

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	VIVEK YADAV		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910009287	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1501	Date/दिनांक	16/08/23

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक:			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			1:00 PM	4:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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.
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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)

Dissent is the safety valve of a democracy.

-DY Chandrachud

Media as a 'Fourth Estate' plays a crucial role in upholding democratic values and freedom of speech and expression.

Role of fourth estate in democracy

- Upholding freedom of speech and expression
Article 19(1)(a)
- Advocating for the rights of marginalized sections of society
eg - FRA registration
- Holding government accountable
eg - through press conferences, questioning government policies

→ Evaluation of governmental schemes and policies
eg - CAG report on Dwarka express

However there are certain issues in press.

① Ownership of print and broadcast media

↳ monopoly

② Yellow journalism, lack of ethics in reporting

↳ sensationalisation, insensitive coverage

③ Editorial censorship in reporting

↳ to favour a specific party or govt

④ Dependence on government advertisement

↳ reduced independence

Thus, to build a robust and functioning democracy we require an independent and vibrant media

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.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)

Elections forms an integral part of Indian democracy. Indian subjects became voter first then citizens.
RPA (Ar 326).

Inclusionary nature of electoral process

- ① Ar. 326 - provides universal suffrage
- ② Freedom to form political party (Ar. 19B)
- ③ Freedom to contest election
- ④ Independent supervision of election by election commission (Ar. 324)
- ⑤ Implementation of model code of conduct
level playing field

Exclusionary

- ① Increasing influence of money muscle power (Vohra commission)

- ② Low voter turnout 67%
Migrants don't get chance to vote
- ③ Low female representation
(14% MP in parliament)
- ④ Undertrials not allowed to vote
- ⑤ Increasingly corporatization of Indian election
↳ grass root leader find it difficult to contest and win election

~~Problems~~ #

Role of women in Indian elections

- ① Large percentage of women in local self government
- ② High voter turnout than men
- ③ To increase women presence in parliaments
 - ↳ 108th Amendment bill
 - ↳ Intra party democracy
 - ↳ politics as a career for women

Thus, to truly make Indian elections a great democratic festival all sections of society needs participation

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)

Death penalty is a conviction of a person with sentence of death / killed. Death penalty is given in rarest of rare cases (K Bachan Singh case)

Human dignity an integral part of right to life (A 21) also extends to ~~de~~ death convicts in

- provision of measures like mercy petition, review petition available
- dignified death
- depends on severity of crime committed, socio-economic profile and victim of the crime (Makki Singh case)

Controversies regarding death penalty

- Not good in a civilized society

- Takes away the right to life of an individual
- Incarceration of an innocent
↳ grave miscarriage of justice
- Means of Death penalty
↳ shooting, hanging, electric shock
↳ Poison
- [SC asked govt to come up with different means of death penalty]
- Question mark on its deterrent affect

Despite controversies surrounding death penalty as long as crimes like Nirbhaya occurs in society death penalty exists in legal circles.

Thus, to humanize death penalty, strict safeguards and rarity of use is the way forward.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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

Whisky is to drink, water is to fight
- Mark Twain

ISWD Act 1956 was enacted to resolve inter-state river water disputes.

- ↳ Cauvery water tribunal
- ↳ Satluj tribunal

Features.

- ↳ to resolve water disputes amicably in a time bound manner
- ↳ Inter-state cooperation
- ↳ No role of judiciary

Effectiveness

- ① Delay in resolving disputes (took 17 years for cauvery tribunal to be set up)

- ② State using special Leave petition (Art. 136)
↳ judicial intervention
- ③ Lack of scientific experts in the panel
↳ lack of vision in river mgn

Impact of delays

- ① Productivity loss in agriculture, water scarcity in lower riparian areas
- ② Incidence of violence, Dharma, eg. Tamil Nadu
- ③ Increasing inter-state rife
- ④ Diluting the principle of cooperative federalism
- ⑤ Centre role and power increasing
↳ eg. New Act gives more power to centre
↳ hinders resolution as equals

Thus, we need a collaborative approach in resolving ISWD.

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)

Development without cooperation leads to anemic and inequitable development.

To truly achieve the aim of Gram Swaraj we need cooperative model of development. It deals with taking all the stakeholders like gram sabhas, panchayats, district administration in rural development.

