

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम**Aswin kakumanu**

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

Date/दिनांक

*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		
2		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

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।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :

Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :

End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :

08:00Am**11:00Am**

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 इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

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ईसीएन कोड :

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① ② ③ ④ ⑤

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.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

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.

Section - A

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(1)

The fourth estate refers to media including social and print media which ~~parts~~ forms an important for accountability.

Role of 4th estate

(i) provide voice for vulnerable sections to uphold their natures / constitutional right

Ex:- • #I Me Too Campaign
• Polarasam Tobals - rehabilitation

(ii) Educate citizens about rights and duties.

Ex:- Azadi ka Amrit Mahotsav → Doordarshan educating freedom fighters.

(iii) Accountability of democratic system by independent investigations.

Ex:- NDTV and Bihar Education system, related scams

(iv) Creates an ecosystem for democratic system on discussion of bills.

Ex:- Sansad TV → Big picture on policy analysis.

Issues effecting press freedom

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India ranks at 64th position in

press freedom index at lower ranks due to

(i) Sedition (IPC 124A) and arrest of various Journalists, killing of Journalists

Ex:- Siddique arrested for calling Hathras case in Uttar Pradesh

(ii) Corporatization of media led to sensationalization, entertaining news

Ex:- Reliance, Adani group holds highest stake in Times Now, NDTV etc.

(iii) Spread of fakenews leading to disbelief

Ex:- PIB unit to verify fake news.

(iv) Media ethics in a declining bound

Ex:- Rape victims identity revealed.

Media should form a self regulating code along with new set of media codes.

This should be supported by financial support from government / Trusts / citizen

to enhance independence of media houses

Article 324 provides for free and fair election based on Universal adult franchise making election inclusion with Article 19 providing freedom to form parties.

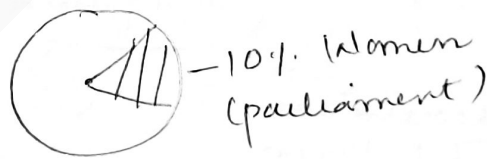
Exclusion Inclusionary in Nature

- ① Universal adult franchise
- ② Independent election commission
- ③ Reservation of seats (SC/ST/women)
- Ex: - Gujarat panchayat (all women - 4).
- ④ PESA for Tribal areas and Achanambur district council for Tribal welfare (Sch VI).

Exclusion in Nature

(i) Representation of Women in lower assembly Parliament

Ex: ADR report



(ii) Reserved in panchayat are also occupied by male (patriarchy)

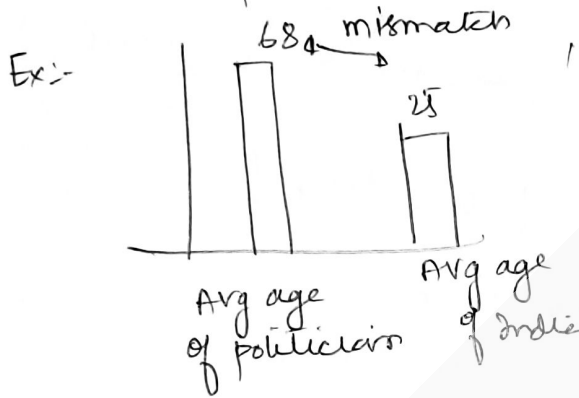
Ex: - Parliamentary standing committee (PSC) about Sarpanch pati.

(iii) This is because of criminalization

and increasing role of money power.

Ex:- SC Judgement on providing information in official websites on choosing candidates.

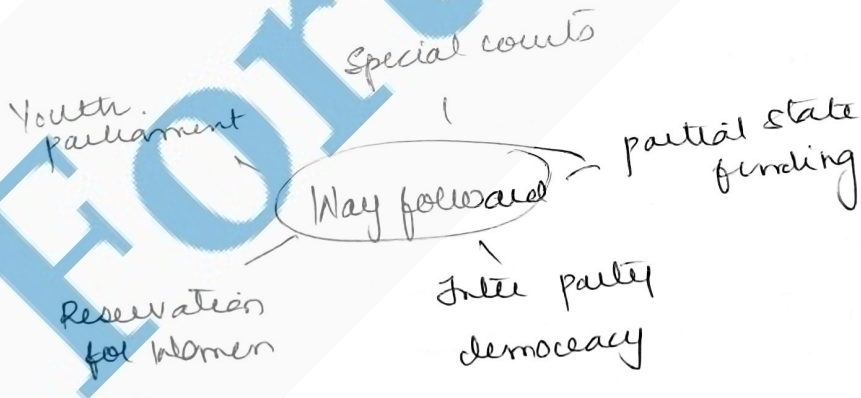
(iv) Representation of Tribal, youth very low in politics.



1 in 81 of Tribals
↓
only 1% in politics.

(v) Lack of leadership role of political party by women.

Ex:- Not even one women leads national party in India.



As Ambedkar ji highlighted "Educate, organise, revolt" model should be followed for political justice thereby achieving social justice, constitutional reality.

3

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The practice of capital punishment is removed by various democracies as it violates human rights. This is continued as acts as deterrence for crime.

Ex:- New Bharatiya Sasana - death penalty for rape of minor

Contravenes aband death penalty

(i) Against Right to life (Article 21), Natural rights of human beings

Ex:- I. Kant → Taking life of other humane immoral

(ii) prone to discrepancies cannot be altered and merciless

Ex:- Natural justice stems on revision of judgements

(iii) No deterrent effect

Ex:- Parliament standing committee (PSC) → "Deterrence by certainty of law rather than severity"

(iv) closure to victims but no compensation

Ex:- Nibhaya case (2012) - closure but victim centric (reformative justice to be promoted)

Fine balance in Death penalty

(i) Supreme court highlighted "Rarest of rare doctrine" for death penalty.
Issue :- Not defined this situation leading to overarching effect.

