

234502_612302_1910091743_(2023-09-07 18:39:31)

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SHUBHANSU KATZAR		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	6608942	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	05-09-23

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

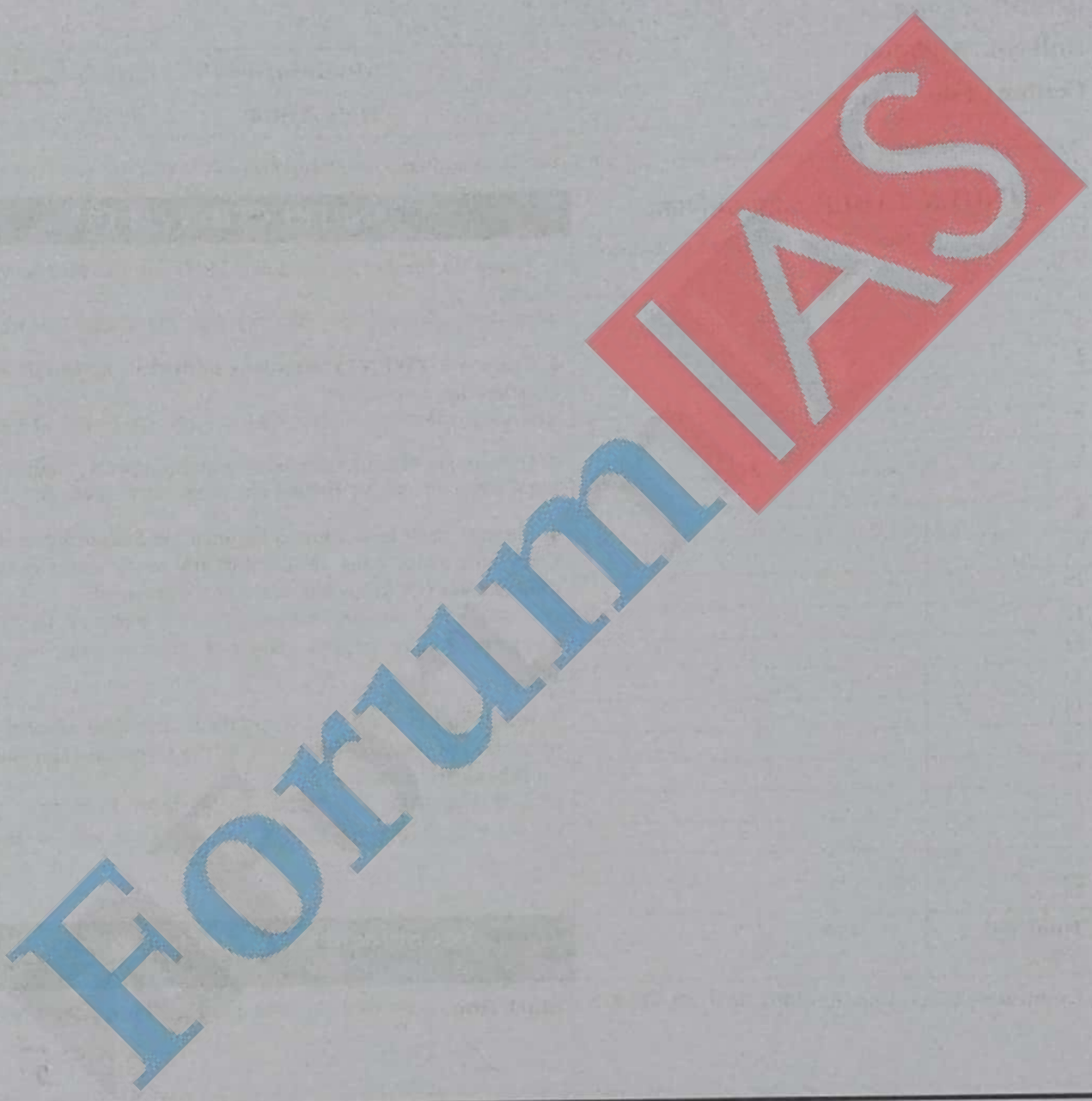
INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2:30	5:35
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a 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.