Significance of cooperative model of development

- ① Equitable and inclusive rural growth
eg- PM KSY
- ② Better resource allocation and utilisation
eg- SWAMITVA yojana → land titling
land leaving to landless farmers

- ③ Empowered role of women in development model
eg. SHG, NRLM
- ④ Farming issues and stress sale
eg. FPOs, storage, marketing facility
- ⑤ Skill development of youth
↳ youth engagement in cooperative movement

Issues -

- Regional disparity in cooperative
MHA, TN - prominence
- Lack of institutionalisation
↳ informal
- ~~to~~ Inadequate government supports

Thus, to tap the potential of cooperative we need to adopt the TEAM approach given by cooperative minister

- T - Transparency
- E - Ease of doing business
- A - Accountability
- M - Management

Feedback

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

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

PM PVTG development mission was launched for special development of PVTGs groups. PVTG groups are spread over 17 states and 1 union territory.

Responsive to PVTG people

→ PVTG people have faced discrimination in terms of historical health and other opportunities.

↳ Targeted approach to alleviate

→ Skill development of PVTG people

→ Nutrition enablement of PVTG people

Responsive to their aspiration

→ live in highly under developed society and locality

↳ intergenerational poverty

↳ Aims to tackle poverty and improve living condition

↳ water, sanitation and housing facility to PVTG

Inclusive in approach

→ Integration with mainstream society

PVTG also remained isolated and hence not benefited from scheme

→ Antyodaya scheme - Rise of the last one

→ Overall inclusive development of the PVTGs

Thus PVTG development would mainstream these tribes and create avenues for social mobility.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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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 are considered as 3rd sector formed by a collective of people working for the betterment of people

CSO and state collaborate on various fronts in addressing various issues

Addressing poverty

- ① Help in identification and targeting of poor
- ② Better monitoring of poverty alleviation schemes
- ③ Better fund utilisation and accountability of officers
- ④ Provisioning of welfare schemes to the last mile through CSO.

Addressing malnutrition

- Food security and nutrition security through collaborative
- plugging loopholes in delivery
 (e.g.) Akshay Patra
- Transparency and accountability

Limitations

- Staff and manpower crunch
- lack of transparency in CSOs
- FCRA regulation inhibits their functioning
- CSO often inhibits development works of government (NSA)

Thus, CSO need democratic functioning and light touch regulation to function as effective citizen advocacy body.

