

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2_FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	SAMIKSHA MHETRE		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19100 90852	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	ONLINE (1900)	Date/दिनांक	06/09/2023

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			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1			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 भरे।	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
4			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
5			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 8:00		End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 11:00	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :		Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
<p>*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.</p> <p>मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक आपकी निम्नलिखित प्रस्तुति आदेशों के उपयोग, प्रस्तुति, तस्वीरें और आंकड़े या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आती के आधार पर (लेकिन इससे परे कुछ भी) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।</p>			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

Handwritten notes in the margin, possibly related to the exam question or answer, including the word "Answer" and some numbers.



CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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

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Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.
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Q.1) Media is called the 4th Estate in the Indian democracy as it keeps a check on the other 3 organs.

Role of '4th Estate' in upholding Democratic values

- 1) Ensuring 'free & fair' elections (Free elections are the bedrock of Indian democracy) - 57 Words
↳ (eg) Reporting on violation of Model Code of Conduct
- 2) Criticising the ruling government to strengthen the democracy
- 3) Spreading political literacy
↳ (eg) Spreading awareness about Act-526 (right to vote)
- 4) Minority's voice can be strengthened
↳ (eg) Migrant crisis was reported during pandemic

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Issues affecting press freedom

① Use of 'discretionary provisions' ⇒ "chilling effect"

↳ (e.g.) Minerva Case - sedition charges

② Yellow journalism

↳ biased news coverage

③ Lack of access to the government's data (opacity in functioning)

④ Highlighting 'communally charged news'

↳ (e.g.) Palghar lynching case (Mumbai)

Absence of a free media can act contrary to the democracy due to the creation of a managed democracy. (Russia & China's Model)

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Q.2) Indian electoral process is often criticized for ~~for~~ not for being 'systemically deficient' but being 'less accessible' to the certain sections of the society.

Exclusionary tendencies :-

① Nomenclature related concerns

↳ (eg) Exclusion of many women from electoral list due to change of name post marriage

② Lack of accessibility

↳ (eg) polling booths are not PWD friendly

③ Difficulty to be present in one's constituency

↳ (eg) 43% of workers in India are migrants

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④ Lack of awareness about voting among illiterate sections.

Role of women in India's electoral system

① Election of gender sensitive leaders

② Representation of women leading to women led development

↳ (Eg) Pramila Bisoi - SHG leader got elected in MP

③ Balancing the power across genders

↳ (Eg) Currently, only 15% MPs are women

④ Inculcating 'ethics' in politics

↳ reduction of 'criminalisation' in politics.

An electoral process can be made inclusive through 'remote voting' to ensure functional democracy.

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Q.3) Capital punishment is based on the principle of 'retaliatory justice' and the 'Doctrine of proportionality'.

Arguments supporting capital punishment

1) 'Psychological closure' to the victim's family

↳ Nirbhaya rapists were hanged - justice was served to her family

2) Acts as a 'deterrence' (as seen in nations like Dubai - where crime rate is low)

3) Sending a strong message in the society

4) In line with Plato's 'cardinal virtue' of Justice

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Issues

- ① Issue related to 'subjectivity'
↳ (Eg) Highlighted in 'Hooban Singh Judgement'
- ② Irreversible in nature
↳ an error can lead to 'miscarriage' of justice
- ③ Based on populist sentiments
- ④ Against Article 21 → 'right to life'
- ⑤ Often adequate time to appeal is not given to the convicts
"Every saint has a past and every sinner a future."
Capital punishment can be replaced with a 'reformatory justice' of criminals getting transformed into "assets of society"



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Q4) Article 262 grants parliament the powers to set up laws to adjudicate on the 'inter-state river disputes'

Effectiveness of ISRND Act, 1956

Benefits

- ① Sets up a structured adjudicatory mechanism
- ② Prevents escalation of disputes

Issues

- ① Delay in granting awards by tribunals
(Eg) Canvey water dispute
- ② Not final or binding
↳ leads to 'pressure on courts' → S. 132 (Special Leave petition)

③ Multiplicity of tribunals leading to duplication of efforts.