234502_612302_1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

(1) Discuss the factors affecting the process of learning. लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को करने वाले

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.

234502 612302 1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

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 often called the fourth pillar of democracy after legislatures, executive & judiciary to strengthen democratic functioning.

Role of fourth estate →

- ① Providing information - authentic & accurate about govt policies, national events to public & informed decision making during voting.
- ② Providing constructive criticism of govt policies to government & public.
- ③ Highlighting issues of injustice & human

(2) The electoral tendencies in practical electoral system

rights violation eg. Manipur violence

④ Educating public opinion about emerging issues like climate change, AI etc.

⑤ Act as channel between citizen & govt
eg. Farmer group protests corruption

Issues affecting press freedom

① Low international rankings - 146 out of 180 nations in Press Freedom Index.

② Corporate houses buying media channels affect independence eg. Adani Group own NDTV

③ Unethical practices like TRP manipulation

④ Bias towards ruling party, no independence

⑤ Falling ethics eg. targeting minorities
- UBC Jihad show, sensationalization

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

	①	②
CD & VA		
S & F		
F & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table.		
Here G is Good, A Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

new, media social - This has to be done in independent ethical manner to uphold democratic spirit.

234502_612302_1910091743_(2023-09-07 18:39:31)

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)

India is the largest democracy
in the world with representation to
diverse groups.

Inclusionary electoral process →

- ① Universal Adult Franchise - Same value of vote to all citizens.
- ② Reservations for women (1/3rd in local institutions), SC/ST - proportional to population.
- ③ Diverse interest-based political parties,
eg. Tipra Motha in Tripura for tribals.

Exclusionary practices in practice -

- ① Proxy culture of Sarpanch Patti in

(-3) Human dign context, throw lig

Panchayat = real power with men.

- ② Pending 108th Amendment Bill providing 13rd reservation for women in Parliament & State assemblies - (only 14% women MP)
- ③ Low political literacy - vote on advice of husband/elder of household.
- ④ Vote-bank based policies eg. Muslim, Dalit vote bank.
- ⑤ Inadequate representation in legislatures eg. No muslim minister at Centre.

Way forward →

- ① Political consensus across parties for women reservation bill.
- ② Mandate going ticket to members in

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.		
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TOTAL MARKS		

proportionate representation to population
Elections are festival of democracy
 I must remain inclusive, free & fair.

234502 612302 1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

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)

Indian law provides for death penalty as highest form of capital punishment in case of heinous crimes.

Issues with death penalty →

- ① Retributive justice holds no place in welfare state → need to move to reformatory justice.
- ② Death penalty is murder by state - violates right to life (Article 21)
- ③ Biased towards vulnerable / poor - lack adequate means to defend themselves.

Assess the ef
water disputes, Also

④ Method of execution - hanging by neck painful & against dignified treatment

⑤ Arbitrary nature of award → over 95% decisions ~~cases~~ overturned by higher courts.

Justification for death penalty →

① Need to create deterrence against heinous crimes like rape, terrorism (Ajmal Kasab etc.)

② Some crimes are too heinous to deserve death penalty & satisfy collective conscience of society eg. Nirbhaya case

③ Adequate safeguards available →
 ↳ Need to be confirmed by High Court
 ↳ Review petition & curative petition,
 ↳ Rarest of Rare case → Bachan Singh case

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

#	G	A
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TOTAL MARKS	
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death penalty must be used as last resort to reform the criminals & uphold right to life.

234502_612302_1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

Q4) 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 under Article 252
to provide speedy resolution to inter-
state water disputes in amicable manner.

Effectiveness of Act -

- ① Tribunal set up for resolution → no
jurisdiction of Supreme Court → amicable
solution possible.
- ② Mediastive role of Centre to achieve
peaceful solution.
- ③ Award of tribunal final & binding →
lasting solution.

Challenges in the Act -

5) Discuss the significance of rural growth.
ग्रामीण विकास

① Long delays in trials eg. Cauvery dispute still going on.