Feedback

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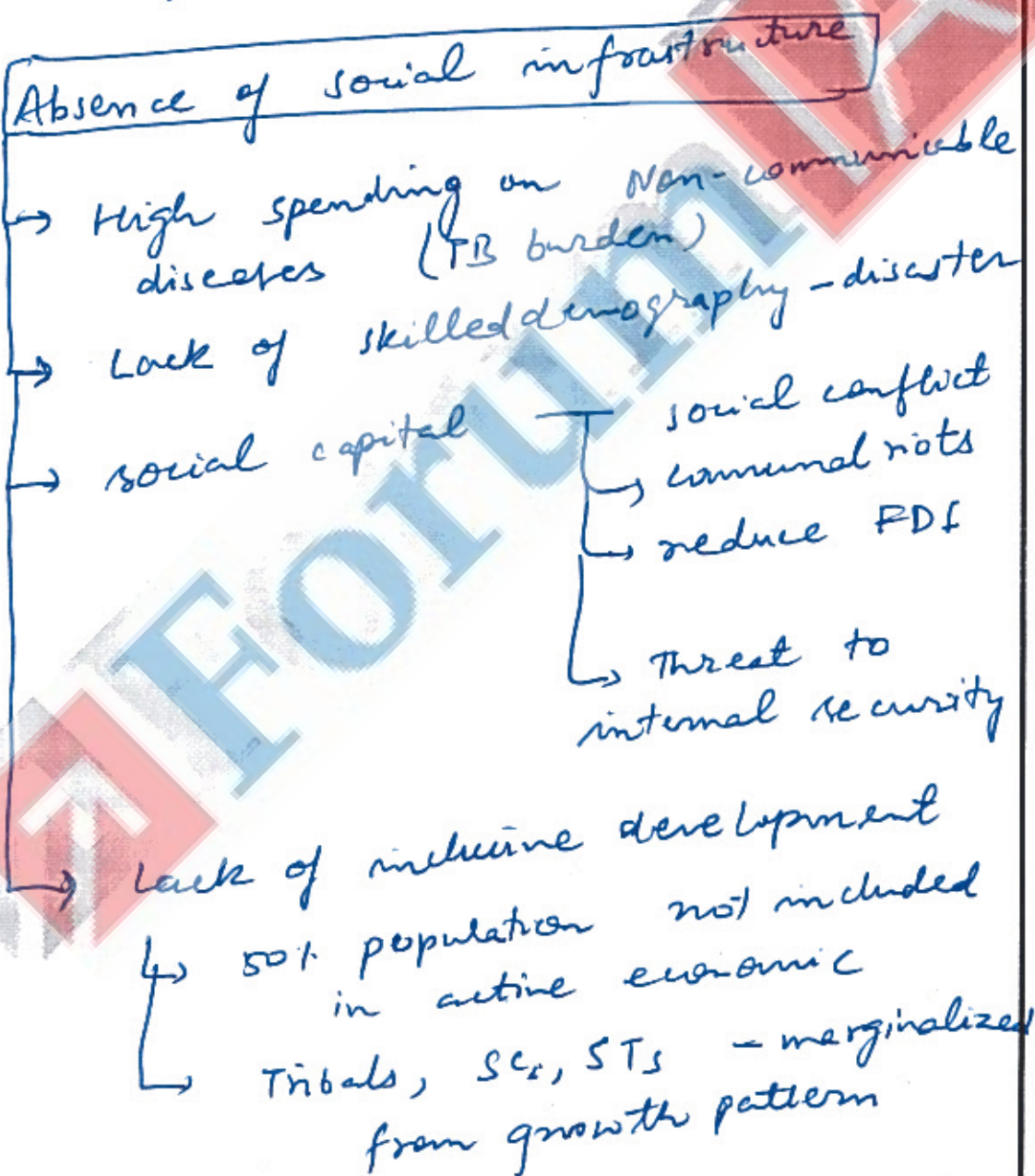
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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 includes literate citizens, healthy demography, social capital and inclusive social framework.



Overall leading to an inequitable country, high wealth concentration, depression, anxiety, etc

Measures required for building social infrastructure

- ① Capability approach of Amartya Sen
- ② & Increased spending in social sector
- ③ Physical and social investment through CSR, social stock exchange
- ④ Cherishing India's diversity through programmes like Ek Bharat Shrestha Bharata

Thus, social infrastructure is key to unlock the full potential of India's 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 forms the arc of energy and arc of instability by the accounts of Kanti - Bajpai

India's interest in West Asia

- ① Energy imports
- ② Safety of diaspora - Remittance
- ③ Historical linkage
- ④ Relationship with Israel
- ⑤ Gateway to Africa and Mediterranean

Recent happenings in region

- ① China brokered peace between Iran and Saudi Arabia
- ② I2U2
- ③ Role of international players in the region like Russia, Turkey,

④ Threat of terrorism, fundamentalism etc

Threat to India's interest

① China's ~~an~~ inroads in west asia threat to India traditional space in west Asia

② Further worsening of Israel by Iran

↳ Not good for India's interest

③ Large infrastructural projects by China

↳ Threat to Chabahar, INSTC

④ Role of private militas in west Asia.

↳ security threat to Indian installations

Thus, India's need deft diplomacy to transverse through the uncharted and treacherous territory of west Asia.

