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FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper

#2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

BHUVI GUPTA

Roll No.

1910069533

Date:

4th Nov 2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 10:20am
			End Time 1:20 pm
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator 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.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE:
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			Evaluation Date:

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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.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) Though necessary, timely, free and fair elections are not sufficient to ensure a vibrant democracy. In your opinion, what are the essential requirements for a vibrant democracy? (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से, समय पर, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। आपकी राय में, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र के लिए आवश्यक आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Free and fair elections are bedrock of democracy as also held by constitution in Article 324.

They are necessary to -

- ① enforce accountability - as seen in anti-incumbency effect
- ② prevent dictatorial tendencies seen in one party systems (eg - china)
- ③ representative democracy - people's mandate is supreme

However, they must be supplemented by -

- ① constitutionalism - eg - Basic Structure doctrine to check on legislature.

② Balance of powers - between all organs of government (e.g. - Bommai case safeguarding elected state government)

③ Right of citizens - e.g. - to vote - recent proposal of enforcing migrants right to vote

④ Dissent - cited as safety valve of democracy by SC - to enable critique of government

⑤ Fundamental rights - equality, multiparty democracy, right to contest elections etc.

flour, even as elections form the basis, it must be supported by other structures in vibrant democracy.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

Structure/ Presentation
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Q.2) A major responsibility in a federal country with strong centralizing tendency is to maintain the balance, as well as mutual respect, between political structures at the central and state levels. Explain in light of recent events. (10 marks, 150 words)

मजबूत केंद्रीकरण की प्रवृत्ति वाले एक संघीय देश में एक प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर राजनीतिक संरचनाओं के बीच संतुलन के साथ-साथ आपसी सम्मान को बनाए रखना है। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Iron Jennings has remarked that India is a federation with strong centralizing tendency.

Some recent events show balance and mutual respect have been missing -

- ① Combative federalism - e.g. Kerala v/s Union on gold smuggling case
- ② Lack of cooperation - e.g. West Bengal withdrawing general consent for CR1
- ③ Accusation of over centralization - e.g. recent GST revenue shortfall during covid
- ④ Lack of consent - e.g. Punjab questioning increased surveillance of BSF

Hence, the responsibility to balance must be taken seriously via -

- ① Cooperative federalism - platform like

NITI Aayog Team India.

- ② Following constitutional precedents - e.g. -
Sarkaria commission guidelines for imposing
 state emergency
- ③ Overcoming loopholes - II ARC recommended
 adding director management to concurrent
 list
- ④ Enforce accountability of All India Services -
 as seen recently in ^{West} Bengal chief secretary
 dispute

Federation is part of same structure of
 constitution as held in Bommai case. All
 efforts must be to strengthen it.

Feedback

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Q.3) How far do you agree that use of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) as instruments of delivery of services and implementation of projects by the government has led to undermining of legitimate authority of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)? (10 marks, 150 words)

आप कहाँ तक सहमत हैं कि सरकार द्वारा सेवाओं के वितरण और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के साधन के रूप में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) के उपयोग ने पंचायती राज संस्थानों (PRIs) के वैधानिक सत्ता को कमजोर करने को बढ़ावा दिया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self Help Groups (SHGs) are voluntary association of people with common interests such as socio-economic benefits (eg. SEWA in Gujarat)

SHGs play major role at grass-root development, leading to undermining authority of PRIs —

① Overlapping roles - (eg) - Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan (MKSS) and Gram Sakshya - both do social audits

② Trust in SHGs - (eg) - Kudumbashree in Kerala has wide acceptance

③ Overtaking role of PRI (eg) - Khudol in Manipur supplying COVID kits to LGRT +

④ Resourcefulness - (eg) - SEWA has set up milk collection centres.

Protect implementation
 ③ ~~Service delivery~~ - eg - Van Dhan Yojana
 implemented through SRG model

However, this point of view is not entirely
 accepting of fact that SRGs complement
PRI in its functioning

① Filling gaps - Procure India supplied oxygen
 during covid 19

② Ensure accountability of PRI - eg - Indira
Brahmaram Yojana in Andhra Pradesh

Hence SRG must be viewed as development
partners, as also advised in National
Voluntary Sector Policy 2007

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Q.4) Highlighting the need of an All-India Judicial Services (AIJS), enumerate the various challenges associated with creation of an AIJS. (10 marks, 150 words)

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवाओं (AIJS) की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, AIJS के निर्माण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Currently Indian judges are appointed via collegium system evolved via 3 judges case; while at district level, High court and SPCJ make appointments. The All India Judicial Services (AIJS) aims to systematize appointments at lower levels.

