

612302

Vishnu

MGP + (batch 14) (2023)

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

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	VISHNU SASIKUMAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910115488	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Jawaharum	Date/दिनांक	21/08/2023

*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।		
5			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
6			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
7			10:25	1:25	
8			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
9				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
10			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
11			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
12			① ② ③ ④ ⑤		
13			*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।		
14			Total Marks/कुल अंक : 250		
15			Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :		
16			Total Marks/कुल अंक :		

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)

The Media is known as the 'fourth estate' in Indian democracy as it plays crucial role in upholding democratic values

Media's role in upholding democratic values

- 1) Ensures accountability of the Govt by asking questions on Govt policies - Eg Press conference
- 2) Information provision to public ensuring public awareness on key issues - Eg Diplomatic Dispatch
- 3) Keep the Govt in check by publishing reports criticising Govt policies. Eg - article criticising CAA in Hindu.
- 4) Ensures participatory democracy by eliciting

Public opinion on key issues

- 1) String operations i.e. - classify and reveal corruption & scams.

Issues affecting press freedom

Press Freedom Index ranks India poorly. It is due to

- 1) concentration of ownership of media houses in few hands.
- 2) focus on sensationalization and TRP ratings affecting quality of news.
- 3) Use of VAPA & other laws to silence journalists e.g. Siddik Kappan case.
- 4) Lack of quality standards & issue of media trials nagging press freedom.

PTI to ensure - Way Ahead - BARC to come up with broad guidelines
 well being of journalist against attack
 ↳ separation of Board of Director from MD to ensure independent decision

Media remains key to ensure executive & govt accountability to people

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.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 elections are considered as carivals of Indian democracy. Article 326 though gives universal adult franchise but there is quite some exclusion in the process:

Exclusionary tendencies in practice

- 1) Exclusionary errors in Electoral rolls as per Justice Hidayatullah committee report.
- 2) Disfranchisement of those who don't have EPIC card or Adhaar card - true for tribals, SC, ST.
- 3) Migrant workers not able to exercise right to vote due to residency controversy.

However, ECI's practice of carrying people for right to vote

multilingual ballot boxes & symbols show the commitment for inclusive process

Role of women in electoral system

only 17% of CS members are women - showing exclusionary nature

- 1) Panchayat Raj in local self Government show women as mere proxies.
- 2) women not able to participate in politics due to masculinist nature of politics.
- 3) Patriarchy and glass ceiling effect reduce their participation as women not seen as good leaders.

However E. Duflo in her studies around Panchayats showed the positive improvements in health, education of women heads are there.

Thus making our electoral practices inclusive is key to make our democracy open & accessible to all.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Article 21 of the Constitution provides "Right to life" to everyone. It provides no one has the right to take anyone's life except for procedure established by law, giving state power of capital punishment.

Capital punishment

- 1) ~~is~~ regulated as per "interest of state case" in Syjan Singh case by Supreme Court
- 2) necessary to deter crimes like rape, murder or else society will be in chaos.
- 3) ensures stability and peace in society.
- 4) people feel justice served through capital punishment for heinous crimes.

Controversies on capital punishment

- 1) violation of Right to life and dignity for the people as people kept anticipating their death.
- 2) Only 66 countries have death penalty, thus death penalty not suitable for democracy like India.
- 3) doesn't reduce crime rate as death penalty leads to killing after rape to destroy evidence.
- 4) doesn't lead to reformation in society through rehabilitation and counselling.

law commission in its report suggested reviewing of capital punishment
capital punishment should be used as last resort in hardest of hard case so that people have trust in judiciary & Indian law system.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

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

(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी-जल विवादों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। जल विवादों के समाधान में विलम्ब के संभावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 262 provides for states to water tribunals to resolve river water disputes. Based on it Inter State - River water Dispute Act 1956 came into light to resolve water issues.

Effectiveness in resolving disputes

Positives

- ↳ provides a platform where such disputes can be negotiated.
- ↳ helps in technical inputs & scientific advice by roping in experts.
- ↳ fosters cooperative federalism by ensuring harmonious redressal of the issues.

Negatives

- ↳ Decisions of ISWT referred to Supreme

Court under Article 142 & 136.

1) No concrete solution on disputes like Canvey issue.

2) Ad-Hoc Tribunals as per ISWT 1956 reduce the effectiveness of the act.

3) Delay in decision making on dispute

potential impacts of delay

1) Hampers river dam & infrastructure projects affecting development

2) Leads to regionalism and animosity against each other (Tamil Nadu & Karnataka).

3) Affect irrigation to farmers affecting food security

4) Increase in disaster vulnerability due to dams & disagreement on water level (Mullaperiyar dam)

ISWT 1956 replaced through a River water Tribunal Act 2019 could be the way ahead to ensure timely resolution of water disputes

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

ग्रामीण विकास के मुद्दों के समाधान में विकास के सहकारी मॉडल के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The recent establishment of a Cooperative Ministry shows the significance of cooperative model of development for rural growth.

