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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	ROHIT TYAGI		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910110331	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	22-08-2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	
1			
2			
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Total/कुल अंक	250		

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 प्रदेश 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।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 03:00 pm.	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 06:00 pm.
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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 समय 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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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

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

Media has always played a very important role in maintaining the democratic system of the country by being the "Fourth Pillar of the Indian Democracy."

Role of Fourth Estate in upholding democratic values :

- ① Keeping a check on arbitrary executive powers of the government. (Eg) Revealing of the sexual reports.
- ② Engaging in public debates of the immense importance for the democracy. (Eg) Farm laws were discussed comprehensively.
- ③ Keeping the ordinary citizenry aware about the Supreme Court judgments. (Eg) Triple talaq, Article 370, etc.

- ④ Giving voice to the unheard sections of the society neglected by the system.
 (Eg) Reporters visiting slums, brothels etc.
- ⑤ Holding the Parliamentarians and the parties accountable and seeking justification.
 (Eg) Ministers in policy related debates, internal democracy issues in parties.

Issues affecting the press :

- ① Being judgemental and impartial. (Eg) Several instances of taking side with parties.
- ② Affected by the stakes of large corporates in the company. (Eg) Recent NDTV stakes.
- ③ Effect of external elements being involved in funding news channels. (Eg) Click One case of funding from China.
- ④ Spreading false agenda.

An impartial and transparent media is what the country needs so that harmony and constitutional values are prescribed in the society.

#	①	②
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 विरलेपण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Acts of 1991 provided for representation of at least one third seats by women in local bodies.

Inclusionary practices of electoral process:

- ① Provision for reservation of seats for at least $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of them for women in P.R.I.s and U.L.B.s.
- ② Provisions for women to stand for themselves in election demands.
- ③ Women-centric development at gender budgeting.
- ④ Women issues at forefront of Manifestos of the different parties.

Exclusionary tendencies of electoral process:

- ① The practice of Sarpanch - Pati in P.R.I.s is unhealthy for women's representation in local panchayats.
- ② Share of women voters tends to be low due to poor literacy rates among rural women.
- ③ No provision for reserved seats for women in Parliament and state legislatures.
- ④ Forceful votings being conducted by male members. (Eg) Women unable to tell their preferences on media.
- ⑤ Poor practices of not hearing women demands after elections.

Hence, women-led development will only happen when power empowerment and representation is taking place at all 3 levels of the governance.

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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	
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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)

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution provides for the Right to Life for an Indian citizen which can never be suspended in any circumstance.

Various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country have been witnessed.

Need for capital punishment:

- ① To set an example for the heinous crimes like rape, brutal murder etc.
- ② Nirbhaya Case.
- ③ Provisions of the Indian Penal Code 1820 have the capital punishment.
- ④ An eye for an eye. If someone commits a crime that downs the dignity of human life.
- ⑤ To stop the happenings in further future by letting soft punishment decide it.

No need for capital punishment:

- ① Modern day democracies prefer to avoid capital punishment as it lowers human dignity.
- ② Global conventions like Universal Declaration of Human Rights provide for the fundamental rights to be at top.
- ③ No assurance that capital punishment will stop future crimes.
- ④ An eye for an eye makes the whole world blind.

Way Ahead

- ① Rarest of rarest circumstances as mentioned in Bacchan Singh case for capital punishment.
- ② Instead using Life imprisonment as a way to change criminal's life (as now one is born criminal).
- ③ Provide for other methods of assuring that such crimes do not happen. (eg) Legal awareness and promotion of Fundamental Rights.

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 संगतिवित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Inter-State River Water Disputes Act (1956) provides for the Parliament to set up Inter-State Water Disputes Tribunals as given under Article 262 of the Indian Constitution.

Effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act 1956

- ① Success in achieving and reaching a point of consensus among both states involved. (Eg) Mahanadi dispute tribunal.
- ② Engaging with both riparian states and evolving a water sharing doctrine.
- ③ Reducing the litigation burden on the judiciary courts of the country.
- ④ Giving effect to the Constitutional Article 262 and Union List item of Inter-state rivers.

Potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes:

- ① Distrust among the federal structure of the government increases as a negative consequence.
- ② State governments not following the memorandums if any.
- ③ Long periods of discussions leave the economic growth of the area at low levels.
 - ⊕ Agriculture, Industries, households etc.
- ④ Disputes after being resolved rise again and tribunals are formed for the second times.
 - ⊕ Kaveri river dispute
- ⑤ Low riparian states are at extreme disadvantage as the water flow is minimal.

As suggested by NCRWC, the jurisdiction of Supreme Court must be extended to include the river disputes. Separate benches can be made for such kinds of disputes to be heard effectively.

#	①	②
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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	
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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)

Constitution of India in Article 19 and 34(b) provides for the freedom to establish Cooperative Societies for the improvement in development.

