



TEST CODE 7 1 2 3 1 3

FIAS | MGP 2024 | Open Test – GS Paper #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	SHIVAM SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910092202	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	5/09/2024

*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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		
10		
11		
12		
13		
14		
15		
16		
17		
18		
19		
20		
Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 2:00 PM	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 5:00 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

*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, प्लोचार्ट, 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।

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

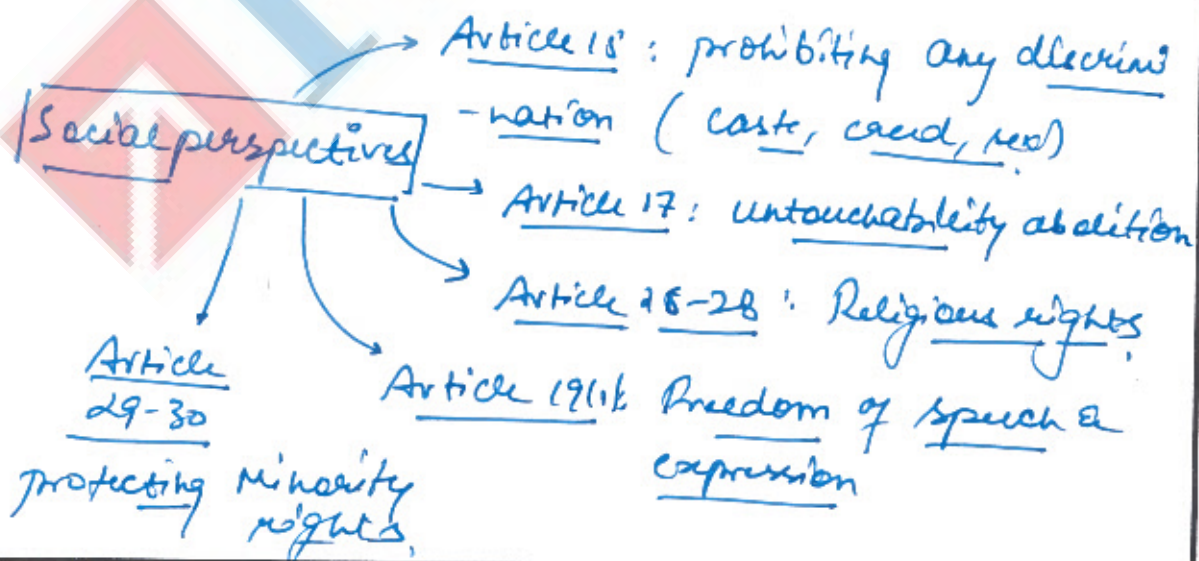
1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. 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.

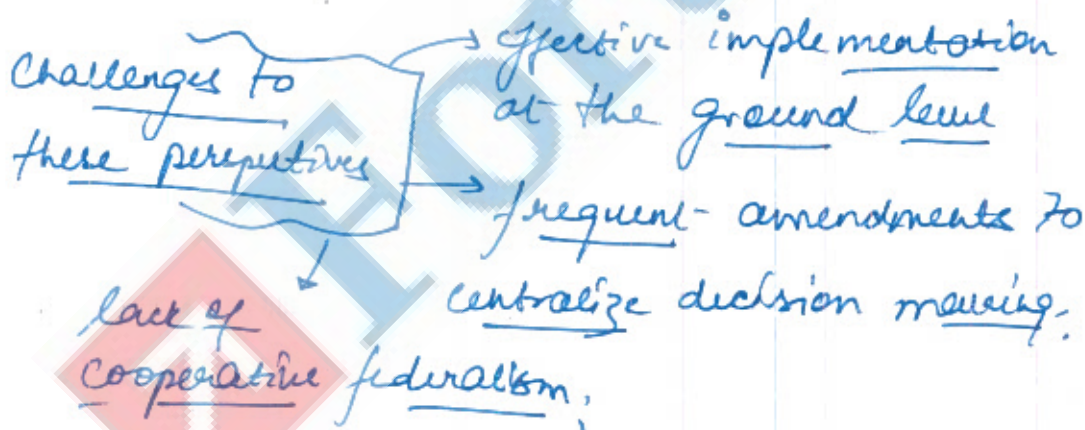
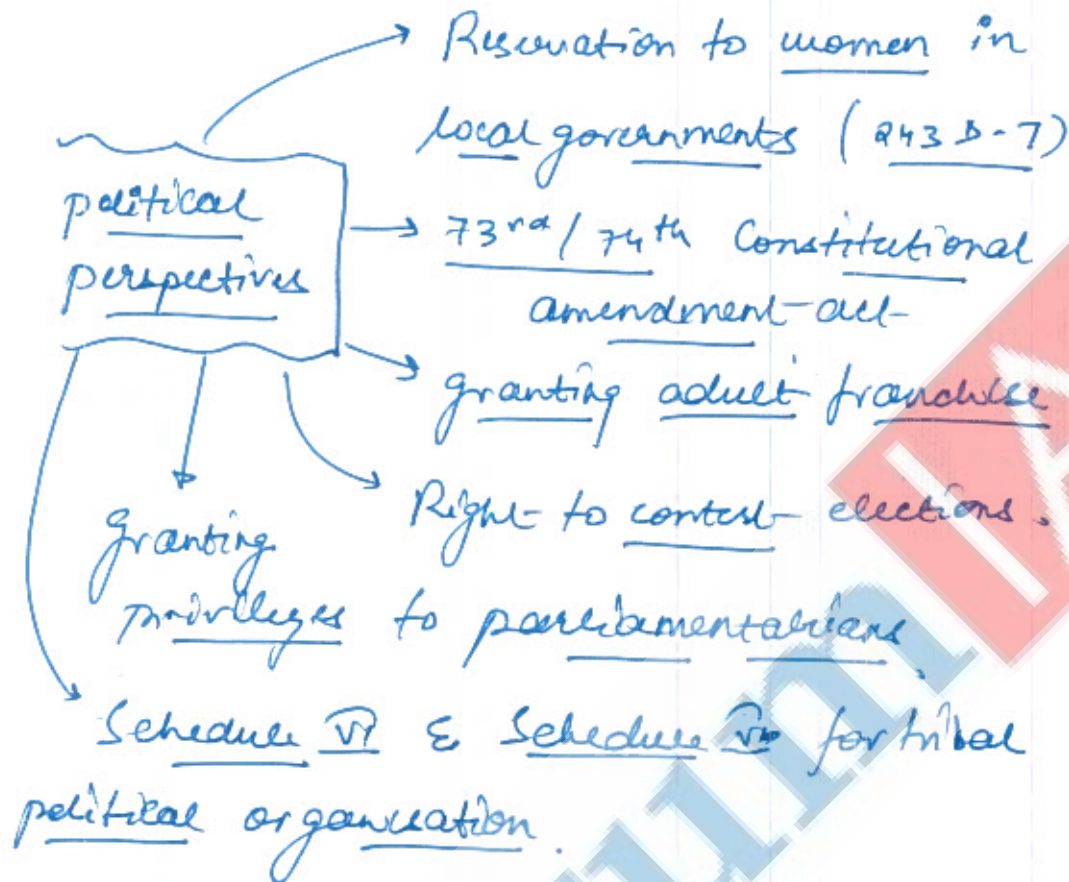
Q.1) A key attribute of the Indian Constitution lies in its capacity to harmonize diverse socio-political perspectives. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान की एक प्रमुख विशेषता विविध सामाजिक-राजनीतिक दृष्टिकोणों में सामंजस्य स्थापित करने की इसकी क्षमता में निहित है। परीक्षण कीजिए (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian constitution is the 'live document' that has moulded itself over the time to acomodate the socio-political perspectives.
Eg. protecting the minority rights, providing reservation to women in panchayats (243A)

Manifestations of Indian constitutional capacity to harmonize diverse socio-political perspectives





Way forward The idea of Indian Constitution to realise equality, liberty, fraternity among the countrymen gives it a unique identity.

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) To what extent, in your opinion, will the 106th Constitutional Amendment Act help in increasing women's representation and empowerment in the Indian political process? (10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, 106वां संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम भारतीय राजनीतिक प्रक्रिया में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व और सशक्तिकरण को बढ़ाने में किस हद तक मदद करेगा? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

According to India Justice Report- (IJR),
women in LS accounts for 13.6% whereas
in state assemblies the representation is
further low (~9.5%). To reform this,
government has passed 106th Constitutional
amendment act to reserve seats for women.

Benefits of women representation in
Indian political process.

