

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटेMaximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Vijay Raghav Goyal		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910089524	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	7 - August - 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. 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।	
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 5:00 pm	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 8:10 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक 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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

213503_612302_1910089524_(2023-08-07 21:22:15)

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

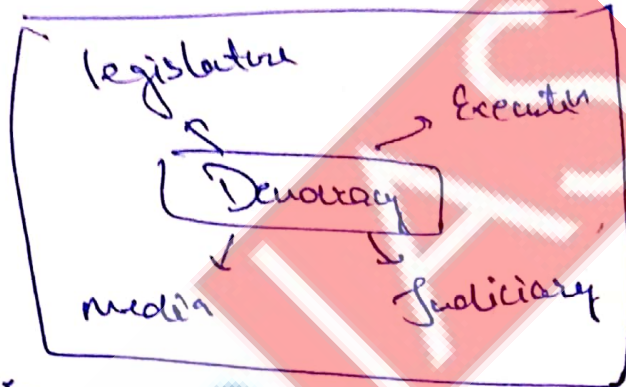
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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.

Fourth Estate refer to the

4th pillar of
democracy which
is free and fair
journalism and media



Role in democracy

① Freedom of speech → dissent against
government

Ex: critical analysis of policy

② Provide voice to marginalised against
majority. Ex. exposing caste discrimination

③ Provide mass mobilisation and information
Ex: protest → via media led empowerment

④ Improving accountability: RTI system
↓
vertical accountability ← media flag
issues

④ Provide right orientation and individual action for democratic change.

Eg: Media house → providing debates and discussion.

However, there are various issues

① Press gagging → via unviable and irrational censorship. Eg: Internet blockade for 2 months

② Dilution of safe harbour rule in IT (intermediaries) guidelines → reduces participation

③ Fakenews rising (2007-till in 3 years) → reduces trust on media

④ Paid media → failure to ensure democratic values. Eg: Media as political spokesperson

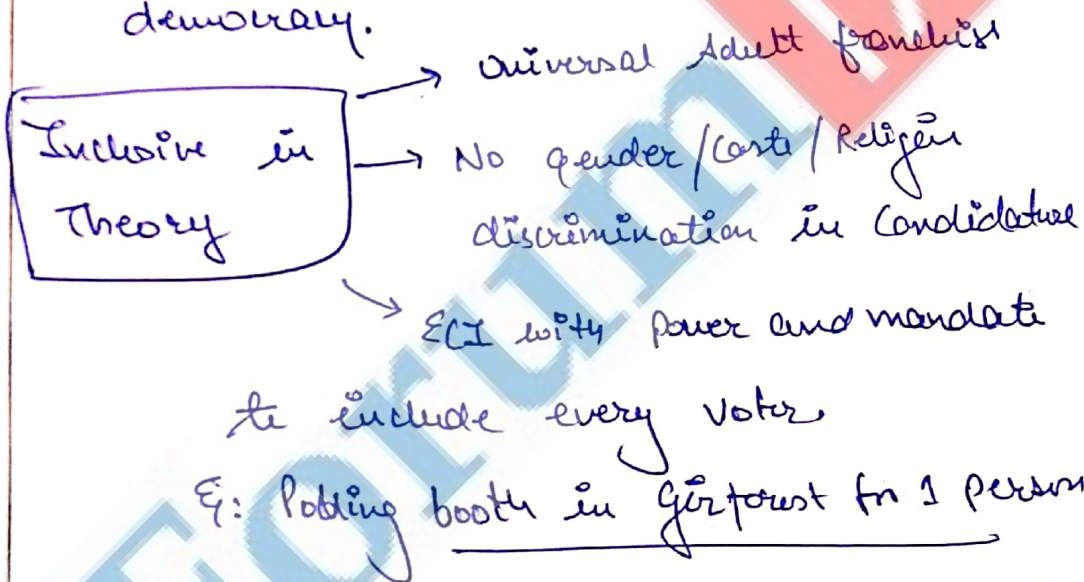
⑤ Media leading to vested interest → Inflammatory speeches
→ Sensationalisation of News
→ Media trials.

Herby, ensuring a media code of ethics along with freedom of speech (as per Article 19 and Romesh Thaper case) is vital for press support.

Q2.

India provides for constitutional
democracy with inclusive system
w/ equal opportunity to all.

However, women are missing out on
democracy.



However various exclusionary tendencies exist

1. Lack of reservation → low focus on women candidates

Ex: 4% → 14% (women representation)
2010 2019 in Lok Sabha

2. Winnability as factor for election
↳ women often neglected out.

③ Sarpanchpate Phenomena → lack of individual sovereignty for elected women leaders

④ lack of information empowerment

↳ women not able to cast rational choice

↳ Reduces democratic participation

(ADR report)

⑤ Women migration (via marriage)

↳ lack of voter-ID re-creation

↳ voting share reduce ⇒ Electoral disappearance of women

~~then~~ such events lead to

→ lower gender equality

→ lack of diversity of ideas

→ lower the parliamentary discipline

↳ lower confidence of women.

Focus on women reservation Bill, training of elected officials, digital empowerment and

Push to women Organisation for substantial democracy in India

Q3.

Death penalty is provided as ultimate as last resort punishment in various heinous crimes like Rape/murder
E: Nirbhaya case.

