

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 2 FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	PRERNA SINGH		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	910098184	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	30-08-2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।
- There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.
उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.
उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 10:15 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 01:15 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>

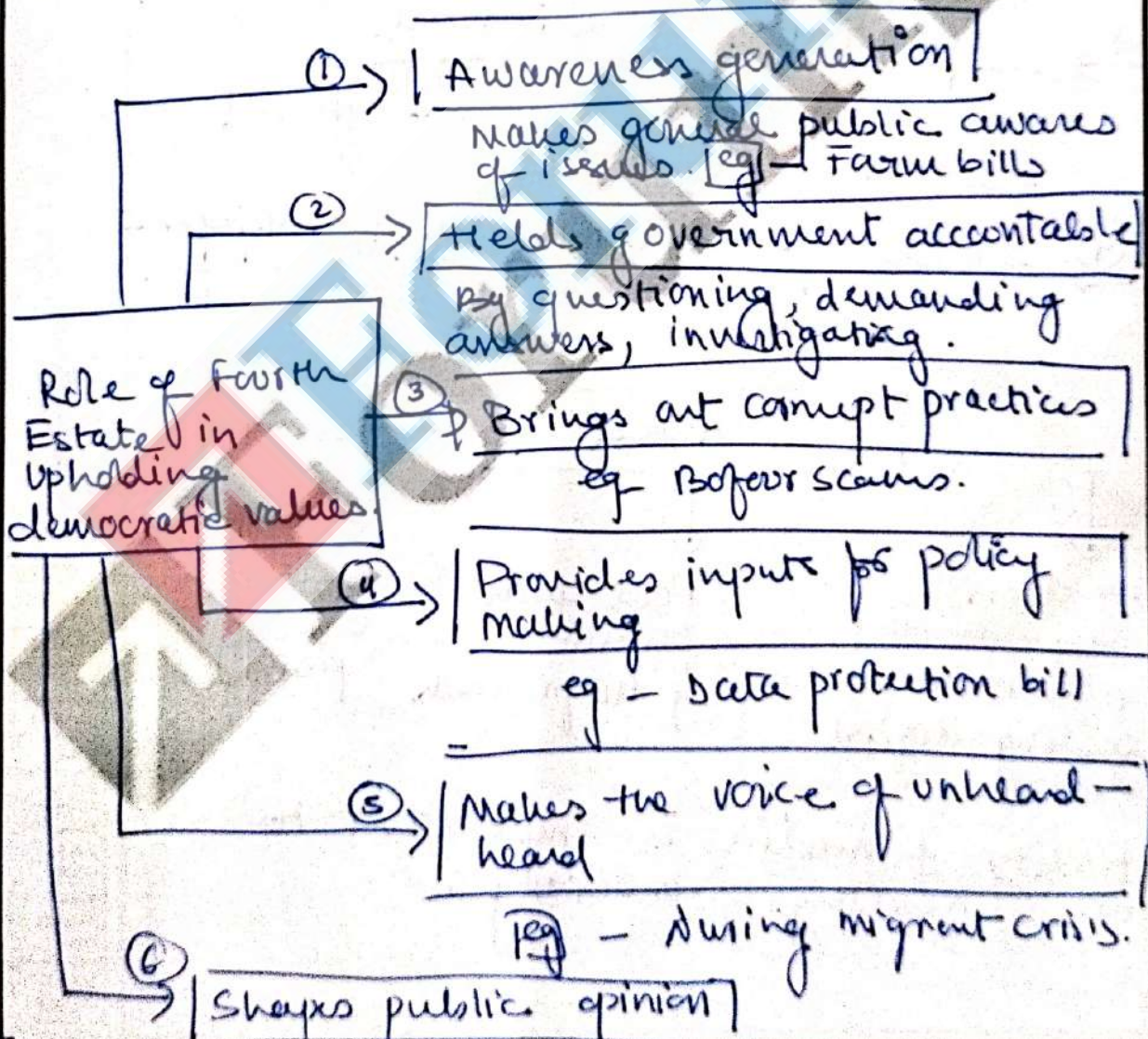
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*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, प्रतीक, 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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Q.11 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 or media is often referred to as the fourth pillar of democracy. Under Indian Constitution, Art 14(1)(a) — freedom of speech and expression provides legitimacy to media.



Issues affecting the fourth estate

- ① Yellow Journalism
Media running after sensationalization of issues race for TRP, presenting false information. eg - nano chips in 2000 notes
- ② Issue of Media trials
eg - Sushant Singh Rajput case
- ③ Cooperatization of media house
Media's unbiased opinion is affected due to this
- ④ spread of false information, misinformation

Way Ahead

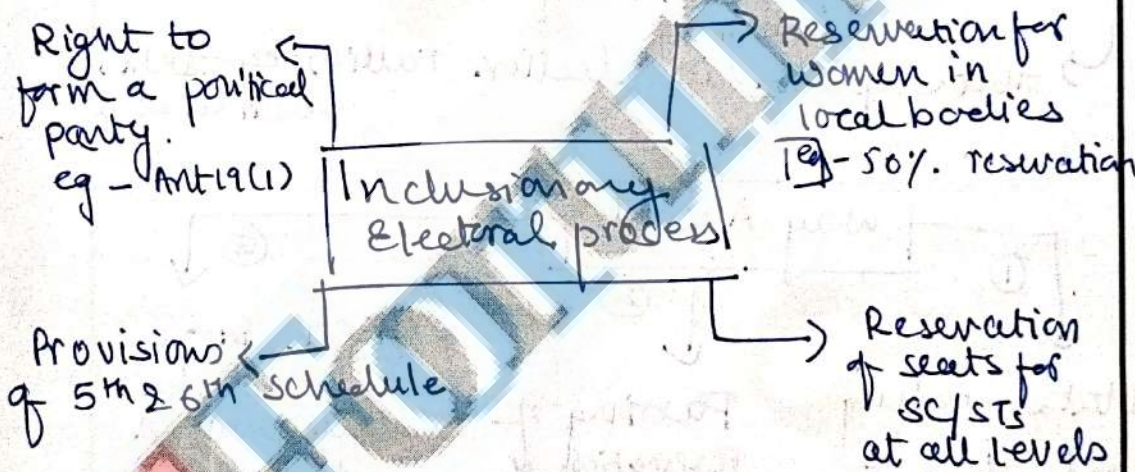
- ① Formation of self-governing body for media houses including digital media
- ② Fact-check provisions
eg - PIB factcheck
- ③ Awareness among public

Neutrality of media is important to ensure healthy democracy.

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

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

Electoral Systems are the life-blood of a democratic process. It includes ensuring free, fair and regular election. Art 324 gives Election Commission of India this responsibility.



Exclusionary tendencies in electoral process

① Gender divide

- ↳ women make 49% of population
- ↳ only 15% MPs in 17th Lok Sabha. ↳ PRS data
- ↳ Issue of 'Sarpanch pati'

② criminalization of politics

↳ 44% of sitting MPs in 17th LS have a criminal case pending against them. — Lokchati survey

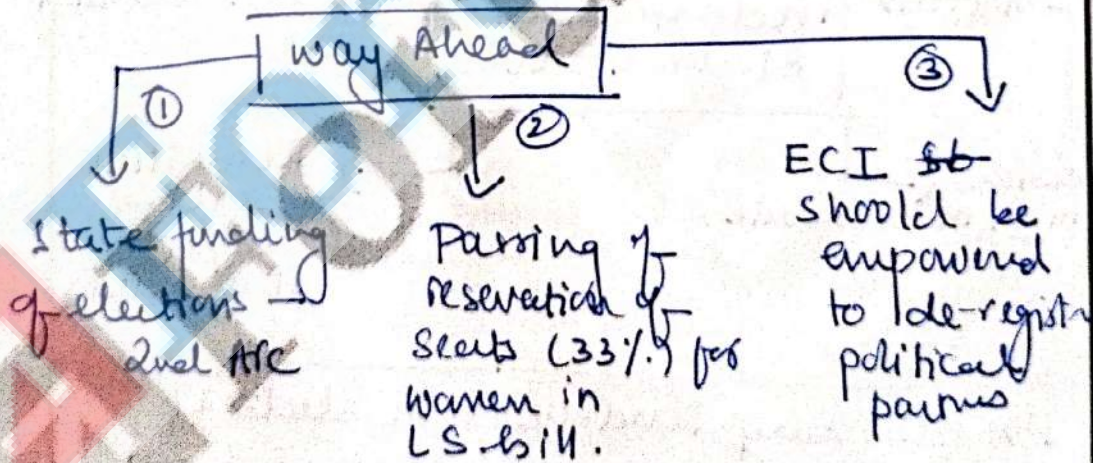
③ Issues with funding of elections

↳ use of muscle and money power

↳ maximum funding through electoral bond goes to ruling party — The Hindu

④ vote bank politics

↳ vote in the name of Caste, religion.
↳ Hate speech in election rallies: Eg — Delhi election 2020



A transparent and robust electoral process is bedrock for achieving the goal of 'Su rooj'!