(ii) Moral procedure in death penalty (Hanging and chemical system to be enquired).

(iii) Victim centric justice by compensation

(iv) Appeal against death penalty by varied means.

Ex:- Hurra vs Hurra → Review in Judge's chamber

• Article 72 → president to reverse death penalty

Capital punishment should be replaced with robust, timely criminal justice system for deterrence effect.

Article 262 provides for inter state river water disputes (KRWD) and limitation of Supreme Court role in such disputes.

Effectiveness

- (i) Setup Independent Tribunals for sharing of river water.
Ex:- Krishna, Godavari sharing agreement
- (ii) Setting up river water Boards to implement this sharing, information on best practices.
Ex:- Krishna River Board → Criscilam Issue [Telangana, Andhra]
→ Telangana share of SSIMT
- (iii) It is done by inclusion of all states (participatory) and power of civil court, finality in judgement.

Issues regarding

With enhanced climate crisis, political sensitization leads to large scale river water disputes across our nation.

(i) Appeals to Supremecourt (special leave petition (Art 32)) against Tribunal judgements (Ex:- Cauvery).

(ii) Delays in appointing Tribunals

Ex:- Mahamadi (after 4 years)

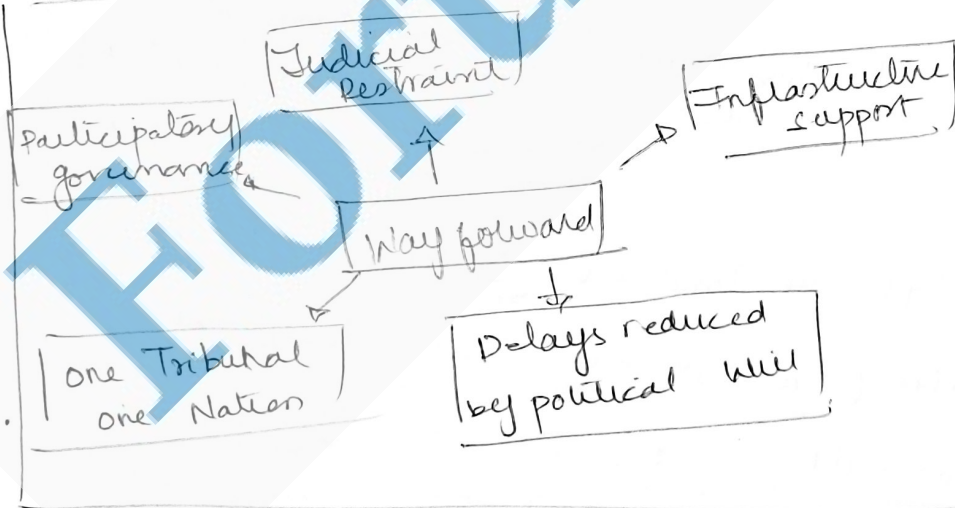
(iii) Delays in finality of river sharing and gazette declaration.

Ex:- Beas sharing finality (10 years).

(iv) Boards powers are limited by politicization of issues.

Ex:- Krishna sharing (federal Tribunal)

(v) lack of representation of vulnerable sections Ex:- polaradam issue.



The new bill of river water dispute to be resolved using participatory system and inclusive governance

5.
 India holds 60% of population in
Rural systems / villages and cooperatization
 aids in achieving a coordinated force
 in development.

Positive Impacts:-

(i) pooling in resources of rural areas.
 Ex:- Self help group (SHG). role in
 development.

(ii) Reducing information asymmetry.
 Ex:- MKES - RTI in Rajasthan.

(iii) collective Bargaining against
 cooperative leader.

Ex:- Day's issue in Gujarat

(iv) Market access to produced goods

Ex:- TRIFED → Tribals better
 access to resource / sale.

(v) Infrastructure development

Ex:- Grain plan making FPO role clear

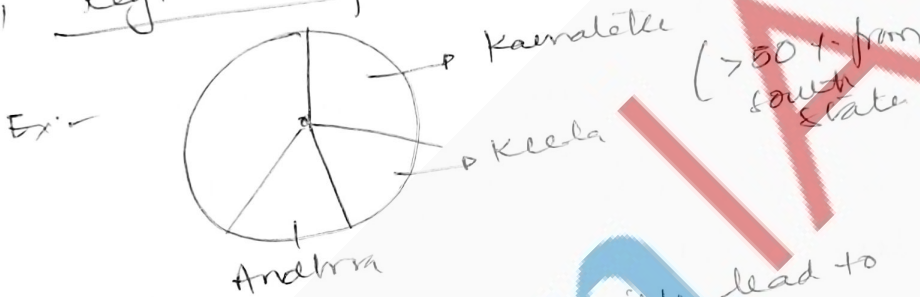
Budget 2023 - 1000 FPOs to be
 built by 2028.

(i) Social dynamics led to capture of cooperative by upper caste/class.

Ex:- Elections by money power

(ii) less number of cooperative in rural compared to other urban

(iii) Regional disparity in formation



(iv) lack of knowledge, skills lead to Exploitation Ex:- MSP and middlemen

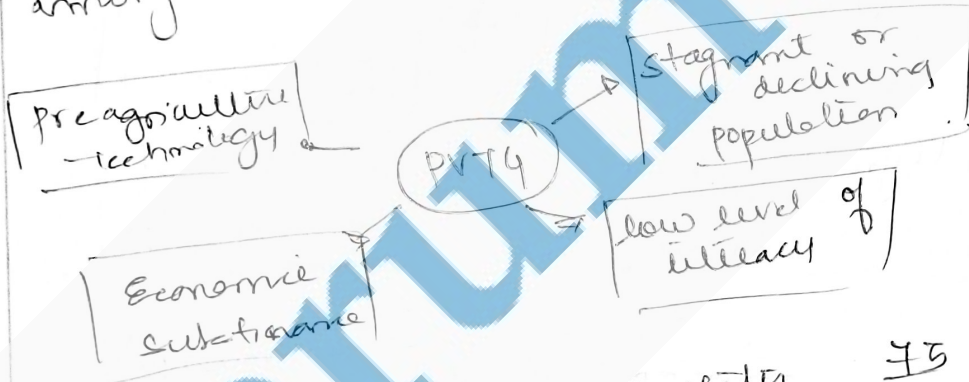
(v) Market volatility and No safety buffer
Ex:- only 31% of storage facilities produced food has

Ministry of cooperation is acting as fulcrum for achieving a cooperative revolution which legal, social and political way

Good governance forms the basic spirit of constitutional democracy based on Equity, participation, effectiveness, efficiency, with a proper grievance redressal.

