

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Soham Shalendra		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102487	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	7/09/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। 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। 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। 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 (व्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 4:25 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 7:35 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	
			Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐	
*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, प्रलोचन, तथ्यों और आकड़ों 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 :	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)

Ever since the golden era of 1970s-80s; media has acquired an important position in the mainstay of life, tracing its emergence of now to the French Revolution.

(Role of media); democratic values

① Highlighting grassroot issues affecting common folk.

eg Indian Express → corruption in PM-Awas

② connecting citizens to their leaders;

becoming aspects not governance independent.
eg Anna Hazare movement

③ Basis for dissent, opinion and freedom of speech.

eg Highlighted in Romesh Thapar vs Union of India

④ creation of an informed political culture

eg knowledge of govt programmes / schemes

⑤ social awareness creation

eg issues = LGBTQ; inequality; SC/ST & marginalised

Issues with media (freedom) → Lack of an explicit freedom to speech media (unlike USA)

Legal codes; sedition, NSA etc create self-censorship & a 'muzzling effect'

Around 1200 cases of fake news were flagged by MIB.
(paid news → biased news)

Yellow journalism; sensationalism replacing coverage of social issues
eg Sushant Singh case

PIB coverage to flag fake news;

IT Rules 2021 are some policy measures taken to hold media accountable while balancing bias.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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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.2) The electoral process, though inclusionary in theory, has been pointed out for exclusionary tendencies in practice. Analyse, with special emphasis on role of women in India's representative electoral system. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The electoral process is governed through the Representation of People's Act 1950 & 1951; and has proven to be formalistic (difference in theory & practice)

Inclusionary in theory {

- Art 326; Universal adult franchise
- Election 2019; women > men in voting
- Awareness; SVSEP scheme
- Reservations (Art 330/332)
- Women (1/3 seats) $\Rightarrow$ 1.4 mn elected in local bodies (72nd & 73rd CAA) women representation 1992

Exclusionary tendencies (practice)

① Women only 14% in MP's glass ceiling
1.4 mn in local bodies

② Prony panchayat / panchayat pati systems in villages

③ Limited upskilling; realization

of PM-Grame Shakti Yojana objectives -

- ④ Delay in passage of Women's Reservation Bill $\Rightarrow$ greater representation
- ⑤ Prevalence of money power / sexualisation $\Rightarrow$ creates unsafe zones (socially) including women.

Yet, this is not fully true as:-

- ① High proportion of women as a part of councils of ministers.
- ② Engagement in the socio-political sphere via SHGs (1.2 cr with 88% all women)
Eg SEWA, Kudumbashree

(WAY FORWARD)

- └ Intra party democracy $\Rightarrow$ ticket distribution (proportional to women)
- └ Panchayat pratishtha; husbands not allowed in Panchayat samiti meetings.

'Mahila sashakti-karan' can generate some equality closing the gender gap!

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.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)

The capital punishment question deals with the issue of retributive vs. rehabilitative justice; with various ASOs such as Amnesty & the Universal Declaration of Human Rights asking for removal.

Right to dignified life (Harsh mandatory rule) $\xrightarrow{\text{Conflict}}$ Bachchan Singh; Mahesh Singh case (Rule of Rule) issuing death penalty

Why death penalty?

- ① Deterrence value; prevent heinous crimes
eg New CrPc = gangrape (death penalty)
- ② Retributive justice; calming public & ken of aggrieved.
- ③ Due checks present = high court sanctions

memory petition to the Pres/Governor -
+ Recall of same decision

④ Issues that surround Internal security
on strategic persons/terrorists

Eg. If hanged; 1984 ⇒ not happened
Issue
Masood Azhar

In 15/60 cases of hanging; SC
declared it had reserved

ISSUES

→ 262nd report (LC) ⇒ removal
of death penalty

→ Absence of due legal protection
(strong state counsel) ⇒ legal
protection
to
perpetrator
(armed)

(Reforms needed)

→ Strong legal counsel; due
protection to innocent

→ Painless measures to be employed

→ Gradual shift to rehabilitative
justice

Capital punishment has pros &
cons, however; SC must take due recognition of
case law.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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.

ISWD

(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 disputes are governed by Art 263 of the Indian Constitution; with the management entrusted accorded to Centre (Sch VII).

ISWD
Act 1956

- Creation of tribunals by Centre ⇒ assess water sharing & conflict
- SC to not annul / interfere / to be appealed to.
- maintaining federal relations (cooperation)

(Positives)

① Experts in tribunals ⇒ well defined terms of sharing (eg MAT / 11 age water sharing)

② Engagement of secretaries / SMs ⇒ fruitful in settling states
eg Maharashtra - Goa.

- ③ Uniting conflicts not sum of the minor projects in states (hydro-electric, irrigation)

ISSUES

- ① Political rallying against the river sharing / land issues.
eg Narmada; S4L (Satyagraha)
- ② United cooperation.
eg Haryana → floods in New Delhi (Hathnikund) (conflict)
- ③ Highly delayed; non-agreement & non-following of reports & its terms.
cases filed in SC (judicial burdening)
other ethnic & regional conflicts aggravated
conflictual & combative federation
eg Karnataka ↔ Tamil Nadu

(Leading to)

Utilising AII ML; granular aquifer sharing; Integrating LIDAR data & Hsland principles can foster cohesive water sharing

Feedback

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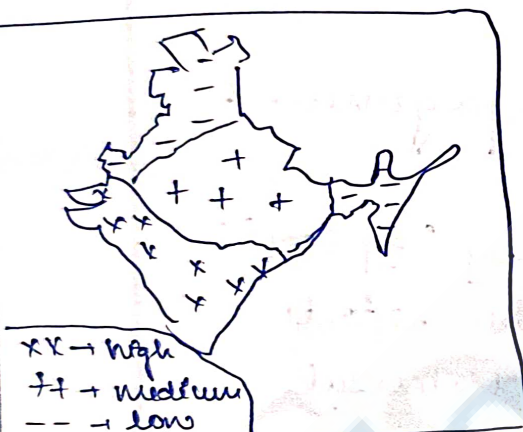
Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The cooperative model of development is based on the success of Patel's Gujarat model & Kallen's white revolution (via Amul)

Significance

- ① Power by redressal of small & marginal farmers (86.2% ; 90,000/- avg farm income)
- ② Engagement in the political sphere (SHGs / groups) in local bodies [social audits / vote banks] delivery marginalised uplancement (50% SHGs / 27% SCs ⇒ multi dimensional poor.



Cooperative success

(regionalised)

Engagement in the political sphere (SHGs / groups) in local bodies [social audits / vote banks] delivery marginalised uplancement (50% SHGs / 27% SCs ⇒ multi dimensional poor.

③ Revival of mfg hubs in consonance with schemes (PM/SPM Ruuban/DAY National Rural livelihood mission)

↳ reverse de-urbanisation of industries.

④ Collectivisation ⇒ broken barriers of caste and gender.

(ISSUES still remain)

① Limited / narrow scope of engagement & regionalised success

② Lack of actionable democracy (eg social Audit Units ⇒ lack Action taken reports)

③ Bank's hesitancy ⇒ credit disbursement.

REFORMS

→ Reinforce FPOs / SHGs / PACs / Coops

→ Allow decentralisation
eg PACs = function as kirana stores

→ credit friendly banks (PSL changes)

Cooperative model can generate

'Sangathan se samudhchi' via SDG # 17
realisation.