Cooperative model of development

- participatory
- bottom to up approach
- people as stakeholders
- decentralised nature

Cooperative model for rural growth

- 1) Helps in infrastructure creation through collective, pooled in resource. E.g. AMUL building clusters.
- 2) greater bargaining power for farmers, getting greater prices.

- 1) ensures inclusive development by working for the stakeholders and low people career decision maker. Eg HAMAL Panchayat Model & MATTADI cooperative act
- 2) women empowerment via cooperatives help employ women labour force & SHG
- 3) Food security and higher revenue through recent PACS food procurement policy of cooperative ministry

Issues

- 1) Regional disparities as cooperatives successful in South as to North
- 2) Information asymmetry among rural people
- 3) Lack of funds among cooperatives to finance large rural infrastructure
- 4) Competition from MNCs & retail chain

Way Ahead → MNC and cooperative co production
 as per NITI Aayog

Bonds & Social Security exchange for cooperatives

Cooperatives can ensure rural growth through Sukasa Se Samuddhi

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

The recent budget saw allocation of ₹15,000 crores for PM-PVTG Development Mission as a main pillar of Saptarishi of Inclusive development, Reaching last mile.

PM-PVTG Mission

There are around 75 PVTGs in our country. The ultimate test of governance would be passed when govt uplifts the PVTG.

close to people

→ Increased accessibility to governance through e-governance and Bharat Net. PVTG Mission seeks to improve access for tribes to govt

responsive to aspirations

- ↳ access to education through Eklavya schools in each PVTB district
- ↳ Healthcare through Health & wellness centres and special focus on sickle cell anaemia in each PVTB area.
- ↳ TRIFED to boost tribal entrepreneurship by giving access to subsidised credit.

Inclusive in approach

- ↳ PVTB mission includes the underserved, marginalised tribals.
- ↳ seeks to give dignity & dignified life to all.

Fund allocation is less affecting the functioning

Issues → Resentment among PVTBs as they feel threatened
 ↓
 Doesn't address people's prejudice & attitude to reach marginalised

Sowdagya is the ultimate result of good governance. PM PVTB seeks to ensure Sabha Saath Sabha Vikas Sabha Utkarsh

Feedback

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

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

State and civil society organizations can act as an alternative model of service delivery, helping in addressing poverty and malnutrition.

collaboration b/w state and civil society organization - benefits

- 1) ensure disaggregated data through think tanks helping in formulate best poverty alleviation & malnourishment policies.
- 2) grassroots penetration of measures as civil society organization are decentralised
- 3) ensure technical inputs & collaborations in countering malnourishment. e.g. UNDP.
- 4) Last mile delivery of govt service at door

Step.

- 1) ensure better utilization of resources leading to best outcomes.
- 2) Help in conducting awareness campaigns helping in reducing malnutrition

Thus the expertise of CSOs and state actors can help reduce malnourishment & poverty.

Issues

- 1) Anti-national agenda of ^{some} CSOs can pose a threat to social - civil society as new form of warfare.
- 2) CSOs in conflict with state actors due to differing objectives.
- 3) lack of credibility and trust among people for CSOs reduce its penetration.
- 4) IB report → Many CSOs (10 lakh) not filed ITR returns → leading to reduced transparency.

CSO & state must ensure a synergy to ensure last mile delivery of services which constitutes messages through work

Feedback

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

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

Social infrastructure refers to those infrastructure like health care, school infrastructure etc which improve socio-economic well being of people.

Absence of robust social infrastructure

→ Poor conditions of Govt primary schools and colleges leading to undercapacity

→ Poor technological penetration in social infrastructure

→ Hesitancy from private sector due to low profit

Govt PHCs, doctors on a low number (0.9/1000) compared to 2.4/1000 of China

Challenge to achieve developed status

Poor social infra is a challenge to developed status by 2047

-) reduces human development and capital leading to poor labour force.
-) reduces investment from foreign entities affecting economic growths.
-) exclusion of large numbers of people, marginalising them and increasing poverty level.
-) development deficit leading to internal security issues like quots, insurgency (JIC)
-) Increase in economic inequalities b/w haves and have nots.

Way Ahead

→ Increase Govt spending on edu to 6% - TSR, Subramanyam Committee

→ PPP model on social infra

→ Social Security Exchange (UK model) for funds.

Sufficient social infra would help in cashless Bharat, progressing during Amrit Mahal.

