



TEST CODE	6	1	2	3	0	1	FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – GS Paper 2_FLT #2
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

Time Allowed : Three Hours समय : तीन घंटे	ForumIAS	Maximum Marks : 250 अधिकतम अंक : 250
--	-----------------	---

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RIDHIMA JAIN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910111089	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	1 Sept '23

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
5					
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					
12					
13					
14					
15					
16					
17					
18					
19					
20					
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			2:00	5:00 (3 hrs)	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

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' usually referred as the 'Fourth Estate' in preservation of Democratic and Republic values of nation to keep a check and balance.



ROLE OF MEDIA 'FOURTH ESTATE'

1.) Keeps a check on Government's arbitrariness / unethical moves

eg. Parliament passing of farm laws - highly reported by media.

2.) Being a voice of voice of

voiceless and bringing issues in unhighlighted.

egz LGBTQ issues reported by media.

3.) pursues constitutional ideals by making people awareness.

egz Odisha Govt plan of Forest embankment.

4.) bringing issues - forces govt to take actions.

egz 2G scam Revelations

ISSUES AFFECTING PRESS FREEDOM.

1.) political pressure - pressure by politicians & houses - makes media house biased

2.) Money power - use & sensitize innocent issue to divert opinions.

3.) paid news by media houses to show favor to one.

Way Forward

- Media - independently strengthened.
- curbing 'TRP' tendencies
- independent Bureau setup to check
- Ban 'media houses' from paid news

Media has to play a pivotal role in strengthening democratic ideals of nation

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

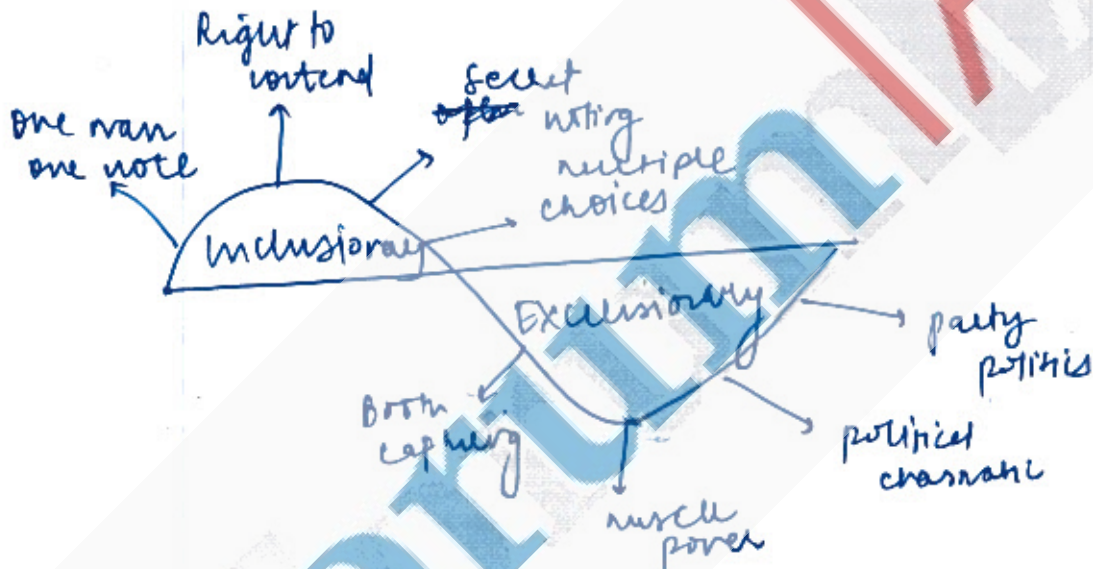
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q2) 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)

Elections are like festivals of democracy and legislative are temples, in which whole of the nation should participate.



electoral system:

India follows 'Parliamentary Form' of government and the principle of 'universal adult franchise' in election process, which is criticised at times for number of reasons -

Electoral process - Exclusionary

1.) Representation of women → far lower than world's representation
 India - only 14% women representation in parliament
 Global - 24%
 ← Patriarchy, Stereotype, Bias

2.) Regional imbalance → candidates from some states occupy majority seats while some have very few e.g. North East - 1/2 seats

3.) Caste politics → tickets given by parties to caste based candidates
 disrupt

4.) Illegal practices of freebies & buying votes

Way Forward

1.) passing the pending Bill of women Reservation of 33%

2.) including ZIPPER SYSTEM - i.e. 1/3 seats reserved for women by each party within

3.) Free & equal elections - strengthen ECI

4.) awareness people know your candidate

As 324 mandated elections in India to conduct at free and fair manner to maintain sanctity of democracy

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Q.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)

Article 21 of Indian constitution enshines right to life and liberty and gives every individual right to live with dignity and honour.

HUMAN DIGNITY - SCOPE

- 1.) Death penalty - is just one of aspect which covers also right to life.
- 2.) Right to live with freedom of information
- 3.) access to clean environment is also one of the aspects.
- 4.) Right to privacy (K.S. Puttaswamy case) - also covers with dignity
- 5.) Right to be forgotten
- 6.) Right to know and ask.
- 7.) Right to sleep

In Maneka Gandhi case, SC widened the scope of Right to life from merely 'living as an animal' to live with dignity & extended 'due process' of law from just established by law.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

FOR

- 1.) needed for creating petterance in nation
- 2.) Maintaining law & order.
- 3.) Retributive justice would be done.
- 4.) justice of proportionality would be done.

AGAINST

- 1.) against Right to life (Art 21) and human dignity
- 2.) Not evidence of creating deterrence
- 3.) Unethical & might be an error.

In Kedar Nath Singh case, Supreme court has though upheld the death penalty clause but remarked to use it in extremely rare cases.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Q.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)

Provisioned by Article 262, Parliament enacted the Inter-state River Water Disputes Act, 1956 for the resolution of river water disputes and effective solutions through setting up Tribunals.

INTER-STATE WATER DISPUTES ACT, 1956

Positives

- 1) provided a platform for resolutions.
- 2) systematic approach undertaken.
- 3) Avoided tussle, but through institutional way to solve issues.
- 4) scientific and analytic way to solve issues. eg. Punjab - Haryana issue of Ravi-Beas.

Negatives

- 1) Delaying of cases
eg. → Kerala - Karnataka dispute of Tami Nadu after 23 years

- 2.) Claim of Biasness - ineffectiveness of decision
- 3.) Disregard to decision of tribunals as state at times reject these.
- 4.) not scientific analysis.