PVTG = 75 Aclass in Society 2

PVTG refers to most vulnerable sections among Tribals identified by



They are spread across 10 states, 75 in number.

PM PVTG development mission

(i) saturation of all schemes for all families in development. based on Anayodhaya scheme.

(ii) convergence of varied ministry for pooling in resources.

Ex:- ADP model of NITI Aayog

(iv) last mile connectivity

Other steps Needed

(i) Participatory, decentralized approach
- than "one size fit all".

Ex:- Tribal panchayat - involving tribals
in administration

(ii) Tribal Research Institute to carry
out field works to find root cause.

Ex:- LP vidyarthi → Tribal commission (1968) → Native men's complex
↓
flouetic resettlement

(iii) Integrate PVTG based on their innovation rather than enforcing.

(iv) Providing TRIFED for sale of Minor forest produce (MFP).

This along with strict implementation of forest rights Act, 2006 and improving

literacy needed for a holistic, inclusive justice system.

Recently IMF report highlighted India has removed 13.5 crore population from poverty. This is possible by state, CEO.

Collaboration observed

(i) To provide grassroot level services and last mile service delivery

Ex:- Kudumbarhree → COVID-free meals
DYFI, Keeda → holiday programme

(ii) Aide in Research, policy changes

Ex:- NGO prathims → Nursery mission
(New Education policy)

(iii) Holder accountability of functioning of government

Ex:- Andhra Pradesh → SHG to Social audit
MGNREGA


(iv) Aide in Cooperative revolution

Ex:- AMUL, Sangam (AP) model

(v) Acts in spreading awareness, change in way of life

Ex:- Chipko movement against deforestation

(i) lack of Transparency in functioning

Ex:-  → 10% (final report submitted)
(CBI report)

(ii) stalling development progress

Ex:- • Kundalikulam nuclear project

• IB report NGO disturbance led to
loss of [2-3%] of GDP for nation

(iii) lack of independent fund led to
overdependence on corporates.

Ex:- Toolkit cases on climate change

(iv) They also act as hub for
money laundering.

The CSO and government should

cooperate, collaborate on basis of Transparency

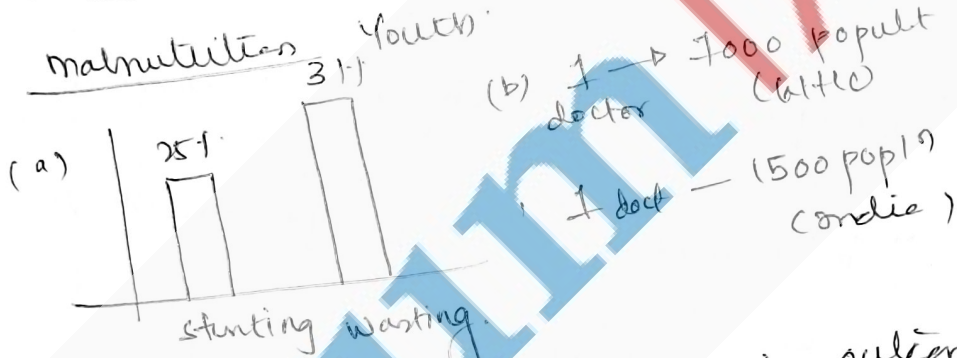
Support as per policy of Development of

NGO systems in India

India under its "panch pram" has planned to achieve a developed, self-reliant by 2047 for which social infra forms the base to propel.