1. Bring diverse opinion in policy making.
2. Accommodating the view point of
48.5% of Indian population in the
house.
3. It will lead to empowerment of
women & more awareness about their
rights.

- 4) Spill over effect on other aspects like economic empowerment, poverty reduction, etc.
- 5) It will create a deterrence against the rising crime against women
(NCRB 4.2.17)
- 6) Gender Based budgeting - It will have dedicated schemes and funds for women empowerment.

Challenges in implementation of 106th CAA

- Lack of female participation at local levels.
- the concept of 'madhau pati'
- Lack of political will requires training & capacity building.

[way forward] 106th constitutional amendment act - will transform women from 'Passive of aspirations' to 'agents of change'

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) "The constitutionalization of environmental issues by the Supreme Court is among the most transformative developments in contemporary Indian jurisprudence." Discuss the statement with the help of relevant case laws.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा पर्यावरण के मुद्दों का संवैधानीकरण समकालीन भारतीय न्यायशास्त्र में सबसे परिवर्तनकारी विकासों में से एक है। संगत केस कानूनों की सहायता से कथन की चर्चा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Over the years, Supreme Court has interpreted various environmental issues from the lense of constitutional rights, this has led to safeguarding of the natural assets and also awareness among the masses.

Eg. ① SC in Dehradun Quarrying* case identified 'Right to health environment' as integral part of Article 21 Right to life.

② SC in Subhash Kumar* case - Right to wholesome environment is a fundamental right under Article 21

③ SC has used Judicial Activism* to bring in creation of National Ambient Air (Quality) Mg. Authority

Benefit of Constitutionalization of environmental issues by SC

- protection of tribal rights
Eg. Samatha judgement.
- conservation of forests areas. Eg. Niyamgiri case judgement.
- Raising awareness among the masses for environment-protection

↓

giving liberty to environmental activists in raising the issues concerning the protection of environment.

Way forward : Even though the dynamic nature of Indian constitution allows the hon'ble SC in interpreting it for environmental concerns. But- judicial prudence must be followed to avoid judicial activism.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

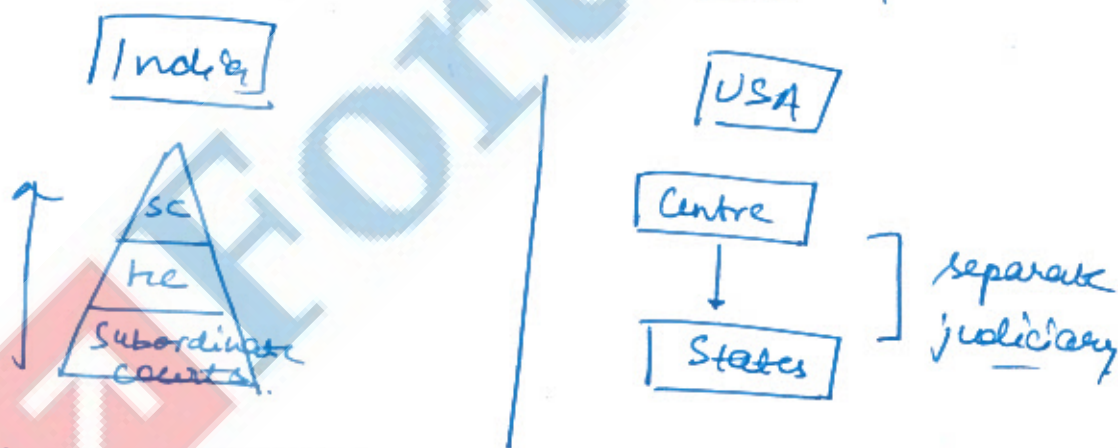
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.4) How is Indian judicial system different from that of the USA? Should India move towards a more federal judicial system? (10 marks, 150 words)

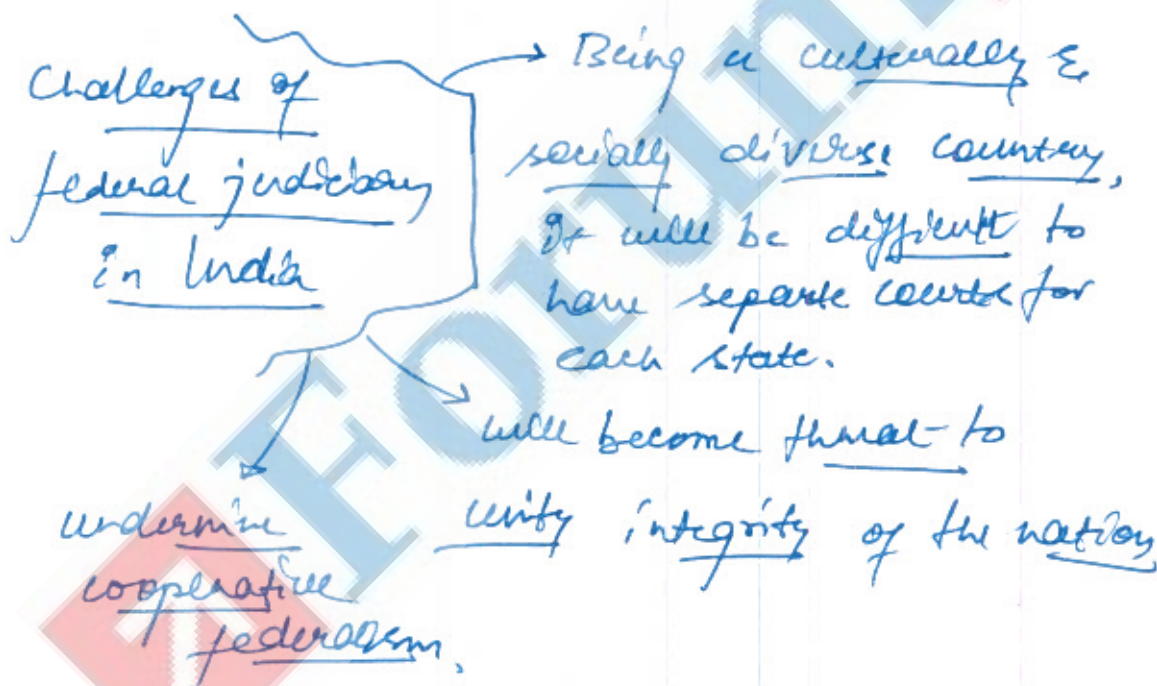
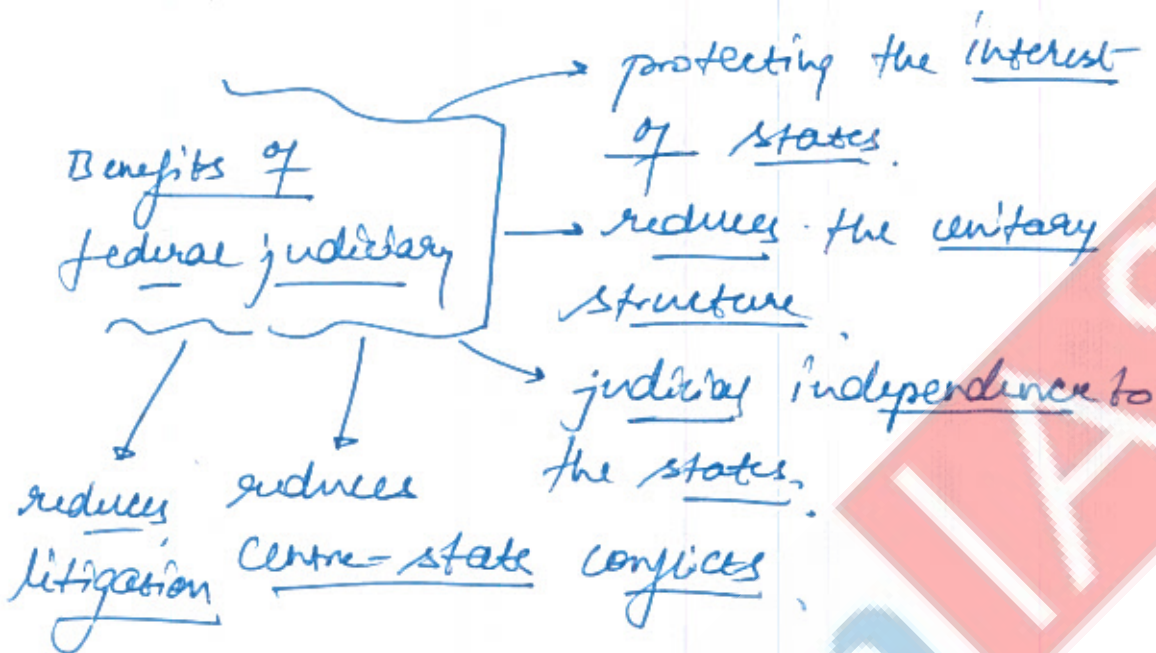
भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली अमेरिका की न्यायिक प्रणाली से किस प्रकार भिन्न है? क्या भारत को अधिक संघीय न्यायिक प्रणाली की ओर बढ़ना चाहिए? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India has adopted the integrated judicial system with Supreme Court at the helm and the subordinate courts at second stages. whereas, USA has independent judiciary for Centre & States — Federalism in Judiciary.