② Low acceptability of decisions → challenged in Supreme Court under Article 136 (Special leave)

③ Politicization of disputes → regionalism fuelled.

Impact of delay in resolution →

① Water crisis & development deficit among local population.

② Federal tensions & regionalism issues emerge ⇒ prevent effective solution.

③ Blame game among states, threat to biodiversity eg. Dam construction.

④ Fuel nationalism & extremism in border areas ⇒ security issues.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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TOTAL MARKS		

ISRWD Amendment 2019 must be passed - provides for mediation, single tribunals & strict timelines for resolution.

234502 612302 1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

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

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

Cooperatives are voluntary associations of like-minded individuals to protect common socio-economic interests. Right to form cooperatives is fundamental right under Article 19.

Significance of cooperative model -

- ① Cheap credit for investment in farm equipment, infrastructure e.g. PCAS providing agri loans.
- ② Training members for political processes - participatory democracy.
- ③ providing better remuneration & price

...d) In order to p
people, responsive
to PM PVTG Develop
... 2018

realisation by eliminating middlemen eg
through FPOs, AMUL model.

④ Promote MSMEs & food processing
industries. eg. through PM KISAN,
KVIC board. ⇒ rural entrepreneurship

Challenges in cooperatives

① Politicization of functioning & interests
of weaker sections suppressed.

② Imbalanced regional distribution -
skewed towards Gujarat & Maharashtra.

③ Women, SC/ST etc excluded from
leadership roles.

④ Lack business sense & training.

⑤ Poor technology adoption - eg. digital illiteracy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

	G	A
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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS

Govt must provide training support
& prevent politicization to strengthen vision of
'Sahkar se Samriddhi'.

234502_612302_1910091743_(2023-09-07 18:39:31)

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)

Constitution has established India as welfare state with obligation to protect interests of weaker sections (Article 46).

Facets of welfare state -

- ① Reaching the last mile eg. PVTG that are educationally, technologically backward under PVTG mission.
- ② Responsiveness + Prompt grievance redressal of locals.
- ③ Inclusive approach - Joint Forest

Management for tribals especially PVTG.

- ④ Reducing corruption & inefficiency in working at cutting edge, transparency
- ⑤ Providing public goods to poor & vulnerable. eg. has cylinders under Ujjwala Yojana.
 ↳ Free healthcare, education to tribals under PVTG mission.
- ⑥ Protecting diversity & unique culture
 → Skill development to market local products under PVTG scheme.
- ⑦ Adoption of latest technology to achieve data-backed policy making
 eg. e-Shram portal for migrants.

Feedback
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Sr	(a)/(b)
10/10	
05/10	
5/5	
7/8	

Please get field studies in the above table.
 Mark 5 in Good, 4 in Average and 3 in Fair.

TOTAL	
MARKS	

The PVTG mission circumstances 2023
 budget would strengthen welfare & identify & lead to public goods.

234502 612302 1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

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 Organisations (CSOs)

are voluntary non-profit organisations to fulfill social or environmental purposes. There are total 29 lakh registered NGOs in India.

Collaboration with state help tackle poverty & malnutrition -

① Food & nutrition security eg. Ashray Palta providing free meals under Mid-Day Meal Scheme.

② Highlighting issues of most vulnerable & poor eg. Small & marginal farmer.

...8) Absence of a r
icant challenges in a
...
...
...

against monopoly of extraneous & seed companies

③ Partnership in delivering govt schemes
overcome personnel & funds shortage.

eg. Jal Jeevan mission, Swachh Bharat
subah toilets.

④ Assessing impact eg. bartham surveys on education

⑤ Plugging gaps by state eg. food medium
to migrant during COVID.

Challenges -

① Spaques functioning - not under RTI's
only 10% file returns - CBZ report

② Used to oppose development projects
eg. Kudankulam protest.

③ Proselytizing activities by foreign funds
eg. Compassion International

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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④ Lengthy clearances & delays under FCRA.
National Policy on Voluntary sector
UNO Parkan part of our right steps.