The need for AIJS is

- ① promotion of merit - (eg) - all India level exam similar to UPSC
- ② uniformity - (eg) - common training and human resources program
- ③ systematic recruitment - according to India's Justice report, more than 30% vacancy in lower judiciary
- ④ Technology advancement - will be propelled by new system. (eg) - training recruits in ICT.

⑤ Auxiliary benefits - Reduce backlog of cases (currently over 3 crore as per NATGRD)

Various challenges associated

- ① Accommodating diversity - all states have different laws (State list under Schedule 7)
- ② Regional diversity - regional languages are heavily used in local courts
- ③ Urban bias - Selection of those from upper class background who can afford coaching
- ④ Selection criteria - must be evolved on consensus between all states

Niti Aayog has recommended AJS, despite the challenges. It will help and matryangage as quoted by Economic Survey

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Q.5) Discuss the critical role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Anganwadi workers as a connecting link between the community and the state in promoting health, reducing malnutrition and controlling pandemic in rural areas. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने, कुपोषण को कम करने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महामारी को नियंत्रित करने में समुदाय और राज्य के बीच जोड़ने वाली कड़ी के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं (आशा) और आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाओं पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian primary health care is firmly supported by ASHA and Anganwadi workers.

Role of connecting link

① Promoting health

(1.1) - awareness - e.g. - change pill contraceptive

(1.2) education - 'hum do humare do' campaign

(1.3) first responders - e.g. - first aid.

② Reducing malnutrition

(2.1) Implement Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) - early child care, maternity care

(2.2) referral services - to secondary care if needed.

② Controlling pandemic

- ③.1 Administrative vaccines - organizing camps
- ③.2 corid-safe behaviour promoted - do
gaj ki dooti, washing hands etc
- ③.3 emergency responses - eg - Rapid antigen
tests, sero survey etc

However, their role has been critiqued on grounds of -

- ① Demand-supply mismatch - immense pressure
seen during covid 19 (eg - oxygen crisis)
- ② Corrupt behaviour - Reports from Bihar of
diverting vaccines to private hospitals
- ③ Employee management - many workers overworked

As per Bhure committee, PHE is crucial
for SDG 3 of universal health. Hence ASTHA
and Anganwadis must be strengthened.

Q.6) Populism has pushed politics towards socialism while economy continues to be dominated by global capitalism. Examine with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकतन्त्रवादी ने राजनीति को समाजवाद की ओर घुमा दिया है जबकि अर्थव्यवस्था पर वैश्विक पूंजीवाद का वर्चस्व बना हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

To secure votes, political parties often pursue 'socialist' ~~political~~ policies such as —

- ① Farm loan waivers — Union (2008),
Tamil Nadu (2021)
- ② Provision of cheap resources — Niti Aayog
points central issue price of grains
not revised ⁱⁿ over a decade
- ③ Freebies — free cycles and laptops
in recent Bihar elections

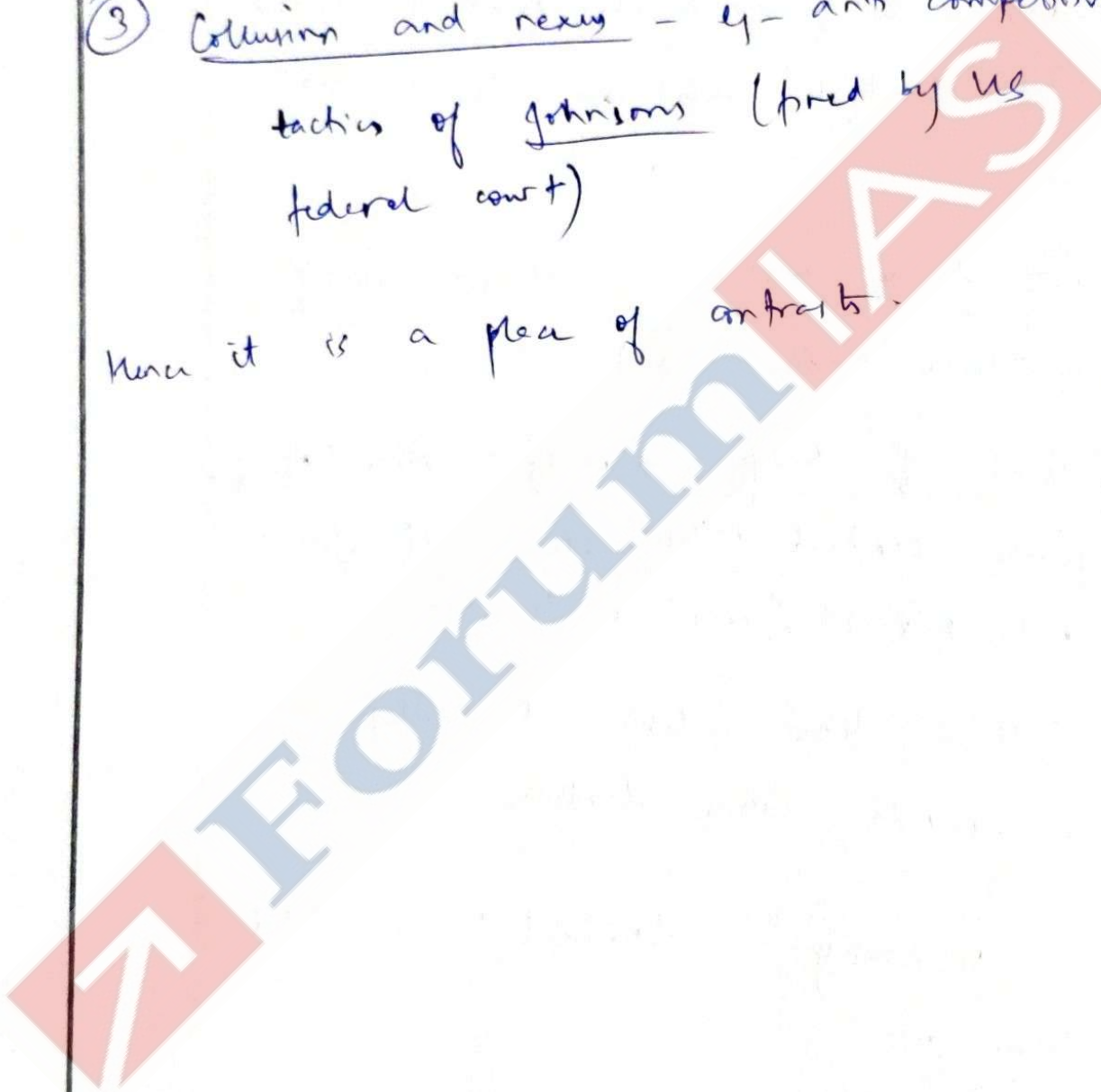
However, economy is dominated by global capitalism —

