



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – GS PAPER 2_FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Shubham.		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910096197.	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2202.	Date/दिनांक	04/09/2023.

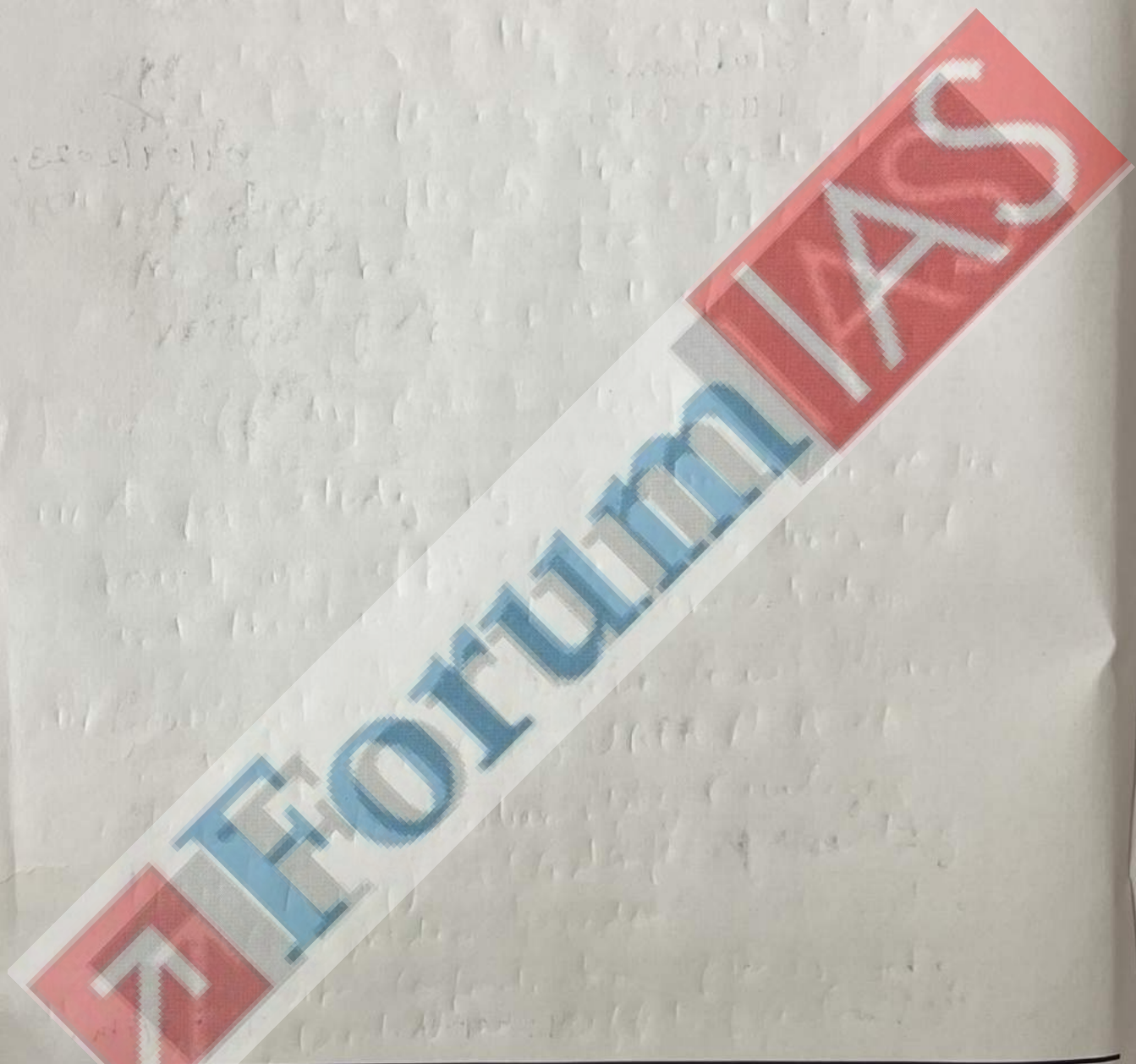
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INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश		
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।		
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।		
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।		
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु		
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
			4:00 p.m.	7:00 p.m.	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS



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.

Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों को बनाए रखने में 'चौथे स्तंभ' की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए और भारत में प्रेस की स्वतंत्रता को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Media have been envisaged as the fourth estate of democracy and has been given important role in putting the voice of common man in ears of policy makers.

