
- (3) lack of proper strategy & policy to deal - more adhoc & siloed approach.

Indo-Pacific is an emerging area to lead India in being a partner for ensuring actively collaborate & promote a peaceful & free Indo Pacific. It must collaborate & promote a peaceful & free Indo Pacific.

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