Feedback

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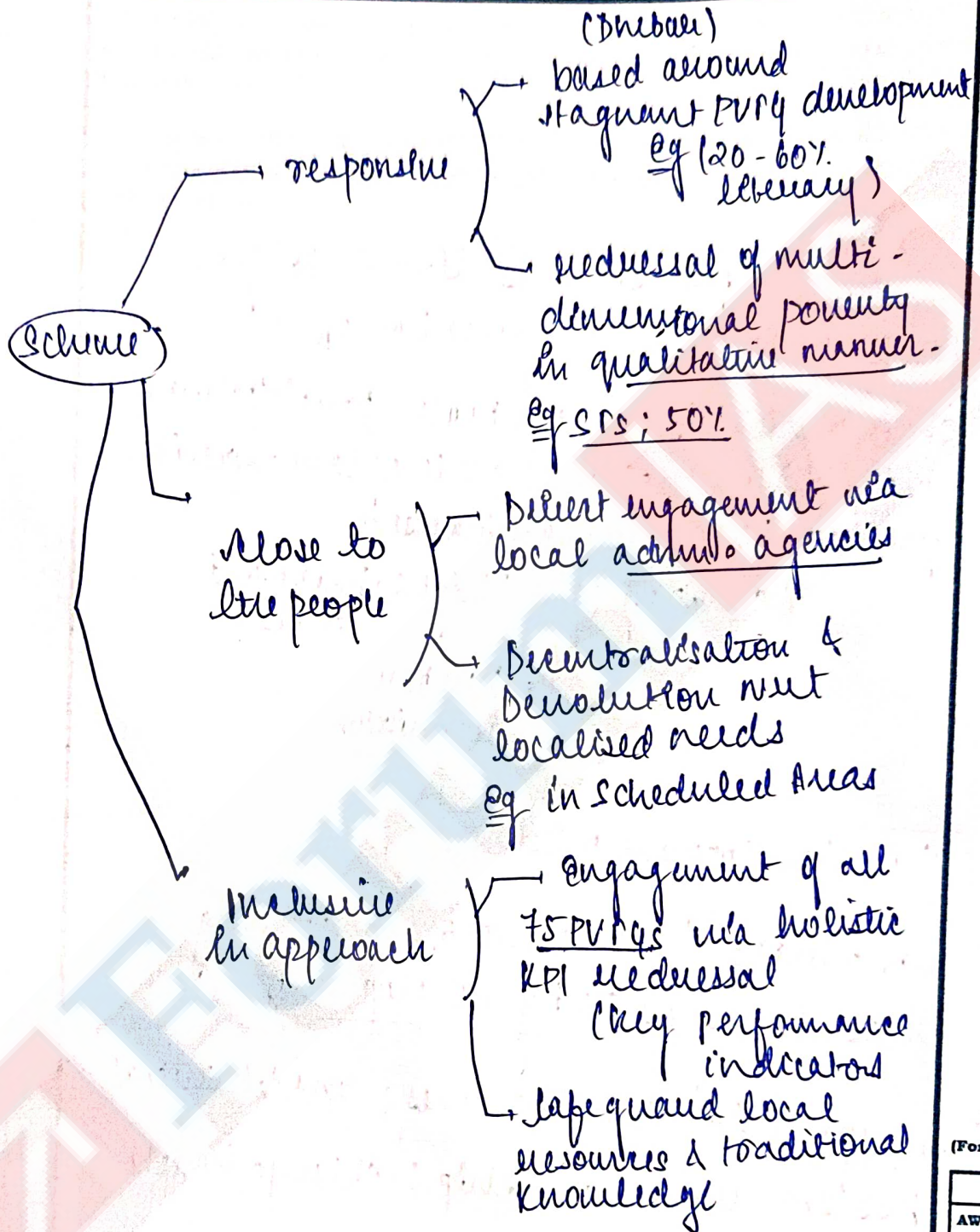
Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Welfare state is linked to good governance; in the creation of a state which is accountable, participative, responsive & upholds rule of law especially for the PVTGs as marginalised (group of 75 $\Rightarrow$ highly backward tribes)
↳ Bureau of Commission

PM PVTG Development Mission

- ① Introduced in Budget 2023; sanctioning funds towards PVTG development.
- ② Parallel to other schemes; Special Central Assistance; Scholarship; Pranayashakti.
- ③ Holistic development of PVTGs such as Onges; Tamias; Pullayars etc.



A call for rationalisation of SP list based upon KPIs; due engagement of leaders can yield positive results for our vanbandhus.

Feedback

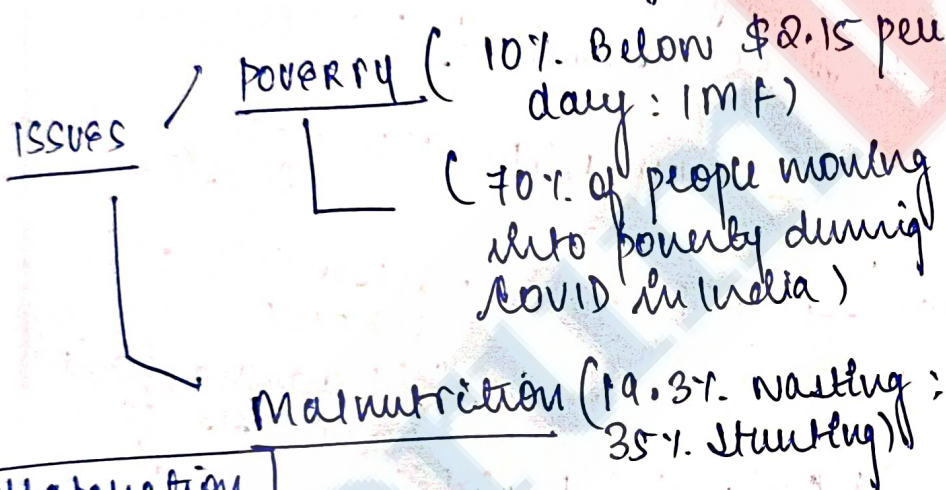
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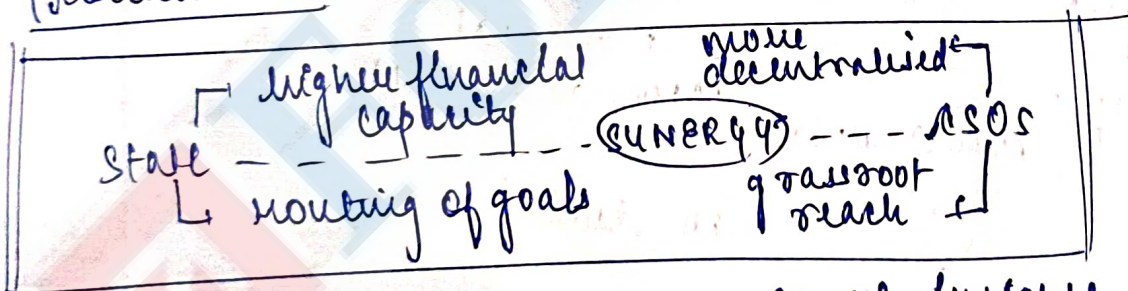
Q.7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help in addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

In the era of networked & inclusive governance; CSOs emerge as a helping hand of the state to allow for achievement of welfare goals.



Collaboration



- CSOs can generate local level insights
eg) NSS / Azim Premji → nutrition studies
- Enable realization of entrepreneurial initiatives. eg financial training to SEWA / Sakshis

③ Facilitation of govt schemes.

eg Mid Day Meal → Aushay Patra Foundation
↓
1300 schools fed

④ Financial disbursement

via DARPA portal & engagement

via NITI Aayog

→ route CSOs towards SDG implementation

paper NGOs/CSOs ⇒ tax evasion

(ISSUES)

FCRA 2021 ⇒ restrictive in nature

(↓ admino, limit expenses, foreign funds)

subversive threat
eg greenpeace

Only 10% NGOs/CSOs
present annual
accounts to MHA

कुलदंडकलम

Vijay Kumar Committee recommen-

dations, creation of social stock index &
merger of main NGOs/CSOs can enable
cooperation in creation of a collaborative
partnership.

Feedback

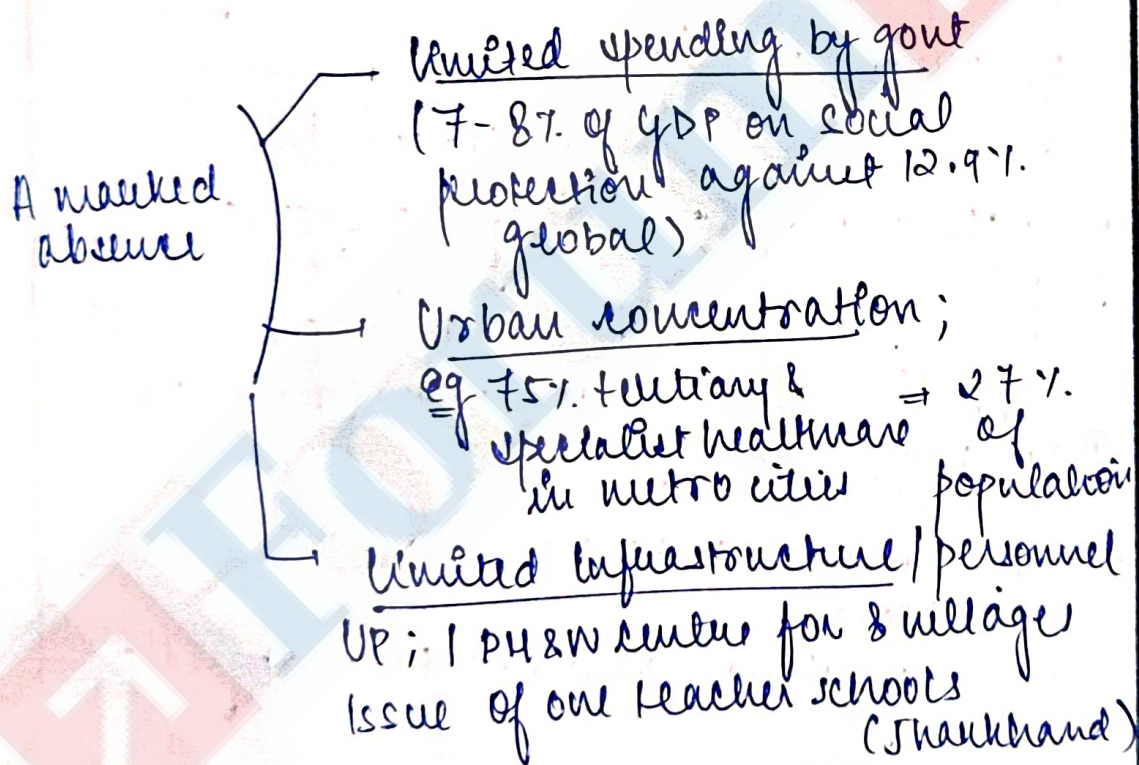
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Here G is Good Average and P Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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)

Social infrastructure refers to the overall architecture pertaining to institutions (schools, hospitals) & social protection net.