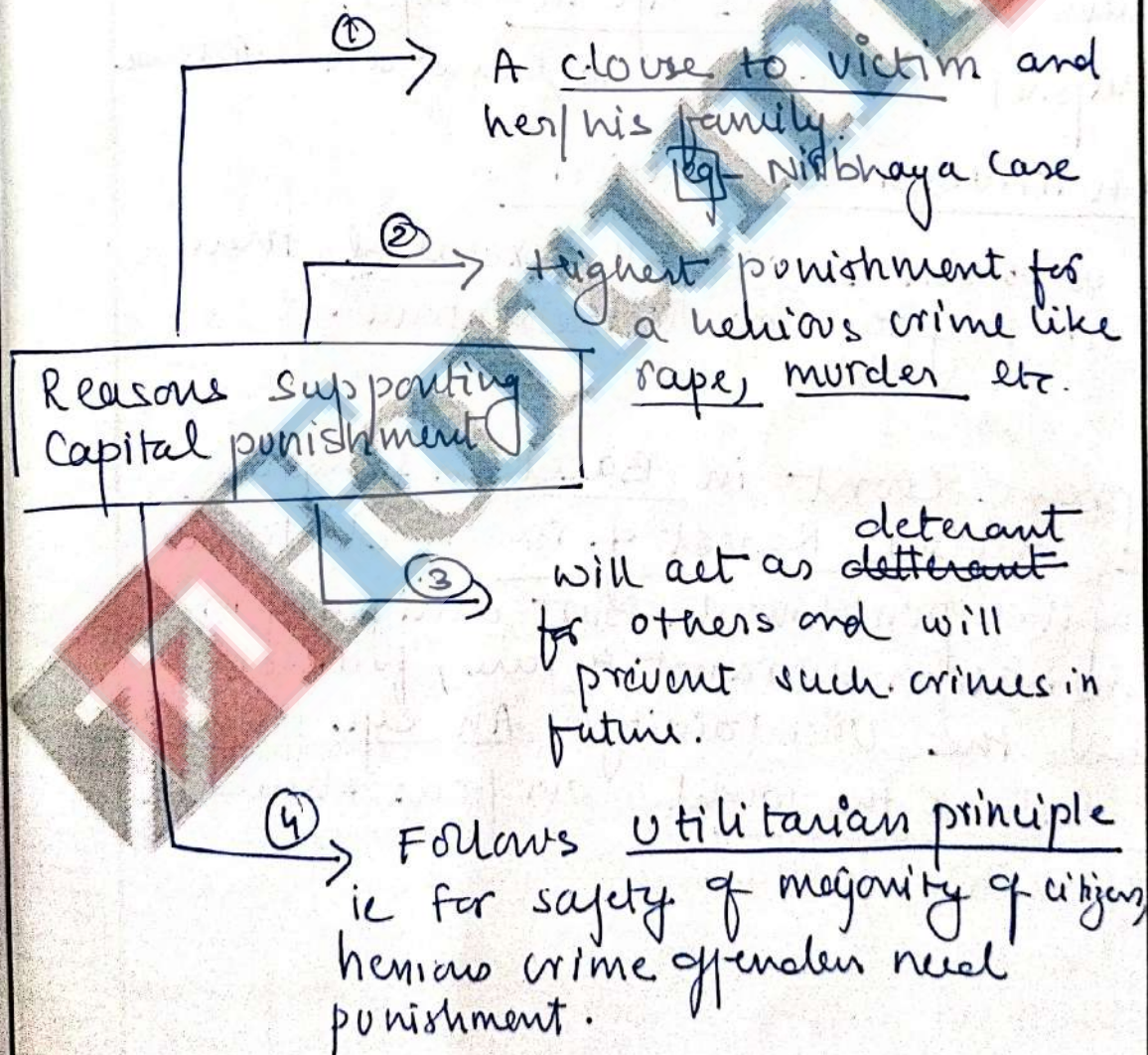
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Q.3) Human dignity, stemming from right to life, does not end with death penalty. In this context, throw light on various controversies surrounding capital punishment in the country.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Art 21 of Indian Constitution talks about right to life and promotes the idea of human dignity. This right is in stark contrast with the idea of capital punishment.



Reasons against capital punishment

- ① Not a reformatory approach.
As we develop, aim should be to reach a reformatory justice system.
- ② No data to prove deterrence.
No evidence to establish the linkages.
- ③ Can put victim's life in danger.
Culprit might want to erase all evidence.
- ④ An irreversible decision

If a person is wrongfully executed, there is no way to correct the sentence.

Supreme Court in Bacchan Singh case devised Rarest of rare doctrine for capital punishment. But ambiguity in the definition of rarest of rare, further increases the uncertainty. An eye for an eye will destroy the world, our focus should be on reformatory justice.

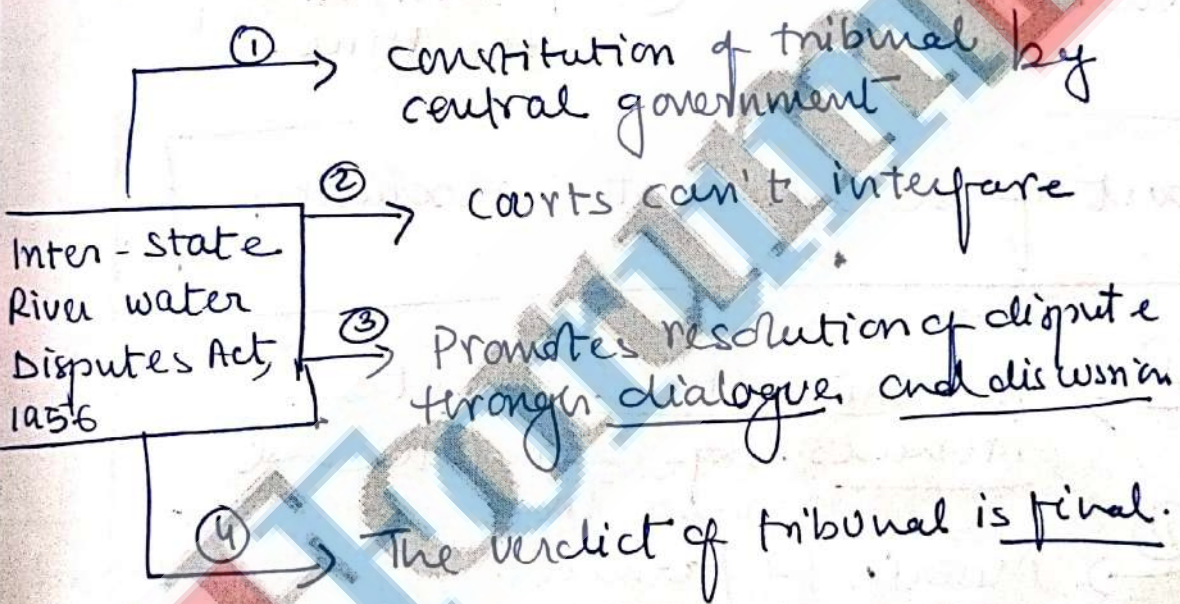
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Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Art 262 of Indian Constitution provides the provision for Inter-state water dispute tribunal to resolve water disputes among different states.



Effectiveness of Inter-state water Disputes Act, 1956

Yes

① successful resolution of many disputes.

NO

① Huge delay in giving the result

Yes

eg - Narmada water tribunal

② Promotes the idea of Cooperation and dialogue.

③ Reduces burden on judiciary.

NO

eg - keaveri dispute

② Under Art 131 Special leave

States can approach the courts.

③ Politicization of the issue.

Impact of delay in the resolution

① → The inter-state disputes increases. eg - Karnataka and TN.

② → Misery for farmers.

eg - Issue of Mullaiperiyar dam

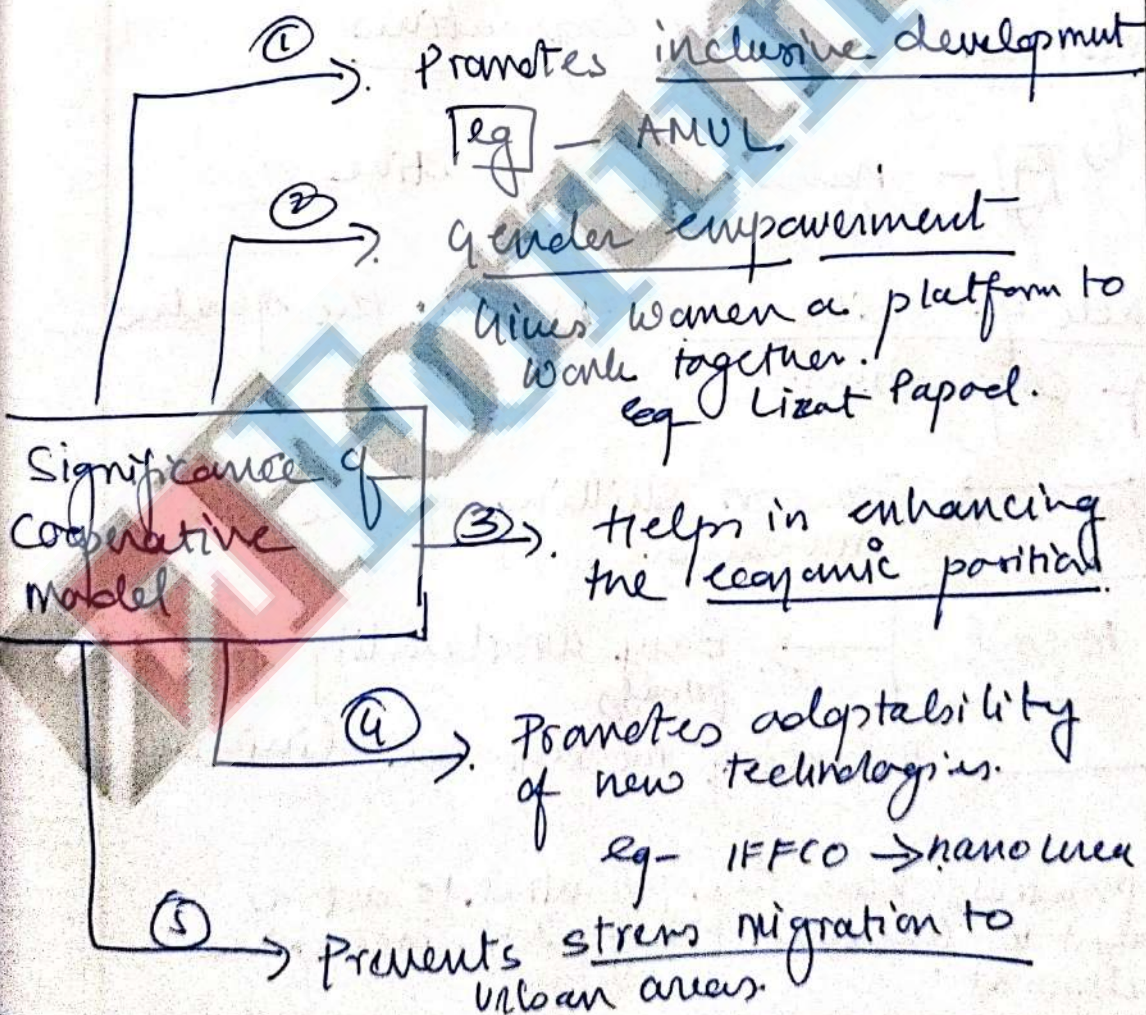
③ Becomes a tool of vote bank politics.

