

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SUVAN SHARMA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910015685	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	10/08/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			9:30am	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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 आये 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 :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

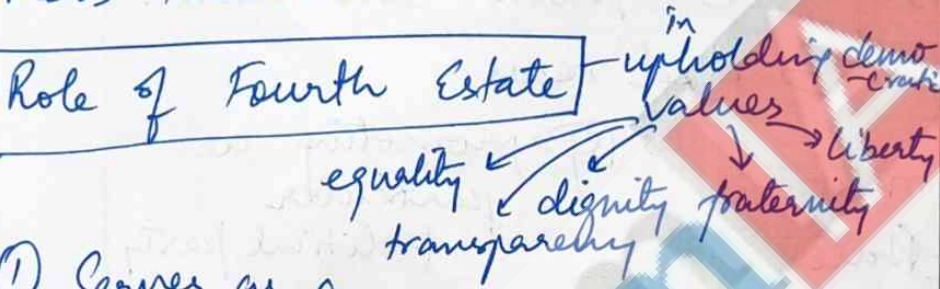
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

India ranked a low 150/180 in Press Freedom Index.



① Serves as a beacon light → highlights issues

② Exposes frauds on Constitution
 ↳ eg women issues like rapes
 ↳ Nirbhaya case
 ↳ eg promulgation of ordinances in Bihar highlighted by media

③ Exposes scams & frauds
 ↳ eg Vyapam scam

④ Bridge between people & State

⑤ Acts as a transmission line of views/ideology and distribution line for opinion.

Issues → ① Yellow Journalism

② Paid news

③ Restrictions by State → Top promoting a particular political party

Vernacular Press Act

Raid by Income Tax Authority

④ High handedness of State → surveillance

⑤ Monopoly of News → few business houses

⑥ Fake News → AI etc. Owning multiple news channels

Need to → strengthen Self regulation

→ inclusive media — diverse viewpoints — dispersed coverage

reduce state interference

The Backbone of Indian democracy is Fourth Estate

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
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)

Electoral process forms the bedrock of India's vibrant representative democracy.



Exclusionary tendencies

① Although 14 lakh women functionaries in local bodies (PRIs), practices like Pati Panchayat

② Illiterate / digitally unequipped women → can't keep pace with current women challenges rep

cyber bullying of women.

③ Lack of Political exposure.

↳ electors don't know the cause / political manifesto of parties

↳ Voting for caste rather than casting vote.

④ ~~Full~~ Lack of women representation in parliament

↳ 14% = highest in India but lowest than world average.

MEASURES required

focus on outcomes rather than output

→ ~~deve~~ inculcating 'political attitude' in women through value education

focus on women issues

Electoral process without women sounds hollow for Indian democracy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	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.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 sentencing convicts to death by the courts.

Various Controversies

(I) Pro Capital Punishment

- 1) creates deterrence
- 2) 'Rehabilitation with God' (St. Aquinas)
- 3) Loss of dignity to be tackled by loss of life → Capital punishment for murder
- 4) State has the right to take away life to protect 'Social Contract'

(II) Against Capital Punishment

- ① Thomas Macqualay : incentives to commit

graver crime. \rightarrow if death penalty for rape & murder both, why stop at rape?

② Against 'Right to life'

③ "Am I to die or live? It depends on the bench that is constituted"
- quoted by Supreme Court

④ As per Supreme Court, 124 [12] sentences were wrongly given

Thus, to balance the viewpoints, 'rarest of the rare' cases doctrine was evolved by Supreme Court. However, critics argue that there still is subjectivity in deciding what is 'rarest of rare'.

Hence, nationwide deliberations are required to understand the complex issue of Capital punishments.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	Ⓒ	Ⓐ	Ⓔ
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.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Article 262 provides the Parliament the power to by law establish a mechanism to solve inter state, ^{river} water disputes [ISRWD] under which ISRWD Act was enacted in ~~1950~~ 1956.

Effectiveness of ISRWD Act → Dispute Resolution Committee (18 months)
→ Tribunal (3 years)

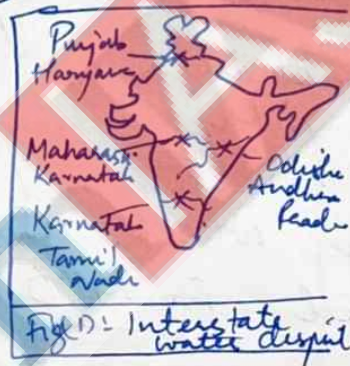
① Effective - DRC & Tribunal created
- provisions of collecting data
- awards to given within a time frame.

