



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2 FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Narishankar Gansan

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

1910091201

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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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 (क्यूसीए) 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।

Total/कुल
अंक

250

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

2:30

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

5:30

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, 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।

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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

FORUM IAS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

India is ranked 145th in the Press Freedom Index published by Reporters Sans borders. A fair and accessible objective media is essential 4th estate to support the 3 constitutional estates of executive, Judiciary and legislative.

Role of 4th estate media in democratic value upholding

- 1) Accountability of the executive
↳ eg LWG scam exposed by the media
- 2) Raise issues of national interest
↳ eg Ravish Kumar's employment series
- 3) Help citizens make aware choices
↳ coverage of manifestos of parties
- 4) Librany of elections insured eg Opinion polls

5) Scrutiny of the judicial process
 ↳ @ #No One Killed Jessica headline on verdict

6) Legislative bill debates on news channels

Issues affecting press freedom

→ 1) Corporatization of media ownership

↳ reduces scrutiny of corporates

eg Adani takeover of NDTV

→ 2) Government as major source of ad revenue → Conflict of interest

→ 3) Defamation and sedition eg Vineet Dua case (2021)

→ 4) Fake news → eg Nizamuddin Markaz case

↳ 5) Polarisation on newscast debates

eg Primetime communal debates

Need for robust media to strengthen and question the effectiveness of democratic values

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.2) The electoral process, though inclusionary in theory, has been pointed out for exclusionary tendencies in practice. Analyse, with special emphasis on role of women in India's representative electoral system. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

While India's doctrine of democracy has free and fair elections in procedure, substantially it leads to exclusion of certain sections of population

Exclusionary Statistics

- only 14% women in 17th Lok Sabha (highest ever)
- only 5% minority religion
- only 17% non Goozpali (as per ADR)

Role of exclusionary tendencies in practise to keep out women

- 1) Low inflow of women in politics because of Violence and crime.
 - 43% criminals in LS as per ADR in 17th Lok Sabha
- 2) Low interparty democracy to

- deny the seats for women
- 3) Pradhan Patni concept in Panchayati Raj
- 4) Ceiling in politics → few ministers are women → lower than 14%
- 5) Blockade of Women Reservation Bill → no all party support.

Role of women in Representation (denied)

- diversity of opinion
- bring women's point of view eg rising age of consent of marriage
- affirmative action for equitable representation

Way forward

create internal party democracy eg Olympians

- for women
- preservation of seats
- 2) SHG representative election eg Odisha Gramla Bisei

Need for effective "for, by and of" the people democracy by diversity and inclusion

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Right to life (Article 21) which widened under Maneka Gandhi case (1987) to due process of law, still is not absolute and can be taken away reasonably by courts through capital punishment.

Controversies related to capital punishment

Proponents of death penalty

- 1) Retributive justice for the family members → the victim is fairly treated
- 2) anyway accorded in interest of state case where collective conscience is shaken. Eg. Nirbhaya case
- 3) Death penalty creates deterrent impact
- 4) as per Bachchan Singh case (1980) mitigating and aggravating factors considered

Criticisms of Indian Capital punishment

- 1) Conceptual opposition → Can not take life when not able to create it
- 2) Delays in capital punishment
 - ↳ Shatrughn Chauhan case (2004) defined by SC that death penalty once awarded should not be delayed → mental torture
- 3) Role of governor in pardon
 - ↳ Under Asi Pravin Lal case (2013) SC held no role of governor's discretionary power to deny pardon Article 161
- 4) Method of hanging is considered inhuman → Western countries use lethal injection
- 5) Majority of death penalty awarded are poor strata → unequal

Need reforms to create a codified set of rules for capital punishment cases. for aggravate, mitigate factors

Feedback

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CD & VA			
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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 water disputes act, 1956

Created to resolve the water disputes

as authorised by Constitution in Article 246

→ Along with this Article 262 provides for creation of Inter State River Council to support resolution.

Effectiveness of Inter state water Dispute Act

→ Achievements

→ 1) Objective resolution and award of water sharing eg Cauvery award between Tamil Nadu, Kerala, Karnataka

→ 2) Executive power to constitute the board → flexibility available in proceeding

→ 3) Reduce litigation → outside purview

of review by Supreme Court

- 4) Arbitration based solutions → both parties negotiate eg Vamsadhara between Odisha, Andhra

Challenges faced

- 1) Delays in awards → eg Cauvery conflict still continuing
- 2) Award is not implemented → execution challenges
- 3) Perception of bias → based on party in power

Impact of delays in resolution

- 1) continuation of legal pursuits eg Mahamedhi resolution taken to court
- 2) creation of agrarian distress in downstream regions → retaliatory measures
- 3) competitive dam building to reduce relevance of awards eg Makadattu dam
- water is the elixir of life and the center has federal responsibility to ensure equitable distribution

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Cooperatives (Article 43B) have been given Constitutional prerogative under the 97th Constitutional amendment Act.

