

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – 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	Klmedika Sarohe		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/>	हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक		

*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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			9:00 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समय रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: 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.

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)

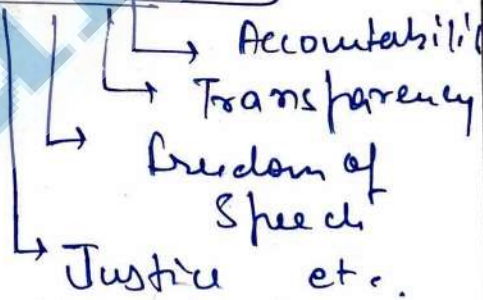
लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में 'चौथे स्तंभ' की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Independent Media & Press is known to form the fourth pillar of Democracy besides Legislature, Executive & Judiciary.

ROLE OF MEDIA IN UPHOLDING

DEMOCRATIC VALUES

① Helps in holding executive / Legislature Accountable



e.g. Amendment of RTI, 2005 to expand its scope.

② Creates an environment of Transparency working — Role played by media e.g.

in India - US civil Nuclear Deal

③ Creates Awareness among people about their Political, Civic, Socio-economic rights

④ Politicises masses

↳ e.g. Mass Agitation against Corruption for Lokpal Bill in 2013

⑤ Imparts real power to constitutional provisions like Article 19 (freedom of Speech & Express)

However, Multiple issues are prevalent in Media

↳ Paid News to promote one self
↳ Unethical News reporting

↳ Impinges Art (21) Rt. to Privacy (e.g. Aarushi Talwar case)

Parliamentary ~~Constitution~~
Privileges used to harass media.

↳ Official Secrets Act limits media scrutiny. Similarly RTI (2005)

Thus, Despite of Constitutional backing Media keeps getting caught amidst political turmoil.

Feedback
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#	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			



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)

Election Commission carries out the Electoral process (Art 324-329) for Parliament & State legislature while State Election Commission looks after P.R.I. via 243A-2D.

Electoral process inclusionary in theory

- ① Art 326 gives Universal Adult-franchise
- ② Participation of women in Election
 - State & central level (No reservation)
 - Tier 3 level (1/3rd reserved seats)
- ③ Spending limit on candidates → makes inclusionary process for weaker candidates

④ Reservation of SCs & STs in Lok Sabha, Vidhan Sabha & PRLs alike.

⑤ Remote Voting Provision in Beta Testing by ECI → promotes social mobility & political participation

However, Exclusionary Role of Electoral Process

① Sarpanch Pati Phenomenon
↳ husband enjoys power on wife's victory

② Only 14% women in 17th Lok Sabha (against global average ~30%)

③ fake/independent candidates proliferation
↳ used to cut votes against opposition.
Non serious

④ Lack of 33% reservation in Lok Sabha
↳ Leaders like Sushma Swaraj favoured it.

⑤ Limit on candidate not party.

Thus, Indian Electoral process needs a reboot, could be achieved by implementing recommendations of Indrajit, Gogwani Committee

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and F is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country.
(10 marks, 150 words)

जीवन के अधिकार से उपजी मानवीय गरिमा, मृत्युदंड से समाप्त नहीं होती है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में मृत्युदंड से जुड़े विभिन्न विवादों पर प्रकाश डालिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Capital Punishment refers to Death penalty on committing heinous crimes like murder, rape etc by the state.

Human Dignity is a means delineated by Emanuel Kant as

- ① Human Life full of respect
- ② Life with freedom and Liberty
- ③ Life of choice & means.

Interpretation of Article 21 in Manoj Gandhi Judgement gave a broad interpretation of right to life.

which includes life - Rt to Privacy
 - Rt to health
 - Rt to Livelihood
 - Rt to Clean environment
 ... etc

However, it also entails right to "die with dignity" [as propounded in Euthanasia Judgement]

However, Capital Punishment does not come under the garb of dignified death. It robs the person of
 ↳ chance to repent
 ↳ to improve his life
 ↳ to do the wrongs right
Against his will to live

India is one of the very few ^{Democratic} countries with "capital punishment" in its legal system.

Thus, in the backdrop of expanded Human dignity debate, Parliament can formulate a law creating similar level of deterrence while not flouting Rt.21.

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)

Art 263 empowers Parliament to

create tribunals for adjudicating

Inter-State River water Disputes.

As a result

- River Board Act, 1956
- ISRWD Act, 1956

were enacted.

Effectiveness of Inter

State River Water Disputes Act

Yes

No

→ Creates tribunal specific to water disputes

→ Saves time of SC — beyond Art 131

→ Subject Matter Expert can provide inputs

→ Not bound by precedents

→ Highly time consuming

→ States don't follow mandate
↳ e.g. Cauvery dispute

→ Prolonged Litigation in Supreme Court over implementation

→ Creates Bargaining federalism

Potential Impact of Delays in Dispute resolutions

ex Cauvery river dispute between Tamil Nadu & Karnataka has been going on since 1975

- ① Threat to cooperative federalism
- ② Poses problem of water scarcity in lower riparian state
- ③ Detrimental to agriculture & other dependent economic activities
- ④ Dilutes trust in justice system of country.