② Not effective ① → awards not accepted by states
↳ Punjab in Ravi Beas dispute

- ② Lack of granular data
- ③ Adhoc arrangement of functionaries
- ④ Lack of skilled appointments
↳ parking lot of officials in tribunals.
- ⑤ delay in awards.

Potential Impact of Delays →

- ① Social conflicts
↳ Kaveri water protests
- ② Lack of political cohesion → Exposes political faultlines
↳ Karnataka Maharashtra dispute
- ③ Water dispute transforms into bigger issues → Ethnicity issues
↳ Vidharbha socio economic indicators
- ④ loss of lives & livelihood



Measures like proactive resolution, positive politicisation and data collection should be undertaken to achieve 'Ek Bharat Shreshth Bharat' & SDG1

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	ⓐ	ⓑ	ⓒ
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.

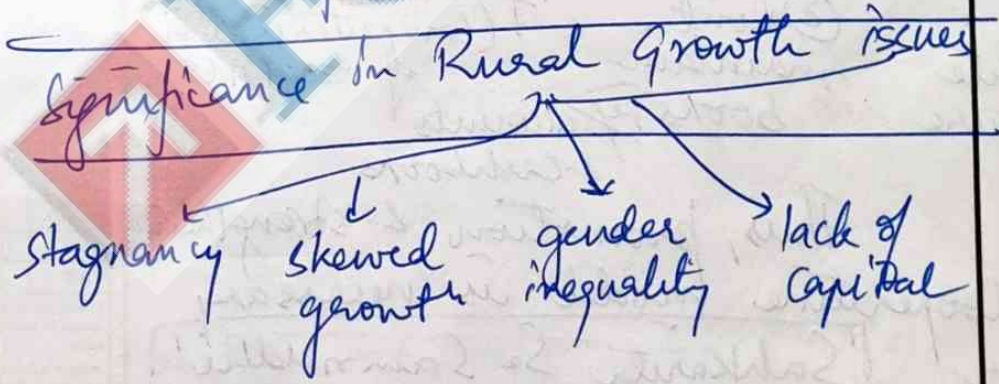
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.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 includes voluntary cooperation of people in uplifting their socio economic status through associations like cooperative societies, etc.

- Significance**
- ① Increases solidarity
 - ② Increases decision taking ability
 - ③ Proactive development



- ① Provides access to finance
- ② Collective bargaining power increased
 Ex) for farm inputs
- ③ ↑ Access to market Ex) AMUL
 enhanced its operations because of nation wide market
- ④ Onloading on govt. platforms
 Ex) GeM portal
- ⑤ Inclusive rural growth: Ex) One family one member approach

Drawbacks & Limitations

- ① Lack of financial & digital literacy
 Ex) Technology (Computerisation of PA(S) & cashbooks)
- ② don't maintain books Ex) accounts & cashbooks
- ③ Elite Capture

Thus, promotion & strengthening of cooperative model is necessary for 'Sahkarita Se Samoddhi'. Reforms in Multi State Cooperative Act are in right direction

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			

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

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

PM PVTG development Mission aims to improve the socioeconomic indicators of Primitive Vulnerable Tribal Groups (PVTGs) in India.

① Close to People

↳ engages tribal people

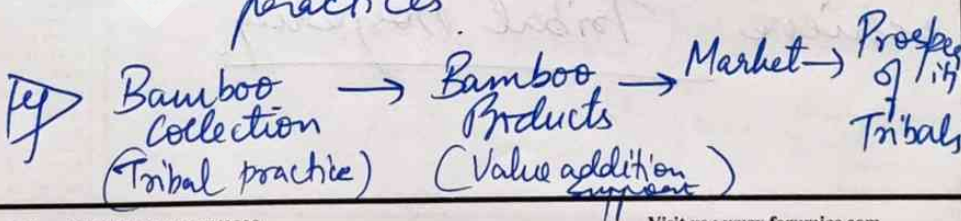
↳ brings governance towards governed



Fig. Good Governance [UN]

② Responsive to Aspirations

↳ tailored to needs of tribals
↳ in consonance with tribal practices



③ Inclusive in approach

- ↳ PM PVTG missions takes all tribal groups together
- ↳ special focus on tribal women
- ↳ promotion of mother tongue.