⊛ There are around 8 lakh cooperatives in India with 8 cr members

→ India
Significance of Cooperative Model of Governance in Rural Growth

→ 1) Strengthening bargaining power
 ↳ cooperatives [Dehkar] are able to negotiate better input prices

→ 2) Creating forward linkages → industrialising rural farm sector
 eg) [AMUL] ice creams processing

→ 3) Create extension services for farmers for better coordination of cropping cycles.

- 4) Joint ownership of Capital assets
 - ↳ there are only 20 tractors per 1000 hectares currently → Mechanisation through cooperatives
- 5) Innovation and RAP → IFFCO is a farm cooperative ~~for~~ created liquid Nano urea for reducing urea fertiliser costs
- 6) Small farmer, large farm → land pooling

Challenges to Cooperatisation

- Large farmers dominate cooperatives
- Politicisation of cooperatives
- ↳ Mega mills of Maharashtra
- State wise rules → Schedule 7 (ii) State list

Steps taken

- 1) Created Dahkar Ministry
 - 2) Dahkar se Samridhi scheme
 - 3) Multi cooperatives streamlined
- Important for 2x farmer income. (Dahkar Committee)

Way forward

- 1) Shift to FPO centrality
- 2) More multi cooperatives

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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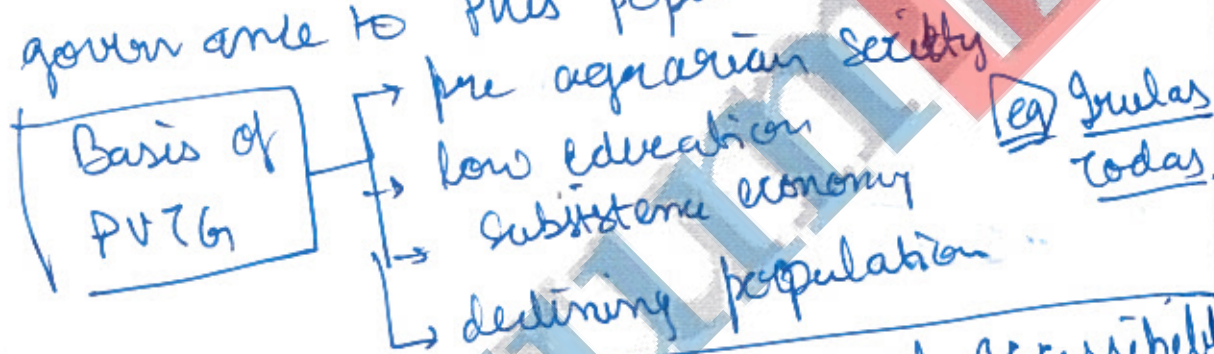
TOTAL MARKS

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

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

PVTGs or particularly vulnerable tribal groups are [75] of most backward tribes.

In Budget 2023 there is PM PVTG scheme to create responsive, accessible, inclusive governance to this population.



Role of responsive, inclusive and accessibility to governance of PVTG

- 1) Decentralised governance → more power to collectors (PM) based on the Aspirational district program.
- 2) Improve access to healthcare by intensive provision of Anganwadis and healthcare service

- 3) Responsive grievance redressal → for quick resolution of needs
 - ↳ Institutional delivery tracking for **IMR** improvement
- 4) Inclusivity in neo-welfarist Schemes
 - ↳ Special provisions under **PMAAS** for houses for **PVTG**
- 5) Whole of government approach rather than silos approach → coordination of all ministries led by **MoTA**.

Expected impact of PMAAS

- reduced incidence of **malaria** and non communicable disease
- create local representative governance
- follow **Tribal Panchsheel**
 - ↳ self administration

This would lead to truly community leave no one behind objective (**LLNOB**) of the good governance

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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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)

State and civil society are complementary and cooperative partners in achieving the SDG1 of No poverty and SDG2 of Zero hunger and malnutrition

Collaboration impact on

(A) Poverty (14.5% MPI as per Niti)

1) provide exchange
entitlement last mile

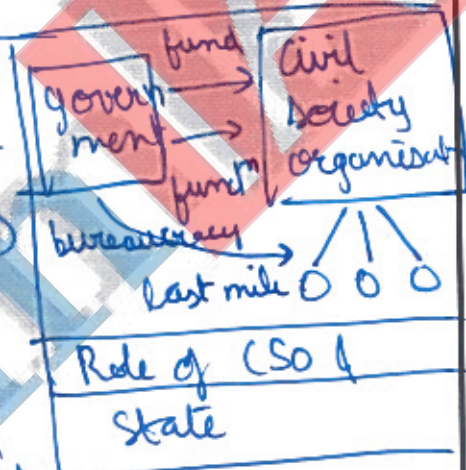
participants → eq NGOs

working in LWE districts of Chhattisgarh

2) Civil society organisation raise demands
of poor eq MKSS demanded RTI for MNRGGA, state implemented