Thus, Govt. needs to strengthen its Tribunal system so that timely justice could be delivered as it is said "Justice delayed is justice denied"

Feedback
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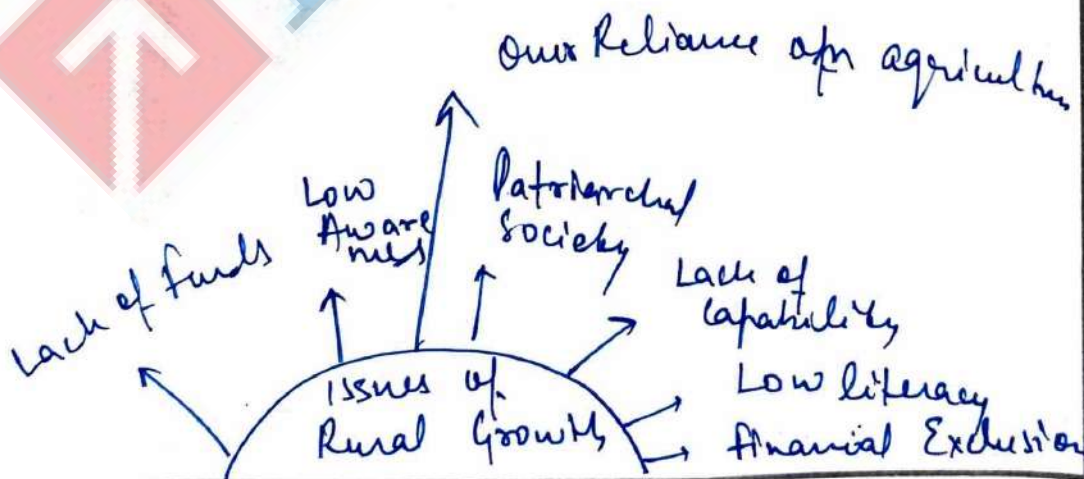


Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Cooperative Model of Development entails development activities like SHGs's enterprises etc. undertaken by rural cooperatives like AMUL in gujarat.

SIGNIFICANCE OF COOPERATIVE MODEL OF DEVELOPMENT IN ADDRESSING ISSUES OF RURAL GROWTH



(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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Thus Cooperatives help in ① Collecting funds via members

② Promoting entrepreneurial culture
 ↳ reduces dependency on Agriculture
 e.g. Kudumbashree etc

③ Financial inclusion via SHG - Banks Scheme
 ↳ NABARD's Initiative for Cooperatives

④ Improves status of women in family
 ↳ departure from "Patriocal society"
 ↳ \$17bn contributed to India's GDP by women led Cooperatives.

⑤ Improves inclusivity
 ↳ away from traditional evil-practices of untouchability

Thus, Cooperative Model of Development

as envisaged by our forefathers (Art 47) in DPSP is a step towards achieving Gender justice goal & inclusive growth of SDG target

Feedback

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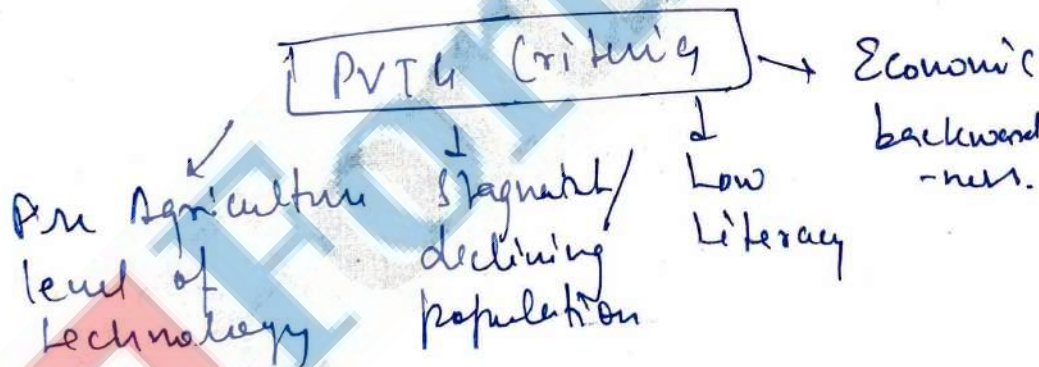


Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

PM Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Group Development Mission Aims to

achieve inclusive growth of these 75 tribes and their integration with broader society to achieve the development targets of welfare state.



PM PVTG ASPIRES TO DEVELOP

THE TRIBES

- ① Development Control via PESA 1996 FRA 2006

② According Role of People in Resource management
 ↳ Sans traditions & Customs
 ↳ Achieves contemporary goals of growth

③ Challenging encroachment of Capitalistic needs in PRTA Area.

