

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2
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FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2_FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

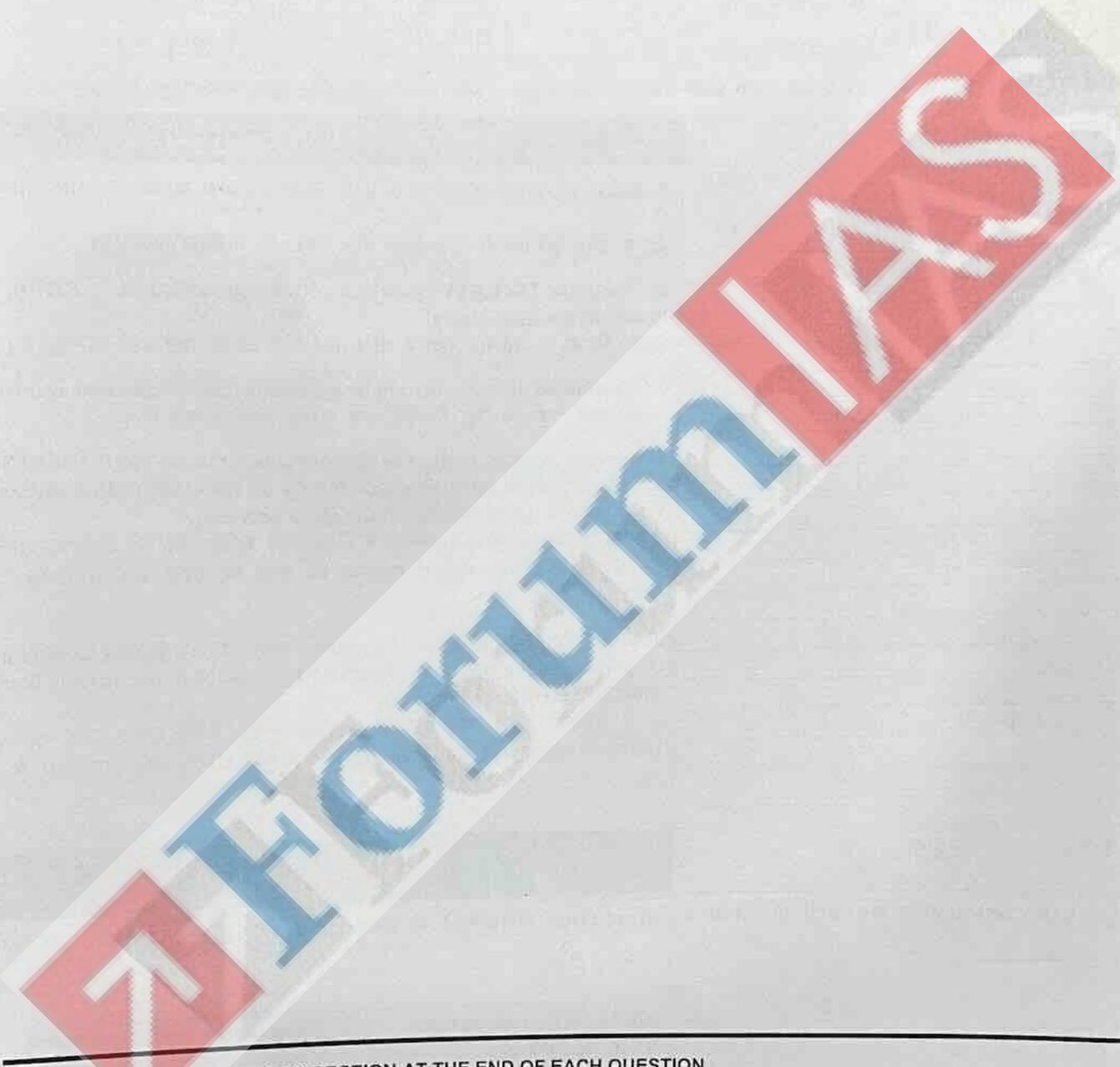
Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	APARAJITA ARYAN.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910060704	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Jammu	Date/दिनांक	10 th Aug 2023.

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :		Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	9:30	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
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 :		EG/ईजी :	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a meeting or visit the office (06070412302-19100670412302) or call (2023-08-10 13:08:55). You can meet your 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

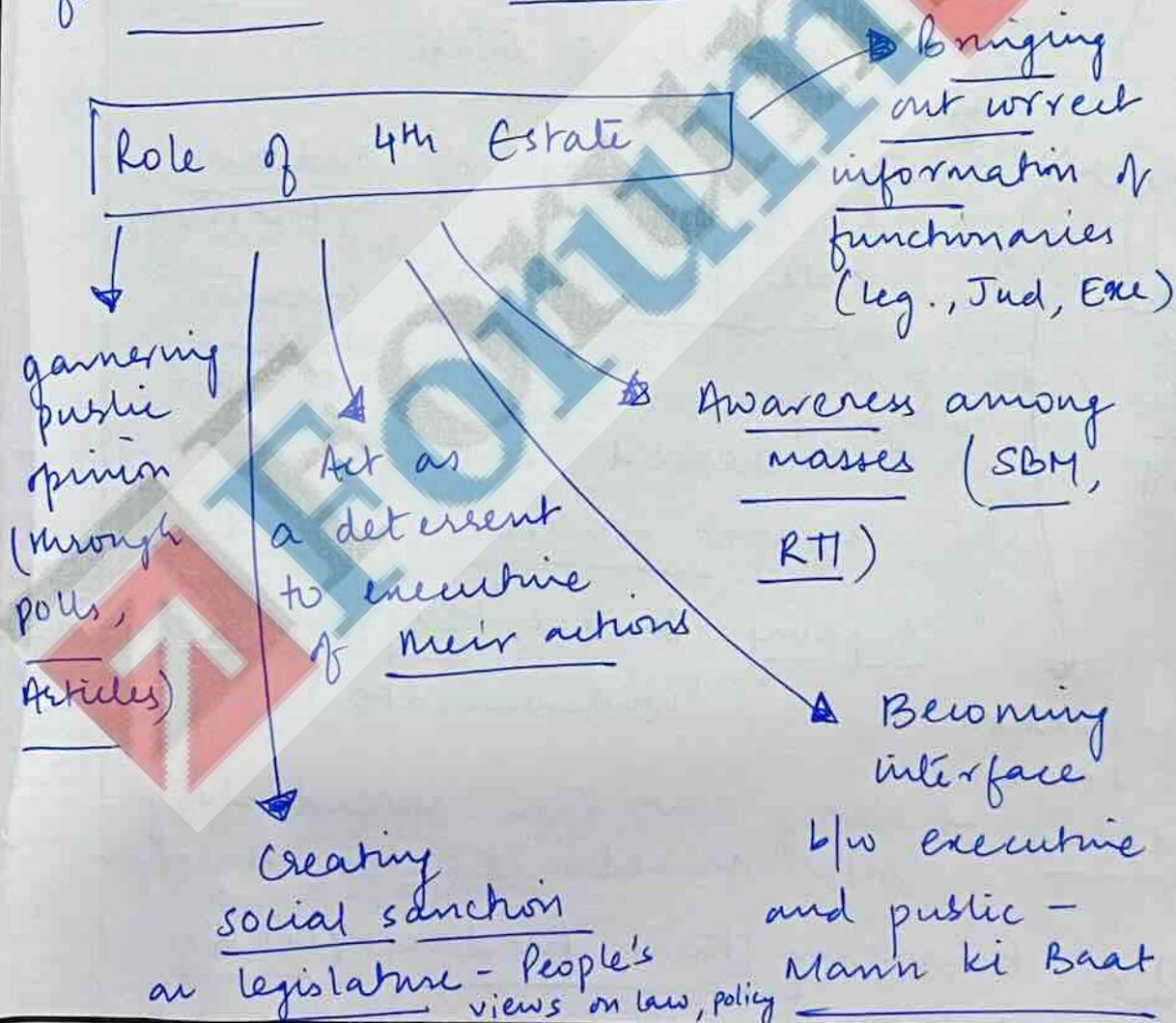
- 1. AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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 or 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, 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, 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 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)

Anusadhe Bhasin v/s BCI 2019, SC
upheld 'Right to Internet', is important
u/A 19, 'freedom of press' again has brought
to light upholding democratic values
for Media and Press.