Significance of cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth:

- ① Cooperative model works on the principle of one person one vote. Hence an equitable representation is presented.
- ② Making the rural structure self-sufficient in economic growth. (Eg) AMUL model.
- ③ Provisions of providing the raw materials and input credits at very low rate help rural poor to excel in their fields.
- ④ Making the Multi-State Cooperative Societies

fall under the Ministry of Cooperation will help in speedy reimbursement of help via credit and expertise.

- ⑤ Urban Cooperative Banks can help the rural Cooperative Societies by building a model on the same line w.r.t. their own requirements.

Some issues which still persist & their solutions

- ① Cooperatives are influenced by political agendas
 ⇒ To resolve this grass root locals must be trained to achieve self-empowerment.
- ② Low credit availability due to poor conditions
 ⇒ NABARD, SIDBI and RBI can help.
- ③ Digitalization is lacking in rural infrastructure
 ⇒ High fiberisation rates must be achieved as soon as possible via BharatNet.

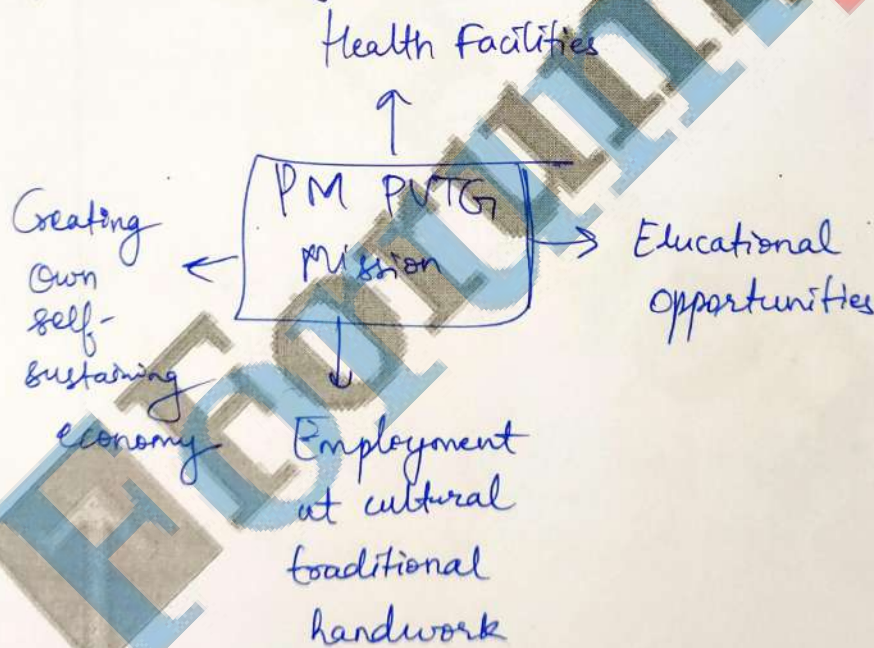
Cooperative model will help strengthen the roots of economic self-sufficiency among the rural poor and thus achieving dream of Atmanirbhar Bharat.