IMPACT OF DELAYS IN RESOLUTION.

- 1.) Infrastructure issues → this leads to at times halting of development activities e.g. → Bridge across Kerala recovery stopped
- 2.) people's grievances → issue of water & stopping by other state leads to issue of people
- 3.) state disputes → water disputes between two state disputes e.g. → Kerala - Tamil Nadu.

Way Forward

- 1.) Mandating 'timely Resolution' to such cases.
 - 2.) Strengthening tribunals power to take decisions
 - 3.) Independent setting up.
- 2nd ARC recommended to set up time limits to tribunals for delivery decisions in water and state disputes

Feedback

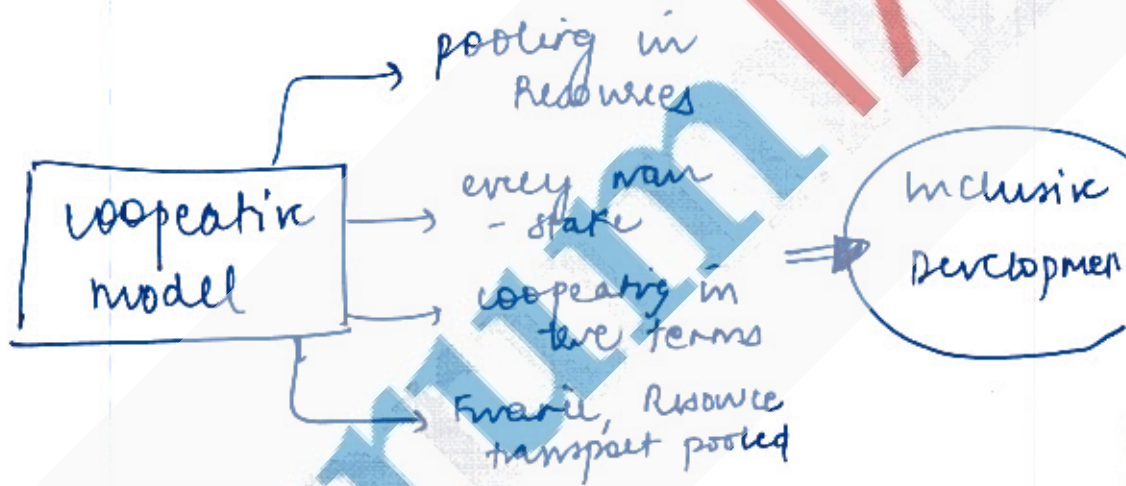
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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)

Article 19 and Article 47 of Indian constitution promotes setting up cooperatives and take a lead in growth and development of nation



Cooperative Model.

Issues of Rural Growth	Cooperatives Addressing -
1.) <u>Resources crunch</u> → lack in efficient resource	With <u>cooperatives model</u> , leads to <u>pooling in</u> of Resources - so <u>combined efforts</u>

- fulfill the needs of Resources

2.) Unemployment issues

→ cooperatives setting up provides employment opportunities to youth.

→ solves such issue.

3.) Financial lacking

→ cooperatives can get concessional loans

→ easy funding can be done.

4.) Lack of industries

→ cooperatives can promote setting up of industries in rural areas

→ with skilled workers can engagers

Yes ~~there~~ some challenges

1.) cooperative model lacks true blueprint.

2.) implemented in parts, not as whole

3.) Financial issues cepts.

With Government's efforts of setting up of cooperative ministry, India can

achieve 'Sabakal se Sameedhi'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

According to World Bank, good Governance is the people centric and consensus oriented developmental model to govern political and economic needs.

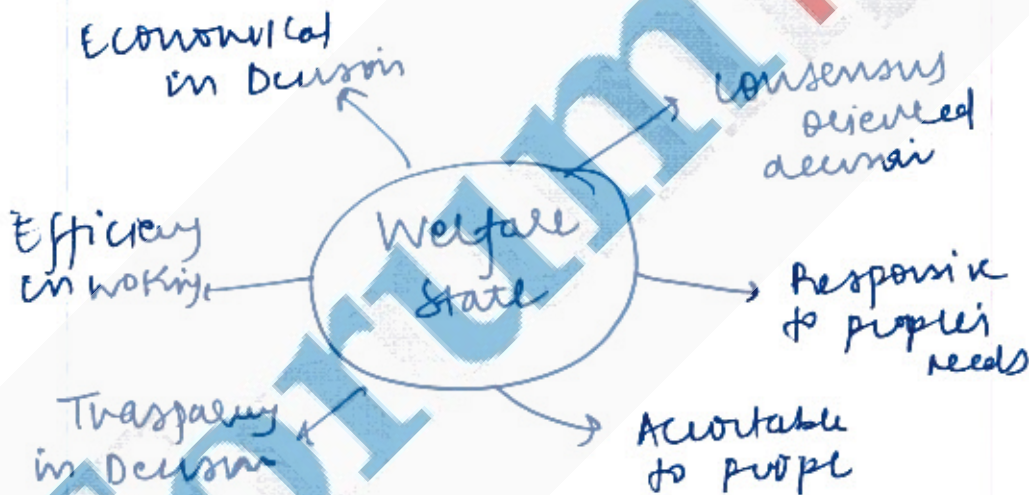


Fig - Welfare State.

Test for Good Governance -

1.) 'Close to people'

→ This ensures people are engaged in governance.

→ PM PVTG Development Mission

modelled on such lines to involve communities and to make them aware of their rights.

2.) Responsive to Aspirations

- One which takes decision in accordance with people's needs
- PVTG Mission has given 'role to communities' to come & address their grievances.

3.) Inclusive in its Approach

- which includes all stakeholders and values all interests
- PVTG Mission has recognized 75 PVTG communities and to keep as principles broad to be inclusive.

