



RECEIVED

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1 | ForumIAS | MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 | IAS/PGS 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	ADITYA KRIDAY UPADHYAY		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910090775	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	8.11.09/2023

\*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			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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			03:10 PM	6:25 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" 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, आपको लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रतीकचित्र, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप कितनी 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 :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	



**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of ( but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में 'चौथे स्तंभ' की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Media is referred to as 4th pillar of democracy. It comprises digital, print and broadcast media - newspapers, newschannels, online talk shows etc.

## Role in upholding democratic values

- ① Provide evidence backed argument to public regarding an issue. Eg: True benefits of Farm Laws
- ② Holding govt accountable for misuse of power and poor service delivery. Eg: Exposing Fodder Scam, Asking ques on Mathura Rake.
- ③ Provide a platform to voice issues of public to the government and wider society. Eg: Indian Express exposing corruption in Bihar Recruitment.
- ④ Level playing field in elections providing opportunity to candidates in voicing their views and grievances. Eg: Coverage of Bharat Jodo Yatra (Opposition).



## Issues affecting Press Freedom

### ① Organisational Issue

→ Yellow Journalism : prevalent in sensationalization of issues and phenomenon of breaking news.

→ Corporate takeover of media . Ex: Takeover of NDTV by Adani group

→ Advertisement based Model and bulk of advertisement fee from political parties.

### ② External Issues

→ Use of ED/CBI against Media houses to suppress dissent  
Ex: Raid - Dainik Bhaskar

→ Paid News / No offence which does not create detraction.

→ Journalists in search for political favour engaged in biased actions. Ex: Sting operation of journalist - Cdr.

Media needs to reform itself and be fair, objective and brave in its actions to help India become ideal democracy.

#### 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.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)

India is said to have free, fair electoral process with universal suffrage and equal opportunities to all adults above 25 to become MLA/MP.

Inclusionary in Theory

- ART 325: Universal Suffrage
- ~~ART 325~~ Reservation for SC/ST
- ART 243: Reservation for women in panchayat

Exclusionary Tendencies in Practice.

## ① Women

→ 108th Amendment Bill of Women Reservation in MLA/MP election still pending in Parliament.

→ Only 14% women in LS compared to 21% Average of World

→ Women at 3rd tier mere proxy candidates. Phenomenon of 'Gospanch Pati' prevalent.

→ Women not accorded prominent role in cadre leadership of all political parties.

- ② Current Central government has no Muslim Cabinet Ministers - very less MPs from Islam Background.
- ③ Remote Voting right to migrants (45-36Cr) not provided resulting in poor participation.
- ④ Voting right to NRZ also not provided in India excluding their voice in vote of government.

## Positive Steps to Include

- ① 78 Women MP in 17<sup>th</sup> Lok Sabha highest ever.
- ② Sri Muzum First Tribal Female President of India.
- ③ 14.51 Lakh Women Leaders across all Panchayats.
- ④ Postal Ballot Voting, Proxy voting allowed by ECI.

## Further step needed

- ① Women Reservations Bill to be passed by Parliament.
- ② Increase Internal Democracy in Political parties.
- ③ Remote Voting, NRI Voting measure.

An inclusive electoral process is key to  
"Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas"

## Feedback

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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 is punishment of death sanctioned by law and hence not violative of Art 21 in the constitution.

Human Dignity not end with death.

- ① Treating convict with dignity and providing proper basic facilities - food, water.
- ② Allowing meeting with family members before punishment.
- ③ Time bound and not unnecessary delay causing mental trauma.
- ④ Support to dependent family members after death.

Controversies surrounding death Penalty

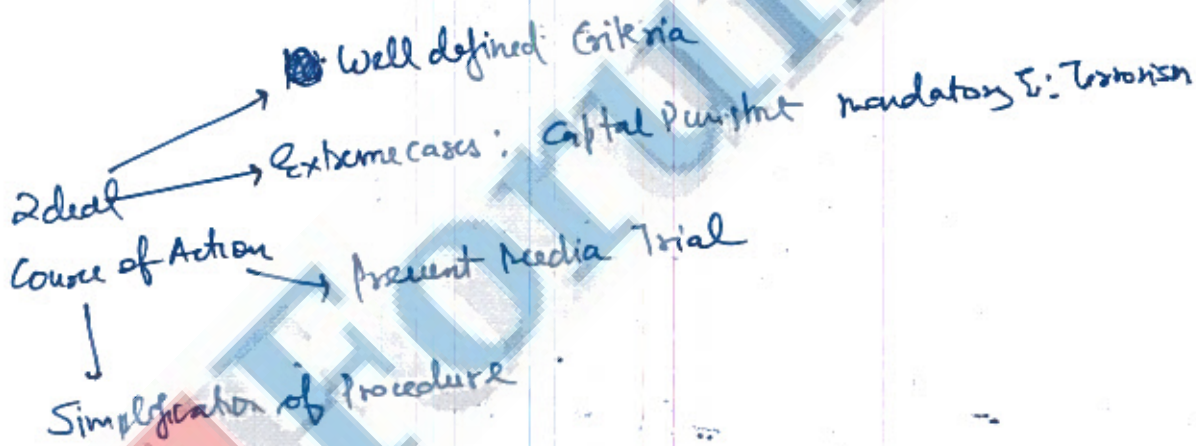
- ① Driven by Public Consciousness rather than objective criteria. Ex: Delhi Case, Abial Gum case.

② Wide interpretation of "Rarest of Rare" in Bachchan Singh Case.

③ NLU Delhi Project 39A argues it is against rehabilitative aspect but retributive aspect focused.

④ Unnecessary delay in sanction due to red tape, bureaucratic issue causing mental trauma.

⑤ A study argues method utilized causes excessive pain - inimical to human dignity.



Death Punishment is harsh and needs a clear, strict procedure in order to satisfy its intended objective

### Feedback

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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)

Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 outlines

procedure and appoints tribunal to resolve

inter-state river water disputes.

Ex: Mahadasi Tribunal, Cauvery Tribunal.

Analysis of effectiveness

Pros

→ Resolution by Dialogue and conversation

→ Present debate in politicized environment.

→ Resolution outside scope of Judiciary without delay.

Cons

→ Only 4 tribunals have delivered awards

→ Time of decades to decide the award.

→ States not honouring the award of tribunal.

