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FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 2 FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Tharun Teja		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1920085099	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	08/08/23

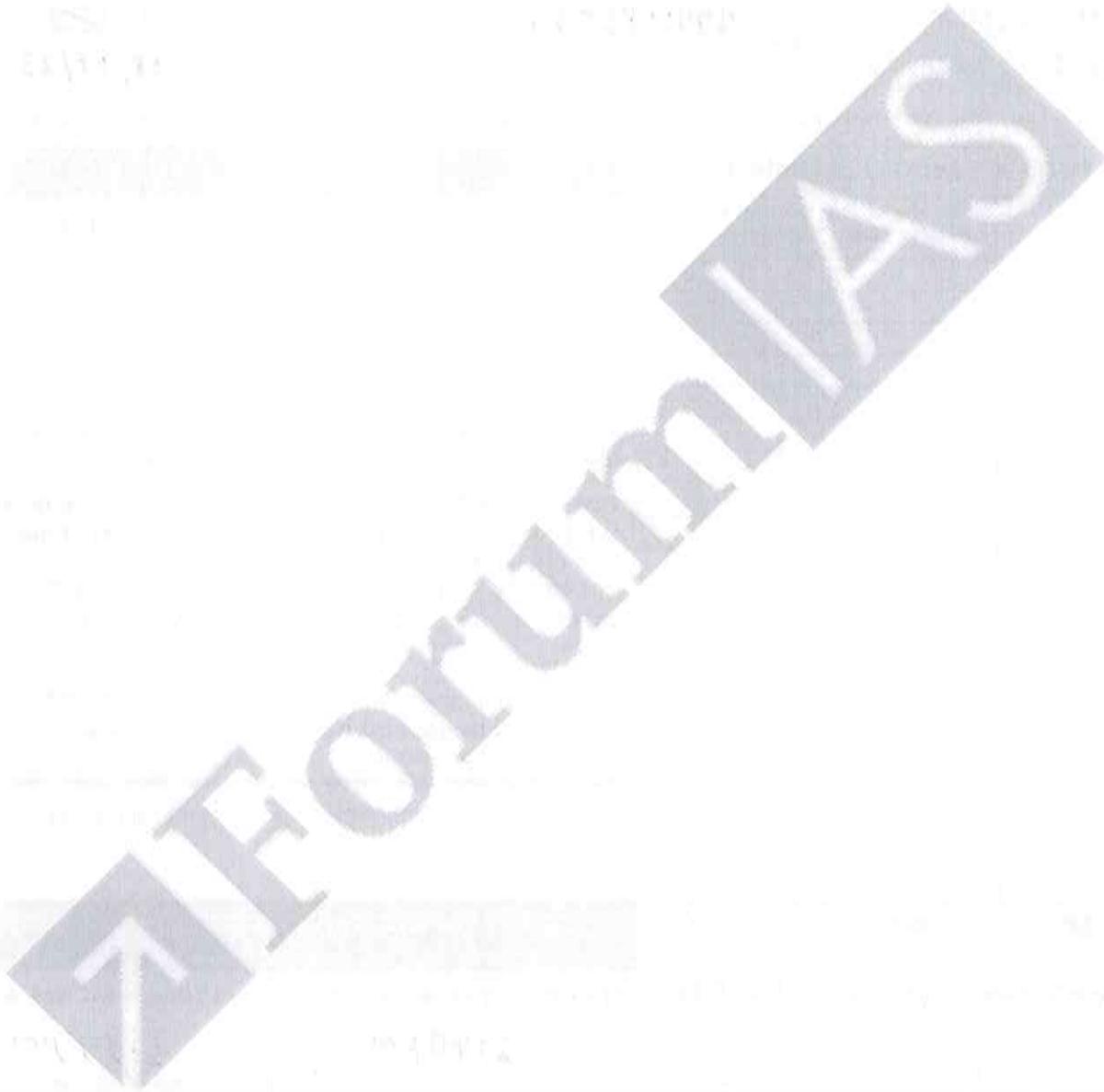
\*Center Code : For Online – 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh – 1901, ORN – 1902, Mukharji Nagar – 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. – 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar – 2101

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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			2:40 PM	5:54 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 पर, 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 :
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**Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings – 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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### CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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



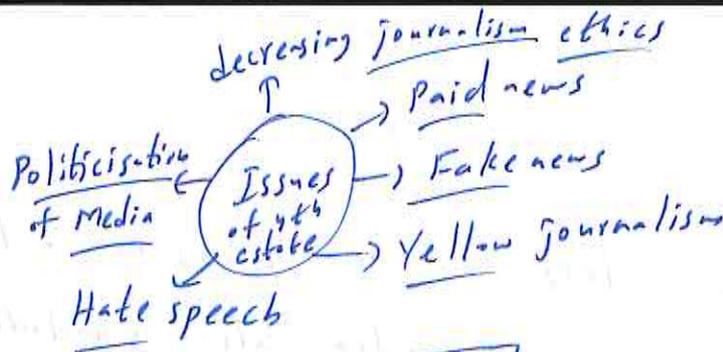
Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Fourth Estate refers to the press and media in 20th century, but, social media also is included in Fourth Estate in recent times.

Role of Fourth Estate in upholding democratic values

- 1) Ability to facilitate dissent and freedom of expression of speech (A-29(2)(-))
- 2) Awareness of public improved  $\Rightarrow$  Accountability of executive improves
- 3) Connectivity with NGOs  $\Rightarrow$  PIL, Pressure groups
- 4) Spread of political values, professment (education)
- 5) Connectivity between government and people  
(Mann ki Baat by PM)
- 6) Creation of positive political attitude



Issues affecting press freedom :-

- 1) Legislations such as Official Secrets Act, Indian Evidence Act and Parliamentary privileges (A-102, 171)
  - 2) Media's politicisation
  - 3) Archaic laws such as VAPA under rational security (preventive detention)
  - 4) Foreign media has higher regulations (FCRA)
  - 5) Sudden raids of media houses by IT officials
- Press (4th Estate) is the important arm of democracy and is complementing Civil Society, and government.

**Feedback**

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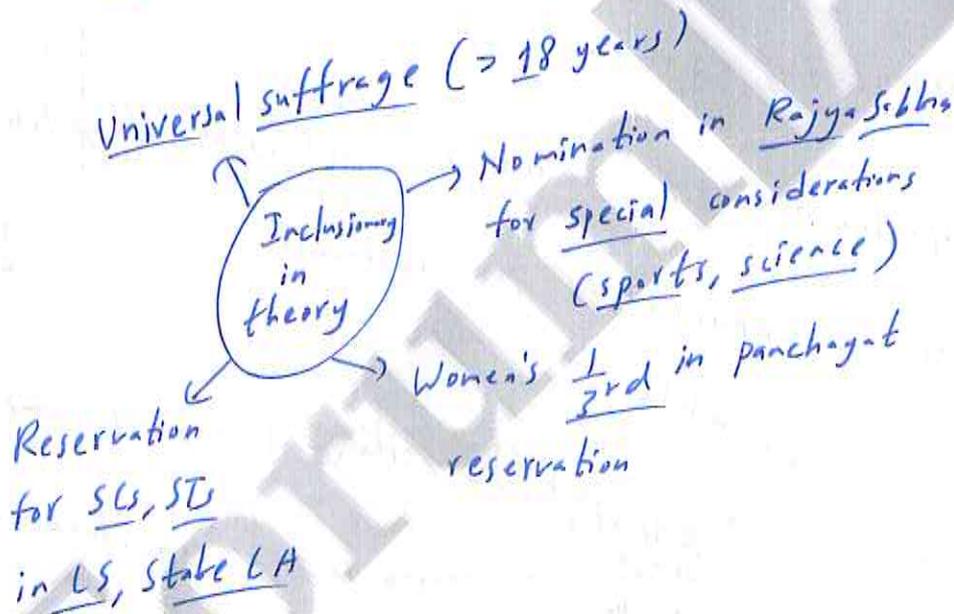
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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)

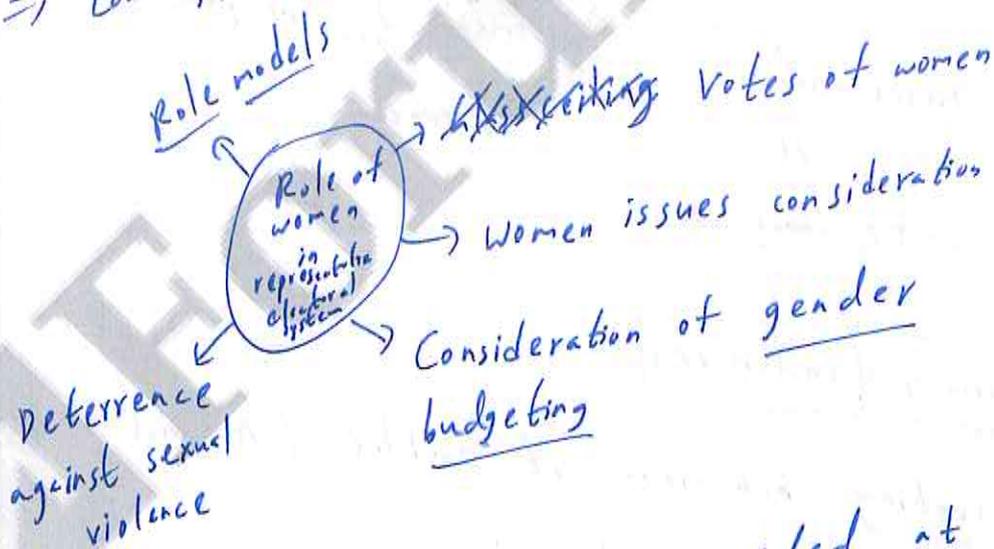
Women in Lok Sabha constitute 3% of total MPs and in state legislatures, constitute 8% of total MLAs



Exclusionary tendencies :-

- 1) Poor voting behaviour of public (Around 40% in 17th LS elections)
- 2) No intra party democracy  $\Rightarrow$  Discretion in parties tickets

- 3) Poor anti-detection law implementation
- 4) Poor functioning of ECI ⇒ Breach of Model Code of Conduct in elections
- 5) FPTP systems << less inclusive than proportional representation system.
- 6) Criminalisation of politics, Co-optation of politicians  
⇒ Low opportunity for inclusion.