PVTG Mission is a step in right direction to undo the injustice done to the Forest communities and to give them their rights and make them inclusive

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

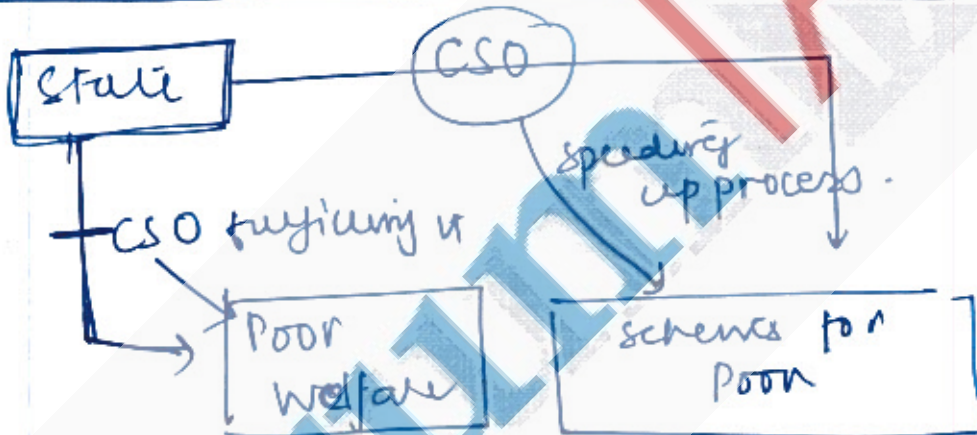
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.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 Organisation
 collaboration can bring changes to ground level as cooperating and collaborating with each other.



state - civil society

ADDRESS POVERTY & MALNUTRITION.

1.) Civil societies can fill the
gaps

↳ where its difficult for state to reach

eg 'Aad Jeeva' initiative in Covid 19

2.) provide government with Researched data and better policy making.

eg) PRATHAM NGOs - data.

3.) Awareness among people and making aware about schemes of policies of government.

eg) campaigns to educate masses.

4.) channel between people & state

↳ can help in building trust

↳ state policies reach faster

5.) collaboration of goals

↳ state can assign task and financial help to fulfil goals.

Challenges

- 1.) Financial issues
CBI - only 20% report their annual returns
- 2.) Trust Deficit
- 3.) Divergence of work
- 4.) Scam/ Foreign fund

Way FORWARD

- 1.) Registering mandatorily
- 2.) Structuring & systematizing them.
- 3.) Foreign Code through FCRA
- 4.) Increasing engagement

Civil societies are invisible dems of governance which can be a watcher guard.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

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

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

Social Infrastructure along with economic infrastructure is equally important to realise dream of \$ 5 trillion economy and developed status by 2047.

Absence of Social Infrastructure.

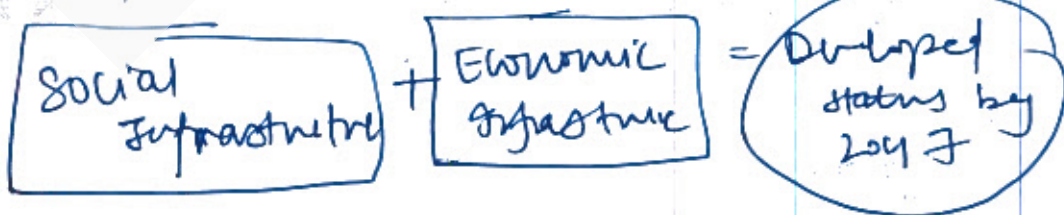
- 1.) Financial → leads to lack impediment of hospitals & education
- 2.) Qualitative → Not just setting up but their quality issues.
eg India's cold / cough medicine ban.
↳ PR - PTR - 36 : 1 in India
ideal 10 : 1
- 3.) Lack of Skilling → Focus on poor leaving -
↳ India Skill Report - only 45% of graduates as employable

4.) Technological leakage in having updated technology with education / Hospital Relativity

5.) GDP Expenditure
 - on education - less than 3%
 - on health - 1.35%

WAY FORWARD

- 1.) Increased GDP Spending to focus equally on social development.
- 2.) Leverage NGOs, CSOs to complete the goals.
- 3.) Make policies citizen centric and Responsive to needs.
- 4.) Up skill through Skill India Mission.
- 5.) Focus on Inclusive Development with Social Infra focus, India can take on stage by 2047 in Next half to realise.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

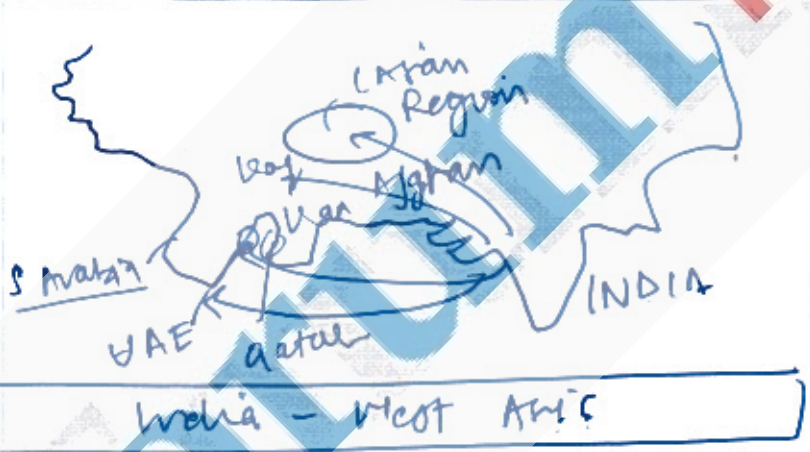
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. 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 relations has been of good interest for number of factors to leverage its political, social, cultural, & economic ties.



AUGURS WELL FOR INDIA'S INTEREST.

1.) Geopolitical Interest

- ↳ India's Bilateral Relations to Set on iterational stage.
- ↳ ties will rather or global forums

2.) Economic interests

↳ W-Aria is rich in oil & gas resources

↳ India can look forward (signing of FTA with UAE)

3.) Science

↳ Advancing of Nuclear energy

↳ AI & Technology Exchange

4.) Environment

↳ promote Green technology & Sustainable Development

Mimical Actors

→ Countries not in favor of India's interests can pose a challenge (Pakistan)

→ China's influence can be an issue

→ Chabahar port: India kept out.

