

TEST CODE 6 1 3 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 3 FLT #7

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Deepthi Raviella		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Hindi <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Date/दिनांक	20.8.23	

*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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			11:00 AM	2:00 PM	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
				Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक उस अंक का अर्थ है, जो परीक्षार्थी के प्रस्तुत उत्तरों के उपयोग, पलेआप, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों का समग्र रूप, चित्रों का उपयोग, तथ्यों वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आये के आधार पर (लेकिन इनकी तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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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 4th pillar of democracy i.e. press. It acts as facilitator and chain of communication between ordinary citizens and the government authorities.

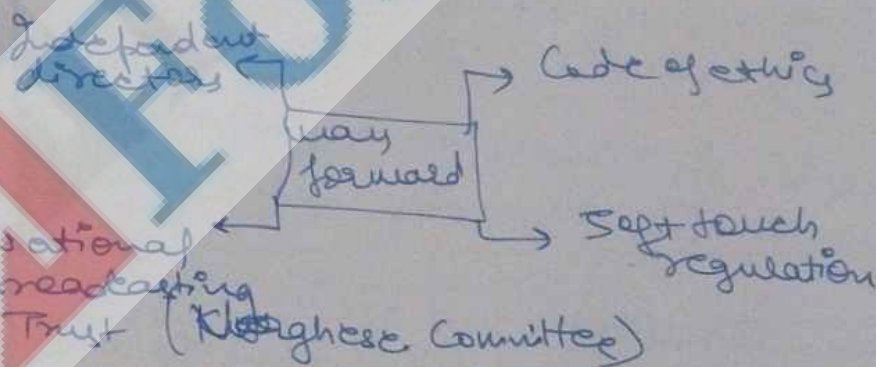
Role in upholding democratic values :-

- 1) Democratisation of information and right to information
- 2) Grievance redressal
① highlight rights of vulnerable sections - farmers, students
- 3) Information on disaster management and coordination for community mobilisation.
- 4) Ensuring accountability of officials
② Keerthi Talli, IAS praised for work
- 5) Maintains checks & balance

Issues affecting press freedom -

→ The World Press Freedom Index rank of India - 164th / 180 countries highlights issue: -

- ① Pre-censorship of content a threat to democracy (Brij Bhushan Case)
- ② Lack of objectivity in reporting due to bureaucratic-political nexus
- ③ Vague actions - Crackdown on media houses, based on arbitrary discretion (Media One Case)
- ④ Restriction on movement of press officials, hampering reporting.



- Dissent is "Safety valve of democracy"
Media (Ramesh Thappas Case) needs freedom.

Feedback

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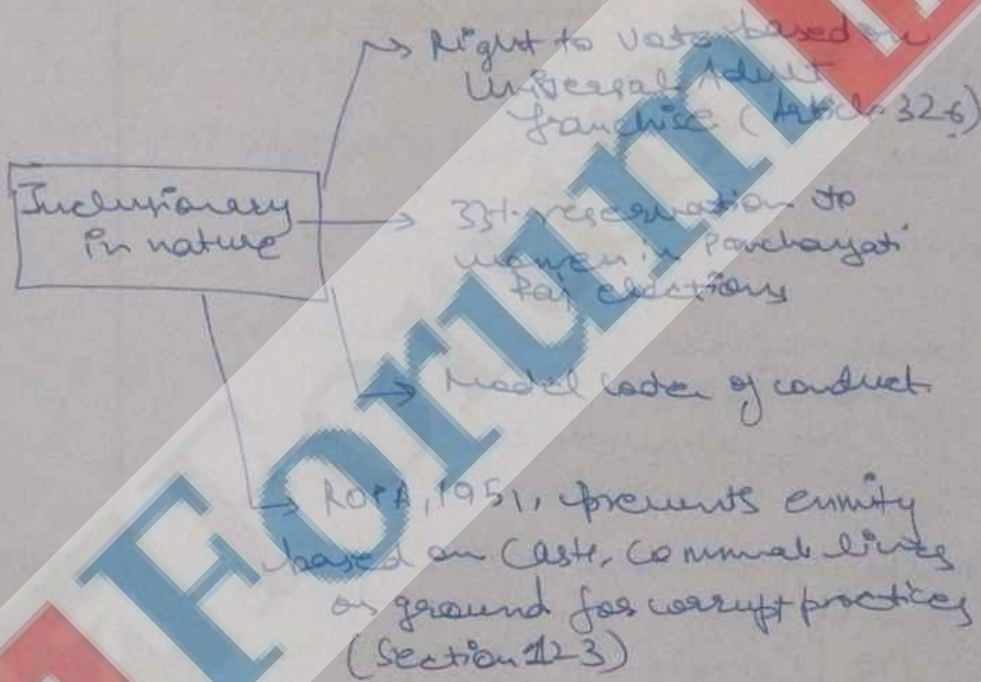
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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) The electoral process, though inclusionary in theory, has been pointed out for exclusionary tendencies in practice. Analyse, with special emphasis on role of women in India's representative electoral system. (10 marks, 150 words)

चुनावी प्रक्रिया यद्यपि सिद्धान्त रूप में समावेशी है, व्यवहार में बहिष्कारणीय प्रवृत्तियों की ओर झुगित किया गया है। भारत की प्रतिनिधिक चुनावी प्रणाली में महिलाओं की भूमिका पर विशेष जोर देते हुए विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The electoral process in India is guided by Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 and under the supervision of Election Commission of India (Article 324)



But, it has exclusionary tendencies in practice,

i) Sarpanch Pati system in Panchayati

raj institution - Proxy representation

2) The 100th amendment (women reservation in Parliament & state legislatures) has passed yet.

3) No women representation effectively in internal party democracy.

4) Lack of informed decision making on policy decisions.

5) Less role models in political system.

But, there are positive role too! -

↳ local representatives @ grassroots democracy

(eg) Chhavi Rajawat - sarpanch in Rajasthan

↳ Multi-stakeholder analysis and policy making by women leaders

(eg) Nirmala Sitharaman - finance minister

↳ Breaking gender stereotypes and leadership roles (eg) Sushma Swaraj

There is need for effective participation for SDG 5 and Beijing declaration objectives.

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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)

Right to life (Article 21) includes right to live with dignity as per Kankeya Gandhi case. But it continues with right to die with dignity (Aruna Shabbaug case). "Capital punishment" is the practice of retributive justice via death penalty of perpetrators.

Arguments in support:

- i) Deterrence effect - It creates fear among criminals due to hefty punishment.
- ii) Justice to heinous crime victims that shoot the conscience eg Nishhaya Pape in Delhi
- iii) upholds social capital, community well being (eg recent amendment to IPC (Mab lynching - death penalty))

iv) In line with protection of territorial integrity, sovereignty and unity.

(eg) Umar, Khalid, Mumbai Attacks (Terrorist (Ajmal Kasab))

Arguments against) -

i) Not in line with reformative justice
"Hate the sin, not sinner"

ii) Mostly poor, mental health patients, backward caste etc. (Numerous sections) are punished

iii) It goes against the humanitarian principles (Swami Vivekananda - Daxideg Narayan Phule)

iv) Might be based on discretion, vague provision, not adhering to doctrine of proportionality.

