



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2_FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Aniket Kumar Dwivedi.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910091977	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	02.09.2023.

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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद 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 :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
			Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a 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)

Media - the fourth pillar of democracy - is an informal tool to ensure government accountability and ensure transparent governance.

Role of Fourth Estate in upholding democratic values

- (i) Expands the public opinion - on democratic issues viz. governance, transparency etc
- (ii) Mobilise public opinion - on important issues viz. electoral politics, election issues etc
- (iii) Ensure good governance - by making executive accountable to electorates via debate and discussion
- (iv) Ensure equitable justice - highlights issues viz. women, marginalised section, weaker section etc

Issues affecting press freedom in India

Press freedom Index ranks India 150/180 (2023)

- Reasons -
- (i) Corporate control of big media houses
eg- Adani buying NDTV.
 - (ii) Alignment with government of the day
 - (iii) Corporate funding and issue of paid news
 - (iv) Restricted choice to news editors to control content.
 - (v) Double edged nature -
 - Govt + create new
 - PPG + makes news
 - Public + Private
 - Stakeholdership.

Suggestions: (i) National Media Council on lines with Bar Council and Medical Council

(ii) Demutualization of shareholding - maximum limit 25%. (like FPI policy)

Press freedom is sine qua non to replace
Good governance (World Bank)

Feedback

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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)

India is a parliamentary democracy wherein representatives are elected through transparent electoral process conducted by Election Commission of India (Art. 323).

Election process — Inclusionary in theory

① Universal adult suffrage — every Indian citizen of 18 years or above can enroll through self for electoral roll.

② Provision for ^{postal} ballot — for special group of voters engaged in national duties.

③ Special arrangement at booth for old aged PwD etc

④ Power to contest elections at various levels

Exclusionary Pw practice -

- (I) woman representation - marginal at all level - only approx 10 MP in Lok Sabha
- (II) SC/STs only as per seats reserved for them under Act 320/322.
- (III) Panchayat Raj System - at local self government system (Panchayats)
- (IV) low woman voter turnout - mostly in urban elections.

Suggestions to improve :-

- (I) Mandatory 33% seat reservation in Parliament.
- (II) Similar law for state legislative assemblies
- (III) Involve SHGs & NGOs at grass root level for political training to women.

Active women participation at electoral politics would be well for India's developed nation aim.

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)

Capital punishment or death penalty refers to process of awarding death sentence by judiciary for certain heinous crimes eg. terrorism, murder etc.

Controversies regarding capital punishment

- ① Active deterrent against heinous crimes eg. rape, culpable homicide
 - ② To decrease crime rate - average 80 rapes per day (NCRB data)
 - ③ To thwart separatist, separatist and terrorist activities - affecting unity and integrity
 - ④ To establish just and behavioral social order.
- Supported by a section because

- Decayed by same because
- ① Against human dignity - Right to life and liberty
 - ② Its offence in controlling crime - not justifiable, proven.
 - ③ Recommended by law commission to be scrapped
 - ④ Most advanced nations - have scrapped the penalty as anti human.
 - ⑤ Delayed trial - mental agony.

- Way out:
- ① Law commission report need multi-stakeholder approach/study
 - ② Reform in existing criminal justice system e.g. IPC, CrP, Evidence Act
 - ③ Police reform - more pro-active to reduce crime (SC-Prakash Singh: directives)

Capital punishment is no solution to establish a just society and should be scrapped in favour of more humane policy.

Feedback
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Inter - State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 was result of co-operative administrative spirit to amicably resolve various interstate river water disputes eg. Kamrup river dispute.

Effectiveness of Act

- ① Many Dispute Tribunals set up under the Act eg. Kamrup water Dispute Tribunal, Godavari Dispute Tribunal etc.
- ② Effective management of inter-state rivers achieved eg. Banas & Chambal by Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.
- ③ Led to inter-linking projects of many rivers eg. Pas-Tapi-Narmada links

However, there have been issues with the Act in form of prolongate delays in adjudicating on major water sharing issues.

- Impact**
- (i) Lacks of water availability in lower basin of Kaveri river
 - (ii) Frequent politicisation and tool to be exploited during electoral politics
 - (iii) Decrease in agricultural productivity in water stressed region
 - (iv) Increase in judicial litigation due to problems faced by basin population.