RTI Act, 2005

3) Complement the funding launch of
government → raise donations
eq D Goenj foundation for poor people



4) Uplift the most vulnerable (eg) Bachpan Bachao Andolan protects child labourer
↳ reduces intergenerational poverty by educating

Impact on Nutrition → 32% undernourished as per NFHS-5

1) Implementation of the PM POSHAN mid day meal → Akshaya Patra in Karnataka

2) Provision of localised diets (eg) leafy vegetable

3) Raising awareness on importance of diversified diets (eg) Diicians of India Association support bullet

4) Organisation of free medical checkups to identify anaemia among women.

Therefore, both CSO & State have to work hand in hand for achieving objectives of Kartavya Raal through participatory democracy

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)

While India has focused on building robust physical infra through 30% rise in capital expenditure to 10 lakh crore in Budget 2023, there is persistent lack of social capital like education, health.

Absence of social infrastructure

- 1) Education → 15% of schools do not have drinking water and sanitation (Niti Aayog, India @ 75 report)
- 2) Lack of housing, clean water, electricity
- 3) Health → only 0.4 beds per 1000
 - ↳ 60% beds are private → high costs
- 4) Rural urban gap in social infra ^(eg. housing)
- 5) Safety infrastructure → as per CAG there is 40% shortage of police funds
- 6) digital infrastructure for access to schemes → only 60% internet users → exclusion

Impact on challenges to vision 2047 of developed India (Panchkaran goal)

- 1) Demographic disaster due to poor education and training capacity of the population (Youth)
- 2) Rising cost of old age healthcare cost (Silver economy) → India expected to have 20% of old age people by 2050
↳ with out geriatric facilities
- 3) Poverty due to sudden health events such as Covid-19 → lack of healthcare infrastructure
- 4) Marginalisation of rural residents due to lack of water, electricity, Neo-welfarism → PM Awas, PM Saubhaga

Way forward → increase budget spend @ education 6%

There is a need to reimagine our priorities to Amartya Sen's capability approach to prevent demographic disaster

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

West Asia has recently moved from confront and conflict towards dialogue and diplomacy.

- Iran to open embassy in Saudi despite longstanding disputes
- Abraham Accords between UAE & Israel

Benefits to India from shift

→ Energy security ensured → prevents oil price rises like 1960s & 1990s

→ 2) Improves bilateral ties with Israel as well as Arab nations

→ 3) Resolves ~~Iran~~ Iran - USA dilemma
↳ Iran normalisation will lead to Farhad gas field and Chabahar port access

↳ 4) Reduces Chinese hegemony in nations like Iran by normalisation of ties with USA.

↳ 5) Validation to Dehyphenisation policy of India

Principal factors threaten

↳ USA's flake foreign policy → return of Trump may reverse JCPOA

↳ Pakistan's role as provoker of Islamic world

↳ continued tensions between Israel and Palestine → negotiation failure → Iran issue

Way forward

→ push bilateral relations
 @ UAE RECA signed
 support dialogue facilitate in G20

Peace in middle east is background for peace in the world. World can not afford another war as "this is hot area of war"

Feedback

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CD & VA			
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P & R			
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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 of 1960 was established for water sharing on just and equitable basis between India and Pakistan wherein Pakistan was awarded 80% of water in tripartite agreement with World Bank.



Water diplomacy impact on regional cooperation of South Asia

→ Region has water scarcity → need for resource sharing (eg) → upstream water of Jhelum waters crops in Pakistan Punjab

- 2) Creation of dams for shifting water allocation (eg) Ratle and Keshangenge dam
- 3) Water diplomacy as means for wider 'Cooperation' → to resolve conflicts of border
- 4) Joint cooperation of disasters like the Pakistan 2022 floods
- 5) Utilisation of resource fully (eg) India has signed LOGW hydro agreement for purchase with NEPAL
- 6) Equitable sharing → Teesta river with Bangladesh
- 7) Improve connectivity of countries.

Way forward

- Create forward looking resource sharing agreements
- prioritise agriculture and climate change considerations.

