



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 2 FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	RUHANI	24 AUG 2023
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910059018	Medium/माध्यम English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक 23-08-2023

*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. 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 : 8:00 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 11:00 PM
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 आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हें तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



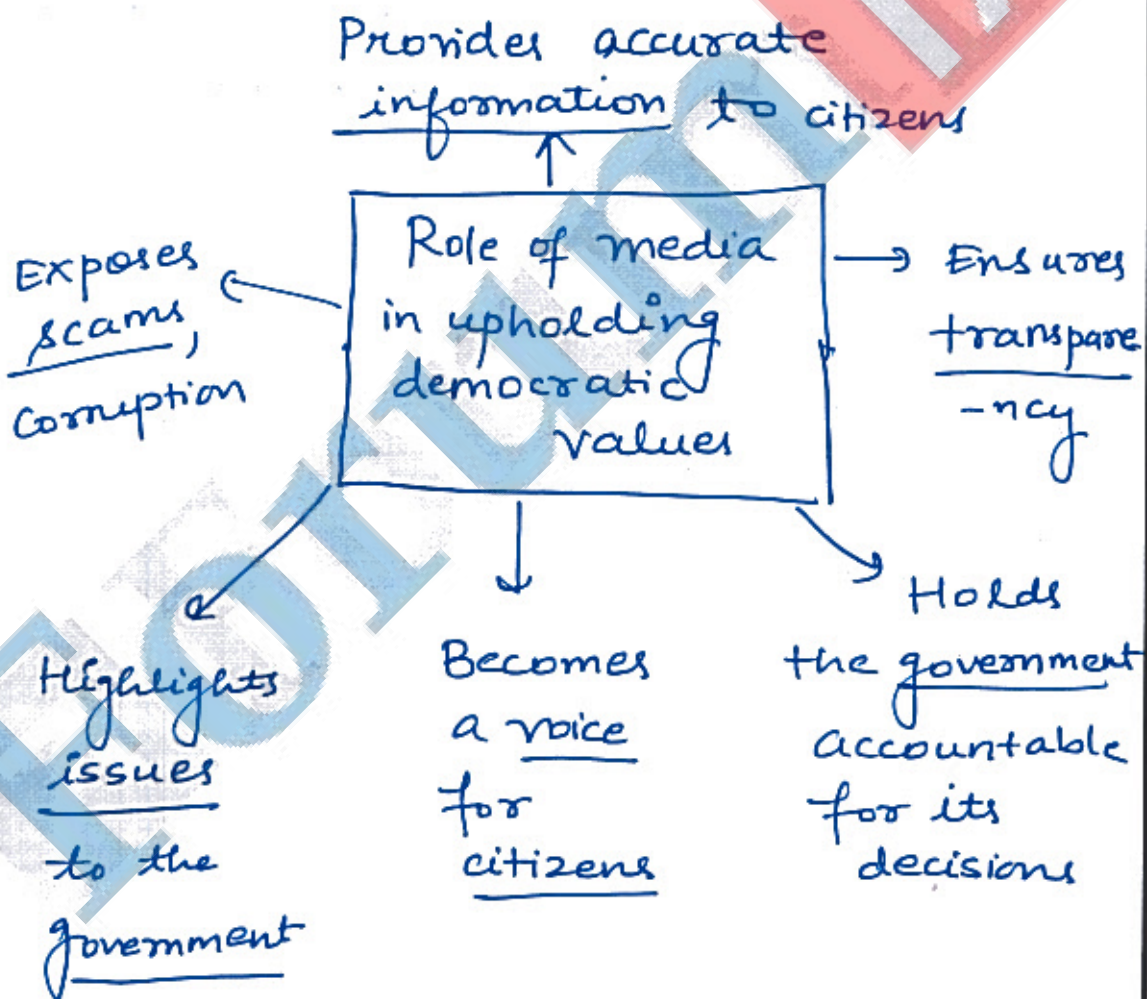
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

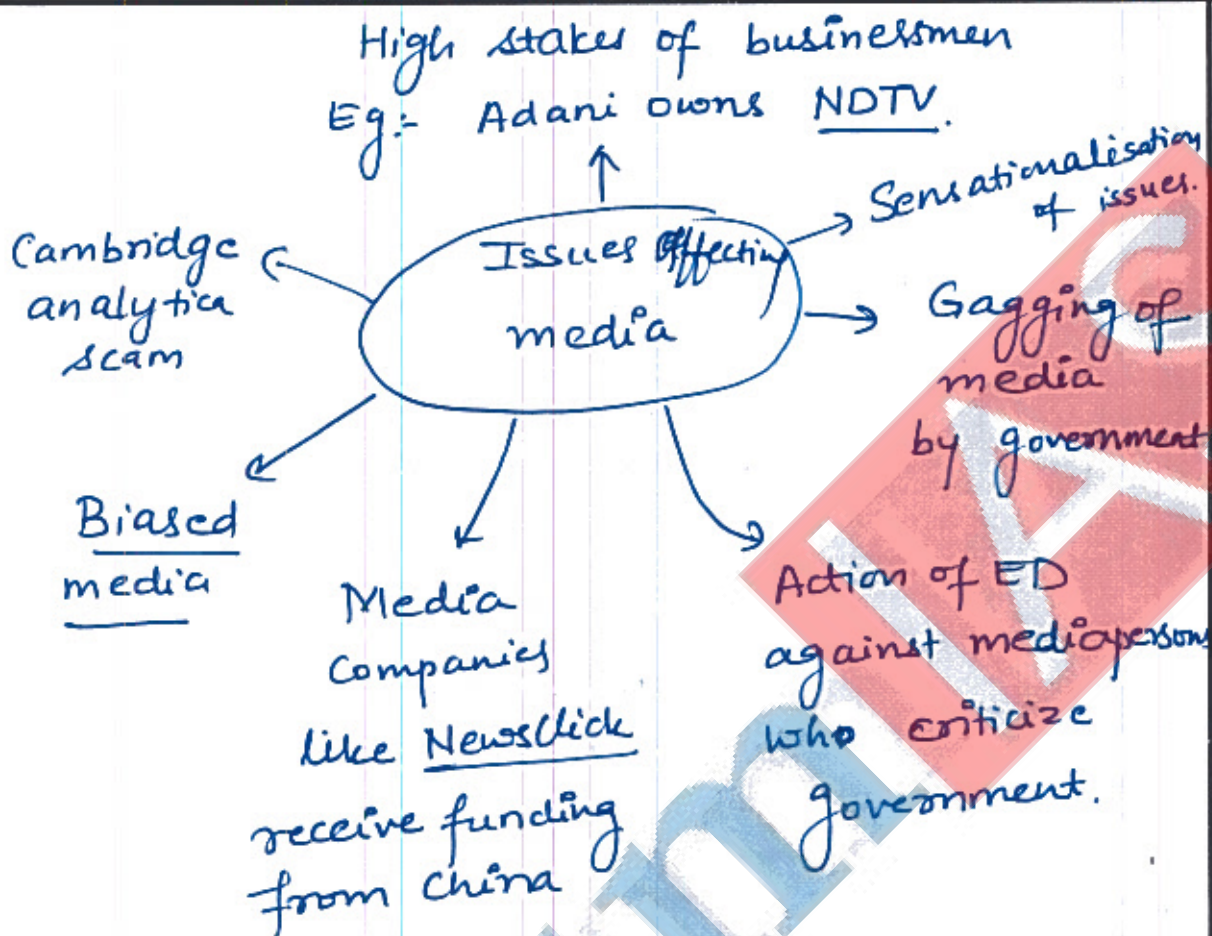
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place.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

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

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

The media is the fourth pillar or estate of a democracy, after the parliament, executive and judiciary.