There is need to have multi-stakeholder analysis in finalising laws and regulation on capital punishment → Balance individual right and social justice.

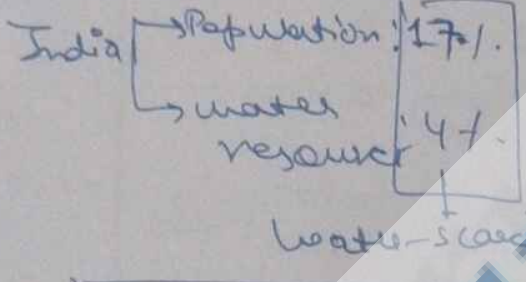
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Q4) Assess the Effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

The inter-state river water dispute act, 1956 provides a legislative framework and mechanism for resolution of water related dispute and uphold the principles of cooperative federalism.



Top-River water Disputes



Effectiveness: -

→ Success

1) A mechanism for dispute resolution based on objective criteria.

i) Takes into account the principles of water sharing (upper & lower riparian States)

iii) Upholding the needs of backward regions and backward people in access to water :- Right to Life & Livelihood Approach
(eg) Farmers in poor regions of Uttarakhand

Limitations

- Delays in procurement
- Non-compliance of orders
- Politicization of issues
- Lack of hydrological data & river basin
- Incongruence of border state water leads to complexities
- Historical irregularities (eg) Rajasthan & Haryana judgements on water sharing
- ① Vulnerable population affected (eg) farmers
- ② Against federal principles
- ③ Water theft → feeders (and illegal) constructed
- ④ Less of water resource - Situation

WRIS data with expert opinion. Can be used in grievance redressal.

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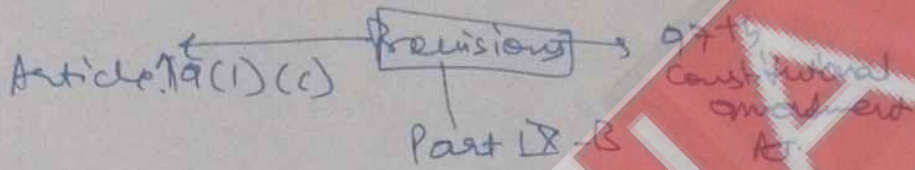
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Q.5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Cooperative model of development is based on Gandhian idea of democratic decentralisation.

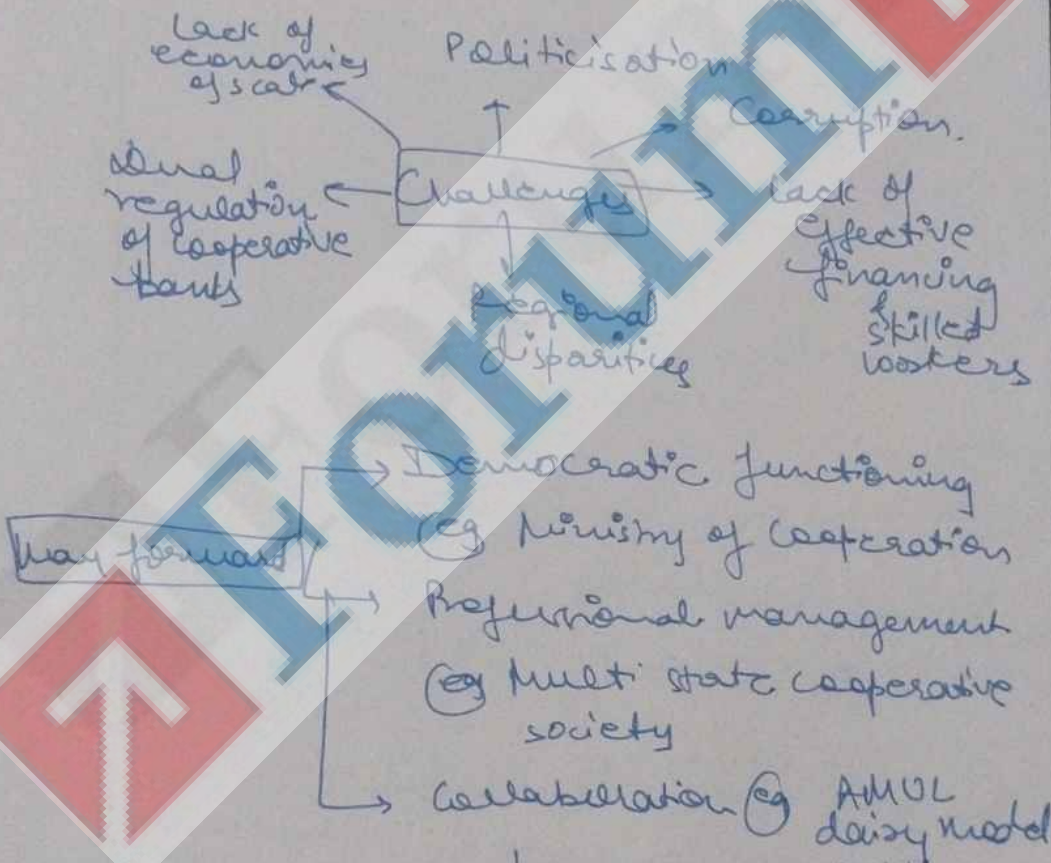


Significance in rural growth:-

- i) Agricultural - Cooperativisation of small and fragmented land holding
 → (85% farmers have less than 2 hectares of land)
- ii) Industrial Cottage industry and local traditional handicrafts
 @ Kurnai - ittar making
- iii) Ecotourism - Fazilka model of farm tourism by women (Gender Equality)
- iv) Based on local aspirations, needs and

Development in natural resource monitoring
 @ Participatory watershed planning
 in Solnagi district, Maharashtra.

- i) Social capital and prevent distressed urban migration (Humar Bazaar model)
- ii) In line with principles of decentralisation and local led governance model. (Cluster model)



It is crucial for Sukasa or Samridhi vision of balanced regional development.

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)

Budget 2023 highlighted the role of inclusive partnership for PVTGs spread across 17 states and 2 UT (75 tribes as per Dhebar Commission).

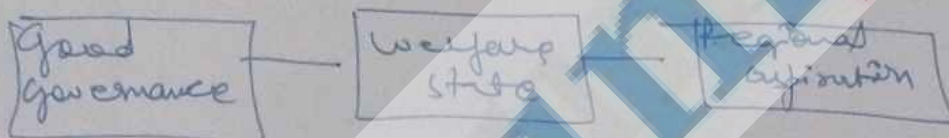


Fig - Continuum of inclusive growth

PM PVTG Development Mission -

- i) Basic needs to be fulfilled like health, education, housing.
- ii) Respecting the local aspirations and community led growth model [Sal, Jungle, Jamcen]
- iii) Health inclusion - Threats like HIV, AIDS,

TB Sickle Cell Anemia eradication is focused

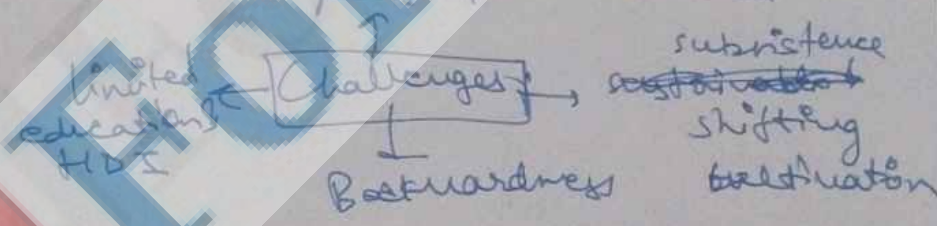
1) Tribal cultural preservation based on eco-centric approach in natural resource management

(eg) Julla tribe - Pichavaram mangrove preservation

2) Local livelihood - Non-forest products, Cottage industry for increasing disposable income.