Upholds democratic values

→ By voicing out concerns of public

↓
creates/generates awareness

→ giving government chance to provide representation of their act

Issues

→ Curbing rights u/A 19(5) reasonable restriction grounds of public order, security of state

Internet, other utilities cut creates discord

→ growing cases of Sedition, (Art 124A)

Hate Speech (295A IPC) creates chilling effect

→ Increased surveillance against journalist, phone tapping under Telegraph Act (undemocratic)

Disinformation Pandemic (Infodemic) - Wrong news often spread along with sensationalism by media

Therefore, balancing their freedom (Art 19) and managing public order, democracy important

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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)

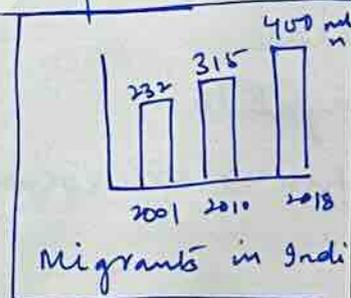
चुनावी प्रक्रिया, यद्यपि सिद्धांत रूप में समावेशी है, व्यवहार में बहिष्करणीय प्रवृत्तियों की ओर इंगित किया गया है। भारत की प्रतिनिधिक चुनावी प्रणाली में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर विशेष जोर देते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India in its constitution provides universal adult suffrage. Anyone right to vote above 18 years (revolutionary step towards inclusionary political freedom)

however, has been exclusionary in practices

① Denial of right of migrant force

→ due to job, education, NRI don't have right or cannot afford to vote (going to constitue ncy)



② Prisoner's right - convict on bail ✓ allowed while preventive detention, undertial ✗

③ Aadhaar linkage (recent reform) - document often missing for many poor leads to

their exclusion.

④ NRI - significant diaspora left due to not allowed voting (electronic)

Women exclusion

Most rural women electoral cards not made

(Information regarding DOB, sur name, don't match)

Change of place after marriage

(denial of right to election → discrepancy)

Illiteracy - causes disinterest in women to vote

Ghost voting - often vote what husbands, parents say

No awareness regarding electoral process

Therefore, 140 crore people based democracy is hard to achieve but requires administrative will and technology can go a long way

Feedback

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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)

Capital punishment centres around debate
of retribution and punishment versus
reformation and right to life.

~~Human dignity~~ Capital punishment should be retained

- Closure to victim's family
- Consequentialist argument - good happens to good, bad to bad
- deterrence to others
- of doing heinous offence
- Moral - Aquinas - spiritual reformation (makes peace with God after awarding of death sentence)
- society has to transform from barbarity to civilisation

Capital Punishment be abolished

→ Studies show e.g:- US states having CP no lower crime, infact not having CP show lower crime rate

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→ Woods of PN Bhagwati - Am I to live or die depends on how benches are constituted? → shows variability in awarding CP

→ Rarest of rare case not defined

→ Wrong CP awarded - 24 cases (irreversible and irrevokable)

Therefore, cases like Mofil Khan, Mannan Singh, Bachhan Singh throw light on debate

→ must ensure quality of guilt

→ defining rarest of rare
→ Shatrughan Singh case must be upheld

→ gradually improving society so that CP not required

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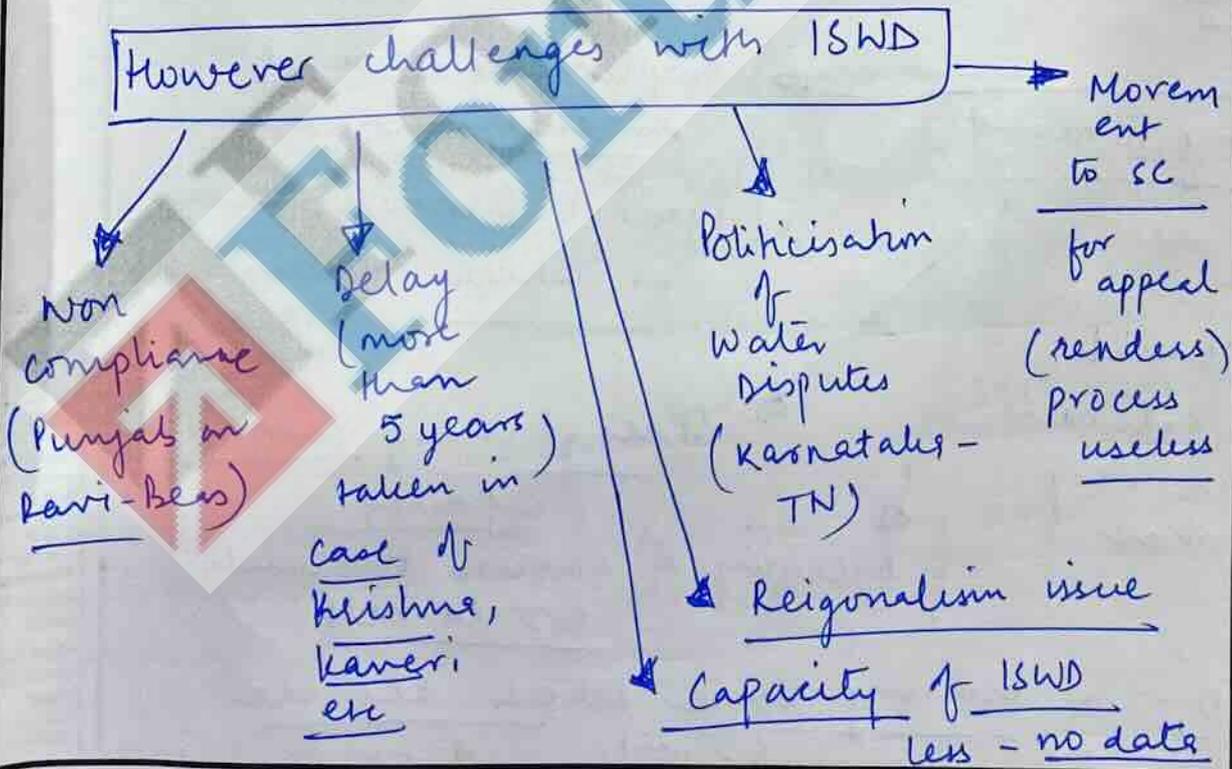
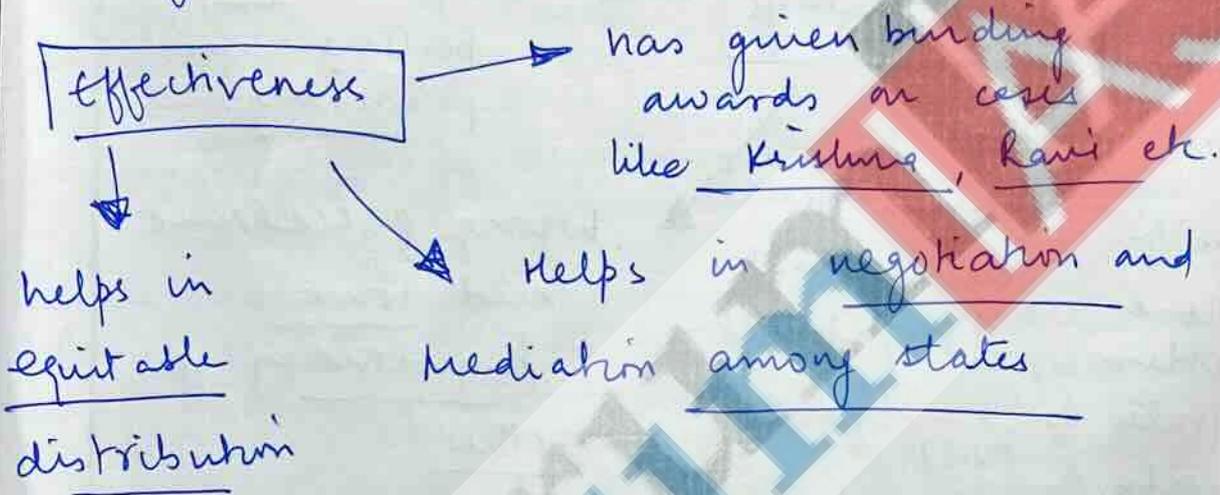
Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes.

(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 Water Dispute (ISWD) 1956 was made u/A 263 to resolve water issues among states.