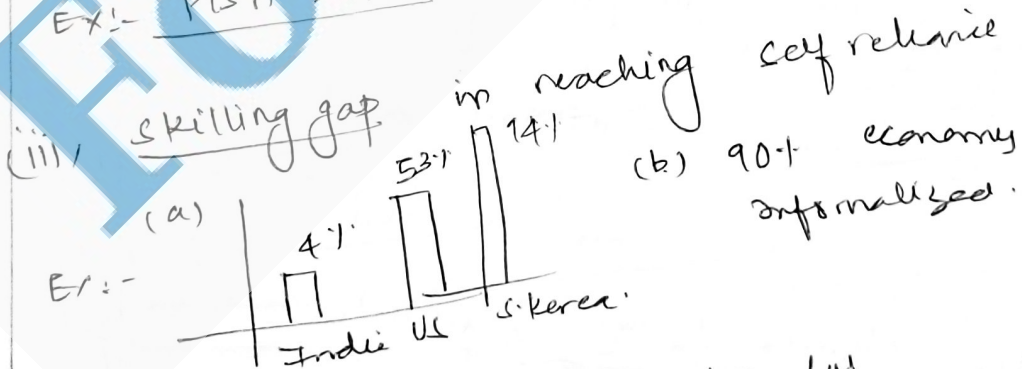
Challenges in Social Infra

(i) Health system poor with high level

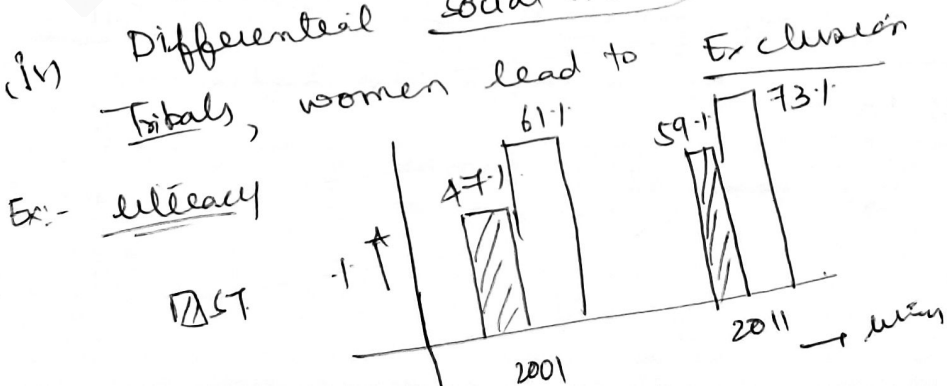


(ii) poor Educational and learning outcomes

Ex:- PLSA 2017 → India last/lowest rank.



(iii) Differential Social Indicators for Tribals, women lead to Exclusion



(v) Regional disparity in indicators

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Ex:- $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{TFR} \\ \text{South} \end{array} \right| = 1.8$ & $\left| \begin{array}{l} \text{TFR} \\ \text{BIMARU state} \end{array} \right| = 3$

Way Forward

(i) Increase public Expenditure on health, education

Ex:- \bullet 2% of GDP (health) \rightarrow 3-4% of GDP (2030)

\bullet 3% of GDP (educat) \rightarrow 6% of GDP (2030)

(ii) Participatory approach in governance

Ex:- Tribal council for health (Gadchiroli)

(iii) Convergence, competition among federated units

Ex:- GST Council

(iv) Creating synergies of middle class growth

Ex:- Industries \rightarrow Dway and large missing middle.

India should follow a welfare measure

with involving private players, along checks and balances to achieve an inclusive

goal in reaching sustainable goals by 2030

Recently china broked a deal between Iran and Saudi Arabia (staunch opposites) for a peaceful West Asia. This changed paradigm in Yemen, Syria etc

Positive for India.

(i) Creates a positive Ecosystem for the Diaspora of India.

Ex:- 50% of Indian diaspora (W. Asia) Employed in Blue collar jobs.

(ii) Deepen India's Diplomatic efforts

Ex:- INSTC, TAPI Pipeline

(iii) Reduced Extremism, overflow of Terrorism into India reduced.

Ex:- ISIS can be curtailed

(iv) Diversification of Trade, Collaboration in Peace Time

Ex:- Afghan model.

(v) Improved cultural and civilizational ties in region.

Ex:- Mace Madina Circuit by govt.

Loss of gains by New players

(i) China creates debt trap diplomacy in West Asia leading to further economic crisis.

(ii) Stronger China Pakistan ties a threat of Two front war.

(iii) Ties with West Asia being degraded

Ex:- Iran → 25 yrs deal with China
 → India removed from Chabahar port for delays etc

(iv) New Axis of China Pak Turkey may

lead to a new proxy war.

Ex:- US Israel axis vs China Turkey in region

India with its everlasting civilization

ties and Non alignment can threaten the

complex W. Asia Ties - This along

with dehyphenation, Issue oriented efforts are also needed.

Water diplomacy refers to use of Water as a Tool for gaining political leverage in international affairs. South Asia with complex River systems, riparian state provide light for coordination.

Indus Water Treaty (1960)

(i) Brokered by World Bank between India, Pakistan
Ravi, Beas, Sutlej, Indus, Jhelum, Chenab (division of rivers)

(ii) longest surviving Treaty beyond diplomatic ties

Ex:- Pulwama attack (post) → Inspection by Pakistan independent.

(iii) sharing of information for better management of floods, hydrology.

Ex:- floods of 2022, Kishenganga.

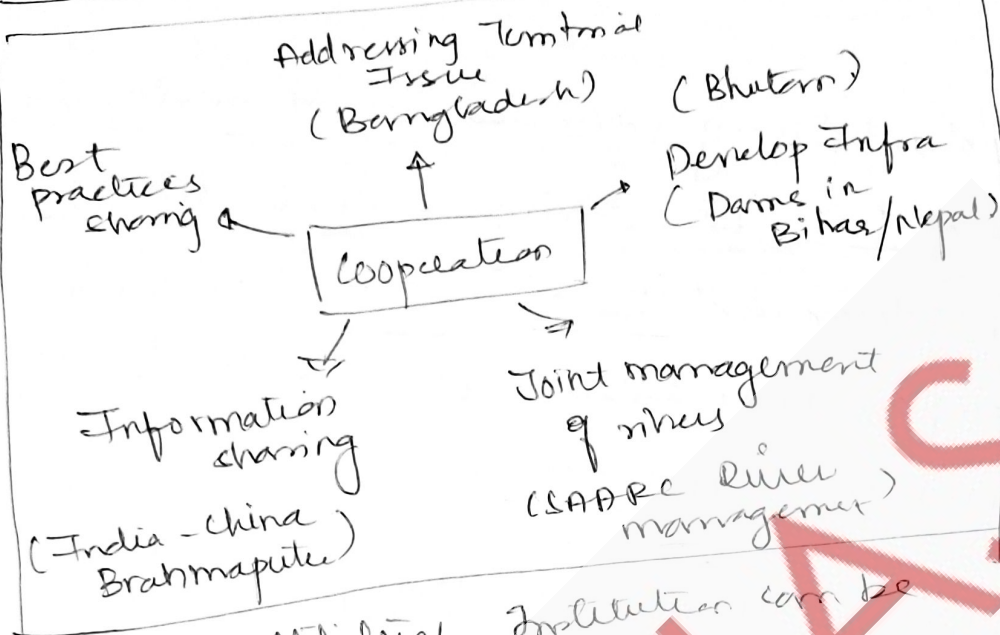
Issues :-

(i) Weaponisation of water by various factors

(ii) Delays in development projects on Kishenganga, delays in Kashmir.