Should India move towards more federal judicial system? —

P. 20



Way forward]. Rather than having a dedicated federal judicial system, India should have a participative judiciary to accommodate the views of states.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

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

Q.5) Examine the role of the National Company Law Tribunal (NCLT) in ensuring corporate governance and addressing insolvency issues in India.
(10 marks, 150 words)

भारत में कॉर्पोरेट प्रशासन सुनिश्चित करने और दिवालियापन मुद्दों को हल करने में राष्ट्रीय कंपनी कानून न्यायाधिकरण (एनसीएलटी) की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

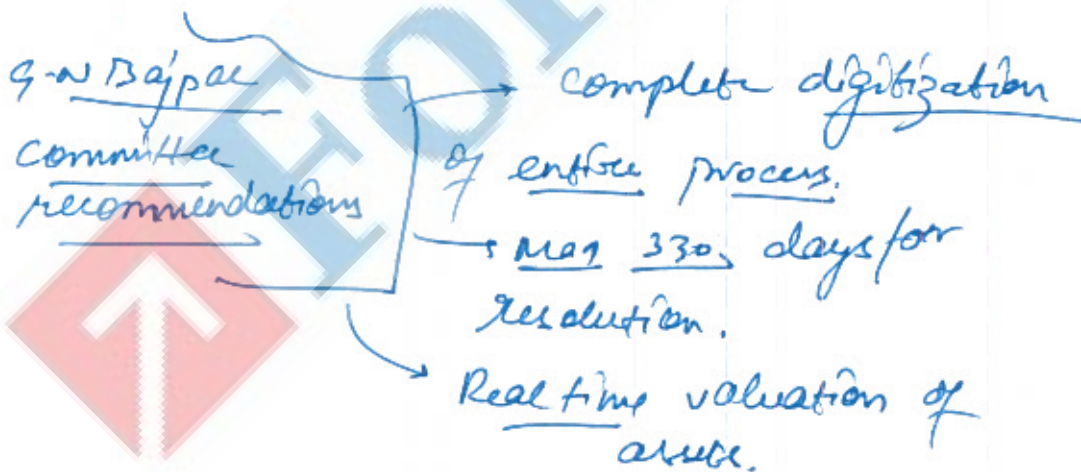
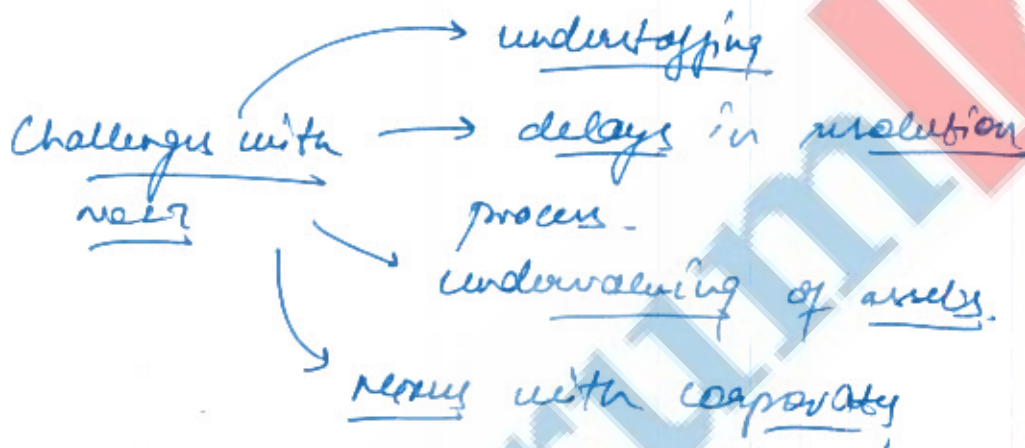
(NCLT) is the appeal resolution
court set up under the Insolvency &
Bankruptcy Code 2017. It helps in
allowing the easy exit of failing
corporates and gives authority to lenders.

Role of (NCLT) in ensuring corporate
governance and addressing insolvency
issues in India.

→ It gives voice to the creditors (COC),
recently the IBC has recognised homebuyers
as individual creditors.

is Resolution of failing cooperatives and
protecting the interest of all stakeholders.

- o) It puts pressure on corporates to follow the principles of corporate governance.
- o) Brings transparency & efficiency in the resolution process.



— Effective resolution process will give impetus to 'Ease of doing Business' in India.

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) "The anti-defection law has fallen short of achieving its intended objective." Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

"दलबदल विरोधी कानून अपने इच्छित उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में असफल रहा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

10th schedule to the constitution was added by 26th constitutional amendment act to rectify the practice of Aaya Ram - Gaya Ram and to uphold the electoral mandate.

Objectives of Anti-defection law

- bring stability in the government
- discourage horse trading.
- upholding the democracy
- reducing the dominant party culture.

Shortcomings of anti defection law,

1. Allows bulk defection as merger by 2/3rd of strength is not considered as defection. Eg, 14/16 members from BSP defected to BSP in up.

2) Pre poll alliance is not recognised: this has led to increase cases of defections. Eg. Maha Vikas Aghadi in Maharashtra.

3) Biasness from Speaker while taking the ~~def~~ defection decisions. Eg. Speaker of Maharashtra, Kerala, etc.

4) No time limit to take decisions.

5) Split is not recognised.

Reforms suggested for Anti defection law.

1. Pre poll alliance must be recognised.
2. NCRWC has recommended the President & Governor should take decisions on review of Election Commission.
3. SC in Kihoto Kallohan case has opined to set up an independent institution to deal with the causes of defection.

Way forward Anti defection aims at upholding the electoral mandate, reforms required to achieve its objective.

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) The promotion of e-governance is critical for the realization of good governance in the country. Elucidate, with the steps taken by the government in this regard. (10 marks, 150 words)

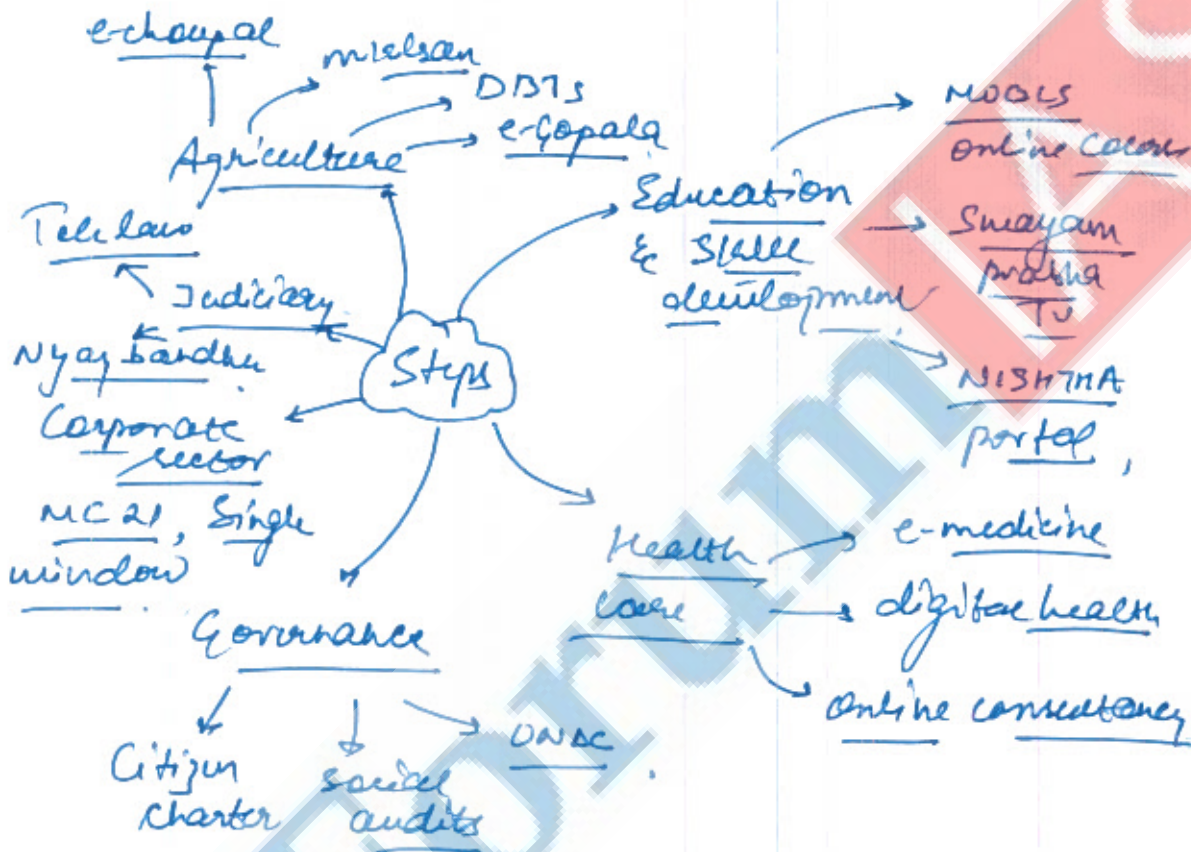
देश में सुशासन की प्राप्ति के लिए ई-गवर्नेंस को बढ़ावा देना महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