234502_612302_1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

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 including Schools, hospitals etc forms the backbone of socio-economic & inclusive development process & is key to achieve Panch Pran goal of developed nation by 2047.

Need of social infrastructure -

- ① Inclusive development → uplift of tribals, dalits etc.
- ② Human capital development by health & education → greater economic productivity.
- ③ Gender equality → STEM education etc.
- ④ Skilling in emerging technology like AI, robotics

(9) Though the ch
India's interests in t
Explain.

Challenges faced -

① Skewed distribution - most hospitals
in urban & metro areas.

② Inadequate spending - Only 1.4% of
GDP on Health, 4% on education.

③ Lack of adequate skilled personnel -
↳ Only 5% formal skilling.

↳ 1 doctor per 1400 against 1:1000 (WHO)

↳ Only 47% graduates employable (India
Skills Report)

④ Infrastructure bottlenecks e.g. poor
digital network in rural areas, schools
without girls toilet.

India must strengthen its
social infrastructure by increasing spending

(2.5% on health, 6% on education), increase medical
& engineering quality read & reduce regional disparities.

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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-Asian region is being
affected with wars & conflicts that
hurts India's economic & strategic
interests in the region.

Change towards dialogue favouring India

- ① Peace talks in Yemen with Saudi Arabia → protect interests of diaspora.
- ② Abraham Accords between UAE, ~~Iran~~ Israel & Bahrain → better defence tie (Israel) & energy security (Arab world for India).
- ③ Talks for revival of JCPOA

Water diploma with special reference
जल कूटनीति दक्षिण विशिष्ट

between USA Iran → secure interests
of ^{cheap} oil from Iran, development of
Chabahar port, INSTC etc.

- ④ Defence imports & cooperation.
 - ⑤ Security of Indian vessels through Persian gulf diaspora treatment etc.
- Inimical actors crossing gains →

① China's interference through Belt & Road initiative → deal with Iran → anti-India sentiments.

② Pakistan's influence on Arab & Muslim world → OIC raising Kashmir issue etc.

③ Rise of extremist & terrorist organisations make India's role limited
eg. Hamas, Hezbollah etc.

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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India must tackle role of mineral-rich states through development & economic cooperation for peaceful & stable West Asia.

234502_612302_1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

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)

South Asia being densely populated faced issues of water scarcity making water diplomacy a pivot of foreign policy.

Redefining regional cooperation →

① Water sharing with neighbours to prevent disputes eg. Indus Water Treaty gave 80% of Indus water to Pak, 20% to India.

② Water data sharing to prevent disasters, better response eg. China

Feedback

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Sharing data on Brahmaputra Valley:

③ Generating electricity for development of remote areas.

↳ Bhutan's hydropower projects by India form pivot of foreign policy.

④ Preventing boundary disputes due to changing rivers e.g. Kalapani dispute with Nepal.

⑤ Greater connectivity e.g. Protocol on Inland Transit with Bangladesh.

Feedback

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Challenges

① China withholding data due to political reasons.

② Indus treaty issues - Run of the river

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projects challenged by Pake Tigra Rasthe
Water diplomacy must be on the table.
integrated with Neighbourhood First policy.

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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)

Local governance institutions

were given constitutional status under 73rd & 74th Amendments providing for Panchayati raj & Urban local bodies.

Constitutional backing -

- ① Direct election to 3-tiers of local govt. ^{local} village, block & district level.
- ② Funds allocation through ^{State} Finance Commission, taxing powers.
- ③ Functionaries → reservation for women (1/3rd), SC/ST etc.
- ④ Functions → revolution of functions under

11th schedule (29⁺ matters) for Panchayat &
12th schedule (18 matters) for municipalities -
 tax planning, ~~to~~ poll tax etc.

Structural bottlenecks hindering potential of

- ① Excessive bureaucratic interference in functioning - eg. Municipal Commissioner over Mayor.
- ② Lack of uniformity → variations across states as local govt under State list.
- ③ Poor infrastructure - physical & digital hindering delivery of services - eg. Common Service Centres not established.
- ④ Inadequate training & technical support to functionaries.