Way out: (i) Leverage Intra-State Council (Art. 263) to chalk out better plans

- (ii) All party and stakeholder meeting to resolve disputed issues
- (iii) Comparative study of Holetsur and Campione rules on water sharing.

Given the technical improvements, a new Act can be contemplated.

Feedback

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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)

Co-operatives are model of economic development wherein group of people pool funds and do business for fair and equitable sharing of benefits accrued eg. FICCI, Amul, Sugar mills etc

Significance of co-operatives for rural growth

- (i) Ensure financial inclusion of large number of rural population.
- (ii) Promote women entrepreneurship - high percentage of women membership.
- (iii) Improve deprived income profile - leading to better quality of life through good education, health services
- (iv) Improves rural development indicators eg. rural roads, health care facilities etc

However, their offray is limited due to few factors —

- (i) Limited geographical spread — mostly West and South — very few in East India.
- (ii) Profitability issue — of few co-operatives such as sugar mills etc
- (iii) Defunct fertilizer co-operatives in Gorakhpur, Baran due to capital issues
- (iv) Limited share in overall export basket.

Suggestion: (i) leverage policies by 196 co-operatives to to improve structural issues

(ii) De-politicise nomination of members to co-operative boards.

(iii) Periodic audit of all co-operatives to ensure financial prudence

(iv) More co-operatives in BIMARU states — scheme policy required.

Co-operatives are vital tool to realise doubling farmer's income goal by 2025.

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)

Art 38 (Part IV) provides for a welfare state that ensures social, economic and political justice to every section of population.

However, welfare requires —

- (i) Good governance — transparent, accountable and responsive government
- (ii) Provision of resources — at affordable rate which is early available and accessible
- (iii) Mechanism for grievance redressal — institutions such as WC, CBI, Lokpal, Judiciary etc

In this regard, PM PVTG Development Mission is a step required for welfare of tribal population (11% of total as per 2011 census).

Features

- ① Special fund allocation for these Inclusive development
- ② Development package - 700 Eklaya schools, government hospitals,
- ③ Ayushman Bharat - Health and Wellness centre at Gram Sabha level
- ④ Skilling and upskilling provisions through PM-Kaushal Vikas Yojana.

Development of vulnerable tribes should be based on principles of Tribal Panchsheel as envisioned by our first PM Nehru.

Feedback

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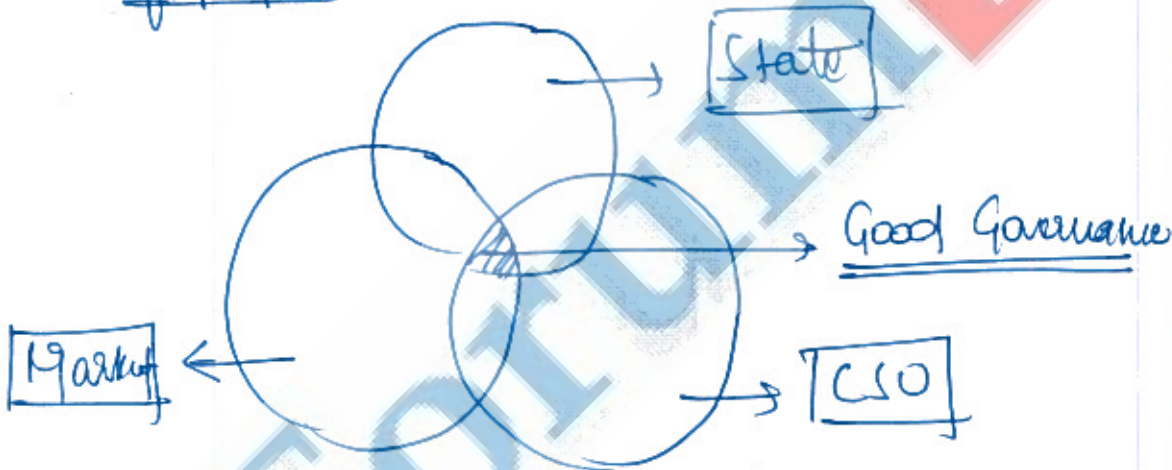
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TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Neera chandoke defines CSO as organized group of people engaged in political struggle to ensure general welfare of people.



Collaboration between CSO and state - tool for addressing poverty and malnutrition -

- ① Due to its deep social reach - they take development schemes at grass root level
- ② Ensure target beneficiary identification.