3) Local governance model and PESA with effective implementation

Geographic Isolation



Kata and Dhebar Committee recommendation based on tribal governance, along with pro active governance by NCEI can be way forward for sabka saath, vikas

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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)

The civil society organisations are the grassroot level organisation that complements the objective of welfare state (Article 32)

Helpful in addressing poverty & malnutrition:

- (1) Microfinancing for creating micro level entrepreneurship (eg Grameen Bank model (Bangladesh))
- (2) Cluster-based SHG model that are to be hand held (eg NABARD Bank Cukrag program of financial literacy by CEO)
- (3) WASH (water, sanitation and hygiene)

Intervention for nutritional needs
(eg) Watershed Planning

4) Beta and micro-nutrient deficiency to be addressed with Scientific Interventions

(eg) Tamil Nadu - Kallidai millets seed bank by MS Swaminathan CSC

5) Women social capital and Cultural Diffusion

(eg) Effective breastfeeding awareness campaign.

(eg) Geena NGO - sanitary napkin distribution

6) Accountability Transparency

(eg) Jan Sunwai Andolan by Muskan Kishan Shakti Sangathan

Challenges → Elitism, Corruption
→ Top down approach

A balanced approach foreign funds misutilized
₹ 200,000 cr. funds in 2022 and only 10% filed ITR
is crucial for include groups

Feedback

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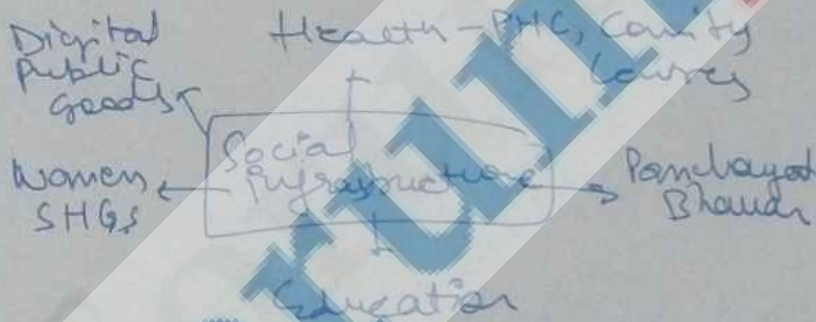
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Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

India has demographic dividend -

68% working age population and the human development index is @ 132nd rank. It calls for investment in social infrastructure.

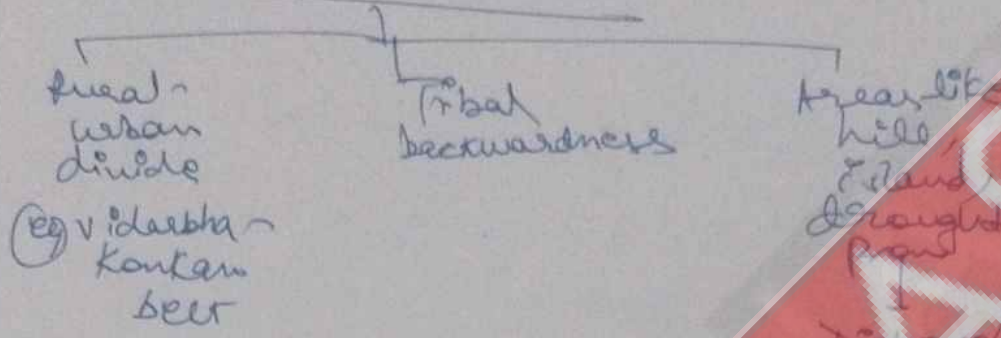


Absence of it may cause:-

i) Lack of human resource development
(eg) proportional unemployment (CMIF-5%)

ii) Inequality (H. holds 40% wealth - Oxfam report)
Gap can widen

14) Regional disparities



15) Attitudinal change and reaping the competitive edge requires: —

1) Community mobilisation in infrastructure
(eg) MGNREGS - fish farming

2) Digital Banking Units (DBU) in backward areas

3) Education based on gender equality

(eg) Banefast College, Rajasthan - women social green jobs!

Social infrastructure holds key for economic growth, social justice-inclusion and SDG for India's aim of 2047.

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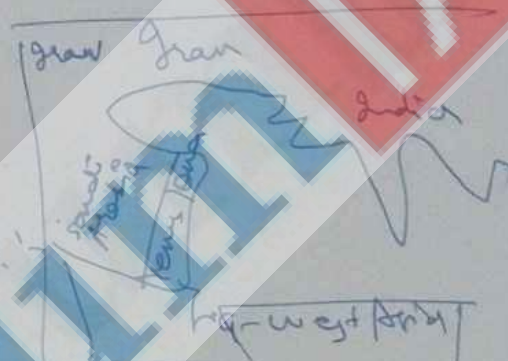
Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि पश्चिम एशिया में संवाद एवं कूटनीति के प्रति बदलते प्रतिमान इस अशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों के लिए अच्छा संकेत है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asian diplomacy is focusing on dialogue and diplomacy in the changing economic diversification era and

Multipolarity.

It augments India's approach in West Asia.



i) Call for peace and regional stability to curb religious fundamentalism (Taliban, ISIS, ISM, LeT)

ii) De-hyphenated policy in Israel-Palestine and call for collaborative development

iii) I 202 (India, Israel, UAE, US) and initiatives like food park, renewable energy for sustainable development.

N) India's FTA with UAE and increasing digital partnership

(eg) offshore campus - IIT Delhi

V) Diaspora diplomacy

8% Indian diaspora in GCC countries

or) East West Policy India to get stronger
But, there are challenges

→ Chinese intervention and mission creep strategy

(eg) Iran-Saudi Arabia deal

→ New theatre for geo politics

US
JCPOA
not followed
Iran's
diplomacy

Russia - OPEC+ oil deals, not adhering to sanctions

→ Human rights violation & protest (eg) Mahsa Amini

→ limited economic partnership between India and West Asia.