Feedback

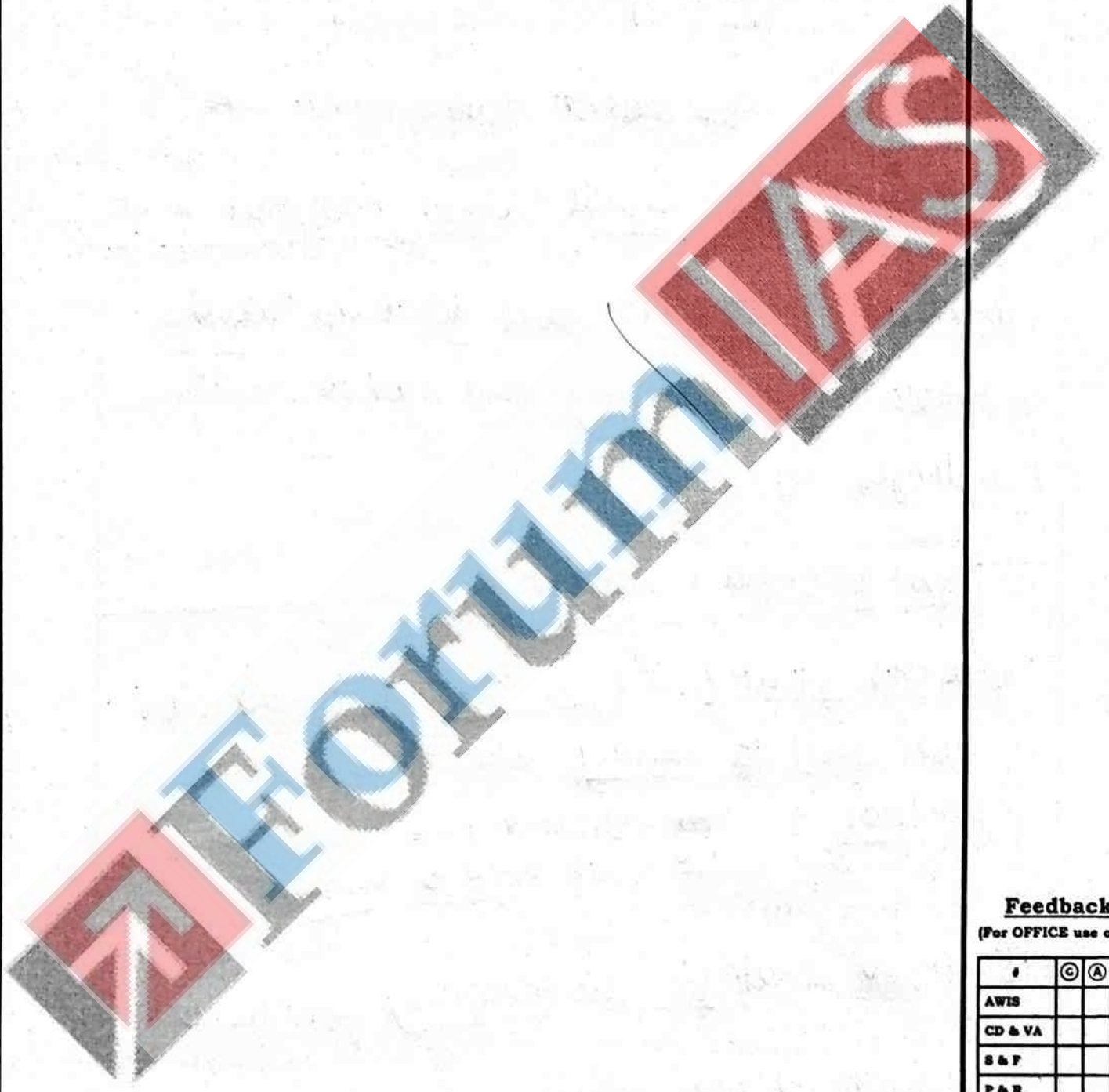
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse 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 recent developments in West Asia like Saudi - Iran Rapprochement & Abrahamic Accords were good for India's interests. But they can lead to some challenges as well

Good for India's interest

- 1) Fosters greater cooperation as India does not need to worry about the other partner. Eg Indian can freely engage with Iran & Saudi
- 2) Greater strategic autonomy for India
- 3) Greater diversification for India's energy needs & basket.
- 4) Improve connectivity projects like

Chabahar, INSTC in Middle East

① Peace & Harmony in Middle East
Good for Indian diaspora

Issues

① Increasing Chinese presence in Middle East
reduces India's space

② China's presence along Hornway
can choke India's energy supplies

③ May lead to cancelling of Indian projects
due to Chinese presence. Eg Iran awarded
Fazad B to China.

India must actively
engage in Middle East through Red Sea
Strategy to ensure multifaceted cooperation
& good will remain