As per GOI stand, there needs to be comprehensive reevaluation of such treaties as positions on ground have changed

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

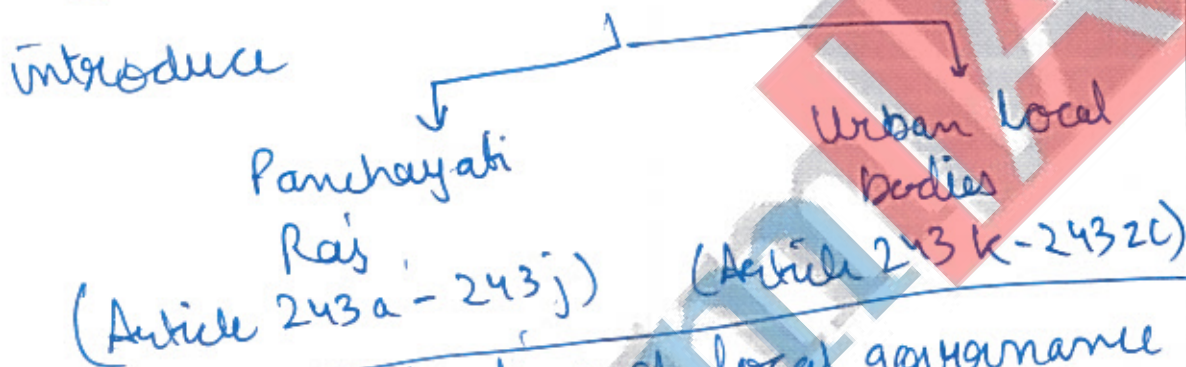
Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.

(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)

The institutions of local governance were introduced under 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment Act, 1992



Constitutional backing of local governance

- Article 243a, k → compulsory creation of panchayats (3 levels) and urban local bodies in each state
- Article 243c, s → reservation for SC, ST and women (33%)
- Article 243g, w → distribution of functions to local governance by states (29 compulsory for Panchayats)
- Article 243l, y → creation of finance

Commission by States.

→ Article 243 j, 2 → State election commission to conduct local government elections

However, despite this the spirit of effective decentralisation has not percolated as enumerated by Mamji Shankar Iyer committee

Structural bottlenecks holding it hostage

→ 3F's shortage

a → Funds → only 17% of GDP collected as municipal taxes

b → Functionary → As per Sumit Bose committee there is shortage of secretary in panchayat

c → Functions → low devolution of roles by states eg sanitation

→ 2) Rise of parastatal bodies such as SPVs

→ 3) Delays in elections to Panchayats and municipalities (eg) delayed in BMC of Mumbai due to political consideration

→ 4) Panchayat Pradhan Patria concept where lack of agency of women

→ 5) Political violence → (eg) West Bengal

→ 6) Lack of infrastructure (eg) Bharat Net

However there are achievements also

1) Village secretariat model of Andhra

2) Gowtham model of Mhatsargarh

Way forward → Funds → Indore municipal bonds

→ Functions → grants under

Functionary article 270 should be

training of given under devolution functionary by State

To prevent grass without roots as given by GVK Rao → need strengthening of PRI & ULB

Feedback

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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)

As per Article 50 of Indian Constitution there is an independent Judiciary from Executive to ensure objective and impartial justice.

Independent Judiciary as Bedrock for thriving polity.

- 1) safeguarded constitution → by prevent violation of Basic Structure doctrine
K. J. Bharati 1973
- 2) Uphold rights of the individuals
(eg) Article 32 habeas corpus petition against arrest by state
- 3) Uphold unaccountability of government
(eg) Activism by court to create justice during COVID-19

- 4) uphold rule of law.
- 5) Protection of Minority Rights

Measures in constitution to uphold independence

- Removal under Judges Inquiry Act, 1968
- No criticism of Court proceeding (Article 121)
- Can not practise anywhere in country as lawyer.

Executive encroachment impact on independence of Judiciary

- 1) Subversion of democracy as seen in Emergency, 1976

- 2) Committted Judiciary Question by influencing choice of the Judges eg Judge HR Khanna superseded in 1976

- 3) Create conflict of interest situation as 70% of cases are of the government itself.

- 4) Arb activism of the judiciary
- ↳ Israel new laws for judiciary
- 5) Not in line with democratic principles of constitutional morality

In line with these challenges, the Supreme Court struck down Article 124A 99th CAA NJAC to maintain independence. However, to ensure that judges are also judged and accountable following measures can be taken

- Create a Combined Committee like London including civil society organisation members for appointment
- 2) Transparent appointment under [RT] of Collegium recommendations

This will prevent condition of imperio imperium (State within State) as given by D. BR Ambedkar