- data , survey , missing
- vacancy in tribunal and board
- judicial , technical experts missing

Impact of delays

→ keeps the pot boiling politically

↓
issue of genuine problem in states of scarcity of water

↓
issues of development (projects get stalled)

→ wrong precedence and lowers legitimacy for other

Way Forward

↓
SC should not entertain unless very important

→ Implementation of amendment 2023
(1 year + 6 months time in which award has to be given)

→ Strengthening institutional capacity
Merging of various tribunals would help -

ISWD - a burning issue which requires overhaul, bureaucratic will and the politicisation based on needs.

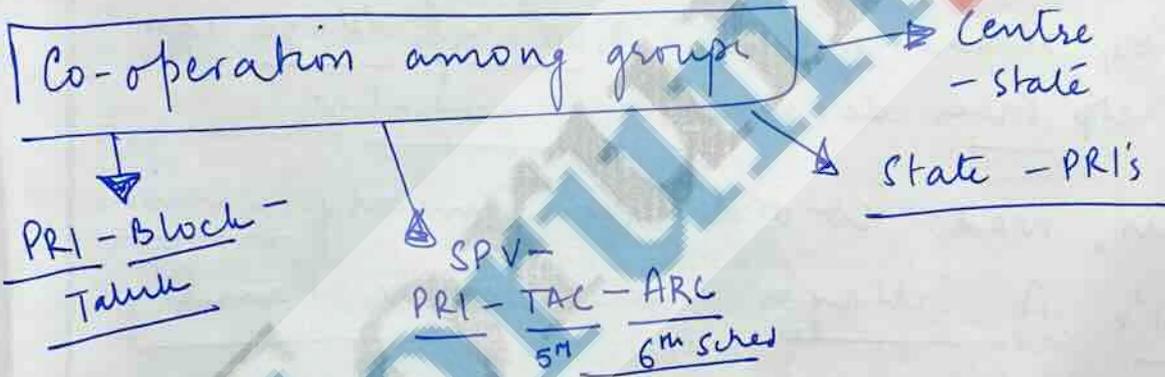
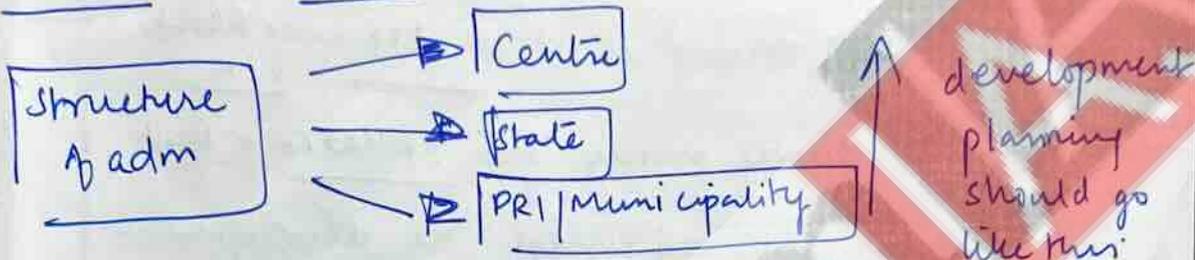
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Q.3) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Development through bottom up approach
 in India will help in ^{covert} customized problem
based on area and need base.



Significance

- ① help learn from each other's best practices (Telengana took help of Kerala in COVID mgt.)
- ② Create harmony among different groups - e.g:- PRI - TAC hostility stalls progress
- ③ Ultimate goal of development achieve

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4) Reduce wastage, duplication of funds, function, functionary

5) Usage of resources from deficit to surplus

Case Study

PRI receive fund in Akhnoor Block TEK
 → divide money into villages - But
so low ₹ 10,000 village no development
 can take place

so, rotation of fund ₹ 3,00,000 / village can
help them do some asset generation

This, needs co-ordination among various
PRI's of villages and understanding

Way Forward

NITI Aayog promoting

→ Increase 2G, ISC funci-
 oning (stalled from 10 years
 2006-14)

Awareness, NGO, Civil society also
should participate

Co-ordination, convergence, and collaboration
can help achieve long term develop goal.

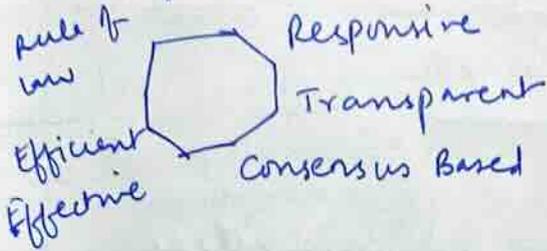
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Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Good governance according to UNDP



which can help in inclusive growth

Good governance in achieving people aspiration + inclusivity

① Use accountability tools - e.g:-
e-vigilance, jk revenue app, e-vidhan,
News, digital missions

② quick delivery of services - through
convergence, one app all projects, e-office

③ Plugging leakage and pilferage - DBT

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

④ Inter sectionality PMUjjwala, SBM, PMAY, Solar scheme, Jal Jeevan needs convergence

⑤ Participatory - Social audits, geo tagging under NREGA etc

PM PVTG Mission

→ 75 communities lowest level of development, backward

→ ensures their mainstreaming through interventions like telemedicine, mobile health vans, digital education mission (MOTA + microsoft), GOAL mission,

→ improving PRI in these communities along with harmonization with 5th Schedule TAC leadership.

therefore, steps in right direction to achieve inclusive growth

Feedback (For OFFICIALS)	
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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 → legal authority to work for development and provisioning of public goods

CSO → members of society having presence in public life doing philanthropic, relig-
ious, economic and other public services

Collaboration in
field of poverty & malnutrition

① LP Eye Institute - set up by gover-
nment and CS help. important for
upholding good health.

② Ashaya Patra (ASER Report) helps
government in targeting education
policies.

③ Gini Poshan - Adivasi women + state help to improve malnutrition among children, giving employment to women

④ Kudumbshree - SHG, gives women employment, reduce poverty

⑤ Khalsa aid - helps addressing issues, in food availability to poor people

⑥ M.P CS group showed irregularities in mid-day meal scheme

Therefore, can go a long way in achieving SDG 1, 2.

Feedback

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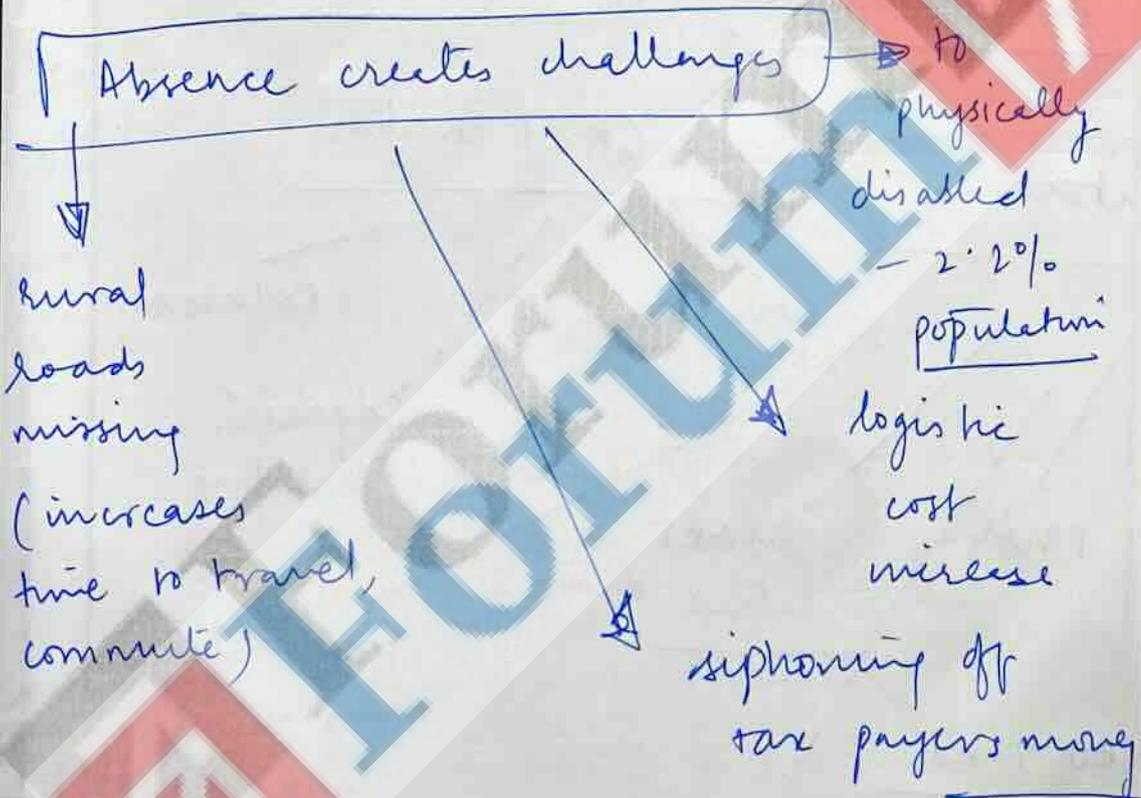
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Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