Inclusive electoral practise is needed at this point of time for development of democracy and sustainable development.

### Feedback

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



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)

Death penalty is considered constitutional by Supreme Court in Bachhan Singh case

Need for death penalty :-

- 1) Deterrence from crimes towards society
- 2) Public will (70% said death penalty is needed)
- 3) SC directives for death penalty in Machhi Singh case
- 4) Justice for victims (A-27 of victims)

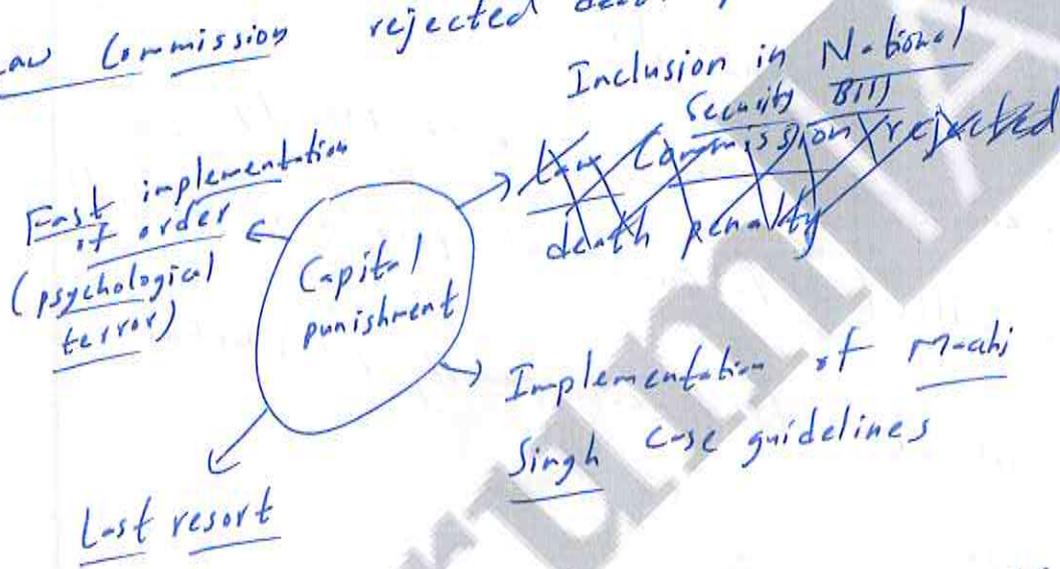
Against death penalty :-

- 1) "Death penalty is exception, life sentence is the rule" - SC in Machhi Singh case
- 2) No decrease in criminal activities in countries with capital punishment

3) Judicial discretion in death penalty  
(3 different judgements from same people in same crime - Bachhan Singh case)

4) No opportunity for judicial callback if innocent

5) Law Commission rejected death penalty



Human dignity (A-22) does not end with death penalty but also human dignity (A-22) of the victims needs to be considered for making judgement.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes.

(10 marks, 150 words)

नदी-जल विवादों के समाधान में अंतर-राज्यीय नदी जल विवाद अधिनियम, 1956 की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। जल विवादों के समाधान में विलम्ब के संभावित प्रभाव का भी वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Currently, 7 Interstate water disputes tribunals are established under ISRWD, 1956

Effectiveness :-

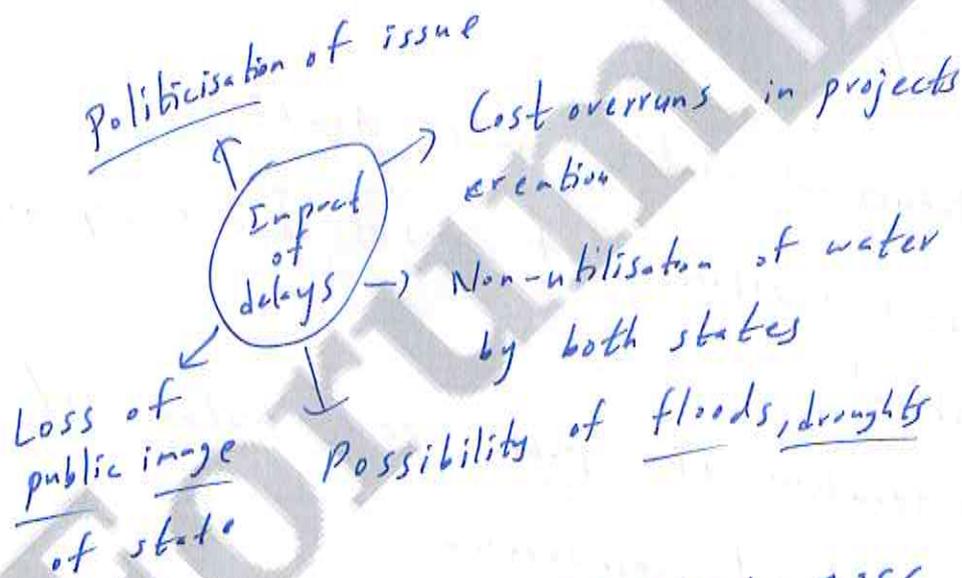
Positive :-

- 1) Constitutional mandate under A-262
- 2) Faster resolution of cases due to separate tribunal
- 3) Consideration of public needs instead of purely legal considerations

Issues :-

- 1) Repetitive creation of tribunals (2 tribunals for Kodavari)
- 2) Delay in case hearing and case resolution.

- 3) Constitution of River tribunal is by executive => Independence decreases
- 4) Tendency to appeal to supreme court (Not allowed under act), even though binding
- 5) Ever changing river courses due to meandering



River Boards Act and ISRVD Act, 2015 should be modified for faster, efficient and consultation of experts / judges for water resources sustainable management

### Feedback

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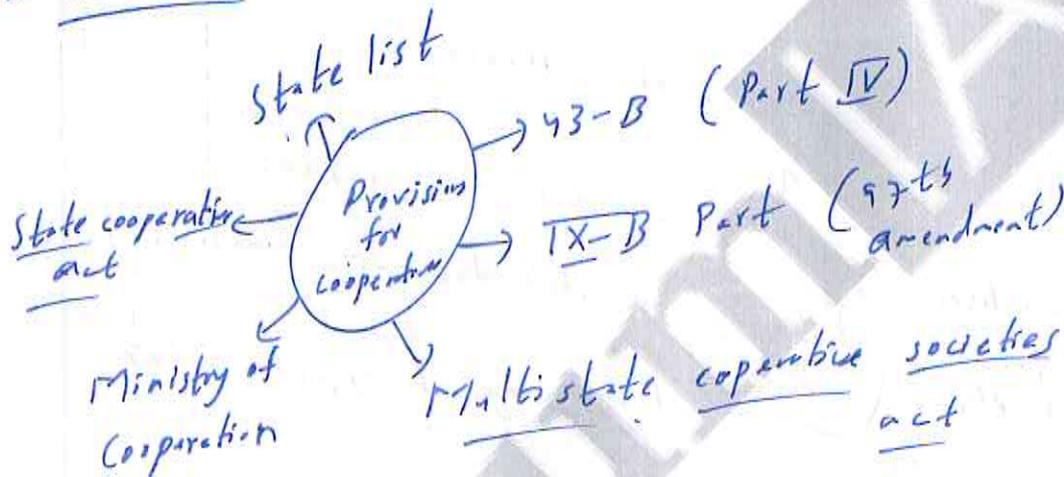
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

Cooperative refers to cooperation between members to act as a single unity in political and economic sphere.