④ creates an inclusive & empowering environment of development.
 ↳ Part IX Provision of Constitution extended via Art 244

Thus, Government aims for "integration" rather than "assimilation" of these groups, keeping their rich culture intact via the salad-bowl method of development.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Civil Society Organisations as per world bank includes a long list of organisations like trade union, NGOs, SHGs, pressure groups, interest groups etc.

COLLABORATION OF GOVT & CSOs IN ALLEVIATING POVERTY AND MALNUTRITION IN COUNTRY

- ① Helps in identifying target population — Poor, vulnerable, SCs, STs etc.
- ② Helps in implementation of schemes like ICDS, AAY etc. for better nourishment.
- ③ fosters an inclusive environment for

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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Collectivity → e.g. Akshay Patra Scheme mobilises funds for providing food to the poorest of poor

④ voices out concerns to govt.
 ↳ e.g. poor quality of food products in PM POSHAN (Midday Meal Scheme)

⑤ Mobilises people for skill development as done by

- Lijjat Pappaal
- Jeevika in Bihar
- Kudumbashree in Kerala.

⑥ Kerala Sastha Sangathans helped in achieving 100% Literacy in state.
 ↳ enhances employability
 ↳ eradicates poverty.

⑦ However, Red tapism, corruption, mismanagement of funds, leak of funds etc creates problem in achieving the said goals.

There by, society sensitization is required for better collaboration of stake holders towards achieving SDG 1 & SDG 2 goals (Poverty) (Hunger)

Feedback

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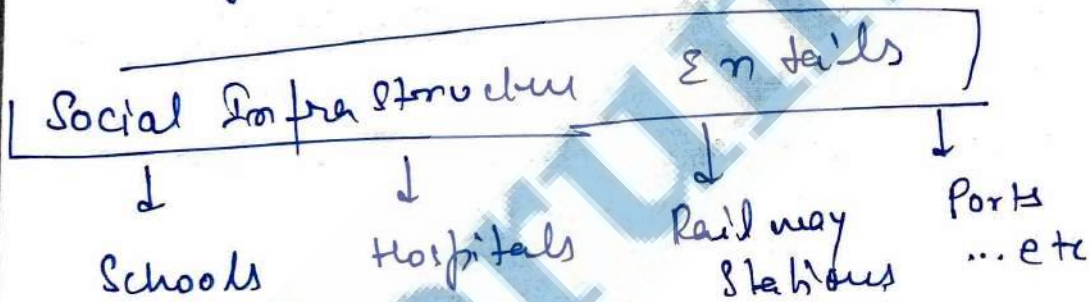
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

India Aspires to become developed Country by 2047, which is 100 yrs from independence & these 25 years marks the "azadi ka Amrutkal" for achieving this goal.



Such infrastructure that helps in "Human development."

ABSENCE OF SOCIAL INFRA MAY BECOME CHALLENGING TOWARDS DEVELOPMENT

① Lack of Schools would reduce literacy.

(1) Lack of Literacy
 ↳ Lack of education ↘
 No DEVELOPMENT Poverty ← Poor employability
 X

(2) Lack of health care infra structure
 ↳ Poor health indicators
 ↳ more disease & sickness
 ↓
Lower no. of working days
 ↓
Lesser contribution towards GDP

(3) Low connectivity projects
 ↳ Reduced mobility for work
 ↓
over reliance on Agriculture
 ↓
Disguised unemployment

Thus, one problem could lead to another & can finally culminate into last-develop-
mental opportunity. Therefore investment in Social infra structure solves all the lacunae & leads to "Developed Bharat".

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि पश्चिम एशिया में संवाद एवं कूटनीति के प्रति बदलते प्रतिमान इस अशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों के लिए अच्छा संकेत है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asia for Decades have been plagued with religious wars, clash of civilisation, Religion fundamentalism & Minority Persecution and Terrorism.

CHANGING PARADIGM TOWARDS DIALOGUE & DIPLOMACY IN WEST

ASIA

- ① Abraham Accords : UAE, Bahrain, Israel, Morocco & Sudan for Peace in Region. (2020)
- ② Cease fire treaty : B/w Israel & Jordan (1972)
- ③ ongoing Negotiation between Saudi Arabia & Israel for latter's inclusion in region
- ④ Palestine's recent request to Saudi

Arabia to resume its peace talks with Israel

⑤ China Brokered Peace talks between Iran & Saudi Arabia

↳ Lead to proxy war peace in Yemen

All such diplomatic peace efforts resonates with India's Panchsheel foreign Policy, considering the West Asia's Strategic importance for India.

INIMICAL ACTORS MAY DERAIL PEACE

- Terrorist organisations that benefit from chaos are a threat.
- US - Russia proxy war can break out any time.
- Presence of Commercial Military groups like Wagner group etc can disrupt the balance for Capitalistic needs.