④ Effective, equitable & Consensus based

- ↳ decisions respecting decisions of Gram Sabha.
- ↳ looks at OVERALL development of PVTGs.

Thus, PVTG Development Mission takes everyone together which is a step in right direction to achieve Tribal Prosperity.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	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.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)

Ans 14% of Indian population suffers malnutrition [UNICEF] and around 30% of Indian population are multidimensionally poor.

Civil Society Organisations are association of people that fall mid-way between state & market. They work towards upholding public interest.

CSO, poverty and malnutrition

① Agitation against twin evils

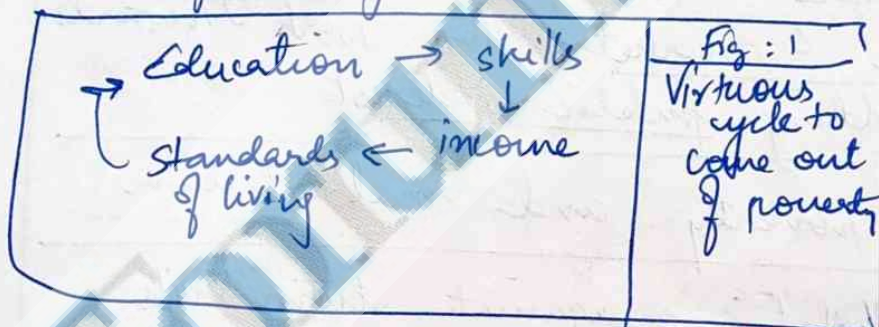
eg → NGOs asking for support from govt.
eg → Kisan Sabha

② Skill training and capacity building

eg → Jeevika in Bihar [skill training]

eg → Nai Roshni in Haryana [Terracotta product]

- ③ Sid in procurement and distribution of foodgrains → [PDS ↔ CSO]
- ④ Highlighting status of poverty & malnutrition [eg] IFPRI reports
- ⑤ Crowdsourcing funds.
- ⑥ Indirect help [eg] Indus Action works for Right to Education



However challenges in CSO activities →

- ① Vested interests
- ② lack of coordination
- ③ embezzlement of funds
- ④ excessive regulation

These need to be addressed with increased deliberations and rationalisation of regulations so that problems of poverty & malnutrition are tackled.

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			

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 aims to become Atmanirbhar by 2047, yet enough needs to be done on social infrastructure. (Fig 1)

Social infrastructure & developed by 2047

Absence

① Urban Primary health care centres are $\frac{1}{7}$ of rural PHCs

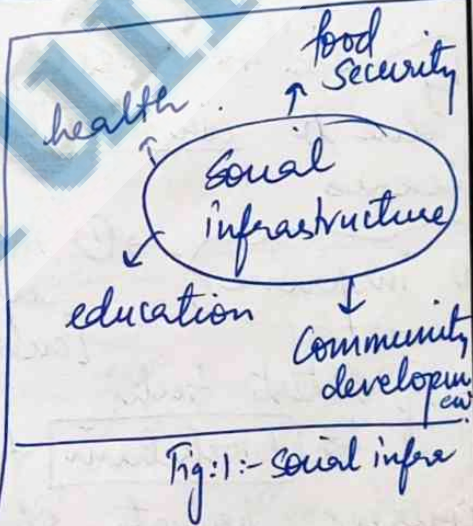


Fig:1:- Social infra

② According to UNICEF,

69% of pop less than 5 yrs olds die because of malnutrition

③ 40% of higher education institutes

are not accredited.

④ Digital divide (Fig 2) →

How is it a challenge for developed status

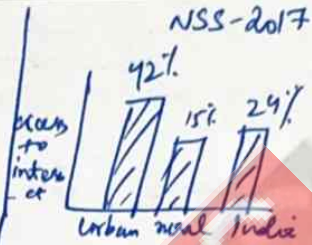


Fig 2: Digital divide

- ① Lack of financial inclusion
- ② Hinders inclusive growth
- ③ Increases inequalities (Oxfam India)
- ④ Fosters inefficiencies leading to losses.