Thus, the media needs to be free, and provide information to the public without any fear or favour.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

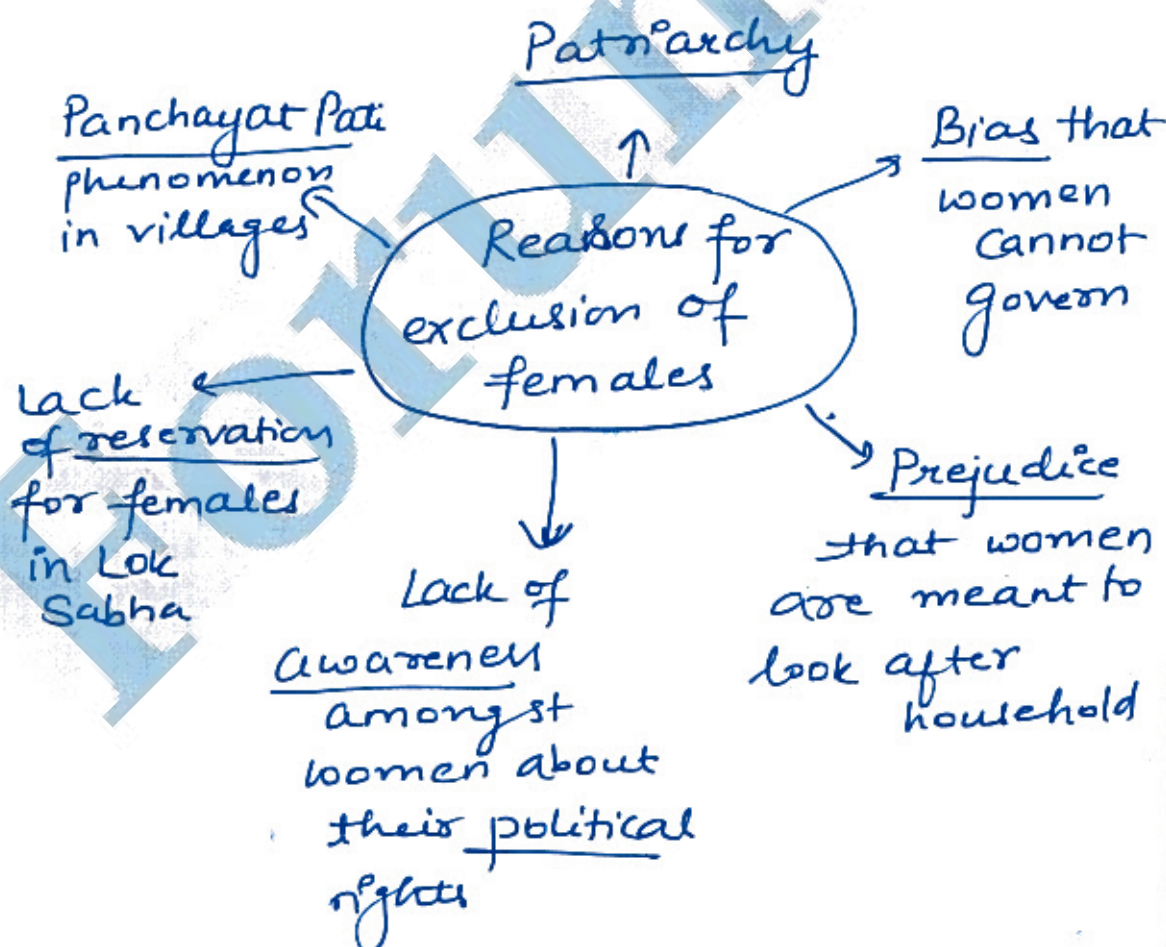
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

The electoral process has heavy representation of males and thus, excludes females. Only 11% of MPs in Lok Sabha are women. This shows that electoral process is not yet inclusive in practice.



ROLE OF WOMEN IN INDIA'S REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORAL SYSTEM :-

- Women like Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, who was a part of the Constituent Assembly, denied the rejected the proposal of granting reservation to women in Parliament.
- She and Sucheta Kripalani, Sarojini Naidu advocated an equal and fair opportunity to all to contest elections.
- Indira Gandhi tried to affect free and fair elections through constitutional amendments.

Thus, women played a significant role in shaping our electoral system.

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.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)

Human dignity stems from right to life (Article 21). Thus, death penalty may not be an appropriate way to end it.

PROS OF DEATH PENALTY

- Acts as a deterrent in society
- Prevents future such crimes
- Provides closure to the family of victim.

CONS OF DEATH PENALTY

- Difficulties in extradition of criminal from abroad to India
- It is irreversible.
- Does not lead to reformatory justice: Law is meant to reform, not to take revenge.

Various law Commissions have stated that death penalty should not be given except to terrorists

CONTROVERSIES :

- Bachchan Singh Case, 1950 :- Death penalty should be given only in 'rarest of rare' cases.
- Machhi Singh Case :- Death penalty should be given only if the act of crime shakes or horrifies the conscience of society.
- Mitigating factors (situation of criminal) should be weighed against aggravating factors (circumstances of crime) to announce death penalty. (Balance Sheet Theory)
- Shabirganj Sinha Case (2014) :- President should timely dispose off clemency pleas. At present, there is no deadline clemency pleas of Rajiv Gandhi's murderers remained pending with President for 7 years.

Thus, the capital punishment procedure needs to be clearly defined for effective justice.

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)

Inter-State River Water Disputes

Act, 1956 was enacted to resolve disputes among states with regard to sharing of river water.

SUCCESSSES OF ACT

→ It led to peaceful dispute resolution between Tamil Nadu and Karnataka for sharing of Kaveri

→ Tribunals have been set up to enforce the Act.

LIMITATIONS OF ACT

→ Huge delays in giving the award

→ No deadlines

→ Several disputes still unresolved.

→ Lack of manpower, resource

→ Supreme Court intervention.