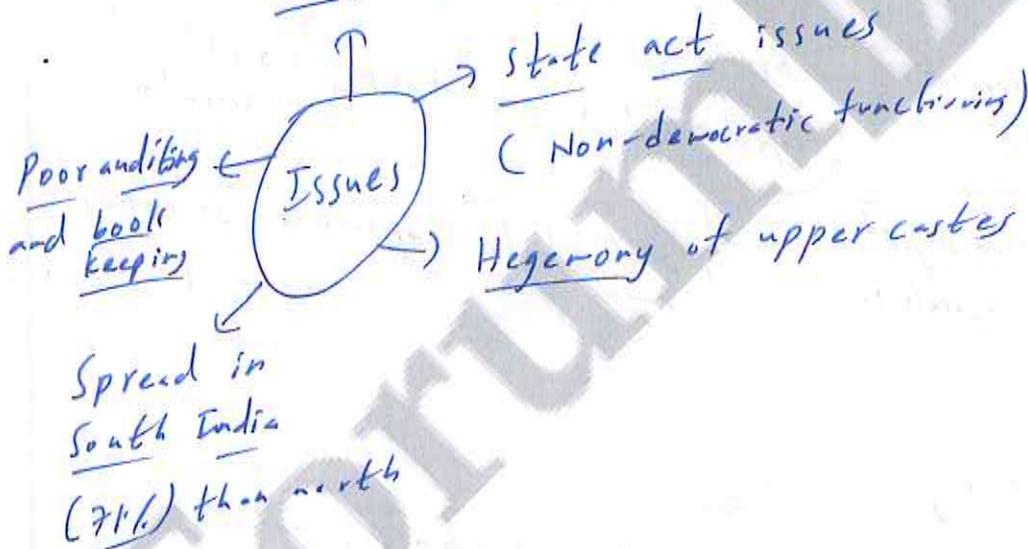
**Significance :-**

- 1) Collective voice  $\Rightarrow$  Market share, voice to voiceless (FPOs for contract farming, mandis)
- 2) Modernisation of agriculture  
(Digitisation of 63,000 PACS in Budget 23)
- 3) Women empowerment (SHGs), Vulnerable sections empowerment (SHG-Bank linkage scheme)

4) Bridge rural - urban divide

5) Improve local governance (periodic election of board members => Inculcation of democratic values)

Center-state tussle



Cooperative model of development can be improved by model cooperatives act inculcation, social audit and independent auditing of cooperatives.

**Feedback**

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

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

PM PVTG development mission is upgraded in budget 22-23 to support inclusive development of PVTGs. (Particularly vulnerable Tribal groups)

PM PVTG Development Mission :-

Close to people :-

- Local governance approach
- Panchayat participation

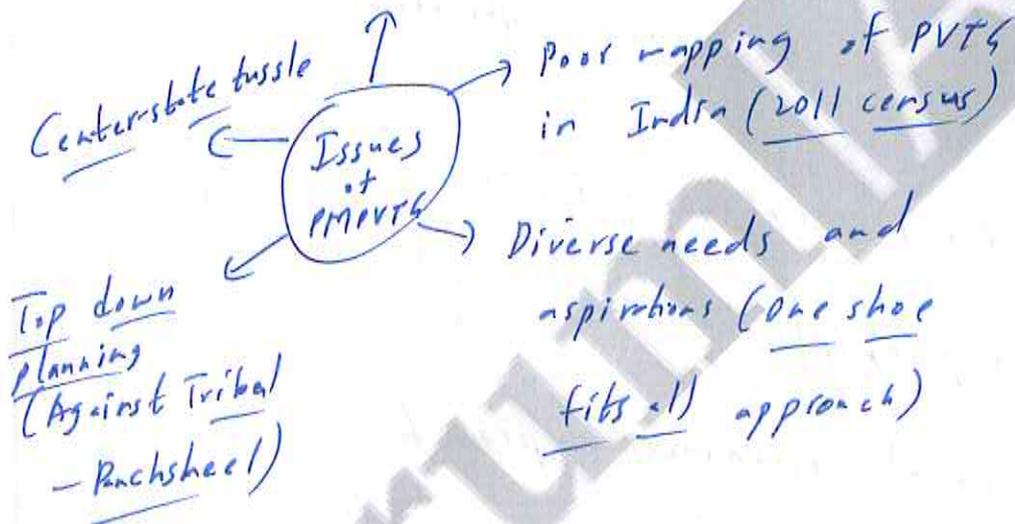
Responsive to aspirations :-

- Vocational education
- Employment opportunities
- Curbing regional inequalities

Inclusive in approach :-

- > Support for cooperatives, SHGs
- > Clothing, Food and Housing support
- > Culmination of welfare schemes for PVTGs

Criteria for declaring PVTGs



For functioning of PVTG mission, training and capacity building of bureaucracy with participative planning (GPDP) is needed, along with provision of land rights under SWAMITVA

**Feedback**

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Q.7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help in addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

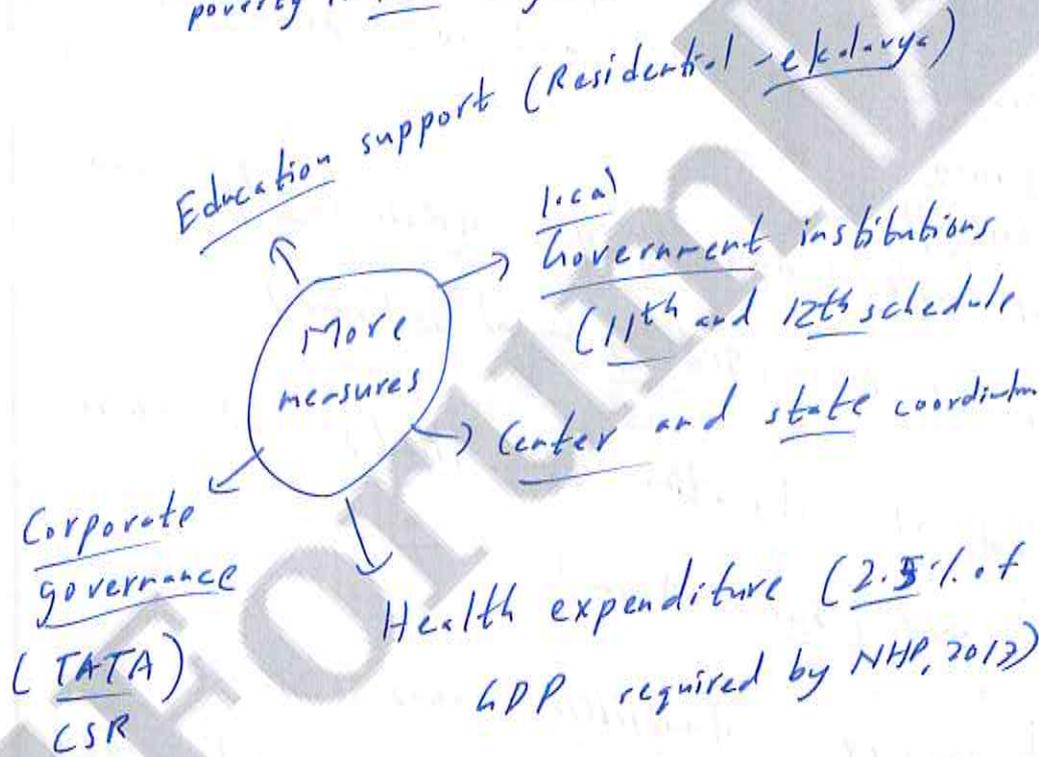
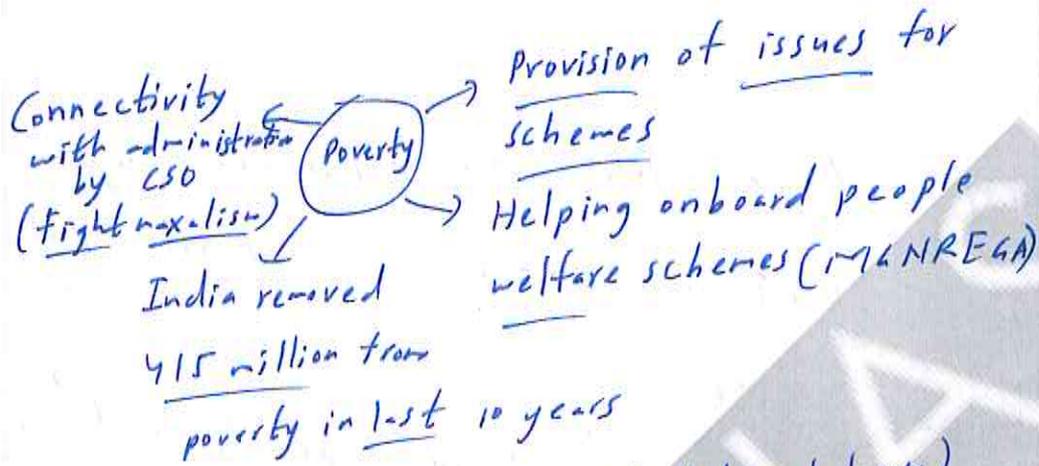
राज्य और नागरिक समाज संगठनों (सीएसओ) के बीच सहयोग किस हद तक देश में गरीबी और कुपोषण को दूर करने में मदद करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Poverty and malnutrition are considered high on SDGs (SDG-1 and SDG-2) due to their impact on sustainable growth.