(Significant challenges)

① creates disparities (urban - rural / rich poor) = economic & social divide.

② Un-even-ness of growth (highlighted by Oxfam Report; inequality kills)

③ Non-utilisation of due economic demographic dividend (2018-2051 period; UNFPA)

④ Foster issue of multi-dimensional poverty; unemployment; vicious labor cycle; gender disparity.

Why the phenomena?

[Your efforts]

limited political will

high gestation period

limited PPP in rural
NW & Northeast

① PM-Kaushal Vikas;
Skill Dev centres

② PM-Samagra Shiksha; school infra
& NEP 2020

③ PM-Ayushman Bharat; PHCs upgraded

creation of a public health
cadre (NCRNC) & NITI Best practice of
college adoption/ school adoption can
generate dividends towards developed
states.

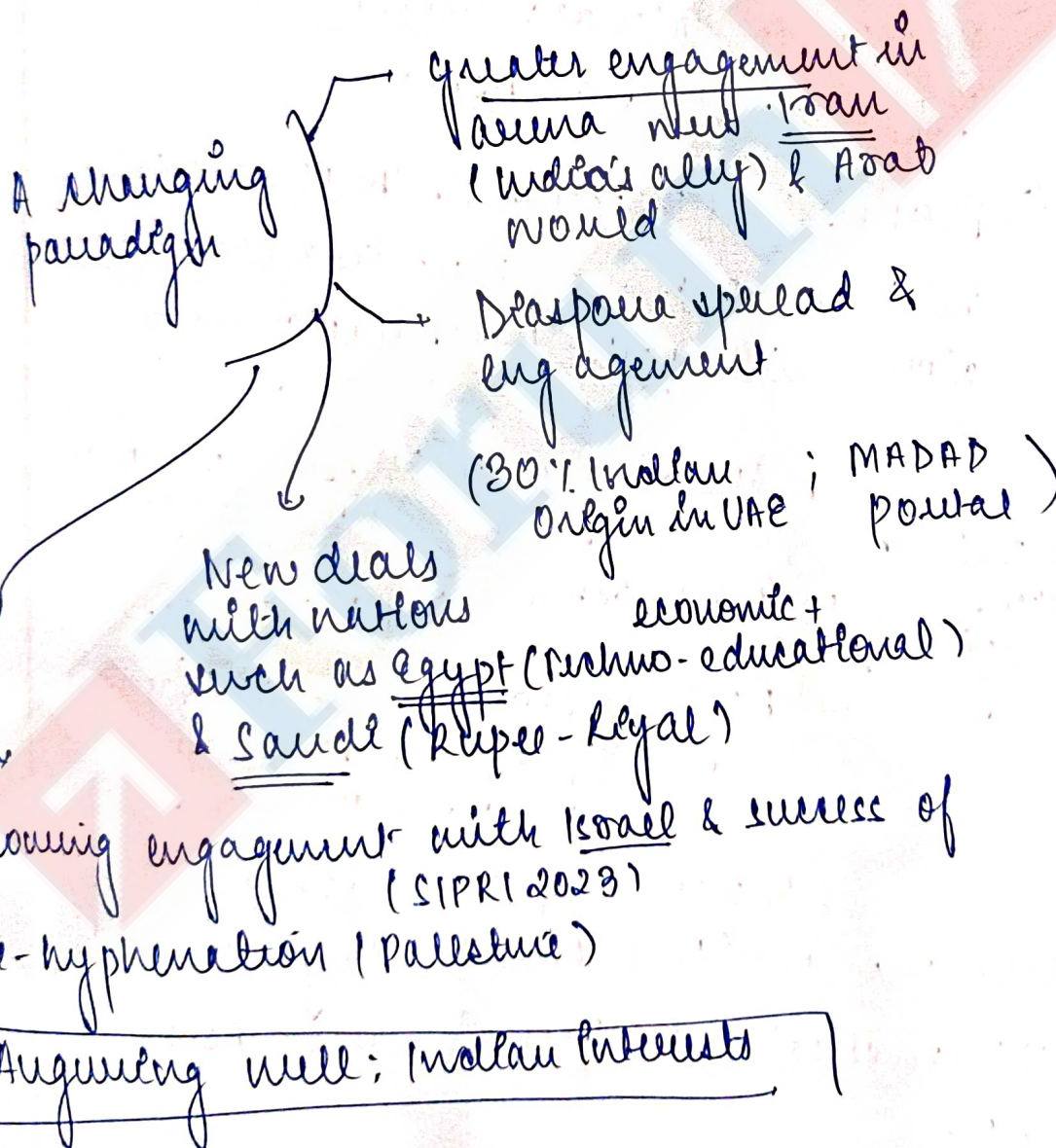
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TOTAL MARKS				

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)

The question comes in light of China's role in West Asia near Iran & Saudi Arabia peace deal.



① Facilitate supply chain resilience
with New International Order
2.0 approach.

② Greater lead in Global South
in era of Cold War 2.0.

③ Bridge to Extended Neighbourhood
& connect Central Asia.

④ Projects; RAPI pipeline, INSRC corridor
and ONYC projects with Suez canal
along with space / defence growth.

Thematic
actors
in region

- China's growth (Western tollbar
with Rus-Ukr
war)
- Extremist groups (ISIL; Hamas)
- Regional economic instability
eg Egypt's declining
economy

India requires greater
engagement while maintaining connectivity
to pragmatic principles in West Asian
equation.

Feedback

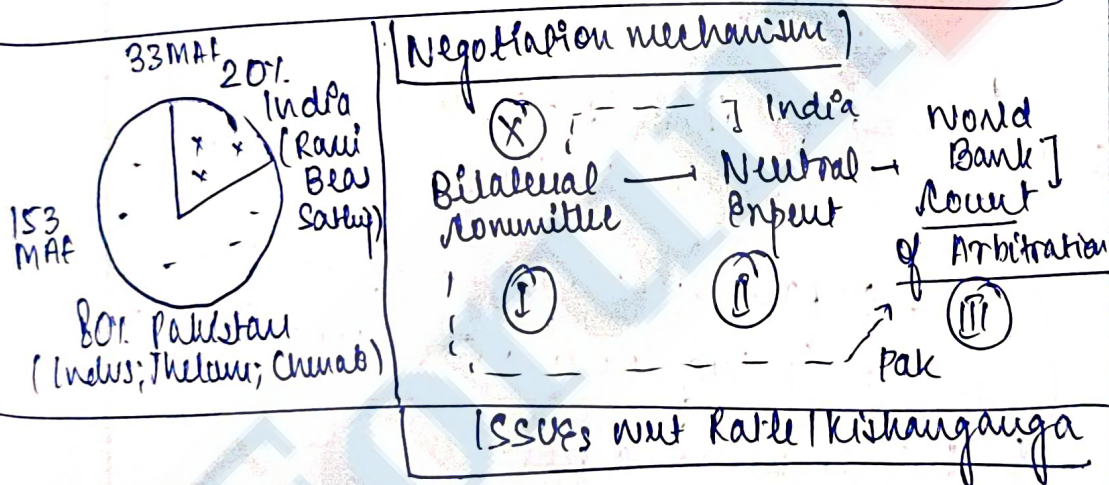
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TOTAL MARKS				

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

जल कूटनीति दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रूपरेखा को फिर से परिभाषित कर सकती है। सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indus Water Treaty was a World Bank Brokered deal in the 1960s; facilitating sharing of Indus water-river system b/w Pakistan & India.



Redefining contours of regional cooperation

- ① Regularity of meetings; space of diplomatic engagement with Pak.
- ② Fostering adherence to values of nation principles; as an upper riparian state.

③ Objectivity in sharing river water for regional development.

eg hydro-electric projects

④ Mutual sharing = river water towards irrigation for agriculture & irrigation.

└─ aquifer - level data not shared

ISSUES

└─ Pakistan's failure to adhere to treaty terms (figure)

└─ unfair treaty; needs revision with higher Indian requirements

└─ highlighting a bilateral issue at UN bodies by Pak.

Shared GIS/LIDAR based aquifer mapping; treaty updation & sharing of real-time water usage info can foster regional cooperation.

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.