India should thus to work on

(S)piritual, (T)rade, (R)esilient supply chain,

(E)ntertainment (N)uclear (G)aming (T)ourism

(H)ealth ties with W-Aria.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

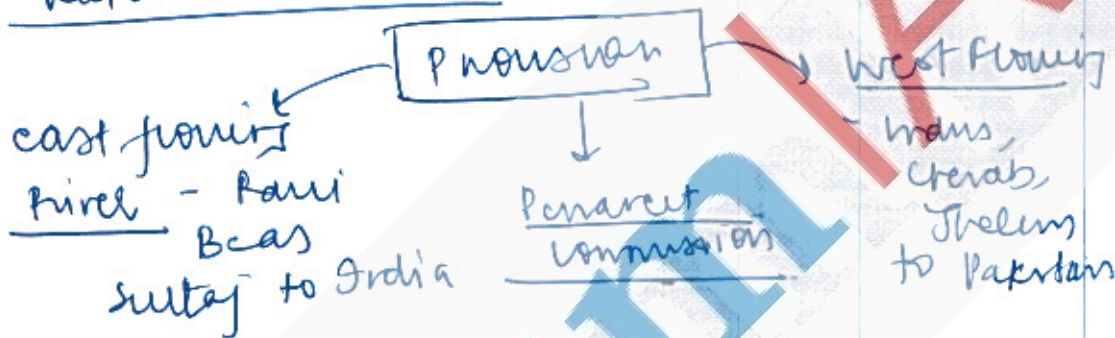
Water Diplomacy is one of the way ~~that~~ to settle in relations with international powers on water issues and pick an amicable way.

Redefining contours of regional cooperation

- 1) Crashes can be resolved by dialogue & diplomacy
- 2) negotiations can lead to richer and equitable distribution
- 3) obscure, can divide countries in grouping - can lead to fragmentation and division of nations
- 4) needs of nation can be ~~at~~ resolved by international forums.

INDUS WATER TREATY 1960

Indus Water Treaty was signed between India - Pakistan with help of World Bank in 1960 for distribution of water resources



ISSUES -

- 1) Pakistan objection on Kishanganga & Ratle Dam
- 2) Favouring Pakistan - water flows through
- 3) Breach of treaty

WAY FORWARD

- 1) engaging and including both demands
- 2) Reviewing treaty
- 3) Bolster Relation

IWT needs a re-evaluation to come to terms with both the nations

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Q.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 Acts
to Indian constitution has brought
in revisions to the local governance
with 'Panchayats' and 'Municipalities'
at grassroot levels.

Local Governance (Ar 234 - Ar 234 26)

Brought in →

- 1.) Participative Democracy
↳ ward at the Gram Sabha permission for resources division
- 2.) Increased transparency
↳ Social Audits has brought in more transparency
- 3.) Increased accountability
↳ made them address local people grievances
- 4.) Grassroot Democracy
↳ at local level - (Article 42)

yet, some structural Bottlenecks

1.) Funding - Even after more than 25 years of constitutionally backing, local government still lack in financial power.

2.) Devolution of powers
↳ State governments reluctance to devolve power to local govt. - shows restraints.

3.) Lack of true representation
↳ Though women had reservation of 33%
↳ But in real terms (Samanch Pati)
men remains in real power.

4.) Corruption - corruption at lower levels and apathy by leaders keep local areas anyman develop

5.) Reluctance in taxing agricultural land → makes difficult for them to tax lands and services their taxing and funding powers.

6.) Tack of infrastructural Development

↳ ADR Reported only 43% of local government had 'proper offices' and working mechanisms

Way forward.

1.) Bahvant Rai Committee recommendations
 ↳ to devolve powers to local governments.
 ↳ make PRIs & Municipalities independent of state finances.

2.) Sarkaria Commission suggested →
 ↳ 'Gram Sabha' - stronger power & taxing power
 ↳ Impact Assessment of provisions of local Governance

3.) NCWER →
 ↳ Reviewing local government functioning after every 5 years
 ↳ engage people.

Local Governance are a true reflection of India's federal structure and engaging in participative democracy

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

'Independent Judiciary' is the bulwark of constitutional functioning in nation as it is the preserver of fundamental rights of citizens.

Bedrock for thriving Polity

1.) Interpreter of Constitution

- ↳ Judiciary has been given power to interpret the constitution
- ↳ constitutional benches are set up to solve such issues.

2.) Protector of Fundamental Rights

- ↳ with Article 32 and 226, Judiciary come forward to protect fundamental rights.

eg) Right to privacy in K.S. Puttaswamy case

3.) Keeps check and Balance and stops administration from its arbitrary practices

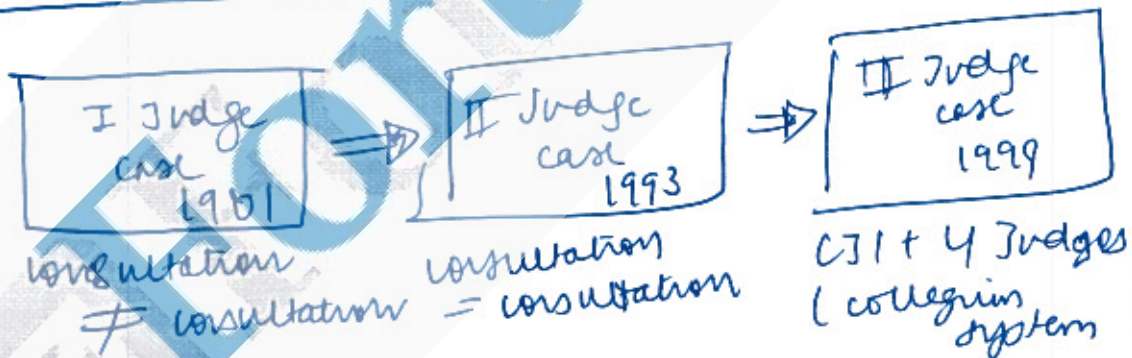
eg in Kesavananda Bharti case, court came up with 'limited amending' power of Parliament

4.) Innovate and address to people issue in need.

eg Basic structure Doctrine

- ✓ Banning level on highways
- ✓ ECI to be appointed by independent commission of PM, leader of opposition, LTJ.

EXECUTIVE ENCRoACHMENT MAY ERoDE CREDIBILITY



evolution of collegium system

There has been constant controversy in appointment of Judiciary & increased executive encroachment

upon such Rights.

- 1.) Executive may overpower Judiciary by taking and absorbing power through appointments.
- 2.) In IV Judge case, SC though cancelled 'NJAC' proposal, but it was seen by many as forcing executive.
- 3.) Executive appointment might be infringement on independence on Judiciary
yet
 - 1.) Sharing power with executive, would keep a check on Judiciary overall.
 - 2.) There is no other method of checking accountability of Judiciary, Executive can do that.
 - 3.) Not overpowering, but a balance is needed.