- ① Inequality — Oxfam notes top 10% holds
80% wealth

② Profit making motive - eg - recent
scams like PNB, Nirav Modi

③ Collusion and nexus - eg - anti competitive
tactics of Johnsons (probed by US
federal court)

Hence it is a plea of contracts.



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Q.7) Comment on status of prisoners and custodial violence in the country keeping in mind Supreme court guidelines in the DK Basu case. (10 Marks, 150 words)

डीके बसु मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिशानिर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में कैदियों की स्थिति और हिरासत में हुई हिंसा घटनाओं पर टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to NCRB data, there were over 100 custodial deaths recorded in 2019.

As per Prison Statistics, prisons are at 114% capacity.

In this context, Status of prisoners and custodial violence -

① High number of undertrials - as high as 70% of total prisoners

② Bias of society reflected - 55% of men in prison are SC/ST/Muslims.

③ Use of illegal methods - e.g. recent Thoothukudi case of death of non-father duo

④ Rising number of encounters - as seen recently in case of UP gang leader.

⑤ Lack of humanist approach - e.g. Stan Swamy

was denied show despite Parkinson's,
 Now, given this reality, it becomes more
 important to follow DK Basu guidelines

① Provision of bail - Bail must be default
 unless situation demands

② Awareness about rights - educating undertrials
 about various legal options.

③ Article 22 - all ~~prison~~ those in custody
 must be allowed to inform well-wishers

④ Legal help - from public prosecutors in
 getting bail

Upholding Article 22 should be priority
 of Indian ~~judicial~~ prison system

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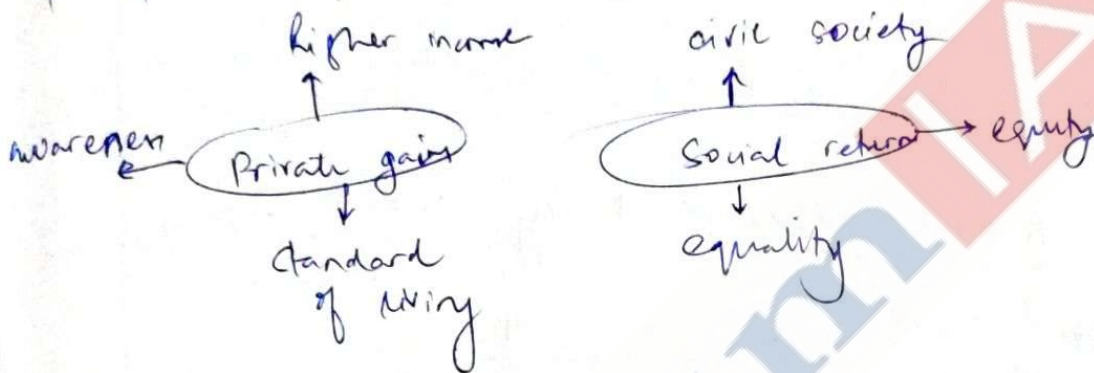
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Q.8) Investment in education yields both private and social return, yet India shies away from investing in it. Do you agree? (10 Marks, 150 words)

शिक्षा में निवेश से निजी और सामाजिक दोनों तरह से लाभ मिलता है, फिर भी भारत इसमें निवेश करने से कतराता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Nelson Mandela said education is most powerful weapon to change the world



However, India only invests 3% GDP in education, while recommended is 6%.