234502 612302 1910091743 (2023-09-07 18:39:31)

5) Issue of practices like Sarpanch Pati - reduce political empowerment of women.

6) Inadequate taxation power. eg. Property

7) Irregular elections & supercession amra.

8) Tied nature of grants \Rightarrow no autonomy in spending.

Needed reforms -

1) Building infrastructure - eg. through CSR, Bharat Net for digital infra.

2) Dedicated cadre of officers - no dependence on state cadre.

3) Adopt best practices eg. Kerala model - 40% funds for local bodies.

4) Constitutionally define devolution for uniformity.

5) Participative planning, implementation & auditing eg. Gram Swaraj Abhiyan.

Feedback

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6) Use of technology - Smart Cities, e-Gram Swaraj app to strengthen grassroots democracy. Reforms are needed in local govt.

11th schedule (29th matters) for Panchayats &

12th schedule (18 matters) for municipalities -

to planning, & toll tax etc.

Structural bottlenecks hindering potential of

- ① Excessive bureaucratic interference in functioning - eg. Municipal Commissioners over Mayor.
- ② Lack of uniformity → variations across states as local govt under State list.
- ③ Poor infrastructure - physical & digital hindering delivery of services - eg. Common Service Centres not established.
- ④ Inadequate training & technical support to functionaries.

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Feedback

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6) Use of technology - Smart cities, e-Gram Swaraj Reforms are needed in local govt to strengthen grassroots democracy.

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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)

Constitution provides for
independent & integrated judiciary to
provide justice & uphold constitutional
supremacy.

Provisions for independence -

- ① Conduct of judges can't be discussed in legislatures.
- ② Fixed tenure → till 65 years, difficult removal process.
- ③ Ban on practice after retirement.
- ④ Conditions of service can't be altered.
- ⑤ Salaries etc. charged on Consolidated Fund

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Bedrock of thriving polity →

- ① Secure fundamental rights of citizens
(Article 32, 226)
- ② Judicial Review to check arbitrary
legislation, executive tyranny, eg. Basic
structure doctrine.
- ③ Federal equilibrium → Resolve disputes
among units eg. Article 131 → original
jurisdiction.
- ④ Interpret the constitution & uphold
constitutional supremacy, eg. 9th schedule
subject to judicial review (IR Coelho case)
- ⑤ Protect separation of powers & basic
features of constitution.

(3) Executive agencies
of law on its
ment Dire

⑥ Provide for reforms eg. PIL devised,
ADR case 2002 - details of criminal antecedents
necessary for election candidates.

Executive encroachment erode credibility -

① Spoils system possible in appointments
eg. NJAC Act, 99th Amendment,

② Delays in filling vacancies eg. No action
on Collegium recommendations.

③ Possibility of post-retirement benefits
diminish independence eg. Rajya Sabha seat
to former chief justice.

It need not be totally harmful ->

① Bring transparency in appointments -
Collegium system opaque & nepotism etc

② Uphold judicial accountability - bring

under RTI, reforms like courts
Fruitful relations among executive
& judiciary are needed to protect constitution & democracy

Feedback
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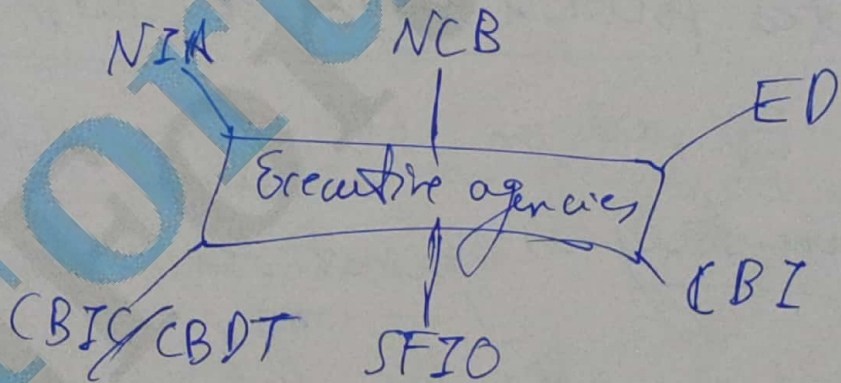
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13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference to 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 of Centre
including ED for PMLA & money laundering
are provided to uphold high standards
of investigation & promote national
integration.