Water is one of the basic needs of individuals. resolution of inter-state water dispute is important to ensure wellbeing of individuals as well as society.

Q5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

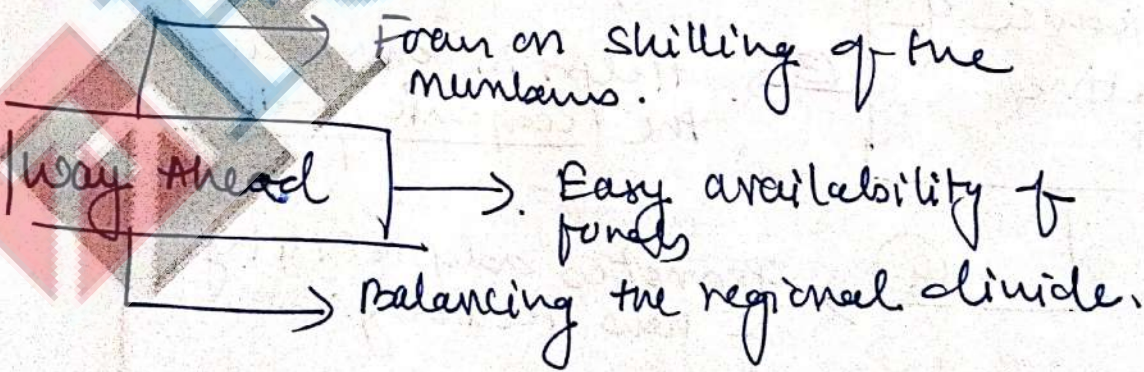
ग्रामीण विकास के मुद्दों के समाधान में विकास के सहकारी मॉडल के महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Cooperative Model of development refers to the idea of pooling together economic resources and working for the benefit of all the members. Art 19 (1) of Indian Constitution promotes cooperative formation.



Challenges with Cooperative Model

- ① Disparities
 eg- Regional disparities — more cooperatives in western and southern Italian than Easten.
- ② Issue of availability of funds
 ↳ stalls the growth of cooperatives
- ③ Mismanagement of cooperatives
 ↳ eg - Maharashtra cooperative bank scam.
- ④ Lack of skills of cooperatives — arrange the members



Cooperatives have the potential to act as catalyst to achieve the goal of inclusive development.

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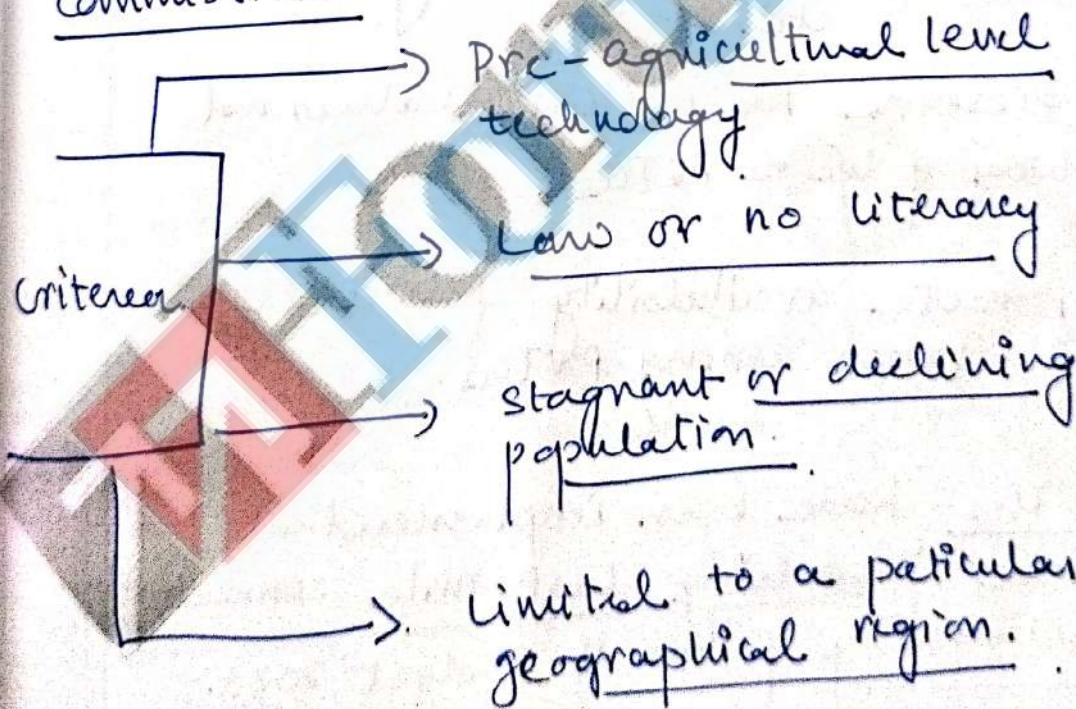
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Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Governance which is responsive to people's need, is efficient and inclusive is good governance - UNDP

~~These~~ PVTGs are the most vulnerable section of the population. The criteria for identification of PVTGs as per Dhebar Commission are:



Census 2011, have identified 75 PVTGs.
eg - Kondhs in Orissa.

In order to promote welfare of PVTGs,
Budget 2023 enacted - PM PVTGs
Development Mission.

Objectives of the mission

- ① Promoting interest of PVTGs
- ② Ensuring basic infrastructural facilities → eg - roads, schools etc for PVTGs.
- ③ Focus on capacity building of PVTGs
↳ Education, skilling etc.
- ④ Preserve the culture, values and way of life of PVTGs.
- ⑤ Promote availability of water, sanitation among PVTGs.

PM PVTGs have been implemented to achieve 'reaching last mile connectivity' and inclusivity pillar of Budget 2023.

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)

Civil society organizations (CSOs) are non-state agencies which work for the benefit of society and upliftment of vulnerable section of the society.

[eg] Shakti Shalini NAO for gender based development.

Collaboration between CSOs and State to address poverty and malnutrition

① CSOs can reach to the places where state's ~~inter~~ intervention is limited.

[eg] Pradhan NAO working with SHGs in Lohardaga, Jharkhand.

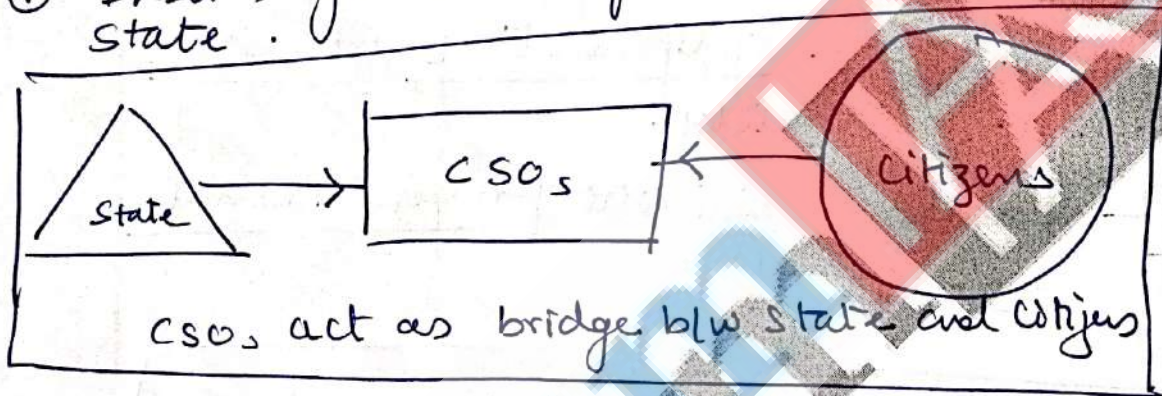
② It can augment benefits of government schemes.

[eg] - Akshay Patra trust working for implementation of mid day meal scheme.

③ helps in awareness generation among the public.

eg - oneWorld India foundation spreading information about SDGs.

④ Ensures grievances of citizens reach the state.



→ IB report - same civil society orgn are working against India's interest

→ CBI report - only 17% of NGOs file income tax.

→ Many organization hampering India's development initiatives - eg Greenpeace against India's Kondankulam Plant.

→ Issue of fund crunch for CSOs.