Role of "Fourth Estate" in upholding democratic values

- (i) Empowerment of citizenry with information and knowledge → This leads to better decision making.
- (ii) Media is the voice of the voiceless and brings the issues of marginal section to the lime light.
(eg) Media coverage over atrocities on Dalits/Tribals.
- (iii) Media gives space for debate and discussion → Different point of views represented.
(eg) Prime Time debate shows.
- (iv) Media particularly aim to empower women as it takes it's issue and aim to create awareness.

(i) Media asks tough question to elective representatives → Sh. by operation → Better accountability and transparency.

(ii) Media upholds the Constitutional morality, based upon "Liberty" and Freedom of Speech and expression Art 19.

Issues affecting Press Freedom

(i) As per study by Yogendra Yadav, media board are upper class - male dominated and there is lack of democratization.

(ii) Government use repressive laws against media personnel, (a) UAPA, NSA etc.

(iii) Issues like Parliamentary Privileges (Art 105, Art 194) and Contempt of Court affect media freedom.

(iv) Issues like Corporatization of Press, Fake News, Paid News affects freedom.

Need of The Hour There should be proper

Safeguards for media personnel and media houses must properly follow the Code of Ethics. Self Regulatory bodies like Press Trust of India must be enforced.

Feedback

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
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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.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)

Constitution makes gave political equality to everyone ~~off~~ to represent or to select their representative after attaining adulthood, under Article 326. So, our electoral process give equal opportunity to everyone ~~and~~ in theory.

Role of women in India's Representative electoral system.

(i) As per ADR report, women constitutes only 14% in the current Parliament.

(ii) Even in the PRTs where there is reservation, women constitutes a very ~~small~~ ^{very} ~~small~~ number \rightarrow ^{Form of Proxy} ~~representation~~ ^{representation}.

(iii) Under RRA, 1951 Section 62, women who are undetial cannot vote in election.

(iv) As per study by Gail Omvedt, women still are not politically

enforced.

(i), Rural women fail to exercise her agency in the good choice of voting for her candidate due to Patriarchy → follow turkards.

(ii), Political Parties do not give adequate space to women to be represented → They focus on winability of candidate.

Needed Steps

(i) Following the ideals of Thiruvandiyur declaration → Reservation of women in legislature.

(ii), Political empowerment of women by awareness generation, more information etc.

(iii), Women must be made into a concrete pressure group via use of SHG.

(iv), Reforms of RPA and Party Structure to give ~~up~~ opportunity to women.

India must act to ensure that voice of women is properly represented and heard in society.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

Human Dignity is secured by the Constitution under Article (21) Right to Life. The issue of Capital Punishment have been seen as against the right to life in the global criminal system such as of United Nation Human Rights Convention.

Controversies surrounding Capital Punishment

- i) According to Reformation Justice Theory, the role of state is to reform the accused and not punish him to the level that his life is gone.
- ii) There have been low statistics regarding the efficient deterrence of capital punishment.
- iii) A school also says that capital punishment used in various case leads to higher form of crime.
 - Ex. Accused may kill rape victim if he thinks she will testify against him leading to Capital Punishment.
- iv) As per SC in Bachchan Singh judgement

The Capital punishment must only be used in rarest of rare cases.

(i) Capital punishment does not allow chance to rectify the mistake to the criminal justice system

(eg) In 2002, A U.P. man was hanged, 4 years later evidence proved him innocent
→ travesty of Justice.

(ii) Government is increasing Capital Punishment provisions (eg) Recent Maritime Piracy Act.

But Capital Punishment is also necessary as:-

(i) It leads to retributive justice → true sense of justice to victim

(ii) Human dignity is not harmed in it, as the accused die at once and is not made to suffer.

(iii) Also, such harsh punishment is necessary to regain collective conscience of society.

Need of Law Judiciary must properly defined condition for use of Capital Punishment and the criminal justice must be towards reformation if possible

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Constitution under Article 262, provides power to Centre to create law to resolve inter-state water issues. Using this power, Parliament has enacted Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956.

Effectiveness of the Act

Effective

- (i) It adjudicate over the matters after properly listening to all the stakeholders.
(Eg). Godavari Water Dispute was properly decided.
- (ii) The act has been effective in the sense there is reduction in water related disputes.
- (iii) It allows the tribunals to use Principle of Natural Justice and gives more freedom to give wise decision.
- (iv) Act have been effective as there is general acceptance of our decision.

Not much Effective

- (i) Kaveri Water Dispute still not tackled
- (ii) It has failed to make Punjab State SYL water → led to imbalances of relation between Nagara (Punjab)
- (iii) Also, states say that the Centre do not timely create a tribunal over issues → Delays → Cost Overrun.
- (iv) There is also apprehensions over opposition party ruled states over the independence of tribunals.