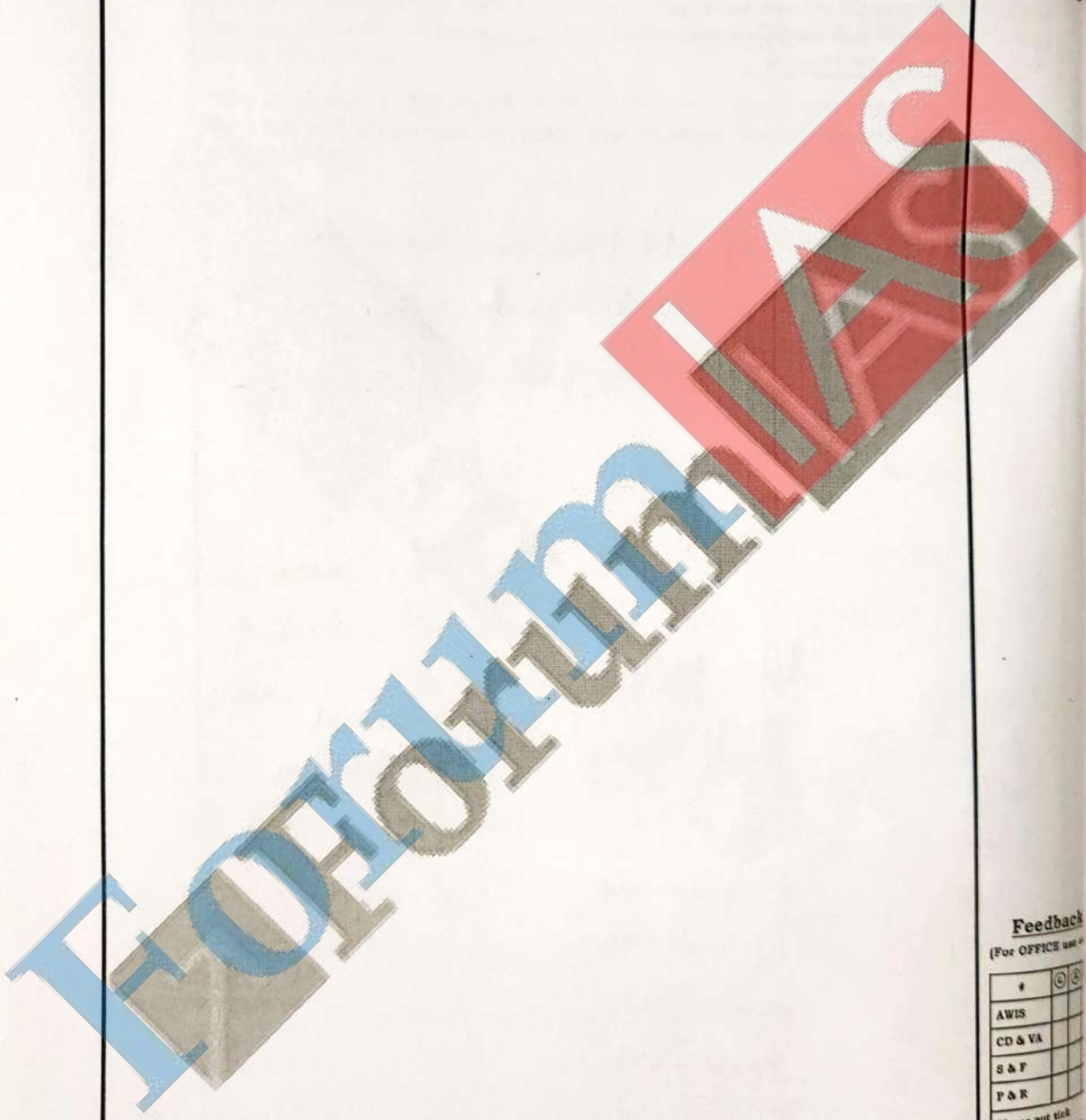
#	Q	A
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Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Mark Q is Good, A Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

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)

PM PVTG Development Mission aims to cover the particularly vulnerable tribal groups which falls ~~is~~ under the Union Home Ministry.





Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	①	②	③
AWIS			
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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.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)

The coherence among the politics and the society is necessary in order to fulfill the demands of the parameters necessary for development.

Collaboration b/w state and CSOs:

- ① Promoting the initiatives for poor and marginalized at the civil society front in order to achieve inclusive development.
- ② End door delivery of the benefits can take place with the help of CSOs and NGOs
- ③ Policy formulation at the state's end must seek inputs from the CSO and NGOs end for better data and patterns.

- ④ Policy implementation can seek help from CSOs and NGOs.
- ⑤ Women SHGs can be empowered to enable women-led development
 (Eg) Lakhpati Didi Initiative.

Challenges:

- ① Stringent norms on NGOs due to FCRA, inhibiting resource utilization.
- ② Poor connection & communication b/w state and CSOs.
- ③ Absence of digital platforms for collaboration among the two.
- ④ Local governance being very inefficient less fiscal autonomy is unable to attract CSOs & NGOs to work together.

Giving fiscal resources, creating an integrated online platform and establishing good connection will help.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

#	①	②
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
 Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.

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

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

Social infrastructure refers to the inter-community connections and the institutions which help the empowerment of the human resources.

Reasons for absence of social infrastructure

- ① Poor human resource skilling.
- ② Poor expenditure on education and research.
 - ⊕ only 2% on education.
- ③ Poor conditions of community hospitals are a threat to human capital. → Increase in disease prevalence.
- ④ Low economic growth → low employment.
 - ⊕ 22% unemployment.

Challenges due to poor social infra

- ① Unable to perform and utilize the high demographic dividend.
- ② Low human development leading high social distress and unemployment.
- ③ Resource utilization can be poor due low skilled persons available.
- ④ Poor economy and poor institutional development.

Way Ahead :

- ① Investing on human resource development.
 - Ⓐ MSME training, PMSVANidhi, PM KISAN, Eklaya schools etc
- ② Increasing Research and Development.
 - Ⓐ National Research Framework (₹6000 crore)
- ③ Fulfilling the digitization Ⓐ Digital India, BharatNet, Make in India, Aam Nirbhar Bharat.

#	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
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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	
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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 in recent times has witnessed some unconventional and unprecedented events that directly and indirectly affect India's interests in the regions.