Thus, West Asian theatre is a developing story and India Needs to proactively contribute towards the peace building discourse.

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.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 was brokered by world bank in 1960 between India & Pakistan on distribution of water of Indus & its Tributaries

(i) India could get water from Eastern Rivers (a) Ravi (b) Beas (c) Sutlej + Runoff water of western rivers & for Agricultural needs of western rivers.

(ii) Pakistan got 80% of water & access to western River -> Indus -> Chenab -> Indus

WATER DIPLOMACY CAN REDEFINE CONTOURS OF REGIONAL COOPERATION

(i) Generous deal towards Pakistan shows India's intent on cooperation.

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

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- (ii) fosters trust in the relationship
- (iii) Provides India to Navigate complex relationship with Pakistan based on
 - ↳ Panchsheel Doctrine
 - ↳ Gujral's Doctrine of Neighborhood first
- (iv) Promotes Regional cooperation on similar lines of culture Diplomacy.
 - ↓
 - e.g. Kartarpur Gurudwara

However, Impediments like

- (i) Terrorism
- (ii) Water Mismanagement e.g. Hydrological projects
- (iii) Pakistan - China Angle
- (iv) CPEC passing via PoK

Complicates the already complicated matter.

Thus Pakistan & India needs to solve the bilateral issues via the back channel Diplomacy to maximize the gains for the South Asian Region.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

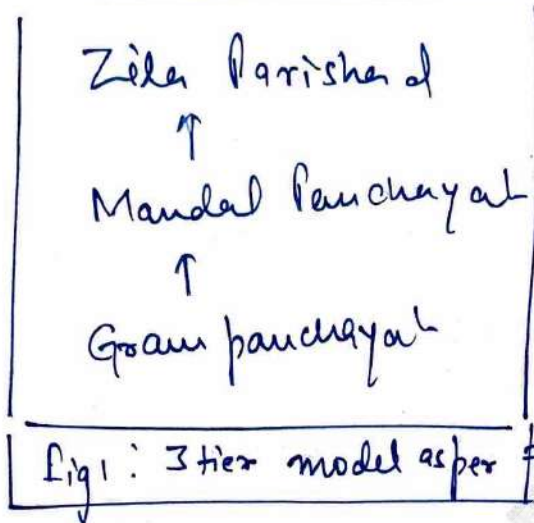
स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Upon the recommendation of
LM Singhvi Committee third tier of
governance was given constitutional
backing via 73rd & 74th CA.

REASON FOR DECENTRALISATION

- Empower the grassroot leadership
- Devolution of power for inclusive growth
- upliftment of people from poverty & backwardness
- better policy implementation
- People-centric development.



However, the current situation is a lot different than what was envisaged :

① Sarpanch Pati Phenomenon
 ↳ women not being "practical" leader as part of $\frac{1}{3}$ reservation policy

② Sarpanch - Political Party Nexus - Inhibiting impartial vision for growth

- 3) Lack of power devolution — State fearful of Grass root leadership rise (highlighted by Arshok Mehta Committee)
 - 4) Political system plagued with Communalism & Casteism
 - 5) Lack of funds, functions & functionaries
 - 6) State Election Commission not able to conduct regular elections.
 - 7) Corruption and Criminalization of decentralization process.
- Thus, to bridge the gap between the present & desired state, All States should come together fostering Cooperative federalism & recommendation of Manmohan Dey Committee should be implemented.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Art 124 - 147 provides for an independent judiciary in the country which is to safeguard Constitutionalism & liberty of people in India.

INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY PROVIDES FOR BEDROCK OF THRIVING POLITY

① Constituent Assembly envisaged an "Active" judiciary to safeguard basic rights of people, processes & institutions

② Art 13, Art 32 etc provides for Judicial Review.

↳ Judiciary Acts as a

match dog to safeguard against
unconstitutional laws, thus leading
to Judiciary Activism

↳ e.g. Lily Thomas
Judgment
(See 84) RPA, 1957)

③ Article 32 provides for constitutional
remedies against infringement of
fundamental Rights.

④ Doctrines of Basic Structure, Harmo-
-nious Construction, Essentiality,
etc denotes Judiciary Creativity in
 Garnering Natural Justice.

⑤ Doctrine of Progressive Interpretation
of Constitution has made sure, the
current Law reflects "aspiration" of
People Today e.g. Ana Harkha Gandhi
Case (Broader view on
Art 21)

However, EXECUTIVE ENCRoACHMENT MAY ERoDE ITS CREDIBILITY AND EFFICACY

① Constitutional Amendment 99th
 — NJAC was seen as restriction on independence of Judiciary.

② Quasi-judicial power of speaker
 to decide on defection and ~~at~~ Conven-tional backing that it is beyond judicial review

③ Parliamentary Privilege
Judicial Review beyond the

④ Inter State Water Tribunal decisions beyond Judiciary Interference.

Thus, Doctrine of separation of power works as a balancing act fostering harmonious co-existence of the three arms of Indian Polity.