Potential Impact over Delays in Dispute Resolution

- (i) Inter-State Penalty.
- (ii) Lack of River Water Management as State do not know their roles and duties.
- (iii) Lack of efficient use of water for farming, energy generation etc.
- (iv) Delays lead to cost overruns on project.
- (v) It leads to combative federalism

Need of Hour The act must be reformed with changing times which listen to the views of various parties and give best decisions.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

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

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

According to PM Economic Advisory Council, there is need of cooperation between Centre-State, State-PRF and State Institution → Civil Society, to achieve maximum resource utilisation and stun growth of rural areas. This cooperation will lead to growth of Cooperatives.

Issues of Rural Growth

(i) Lack of Infrastructure

- ↳ Lack of Warehousing
- ↳ Lack of Houses for low class
- ↳ Lack of Roads and Connectivity
- ↳ Lack of Schools and Hospitals
- ↳ Lack of Digital Connectivity.

(ii) Lack of Employment generation in rural areas.

- ↳ Migration to City.
- ↳ Low creation of assets by MGNREGS

(iii) Rural growth is also hampered by the issue of exclusion of women, Dalits, tribals from democratic

decision taking in PFI.

Role of Cooperative Models of Development

(i) Cooperatives will provide opportunity to women, dalits to become economically empowered.

↳ AMUL Cooperative
↳ SEWA by Ela Bhatt

(ii) Cooperatives like PACS, will provide financial inclusion → affordable loans.

(iii) Cooperatives will lead to development of local infrastructure.

↳ It will improve Centre-State collaborative efforts over rural development.

(iv) Cooperatives will lead to women empowerment → more opportunity outside of homes.

(v) Agri-Cooperative will help in increase in food processing industry → Warehousing.

Need of Now Cooperative model must be strengthened by giving financial aid to cooperatives and increasing their accountability with proper elections, audits etc.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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)

Good Governance as per World bank refers to Governance which is proactive, inclusive and undertake a stakeholder approach to efficiently reach it's goal of public service delivery while ensuring transparency and accountability.

In the budget 2023-24, Government announced PM PVTG Development Mission, with Rs 15,000 Crore outlay, to achieve the goals of Good Governance for the PVTGs and achieving the last mile.

Importance of PM PVTG Development Mission to Pass the ultimate Test of Good Governance

(Test of closeness to people)

- (i) The mission aim to achieve public service saturation in the PVTG area.
(eg) Providing Public service to tribes of Andaman Islands.

(iii) It aims to strengthen PRT and via PESA, to empower the local community.

(iv) Using digital service it aims to remove geographical gap between administration and PUTC.

Test of Performance to Affiliation

(i) The mission aim to create local skill development for employment generation.

(ii) It also aims to help in better education and health outzones.

(iii) It aims to use the TRIFED to market Minor forest produce → Empower PUTC.

Inclusive in Approach

(i) It aims to reach the last mile → inclusive. Various PUTCs will be developed on the basis of bottom-up.

(ii) Their traditional rights and culture will be safeguarded.

Also indeed the goals of the mission hinges on the debt of Good Governance, need is for proper implementation.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS

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 refers to those part of society which is outside state but constantly tries to influence state policy in order to improve the state policy for the larger citizens. Pressure groups, NGOs, Cooperatives are part of civil society.

Issues of Poverty and Malnutrition → Data

- (i) As per Tendulkar Committee → 23% poor.
- (ii) World Bank report said 50 millions fell in poverty during COVID.
- (iii) NFHS-5 data says:
 - Wasting → 20%
 - Stunting → 33%
 - Anaemia children → 63%
 - Anaemia women → 57%
- (iv) IMR → 20/1000, MMR → 101/Lakh.

Collaboration of Civil society and State to achieve the aim of eradicating the issues

To tackle Poverty

- (i) State can formulate conducive policy for employment generation.
 - (eg) National Rural Livelihood Mission → It has great role of SHGs.
- (ii) Cooperatives can lead to equal growth and empowerment.

(ii), State and Civil Society can collaborate in education, health and most importantly Skill Development.
→ Skill India mission.

(iii), Civil Society can guide state policy towards poor. (eg) MRSI efforts led to urban employment scheme in Rajasthan.

(iv), Civil Society can ensure there is lack of corruption → Accountability.

(To achieve goal of tackling malnutrition)

(i), Civil Society can lead to social audit of PDS system → can remove leakage

(ii), State and Civil Society can collaborate in warehousing, marketing etc.
→ Decentralised Approach using PPP.

(iii), Civil Society can lead to awareness generation → Diversification of crops.

(iv), Also the collaboration can help in reaching last miles.

