



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

MGP 2023 - Cohort 13 Alt - GS Paper 2 FLT #2

RECEIVED

19 AUG 2023

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAYEM RAZA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910126143	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1902	Date/दिनांक	19/08/2023

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

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

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 is called the 'Fourth Estate' of democracy because of its ability to perform democratic socialization of the citizens.

Role of media in upholding democratic values

- 1) Generate awareness among citizens. Democratic participation increases.
- 2) Increases accountability of the government
- 3) Platform for debates, discussions and deliberations
- 4) Acts as the source of information for the citizens
- 5) Asks questions to various people in power
- 6) Generate opinions and consensus on issues

Issues affecting press freedom in India

- 1) Draconian laws such as Sedition (IPC s. 124A) to censor press
- 2) IT Rules, 2022 seek to regulate and control information on digital media
- 3) Lack of safety of press reporters. Often attacked or killed for their reporting
- 4) Use of government advertisement to coerce and manipulate the press

Reforms required

- 1) Deregulation of media to provide freedom
 - 2) Protection to media persons and quick redressal of grievances
 - 3) A law regulating government advertisements
- Therefore, through legal reforms, fourth estate can be further empowered.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Constitution of India provides universal adult franchise (Art. 325) and opens up all public offices to every citizen without any discrimination.

Exclusionary tendencies in practice

- 1) Lower participation of minorities and backward classes
 - 2) Increasing nexus of money and politics \Rightarrow Excludes participation of poor
 - 3) Very low participation of disabled persons
 - 4) Low participation of women despite many safeguards
- \hookrightarrow Representation in the Parliament is merely 15%.

↳ 33% quota in local bodies but representation is merely ceremonial (real power wielded by male members of the family)

Reforms required

- 1) Reforms in political parties ⇒ Should give representation to all classes of people
 - 2) State funding of elections (2nd ARC report has recommended partial state funding)
 - 3) Ensuring representation of disabled person (Chhattisgarh has mandated at least one disabled person in every Panchayat)
 - 4) Real representation of women
 - ↳ More representation at political party offices
 - ↳ Reforms of Panchayati Raj (Bihar has debarred male relatives from attending meetings)
- Hence, a slew of reform measures are required to make elections in India more inclusive.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

जीवन के अधिकार से उपजी मानवीय गरिमा, मृत्युदंड से समाप्त नहीं होती है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में मृत्युदंड से जुड़े विभिन्न विवादों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 21 ensures the Right to life and Liberty
Subject to the procedure established by law.

Controversy surrounding capital punishment

1) Pros

1.1) Some crimes are unforgivable and only capital punishment can serve justice (Nisbahaya gang rape case)

1.2) It acts as a strong deterrent

1.3) Some criminals and terrorists are beyond rehabilitation (Ajmal Kasab)

1.4) Restores faith in constitution and justice system

2) Cons

2-1) Death penalty is irreversible and cannot be compensated if an innocent is incorrectly persecuted

2-2) Rehabilitation is the objective of justice system

2-3) It is not the severity but certainty of punishment which acts as a deterrent (Venkatachaliah Commission)

A middle path

1) Supreme Court's guideline of "scarest of the scare" in Bachhan Singh case

2) Guidelines given in Machhu Singh by SC on how to evaluate scarest of scare (nature of victim, severity of crime, possibility of rehabilitation)

Therefore, capital punishment can be gradually phased out as we mature as a society. But a sudden removal may not be in the interest of the society.

Feedback

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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)

Article 263 provides that the Parliament can by law establish mechanism to resolve inter-state water disputes.

Inter - State Water Disputes Act, 1956

↳ Enacted under Art. 263

↳ As per Art. 263, Supreme Court's jurisdiction as an appellate court has been removed

↳ Government of India establishes an Inter-Water State Dispute Tribunal when requested by the states.