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 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 has been set up to investigate the economic crimes like money laundering under (PMLA) etc.

IMPORTANCE OF EXECUTIVE AGENCIES IN FIGHT AGAINST CORRUPTION

- ① Limits financial crimes like money laundering, terror financing
- ② Checks Black money in the economy
- ③ Helps arrest assimilation of

money into the economy acquired
through dubious ways

↳ Thus protects broader
Macro economy

④ strengthens investors confidence
into the economy

⑤ fosters rule of law by eradi-
cating corrupt practices.

However, pandering to vested inter-
ests these agencies like ED
by passes "rule of law" and work

as "caged Pigeon" of the Master

pulling strings : ① Act as per

the whims & fancies of Ruling
party

② Weak structural mandate leads to (Non constitutional status) diluted independence

③ Lack of independence inhibits capacity to take bold decisions eg [against leadership].

④ ED Directors are eligible for further appointments — Creates a case of "reward" & "punishment" based on performance towards ruling party.

As highlighted by SC in Coal gate Scam judgement, there is a need to strengthen such regulatory bodies like ED, CBI so that they can get real teeth to bite and foster rule of law in country.

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.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 responsible for review ing, analysing and helping in policy formulation for betterment of women in country.

ROLE OF NCW IN WOMEN DEVELOP- -MENT

- ① Research branch checks on ground reality of women development & oriented schemes's implementation
- ② Vested with powers to investigate in crimes in fringing Human Rights

of women.

③ Provides input to government on policy formulation.

④ Can take suo motu Cognisance of any crime happened against women — eg. Manipur Riots case, Rajasthan (Pratapgarh) case etc.

⑤ Has helped in materialising Legislations like Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Prohibition Act etc.

However, MULTIPLE LACUNAE IN CURRENT NEW INSTITUTION

① Advice Non-binding on government.

② Lack of Constitutional backing

weakenens the body.

3) Lack of funds, & functionaries

(Mostly male members)

4) Dependent on Govt for finance, thus independence gets diluted

5) Lack of will among members for change.

6) Prevalent - Red Tapism & Corruption

Such issues culminates into degraded situation of women as shown in Gender equality report (135th position of India / 146 countries).

Thereby Govt. should work towards strengthening this institution for a true "egalitarian" society.

Feedback

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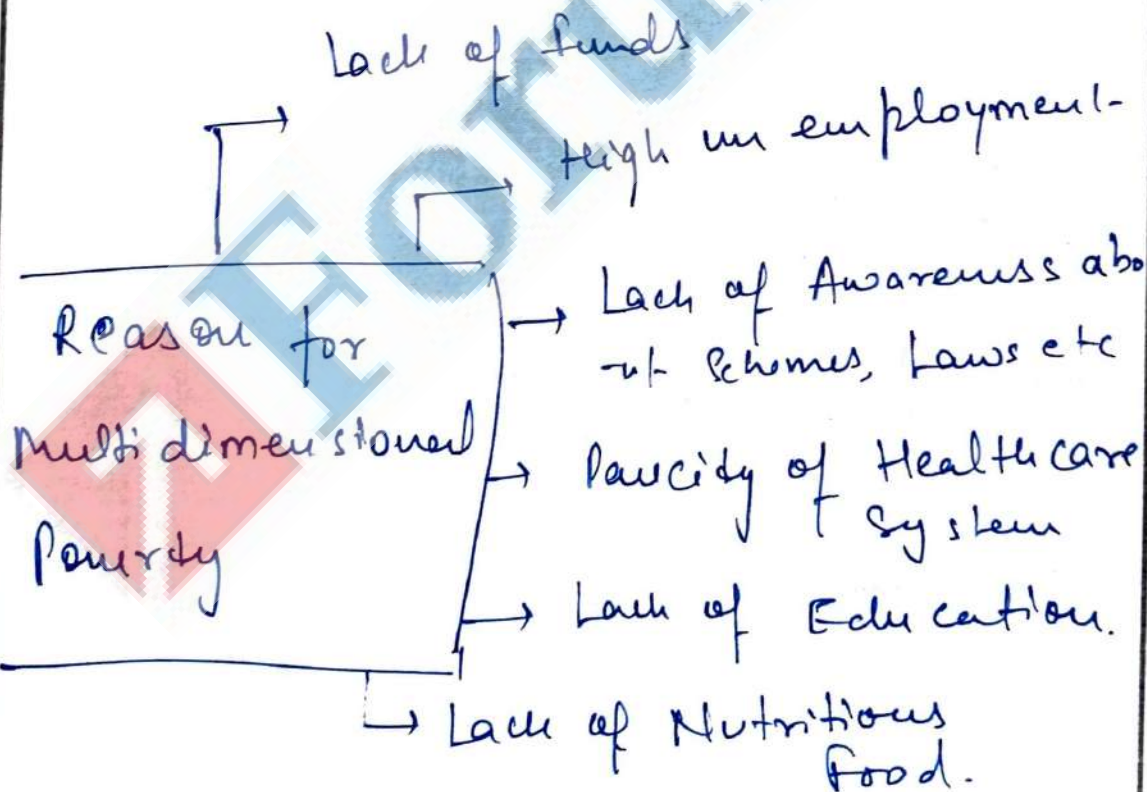
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