## Impact of delay in settlement

- ① **Livelihood** : Drinking water (Zoonation) water to riparian states impacted.
- ② **Politicization** : Used by political leaders to draw votes during elections without evidence.
- ③ **Erosion of Trust** : Trust in dispute settlement architecture reduces which leads to disobeying culture.
- ④ **Economic** : Federal Disputes and Economic Blockade also deter Industrial Investment in Region.
- ⑤ **Regionalism** → Entrench regional sentiment in the population → clashes, riots etc.

Reform → Style Tribunal  
 → Time bound  
 → Compulsory honouring of award  
 Use River → Interlinking to resolve dispute.

Peaceful resolution of Federal Disputes key to stable polity and flourishing economy.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

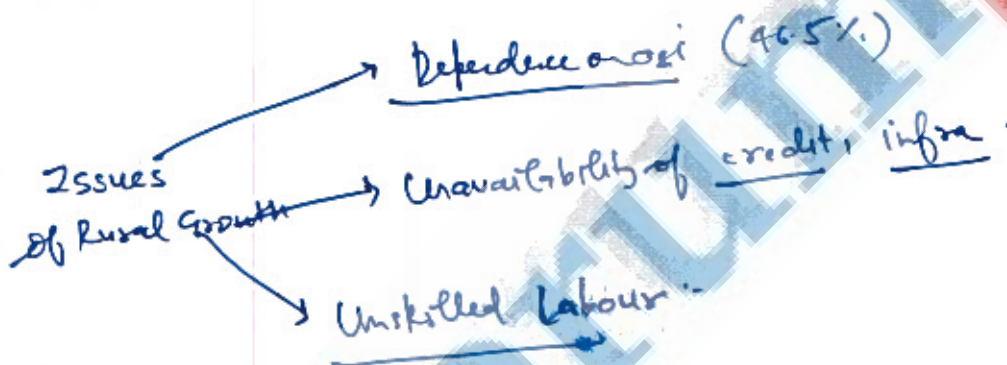


Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Cooperative Model refers to the people coming together to pool their resources, labour, capital in order to generate profits to be shared amongst.

Es: AMUL, IFFCO, LIZAT PAMAD.



Significance of Cooperative in address issues:

- ① Collective guarantee system to receive credit from formal banks, financial institutions.
- ② Pooling together Labour - Economies of scale and making up for unavailability of capital.

③ Learning from International Best practices and ensuring implementation in villages. ie:  
Use of UPI for transaction.

④ Also active in union to fight against social evils of casteism, patriarchy, untouchability.

⑤ Advantageous to cottage industries - crafts, milk

products, fisheries reducing dependence  
Regional consolidation in Gujarat, Maharashtra. → Politicisation of Cooperative

Issue

→ State-Centre Conflict over control

↓  
Diversion of funds to consumption

→ Poor Capacity Building reasons due to lack of academic interface.

Cooperative ecosystem needs to be further developed removing irregularities realizing goal of

"Sahakar 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)

Indian Constitution through Directive Principles of State Policy establishes Indian State as welfare state.  
responsible of social, economical justice.

Criteria of Good Governance.

① Citizen Centric: 2<sup>nd</sup> ARC, 12<sup>th</sup> Report requires govt to be citizen centric and responsive to needs. It should work - "by the people, for the people, for the people"

② Responsive and Equitable: Speedy grievance redressal and redressal is key to Sevottam model of service delivery. It reflects the commitment of government to citizen interest.

③ Inclusive: A good government must care of weakest and marginalised. Mahatma Gandhi's Tehisman.

requires one to think of the weakest -

Ex: PM-EKLAVYA, Scholarship to SC/ST, ~~Atal Bhasin~~ Atal Bhasin Scheme

PM-PVTG Mission

Prime Minister Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups Development

Mission seeks to alleviate the status of 95 most vulnerable tribal groups through:

- 1) Provision of Medical, Education and adequate diet
- 2) Access to community forest resources and preservation of customs.
- 3) Strict actions against Crimes ss per SC/ST Act,
- 4) Political representation under PESA, Panchayat Elections
- 5) Affirmative Action in jobs and educational institutions.

Indian govt needs to be more responsive to marginalised sections especially tribals - PM PVTG Development Mission is a good initiative 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 Organisation referred to as Voluntary  
sector are organisation who engage in community  
work without desire of profit Ex: NGOs, etc

How does collaboration help in addressing poverty, malnutrition.

① Augmenting govt schemes with independent help  
In form of meal and basic amenities.

Ex: ISKCON Akshay Patha: Meal Distribution  
Orphan provide basic amenities.

② Mobilising and presenting issues and condition  
of public to the government.

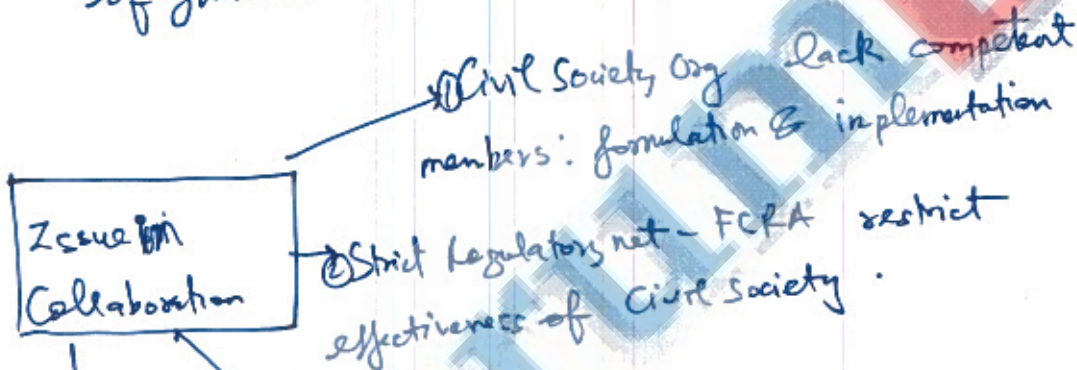
Ex: Dharavi dire status revealed by CSO  
Civil Society.

③ Using collective effort to start enterprises and develop economies of scale.

Ex: AMUL, SEWA, Kudumbshree.

④ Rescue from vicious debt trap of wanglers.

⑤ Awareness of balanced diet, modifying loopholes of government's mid-day meal, POSHAN Programme.



③ Many Org. have vested interest such as political

④ Government susceptible of Civil Society Org. - unwilling to combat.

We need Team India approach and a holistic coordinated effort to achieve SDG-1, SDG-2.