Changing Paradigm towards dialogue & diplomacy

- ① China mediated talks b/w Saudi-Iran
- ② Taliban's engagement with Qatar and India's representative being present.
- ③ Israel's agreements with UAE, Bahrain, Qatar etc.
- ④ Organisation for Islamic Cooperation giving a positive response by allowing India as observer.
- ⑤ Saudi-Iran-Yemen conflict coming to an end.

Challenges:

- ① Presence of undemocratic and radical extremists in the region pose a direct threat.
- ② China's fulfillment of the vacuum in the region left by USA is challenging to India's interest in the region.
- ③ Intra-regional conflicts — Israel and Palestine along with Saudi vs UAE pose a regional threat.
- ④ Taliban's anti-women stance and breeding of terrorists in the region.
- ⑤ OIC's stance against India due to defamation remarks against Islam by Indian politician.

Hence, although India has a good and established position in the region, but the changing paradigm and several events unfolding must be monitored and acted upon efficiently like I2U2.

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)

Recently, Pakistan has raised the issue of building of hydroelectric power projects on the Rattle and Chenab.

Water diplomacy refers to the talks and engagement between nations by keeping the sharing of waters at the centre of talks.

IWT 1960

- * World Bank → intermediary
- * Indus, Jhelum, Chenab → to Pakistan
- * Ravi, Beas, Satluj → to India
- * Also, Permanent Indus Commission from both sides.
- * Cannot unilaterally exit the agreement until a new treaty is signed.

Water diplomacy - redefining contours of regional cooperation in South Asia

- * Engaging in talk for water sharing can provide basis for further engagements
- * Himalayan region due to natural topography provides the potential for hydroelectric energy and its sharing.
- * Pakistan-India-Bhutan-Nepal-Bangladesh have inter-national rivers and can engage in talks for agreeing to water sharing.
- * Further, terms like stopping terrorism, forfeit currency & drug menace, sovereignty, territorial integrity can be brought in
- * Potential institutions like SAARC can be reenergised for future cooperation.

India and Pakistan although have bitter relations but areas like water sharing and climate change are open to engagements

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

#	①
AWIS	
CD & VA	
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F & R	

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Indian Constitution by 73rd and 74th Amendment Acts was able to establish for the local governance in the country. It provided for Panchayati Raj Institutions for rural and Urban Local Bodies for the urban areas.

Constitutional Backing of local governance:

- ① Provisions for setting up Panchayats, Mandal Parishads and Zila Parishads.
- ② Provisions for setting up of State Election Commission by the state governments.
- ③ Provisions for setting up of State Finance Commission every 5 years by state governments.
- ④ Reservations of seats all three levels

- of local government for SCs and STs.
- ⑤ At least one-third seats reserved for women candidates at all 3 local levels.
 - ⑥ Methods of election :- Panchayat - Direct Elections; Mandal/Block and District/Zila: Indirect elections through elected candidates.
 - ⑦ 11th and 12th schedules of the Indian Constitution provides for the areas in which the local government can impose and earn taxes.

Structural bottlenecks in the decentralisation :

- ① Delays in setting up of State Finance Commissions by the state governments.
- ② Low autonomy in fiscal sphere to the local governments. Still dependent on grants of Union and state governments.

- ③ Very low subjects, where the revenue raising potential is minimal, are being given to the local governments by the states.
- ④ Women representation, although fulfilled, is overshadowed by male dominance and conditions like Sarpanch Pati in villages.
- ⑤ Poor digitalization of local governments tasks hinder the proper functioning of the governance at grass root levels.

Hence, the local governance must be empowered and the flow of power must be from bottom to top instead of current paradigm of Top-Down flow of governance power.

Feedback

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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)

Indian Constitution provides for setting up of Supreme Court, High Courts and subordinate courts in the country. Supreme Court, being at the top guides the various high courts and the high courts guide the respective subordinate courts.

Independent Judiciary - bedrock of thriving polity :

① Article 13 : Provides that any law inconsistent with the Fundamental Rights is invalid. It is the Judiciary which decides it.

② Article 32 : Constitutional remedies can be sought by any aggrieved party from the SC and through Article 226 from the HC against the authoritarian action of state.

- ③ There is a ban on the discussion of the conduct of judges of SC and HC except when a motion of removal is undertaken.
- ④ The President appoints the judges of SC and HC but cannot remove them. They can only be removed by motion in Parliament.
- ⑤ The salaries and pensions of judges are charged on the Consolidated Fund of India.

Executive Encroachment :

- ① Though Article-50 (DPSP) provides for separation of powers b/w judiciary & executive exclusively but still some instances of overriding the judgements are visible.
- ② Appointment of the Judges are questioned by the executive by targeting and terming the Collegium as opaque & inefficient (nepotism).

- ③ National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC) Act 2014 was brought in the Union government. It was termed as unconstitutional and struck down by SC.
- ④ Recently, GNCTD Act was brought to override the GNCTD judgement 2018 of the Supreme Court in respect of Services Control of Delhi.
- ⑤ Law Minister called for formulating an ~~alternative~~ alternative method for judges appointment.
- ⑥ Tribunalisation of the judiciary is also taking away certain judicial powers.