State and CSO help in addressing poverty and malnutrition

Malnutrition:-

- 1) Last-mile connectivity (Aleshey Patel and government for midday meal scheme)
- 2) Spread of education of millets and their importance (Shree Anand)
- 3) Mapping of malnutrition areas and sectors for data provision to government => data backed policies (Poshan 2.0 on data of NFHS)
- 4) Lobbying against healthy food habits (McDonalds ad for kulcha)



State and CSO along with public compassion is necessary for addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में एक मजबूत सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की अनुपस्थिति 2047 तक विकसित स्थिति प्राप्त करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों में से एक बन सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Social infrastructure refers to the support for vulnerable sections, women, senior citizens and children

Issues due to lack of social infrastructure :-

1) Women  
→ Poor participation in LFPR (22.3%) ⇒  
Demographic dividend

→ Low empowerment ⇒ Increasing social evils

→ Poor savings ⇒ Informal sector (Feminisation of agriculture)

2) Children

→ Lack of support ⇒ Crime tendencies

→ Poor education and literacy outcomes

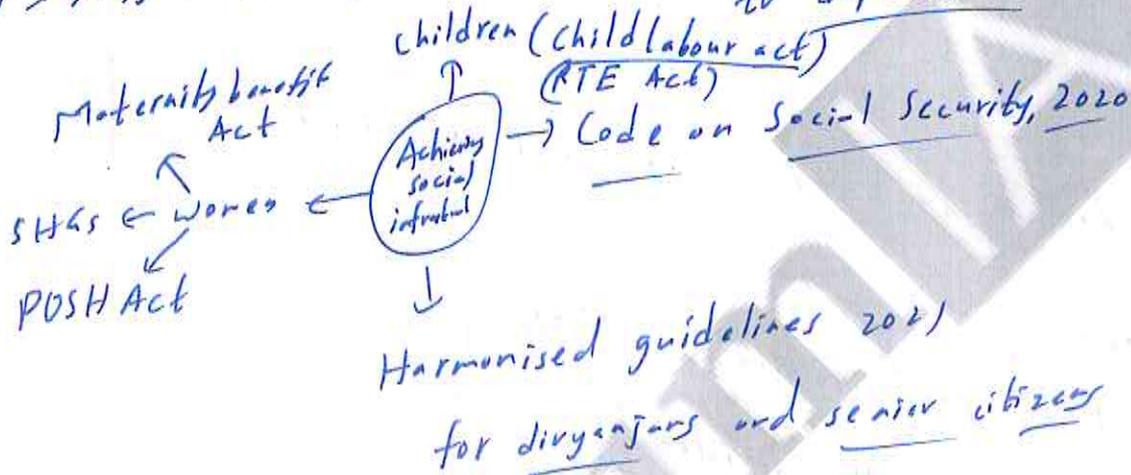
3) Senior citizens

→ Loss of crystallised intelligence

→ Loss of longevity dividend (2<sup>nd</sup> demographic dividend)

- 7) Vulnerable sections and Transgenders
  - => loss of demographic dividend
  - => Social disharmony

5) Transgenders 5) Divyangans => From self-dependent to dependent



Robust social infrastructure in country is necessary for participatory development and curbing inequalities in development.

**Feedback**

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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)

China's role in bringing Iran and Saudi Arabia together is appreciable for first step towards peace in West Asia.

Good for India's interests :-

- 1) No need to hyphenate Iran and Saudi Arabia (Chabahar port)
- 2) Oil imports shocks will decrease  $\Rightarrow$  Low Foreign exchange losses
- 3) India's goal of peace and Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
- 4) I2U2 will be benefitted (India-VAE CEPA)  
(Israel - large defense exporter)

Problems :-

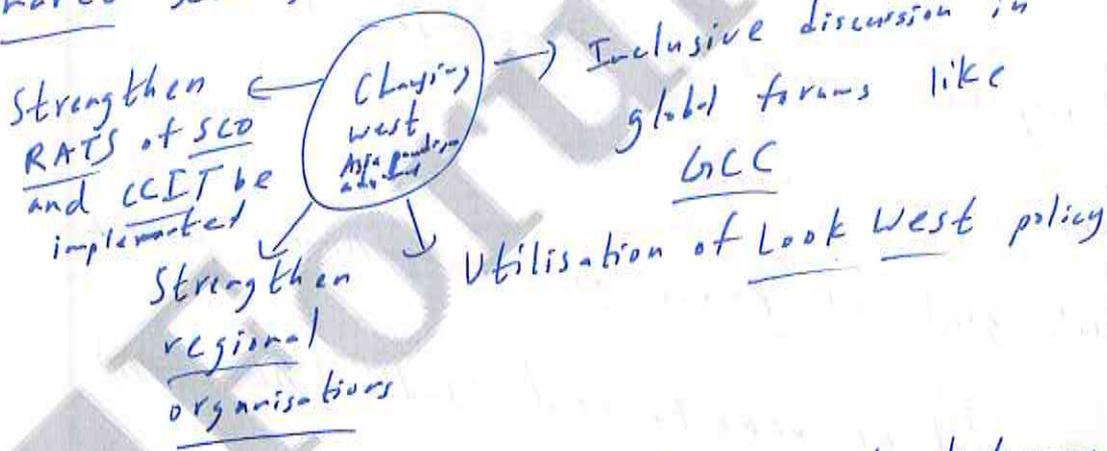
- 1) China's debt trap diplomacy and neocolonialism

=> Future issues

2) Focus on BRI might cause problems for INSTC from Chabahar port

3) Sidelining of India due to China's deep pockets (40% of China oil)

4) Taliban and China closeness => Terrorism and marco security threats



West Asia focus on dialogue and diplomacy will be utilised for sustainable development by India, but, inclusivity and equitability by China should be maintained by India.

**Feedback**

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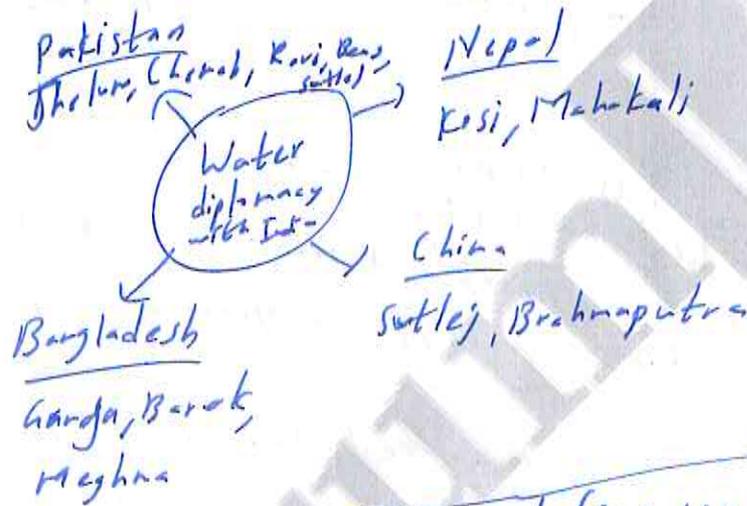
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TOTAL MARKS			



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

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

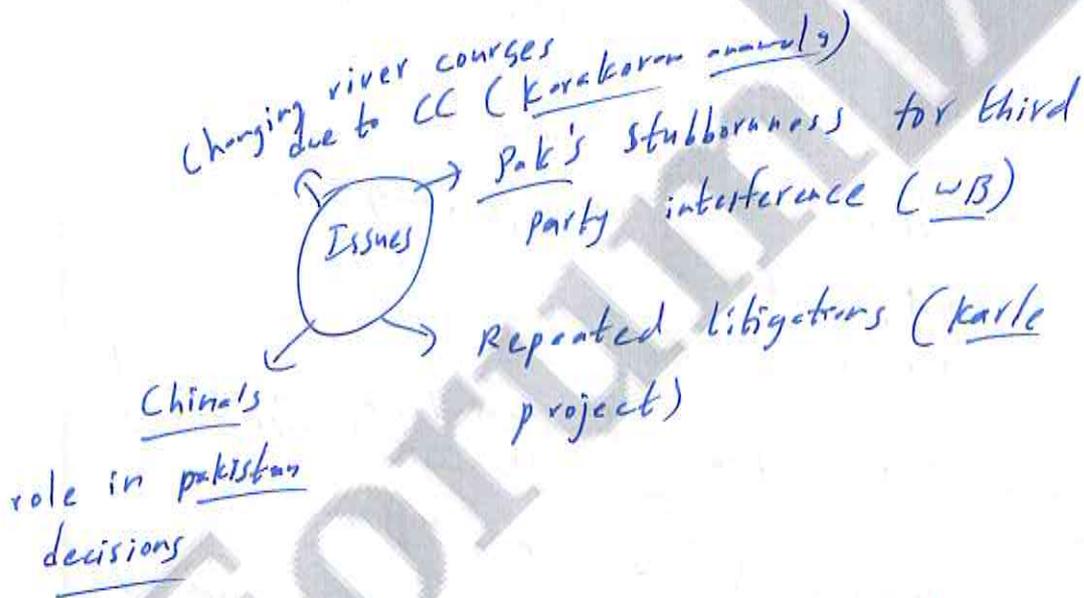
Water diplomacy refers to diplomacy on water sharing between countries.



