



RECEIVED

12 JUL 2024

ForumIAS
ACADEMY

MGP 2024

TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 0 2

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	BANNA VENKATESH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910110358	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2101	Date/दिनांक	11/07/2024

*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। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर 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। 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।	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250			
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 6:10pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 9:10pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*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 इन्हें 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 feedback 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. Ask 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) How will you explain that the Government of India Act 1935 was seminal in giving shape to the Indian constitution?
(10 marks, 150 words)

आप यह कैसे समझाएंगे कि भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1935 भारतीय संविधान को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण था?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Government of India act 1935 is significant to constitution as it ^(Govt) ~~formed~~ the basic template on which most of the features brought.

Features of Constitution from GOI act 1935:

- ① Parliamentary form of government, bicameral legislature
- ② Role of office of governor
- ③ Constitutional bodies like UPSC, on the similar lines of federal public service commission
- ④ Federal nature of polity, today a feature borrowed from GOI act 1935
- ⑤ Residuary powers: GOI act 1935 → governor
Constitution → center
- ⑥ 7th schedule having separate state, center & concurrent lists

Inspite of this, Constitution of today goes beyond provisions of Govt act 1935:

Provisions outside Govt act 1935:

- ① Emergency provisions from Germany
- ② Directive principles from Ireland
- ③ Constitutional amendment, representation is rajyasabha, appointment of president and Vicepresident are outside Govt act 1935.
- ④ Fundamental rights, similar to objective resolutions, outside Govt act 1935.
- ⑤ Ideals of liberty, equality, fraternity etc. from French revolution

Govt act 1935, served as a template on which we have built and updated the Constitution by incorporating necessary elements as per the demands by our founding fathers.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

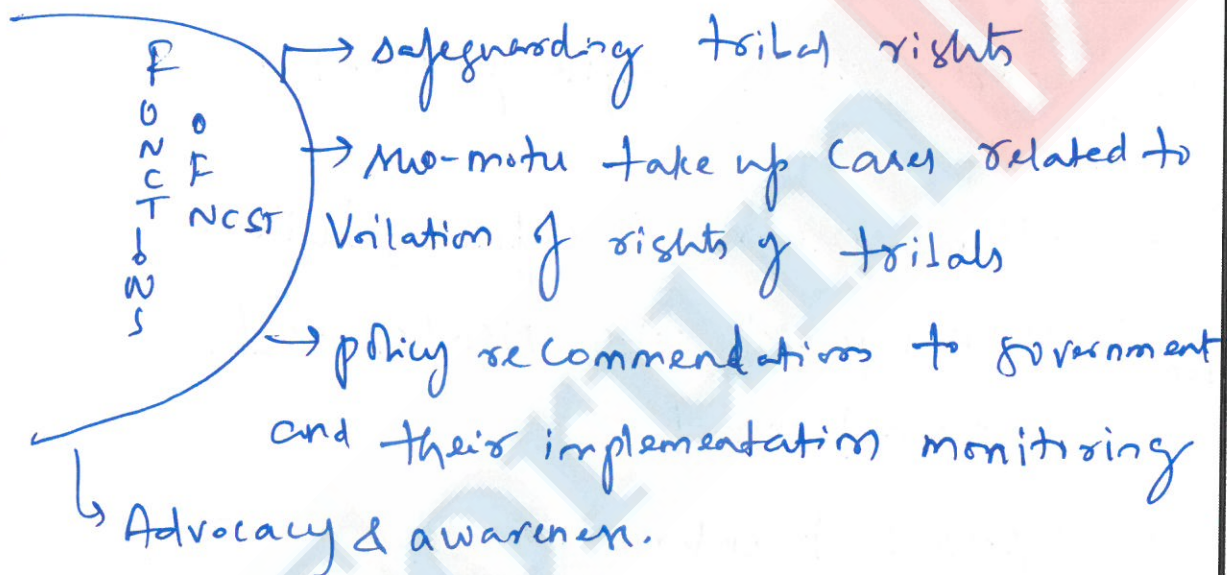
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.2) Strengthening the National Commission of Scheduled Tribes (NCST) through various complementary mechanisms can go a long way towards mainstreaming the welfare of the tribals. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न पूरक तंत्रों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) को सशक्त बनाने से जनजातियों को कल्याण की मुख्यधारा में लाने में काफी मदद मिल सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

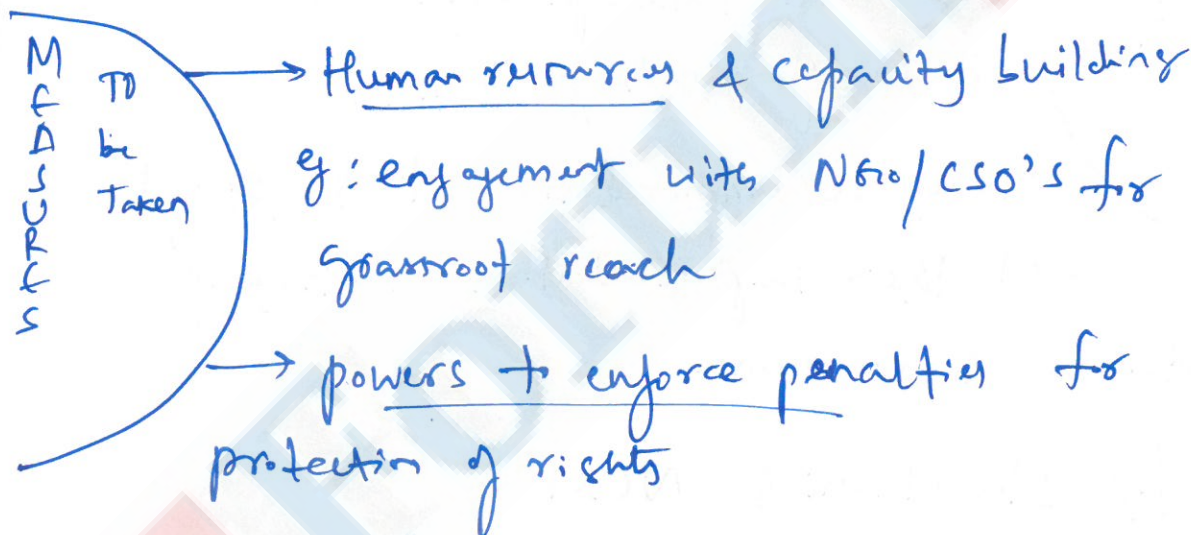
National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)
Is a constitutional body under Article 338-A of
the constitution



Need for strengthening NCST:

- ① Recommendations are not binding on the government
- ② Can take up cases only below 1 year from date of commencement, limiting justice to victims

- ① Reports submitted are not thoroughly discussed in parliament.
- ④ Gaps in monitoring policies & giving suitable policy recommendations.
- ⑤ Limited success of PESA Implementation,
Violations of forest rights in spite of NCST.