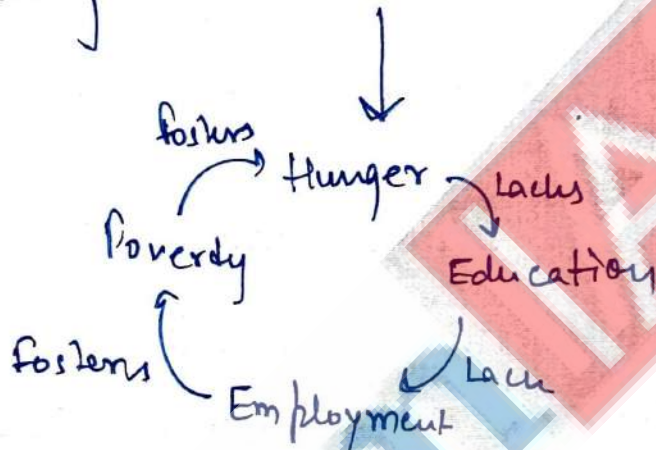
Multi dimensional poverty entails
poverty which is prevalent
multiplicity of spheres including social,
political, economical, regional, tech
nological etc.



RECENT MULTI DIMENSIONAL POVERTY REPORT BY NITI AYOJ HIGHLIGHTED

- ① Status of multidimensional poverty in India as a whole & on state wise level.
- ② No. of people in multidimensional poverty has halved in last 15 yrs
Now around 300 Mn in total
- ③ Around 400 mn were lifted
out of multidimensional poverty
- ④ States like Punjab, Kerala
with better HDI have performed
better as compared to states like
Bihar, Chhattisgarh etc.

⑤ Schemes like ICDS, PDS have played an important role in people breaking the visious cycle of poverty



way ahead to deal

Schemes like Gaiibi Hatao Campaign (of Indira Gandhi's Era)

→ Improve Employability via NEP 2020

→ Promote Entrepreneurship Culture e.g. Standup India

Govt should implement - Self's Capabi-
-lity Approach to do Capacity buildi-
-ng of masses to free them from shackles of poverty.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The kind of Democracy where some representative elected by people on their behalf makes the decision making for their betterment is termed as "Representative Democracy".

These representatives belong to certain "political parties".

↳ Thus form an important part of Representative Govt.

ROLE PLAYED BY POLITICAL PARTIES

- ① Participates in Election
↳ most imp function of Democracy.

② represents ideology or regional concerns
 ↓
 e.g. Communist Party e.g. regional parties like BJP

③ Politicise masses — as done by Congress during freedom struggle

④ Creates Awareness about political & civil rights among masses
 ↳ culminates into higher voter turnout

⑤ Represents interests of people in the parliament — National & Regional interests

CHALLENGES FACED BY POLITICAL PARTIES

① Politicization of Criminals
 ↳ e.g. Parties taking donations from Criminals.

② Criminalisation of Politics
 ↳ Political Party being infiltrated with people of criminal background (Highlighted by Vohra Committee)

③ Lack of spirit to bring enduring change and cleansing politics

④ Declining participation of masses
 ↳ choosing pressure groups, interest groups over political parties to vote dissol.

⑤ Narrow mind set towards achieving power —
 e.g. I.N.D.I.A.
 ↑
 Coalition.

Morgenthau said, "whatever be the ultimate end, power will be the immediate end." Political Parties need to snap out of such mentality to make India a Vibrant Democracy in true sense.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success.
(15 marks, 250 words)

जल जीवन मिशन की इच्छानुसार सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित पेयजल सेवाएं, पीढ़ियों तक विविध लाभ देने के लिए नामित की गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताएं।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission was launched in the 17th Lok Sabha to achieve 100% access to safe drinking water by all irrespective of economic, geogr-aphic or cultural background.

BENEFITS GARNERED BY JJM

- ① Universal Access to water in progress as envisaged by SDG 6
- ② Decline of water borne disease due to polluted water
- ③ Tap connection helped women better manage their economic

activities → e.g. woman wastes 50 min
daily in fetching water on
Average.

↳ India losing out on 13% of
GDP due to the opportunity cost
involved in women not participating
in economic activities.