Water diplomacy: Cooperation in

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A New multilateral Institution can be set up for water diplomacy in face of climate crisis in region.

Issues in cooperation

- (i) Territorial Dispute → India Nepal by changing course of river. (Mahakali)
- (ii) Development fears → China dams on Brahmaputra → floods in Arunachal.
- (iii) Teesta dispute because of W. Bengal delays in gazette.

The intensity of challenges enhances by climate change, a planned water diplomacy is needed in region.

73rd and 74th Constitutional amendment provided with well developed backing to local governance. The functions to be devolved also covered under Schedule XI, XII

Several bottle Necks

(i) Funds:-

(a) Most of funds are tied grants by union government

Ex:- XIV FC → 50% funds tied

(b) Low Tax and user charges collection

Ex:- Property Tax → 70% lower collection

(ii) Functions

(a) Most of the state governments didn't devolve functions by laws.

(b) No activity mapping carried

Ex:- Kerala, Bihar only state to map (70% activity)

(iii) Functionary

(a) Posted by state government, low accountability by local government

Ex:- Municipal Commissioner vs Mayor

(b) lack of training for functionaries

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(iv) Panchayats / parallel institution for implementation of scheme

Ex:- SPV for Smartcity mission

(v) Delayed in election, devolution of funds.

Ex:- only 7 state Finance Commission reports
- TamilNadu - 12 years election delayed

(vi) Delimitation issues in conducting election.

Ex:- Guntur (No election since 2008).

Way Forward

(i) ARC 2 recommendation

(a) Activity mapping with Gramsabha enhances participation

(b) select a cadre of functionaries with decentralized service rules.

(c) less usage of panchayats in implementation.

(ii) Bottom up approach in planning and resource sharing

(iii) Incentives for state finances.

to carry out their duties
223953_612302_1910058461 (2023-08-24 21:35:04) Ex:- XV FC → more borrowing powers

(iv) skilling using iGOT platform
under mission Karmayogi.

(v) Enhanced Technology to improve
quality of service and user charges.

Ex:- Digital India - 25 states - online presence.

(vi) Innovative sources of funding
like pooled funds, Muni Bonds etc.

These institutions based on principle
of subsidiarity functions, support the
empowerment of vulnerable, delivery of
quality services to improve life
quality in nation.

Judiciary forms a key pillar in checks and balance under Article 13, 32 to uphold judicial review. This forms heart and soul of constitution

Judiciary - Bedrock

(i) protected Basic structure of constitution from being amended.
Ex:- Keshav Nanda Bhareti case (1973)

(ii) Enhanced Rights of individuals
Ex:- KS Puttaswamy (Art 21) - privacy

(iii) Aids in complete justice (Art. 142).

(iv) ^{Ex:} fills up legislature gaps
Ex:- Vishaka guidelines

(v) Writ jurisdiction aids in implementation of fundamental rights

Ex:- Article 32, 226.

(vi) Dispute resolution to strengthen federal structure

Ex:- SR Bommai Judgment

(i) Delays in appointing judges

Ex:- MOU changes collegium

(ii) New appointment system of NJAC (struck down by court).

(iii) Committed judiciary which provides a system of Judges getting post retirement benefits.

Ex:- Rajyakatha Nomination, governors

(iv) Tribulization of justice (Art 323A, B)

With Executive predominance

Ex:- L Chandra Kumar case (1997) -

Judiciary prominence in selection

(v) Overturning judgement by ordinances

and rules

Ex:- Delhi Services ordinance

Way Forward

(1) Cooling off period before judges join any Executive post

Ex:- SC conduct rules - minimum of 3yrs cooling off

(ii) Upholding letter and spirit
Ex:- contempt of court power can be used

(iii) Reduce pendancy delays using
Judicial services (Art 312) which also
reduces Tribulization.

(iv) Transparency in collegium system
to follow manim of justice

(v) follow a 360° performance evaluation
in posting and transfer of judges for
effective performance.

Judiciary and Executive should
follow effective checks and balances.

Article 50 of separation of judiciary from
Executive needs to be followed in spirit.

Executive agencies like ED, CBI, CVC
aid as external sources of accountability
improves effectiveness, efficiency ^{enhances}
Trust of governance.

ED - vital agency

(i) They address money laundering
under PMMLA to attach various
properties.

(ii) Single point of contact to FATF.

(iii) Carry out research on new
money laundering and organized crime.

Ex:- Aids in India's Terrorism fight.

(iv) Special courts to prosecute
various criminal

(v) Institutional setup to follow
autonomy and independence in
carrying out raids.

ED/Agencies challenges

(i) Seen as having little / no autonomy
and being Executive mouth piece

Ex:- SC → Caged parrot (CBI)

(ii) Delays in prosecution of cases

Ex:- >10% of cases finally proved.

(iii) Seen as a Tool for political vendetta by ruling party.

Ex:- 1990 → Raids on opposition leaders.

(iv) federal issues also strained as used in getting Union government

Ex:- West Bengal - CBI vs local police (2022)

• With drawl of general consent by Andhra Pradesh (2018) for CBI.

(v) Increased Tenure for ED Chief for 3 consecutive Terms.

Ex:- SC observed and commented on poor working culture impact

• SC judgement to forcefully remove ED Chief (3 Tenure).

Way Forward

(i) legislative mandate for all executive with independence.

Ex:- CVC → legislation similar to CBI.

(ii) Unity of agencies than a fragmented system to reduce overlapping.

(iii) Independent appointment of chiefs with help of committee and security of teneure.

Ex:- Prakash Singh (2006) - DGP model can be followed.

(iv) Parliamentary accountability on functioning of agencies.

Ex:- Security committee can be placed.

(v) International models can be followed.

Ex:- FBI a uniform agent.