Absorption of power by any would eat away ethos of democracy, thus, separation of power (Art 50) along with check and balance should be mandatory.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

EXECUTIVE AGENCIES make

Central Government work as institutions
and agencies for better justice
delivery, curb corruption, maintain
law & order and efficiency of system.

eg. CBI, ED, NIA, NB Narcotics Bureau
etc.

WATCHDOG AGAINST IMPROPRIETY.

1.) Extreme complicated cases and
serious crimes

↳ specialised forces takes charge
to solve such - CBI cases.

2.) 'corruption' entrenched at roots
difficult to caught up by local
mechanism

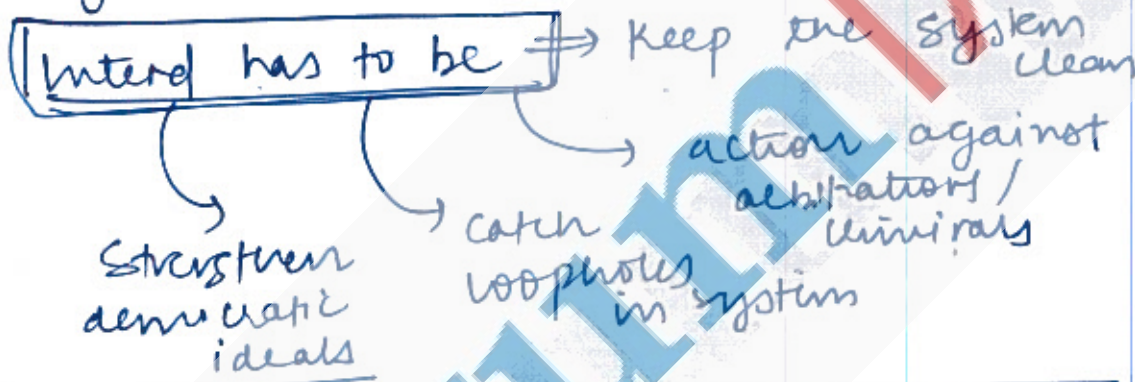
↳ ED takes up sincere investigation
(Recent pooja srivastava IAS case)

3.) Resources to tackle such cases are provided by agency

eg → independent funding of the Agencies

4.) Conte-fict currency and malicious & fraud / scam - details can be

taken very
eg → Vijay Malhe, Nirav Modi case



However, pandering to Vested interest

1.) Influence of politicians

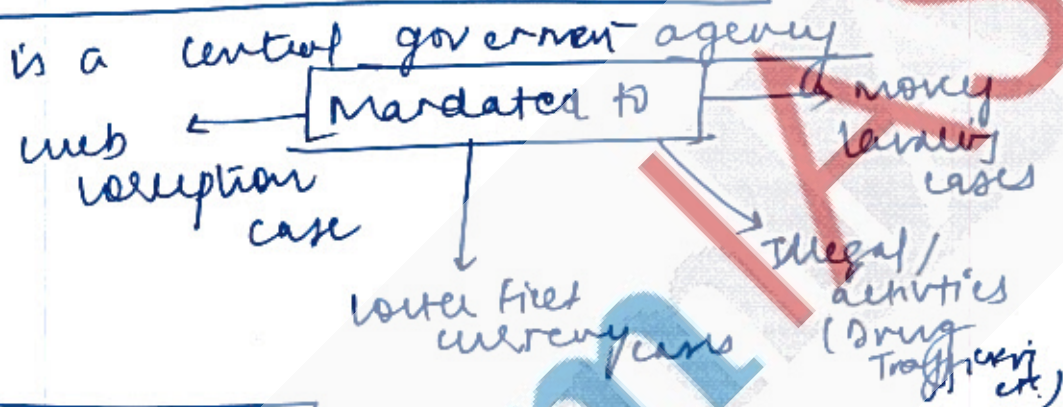
↳ At times, listen to diktates of the politicians in power.

2.) As a cage parrot -

SC recently repacked 'CBI' to as not to become like a cage parrot but to be more independent in investigation

3.) Favouring central government - as India central government, at times ~~favours~~ accused of favouring central govt.

ENFORCEMENT DIRECTORATE (ED)



ISSUES →

- 1.) accused of using by central govt to curb dissenting voices eg. Raids in BBC.
- 2.) Taking orders from central govt to favour them.
- 3.) silence the opposition eg. 'Saurik Bhaskar' Raids.

WAY FORWARD →

- 1.) Remove from clutches of centre.
- 2.) True terms 'independence' in work.
- 3.) curbing political pressure.

Enforcement Directorate & other agencies should work for designated purpose they were formed for

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक भलाई को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (एनसीडब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN

(NCW) is a statutory body and extra-constitutional body designed for raising the protection of women and empowering them.



Role of NCW.

ROLE OF NCW.

(+) Brought charges

1.) Raising voice for victims of crime

↳ NCW has come up to rescue to raise voice

↳ keep the victims through Education, legal ways.

eg. → took up case of Nirbhaya.

2.) Reprimanding Government for their lacunae & suggesting remedial changes.

eg. → NCW sent a list of suggestions to CWC for women lawyer rights.

3.) Awareness spread among women.

↳ taking charge of legally & financially educating them

↳ making aware of their rights

eg. → 'Jano Sakhi', 'apre Haq', 'Mango Sakhi', 'apre Haq' campaigns.

4.) Taking up Bureaucratic

↳ Shreya Mathur case started by NCW.

yet, ⊖ lacked in some areas

1.) Selective in raising voice for cases.

→ Biasness has been reflected in taking up cases

→ cases of small cities / villages not taken up but only metro cities / urban issues

- 2.) No effective Resolutions / charges brought in by NCW for women's safety
- 3.) Paper work only and not on grounds is reflected.
- 4.) Socio-economic well being not reflected in their central agenda.