The Judiciary is the protector of the ordinary citizenry from the authoritarian and excessive control of power of the government. Hence, its independence and impartiality is what will keep the Constitution safe and alive.

Feedback

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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)

In recent times the executive agencies are brought under several debates following the events which have undertaken in the country.

Executive agencies = watchdog against impropriety

- ① Agencies like CBI, ED are empowered to registered suo moto cases in the events of corruption and severe crime.
- ② Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002 provides for the functioning of ED in order to prevent the black money from entering the mainstream and affecting economy and law & order.
- ③ Efficient execution of investigatory powers

By these agencies make them reliable and promoter of impartial investigation.

④ Provisions of several legislations have made these executive agencies like ED to prosecute even government official by upholding Rule of Law.

⑤ Specialised cadre of officers directly recruited from IPS, IRS etc make these agencies efficient against crimes like corruption.

Vested interests = harmful for these agencies' working

① Political interference in the working of these bodies makes them "caged parrots".

② Selective prosecution is taking place when political rivalry is being taken out due to misuse of power.

③ Selection of personnel which is due to retire or top post undermines the impartial

and effective execution.

- 4) Recently, Supreme Court raised objections of extension of tenure of ED chief three times. This throws light on breeding of misuse of power and unconstitutional doings.
- 5) ED has registered several cases; in many cases prosecution has been slow and the accused suffers.
- 6) Conviction rates are unimpressive when it comes to the *quo moto* registration of cases, proving the misuse of power to prosecute the innocent.

Executive agencies must be made more efficient and no political interference should take place in them. Caged parrot like condition of these agencies throws a bad image of the country to the world. Hence, the rule of law must be followed and everyone who is guilty of crimes must be punished.

Feedback

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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 which ensures: the rights of women are safeguarded and their socio-economic wellbeing is ensured.

Role of NCW in safeguarding women's rights and upholding their socio-economic wellbeing

- ① Keeping a check on instances of women's rights being taken away.
- ② Ensuring that every women of the country gets equitable & access to the government services and public areas.
- ③ Strengthening of women led development at the local levels to provide for opportunities to the unprivileged women.

- ④ Providing for several initiatives to promote inclusive development and distribution of resources.
- ⑤ Suo-moto registering cases of women rights being abridged.

Issues with NCW and its working

- ① Instances like Manipur where two women were paraded naked proves the NCW's working to be ineffective.
- ② The commission is non-constitutional body, hence, the execution of its functions are inefficient.
- ③ Decentralisation is too lacking the fulfillment of women right. (Eg) Delhi - a senior women commission officer is booked for raping a minor

- ④ Minimal instances of suo-moto registering of cases are seen. Often, the judiciary has to push the commission to intervene.
- ⑤ Low funds are also one of the reasons for inefficient working.

Way Ahead

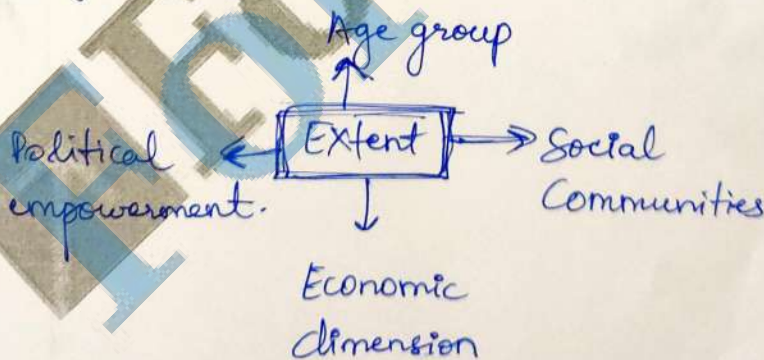
- ① Making NCW a constitutional body on the lines of NCSC, NCST & NCBC.
- ② Funding to NCW should be increased so that manpower at grassroot level can be increased and made effective.
- ③ Digital tracking and monitoring of public safety of women must be brought in.
- ④ ~~It~~ Judicial members can be increased in the commission along with social workers.