Steps to increase collaboration

(i) Cooperation rather than confrontation.

(ii) Ethical policy in Civil Societies to counter vested interest groups

(iii) Government give proper hearing to Civil Society.

So, to achieve the SDG-1 (No Poverty) and

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TOTAL MARKS		

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)

According to P M E A C, there is lack of social infrastructure in country which is hampering our potential to properly utilize the Demographic Dividend.

Lack of Social Infrastructure leading to hampering our goal of developed status

- (i) Lack of Education Infrastructure leads to
- Continued illiteracy.
 - Lack of Skill development.
 - Lack of employability.
 - It Due to Patriarchy, women won't be given same opportunity.
 - Reduce the opportunity of Dalit and tribals as they won't be allowed equal opportunity due to lack of infrastructure in rural area.
- (ii) Lack of Health Infrastructure
- Issue of malnutrition.
 - Women Health issues → Reduce their Capacity.

- Diseases like Sickle Cell Anaemia, TB, Diabetes will hamper our labour power.
- Also poor healthcare will harm our next generation.
- (ii) Also, lack of proper infrastructure in skill development, geriatric care, early childhood care, lack of creches for pregnant women will ultimately reduce our capability.

Need of How

- (i) Following PM CRATI SHAKTI for our Social Sector infrastructure.
- (ii) Increasing investment via PPP.
- (iii) Democratization of functions to PRIs to create infra. at local level.
- (iv) Also, there is need to follow the Capability approach of Amartya Sen.

So, only if we are successful in developing proper social infrastructure, only then we can utilize our true Demographic Dividend and become developed by 2047.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.		
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TOTAL MARKS		

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)

The recent Abraham Accords and signing of I2U2, showcase the improvement of Dialogue and Diplomacy in West Asia which beneficial for our extended Neighbourhood.

Potential Benefit for India due to increase of Dialogue and Diplomacy.

Geo-Strategic

i) The location is very strategic for India regarding —

- (a) SAGAR policy.
- (b) International North South Trade Corridor.
- (c) Connection to Africa and Central Asia.

ii) Also, the region is important for India in its aim of achieving UNSC permanent seat.

iii) Dialogue and Diplomacy would not put India in a difficult relation position as we aim to have good relation with all the region.

iv) Help counter China-Rohinton

(Geo - economic)

- (i) Energy security as India imports 85% of crude oil.
- (ii) The region is high source of resiliency,
→ Peace is favourable to India.
- (iii) There is high effort potential to the region. (eg) India-UAE CEPA
- (iv) Collaboration of technology
→ Indo-Israel collaboration in defence, agriculture etc.
- (v) Region is import FDI source of India.

Presence of Threat Potential Threat

- (i) Taliban can destabilize the region
- (ii) The issue of Iran and Saudi rivalry
- (iii) In the region, China is also becoming a major player.
- (iv) Issue of rights of Diaspora under Kafala System

Needed Step India must keep on engaging with region and call for more dialogue and diplomacy between parties to achieve more stability and peace.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS		

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)

Indus Water Treaty, 1960 was signed between India and Pakistan with World Bank as a Guarantor. The treaty provided 3-eastern rivers to India and 3-western rivers to Pakistan with some rights to India.

Water Diplomacy to Redefine Contours of Regional Cooperation in South Asia

Need for Water Diplomacy

(i) Himalayas are spread in multiple countries, so there are various inter-national rivers
 (a) Brahmaputra: China - India - Bangladesh
 Ganga: India - Bangladesh

(ii) Climate Change is leading to increase flooding in rivers → Disaster Management.

(iii) Also the need of water security is increasing the need for proper Diplomacy.

Water Diplomacy → Regional Cooperation

(i) It will lead to better information sharing between countries over flow of water.

(eg) Indus Commission of Indo-Pak -

(ii) Water Diplomacy will help in amicably resolving water-disputes.

(eg) Indo-Nepal Kali River Treaty

(iii) Water Diplomacy can even help Indo-China relation.

(eg) Brahmaputra Watershed Management

(iv) It will also help in increasing regional security → reduces face off

(eg) Indus Treaty has successfully reduced tension over water sharing

(v) It will also increase energy security cooperation. (eg) West Sibi Hydroplant India-Nepal.

(vi) Water Diplomacy will also increase trade regional trade. (eg) Kaladan Multi-Modal Project.

So, Water Diplomacy is the need of the hour in the South Asia as it will reduce multiple issues and have multiple benefits.

Feedback

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

स्थानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना हुआ है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Parliament enacted the Constitutional amendment 73rd and 74th to give constitutional recognition to local governance under Article 243, to achieve the goal of democratic decentralisation under DPSP Article 40.