It is crucial for India to collaborate with convergent (Dr S Saithanuj)

Feedback

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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)

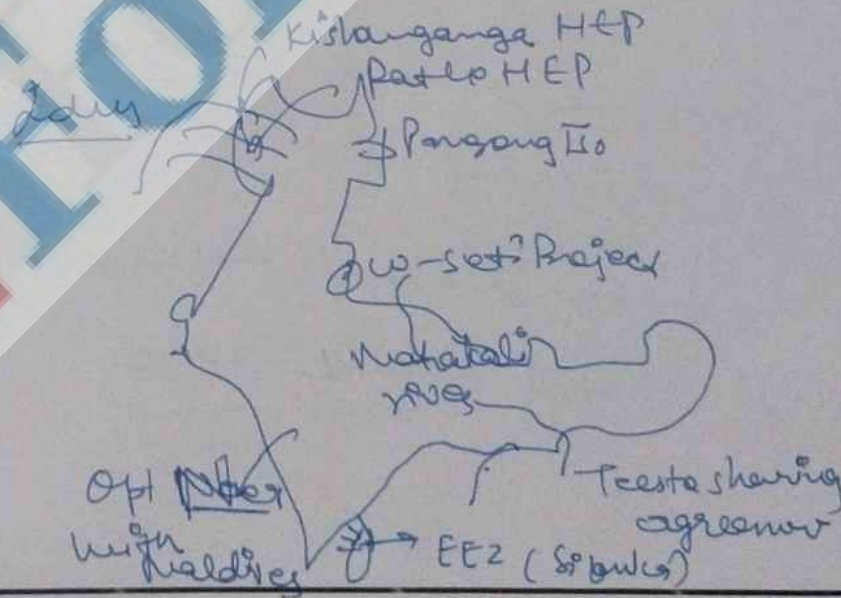
जल कूटनीति दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रूपरेखा को फिर से परिभाषित कर सकती है। सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Indus Water Treaty is the UN mediated water sharing arrangement between India and Pakistan for transboundary river sharing, graded approach.

Bilateral Cooperation

Permanent Court of Arbitration

In South Asia, water diplomacy holds key for regional cooperation



India Water Treaty

A success

↳ Followed and deliberated even after wars - 1971, Kargil war

↳ It calls for collaboration in times of glacier melting

↳ Upper and lower riparian engagement for agriculture, industry, tourism
↳ It is key for Suk development

Need to learn cooperative diplomacy & Helsinki rules.

Feedback

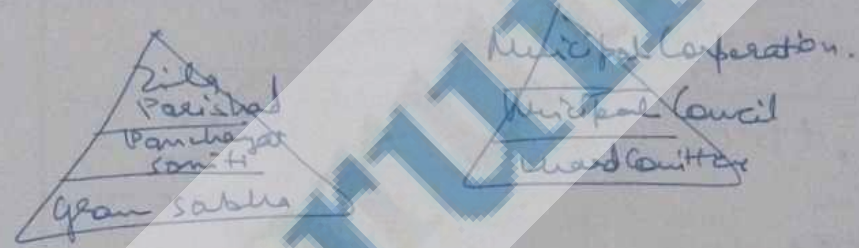
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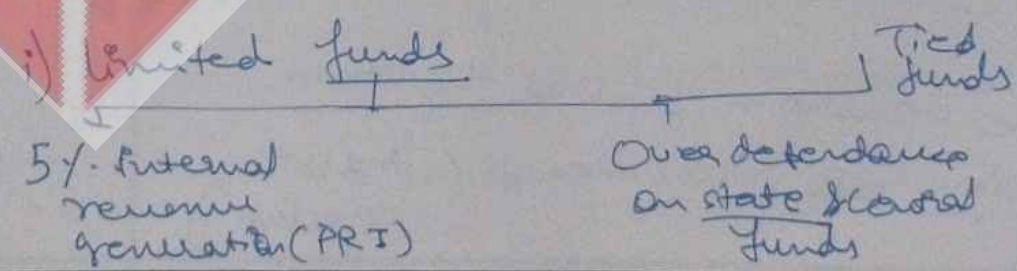
Q.11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The local governance has been provided constitutional backing via 73rd and 74th amendment act in form of Panchayati Raj institutions and urban local bodies (Article 243) in the 12th schedule



It has remained hostage to structural bottlenecks w.r.t. function, funds and functioning :-



- 2) Limited training and sensitization of officials at local cadre that breeds inefficiency.
- 3) 'Sarpanch Pati' system of proxy representation
- 4) Corruption and politicisation in functions like road maintenance of public distribution system (PDS)
- 5) Ineffective role of institutions
- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>District (DTC)
Planning
Committee
was formed
everywhere</p> | <p>(SFC) /
State
Finance
Committee -
Lack of
financial
decentralisation</p> |
|--|---|
- 6) PESA (Panchayat in scheduled areas)
not able to address the grievances
of tribal population.
- 7) The devolution of power by state
governments is not adequate (11th & 12th
schedule)

B) Limited role of PPP in infrastructure upgradation.

a) Limited planning to cater to current threats

(eg. Disasters, Cyber attacks, Urban floods etc.)

But, certain laudable steps have been taken

Women representation
(eg. Chhavi Rajawat)

Urban management
(eg. Indore waste management)

Public participation
(eg. Gram Sabha)

Way forward

↳ 2nd ARC - Comprehensive activity Mapping

↳ DPC to be institutionalised

↳ NCRWC - CAG to audit local government funding

↳ Mani Shankar Aiyer Committee recommendations

↳ Equip for greening grass roots (p-40)

Feedback (For OFFICE)

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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)

स्वातंत्र न्यायपालिका, जैसा कि संविधान द्वारा परिकल्पित है, एक समृद्ध राजनीति के लिए आधार प्रदान करती है; हालांकि, कार्यकारी अधिकरण इसकी विश्वसनीयता को कम कर सकता है और इसकी प्रभावकारिता को प्रभावित कर सकता है।
मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The judicial independence is provided as part of basic structure doctrine as per S.P. Gupta case. It is crucial for thriving polity:-

- i) To uphold constitutional obligations without fear or favour.
- ii) To uphold citizens' fundamental rights.
- iii) To uphold the constitutional separation of power & ensure federalism.
- iv) To prevent over-centralisation by legislative or executive.
- v) To uphold judicial review (Art 13, 32, 226).
- vi) To uphold public trust - "Justice should not only be done but seen to be done". It is crucial for effective implementation.

of public interest litigation.

It is crucial for opening exams or irregularities in the constitutional scheme of power (eg) GNCTD Act - Supreme Court directive for upholding federal principles.

Executive Encroachment - Threats

- i) May lead to changes or distorting of orientation of Judicial functionment
- ii) May lead to Judges bias towards political parties (eg) CJI Ranjan Gogoi (Post-retirement benefits)
- iii) Executive interference via Judicial appointment process

NJAC (National Judicial Appointment Commission) V/S Collegium system (Third judge case)

It may affect equality principles based on regressive ideas (eg) delay in appointment of Saurabh Kapal (gay judge)

by the Law Ministry

v) Contempt of Court - Discussion on judicial cases in executive

But, Executive accountability & checks is required and justified because

↳ Nepotism, favouritism (unelected judges) in judicial appointment

↳ Political representatives have right to ensure balance of power in line with constitution (NSAC Bill 2023)

↳ Nani Palkiwala - 'Judiciary must be an alarm clock and not a time keeper'

→ Balance between independence and separation of power with checks and balance

may forward

→ Objective criteria along with memorandum of procedure in appointment.

CJI Chandrachud - 'Constitution is the north star' and the judges should be independent to fulfill their mandate given by constitution.