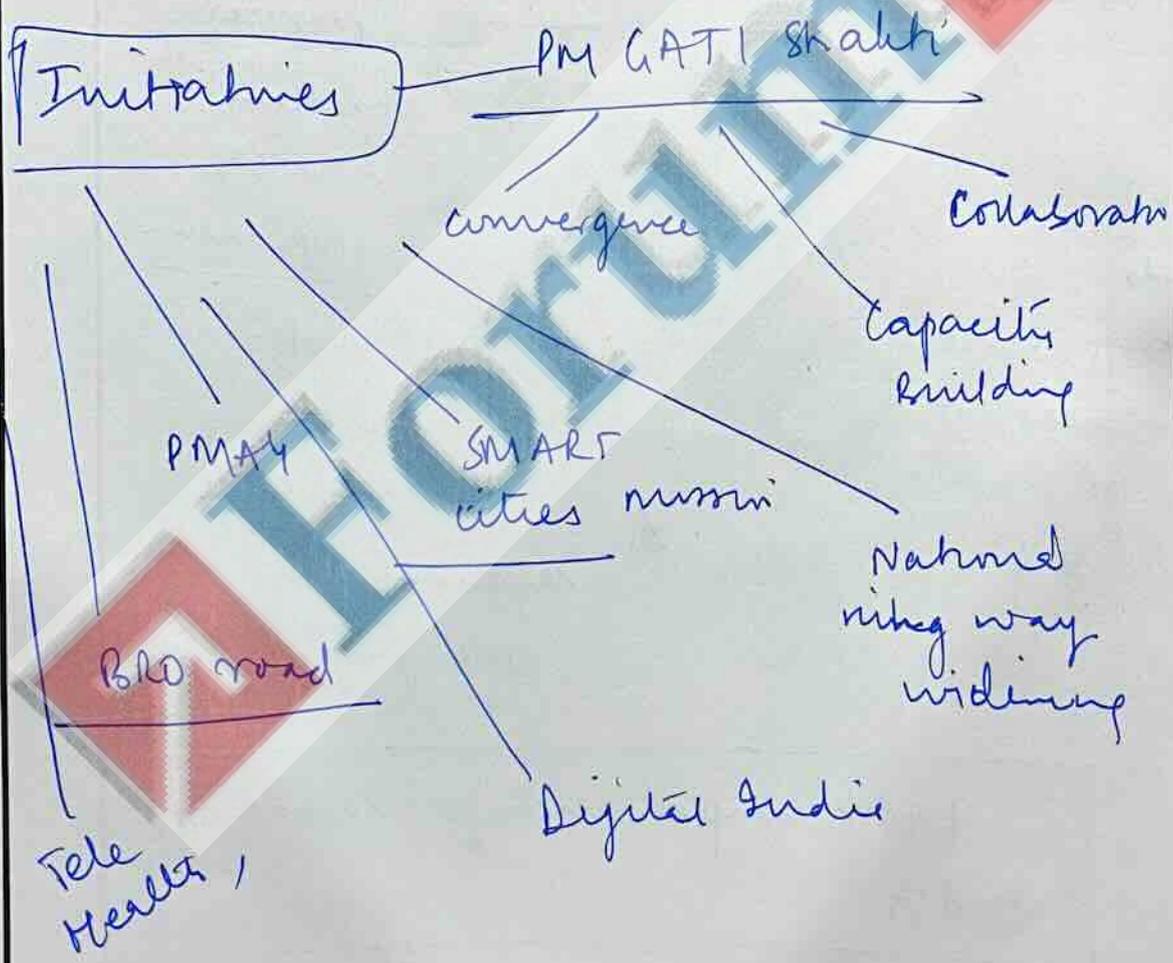
देश में एक मजबूत सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की अनुपस्थिति 2047 तक विकसित स्थिति प्राप्त करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों में से एक बन सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social infrastructure refers to public buildings, offices, parls^{roads} etc that are built for common public usage.



Most important for robust India

- ① TO leverage demographic dividend
- ② Connect cities and spaces
- ③ Inclusive growth, urb
regionalism, rural - urban



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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 Act west Policy critical

West Asia importance

→ critical for energy security

→ Core to Pakistan assertion

→ highest remittances for India

Balancing Act

Defence Partner - Israel
Energy Partner - UAE, Iran

Corridor to Europe
INSTC, TAPI etc

Dialogue & Diplomacy

New Quad 12U2

→ Taliban issue India open talks

→ FTA's sign UAE

Presence of Immoral Acts

→ Pakistan

→ ~~Lower~~ Diverging issues - Israel

Palestine - Arab States

→ China effect - increasing presence

Way Forward

dehypothening of West Asia

restoring ties with Iran

decoupling through

Human Resource Building

signing
CEPA,
FTA etc

collaboration in global
platforms

Feedback
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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)

Indus Water treaty one of the world's
most generous. Shows India's
morality being upper riparian state

Water diplomacy redefining

- ① Bangladesh - solving Feni dispute
- ② China - Brahmaputra, revisiting information data sharing.
- ③ Nepal - Bhutan - convergence

Indus water Treaty

- ① Control of Indus, Teltum, Chenab
- Pakistan

② Ravi, Beas, Satlej - Indus

③ India can make use of river projects on it

④ 80% water allocation to Pakistan

⑤ Continuous annual water sharing information - commission

set up, physical visits

⑥ Open dialogue of discussion, WB
brokered

Such generosity needed to uphold

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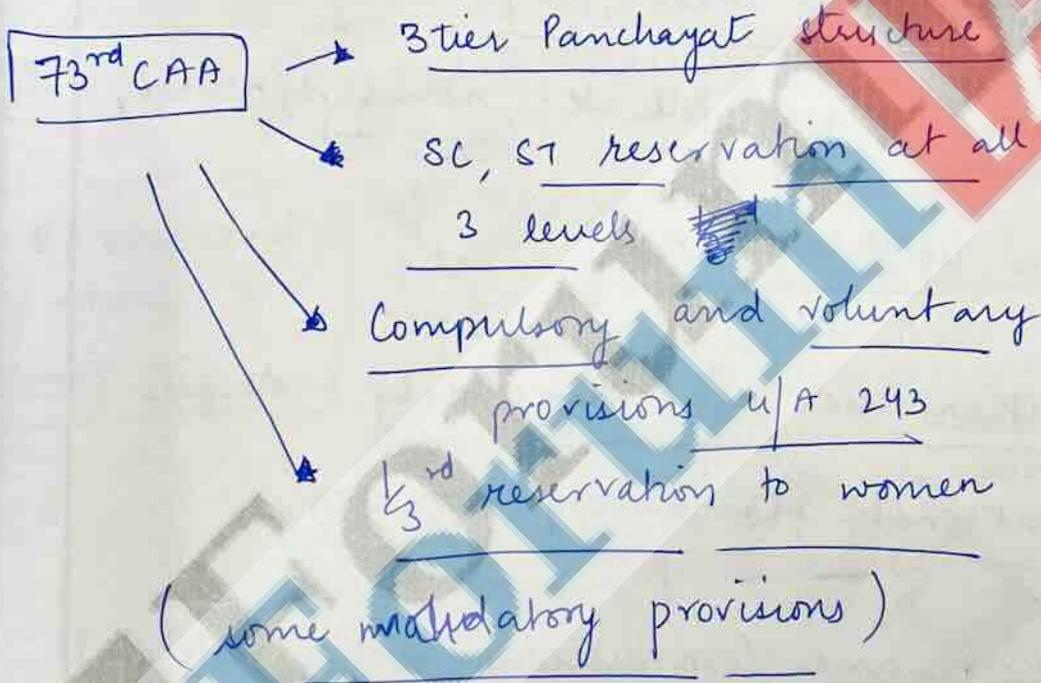
Q.ii) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.