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

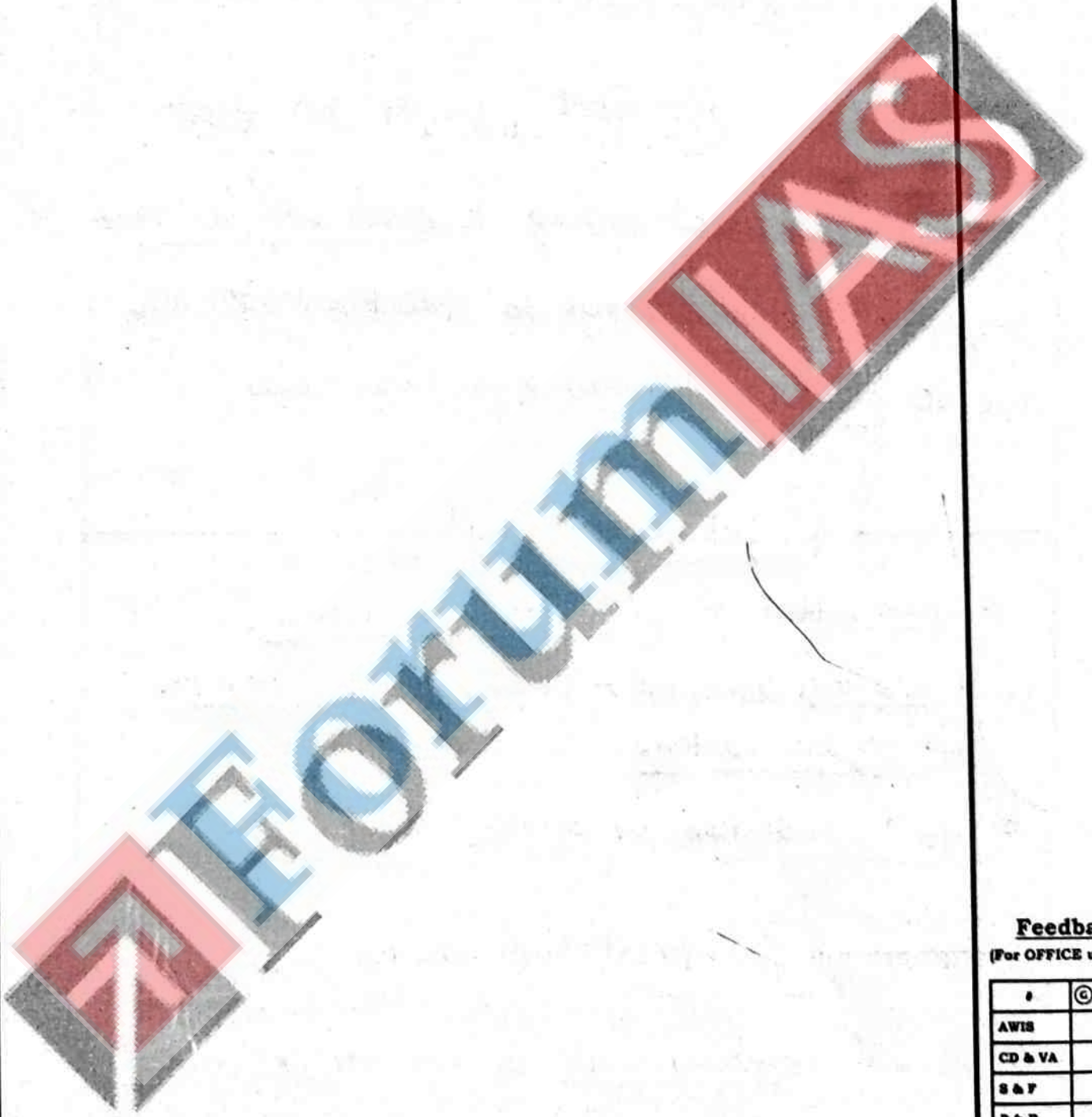
Q.10) Water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 faces various interstate water disputes like Indus water, Teesta water issue etc

Water diplomacy

- 1) lay foundation for increased cooperation b/w India & her neighbours.
- 2) successful solution to issues can help India attain goodwill among neighbours.



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 and 74th CAA despite giving constitutional backing to local self government, they have remained hostage to structural bottlenecks, due to funds, functionaries & function issues.

Constitutional backing

- Gram Sabhas for participatory democracy.
- Grass root development through people's participation in regular elections.
- ↳ 1/3rd reservation for women.

Structural bottlenecks for LSG

- 1) Lack of sufficient funds as per Article 243Z for implementation of subjects under 12th & 11th schedule.
- 2) Incapacity among LSG leaders & officers.

leading to barriers for development.

1) Bureaucratisation of LSG, as bureaucrats were hesitant to devolve powers.

eg - MoPR study found the cabinet secretariat unhelpful for guiding LSGs.

2) Hesitancy to tax the subjects under Schedule XI & XII reducing resource base for LSG.

3) women development agenda affected as the phenomena of pradhan pates - male proxies of female Panchayat head on rise.

4) Lack of participation & regular meetings of Gramsabhas making people's democracy redundant.

5) Caste based discrimination affecting equality & welfare of the residents - DR. Ambedkar called villages as 'Dens of ignorance', thru against panchayat raj.

Why structural bottlenecks

Legacy of position & fear of balkanisation led to centralisation of power at top, devolution of powers was feared.

→ Hesitancy from State Govt to devolve resources as they are seen as glorified Municipalities

→ Lack of personnel to carry out the reforms

How to solve this

- 1) Manoharan Shyama Committee — Panchayat Ombudsman as per Kerala Model.
- 2) Activity mapping of Panchayats & LSG for better functioning
- 3) Capacity building through KILA or Kutch Nauramais model
- 4) State Finance Commission to be constituted regularly
- 5) Municipal bonds & Panchayat bonds (Indore Model) for resource generation

empowering the LSGs would ensure that we achieve the ideal of Gandhian Ramrajya - where no one is left behind.