Executive agencies as watchdogs →

① Tackle high profile cases like corruption, white collar crimes - ED etc.

allen

② High standards of investigation → officers deputed from IPS, IRS etc. of excellence.

③ Protected against dissipated diversion tendencies eg. Tackle terrorism (NTA), drugs smuggling (NCB) etc.

Pandering to vested interests → weaken rule of law -

① Selected political usage to with direct eg. ED raid on BBC office after documentary → against democracy.

② promote unethical politics eg. help in engineering defections.

③ Lack of independence, becoming coy & parrot eg. Recent amendment

allowing extension of tenure to ED director upto 5 years.

④ Guilty walking free, ineffective enquiries against those associated with ruling party ⇒ against equality & violates justice.

⑤ Federal tensions eg - states making general consent for CBI.

Needed reforms →

① Security of tenure for officers to insulate from interference.

② Cooling off period must be adhered strictly after retirement.

③ Appointment reforms eg. CBI director through committee consisting heads of opposition

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Bring agencies under RTI
Independent efficiency of executive agencies would ensure rule of law & protect democracy

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission of Women

(NCW) is the statutory body created to safeguard interests of women and prevent abuse of their rights.

Effectiveness of NCW →

- ① Inclusive membership - consulting women, the civil society, human rights experts.
- ② Consulted before making policies for women ⇒ say on govt policies.
- ③ Powers of investigation & of civil court to summon witness, examine evidence etc.

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④ Powers to look into complaints
of affected women, suo motu
powers as well.

⑤ Raised issues relating to domestic
violence, rape etc. → successful in
raising awareness about issues.

Limitations in functioning →

① No power to appoint own staff,
vacancies & delays in acting on
complaints reduce efficiency.

② No powers of prosecution against
perpetrators.

③ No dedicated staff or control over
investigation agencies → have to rely on

local police that may be biased,
complaint in crimes.

④ Ineffectiveness in getting demands accepted
eg. 108th Amendment for 33% reservation
for women in legislatures still pending.

⑤ Politicization of working → cases in
opposition-run states being taken up.

⑥ Inadequate fund, delays in submitting
reports.

Needed reforms -

① Give dedicated staff & powers of
investigation & prosecution.

② Independence be ensured → self-appointing
officers of highest integrity be appointed.

③ Recommendations may be made binding

Understanding
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बहुआयामी
है। इस

Feedback
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Strong & independent in policy matters.
to achieve the goals - Gender equality. Now is essential

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Multi-dimensional poverty is a concept developed by UNDP considering deprivations across multiple dimensions of health, education & standard of living to gauge extent & incidence of poverty.

Utility of MPI index by NITI →

- ① Measures social indicators like health (life expectancy, child mortality) & education (years of schooling) & captures inequality in opportunity.
- ② Captures deprivations in assets like

4/15 mil

cooking gas, house, electricity \Rightarrow idea of quality of life.

③ India-specific indicators added into UNDP MPI to get clear idea eg. Financial inclusion - important in Indian Context. (intensity)

④ Captures both extent of poverty & incidence of poverty unlike poverty line (only incidence) \Rightarrow better idea of poverty.

⑤ Identify trends across regions & social groups \Rightarrow better targetting of welfare schemes.

⑥ Regular data collection & survey - MPI India Index each year - eg.

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415 million people lifted out of multi-dimensional poverty between

2005-19 ⇒ outcome assessment of schemes.

⑦ Data-based policy making & feedback through cooperative & competitive federalism.

⑧ Identify target areas of reforms like housing needs, school education etc.

Challenges exist -

① Strict criteria for inclusion into MPI category - have to be deprived in 7 out of 12 criteria.

② Divergence with UNDP MPI ⇒ data quality issues.

③ Does not tell distribution of poverty & inequalities in society.