Idea of decentralisation still not achieved after Constitutional Backing

Constitutional Backing

- ↳ Article 243 for P R I's and Municipality (Urban Self Governance)
- ↳ State Finance Commission under Article 243 (F) to provide for financial arrangement
- ↳ State Election Commission under Article 243 (J) to properly conduct free and fair election
- ↳ Schedule 11 containing 28 items for P R I
- ↳ Schedule 72 having 18 items for ULB.

~~Best start~~

- ↳ Constitutional Backing to 33% reservation to women
- ↳ Reservation to SCs and ST.

Still the true goals not achieved as:-

(i) There is issue of 4Fs → Function, Funds, Functionaries and Functionality.

- ↳ Low self finance source.
- ↳ Too much dependence over state government.
- ↳ Optional items are not devolved to PRTs.
- ↳ Lack of control over functionary selection.

(ii) Too much bureaucratisation leading to Top-down approach.

(iii) There is issue of Infrastructure bottlenecks. (eg) lack of connection to Digital India → lack of Computerisation.

- (iv) There is lack of empowerment of women, SC, STs as there is 'Proxy Culture'.
- (v) As per 2nd ARC, MPLADS scheme reduces independence of PRIs and reduces funds.
- (vi) There is issue of Politicisation of local Government.
- (vii) In ULB, Special Purpose Vehicles created under schemes like Smart City Mission leads to Centralization. So indeed there is lack of true decentralization.

Needed Steps:

- (i) Following guidelines of Mani Shankar Aiyar Committee (2012).
- ↳ Digitalisation.
 - ↳ Increasing Social Audit.
 - ↳ Enforcement of Panchayati.
- (ii) Proper implementation of Gram Saakshya Abhiya.
- (iii) ULBs must be empowered to use Municipal Bonds.
- (iv) Compulsory devolution of function. So, the idea of democratic decentralization needs 2nd generation reforms in local bodies.

Feedback

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

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।

Constitution Under Article 50, aimed towards Separation of Judiciary and Executive and Under Article 124 gave power to SC towards selecting its own judges as President needs to consult CJJ and other senior judges.

Independent Judiciary → Bedrock for thriving Polity

- (i) Independent Judiciary helps to check and balances and ensure separation of power.
- (ii) As a guardian of constitution, Supreme Court has power to ensure constitutionalism, constitutional morality under power given by Art 13, 32 to judicial review.
- (iii) Independent Judiciary will use its

power to do complete justice under Art 143.
(ii) Independent Judiciary will create
trust in citizenry that their
rights will be secured.

(i) It also allows for Judicial
activism, to fill up the vacuum in
administration.

(g) Visakhapatnam guideline for sexual harassment.
PIL

(iii) Independent judiciary will work on
ideals of constitution rather than
serving the political masters.
→ ensures neutrality, self-interestness.

Executive encroachment → erode its credibility

(i) Executive encroachment would
erode trust

(ii) Tribunals set up under Art 323A and B
lead to executive overreach in
judicial system → lack of
trust among public as there is
conflict of interest.

(iii) In the selection of judges in District courts, executives have been charged with issues of corruption.

(eg) Bihar judge scam 1996-

(iv) Executive would aim to create a committed judiciary.

(v) Executives says, there is need for it's participation to ensure efficiency in judge appointment.

Need for some executive presence

(i) As per 2nd ARC, there is need to create National Judicial Commission to make a proper selection committee.

(ii) Some executive participation will reduce combative attitude.

(eg) faster filling of vacancy.

(iii) Current judicial system have high level of opacity.

So, Need is to balance judicial independence while increasing transparency and efficiency → A National Judicial Commission is need of hour.

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

अनीचित्य 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)

Recently, Various Opposition Parties issued a joint statement regarding negative use of ED against them to stifle political competition and increase base trading due to fear.

Importance of Executive Agency

(i) Such investigation agency are necessary to tackle issues like.

- Corruption.
- Money laundering.
- Issues under F.E.M.A.
- Economic offenders etc.

(ii) Enforcement Director have been empowered to "seize and search" property of accused to improve investigation process.

(ii), CBI is needed to administer vigilance against corrupt officials.

(iv), CVC also helps to uphold its function.

(v), These agency leads to increased institutional accountability of Public Officials.

The issues in executive agencies is not in their conception, but in their guidance by executives. Supreme Court called CBI as "Eyed Parrot".

Various issues of Executive Agency

(i) As per Vidhi Centre of Policy, ED have been used to target opposition members 87% of times.