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.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)

The constitution prescribes judiciary as the guardian of the constitution, thus providing a bedrock for democracy. It is important to protect its credibility from executive encroachment.

Independent judiciary - a bedrock

→ keeps the executive in check through the power of judicial review - Article 13

→ protects the rights of people through Right to constitutional remedies - Article 32

→ upholds the basic features of Indian constitution through Basic Structure doctrine as per Keshavananda Bharti case ..

→ Fosters cooperation b/w different tiers of Govt by sorting issues b/w State & Central Govt under Original jurisdiction

Executive encroachment - eroding its credibility & efficacy

- 1) Executive encroachment is seen in multiple forms.
- 2) National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) giving executive control over judiciary. However SC struck it down in 6th judges case.
- 3) attacks and criticisms by Law Minister on collegium system, violating separation of powers.
- 4) Delay in appointment of judges by the Executive which are recommended by Collegium.
These create issues as
- 5) Leads to committed judiciary to the executive.
- 6) Delay in appointing judges reduces the efficacy of judiciary in disposing off the cases.
- 7) Erosion of trust as people wouldn't approach Judiciary for keeping executive accountable.

- 3) lead to partisan judges who can deliver judgements favouring the govt (US Model)
- 2) lead to frustration between executive and judiciary leading to policy paralysis
- 2) Increase in case load and pending cases, denying justice to people as per Musunoori Khatoon case

Constitution - securing independence of judiciary

- 2) changed expenditure for judges
- 2) security of tenure as there is a very difficult impeachment process - no judge impeached so far
- 2) Judicial review - Basic structure doctrine to protect Judicial Independence. (4th Judges case)
- 2) The conduct of judges cannot be discussed in Parliament

The harmonious system of checks & balances must work for executive & judiciary so that the Indian democracy works fine for the people

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Executive agencies are crucial watchdog as per B.R. Ambedkar as they act as bulwark of democracy keeping it clean and ethical. However, the recent accusations against agencies like ED, CBI, NIA show some controversies against them.

Executive agencies - vital against corruption

- 1) agencies like Enforcement Directorate ensures corruption like bribery, money laundering is rooted out.
- 2) carry out investigation and collect evidence against corruption. Eg CBI
- 3) decreases corrupt act due to fear of overreaching powers of ED, CBI & other executive agencies

→ ensures international cooperation and support in combating corruption. eg - CBI & Interpol work with each other.

→ Helps the court to determine the fact of corruption through their findings, leading to conviction.

vested interests - ~~not~~ against the idea of rule of law

→ turn the executive agencies as puppet of the govt and use them for their benefits

→ Use to stifle opposition voice by intimidation through ED, CBI

→ falsely accuse and imprison people leading to denial of justice

→ can lead to defamation and mental agony for the people against whom ED, CBI etc used.

ED - controversies

→ low conviction rate of cases charged by

- ED.
- ED Chief's tenure extended by Govt 3 times, leaving a political head.
 - Opposition accusing that ED used to silence criticisms against Govt.
 - Violation of principles of federalism as ED is conducting investigation without state's consent.

However, the Govt clarifies that conviction rate of ED is high (Minister's reply to Parliament). ED is necessary to ensure corruption free, transparent country.

Way Ahead

- Fast track courts for MPs, MLAs whom ED have framed.
- Cooperative federalism by consulting State Govt before sending ED.
- Depoliticisation of ED by political parties. A collegium of LoP, PM, CTI to pick heads of ED.

Executive agencies must be allowed to function independently to ensure basic features of Constitution remain in letter & spirit.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 an executive - statutory authority which came into being to protect the rights of women.

Role of NCW - envisaged

- 1) To look into provisions of constitution safeguarding women.
- 2) To act as a civil court when issues related to violation of women's rights come up.
- 3) Power to summon evidence and witness to ensure justice to women.
- 4) Provide recommendations to Govt for promoting welfare of women.

NCW - actual functioning

Actual functioning shows NCW's shortcomings in ensuring women's rights

and socio-economic well being as

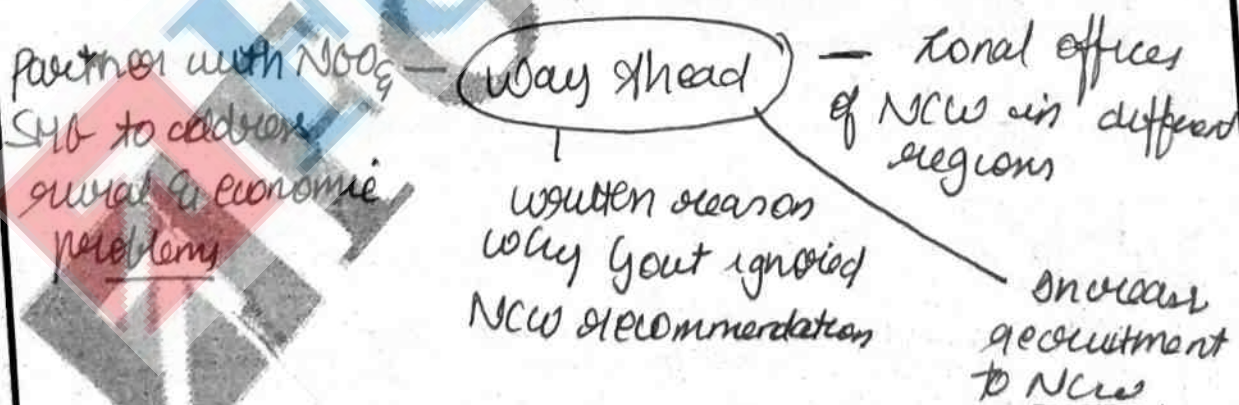
- 1) NCW couldn't solve unequal access to property for women.
- 2) NCW couldn't address gender pay gap (60% gender pay gap in India)
- 3) domestic violence and dowry related deaths on a rise (NCRB 2021 data)
- 4) NCW silent on Manipur women's issues, violating women's right to justice.