IMPACT OF DELAYS

- Hardships to people
- Political tussle
- Case eventually goes to Supreme Court.
- Centre has to intervene

Thus, water disputes must be resolved timely so that fair allocation of water can happen across states.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

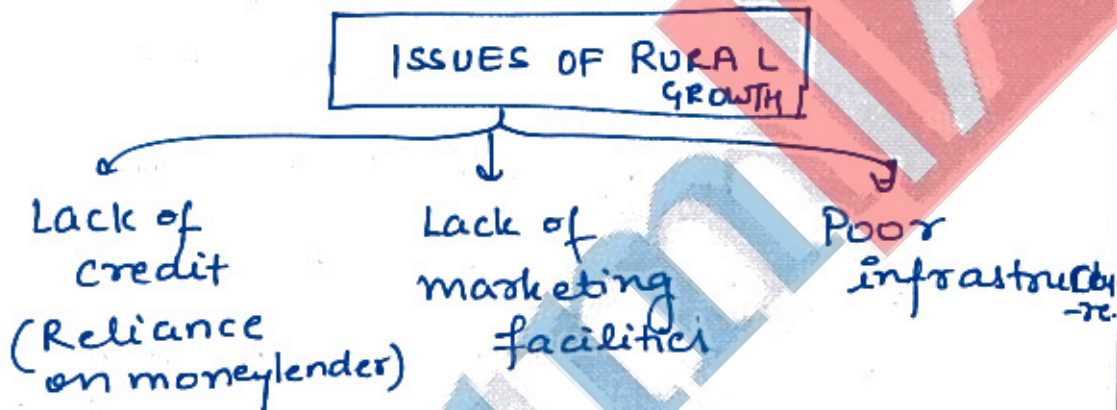
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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)

Cooperative model has been a harbinger of development in rural areas. Eg:- Success of AMUL → milk cooperative



SIGNIFICANCE OF COOPERATIVES:-

- Credit Provision:- Primary Agricultural Credit Societies (PACS) are credit cooperatives which provide credit to farmers at concessional rates and reduce their reliance on moneylenders.
- Employment generation:- Textile cooperatives have generated huge

no. of jobs for women, leading to women-led growth.

- Better marketing :- Farmers - Producer organisations (FPOs) are cooperatives of farmers that aggregate produce from different farmers and sell the produce in market at remunerative rates. FPOs have better bargaining power and thus, earn good profits.

→ FPOs also provide good storage infrastructure — warehouses for storing grains.

- Technology adoption by cooperatives like Amul, has made it ~~the~~ a famous global brand.

Thus, Cooperative model of development can lead to inclusive growth, provided cooperatives are professionally managed.

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)

Good governance refers to the manner in which power is utilized for the management of resources and for the welfare of people.

PM PVTG Development Mission:

- CLOSENESS: - State is brought close to the people
- PVTGs are now being provided good public health and education.
- Quality of public service delivery has improved.
- Administration has come closer to PVTGs, schemes have come closer to PVTGs.

Responsiveness

- Better grievance redressal of PVTGs
- Quick response to needs of PVTGs

Inclusive

- PVTGs are now involved in decision-making
- Scheme benefits now reach the PVTGs.

Thus, PM PVTG Mission is a step in the right direction towards empowerment of PVTGs.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

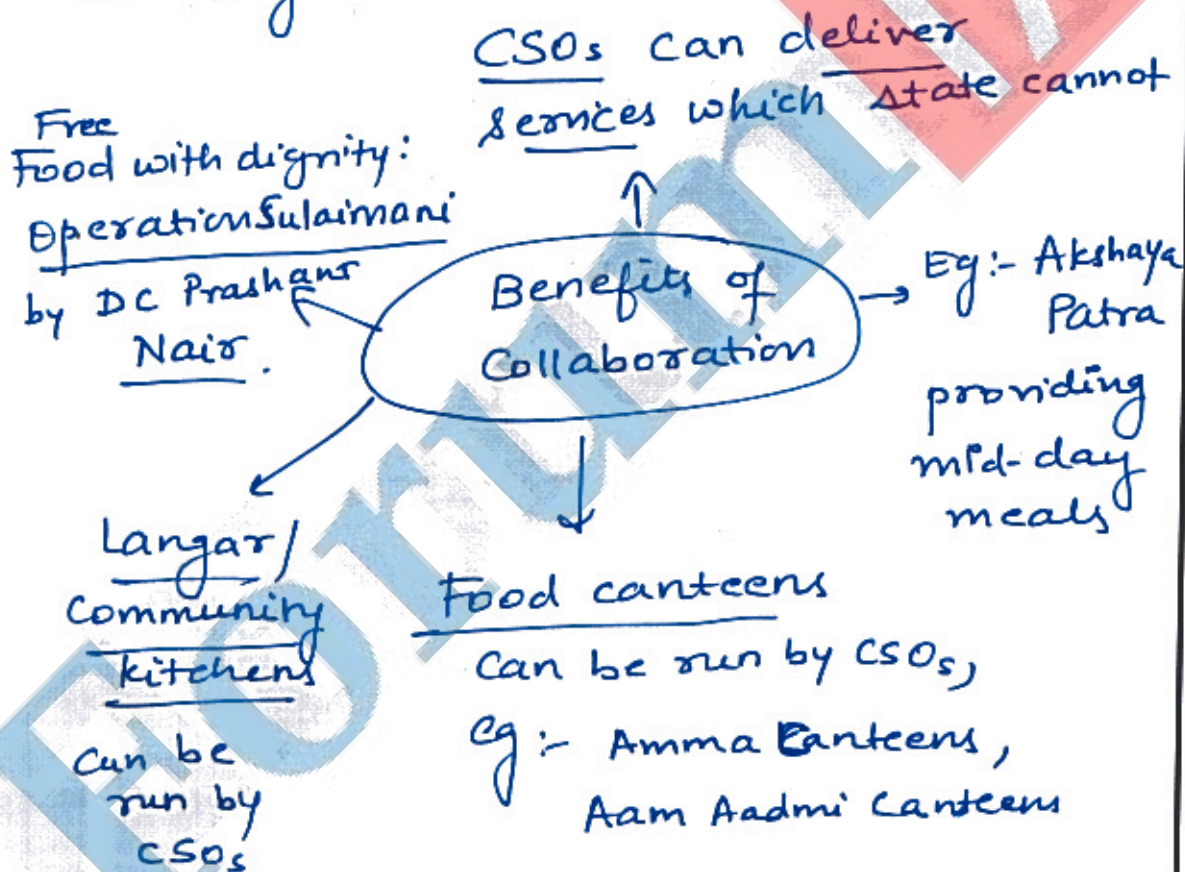
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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)

For good governance and for eradicating poverty and malnutrition, Collaboration between states and CSOs is key.



CSOs ARE NOT ENOUGH :

- CSOs lack funds and human resources needed for large-scale

- hunger elimination and poverty alleviation.
- Lack of technology to automate processes
 - Lack of management expertise.
 - Can misutilize public funds for their own purposes.
 - Difficult to monitor.

Thus, CSOs can at best be a complement but not a substitute for an institutional framework needed for poverty and malnutrition eradication.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	(C)	(A)
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)

Robust Social Infrastructure is critical for holistic and inclusive growth of a nation.

Social infrastructure refers to setting up of facilities related to :

- ↓
- ↓
- ↓
- ↓

Health Education Nutrition Tourism

CHALLENGES CREATED BY ABSENCE OF SOCIAL INFRASTRUCTURE :-

- Under-utilisation of demographic dividend will occur, if the youth is not educated and skilled properly.
- Health and productivity of citizens will be adversely affected if health infrastructure is not created.

- Poverty, hunger will continue if food security infrastructure is not strengthened
- stunting, wasting and undernutrition will remain a challenge.
- Employment generation will not occur if sufficient tourism infrastructure is not created.

Thus, in order to become a developed country by 2047, we must develop a robust social infrastructure.

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.