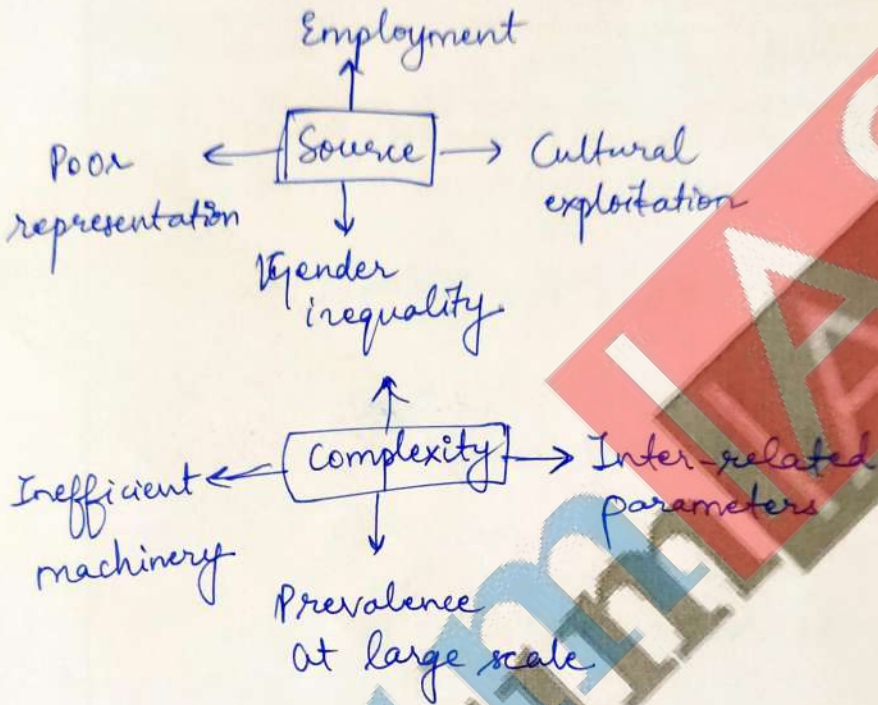
Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

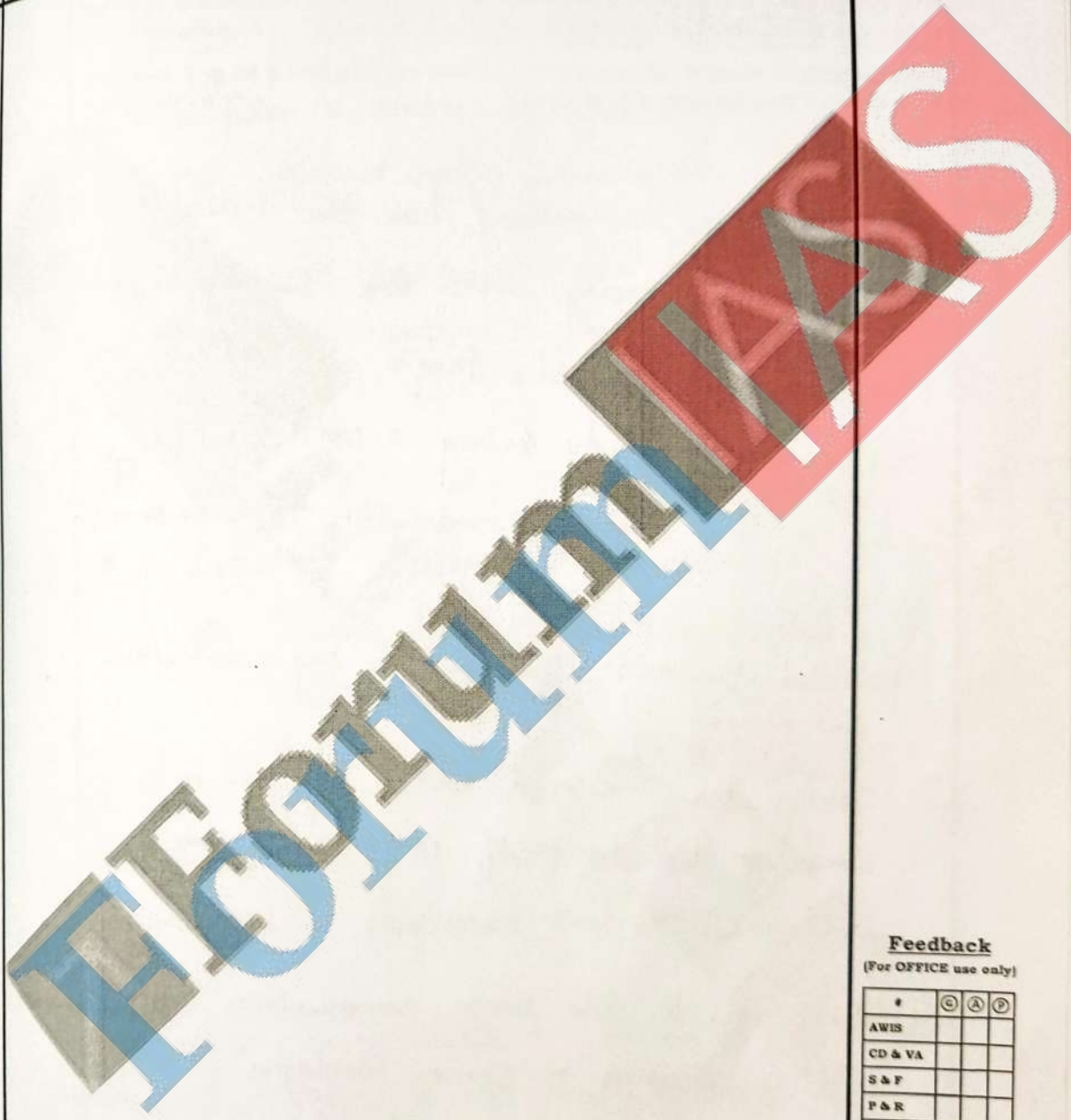
बहुआयामी गरीबों के बीच वंचितों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सूचित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, NITI Aayog has released its National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report and has provided that nearly 160 million multidimensionally poor people came out of multidimensional poverty in last 5 years.