Feedback

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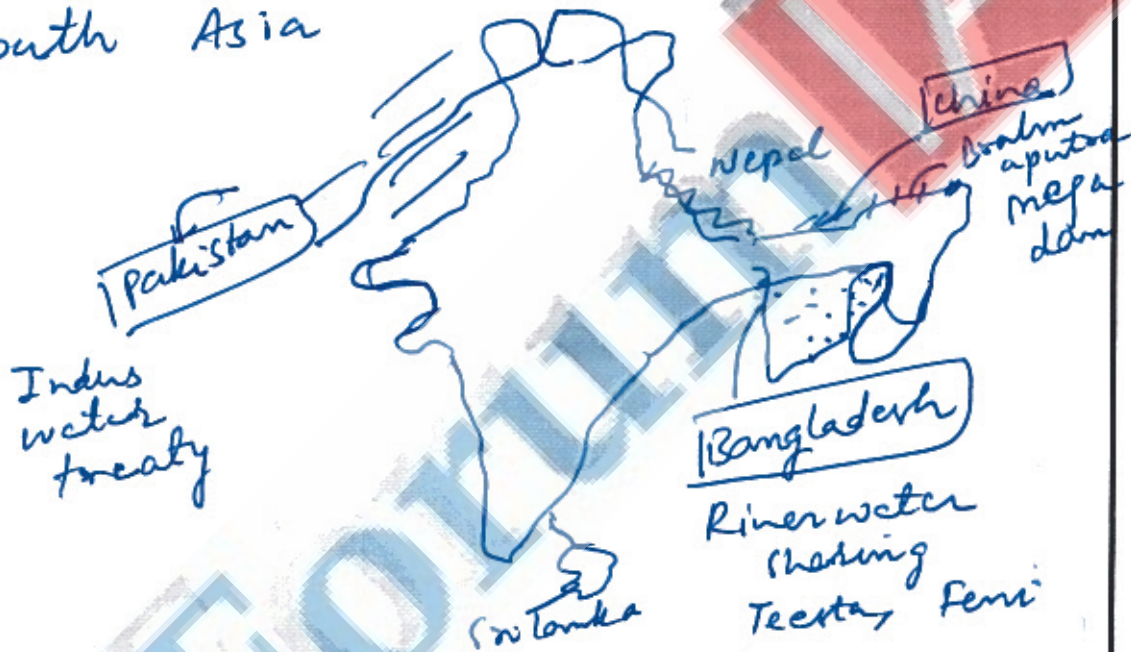
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.10) Water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Whisky is a drink . water is to fight
- Mark Twain

Water diplomacy plays an important role in regional cooperation in south Asia



Indus water treaty 1960

- 1) → India asked for the revision of treaty because of unilateral actions of Pakistan.
- 2) → Unequal water sharing provision under IWC.

② River water disputes with Bangladesh

Tista

④ River dispute with Nepal hydro power project Arun III

③ mega dam by china on Brahmaputra

Measures needed

→ Regional body to promote water diplomacy.

→ Active cooperation and collaboration between the states

→ Sharing of data, satellite images to forecast flood and preparedness

→ Treaty negotiations among the states on equal basis and without interference of 3rd party.

Feedback

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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)

Local governance were given constitutional status through 73rd and 74th amendment act. It promoted democratic decentralisation and ocean circles of power transfer

Constitutional backing

- ① 73rd and 74th Amendment Act
↳ Every state has to organize Local government
- ② Regular election (243E)
- ③ State election commission and state financial commission (243 I)
↳ for devolution of funds
- ④ Reservation to women in local body (243 D)
- ⑤ Constitutional of district planning committee and metropolitan area committee
↳ for better planning

④ Functions delegated mentioned in 11th and 12th schedule (Subsidiarity principle)

However, dispute constitutional backings, the local self government in both rural and urban area have underperformed.

① Lack of regular election
Bengaluru ~~the~~ municipal corporation not formed after 3 years.

② Lack of fund
↳ heavily dependent on union and state grant
↳ low internal revenue generation

③ Lack of functions devolution (11th and 12th schedule still under state government)

④ Emergence of pseudo representative
↳ panchayat pati

- ⑤ Interference of bureaucracy, SHs, NGOs in working of local government
- ⑥ Inadequate planning mechanism
↳ no integrated planned development
- ⑦ Corruption, nexus with politicians, bureaucrats
↳ interference of MP, MLAs in functioning of local government body
- ⑧ Extremely underdeveloped social audit mechanism

Way forward

- ① Devolution of 3Fs
 - ② More power in deciding functions
 - ③ Panchayat ombudsman to oversee corruption case
 - ④ Integrated planning method
 - ⑤ Capacity building of representatives
- Thus, local government need a overhaul in ushering good governance and inclusive growth

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
F & R			

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) मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

The test of excellence of any government is measured by the functioning of its judiciary.