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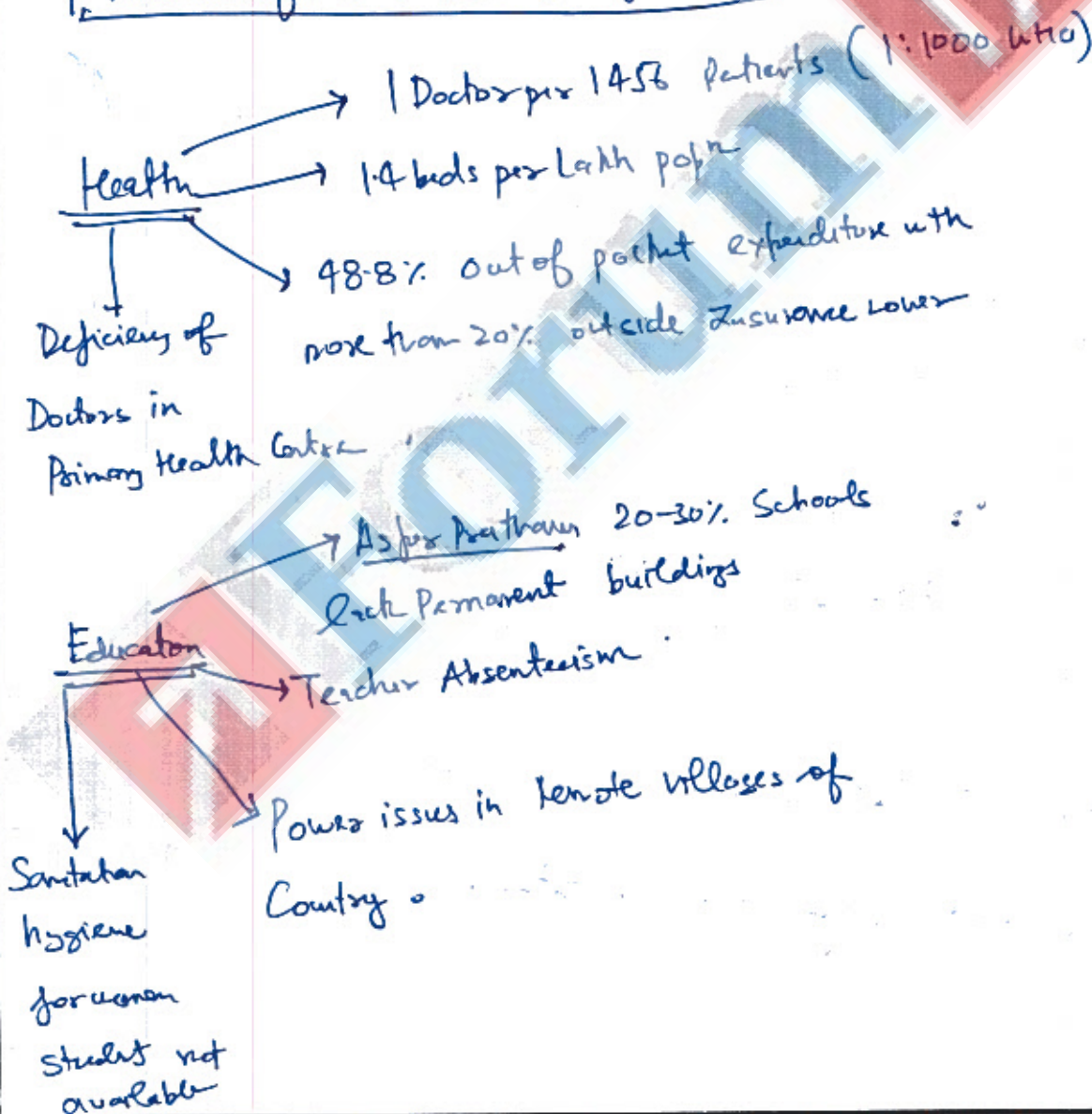


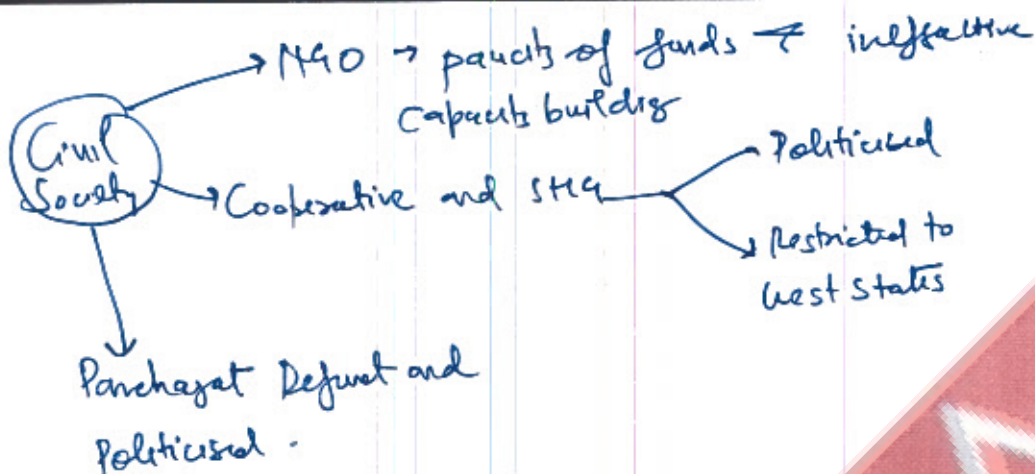
Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