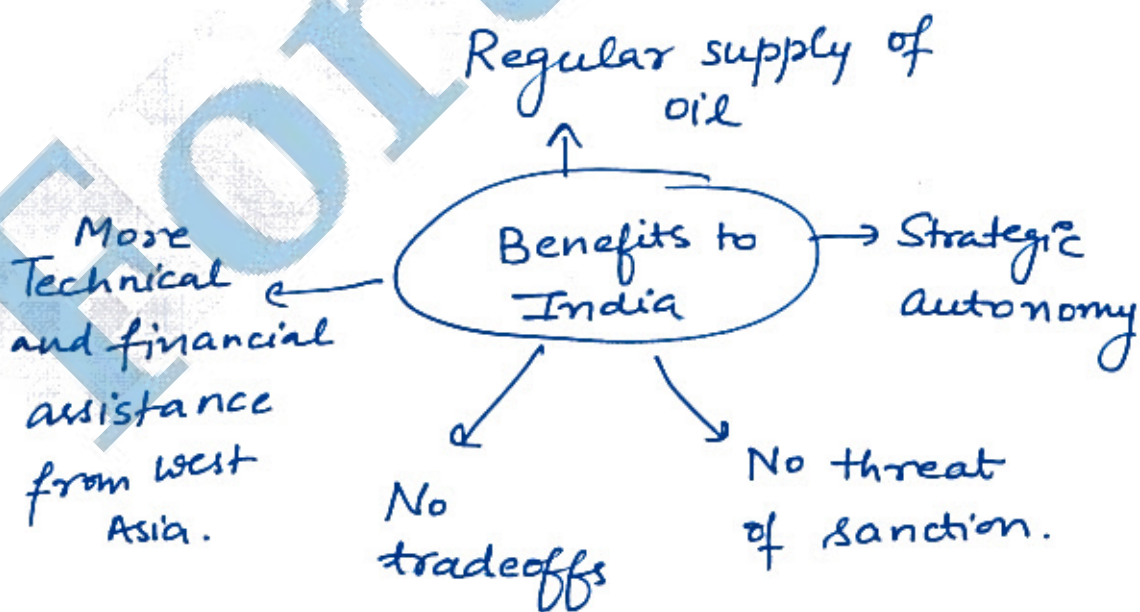
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

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)

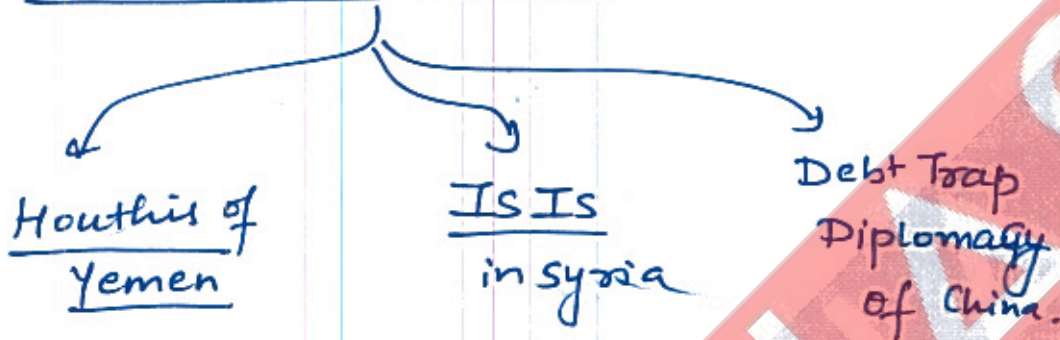
हालांकि पश्चिम एशिया में संवाद एवं कूटनीति के प्रति बदलते प्रतिमान इस अशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों के लिए अच्छा संकेत है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The west Asia is marching towards peaceful relations between hitherto hostile nations. Eg:- Abraham Accords between Saudi Arabia and Israel.

- Saudi Arabia is also improving its relations with Iran.
- This augurs well for India.



PRESENCE OF INIMICAL ACTORS MAY REVERSE THE GAINS



Thus, although the changing paradigm is welcome, India needs to be aware of potential risks in engagement with West Asia.

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 can ensure fair and equitable distribution of water across countries in South Asia.

The Indus Water Treaty 1960 provides a framework for allocation of water of Indus between Pakistan and India.

Features

- Satlyj, Beas, Ravi → water used by India
- Chenab, Jhelum → water used by Pakistan.

Issues

- India's building hydroelectric Project on Chenab
- This reduces water to Pakistan

Thus, India and Pakistan need to renegotiate the treaty, provided Pakistan assures India that it will act sternly against terrorism because 'blood and water cannot flow together.'

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)

Article 243 provides constitutional backing to institutions of local governance. The idea of decentralization became a part of constitution after the 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendment Act, 1992.

STRUCTURAL BOTTLENECKS IN DECENTRALIZATION

- LACK OF FUNDS :- The own source revenue of Panchayats is very little. Hence, they are dependent on funds devolved to them by state governments, which often suffers from delays.
- LACK OF FUNCTIONARIES :- A dedicated cadre does not exist for local bodies, and also the personnel are not skilled enough to deal

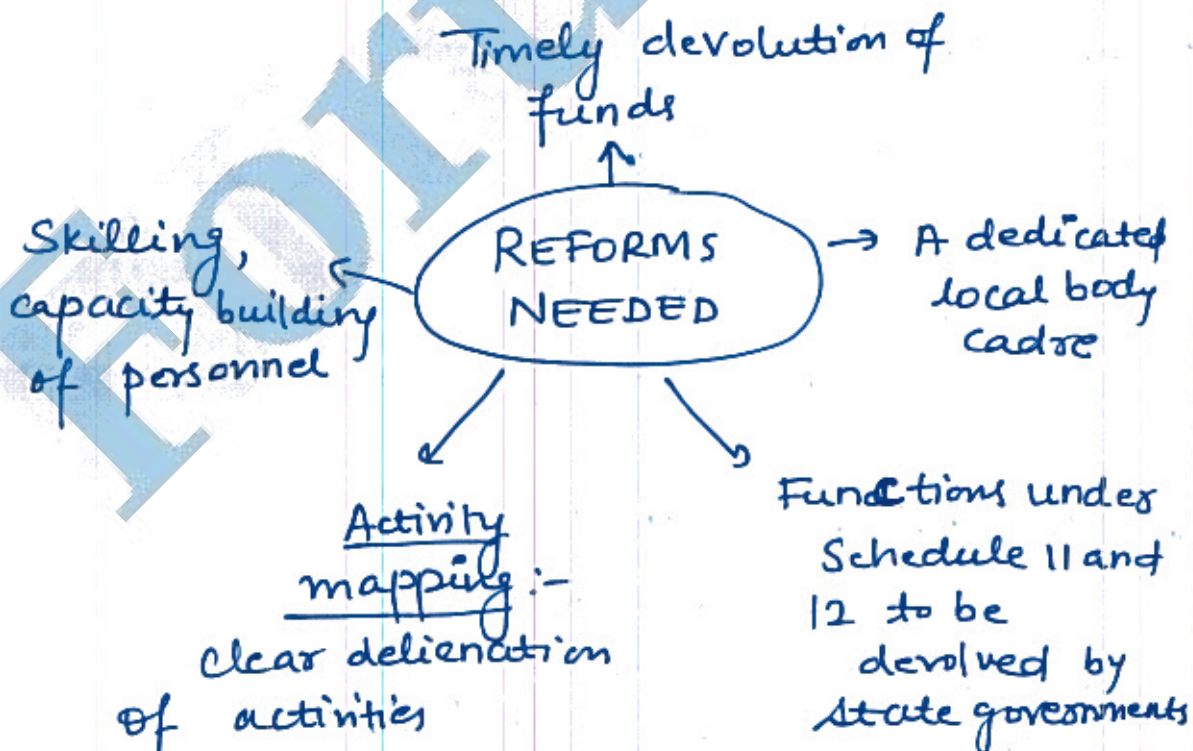
with technical problems like sanitation, road construction.