Strengthening NCST is crucial for safeguarding rights of Indigenous communities and achieving just society as envisaged in Constitution.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.3) In what ways does the preamble reflect the ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitution? To what extent have these aspirations been realised? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रस्तावना किस प्रकार भारतीय संविधान के आदर्शों और आकांक्षाओं को दर्शाती है? ये आकांक्षाएँ किस सीमा तक साकार हुई हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Preamble is the heart and soul of the Constitution.

Preamble - reflecting ideals & aspirations of the Constitution:

- ① Ideal of justice: {political, economic & social}
- ② Spirit of brotherhood: promoting unity
- ③ Secular nature of Constitution is reflected by: 42nd amendment added secular, integrity, socialist words
- ④ People as the sovereign:
WE THE PEOPLE OF INDIA, as in preamble
- ⑤ Liberty of thought, freedom & expression
↳ Indicative of progressive nature, centered around individual expression of choices.

Revised aspirations of preamble

① Political justice :

↳ Universal adult franchise, 33% reservation for women

② Liberty : Art 21 → right to life & liberty, expanded through various court judgements. eg: Puttaswamy, Manoj Kumar

③ Secularism:

↳ to a large extent, peaceful even after 75 years

~~Limited~~ Still, we fail to achieve:

↳ Communal harmony : eg: mob lynchings, religious fundamentalism

↳ Economic justice

eg: Oxfam report → 1% of Indians hold 40% of wealth

↳ Freedom of expression

eg: Internet shutdowns etc...

Thus, achieving ideals of constitution enshrined through preamble should be pursued relentlessly to make India a safe, secular and peaceful 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.4) How will you explain that Indian federalism is a happy mix of Unitarianism and confederalism?

(10 marks, 150 words)

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि भारतीय संघवाद एकात्मकतावाद और परिसंघवाद का एक सुखद मिश्रण है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian federalism, is a mix of unitary and confederalism designed to achieve the unique needs of the country at its formation

Indian federalism - happy mix of unitary & confederalism:

① Emergency provisions:

↳ State from federal to unitary without any amendments to constitution

② Residual powers with center: to promote uniformity across country.

③ Integrated judiciary, unitary feature for peace and justice

④ 7th schedule: rights of states as sovereign and supreme in their jurisdiction

⑤ Rajya Sabha:

↳ promoting interests of states, at central level.

⑥ Inter-state water disputes: ^{Power} to center to make laws:

↳ promoting balanced interests of all states.

In spite of this, there are certain irritants in the federal setup:

① Increasing unitary features:

eg: one nation one election etc.. promoting centralisation

② Center-state disputes:

↳ GST reforms
↳ financial devolutions & grants
↳ Delimitation issue

③ Encroaching state powers:

eg: farm laws by center, though agriculture is state subject.

Institutional mechanisms like Inter-state Council under Art 263 should be strengthened to promote dialogue & consensus to make Indian federalism work for all.

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) Leveraging real-time data in policymaking has become indispensable for achieving good governance. In this context, analyse the role of e-governance in enhancing the effectiveness of developmental policies. (10 marks, 150 words)

सुशासन के लिए नीति निर्माण में रियल टाइम डाटा का लाभ उठाना अपरिहार्य हो गया है। इस संदर्भ में, विकास तात्त्विक नीतियों की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने में ई-गवर्नेंस की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

E-governance refers to the use of ICT (Information, Communication, Technologies) in delivery of services & effective administration by government.

E-governance : enhancing effectiveness of developmental policies:

- ① Reach to all sections of society : bridging the physical divide
- ② Inclusive, accountable governance :
eg: RTI, Social audit
- ③ Reduced corruption & Increased transparency in policy, implementation
eg: citizen charter.
- ④ Social indicators are better with use of e-governance :
education : teleeducation, remote learning
health : National digital health mission

⑤ Futuristic governance:

eg: AI/ML may + identify beneficiaries, climate modelling for informed policy making etc..

Limitations of e-governance:

① Digital divide:

eg: only 33% of rural areas have internet access, hindering reach of e-governance benefits

② Capacity Building & resources

eg: skillsets of civil servants, employees are limited

③ Top-down approach of policies with limited participation of other stakeholders

④ Cyber threats, frauds, privacy issues etc..

↳ limit potential of e-governance

⑤ ethical issues related to access, equity

e-governance is to be further strengthened by working on above limitations to transform India in this period of Amritkal.

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) Critically assess the role of microfinance in satisfactorily addressing the interconnected challenges of poverty and unemployment. (10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी और बेरोजगारी की परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों को संतोषजनक ढंग से संबोधित करने में माइक्रोफाइनेंस की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Microfinance, which caters to small amounts, often targeting individual, low income households has transformative role in achieving growth
eg: Kudamashree of Kerala, Grameen Bank of Bangladesh by Muhammad Yunus etc.

Microfinance - Addressing poverty & unemployment

- ① Promoting entrepreneurship, thus solving problem of unemployment and poverty
eg: micro credit by banks
- ② Gender empowerment, thus achieving equity in growth
- ③ Regional development, addressing inequalities like poverty, unemployment through industries etc.
- ④ Increased household savings by economic activities of SHG's through microfinance

⑤ Social mobility through job creation and economy

Challenges of microfinance addressing unemployment & poverty:

- ① Exorbitant interest rates, leading to exploitation and low adoption
- ② Lack of financial literacy among rural women, limiting its scope.
- ③ Traditional moneylenders, exploiting poor people
- ④ Lack of infrastructure like banks, Bankmitras, NBFC's, microcredit lenders at regional level

Promoting financial literacy among women $\xrightarrow{\text{Measures}}$ Increased adoption
 ↳ Bankmitra's
 ↳ Strict guidelines by RBI related to interest rates

Microfinance, can be a magic wand to achieve economic growth & achieve SDG 1 (poverty)
 'SDG 5 (gender equality) and it needs to be promoted.