WAY FORWARD

- 1.) Revisiting the working of NCW
- 2.) providing it with finances to take charge of Poverty issues
- 3.) More panel deputation to NCW to take actions.
- 4.) sensitive and independent appointment

NCW is a commission for women, which should be led by women and to women's cause and also take up Gender Equality cases.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

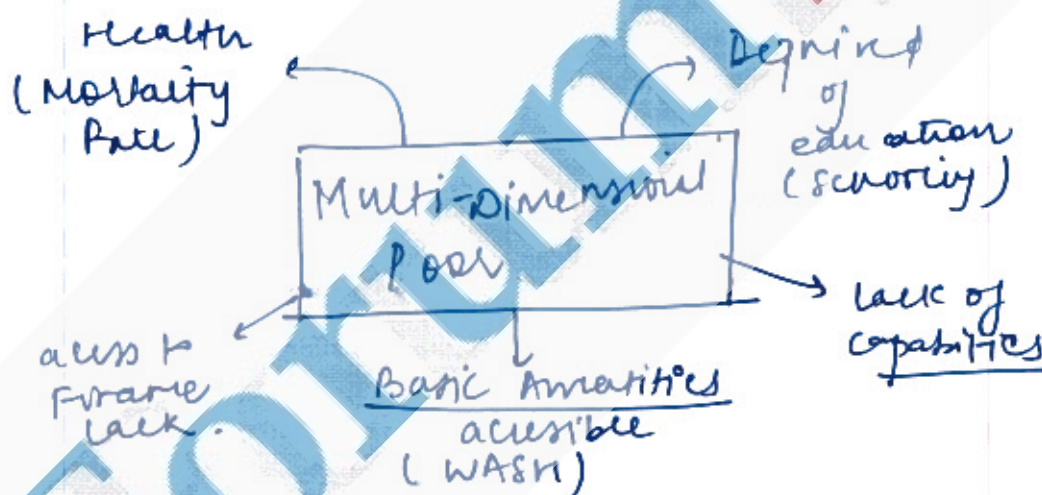
TOTAL MARKS

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NITI AAYOG's latest multi-dimensionally
Poverty Report reflected India has
16% multidimensional poor - in no
ration and though reduced in no.
but still a challenge.



MPI Report by NITI AAYOG.

1) Poverty has been reflected
in some regional areas notably
eg Bihar, UP, Chandigarh reported
36% of poor.

↓ Understanding the 'extent' and particular regions can help in designing effective policies

(2) Major 'poors' comes from rural areas and small agriculturists or landless farmers, - usually uneducated.

↓ Understanding 'sources' can designing in policy accordingly

- education
- Reviews
- assisting

(3) There's no single reason or particular reason for poverty but 'complexities' and combination of reasons.

↓ Poverty due to multiple-reasons' and myriad of factors

FOR INFORMED POLICY MAKING

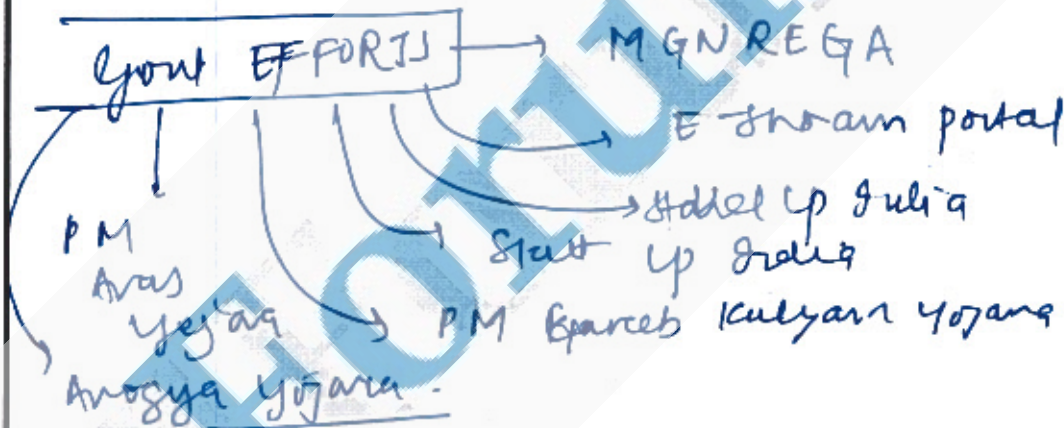
Taking away from MP2 Report of NITI Aayog & other reports.

1.) Focusing on cause roots and acting on it →

menp bywnt → 'Mission employment'
 by upskilling & charging scores
 of 'job seeker' to 'job provider'
 by steering

2.) 'Identifying loopholes' - administrative
 issues addressing them
 ↳ Refining system - services & resources
 Real ready

3.) overhaul of schemes and Belton
targeting of beneficiaries
 ↳ Reviewing schemes & their beneficiaries



With Government steps and continued
efforts, just the way India
 has reduced 12.5% of poverty (22.5 (2013)
 to 10.2% (2019)) can go
 long way ahead.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.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 lifeblood of the political setup of any nation maintaining its life and ensuring its systematic and true functioning.

POLITICAL PARTIES - A LIFE BLOOD.

- 1.) Makes Democratic setup functioning
 - ↳ parties makes democracy flourish
 - ↳ regular elections keeps sansad of democracy
- 2.) Voice of people
 - ↳ takes up people's issue
 - ↳ address their grievances
- 3.) Competitive environment
 - ↳ creates competition among parties
 - ↳ protecting rights

- 4) work for the betterment of people
 ↳ every 5 years, their report is prepared
 ↳ have to work for people to come to power again.

BESET WITH CHALLENGES.

- 1.) Defections - Increased Defections in recent times, plus ambition in political parties e.g. Maharashtra politics
- 2.) Freedom of speech & expression - usually accused of taken away
 ↳ seeks reputation / Favouritism in party politics
- 3.) to rise to the top ↳ purpose of servicing people - sidelined
 instead - grouping / worse handling
- 4.) Political rivalries - aggravated and subside the national issues in that.

Limit the Larger Role in Democratisation

- 1.) political motives over national interest
- 2.) aligning with anti-governance forces can create security issues
- 3.) people voices disregard but political vendetta supreme.
- 4.) manipulability over workings

WAY FORWARD.

- 1.) Omesh Goswami Committee recommended for intra-party democracy
- 2.) Total Review party system
- 3.) Speech & Expression Freedom
- 4.) National Interest over and above
- 5.) ECI power to delegitimize parties

political parties have an important role to play in multi-party democracy & its functioning

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

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

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

Jal Jeevan Mission envisages to
provide safe and potable water to
all rural areas by 2024 and
create conditions for better & efficient use.

Multifarious Benefits from mission

1) Services to most vulnerable

- ↳ increase accessibility to most vulnerable & poor people in need
- ↳ easy and equal accessible to water.