(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)

India's LSG is taken from Gandhian Gram Swaraj model and got constitutional backing under 73rd C.AA 1992.



Despite this, several structural bottlenecks

① Parastatal Issues - the funds, functions

and functionaries

→ Locals are not aware and fully skilled
(e.g.:- digital skilling, constitutional provisions
awareness.)

② Funds devolution - very low, no personal
way of collecting taxes, dependent on
state govt. (levy, tolls etc., royalty merely
makes up their funds)

③ Elections not held regularly - despite
constitutional mandatory provision

④ State Finance Commissions not constituted
timely - hindress devolution

⑤ Multiple regulatory bodies - clash with
Special Purpose vehicles, 5th schedule
TAC bodies etc.

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⑥ State govt. less devolution of subjects -
Apart from ~29 subjects, state government not willing to devolve powers.

⑦ Coste issues, Pati Panch, Khap panchayats -
further weaknesses based on traditional orthodox values.

⑧ Clash with tribal leadership under PESA Act

Recommendations to improve

- Improve funding mechanism (15th F.C)
- Also, increase their loan taking capacity & generating own source of revenue

→ Capacity building - learning from good LSG (Othunkurairi, TN)

→ Convergence, collaboration, competition model (NITI Aayog on lines of Ek Bharat sreshth Bharat)

LSG is soul of democracy.
∴, steps to improve must be taken.

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

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका, जैसा कि संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित है, एक समृद्ध राजनीति के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है; हालाँकि, कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण इसकी विश्वसनीयता को कम कर सकता है और इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Independent judiciary (Art 50) of DPSP ^{forms part of} and federal features of Indian polity (Trias Politica, separation of Powers)

Independent judiciary important as per constitution

→ watchdog of constitution (legislature, executive work accordingly) prevent arbitrary action by the state

→ Protector of individual liberty and FR
Lex Rex ensure (constitution is supreme and fundamental)

Provides bedrock thriving democracy

→ Emergency period (struck 39th C.A.A)

- NAZ foundation case → rights to transgenders
- Basic structure doctrine - Keshavananda Bharti case
- Vishakha guidelines
(filled legislative vacuum)

However, executive encroachment

- ① Erode credibility → goes against SOP principle (Art 50)
 - involved in judges - executive nexus
(A. N Ray made CJ bypassing senior judges)
 - Reduces judiciary oversight on executive
 - erodes federal principles of Indian polity.

② Affects efficacy

Constitutional Cases delayed

(e.g. - Babri Masjid case, long pending, Art 370 etc)

Judges security to function impartially hurt

shows on judgments. (Indira Gandhi emergency period)

Public confidence shaken renders tools like PIL etc ineffective

100th C.A - NJAC could also hurt judiciary by executive interference

however, no where in world 'Judges appoint judges'. Moreover, little checks and balance approach required. e.g.:- Judicial Review type mechanism could be helpful to manage relation of executive - judiciary by independent NJAC type body

Feedback

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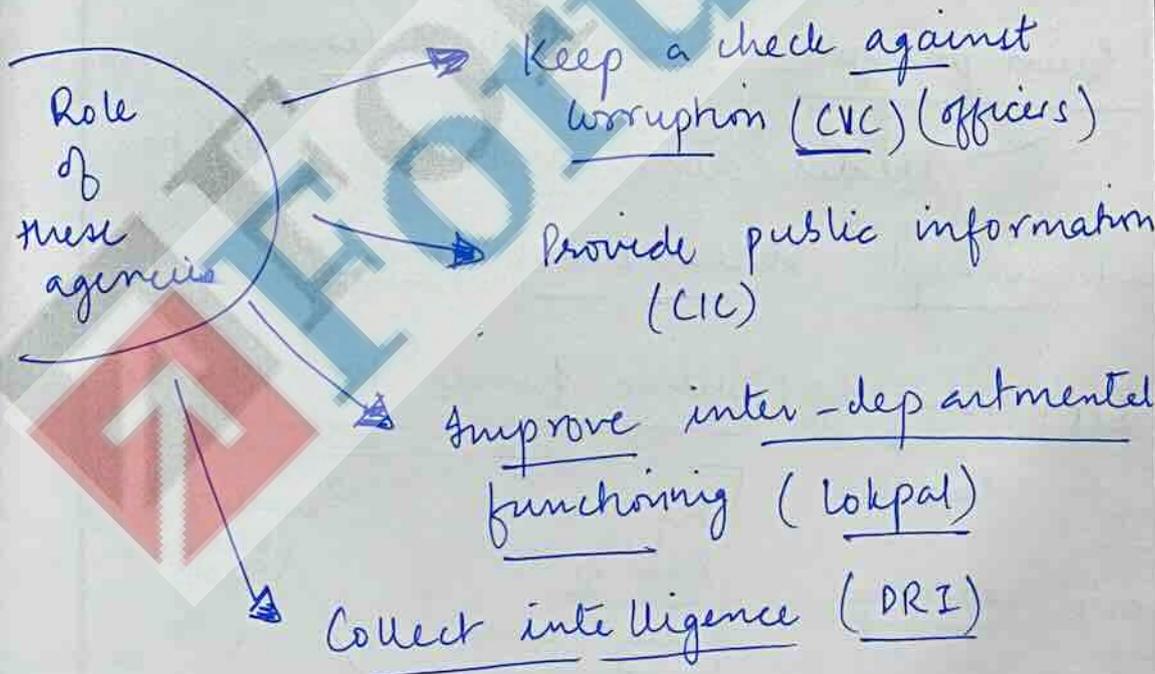
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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference 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)

Executive agencies act as 'watchdog' of transparency, accountability and impartial functioning of executive.

However, corruption, vested interests make them from a 'transparency watchdog' to 'executive's handmaidens'.



Act against corruption

- deterrent for employees (CVC)
- proper filing of accounts & prevents misappropriation of public funds (Lokpal, CAG)
- sets precedents (inquiry against one employee)

Pandering to vested interest hampers rule of law

① Quid pro quo - crony capitalism,
 → creates criminalisation of politics
 and corrupt bureaucracy network

② Siphoning off public funds for private use - tax payer's money waste

Big rule of law

equality before law

constitution supreme Against arbitrariness

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③ Erodes transparency - CBI called caged sparrow by SC.

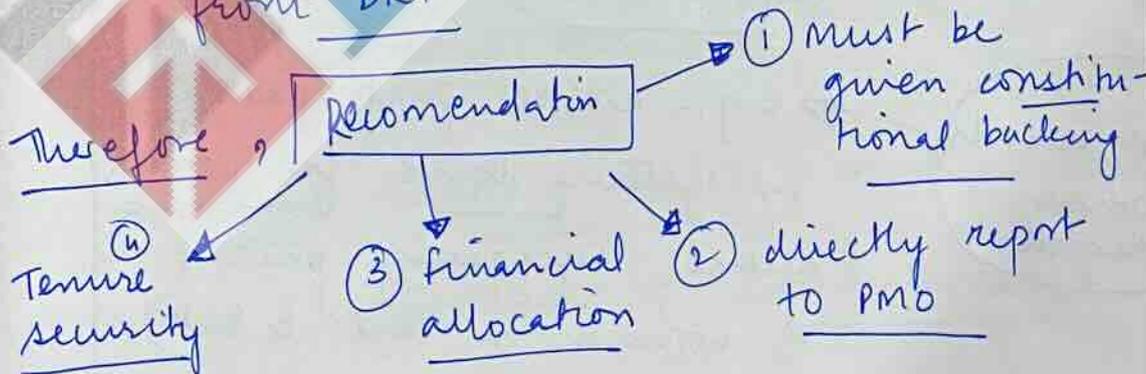
Controversy related to ED

① ED - important body intelligence unit, but excessive control of executive over appointment → cage to work against executives themselves.

② Hampers free and fair inquiries

③ Taking permission before started any investigation from executive - stalls process

④ Not given full support - inter-departmental. e.g. - any intelligence required from DRl.



