

U.P.S.C.प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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in this part)

Test Code :- 612302

FIAS - MGP 2023 - 45 Paper 4 - FLT 6

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Roll No :- 1910060145

Medium :- English

Centre :- Home

Date :- 25/8/23

Index

Q 1	14
2	15
3	16
4	17
5	18
6	19
7	20
8	
9	
10	
11	
12	
13	

 Total

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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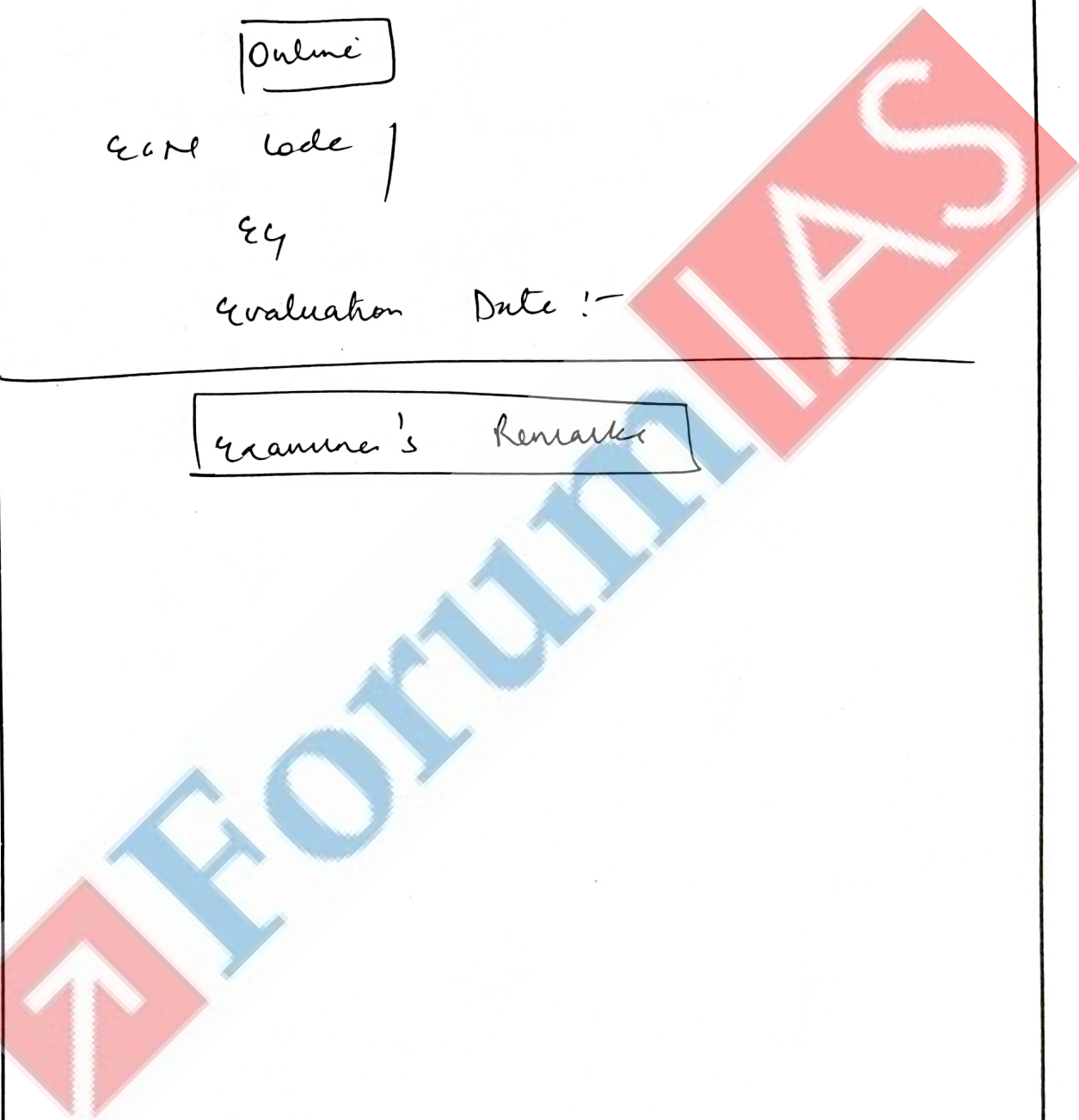
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Evaluation Date :-

Examinee's Remarks



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Remarks

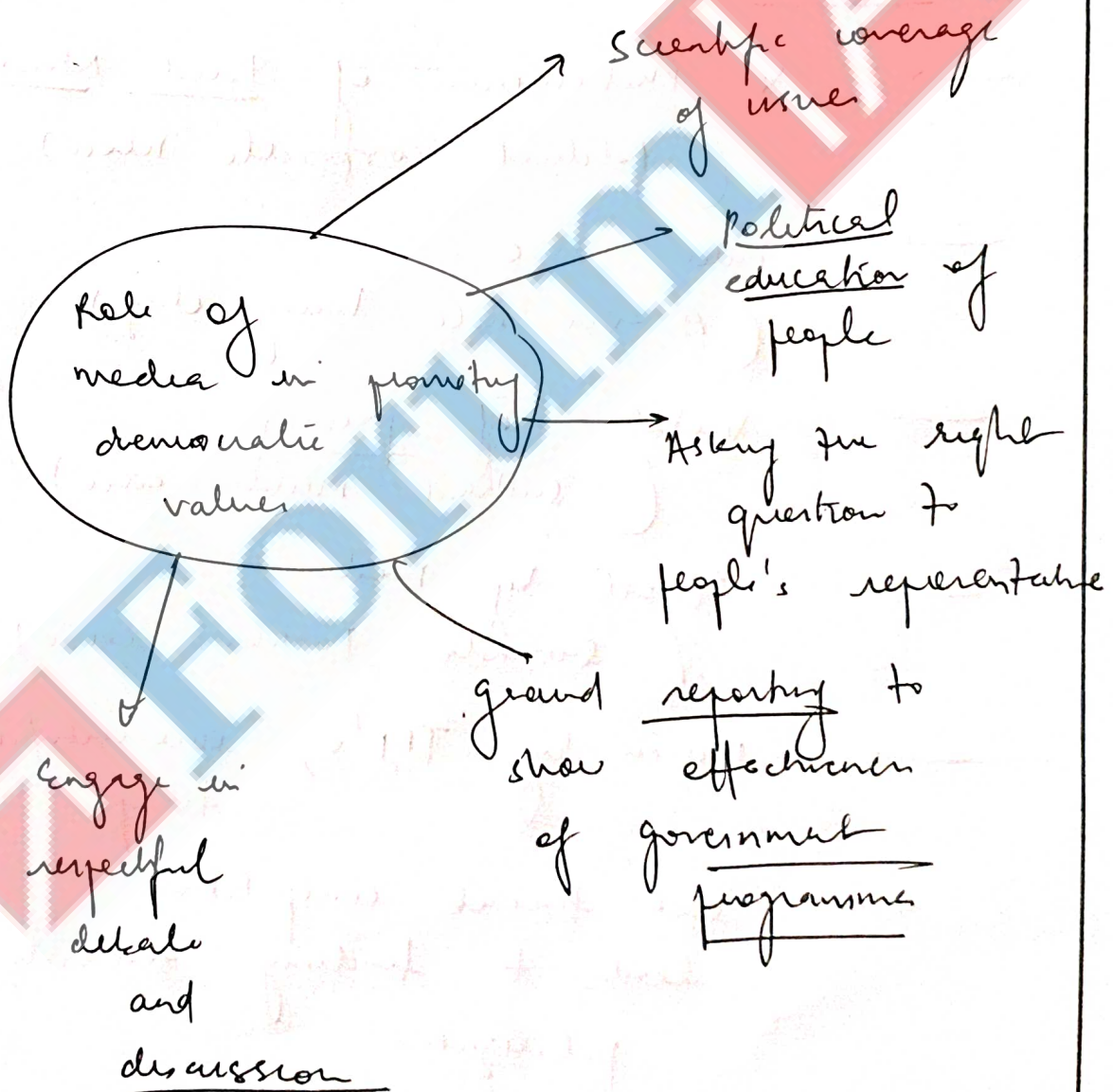


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(Question No.)