Feedback

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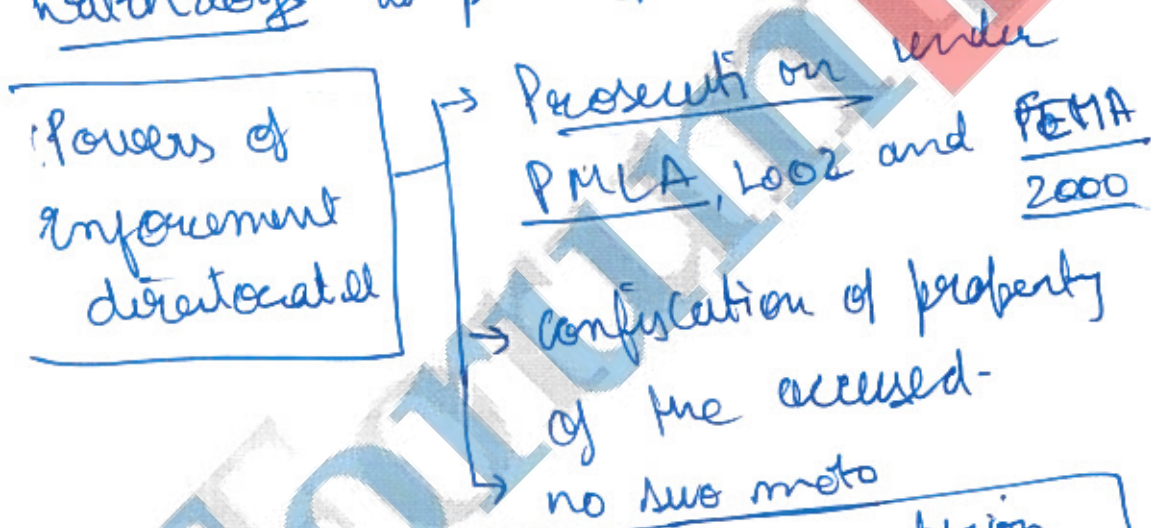
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the 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)

Executive agencies like **ED** are begins to ensure propriety but have been used as "bloodhounds rather than watchdogs" as per supreme court.



Role in enforcing anti corruption

- Specialised agencies with requisite knowledge of financial crimes
- Has **plenary powers** because of underhand techniques used by

- corrupt to escape tax net
- 3) power of confiscation of property ensured under Supreme Court-2020 ruling
- 4) High conviction rate > 80% of cases pursued.
- 5) Need high discretion as the accused are highly powerful
- eg) Kenthil Balaji case (Madu) & minister

Accusations of not following rule of law

- 1) witchhunt against opposition parties alleged ED raids close to election
- 2) The confession to ED is usable in court as against police confession → against principle of

Self in criminalisation

→ 3) Confiscation of funds renders companies insolvent in some case → without even proving the case

→ 4) As ED is not police, questions on its interrogation powers

→ 5) The extension of service of ED head perceived as favours and colourable biased bureaucracy (against scrutiny)

→ 6) Timing of raids and arrests to coincide with elections

Way forward → fix the tenure of ED chief
 → removal of self showing close connection to crime in criminalisation

Therefore, need for a more balanced and procedurally integrity oriented watchdog approach.

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)

National Commission of Women Act,
1991 created the NCW as apex statutory body for resolution of issues of women in India.

Role of NCW as per Act

- 1) Suo Moto cognizance of any Violence, complaints against women
- 2) Analysis of policies and legislations related to women (eg) Women Age of Consent increase Act, 2021
- 3) Submission of report to government annually
- 4) Raise any issues of women for advice to government (eg) Manipur rape case

Achievements of NCW in Socio economic

wellbeing of women

- 1) Used powers of Civil Court to call for evidence and witness in cases eg Jessica Lal case
- 2) Raise issues of women empowerment
eg Support to women reservation
- 3) Dialogue and debate forum for condemnation and consensus building
eg Boys locker room case.
- 4) Raise issues of economic importance
eg Gig workers safety bill demand

Challenges faced by NCW

- 1) Only advisory role → does not have power to punish "Toothless Tiger"
- 2) No methodology and criterion for appointment → arbitrariness.

- 3) Rare use of suo moto cognisance
↳ reactionary use in Mishra case
- 4) Not constitutional body do
lack of parliamentary discussion or
annual report
- 5) No investigative machinery or
punishment decision → only recommend
- 6) Overlaps with NHRC in
eg) Manipur women rape case
taken up by both NWC & NHRC

Way forward

- Grant constitutional status
 - Member appointment based on
collegium and on set criterion
 - Provide constructive roles such as
advocacy of training, platform work
- Need for stronger NWC to take stand on
issues such as wrestler protest → ICC back

Feedback

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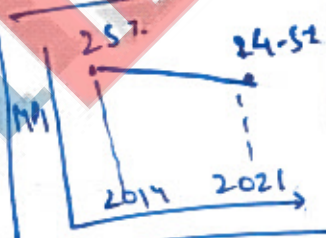
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TOTAL MARKS