- INADEQUATE DEVOLUTION OF FUNCTIONS:-

State governments have not devolved all the functions under Schedule 11 and 12 to local bodies.

- EXISTENCE OF PARALLEL BODIES like

Delhi Jal Board (which carry out water functions) exist - their functions overlap with panchayats and municipalities



Thus, villages and cities must be made self-reliant by following the principles of subsidiarity and decentralization, as recommended by the 2nd ARC.

FORUM IAS

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)

Independence of Judiciary

is a part of the basic structure of the Indian Constitution.

It forms the bedrock of a thriving polity in the following manner:-

- Leads to speedy justice
- Separation of powers is upheld
- Ensures checks and balances in the system.
- Principles of natural justice held
- Impartiality and objectivity in justice delivery is maintained as government is the largest litigant
- Prevents conflict of interest

- Maintains trust and faith of the people if judiciary is independent and non-partisan.
- Reduces dependence of judiciary on executive
- Prevents interference of executive in judiciary.

EXECUTIVE ENCROACHMENT :-

LIMITATIONS :-

- It may force the judiciary to act as per desires of executive.
- Politicization of judiciary will occur
- Impartiality in justice delivery will ~~wither~~ wither.
- Credibility of judiciary as a fair organ of polity will be threatened.

- Autonomy of judiciary will be threatened
- Conflict of interest can occur as government is biggest litigant.
- This will hamper efficacy of justice delivery.

SOME ROLE OF EXECUTIVE IS NECESSARY

- In recommending and approving appointments suggested by collegium.
- Impeachment of judges for wrongdoing
- Maintaining transparency in appointments (collegium) ^{via}

Thus, to make collegium more transparent, executive must form an independent body like UPSC which can appoint judges in higher courts, solely based on merit.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

	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 like CBI,
ED, NIA, CVC ~~are~~ work as
watchdogs against impropriety.

THEY ARE VITAL :-

- as they help in nabbing the wrongdoers
- they unearth corruption and scams, eg:- Mining and NREGA scam by IAS Pooja Singh in Jharkhand was unearthed by ED.
- they save revenue losses to the exchequer.
- they maintain transparency in the system.

TURNING THE RULE OF LAW ON ITS HEAD :-

- ED sleuths are sometimes forced to work against the opposition parties' ministers (parties other than ruling party).
- Eg:- Delhi's Minister - Satyendra Jain has been in jail on charges of corruption.
- Manish Sisodia is under ED's custody on charges of favouring liquor suppliers in Delhi.
- Thus, ED allegedly is being used for witch-hunting of opposition parties.
- This is violation of rule of law.

REFORMS NEEDED :-

- ED should be made autonomous
- The decisions of ED should be non-partisan
- Raids should be based on facts and evidence and not be driven by a motive to settle political scores.

Thus, ED must become a professional and non-partisan agency.

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.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)

The National Commission for Women (NCW) has been a statutory body formed under the NCW Act, 2003.

It has the obligation to act as a voice to protect women's rights and uphold their well-being.

Brought justice in Nirbhaya Rape case

Provided Recommendations for women safety on roads.

Created awareness regarding dowry, child marriage and domestic violence

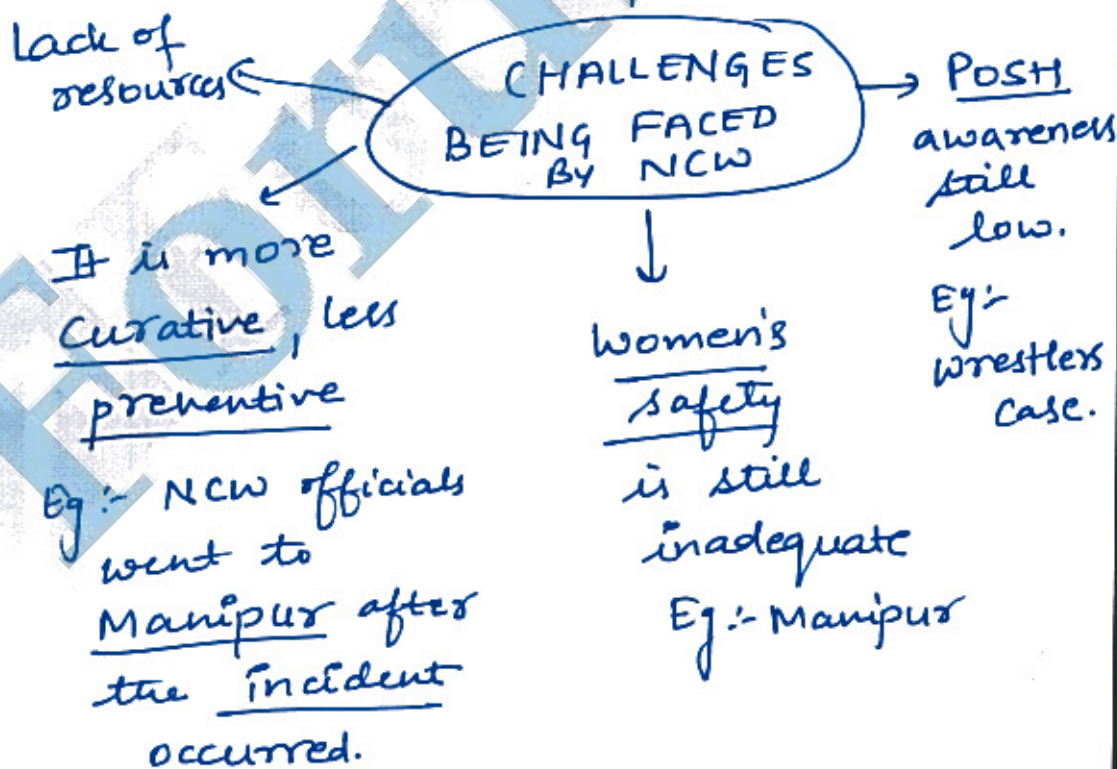
SUCCESS OF NCW

Got Maternity Benefit Act passed.