Ans ①

fourth estate ideally should play
role of a neutral empire



Issues affecting press freedom

As per press freedom under (by
reporters without borders) our ranking
is in 140's

Issues:-

→ Phenomenon of Paid News
(Political corporate news)

→ Fake news
(A 2000 note having chip)

→ Violation of Privacy
(Sushant murder case)

→ Trial by media
(Sunder Pushkar case)

→ Driven by TRP's, unscrupulous
temper

→ Cut throat competition
leads to tendency towards
polarization
(Hindu Muslim debate)

ethics of Journalism should be followed
for sensible, accurate reporting

②

Indian democracy gives opportunity to elect their representative every 5 year at centre, state and local level

Exclusionary tendencies in practice

- ① women not going to vote due to patrilarchy, ~~or~~
- ② only 14.4% of rep MP's in parliament as women
- ③ lack of internal party democracy leads to low female candidature
- ④ Practice of sarpanch Pati at local level with husband ~~dominate~~ calling shots
- ⑤ women in Panchayats often unaware of their role

⑥ Stigma against women that
they take emotional decisions,
not good for leadership

⑦ only 1 lady PM so far

Some bright spots

→ 49% of representatives in
panchayats are women

→ Women voter turnout ~ 68%
in 2019 lok sabha general
than men

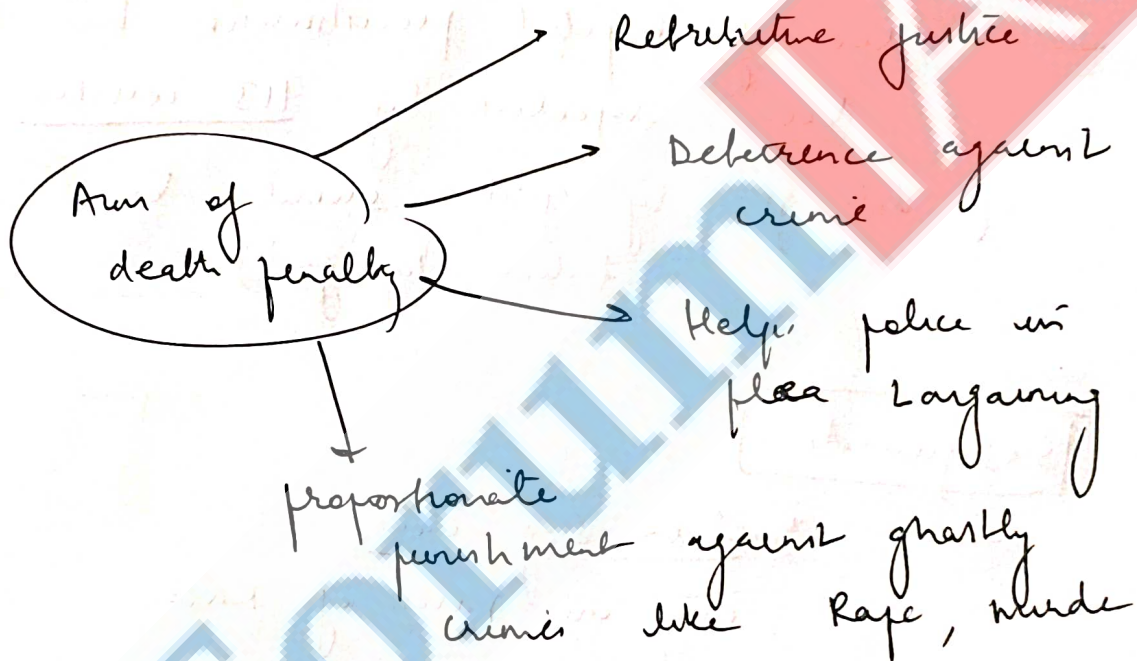
→ 3 women chief minister of
many states

→ Better performance of Panchayats
having women Sarpanch
(eg: Mahua Bi of Andhra)

women leadership paves way for
generations

3)

Capital punishment refers to condemning
a person to death after legal
trial



Controversies surrounding death penalty

- No proof that it leads to deterrence or chilling effect
- subjectivity in law interpretation
eg:- some rape cases lead to death, some not
- eye for an eye makes

whole world bleed
(Against reformative justice)

→ Against Human Rights

→ moderate delays in process
causing mental agony

→ Idea of capital punishment has
been rejected by 113 countries

(life given by god, should be
taken by god)

Safeguards

→ Bachchan Singh Case
only in rarest of rare
cases

→ Shabir Ahmad Chauhan Case
long delay is ground for commutation

→ Psychometric evaluation

Way Ahead

Balancing the principle of justice
and punishment

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

⊕

Dominance of ~~agrarian~~ agriculture in
our economy lead to irrigation as
major bone of contention between
states. To resolve this, Inter
state River water disputes 1956 was
passed (Article 262)

Effectiveness

- Ais to establish a tribunal
to bring cooperation
- Binding order

Shortcomings

- Delays in establishing a
tribunal
eg: 17 years in Cauney case
- No effective mechanism for
implementing its mandate

✍

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
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- Excludes jurisdiction of supreme court
- unable to prevent politicization of the issue
- leads to appeal under Special leave petition (Article 134) resulting in loss of time and resources

Impact of delays

- Flaring up of issue during elections
- Financial loss
eg:- land acquisition in Haryana for 572 canal
- Lack of equity in water distribution
- Affects economy of lower revenue states

To this regard, ISWD 2019 was passed. This needs to be supplemented with political will, updated data (NWRIS) &

5

co-operative model aims at horizontal relationship between centre and states and between states ^{and local gov't where possible}.
governance is seen not as division of power, rather division of responsibility.

Co-operative model for rural growth

① Delegation of important subject like collection of revenues by state + local government
(suggested by Sarkaria Commission)

② Greater funding of rural local bodies by Centre - State and State - local level co-ordination

③ Adoption of model tenary acts, model Agricultural produce and livestock marketing acts suggested by centre by state governments

To improve rural agriculture

- ④ Adoption of best practices amongst
state

example - Telangana sent public
functionaries to learn from
Kerala COVID model in
rural areas

- ⑤ Timely land acquisition, implementation
of central projects by the
state governments

- ⑥ Incentives by central government to
state governments (like
additional debt) over performance
of rural local body reforms

co-operative model of development
ensures that federalism is no
longer seen as faultline, rather
a partnership for new India

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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6

Particularly vulnerable tribal groups, are
75 designated tribal groups, having
declining or stagnant population, very
low levels of development and primarily
pre-agricultural techniques of survival

The recent budget announced 10,000
crores for PVTG development

Components

→ Development according to their
own genius

→ Eklanya model residential
schools

→ Not to overburden them with
multiplicity of schemes,
but engage them as
per their needs.

→ Jal, Tandal, Jameer ~~to~~

Right to be given importance

→ Success should not be judged
by the money spent, rather
the human character that
is developed

→ Including them in schemes
formulated for them

→ Preservation of local culture,
languages

Challenges

→ PVTG's resist outside
interference

→ Lack of expertise in their
language in administration
can lead to communication gaps

→ development can come at cost of
environment

→ they can catch diseases threatening
their survival

Reaching last mile (Anghodays) is main
motive of welfare state and PVTG mission
fulfills it

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

②

Civil society organisations are formed by a group of people who come together to promote the interest of particular section of society. They are neither part of government nor market.

Collaboration between benefits between state and CSO's to fight poverty and malnutrition.

① CSO's work in micro areas, thus can increase reach of the government.
eg:- Mahakali for girl child

② They can bring innovation in work.
eg:- Bio toilets by green sanitation foundation to fight surrounding driven malnutrition.

③ They can increase accountability of the government.