India still shies away from investing as -

- ① limited resources that India works with as developing country (only 4% are tax payers)
- ② Heavy burden of primary education - due to huge demographic dividend of India
- ③ Lack of formal skilled jobs in India -

leading to educated unemployed youth

- ④ Structural deficiencies - ~~need~~ ^{vacancies} for professors in higher education

However, India is investing rapidly in education

- ① New National Education Policy (NPE) - focuses on 3-18 years age group

- ② Schemes for vulnerable - Ek large school (tribal), Beti Bachao Beti Padho.

- ③ Higher Education Funding Agency (HEFA) set up to streamline finances.

- ④ Mid day meal - to reduce drop outs.

Way forward - leveraging both state (Rashtriya Siksha Bhiyan) and private sector (e.g. Institute

of eminence) resources to achieve SDG 4 quality education.

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Q.9) Rooted in historical solidarity, India's multifaceted engagement with Africa has been critical for its foreign policy matrix. Discuss strategic significance of Africa for India and compare India's engagement with Africa vis-à-vis China. (10 Marks, 150 words)

ऐतिहासिक एकजुटता में निहित इसकी जड़ों सहित, अफ्रीका के साथ भारत का बहुआयामी जुड़ाव इसकी विदेश नीति के मैट्रिक्स के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। भारत के लिए अफ्रीका के सामरिक महत्व पर चर्चा करें और चीन के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव की तुलना अफ्रीका के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव से करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India and Africa share common colonial past and developing countries status.

Strategic significance of Africa -

- ① Geopolitics - To counter China's string of pearls (e.g. anti-piracy operation off Somalia coast)
- ② Economic - Africa is large market for India (e.g. pharmaceuticals - Apple - HMD global)
- ③ Multilateral institutions - African support needed for permanent UNSC membership
- ④ Securing Indian ocean - e.g. recent defence cooperation under Lucknow dialogue

Comparing India's engagement with China

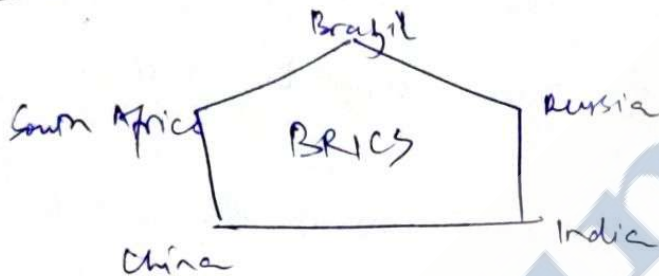
	Africa	China
① Trade	~ 80 Billion \$ with all 50 countries	over 100 Billion \$ with just one country
② Prioritization	Asia - Africa growth corridor facing delays	Rapid trade and infrastructure growth
③ people-to-people	Almost 40% of seats under ITEC (Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation) for Africa	Deteriorating after Galwan valley clashes
④ Strategic	Cooperative	Aggressive towards India
⑤ International	Africa supports India's <u>G77</u> , <u>NAM</u> etc	China blocks India at <u>NSG</u> , <u>UNSC</u> (Maoist Azhar case) etc

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Q.10) Evaluate the significance of BRICS in shaping the emerging global order given the internal contradictions and divergent interests of its member countries. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अपने सदस्य देशों के आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों और अलग-अलग हितों को देखते हुए उभरती वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने में ब्रिक्स के महत्व का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

BRICS is a minilateral of rapidly developing nations - accounting for 40% of world population and 20% GDP.



Significance of BRICS

- ① Significant members - all are members of G20
- ② Finances - setting up of New Development Bank and its contingency reserve
- ③ Alternative to Bretton Woods - eg - Covid 19 emergency fund of BRICS
- ④ Democratizing global order - Brazil and

India are members of G7.

However, BRICS suffers from internal contradictions

- ① State structure - one party system in China
v/s multi party in India
 - ② Diverging ambitions - China aims for global leadership while others support multilateralism
 - ③ Priorities - for each one low on trade front -
eg - India-Brazil trade limited to pharmaceuticals and metals.
 - ④ Lack of support on other platforms - eg - China hedges India's membership of NSG.
- BRICS has proven its utility via NDB,
and platform for dialogue post Doklam -
it must diversify its mandate for continued
relevance.