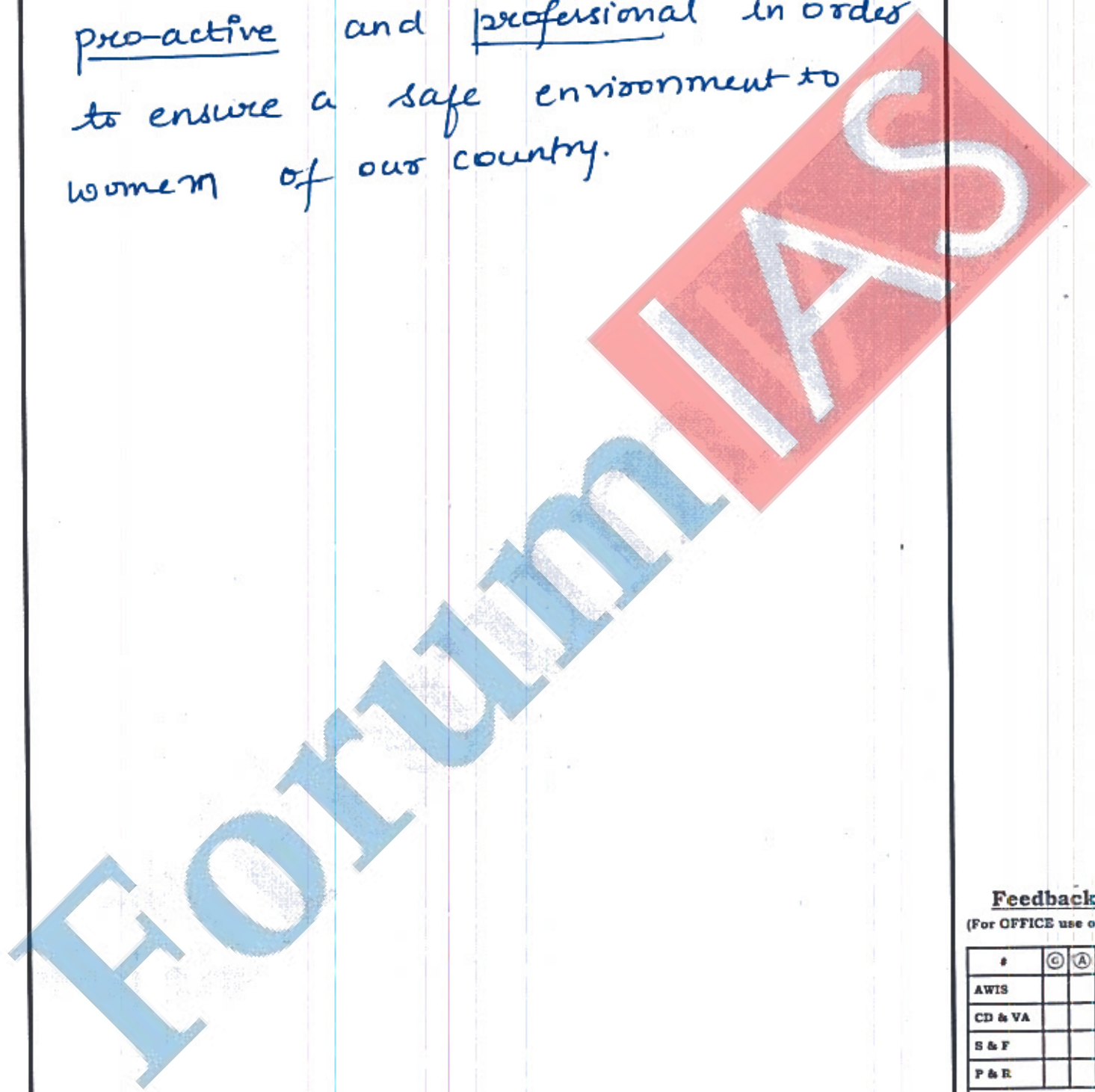
got POSH Act enacted to save women from sexual harassment at workplace

Thus, NCW has actively advocated for women's rights and has opposed evils like women entry ban in Sabrimala or triple talaaq, thus upholding Right to equality (Article 14) for women.

NCW is only a recommendatory body, its recommendations are not binding on government



Thus, NCW needs to become more pro-active and professional in order to ensure a safe environment to women of our country.



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)

13 crore people have been brought out of poverty as per NITI Aayog's latest MPI report between 2015-16 and 2019-20.

MPI measures poverty in 3 dimensions across 10 indicators :-

Health

- Child mortality
- Nutrition

Education

- Mean years of schooling
- Attendance

Standard of living

- Assets
- Housing
- Electricity
- Drinking water
- Sanitation
- Cooking fuel

Thus, through these dimension, MPI helps us to understand the

Source of poverty.

$$\text{MPI} = \text{Incidence of poverty} \times \text{Intensity}$$

$$\text{Incidence} = \frac{\text{No. of poor people}}{\text{Total population}} = \frac{q}{n}$$

Intensity = Weighted average of deprivation score to all multidimensionally poor

q

Where Deprivation score = 1 if a person is deprived on 33% of indicators, otherwise deprivation score = 0.

Thus, the Intensity measures the extent of poverty.

The weighted average measures the complexity of poverty.

If Deprivation score > 50%, the household is said to be extremely poor.

NITI Aayog's Latest MPI report :-

- Shows poverty rate has reduced from 24.9% in 2015-16 to 15% in 2019-20,
- Intensity has remained almost same at 44%.
- This shows that people of India still face deprivations in multiple dimensions.
- However, improvements in provision of cooking fuel (via Ujjwala) and drinking water (via Jal Jeevan Mission) have helped the people to raise their standards of living.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

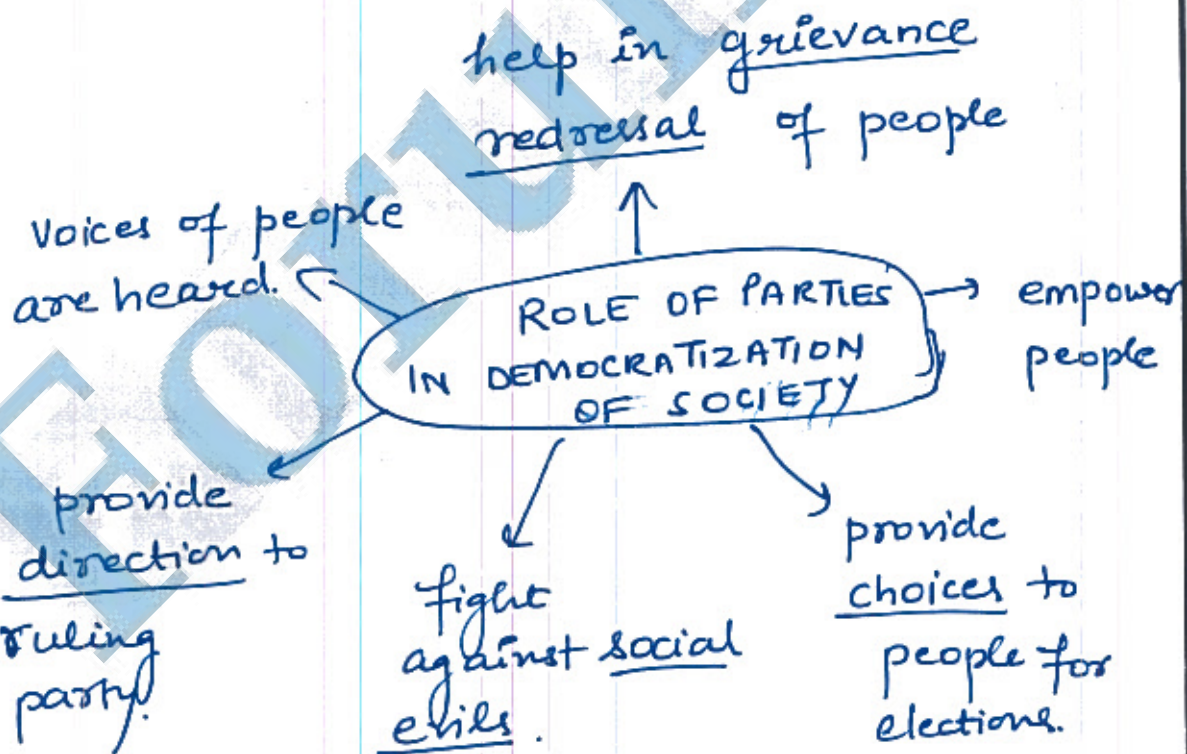
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.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 represent different ideologies and cater to interests of different people. Thus, they represent different voices and are hence, the lifeblood of a representative democracy.