Indus water treaty 1960 to redefine contours of regional cooperation :-

- 1) Water being shared resource can promote trade and commerce (Between India and Pak)
- 2) Dialogue and diplomacy instead of Wars and non-state actors
- 3) Cooperation between multiple countries (Sutlej - India, Pak, China)

- 4) Collective organisation for all rivers due to Himalayan glaciers (Functional SAARC)
- 5) Cooperative diplomacy on integrated watershed approach => Cosmopolitanism (UN, High Seas Treaty)



Water diplomacy can change and bring more cooperation in South Asia, but, its success is based on cooperation, coordination and collectiveness

### Feedback

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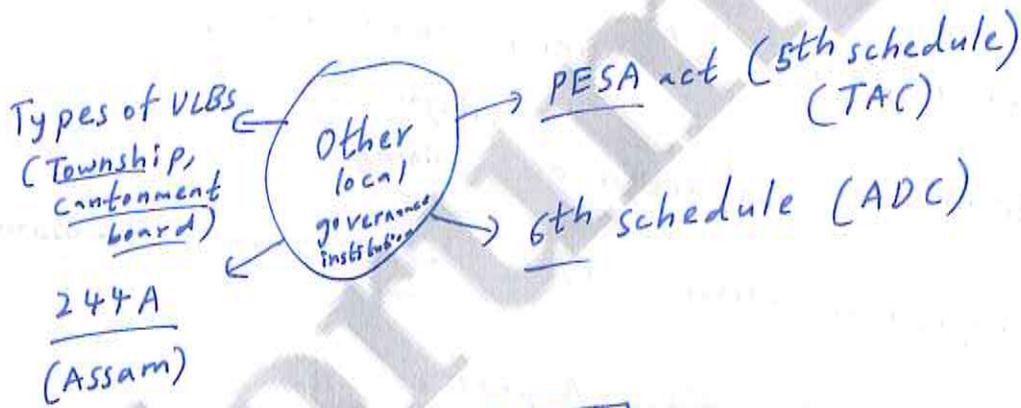
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments provided backing to panchayats and Urban local bodies by constitution. (A-40)



Bottlenecks of decentralisation :-

Panchayats :-

- 1) Low own revenue sources (5% of total expenditure)
- 2) Tied nature of funds from state (30% funds)

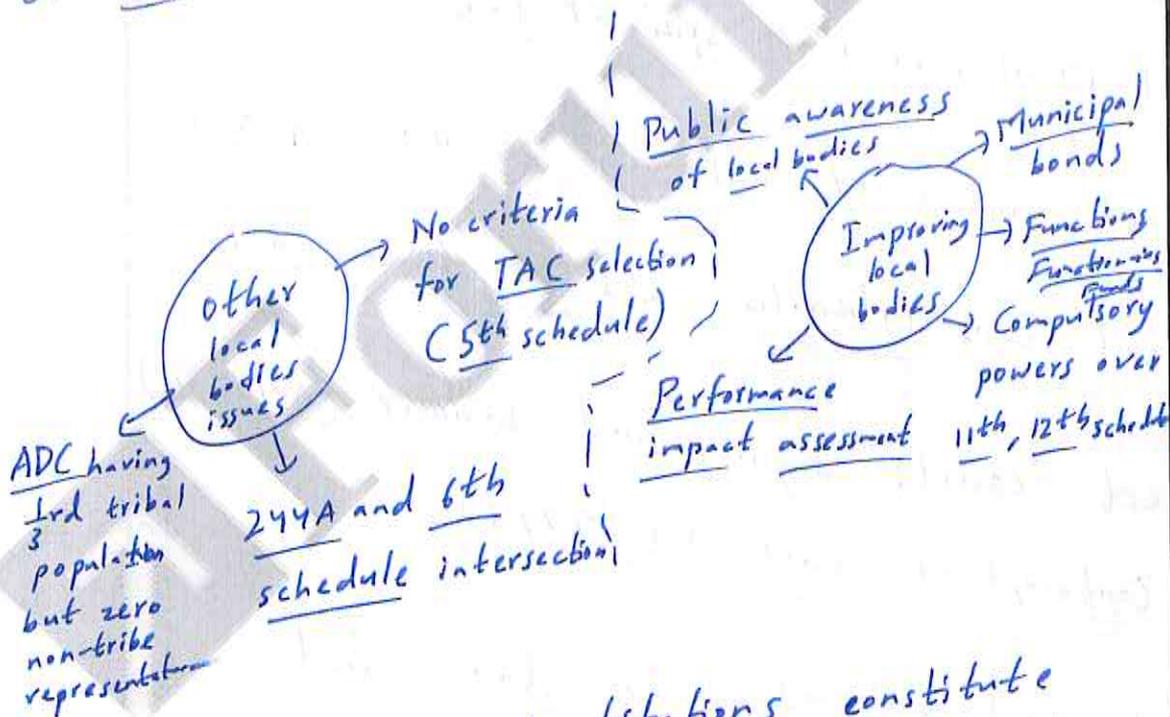
- 3) Infrequent elections (even though part of mandatory provision)
- 4) Erosion of jurisdiction with bureaucracy role  
(MPLADS functions overlapping)
- 5) Low political will among panchayats to collect taxes locally and powers of 11th schedule
- 6) Low participation of Gram Sabha and poor functioning (No action on illegal mining)
- 7) Non-implementation of State Finance Commission Report (Action Taken Report)

### Urban local bodies :-

- 1) Poor tax base (Property tax share to VLBS is not adequate)
- 2) Multitude of VLBS with different jurisdictions

(GPMC vs secbd Cantonment board)

- 3) Double headed organisation (Mayor and Executive officer)
- 4) Implementation of 12th schedule is poor due to low political will
- 5) No action on action taken report of government on SFC recommendations.



Local governance institutions constitute people-centric administration and efficient public service delivery and hence, are important now.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Independent judiciary is a part of basic structure of constitution by Kesavananda Bharati

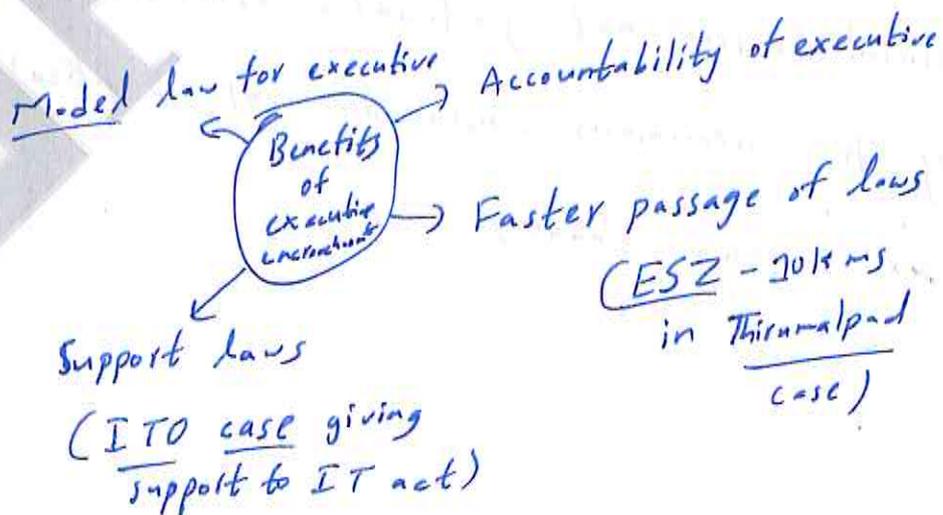
case, 1973

Bedrock for thriving polity :-

- 1) Protection of doctrine of Separation of Powers  
(Montesquieu in spirit of laws)
- 2) Protect rights of vulnerable sections (A-32)
- 3) Protect constitutionalism and rule of law (A-13)
- 4) Protect courts dignity and honour (A-122, 212)  
(Contempt of Court Act, 1971)
- 5) Checks and balances over laws and executive actions (Judicial review and Judicial activism)

## Executive encroachment issues :-

- 1) Affect separation of powers (Judicial overreach)
- 2) Opportunity for executive to encroach on other organs jurisdiction (legislative, judiciary)
- 3) Deviates from judiciary function  
(Pending cases of 472 cases as per NTDL)
- 4) Incomplete laws and executive actions (Not judges field of expertise) → (Liquor ban in 500 m of highways)
- 5) Conflictual relationship between executive and judiciary (instead of checks and balances)  
(Against rule of law)



## Avoiding judicial adventurism :-

- 1) Reforming collegium system to involve executive for accountability of judiciary
- 2) Voluntary reporting of working (Odisha HC annual report)
- 3) Jurisdiction under Sec (2) of RTI
- 4) Defining basic structure comprehensively to reduce discretionary power
- 5) Inclusivity of judges  
(2018-2022, < 3% belong to SC appointed)

Judicial review, not judicial overreach is necessary for harmonious construction of political institutions in the country.