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) What are the reasons behind the limited success of the co-operative movement? How can co-operatives be made more effective in fostering rural development? (10 marks, 150 words)

सहकारी आंदोलन की सीमित सफलता के क्या कारण हैं? ग्रामीण विकास को बढ़ावा देने में सहकारी समितियों को और अधिक प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cooperatives, through Constitutional provisions like Art 43 B of opsp, Art 19, part IX-B are introduced to achieve equitable growth and promote rural development.

Reasons for limited success of Cooperative movement

- ① Politicisation of the operations; where few influential persons manage the boards
- ② Caste hierarchies, limiting functioning of Cooperatives
- ③ Lack of management expertise and technology
- ④ Scattered presence with limited cooperation between different units, failing to achieve economies of scale
- ⑤ Market opportunities are not fully exploited, thus limited avenues for growth

- ⑥ Infrastructure and funding is a concern in most of the cooperatives
- ⑦ Limited presence of women, thus losing out on their wisdom & knowledge.

Measures to make co-operation more effective:

- ① Democratic decision making
↳ limit political & caste influence
- ② Human resource building
↳ Improve management and promote women
- ③ Coordination between various Cooperatives
for economies of scale
- ④ Active engagement of all stakeholders and explore various avenues for growth.
- ⑤ Govt support for cooperatives with active engagement
↳ separate ministry of cooperation

Cooperatives are crucial to achieve rural development and reduce inequalities and they are to be strengthened as mentioned above

Feedback

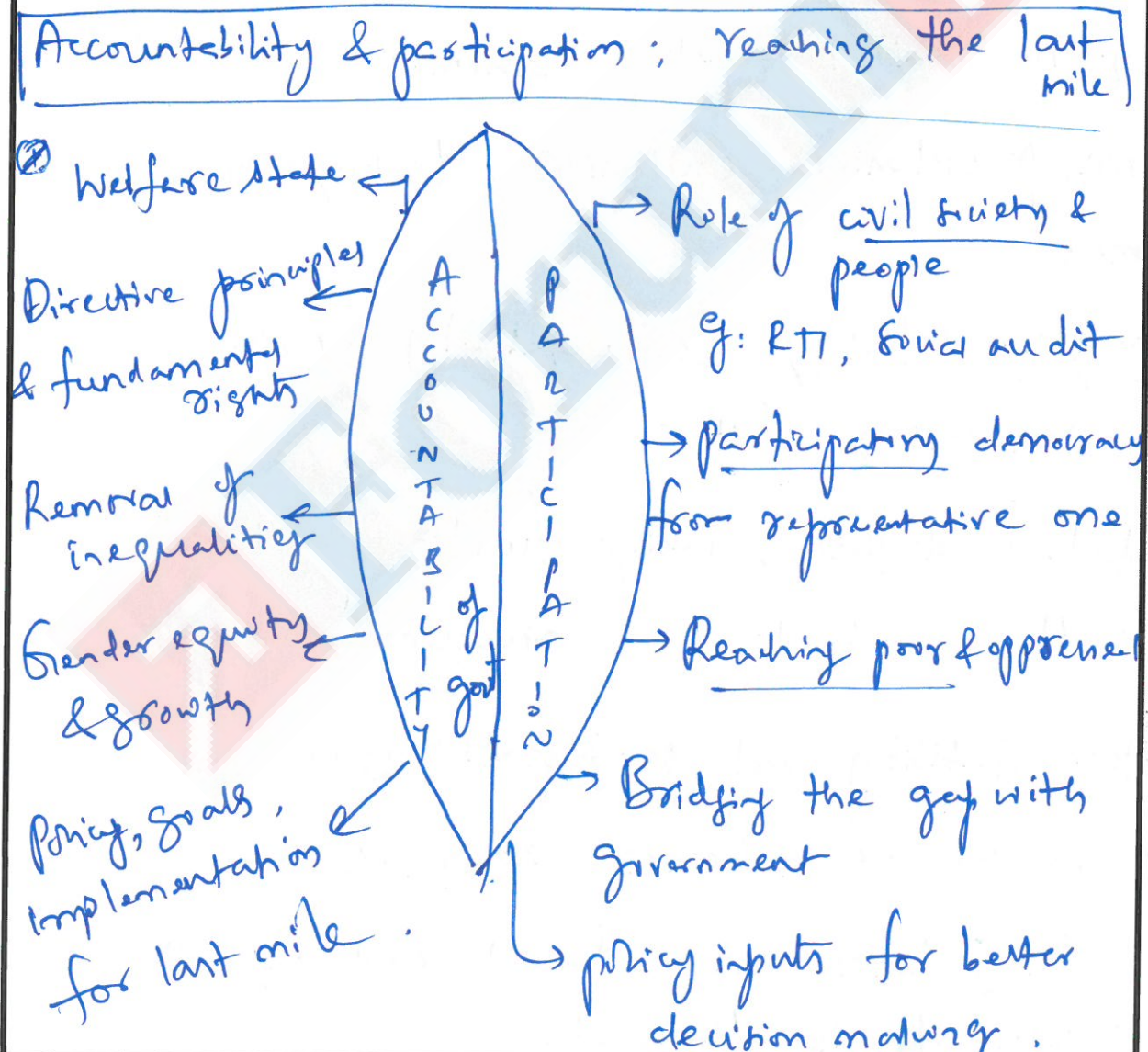
(For OFFICE use only)

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

Q.8) The principles of accountability and participation are vital to ensure the smooth implementation of welfare schemes, ensuring their success in reaching the last mile. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के सुचारु कार्यान्वयन, अंतिम छोर तक उनकी सफलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जवाबदेही और भागीदारी के सिद्धांत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India to achieve its ideal of a welfare state as enshrined in constitution need better implementation of welfare schemes based on principles of accountability and participation:



Limitations in achieving the last mile

- ① Blurred lines between welfare schemes & political freebies for votebank politics
- ② Short term agenda by government, losing sight of long term for electoral gains.
- ③ Non-convergence between civil society, govt leading to limited reach of schemes
- ④ Errors of inclusion & exclusion, leakage of schemes
- ⑤ Corruption & lack of accountability, making the implementation falter
- ⑥ Budgetary deficits, making funding of schemes difficult, due to limited revenues

Accountability and participation is crucial to ensure welfare schemes reach last mile so that inequalities are reduced and equitable development is attained.