The Executive agencies should transform

with present needs to address

the complex situations and governance

efficient.

1A

National Commission of Women (NCW)
is a statutory body established
to protect rights of women and
improve standard of living.

Role in Safeguarding rights

Positive impact -

- (a) passage of varied acts like
Domestic violence, Sexual harassment by
their support.
- (b) Act in grievance redressal or
take complaints.
- (c) Spread awareness to women about
rights. Ex:- Self Right Campaign.

Negative impact -

- (a) Most of recommendations not
binding, only advisory role.
(Toothless Tiger)
- (b) Regional disparity (most complaints
from urban areas).
- (c) Delays due to poor appointment
and only lip service.

Improving Socio Economic condition

Positive Impact -

(a) Usage of Nirbhaya fund for wellbeing
Ex:- Sakhi / onestop centers setup

(b) cooperative strengthen aid in supporting stgs and growth.

(c) Support in women's causes and movement (Ex:- Angewadi workers)

Negative Impact -

(a) Only reactive but not proactive
Ex:- 60% of women - No financial release

(b) Empowerment delays due to core paternalist setup

(c) Delayed reaction during crisis
Ex:- Saamach pati, female infanticide

(d) Biased views of even members due to paternalist bargaining
Ex:- COVID 19 crisis and trafficking, child marriages

(d) Biased views of even members due to paternalist bargaining

Ex:- comments on rape, women drugs etc.

Way Forward

- (i) constitutionalisation of National Women Commission to promote autonomy in functioning
- (ii) Independent appointment of members based on committee.
- (iii) Sensitization training of members.
- (iv) Independent cadre of employees for NCH in implementing mandate.
- (v) focus on addressing core issue of patriarchy from minds of people.
- (vi) Enhanced Extension services for Women.

With rising cases against Women (NCRB - 15% increase y-o-y), decreasing labour force (29% (2012) - 12% (2022)) - NCH is a stumbling in ~~also~~ achieving gender equality (SDG5) by 2030.

NITI Aayog recently released National MPI index observed 16% of people are deprived on varied fronts. This impacts other SDG goals also -

Extent of MPI (poverty)

(i) Total poverty - 25% [Tendulkar]
 (ii) MPI → 16% of people (lack of access to service)

(iii) MPI decreased from 25% bringing more than 3 crore out of poverty



(iv) Most are poorly performed in health, financial areas

Ex:- 30% undernourishment

(v) Creating classes within group.

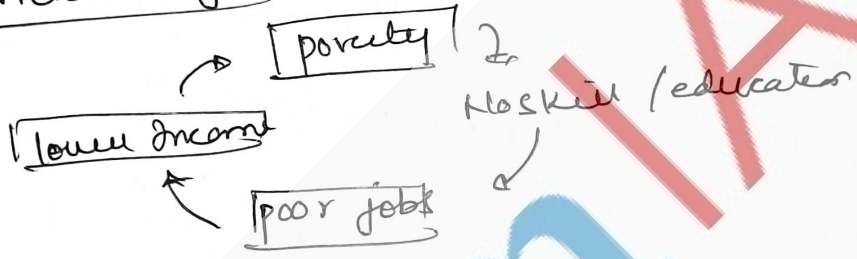
Ex:- Women → poverty > men but upper caste women less.

(vi) Most deprived class because of social exclusion

Ex:- PVTG (Isolation), Dalits

Barriers of MPI

- (i) Exclusion and discrimination
varied fronts.
Ex:- patriarchy and women
- (ii) Reduced political and economic participation
Ex:- violence against Dalit (Kauemkade)
- (iii) School education, skills led to vicious cycle -



Complexity

- (i) huge inequality no one size fit all approach.
- (ii) Regional disparities, no continuity.
Ex:- BIMARU states varied performance
- (iii) Different inclusion in region and subgroup.

- Ex:-
- Water issue → South states
 - poor literacy - North
 - lack infrastructure → North Eastern

(iv) lack of effective data for planning.

Forward

(i) Principle of Subsidiarity - local bodies

more power
collect data
decentralized solutions
Bottom up approach

Ex:- Pani Panchayat (Jaljeeran mission)

(ii) Basic level of services provided.

Ex:- National baseline wage model.

(iii) Address exclusion to achieve justice principles.

(iv) Break vicious cycle by better funding.

Ex:- Health 2.5% of GDP - 3% of GDP
Education 6% of GDP

(v) collaboration with NGO / civil

Society organization.

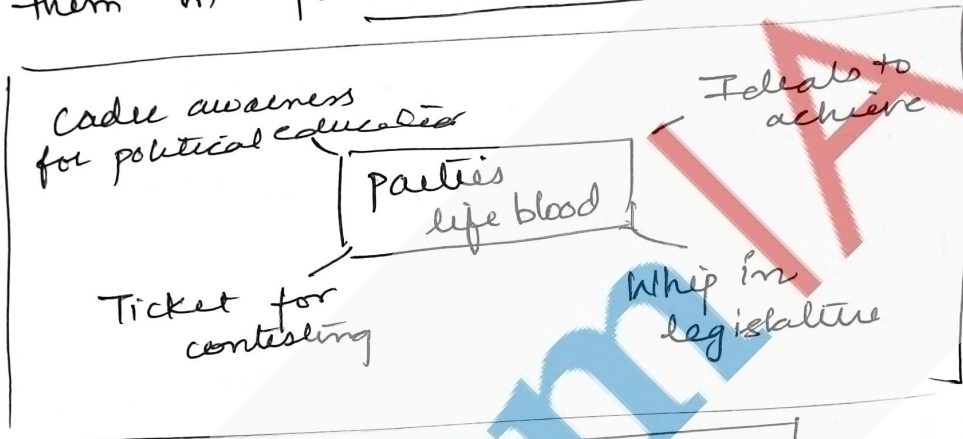
Ex:- Kudumbashree (keele) - COVID.