e-governance is the umbrella term used to accommodate the initiatives taken by government to integrate the use of ICT in the process of governance.

Good Governance + ICT → e-governance



Steps taken by Government to promote e-governance in India.



Challenges with e-gov

- data theft
- cyber crimes (NCRB 15/19)
- Digital illiteracy (Above 5 years age, only 20% are digitally literate)
- Digital divide (50% women have mobile)

→ e-governance has the potential to transform the governance landscape in India

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.

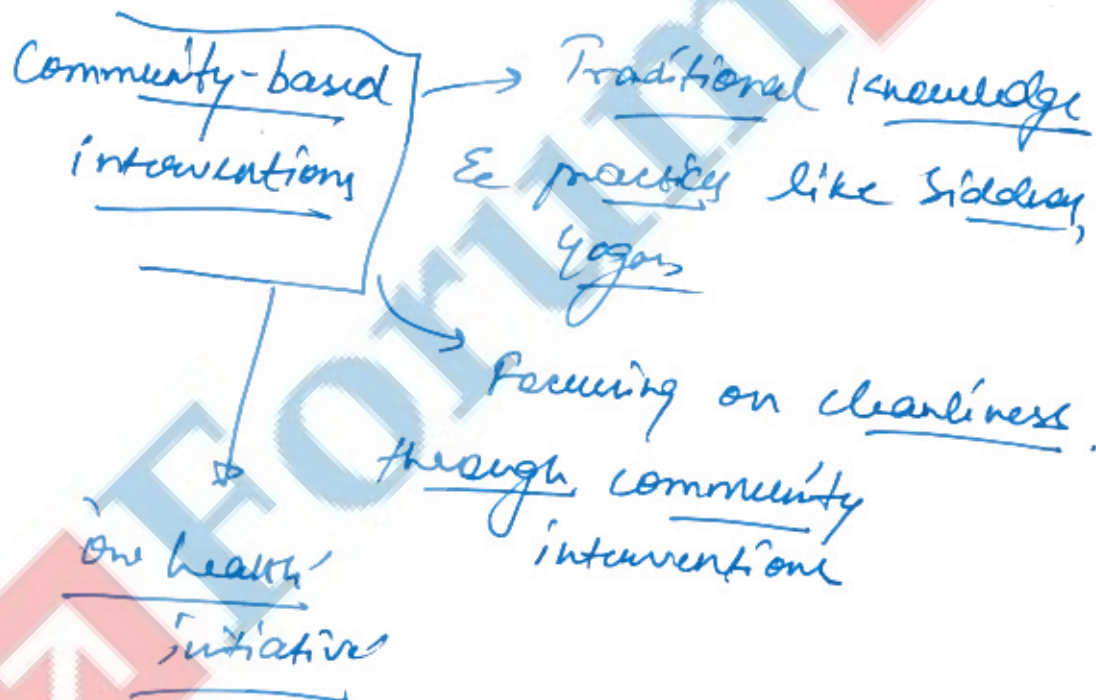
TOTAL MARKS	
-------------	--

Q.8) How can community-based interventions enhance access to preventive and promotive healthcare services in the country?
(10 marks, 150 words)

समुदाय-आधारित हस्तक्षेप देश में निवारक और प्रोत्साहनकारी स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं तक पहुंच कैसे बढ़ा सकते हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Healthcare access forms the part
of fundamental right in India.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	C	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) "A multipolar world order is not merely an option but a necessity". In light of the statement, discuss how India can leverage its position to strengthen multipolarity in the global arena. (10 marks, 150 words)

"एक बहुध्रुवीय विश्व व्यवस्था केवल एक विकल्प नहीं बल्कि एक आवश्यकता है। इस कथन के प्रकाश में, चर्चा कीजिए कि भारत वैश्विक क्षेत्र में बहुध्रुवीयता को मजबूत करने के लिए अपनी स्थिति का लाभ कैसे उठा सकता है। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Multipolarity is the reality of today when multiple power centres are emerging across the world including India & China.

Necessity of Multipolarity

- Representation to Global South in global institutions like UN.
- Reducing the dominant nature of power. USA, Russia
- protecting the interest of less-developed countries Eg. Gambia, Sudan.
- Climate change goals & funding.

How India can leverage its position to strengthen multipolarity.

1. Becoming Voice of the Global South
2. carrying out reforms in global groupings like G20.
3. Advocating for reform in UN and other institutions.
4. Protecting the rights of Pacific Island nations, Vanuatu, Tuvalu etc.

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) Throw light on the reasons for growing salience of Africa in India's foreign policy framework. Also, mention the contemporary areas of engagement between India and Africa. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत की विदेश नीति के ढांचे में अफ्रीका की बढ़ती प्रमुखता के कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, भारत और अफ्रीका के बीच सहभागिता के समकालीन क्षेत्रों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

African development - its Integral
part of India's foreign policy

— M. Jaisankar

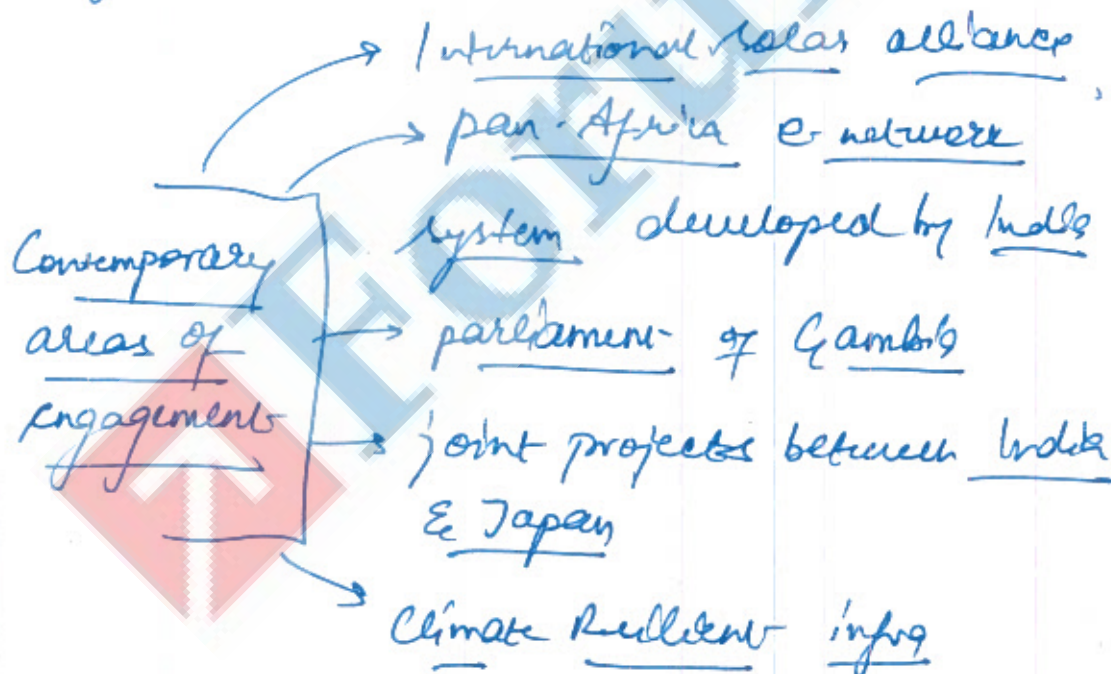
In the recent times, India has shown
deep inclination towards its African
policy in multiple sectors.