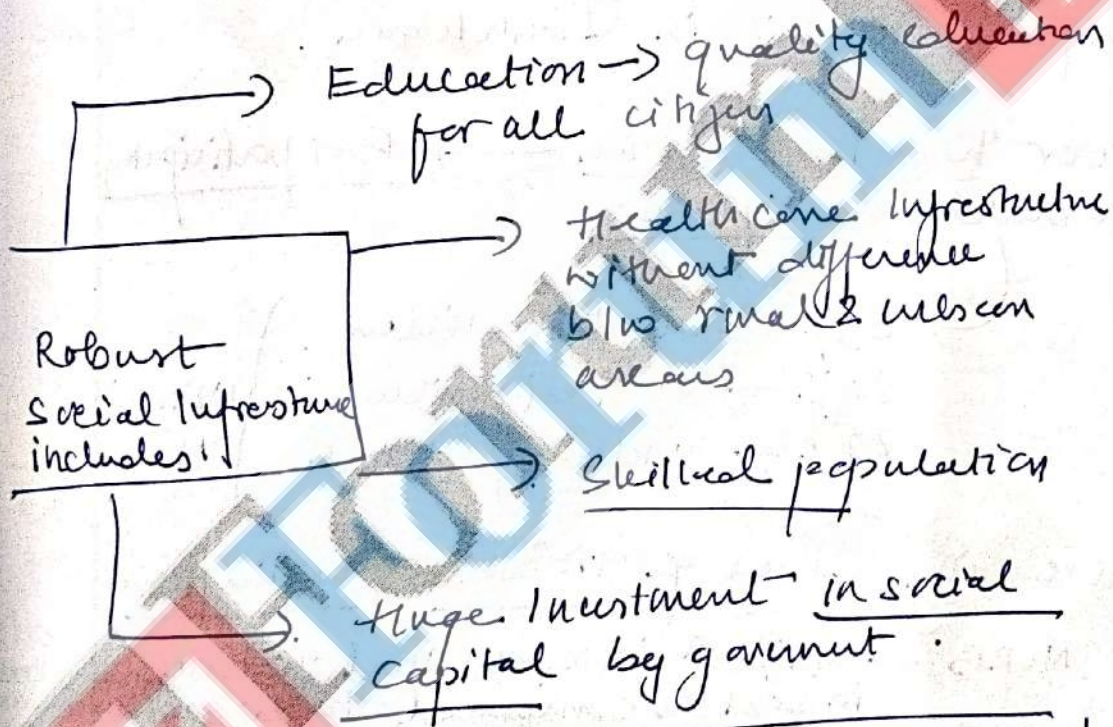
State and CSO have to work together to achieve the SDG goal 2 - zero hunger and inclusive development.

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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)

Social Infrastructure of a Country refers to social development in terms of health, education, skilling etc



Absence of robust social infrastructure is a significant challenge

- ① Unable to reap the benefit of demographic dividend.

↳ demographic dividend will become disasters.

② Rising Inequality - Oxfam report, 2022

↳ Top 10% of Indians holds 77% of country's wealth.

③ Lack of skilling - only 4% of Indian population are formally skilled as compared to 96% in South Korea.

④ Poor health condition → Poor participation in development process.

↳ 33% - stunted children
28% - wasted children
22% - underweight children } NFHS-5

⑤ Increasing cases of violence, social fissures
eg - NCRB - 91% ↑ in communal violence in 2021 as compared to 2022.

Thus a robust social infrastructure is needed to ensure idea of development envisaged in constitution is achieved through Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.

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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)

Recently through the mediation of China in West Asia between Saudi Arabia and Iran points towards the shift to dialogue and diplomacy in the region.

- Benefit of the shift for India
- ① → Peaceful West Asia is better for India's interest
 - ② → Indian migrants will get better work opportunity and living conditions.
 - ③ → India's infrastructure projects like INSTC will be implemented smoothly
 - ④ → India's trade to West Asia can increase apart from oil imports.
 - ⑤ → It will lead to decrease in the issue of terrorism

Challenges with the above trend

① Increasing influence of China in the region.

↳ It will be of detrimental to India's concern.

② Influence of Pakistan in the region

eg - Pakistan's objection to India's membership to OIC

③ Pakistan - Türkiye - China collaboration

↳ security concern for India.

While the shift towards diplomacy is a step in positive direction, India needs to wait and watch the situation.

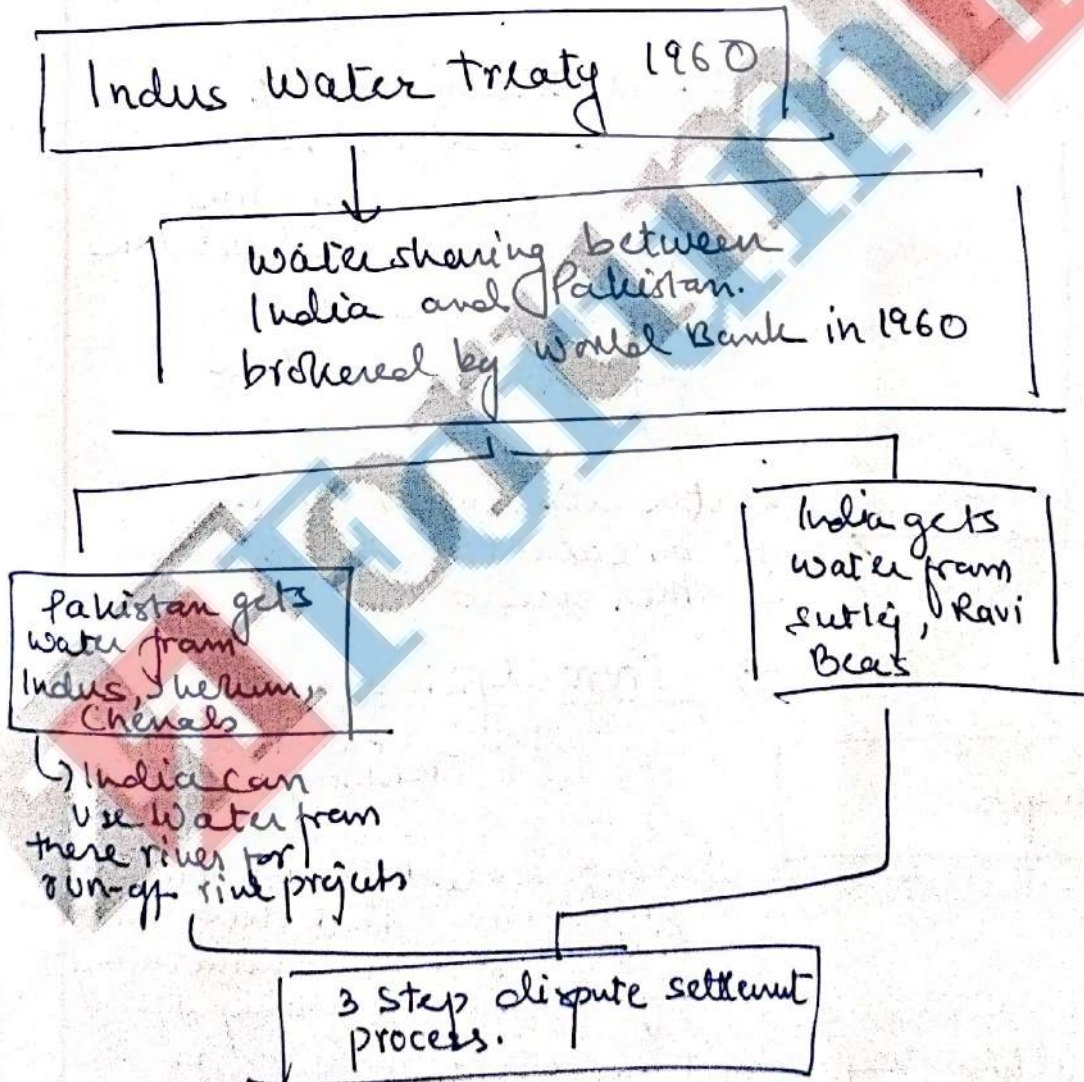
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Q.10) Water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss with special reference to Indus water treaty 1960. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Water diplomacy plays a crucial role in promoting regional cooperation in South Asia, success of Indus water treaty 1960 is an illustration of this.



① water, a basic necessity can act as a force to connect people

② Availability of many transboundary rivers.

(eg) Brahmaputra, Ganga, etc.

water diplomacy can redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia

③ water diplomacy can address the issue of energy crisis through the hydroelectric dam projects.

(eg) India - Bhutan

④ water diplomacy can act as catalyst for cooperation in other areas

Challenges

Trust-deficiency - eg India-Pakistan on Rishikangra project

Large scale hydroelectric dam project can cause change in river course. Eg. China construct big dams on Brahmaputra.

Water diplomacy has the potential to act as catalyst for achieving SDG goal-17 - Partnership for development

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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 73rd and 74th Constitutional amendments in 1992 provided constitutional status for local governance and gave impetus to the idea of decentralization.

Provisions of local governance

- ① 3-tier structure at the local rural and urban areas
- ② Empowerment of gram sabhas to reach the goal of grassroots democracy.
- ③ 50% reservation of seats for women candidates → gender empowerment
- ④ Reservation for SCs/STs candidates
- ⑤ Devolution of funds and powers.

Structural bottlenecks for the Idea of decentralization

Structural Issues

① Funds

- i) lack of taxation power to local government
- ii) huge dependency on provision by state or centre.
- iii) hampers developmental activities

② Functions

- i) State governments are reluctant to devolve important functions like — agriculture, irrigation to local government.

Other Issues

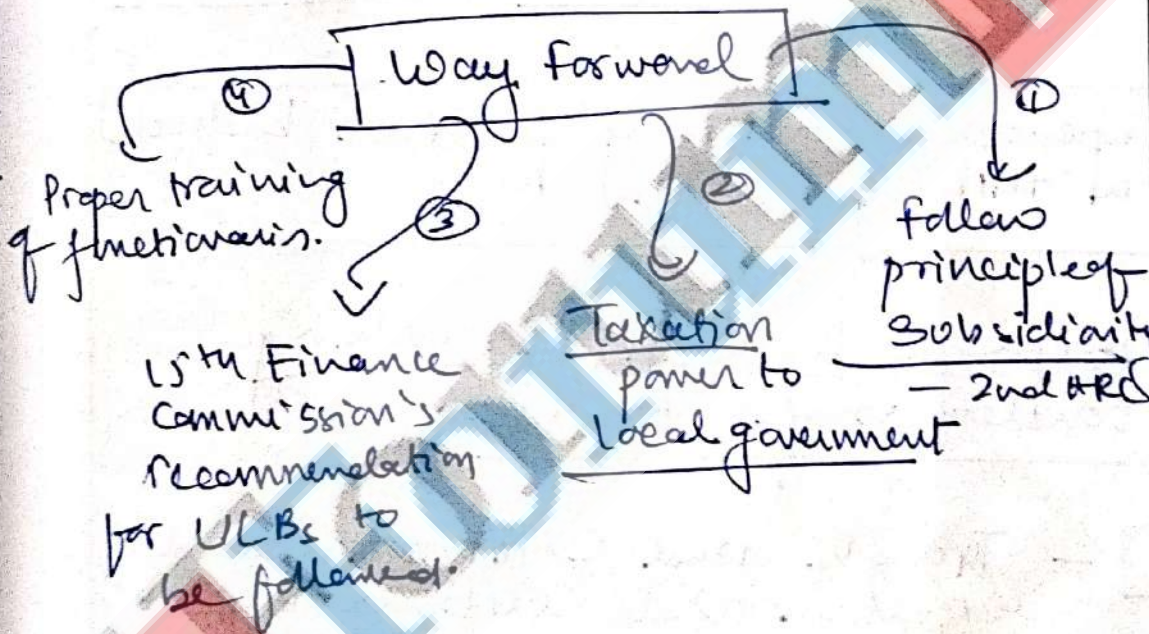
- ① Issue of Sarpanch pati
↳ reflects the patriarchal tendencies.
- ② Caste-based discrimination is prevalent in local elections
- ③ Delay in conducting of election by the state government eg Andhra Pradesh

Structural Issues

Other Issues

⑤ Functionaries

- i) lack of skilled manpower
- ii) huge vacancy of functionaries.