↳ eg Acc. to UNESCO, India loses 1% GDP due to air pollution causing diseases

How to improve → ① Increase social expenditure [currently 1.2%]

② Use of latest tech

↳ blockchain for education

③ Encourage private spending eg CSR contribution

④ Increase efficiency

Thus, social infrastructure needs to be strengthened for Sashakt Bharat

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			

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. (10 marks, 150 words)

Explain.

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, recently, has seen avenues for dialogue & diplomacy as compared to unrest in the past

Feq I 242



Augurs well for India's →

- ① Energy security: crude oil
- ② diaspora Feq Saudi Arabia
- ③ diplomacy → diplomatic missions
- ④ technology transfer Feq Israel's irrigation practices
- ⑤ Religious harmony
↳ Muslims are 2nd major community in India
- ⑥ Infrastructural interests.

However, inimical actors threaten interests →

① Influence of Pakistan - China axis
↳ on Iran,

② Insurgent groups

↳ Syrian Kurds: disturbed Syria

③ battleground for world powers:

↳ effects of US-China/Russia rivalry

Measures required

① grouping with like minded countries → use strategic autonomy

② Protection of physical infrastruct - structure

③ Deep engagements with all stakeholders → Track 2 Diplomacy

Thus, a stable West Asia is necessary for a stable India

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			

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 for sharing water of Indus system between India & Pakistan in 1960.



Water diplomacy
↓
use of water resources in engaging with countries

South Asia & Water diplomacy

- ① India-China : Brahmaputra
(yet no water treaty)
- ② India Bangladesh : ∴ India downstream country, China has an upper hand
 - Ganga river system
 - Barak river

③ India Nepal - Kosi river
workup on Friendship Treaty

Thus, above water resources can be used to redefine contours

① Increases engagement

② allied issues can be tackled
eg border issues : of India-China

③ Serves as precedent for future negotiations
eg ^{Sadakh} ^{Pangong} lake

④ Puts a negotiation mechanism in place

⑤ Water sharing agreements can lead to overall development
↳ 'Sabke Saath Sabka Videsh'

⑥ India, thus needs to proactively engage in water diplomacy. For countries like Bhutan & Bangladesh etc, we need to shed 'Big Brother' image as well

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			

only

P

ve

A is

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)

73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendments gave constitutional backing to the local governance institutions.

Constitutional backing

- Article 243 B → mandatory Panchayat
- Article 243 Q → mandatory Urban local bodies
- Article 243 D → mandatory reservation for women.
- Article 243 G → to ensure LG bodies become self governing institutions.

However decentralisation is not effective :

① 3F issue ← Funds
Functionaries
Functions

(a) Funds → Latest survey of 111 cities, only 20 had 50% of revenue from own source.

→ RBI: while expenditure of Urban local bodies (ULBs) increased by 180%, their revenue sources decreased by 70% in COVID

(b) Functions → (i) parastatal bodies

Ex. Rural Development Agency in Haryana.

(ii) No taxation powers (voluntary provision in Article 243H)

(iii) PRIs = mere rubber stamps

(c) Functionaries → No dedicated service, existing personnel called on deputation.

(2) diversion / bypassing of funds laws like PESA 1996 using acts like

- ② Local Bearing Act
- ③ (PRI) → elite capture [Pattenden Study: Karnat-aba]
→ Patti Panchayats
- ④ (UKBs) → low property tax (Project 607 in OECD)

Measures Required →

- ① 2nd ARC: i) directly elect mayor
from ii) Area Sabhas [further structure]
- ② B.D. Sharma Committee → transfer all land acquisition cases to Gram Sabhas.
- ③ 2nd ARC: iii) → replace 'may' by 'shall' in Article 243G (making institutions of self governance)
- ④ Give taxation powers

Democratic decentralisation is sine qua non to realise the dream of Sabka Saath / Sabka Vikas

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			



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

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

Independent judiciary is a basic feature of Indian Constitution



Article 50 calls for separation of judiciary & executive. However, separation not water tight as →
→ Parliament can't discuss judges conduct
→ President appoints Judges

→ Courts can strike off executive decisions
Tej NJAC

Executive Encroachment →

① in appointments

proposals of Collegium are approved
by Executive (Memorandum of
Procedure)