Feedback

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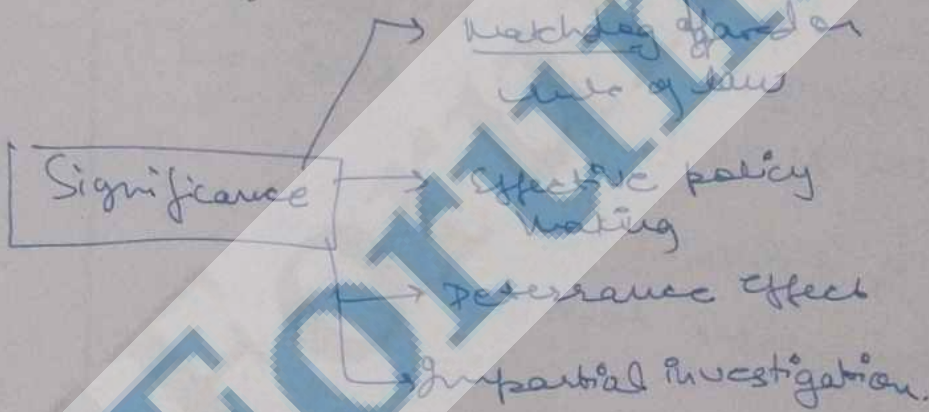
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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference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

अनौचित्य के विरुद्ध प्राथी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियों, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं। हालांकि, 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)

The executive agencies like SERBI, CBI, ED acts as Legislative mechanism for ensuring checks and balances in the scheme of separation of power in the Indian polity.



But, recently the ED (Enforcement Directorate) has been criticised for political functioning and not adhering to non-partisanship and doctrine of political neutrality.

- ① Looking Opposition party leaders functioning in alignment with ruled party orientation (Car to car basis)
- ② Identification of crime, criminals based on discretionary power
- ③ Extension of tenure of directors and staff of ED goes against independence functionally
- ④ Not in line with idea of constitutionalism and democracy - based on whims and fancies of MP/MLA.
- ⑤ Lack of financial and functional autonomy deter decision making.
- ⑥ Over vigilance by authorities on specific petty cases → ignorance of underlying bigger scams and financial misappropriation as highlighted by CAG Reports.
- ⑦ At highest level of leadership, ED tends

to believe based on party politics not policy politics, it deserves public trust in governance.

② Internal report of ED not under RTI Act (Account Transparency functioning)

Way forward

→ ED cases to be based on objective criteria and financial audit by CAG

→ Inter-agency coordination for good governance
[CBI - ED - SEBI - RBI]

→ Ministry of finance to draft code of ethics and code of conduct.

ED & other executive agencies acts as checks to prevent power concentration
Lord Acton -> Power corrupts,
absolute power corrupts absolutely

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 (एन सी डब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission for women (NCW) is the regulatory, statutory body for upholding women's rights, safety etc. and provides mechanism for grievance redressal.



Role of NCW

i) It provides a mechanism for grievance redressal and has power of civil court.

ii) It suggests policy makers for socio-economic development of women.

(eg) Multi-stakeholder analysis by Joint Parliamentary Committee.

iii) It acts as per its mandate in NCW Act. It also acts on President's recommendations.

iv) Suo-motu cognisance of women related issues (Proactive governance)

v) It acts as mechanism for ensuring fundamental rights Art 14, 15, 16 etc. are not infringed upon by government authorities.

(eg) Role of Delhi Police in curbing rising rape crimes

However, there are challenges:-

i) Not a constitutional body - limited jurisdiction

- i) Non-binding recommendation
- ii) Non-compliance with the directives
eg. NCW Chief orders not followed in case of Delhi wrestler's protest.
- iii) Functional and financial autonomy is lacking.
- iv) Vacancy in staff, research team hampers its functioning
- v) Mostly cases are post-mortem examination → Ineffective in curbing crimes against women (30% cases sexual harassment)
- vi) Arbitrary and vague powers.
- vii) Lack of effective investigation by the authorities due to overlapping jurisdiction with other department

"Narise, Narayani" vision of India's Amritkaal is based on protection of women's rights, dignity and honour for SDG 5.

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Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivation 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)

The National Multi-dimensional Poverty Index (MPI) Report by NITI Aayog placed India at ranking based on provisions like health, education, living standards etc. It revealed that in last 15 years, India has lifted 475 million people out of multidimensional poverty.

Gandhi - "Poverty is the worst form of violence"

Extent, source and deprivations complexity faced by multidimensional poor as highlighted by NITI Aayog: -

- 1) Intersection of vulnerabilities - based on caste, gender, religion, regional divides

2) The inequality dilemma highlighted based on social identities

3) Basic needs approach
(Charity based) → Capability Approach
(Rights based)

4) Digital empowerment is ineffective
(eg) only 30% women are digitally literate.

5) Slumification (urban poverty) and mental health crisis.

6) Inter-generational inequities affects human development index of India (HDI)

It is crucial for informed policymaking :-

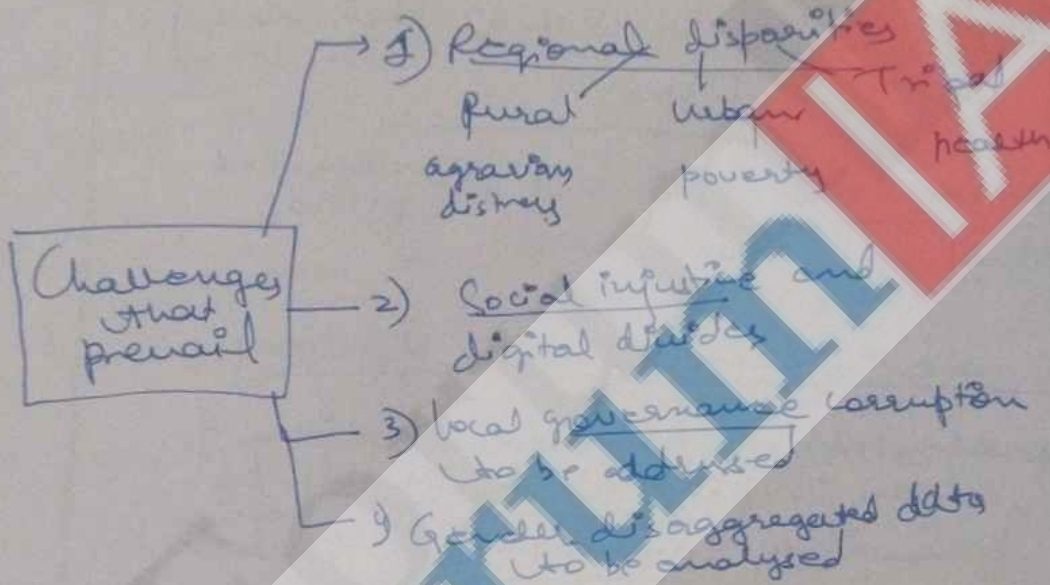
i) Multi-dimensional, multi-factor analysis of deprivation

ii) Objective criteria of assessment

iii) It helps in gauging the effectiveness of policies and impact assessment,

ii) The complex issues to be solved by system analysis approach in poverty alleviation.

v) To live with global best practices for sustainable development goals (SDGs)



Steps like Universal Basic Income (economic survey), MGNREGA, Swachh Bharat Mission, PDS system etc. are right steps for curbing poverty & achieve Sustainable Growth, Sabka Vikas, Global Village gain for \$5 trillion economy

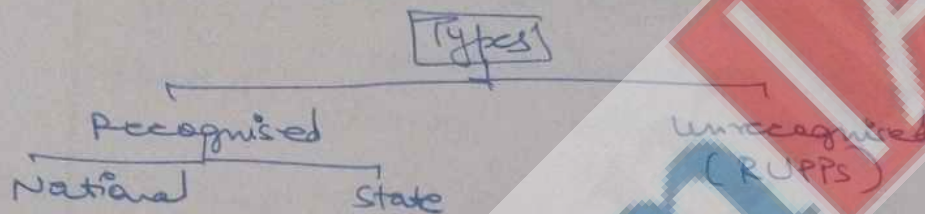
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Q.16) Though lifeblood of a representative democracy, political parties are beset with challenges of their own, limiting their larger role in democratization of the society. (15 marks, 250 words)

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 the collective bodies for political mobilisation of citizens and achieving the goals of electoral politics in India's democracy.