### Feedback

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

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

Current executive agencies acting as watchdogs are CBI, ED and NIA among others in field of economic, political and social offences

Necessity of executive agencies :-

ED → FEMA  
ED → COFEPOSA  
ED → PMMLA

- 1) Central accountability and transparency of executive (Jharkhand CM Mining scam case)
- 2) Establish constitutionalism and rule of law (under A-14)
- 3) Support to CVC, Lokpal and Lokayuktas in combating corruption and money-laundering
- 4) Swift action against offenders to uphold justice and before escaping to foreign nations. (ED - seize assets)

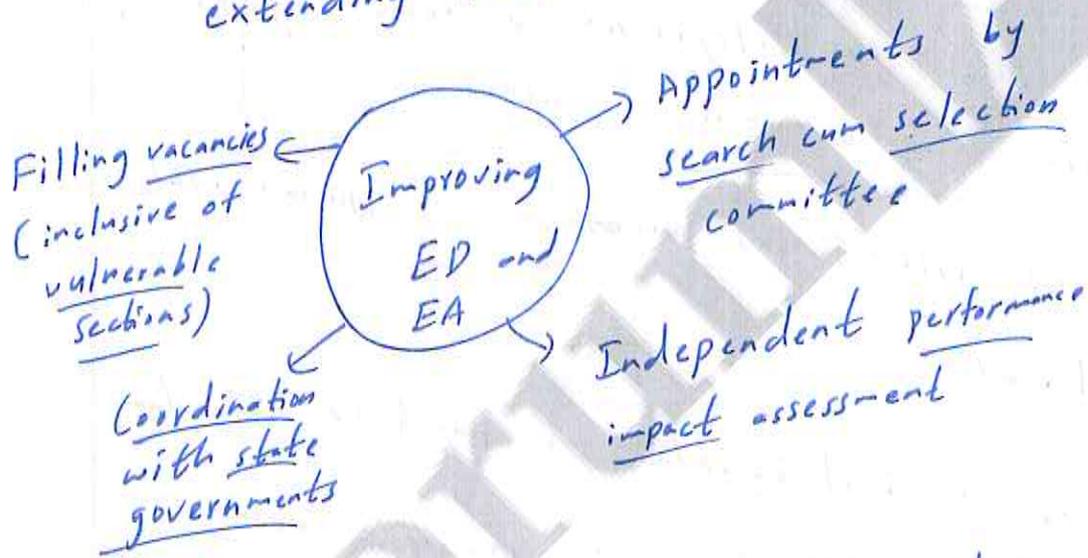
- 5) Image of government and public trust in institutions are protected
- 6) Improved public service delivery by deterrence to corrupt (protect economy of country by foreign exchange)

Use of EA with vested interests :-

- 1) High no. of arrests and low conviction rate  
 ⇒ Morale of officers decreases
- 2) Political tool ⇒ decreases efficacy against national threats (cryptocurrency, money laundering)
- 3) Decrease of public trust in democracy
- 4) Inefficient utilisation of public funds
- 5) Repeated seizing and releasing of assets of people ⇒ High delays in public service

6) Appointments of ED (3 years with 2 years extensions) => Executive bias => Poor action against executive

7) SC → "Bad example for junior officers by extending tenure of chairman"



Enforcement directorate and EA play a crucial role in countries economic criminal justice systems therefore their functioning being effective is the need of the hour.

**Feedback**

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission for Women (NCW) is a statutory body established under NCW Act, 2003.

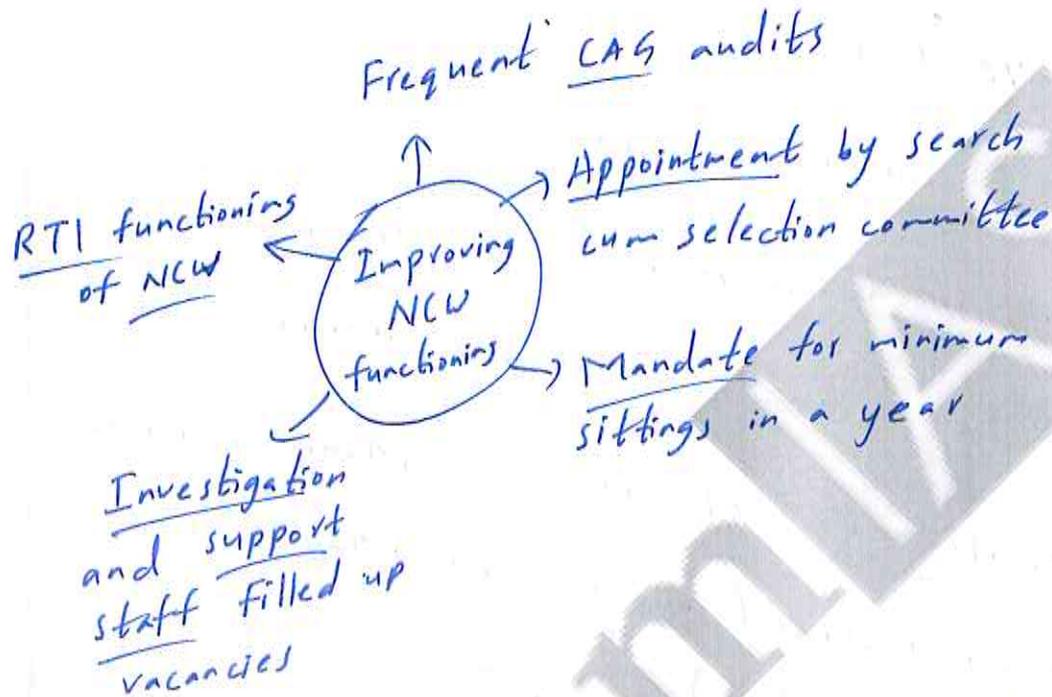
Role of NCW in safeguarding women's rights and their socio-economic wellbeing

- 1) Part of NHRC as member => Human rights upheldment
- 2) Act as a civil court and mandate attendance on suo-moto cases (NCW suo-moto action on manipuri violence case)
- 3) Participate in gender budgeting from 2005-06 (SHG-didis and Bank-sakhis support)
- 4) Formulation of schemes and support of 100 Women and children welfare

5) Investigation into crimes against women will be supported.

Issues in working of NCW :-

- 1) Delays in appointments and low frequent meetings (Poor constitutional morality)
- 2) Politicalization of NCW (Manipuri violence video was received by NCW in May but no action was taken)
- 3) Attacks on members of NCW by criminals (NCW chief attacked by accused)
- 4) Poor functioning of action taken report on recommendations of NCW
- 5) Non-binding recommendations of NCW
- c) No gender outcome budgeting on schemes.



NCW is the head organisation for women's rights and their effective functioning is necessary for equality (A-14) of women under constitution and VDHR

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MPI report globally is released by oxfam report and UNDP whereas MPI-India is released by NITI Aayog

National MPI Report by NITI Aayog :-

1) Extent :-

- a) Reduction in MPI-poor
- b) High in rural than urban areas
- c) Women more MPI than men

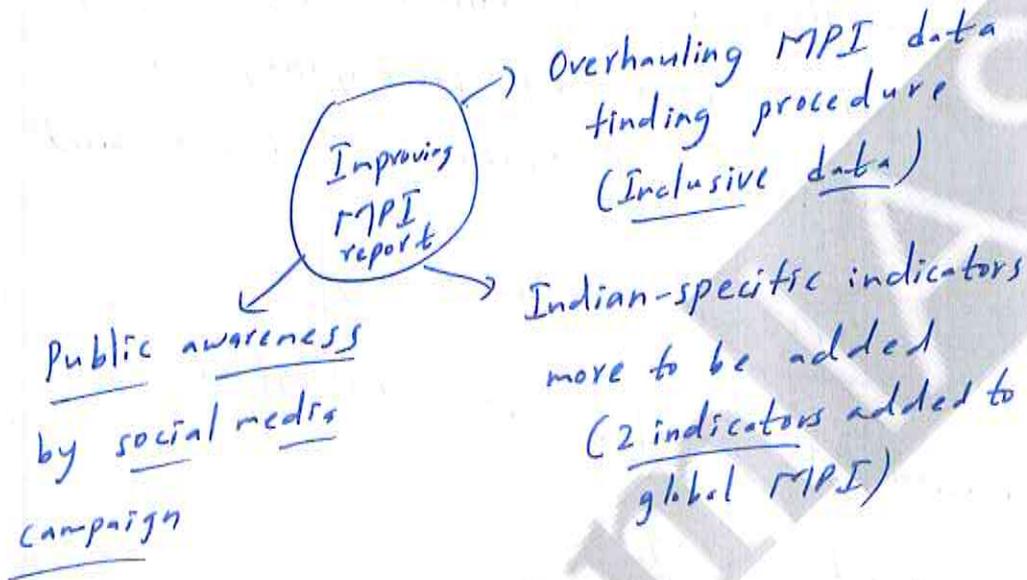
d) Increase in bank accounts by PMJDY reduced

MPI  
c) SCs, STs more MPI than general

2) Source :-

- a) Lack of assets in rural areas

- b) Health indicators ( wasting - 35.5%, stunting - 37.1%, underweight - 35% )
- c) Anaemia prevalence in adolescent and pregnant mothers
- d) Lack of stove (LPG) connections
- 3) Complexity :-
- a) Collection of data by family unit ( Bank account, assets ) => can hide figures
- b) Debt criteria not considered (for assets)
- c) Sample data collected and extrapolated  
=> Prone to errors
- ↓) Incomprehensiveness of indicators  
( Education - not covering all situations )
- e) Issues of deciding productive work for women



MPI is an important criteria since SDG-1 (zero poverty) is to be achieved by 2030 and also necessary by constitutional mandate  
(Part IV)