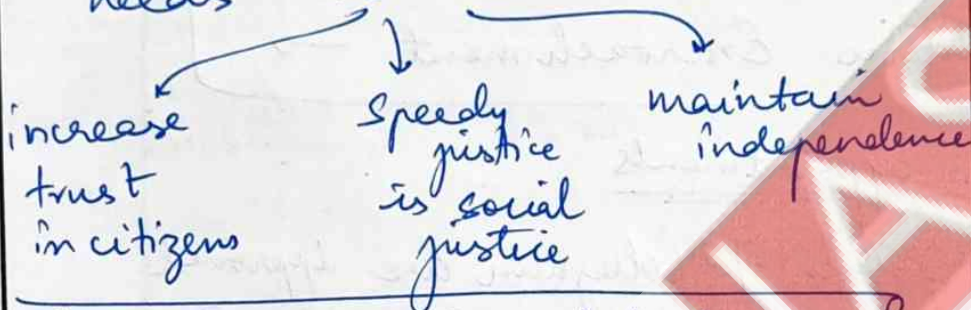
↓
delay : . hampers functioning
. delays justice
→ affects efficiency

② in transfers

Executive can favour / disfavour
candidates → loses credibility

③ Promotion of judges according
to their political affiliation
↳ against non partisanship
↳ raises authoritarianism

Thus, executive encroachment needs to be checked.



However, sometimes interference & not encroachment is required

- ① Judicial adventurism & overreach
 ↳ ban on liquor on highways
- ② Breaching the domain of legislature
 ↳ elected body
- ③ opacity in working of collegium

Thus, as suggested by various Commissions, it should be ensured that a balance is maintained between judicial primacy & judicial exclusivity

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			

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 (ई.डी.) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Enforcement Directorate is one of the watchdogs against impropriety in India. However, in controversy due to misuse by Government in targeting political opponents



Role in tackling corrupt

- ① highlighting frauds
- ② Quick investigations
- ③ Inter departmental coordination
- ④ enforcing acts like PMIA etc

Shortcomings

- ① Used for vested interests
- ② Given absolute powers
- ③ Used for political vendetta
- ④ lack of inter organisation information sharing
- ⑤ Using Ordinance (Article 123) to increase tenure of Chief

Against Rule of Law

- ① Ruling govt. benefitted
- ② Violators from ruling party not targetted
- ③ Targets rivals → against the maxim = all are equal before law.

Measures Required

- ① Independent commission to appoint heads / Chiefs
 ✓ Committee of PM, CJI & leader of opposition for CBI
- ② Increase in transparency
 ↳ ↑ public oversight
- ③ Impartiality
 Thus, as suggested by 2nd ARC institutional support is necessary to uphold values of transparency.

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			



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 tasked with empowering women and highlighting women issues for appropriate redressal.



Achievements →

- ① Successful in positive politicisation of women

issues

Fej Nirbhaya case.

② Aids in increasing deterrence
Fej Summons

③ Uses power to investigate
Fej helps destitute women.

④ Acts as support
Fej helpline for domestic violence during COVID-19

Drawbacks →

① No penal powers → Toothless tiger
eg ↳ mere eyewash to issues
↳ no real deterrence

② Ineffective communication/awareness to women.

③ Upholding patriarchal values
 ↳ directive / suggestion to wear of long clothes.

④ delayed action.

⑤ Shortage of staff / skilled staff
 i.e. not preventive

Measures / Reforms required →

① Powers to penalise should be given → ↳ heinous crimes

② Increase in personnel
 ↳ skilling w.r.t. women issues tackling

③ Sensitisation of own staff.

④ Increasing social influence through methods / models of effective persuasion.

NCW holds potential to tackle women issues and promote gender equality in India

Feedback

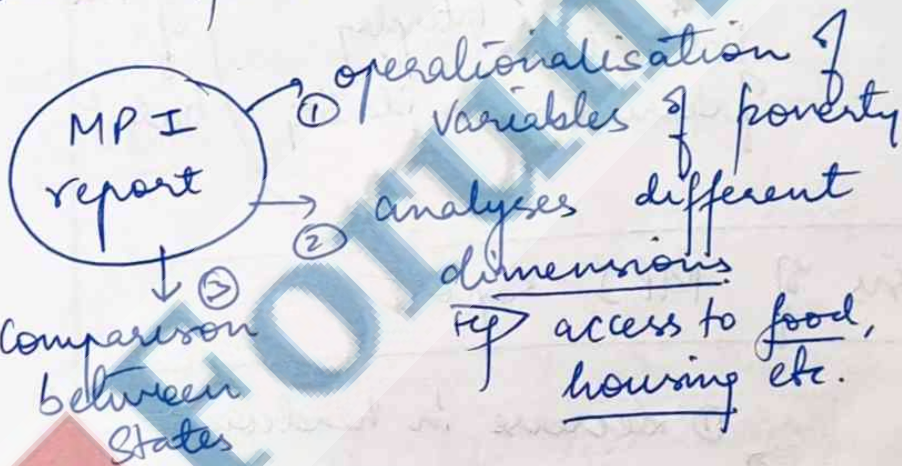
(For OFFICE use only)