Local governance is the strength for the proper functioning of democracy. It is also important to achieve DPSP 46 and Gandhi's idea of Swaraj.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.12] Independent judiciary as envisaged by the constitution, provides the bedrock for a thriving polity; however, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and affect its efficacy. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Independent judiciary is the core of a representative democracy which ensures accountability from the other two organs — Executive and Legislature.

Independent judiciary provides bedrock for a thriving polity.

① Keeps a check on overarching tendencies of executives.

[eg] — Through 42nd Constitutional amendment, executive made election of PM, president away from Judicial review. SC struck down this provision.

② Enshrine the vision of India's Constitutional makers are kept intact :

[eg] — Basic Structure doctrine as developed in Keshavnanda Bharti Case.

③ Ensures that proper and true justice is provided to people.

Ex: Through the provision of PILs

④ It can help and direct legislature in framing laws which are of urgent importance.

Ex: Vishakhia guidelines → post Act.

⑤ Any law, unconstitutional to India's constitution can be declared null and void by the judiciary.

Ex: SC struck down sec 48 of IT Act, 2008.

Executive encroachment may erode its credibility

① Issue of appointment

Delay in clearing of names at the front of executives → unfulfillment of vacancies. — 40% vacancy at high court level — National Judicial Data Grid (NJDG)

② Loss of trust in judiciary's decision.

↳ excess of executive intervention hampers independence and trust of public in judiciary.

③ Huge pendency and delay

↳ 4.3 crore cases are pending. In maximum pendency at SC level, government is the litigant.

④ Threat to non-partisanship ideal of Judiciary

↳ immediate appointment of judges to different institutions upon retirement.

① Following memorandum of procedure for appointment of judges.

Way Forward

- ② → strengthening of judicial infrastructure.
- ③ → use of technology.
eg - E-courts.
- ④ → cooling off period for judges

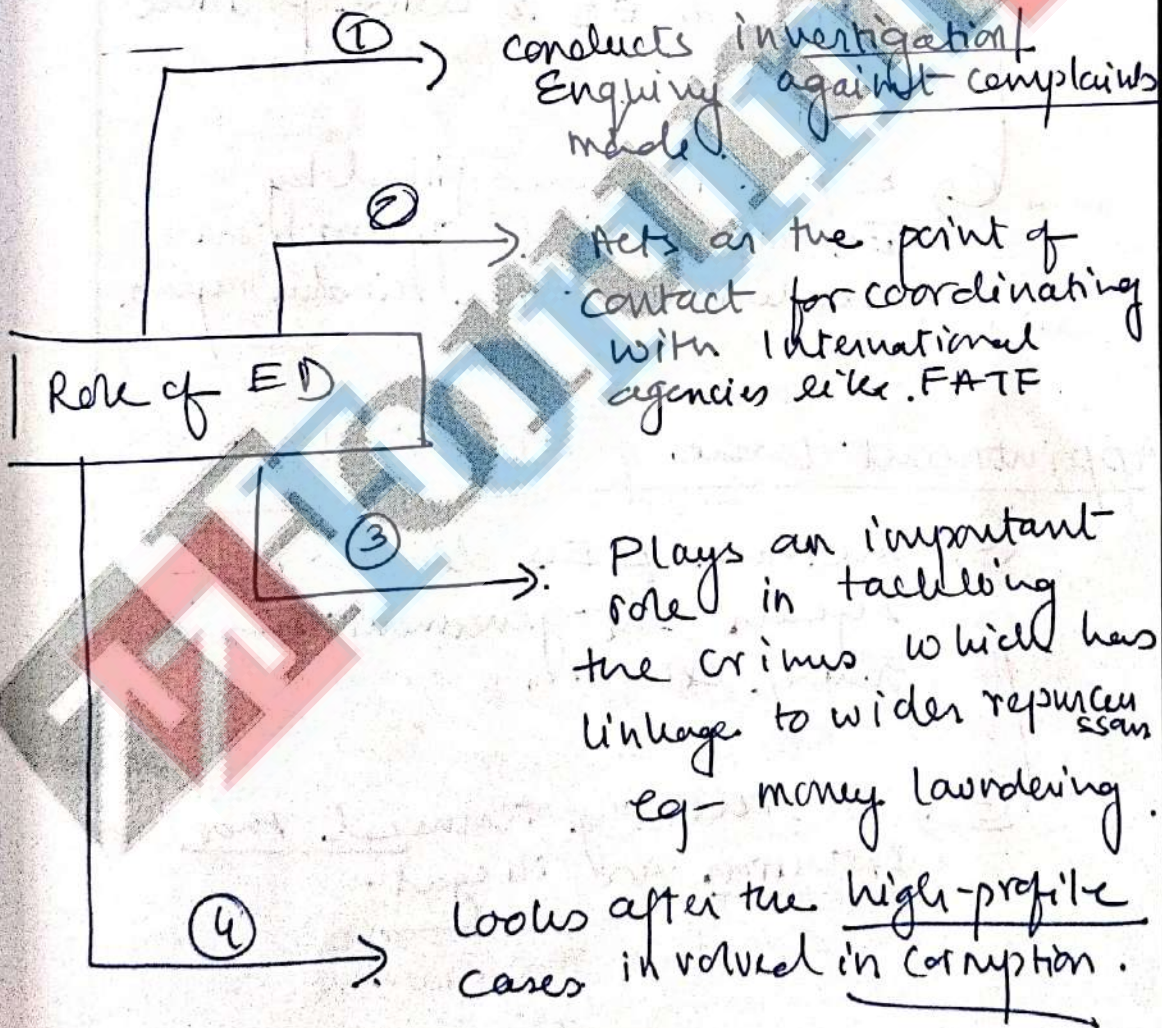
Justice should not only be done but also seen to be done. For this, judicial independence is of utmost importance.

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

(ED)

Enforcement Directorate is the financial watchdog of the country, working under the finance ministry.



Issues with working of ED

① Interference of Executive

① The government of the day is often accused of overshadowing functioning of ED.

② Tool for political vendetta

① misuse of ED to settle political disputes

② 85% of the cases filed by ED are against opposition leaders. — The Hindu reports.

③ Appointment Issue of ED director.

① The term of ED director is of 2 years but government has been giving extensions

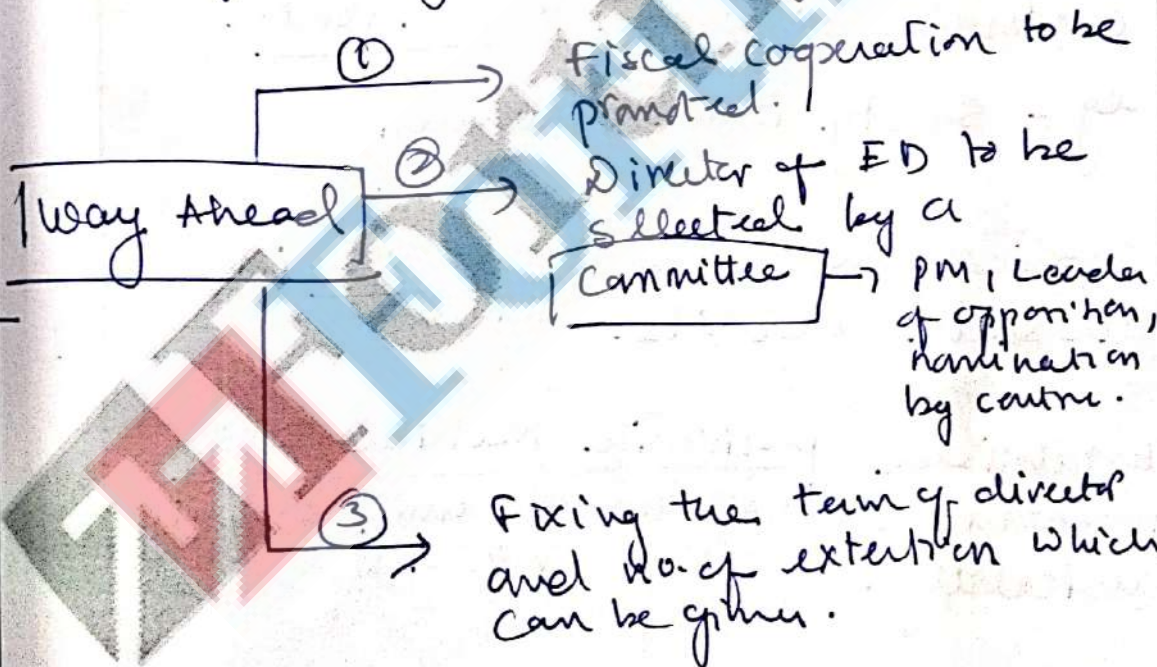
② SC recently termed these extensions as illegal.