(ii) The high requirement of cash for bail is against Article 22 and the Rule of "Bail as exception".

(iii) According to NCRB, the conviction rate as per VED is only around 15%, which is very low.

(iv) The recent example of putting cases on backseat after political defection goes against rule of law.
 Eg. Maharashtra defections led to slowdown in ED cases.

(v) Supreme Court held that indiscriminate use of agency is also against Right to Respect under Right to Life.
 → creates blot on character.

(vi) The selection process of bureaucrats in agency is too much political.

Steps to Reform

(i) Creation of create policy of Action.
 (ii) Importance to individual human rights → adequate representation.

(iii) Reduce political interference.

So, there is a need to improve the functioning of central agency as it will lead to it's true goal of fighting corruption and achieve Cooperative federalism.

Feedback

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National Women Commission was established by legislation in 1993 by the Parliament to ensure and safeguard of women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing.

Positive Role of NCW

(i) NCW have collaborated with women movement and provided proper ear to their issues like:-

(a) Sexual Harassment at workplace

(b) Domestic Violence.

(c) NCW have led to making efforts in favour of women reformative Acts.

(ii) NCW have a mechanism to allow women to directly communicate their grievances.

(i) NCW helped in creation of Women Helpline → 1091.
↳ As per Women Shakti Marcha it have been helpful to women safety.

(ii) NCW have led to various awareness generation programme like.
→ Aarati Bacha Bajao.
→ Sanitary Pads etc.

(iii) NCW connect with State Women Commission to create proper action towards improvement of women condition.

(iv) Government is needed to provide details on action taken on NCW's recommendation.

(v) NCW also creates moral obligation while commenting on various issues. (eg) Kirti Women case.

(vi) NCW visits various women institution to see if infra is women friendly.

(vii) NCW has been given powers of a Civil court to ensure justice to women.

Some Issues in Functioning

- (i) Politicisation of institution.
(eg) More proactive approach in opposition ruled state compared to others.
- (ii) NCW's Recommendation as only advisory
- (iii) Political selection of various posts -
- (iv) There is lack of connect with rural women issues.
- (v) There is also incidents of confrontation between NCW and State Women Commission.
- (vi) NCW still failed to improve health indicators of women and create open public spaces.

III - Tied Nature of funds.

Reforms Needed

- (i) Constitutionalization of Commission.
 - (ii) Abolition of functioning.
 - (iii) Create more connection to rural women.
 - (iv) Increase funding and Infra Support
- Also, though NCW is a positive step, it needs various more reforms to truly achieve its goal.

Feedback

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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)

According to United Nation, Poverty does not limit itself to economic sphere, but have effects on various other socio-economic indicators like education, health, empowerment etc.

So, it calls for comprehensive study of poverty to guide policy makers.

Multidimensional Poverty Index Report is created by NITI Aayog on the basis of MDP MPI report of UNDP. It aims to better understand poverty situation in India.

Importance of MPI report of Niti ayog
Understanding the extent

ii) The MPI report aims to study the extent of poverty and its effect on various socio dimensions.

ForumIAS

(g) It is subdivided in 3 headings
→ Health, Education and Standard of Living.

(ii) The MPI report takes data from various sources, and aims to create real and informed report.

(iii) MPI report also, study about historical changes.

(g) Ranking system of states.

Study Source of Poverty

(i) It study the true nature of deprivation → either educational, health or economical.

(ii) Studying the source will guide the policy making towards effective action → bottom up approach.

Complexity

(i) MPI helps understand various convergence and divergence between various deprivations → inter regional wise.

(ii) Also, it helps understand the inter-generational and intra-generational nature of poverty.

True Guide to Policy

(i) MPI will provide correct data to States and Centre to plan their action by studying different need of different region.

(ii) Help in creating Gender-sensitive Policy.

(iii) Creates Competition in States.
→ Ranking System.

(iv) The MPI will also lead to better utilisation of resources.

(v) Guides PRI towards local action.

So, MPI report of Niti Aayog indeed aims to create positive and effective action to counter poverty and achieve SDG-1 (No Poverty).

Feedback

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

हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Political Parties are rationally formed groups which has aim of achieving Political Power either by self or with combination. As per Robert Dahl, they are like-quotation for Pluralist democracy to represent various interests.

Importance of Political Parties in Democracy

(i) Political education of masses is undertaken by them.

(ii) Mobilisation over various issues.

(iii) Political Party when in Power guides State Policy, and when in Opposition aims to influence State Policy to be more inclusive to their interests.

(iv) Political Parties also leads to

political recruitment of new and dynamic leaders.

(e) Student Branches of Political Party lead to understanding of Politics in young student.