Potential impacts of delay in resolution of water disputes :-

① Creates a feeling of hostility among states
↳ (eg) Kerala & Tamil Nadu fail to coordinate on dam water

② Misuse of 'water' → a precious yet scarce resource

↳ (eg) Food insecurity → as water can be denied to a drought prone region

③ Politicization of the water dispute

As per 'Brabha Chellaney',
'water is the new oil'

Hence Cooperative & Competitive federalism is must to manage it

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Q.5) It is rightly said that 'Communism' & 'Capitalism' are the two extremes, but 'Cooperatives' is the middle path.

'Cooperative Model' of Development can address issues of rural growth :-

- 1) Agricultural growth →
'Doubling' of farmer's income
↳ AMUL Model of Dairying
→ passes on 80% of product prices to farmers
- 2) Pooling of land creating economies of scale
↳ Current land holdings are sized at 1.08 ha (Avg)
- 3) Boosting land productivity through 'Mechanization of farms'

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④ Reduction of spoilage of the produce
↳ (Eg) Waste and procurement centres

⑤ Financial inclusion

↳ Currently, only 5% of the total bank branches operate in rural areas
↳ setting up of 'Cooperative banks'

⑥ Post harvest infrastructure
↳ (Eg) Storage plan unveiled by government

Issues

↳ Lack of democracy in functioning
↳ Corruption & frauds (Eg) PMC Bank

↳ Regulatory shortcomings & lapses

Cooperatives should follow the '7 principles' set up by International Cooperative Alliance.

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Q.6) "Triumphs that are not shared with all are no triumphs at all."

The recent launch of PM Aardram Development Mission aims to create 'inclusive & responsive governance' with 'vulnerable sections' at the heart of the governance.

Close-Proximity to the people

① Better delivery of the services

(Eg) Bike Ambulances by Anandh Sharan, IAS for tribals

② Better understanding of the ground realities

(Eg) Coming up with localised solutions like ⇒ Peta Cabins (schools) in Chattergan

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Responsive to the aspirations

① Entrepreneurship among
tribals

↳ (eg) 'GOAL' program
(eg) TRIFED - Marketing
of tribal products

② Skilling of tribal youth

↳ (eg) AROH foundation →
skills youth in 'Red
Corridor' regions

Inclusive in Approach

① Inclusive development
↳ (eg) Swabhimata Anhel
in Odisha

PM PVTG
Development
Mission

→ will reduce
'tribal
deficit'

→ Promote
'welfare' as
a public good.

"There cannot be peace
without security & there
cannot be security without
inclusive growth" - Kofi
Annan



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Q.7) With the attainment of the tag of 'most populous nation' in the world by India, active collaboration of 'state & civil society' is essential to reach the last mile.

↳ As stated in Economic Survey.

Addressing poverty

① Skilling of youth (Human resource getting transformed as human capital)

↳ (Eg) SEWA (NGO)

② Financial literacy → awareness about 'habit of saving'

↳ (Eg) Jai Ambe SHG - spreading financial literacy among Mena tribe women

③ 'Entrepreneurship' can be promoted

↳ (Eg) Chamoli SHG → makes temple prasad on contract basis

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④ Addressing unemployment
↳ (Eg) Rozgar Melas

Malnutrition

① Accessibility can be increased to food,
↳ (Eg) Community kitchens, Langars

② Spreading awareness about 'nutrition' ⇒ (Eg) Balanced diet

③ Crop diversity can be promoted among farmers

↳ (Eg) Trinity Saise introduced local turmeric variety in Meghalaya (SHG Model)

④ Millet's production
↳ (Eg) Millet sisters network (poultry + millets) farming

Civil society & state should come together to bring governance at the doorstep.
(Antyodaya)

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Q.8 Social infrastructure is central to the human growth & development.

Issues related to the current social infrastructure

① Constraints related to the 'public healthcare'

↳ (eg) Mudaliyar Committee has reported on quality issues

② Resource constraints existing in social service delivery

↳ (eg) Gorakhpur health tragedy → shortage of O₂ cylinders

③ Infrastructural issues
↳ (eg) 50% of government schools do not have electricity

④ 'Unintended consequences' of welfare schemes
↳ (eg) 3 crore ration cards were cancelled as Aadhar mismatch

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⑤ Social issues
↳ (eg) Denial to eat food cooked by Dalits in MIDM schemes



Way Forward

① Active role to be played by civil society

↳ (eg) Ashay Patra call aborates with government in mid-day meal schemes

② Increasing budgetary allocation

- ↳ 5% → Health
- ↳ 6% → Education of GDP

③ Democratic decentralisation (Active role to be played by PRI's)

An effective fund devolution & management can work in long run.