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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eg:- by auditing on ground realities
of government clerks

④ they can bring attention towards
marginalized section of society

eg:- naar foundation for LGBT
right

⑤ CSO's keep working at grassroot
level despite change in government

⑥ CSO's can help increase awareness
amongst people regarding government
programmes

Some limitations

→ Many CSO's work in an opaque
manner

eg:- only 10% CSO's file Income
Tax Return

→ Can hamper development project

eg:- Green peace against govt work

Way Ahead

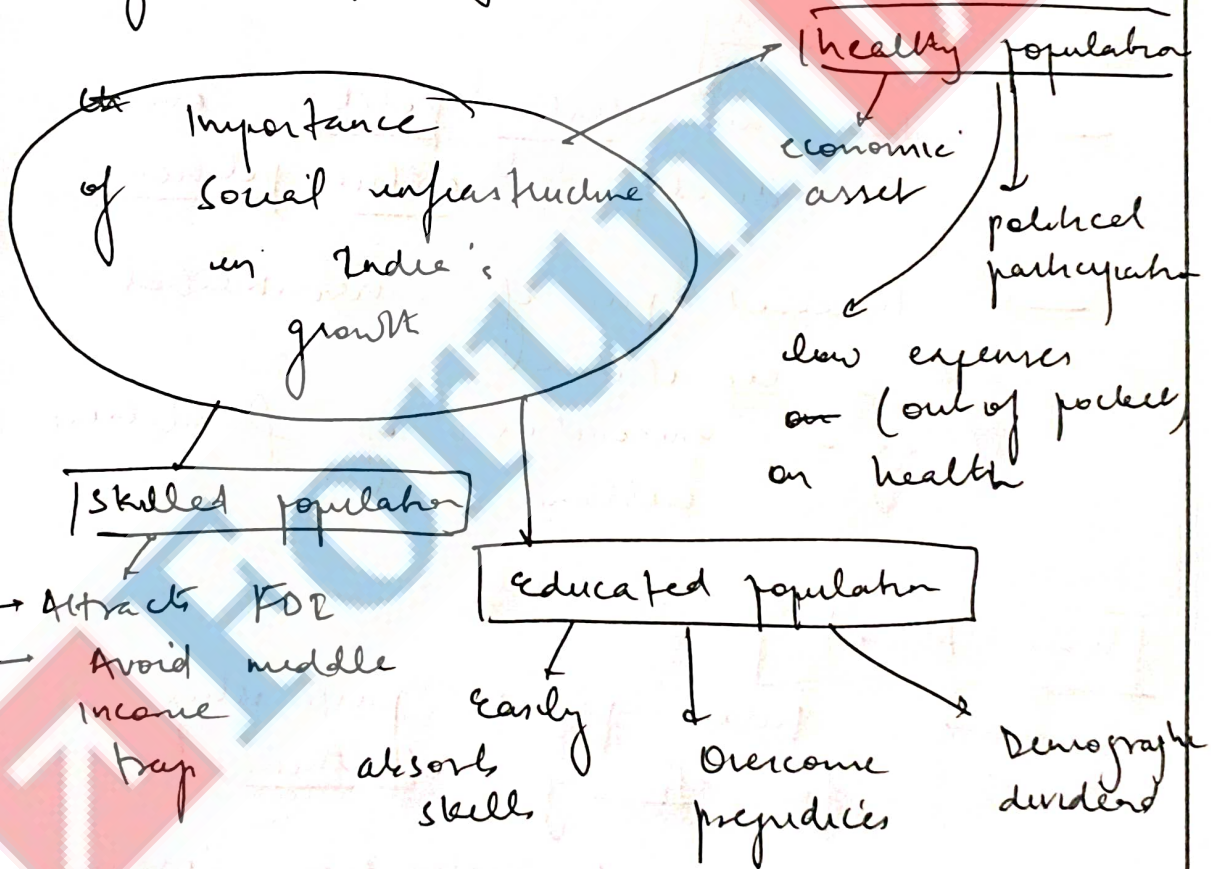
→ transparent relationship
external auditing

partnership should be driven keeping in
public interest in mind

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8

Social infrastructure refers to provision of decent health, education, skilling opportunities that forms the base of any country's growth



Challenges due to absence of robust social infrastructure

→ ① Increased inequality
(Oxfam report → 1% richest 40% wealth)

- vulnerable get left behind
(eg. poor status of women, SC/ST, Backward communities)
- Reduced social mobility
- Challenges in addressing social evils like casteism, communalism, dowry,
- Rise in identity politics over development centric politics
- Increased pace of environmental exploitation
(eg - encroachment of floodplains, wetland)

Way Ahead

- public private partnerships for efficiency, effectiveness
- Adoption of technology; overcoming digital divide
(e-sarvaashram, DIKSHA (education), SWAYAM)
- strengthening local governments
- Improvements in social infrastructure is important to achieve Sabka Saath Sabka Vikas

①

India has traditionally followed a multilateral approach in West Asia maintaining good relations with all major actors in the region.

Changing paradigm auguring well for India:

→ Rise of Khaliji capital
* UAE, Saudi Arabia willing
+ invest in India
(ca - Recharge oil refinery investment by Saudi)

→ Abraham Accord (UAE - Bahrain, Israel - USA)

* Help India's establish regional partnership like I2U2
(India - Israel - USA - UAE)

→ Countries like Saudi Arabia looking beyond prism of Pakistan and Islam

* Describing an abrogation of
37 an internal matter of
India.

Thus, India can now focus more
on delivering than balancing

Concerns due to inimical actions

→ Growth of Chinese footprint
(China's Saudi Partnership in Vision
2030
China Iran \$400 Billion deal)

→ Rise of radical islam in
Afghanistan (Taliban), ISIS
in Syria leading to terrorism
concern

→ Decline in India Iran trade
due to sanctions

→ Human rights concerns with respect
to treatment of diaspora
(e.g. Kafala system)

India will have to ensure that it
continues with multilateral engagement
with all parties (Act West should match
Act East)

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इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

10

Water is one of the blessings of South Asian region. However, national boundaries have led to hydro diplomacy being an important component of interstate relations.

Indus Water Treaty

→ Brokered in 1960 between India and Pakistan by World Bank

→ East flowing rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) with India and West flowing rivers (Indus, Chenab, Jhelum) with Pakistan

→ India allowed 20% of run of rivers on west flowing rivers

→ Despite 3 wars, successful model of hydro diplomacy

→ Recently, under discussion due to Pak blocking treaty and

Brahmaputra project

Similar over sharing examples in South Asia

Brahmaputra → India
→ China

Kosi → Nepal
→ India

Ganga, Teesta (57 in total) → India
→ Bangladesh

Learning from India water treaty

→ Upper Ryuan state (in India) choosing to let go of co-operation

* Can be a lesson for China vis-a-vis Tsangpo

→ Equitable water sharing lesson for Teesta water sharing between India Bangladesh