Success of the Act

1) Resolved Kaveri dispute between Karnataka and Tamil Nadu

2) Krishna water dispute resolved between Maharashtra and Andhra Pradesh

Limitations

- 1) Delays in action (Kaveri Water dispute took 17 years to settle)
- 2) Decisions of tribunal are appealed under the Special Leave Petition to the Supreme Court
- 3) Conflict as to interpretation of decisions and data of water

Reform measures

- 1) Time bound mechanism for formation of tribunal and giving the decision
- 2) Stand alone tribunal (introduced by 2021 amendment Act)
- 3) Use of Inter-State Council to resolve disputes around hydrological data

Therefore, if there's enough political will, the disputes can be resolved through constitutional means.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

ग्रामीण विकास के मुद्दों के समाधान में विकास के सहकारी मॉडल के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cooperative is an economic association where small actors come together to synergise their efforts and utilise economies of scale.

Significance of cooperatives in rural growth

- 1) Economies of scale for small and marginal farmers (dairy cooperatives are very successful)
- 2) Democratic control of rural economy
- 3) Inclusive growth
- 4) Create a spirit of cooperation through inter-dependence
- 5) Provide market intelligence, infrastructural support and other facilities

Challenges

- 1) Colonial legacy of central control (Registration of cooperative society)
- 2) Political control of cooperatives (Western Maharashtra)
- 3) Dominance of rich and elite groups
- 4) Lack of spirit of cooperation
- 5) Regional imbalance (Bihar and West Bengal have very few cooperatives)

Reforms required

- 1) Cooperatives as movements and not institutions
- 2) Deregulation (increase democratic control)
- 3) Government support (Ministry of cooperatives formed at Centre)
- 4) Develop spirit of cooperation and synergy

Therefore, cooperative movement in India can reach new heights through appropriate reforms.

Feedback

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

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

Article 38 mandates that India shall be a welfare state. Article 46 further mandates that the state shall take the interests of weaker sections into consideration.

Good governance in a welfare state

According to 2nd ARC, good governance has following aspects:

- 1) Voice and accountability
- 2) Absence of political instability
- 3) Governance efficiency
- 4) Responsive government
- 5) Rule of law
- 6) Absence of graft

PM PVTG Mission in context of good governance

Particularly Vulnerable Tribal Groups are tribes within the Scheduled Tribes who face additional vulnerabilities. PM PVTG Mission seeks to :

- 1) Provide education and healthcare
- 2) Create employment and entrepreneurship
- 3) Skill development of PVTG ~~group~~ youth
- 4) Cultural conservation

Thus, PM PVTG Mission seeks inclusivity and responsiveness to needs of the most disadvantaged sections.

Therefore, PM PVTG is an example of good governance and fulfillment of govt's duty as a welfare state.

Feedback

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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)

Civil Society is the arena outside state, market and family where people come together to advance their common interests.

Collaboration between state and civil society to address poverty and malnutrition

National Policy on voluntary sector (2007) had identified "Partnership for Development" as an important policy goal. Such partnership can help through:

1) Complementing government welfare work

↳ Help poverty alleviation schemes have last mile outreach (Bank Sakhis increasing financial inclusion)

2) Generate awareness on health and nutrition

↳ Civil society can complement National Anaemia Mission by generating awareness

3) Research inputs to government - civil society

can reach out to the most disadvantaged groups thus expanding government data reach.

Creating partnership

1) Identify areas where civil society can act as new actors (9th FY Plan did this exercise)

2) National Policy on Voluntary Sector talks about financial grants to deserving organizations

3) PPP model collaboration with civil society

Therefore, civil society organisations can become new actors in the area of poverty alleviation and healthcare through government partnership.

Feedback

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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 infrastructural items that aid the social upliftment of the country such as schools, colleges, hospitals, sanitation, etc.