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Q9) "Diplomacy is replacing conflict
in West Asia."

West Asia is a region of 'Great
Game' and the rise in diplomacy
can act as an opportunity
for India.

Benefits

① Energy security

↳ As per Rajiv Sircar, India
lies in the 'Arc of Energy'
due to proximity to West Asia.

② Strengthening ties for boosting
trade & cooperation

↳ (Eg) India - UAE FTA led to
significant boost in gold exports

③ Source of remittance

↳ (Eg) India is the largest
recipient of remittance
(50% comes from West Asia)

④ Safety & security of diaspora
can be ensured
(8 million Indians)

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Inimical Actors can reverse the gains

① China's presence in the region

↳ (Eg) China's Monroe doctrine is visible through Saudi-Iran peace deal

② Difficult to 'de-couple' China from West Asia

③ Unrest in West Asia

↳ (Eg) Iran - Saudi ideological differences (Shia - Sunni conflict)

④ Terrorism / Extremism

↳ (Eg) Houthis in Yemen (regional instability)

"21st Century is the Asian Century." Thus, ties with West Asia can be strengthened through "strategic balancing" as stated by Prof. Happymen Jacob.

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Q.10) As per Brahma Chellaney, "water is the new oil" both a source of wealth & a cause of conflict?

Redefine the contours of regional cooperation in South Asia.

① Can act as a 'common meeting point' in long pending issues

→ (Eg) Pakistan's failure to cooperate on 'Indus water' sharing can lead to 'food insecurity'

② Can shape the bilateral ties

→ (Eg) Bangladesh PM states - "Jesha is the litmus test of India - Bangladesh relations".

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③ Arising of newer conflicts

↳ (eg) Weaponisation of rivers by China (Dams on Yarlung Tsangpo River)

④ Peaceful resolution of disputes to create 'win-win' solution

↳ (eg) Successful 'graded dispute resolution' mechanism in IWT.

Issues with IWT

→ Secularism as state policy of Pakistan ("Water & Blood cannot flow together"),

→ Unilateral decisions by Pakistan (Approached the 3rd level of Dispute resolution directly)

The policy of "minimaxing" as stated by Shinobu Kamekura menon can help resolve water disputes.

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Q.11) As per World Bank, India has fared well in 'political' decentralisation but lacks substantially in 'administrative' & 'financial' decentralisation.

Decentralisation has remained hostage to structural bottlenecks

① Delegation & not decentralisation of powers
- [ARC 2]

② Lack of effective staff & expert manpower
- [Bose Committee]

③ Infrastructural issues
→ 25% of Sarpanches do not have a dedicated office

④ Issue of 'Sarpanch patas'

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5) 'Fund' related concerns
↳ (Eg) PRI raise only 5%
of resources on their own
↳ leads to 'low
equilibrium trap' (too
little to save & invest)

Economic
Survey

6) Decentralisation of
Corruption

Mani Shankar
Aiyar Committee

7) Reluctance of PRIs to
tax the citizens due to
"proximity" with the locals

8) Lack of political will
to let go of powers
(fear of creation of
alternate channels of
power)

Paul
Brass

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However, the PRIs/LSG
have performed well on
several fronts

- ① Delivering quality services
through localised solutions
↳ (Eg) Miwaar Bazaar Model
(Papatras Panna)
- ② Changing the ground
realities
↳ (Eg) Chauri Pajamat -
securization of villages.

Way Forward

- ① Ensuring accountability
through Social Audits
↳ (Eg) MGNREGA
- ② Right to Recall (heavyweight
(Better performance) (government)
- ③ Schemes like SVAMITVA
to be implemented
- ④ Tackling Corruption
(Ombudsman in Kerala)

An effective LSG is imperative to
attain ideals of Article 40.

Q. 12)

"If the lamps of judiciary goes off, the amount of darkness is unimaginable."

An independent judiciary is essential to protect the Constitution, deliver justice and ensure Rule of Law.

Envisaged by Constitution

① Judicial Independence ⇒
Basic structure

② Article 121 & 211 ⇒
Conduct of judges cannot be discussed in parliament

③ Article 142 ⇒ Judiciary can take decisions to do "complete justice"

However, the interference & encroachment by executive goes against the spirit of Article 50.