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) The realization of a successful Asian century is premised upon stable India-China relations. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक सफल एशियाई सदी की प्राप्ति स्थिर भारत-चीन संबंधों पर आधारित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Emergence of multipolar world order and growing of pivot towards asia is evident because of rising regional powers like India and china

Stable India-china relations : Successful asian century

- ① Economic: India (5th) & china (2nd largest) Countries in terms of Gdp.
→ China an emerging powers in terms of exports, infrastructure.
- ② Political: Significant impact on global geopolitics
↳ India: Voice of global south, bridge between West and east
↳ China: ^{Growing} P5 member and influence in pacific, middle east, Indian ocean region.
- ③ Size: Most populous countries
→ Workforce (largest in the world)
→ culture, demographics

④ Contemporary issues: like security, technology, supply chains : both play major role in world today.

Asia is achieving successful asian century:

① Dent in India - china relations:

- ↳ border disputes
- ↳ trade issues, growing trade deficit
- ↳ tacit support for pakistan
- eg: CPEC, terrorism
- ↳ Institutional reforms
- eg: China opposing India's UNSC permanent seat.

② Growing geo-political issues:

eg: Russia-Ukraine, Israel-Palestine.

③ Supply disruptions, climate change affecting Asian countries

eg: food security issues, floods, heatwaves etc.

Stable India-china relations are crucial for achieving peace & prosperity across the world and asia in particular.

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) ASEAN serves the twin purpose of developing India's Northeast and augmenting the country's reach in the Southeast Asian region. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

ASEAN भारत के पूर्वोत्तर को विकसित करने और दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई क्षेत्र में देश की पहुंच बढ़ाने के दोहरे उद्देश्य को पूरा करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ASEAN, is a grouping of 10 member countries of Southeast Asia playing crucial role in India's ambitious east policy.

ASEAN's twin purpose of Northeast development and reach in Southeast Asia:



- ① Economic growth of India (N-E in particular with Myanmar)
 - ↳ Kaladan multimodal project: India's reach in northeast is improved
 - ↳ Infrastructure connectivity in northeast
 - eg: India - Myanmar - Thailand trilateral highway
- ② Boost to exports from north-east
 - eg: minor forest produce, crafts etc.
- ③ Improved livelihoods

④

→ Cultural exchanges between people

eg: India-Myanmar

⑤ Joint Cooperation to fight insurgency, terrorism in north-east.

⑥ Leveraging India's presence in ^{South-east} ~~ASEAN~~ through tourism, humanitarian work.

eg: operation imaniyat

Challenges in the relations:

→ Growing political instability in the region

eg: Myanmar military junta

→ Internal issues to India

↳ Kuki-Meitei violence, cross-border insurgency

↳ Issues of arms, drugs through porous border

eg: Golden Triangle

→ Role of China as actively engaging with ASEAN, limiting India's leverage

ASEAN is crucial to our at least policy and development of north-east and needs to be promoted.

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) The tenets of independent judiciary, life-breath of constitutional democracy, stand perpetually undermined by the executive encroachment into the judicial domain. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका के सिद्धांत, जो संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र की प्राणवायु हैं, कार्यपालिका द्वारा न्यायिक क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण के कारण लगातार कमजोर होते जा रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Independent judiciary is fundamental to protect and safeguard the rights of citizens and promote checks and balances in functioning

Independent judiciary - undermined by executive encroachment:

① Attempts to appoint judges by executive.

eg: National judicial appointments commission (NJAC)

② Role of executive in quasi-judicial bodies functioning

eg: tribunals appointments, condition of service, salary etc...

③ Delays in appointment by executive:

eg: Various collegium recommendations are kept on hold by center

judge is replaced by minister

④ Sideling judiciary: eg: appointment of CEC, in committee

④ Lack of enough support from executive in strengthening judicial infrastructure.

E.g.: poor quality of facilities, lack of video Conferencing facilities in court rooms etc...

In spite of this, executive supported judiciary functioning through:

→ e-courts mission: Infrastructure development

→ Mediation Council Act 2022:

↳ Strengthening alternate dispute resolution

→ Strengthening infrastructure through grants, funds.

Measures needed to successfully strengthen judiciary:

① Observance of separation of powers
Art & 50 of UPSC.

② Working with judiciary in tandem:

eg: establishment of NGT after M.C. Mehta case

③ Achieving consensus on appointments to judiciary

eg: Reformed NJAC with greater scope for judiciary

④ Preventing judicial members from post-retirement benefits in government by compromising on their duties.

eg: judges getting cool off period before taking up any other practice

Judiciary, which is watchdog of the rights of people has crucial role to play and it needs to be strengthened accordingly to achieve the intended role as envisaged.

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) Highlight the shortcomings in the Representation of People's Act. Also, recommend corrective measures to make it more effective. (15 marks, 250 words)

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सुधारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representation of people act 1950 ^(not) given basic structure to the functioning ~~from~~ system of elections and Rep 1951 spell out detailed provisions regarding the conduct of elections in the country.

Shortcomings in representation of people act:

- ① Failure to reduce criminalisation of politics:
eg: 49% of MP's have criminal antecedents
- ② Effect of money & muscle power in politics is still unabated.
- ③ Issues like crony capitalism cannot be addressed.
eg: electoral bonds is struck down by supreme court
- ④ Issue of political freebies is unaddressed, existing at both center and states.

- ⑤ Rising instance of hate speech in political meetings, inspite of provision in Rop act
eg: section 125 deals with corrupt practices
- ⑥ Limitations in provisions of election spending
eg: Candidate has limitations in spending while party cannot.
donations below 2000 → unaccounted and not submitted under sec 29C (audit of accounts)
- ⑦ Low conviction rate of representatives inspite of provisions like sec 8 of representation of people act
- ⑧ Fail to address basic issues like dyctions, vote-bank politics etc..

Measures to strengthen Rop act

- ① Limitations on party spending by necessary provisions eg: State spending of elections can be thought.

- ② Strict audit of accounts of parties under sec 29 of Rop act.
- ③ Provisions to deal with hate speech should be incorporated.
- ④ Enforce internal party democracy through provisions in Rop act, model Code of Conduct
- ⑤ Faster clearance of pending cases by Courts
y: setup special fast track courts for offenses under Rop act

Rop act which is crucial for ensuring free and fair elections should be sufficiently strengthened for achieving the same.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.13) Examine the role of the National Commission for Women (NCW) in protecting and promoting the rights of women in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और संवर्धन में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission for women (NCW) is a statutory body, having setup to promote, safeguard the rights of women in the country.