- Lord Bryce

Independent judiciary as envisaged by the constitution makers provides for judicial governance and protection of rights of people

Independence of judiciary

- ① Separation of power (A50)
- ② Appointment of judges through prez
↳ After 2nd judges core collegium dominant role
- ③ Salaries, pensions charged on CFI
- ④ Freedom to appoint staff ; secretariat
- ⑤ Parliament can't discuss the conduct of individual judges (A-122)

Relevance of Independence

- ↳ Impartial, neutral judgement
- ↳ Upholding the rule of law
- ↳ Protecting the rights of people (Ar 22) (226)
- ↳ Amicable dispute resolution (Ar 131)

Executive encroachment

① Issue with the collegium system

Executive wants their own participation in selection of judges
 ↳ Withholding nomination of judges by the centre on technical grounds
 ↳ delays in appointment → pendency

② Basic structure doctrine (BSD)

Executive believes that BSD gives unchecked power to judiciary to interpret law threat parliament
any sovereignty in law making

③ Executive as biggest litigant
 ↳ increases no. of cases.

- ④ Lack of court infrastructure, e-connectivity
- ⑤ Inadequate legal impact assessment leading to increased litigation

To reduce executive encroachment and enhancing the credibility and efficacy of judiciary, we need

- to implement UK model of judicial appointment
- Judicial restraint and judicial discipline on part of judges
- legal impact assessment of laws by executive
- Provision of better infrastructure, e-internet connectivity (e-courts projects)

Thus, we need a lakshman rekha between judiciary and executive.

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.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)

There has been increasing protest by opposition parties about the misuse of ED and other central agencies.

Even the supreme court called the CBI as a toothless tiger

Role of Executive agencies

① Monitor and identify financial wrongdoing and misappropriation of funds

↳ ED under PM LA Act 2002 monitors financial wrongdoing

↳ CBI oversees corruption cases by government servants

- plays a crucial role in preventing money laundering, hawala, terrorist financing
- Proper utilisation of government of funds
- Upholding Rule of law and punishment of implicated persons

However, there have been some shortcomings in their functioning.

- Executive control over their appointments
 - ↳ Question about their independence
- Usage in opposition ruled states
 - ↳ tool in vindictive politics
- Misuse on opposition leaders
 - ↳ very low conviction rate
PMLA - 14%
- Usage during election time

↳ creates destrⁿ a climate of distrust and fear among electorates

→ lack of institutional staffs, investigation branch

Measures required

- ① Institutional independence in functioning
↳ appointment by multi-member collegium
- ② Adequate funds, staffs, technical teams
- ③ Accountability of officers on cases registration → completion
- ④ Judicial oversight over evidence collection and statement recording

Thus, an independent agencies would go a long way in establishing true value of money and fund utilisation

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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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.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 set up in 1992 through a union act meant for safeguarding the rights of women.

Features of the Act

- 1) To monitor the implementation of women laws
- 2) To take suo-motu cognisance of cases against women
- 3) To recommend measures for upliftment of women
- 4) To help other agencies like NHRC in women related cases

Safeguarding women rights

- 1) To oversee the implementation of laws like POSH Act, Domestic violence etc

② NCW started a whatsapp no. during covid for domestic violence

2) To hold in-person accountability of the official investigatory cases related to women

② Hathras

③ To suggest changes in women related laws

②- criminal law amendment 2013

Upholding their socio-economic wellbeing

→ Upholding the marginalised sections of society

→ harassment & free workplace for women

→ skill development of women
↳ increasing employment of women

→ workshop on new age women and the resulting challenges there in.

Limitation in working of NCW

- ① Advisory in nature
- ② Executive appointment - lack of independence
- ③ Ministry of women and child development control over NCW through secretary
- ④ Lack of institutional independence
- ⑤ Very few field visits by members of NCW

Measures needed

- 1) Constitutional status to NCW
- 2) Collegium system appointment
- 3) Institutional independence - power to appoint staffs, own secretariat
- ④ Increase field visits
- 5) Reports table in parliament on non compliance of NCW reports

Thus, NCW needs institutional autonomy and power to truly function as National commission of women.