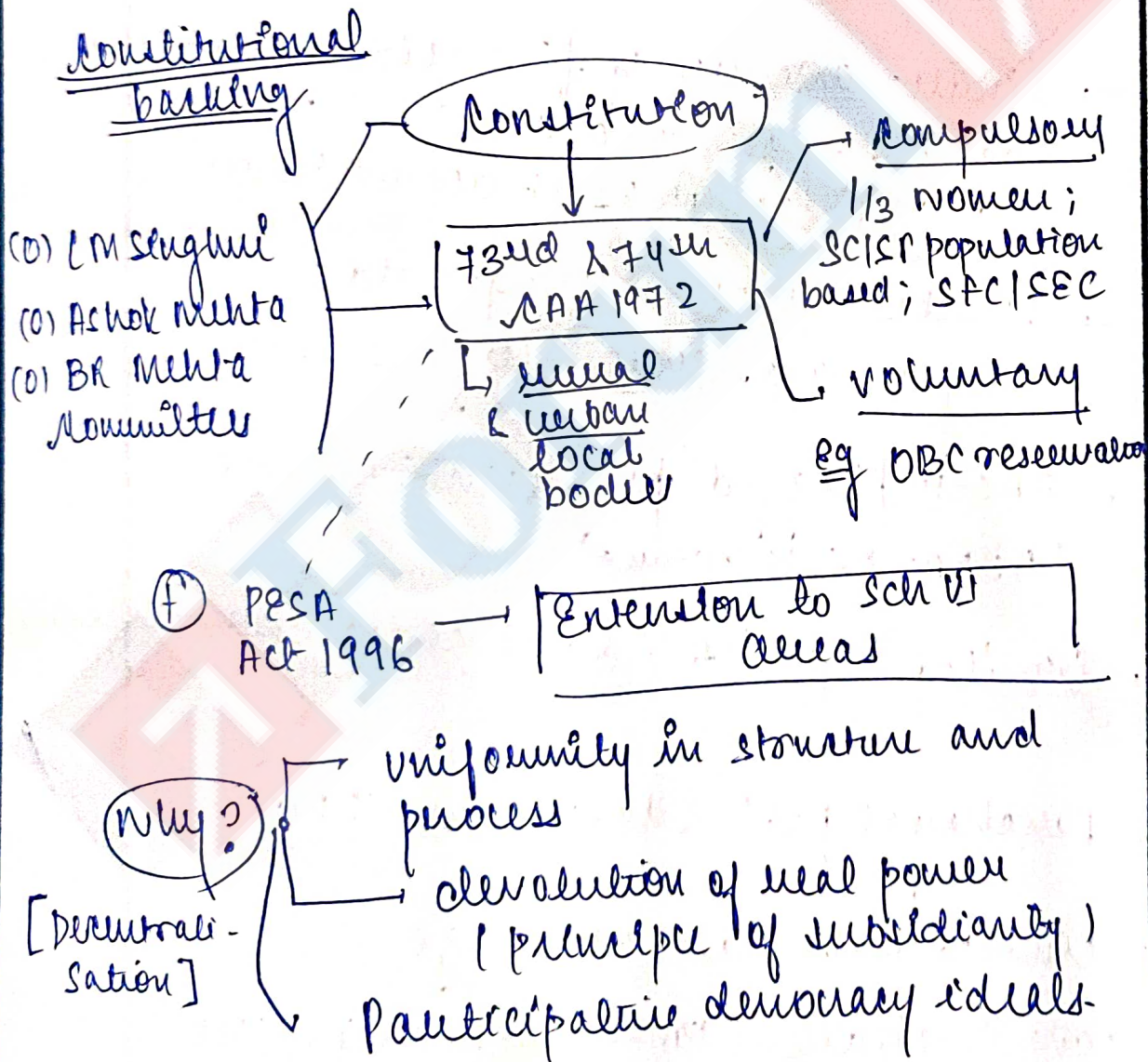
TOTAL MARKS

Q.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।

The YVK Rao Committee had called local governance institutions as ('grass without roots').



ARC-II Classification of Issues; 3As)

Funds

High Centre & state dependence + tied nature
eg 10% / 90% (Panchayats)
self C-S dependence

Issues of municipal bonds
(state assent; only 59% working;
high denomination)

limited avenues of financial generation
eg GST $\Rightarrow$ seasoned Octroi
+ lack of asset documentation

Functions

limited no. of meetings held;
only towards socio-religious issues

ARC-II flagged 'panastatalist overlap'
(DRDA; Distt admin.)

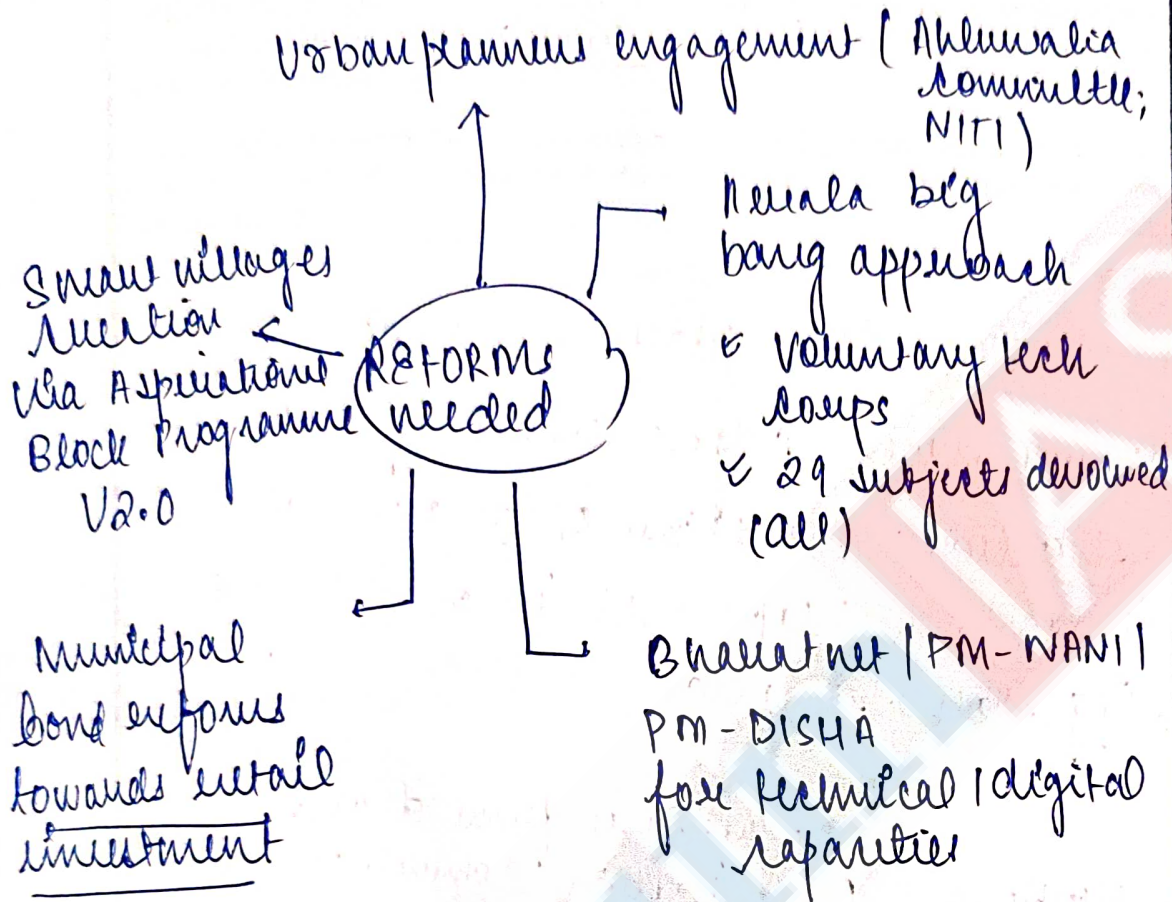
limited expertise; local cadre absence

Provision

Panchayat pati & caste issues (Knap)

limited technical knowledge

low penetration (PM-goram Swaraj & DISHA)



The Panchayat & VC B ecosystem need to be grounded (rooted) in pragmatic vision & Gandhian ideal of Samudaya & organic circle.

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.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)

Judiciary plays the multi-
facious roles of guardian of the
constitution; protection of fundamental
rights and keeps a check on executive
& legislative function.

Constitutional
character
of separation
& independence

- Inference from debates.
(Drafting Committee): Ambedkar
- Art 50; separation from
Executive
- Art 142/146 ⇒ complete
+ 32 justice
[Explicit] across
country
- [Implicit] ⇒ Basic structure
& Judicial Review
(Bhanu vs Vol: 1973)

Bedrock of thriving
polity

① Check against 'transgressions'; well regulated & executive (autocratic)

eg Puttaswamy judgment 2017.

② maintenance of constitutionalism; constitutional morality

eg Navtej Singh Johar - case.

③ political reform initiation;

eg ADR & PULL vs. Union of cases India

(criminal antecedents; NOFA)

④ ASO engagement via PIL (Justice Iyer)

eg MC Mehta vs UOI ⇒ 'absolute liability principle' (Bhopal gas tragedy)

Executive
Encroachment

Constitutional) → 323A & B
ITAR & L Chandra -
case Kumar
Rao

NSAC Issue 2015
State level
appointment

Nullification
via legislation

eg 42nd CP
1976

Remedies

Probes credibility

- ① Conflict of interest
& summary judgments
in tribunals
- ② Reduces public trust
in decision / court
judgments

Effects efficacy

- ① Appeal to HC &
SC from tribunal
(burdening)
- ② Biased decisions
(visible in dist.
& local courts)

(Importance of Executive involvement;

- ① Reduce overall burden (tribunal cases
are adhered to; in most cases)
- ② prevent nepotism; biased appt (NJAC)
in presence of vague (Art 217).
- ③ Due checks & balances (eg UK, Germany model)

Constitutional supremacy
should be the norm against the
supremacy of any one organ.