Larger role in democratisation of society:-

↳ Representation to various sections of society in political leadership by providing candidature inclusion

↳ Channel for grievance redressal of people

(eg) Opposition party highlighting plight of poor via active engagement

↳ Puts voice of voiceless in Parliament and state legislature

(eg) AIADMK — ^{Tamil} language protection
Akali Dal — Punjab drug menace

- ↳ It acts as checks and balance mechanism to ensure accountability of ruling party.
- ↳ It enhances the political attitudes and promote voting (Art 326)

Challenges

- i) Hypernationalism and personality cult
- ii) RUPPS — Rs 600cr Act filed income tax return and they are listed by the Election Commission of India (ECI)
- iii) Muscle and money power (Vohra Committee 40% MPs have criminal cases)
- iv) rising cases of defection and political horse trading.
- v) Caste and communal grounds mobilisation and lack of internal party democracy.
- vi) Small, regional parties are affected by funds shortage (electoral bonds issue)

vii) Social media Campaigns and Hate Speech

eg- Political leaders facing defamation charges & disqualification cases for hate speech

viii) Instability - Role of coalition political parties and delays, ineffective policies

eg BJP-IJP Politics in Haryana and rising Farmers protest

Way forward

- SY Surabhi - National Electoral funds

- NERWC - Political parties registration criteria to be increased

- 2nd ARC - Political parties under RTI
Internal party democracy

- ECI - power to de-register parties for effective vigil.

Renewing faith representation is crucial for polity that is of the people, for the people, by the people

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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)

Ministry of Jal Shakti - Jal Jeevan Mission is aimed at providing water resources for the rural poor for sustainable development goals (SDGs)

India's	Population	17%
	Water Resources	4%

Benefits -

- Potable drinking water to all rural households by 2024
- 55 litre per person per day water availability
- Tapped water connection
- Water committees, Pani Panchayats for "Jan-bhagidari"
- Funds devolution by the ministry and collaboration with Panchayats

Benefits

1.) Basic needs fulfilled - The human

development rests on water availability.

2) Curbing 'time poverty' among women in fetching water from far fetched areas

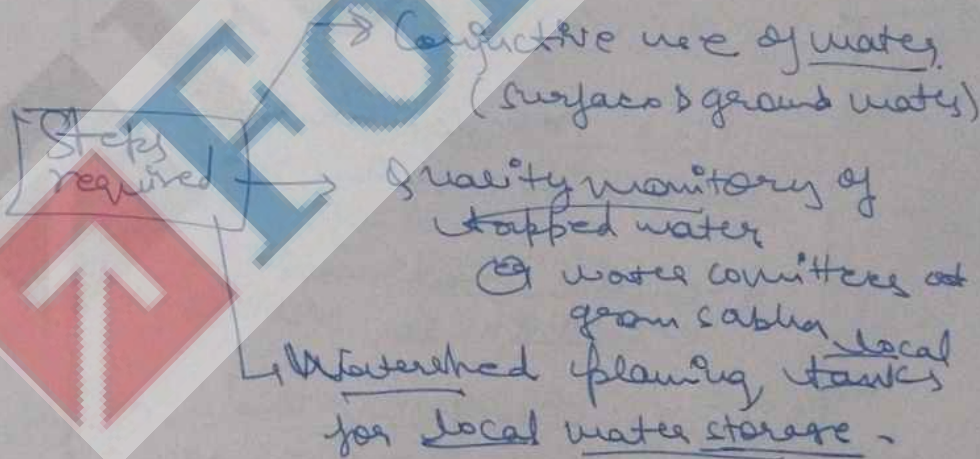
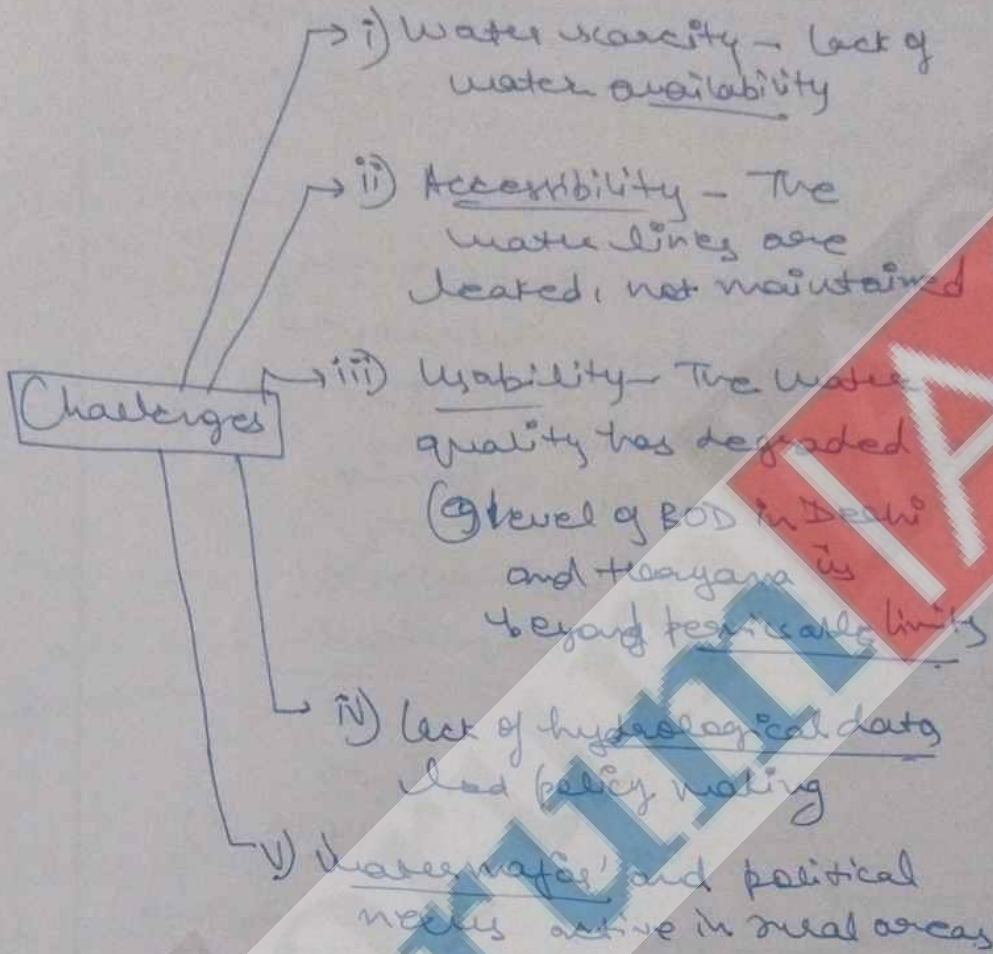
↳ Every second woman spends 200 hrs / year in water fetching in India

3) Curbing water-related diseases
(eg) India - 3% diarrhoeal death.