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.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।

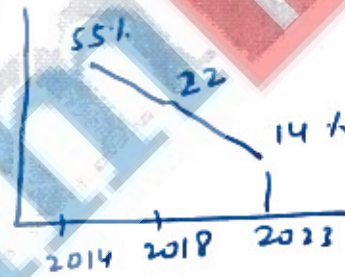
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Poverty is a state of deprivation, inequality and lack of choices to achieve one's goal.

Niti Aayog comes up with National index multi-dimensional poverty having 10 major indicators

with National index

Extent of MDP



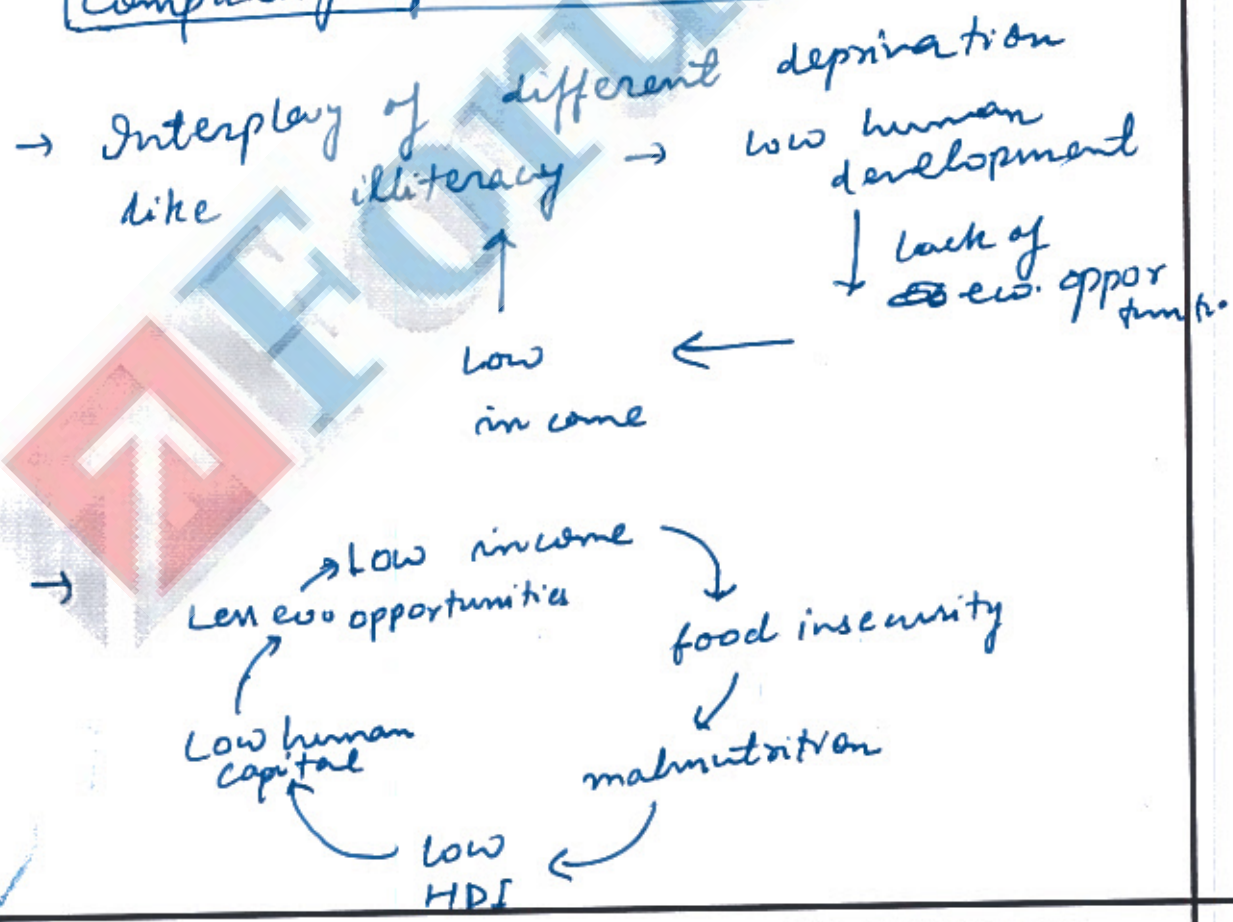
- Overall multi-dimensionally poor decreased from 22% to 14%.
- Regional disparity in MDP
 - Kerala - 0.8%
 - Bihar - 39%
- Higher multi-dimensionally poor among women than men