④ Lack of fiscal cooperation

↳ with increasing mistrust between centre and few states, the consent given to executive agencies like CBI has been withdrawn. Eg - Jharkhand, West Bengal.

⑤ Conviction rate

↳ conviction rate for the cases filled by ED is merely 3%.



Proper cooperation between state and centre is pre-requisite for smooth functioning of executive agencies.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



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

(15 marks, 250 words)

महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और उनकी सामाजिक-आर्थिक भलाई को बनाए रखने के लिए राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (एनसीडब्ल्यू) की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Commission for Women (NCW) is an independent, statutory body formed under National Commission for Women Act, 1990.

Role of NCW

- ① Helps to bring front-line issue concerning to women to forefront.
eg - safety issue of women
- ② Carried out gender-profile in all states and UTs.
- ③ Established parivarik Mahila Courts to carry out resolution of family dispute amicably.
- ④ Establishment of separate cell for J&K and Ladakh to give undivided attention.

⑤ Helps in formulation of women centric policies. [eg] → POSH Act, 2013.

⑥ Has the power of civil court and can summon individual.

Challenges to NCW

① Appointment, salaries etc of NCW chief and members are controlled by Central government

② Recommendations of NCW is only advisory in nature.

③ Too little, too late actions.

eg - steps taken after mass assault of kerki women in Manipur

④ Not able to get bills central and women's issue passed in parliament.

eg - Acid attack victims compensation act

⑤ Lacks funds and functionaries.
— Law commission.

Way Ahead

- ① Providing constitutional status to NCW to strengthen its position.
- ② Powers to take suo-moto cognizance
- ③ Recommendations to be done in time-bound manner and be binding on government.
- ④ Mandatory training of chief and the members to avoid any irresponsible remark in public. Rement against use of sanitary pads.
- ⑤ Expanding the scope of NCW to include third gender.

NCW plays a central role in achieving Justice for women and reaching the SDG goal 5 — gender equality.

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

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

बहुआयामी गरीबों के बीच वंचितों की सीमा, स्रोत और जटिलता को समझना अधिक सूचित नीति निर्माण में योगदान देता है। इस संदर्भ में, नीति आयोग द्वारा नवीनतम राष्ट्रीय बहुआयामी गरीबी सूचकांक रिपोर्ट का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India pulled out 415 million people out of poverty from 2008 - 2015.
 — UN multidimensional poverty index.

Criteria for Informed policymaking

① Extent of deprivations

- ↳ gives the idea as to how many people are deprived
- ↳ can implement targeted approach.

eg → 50% of Indian women are anemic - NFHS-5

② source of deprivations

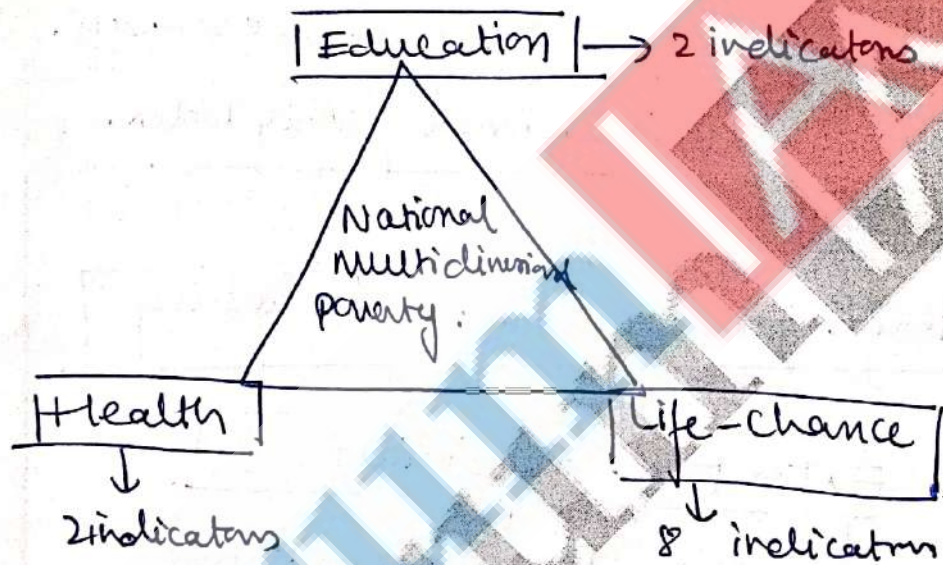
- ↳ help to reach the root cause
- ↳ eg - malnutrition among women → due to patriarchal behaviour.

③ Complexity of deprivation

- ↳ prevents one size-fit-all approach.

National Multi-dimensional poverty report — NITI Aayog

① Based on 3 dimensions, 12 indicators



② In its latest report, NITI Aayog argued that multi-dimensional poverty in India has reduced to 15%.

③ The progress in the reduction of poverty is due to increasing access to water, sanitation, cooking clean fuel etc. eg → schemes like Jan Aarogya Yojna, Jal Jeevan Mission etc.

Challenges in reduction of poverty

- ① Lack of basic amenities in many places. eg - sanitation, water
- ② Patriarchal state of mind
 - ↳ less care for girl child → malnourished women
 - ↳ Low FLFPR → Low income of family.
- ③ Caste-based discrimination
 - ↳ eg - 98% of manual scavengers are from SC category.
- ④ Limited resources, poor expenditure on education & skilling.

① Increasing expenditure on health and education to (5% of GDP) each.

Way Forward

- ② Targeted approach
 - Focus on skilling and employment generation
- ③ generational capability.

Poverty is like a cancer which can make the society hollow from within. Thus there is a need for coordinated effort to reach SDG goal 1 - No poverty.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 a group of individuals which represent a particular ideology, concerns of the larger section of society. Art 19(1) gives the fundamental right to form a political party!

Helps in formulation of policy by providing diverse opinions.

→ Represents the voice of marginalized
-3rd
① [eg] Bhim Army

④ Role of political parties

② Represents a particular ideology
[eg] Democratic party of USA.

③ It keeps the government of the day under check and demands accountability.

Challenges of political parties

① Lack of internal democracy in political parties

- ↳ dynastic politics
- ↳ Paternalistic culture

② Criminalization of politics

- ↳ Tickets given to criminals
- ↳ 43% of our current MPs have criminal cases against them.

③ Issues with funding

- ↳ Lack of transparency in electoral bond system

eg - Party in power getting 90% of the funds - The Hindu report

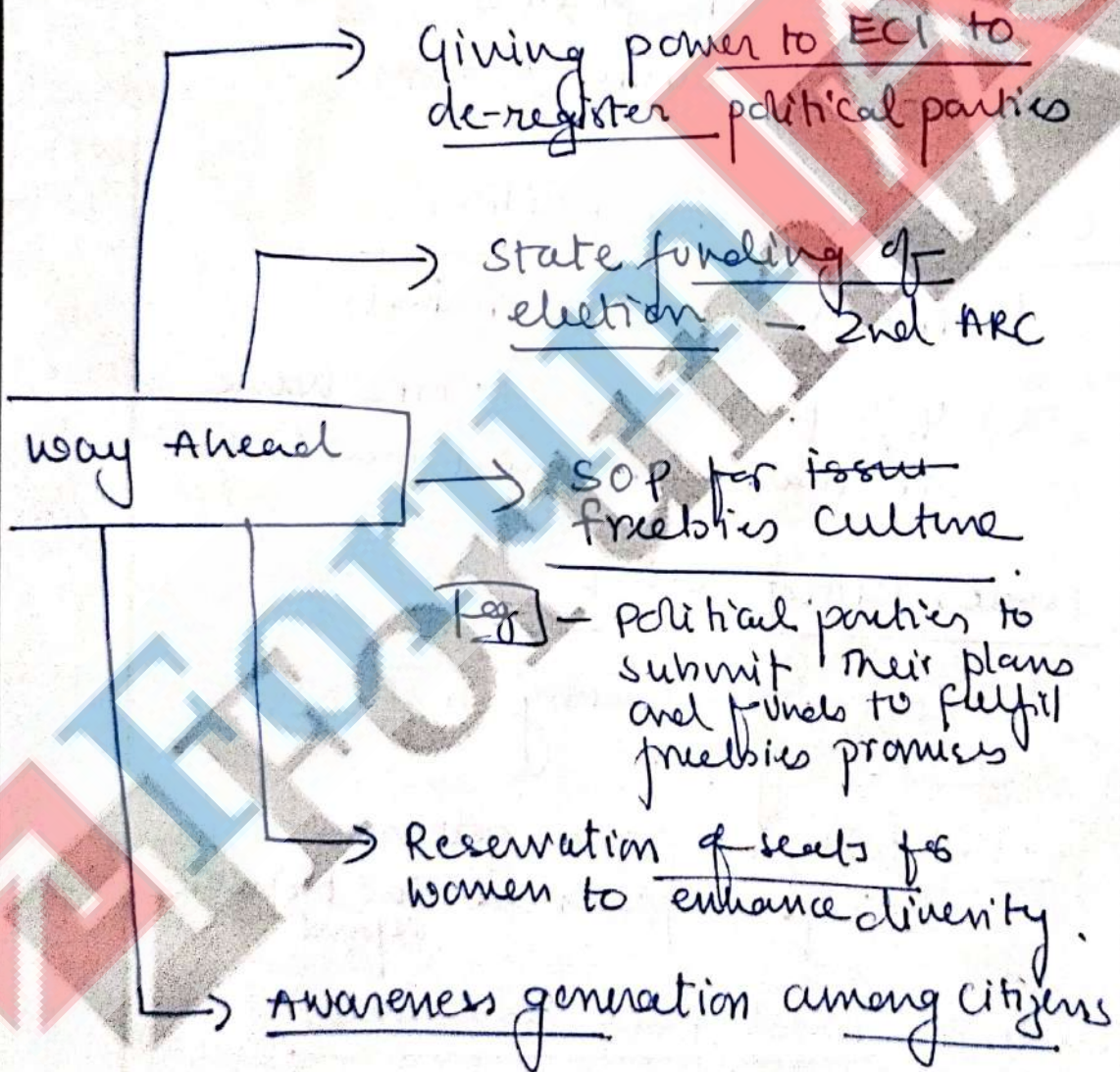
④ Lack of ideological coherence

eg - National coalition of I.N.D.I.A having political parties with diverse views.