(ii) In Representative democracy, Political Parties represent the will, interests of its supporters.

(i) Political Parties develop due to new cleavages or clash of proper representation of interests → They reduce such issues.

(ii) Political Parties → leads to accountability of executive towards Parliament and even outside → Tough Question to Power.

(iii) As per B.K. Ambedkar, identity based parties can even help disprivileged groups.

Challenges of Political Party

(i) Though important for democracy, they

themselves lack proper democratisation.

(eg) Dynastic Politics, lack of proper election to Party Posts.

(ii) Political Parties fail to ensure adequate representation to women, dalits, tribals and LBTQI.

(iii) Small parties are often bullied by larger parties.

(eg) mass defection

(iv) Executive also use investigation machinery as vendetta against Parties.

(v) Political parties lack constitutional recognition.

(vi) Political parties themselves are ruled by elites → Money and Muscle Power.

(vii) Issue of funding, lack of ideology.

Steps to ensure proper functioning

(i) Giving constitutional recognition → 2nd ARC.

(ii) Internal Code of Ethics → Proper election to posts.

(iii) State-funding of election.

(iv) Strengthening anti-defection law.

So, ECI rightly calls for widespread reforms in functioning of Political Parties to

Feedback
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Q.17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission are designated to give multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges in ensuring the mission's success. (15 marks, 250 words)

जल जीवन मिशन की इच्छानुसार सुरक्षित रूप से प्रबंधित पेयजल सेवाएं, पीढ़ियों तक विविध लाभ देने के लिए नामित की गई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission under Ministry of Jal Shakti aims to provide all weather tap connection to household to provide uninterrupted supply of water to masses.

Benefits of Safely Managed Drinking Water Services.

(i) As per UNDP, safe drinking water and WASH facility reduce women drudgery and improve their sexual and reproductive health.

(eg) Tap connection would reduce time/hourly to fetch water.

(ii) Jal Jeevan Mission aim to create sustainable infrastructure to provide healthy and clean water, which will reduce issues like Cholera,

Typhoid etc.

→ Improving health outcomes of children, women and eventually the new born → Inter generational Benefits

(ii) Safe drinking water would reduce poverty as it will reduce the levels of disease and hospitalization
 (iii) India has 49% out of pocket expenditure as per NHA.

(iv) It would also improve waste water management → Zero liquid Discharge and Recycling of water → Better water security for next generation.

(v) Atal Bhujal Yojana, a sub-part will help conserve ground water resources for future.

(vi) The mission will also create basic ~~res~~ facility to tackle multi-dimensional poverty.

(vii) It will lead to increase in rain water harvesting, reclamation of water bodies etc.

Issues in

Challenges, in Mission Success

- (i) Need high levels of bunding, which need private sector which may lead to commodification of water.
- (ii) Lack of Centre - State - PRT collaboration over planning.
- (iii) Issue of previous haphazard infrastructure → high cost for retrofitting.
- (iv) Issue of Corruption.
 - (eg) Bihar where implementation showcased high corruption.
- (v) Lack of nearby water resources in various regions.
- (vi) Agriculture dependence on groundwater can lead to future scarcity.

Needed Steps

- (i) Increase Collaboration.
 - (ii) Social Audit.
 - (iii) Provide 24x7 connection.
 - (iv) Interlinking of River.
- Also, government must put extra effort in achieving mission goals as it will help in achieving SDG - 3 (Health for all).

Feedback

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

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

Constitution of India aims to provide liberty and equality to all citizens regardless of caste, gender, ethnicity or even sexual orientation. But various legislation to achieve such aims have not still achieved their goals.

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989, though law provided sensitization to various practices, due to its faulty implementation, lack of awareness and faulty criminal justice system, it has just remained a mere legal document.

Current Issues in Implementation

- (i) Still presence of atrocities based on caste / gender
- (ii) Public functionaries still have the

Caste ideology and Patriarchal attitude.
 (iii) Local Power Politics, pressure from
 Politicians lead official to not
 register a case.

(iv) Civil Society too have not been
 as much successful as desired
 to bring awareness.

(eg) As per Vidhi Centre of State Policy,
 Civil society more concerned about
 Class issues rather than Caste.

is so, without true sensitization, low
 Caste still face discrimination.

(eg) Study by Ghanshyam Shah says, 80%
 of villages still have untouchability.

Therefore there is an important need to
 sensitize the various sections of society
 over such issue and eventually
 create a wide social movement
 over these discriminatory practices.