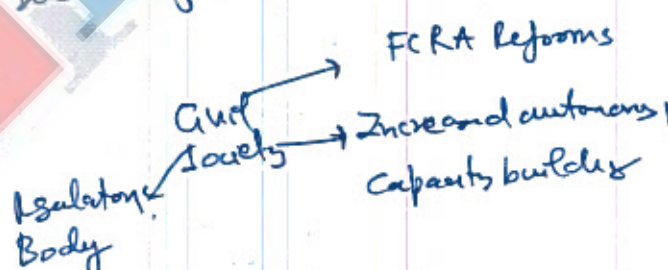
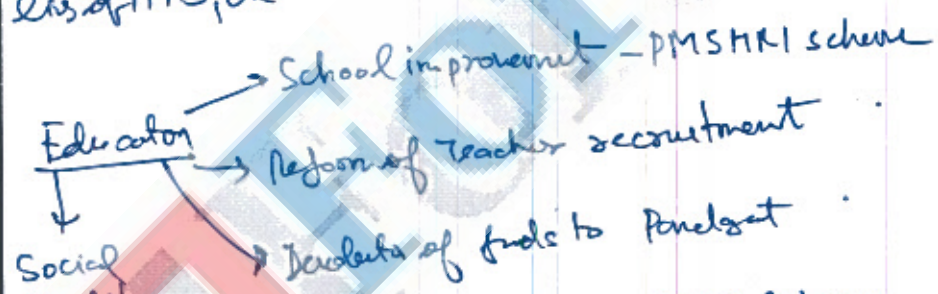
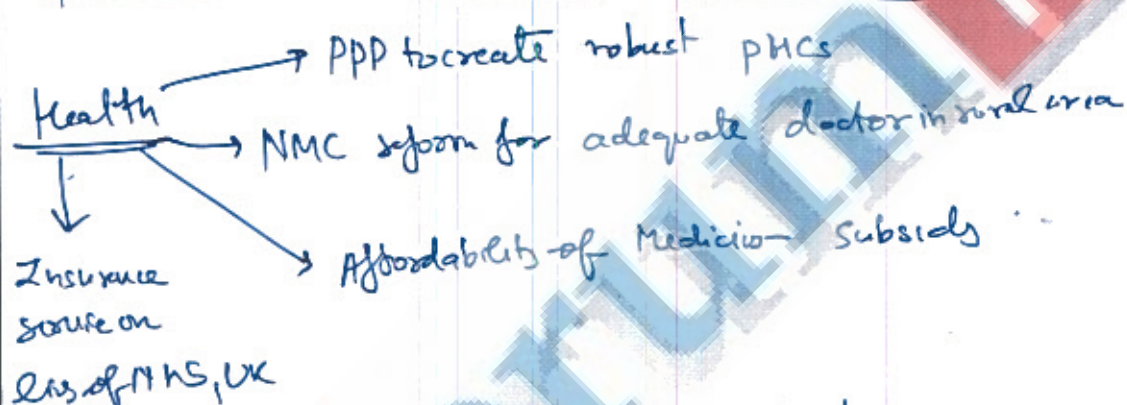
As per UN, India ranks 132<sup>nd</sup> in Human Development Index, one of the lowest in South Asia.

Absence of Robust Social Infrastructure





## Remedial Steps for Robust Social Infra



Social Infra reform is critical to achieve the goal of Developed country by 2047.

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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)

India's West Asia Policy is guided by Look West Policy. It is critical for geopolitical stability and energy security of India.

## Changing paradigm of Dialogue and Diplomacy

- ① Abraham Accords: Resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel, UAE & Bahrain.
- ② Israel - Saudi Arabia diplomatic talk for initiation of normalisation of relations.
- ③ China attempt to normalise Iran - Saudi relations via mediated dialogue.

## Presence of Inimical agents

- ① ISIS presence in Iraq, Syria can lead to huge instability and security concern

② Houthi Rebels in Yemen are prolonged cause of conflict between Iran and Saudi-Arabia. Their violence continues.

③ Hamas - terrorist groups in Egyptian ship continue to inflate the tensions between Israel and Arab world.

④ Taliban - Proximity to Iran, Iraq is also cause of danger to stability of West Asia.

Hence Attempt should be to eliminate extremist group and push for dialogue based resolution of issues.

### 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)

Water Diplomacy refers to negotiations for effective sharing of water and also exchange of details relating to flow of water for safety and proper utilisation.

Indus Treaty 1960

- It provided for use of waters on Chenab, Jhelum, Ravi, Beas and Satluj by India
- Dispute regarding Ravi river projects - Kishangarh on Chenab.
- Pakistan violated graded dispute settlement process. This has led to conflict.

How cooperation can redefine the contours.

- ① Sharing of flow details between India-China to prevent floods & relocate people.

② India - Nepal water cooperation to generate hydropower and prevent floods.

③ India - Pak can ensure generation of electricity, mutual resolution of disputes without going on internationalization of issue - -

④ India - Bangladesh can engage in Tista water sharing by dialogue and also ensure inland waterway.

⑤ India - Bhutan: Water Diplomacy to ensure cooperation on Multipurpose hydropower project.

Here Water Diplomacy can decrease tension and ensure socio-economic benefits, disaster management in South Asia.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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Q.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)

73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendments initiated era of grassroot democracy by constitutionalizing panchayat and Municipality.

Success of 73<sup>rd</sup> and 74<sup>th</sup> amendment -

- ① Decentralised governance with more than 4 lakh village level bodies and around 5000 Urban Municipalities. (Annual Report).
- ② Social justice by giving representation to Women, SC, ST. Around 14.51 Lakh Women representative in India.
- ③ Principle of Subsidiarity: Local issues at local level and better governance addressed.
- ④ Participative Democracy: More and More people part in development.

## Struggle Structural Bottleneck

- ① Ineffective Devolution : Only 6 out of 29 States have transferred all 29 subjects to 3<sup>rd</sup> Tier.
- ② Financially Weak : Very Thin Tax Domain, Weak Internal resource generation - less taxes and poor fees collection.
- ③ Poor Infrastructure : Around 28,000 Panchayat do not have building, Municipal Budget 1% of GDP compared to over 10% of China.
- ④ Politicisation of Local Bodies with involvement of National level parties. Ex: Violence in Panchayat Election, Delhi Mayor Dispute.
- ⑤ Bureaucratic Apathy towards Panchayat and Creation of Parallel Bodies - Jal, Electricity Board to hinder municipalities.



⑥ Reservation of women FC, ST ineffective due to use of them as a mere proxy candidates.

Needed reforms

- ① Devolution of all subjects and necessary taxation powers for resource generators.
- ② 3rd ARC on Local Governance: Municipal Bond Market, Compulsory Mayor Direct Election.
- ③ Secretariat of Panchayat for evidence based actions.
- ④ Reduction of bureaucratic influence by simplification of process.