⑤ Issue of defection

'Aaya Ram, Aaya Ram' politics.

Leg - In Goa, 15/18 members of INC merged with BJP



An independent, neutral and vibrant political party is pre-requisite for a representative democracy.

Feed (For OFFIC)

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Here 0 is 0 Average and Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Q17) 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 नाभिल की गई हैं। संचालन कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission was launched by Jal Shakti Ministry in 2019 to achieve pipelined drinking water in all small households by 2024.

Multifarious benefits of Jal Jeevan Mission

① Providing clean drinking water through pipelined infrastructure.
↳ Helps in improving health of individual

② Women wouldn't have to travel to kms to fetch water.

↳ phenomenon like 'water wives' prevalent in Maharashtra villages can be eradicated

↳ Helps in improving the social condition of women.

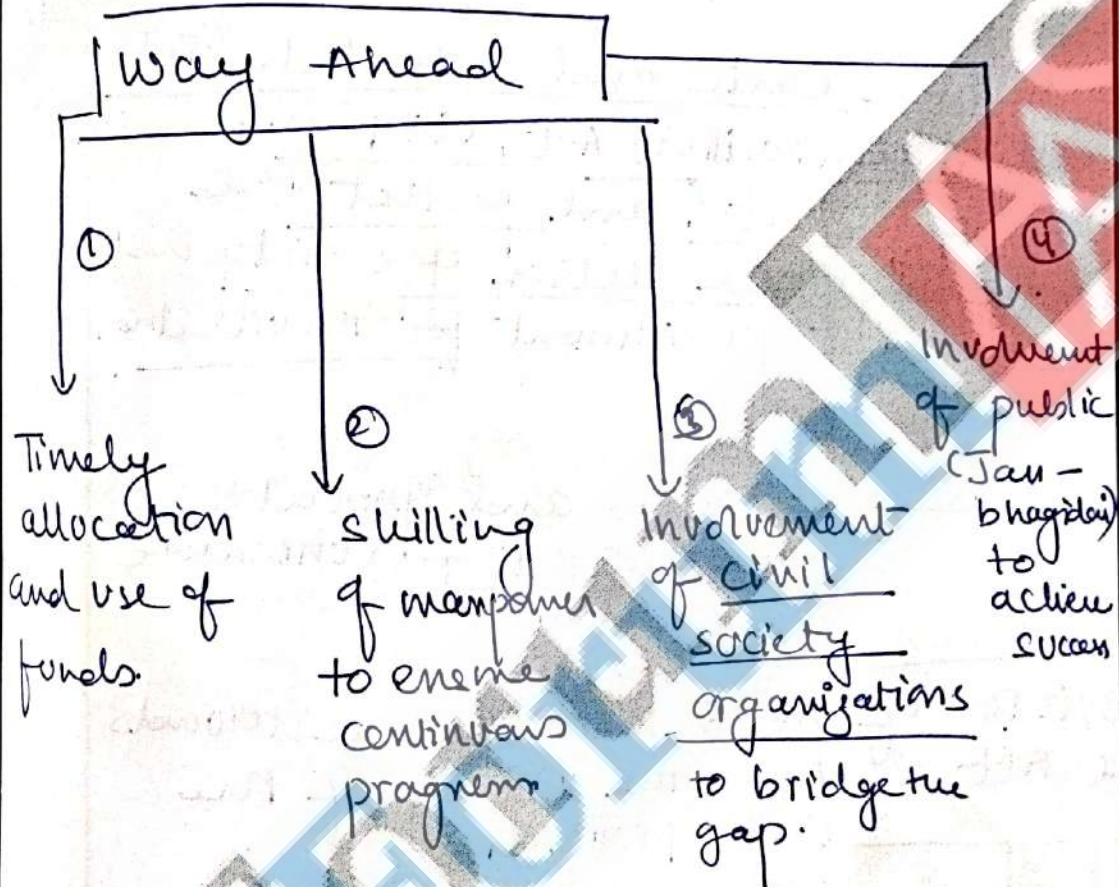
↳ Time saved can be used for studying, skilling.

- ③ → Tackles inter-generational poverty
 - ↳ better cognitive development of future generation.
- ④ → It upholds the human dignity and human rights.

Challenges in ensuring success of mission

- ① Lack of funds
 - ↳ Timely release of funds is an issue.
- ② Slow progress of mission
 - ↳ As of April, 2023 — only 50% of household have got the tap water connection → Ministry of Jal Shakti
- ③ Lack of skilled manpower
 - ↳ This is also delaying the progress.
- ④ Global crisis → Corona — slowed down the implementation of scheme.

⑤ Lack of awareness among people regarding safe-drinking water habit.



Jal Jeevan Mission is crucial to achieve the SDG target no-6 → Clean water and sanitation.

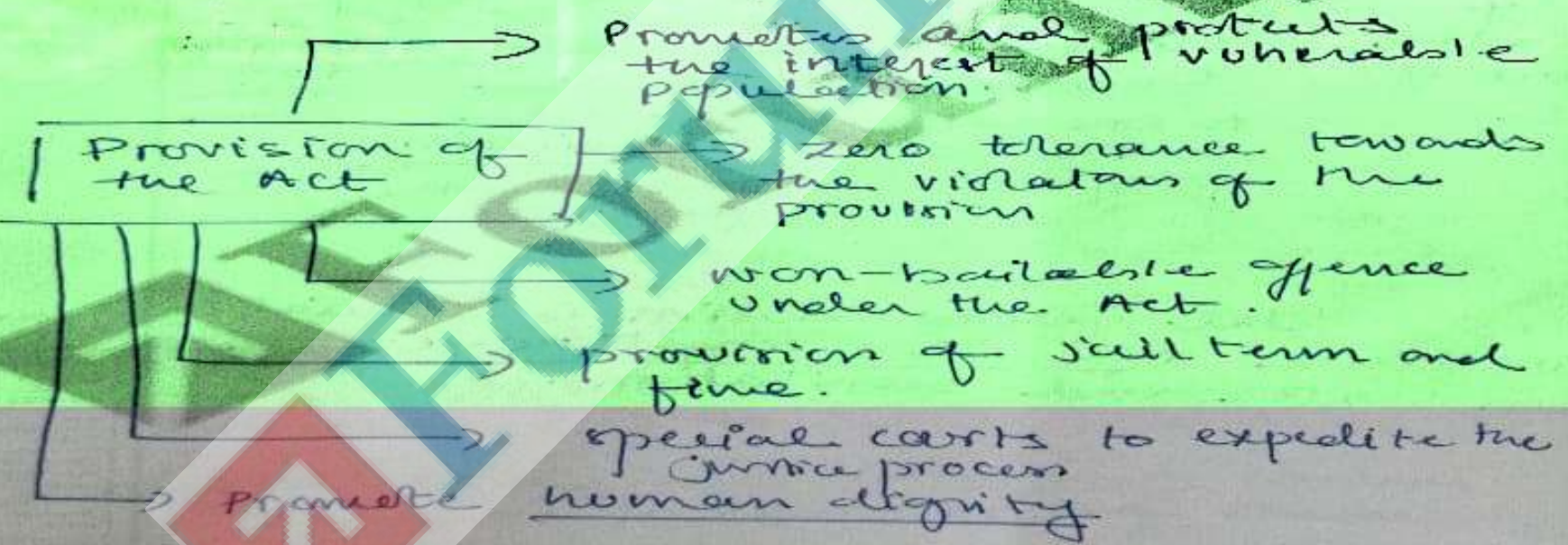
Feedback
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.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 सामान्य सार्वजनिक पदाधिकारियों और नागरिक समाज को गहन संवेदनशीलता के बिना केवल कानूनी दस्तावेज बनकर रह गए हैं। सभी को जिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

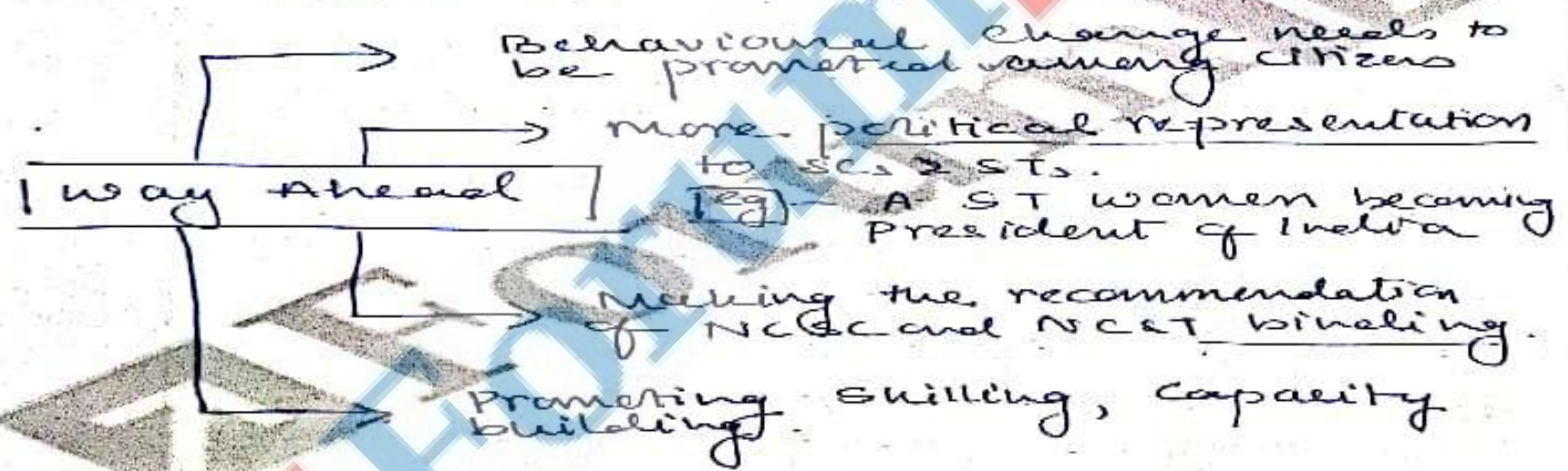
Schedule Caste and Schedule Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 was enacted to promote and protect the interest of deprived section of society and provide strict punishment for the violators.