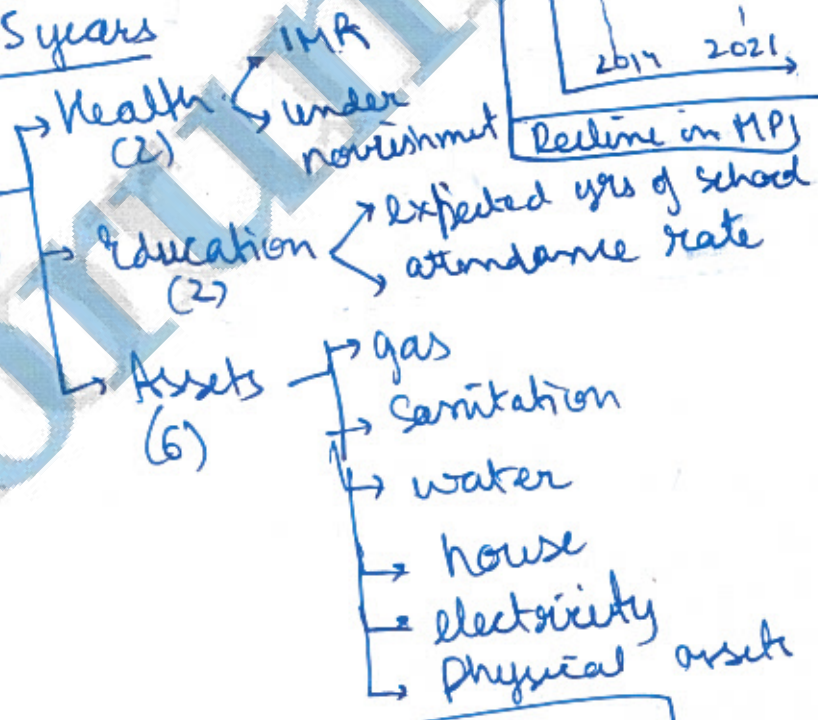
Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Multi dimensional poverty index (MPI) formulated by **OPHI & UNDP** tracks not only income but also asset, education and health entitlement poverty -
 → Niti Ayog MPI report (Indian version) suggest fall of poverty in the last 5 years



Components of MPI



Decline in MPI

Helps in understanding poverty

→ ID source of poverty whether income or asset poverty.

→ 2) Extent of poverty on how intense
the headcount poverty is eq Δ lack
of water determines high degree of
poverty

→ 3) Complexity of poverty as only income
improvements does not use exchange
entitlement. May not be poor by
income but has no gas \rightarrow poor

Analysis of latest Niti Agya MPI report

→ 1) Reduction of MPI from 25%
to 14.5% due to new welfarism
approach of government

eq PM Jal Shakti 7000 cr allotted
for better water provision

→ 2) State Ranking \rightarrow Tamil Nadu and
Kerala are top performers
with their sustainability approach

→ 3) Maximum reduction in MPI in
Uttar Pradesh

- MPI reduced due to institutional delays
- 5) Schemes mentioned to reduce asset poverty
 - Gas (UJJWALA)
 - Electricity → PM Saubhagya
 - House - PM Awas (R) & (U)
 - Water (Jal Shakti)

Challenges highlighted by Report

→ 1) Multidimension is sticky and hard to see lesser reduction in poverty than other factors

→ 2) Based on old data extrapolated to latest Household consumption survey not available for 10 years

→ 3) Has not measured impact of COVID-19

Way forward

→ higher budget spend on

→ Reduce inclusionary

→ Exclusionary errors - SATURATION

Developed India by 2047 under PANCHPRAN can be achieved by this MPI approach

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Political parties are the moving muscle and bolts which operate the great machinery of Indian democracy.
However, these have faced persistent challenges.

Challenges of political parties

- 1) Lack of intra party democracy is accusations of nepotism
- 2) Funding crunch caused by electoral bonds
(e.g) 70% of funds went to BJP
- 3) Reducing role of regional parties as national parties have consolidated
- 4) Ideological poverty due to lack

of differentiation in the offerings to the people.

→ 5) binimatisation and muscle power

↳ §37 of MPs are more patri

Impact on role of democratisation of society

→ 1) limited role of youth participation

↳ average age of India = 28 yrs

Age of MP = 54 years

→ 2) Lack of representative nature
↳ women find difficult to establish

→ 3) Appeasement politics of polarisation → minority sidelined

→ 4) Role of anti-defection has reduced the role of representative of party rather than people.

- 5) People reduce voting because they feel lack of real options → all corrupt
- 6) Reduces accountability of government
↳ weak opposition

Way forward

- 1) Disqualification under Article 102 should disqualify for the political party posts also
- 2) Intra Party Democracy @ Germany
- 3) Fairness of Election Commission to ensure level playing ground.