#	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			

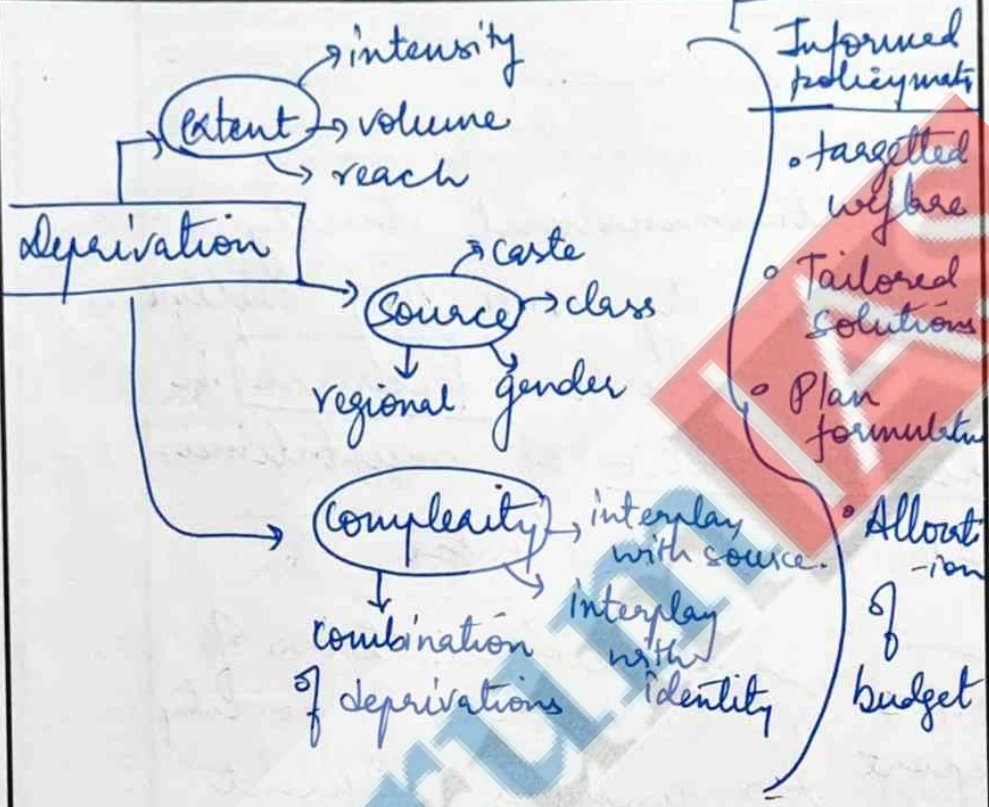
Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Latest Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog highlights the latest trends — decrease in headcount ratio of multidimensional poor in India



deprivations are various resources/amenities which the target population ~~is~~ is not able to access



Analysis of MPI Report

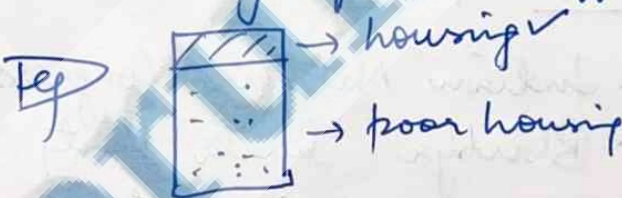
- Findings
- ① decrease in headcount
 - ② Regional disparity in reduction of poverty
(eg) Kerala > Bihar
 - ③ Positive outcomes in housing deprivation

Pertaining Issues →

① Although headcount has decreased but there are regional disparities

eg → Rural — Urban
State 1 — State 2

② Improvement of indicators have been only for well off sections



③ distorted picture of sanitation

eg → considerable amount of people / households had no toilets.

Thus, reports like MPI Report are necessary to understand the extent of social deprivations in India.