④ Improved health indicators of
people → Rural & urban alike

CHALLENGES IN ACHIEVING 100%

target of JIM

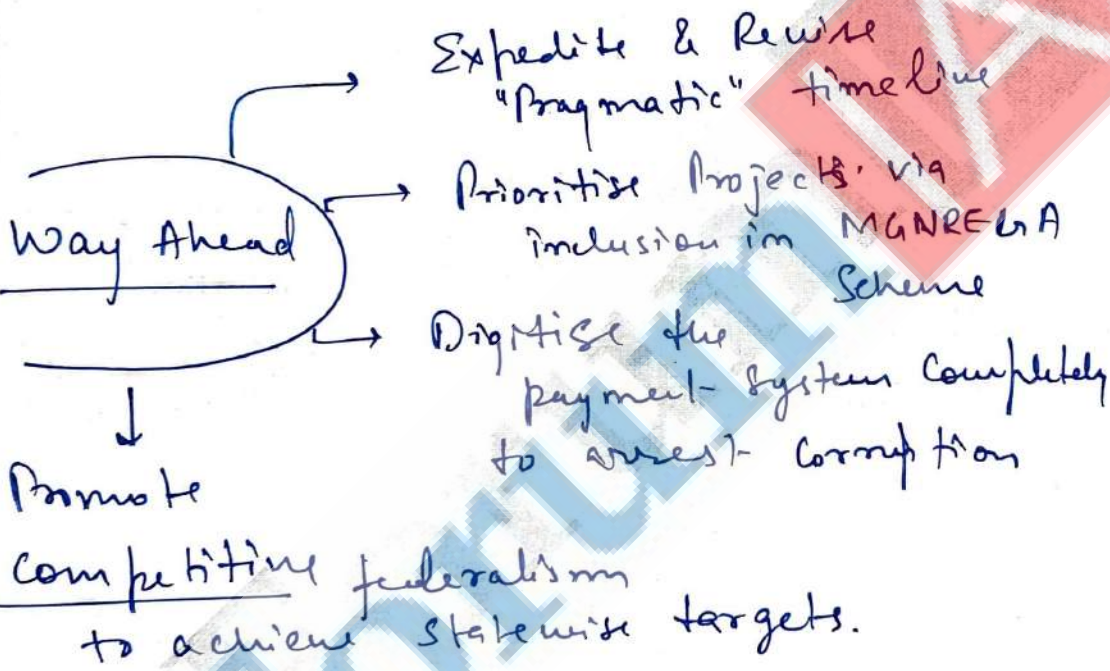
① Derailed deadline due to Covid-19

② Disrupted supply chain of Steel &
Cement
Industry

③ Lack of Political will on
grass root level to implement-

4) Prevalent Corruption & red-tapism involved

5) Poor development / Progress status in hillly / Tribal region.



Thus, Jal Jeevan Mission is a right-step towards inclusive development of all in the "Amrit Kal" of India's success story

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)

Parliament enacted (SC & ST) Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989 to curb social ill practices like untouchability and create Indian Society - egalitarian and Just.

FACETS OF PoA (SC&ST)

↓

Anyone not belonging to SC & ST, could be held liable on charges of discrimination against SC & ST

Provides for Punitive Punishment

- ↳ fine
- ↳ imprisonment
- ↳ Both.

ACT REMAINS A LEAL DOCUMENT

~~WITHOUT~~ MERELY

- ① Social Practices of untouchability
still prevalent
- ② Vulnerables (SCs & STs) not aware
about their Civic political rights
- ③ Rise of Dominant Castes post-
Land reforms & green revolution
aggravated the Caste system
- ④ Reservation system fostering
"New-Discrimination" — Apparent-
Injustice
to those not
getting benefit-
- ⑤ Laid back attitude of
institutions
like Police in attending to woes
of SCs & STs

NEED FOR SENSITIZATION OF PUBLIC FUNCTIONARIES & CIVIL SOCIETY

- ① Public functionaries like Bureaucrats & NGOs play crucial role in changing behaviors of society.
- ② Acts as first point of contact
- ③ Responsible for ground level implementation of society.
- ④ Greater exposure with people & handling Crisis → social evil practices e.g. ban on temple entry etc.
 ↳ Sensitization training of functionaries
 ↳ training with real life case studies
 ↳ collaboration with people
 ↳ spearheading campaigns for awareness

Way Ahead

Thus, through collective effort of all functionaries Gandhi's vision of Gram Swaraj could be materialised.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.19) Harbinger of global rebalancing, India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

India - Africa ties dates back to Gandhiji's Campaign against-

Apartheid & discrimination in South

Africa. Over the years there have been continuous progress in the Indo-Africa relations.