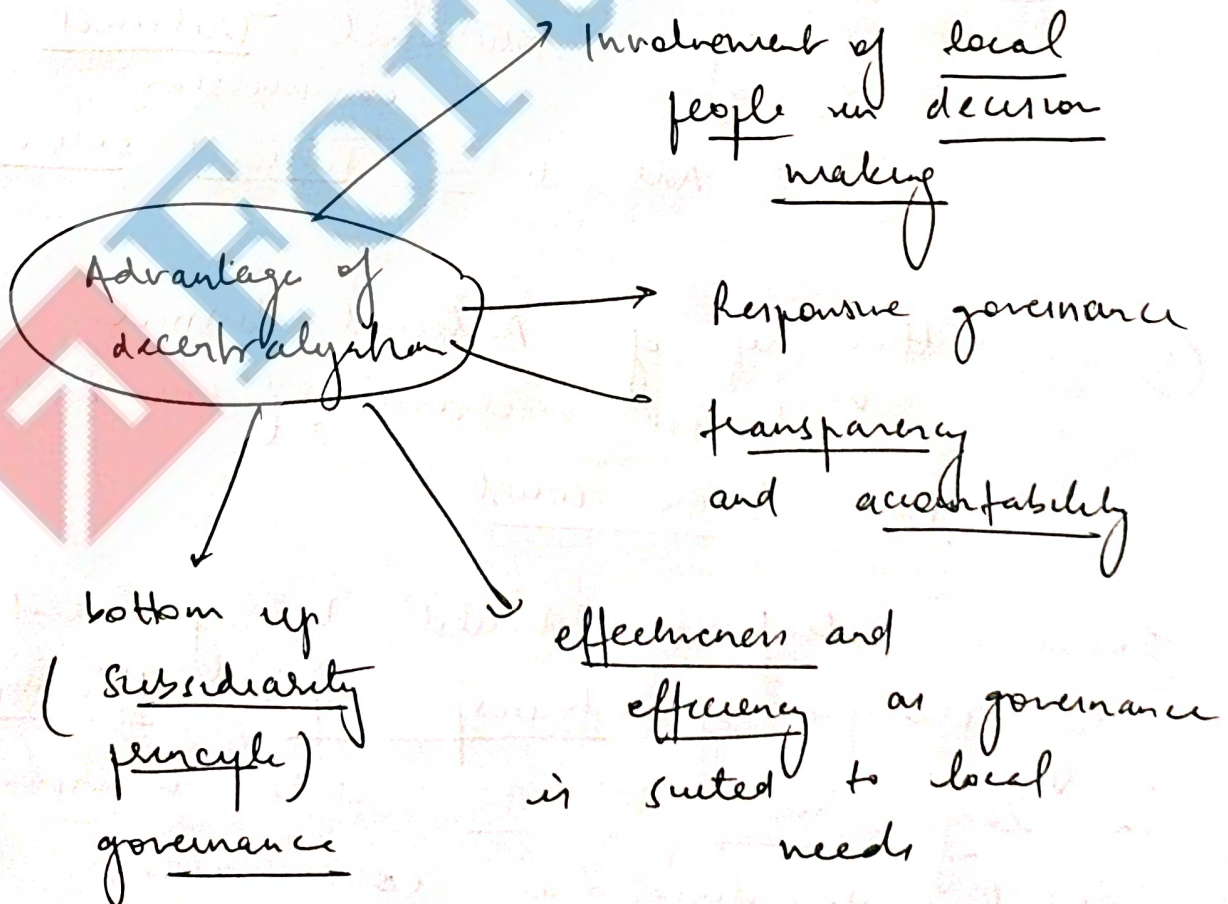
→ Immune to conflicts

→ Peaceful mediation of dispute
(mediation council, neutral expert, Arbitration)

Such water should be a symbol of uniting people rather than dividing

11

Decentralization refers to shift in decision making power to local governments from central and state governments. 73rd and 74th constitutional amendments gave constitutional recognition to panchayat (Rural local bodies) and municipalities (Urban local bodies).



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इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

Structural bottlenecks in local governance

- ① No defined role of gram Sabha leading to bogus meetings at many places
- ② Voluntary provisions has led to insignificant devolution of function by state government
- ③ Incidence of corruption due to nexus of local bureaucrats - politicians - Sarpanch
- ④ Lack of awareness amongst women regarding their role → social prejudices leading to practice of Sarpanch Pati
- ⑤ Infrequent elections and question over independence of state election commission
- ⑥ Shortage of funds due to low revenue generation avenues and capabilities

⑦ Costent attitude towards SC/ST
member of Panchayats



Way forward

→ Panchayat Ombudsman scheme for grievance redressal as in Kerala

→ Model code of conduct for local bureaucracy

→ Sarbanani commission recommends explicit declaration of devolution subjects

→ National commission for Panchayats Raj (Panchi commission)

→ achieve gardhan dream of Gram Swaraj empowerment of local gov. is necessary

(12)

PM Nehru described the Indian Judiciary as an active participant of India's social revolution.

Independent judiciary as a bedrock of Indian polity

- ① Maintain rule of law
- ② Prevents democracy turning into a mobocracy
- ③ Keeps the constitution organic and relevant by interpretation
- ④ Protects the fundamental rights of people
(Article 32 and 226) (SC) (HC)
- ⑤ Maintain checks and balances and separation of power between different organs of govt
(Basic structure doctrine)

Executive encroachment can erode its credibility and efficacy in following ways;

- ① By placing irrevocable judge
- ② Violates the principle of natural justice
- ③ Favours political power of the day in case of violation of fundamental rights
- ④ Cannot hold the government accountable in case it tries to emasculate the constitution
- ⑤ Violation of principle of checks and balances and separation of powers

However, some additional safeguards are needed by executive

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① In appointment of judge, the national judicial appointment commission should have executive representation with CTI having veto supremacy

helps avoid delays

helps avoid "uncle judge syndrome"

against "impulsion in imperio"

② → Infrastructure maintenance
→ Administrative help
eg - National Tribunal commission
→ All India Judicial service

③ Setting up of Alternative dispute redressal mechanism, (Lok Adalats)
fast track courts

Executive interference should be governed by principle of transparency, efficiency, in larger public interest while maintaining judicial independence in core areas

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

(13)

The enforcement directorate functions under finance ministry as an anti corruption watchdog body of the central government.

1 Role of Enforcement Directorate

→ Investigating into cross country multi state financial crime

→ Speedy investigation against corruption charges to maintain trust of people in the system

→ Co-operating with international agencies with regards to cross country crimes

→ Enforcing acts like Prevention of money laundering act (PMLA)

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to ~~not~~ curb money laundering
and its misuse

However, the role of enforcement
directional has been mixed with
controversies

- ① Repeated election to the
head of ED indicating
that he is not politically
neutral apartee
- ② Lack of parliamentary oversight
over functioning of ED
- ③ Used to target political opponents
in opposition ruled state
- ④ Vacancies not filled in time
- ⑤ Tussle with state police
hampering the idea of
co-operative federalism
- ⑥ Selective enforcement of law
leading to loss of trust

amongst common people

Some suggestions to improve working

- Passy a separate law to give recognition to ED
- Bringy ED under parliamentary oversight to increase accountability.
- Broad based appointment process to include leader of opposition as well
- Timely filling up of vacancies
- Annual audit of functioning of ED

~~was~~ Only when executive agencies like ED full file the mandate of Rule of law, rather than following law of ruler, can they help achieve an India free of colonial mentality.

14

National Commission for women is a statutory body established in 1992 for the protection and promotion of the rights of women

Mandated role of NCW :-

- ① Assess the socio-economic condition of women and make relevant recommendation
- ② To look into status of women in the country
- ③ Address complaints by notifying competent authority
- ④ It has powers of a civil court and can ask for material evidence.

Some achievements of NCW are as follows

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
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- ① Sent notice to bollywood singer like honey singh against usage of derogatory word.
- ② Legal complaint cell has been instrumental in formulation of anti dowry legislation, domestic violence act.
- ③ Took suo moto cognizance of bois locker room incident.
- ④ Managed release of a woman allegedly raped by BSF personnel.

Shortcomings of National Commission for women

- ① Protection of women at best, not empowerment.
- ② Poor co-ordination between chairman and member secretary.
- ③ Only an advisory role.
- ④ Advice is not binding.