MPI index is effective tool towards data-backed & transparent policy making.

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)

India is the world's largest democracy with thousand of political parties that act as link between representatives & electors.

Lifeblood of representative democracy

- ① Give voice to weak & vulnerable sections eg. Dalit-based parties.
- ② Influence decision-making of govt through ruling party.
- ③ Opposition parties play role of holding govt accountable eg. No confidence motion.

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④ Link with the voters - organisational structure at local level → party workers convey grievances to representatives.

⑤ Debating issues of national importance, increasing awareness about rights among citizen. eg. issue of custodial torture.

Challenges limiting role of parties -

① Not under RTI → opaque procedure of electoral funding & administrative structure.

② Interest-based & fringe parties work against larger national interest eg. PFI, Jamaat-e-Islami, Hurriyat.
↳ Tax evasion by fraudulent parties.

7) Safety manage
ive multifarious ben
in ensuring the mi
उत्तर उत्तर

- ③ Lack inner party democracy - rising personality-centric functioning & high command culture.
- ④ No constitutional provisions to regulate working \Rightarrow wide variations eg. irregular elections for party posts.
- ⑤ Anti-defection law curbing freedom of speech of legislators \rightarrow bound to party whip.
- ⑥ Unethical politics - bribing voters, hate speech.
- ⑦ Not raising local issues \rightarrow instead vote bank politics promoted.

Needed reforms

- ① Bring them under RTI.
- ② Constitutional recognition like Germany \rightarrow explicit provisions.

③ Increased powers of regulators to ECR
power to de-register etc.
political parties are vital link to

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

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

Jal Jeevan Mission has been launched to provide functional household tapwater connection (FHTC) to all rural households by 2024.

Multifarious benefits →

- ① Reduce burden of vector-borne water-borne diseases eg. Malaria, Dengue.
- ② Social benefits - Reduced need for women to wander for collecting water
⇒ women empowerment
- ③ Strengthening child development indicators - fackle malnutrition, wasting etc due

Behav
②

to disease burden.

④ Adequate quality & quantity ensured.

(55 litre/day), standards of quality to be met \Rightarrow sustainable usage.

⑤ Reducing poverty & food insecurity due to inadequate areas - especially drought prone regions \Rightarrow regional development & inter-generational mobility.

⑥ Reducing caste barriers - ~~to~~ debt est. not allowed to use common water sources \Rightarrow equality & dignity ensured.

Challenges in ensuring success -

① Weak local bodies & top-down method of planning \Rightarrow slow progress.

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- ② Behavioural issues as witnessed during Swachh Bharat mission for sustainability of water connections.
- ③ Target-based approach may compromise with quality of inputs used.
- ④ Higher costs of metal, cement etc due to Krishi war, global shocks.
- ⑤ Inadequate technical expertise available in rural areas.
- ⑥ Inadequacy of funds & issues of corruption.

Way forward -

- ① Follow principle of subsidiary & participation approach.
- ② Collaborate with women SHGs for faster Success.
- ③ Convergence among different levels of govt.

Feedback

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Private sector apart from APR made progress, increasing sanitary connections to 67% in 2023.
 Jal Jeevan mission has made good

Q.15) 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 Atrocities Act, 1989 was enacted to tackle heinous crimes against dalits & tribals that hinder their full integration into society.

Utility of legislation →

- ① Tackles specific issues like untouchability, racial slur etc. of SC/ST.
- ② Faster justice through Fast Track Courts.
- ③ Investigation process streamlined -
Arrest before preliminary enquiry cases to be handled on priority by

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higher officials.

① Stringent provisions & punishments for
perpetrators → effective deterrence.

However, their utility is limited
without proper sensitization —

① Delays in registration of FIRs, biased
nature of police investigation.

② Societal apathy — cases not taken
& highlighted by media, remain silent
sufferers.