Government should follow an Evidence based approach to NPI poverty with

a holistic solution to achieve SDG.

16

India is one of oldest and largest representative democracy with more than 2000 political parties to represent them in parliament, Assemblies.



Challenges - political parties

(i) lack of Intra party democracy, which leads to nepotism and dynasty politics in party.

Ex:- family politics as occupation.

(ii) Money and muscle power creating Individual centric than party centric governance.

Ex:- ADP - ABP elected representative with criminal cases.

(iii) Spots and mergers with in party leading to defection / horse trading
Ex:- shiv sena - political symbol issue

(iv) lack of participation of weaker sections
Ex:- women, Dalits poorly represented

(v) Individual dissent curtailed within political parties

(vi) lack of funding limitations on party act as agent of money lending
Ex:- Electoral bonds → No limit of 7.5% removed

(vii) No level playing field among ruling and opposition party.

Way Forward

(i) Election Commission of India -
(a) RPA 1951 ammendment to provide for deregistration of party

(b) 2nd ARC - limits on political party funding.

(c) Dinesh goswami committee on partial funding - level playing field.

(ii) Right to Information (RTI) on political parties for more accountability.

Ex:- SC Judgement → Why particular candidate chosen public.

(iii) Stringent implementation of Antidefection law.

(iv) promote Internal democracy by following reporting system for accountability.

(v) Expanding participation of different sections.

(vi) Empower voters by education and other systems.

Ex:- Cricket for complaint.

Political parties democracy aids in transforming political justice and also achieve social justice, aid in fulfilling constitutional ideals.

Jaljeeram mission launched with aim of providing functional tap connections to all urban, rural household to improve quality of life.

Benefits - cutting across generations

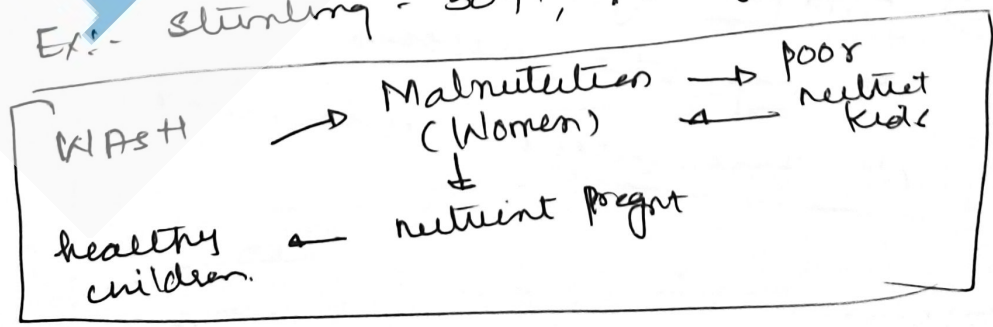
(i) Reduces water borne communicable diseases like jaundice, typhoid etc.

Ex:- Improving DALY by 12yrs (WHO)

(ii) In line with WHO (WASH) campaign (Water, Sanitation and Health) aids in spreading awareness.

(iii) Improves Nutritional standing with better absorption of micro nutrients.

Ex:- stunting - 30%, wasting - 25% (9)



(iv) Achieves justice and reduces regional disparity

Ex:- Tribal areas - water access

(v) Reduces burden on women to travel long distances to collect water.

Ex:- NITI Aayog - JIM saves 60 hrs/month.

(vi) Improved sanitation facilities complement Swachh Bharat mission

Ex:- Independent assessment - SBM absence of water taps in many areas.

(vii) Reduces water loss in the paradigm of climate change.

Challenges in achieving

Infrastructure -

(a) lack of basic infra in tribal area
Ex:- Roads for connectivity/power.

(b) Funding large amount.

governance

(a) Pani Panchayat lacks training to map the mission.

(b) No independent assessment

Source

(a) Most of water sources depleting.

Ex:- NITI Aayog CLM1 report drying ground water.

(b) polluted systems due to varied

Ex:- Narmada Ganga - leather Tanneries etc

Delays

(a) Unforeseen issues like COVID 19

(b) Red Tapes in clearance.

Bottom up

(a) Varied Terrains in region

(b) No Area based approach.

Way forward

(i) Traditional solution to be recognized Ex:- Bamboo in NE.

(ii) Improved governance and continuous

funding.

(iii) Complement with Regeneration

and climate activities

Ex:- Adaptation fund - Source improvement.

(iv) provide basic infra by Salvage and convergence.

JIM aids in achieving SDG 5

and other related SDG for a

Sustainable planet. Mission LIFE

should have special focus on water.

18

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Scheduled caste / tribe are most vulnerable sections, face a huge level of discrimination in society by exclusion

[SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities)]

This act passed to achieve Art 14, 15, 16 of constitution to reality.

(i) Wide ambit of SC/ST explanation.

(ii) Varied types of offences which have caste status covered

Ex:- Tarring etc

(iii) Severe nature of punishment.

Ex:- 7 yrs minimum punishment

(iv) Special courts also established to fast track caste cases.

(v) To improve awareness and protect rights in society.

(vi) Act as deterrent for direct / indirect caste slur or discrimination.

Challenges

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(i) Number of cases formally increased but people accessing system low.

Ex:- NCRB → 25% case registration (2020-22)
[Only 300 cases registered].

(ii) prosecution delayed due to varied biases in agents.

Ex:- NCRB - only 20% punished.

(iii) Indirect caste discrimination at formal institution

Ex:-

- Vacancies in reservation
- Discrimination in education led to suicide (Vemula Rohit)
- promotion delayed (Nagraj case)

(iv) Social reality different from Executive (administrative)

Ex:-

- lower caste - fatalism
- Bonded labour in Odisha
- Khap panchayat and honour killing

(v) Political empowerment also being delayed

Ex:- Dummy candidate, violence (Kasamchedu massacre).