why NCW not able to function effectively

structural & functional issues prevent NCW's full functioning.

- 1) Patriarchal mindset by staff of NCW -
~~and~~ Eg- NCW chief cracking rape jokes, sexualising women etc.

- 1) NCW attention to urban elite ignoring the rural issues.
- 2) Lack of personnel to operate NCW efficiently as per Devash Nayyar & PB Mehta in Rethinking Public Institutions in India.
- 3) Non binding advice and recommendations on Govt reduces NCW's efficiency.
- 4) Excessive focus on political rights by NCW leads to ignoring of social & economic rights.
- 5) Lack of capacity & training + Inaccessibility as NCW is located in Delhi.



NCW is critical to ensure women led development. "Where women are respected, God exists." Therefore protection of women right is crucial.

Feedback
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Here G is Govt 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 गरीबी 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)

The Multidimensional Poverty

Index Report by NITI Aayog represents a distinct shift from income based or nutrition based poverty analysis as MPI shows deprivation along various dimensions.

Understanding poverty - helps in more informed policy making

Amartya Sen talked about deprivations and lack of capacity through capabilities approach to be factored in to ensure inclusive development

extent

↳ understanding extent of poverty by finding deprivation helps in allocating resource accordingly

Source

↳ understanding various source of deprivation like caste, access to credit, health, education help in framing customised policies - a classic shift from one size fits all approach

Complexity

↳ different people suffer from an intersections of deprivations - eg - women, transgender, dalits etc. therefore understanding complexity helps chart out different policies for their upliftment

MPI by NITI Aayog

To ensure informed policy on poverty alleviation, inspired from MPI of UNDP & Oxford University, NITI Aayog releases MPI

↳ covers different dimensions of deprivation like health, education access, quality of life etc.

1) Multidimensional view of poverty by MPI helps in addressing deprivation through Govt policies. Eg access to clean water ensured through Jal Sevan Mission.

2) Ensures poverty estimation in wholistic manner, covering wide sections of population.

3) 135 million people out of poverty - MPI 2022.

4) Urban poverty reduced to 5% and rural to 18%.

5) UNDP highlighted the role of Govt welfare progs as a reason for poverty alleviation.

Issues

1) Gap b/w UNDP's MPI & NITI Aayog MPI.

2) Urban-rural divide increased as per MPI.

3) Deprivation due to increasing educated unemployment not factored in.

The idea of poverty eradication can be achieved when there is data on poor through MPI. ∴ MPI must be leveraged for poverty eradication.

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 a group of individuals sharing similar ideologies, having a purpose to capture power through elections. Weber calls them "powerhouses".

Lifeblood of representative democracy

- 1) Forms the gout and executive by winning elections.
- 2) Acts as opposition, keeping the gout in check.
- 3) Gives a platform for speech & expression for people.
- 4) Mobilise people on various issues concerning democracy.

Challenges of political parties

- 1) Lack of intra party democracy as many parties don't have elected heads.

- 1) Lack of party constitution for effective functioning as per supreme court in Shiv Sena case.
- 2) Lack of clear ideologies among political parties as they are looking for power sharing agreements (Loya Hassan calls them catchall parties).
- 3) Reduced transparency and accountability as party expenses & funding not put out. (RPA 1951 section 69) (electoral bonds)
- 4) Use of money and muscle power in distributing tickets for winning.
- 5) Low representation of women in important positions of political parties.
- 6) Erosion of ethics & fair practices as party workers engaged in booth capturing.

→ use of religion and communalism by political parties to garner votes. (UP election 2022)

These challenges reduce people's participation and concentrate the power of parties in hands of few. (Law of Robert Michels)

How to overcome the challenges & democratise

- 1) regular elections as a criteria to be counted as national party.
- 2) e-disclosure of party accounts as per ECI recommendations.
- 3) 1/3rd reservation of women in party positions.
- 4) Pre-poll alliance must see Anti Defection imposed to reduce ambit politics.
- 5) Enforcing MCC legally on political parties.

reformed & ethical political parties can ensure ethical governance in our countries.

Feedback

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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 Rural &

Urban seeks to provide fresh, clean drinking water to the doorsteps of people through, piped water supply, ensuring equal access to water.