Reasons for growing salience of Africa

- Securing the Indo-Pacific region - that
extends from east Africa to the
South China sea.

- Climate Change through joint implemen-
tation initiatives by India in Africa.

- Countering China as China has military presence in Djibouti.
- Diaspora: one of the largest Indians diaspora resides in Africa
- Market: Africa is a big market for Indians pharma & automobile sector.
- Access to natural resources like uranium, gold, crude, etc.



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) How do Centrally Sponsored Schemes differ from Central Sector Schemes? Highlighting the concerns raised by some states regarding Centrally Sponsored Schemes, suggest remedial measures. (15 marks, 250 words)

केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाएं केंद्रीय क्षेत्र की योजनाओं से किस प्रकार भिन्न हैं? केंद्र प्रायोजित योजनाओं के संबंध में कुछ राज्यों द्वारा उठाई गई चिंताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Schemes' are at the centre of government initiatives to realise the goal of 'welfare state'. It is a tool to extend the benefits and carry out development related activities. It is broadly of two types,

Centrally Sponsored Scheme

- funding pattern is 50:50 among normal states
- 75:25 for Scheduled States
- 90:10 for Himalayan States
Eg. mm Arunachal Pradesh

Central Sector Scheme

- under this 100% funding is done by central government. Eg. mm Kisan, etc.

Concerns raised by some States regarding Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

1. Untimely disbursement of funds : States such as Kerala, Odisha have accused the centre of disparities in fund allocation.
2. Tied funds : Centrally sponsored schemes have funds tied to the actions taken by the states, this undermines the financial freedom.
3. Discrimination among the states.
4. Leads to North-South divide in accessibility of funds.

Remedial Measures for these Issues

1. The differentiation between centrally sponsored and central sector must be based

on proper consultation with the states.

d) Timely devolution of funds should be followed.

e) Identification of beneficiaries should be the sole objective of state governments.

f) uniform treatments among the states.

g) Developmental schemes should be given priority over populist schemes.

Way forward / The lacunae existing in the centrally sponsored schemes must be done away to realise the goal of 'inclusive growth' and 'welfare state'.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

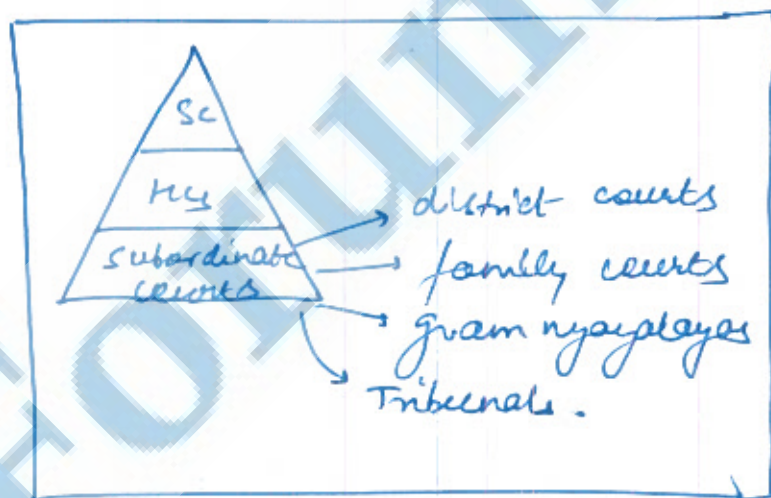
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.12) Why is a robust and efficient subordinate judiciary crucial for the effective functioning of the entire judicial system? Also, examine the role of 'All India Judicial Services' (AIJS) in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Indian judiciary. (15 marks, 250 words)

संपूर्ण न्यायिक प्रणाली के प्रभावी कामकाज के लिए एक मजबूत और कुशल अधीनस्थ न्यायपालिका क्यों महत्वपूर्ण है? साथ ही, भारतीय न्यायपालिका की प्रभावशीलता और दक्षता बढ़ाने में 'अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवाओं' (AIJS) की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has adopted an integrated judicial system with SC at the apex followed by HCs and series of subordinate courts.



dealing with the local issues

Reducing burden from SC/HC (4.3 cr pending cases)

Robust & effective subordinate judiciary

Accessibility to justice (Article 39A)

Bringing courts closer to the people

increasing women in judiciary protecting dignity of individual people (~36% in Subordinate)

Role of All India Judicial System in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of Indian judiciary.

o The idea of AJOS was proposed by Law Commission of India with following

benefits:

- Judicial strength improving judge to population ratio from 20/million to proposed 50/million.
- Reduce case pendency Acc. to National judicial data grid, (93 Crore cases pending in subordinate judiciary)
- Bring diversity, Judicial officers from all India services will bring diversity to the existing cadre of judiciary.
- Democratisation of justice.

Challenges / Objections raised against the implementation of AJS.

1. Language Barrier as more of the work in subordinate judiciary is carried out in local languages.
2. Central control as AJS will be centrally controlled, it has invited objections from States.
3. Objections from the State judiciary, a fear of subordination on them.

Way forward : Both Centre & States along with judiciary must deliberate over improving the functioning of subordinate judiciary and allow the intricacies of AJS. Focus must be on making justice more accessible, affordable & inclusive.

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) Discuss the rationale behind the introduction and implementation of three new criminal laws. Highlight key features of the laws, and also state the associated concerns. (15 marks, 250 words)

तीन नए आपराधिक कानूनों की शुरुआत और कार्यान्वयन के पीछे के तर्क पर चर्चा कीजिए। इन कानूनों की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालिए और उनसे जुड़ी चिंताओं को भी बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

with the changing nature of crimes and also to shift from retributive to reformatory justice, India adopted the three new criminal laws.

Indian Penal Code → Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita

CrPc → Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita

Indian Evidence Act → Bharatiya Sakshya Adhinikam

Rationale Behind introduction is

Implementation of three new criminal laws

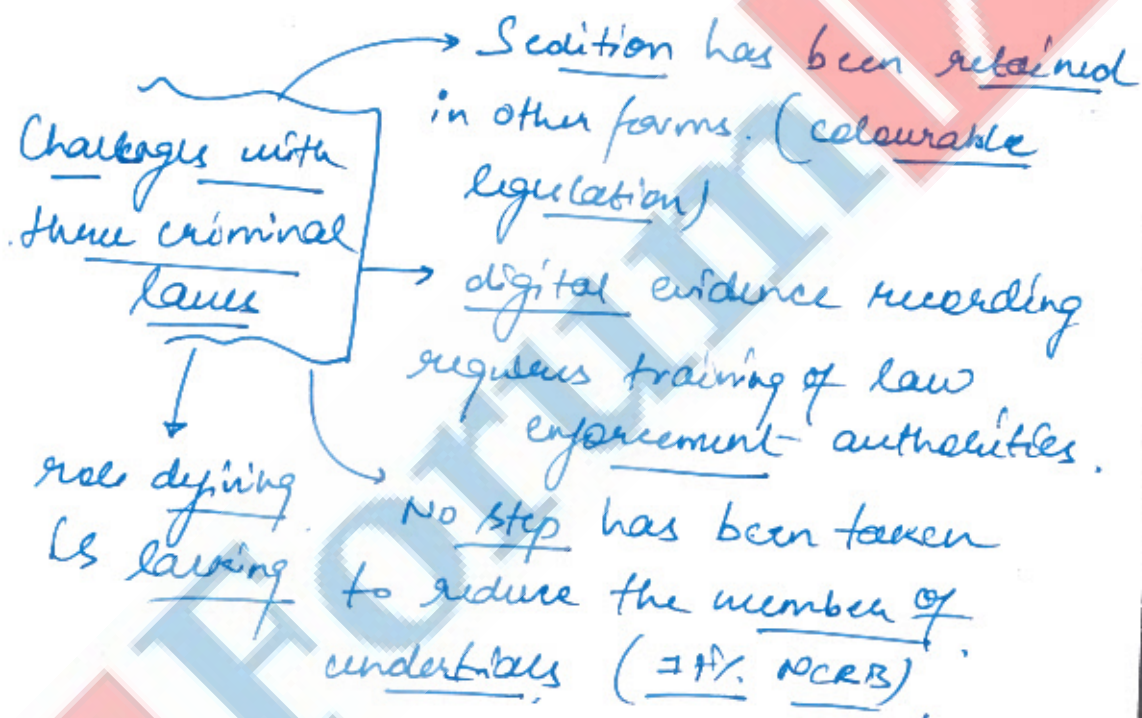
- 1) Decolonizing the system → by removing the retributive measures like Sedition & bringing more community centric laws.