- (iii) Mobilise public opinion about their basic rights, government schemes for them etc.
- (iv) Teach them about formal tools they may use for their empowerment eg. Citizen Charter

Issue —

- (i) Limited geographical reach mostly in urban areas — few in rural.
- (ii) Self accountability issues — due to non-transparent funding
- (iii) Issues due to FCRA (amendment) — restrict development functions
eg. Green Peace — defunct now in India.

- Suggestion —
- (i) collaboration and meaningful engagement — no coercive legislation
 - (ii) self regulation on lines of Medica.
Vibrant CSO — tool of good responsive governance

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

PM has made a strong pitch for achieving developed country status by 2047. It means

- (i) Increased per capita income (from present 2000\$ to 10,000\$).
- (ii) Larger share in global exm sector (present 1.5% (export) & 4% (import))
- (iii) Achievement of 10T\$ domestic economy mark.
- (iv) Robust social development indicators.

However, social infrastructure is biggest drag en-route —

- (i) Only 1100 universities — and none of them in global top 100 institutions
- (ii) General expenditure of health is 1.6% and on education is only 2.9% of GDP

III) Doctor-to-patient ratio is 7:1000
(Pakistan - 90, Sri Lanka - 100)

IV) RBP expenditure on health = 0.01% only
(lowest among WHO member nations)

What to do :-

I) Boost general government social expenditures to at least 10% of GDP

II) Digitalisation of social services -
telemedicine, nano-medicine,
UDISE +, Academic Bank of Credits etc

III) Shortage of adequate human resources
at rural level hospitals and schools.
(60% deficiency of doctors & specialists)

A robust social infrastructure augurs well for both - achievement of SDGs by 2030 and developed status by 2047.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

India - West Asia Ties date back to
independence days and have increased
positive rhetoric post 2014 with increased
political engagements between top
leadership e.g. UAE King visit to India.

Changing diplomacy - good for India

(i) CEPA agreement with UAE -

directly our export basket and
strengthen economy

(ii) Safeguards million plus diaspora

in entire west Asia working as
labourers etc

(iii) Improve connection with Islamic

Co-operation Organisation - quells disturbing episodes back home.

However, the game made can be lost due to

- (i) Radical elements - fueling communal disharmony e.g. Nuh violence
- (ii) Cross-border terrorism - in J&K.
- (iii) Changing face of extremism - e.g. fanatics terrorists, cyber terrorism, lone wolf attack etc.
- (iv) Role of Pakistan - and apparent support for the same by Turkey etc.

Way out - (i) Increase engagement with FCO for more meaningful ties

(ii) Extend reach to GCC - for strengthening existing ties.

India's aspiration of being developed nation by 2020 depends also on its bilateral & regional relations.

Feedback

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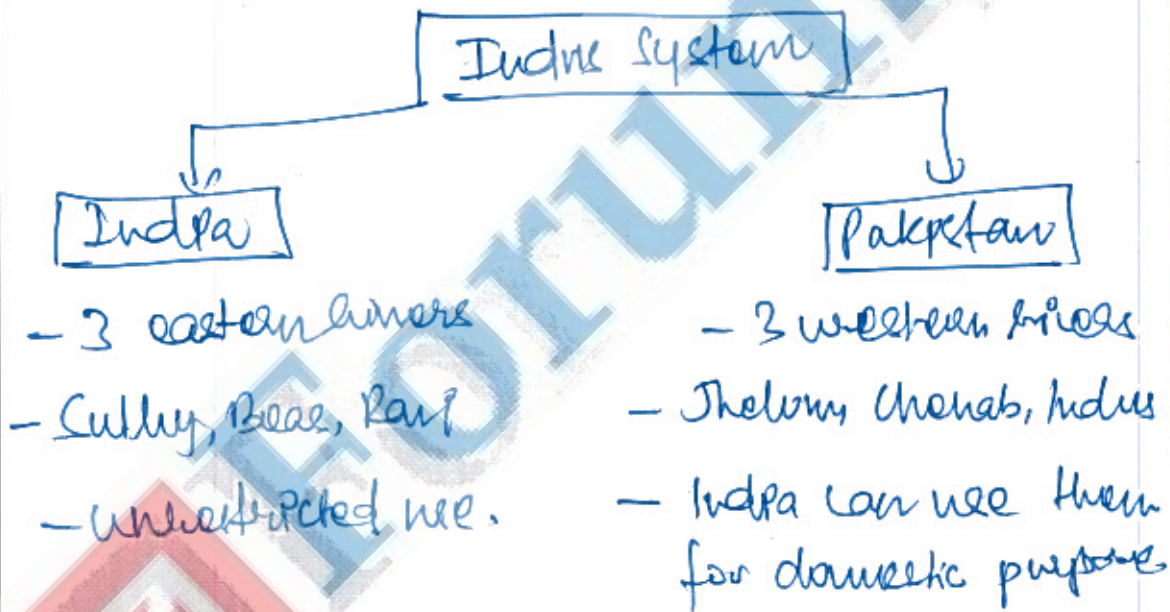
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TOTAL MARKS			