Therefore, need for robust political reinvention of scenario to ensure lack of stagnation and majority rule

Feedback

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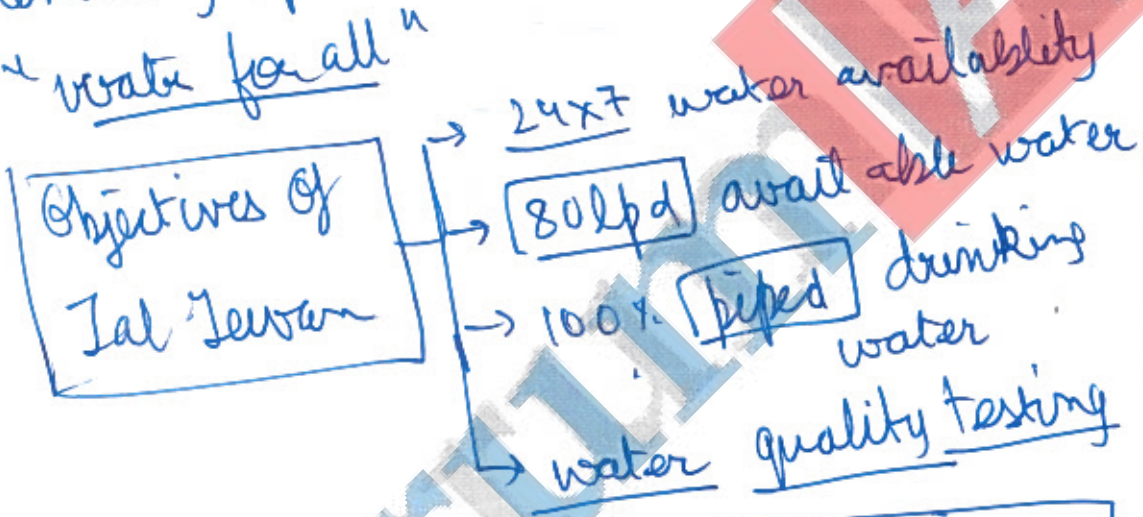
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon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

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

Jal Jeevan mission has been a flagship policy of government as centrally sponsored scheme to provide "water for all"



→ 2) Reduce time poverty of women as reduces the water distance through piped water

→ 3) RURBAN approach to provide urban facilities in rural areas

→ 4) Local empowerment as implemented through Pani Panchayat at local level → women participate

→ 5) Sustainable model as local water resources used

⊕ Government allocated ₹9,000 cr in Budget 2023 to this scheme

Challenges faced

→ 1) Water availability is low

↳ as per Nih Aayog India is water stressed

→ 2) Quality of water challenges as high

particulate suspended matter with fluoride in some water

- 3) One size fits all approach → eg. Rain
- heavy states like Meghalaya do not require piped line
- 4) Maintenance cost of pipelines is very high

Way forward

- 1) Create decent realised through PPP model testing centers
- 2) Rainwater harvesting for integrated water management program
- 3) Creation of rust free pipeline under PLI

This mission's success will lead to achievement of SDG 6 of clean water and sanitation in India.

Feedback

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The SC, ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 is a landmark legislation for preservation of civil rights of backward classes. However, these have not been implemented in "spirit".

↳ Legal basis of POA Act, 1989

- 1) Provides for harsh punishment for use of derogatory terms
- 2) wide definition of public space where the law is applicable
- 3) Non bailable warrant for aggression against SC/ST
- ↳ 4) Special protection for women in the act to address intersectionality

Reasons for lack of effective ground implementation → lack of Sensitisation

(A) Public functionaries

1) denial by police officers to record FIR (eg) Indira Mehta case Rajasthan

2) Use of derogatory wordings by politicians → polarisation

3) Implicit bias by the public functionaries → delayed arrest of perpetrators

4) lack of political sensitisation of marginalised groups (eg) tribal leaders

5) The case of urination by Madhya Pradesh leader on SC men was indicative of insensitivity.

(B) Civil Society

↳ 1) Casual use of derogatory

less words because of insensitivity to caste lines and laws

→ 2) Continuation of reactionary ideologies of pollution

↳ Khap Panchayat awards on inter caste marriage

→ 3) Hatred against SC/ST due to reservation - urban violence

↳ Microaggressions and gaslighting
↳ debates on Twitter blaming SC/ST

Way forward → create as portion of higher secondary syllabus
→ fast track court
→ sensitisation of Police.