NCW — protecting and promoting rights of women:

- ① Policy recommendations to government and monitoring the implementation
- ② Suo-motu cognisance of cases relating to protection of rights of women
eg: Sandeshkhali incident in Bengal, Nirbhaya Case etc.
- ③ Advocacy for advancement of women's rights, through multi-stakeholder collaboration
- ④ Recommending compensations and penalties to safeguard dignity and rights

- ⑤ Research & Study, through study of best practices, so that they can be suggested to government.

Limitations of NEW :

- ① Provisions and recommendations are not binding on the government.
- ② Institutional drawbacks:
 - ↳ lack of expertise, infrastructure.
 - ↳ pending vacancies, delay in payment of salaries etc. . .
- ③ Delays in pursuing cases, getting justice reducing its scope to bring grass root level change.
- ④ Awareness is limited among people, about existence of these bodies
- ⑤ Collaboration with civil society / NGOs is limited, leading to ~~reduced~~ reduced presence at ground level.

Recommendations to strengthen NCW:

- ① Giving constitutional status to NCW so that it can work with enhanced scope and powers.
- ② Binding provisions on recommendations suggested by NCW so that justice is achieved in time
- ③ Institutional Strengthening:
 - ↳ Collaboration with civil society/NGO's
 - ↳ Inter-ministerial coordination
 - ↳ Active coordination with States
- ④ Setting up similar institutions at state level for enhanced coverage.

NCW, which is setup for safeguarding women should be strengthened by taking comprehensive reforms so that the ideal of narishakti is realised and nation prospers.

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			



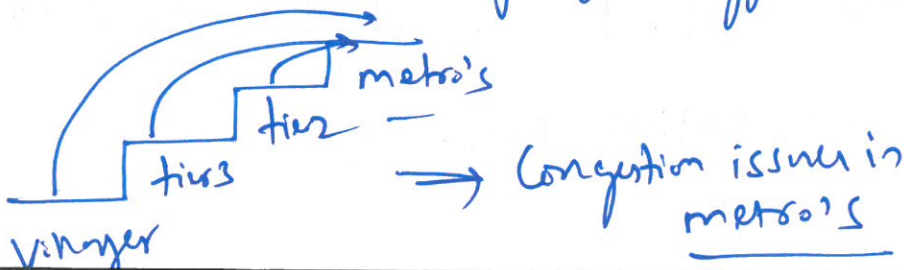
Q.14) Despite constitutional backing, urban planning and governance have given limited dividends on the ground. Enumerating the reasons for the same, suggest measures to ameliorate the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, शहरी नियोजन और शासन ने जमीनी स्तर पर सीमित लाभ दिया है। इसके कारणों को गिनाते हुए स्थिति को सुधारने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

74th constitutional Amendment act 1993,
provided Constitutional status to urban local governments (municipalities).

Urban planning & governance : limited dividends on ground

- ① Rapid & haphazard urbanisation : leading to unplanned and uncheck sprawl of cities
- ② Infrastructural challenges
↳ Water, Sanitation, roads, ~~gas~~ are overburdened, leading to challenges in basic amenities
- ③ Metropolisation of urbanisation, leaving out tier 2, tier 3 cities, skipping stepped migration



- ④ Funding shortages owing to poor devolution of funds and limited revenue generation
- ⑤ Lack of Comprehensive urban planning, at district level, leading to unplanned urbanisation.
- ⑥ Issues of pollution, encroachment, growth of slums, criminal activities (sexual abuse, rape, drugs), challenging good urban governance

Measures to improve urban governance

① Sustainable urbanisation through:

- ↳ sequential development through tier 3, 4 cities
eg: Urban infra dev fund of NHB
- ↳ transform villages to reduce migration
eg: creation of industries, employment opportunities.

② Improved revenues of urban areas:

- ↳ Internal resource mobilisation through better tax collection, and explore municipal bonds for generating resources
- ↳ finance commission (state & center) grants effective utilisation.

③ Urban planning & education:

- ↳ Comprehensive curriculum reform
- ↳ experts in urban development to be promoted

④ Resilient urban cities through inclusion of climate, gender risks in planning

40% of India lives in urban areas by 2040

and it is crucial to transform urban planning & governance for achieving SDG 11 (Sustainable cities and communities).

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) The role of the civil service is not limited to the mere welfare of the people but extends to the realm of upholding the spirit of the constitution. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

सिविल सेवा की भूमिका केवल लोगों के कल्याण तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि संविधान की भावना को बनाए रखने के दायरे तक फैली हुई है। विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Mission Karmayogi is launched by Government to transform civil services to achieve the ideals of prosperous India.

Civil services : welfare & constitutional spirit

- ① Achieve the ideal of welfare state in line with DPSP of constitution
- ② Reduce inequalities among people through better delivery of services
- ③ Promote balanced regional development, reducing regional imbalances
- ④ Achieving gender equity:
eg: promoting SHG, employment & entrepreneurship through access to credit, skills (~~and~~)

↳ Kausal Vikas
Yojana

- ⑤ Policy making & implementation to achieve
↳ environmental, economic, & social, political justice

Civil services : upholding constitutional spirit:

- ① Political neutrality & impartiality

eg: Ashok Khemka, T.W. Sengupta

- ② Constitutional morality is upheld through

↳ citizen centric, objective, transparent governance

Challenges in
upholding & spirit of
Constitution by
civil servants

→ political-bureaucratic nexus,
neglecting citizens.

→ Lack of domain specific
expertise,
leading to minimal impacts

→ Lack of active participation,
from citizens

→ Rigid hierarchy, institutional setup
eg: top-down approach.

Transforming civil services for welfare & spirit of constitution through:

① Institutional reform:

Key: lateral entry for competition, innovation

② Capacity building:

Key: role based towards task based

③ Accountability through:

Key: Citizen charter, RTI, Social audit etc

④ Reducing political interference

eg: 2nd ARC recommendations

“Civil servants should be politically neutral, not program neutral.”