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, 1960 is a water sharing treaty brokered by World Bank for re-distribution of 6 main waters between India and Pakistan



Water-diplomacy - can redefine regional co-operation

① All rivers are inter-state level and hence play big role in strategic decisions.

(ii) Pm wateration - Blood and water cannot flow simultaneously - points to the ~~the~~ pivotal role of rivers.

(iii) Increased disturbances by Pakistan on various indigenous multipurpose projects of Ravi, Krishna, Godavari etc.

(iv) Increased cooperation between China and Pakistan - can be threat to India's water security - India origin - China

way out - (i) Strengthen bilateral relations.

(ii) Reform Indus Treaty to make it more equitable for India

(iii) Comparative study of Ganges and Helms rules for fair & equitable distribution

Improving indigenous capabilities can give an upper hand in water diplomacy also

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.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 and 74th Constitutional Amendments
of 1993 provided for third tier of governance
to ensure democracy at grass root level.

Features — (i) Art 243G — power, authorities
and functions of Panchayats

(ii) Art 243H — power and functions
of ULBs.

(iii) Schedule XI — 29 items to legislate
upon by Gram Panchayats

(iv) Schedule XII — 18 items to legislate for
ULBs.

(v) A District planning Committee to
coordinate plans at district level.

Despite such arrangements, the idea of
decentralisation suffers from several reasons

Structural Issues

ULBs

- Triplic governance system - cities are under concurrent jurisdiction of all three - centre, state and ULBs
- Obligation of states to transfer fund and functions - too little of both
- ULB plans are either suspended or modified at state planning board.
- High dependence of Central Grants (48% fund from Finance Commission grants)
- Over revenue source less than 2% (RB) data,

PRIs

- System of double authorisation of funds - by BDO and Panchayat Sachiv
- Meagre source of own funds + solutions in laying even those
- Huge dependence on central and state govt over revenue source very few (2%)
- Fund, functions and functionaries PLW
- functionality problems plans not prepared.

Some correcte reforms:-

- (i) Exclude constitutional mandate for fund. function and functionaries.
- (ii) Open cadre of officials - professional district planning officers (DPOs)
- (iii) Capacity building of officers through National Institution of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj (NIRDPAR).
- (iv) Follow Isher Judge Ahluwalia recommendation on financing of ULBs.
- (v) Follow and implement 15th Finance Commission recommendations on ULBs and PRIs.

Strengthening of PRIs and ULBs is vital to ensure strengthening of democratic values at grass root 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.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)

Art. 123 to 147 of constitution provides for integrated and independent institution of Judiciary. to act as check and balance on next two organs of government.

Independence ensured by :-

- ① Art. 124 - appointment of senior judges by president without executive or legislative intervention.
- ② Art. 124 - also provides for strict process to be followed for removal process as per Judges (Enquiry) Act and Rules.
- ③ Judges conduct cannot be discussed in Parliament or State legislature.
- ④ Charges of functioning of SC & HC - charged upon Consolidated Funds.

Independence - bedrock for a thriving polity

- (i) Keeps check on legislative adventurism by methods such as - Judicial review, Activism
- (ii) Ensures executives are susceptible to contemporary public demands through various orders - Vishaka Guidelines
- (iii) Fundamental rights are guaranteed by several writs.
- (iv) Constitutional supremacy is maintained in fav of parliamentary sovereignty.

However, executive encroachments can erode its credibility and efficacy -

- (i) May promote political favouritism in appointment and removal of judges.
- (ii) May not be as independent to secure fundamental rights of individual.
- (iii) Can decrease public trust in judicial process.