Reform of 3rd tier is critical to true realisation of democracy and good governance.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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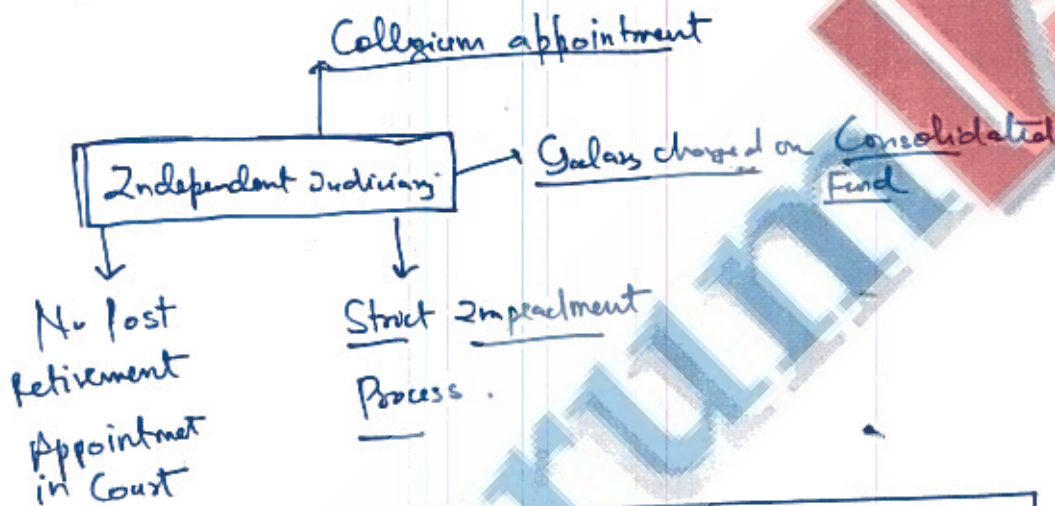
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Q.12) Independent judiciary, as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 50 of Constitution envisages separation of power separating executive from judiciary.



How Independent Judiciary leads to thriving polity:

① Checks arbitrary laws of government violating fundamental right & basic structure & Ex: 42<sup>nd</sup> Amendment.

② Prevent Federal Disputes protect rights of states against Centre. Ex: S.R. Bommai Case.



③ Hold government accountable on policy actions by Judicial Activism. Ex: Delhi Pollution, COVID-19 Management.

④ Ensures religious reform while maintaining principle of secularism which executive unable to do due to political issue. Ex: Triple Talaq, abolish Sabarwal.

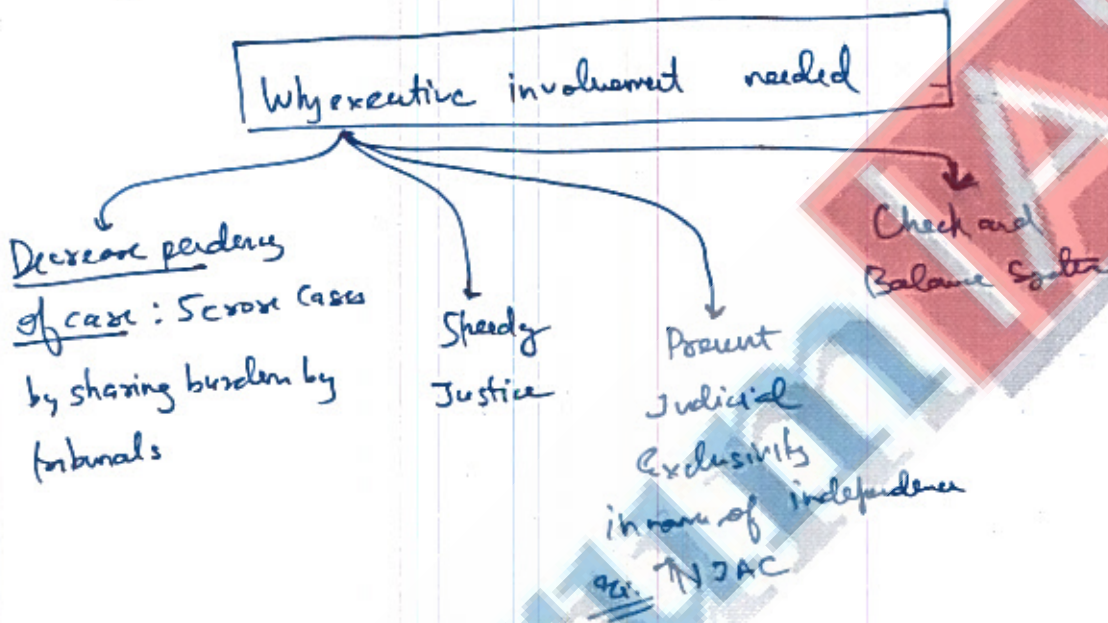
How Executive Encroachment erodes its credibility and efficacy.

① In ADM Jabalpur case, Executive pressure led to compromised judgment by judiciary.

② Leads to growth of spoils system and compromised judgment by officers. Ex: US judgment influenced by ideologies of government such as Roe vs Wade.

③ Tribunals formation: decrease in jurisdiction and settlement of disputes by vested interest. Ex: Lehanda Kumar vs UOI.

④ Public Trust in Judiciary will decrease  
if Judiciary delivers judgement favouring government.



Judiciary independent is critical to well functioning polity. Executive involvement in judiciary should be limited to minimal issues and act complementary to judiciary not away from it.

**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)

अनीचित्य 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 financial watchdog of Ministry of Finance responsible for investigation and prosecution of financial frauds under PMLA, 2002 and FEMA Act.

Watchdog against Impropriety.

- ① Use info from Financial Intelligence Bureau to track malicious transaction and take actions.
- ② Implement PMLA, 2002 and FEMA conducting raids, preparing EICR and prosecution.
- ③ Seizure of assets of accused and also lands under Benami Transaction Abolition Act.

## Controversy around ED

① Use to settle political scores: Raids in

Media House, Ministers of States to settle political rivalries and drive public opinion