Feedback

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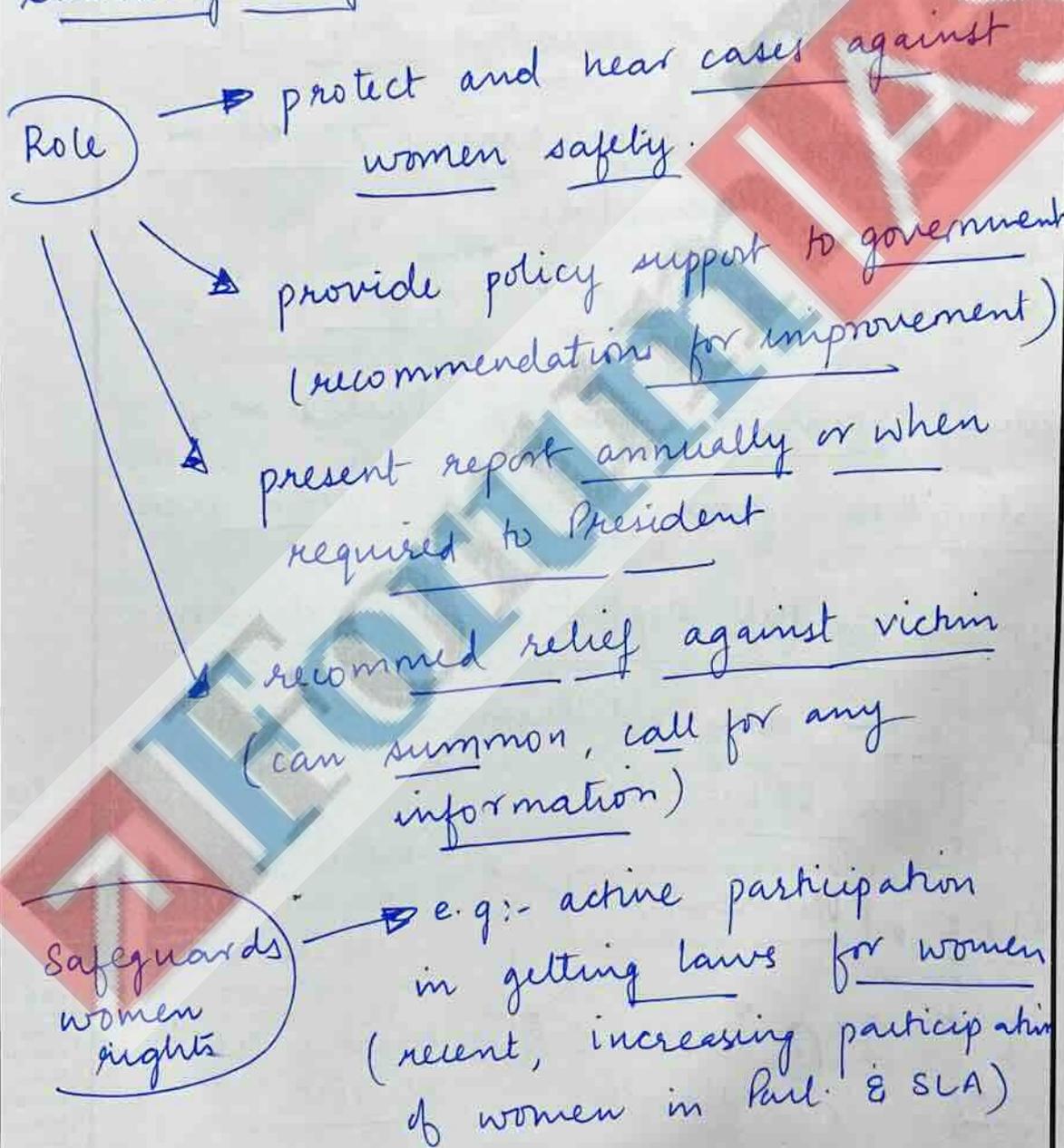
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Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

National Commission for Women is a statutory body set up under 1995 Act.



→ relief for rape victims, cases expedited
through help of NCW.

→ checks laws in force e.g:- POSH at
workplace

(whether any ICC set up or not,
acts as vigilante)

Upholds socio
economic
wellbeing

→ women get relief through
support during petitions
filed

→ get inter-departmental
work expedited

→ policy formulation for schemes
etc.

However, NCW role unsatisfactory

① Not perform at par with constitutional
bodies like NCSC, NCST.

② Vacancy renders useless - mostly defunct
offices, with lack of institutional,

infrastructural lags.

③ Membership - women, SC, ST members
many places seats vacant.

④ only recommendatory body, no binding
awards dissatisfactory

⑤ Reports not presented timely to Parliament
and President.

Hurdle in
women
socio-economic
wellbeing

→ Rising rape cases (20%
rise
NCRB)

→ Failing Act POSHW,
Child Marriage Act, Juvenile
Justice, Dowry Prohibition
etc.

Women health, education poor
(40% women- no health access)
higher in SC, ST, OBC's

Way Forward

→ Give constitutional backing
→ Improve funds, capacity
building

Important body for women safeguards therefore
must ensure women rights

Feedback

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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)

India among top poor in terms of headcount
(more than countries like Uganda, Pakistan etc)

Still, has taken out almost ~400 million
people out of poverty since 2005-06.

Understanding extent, source, and
complexity help policymaking

① Target delivery of services - e.g. MPI
poor (health req., food req., education
support, different groups different needs.

Children

→ more education support than
elderly required

Adult

→ employment & skill develop-
ment

② Take out fictitious beneficiaries - proper

data will reveal intensity

↳ How many below double poverty line

↳ require support against SAM,

division of data will help, ^{so that} no double is done.

3

Multidimensional components

→ Standard of living (LPG connection, electricity, sanitation etc)

Education (elementary, mean years schooling etc)

Income - per capital
Health (life expectancy, at birth etc)

Helps in extent

- how many fail or more than one indicator - MPI poor

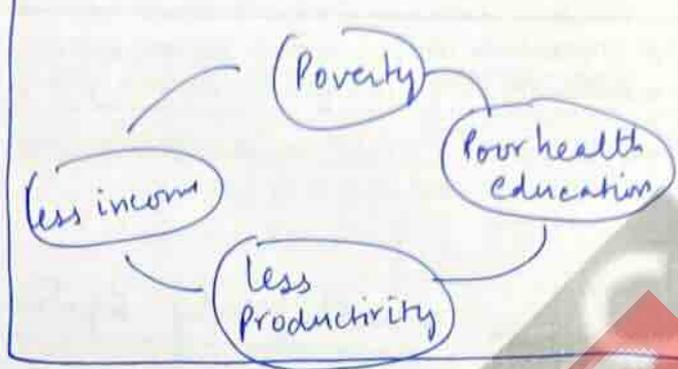
Source

→ Reason of poverty → e.g. Skill challenges, physical disability, caste bias etc

Complexity

→ Inter dimensionality, vicious circle of poverty

Latest NITI Aayog Report



→ Reveals progress
less than 20% now

MPI poor against ~50% in (1950-60's)

→ Health - 1 in 3 women anaemic, every 3rd child malnourished, despite 2nd largest producer of grains

→ Education → dropouts due to pandemic
→ digital divide hampering education

→ Employment → only 4% workforce in skilled
→ disguised unemployment
→ low wages for inflation

However, keeping in mind Ujjwala Yojana, Skill India, Digital Bharti, DIKSHA, Ayushman Bharat, PMKAY, NFSA are steps in right direction. Targeted delivery through DBT, POS, Aadhaar linkage further would boost.

Feedback

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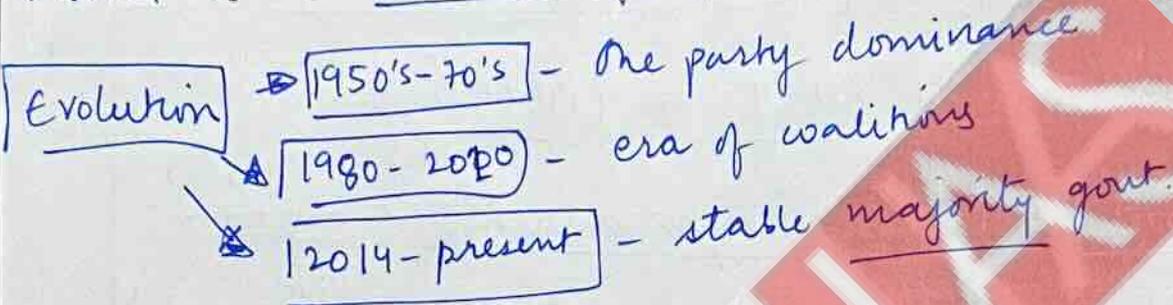


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Q.16) Though lifeblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own, limiting their larger role in democratization of the society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

India is a multi party system.