(IV) May thwart judicial independence - part of basic structure doctrine.

(V) Can dilute judicial accountability - judges conduct, adjudication efficiency etc.

Way out's - (I) Appointment - hardest issue between judiciary and executive need fresh top - multi-stakeholder solution

(II) The removal process can be relaxed to remove judges with proven misbehaviour are relaxed e.g. Justice Sen.

(III) A new collegium system can be evolved that includes VP, Opposition, speaker also

(IV) Executives should not meddle with judicial proceedings and should not disrespect its judgement.

Strong judiciary is sine-quo-none to ensure rule of law and constitutionalism

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.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to controversies associated with the Enforcement Directorate (ED). (15 marks, 250 words)

अनीचित्य के विरुद्ध प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियाँ, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं; हालाँकि, निहित स्वार्थों को बढ़ावा देने से कानून के शासन के विचार को उल्टा करने जैसा असर हो सकता है। प्रवर्तन निदेशालय (ईडी) से जुड़े विवादों के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Executive agencies are organisations to assist the day-to-day administration by executives and thereby ensure good governance.
 Eg. ED, CBI, Lokpal, CVC etc

Executive agencies - watchdog against impropriety

- ① Prevent collusion and untidy nexus between nefarious actors.
- ② Ensure fiscal accountability and fiscal prudence to maintain financial stability.
- ③ Active deterrent against malfeasance, misfeasance and overfeasance.
- ④ Ensure rule of law and responsive governance

Enforcement Directorate, in this regard, is a central executive agency that works under Mo Finance as watchdog of financial misappropriation.

Functions: (i) Thwart corruption and mis-governance through raids.

(ii) Search, seizure and arrest on the basis of complaints.

(iii) Maintain ECIR - ~~same~~ counterpart of FIR by police regarding all investigation.

(iv) Have powers under Prevention of Money Laundering Act and Prevention of Corruption Act.

However, its functioning off late has been criticised on following grounds -

(i) Very sensitive processes of operation - ECIR - not shared with victim.

(ii) Victim need to be present on ED summon

even without knowing nature of charges-

(iii) Alleged as being misused against opposition political party members.

(iv) Since EIR is not shared - judicial remedy becomes tough

Way out - as recommended by Supreme Court

(i) Grounds of search, seizure and arrest can be made public.

(ii) ED can publish its working procedures on its website

(iii) ED can record in written - procedure adopted at every step.

(iv) Grounds of arrest - can be conveyed to victim

(v) Appointment of ED director - can be made more democratic (no continuous extension)

Executive agencies are for maintenance for Rule of law & should not serve Rule of Man

Feedback

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



Q.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 of Women (NCW) is a statutory body established under NCW Act, 1992 to ensure constitutional and legal safeguards are protected for women.

Functioning of NCW

- (i) Safeguards constitutional provisions regarding women by Art. 41, Art 39(f), Art. 14, 15 and 16. etc.
- (ii) Ensure legislative measures are properly enforced eg. Special Marriage Act, 1954, Dowry Prohibition Act, 1961
- (iii) Schemes for women and governance regarding them are properly addressed eg. Beti Bachao Beti Padhao, Taruni Swaksha Yojana etc.

- ④ Suggest policy alternatives to states and central governments. eg. Women Reservation Bill.
- ⑤ Ensure safety, security, development and empowerment of women - report summons on women atrocities / Rape / harassment.

However, ~~these~~ ^{IK} male are found inadequate due to following reasons.

- ① deplorable indicators of development eg. ranks 127/146 in Gender Gap Index
- ② Health Gap rank is 146/146 and Economic Gap rank is 143/146.
- ③ Mute spectator in face of certain non-BU causes eg. Warpun women issue, Hathwal rape
- ④ No role in gender budgeting issue - allocations stagnant at 1% for 2-3 years
- ⑤ Only a recommendatory body - no mandate to enforce its decisions.
- ⑥ No suo-motu powers to initiate proceedings depend on state police machinery.

Home care work modification :-

- (i) Should be granted constitutional status for more effective functioning
- (ii) Examine budgetary allocation for more effective functioning
- (iii) Recommendations - should be made binding given increasing roles of women.
- (iv) Open investigative wing to proceed on various issues and report presentation.

Given the increasing role of woman in development and focus of governments on woman led development, strengthening of NCH is vital to ensure timely realisation of SDG-5.

Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
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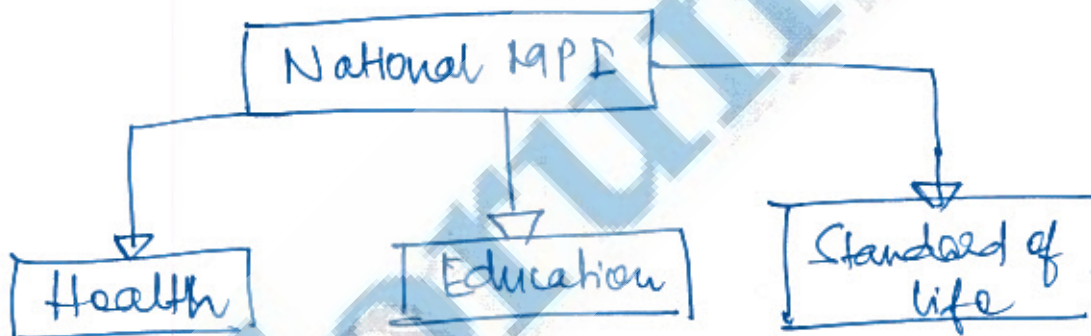


Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

National Multidimensional Poverty Index is an Indian counterpart of Global MPI by Oxford and UNDP, to counter the extent of multidimensional poverty at national level.



National MPI, 2023 by NITI Aayog —

- ① It was 2nd report by NITI, after 2011.
- ② 1 out of 7 Indian are multidimensionally poor.
- ③ No state has more than 1/3 of its population below MPI line except Bihar.

- ④ MPI Incidence decreased from 25% in 2015 to 18% (2021)
- ⑤ approx. 13 crore citizens came out of multidimensional poverty in 5 years
- ⑥ Chief source of data - NHFS-5.
- ⑦ Number of states with less than 10% people multidimensionally poor increased from 7 (2015) to 13 (2021).

Importance of latest index

- ① National picture of MPI.
- ② In sync. with Oxford's and UNDP MPI - says 495M Indians out of poverty since between 2005 to 2021
- ③ Child mortality → decreased from 4% to 1.5% (2021)

Yet some more steps needed for effective targeting and eradication of poverty —

- ① State wise targeting of vulnerable population — exclusive policy
- ② Abhejot Banerjee recommended RCT method to fight multidimensional poverty
- ③ Strengthening ICDS / MDM schemes by appointing nutritional experts at school
- ④ Effective implementation of Mission Kalpana and POSHAN 2.0 for adequate malnutrition.
- ⑤ More development package for historically marginalised groups of PVTG development.

Multidimensional poverty is the biggest obstacle in realisation of SDG-1 and hence require plus other approach.

Feedback

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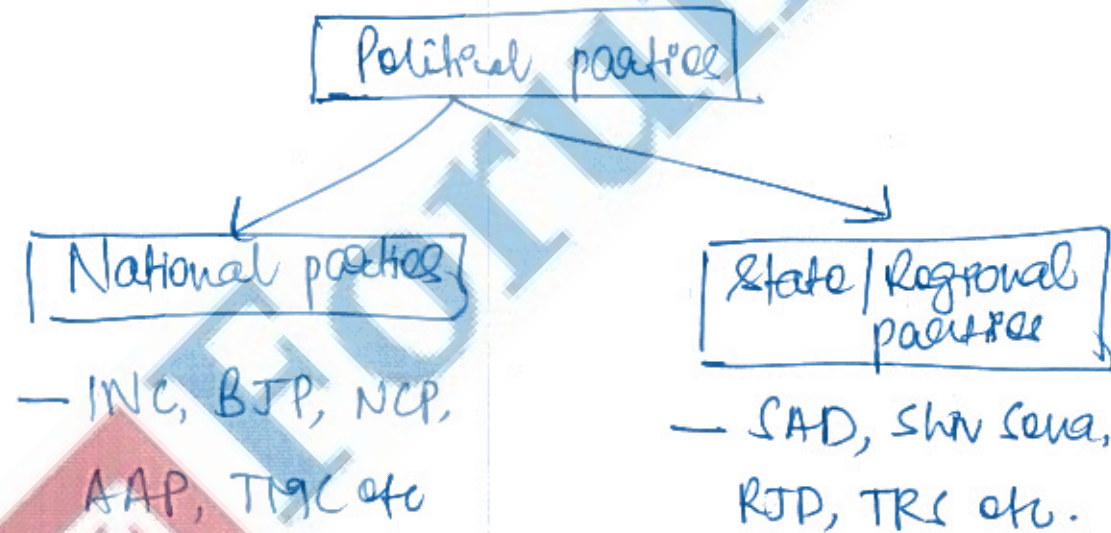
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Under parliamentary system of democracy, India has multiparty system that ensures the political democracy and ensure a government which is truly of the people for the people and by the people.