Ex: Raid at Tamil Nadu Minister House

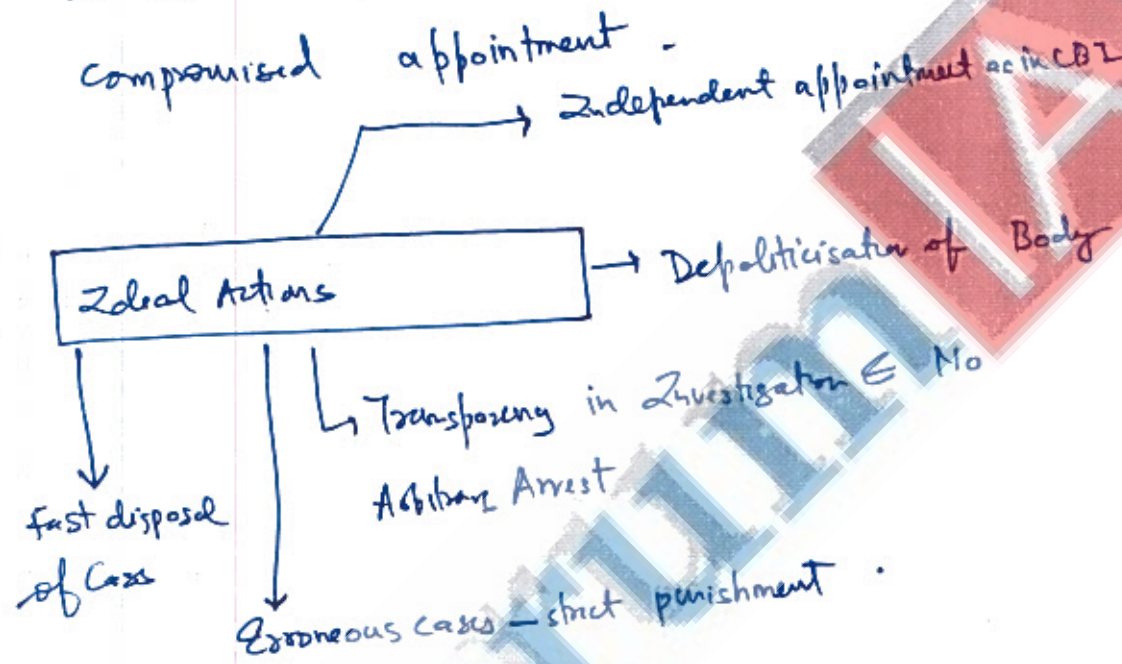
② Arbitrary Cases: Wide discretion has led to registration of over ~~1000~~ <sup>thousands</sup> cases but ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> 5.9% ~~is~~ <sup>is</sup> aided.

③ Low Conviction Rate: Out of 1132 trials only 29 convicted with rest pending or disposed off reflecting politically/financially motivated cases.

④ Seizure of Assets: Seizure of assets by ED of accused - arbitrary act not backed by enough evidence.



⑤ Chairperson Tenure: Chairperson Tenure not extended to possible 5 year - 7 year with 2 extension possible. This can lead to compromised appointment -



Ensuring impartial functioning of watchdogs such as ED is key to realising goal of "Amrat Kall" and "Corruption-Free India"

**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)

Nation Commission of Women is a statutory body responsible for upholding rights and safeguards of women taking steps to alleviate their condition.

## Role of NCW

- ① Ensure functioning of constitutional and statutory safeguards by monitoring of government laws and policies. Ex: Article 14, 15, 39  
Prevention of Domestic Violence, 293rd amendment.
- ② Suo Moto Cognizance of serious crime against women in any part of country and ensure speedy investigation and justice to the victim.



③ Powers of Civil Court to summon individual, institution & seek answers to the queries.

④ Atlas Repository of Global Best Gender equality practices and ensure adoption by India.  
e.g. Istanbul Declaration, Beijing Declaration.

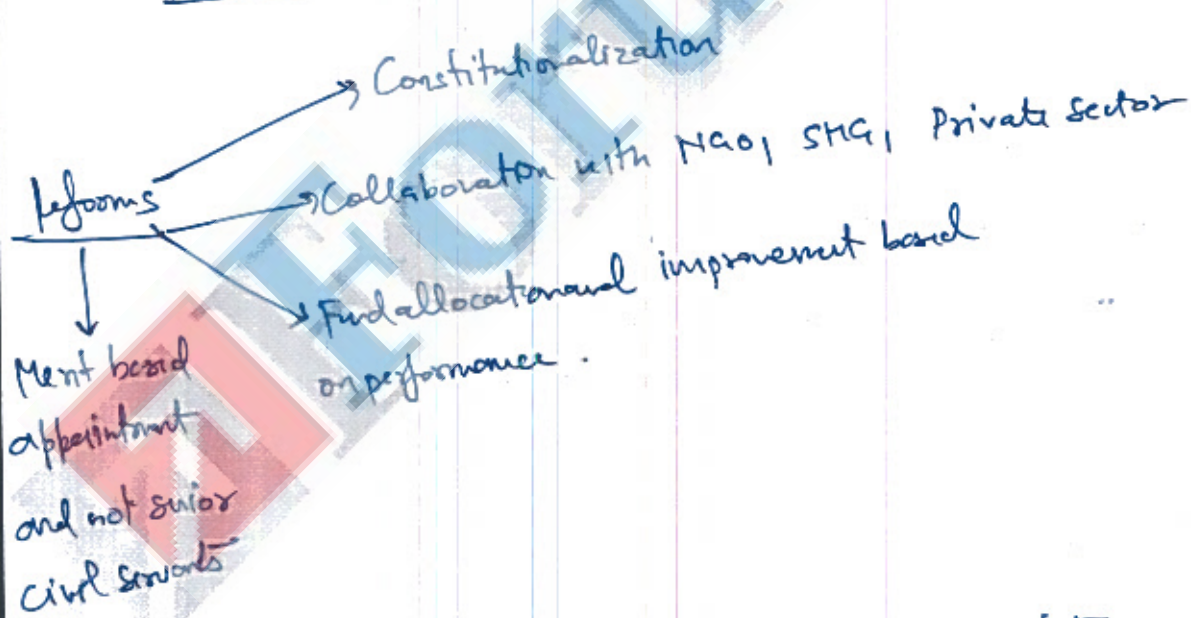
⑤ Awareness programs throughout country regarding women hygiene, nutrition and rights against Domestic Violence, Sexual harassment.

⑥ Preparing annual report on measures, issues of women development and presenting to President.

## Limitation of NCW

① Advisory Body, No authority to initiate action or constructive programs.

- ② Not constitutionalized      Comparison to NEHC, NEST and NEBC
- ③ Overlapping Jurisdiction with NHRC, NCPHR, NEHC/ST bodies leads to ambiguity and delay in decision making
- ④ Inadequate Fund allocation to initiate constructive nutrition, education and health programs.
- ⑤ Functionaries deficient & technical process and incapable in legal to execute needed work.