- (5) members of new lacks
transformational ideology
eg:- former new head calls
stating that being called "scary"
is a compliment
- (6) working under administrative control
of the government

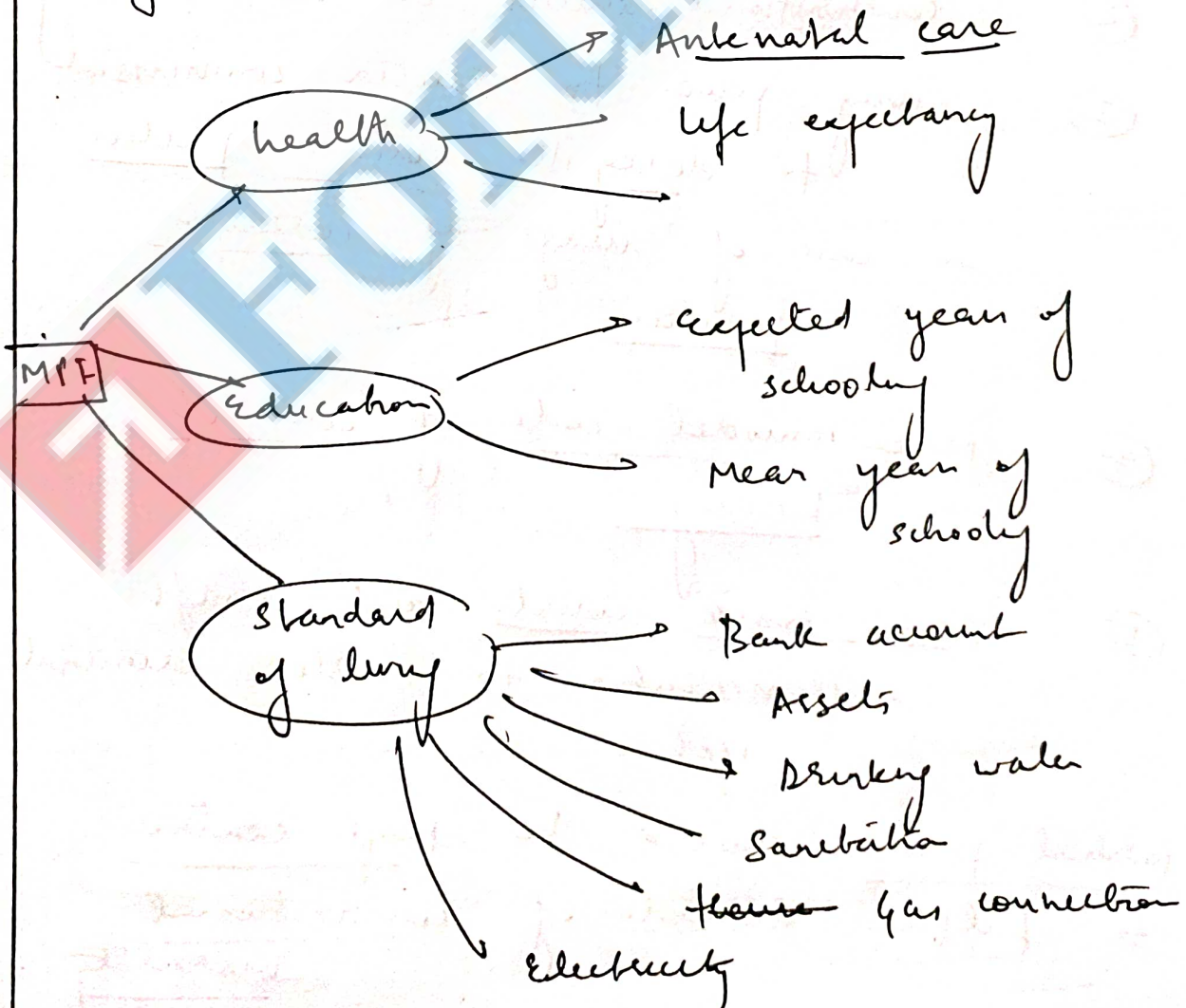
Way Ahead

- (1) independent functioning, finances
and constitutional status for
NCW
- (2) include male members also &
get a diverse perspective
- (3) follow up on their advice
by the government
- (4) giving power of enquiry into
the complaints

for women led development in India
Real, empowerment of NCW is a
must

(15)

Poverty is understood as depreciation
of basic capabilities rather than
downer of income. The multi
dimensional poverty index by MITI
Aayog aims at assessing the
quantum of poverty rather than
just head count



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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
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Thus, MPE by NITI Aayog covers
12 indicators across 3 dimensions of
Health, education and standard of

living (Addition of Bank account
and Ante natal care
to UNDP's MPE)

Advantage if a person is deprived
of 1/3rd of these parameters,
he is considered to be multi

dimensionally poor (Progress of living
12% people out
between 2010-20 of poverty)

Importance of MPE by NITI Aayog

→ understanding the extent of deprivation

- (i) Across geographies
- (ii) Across rural and urban
areas
- (iii) Across different income
groups

→ understanding the source of
deprivation

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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(i) Delving deep into indicators of health, education, standard of living

(ii) includes additional indicators to highlight importance of Bank account and antennal care

→ Understanding complexity of deprivation

(i) Poverty is not just absence of money

(ii) understanding the efficacy of government programmes

Some shortcomings

→ Gender segregated data not available

→ Climate change induced vagrancies not accounted

→ corruption not accounted

MP2 has to be studied in depth and data driven policy making adopted to achieve SDG 1 (zero Poverty)

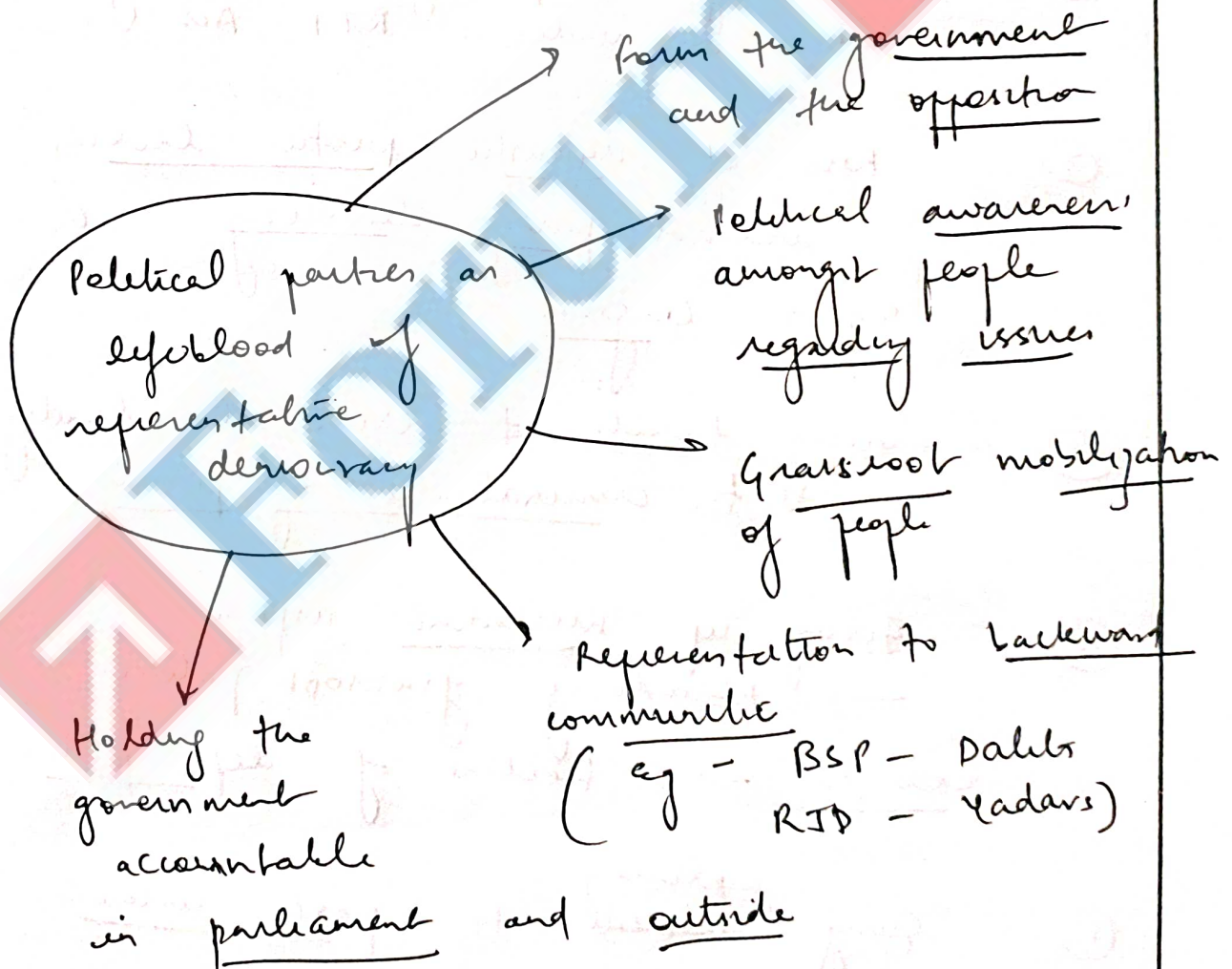
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इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