4) Ensuring ground water and aquifers are not extracted beyond capacity
↳ 1 m/yr = ground water depletion rate

5) Gender empowerment - Multiplic effect on enhancing women education and curb on regressive practices
(eg) 'water wives' in Rajasthan

6) Intergenerational equity and balanced regional growth via social intervention (Halgaon Siddhi Model)



It is crucial for SDG & Nehru Shah Committee (National Water Policy) to be followed

Feedback

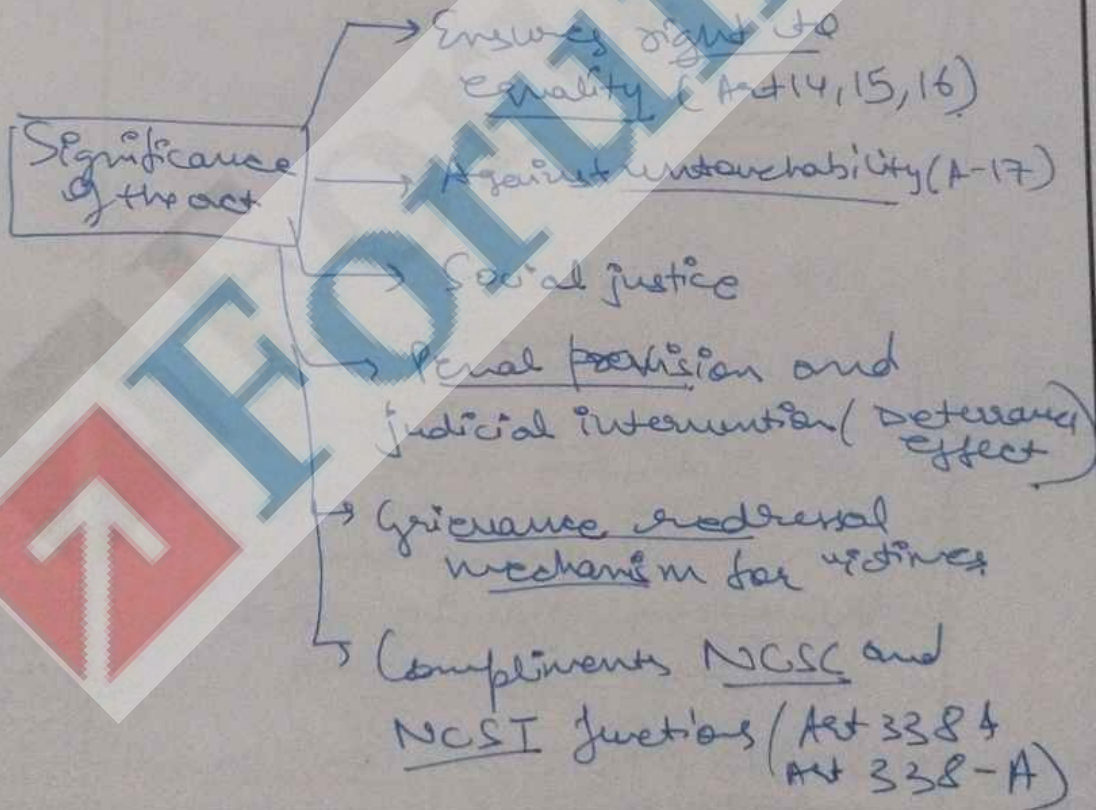
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Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

अनुसूचित जाति और अनुसूचित जनजाति (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम 1989 जैसे कानून सार्वजनिक प्रदायिकारियों और नागरिक समाज की महान संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per the NCAT, the crimes against SC/ST have increased manifold in recent years. The case of Dalit boy suicide in IIT-Bombay has increased debates on effectiveness of SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act).



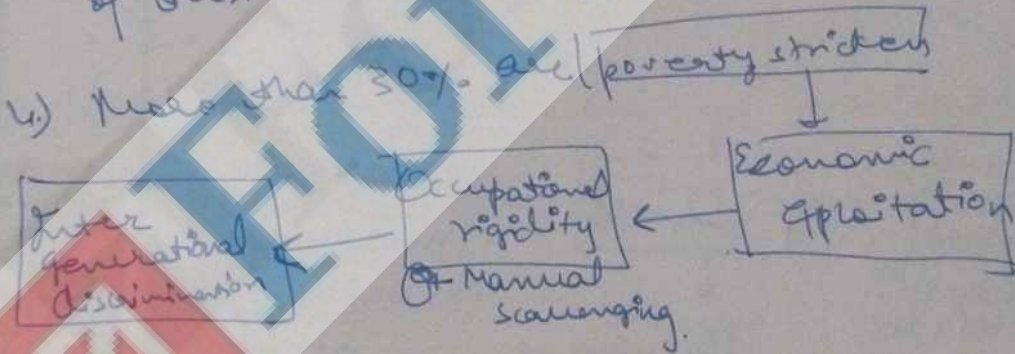
They remain mere legal documents due to lack of sensitization! -

1) Structural discrimination by the civil society and public functionaries

(eg delay in complaint resolution (secondary harassment of victims))

2) Top-down approach - The officials are not aware of unique regional problems. (eg Tribal conflicts in N. hills)

3) Lack of effective political leadership of our backward cast

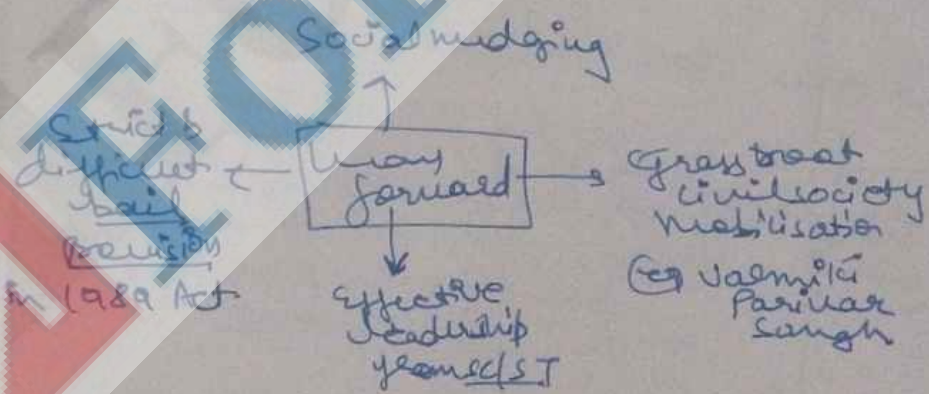


5) Exclusion in the civil society and not acting as effective channel of communication to those to those 'voiceless'.