- 2) Removal of the redundant laws that were of no use in the free India! Eg. Habitual Offenders Act.
- 3) Reducing complexity of laws.
- 4) making it easy to comprehend for the common public.
- 5) Incorporating the provisions for victim rehabilitation.
- 6) Adding the new technologies like internet, data, false news as new dimension.

Key features of the laws -

- 1) Community service included as punishment for petty crimes.
- 2) Defined Terrorism, organised crimes and mob lynching to create deterrence.
- 3) Complete videography of the police action.

- 4) Incorporating digital evidences like
electronic records as evidences in the
courts.
- c) Removed the colonial law of sedition.



Way forward Criminal justice system
of the country rests on these criminal
laws which must be more
inclusive form and less focus on
punishment aspect.

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) While the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) has played a crucial role in regulating electoral conduct, discussions regarding its legal backing have surfaced over the years. Do you agree with the perspective that providing statutory backing to the MCC will give the Election Commission the much-needed legal teeth in conduct of free and fair election? (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि आदर्श आचार संहिता (MCC) ने चुनावी आचरण को विनियमित करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई है, पिछले कुछ वर्षों में इसके विधिक समर्थन के बारे में चर्चाएँ सामने आई हैं। क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि आदर्श आचार संहिता (MCC) को सांविधिक समर्थन प्रदान करने से चुनाव आयोग को स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव कराने में बहुत ज़रूरी कानूनी शक्ति मिलेगी? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Model Code of Conduct (MCC) is a general set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission of India. It comes into force as the dates are announced.

Reduces the 'money & muscle' power in elections. E.g. freelances, etc. are not allowed.

Gives power to bureaucracy to take action in case of violation of MCC. → Brings equality in election campaigning between big & small parties.

↓

prevents the misuse of state machinery. (E.g. use of schools, etc. for advertisement is not allowed)

Statutory backing to the Model Code of conduct (MCC) :

Benefits

- It will bring deterrence among the political parties during election campaigning.
- help in reducing the participation of criminals in the electoral process (~43% in parliament are criminals)
- gives teeth to ECI to take action in case of any violation.
- level playing ground for parties that have limited resources.
- help in achieving the goal of free & fair election.
- building public trust in electoral process.

Challenges with statutory backing to M.C.C. → increase litigations during elections
 → will be used to target political parties
 → regular heavier machinery to implement it on ground
 Challenge to law & order during election.

Way forward In spite of giving legal backing to M.C.C., political parties must bring the inner party democracy and adopt a Moral code of conduct to carry out elections in more collaborative, free & fair manner.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

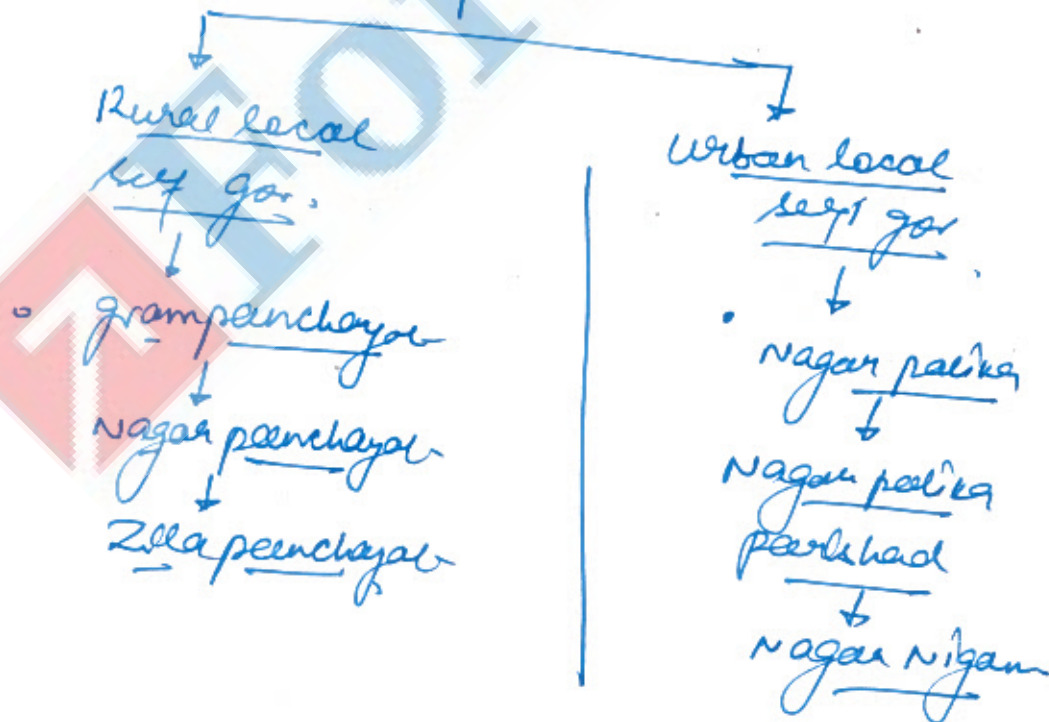
#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.15) Bring out the various administrative challenges faced by local self-governments (LSGs). What measures do you suggest for devolving administrative powers to LSGs, enabling them to function as institutions of genuine self-governance? (15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय स्व-शासन (LSGs) के सामने आने वाली विभिन्न प्रशासनिक चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। LSGs को प्रशासनिक शक्तिया प्रदान करने के लिए आप क्या उपाय सुझाते हैं, जिससे वे वास्तविक स्वशासन की संस्थाओं के रूप में कार्य कर सकें? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd Constitutional amendment act-
1973, granted the democratic decentralization
in the form of 3-tier local self
governing institution.

Local self govern,
in India,



Administrative challenges faced by LSGs

- 1) Fund shortage Eg. the 44% of urban local bodies come from property tax, whereas property tax is minimum in India.
- 2) Lack of infrastructure Acc. to National Institute of Rural Development (NIRD) report, only 30% PRIs have own building.
- 3) Poor planning capacity as personnel are not trained properly that leads to poor utilization of resources.
- 4) Centralising tendency Eg. Bengal govt. usurped the power of appointing lower level panchayat-officials by state authority.
- 5) Lack of power devolution many states have not enacted the legislation to grant powers to LSGs. Eg. power to collect local tax, organise local markets, etc.

Measures to improve the functioning of Local Governments.

- 1) Creation of a Local list under 7th schedule of constitution as recommended by N.K. Singh panel
- 2) Following Principle of Subsidiarity.
- 3) Assistance in planning. Eg. Rashtriya Gram Swarajgar Yojana.
- 4) Increasing financial devolution: Eg. 15th FC has devolved 40% of local body grant to the city planning.
- 5) Capacity building & scale growth of personnel.
- 6) Bringing mutual competition. Eg. MoUWA → City Finance Rankings.

Way forward: Effective functioning of Local Self Govt is important to realise goal of ('participative governance').

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	
-------------	--

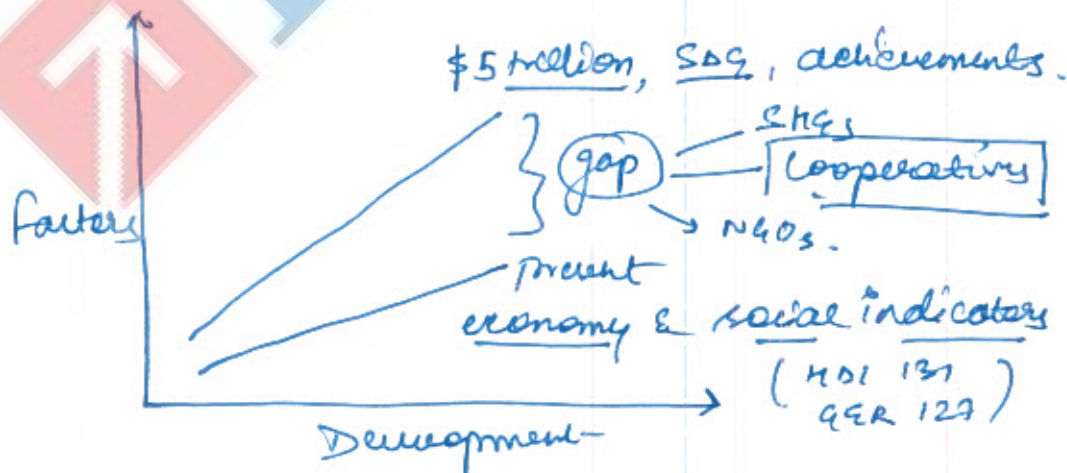
Q.16) Elaborate on the challenges that limit co-operatives from realizing their potential. Suggest measures to unlock the potential of co-operatives for rural development. (15 marks, 250 words)

उन चुनौतियों के बारे में विस्तार से बताएं जो सहकारी समितियों को उनकी क्षमता को साकार करने से रोकती हैं। ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सहकारी समितियों की क्षमता को उजागर करने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Cooperatives are self-owned, legally governed, constitutionally backed organisations that work towards growth of multiple sectors and also improving social indicators at ground level. Eg. AMUL, Lijjat-papad, etc.