(Africa & India)

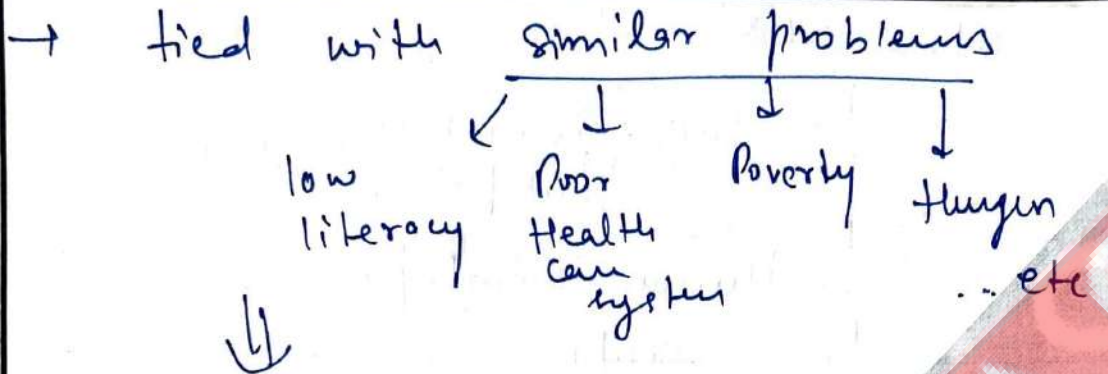
↳ Harbinger of Global rebalancing

↳ Initiative & founding countries of NAM post cold war period.

→ High Demographic Dividend.

→ Rich in Mineral resources

→ G20 - African Union Collaboration shows power of South-South Collaboration.



Creates opportunity for collecti

- no action & collaboration.

So India along with G77

has been working for reform

of the western institution like multilateral

WTO, IMF, UN.

To garner Support



Better representation for world

Cooperation on Southern world problems.

End bipolarism (US, China) and western Hegemony

India & Africa Axis thus provides

- ↳ Huge Economic Output-potential
- ↳ Human Development Score
- ↳ Human Resource (High working age population)
- ↳ Common historical connections \equiv Colonialism

Therefore, India should ramp up its region investments be it in Sudanese oil, Congo's Cobalt basin or Nigeria's Iron reserves in the backdrop of Chinese first-mover Advantage.

Feedback

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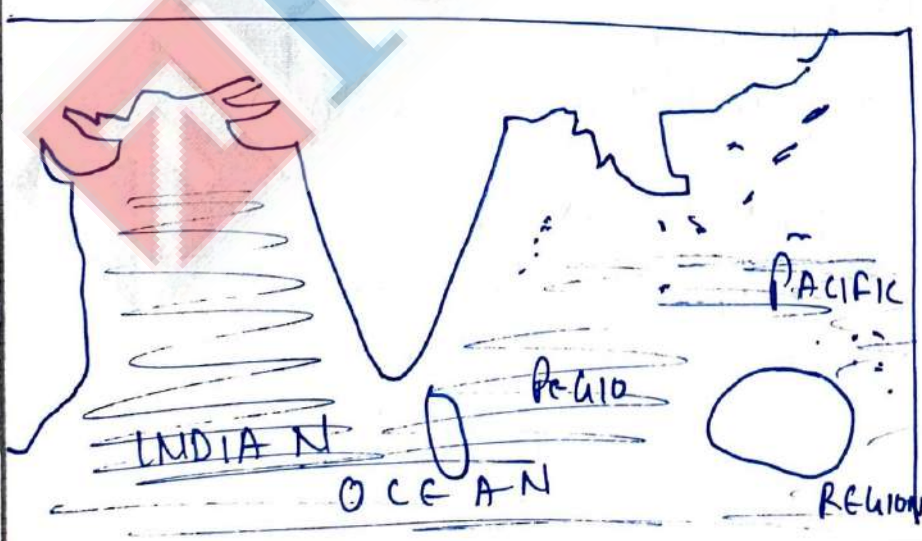
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Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 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 has sought on to its journey of "Amrut-Kal" for 2047, which emerging out as an important global player in this multi-polar world is tantamount.

ASEAN CENTRALITY AND INDO PACIFIC AS A THEATRE OF OPPORTUNITY FOR INDIA



① ASEAN → Rich Scope of trade deficit improvement.

→ Strategic location to counter China

→ Common woes related to China e.g. Recently release Chinese map claimed territories of ASEAN couns.

→ vast Exclusive Economic Zones

→ Soft power — e.g. Buddhism Angkor val- in Cambodia (Hinduism)

→ ASEAN+ India Summit
↳ focus on Military Collaboration!

→ Aim to be "Net security provider" under SAHAR

② PACIFIC ISLANDS → Large EEZ for investment

↳ Soft power e.g. Fiji population of Indian Descent.

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			

- Developmental Aid given to countries like Papua new guinea etc
- vision of Quad to safeguard Asia Pacific
- forums like FIPIC for inclusive growth of Region.

However Growing threats like see belows inhibits India's strategy

- ① China's Aid to Asia Pacific Island eg. Solomon Island
- ② Belt & Road Initiative in the Neighborhood.
- ③ Debt Trap Diplomacy as seen with Sri Lanka losing Hambantota port.
- ④ Ideological coherence between some Asean countries like Laos, Cambodia with China — Communism.
- ⑤ Terrorism, Eastern Insurgency, Drug trafficking etc also pose threat

Thus, India needs to recalibrate its ~~look~~ Act East Policy to maximise the National Interest.