Feedback

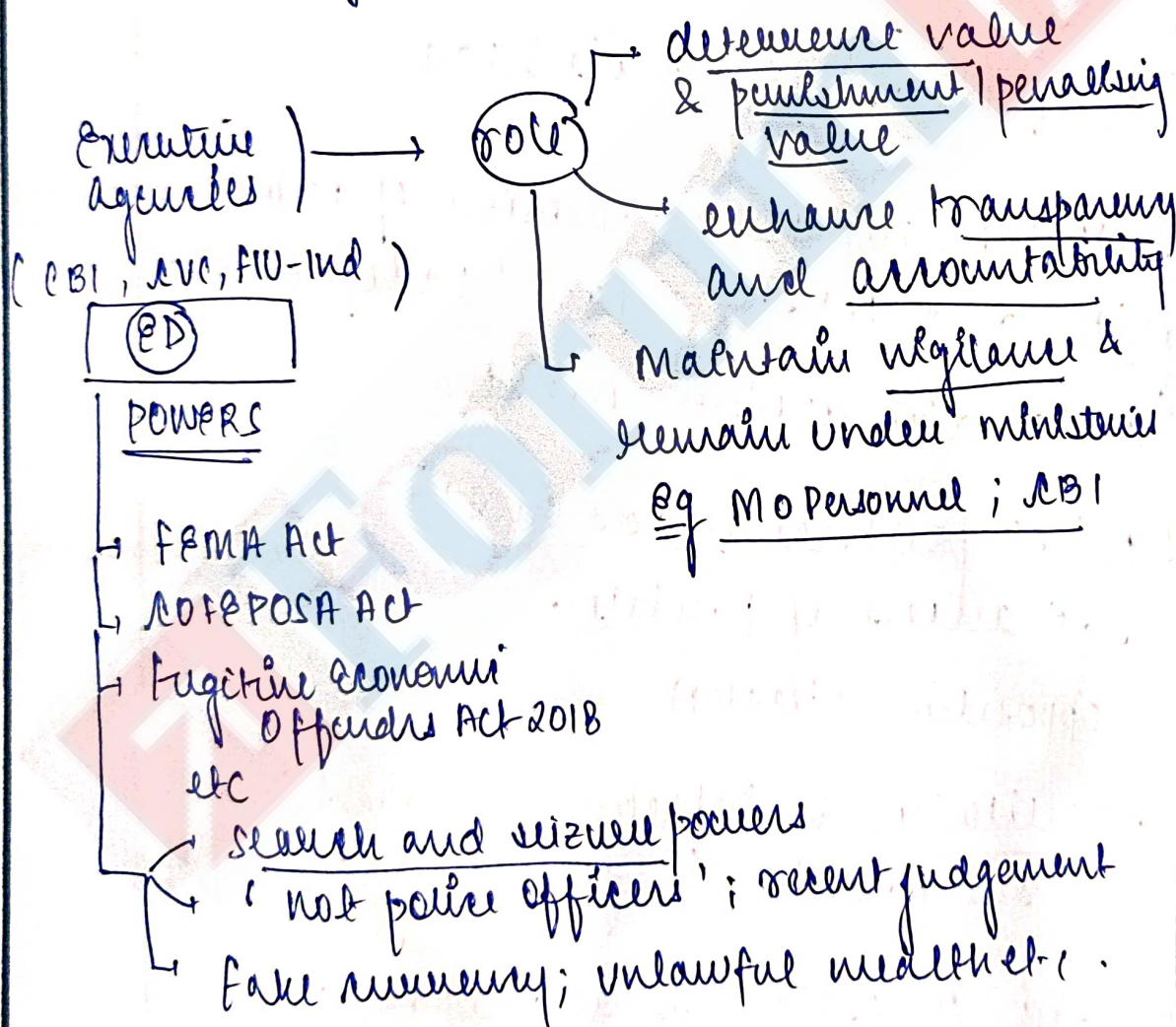
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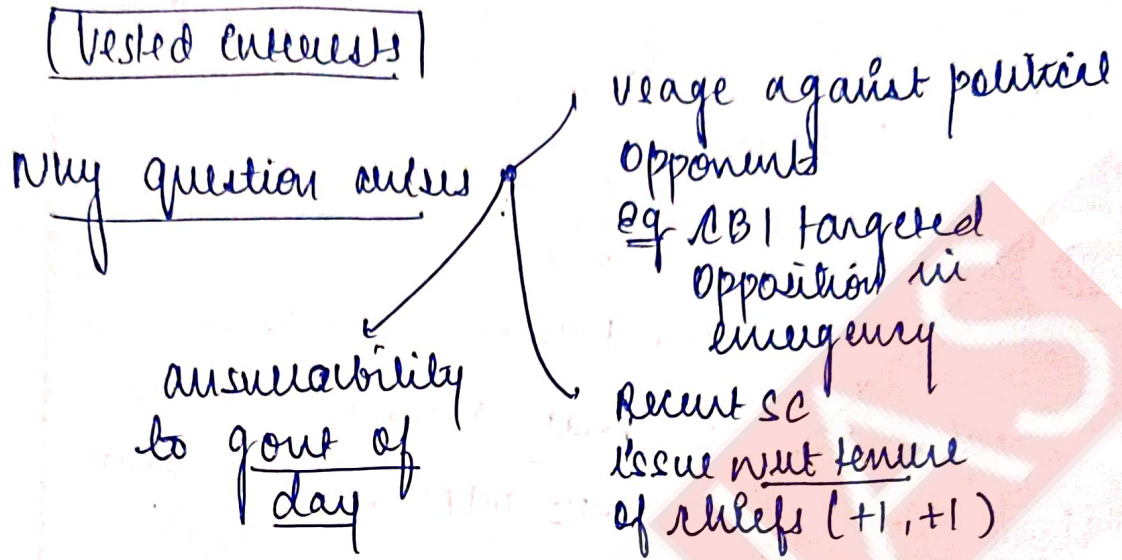
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TOTAL MARKS			

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 in news recently with commendable action against ex-MPs/MLAs & civil servants





(Rule of law?) ; on its head

- ① (Rule By law) issue ; erosion of public faith and trust $\Rightarrow$ law & order
(automatic decision-making)
- ② Against political heads in states ; fenamens of parties .
(opposition attacks)
- ③ Facilitation of Defection ; towards central parties & regime change.
- ④ Biased investigation approach ; inaction against central party

@ Evaluation; Didn't want to write about Maharashtra; UP issues (might come off as politically colored) **FORUM IAS** CORRECT APPROACH?

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

High Command.

⑤ Seized money = misquidred towards utilisation in elections if not done transparently.

⑥ Seized; 'aged panache'; 'spring out in action' prior to elections'

Certain degree of executive control REQUIRED

- Accountability to democratic mandate.
- Prevent imbalanced bureaucracy (Super-Executive) eg Pakistan
- Maintaining political accountability (Shielding 'mens rea' of officers; morale boost)

Upgradation of Seizure Info mgmt system (SIMS); cadre policy changes (ARC-II) can enable PD's working in consonance with economic security goals.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

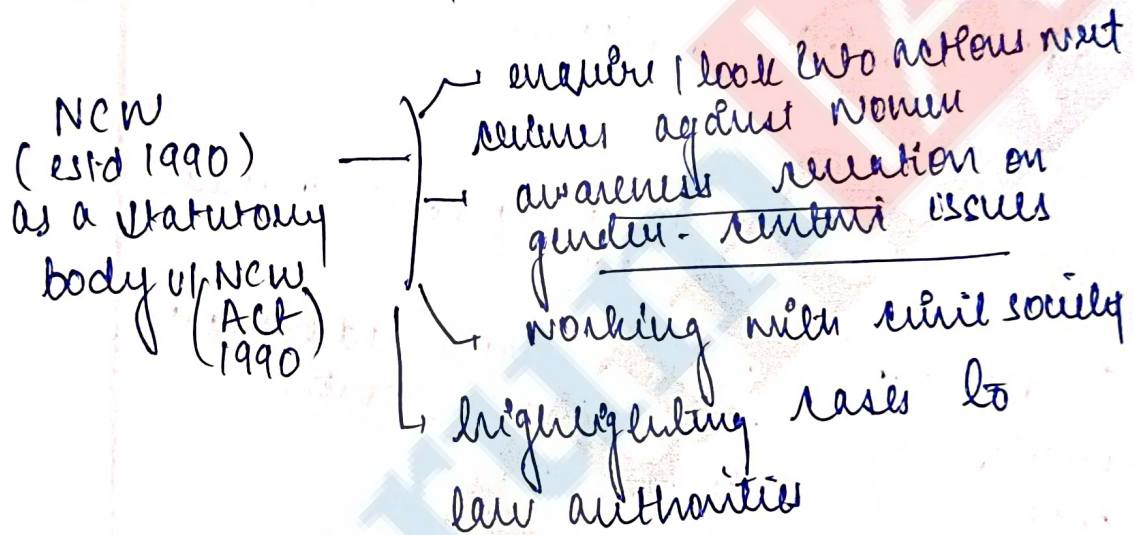


Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing.