Need for social infrastructure

- 1) India's demographic dividend to peak around 2047. High population with low skills will inhibit growth.
- 2) Lack of healthcare can cause slow realization of demographic dividend specially when a huge population will be exposed to climate change
- 3) Sanitation challenges create further health problems

4) Anaemic mothers cause unhealthy children

Reforms required

1) Education and skilling

↳ Achieve the objectives of National Education

Policy 2020

↳ Prepare at least 25% formally skilled workforce

2) Healthcare

↳ Improve healthcare infrastructure through PPP model

↳ Reduce OOP expenditure

↳ Declare Right to Health a fundamental right

3) Sanitation

↳ Clean drinking water to every citizen

↳ Open defecation free country

Therefore, only by developing a good social infrastructure can we really have a developed status by 2047.

Feedback

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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)

Geopolitical changes in West Asia such as the Abraham Accord and Iran-Saudi Arabia diplomacy resumption has brought a lot of optimism in the region.

India's Interest

- 1) India has traditionally good ties with all the actors in West Asia.
- 2) India's economic interests can be secured (oil purchase from west Asia)
- 3) India's presence in West Asian trade is increasing (CEPA signed with UAE)
- 4) Augurs well for security of the region (possible reduction in militancy)

Presence of inimical actors

- 1) Radical Islamism and terrorism a security threat
- 2) Western countries may not be comfortable with acceptance of Iran in the region
- 3) Israel - Palestine dispute still a challenge
- 4) China is increasing its footprint in the region (may create arena for West - China rivalry)

India's role

- 1) India should act as a developmental partner
- 2) Evolve as Net Security Provider in the region
- 3) Use trade and cultural diplomacy
- 4) Dehyphenate Israel - Palestine, Iran - USA

Therefore, with right foreign policy, changes in West Asia can bring a lot of good news for India.

Feedback

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

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

Indus Water Treaty, 1960 is an example of water diplomacy brokered by the World Bank between India and Pakistan.

Need for Water diplomacy

- 1) Several disputes over transboundary rivers
 - ↳ Indus and its tributaries (India - Pakistan)
 - ↳ Teesta Water dispute (Bangladesh)
 - ↳ Mahakali dispute (with Nepal)
- 2) Chinese assertiveness
 - ↳ Built the Zangmo dam on Brahmaputra
 - ↳ Has been non-cooperative regarding sharing of hydrological data
 - ↳ More dams planned on transboundary rivers

3) Climate change

- ↳ Himalayan rivers undergoing major changes
- ↳ Water security crisis looming over South Asia

Indus Water Treaty as an example

- 1) Has stood the test of time throughout the 60 years
- 2) Elaborate scheme of water sharing
- 3) Arbitration mechanism

Need for new template

- 1) Include groundwater in new treaties
- 2) Mechanisms for data sharing
- 3) Dispute resolution mechanism
- 4) Understanding climate change impact

Therefore, water diplomacy in South Asia is the need of hour and Indus Water Treaty, 1960 can serve as a good foundation.

Feedback

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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 Amendment Acts introduced the institutions of local governance in the constitution of India.

Despite constitutional backing there are several structural bottlenecks:

- 1) Constitutional Scheme - no linear development scheme available. Development has been stagnant since the amendments.
- 2) Lack of participation in lawmaking - local governments have no stake in legislation at any level.
- 3) Delineation of function - overlapping items in 11th and 12th schedule with the State list.

States have maintained bureaucratic control over local governments due to these ambiguities.

4) Lack of financial resources

↳ Hugely dependent on inter-governmental transfers (53% of total revenue)

↳ Tied grants don't provide fiscal flexibility.

5) Elections - delimitations are delayed, sewing bureaucrats are appointed election commissioners

6) Capability issues - no training available except for initial orientation.

Reform Measures required

1) Empower local governments to raise resources and use them freely in their areas of influence

2) 2nd ARC report has provided following principles based on the South African Act :

- ↳ Principle of subsidiarity
- ↳ Devolution in real terms
- ↳ Delineation of function
- ↳ Democratic centralization
- ↳ Convergence
- ↳ Citizen Centricity

3) Reforms in elections - timely delimitation; Supreme Court's guidelines on appointment of SEC

4) Local body & ombudsman for accountability

5) Capability enhancement and scheme for staffing

Therefore, the potential of local governments can be unlocked through structural reforms.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

Article 50 of the constitution mandates that the state shall ensure separation of judiciary from the executive.