Source of MDP

↳ colonial & legacy of imbalanced regional development

- inadequate investment on education, health facilities
- lack of land ownership among poor
- Low agricultural growth leading to more poor
 - ↳ higher percentage of MDP in rural areas than urban
- Out of pocket expenditure leading to health poverty

Complexity of deprivations



→ Thus, the complexity of deprivation perpetuates intergenerational inequity lack of social mobility and overall non-inclusive growth

Measures required

- ↳ Investment in education, health
 - { 6% of GDP }
 - { 2.5% of GDP }
- ↳ Capability enhancement of individual
- ↳ skill development (PMKVY40)
- ↳ Women empowerment through SHG, NRLM.
- ↳ Nutrition led food and overall food security of individual

Thus, we need a holistic polistic of tapping the demographic dividend and becoming rich before getting old

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.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)

हालाकि 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 group of people coming together to form government by fighting elections. Political parties play a crucial role in a electoral democracy.

Political parties are regulated through RPA Act (1950, 1951)

Role of political parties in a democracy

① Forming government by contesting in election.

② Aggregating the interest of people in election.

↳ Role of manifesto, dharna,

③ Playing the role of opposition. ↳ holding the government accountable

- ④ Membership drives to make electoral process more inclusive
- ⑤ Percolation of democracy to grassroots level
 - L) ground workers in institutionalising elections
- ⑥ 6 Avenues for youths to participate and play leadership role

Limitations.

- ① Lack of intra party democracy
- ② Low participation of women
 - ☞ CSDS survey found that 4/5 women don't want career in politics
- ③ Lack of transparency in finances, structures and the constitution of party
- ④ Corporatisation of political party.
 - L) Increasing of consulting bodies in party functioning, agenda setting
 - ☞ IPAC

- ① Decreasing role of grassroots leaders
- ② Overdependence on the party leadership
(eg) Charismatic authority
- ③ Increasing role of money, muscle power in party

Measures needed

- ① Full disclosures of finances of party
(eg) RTI
- ② Intra party democracy
{regular election of different post}
- ③ Women reservation in parties
- ④ Accountability of party officials
- ⑤ Giving more role of grassroots workers of party

↳ use IT, social media
Thus, Political party form a critical bedrock of electoral democracy.

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	
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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 was started to provide piped drinking water to all rural households by 2024. Currently 11 cr households are getting piped drinking water.

Benefits of the Mission

- ① Safe and portable drinking water
 - ↳ reduce arsenic and fluoride contamination
- ② Health benefits and cognitive development of children
 - ↳ WASH helps in reducing malnutrition (WHO)
- ③ Accessibility of water in remote region
 - ↳ Rajasthan Chitrakoot

④ Reduce time poverty of women in fetching water
 ↳ more time on self development

⑤ Involvement of community in water management

↳ Gram panchayats role in delivering water

Limitation in Mission

① Delay in implementation

Bihar - 90 %

Jharkhand - < 10 %

② Corruption, nexus with private contractors, players

↳ Bihar government contract given to kin

③ Wastage of water by household
 {no water metering}

- ④ Quality monitoring
↳ no checks on quality check of water
- ⑤ Responsibility of operation and maintenance on local government
↳ lack expertise and training

Measures. needed

- ① Capacity building and training of locals in operations and maintenance
- ② Proper quality checks and water metering
- ③ Transparent bidding and contract awarding
- ④ speed up the implementation of schemes
- ⑤ Involve local SHGs in operations
{ women led }

Thus Jal Jeevan mission would ensure a healthy demography.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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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.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)

Ar. 46 of DPSP provisions for the protections of the SCs, STs. In that light, government enacted the SC/ST prevention of Atrocities Act 1989.

Features.

- Non-bailable offence
- investigation at the rank of DPSP
- protects the vulnerability of SC/STs
- ~~Fast track~~ Special courts for their disposal

Role of SC/ST Act

- 1) Protects the dignity and social status of these marginalized sections
- 2) Act is a deterrent against historical privilege of upper caste.