Constitutional provisions

- Article 43-B - directs the States to set up cooperatives.
- 97th constitutional amendment - granting Right to form cooperatives. (19-1-97).



Challenges that limit cooperatives from realizing their potential.

- 1) Lack of representation - many of the cooperatives that are functioning in rural development do not include people from marginalized community.
- 2) Regional imbalances - mostly located in urban and well-to-do areas.
- 3) Lack of training to the cooperatives inhibits to growth of them and limits their potential.
- 4) Lack of bureaucratic support - also acts as a hurdle, as small cooperatives require handholding from agencies to function.
- 5) Financial crunch - access to finance is a major issue.
- 6) Poor financial management.

Measures to unlock the potential of cooperatives for rural development.

1. Formalisation of cooperatives by registering them on platforms. Eg. Scheme for formalisation of microfood processing enterprises.
2. Access to funds. Eg. NABARD bank linkage and credit enablement programmes.
3. Financial Management. Eg. Prigadashine scheme to help in managing the account books.
4. Higher participation of women through their capacity building.
5. Cooperatives for diversification of agriculture. Eg. promoting poultry, beekeeping, etc.
6. Microfinance institutions for credit to farmers.

Way forward Cooperatives have the potential to achieve the growth & development of the country and move towards Aatmanirbhar.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

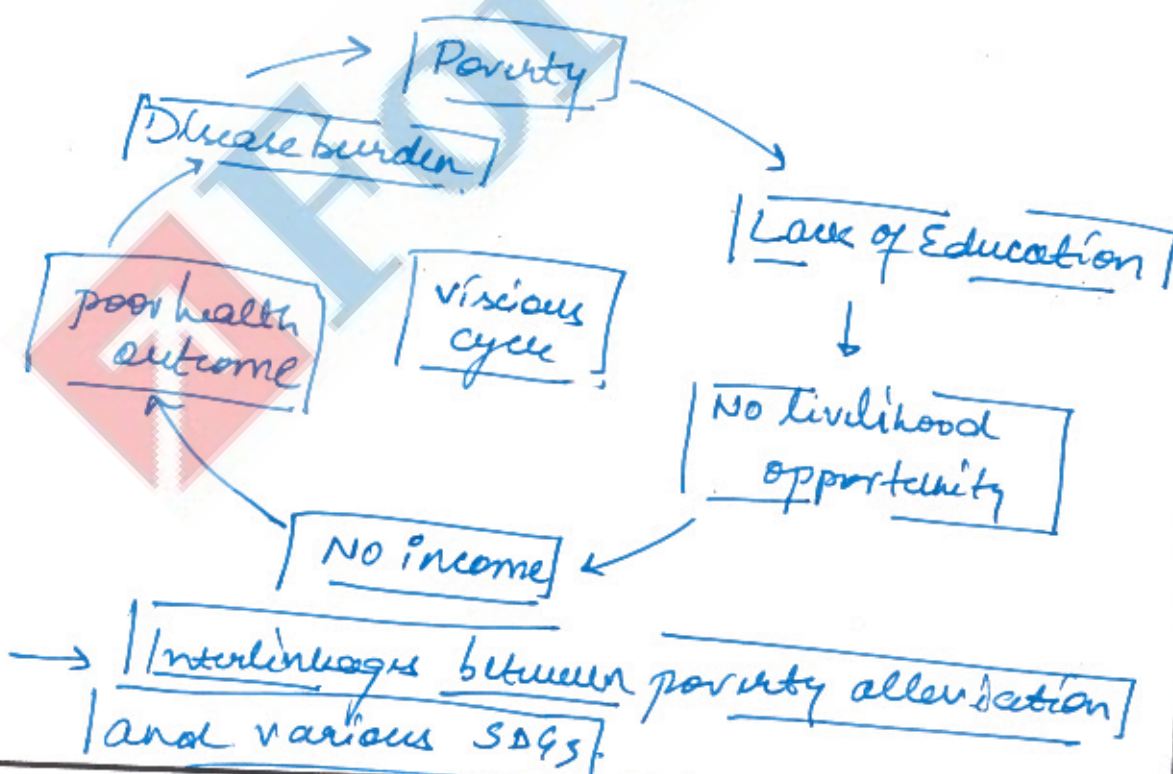
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.17) "The fight against poverty is at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals". In this context, highlight the interlinkages between poverty alleviation and various SDGs. Also, assess the effectiveness of the measures taken by the government for achieving the same. (15 marks, 250 words)

"गरीबी के खिलाफ लड़ाई सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के मूल में है"। इस संदर्भ में, गरीबी उन्मूलन और विभिन्न सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के बीच अंतर्संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

According to World Bank, poverty is the pronounced deprivation of wellbeing. It exists when individuals do not have resources to access basic minimum facilities. SDG 1 has the goal of eradicating poverty by 2030.



- SDG 1, poverty alleviation through multidimensional steps. It focuses on eradicating the overlapping challenges of Health, Education and Standard of Living
 - SDG 2, Hunger: poverty alleviation would improve the food intake. Eg. NPSA 2013 provides subsidized food grains to 75% of population.
 - SDG 3: Health & wellbeing, poverty alleviation initiatives would improve their accessibility to affordable healthcare. Eg. Ayushman Bharat initiative.
- Effectiveness of measures taken by the Government for achieving the same
1. PDS system: It has certain challenges.

like the inclusion-exclusion errors and also non-updation of beneficiary data since last-census.

- 2) Education & Skill development initiatives. Eg. PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana - do not have good employability record and also the drop out rates are high.
- 3) Women related initiatives - Beti Bachao Beti Padhao has not implemented in letter & spirit - corruption.
- 4) Livelihood PM Awas Yojana - region specific & satisfaction hasn't been achieved.

Way forward To achieve the poverty alleviation goals linked with various SDGs, we need to shift from

governance of skew to governance of saturation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

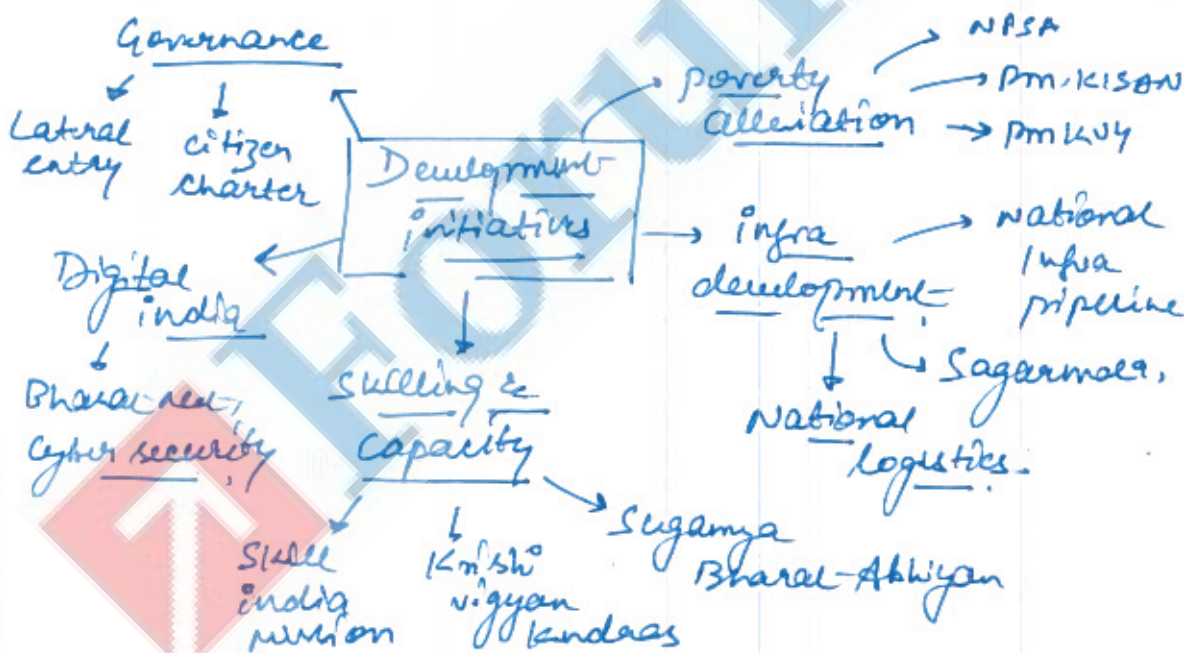
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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

Q.18) The various developmental initiatives by the government have fallen short of achieving their intended objectives. Is it a design issue or an implementation bottleneck? Suggest measures to improve the effectiveness of developmental schemes. (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकार द्वारा की गई विभिन्न विकासात्मक पहल अपने इच्छित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में विफल रही हैं। क्या यह डिजाइन का मुद्दा है या कार्यान्वयन में बाधा? विकासात्मक योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Development related initiatives and policies are tools operated by government to fulfill its constitutional obligations and also to realise the idea of welfare state.