6) Sal, jungle, forest needs of tribals are neglected by public functionaries
 eg Recent amendment to Forest Conservation Act, 1980 not in line with Forest Rights Act, 1927.

7) Attitudinal change is slowly changing and psychological isolation, labelling prevalent
 eg MP - Tribal man is being untreated upon (lack of human dignity)

8) Loss of unique ethnic diversity due to criminalisation of tribes eg Uttarakhand



It is crucial for Inclusive growth - Dhebar Committee recommendation can be followed.

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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-आफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The India-Africa ties goes back to the historical connection which was pioneered by Mahatma Gandhi. It is connected by shared prosperity, common good and mutual trust and partnership.

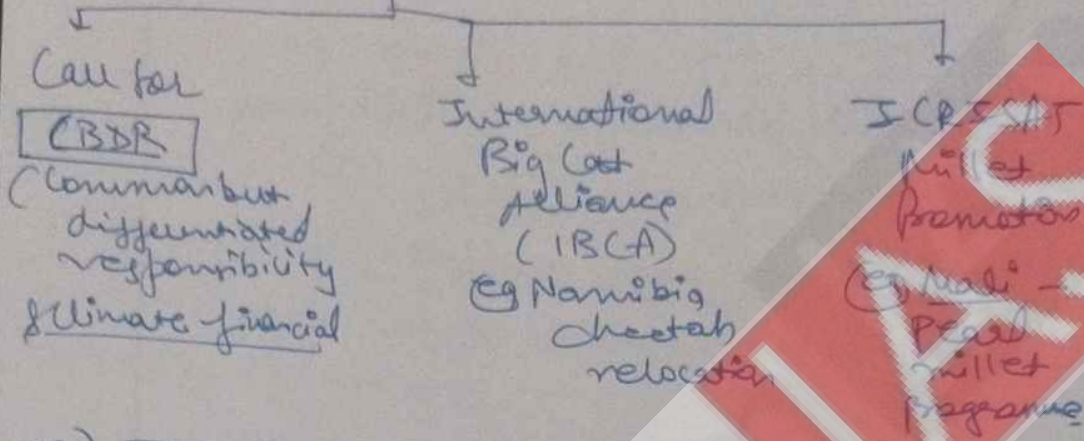
The global rebalancing is giving way to south-south cooperation and multi-polarity.



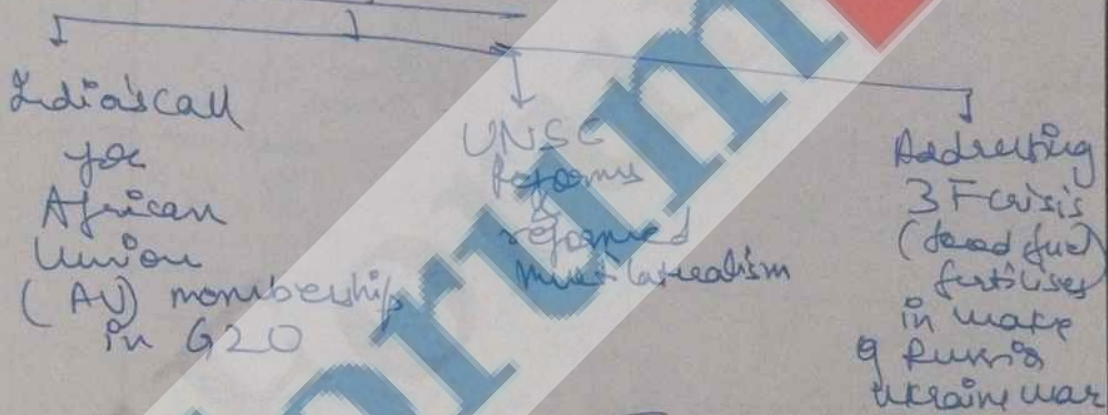
It is a beacon of inclusive, sustainable and equitable world:-

- i) Economic growth and partnership that is inclusive
- ii) ITEC partnership (Indian technical institute)
- iii) Pharma - Vaccine Mafra and Digital Public goods (COVAX)

ii) Sustainable partnership based on climate resilience



iii) Equitable world



[Voice of global south Summit]

- NAM spirit and non-alignment to bloc politics
- defence partnership @ LCA Tejas (Egypt)
- BRICS and super-internationalism in wake of weaponisation
- One of credit + actual centres

But, there are challenges:-

- i) Political Instability and rise of terrorist attacks
 (eg) South Sudan - Sudan (Rapid action military action)
 (eg) Boko Haram in Nigeria
- ii) Chinese clout and aggression
 (eg) Djibouti base, Congo deal and weaponisation of cobalt supply
- iii) Corruption and domestic politics crisis
- iv) low GDP and limited trade (180 bn India Africa)
- v) Diplomatic delays and limited strategic footprint.
- vi) Security - (eg) Somalia Piracy.

In the new scramble for Africa for resources and economy driven model.

↳ India called for human centric globalisation and the modern partnership with Africa for 5S - Shanti, samridhi, suraksha, Samvaad and saukhar strategy (PM Modi call for cooperation for peace, prosperity).

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Q20) How do you see the prospects, challenges and development partnership with Pacific Island states in the context of India's 'Act East' policy? What are the challenges and opportunities for India? (10 marks, 200 words)

Ans) The Act East policy is a strategic vision to connect India with the rest of the world. It aims to enhance India's economic and strategic ties with the Asia-Pacific region. The policy is based on the following pillars: connectivity, trade, and people-to-people contacts.

The recent India-Pacific Summit between India and Pacific Island states holds opportunity for India's eastward open and inclusive Indo-Pacific strategy.

The enhanced ASEAN partnership and APEC nations collaboration holds key for India's Indo-Pacific strategy. Spatial Analysis

- 1) Maritime security and blue economy partnerships
- 2) Malacca crutch, Lombok Strait (choke point)
- 3) Alliance, partnership in era of rising competition (eg India-Philippines Raoul Wallenberg Deal)

ii) Shanghai Dialogue and India's call for ASEAN centrality in QUAD for shared security and prosperity.

iii) Institutional collaboration and 'friendshoring' (expert) (eg. IPEF - \$35 trillion economy (Indo Pacific Economic Framework))

iv) India as voice of global south - unity of voice, unity of purpose. It enhances prospects for UNSC membership and reformed multilateralism.

v) Curbing Chinese aggression and weaponisation - Curbing → Ball & Road (Maritime silk route)
↳ South China Sea dispute & Philippines ↳ Ballistic nuclear vessels

vi) India's competitive edge - Digital and technological partnership

(eg) HADR (Tonga Volcano) (eg) ISRO - SIDS partnership for early warning system (Disaster Risk Reduction)

Hurdles

- i) limited diplomatic presence and momentum
- ii) low GDP, limited connectivity with Pacific island nations
- iii) Aid diplomacy among other nations and lack of strategic autonomy
- iv) Climate change threatens its stable policy
- v) China vs US bloc politics - BRI and US-Pacific strategy deter India's independent stance

Diaspora linkages (Tij - world Hindi Conference) (Mahendra Chaudhary - NRI) and cultural ties along with economic footprint is crucial. In the era of energetic diplomacy, India needs minimizing strategy (Shri Shankar Menon).

Feedback

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