Safeguards from executive encroachment

- 1) Appointment : Since the Third Judges Case, Supreme Court has given preference to judiciary in making appointments
- 2) Removal of judges : Only, through the manner provided in the constitution, by the Parliament
- 3) Autonomy of functioning
 - ↳ Freedom to recruit its own staff

↳ Expenditure charged upon the consolidated Fund of India.

4) Contempt of court: To prevent executive from maligning the court or lower its dignity

Cases of executive encroachment

- 1) Suppression controversy (When senior most judge was not made the CJI)
- 2) Delays in appointment and transfers
- 3) National Judicial Appointment Commission (NJAC) sought to include executive in the process of appointment
- 4) Quasi-judicial tribunals having non-judicial members (Jay Vishwas Act, 2023)

Need for executive involvement

- 1) Prevents judicial overreach
- 2) Prevents aristocracy of the robe
- 3) Ensures accountability of the judiciary
- 4) Reduces nepotism and favoursitism

A middle path

- 1) Constitution has struck a good balance between judicial and executive power
- 2) Executive should be given some say in the appointments and transfers of judges
- 3) Judges should be prudent while using Art. 142
- 4) Executive should not abuse legal processes to coerce the judiciary

Indian state has had maintained a good balance between judiciary and executive and it should be maintained further through responsible conduct -

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

Executive agencies such as the CBI and the Enforcement Directorate have been alleged to be acting in political vengeance instead of objective crusade against corruption.

Importance of executive agencies

- 1) High skilled agencies (CBI is the best investigating agency)
- 2) Pan-India outreach
- 3) Act as deterrent against corruption
- 4) Use best technologies and skills for their investigation

Enforcement Directorate is one such agency which is particularly important because:

- 1) Money laundering is an international crime and needs agency with extraordinary powers and skill
- 2) ED has the power to summon witnesses, produce documents, etc. (powers of civil court)
- 3) It can attach properties of prima facie finds to be proceeds of crime

However these agencies have been criticised on following grounds:

- 1) Targetting political opponents of ruling party
- 2) Detaining politicians for long periods
- 3) Having overarching powers under stringent laws such as the PMCA, 2000

Reforms required

1) Ensuring transparency in appointments

↳ Supreme Court recently struck down repeated appointment of ED director

2) Courts should initiate action against officers involved in political vengeance

3) Timelines regarding investigation and filing of chargesheets should be strictly adhered to

Therefore, executive agencies need to be more transparent in their functioning in order to have higher level of public faith.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 Act, 1992

provided for the establishment of the NCW for the upliftment of women's right.

Objectives of NCW

- 1) Look into the complaints of violations of women's rights
- 2) Policy evaluation and suggest reforms.
- 3) Evaluate legal and statutory safeguards for women's rights and suggest measures to improve their implementation
- 4) Help and counsel women
- 5) Policy research and reform measures.

Success of NCW

- 1) Have been successfully strengthened laws such as Prohibition of Dowry Act, 1960
- 2) Taken suo-motu cognisance in violations of rights
- 3) NCW has done several research, published papers suggesting legal and social reforms

Failures of NCW

- 1) Failed to take note of several grave rights violation case (recent cases of gangrape in Manipur was not taken up by the NCW)
- 2) Have no teeth to implement its orders.
Can only recommend measures.