(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)

The role of NCW was revisited
due to reluctant reaction / response
towards the Manupuru issues



(Safeguarding women's rights)

① Demanding cognisance to issues towards helious issues

eg Role in Nimbhaya case = highlighted issues to Judiciary

② Safeguarding marginalised & LGBTQ+ (intersectionality)

eg Harpur rape case

⑧ engagement in committees next schemes / policy

eg Delhi govt → committees next women (participation) safety

Socio-economic wellbeing

① engagement with NGOs such as Saheli
via grants & engagement

② highlighting local issues → functionaries
eg lack of SCRVs; low police force (women)

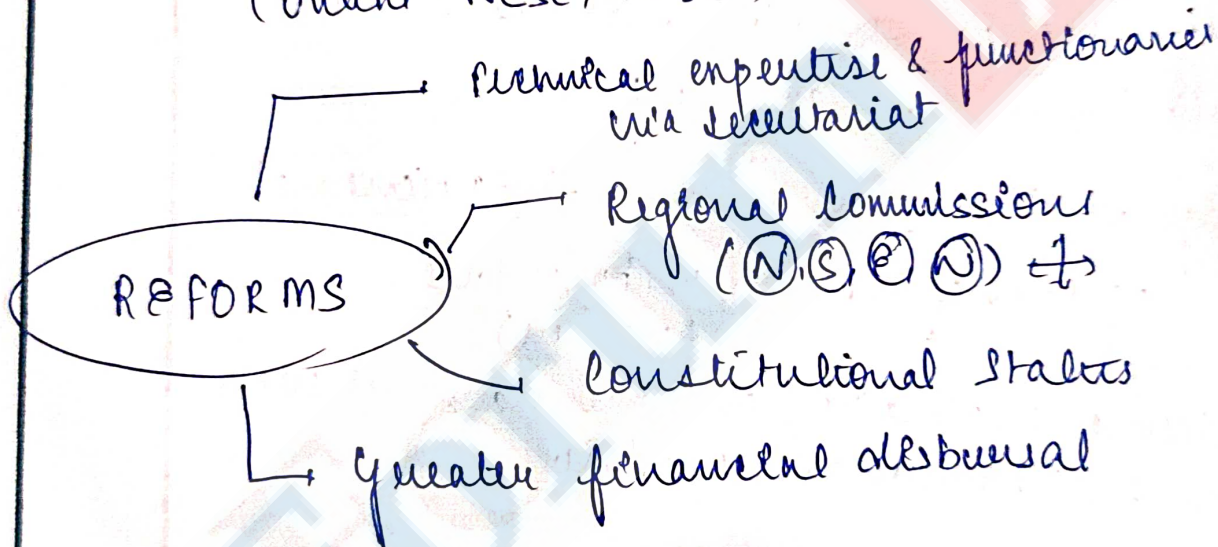
③ Scheme evaluation on ground level such as Beti Bachao Beti Padhao.

Autique

① Politicisation of role; Swati Malhotra was criticised.

② limited facilities; funds & functionaries at disposal

- ③ Engagement limited to Delhi; urban issues against rural spread.
- ④ Centralised structure; lack of regional committees / commissions
- ⑤ Not given Constitutional status & real powers
(Unlike NCSC, NEBC)



NCW's role requires decentralisation & capacity enhancement to tackle women's issues at granular level.

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

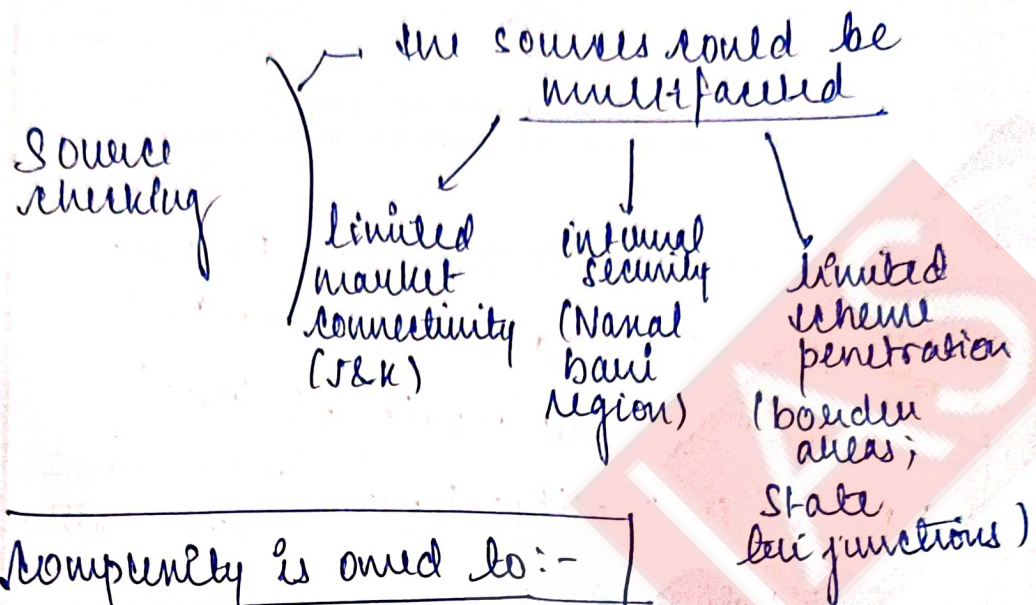
बहुआयामी गरीबी के बीच वंचितों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सूचित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Various reports such as Oxfam; Oxford highlighted multi-faceted deprivations at the national level

eg { wealth inequality; top 10% { 52% income
74% wealth-
multi dimensional; SC | ST | OBC
poverty 33% 50% 27%
(multi-dimensional poor)

Yet, much greater levels of targeted; localised data metrics are needed to check & correct these deprivations at a policy level. eg Income model (MP)

Extent { checking the territorial prevalence
eg North East poorer than Maharashtra; Kerala (NE: 6% GDP)
marginalised sections horizontally
other arenas (Urban vs. rural etc) (STs ⇒ PVTGs most deprived)



- ① Multiplicity of sources
eg North East { inter tribal conflict
limited logistics
- ② Financial transparency / non-wasting of funds / mis-utilisation
eg routine massive cyclonic corruption
- ③ Conundrum of redressal (Naxal areas) both security & development

[NITI Aayog Report allows for]

- ↳ quantulated data collection
- ↳ highlighting govt successes
eg goals met clean fuel;
electrification completed
(97-98%)
- ↳ Focus on areas of intervention needed:
 - = scheme convergence
(ADP/Block programme)
- ↳ greater pragmatism in govt/ state action against policy idealism.

ISSUES

- ① census would provide greater quantulation (postponed)
- ② Data inaccuracies; issues in weighing may be present ignisso issue
- ③ cannot rule out bias

Open source govt data;
engagement of CSOs in policy scheme delivery can enhance targeted remedying of multi-dimensional poverty.

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

हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Political parties are organised
voluntary groups vying for political
power via electoral participation.
regd. under ROPA 1951 by EC1 (Election
Commission)

Lifeblood
of representative
democracy

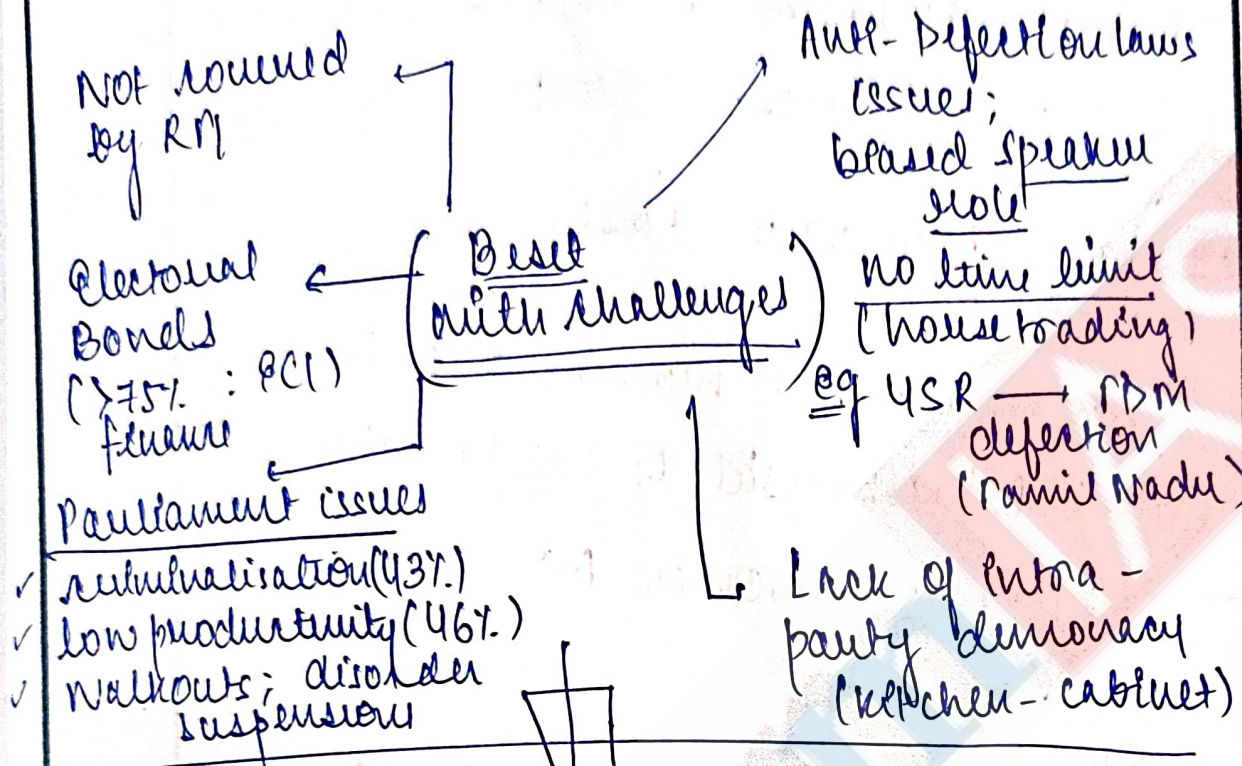
Basis for creation of democratic
mandate (common popular vote)