16

Political parties refer to a group of people having shared ideology coming together to capture power to promote public interest at large



Thus, political parties are archaic in their role in representative democracy

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
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Challenges plaguing political parties

- ① Office oriented than policy ideology oriented leading to compromise on principle
(example - Maha Vikas Agadhi in Maharashtra)
- ② Lack of transparency in working
→ Not under RTI Act
- ③ Rule of dynastic parties lacking internal party democracy
eg - Congress
- ④ Giving tickets to criminals leading to criminalization of politics
- ⑤ Giving up movement aspect
→ Abandoning grassroots politics
example → Decline of left parties
- ⑥ Giving priority interest to party interest over interest of people
example :- freelance politicians to come to power

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⑦ Rule on defection despite Anti-defection law

⑧ Lack of constitutional recognition leads to absence of accountability

Way forward as suggestions

① Internal party democracy as recommended by Jnderjit Gupta, Tarkunde Committee

② Constitutional status as in Germany

③ Giving power to election commission to deregulate political parties in case of usage of corrupt practice

④ Make model code of conduct binding

⑤ fast track courts and swift implementation to deter criminalization

Political parties should be people centric to fulfill demands of constitutional morality

(17)

Tal Sevan Mission aims to provide tap drinking water to all rural households by 2024. The mission has covered 66% of all households as per recent data.

↓ Multifarious benefits cutting across generations

① Preventing water borne diseases like diarrhea, Jaundice

→ helps to overcome malnourishment in children that has led to 41% children stunted

② Saves time and energy for women since they do not have to travel long distance

→ saves labour of girl child as well can focus on education

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- ③ Avoids conflict over water
amongst people
- ④ Parkit a solution to politicization of water
in inter state dispute
(Causing dispute between
Tamil Nadu - Karnataka)
- ⑤ feminization of old age (1033 / 1000
adversely impacted men)
" old age women who die
+ scarcity of water
- ⑥ Help avoid consumption of
contaminated water
(uranium contamination in West Bengal)
- ⑦ Poor centres as sometimes they
had to pay high prices for
clean water

However, some challenges remain

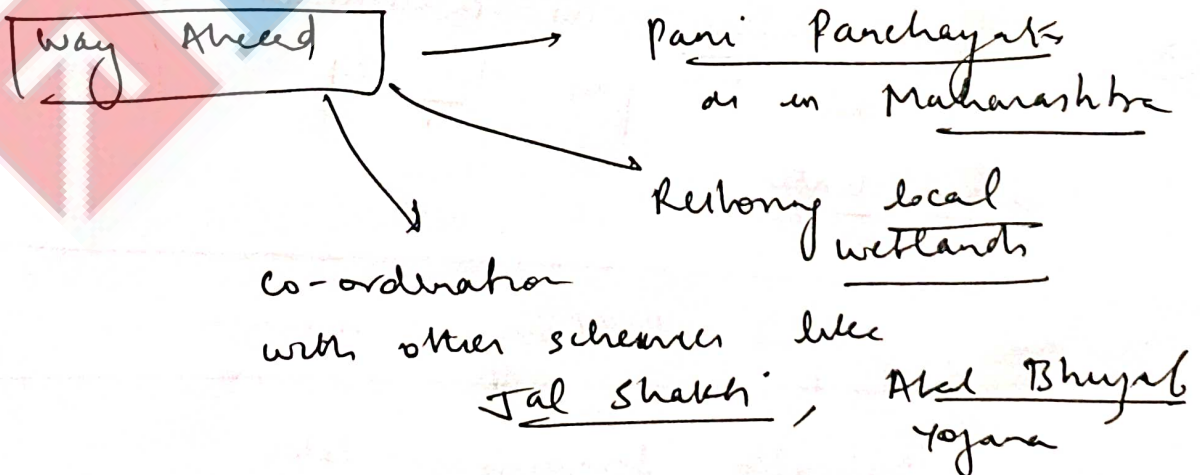
- ① Difficulty terrain like
in mountains, North east

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
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- ② Rapidly reducing ground water
table @ 0.3 m as per
NASA study)
- ③ Pollution, encroachment of wetlands
disturbing the hydrological cycle
- ④ Free water delivery may lead
to wastage
- ⑤ Quantity of water (@ 55 litres)
may be insufficient in some
areas
- ⑥ Delays in projects (only
1 year travelers left with 33%
households remaining)



Clear drinking water is an important
component to achieve SDG 6
(clean drinking & sanitation)

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18

Laws determine the direction in which a society should move, but social norms and practices actually reflect the direction in which the society does move.

SC / ST Prevention of Atrocities Act (1989)

→ Aim to give a life of dignity to the historically discriminated communities

→ Retribution against words, actions signs or otherwise that may target the communities based on ascriptive status

→ Criminalizes the practice of untouchability in any form,
(Article 17)

so be it, use of certain

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
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words, behaviour, parading naked
violence etc

However, the act has had lethal
impact on ground with instances
like :-

① Lakshmpur Manipur rape and
parading of kuki women

② killing of Dalit man over
usage of public handpump
in Rajasthan

③ Often use of derogatory terms
over social media

④ even public functionaries show
casteist attitude sometimes
eg. & handing loans to
SC/ST women in SHG BLP
programmes

The need of sensitization

① make people more aware of

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- the punitive aspects of the law
- ② make sc/st people aware of their rights
 - ③ educational and financial empowerment of backward caste (Article 46 DPSP)
 - ④ Engage Non governmental organisation to conduct workshops against caste prejudice
 - ⑤ Taking help of community leaders for permeation
 - ⑥ Use of Subhadra Natak, art programmes to overcome stereotype perception managed amongst sc/st communities
 - ⑦ make adequate punitive measures against false complaints

As highlighted by Dr. Ambedkar, only when one person, one value is inculcated in our minds, we can achieve social and economic democracy along with political democracy

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

(19)

India and Africa are connected by trade, commerce, connectivity, culture and common part of colonialism across the Indian Ocean

India Africa ties

Inclusively

India has embassy in 44 African countries

India building local capacity as per Kampala principles

e- Aarogya Sanjeevani
Tel-education
17 services

Railways (Mozambique)