### 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)

Political parties are organised entities with the aim of gaining power by participating in elections (National and state - ECI determined)

Lifeblood of representative democracy :-

- 1) Preparation of manifesto for contestant  
⇒ Educated voting
- 2) Platform for bringing similar ideology persons together (Public participation)
- 3) Coordination across state and nation's area for elections
- 4) Inclusive of vulnerable sections and women (Representing demand)
- 5) Coordination between legislative and executive

by party whip

Challenges of political parties :-

- 1) Low intra-party democracy
- 2) Tendency to have high command structure  
(ECI removed permanent president option in parties)
- 3) Bias in party for tickets and ministerial positions for vulnerable sections and women  
(Around 2% women in Lok Sabha)
- 4) Anonymous Funding and muscle power usage (Criminalisation of politics) → 43% (serious) and 27% (serious) in 17th LS
- 5) Tendency to use divisions of public (vote-bank politics, casteisation of politics)
- 6) Defection (horse trading) and periodic coalition and separation of parties

- 7) Non-applicability of RTI
- 8) Can't deregister party by ECI



Political parties are the bridge between government and public, and therefore their effective functioning is necessary for democratisation of society.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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 aimed at giving drinking water capacity to all houses in rural and urban areas by 2024

Benefits across generations :-

1) Health:-

→ Improve safe water availability (Reduce cholera, typhoid)

→ Avoid water poisoning by uranium and harmful metals to be drunk (Fluorosis)

→ Healthy children born (Demographic dividend)

2) Economic:-

→ Lesser time spent for water support  
(5kms on avg walked by women for clean water) ⇒ Productivity ↑

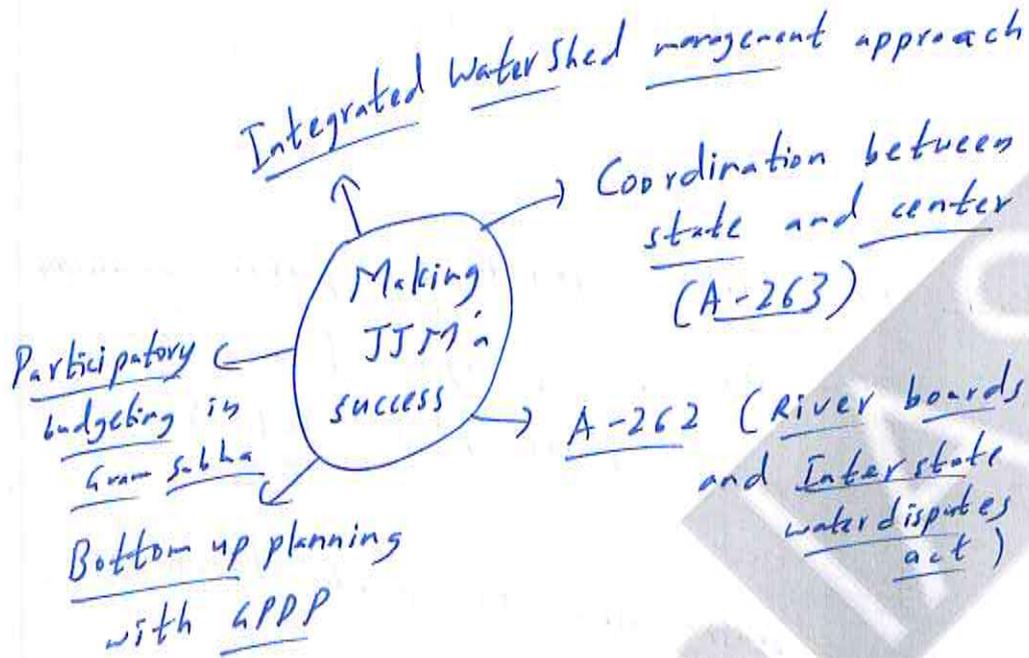
→ Funds for panchayats by taxes

3) Political :-

- Bridging rural-urban divide
- Improved public service delivery
- Public trust in democracy

Challenges :-

- 1) Water being a state subject under Schedule-7
- 2) Coordination between states and center issues
- 2) Non-availability of water sources near villages and high cost of pipelines
- 3) Leakages of funds and cost-overruns of projects
- 4) Lack of awareness of JJM among public
- 5) Poor filtering infrastructure and pollution of waterbodies and groundwater.



Ministry of Jal Shakti's JJM has potential to bring rural areas into sustainable development by SDG-11 (Good governance) and SDG-9.

**Feedback**

(For OFFICE use only)

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

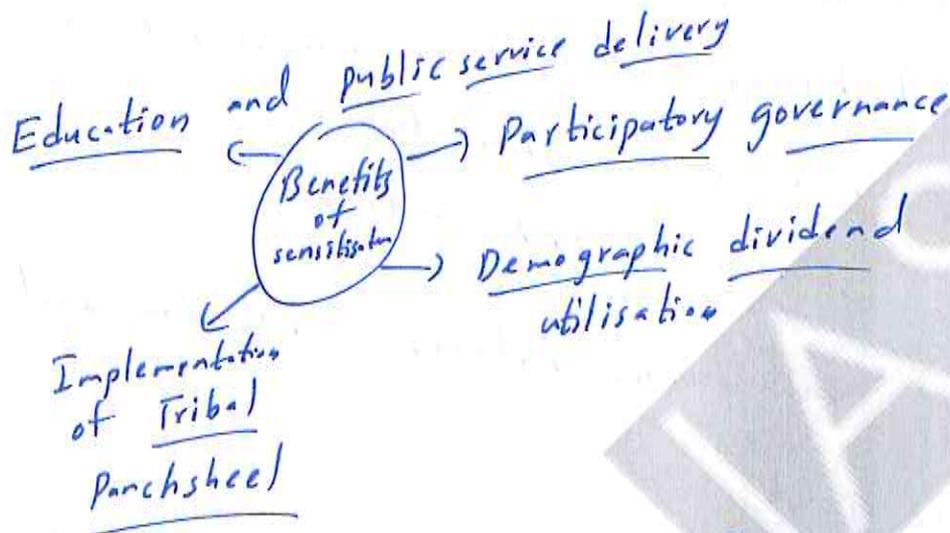
अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Attacks on tribal youth by public humiliations and torure in UP has brought focus on SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989

Need for intense sensitization of public functionaries and civil society

- 1) Poor laws functioning (SC, ST (PA) Act, 1989)
- 2) Role models for junior officers and public
- 3) Poor reporting of cases due to poor conviction rate (3.3% for SCs) and social caste norms
- 4) Lack of awareness of rights of SCs and STs wrt A-14, A-17
- 5) Lack of public infrastructure (police) and Grievance Redressal Mechanism



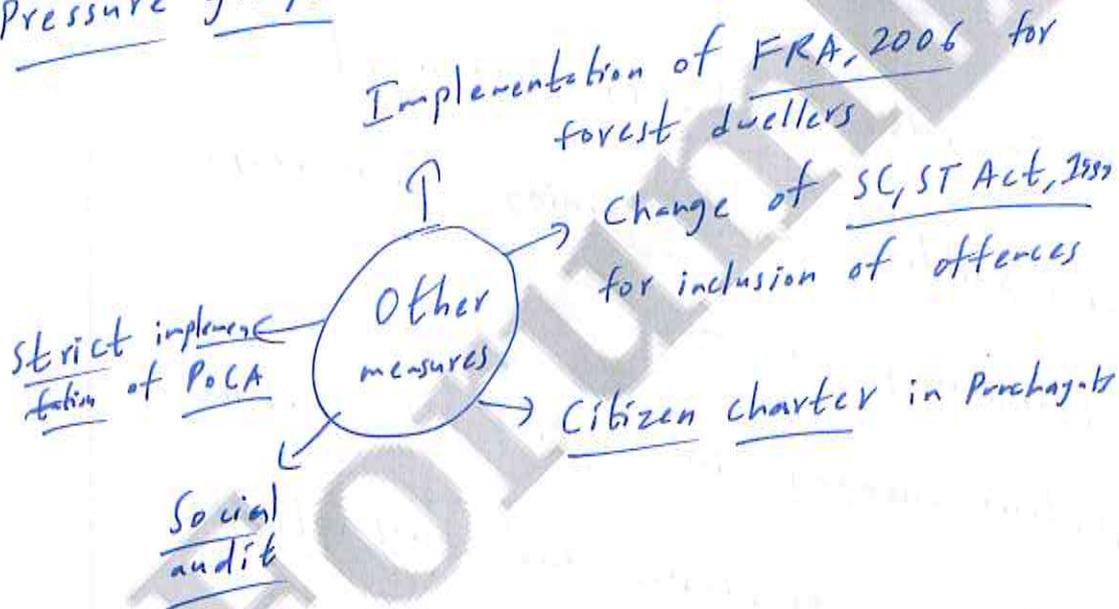
Ways to sensitize public functionaries :-

- 1) Capacity building and training with respect to functioning of act
- 2) Attitudinal changes in working of public functionaries by persuasion and social influence
- 3) Separate Code of Ethics and Code of Conduct (2<sup>nd</sup> ARC)
- 4) Inclusive activities such as volunteer sundays

Sensitization of civil society:-

1) Support by government for civil society in dealing with caste discrimination (similar to PPP model)