Jal Jeevan Mission - benefits to people

- 1) Reduce disease burden like cholera (E-coli) by ensuring clean water.
- 2) women empowerment as women need not fetch water from long distance. Eg reduction in water issues in Maharashtra.
- 3) greater women enrollment in educational institutes as women could go to school.

as they don't need to fetch water.

→ Higher disposable income as out of pocket health expenditure reduced.

→ Reduction in Manual scavenging as dry latrines replaced by toilets due to water availability.

→ WASH facilities reduce malnutrition as disease like cholera lead to lack of absorption of nutrients.

→ Greater hygiene and cleanliness around the areas lead to better tourism potential.

Challenges to ensure success

→ Water scarcity (113rd districts in India are water stressed as per NITI Aayog) would hamper access to water.

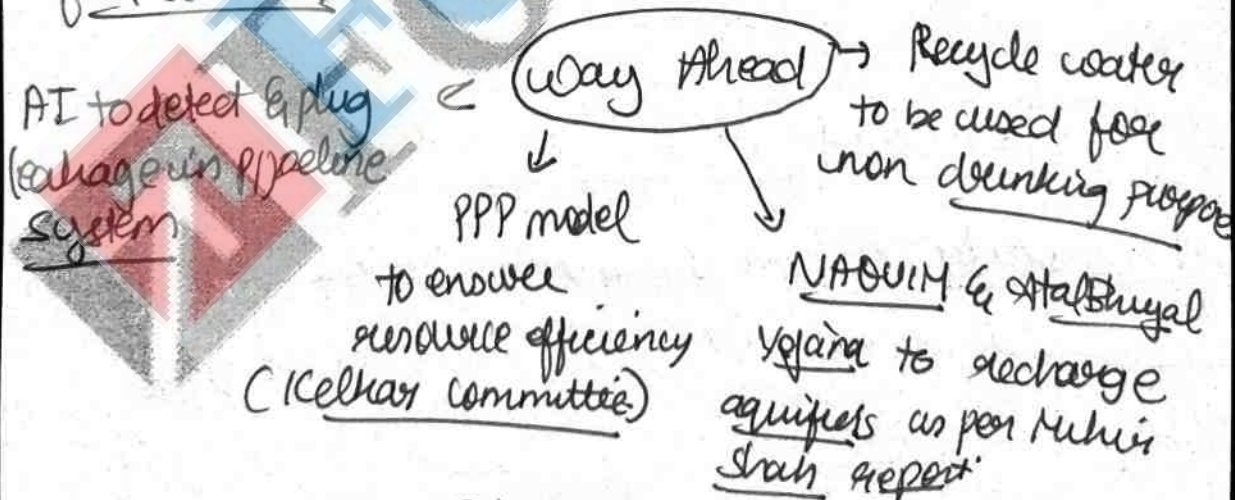
1) Leakages in pipelines would lead to wastage of water.

2) Huge burden on govt exchequer to install & maintain the pipelines.

3) Ghettoisation based on caste & religion can hamper access to quality water.

4) Attitude of people - if people waste water by not properly turning off the taps, it can strain resources.

5) Make water scarce for agriculture, hampering food security.



Jal Jeevan Mission can be a game

changer to ensure social justice by access to water (Swachh Bharat)

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

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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)

Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 are legislations to protect the rights of the SC and ST.

However, recent trends from NCRB show that they are mere legal documents.

SC, ST Act - mere legal document

- ① increase in crimes against SC and ST by 20% as per NCRB.
- ② Manual scavenging still practiced in India.
- ③ Mob lynching of Adwasi (Kerala) leading to his death.
- ④ Dalit boy thrashed to death for identifying from common pipe in Rajasthan.
- ⑤ New caste discrimination, dalit slurs in IITs.

Why they remain mere legal documents

There is a lack of sensitization of people regarding the vulnerabilities of SC & ST

- 1) Police officers not filing FIR for crimes against SC, ST.
- 2) ST, seen as outsiders and discriminated for their rituals & practices.
- 3) Seeing SC, STs as criminals due to colonial legacy of criminal Tribes Act.
- 4) New caste discrimination as SC, ST not seen as meritocrats due to Reservation Systems.
- 5) Prejudices and stereotypes regarding SC, STs leading to discrimination
eg North East people harassed during COVID pandemic

However, other issues like false case & misuse of SC/ST (Prevention of atrocities act) also lead to its ineffectiveness

How to overcome the issue

- 1) Use of North East tribal culture, symbols of STs to integrate to national unity as per Justice MP Bhabha committee.
- 2) Awareness campaigns among society to show the vulnerabilities of SC/ST through films, ads etc.
- 3) Stringent punishment for promoting stereotypes and prejudices.
- 4) Inclusivity cell and department in public institutions to sensitise on inclusivity.
- 5) Economic empowerment through TRIFED, Stand Up India, Dalit Capitalism.

The upliftment of SC and ST through this act is just one step. Wholesale development of SC/ST is key to ensure social justice.