Steps to generate Sensitizations

- (i) Value-training for judicial functionaries and creation of ethical code based on principle of law, empathy, compassion.
- (ii) There is need to increase education outcome of lower caste to increase their understanding of Rights.
- (iii) Civil Society must re-orient their priority towards several areas as there is still high level of discrimination.
- (iv) Dalit Agency must be improved so they themselves ensure protection of their rights.
- (v) Reforming Criminal justice system.
- ↳ Community Policing.
 - ↳ Free Legal Aid.
 - ↳ Reduction in Court pendency.
 - ↳ Fast Track Courts.
- So, only when legislation is backed by true implementation, only then we can hope of achieving our constitutional goals.

Feedback

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

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

According to C. Raja Mohan, the contemporary decades are of Asia, but the upcoming decades are surely of Africa. So, there is need to increase Indo-Africa Ties, to achieve new heights.

India - Africa as Harbingers of Global Rebalancing

(i) Regenerate the Global South and ensure rights of developing world.

(ii) Both India and Africa aims to bring reforms in various multilateral like UNSC, WTO, IMF etc. to

- Bring more democratisation.
- Increase voice of Global South.
- Reflect changed realities of 21st century.

(iii), India - Africa ties also showcase how people-to-people connect can overcome various

other ties. Shows importance of principle of Vasudhaiva Kutumbham.

Beacon of Inclusive, Sustainable and Equitable World.

(i) Indo-African ties focus upon principle of Common but Differentiated Responsibility.

(eg) Same development needs of developing world.

(ii) The ties aim to increase humanitarian support in Global Diplomacy.

(eg) India - supply to Africa.

(iii) Indo-African ties showcases the need for inclusive development.

(eg) India uses sustainable trade terms with Africa and is against generation of dependency.

(iv) Use of sustainable financing of each other growth needs on transparent terms.

(Eg) Asia-Africa Growth corridor.

(i) Indo-Africa ties also aim to secure secure global rules based order, securing sea lanes of communication and countering sea piracy.

(Eg) Indo-Africa Defence Expo.

(ii) It aims for sustainable world as

- Focus on Green energy (SOLAR & ISM)
- Focus on Biodiversity
- Cheetah Reintroduction.

(Eg) Ucheeta Reintroduction.
 → Climate Adaptability → Loss and Damage Fund.
 → Disaster Relief Collaboration. (Eg) C D R I.

Some potential issues

- (i) China Threat → BRI
- (ii) Over promises by India on Development front.
- (iii) Inter-tribal conflict in Africa.
- (iv) Issue of Arab-terrorism.

So, Indo-Africa ties showcase how bilateral ties can improve the world inclusiveness, sustainability, as they are based on values of equality, peace, tolerance etc.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)

Indian Act East policy sees the ASEAN country and other Pacific Island States as central to our interests in the Indo-Pacific and achieve foreign policy goal.

Indo-Pacific as a theatre of Opportunity for India.

(i) ASEAN centrality allows India to achieve multiple goals

→ 7D I.

→ Export Potential.

→ Securing Supply Chain Resilience in new age tech.

→ Also help in development of our North East.

→ ASEAN country are also major for our aim of SAGAR.

→ India can become a defence exporter
 ⊙. Brunei's export to Philippines.

(ii) The need of Rule based Order in the region also increases India's interest in region as:-

- Countering China hegemony
(eg) String of Pearls v/s Diamond of Necklace.
- It would allow India to Safeguarded Sea Lanes of Communication
- Help in ensuring energy security
(eg) Aung Mye San Shwe near Vietnam.
- Lead to following of UNCLOS and mutual respect to boundaries.

(iii) Development Partnership with Pacific Island states also plays major role to make Indo-Pacific as a theatre of opportunity as:-

- India can act as a Net Security Provider.
(eg) Disaster Relief, Use of IM D for better protection of Timor-Leste.
- Allows India to increase its development assistance in region.
- More soft power.

- High export potential, especially for defense.
- Pacific island nation have high number of Indian Diaspora → Safeguard their interests.

Challenges to Inclusive Indo-Pacific Construct

- (i) Hegemonic China, use of BRI, String of Pearls etc.
- (ii) Lack of recognition of multilateral decision by China.
 - ⊙. Issue of Palauley Island.
- (iii) Lack of clear cut definition of Indo-Pacific extent
- (iv) The region is becoming as a new flash-point for ~~the~~ cold war.
 - ⊙. Non traditional threats like piracy, biodiversity loss, climate change
- (v) Lack of cooperation among countries
- (vi) Lack of Indo-Pacific forum for discussion

So, need is for increased collaboration to increase the potential of Indo-Pacific and achieve inclusiveness.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	✓	⊙	⊙
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			