Despite the legal framework, there are many challenges

- ① → Increasing atrocities against SC/ST
[eg] NCRB 2022 — increase in violent cases by 3.2% and 2.4% for SC & ST
- ② → Traditional inhuman practice of caste-based discrimination still continues
[eg] — In Nagrat, a dalit was beaten to death for riding a horse during his baraat procession
- ③ → Economic exploitation
2011 census — 98% of manual scavengers are scheduled caste.
- ④ → Inhuman treatment of SCs & STs
[eg] — A drone man in M.P assaulted a ST.

- ① Despite being illegal, continuation of the practice of untouchability.
 [eg] In Bihar, students refused to eat mid-day meal cooked by Dalit cook.
- ② sexual exploitation of dalit women.



Way Ahead

sensitization of public is the cone to ensure a creation of just and equal society as envisaged by our constitution

Feedback

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 Mark O is Omit
 Average mark
 Pass.

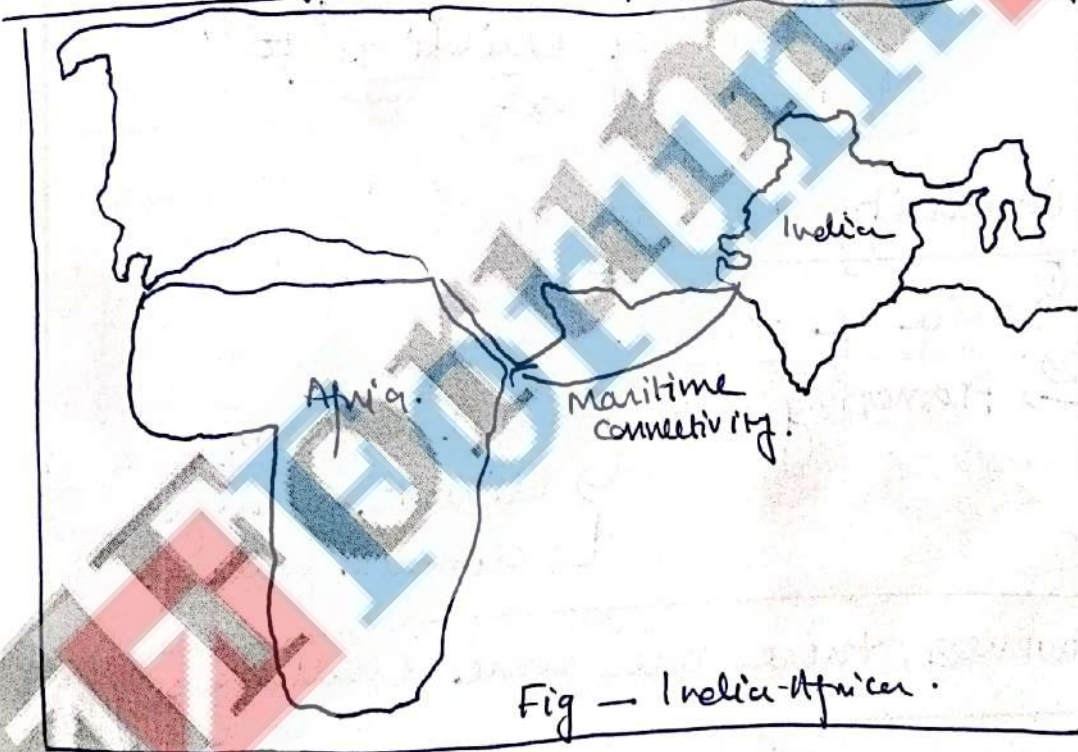
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Q.19) Harbinger of global rebalancing, India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Indian - African ties will provide a balance to global order and promote the voice of global south.

Potential of India - African ties



① Economic cooperation

India - African ties have huge economic cooperation opportunities, to export destination → Trade

for Indian goods, Availability of minerals and resources in African Subcontinent.

②. Social Cooperation

- ① people to people contact
- ② African students coming to India for higher education.
- ③ India providing skilling support and capacity building to African nations.

③. Similarity in ideologies

- ① voice of global south.
- ② Promoting environmental concerns.
 - ↳ climate change,
 - ↳ climate justice.

However, there are some challenges.

- ① Cheque book diplomacy of China.
 - ↳ China is largest trading partner of Africa

② Internal Unrests in African nations.

↳ 4 - Sudan Unrests

③ Issue of discrimination against African students in India.

④ slow implementation of infrastructural projects

⑤ Issue of piracy and maritime security

① → Focus on timely completion of infrastructural projects.

Way Ahead

② → Promoting India's soft culture in Africa - ~~Tea~~ Bollywood songs.

③ → Helping Africa in stabilizing its population.

④ → working together for solving climate change crisis.

There is enough scope of cooperation for India and Africa. Their cooperation will shift the focus towards the concern of global level.

Feedback

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

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Q.20) How do ASEAN centrality, rules-based order, and development partnership with Pacific Island states make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India? What are the hurdles in realisation of an inclusive Indo-Pacific construct? (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रशांत द्वीप देशों के साथ आसियान केंद्रीयता, नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था और विकास साझेदारी हिंद-प्रशांत को भारत के लिए अवसर का मंच कैसे बनाती है? एक समावेशी हिंद-प्रशांत निर्माण की प्राप्ति में क्या बाधाएं हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-pacific is a geo-political construct which comprises of region from Eastern Coast of Africa to Western coast of USA.

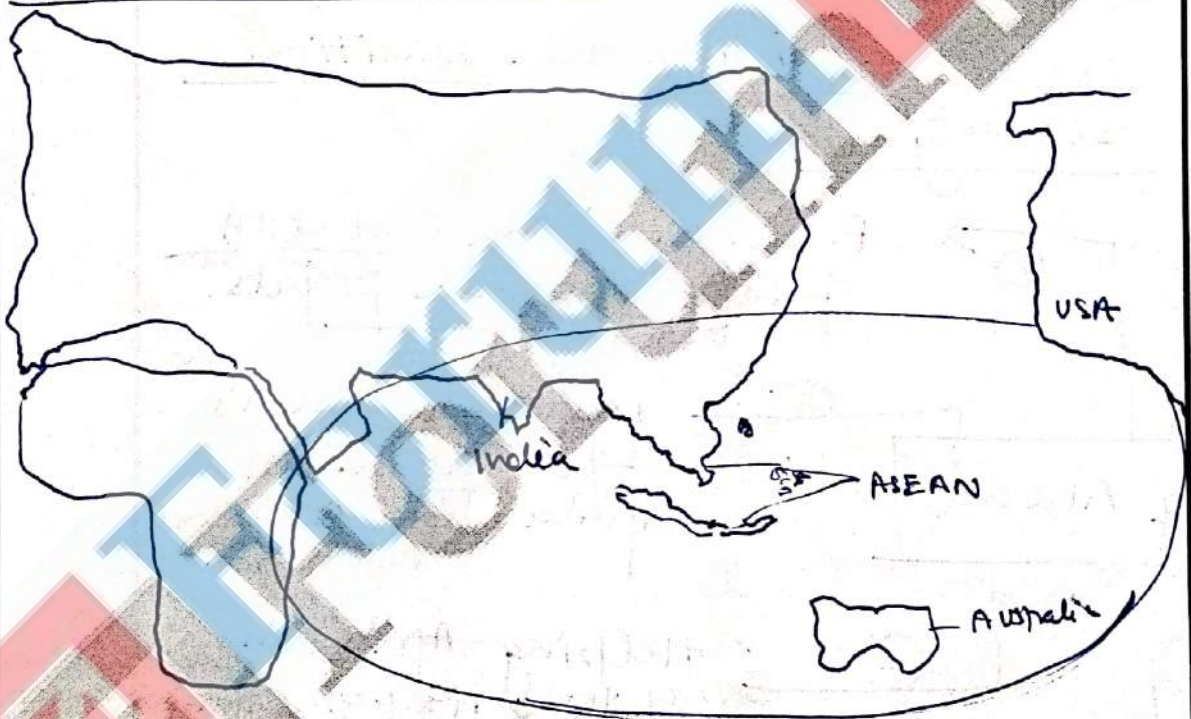


Fig - Indo-Pacific

Indo - Pacific as theatre of opportunity for India

I) ASEAN Centrality

i) Help India in achieving its Act-East policy

ii) Promote regional integration, trade, cooperation with ASEAN countries

II) Rule-based order

i) Indo-Pacific is home to 40% trade in terms of value and 60% of trade in terms of volume.

ii) Peace and security for India and in general for the region.

iii) promote cooperation among the countries

III) Development partnerships with Pacific Islands

i) India can act as net security provider

ii) Regional cooperation initiative like FICPI, Small Island nations development programme.

Hurdles in realizing inclusive Indo-Pacific construct

- ① Diverging Interests in the region
 - ↳ hegemony war between China & USA
 - ↳ free & fair trade
 - ↳ security concerns for India
- ② China's - 9 dash line and string of pearl strategy
 - ↳ ~~same~~ security concerns for India
- ③ Issue of vulnerability of small island nations → climate change
- ④ Rising nuclearization threat → AORUS

Way Ahead

- Partnership with like-minded countries - eg. QUAD
- Disaster resilient infrastructure (eg) - Coalition for disaster resilient infrastructure.
- SAGAR doctrine

A free and fair Indo-Pacific will promote welfare of all in the region.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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