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			



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 formal organisations of people with common political interests which aim to capture power legitimately in the formal mode of political organisation.

- Ex: Indian National Congress
Bharatiya Janata Party
Aam Admi Party

Parties as lifeblood

- 1) Promote democracy
- 2) Widespread reach Ex: local units
- 3) Increased deliberation
- 4) Promote diverse interests ← class, caste, religion

- ⑤ Conveyer belt of people issues ^{towards} government / state
- ⑥ act as pressure groups.

But, challenges of their Own.

- ① Lack of internal democracy
 - ↳ Centralised 'High Command' (Sanjay Bawa)
 - ↳ local voices stifled.
- ② Unaccounted expenditure
 - ↳ lack of auditing
- ③ Caste factions within a party
- ④ Criminalisation of political parties (ADR reports)
- ⑤ Defection
 - ↳ muscle power
- ⑥ Lack of even playing ground for

Small parties

↳ maximum funding goes to prominent parties

① Stagnation of ideology

↳ stuck to parochial interests

② Resistance to acknowledging new issues:

↳ Climate Change, Cryptocurrency

Can be tackled through →

① 2nd ARC: mandatory internal democracy by law.

② Dinesh Goswami Committee: limit one candidate to one constituency (increased avenues for other candidates)

③ ECI: publication of expenditure statements, antecedents etc.

Thus, political parties need to be strengthened internally & externally for a vibrant democracy

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	
-------------	--

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 aims at providing ^{safe} drinking water services to each household of India : 'Water for All'

Benefits across generations →

① Safe water leads to better health outcomes.

unsafe water → cholera
→ typhoid
→ diarrhoea

② healthy ~~to~~ pregnant women
→ healthy child → ----

③ increases social outcomes
Fez → ↑ educational outcome

④ Provisions of minerals through water

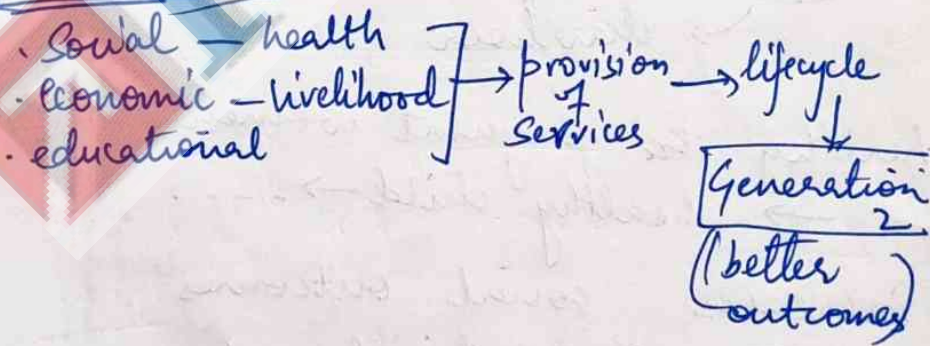
Fe \Rightarrow necessary salts like Magnesium

⑤ reduces Maternal mortality & infant mortalities

⑥ reduces Co morbidities for old aged (8.6% of population)

⑦ reduces incidence of disabilities
 Fe \Rightarrow Blue baby syndrome because of Nitrates in water

Generation 1



Challenges for Jal Jeevan Mission

- ① Lack of infrastructure
 ↳ PVC pipes in rural areas
- ② Illicit water connections
 ↳ 3 connections per household
- ③ polluted groundwater
 ↳ Arsenic in West Bengal
- ④ High groundwater extraction
 ↳ Jal Shakti Ministry: 253 bcm (highest in world)
- ⑤ Climate Change
 ↳ drying of reservoirs

Measures required

→ Success stories like J&K (100% saturation)

→ water network infrastructure

checking groundwater quality / improving ⇒ reduce sand mining etc.