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Issues

- ① Casts doubt about the fairness about judiciary
- ② Impacts the credibility of courts
↳ (Eg) NJAC was scrapped
↳ as judiciary appointments should have judicial dominance - 4th Judges case.

Likewise, executive encroachment by courts leads to issues →

- ① Violates the principle of 'separation of powers'
↳ (Eg) legislative function curtailed by courts
- ② Lack of 'democratically elected mandate' of the judiciary
- ③ Lack of technical expertise and administrative constraints

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- ④ Low emphasis on the core issues existing in judiciary
↳ (eg) Pendency of cases (> 3 crore) pending at subordinate levels - NJDG
- ⑤ Reduction in efficiency of courts.

Way Forward

- ① As stated by CJI Ramana
⇒ Judiciary to follow a 'Lakshman Rekha'

- ② However, Judicial activism is suggestable in place of 'Judicial overreach'
(eg) SC set up committee in case of Manipur violence.

"The role of judiciary is that of an alarm clock & not that of a timekeeper."
- N.N. Palghat

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Q.13) As per Corruption Perception Index, India ranks 86th in the world. This is the state even after the establishment of anti-corruption agencies.

Wanted to act against the corrupt

→ ED
→ Lokpal
→ CBI
→ CVC, etc.

① Bringing all the important offices under the scanner
→ (Eg) Lokpal ⇒ PM, CM, etc. are also under its jurisdiction

② Taking actions against civil servants

→ (Eg) Lokpal can order search, confiscation of assets

③ Keeping a check on black money & money laundering

→ (Eg) ED investigates cases under PMLA, FEMA, etc.

④ Acting against poor performance of duty

→ (Eg) CBI filed chargesheet in Balesore train mishap

However, there are growing concerns about vested interests of these agencies

- ① Politicization of agencies
↳ (Eg) Extension of tenure by CG in case of ED Director (SC cancelled the extension order)
- ② Misusing the agencies to act against opposition leaders
↳ (Eg) Patra Chaudh Case in Maharashtra
- ③ 'Bureaucrat's heaven' leading to 'conflict of interest'
↳ (Eg) ED, CBI, etc. have officers who work on deputation (no independent staff of its own)
- ④ Abuse of powers by the ruling party
↳ (Eg) SC stated that "CBI is a caged parrot speaking its master's voice".

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Impact

- ① 'Rule by Law'
↳ Abuse of law & agencies for personal gains
- ② Creation of '3rd deficit'
i.e. 'Trust Deficit'
- ③ Use of 'discretionary powers' to create an 'authoritative regime'
↳ (Eg) V-DEM calls India 'an elected autocracy'
- ④ Declining role of opposition
↳ (Eg) As per Insa Jearings
"If there is no opposition, there is no democracy."
The independent functioning of executive agencies is essential to ensure 'cooperative federalism' in India.

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Q.14)

"I judge the progress of a nation by the degree of progress women have achieved."

NCW is a statutory body set up to study, analyse & resolve matters concerning women.

Role of NCW

① Highlighting the matters that need urgent attention

↳ (Eg) Women's safety at workplace

② Highlighting the matters like rising crime against women

↳ (Eg) As per NCRB, there is 15% increase in crime against women

(Eg) 6 rape cases are filed per 1,00,000 women.



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③ Human right violations
to be reported
↳ (eg) Manipur's violence against women

④ Spreading awareness
about rights among women
↳ (eg) Conducting seminars, workshops, etc

⑤ Suggesting best practices
from across the world
↳ (eg) Namibia has 'Gender cell' in every Ministry
(eg) Scotland ⇒ Period Products Act

⑥ Preliminary investigations
to be done on the complaints received.

7) Trust building through pro-activeness and sensitivity in functioning

Issues related to NCW:-

1) State of laxity & peril
↳ Mahini Chari states that "NCW is dying a slow death."

2) 'Trust paradox' due to insensitive remarks
↳ (Eg) "Women should not step out at odd hours" (regarding rape cases)

3) Bureaucratic hurdles

4) Lack of efforts to suggest remedial measures to government.

NCW should engage with the civil society to have better access to reports, data, resources etc. to ensure "women centric governance."

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Q.15) As per World Bank, around 2/10th of Indians stepped out of chronic poverty in the last 5 years. However, still a large chunk is multidimensionally poor.