Political parties — lifeblood of democracy

① Ensure a government of the people by the people and for the people

- (i) Enhances the quality of representative democracy
- (ii) Promotes Rule of law and constitutionalism against autocratic, absolutist rule
- (iii) Close to people's issues, grievances and development aspirations.
- (iv) Widest possible reach to ensure inclusiveness of democracy

- Challenges
- (i) No legislature to enforce inter-party democracy
 - (ii) Increasingly becoming corporate party due to increased funding
 - (iii) Out of RTI ambit
 - (iv) Increased criminalisation of politics → Criminalisation of law making — 45% MP in LS (17th)
 - (v) Criminalisation of politics → protection of criminals eg. Sahabuddin (MP, Bihar).

Suggestion :-

- ① Follow recommendations of Independent and Bunch Gowans Committee
- ② An Independent Election party regulator to enforce intra party democracy
- ③ State funding to recognised political parties
- ④ Strengthen EC - let them deregulate every political parties.

Intra-party democracy will be first step towards dramatisation of electoral politics.

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

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

Jal Jeevan Mission is a flagship mission by MPTal Shakti to provide 24x7 water availability to every household at the rate of 55L/person/day by July

Benefits of Jal-Jeevan Mission

- (i) Saving of approx. ₹100 B\$ as per World Bank estimate
- (ii) Women safety - end of long home journey for fetching water
- (iii) Saves approx ₹14M DALY as per WHO estimate
- (iv) Protection from water borne disease such as diarrhoea, cholera etc

(v) Improvement in health indicators and
decrease in oop (presently 60%)

However, its implementation is facing several
challenges :-

- (i) Unskilled manpower - at village level
to carry out construction work
- (ii) Unavailability of raw material
due to global economic slowdown.
- (iii) Ukraine - Russia war - and resultant
disruption in global supply chain of
bars, cement etc
- (iv) COVID-pandemic - may push deadlines
by couple of years (CAI report only
72% complete by Dec 2022).

Suggestions —

- ① Involve SHGs - to mobilise human resource of Rural Panchayats ^{ward level}
- ② Exclusive earmarked fund - to complete the projects within deadline.
- ③ Training of workforce with help of their urban counterparts.

Timely completion of JIM is vital to ensure realisation of SPG-6 by 2030.

Feedback

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



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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989

was watershed legislation to ensure equality and non-discrimination as enshrined in our constitution and provided under Art. 46 (Part IV).

Features - (i) Definition of what constitutes atrocity - wide ambit

(ii) Stringent punishment ~~and~~ fine and imprisonment or both

(iii) Section deals with awareness about the act itself

(iv) Provides for grave redressal mechanism through institutions such as NCST / NCSC (Art 338/338A)

Reasons of many remaining issue :-

- Reasons
- ① Traditional cultural concepts regarding their social position
 - ② Deep seated cultural divide among high caste Hindus
 - ③ Insufficient sensitization and public awareness on the issue
 - ④ Ineffective functioning of NCST (Act 33A) and NESC (Act 33B)

Way Out :-

- ① Reform NCST and NESC - make their recommendation binding
- ② Exclusive trial courts - for quick justice for any form of discrimination and inequality.

(iii) Increase membership of NCC/NGST -
more women as members to
facilitate women specific atrocities

(iv) Adequate advertisement about Act -
involve celebrities eg. Akshay about
menstrual hygiene etc.

Effective functioning and implementa-
tion of the Atrocities Act, 1989 is
vital to ~~create~~ achieve SPG-10
by 2030.

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 हैं। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India-Africa ties has reached new height with PM Modi announcing inclusion of African Union as permanent member of G-20.

Potential of India-Africa Ties

Economic

① 100 B\$ bilateral trade can double.