Access to clean & potable water is necessary to enjoy

Right to life under Article 21

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			

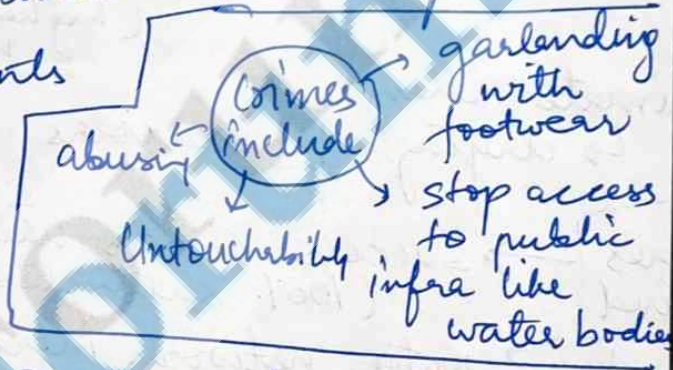


Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की महान संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil disabilities Act was amended to bring SC & ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 [PoAA Act]

to delineate crimes against SC/STs and their respective punishments



Why Mere legal Documents →

- ① According to NCRB, crimes against SCs increased four fold.

② SCs & STs form 40% of the poor.

③ Face still face unfortunate incidents of discrimination and harassment.

↳ man urinating on tribal in Madhya Pradesh.

④ Women tribals raped in North East

⑤ hidden discrimination

↳ abusing in private groups etc.

↳ lack of enforcement

↳ apathy

↳ lack of moral values

↳ subtle social acceptance of traditional hierarchy

Intense sensitisation is required →

① Public Functionaries → civil servants
→ police
→ politicians

- a) they implement the legislation
 eg police need to be sensitized (registering FIREs)
- b) policy making: proactive support to marginalised
- c) positive approach towards issues of discrimination in institutions like political parties
- d) empowerment at local levels

II Civil Society → ① for positive political - cation of issues

↳ good practices: Medha Patkar fight for rights of tribals in Narmada
Bachao Auddan

③ → for highlighting issues of discrimination
 eg support in Niyangiri agitation

Can be done through → involving multiple stake holders
 → ↑ awareness
 → sensitization programmes

Thus, social justice needs to be ensured to achieve emancipation for all

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			



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 share historical, cultural and economic ties with each other.



Global Rebalancing → ensured by South-South Partnerships & Global South Consensus

Inclusive World

↳ both ~~are~~ have been victims of colonialisation

↳ high income inequalities

↳ Oxfam report

Top 1% in India hold maximum wealth.

↳ India Africa Prosperity = prosperity of diverse tribes, social groups etc.

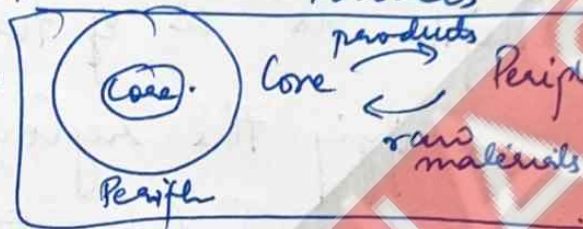
Sustainable World → focus on green energy

↳ Africa: storehouse of solar energy.

Equitable World-

↳ Both countries part of 'periphery' in core-periphery models

↳ Thus, develop. will lead to equity



How to Achieve

① Strengthen India Africa Forum Summit

② Increase PP ties

③ India should focus on efficient & timely completion of projects

④ Addressing the China Challenge

↳ From India Africa Growth Corridor (with Japan)

↳ Abot Trip & Chequebook Diplomacy to Sustainable financing

⑤ Increased cooperation at multilateral forums like UN

Thus, steps like One nation One goal which highlight role of Africa in Indian initiatives is a step right direction

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			



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

प्रशांत द्वीप देशों के साथ आसियान केंद्रीयता, नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था और विकास साझेदारी हिंद-प्रशांत को भारत के लिए अवसर का मंच कैसे बनाती है? एक समावेशी हिंद-प्रशांत निर्माण की प्राप्ति में क्या बाधाएं हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo Pacific is a terminology for specifying the regions common to Indian Ocean & Pacific Ocean



Ex: : Indo Pacific

ASEAN: group of South East Asian Nations

Theatre of opportunity

- ① Maritime Trade
- ② SAGAR
- ③ Net Security borders

Hurdles

- ① China - Russia Axis
 ↓
 String of Pearls
- ② US rivalry with China
- ③ Unpredictable USA
 ↓
 AUKUS v/s QUAD
- ④ Conflicting interests of Pacific Island Countries

Measures

- ① ~~the~~ Engagement of FIPIC
- ② Strengthen ties with ASEAN
- ③ Strategic Autonomy to tackle QUAD v/s AUKUS problem

Thus, Indo Pacific trade importance \hookrightarrow need to be tauled

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

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-
-

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.