Benefits of studying multi-dimensional poverty in policymaking :-

① Enables the core areas of concern that need to be addressed

↳ (eg) Resource constraint in healthcare sector

(eg) High out of pocket expenditure triggering

poverty (As per NITI Aayog, Every year 600 millions are pushed into poverty due to this)

② Proper allocation of budget
↳ efficiency in fund utilisation

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- ② Better targeting of beneficiaries
↳ (eg) Migrants → lack of access to food, shelter, etc.
- ④ Outcome based' budgeting rather than 'outlay based'
↳ (eg) Delhi government invested in public schools led to higher learning outcomes
- ⑤ Building 'Trust' as a public good
- ⑥ Understanding the inter-linkages among deprivations
↳ (eg) hunger leading to compromised ability to work ⇒ leading to unemployment
- ⑦ Ensuring 'Quality of Life' (Agt - 21)

National Multi-dimensional Poverty Index

- * Highlights that 25% of the Indians are multi-dimensionally poor
- * Presents a holistic picture
- * Performance by the states is compared (Competitive federalism)
- * Shows best practices across the world

The concept of 'Empowerment Line' as suggested by McKinsey can prove to be effective to better analyse & eradicate poverty in India.

Q. 16)

India is the world's largest democracy where 70% of the total population of 1.4 billions vote. However, political parties often get involved in the "politics of opportunism" rather than "politics of principles".

Challenges of political parties :-

- 1) Criminalization of politics → giving tickets to the tainted
→ (eg) As per ADR, 43% of MPs in India have criminal cases.
- 2) Lack of internal party democracy leading to 'dynasty politics'

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3) Opacity in funding
↳ (Eg) > 90% of electoral bonds received are of the denomination of ₹1 crore

4) Money power politics
↳ (Eg) In the 17th Lok Sabha elections → ₹60,000 crore were spent by all parties combined

5) Violation of Model Code of Conduct
↳ (Eg) Hate speeches, seeking votes in the name of army

6) Lack of accountability
↳ (Eg) ECI cannot deregister political parties

7) Not serving the purpose of their creation
↳ (Eg) 97% of parties are unrecognised

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Impact

- ① Lack of trust of citizens in free & fair elections
- ② Violation of people's mandate
 - ↳ (eg) House looting (Mayhem in Maharashtra State Assembly)
- ③ Low voter turnout
- ④ Negative investor sentiment
 - ↳ (eg) Moody's has cited political concerns in India in its report

Way Forward

- ① Intra-party reforms
 - ↳ (eg) regular elections
- ② Code of Ethics for MPs - [ARC 2]
- ③ State funding of elections - "Dinesh Goswami Committee"

Free & fair elections can be ensured only through robust political parties.

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Q.7) Jal Jeevan Mission was launched to ensure the access to 'clean drinking water' by every household through tap connectivity.

Benefits

① Dealing with the water stress

↳ (Eg) As per IPAC report, 50% of Indians will face water crisis by 2030

② Reducing susceptibility to diseases caused due to unsafe water

↳ (Eg) WASH practices

③ Efficient use of water can be promoted

④ Decentralisation of water management

↳ (Eg) positive benefits have been seen in Hiware Bazar Model

5) Multi-stakeholder collaboration for effective policymaking & implementation

(eg) Water user groups in Uttar Pradesh

6) Gender equality can be ensured

(eg) Water stress has negative impact on women (have to walk long distance to fetch water)

7) Saving water for future generations

(eg) groundwater recharge can be ensured through

water recycling

(As per NASA, the water levels in India are falling by 30 cm p.a.)

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Challenges

- ① Low water use efficiency in India
↳ (Eg) 80% of groundwater gets used for irrigation
- ② Pollution of rivers
↳ (Eg) Yamuna River 'floating'
- ③ Contamination of ground-water → difficult to supply clean drinking water
↳ (Eg) Uranium contamination in Punjab & Madhya
- ④ Issue related to administration
↳ (Eg) Misuse of fund, fund diversion, etc.

JJM can be made successful by creating 'decentralised implementing mechanism' and ensuring citizen's participation. (Eg) Social Audits)

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Q.18)

As per B.R. Ambedkar, the biggest problem in Indian society is "graded inequality".
However, legislative reforms aimed at blurring the 'caste lines'.