2) Support via Public Interest Litigation and Pressure groups



SCs, STs Act 1989 functioning and similar legislation functioning can be improved only on participation of public, government, and NGO

**Feedback**

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

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

India - Africa ties importance has been highlighted by PM Modi in form of "Your Happiness is our Happiness"



India-Africa ties :-

Inclusive :-

1) Voice to voiceless (Global South)

2) Protect Africa from China's debt trap diplomacy (12.3 billion \$ loans)

3) Policy of support without expecting anything

4) Vaccine Mitra for COVID

Sustainable :-

1) India-Japan's Asia-Africa growth corridor

2) ISA (India-France) support

3) G20 president India => Egypt's entry in a meeting

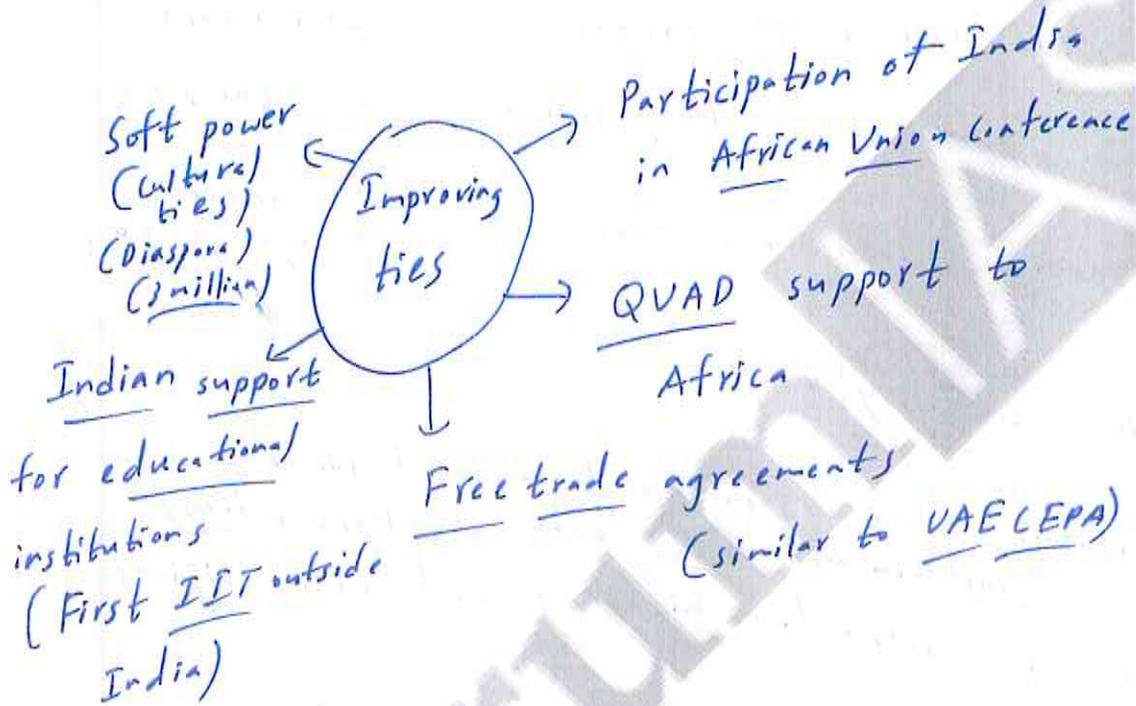
Equitable :-

- 1) Role in UNSC (No African membership) by India's demand
- 2) Biodiversity conservation (Cheetah translocation project)
- 3) India's opposition to vote in ivory trade in CITES by African countries
- 4) National Assembly building in Gambia by India.
- 5) Fighting piracy in Indian Ocean (SAGAR)

Issues :-

- 1) China's role in Africa (300\$ billion)
- 2) Anti-democracy coups and wars (South Sudan, Mali)
- 3) India's exports issue such as deaths of children by cough syrup adulteration.

4) Visa issues for African nationals to India



Asia - Africa ties are historically present and need to be continued as said by Mr. Jaishankar.

**Feedback**

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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)

ASEAN refers to members of South East Asia in economic and political (among others) coordination with each other and other countries (US, China, India)

ASEAN centrality :-

- 1) Contiguous zone from Andaman and Nicobar islands (Neighbourhood First) and (Act East policy)
- 2) Kaladan multimodal highway and IMT highway
- 3) support to BIMSTEC and BBIN
- 4) Counter China's 9-dash line and string of pearls.

Rules-based order => Opportunities for India

- 1) Relevance of QUAD and countering China's hegemony

2) India's ideals of free flow of trade and open sea lanes of communication

3) Increased coordination with global south  
(Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam)

Development partnership with PIC

i - (PM - large ocean states)

1) PIC's support to India for UNSC membership

2) Counter China's belligerence (Solomon Islands base of China)

3) Inclusive growth of Indo-Pacific

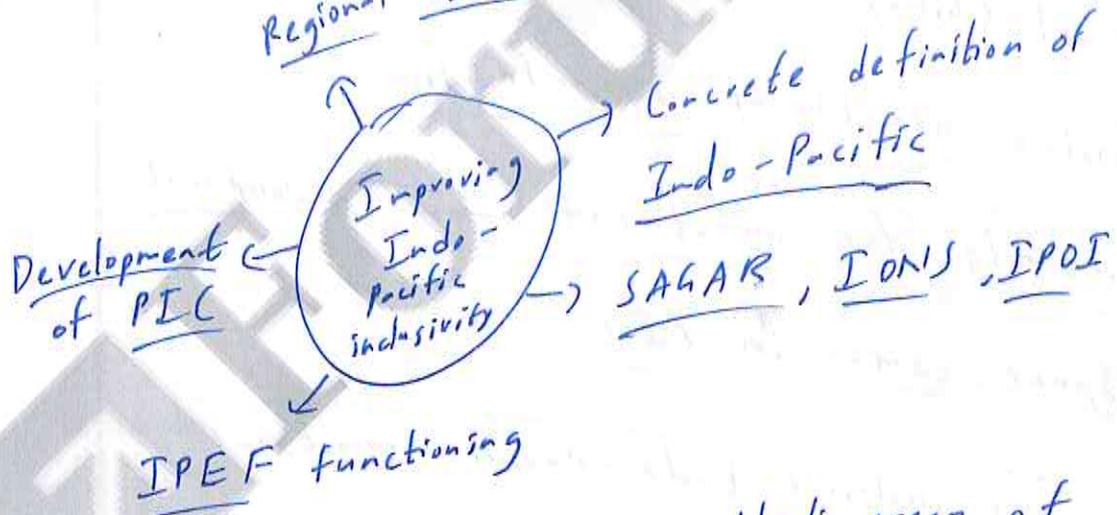
4) Opportunity for investment and development

(Space center in PIC)

Hurdles of inclusive Indo-Pacific construct :-

1) Focus on Western Pacific ocean and North-East Indian ocean (by western powers → US, AUS)

- 2) China's insecurity ⇒ Attack on borders, new land border law
- 3) COPA of US and China's debt trap diplomacy conflict in Pacific ocean
- 4) China-Taiwan conflict (Possibility of similar to Russia-Ukraine war)
- 5) Poor functioning of IONS, IPOI  
Regional organisations functioning (ASEAN)



Indo-Pacific is the new atlantic ocean of 17th century due to trade, economical and geopolitical importance.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

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

**Mentor Feedback Questions**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....
- 4 .....
- 5 .....

**Test Goal**

- 1 .....
- 2 .....
- 3 .....

**Outcomes**

- .....
- .....
- .....
- .....

**Marking Scheme**

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

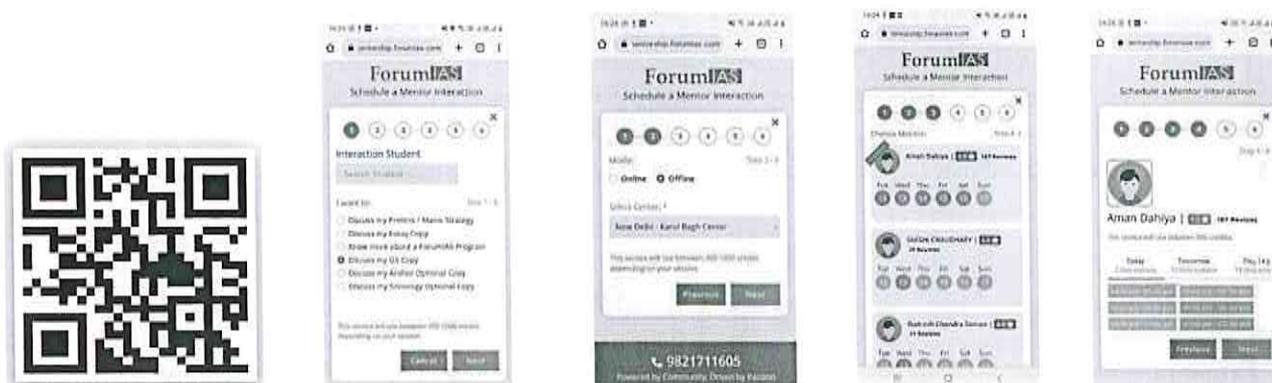
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

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