Understanding the parameters for more informed policymaking:







Feedback

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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)

The Indian democracy has the indirect form of democracy with the representative element being involved. People elect their representatives (who belong a political party) who in turn elect the leader of the government.

Political Parties: lifeblood of a representative democracy:

- ① Taking the regional issues specific to some areas to the house of people and state legislatures.
- ② Belonging to the same communities, the political leaders of same ideologies form regional parties who provide for the local representation.

- ③ A political party getting majority of seats is able to form a stable government which enables for efficient policy formulation.
- ④ Giving voice to the unheard and poorly privileged by the method of in-house debates.
- ⑤ Putting up manifestos and ideologies at the desk in front of citizens which provides them with liberty to elect and bring to power.

Challenges in Political Parties and Limitations:

- ① Internal democracy of the political parties is weak and is questioned from time to time.
- ② Nepotism is clearly visible in various political parties which is not good, as the deserving and meritorious is deprived of chances.
- ③ Parties tend to take the communal,

casteist, etc. pathways for winning elections.

- ④ Party funding is another issue which undermines the true spirit of democracy.
- ⑤ The politics of coalition and defection presents a bad image and people tend to be less interested in the electoral process.
- ⑥ Criminalization of politics and parties is a major issue. (Eg) ADR report → 33% criminals in Lok Sabha, 20% with severe crimes.

Way Ahead

- ① Keeping a check of internal party democracy by ECI.
- ② Countering the criminalization by bringing in effective legislations.
- ③ Strict anti-defection practices can help regain citizen trust.
- ④ State funding of elections can be considered.

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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 aims to deliver potable water to all the households of the country within a couple of years to ensure safety of nutrition of water services.

Benefits of the mission:

- ① Receiving safe and clean water will ensure children's safety from diseases.
- ② Women will need not go to fetch water from community resources or far away places.
- ③ Increasing the utilization of water at all levels and enabling the poor to be water secure

④ Promotion of household empowerment and safety of agro-based industries at village levels.

⑤ Formulation of strategies of growth of household cottage industries.

Challenges associated with the mission :

① Delay in execution due to disruption caused by Covid-19, earlier deadline of mission was 2022.

② Low skilled manpower for complex projects involved in setting up of filtration units.

③ Poor resources in fiscal sphere with the states, hence forcing Centre to burden ~~be~~ of the mission.

④ Local governance is not empowered in order to execute similar initiatives.

⑤ Poor conditions of women still exists at various areas due to inefficient and untimely water supply.

Way Ahead:

① Timely execution of the mission in order to achieve universal coverage of the tap water.

② ~~Ensuring~~ Ensuring water justice equitably by maintaining local data.

③ Poor - and - less privileged should be considered with extreme care.

④ Necessary health initiatives must be pushed on to properly cover the universal safety of poor.

Feedback

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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)

Parliament of India in 1989 passed the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act in order to curb the inhuman and illegal practices being performed against the lower castes and tribes.

Success and efficiency of the legislation:

- ① Increased awareness and sensitization among the citizens towards the low castes and tribes.
- ② Prosecuting and conviction of the qualties accused of crimes against such castes and tribes.
- ③ National Commission of SCs and National

Commission of STs being made constitutional bodies under Article 338 and 338 A of constitution.

- ④ Provisions of safety and prevention of crimes against these castes are ensured in complementing legislations like FRA 2006.
- ⑤ Providing speedy justice and covering the victims under the safety nets of various schemes and initiatives. (Eg) Eklaya schools.

Challenges and issues which still persist:

- ① Delay in conviction due to influence of money and muscle power.
- ② Crimes of practices against such castes are not even brought to limelight as they are suppressed at the place of happening.
- ③ Lack of awareness among the SCs & STs of their rights inhibits them to seek justice.

- ④ Poor conditions of work and economy being informal, still, is a hindrance to lower castes and tribes being very less empowered.
- ⑤ Spillover effects of anti-reservation movements promote further crimes.
- ⑥ Dominance of upper castes in economy tend to promote inhuman crimes. (Eg) Ujainating of dalit man in Madhya Pradesh.