Political parties (PP)
lifeblood of representative democracy

- ① Coalition helps represent minority opinion
- ② Members of SC, ST, Women, OBC all get fair representation along with parties of different ideologies - Left, Centrist, Right
- ③ Decision making through consensus of all parties - prevents rule of majority

However, PP beset with challenges

- ① Internal democratic setup - e.g.r

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many parties internal democracy not there,
make party leaders on line of ancestry
ignoring merit, rotate top leadership, top-
to bottom decision making.

- ② Funding problems → small parties not
adequate funds to promote and sustain
→ big parties corner all funding
→ funding used up in wrong manner.

- ③ ^{widening} Splits between ideologies - have caused
unstable coalitions

- ④ Defection cases increasing in parliament
another challenge to curtail for political
parties

These issues limit democratization
in society

- ① Increase corrupt practices and crimina-

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Liberalization of politics - lowers confidence of electorate.

② Vested interests over public interest - public work takes a backseat.

③ Erosion of morality of parties causing politics of power rather than politics of service. e.g:- freebies ↑, subsidy, waivers.

④ Dent on electorate - opposing ideology parties come together only for power.
J&K in 2019.

⑤ Government falling - defections, instable coalition

Therefore, Model Code of Internal Conduct be made mandatory, checking by ECI (internal democracy), RTI (in political party functioning) can be steps in right direction.

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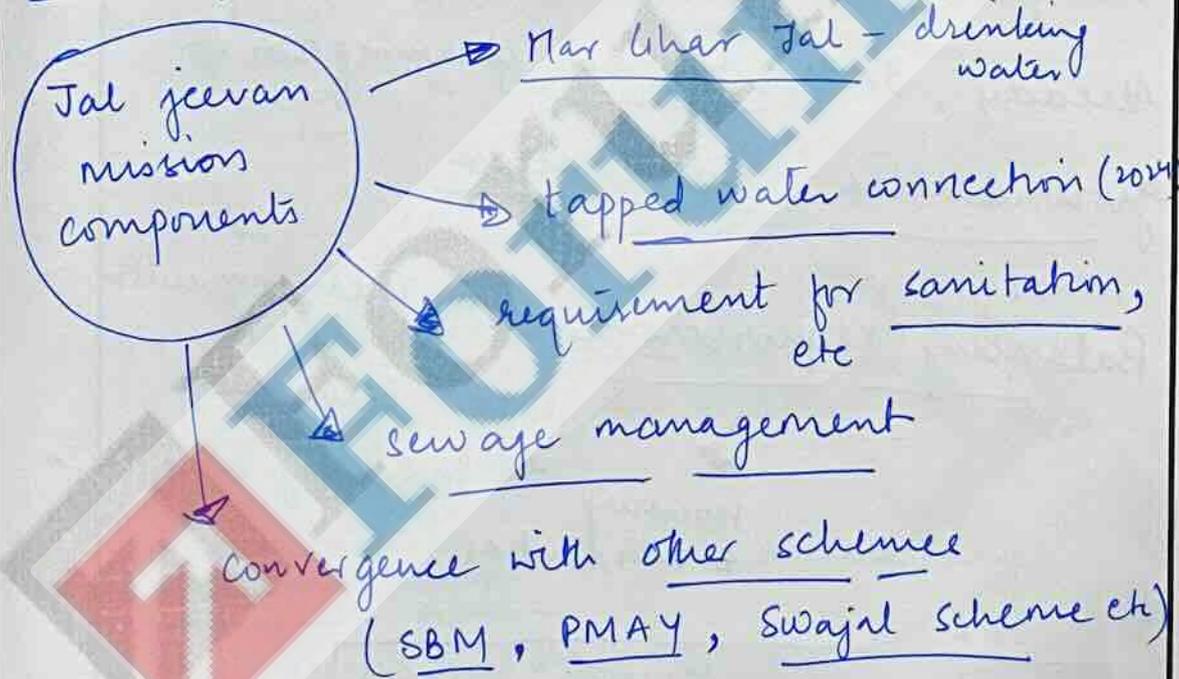
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Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success. (15 marks, 250 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 is government's flagship scheme to ensure SDG 2, SDG 6, SDG 11, SDG 14, 15. (India's commitment).

Also, 50% India faces water stress for drinking and sanitation.



Multifarious benefits cutting across generations

- ① Help women and children - mostly have to walk miles to fetch water.
- ② Safe drinking water - protect diseases, diarrhoea, cholera, ROTA among children, slum dwellers etc.
- ③ Sustainable and climate friendly - preserve water for future generations
→ Already, India biggest consumption of groundwater - reduce stress.
- ④ Balancing requirements → Today agriculture v/s Future req.
→ Housing & Residential → Industry needs

Challenges in Mission success

- ① Over subsidy in agriculture sector -
Already 80% water requirement comes

from agriculture. So, subsidy → no incentive to save.

② ODF and SB, sewage treatment, soakage pits - only half baked success renders Jal Jeevan mission ineffective.

③ Convergence - in programs need greater support - e.g.:- PMAY, Swachh Bharat, Jal Jeevan should be converged under one.

④ Awareness, behavioural change among people is still lacking.

⑤ Cut subsidies, metering of water, improving quality standards - e.g.:- water standards for arsenic pollution etc not met.

Jal Jeevan Mission - has contributed in bringing revolutionary change for women households. Needs convergence, more awareness, and accountability in maintain standards e.g.:- water quality.

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 (POA) Act 1989 is an important safeguard against any social, political disability meted out at marginalised communities. Derive their powers from Art 17, 23 etc.

Features of Act

- Punishable offence to practice untouchability.
- denying public access to places (temple, wells etc)
- even value loaded expression against women of SC, ST community punishable
- Victim - SC, ST community, Complain against Non SC, ST

Cognisable offence (Amendment 2019 tried to dilute but restored)

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Amdt 2019 → even garlanding with shoes, face painting etc punishable.

Despite strong legislation, challenges due to sensitization

I Public functionaries

→ Apathetic attitude to register Complaint FIR (Police)

③ discrimination in offices still continue

② Inadequate investigation taken out - conviction rate low in SC/ST Act.

④ Cases like dilution of Act hampers the spirit.

II Civil Society

① prevailing caste structure (still embedded in psyche of society)

③ Normalization of such behaviour (Passing sexual, casteist comments)

② cases like Mahar violence Manipur violence (FIR not filed)

Way Forward

Law merely cannot help till CSO, public
functionaries and communities must
come together to solve.

- Awareness campaign on lines of SBM.
- Empowering SC/ST to know their rights.
- Strict action against investigating officers
if investigation not in time.
- strict action if SC/ST file fictitious
complaints.
- Public functionaries - capacity building
(moral, technical)
so that they uphold law.
- Taking help of NCO, Civil society etc
can go a long way.

Feedback

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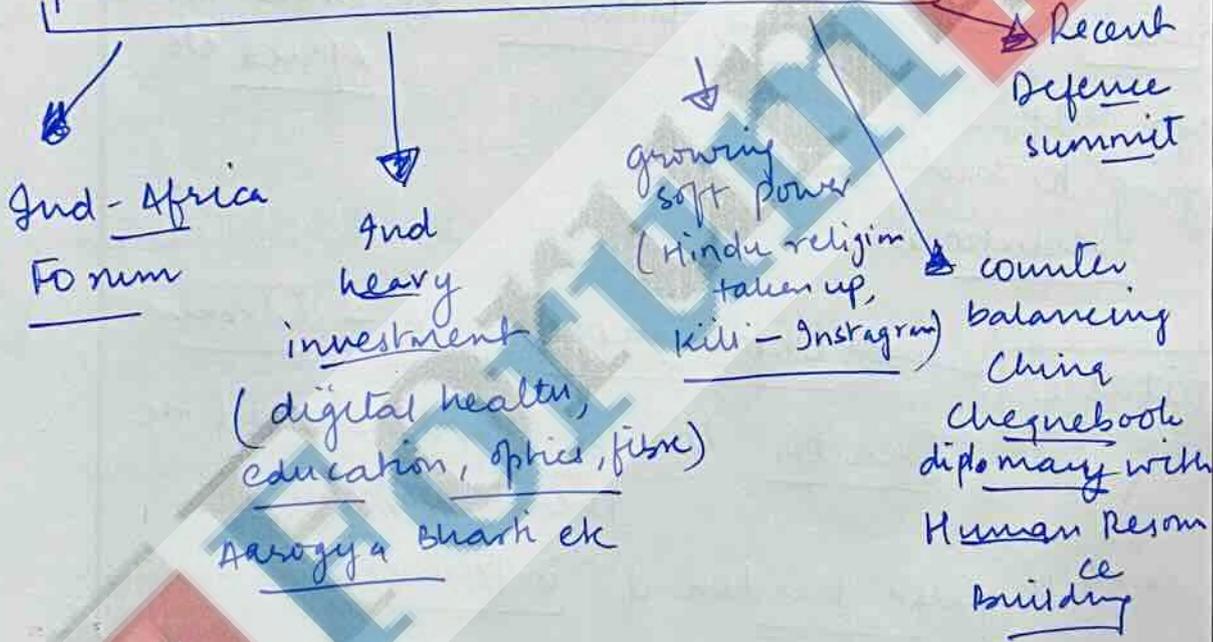
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Q.15) Harbinger of global rebalancing, India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