③ Judicial insensitivity — Supreme Court
diluted SC/ST (Atrocities) Act →
had to be restored by Parliament

- ① Minimization of violence & suppression of
low profile eg. Radicals may use violence
- ⑤ Lack of awareness among people regarding their rights & duties
is one of the main reasons for the spread of terrorism
- ⑥ Weak functioning of institutions like NIA
- ⑦ New forms of terrorism like cyber terrorism
and eco-terrorism are on the rise

Measures to be taken -

- ① Minimization of violence by the state and the police and the media should be encouraged during training
- ② Role of the state and the police should be to spread awareness among the people and to prevent the spread of terrorism
- ③ Steps should be taken to reduce the spread of terrorism
- ④ Socio-economic development of the people and to prevent the spread of terrorism
is one of the main reasons for the spread of terrorism
and it is one of the main reasons for the spread of terrorism

Year	2022	2021	2020	2019	2018
1. Total					
2. Male					
3. Female					
4. Total					
5. Male					
6. Female					
7. Total					
8. Male					
9. Female					

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

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

India - Africa relations are rooted in history from colonial times

to share similar aspirations & challenges making the partnership meritful.

India-Africa relations beacon of inclusion, sustainable & equitable world -

- ① Food security in Africa - export of food grains like wheat, rice.
- ② Development partnership → High Impact Community Development Programs, Asia - Africa Growth Corridor with Japan.
- ③ Rising issues of global south -

⑧ Peace

reform of multilateral institutions

like UNSC, WTO towards developing LDC nations.

④ Anti-imperialism & respect for sovereignty
eg. support to Mauritius on issue of Chagos Island.

⑤ Anti-terrorism cooperation - rise of Alhabab, Boko Haram etc in Africa.

⑥ Defence cooperation → net security provider
in Indian Ocean, defence exports
like arms, ammunition.

⑦ Humanitarian aid eg. India - South
Africa proposal for TRIPS waiver,
Vaccine Maitri during COVID.

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⑧ Peacekeeping - Indian peacekeepers won UN medal ~~at~~ in Abyei, Sudan.

⑨ Human development - IIT Zanzibar in Tanzania, Study in India scheme.

⑩ Green energy & climate cooperation.

Challenges in partnership -

① China factor - Debt trap diplomacy, military base at Djibouti ⇒ string of pearls policy.

② Low connectivity & people-to-people connect - concentrated in few nations eg. South Africa (BRICS), Egypt etc.

③ Delays in project delivery by India.

④ Political instability & coups in Africa,

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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eg. Somalia, Sudan, Libya etc.
strengthened India-Africa cooperation must be strengthened as part of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam policy.

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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)

India's vision for Indo-Pacific
calls for free, open & inclusive Indo-Pacific to emerge as region of peace, stability & prosperity.

ASEAN Centrality

- ① Cooperation with ASEAN to further Act East Policy - ~~can~~ eg. development of North East - Kaladan project.
- ② Collaboration between BIMSTEC & ASEAN for multi-lateral order.
- ③ Focus on culture, commerce & connectivity eg. FTA with ASEAN to boost trade.

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Rules based order →

① Contain rise of china eg. Cooperation under Quad, IPEF to counter China's Belt & Road, expansion in South China Sea.

② Emerge as net security provider in Indo-Pacific eg. IJC-20K centre for information sharing.

③ Resource security by protecting sea lanes of commerce eg. Malacca Strait choke point. counter string of pearls policy of China.

Development partnership with Pacific states

① Cooperation on climate change mitigation (adaptation - worst effects on SIDS nations).

② Regional cooperation, secure goodwill & support at international level e.g. FIPIC.

③ Resource security & mineral exploration of small islands like Kiribati have huge EEZ for exploration → rare earth supply.

Challenges in realising vision -

① Rising militarization of region e.g. China's expansion, AUKUS → nuclear submarines etc.

② Poor connectivity with Pacific Islands.

③ Competition for similar products with ASEAN e.g. Textiles in Vietnam → staying out of RCEP.

④ Violation of international rules like UNCLOS ruling by China.

⑤ Skewed trade with ASEAN → trade deficit. India can emerge as regional power through greater constructive relation Indo-Pacific.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use)

	⊖	⊕
AWIS		
CD & VA		
S & F		
P & R		
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A 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.