Q.11) What was held in Kedar Nath Singh Case 1962? Do you think that the judgement has outlived its utility and needs review? Discuss in light of recent controversies. (15 marks, 250 words)

केदारनाथ सिंह केस, 1962 में क्या हुआ था? क्या आपको लगता है कि इस फैसले की उपयोगिता खत्म हो गई है और इसकी समीक्षा की जरूरत है? हाल के विवादों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Section 124A of IPC deals with sedition. It is any act that challenges sovereignty and security of nation.

Under Kedar Nath Judgement, supreme court held that any spoken/written words ~~are~~ are sedition if ^{and} only if they try to incite violence.

Hence this judgement →

- ① Secured 19(1)(a) - allowing verbal critique of government (freedom of speech)
- ② brought causality - violence as a consequence of words
- ③ infringed accountability - executive tyranny

restricted - cannot make baseless arrests

- ④ Upheld sovereignty - any violence can spiral out of control and cause collateral damage

However it seems like this judgement has outlived its utility -

- ① low conviction rate - As per NCRB - only 2-3% cases under 124A result in conviction
- ② rising number of cases - over 60% rise in 2019 as compared to 2018
- ③ localized application - high incidence in Assam, UP etc.
- ④ Vagueness - difficult to establish link to violence.

⑤ Erode frat in public - seen as way to strong arm protesters into submission -

never, this law may be reformed on lines of international best practice -

① UK - has already abolished this law

② ARC Ind - recommends repeal of this law.

Uph'v Men, a moderating act needs to be undertaken - concrete guidelines on its application are warranted.

Feedback

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Q.12) Judicial review and soliciting constitutional justification for policies formulated by the executive is an essential function entrusted to judiciary by the constitution, but there is a fine line between judicial activism and judicial overreach. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

न्यायिक समीक्षा और कार्यपालिका द्वारा तैयार की गई नीतियों के लिए संवैधानिक औचित्य सिद्ध करना संविधान द्वारा न्यायपालिका को सौंपा गया एक आवश्यक कार्य है, लेकिन न्यायिक सक्रियता और न्यायिक अतिरेक के बीच एक महीन रेखा निहित है। चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Under Article 32 and 226, judiciary is entitled to judicial review and justification of executive policy.

Under judicial activism, judiciary takes on a pro active role in implementation of social function.

- ① Innovation - under Muzam Ali Khatoon case, system of PILs introduced.
- ② Expanding rights - eg - Right to privacy under Article 21 in Puttaswamy case.
- ③ Preventing executive overreach - eg - striking down Section 66A of IT Act in Shreya Singhal case.

④ Preventing legislative overreach - eg - striking down parts of Aadhar Act as it was Money Bill

⑤ Protecting arbitration principles - Basic principles doctrine evolved in Kesavananda Bharti case

However, cases of judiciary encroaching on powers of executive and legislature have come to light. This is Judicial overreach

① Against Article 50 - judiciary and executive should be separate (eg - banning diesel car in Delhi)

② Lack of expertise in executive matters (eg - banning liquor along all highways)

③ Against separation of powers - Judiciary should not ~~command~~ ^{mandate} national anthem in cinema halls (Khyam Narayan case)

④ Erosion of trust in government - y -
 SC controlling CBI in Vineet Narain
Case

Way forward

① Judges should exercise caution - in judicial
 activism, and only do it as last
resort

② Supremacy of constitution - over judicial
 activism.

Hence, ~~there~~ a balance must be maintained
 while using powers of judicial review.

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Q.13) While the Election Commission of India has quite effectively neutralized the effect of muscle power and incumbency power, the commission has newer challenges to face. Discuss in the light of several long pending reform proposals that aim to clean up electoral process. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि भारत के चुनाव आयोग ने बाहुबल और सत्ता शक्ति के प्रभाव को काफी प्रभावी ढंग से बेअसर कर दिया है, फिर भी आयोग के सामने नई चुनौतियां मौजूद हैं। लंबे समय से लंबित कई सुधार प्रस्तावों जिनका उद्देश्य चुनावी प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी एवं निष्पक्ष करना है, के आलोक में चर्चा करें।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Election Commission (ECI) is constitutionally entrusted with responsibility of conducting free and fair elections (Article 324)

In this context, ECI has —

- ① Neutralized muscle power — 1.1 RPA 1951
(Representation of people Act) bans booth capturing
- ② 1.2 limits expenditure, mandates affidavits (Section 33, RPA 1951)
- ③ Neutralized incumbency power — through Model Code of Conduct (MCC)
 - ① bans use of state machinery for Campaign
 - ② bans transfer of officials
 - ③ bans announcement of populist policies during campaign