वैश्विक पुनर्संतुलन के अग्रदूत, भारत-अफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India - Africa (as per Modi ji) have a relation dating back to colonial times sharing common sentiments of separation, subjugation and socio-cultural, ^{economic} issues today

India - Africa ties at a glance



Beacon of inclusive world

→ significant population of world - India - Africa with most MPI poor living

in these countries.

→ Capacity generation, skill development
needed to leverage demographic dividend.

Sustainable → huge reserves, minerals
and potential to generate
new age technology - e.g. -
solar, lithium reserves in
Africa etc

can check
climate issues
through leap
frogging to sustainable
solutions

Equitable → Onfarm report says - Global
wealth lowest part shared by
these nations

highest burden of infectious,
malnutrition, hunger and poverty

Rebalancing act → South - South cooperation
at WTO - agriculture
subsidies etc

BRICS type platform in getting
P5 membership

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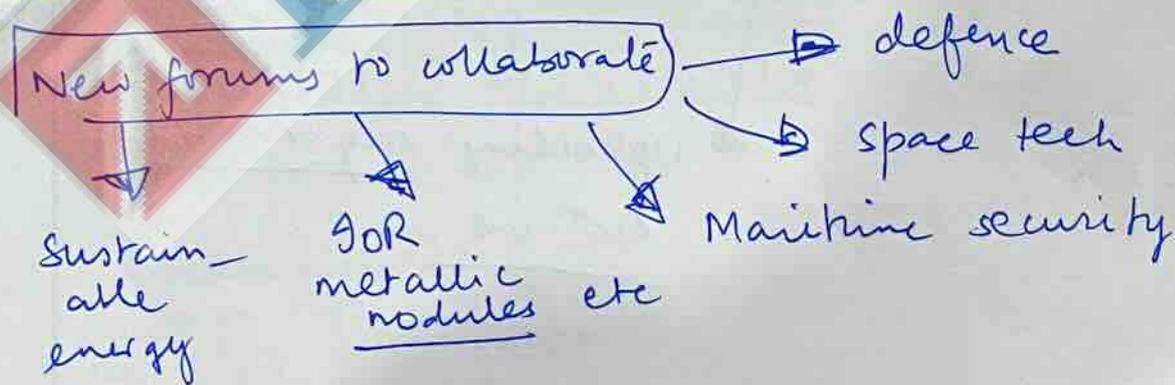
→ Collaboration in issues like Compulsory Patenting & licensing - generic medicines

→ Counter US, China parochial interests at UN, WHO etc.

→ Movement like NAM, India-Africa Summit in building capacity, human resource, sustainable development

Therefore India-Africa → rising global powers must coordinate → similar interests and reduce role of other China in capturing world with chequebook diplomacy

IOR region militarization etc



Feedback

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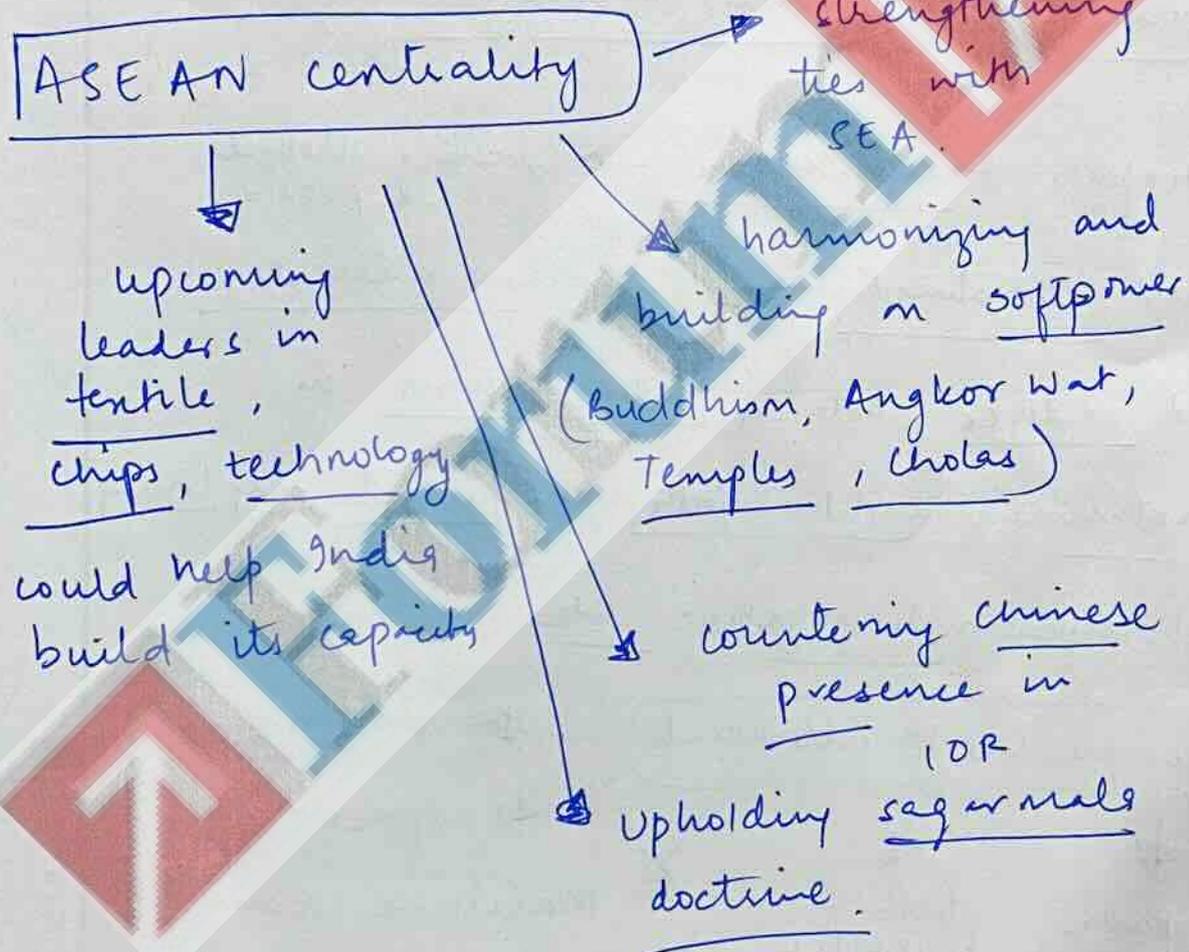
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Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250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

India look East Act East Policy has brought to focus more on Pacific region.



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Rule based order and partnership
with Pacific

- ① India collaborating with Oceania, Small Island Nations calling India to be its voice at forums like G20, UN shows improvement in ties.
- ② Can leverage their vast economic (maritime) resources, technology at sustainable solutions
- ③ Market for India's defence products.
- ④ Alternate energy and mineral security of India could be achieved
- ⑤ balancing influence of US & China in the region

Hurdles in inclusive Indo-Pacific

→ China - String of Pearl, Chequebook Diplomacy, RCEP capture, rising FTA's with Pacific countries and militarization of IOR.

→ US growing interest in the region with small island nations etc.

→ Capacity building for maritime security, providing net security provider in the region remains a hurdle

Therefore, a balancing act by India is important and needs quick action in rising US - Chinese interest

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		