Issues prevailing in the society related to SC/ST

① Concept of 'purity & pollution' is still existing
↳ (Eg) Indra Meermal case in Rajasthan

(Eg) Denial by children to eat food in MDM that is cooked by a Dalit cook

② Lack of awareness about the caste based activities
↳ (Eg) As per PEW research, only 25% of citizens feel that untouchability exists in India

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③ Caste consciousness is prevailing even in public functionaries
↳ (Eg) Delay in filing FIR by police in Hathras rape case

④ Bureaucratic apathy
↳ (Eg) Manipal violence came to the notice after 1 month

⑤ Marginalisation of SC/STs due to low economic & social status

⑥ Atrocities against SC/STs
↳ (Eg) Payal Tadui case

Issues with SC/ST Act, 1989:-

- ① Lack of effective punishment to the violators
- ② Reluctance of the police to take Cognizance of the cases

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③ Inadequate & insufficient investigation

↳ lack of bureaucratic willingness to act upon the cases of minorities

(Eg) Bardwan Royce Case

④ Politicization of the matters → acts as a hindrance on independence of bureaucracy

[ARC 2]

Way Forward

① Creation of separate courts to dispose the cases faster

② Spreading awareness about rights among the SC/STs

③ Sensitization of the public functionaries

(Eg) Soft skills training - Padmanabhaiah Commission

India can progress only if the last man in the line has access to justice.

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Q.19) "It is the duty of India to act as a leader of global south."
- S. Jaishankar

This south-south cooperation creates an urge as well as the purpose of India - Africa ties.

Reason of inclusive world

① Voicing the concerns of the global south

(Eg) Hunger & Malnutrition
(As per GHI, African region continues to witness most of the hunger)

② Increasing the economic strength & resilience

③ Strategic balancing of the West to create a 'heteropolar world'

(Eg) US can be countered through BRICS

Sustainable World

① Shifting towards cleaner energy

↳ (Eg) Africa is a part of OSO/NOG

② Sharing of best practices towards sustainability & Environment/biodiversity protection

↳ (Eg) Great Green Wall of Africa (India plans to build green wall in Aravalli)

(Eg) African cheetah's re-introduction

③ Sustainable agriculture

↳ (Eg) Millets can be introduced in African regions (Africa has 60% of the world's unutilized land)

Equitable World

① Concerns towards the vulnerable & minorities

↳ (Eg) India's operation barani → rescuing of halki pikki like

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② Better representation in the global organisations

↳ (Eg) UNSC reforms

③ Holding the global north accountable for historical emissions

↳ (Eg) Ensuring success of 'Loss & Damage Fund'

④ Inclusive growth

↳ (Eg) IIT Madras campus opened in Zanzibar

Issues

① Security concerns (Eg) Piracy

② Political instability
(Eg) Gabon coup

③ Trust related issues

↳ (Eg) Cough syrup issue (Gambia)

India & Africa, holds potential to rebalance the power as the "era of leader & led is over."

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Q.20) " Rules based international order can be attained only through a rules based Indo - Pacific." - PM Modi

Role of ASEAN Centrality

① Connecting the unintegrated region

↳ (Eg) IMT Trilateral highway

(Eg) Kaladan project (connecting North East India with Myanmar)

② Boosting a balanced trade with ASEAN

Rules Based Order

① Creating free & open access to Indo - Pacific

↳ (Eg) Countering the 'Anti-Access & Area Denial' tactics of China (9 Dash Line)

② Respecting the mandate of international institutions

↳ (Eg) UNCLOS

③ Protection of critical assets

↳ (Eg) Sea Lanes of Communication

④ Keeping a check on piracy

(Eg) sharing of intelligence (data)

Pacific Island States

① Exploration of 'blue economy'

↳ potential to create 'energy security'

② Boosting tourism potential

↳ (Eg) Coral Triangle in Pacific

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- ③ Soft power diplomacy
to build long term ties
(Eg People to people
contact (40% of Fijians
are Indians)
(Eg 'Namaste Pacifica'
festival is celebrated in
Cook Island

Issues

- ① Way warrior Diplomacy
by China
- ② Militarization of the
Indo-Pacific
(Eg Chinese spyship -
Yuan was stationed at
Nambantota port
- ③ Geographical close proximity
- ④ Criticality of 'choke
points'

Indo-Pacific can be secured
& strengthened through
bodies like IPEF & QUAD
to create a 'diamond of
democracies' in the region.