Way Forward

- (i) Certainty in implementation than severity of law
- (ii) Sensitisation module by remodeling and incentives
Ex:- 1407 - deconstruction module.
- (iii) Awareness to change social morality with support of CEO.
Ex:- MKSS (Rajasthan) - child marriage
- (iv) fast tracking court cases by additional funding
- (v) Enhance ambit of act to cover other forest dwellers etc.

(vi) The development of society is judged based on Welfare of vulnerable sections. In India it is SC/ST welfare which acts as litmus test for development.

India - Africa due to its huge civilizational significance, population and democratic values aids in global rebalancing.

Rebalancing geo politics

(i) Inclusive system

(a) More representation in global governance systems

Ex:- UN organization, Bretton Woods

(b) New governance systems

Ex:- BRICS, IBSA etc.

(ii) Sustainable systems

(a) To follow a green growth and Transition.

Ex:- ISA / CDRI collaboration

(b) Participate in green resource Exploration

Ex:- Africa Growth Corridor resource

(c) Improving quality of life

223953_612302_1910058461_2023-08-24 21:35:04) Education - IT Zambezi

- health - vaccine maitei
- Investment in digital infra.

(iii) Equitable system

(a) Upholding climate justice for all sections

Ex:- loss and damage fund

(b) Respecting diversity and Territorial integrity

(c) participative approach

Ex:- Digital public infra (Kenya on PEsAD)

(d) people to people cultural exchange Ex:- scholarship

Challenges

(i) The presence of china and

India in balance of power

Ex:- military, mineral cooperation

(Debt trap diplomacy)

(ii) lack of basic infrastructure for

collaboration and delays from

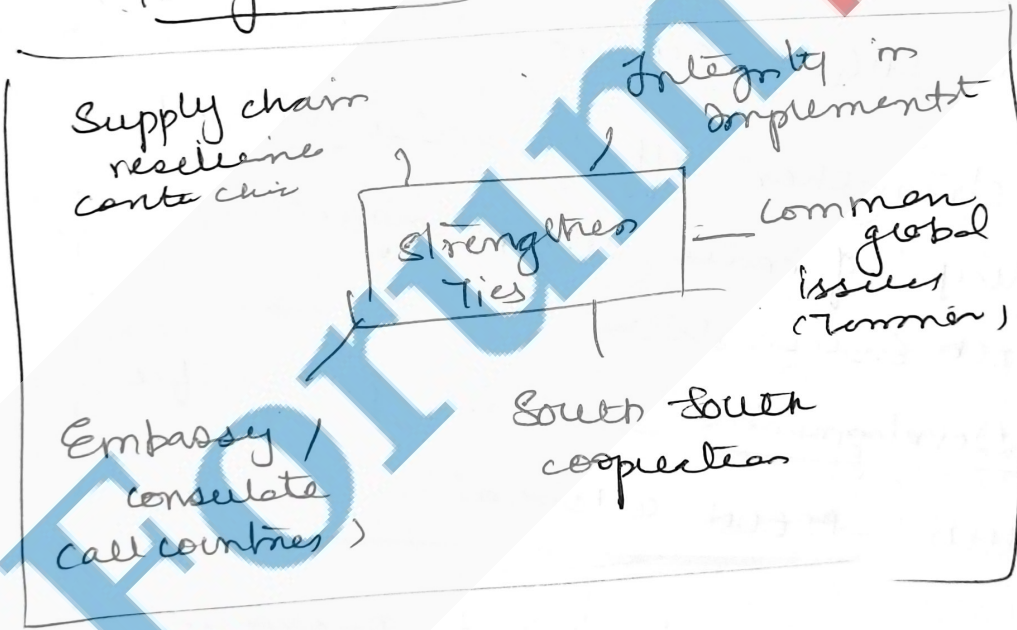
India's side

(iii) political meeting abeyamal
Africa (75 times) in 1 year
Ex:- India (only 2 times)

(iv) Disturbances and armed struggle
in varied region
Ex:- Ethiopia - Eritrea issue etc.

(v) Myopic relation of Africa in
contact with few countries
Ex:- Morocco, egypt etc

(vi) Way Forward



India Africa are natural partners
by geography and history but further
strengthened by polity economy etc
achieve an equitable world.

Indo pacific region has become a new theater of geopolitics. ASEAN centrality aids in providing valid positive impact on India.

India - Window of opportunity

(i) Can become Net security provider in region.

Ex:- SAGAR systems

(ii) strengthened efforts under Act East policy of India which improves North Eastern states.

(iii) Developmental aids in Indo pacific with ASEAN collaboration.

(iv) Uphold rules based governance in other parts also.

Ex:- UNCLOS power strengthens.

(v) Improving economic opportunities with free, open, Inclusive sea lines of communication (SLOC).

(vi) Improved people to people contact with free movement and tourism collaboration.

Ex:- visa on arrival etc.

(vii) Addressing infrastructural gaps in regions and growth of new supply chains India be part of.

Challenges in Realisation

(i) Militarization of regions

Ex:- AUKUS → nuclear submarine
• Various military post by USA.

(ii) China domination in region

and undermining judgement

Ex:- 9 dash line of china vs UNCLOS judgement.

(iii) frictions with in ASEAN as well

Ex:- Myanmar military capture highlights

(iv) Informal dialogues in region with out involving ASEAN.

Ex:- QUAD, Malabar exercises.

(v) Great power rivalry

with

proxy system in region

Ex:- Solomon Islands

(vi) changing geography of region

with emerging threats

Ex:- climate change, Small Islands

Way Forward

(i) Free, open, inclusive Indo-Pacific
with respect to global governance

(ii) Cooperation of India on Green Energy,
(ISA) Disaster resilience (DRI)

(iii) Accountability of China against
unilateral action

(iv) political, economic support to
ASEAN nations

ASEAN central Indo-Pacific aids
in realising world's geopolitics
more equitable and just in letter
and spirit