However, ECI has newer challenges to face. In context of long pending reform proposal it can be examined as —

- ① Criminalization of politics - ADR study reveals 40% of MPs have criminal records
- ② Perpetual election mode - since independence over 150 general elections held
- ③ Social media - Facebook internal report noted its negative impact on lok Sabha 2019 elections.
- ④ Hoax trading - as seen recently in Maharashtra and Madhya Pradesh
- ⑤ Question on integrity of ECI - currently appointed by executive

Hence reform needed are +

- ① one nation, one election - as recommended by 226th report of Law Commission
- ② paid news - making it an electoral offence as recommended by ECI itself
- ③ fast track criminal cases pending against MPs as recommended by SC
- ④ Reform anti defection law - Dush Gowami Committee recommends treating pre-poll alliance as a political party.
- ⑤ Transparency in appointments - Arc Ind recommends a collection based system.

Elections are lifeline of democracy.
 Empowering ECI through reforms will
 strengthen democracy.

Feedback
 (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.14) Obsession with ethnic identity and lack of economic development is the root cause of various interstate and border and river water disputes in the country. Discuss with relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

जातीय पहचान के साथ जुनून और आर्थिक विकास का अभाव देश में विभिन्न अंतरराज्यीय भू-सीमा और नदी जल विवादों का मूल कारण है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

In India over 80% of rivers cross state boundaries and land boundaries have evolved since independence. Given this, interstate disputes are not new.

Due to ethnic identity

① Law of soil doctrine popular in Maharashtra leading to land-dispute with Karnataka over Belgaum

② Historical roots - e.g. Assam - Mizoram conflict over Lushai Hills (recent police confrontation)

③

Due to lack of economic development

- ① Water for agriculture in lower riparian states
(e.g. - cawvery conflict) - Tamil Nadu demands for water)
- ② Lack of infrastructure - Kerala v/s Tamil Nadu on Mullaperiyar dam due to lack of flood control
- ③ lack of resources - disagreement between UP-MP over water sharing in Ken-Betwa
- ④

Way forward

- ① Constitutional process - Independent Judiciary to resolve (eg - Article 262)
- ② Arbitration mechanisms - eg - success of Krishna water tribunal
- ③ Promote cooperative projects - eg - Polevaram project (Andhra, Telangana, Odisha)

Interstate disputes are a reality, but their resolution should be based on equity and equality.

Q.15) Instead of making government more transparent to public, data has made public more transparent to the government. Discuss the issues related to data privacy and data utilization. Can the proposed data security legislation address these concerns? (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार को जनता के लिए और अधिक पारदर्शी बनाने के बजाय, डेटा ने जनता को सरकार के लिए और अधिक पारदर्शी बना दिया है। डेटा गोपनीयता और डेटा उपयोग से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। क्या प्रस्तावित डेटा सुरक्षा कानून इन चिंताओं को हल कर सकता है? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Recent events such as leak of Aadhar database, Kerala - Sprinkler controversy has brought issue of data responsibility to limelight.

Issues related to data privacy

- ① Consent of data ~~prin~~ principal - before using his/her data (eg - Cambridge Analytica leaked phone numbers).
- ② Right to be forgotten - as recognized by EU's General Data Protection Regulation
- ③ Leakage of data - eg - Dutch users Google translate data leaked
- ④ Sensitivity of information - eg - leak of credit card information (eg - Zomato)

Data utilization issues -

- ① Use of data only for purpose collected -
eg - algorithms of data mining in Xinjiang
China from CTV cameras
- ② Siphoning off data - to private sector
who can implement data mining
- ③ Surveillance ~~at~~ State - eg - Netherlands
shut down Syri due to surveillance
issues
- ④ Unethical use of data - eg - Parliamentary
Committee raised concerns about
caste profiling based on genetics.

Way forward - stringent data security legislation (proposed by BN Srikrishna committee)

- ① Categorization of data - sensitive, critical, personal etc.
- ② Clear demarcation of responsibilities - eg - social media intermediaries must have grievance redressal
- ③ Defining flow of data - eg - only processing can be done outside border of sensitive data
- ④ Data sovereignty - to prevent misuse of data.

Hence a strong law, as proposed, is needed to address these concerns.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.16) Despite substantial rise in per capita income and surplus production of food grains, high level of malnutrition and hunger continues to persist in India. Examine the reasons for this divergence keeping in mind findings of Global hunger Index 2021. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रति व्यक्ति आय में पर्याप्त वृद्धि और खाद्यान्न के अधिशेष उत्पादन के बावजूद, भारत में कुपोषण और भूखमरी उच्च स्तर पर बने हैं। वैश्विक भूखमरी सूचकांक, 2021 के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विचलन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Global Hunger Index 2021 places India at 101st position in severe hunger category.