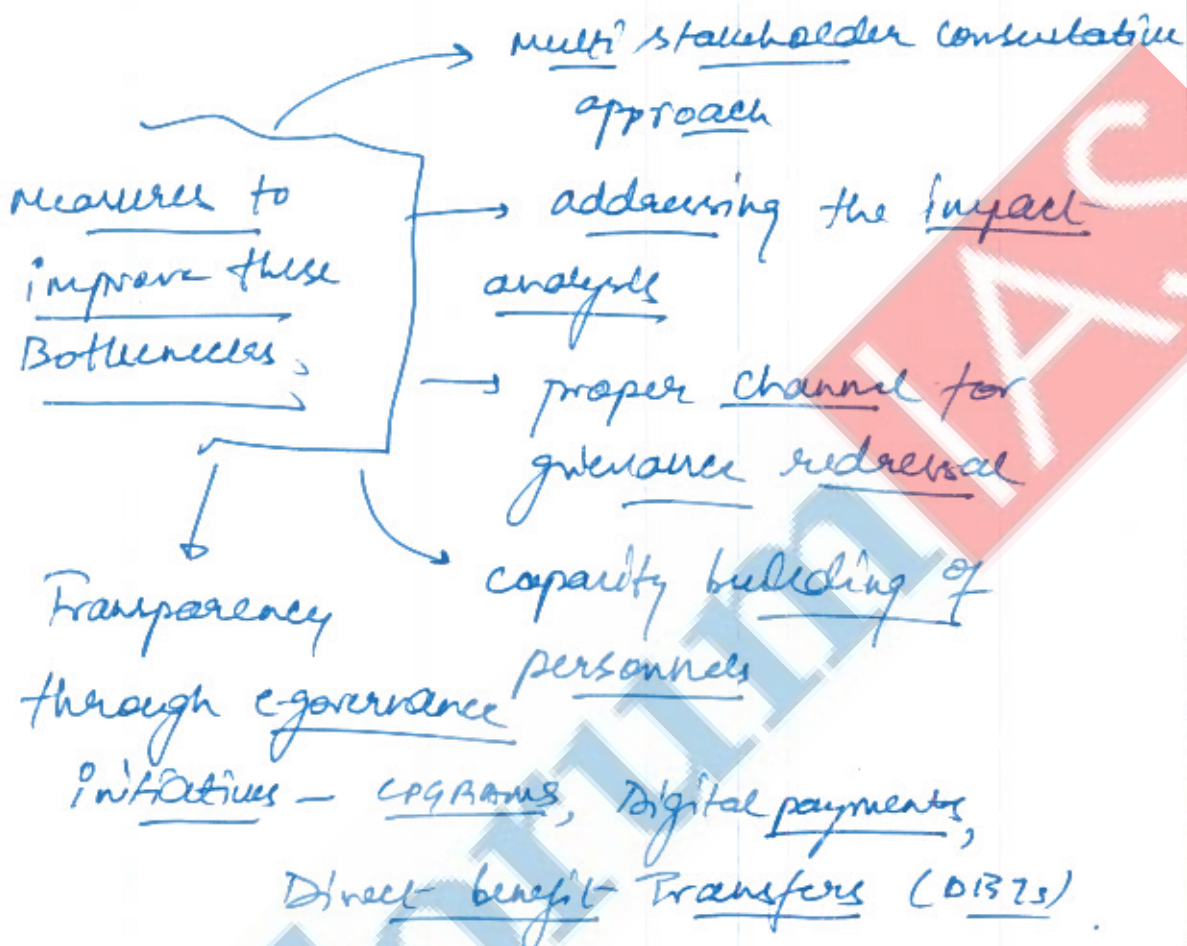
Design Issue with developmental Initiatives

1. Following Top-down approach in policy planning, eg, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

- 2) All stakeholders are not consulted ∴ this leads to skewed designing of initiatives resulting in poor implementation.
- 3) Lack of impact analysis mechanism.
- 4) Design of schemes is based on 'one size fits all' approach.

Implementational challenges with development initiatives

- Lack of any special purpose vehicle (SPV) for implementation of schemes.
- Poor capacity building of Bureaucracy for scheme implementation.
- more enforcement approach rather than accomodative approach.



Way forward: Effective implementation and formulation of development-initiatives forms the cornerstone of welfare scheme. It must move from 'silo' based approach to accommodative approach.

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) While the expansion of BRICS offers new opportunities, realizing its full potential will require concerted efforts from member states to address internal contradictions and foster meaningful cooperation. Elaborate.
(15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि BRICS का विस्तार नए अवसर प्रदान करता है, इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता को साकार करने के लिए आंतरिक विरोधाभासों को दूर करने और सार्थक सहयोग को बढ़ावा देने के लिए सदस्य देशों की ओर से ठोस प्रयासों की आवश्यकता होगी। विस्तार से बताइए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS is a regional grouping to ensure socio-political and economic stability in the region. It comprises of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa.

Expansion of BRICS → BRICS + would include Israel, Armenia, Egypt, etc.
→ It will link the organization to Middle East.
→ Emerging as a platform for non G-7 members.
→ helpful in resolving the internal biases (Eg. Israel-Arab, India-China).

→ To realize the full potential of BRICS, countries have to resolve the internal

contradictions



Fig: Some of BRICS+ members.

Need to address the internal contradictions

1. India-China Being the two major powers of Asia, these two countries need to resolve the internal rifts to collectively foster the growth of BRICS+
2. Israel-Arab the ongoing middle east crisis should be resolved for the betterment of the grouping.
3. Russia-Ukraine the ongoing war must come to a ceasefire and diplomatic channels must be opened.

the expansion of BRICS also pose certain challenges for India →

Challenges for India with expansion of BRICS.

→ BRICS + has anti-western sentiments that may become challenge.

→ India would face difficulty in maintaining strategic autonomy.

↓

Closeness with China would undermine India's struggle to keep free & open indio-pacific region.

Way forward : BRICS + holds a very significant value for India as it acts as a bridge between global north & Global South. It is needed to trid cautiously while engaging with member states so that India's dehypnotisation policy could be achieved.

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) Describe the structure and mandate of the International Court of Justice (ICJ). Also, enumerate the challenges it faces in fulfilling its mandate. (15 marks, 250 words)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय न्यायालय (ICJ) की संरचना और अधिदेश का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, अपने अधिदेश को पूरा करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

International Court of Justice (ICJ)

is unbacked open international court to resolve the disputes among the member states. It do not deal with cases of private individuals.

Some achievements of ICJ:

- Rebuttal to Brazil for commodification of Amazon forest.
- voice against Rohingya crisis.
- Role in COVID 19 era.
- major role in Sudan-South Sudan crisis.

Structure of ICJ It has all together 15 number of judges appointed for a two year term.

o> Representatives from each continent - is fixed while within the continent the seats are allotted on rotational basis.

Mandate of International Court of Justice

Charter of ICJ has listed down the following mandates:

- protection of human rights across the globe.
- preventing the occurrence of any murdering or genocides.
- giving directives to member nations regarding policy making for protection of human rights.
- Establishing equal access to justice among member nations.

Challenges faced by International Court of Justice

Structural Challenges

- vacancies are not timely filled
- undemocratic as high population of Global South is underrepresented
- NO seats are available other than Hague

Functional Challenges

- Influence of west (especially US) in funding & functioning
- judgements are not enforceable
- Blank action in certain cases

Way forward

Collective deliberation of UN members is required to bring structural changes in ICJ so that it could successfully achieve its mandate

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

- 1
- 2
- 3

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, Shrut 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, Yasarth 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, Daksha 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, Shrutai Rajlakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Maroti, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jasvinder Singh, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V. Sarjana 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](#)