2) Reaching Remote Areas

- ↳ curbing of urban-rural divide in delivery of services
- ↳ through pipelines, connection river linking

3.) Sustainable Development

- ↳ promoting use of 'grey water' to ensure 'saving of water'
- ↳ encouraging 'use' and 'reuse' 'recycle'

4.) Conservation of water Bodies

- ↳ ensuring minimising pollution in water Bodies
- ↳ keeping them safe and clean.

5.) 'Water for All'

- ↳ Tap connections and water to all irrespective of their background.
- ↳ Equality in accessibility

CHALLENGES TO MISSION.

1.) Infrastructure works

- ↳ difficulty in setting up pipelines in difficult terrain.
- ↳ technology to set up run lines

2.) Financial vs res

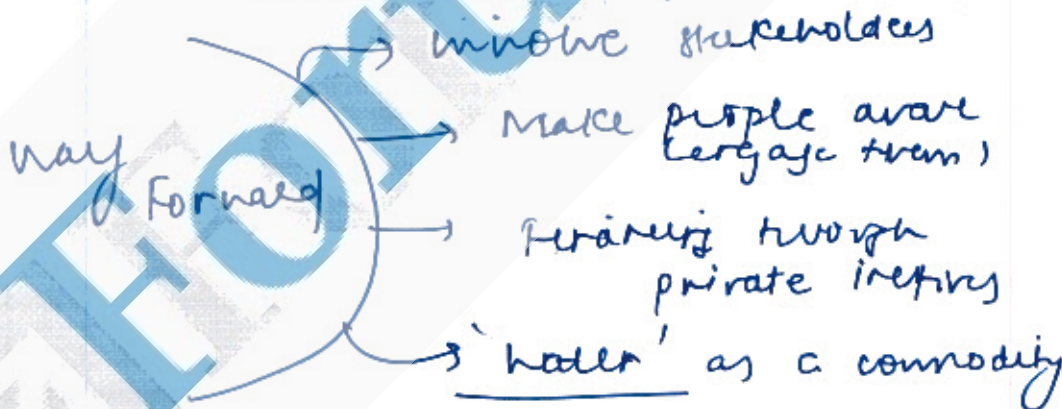
- ↳ Funds might lack in its true implementation
- ↳ financial audit.

3.) Federal issues

- ↳ Tussle between state and centre in regarding the implementation
- ↳ also the scheme's ratio distribution

4.) Technological challenges

- ↳ upgradation needed
- ↳ new water pipelines & new devices/networks -



'Jal hai to Kal hai'. water is a resource which needs to save by the to come fulfilling of SDG 13, 14, 15

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

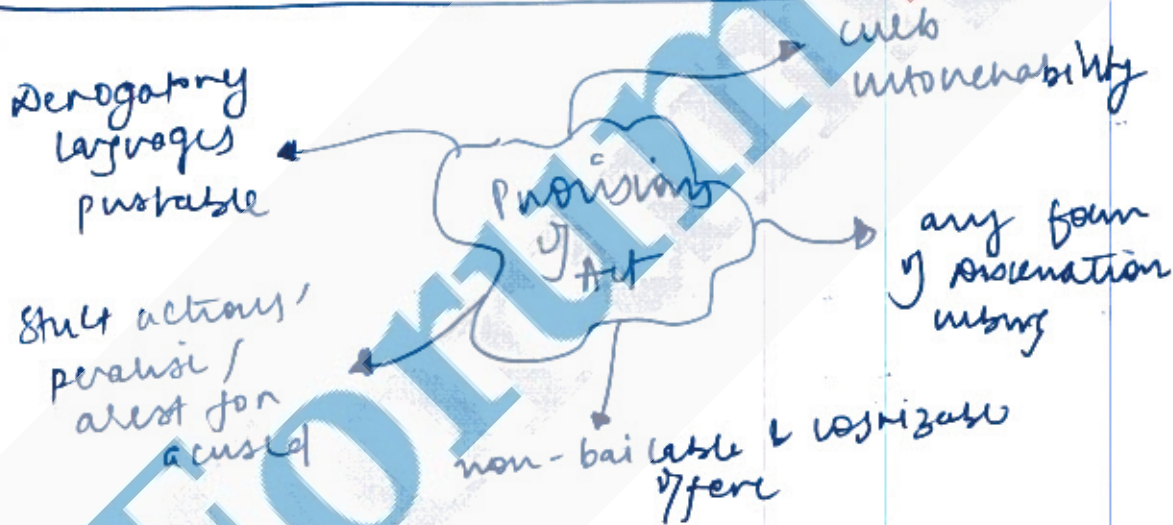
Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Scheduled Caste & Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989

came up in alignment to implement provision of Article 17 of Indian Constitution to abolish untouchability.



SC-ST Act provisions

Mere legal Document

- 1) Social mindset not changed
 - ↳ implemented on paper & not in true spirit
 - ↳ people continuing with caste-class

diminish murder eg. → uday's son/boy beaten for drinking water from same pot.

2.) caste heir today but through different means

↳ grooms of Savit/SC/ST not allowed to sit on horse during wedding

3.) Barakatiyat led to challenge to hegemony of upper classes.

4.) low conviction rate
↳ NCRB reported - only 7% conviction rate.

5.) Fear of retaliation did not let people report such cases.

6.) Misrec for settling personal vendettas and not take action against in Recd

7.) insensitivity of public functionaries and Civil Servant

eg. → Kanpur DM - beaten a SC guy.

WAY FORWARD.

- 1.) Sensitizing public functionaries and civil servants through training & working models
- 2.) Behavioral changes needed with people's mindset.
- 3.) Classes of Equality, equity in schools
(children) as Agents of change.
- 4.) Nukkad Natak, campaigns, Daring society of collegues.
- 5.) Paralising the Fake reporters and strict actions.