Achieving SDG-5 of Gender Equality necessitates reform and strengthening of National Commission of Women (NCW)

**Feedback**  
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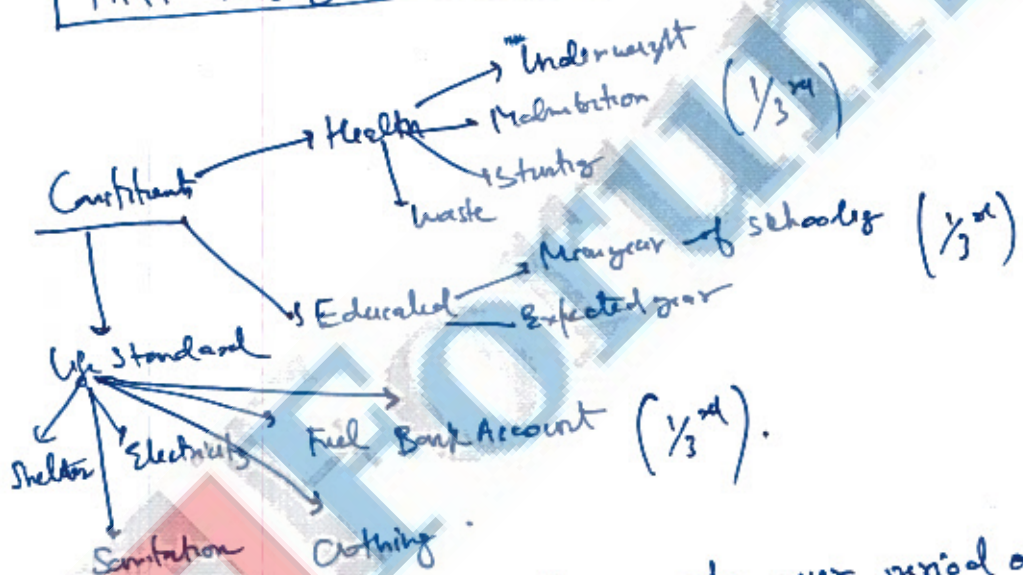


Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

बहुआयामी गरीबों के बीच वधितों 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)

Multidimensional poverty index analyses poor based on multiple criteria of health, income, education, life standard and not just income alone.

NITI Aayog MDPI



Benefit

- Tracking poverty over period of time.
- Comparing one region with other.
- Targeted measures to group and region.
- Goes beyond income definition.

## Details of Report MPI

- ① As per report about 16% Indians are multidimensionally poor compared to 25% in 2021.
- ② Bihar, Jharkhand, U.P. constitute poorest state while Kerala, Tamil Nadu are among least poor states.
- ③ India's performance on Nutrition is a cause of concern - 57% women anaemic, 69% children below age 5 anaemic, Rank 107 out of 127 in Hunger Index.
- ④ Government measure of PM-AWAS Yojna, Swachh Bharat, PM Ujjwala, PM-Jan Dhan Yojna have helped raised life standard of people.
- ⑤ In terms of education Sansad Siksha Abhiyan, Saksham Aonwadi, Poshan Abhiyan have helped in upliftment of individuals but no effort



needed due to impact of COVID-19.

6 BIMARU States needs special assistance and their needs to be support of Civil Society to improve governance efforts.

As G20 Shriya Amrtaabh Cant says we need a whole of government approach - equitable & inclusive to eradicate poverty and achieve SDG-I.

### 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 organised group of people registered by ECI who engage in elections and aim to form government to serve the people.

How they are lifeblood of Democracy.

① Enable self-rule by people by representatives in form of MP, MLA. Ex: Ms MLA Shri Rameshwar Singh represents my self in parliament legislature.

② Deliver public benefits to people in form of development schemes - Housing, Fuel, Power via legislators and Scheme formulators.

③ Redressal of grievances Ex: regarding Laws such as farm laws grievances voiced by BJP leads to Central Government.



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 initiative of Ministry of Jal Shakti seeks to ensure delivery of tap water to all village households by 2024.

Benefits of Jal Jeevan Mission

① Livelihood Daily basic activities of bathing, cleaning, drinking water ensured.

② Ground water Most of village dependent on hand-pump water which is extinguishing due to lowering table of water. This ensures water security.

③ Palatable In Bengal, Bihar ground water is laced with heavy metal. This ensures supply of pure palatable water.

④ As a result Bioaccumulation, Biomagnification of harmful chemicals safeguarding against Cancer, Auto Immune Diseases.

⑤ Conflicts Reduce Water related conflicts common in villages destroys social fabric. This ensures harmonious environment.

⑥ Women empowerment In various and regions women have to travel many kms to fetch water. This ensures such strenuous labour avoided.

## Challenges to Mission Access

① States Cooperation needed to implement it within stipulated time. This marred by disputes River water, Dam etc.



②

**Varying Terrain, Planning**

The diverse topography of India creates unique challenges in delivering piped water.

③

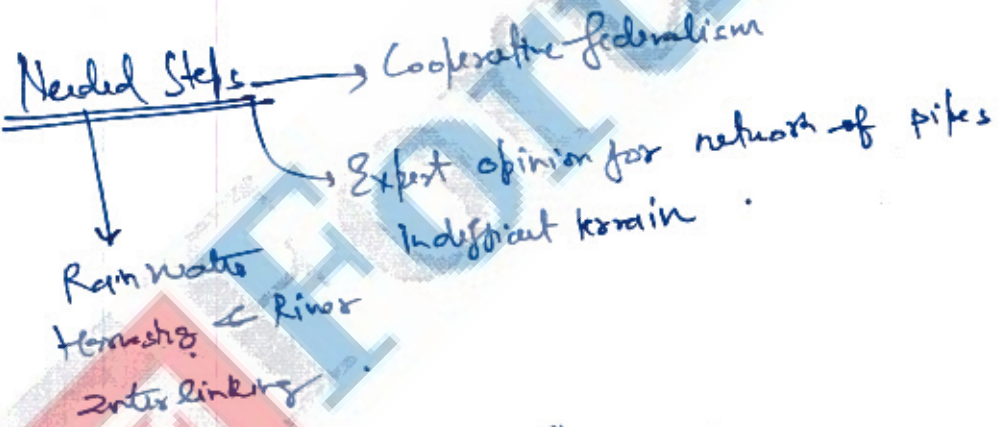
**Urbanisation**

Growing urbanisation, paved pavements creates challenge with respect to water storage.

④

**Climate Change**

Extreme Droughts, Disasters are dangers to successful implementation of Mission.



"Jal hi Jeevan Hai". Successful completion of Jal Jeevan Mission is crucial to safety of our future generations.

**Feedback**  
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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)

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 was

enacted to discourage verbal / physical abuse of marginalised sections and take strict actions against perpetrators of same.

How it remains a legal document

① Continued Casteist violence and Discrimination in multiple regions of country.