CHALLENGES FACED BY PARTIES :-

- Lack of Inner party democracy :- Lack of dialog and discussion within the party prevents constructive brainstorming and generation of innovative ideas, beneficial for the country.
- WHIP CULTURE within the Party :- Due to fear of Anti-defection law, party ~~members~~ members rarely dissent and criticize the top leaders of the party.
- NEPOTISM :- Most of the parties are dynasty-driven and hence ordinary members' merit is not recognized. Hardly, internal elections occur within the party.
- CLASH OF EGOS, eg :- between Sachin Pilot and ~~Kar~~ Ashok Gehlot in Rajasthan

- GREED and political opportunism ~~may~~ lead to splits within party.

Eg:- Split in Shiv Sena and NCP

This shows that political parties are not united through their ideology.

Thus, parties must unite by their ideology, hold internal elections to uphold meritocracy and work for welfare of citizens, for true democratization of society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use on)

#	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 is a flagship scheme of the government which aims to provide safe drinking water to 19 crore rural households in the country through installation of tap connections.

BENEFITS OF SAFELY MANAGED WATER SERVICES :-

- Health Benefits :- Safe water prevents diseases like diarrhoea, typhoid.
- Better nutrition absorption :- If water is safe and worm-free, food and nutrition are better Absorbed by a pregnant mother. This benefit accrues to her baby too.

- Reduces drudgery of water collection over long distances :- Taps within home save women's time.
- Women can now spend more time on themselves and on their children's education.
- Water-safety kits are being used by SHGs to check quality of water → ensures water is chlorinated on time.
- Water user costs ensures O&M of taps, thus ensuring that successive generations can benefit from tapwater.



REFORMS NEEDED :-

- People need to be made aware of benefits of using taps (Chlorinated, safe water)
- People to be encouraged to pay water tariffs which will finance the O&M of taps.
- Smart water meters to detect non-revenue water (leakages and losses)

The above steps will ensure that IJM continues to be a sustainable and efficient scheme that aligns with SDG 6.

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)

SC & ST (Prevention of

Atrocities Act, 1989 will be successful only if public functionaries and civil society are sensitized adequately.

SC & ST Act are not mere legal documents and are enforced in letter and spirit in regions where :-

- AWARENESS is high among SCs and STs.

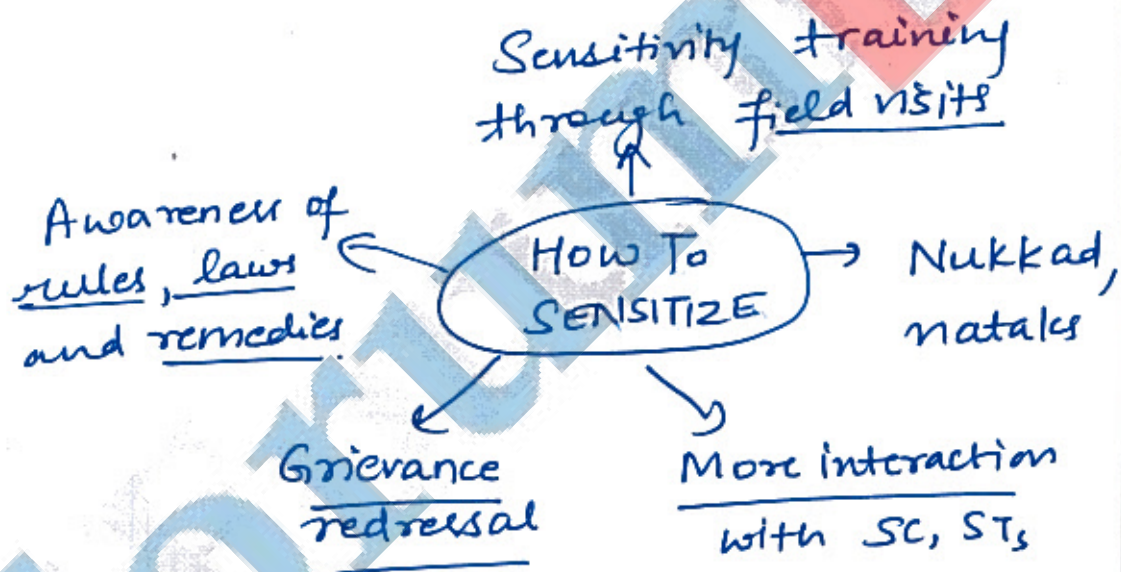
- Civil servants are pro-active

In Implementation of Act

- Society is more egalitarian, eg. in cities.

However, in villages, SC, STs ~~are~~ hardly speak for their rights under Article 14 (Right to equality) and Article 17 (Abolition of untouchability).

Thus, in this context, sensitization becomes important.



IMPACT OF SENSITIZATION :-

- ① will lead to empathy and compassion towards plight of SC and STs.

- ② will give awareness about laws, and punishment satisfied.
- ③ will give courage to educate and change the mindset of society
- ④ will help the Civil Society to monitor and report atrocities to the police.

Thus, the legislation will be enforced in letter and spirit only if the stakeholders are appropriated sensitized to uphold Article 14 and 17.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

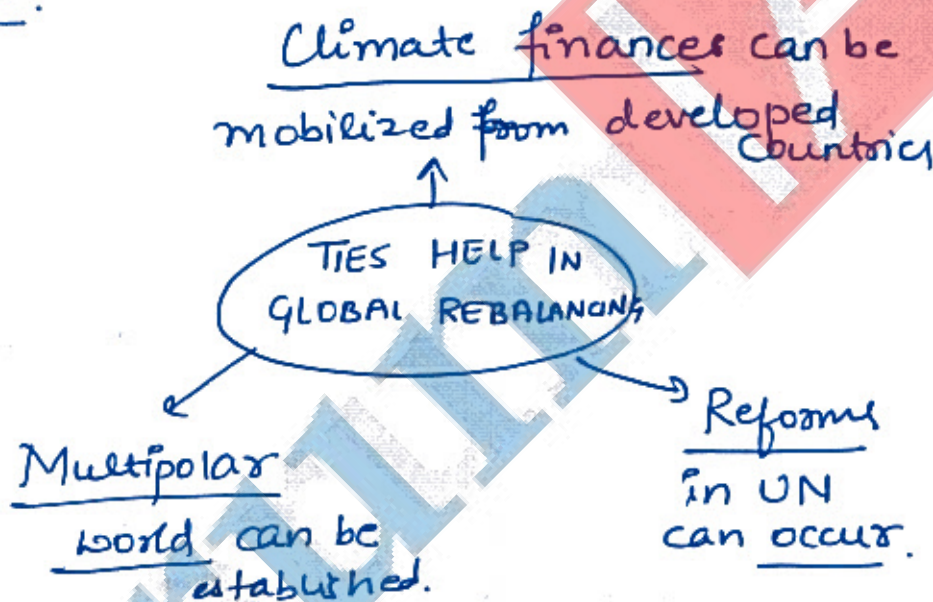
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.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)