Citizen-centric, role based civil services

with focus on efficiency and equity is crucial to achieve developed country status by 2047

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

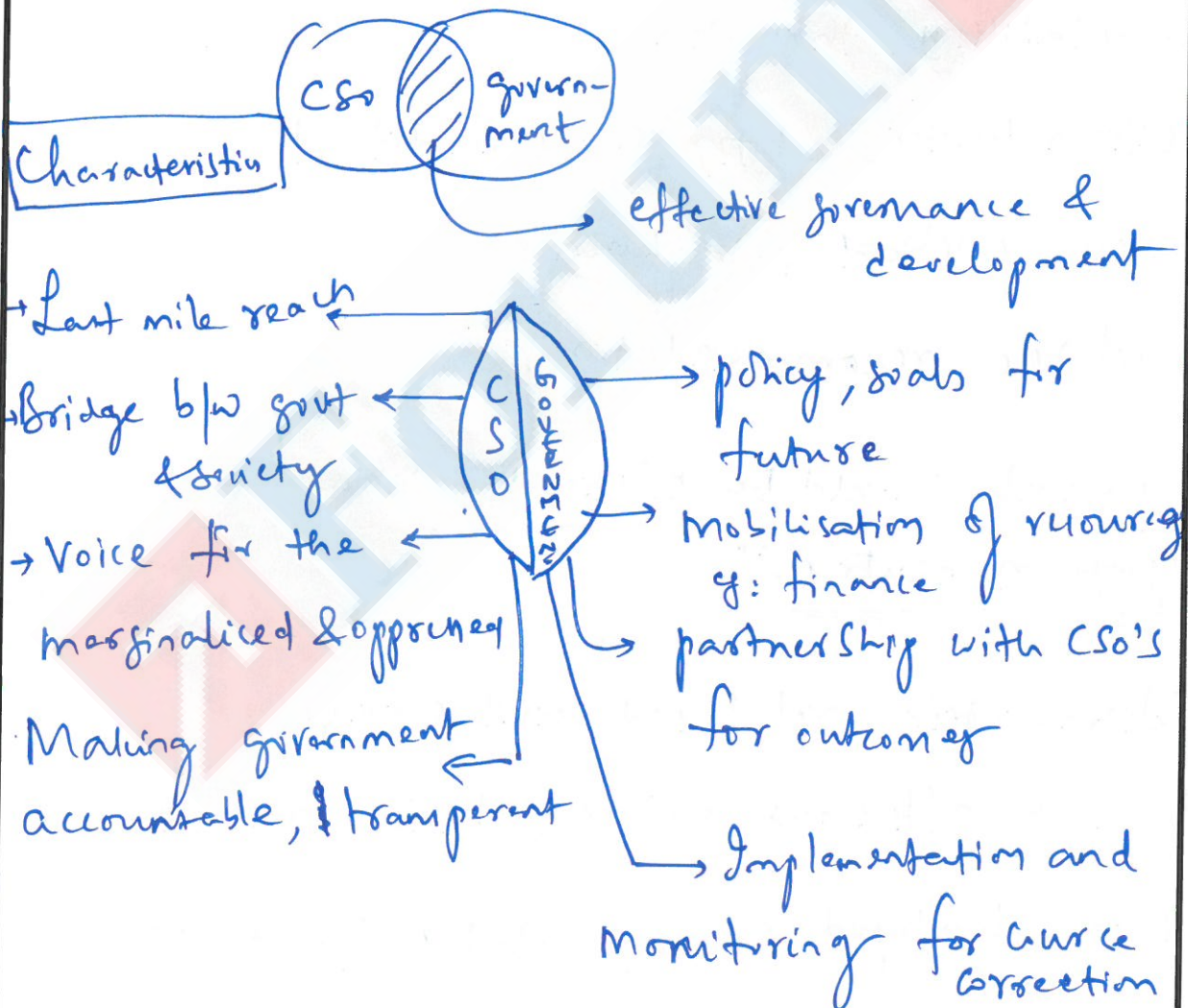
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.16) The distinct characteristics of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the government create a unique symbiosis in improving the governance and developmental process in the country. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

सिविल सोसायटी संगठनों (CSOs) और सरकार की विशिष्ट विशेषताएं देश में शासन और विकास प्रक्रिया को बेहतर बनाने में एक अद्वितीय सह - अस्तित्व बनाती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil society organisations ~~are~~ ^{are} ~~fracture~~ ^{are} important pillars in improving governance and development in country has lot of opportunities today to transform at grassroot level.



CSO + government : positive symbiosis for development & governance

- ① Improving quality of life of people :
eg: DARPAAN portal for NGOs for finance & support
- ② Effective & equitable governance :
eg: RTI portal and use by CSOs
- ③ Achieving sustainable development goals :
eg: Atchannayatra + government mid-day meal scheme, achieving SDG 1 and 2
- ④ Women empowerment and realising narishakti
eg: Doomedidi scheme → partnership with civil society

Challenges to symbiosis between CSO + government

- ① Legislative challenges :
eg: FCRA 2020 amendment, limiting finances and operations of CSOs due to stringent norms

② Opposite roles at times

e.g.: Environmental protests by CSOs hurting development agenda of government.

③ Lack of financial support, skewed presence of CSOs at rural level leading to limited change.

Measures needed to improve the performance

- promoting CSOs as partners in growth and development by liberalising rules
- Increased CSOs reach through human resources buildup, finances
- Active participation of people, as ~~per~~ active agents of change.

Government and CSOs must handhold together to achieve equitable growth and development and achieve the ideal of Viksit Bharat by 2047

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.17) Evaluate the efficacy of digital interventions in transforming the educational infrastructure of the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश के शैक्षिक बुनियादी ढांचे को बदलने में डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप की प्रभावकारिता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Education is poised to a transformational growth through digital interventions of the 21st century for growth of sensible societies.

Digital interventions — transforming the educational infrastructure

Primary level & secondary :

↳ Remote education through -satellite based delivery
eg: EDSAT of ISRO.

↳ Enhanced quality of learning

eg: Smart panels, LCDs in classrooms, video lectures etc.

↳ Addressing gaps in learning

eg: Application of AI/ML in measuring students' progress, making customized learning possible

Higher education:

- ↳ National digital knowledge library, connecting institutions for practical & innovative learning
- ↳ MooC courses, Swayam platform, NPTEL (online)
- ↳ quality education to all classes
- ↳ Improving infrastructure in universities for innovation & growth of higher education turning towards solving problems.

g: Access to software like CAATs, other tools

Limitations in digital interventions transforming education infrastructure:

① Digital illiteracy

g: only 33% of girls own smartphones for learning & use internet.

② Infrastructure issues like telecom infra, internet in rural areas is poor.

③ Budgetary limitations, delays in rolling out infrastructure

eg: <4% of GDP is spent in education.

④ Gender discrimination, limiting women's role

eg: Female labour participation is less than 25%

⑤ Human resources & capacity building is limited, prone to cyber abuse, bullying

⑥ Negative impacts on children, women

eg: Lack of social relationships due to internet & smartphones, cyber abuse on women

Addressing gaps in digital infrastructure and effective coordination among all the stakeholders will transform the education sector and achieve SDG 4 (quality education) & SDG 5 (gender equality) and make India a knowledge hub for the world.