For India to prove as welfare state the principles of equality must be upheld in letter and spirit

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

India Africa ties are cultural civilisation and ancient right from Monsoon Trade to the current expanding geopolitical arena

→ India has opened 23 new embassies in Africa and has invited African Union as special invitee to G20

India Africa ties - bilateral

→ \$70 billion economic trade

→ Food security of India based on pulses from Mozambique

→ Strategic ties → BRICS partners with South Africa

→ historic - Non alignment members (1955 Bandung)

→ African India ties are a harbinger of South South cooperation towards

a multipolar world based on equity and fairness. India follows Kampala principles with Africa to ensure equal partnership in all aspects.

Reason of inclusive world

→ Rising issues of global South (food fertilizer, fuel) of Russia Ukraine war

→ 2) Inclusion of African Union as member of G20 proposed by India

→ 3) India and Africa in PS of UNSC

→ 4) Higher connectivity - under Asia Africa growth corridor (AAGC)

Sustainable world creation

→ 1) Both favour common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR)

→ 2) Sustainable finance against

one-quebec diplomacy of China
↳ discussed in G20 → Chad debt

resolution

- 3) Sustainable poverty reduction → Africa lessons from India
- 4) Both are partners in International Solar Alliance

Equitable world

- 1. rules based world order - UN/COS
- 2. Equitable resource allocation eg India Covid vaccine exemption in WTO for Africa
- ↳ 3) Fair exploitation of resources

Challenges

- Chinese hegemony (large loans to Niger)
- India poor project track record

Way forward

- leave big brother attitude
- reduce hesitancy
- partnership with other countries eg Japan

India and Africa are 2 rising stars in World Order

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo Pacific theatre is one of the central aspirations of a rules based free open inclusive world order for India..

This has 4 elements of construct-

1) ASEAN CENTRALITY

- Counter balance to Chinese hegemony
- eg) Paracel island case
- ASEAN is important trade partner
- eg) \$100bn trade with ASEAN



↳ SABANG port

2) Rules based order

- 1) Upholding the arbitration award of VNCLoS

→ 2) freedom of navigation

→ 3) Uphold the Chinese expansionism on Indian border based on Free open rules based order

3. Development partnership with Pacific Island States

→ 1) Uphold sustainable development initiatives under [FIPIC] (Forum for India Indo Pacific Island Countries)

→ 2) Establish leadership of global South and their voice
 (warm welcome to PM in Pacific island)

→ 3) First responder to disasters in FIPIC

Needles in realisation of Construct

→ 1) Chinese hegemony and Cheque book diplomacy (eg) Maritime Silk route.

- 2) Indian track record of project completion is poor - not preferred partner
- 3) Limited national resources to provide support to other regions
- 4) Limited maritime capacity of India → Only 2 high deck based war ships - Vikrant & Vikramaditya
- 5) Pressure of alliance from USA → calls fence sitter

Way ahead

- Partnerships under IPEF, QUAD, with USA & Japan
- Strengthen relation with ASEAN
 - ↳ revisit trade pacts and FTAs, RCEP
- Strategic use of Sea Lines of Communication
- widen the partners → France, Britain

India has the Credibility, Capacity and Commitment to achieve strategic interests in Indo-Pacific region.

Feedback

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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		

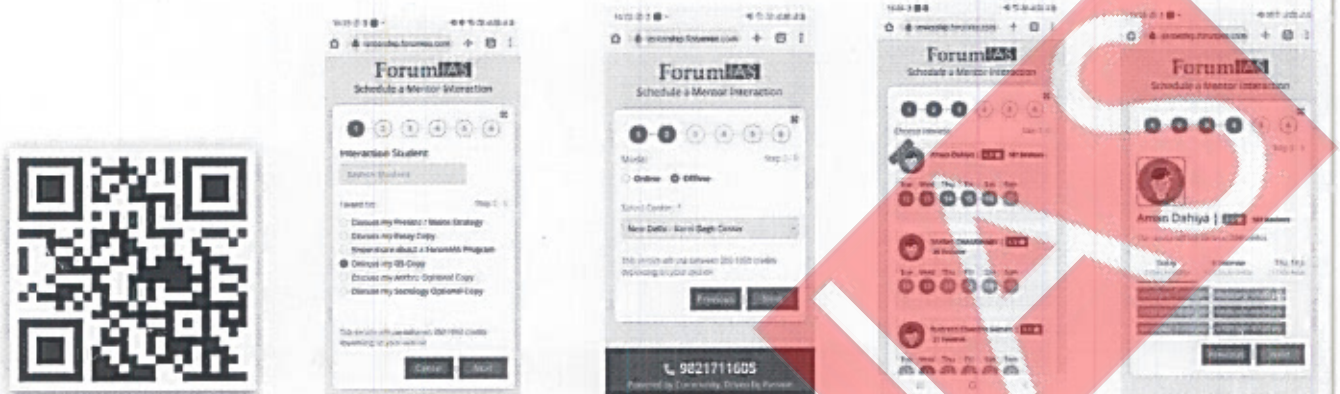
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