This is despite the following factors

- ① Rise in per capita income above ₹ 9000/- to reach
- ② Self sufficiency in food grains post green revolution (> 300 million tonnes)
- ③ surplus stock with FCI (has reached 100 million tonnes recently)
- ④ Right to food guaranteed by National Food Security Act (NFSA) 2013
- ⑤ Other welfare programs - mid day meal, PM Garib Kalyan Ann Yojana etc.

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(Don't Write
anything in this Area)

Malnutrition and hunger continues to persist because -

- ① Fault in implementation - e.g. starvation related deaths in gharkhand due to failure of Aadhar in PDS
- ② High level of corruption - MSSO rate is high as 46% leakage in PDS
- ③ Nutritional hunger - absence of millet, fruits, vegetables in diet (and in PDS)
- ④ Inequity - India has both - highest number of obese and highest number of stunted children (20%)
- ⑤ Lack of awareness about diet - e.g. 50% of women suffer from anaemia, calcium deficiencies in new mothers etc

Way forward

- ① Efficient implementation of NFSA - 9-10
ration one ration card
- ② Phy leakages - Aadhar based de-
duplication of database
- ③ Food fortification - 9-10 orissa pilot scheme
of rice fortification in PDS
- ④ New role of FCZ - as recommended by
Shanta Kumar committee - as manager only;
liquidate extra stock
- ⑤ Bring efficiency - Economic survey suggests
shifting to DBT.

Rapid reform is needed to secure goal
~~Reforming~~ of SDG 2 - no hunger.

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Q.17) The rise of NGOs reflects the failure of Indian state and markets to usher in equitable development and economic redistribution. Examine.

(15 marks, 250 words)

गैर सरकारी संगठनों का उदय न्यायोचित विकास और आर्थिक पुनर्वितरण में भारतीय राज्य और बाजारों की विकलता को दर्शाता है। परीक्षण करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

World Bank defines NGO as a non governmental entity that seeks to work towards developmental goals like removing poverty, enforcing rights etc.

India has witnessed rise of NGOs as -

① failure of state - economic redistribution

(mandated under Article 29b, 29c)

↳ Infosys foundation - invests Infosys profit towards grassroots development

↳ Tata Trust - establishes hospitals to reduce out of pocket expenditure

② failure of state - equitable development

↳ lack of access to training - Uche Silai schools in rural areas

↳ Access to nutritious food - Akshaya

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Patra foundation.

③ failure of market - equitable development

eg → ignoring the vulnerable - eg - Help Age India, ~~Egypt~~ sightseers for old and blind

eg → ignoring poor - smile foundation for poor children education.

④ failure of market - Economic redistribution

eg → markets are profit centric - ignore welfare causes (eg - Safai Karamchari

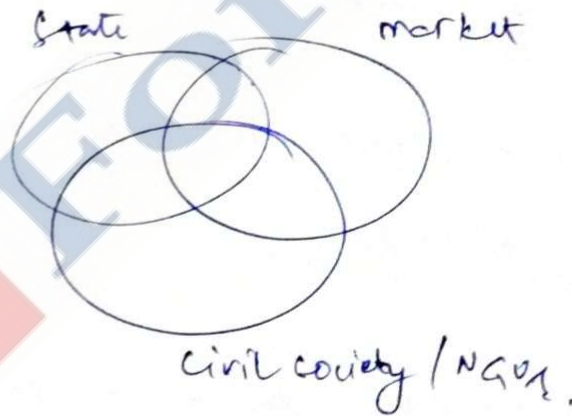
Andolan)

However, NGO can be important tool to fill in gaps left by state and market and become service delivery agents:

State and market should collaborate with NGOs —

- ① use of CSR funds - eg - Kamori dharam yojana
- ② efficiency - Ashay Patra and mid day meals.
- ③ supplement - eg - Observer Research Foundation and Indian diplomacy

Hence, adopting following model is required -



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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



Q.18) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021 has expanded access of women to safe and legal abortion services, but it fails to address the critical issues of reproductive rights and bodily autonomy of women. Examine
(15 marks, 250 words)

मेडिकल टर्मिनेशन ऑफ प्रेग्नेंसी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 ने महिलाओं की सुरक्षित और कानूनी गर्भपात सेवाओं तक पहुंच का विस्तार किया है, लेकिन यह महिलाओं के प्रजनन अधिकारों और शारीरिक स्वायत्तता के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में विफल है। परीक्षण करें।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Recently the Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act was passed.

It has expanded access to safe and legal abortions as -

① ~~Legalizing~~ Legalizing abortion upto 24 weeks - especially needed for foetal abnormalities, cases of rape, incest etc.

② Expanding reach - allowed for reasons like failure of contraceptive.

③ Promote safe practices - due to increased access to legal abortions.