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) Enumerating the challenges faced by the elderly in India, discuss ways for mainstreaming the paradigm for geriatric care. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में बुजुर्गों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को गिनाते हुए, वृद्धावस्था देखभाल के प्रतिमान को मुख्यधारा में लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Aging population, across the world is going to create multitude of challenges with India as no exception as it is expected that 16% of population by 2050 will be elderly.

Challenges faced by elderly in India:

- ① Lack of social security due to poor insurance penetration
- ② Increase in orphanages, oldage homes, indicating the loneliness & wantliveness of oldage people
- ③ Health challenges owing to
 - ↳ out of pocket expenditures are high
 - ↳ lack of insurance coverage
 - ↳ poor spending by govt (< 1.5% of GDP)
- ④ Lack of geriatric care, due to institutional & ongoing challenges.

⑤ Nuclear families are on rise, neglecting the elderly and shift in power from elders to working people at home.

Mainstreaming the paradigm for geriatric care:

① Legal provisions:

↳ effective implementation of maintenance act for elderly, thus shielding them from neglect & abuse.

② Administrative provisions:

↳ Increase in insurance cover e.g.: PM Vayo Vandana yojana

↳ Increase in geriatric care through spending building health infrastructure.

↳ Connect with civil society / NGOs for last mile reach.

e.g.: funding to old age homes

↳ silver economy, focusing on old age people.

③ Structural level measures:

↳ Active presence of Ngo/civil societies, catering to the need of oldage eg: DARPAN portal linkage

↳ Entrepreneurship to cater to geriatric care eg: Developing hearing aids, health monitoring devices

↳ Awareness creation in society, at family level to provide oldage people their due respect & place

↳ Opportunities for oldage people to work, thus enhancing their quality of life.

Improved geriatric care is crucial to achieving a life with dignity which is fundamental under Art. 21 of the constitution and it is high time that it is mainstreamed for action.

Feedback

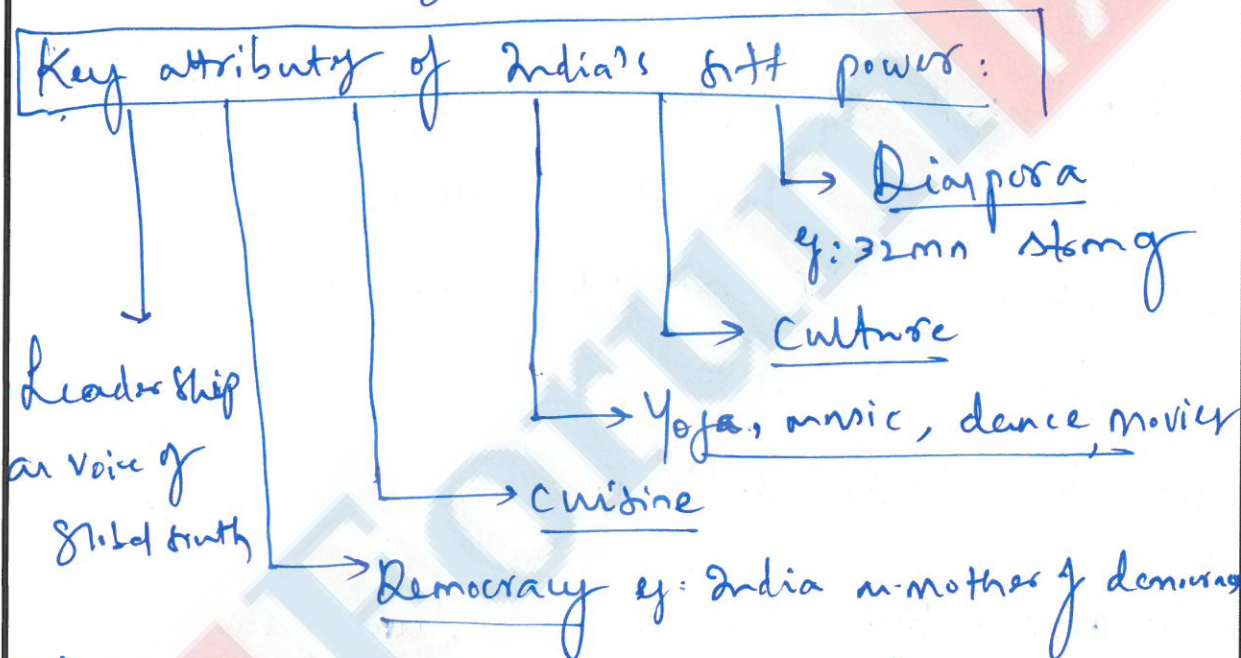
(For OFFICE use only)

#	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) India has a pride of place among the comity of nations with strong credentials in the arena of soft power. Identifying the key attributes of India's soft power, assess the extent to which it has been leveraged in India's foreign policy matrix. (15 marks, 250 words)

सॉफ्ट पावर के क्षेत्र में मजबूत साख वाले देशों के समूह में भारत का गौरवपूर्ण स्थान है। भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, यह आकलन कीजिए कि भारत की विदेश नीति निर्माण में इसका किस हद तक लाभ उठाया गया है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Soft power refers to advancing country's interests through non-coercive methods across the global community through various means



Softpower - leveraging India's foreign policy matrix:

- ① Remittances & investments from Indian diapora abroad, fueling economic growth in India
y: \$87bn remittances in 2022

- ② Shaping / influencing policy outcomes
 eg: Diaspora role in civil nuclear deal between India-USA
- ③ Humanitarian assistance measures to countries, leveraging India's foreign policy at global level
 eg: vaccine maitri, leaders of global south
- ④ Significant influence through cuisine, culture leading to improved relations.
 eg: culture → ASEAN, Japan, China
 Cuisine → USA