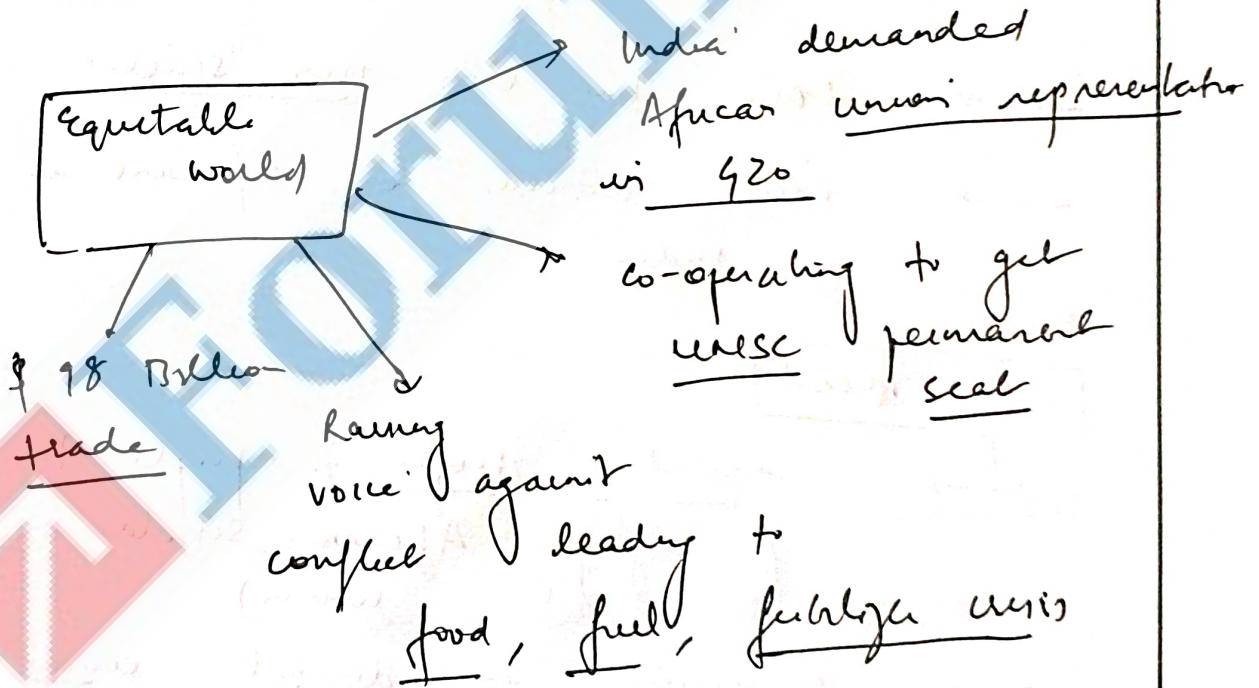
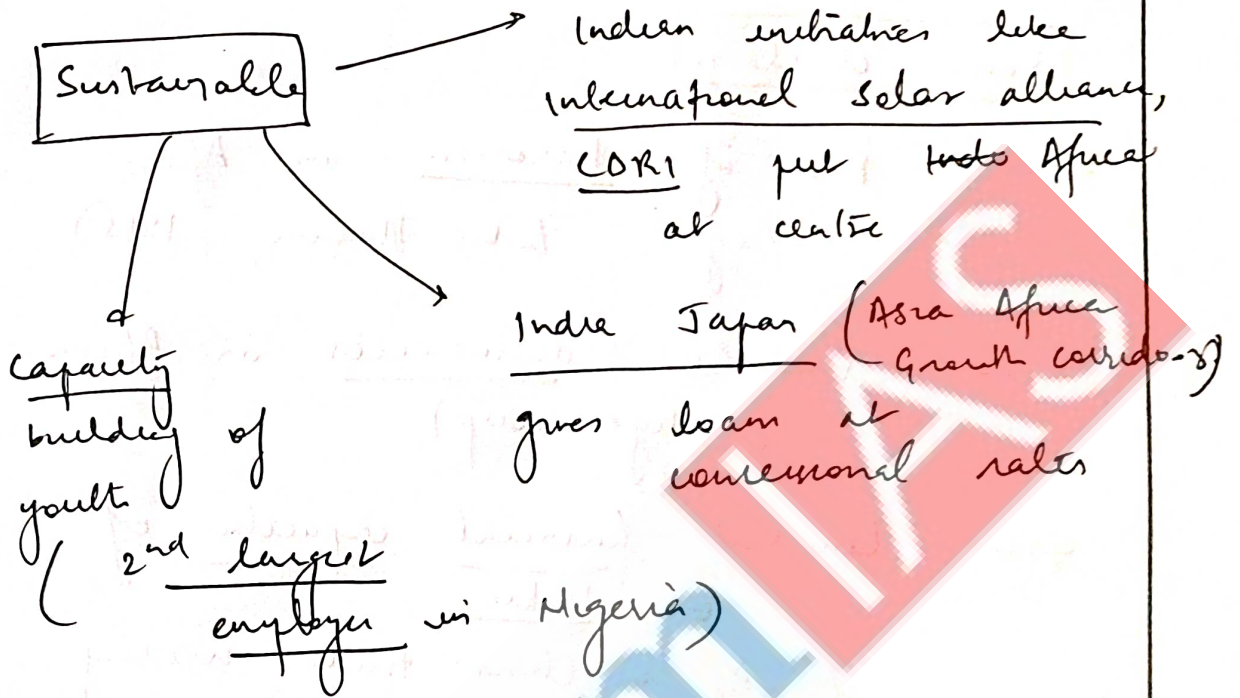
India is training women entrepreneurs in Kenya

thus, impacting even the most vulnerable sections of the society

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
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Africa has 5 of the fastest growing economies in top 10, fueling active interest in the world

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प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ
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Some challenges

- Rise of terrorism in Africa
(eg:- Boko Haram, ISIS)
- Unstable democracies in Africa
(Niger coup)
- Limited financial capacities of
the India
(Africa China trade nearing
\$ 300 Billion)
- AAGC has been not started
- Racial attacks on Africans in
India

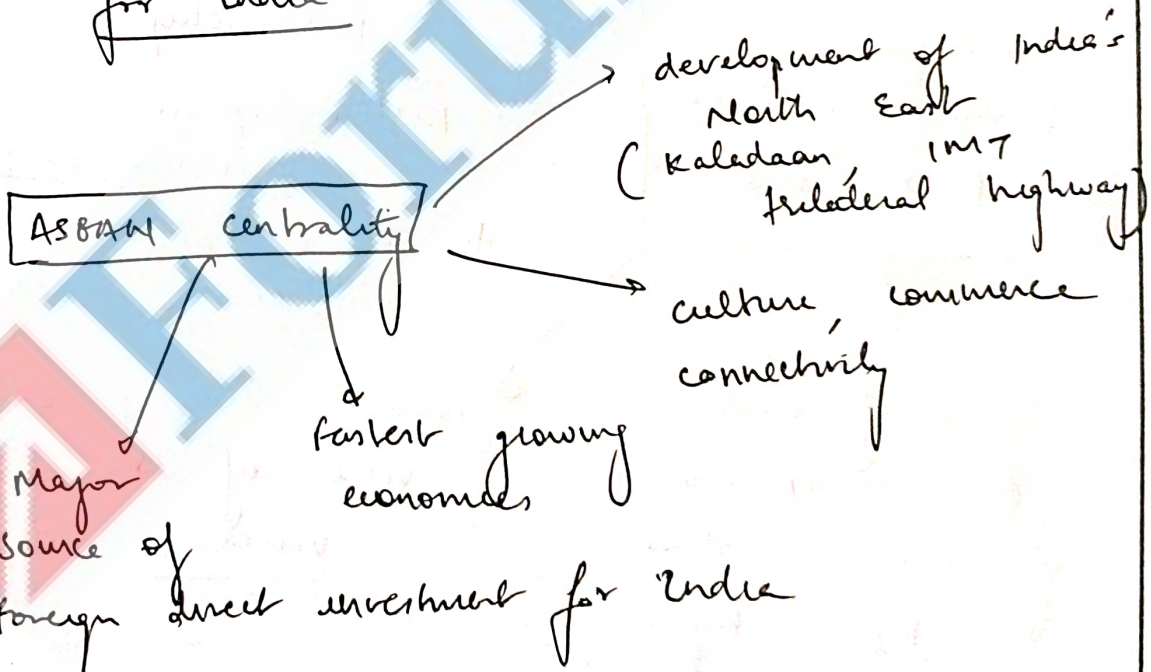
Way Ahead

- expanding people to people tie
(engaging African scholars,
women)
 - co-operation in digital, connecting
- A historical solidarity between India
Africa has today become a modern
partnership

20

The theatre of global balance of power politics has shifted to the Indo Pacific, with more than $\frac{2}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of global trade and 80% of the oil flows across the region.