Ex: Bhima Koregaon Rohit Verma

② Continued Casteist Tendency in an generation to the other - small children pass casteist comment

Ex: IIIT Bombay suicide of Dalit student



③ Ghettoisation of SC/ST groups in villages due to differential treatment and inferior behaviour

④ Plight of Manual Scavenging workers in villages and cities - forced into job and bear various abusive words

eg: Cricketar Yunggi Singh chand for abusive word.

Need of sensitization of Public Functionary

① Empathy to cause of disadvantaged sections such as plight of manual scavenging workers

② Implement law in letter and spirit without any religious, casteist bias.

③ Developing fraternity towards SC/ST understanding their issues as our own.

④ Public Condemnation of Casteist Acts to initiate normative influence.

## Civil Society & Socialization

① Bring issue of SC/ST to the forefront  
 eg: Issue of Manual Scavenger.

② Mobilize opinion and organize campaign incentivizing government action for SC/ST.

③ Align Government Laws and Policies with grassroots level actions.

④ Provide right values to children of society to break vicious cycle of casteism.

An inclusive India based on idea of Sabka Saath Sabka Videsh need implementation of SC/ST Act in spirit.

### 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)

India-Africa relationship is based on historical ties of trade, culture and fight against colonialism.

## Significance of India-Africa ties

### Inclusivity

- ① Represent coalition of Global South aimed at voicing interest of 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries.
- ② Recently African Union got included in G20 under India presidency reflects India's commitment to inclusive world.
- ③ With Africa being fastest growing region, this ensures that aim of partnership for global welfare.

## Sustainable World

- ① India-Africa can represent issue of Climate Justice calling for adaptation finance by Developed Countries.
- ② India's initiative of CDRI received active participation of African Island States - for disaster resilient infra.
- ③ India-Africa partnership in Solar Alliance, OSONG can act as seat of green energy transition.
- ④ Africa is a resource bed of oil, gas, minerals.  
A responsible use pathway can ensure sustainable resource utilization.

## Equitable World

- ① India's efforts along with Japan <sup>in Africa</sup> can lead to Socio-Economic Development in underdeveloped countries.
- ② India-Africa relationship is essential to prevent Chinese Colonisation of ports unbromising freedom of Indian Ocean.



## Challenges in Partnership

① India's investment in Africa pending - poor planning, lack of vision and bureaucratic delays.

② Growing influence of China by military base in Djibouti and Donation Diplomacy.

③ Ethnic Conflicts in Africa, Climate Change Disaster of Cyclone, Drought thwart Development efforts.

④ India's increased focus towards Indo-Pacific may lead to neglect of Africa.

India-Africa <sup>relationship</sup> is a great hope to world's future - impediments need to be eradicated.

### 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)

Recently India- ASEAN celebrated 30 years of Diplomatic relationship in ~~2021~~ 2022.

## ASEAN Centrality

- ① ASEAN states part of free Trade Agreement with 6% Trade of India from ASEAN
- ② China+1 Policy of MNC has led to relocation of supply chain to ASEAN states.
- ③ ASEAN states huge market of consumers, tourism and great receptors of Bollywood, Tollywood Movies.
- ④ Peace in Myanmar linked to India's ASEAN Policy

## Rule-Based Order

- ① 90% of Trade via sea which passes through Indo-Pacific - 80% Energy needs imported.



① Opposition Parties : Bring urgent issue to eye of Government and hold them accountable for it.  
 Ex: Manipur Violence issue in Parliament.

## Challenges of Political Parties.

① Lack of Internal Democracy: Most parties do not hold regular elections and appointments made by senior leaders. Ex: BJP last election in 2013.

② Corruption: Prominent parties accept funds to give party tickets degrading merit and effort based distribution of tickets.

③ Defection: Despite Anti-defection Law. 2/3<sup>rd</sup> split and Voluntary defection resignation are common in today's political world. Ex: Shivsena, Karnataka 2019 election.

④ Personality based politics: Most parties represented by face rather than issues.

⑤ Criminalization : Vote-Bank politics has increased role of money & muscle power has contributed to criminalization of politics. As per ADR 93% Lok Sabha members have criminal cases.

## Reform of Political Parties

- ① Mandatory internal elections with reserved position for women
- ② Power of ECI to deregister parties for malpractice.
- ③ US-based Primary system for choosing candidates.
- ④ State funding of elections to decrease role of money.

Political parties are wheels of well functioning democracy, they need urgent reform to ensure a well functioning accountability.

### Feedback

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② Piracy, Drug Trafficking route commercial,  
security challenges to India.

③ Presenting growing dominance of China in  
South China Sea and Indian Ocean.

## Development Partnership with Pacific Island States.

① ~~to~~ Increase India's soft power and recognition  
as first responder to natural disasters.

② Multilateral support and support to India's  
bid for permanent seat at UNSC.

③ Combat challenges of climate change and increased  
disasters of cyclone etc.

④ Access to rich reserves - polymetallic nodules,  
petroleum, natural gas etc.

Hurdles in realization of same -

① China's BRI initiative and increased Commercial contact with ASEAN States -

② US, Australia's differing view of Indo-Pacific with respect to India -

③ Growing issue of Climate Change - Cyclone, heat waves and also Volcanic Eruptions.

④ Border issues, Domestic Hurdles prevent enhanced action in Indo-Pacific.

Indo-Pacific is key to future diplomacy of India and a inclusive, just and equitable world

### 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	
-------------	--



**Mentor Feedback Questions**

1 .....

2 .....

3 .....

4 .....

5 .....

**Test Goal**

**Outcomes**

1 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
2 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....
3 .....	<input type="checkbox"/>	.....

**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		

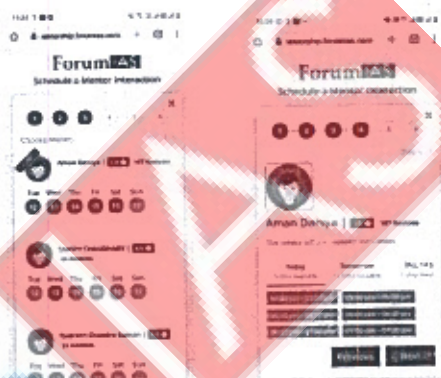
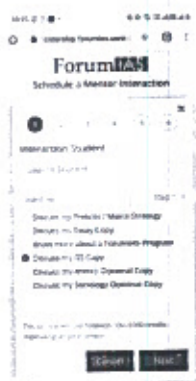
\* Subject to change without prior notice..

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