Feedback

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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)

For an effective global rebalancing, Indian EAM Dr S. Jaishankar cited the importance of a robust India-Africa relations to ensure the voice of the South is heard in the new world order.

India - Africa ties - beacon of inclusive, sustainable & equitable world

- 1) ITEC cooperation b/w India and Africa ensures inclusive development in Africa through human resource development.
- 2) Asia Africa Growth Corridor by India & Japan would usher in sustainable development.
- 3) India's extension of \$ 10b line of credit

on concessional terms ensures transparent & equitable financing

- ① India's private sector like hotel participants in infrastructure creation of networks, internet connectivity.
- ② India sharing her Digital Public Infrastructure APIs with Africa for financial inclusion.
- ③ Indian Institute of Technology (Janzania) fostering P2P connect and increasing human resource capacity of Africa.
- ④ India's push to include African Union in G20 to ensure voice of Africa is heard in G20.
- ⑤ India-Africa Leaders' forum to ensure consultative and inclusive decision making
- ⑥ India partnering with Africa for solar panels & other renewable energy projects

Thus by focussing on sustainable development and demand for a more ~~open~~ representative world order, they are a harbinger for rebalancing

Issues

- 1) Chinese influence and projects (Kenya rail project) overshadowing India
- 2) Militarisation of ~~the~~ Africa - Eg Djibouti Base of China
- 3) Attack & mistrust against India due to scandal in South African corruption
- 4) Lack of coordination with African Union (AU)

Africa creation in Africa through co-developed

Way Ahead

↓
African Union
Ambassadors in
MEA

→ Increase P2P connect through scholarships, exchanges.

Acc to S. Jaishankar, India Africa ties were development oriented, working for shared prosperity. Thus they are effective beacons for other countries to emulate

Feedback

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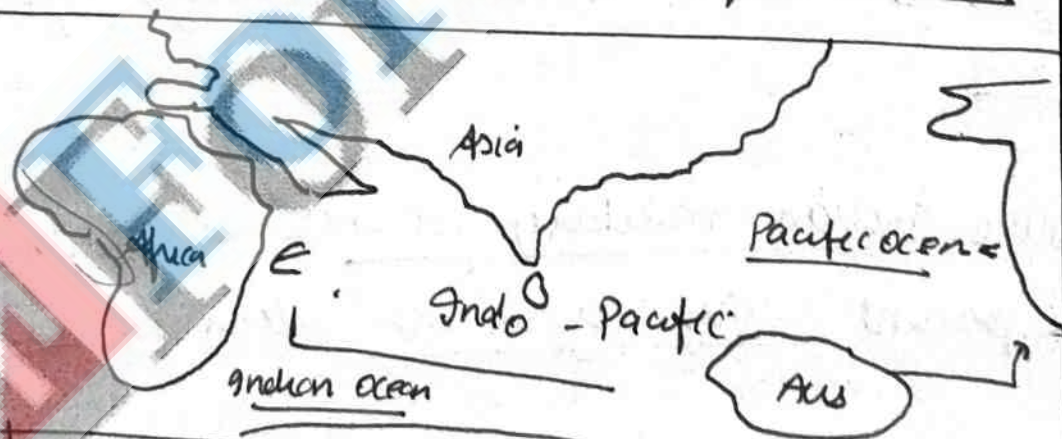
Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 words)

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 construct was put forth by Shinzo Abe in his 2007 speech to Indian Parliament inspired from Barua Shukla's "confluence of seas" book. He called for confluence of Indian Ocean & Pacific Ocean as a new strategic space.

Indo Pacific - theatre of opportunity



(*) ASEAN centrality - ASEAN as centre of Indo Pacific.

o) ensures greater access for Indians

exports increasing here GDP

- 1) gives access to straits like Malacca & Lombok, thus countering china
- 2) attract FDI from ASEAN.

Rules based order

- 1) ensures freedom of navigation and movement for Indian ships, increasing trade
- 2) helps India play a conucial role in setting agenda & rules of Indo Pacific through soft power
- 3) ensure Indian military presence across IOK & prevent Chinese aggressions along the coast

Development partnerships

- 4) Partnerships like Asia - Africa Growth corridor help increase Indian infrastructure in other countries

- 1) Improve the soft power and appeal among other nations - Eg SBI Bank has good image of India due to development assistance.
- 2) Lay the foundation for 7 based trading as development partnership done in local currency.

Hurdles

- 1) Different perceptions of Indo Pacific among member countries. Eg USN doesn't consider it as a part of Indo Pacific.
- 2) Presence of hostile countries like China, North Korea reduce cooperation in Indo Pacific.
- 3) Russia Ukraine case threatening to divide it into multiple blocs, failing to realise Indo-Pacific construct.
- 4) National interests of different countries blocking cooperation in Indo-Pacific. Eg - L. Rajamohan → India doesn't like US or anyone in her backyard.
- 5) Trade barriers & tariffs reducing economic cooperation in Indo Pacific.
Improving cooperation through IPEF, QUAD, G20 can make free & inclusive Indo Pacific.

Feedback

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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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.