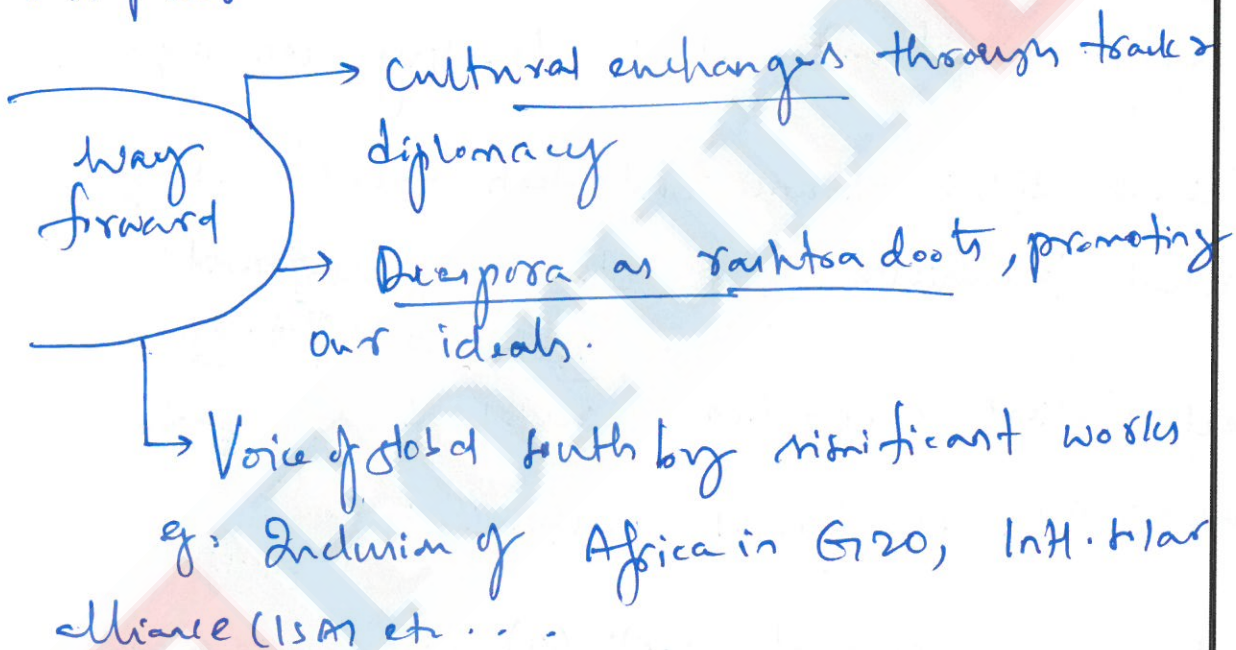
Challenges to India's soft power

- ① Rise of anti-national elements, damaging India's reputation eg: Khalistani movement in USA, UK etc
- ② Internet challenges, making foreign commitment difficult.
 eg: Infrastructure projects in Sri Lanka, Maldives

③ Increase in protectionist measures, challenging India's leverage.

eg: Anti-immigration Laws, layoffs making reverse migration

④ Global disruptions like wars, supply chain risks making India difficult to leverage its soft power



Soft power, strategically mixed with hard power is crucial to advance India's interests at global level for overall good.

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) The latent potential of the India-EU strategic partnership is deterred due to a slew of factors. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-यूरोपीय संघ रणनीतिक साझेदारी की छिपी हुई क्षमता कई कारकों के कारण बाधित हुई है। विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India and the EU strategic partnership is crucial for achieving the economic, environmental and political goals of the 21st century.

Potential of India-EU Strategic partnership:

- ① Trade between them is close to \$100bn, playing significant role in boosting economy
- ② Climate action: finance and tech transfer is crucial to achieve Paris climate goal and net zero by 2050
- ③ Technological cooperation crucial for new age governance: eg: Global partnership on AI (GPAI)
- ④ Balancing interests of north (vs) south, aiming for more equitable world order
- ⑤ Geo-political strategic cooperation for peace & prosperity
eg: India-Pacific framework, G20 etc...

Challenges faced in India - EU strategic partnership:

- ① Conflict of interests in business:
 eg: European union custom border adjustment mechanism (CBAM) affecting India's exports.
- ② Migration & mobility challenges, affecting India's interests. eg: tighter immigration policies by EU.
- ③ Geopolitical challenges, lying on different ends
 eg: Russia-Ukraine war & India's support to Russia.
- ④ Climate finance & delays, hurting developing countries like India and exacerbating North (vs) South divide.
- ⑤ Interference in internal affairs of India.
 eg: Jammu-Kashmir, state of democracy in India reports.
- ⑥ Technology transfer in agreements is slowing hurting progress in strategic talks.

Measures to improve India-to Strategic partnership:

- ① Faster negotiations to close BTIA (Basic trade & investment agreements), promoting trade.
- ② Defence/ security cooperation on similar lines of INDUS-X (India-USA), creating strategic partnerships.
- ③ Joint working groups (JWG) to accelerate progress on climate talks, investments, geo-politics etc.

India-to poised to play crucial role in International arena and advancing Strategic partnership by closing down on all issues in crucial for global peace and prosperity

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
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

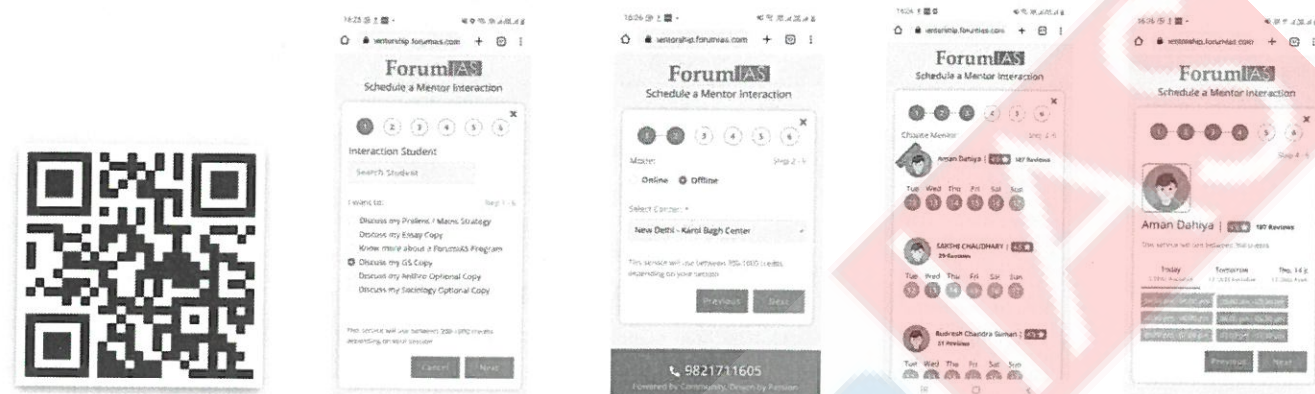
* Subject to change without prior notice.

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 Rajlaxshmi, 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](#)