Way Ahead

- ① Fast track courts in matters of lower caste and tribes atrocities cases.
- ② Transparent and speedy digital trial.
- ③ Free legal aid under Article 39 of Constitution.
- ④ Empowering and promoting awareness among the lower castes and tribes.

Our nation belongs to each and every citizen, committing crime against lower castes proves to be detrimental to country's society & hence must be stopped.

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

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

India has maintained good relations with Africa since the times of its independence and continues to do so as it stands up for the voice of the Global South.

India - Africa ties : global rebalancing

- ① Africa — exploited by the West, India is helping economically, politically and in countering climate change. (Sustainable)
- ② India promotes the African initiative of green Sahara Belt to fight desertification. (Sustainable)
- ③ India has called for inclusion of African Union in G20 grouping. (Inclusive)
- ④ India promotes the idea of South -

South cooperation. (Inclusive)

- ⑤ Countering the China's influence in the region, India has pushed in huge capital for the area's development. (sustainable and equitable)
- ⑥ BRICS has South-Africa in the group, India and South-Africa together provide for the development of the region. (Equitable)
- ⑦ Maritime security in the Arabian Sea region is also a top priority for security and trade. (Sustainable)
- ⑧ Reforms in multilateral institutions are sought by India to represent the underdeveloped and developing countries — Africa supports India. (Inclusive and sustainable)
- ⑨ Regional conflicts in Africa are being observed by India and path of diplomacy

is preferred. (Inclusive).

⑩ Vaccine Maitri. (Inclusive and Equitable)

Challenges and Way Ahead:

① Regional Instability:— India can engage in diplomacy of the region and assure peace and soft power.

② China's huge influence and debt trap diplomacy:

India needs to inflow capital into the continent and provide alternative to China's debt trap.

③ Poverty, hunger and underdevelopment as the consequence of exploitation: India must assure Africa of sovereignty and provide technical assistance for development of social & economic infra.

④ Educational crisis: India has opened a branch of IIT-D in Zanzibar & further initiatives are also in progress.

Africa is crucial for India's emerging stance in the global sphere. Hence Africa-India must grow.

Feedback

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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 प्रक्रिया में क्या बाधाएं हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-Pacific, in the recent times, has been in the geopolitical scenario mainly for two reasons - one, Chinese hegemony of territorial expansion and second, USA's counter to curb the Chinese doings.

India's approach:

① ASEAN centrality: Engaging with ASEAN will ensure an inclusive and diplomatic multi-dimensional handling of the situation.

② Rules-based order: Reiterating the clauses of UN like UNCLOS, High Sea Treaty

③ Pacific islands: Pacific islands are crucial as they provide geopolitical strategic

locations in the region along with the ages old cultural connect of indigenous cultures and economy.

④ Supporting the initiatives of regional powers : India's assistance to Vietnam and Philippines keeps a check on the balance of power in the region.

⑤ Respect for territorial integrity : India follows the international conventions and follows the process of Rules Based Order.

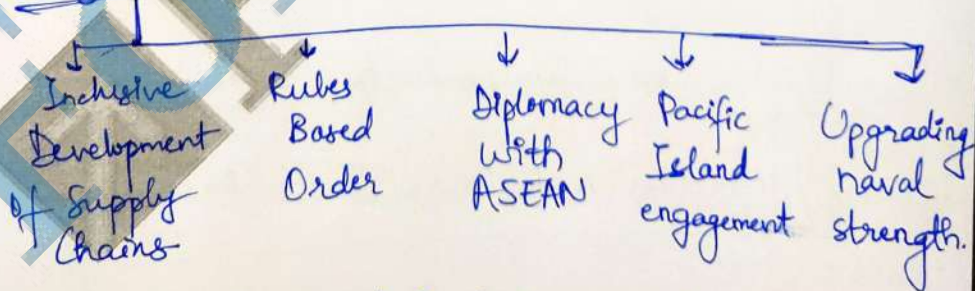
⑥ Economic ties with Taiwan : Foxcon investments for India Semiconductor Mission.

Challenges / Hurdles in inclusive Indo-Pacific construct :

① Presence of ~~the~~ global superpowers makes it a hotbed for conflicts.

- ② ⑩ Issues of conflicts around the Taiwan prove to be destructive for the global supply chains and semiconductor industry.
- ③ Militarisation & initiatives like AUKUS nuclear submarine deals trigger further conflicts.
- ④ China's territorial expansion still persists and Rules-based order is not followed.
- ⑤ Sea lines of Communications are present in the crucial waters of Indo Pacific.

Way Ahead



Indo-Pacific is crucial for India w.r.t. economic, maritime security, climate resilience, geopolitical, etc. Hence its stability is the priority for India.

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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Test Goal

Outcomes

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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