3) Protecting the dignity of women belong to this class

4) Norm setting against historical prejudices and stereotypes

↳ prohibits name calling, untouchability etc

Limitation of the Act

↳ In regard to public functionaries

↳ Reluctant to register cases under SC, ST Act

↳ Goes for compromise

↳ Delays registering FIR in the name of preliminary inquiry

↳ Societal bias and prejudice against community

Societal-

↳ Counter mobilization by upper caste
↳ hamper integration of them in mainstream society

↳ seen as abuse of power by SC, STs
 ↳ Filed in revenge in some other cases

Measures needed

- Better institutionalization of Act
- Proper training and sensitisation of public functionaries through workshop
- SC/ST cell in every police thanas

Societal level

- Dialogue and discussion among the people
- Involvement of civil society in reducing the gap
- Awareness generation about the discrimination faced by these classes daily
- Need emphatic approach

Hence, SC/ST Act need institutionalisation and both sensitisation to become effective.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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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.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 have a historical, civilisational relations. Jawahara Lal Nehru said Independence of India is incomplete without the independence of Africa

Foreign relations with Africa

- ① India - Africa a bilateral summit
- ② Strategic partners
- ③ Bilateral trade - \$80b
- ④ India - Africa Defence relationship.

As a beacon of inclusive world

- ① Prosperity of India and Africa are linked together
- ② Huge young population → huge potential for growth
- ③ Partnership in the field of agriculture, development, education and health facilities

→ ITEC, Telemedicine, e-Agriculture

④ Vaccine diplomacy
- vaccine maitri

⑤ Student exchange programme

As a beacon of sustainable world

① Partnership in climate change
~~and~~ negotiation

↳ demands for climate justice

② Sustainable exploration and
Utilisation of marine resources

↳ Blue economy development
↳ SAGAR

③ Cooperation in the field of

disaster management, piracy
and non-traditional threats

↳ Defense exercises

Equitable world

① Demand for representative
global governance body like
UN, WB, IMF

- ↳ Reform of UNSC, Multi-lateral development bank
- Cooperation on agricultural issue in WTO (Doha round)
- Effect of Global conflict like Russia-Ukraine war on India, Africa
 - ↳ Global South summit the concerns of Africa world
- G20 membership to Africa as the region
 - ↳ demanded by India

Limitations

- Geopolitical conflict between US and China
- China increasing inroads in Africa
- Unstable politics
- Battered economically

Thus, India-Africa ties need new invogation guided by the principles of 'Ubuntu' and vandhava kutumbam

Feedback

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#	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	
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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)

ASEAN is a grouping of 10 countries formed on the basis of principle of regional cooperation leading to overall prosperity of the region.

India maintains a robust relationship with ASEAN in the form of FTA, Act east policy and various cultural and diplomatic exchanges.

In India's conception of Indopacific ASEAN plays a major role in maintaining rules based inclusive world order

(ASEAN centrality)

→ ASEAN playing an centre of an arc in Indo pacific

- ASEAN countries traditional power centres in the region
- ASEAN centrality also gives Indo-Pacific a more regional touch thus reducing the risk of great game

Rules based world order

- Following the principles, laws and international norms
- ↳ Resolving maritime disputes through UNCLOS
- ↳ Freedom of Navigation
- Fighting non traditional security threats like piracy, terrorism, smuggling
- Respecting maritime sovereignty and right of resources in their traditional waters

Development partnership

- ① Pravasi Bhartiya in these states

- PDI, Development Aid, HADR, etc
- Increases diplomatic capital in these small states
- Cooperation in new areas like cybersecurity, climate change, disaster management.

Hurdles in realizing this idea

- Indo pacific becoming a centre of great game.
- US-china conflict impacting other countries
- Deep relationship of ASEAN and RPTIC nations with china
- Increasing chinese inroads in indian ocean
 - String of pearls
 - Grey zone activities of china

↳ Threat to rules based order
 Thus, Indo pacific is new geopolitical vocabulary in international politics.

Feedback

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	G	A	P
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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	
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Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

1

2

3

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

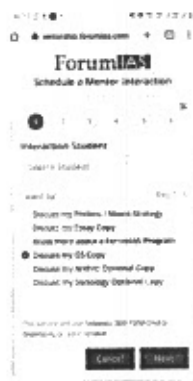
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