3) Appointments are completely controlled by the executive

4) No power to coerce government officers into taking action

Reforms required

1) Transparency in appointments (collegium type system)

2) Should be financially empowered to ensure autonomy

3) Empowered to seek answers from public officials

4) Capacity building and resource expansion

Thus, NCH can overcome its limitations and become a true defender of women's rights.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

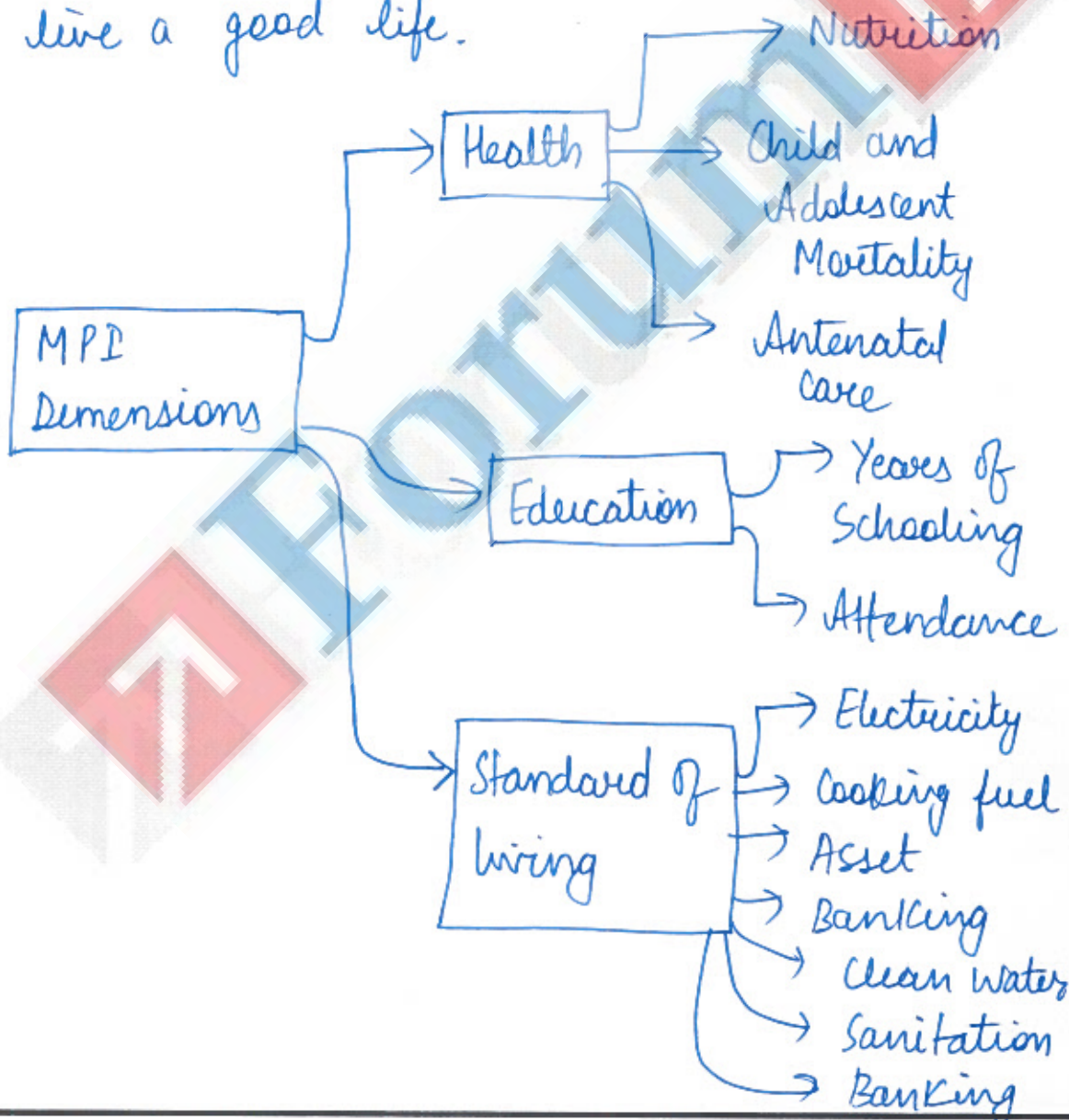
Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI

Ayog seeks to define poverty through access to various capabilities that are required to live a good life.