② India supplier of pulses, dry fruits, etc

③ comprehensive economic partnership with Mauritius Seychelles etc

Strategic

① Invited AU to be part of G-20

② Share multilateral forums viz. BIMSTEC, IORA etc

- (iv) Defence —
- (i) Various army and special forces military exercises e.g. AFINDEX.
 - (ii) Can be defence exporter to Egypt, Niger, Africa etc.

However, there are certain challenges

- (i) Competition from other powers viz. EU, America, Japan and China
- (ii) Chinese BRI investment is approx 100 B \$ — tough to match economically
- (iii) No Indian institute in Global top 100 not favoured by African students —
- (iv) Strategic issues — Instability in Niger, Egypt — negative forces etc

way out:- Indo-Africa strategic
group of experts suggest 60 policy
recommendations under following heads -

- (i) Double bilateral trade - 200 B \$ by 2030
 directly export & import.
- (ii) An Indian Institute of African Studies
- (iii) Liberalised UPIA - regime for African
students
- (iv) Invitation of AU as permanent UNSC
member.

Indo-African partnership can ~~secure~~ strengthen
the global south-south voice that
can help in multilateral bodies reform

Feedback

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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)

ASEAN refers to group of 10 South East Asian nations in and around Bay of Bengal and South China Sea. They are-

① Myanmar

② Thailand

③ Malaysia

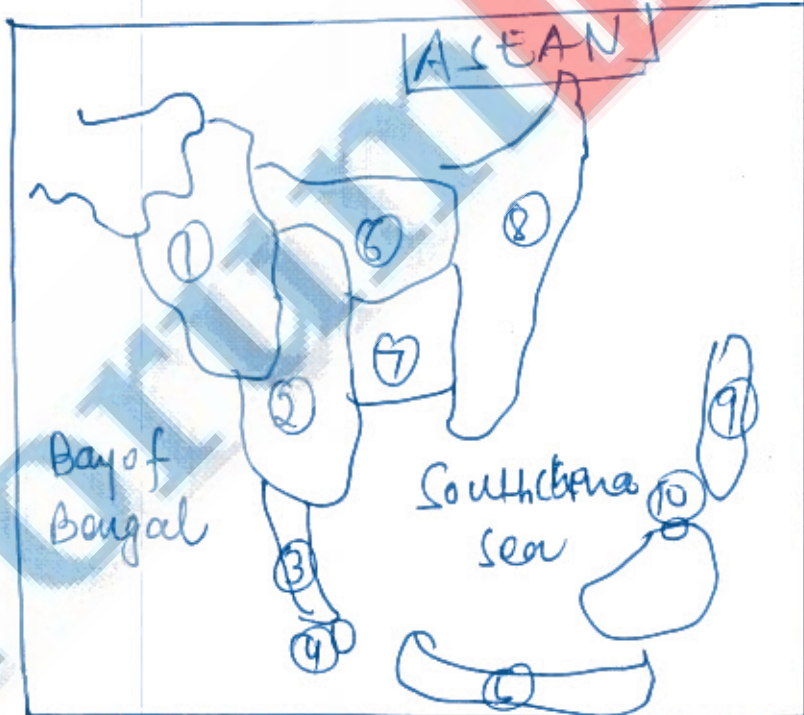
④ Singapore

⑤ Indonesia

⑥ Laos PDR

⑦ Cambodia

⑧ Vietnam



⑨ Philippines ⑩ Brunei

Development partnership of ASEAN with Pacific Island states makes Indo-Pacific

a theatre of opportunity for India —

- (i) Being strategically located - can act as net security provider
- (ii) Ensure rule based development of Indo-pacific region
- (iii) Thwart predatory policies of China
e.g. Maritime Silk route.
- (iv) Help maintain territorial sovereignty of small island nations.
- (v) Infrastructural developments through CDR, etc

Hurdles

- (i) Over dominance of China
- (ii) Increased repression of west - too much militarisation of AUKUS, QUAD etc

(11) Geographical vulnerability and fragility - lies on Ring of fire

(12) Several players with diverging aspirations

- West - contain China
- China - dominance
- North Korea - threat

Way out :- ① Involve QUAD to help ASEAN and small island nations

(ii) Effort in utilization of India-France-OA & trilateral development fund - to boost maritime domain awareness

(iii) More allocation to small islands states towards maritime infrastructure

An Inclusive Indo-Pacific is important for all stakeholders involved in region.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

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.

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