SC-ST Act, 1989 is a step in right direction, but merely an act is not sufficient and needed efficient implementation as it is not the law but 'its implementation' which brings the changes.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

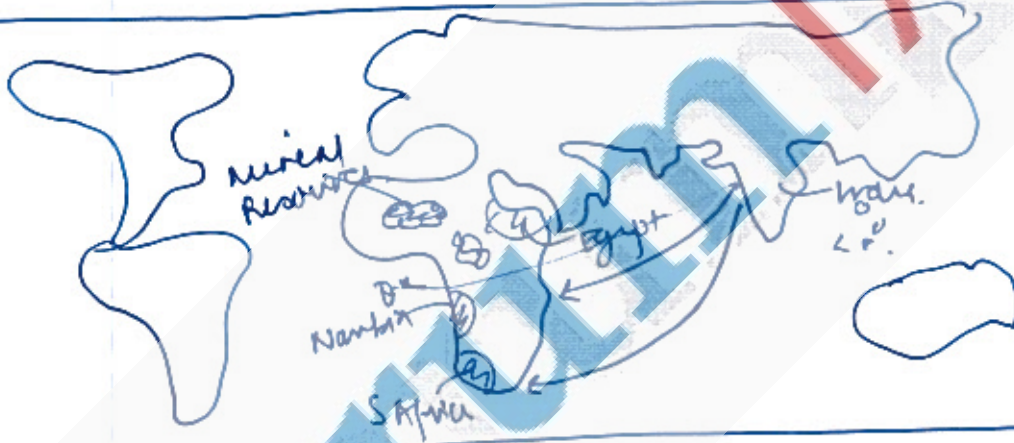
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.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 Relations goes back in time from colonial eras as being democratic nations and now raising voices for Global South.



INDIA - AFRICA RELATIONS.

INCLUSIVE WORLD.

1.) Asking for democratisation of World Institutes organization

↳ WTO Reforms.

↳ UN functioning

↳ concord demands raised by them.

- 2.) India providing Africa with vaccines to control of pandemic
- 3.) Africa - India signing up of programmes for global upliftment

SUSTAINABLE WORLD.

- 1.) India - Africa - Exchange of the 'Chetaks' - shows commitment to preservation of Biodiversity.
- 2.) Promotion of greentechology
 (India taking lead providing incentives to take)
- 3.) Switching to cleaner Fuels and water signed the highest over platform setting up

EQUITABLE WORLD.

- 1.) Putting developed countries in line to implement 'Differential Responsibility course'.
- 2.) signed of FTAs with various countries

3) special talks with Egypt
to make investment in Trade
& Industries.

CHALLENGES -

- 1.) limited areas of cooperation and not diversified
- 2.) China dominance in number of African nations with its 'BRI'
- 3.) Instability & Military coup doesn't align with India's democratic ideals.
- 4.) potential untapped.

WAY FORWARD -

- 1.) New areas of cooperation - Artificial
Intelligence
Space & Technology
Green Technology
- 2.) Trade investment - signing up of more FTAs.
- 3.) autonomy in interests - promote democratic ideals

India - Africa Relations can leverage
to take multiple goals with one
shot

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	⊙	Ⓐ	Ⓢ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

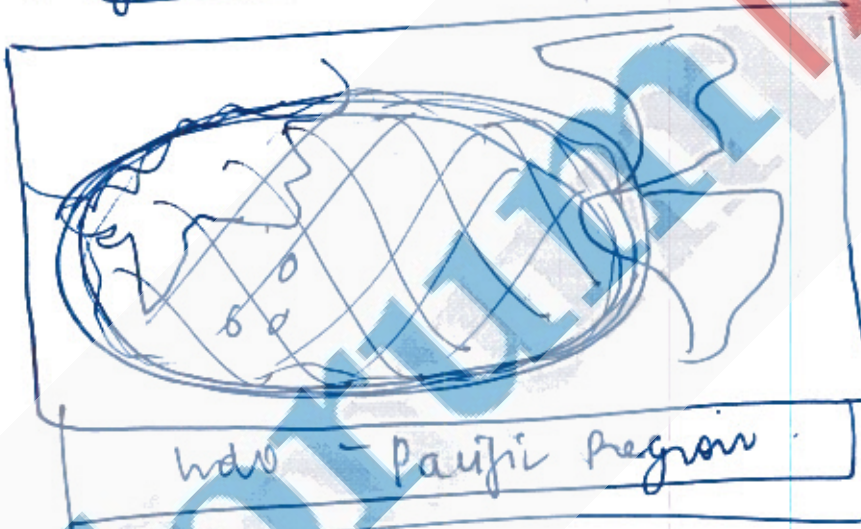
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.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 has been in news recently due to its geostrategic importance, geopolitical significance and geoeconomic significance.



A - theatre of OPPORTUNITY.

1.) Geostrategic location

- ↳ as surrounded by nations
- ↳ with high economy
- ↳ most used trade route for trade & transaction

2.) Geopolitical Interest

- ↳ with increased interest over the ocean by China, USA and other major powers ^{are} come to play.

3.) Mineral Rich Reserves

- ↳ reserves become an important part to claim power
- ↳ economic significance of area.

4.) South East Asian Nations

- ↳ opportunity of oil, gas supplies
- ↳ other major Reserves

INDIA'S INTEREST

1.) India's location as a major power in Indo-pacific region.

- ↳ as a competitor to China.

2.) India's Trade Interest

- ↳ with freedom of navigation can be taken up.

- 3.) India's Mineral & Oil Gas needs can be fulfilled by this Region
- 4.) level at Stratational level can be raised.

CHALLENGES.

- 1.) Non-recognition of China & its policies through Belt & Road Initiative
- 2.) Threat - through military exercises
- 3.) Threat of 'Bi polar' world
- 4.) Expanded & strong navy of India

WAY FORWARD

- 1.) India's 'Necklace of Diamond policy'
- 2.) Many Belts and many Roads
- 3.) Emerging Bilateral talks with other.
- 4.) It's time for India to engage America, manage China, Reassure Russia, cultivate Europe and bring Japan into play to strengthen its Role

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Mentor Feedback Questions

1

2

3

4

5

Test Goal

Outcomes

1	<input type="checkbox"/>

2	<input type="checkbox"/>

3	<input type="checkbox"/>

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		

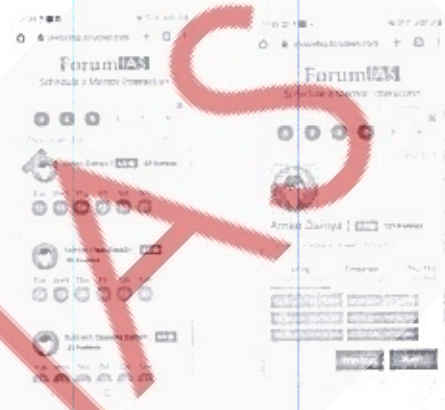
* Subject to change without prior notice.

Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



When must you seek mentorship? When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Dwivedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav J Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pusapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlaxmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)