Importance of multidimensional poverty

- 1) Captures poverty in terms of outcomes as opposed to income/expenditure approach
- 2) Looks through the lense of human development
- 3) Broader understanding of poverty
(for ex - Banking included as essential social item)
- 4) Overcomes the issue of deciding goods basket, price indices in a conventional approach
- 5) In many cases income may not translate into access to social goods and services

According to the latest MPI report, multi-dimensional poverty in India came down from 25% in 2015-16 to 15% in 2019-21

Criticism of MPI

- 1) Many indicators come from sources which cannot be trusted
- 2) Some indicators are for household and not for population groups (since source is NFHS)
- 3) Aggregation cannot be done across different dimensions
- 4) Arbitrary choice of dimensions and weights

Despite criticism, we can conclude that though MPI cannot replace conventional poverty measurement, it must supplement it if we have to understand the linkage between income and social capabilities.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Political parties are organised groups participating in competition for power in order to pursue their policy goals.

Necessity of political parties

- 1) Formulate policies and ~~also~~ generate consensus on them
- 2) Interest articulation of citizens
- 3) Political socialization
- 4) Prepare programmes and implement them
- 5) Function as pressure groups when outside the government

Limitations of political parties

- 1) Criminalization of politics
- 2) Nexus of money and politics
(Association of Democratic Reforms says that 83% of funding to parties came from unknown sources)
- 3) Lack of intra-party democracy
- 4) Increasing trend of dynastic politics or capture of party by one elite group
- 5) Parties resorting to electoral malpractices, hate speeches, resorting to caste and communal loyalties

Reforms needed

- 1) As per Supreme Court's direction, parties should put criminal background of their candidates on their websites.
- 2) 2nd ARC report has recommended partial state funding of elections
- 3) Empowering ECI to enforce democratic reforms in parties
- 4) Give statutory status to Model code of conduct and ECI power to take punitive actions

Political parties are invaluable part of any functional democracy. There needs to be urgent reforms in order to uphold our democratic values.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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 Centrally Sponsored Scheme that seeks to provide access to clean water through tap connections to every household in the country.

Multifarious benefits of safe drinking water

1) Prevents several diseases caused by polluted water

↳ Nitrate ⇒ Blue Baby Syndrome

↳ Arsenic ⇒ Kidney failure

↳ Fluoride ⇒ Skeletal fluorosis

2) Water quality is essential for fetal development

3) Deficiencies caused by bad water can go across generations

4) Unclean water ⇒ Unhealthy mothers ⇒ Unhealthy children

↳ Has generational effect

Challenges in Jal Jeevan Mission

1) State - Centre coordination - many states are not able to contribute their share

2) Improper implementation - several top connections are found to be non-functional

3) No method to ensure water quality in many backward regions

4) COVID-19 disruptions - Suppliers have changed pricing structure, government has to renegotiate contracts

Way forward

1) State grants can be given to states facing finance deficits

2) Robust monitoring mechanism

3) Include social audit

4) Collaborate with civil society to ensure community participation

Therefore, Jal Jeevan Mission is very crucial for ensuring healthy generations. It needs to be scaled up and sped up for effective and rapid implementation.

Feedback

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

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

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe

(Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 aims to

prevent any kind of violence, discrimination or atrocity against the people of the SC and ST community.

Major provisions

- 1) Prevention of discrimination on the basis of caste
- 2) Penal provision for lowering the dignity of a person belonging to the SC or ST
- 3) Addressing a person of SC or ST by a derogatory term

- 4) Perpetrating violence against such person
- 5) Provision of reverse onus (accused has to prove his innocence)

Limitations

- 1) Lack of social empowerment of marginalised people to use these laws
- 2) Coerced using economic relations in which Dalits / Tribals are usually subservient
- 3) Use of organised violence
- 4) Apathy of police and administration
- 5) A culture of acceptance of caste based discrimination and insults.

Need for reforms

- 1) Legal functionaries (lawyers, judges need to be more supportive)
- 2) Police officials should have empathy trainings
- 3) Civil administration should inculcate a culture of "no toleration" of caste discrimination
- 4) Periodic evaluation of works of public officials dealing with SC/ST Act.