Forming the lawfully elected
govt at central / state level
(MPs / MLAs)

Forming the agenda / policies towards
achievement of DSDPs

Realisation of the ideations of
the Preamble

(Socialist; secular; sovereign
democratic republic)



ISSUES; social democratisation

- ① Reduces accountability to citizens (surrender; opacity)
- ② Bias; ADR: people with wealth > ₹500 and criminal past → more likely to get elected (also issue; Vohra committee)
eg. Ams; ₹60,000 Cr → 2019 elections

③ Nexus relation with business
groups / interest groups
eg. Cash for vote sale.

④ Disengagement of women due to
limited disbursement of party ticket
eg. Only 14-15% women MPs.

REFORMS

- ↳ Anti-Defection Law changes (Hallam
Committee ; Pres / Governor)
- ↳ MP Participation Index via ASOs/
NGOs (attendance & speech)
- ↳ Constitutional status (Germany
model) = intra party democracy
- ↳ Women's reservation Bill

Political parties need to be brought
under greater transparency disclosure
ARC-II : Data of transparency index = good place to
start.

Feedback

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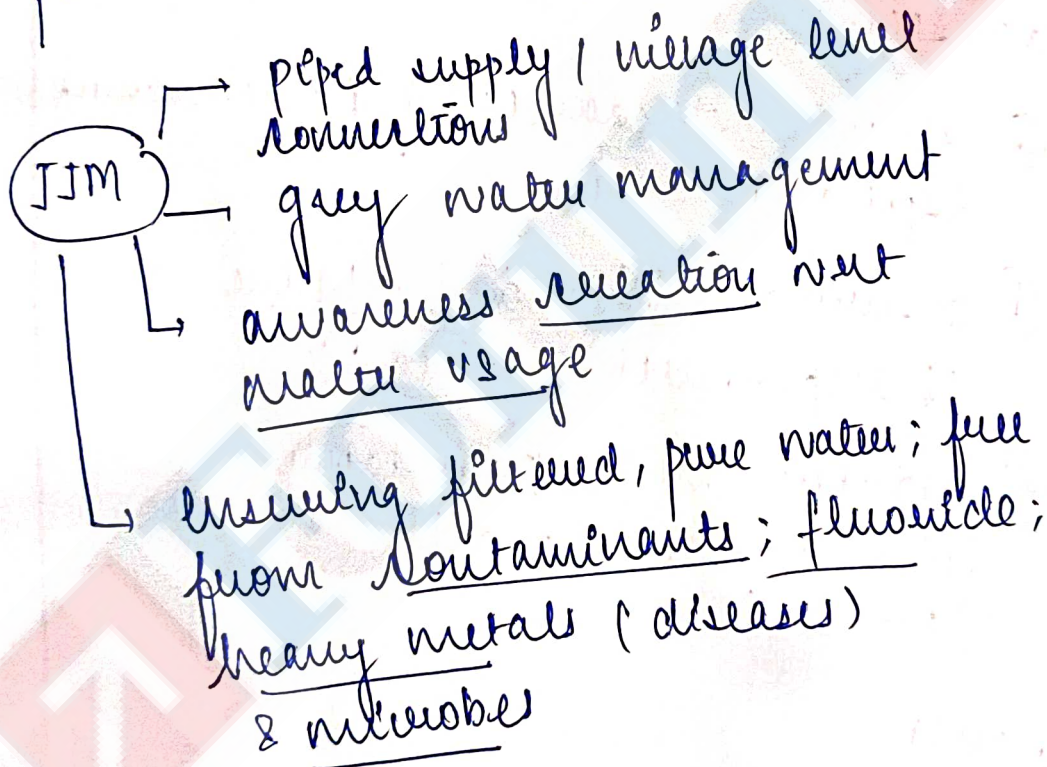
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Poor.

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 of Ministry of Jal Shakti espouses coverage of all households (rural) with potable water supply by 2024.



(Inter-generational benefits)

① For the infant / child (0-5)

- ① Reduces disease spread; cholera; diarrhoea (polluted water sources)
- ② Reduction in IMR (U-5) in line with SDG goals 2030
- ③ Future human potential realisation
(skills/IG development → productivity → income
↓
out of poverty)

② Pre-teens - Adolescents

- ① School attendance / GER improvement especially SC/ST
- ② Ensuring sanitation & hygiene ⇒
↓ ↓ reproductive diseases
- ③ Reduction in unpaid labour ⇒
time towards studies
(women)

③ Adult

- ① women walk 14000 km a year for water ⇒ health/time issue
redressal
- ② In line with Swachha Bharat

Mission: usage of water = toilets (hygiene)

① Social awareness / habits (passed on to next of kin)

Identify → ease of utility & access to infra (toilets at home)
→ clean water can increase life expectancy.

Limited social awareness

Rural areas; geographical inco-
gruity

Challenges

Lack of effective decentralised quality checks

Limited maintenance, repair & overhaul (MR&O) focus

negligible overshoot = 100% coverage
headline

The achievement of 12 cu houses covered showcases optimism which can be augmented with rain-water harvesting; bamboo pipes = greater coverage. (NB)

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.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.

POAA 1989

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)

Prevention of Atrocities Act is seen as a parallel legislation to Art 15 & Art 17 along with Protection of Civil Rights Act to ensure due protection to marginalised (SCs/STs)

ISSUES in
view of which
Act passed

→ social discrimination in
era of mandal politics
→ utilisation of caste shes;
honour killings; gang rape
etc

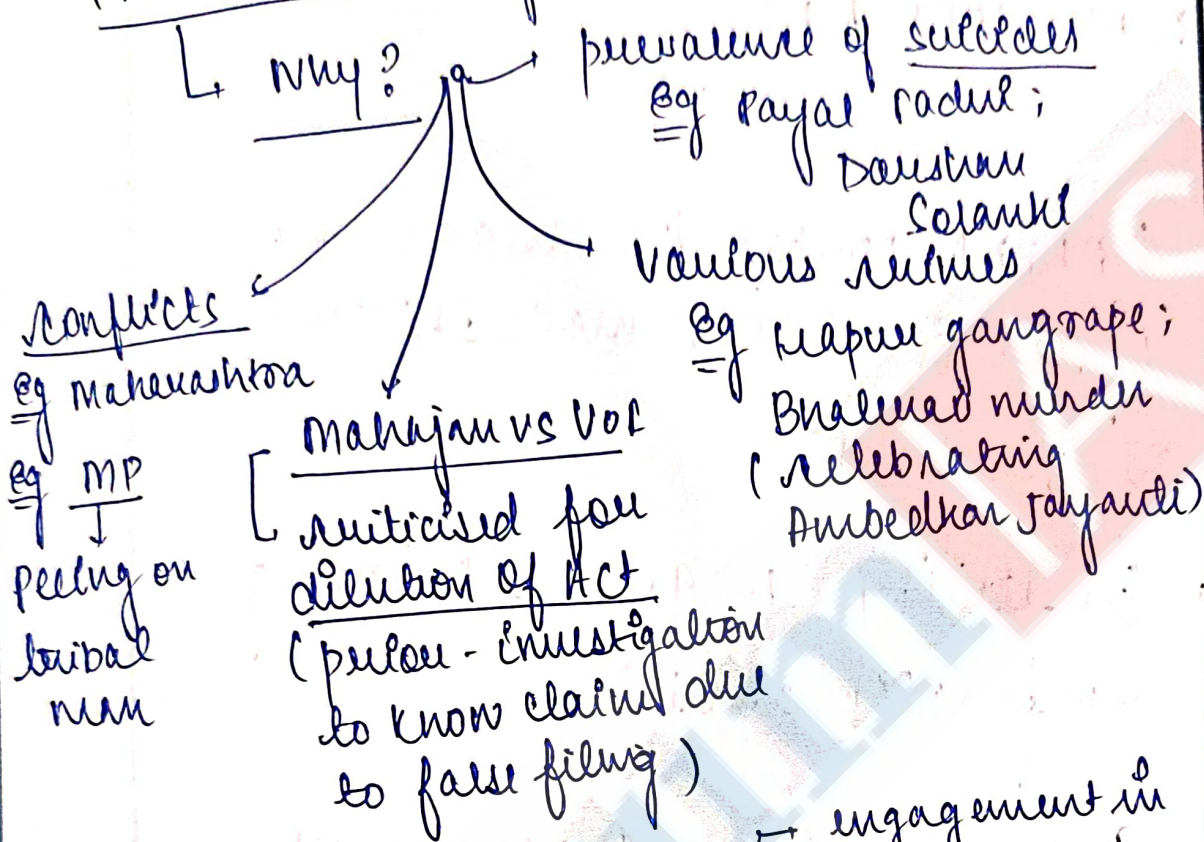
providing for

arrests w/o
prior investigation
(filing of
charges)

securing rights
against high caste
groups

basis of
protection at
institution (police stations;
courts)