Indo Pacific :- A theatre of opportunity for India

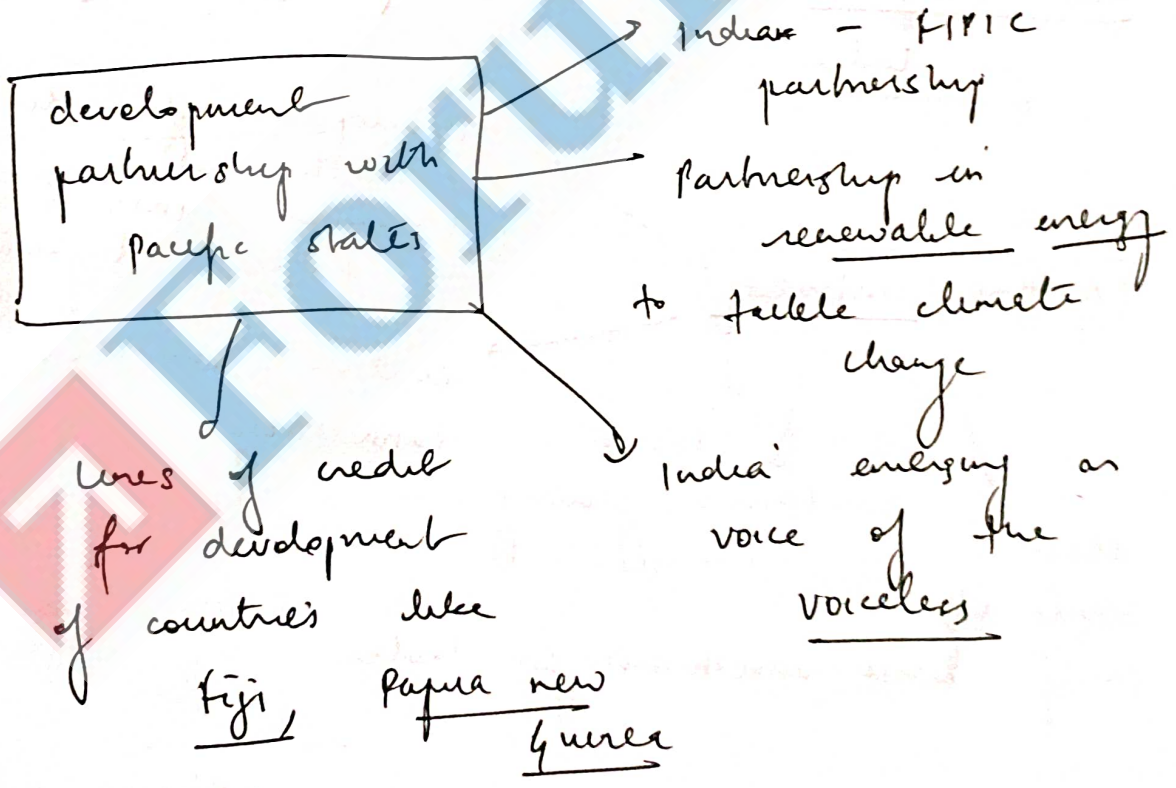
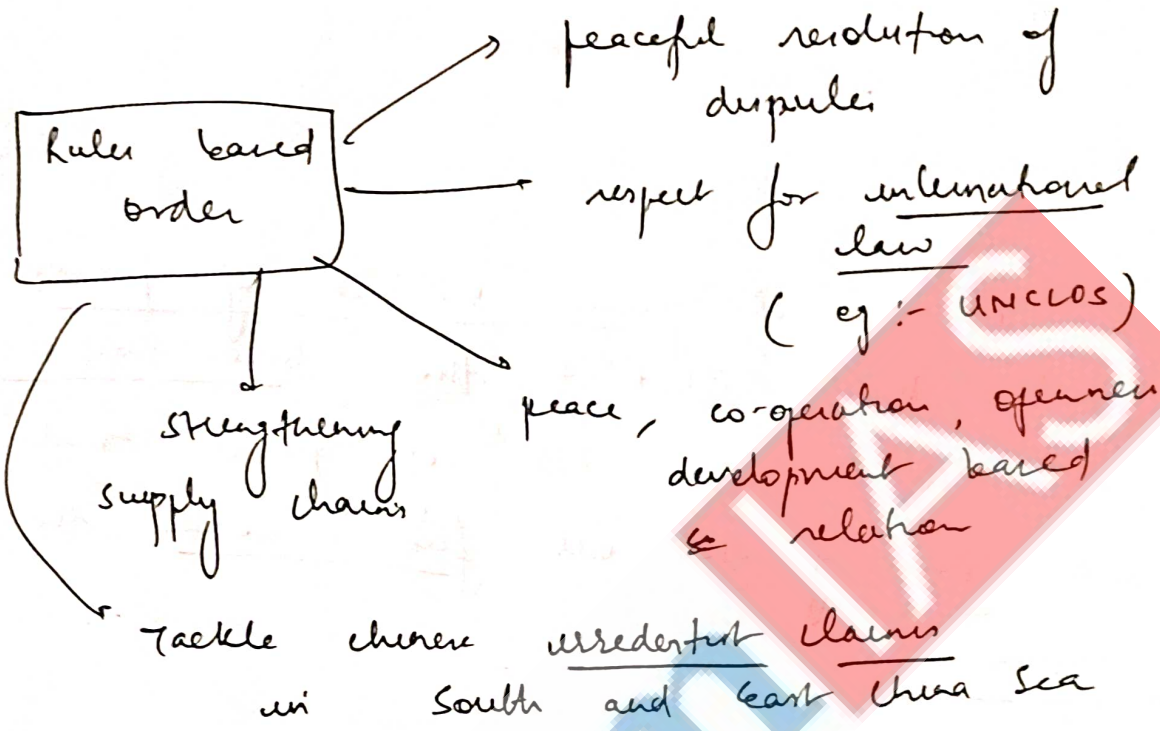


ASIAN centrality highlights the notion that India seeks friendly relation with inhabitants of the region.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

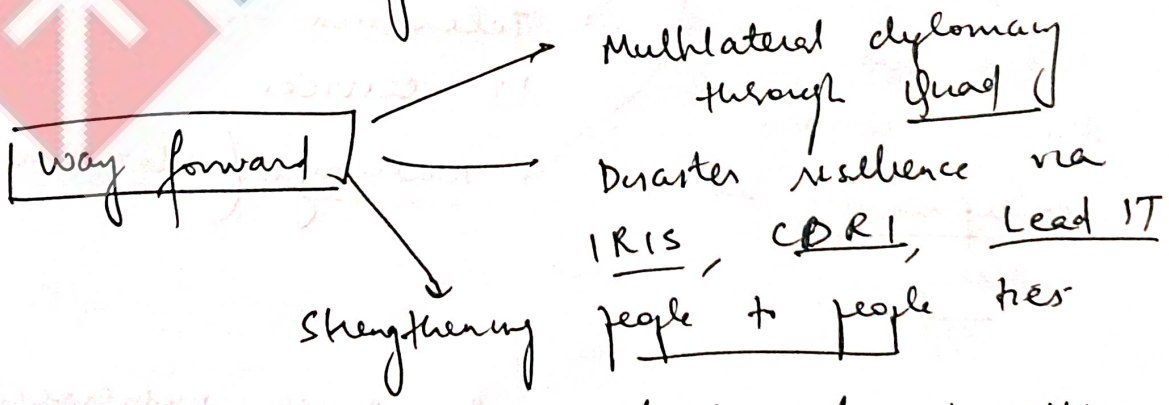
इस भाग में कुछ
न लिखें
(Don't write anything
in this part)



However, there are hurdles for this realization like :-

U.P.S.C.

- ① China violating rules based international order (neglect of UNCLOS judgments over Spratly islands)
- ② Climate change leading to rise of ocean level @ 0.5 mm/year
- ③ Great power rivalry between USA and China playing out in Indo Pacific
- ④ Unstable regions like Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia reeling under China debt crisis and domestic challenges
- ⑤ No representation in United Nations Security Council.



Oceans have had important role in our history today they pave way for our future