As eminent lawyer Nani Palkiwala said -

"The ~~pro~~ solution to the vexed problems of our time is not to be found in the books of statute but in the conscience of men in power."

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS

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

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

India - Africa has had a historical tie based on common values, trade and the idea of an equitable world.

India - Africa relations

1) Historical

↳ Trade relations with Indus Valley and Egyptian civilization

↳ Indian immigrants in South Africa during colonial rule

↳ Mahatma Gandhi's movement in South Africa and his influence on the anti-colonial struggle in Africa

2) Contemporary

- ↳ Trade ⇒ \$89 bn bilateral trade
- ↳ India largest supplier of generic drugs
- ↳ India as a contributor and developmental partner as enunciated by the PM in the Kampala principles
- ↳ Climate negotiations ⇒ India and Africa stand for global south (eg: common but differentiated responsibility)
- ↳ Geopolitical conflicts ⇒ India and Africa call for a multipolar world
- ↳ Multilateral reforms ⇒ India bids for expansion of UNSC and representation of Africa

Challenges

- 1) Increasing Chinese footprint in Africa
- 2) Civil conflict in Africa (ONGC Videsh lost its investment in Sudan)
- 3) Africa increasingly becoming the theatre of global conflict (Somalia conflict)

India's way forward

- 1) Leverage India's goodwill and soft power
- 2) Cultural and educational contacts (IIT in Tanzania)
- 3) Increase Trade involvement (such as the Suez Canal Economic Zone)

India needs to act as a rebalancing power in Africa and keep the spirit of non-alignment alive.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-Pacific is a geopolitical construct which views the regions bound by Indian Ocean and Pacific ocean as a unified geopolitical entity requiring uniform security policy.

Theatre of opportunity for India

1) ASEAN centrality

↳ India has historical ties

↳ Act East Policy keeps ASEAN central

↳ North East Region can establish connectivity to ASEAN (India - Myanmar - Thailand)

Trilateral Highway Meeh - Bangkok)

↳ ASEAN is a big consumer market for Indian products

2) Rule-based order

- ↳ Need for rule based oceanic trade in Indo-Pacific
- ↳ Disputes should be settled through international arbitration
- ↳ It will secure India's marine trade (70% of total trade by value)

3) Development partnerships with pacific islands

- ↳ India emerges as a development partner which can be trusted
- ↳ Help small island nations fight climate change and disaster (IRIS initiative launched by India).
- ↳ Explore and create new markets for Indian companies

Hurdles in Indo-Pacific

- 1) Chinese assertiveness - China claims almost entire South China sea (9-dash line)
- 2) Rising geopolitical tensions - AUKUS alliance has brought three powers head to head with China
- 3) Lack of regional trade participation - India did not join RCEP

Way forward

- 1) Increase bilateral engagements
- 2) Contribute to regional infrastructure
- 3) Negotiate climate change commitments in favour of global South
- 4) Engage with QUAD

Therefore, there is a need for prudent policy approach to leverage the opportunities in Indo-Pacific.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Mentor Feedback Questions

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- 5

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		

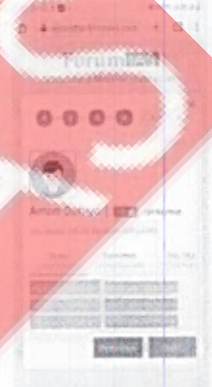
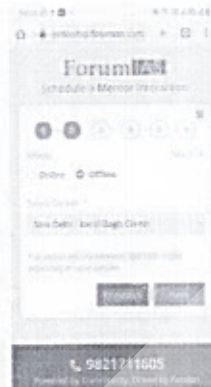
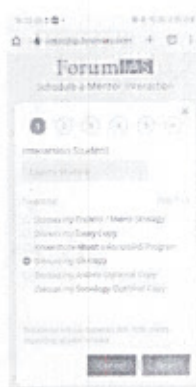
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