Remains new legal document



(a) United NGO sensitisation

- engagement in
urban areas
(clonment)
& North India
- delegate
accountability
to political
institutions
- limited engagement
in zones (rural)

(b) limited public
functionary
sensitisation

- non-registering of cases
at police stations
- high under trials (70-80%)
SC/STs
: NCRB
- admn. apathy

NAY FORWARD

- ↳ DARPAAN portal for engagement of ASO in SCISF mainstreaming
eg. Vanshakti
- ↳ Sensitivity (r-group training to functionaries)
- ↳ Enhance scheme coverage via tailored scheme saturation model (NITI; best practice)
- ↳ e-governance portal; filing complaints under the act

The POAA 1989 needs to be augmented to present day realities in line with needs of marginalised sections.

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.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 है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India - Africa ties transcend time; our engagement in Non-Aligned Movement (1961) to the South-South cooperation today (across the cold wars)

Global re-balancing → Becoming the leaders of global south via greater engagement (against Rus-China Δ NATO)

Neo-NAM approach centered around national & strategic interests & Panchsheel espoused

Basis for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam and Mohlen → engaging in sustainable relationships

Inclusive

Supply-chain resilience & economic growth (\$90 Bn of trade)
 Support for UNSC permanency (norms)
 Presence of diaspora = African nation

Shared projects; Indian HIDCP projects
 2 African ports extension; industrialisation (raw; metals)

Sustainable

Environmental convergence; Mutah project, green wall simulation

Towards clean energy goals
COP27

Support via vacuum Maitri; peacekeeping forces

Equitable

India seeking representation in BRICS-XI (Egypt) to Africa

Shared security goals (Djibouti code)

India - Africa growth corridor (w/ Japan)

ISSUES

- └ Stagnancy in AAGC project (low deliverables)
- └ Racially discriminative work policies (Blacks sent to)
- └ Arena of 'new great game' / Wagner group (Niger)
(discovery of critical minerals : DRC, Mali etc)
- └ China's rapid expansion (countries like Somalia)

Enhancing scope of AAGC;
high quality on ground deliverables;
human touch via HADR & peace-keeping
forces can keep the relationship free
from 'diplomatic stumbling blocks'.

Feedback

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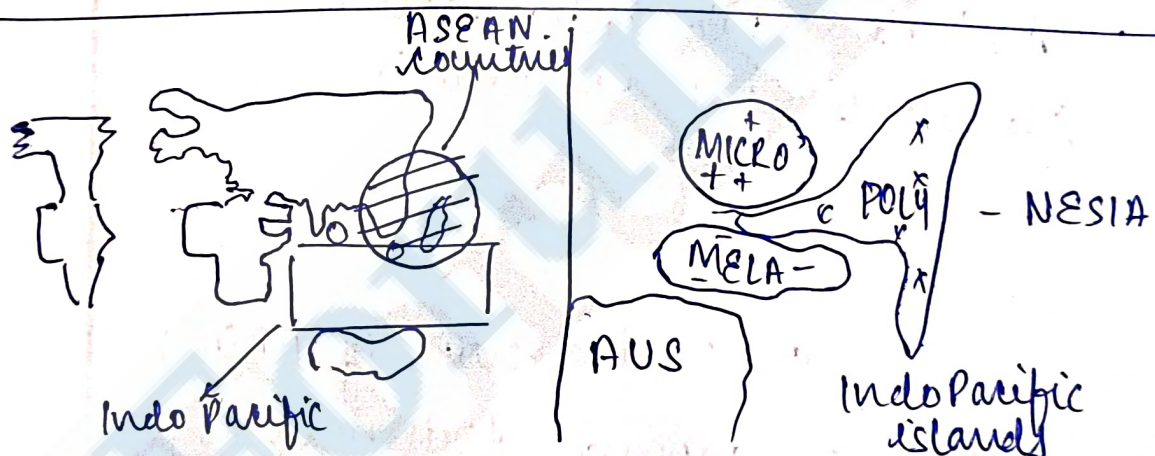
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The recent outreach of Hon'ble PM to Pacific Islands puts the Indo Pacific question at the center of focus.



ASEAN centrality

- \$131 Bn trade
- Connect East policy
- SAGAR; Open & Secure Indo-Pacific

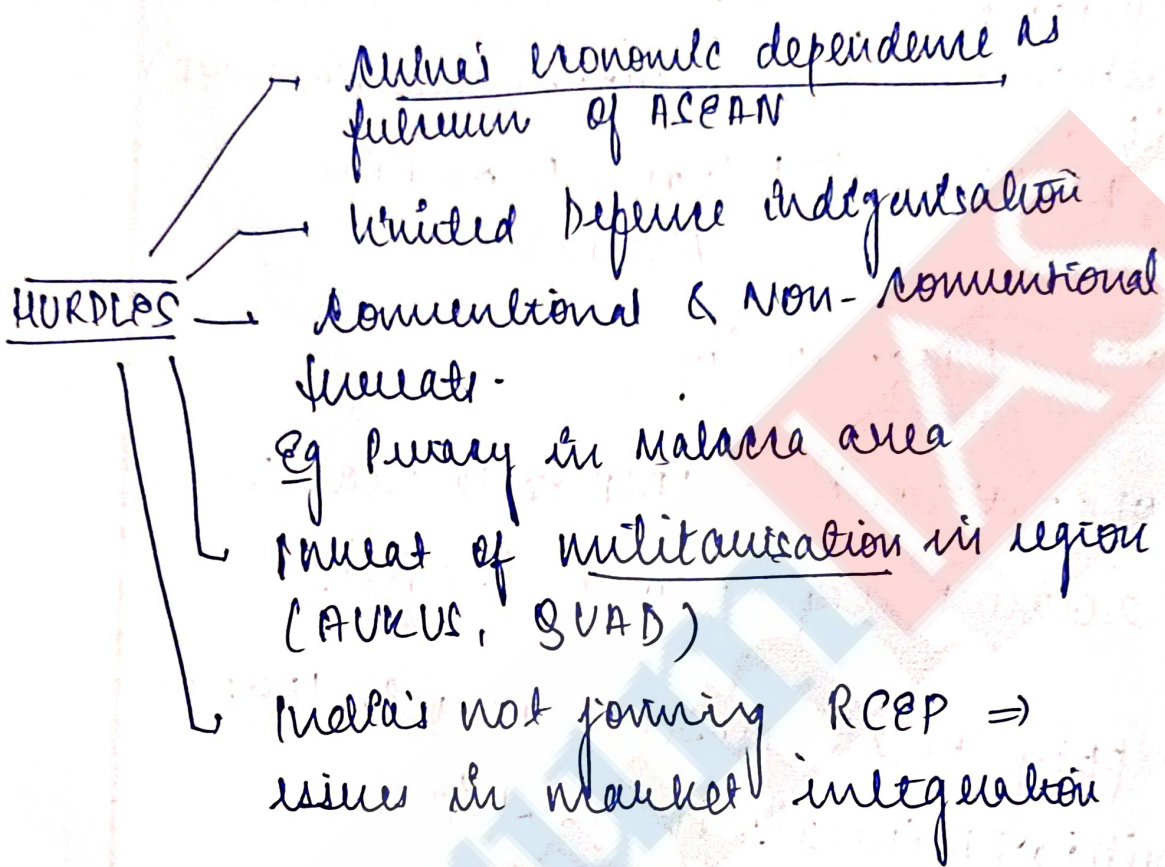
Rules based order

- Djibouti observer
- Annex by NAM
- Security SLOCs in region (Malacca)

Development
partnership
(Indo-
pacific) } ———> Connect to Fiji; Mauritius
& Maldives
(HICDP; Operation NER)
—————> Indian Ocean Rim
Association

Measure of opportunity

- ① Project relation = IMF bilateral ;
Kaladan multi-modal project.
- ② Supply chain resilience via IPET;
Initial Minerals Partnership.
- ③ Nehruvian of Pearls; safeguarding
SLOCs against China.
- ④ Defence deals & partnerships; countries
in ASEAN
(Nagars mk-II, Brahmos)
- ⑤ Outreach to diaspora (soft power) &
Nalra to Buddhist tourism (ASEAN)
(India captures only 1.5%)



Way forward

- ① Creating alternative to BRI of China
- ② Gradual engagement with Myanmar junta (on line with ASEAN)
- ③ FTA expansion with Pacific Island states -

The Indo-Pacific arena requires careful handling of ticks of time for mutually beneficial relationships.

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			

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.