④ Remove stigma - abortion can also be

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anything in this Area)

availed by live-in couples.

But it fails to address certain critical issues —

- ① Red tape - Medical board approval needed for abortion beyond 20 weeks - not based on choice
- ② Hard deadline of 24 weeks whereas Canada, UK allow abortion beyond this.
- ③ Autonomy of women - NFHS notes 24% of ladies gave birth before 18 years of age (child marriages)
- ④ Infrastructural gaps - to offer safe, anonymous, hygienic abortion services

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Way forward

- ① Ensure implementation and include support services (eg- post abortion care, support to rape victims etc)
- ② Fill infrastructure gaps - only 79% deliveries are institutional, institutional abortions are for less
- ③ Educate and empower women about abortion through ASHA and Anganwadis

Safe abortion is critical for reducing maternal mortality rate (currently ~120) to reach SDG3 goal of 70

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Q.19) Compare and contrast the Build Back Better World (B3W) with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Can joining the B3W initiative help India in furthering her national interest? Discuss.

(15 marks, 250 words)

बिल्ड बैक बेटर वर्ल्ड (B3W) की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के साथ तुलना एवं समानता का उल्लेख करें। क्या B3W पहल में शामिल होने से भारत को अपने राष्ट्रीय हित को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है? चर्चा करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The BRI initiative of China and B3W of G7 countries are two different approaches to international transport infrastructure development

	BRI	B3W
① Funding	By China only	Cooperative funding mechanism - mostly western nations
② Mode of funding	Loans on rigid terms, Chinese workers employed	Flexible loans (eg - lower interest to developing countries)
③ Environment Sustainability	many damaging projects funded (eg - <u>Maldives</u> - destruction of <u>corals</u>)	Environment friendliness is criteria for project selection

④ Debt sustainability

Predatory debt diplomacy by China

(eg - overtaking Hambantota port of Sri Lanka)

envisioned to be sustainable

⑤ Motive

Place China at top for world trade

and inclusive Global development of infrastructure and trade

Impact of joining B3W on India's national interests -

① Positive

1.1 Supplementary finance for Infrastructure -

to counter China's rapid expansion

(eg - China-Pakistan Economic Corridor)

1.2 ~~Peace~~ Regional leadership - by extending sustainable loans to neighbours

(eg - Sri Lanka's 70% debt is Chinese)

1.3 Ideological alignment - India also supports Blue Dot, Sendai framework on similar lines.

1.4 Global role - aligning with G7

Negative

2.1 Tool of western imperialism - possibility of cheque book diplomacy.

2.2 Carbon imperialism - shifting ^{heavy} carbon footprint industries to east.

Hence, India must take a pragmatic approach in pursuing B3W - balancing national interests and national sovereignty

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
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Q.20) The year 1991 marked a watershed moment not only for economy but also for India's foreign policy. Discuss the evolution of India's foreign policy since 1991 highlighting the factors for the changes henceforth. (15 marks, 250 words)

वर्ष 1991 न केवल अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बल्कि भारत की विदेश नीति के लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षण के रूप में अंकित है। 1991 के बाद से भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्भव की चर्चा कीजिए और इसके बाद के परिवर्तनों के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The year 1991 opened India to liberalization, privatization and globalization. Hence, Indian foreign policy also changed directions henceforth -

Evolution	Factor	consequence
① look east ↓ Act east	→ need of regional trade → regional security concerns → regional leadership aspirations	→ BIMSTEC established → Kaladan Multimodal Highway → BRIN motorway India - ASEAN FTA
② Neighbour-hood first	→ in response to growing Chinese influence → securing borders	→ <u>line of credits</u> to neighbours → High impact community

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(insurgents, Maoists, organized crimes)

→ securing sea lanes of communication

development projects (y-Maldives)

③ Pragmatism over ideological engagement

→ end of cold war

→ need to do balancing act among all superpowers

→ USA is largest trading partner (defence - G7, COMINTA, COMINTSA)

→ economic interests (realpolitik)

→ Russian ^{defence} Brahmos, & trade with Eurasia

→ dehypphenation of Israel and Palestine

④ Leadership ambitions

→ ~~actively lobby for UNSC~~

→ growing economy (2nd largest PPP term)

→ second largest population

→ G4 = lobbying for UNSC reforms

→ part of G20

→ regional - SCO, Quad etc.

→ International Solar Alliance

③ Increased role in global affairs

→ need for active lobbying for India's interest

→ declining importance of west (~~by G7~~)
(by G7 remarked as dead by Canadian PM)

→ Membership of Wassenaar, Australian Group etc

→ Lobby for Comprehensive Convention on Terrorism at UN

→ set up NDB under BRICS etc

Hence, post 1991, India has seen an exponential rise in its presence at world stage.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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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		

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