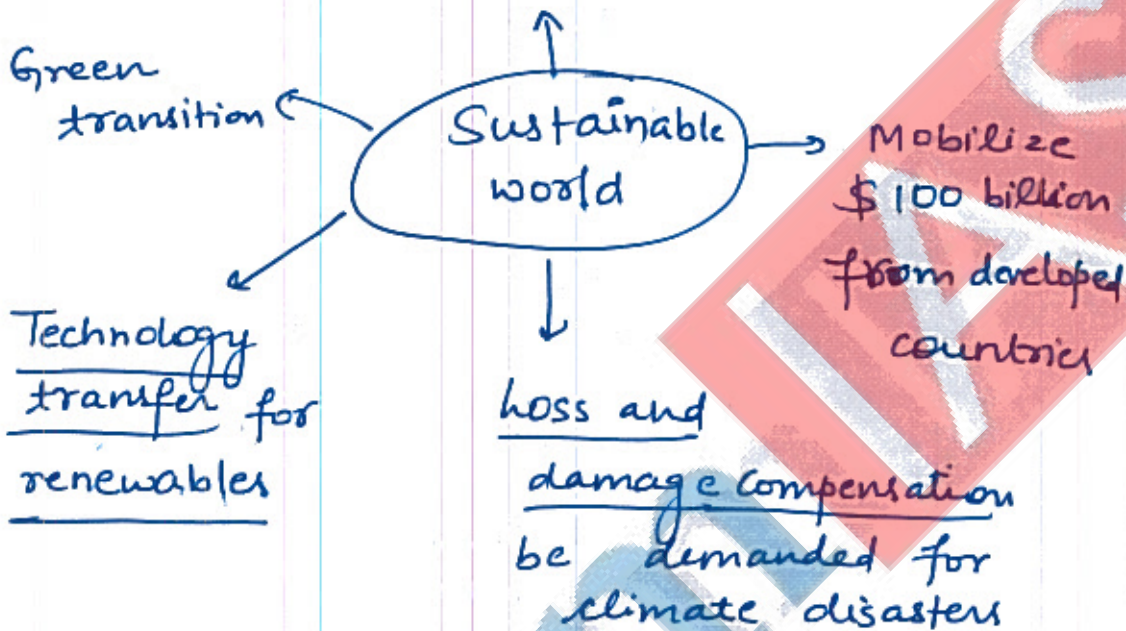
India and Africa can together lead to rebalancing of the global order.



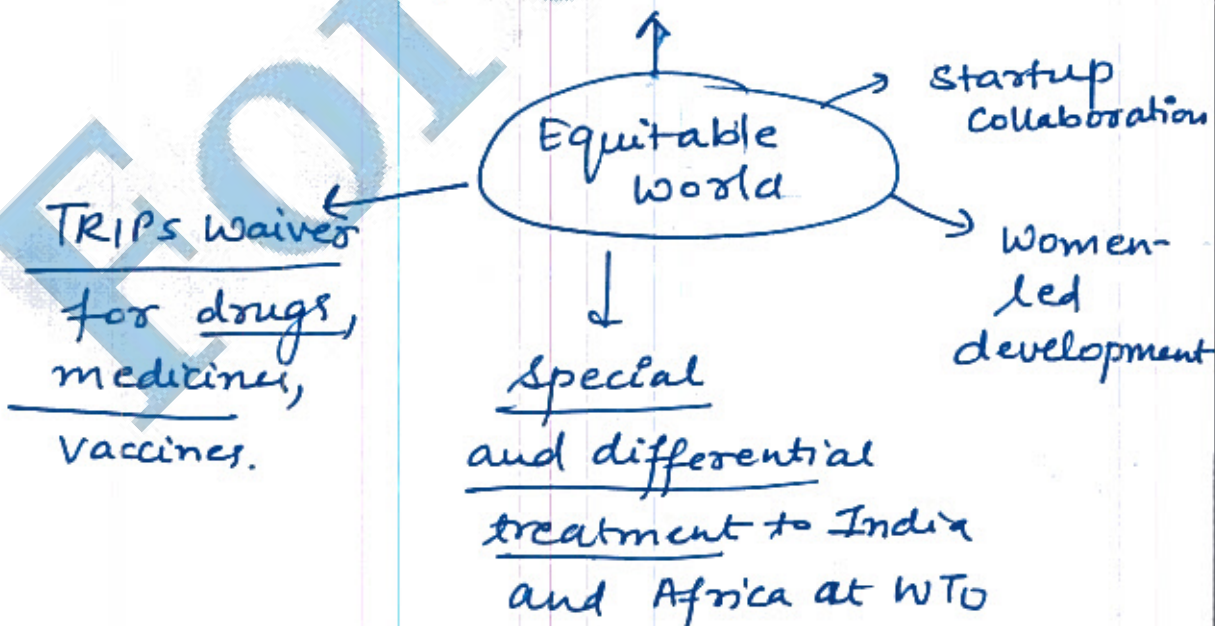
INCLUSIVE WORLD:-

- the voices of both Africa and India are represented in global forums like UN, WTO, WHO; Africa is being invited as a special guest in G20.
- ~~Special and different~~

Both India and Africa can push for Climate justice



Push for Concessions for India and Africa in trade liberalization



Thus, together, India-Africa ties can rebalance the global order and achieve inclusive, sustainable and equitable world fulfilling SDG 8 and SDG 13.

FORUM IAS

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.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 is a theatre of opportunity for India due to its geopolitical and economic significance.

ROLE OF ASEAN CENTRALITY

- India has FTA with ASEAN.
- Trade between India and ASEAN stands at \$ 12 billion.
- India ~~also~~ acts as a balancer in ASEAN to the presence of China.

Fig 1 :- Indo Pacific

ROLE OF RULES-BASED ORDER :

→ Choke points like Malacca Strait, Hombok Strait exist in Indo-Pacific.

- 80% of world trade passes through these choke points which necessitates rules-based order.
- With growing Chinese aggression and string of pearl strategy, rules-based order becomes all the more important.

DEVELOPMENT PARTNERSHIP WITH PACIFIC ISLANDS :

- India is partnering with Pacific Islands like Fiji, Tuvalu by providing them funding to make their infrastructure disaster-resilient.
- India is providing them technology and expertise to harness renewables and become climate-change resilient.

HURDLES IN REALIZATION OF AN INCLUSIVE INDO-PACIFIC CONSTRUCT

- Violation of Rules of Origin by China and diverting its exports via ~~ASE~~ to India via ASEAN countries to benefit from FTA.
- Deep sea mining in Indo-Pacific by various countries.
- Formation of alliances like AUKUS, Quad lead to war-like atmosphere.
- Chinese string of pearls and violation of rules.
- Climate Change, rise in sea level, disasters.
- Illegal fishing — harms blue economy

Thus, the above hurdles must be tackled through dialogue and diplomacy.

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

1

2

3

Outcomes

.....

.....

.....

.....

Marking Scheme

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

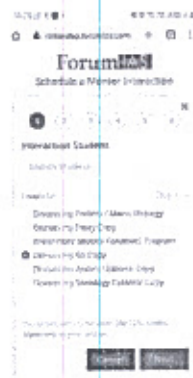
* Subject to change without prior notice.

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 Rajlakshmi, 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](#)