Right to life do not end with death penalty

- ① Right to life is sacred → above the law
- ② It is provided as human right, non-alienable to person
- ③ Various international practices denounce death penalty. E: USA → no death penalty.

Various controversies arise

① Nature of Judicial intervention

↳ Reformative → do not provide death
↳ Judiciary → push for reform of prisoners

↓
No death may lead to failure of justice. ← however, certain people may be beyond reform

Ex: Psychopaths / Habitual offenders

② Presence of Terrorism / Separatism

Death Penalty

↓
Provide deterrence

No death

↓
human right

↓
may later lead to new attacks

③ Rule of law controversy

↳ ~~That~~ right to life can be taken away via 'due-process of law'

↳ However, it goes against natural rights.

④ State's image

Death penalty → Portray state as above humanity

→ May amount to Tyranny

However it ↙
can be necessary for security.

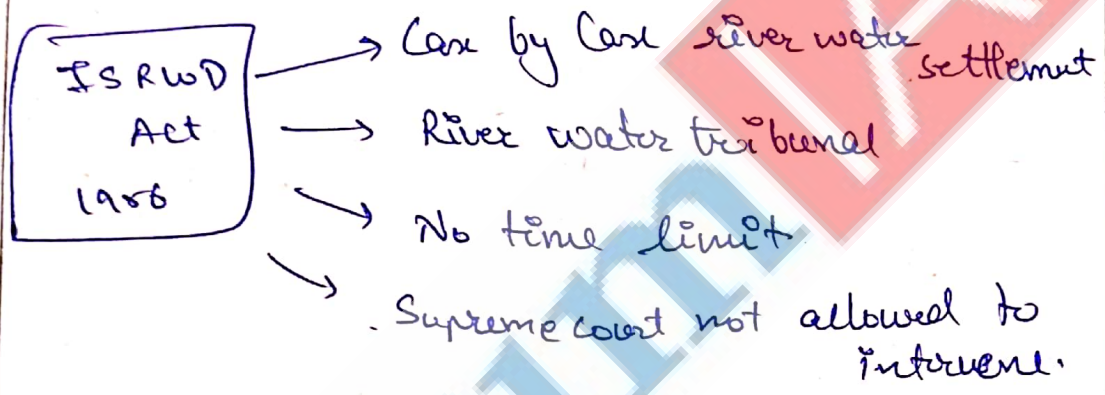
"There is no reform once death is given"

Herby, death penalty be provided only in interest of rare cases with diligence,

rational reasons and transparency for balance in right to life and state's mandate.

Q4.

Ar 262 provides Parliament for interstate river water dispute which led to ISRWD Act 1956.



Effectiveness

- Provided institutional way of settlement
- Reduces federal tension via streamlined approach.
- Higher judiciary's non interference to reduce delay.

However, the Act fails to have impact

1. Delay in notifying tribunal.
E: 20 years for Krishna river
2. No time limit in award => 31 years for Kaveri dispute

① Supreme Court (via Art 142) stated that
Appeal to order cannot be restricted
↳ delays rise in award
implementation

② Impact of such delay

① Freezing of projects → development loss
↳ unviable projects → reduce investment

② Irrigation & Hydro Power Potential
↓ only 48% irrigation ↓ 60 GW untapped untapped

③ River dispute drag on → cooperative federalism → reduce → Rine of combative federalism

④ Public clash and politicization of dispute rise.

⑤ welfare of public ultimately suffer

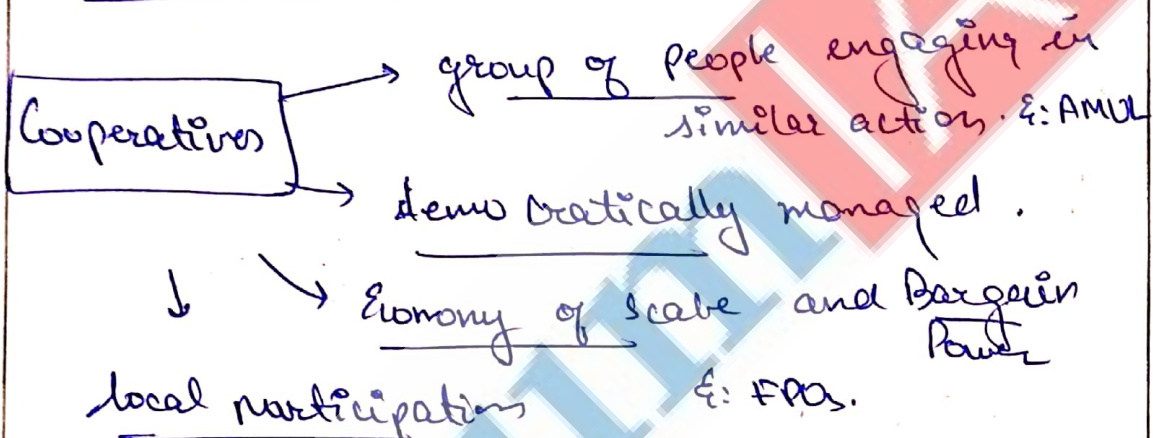
thereby New River Dispute Act provide respite with permanent tribunal and timebound award

further push on sustainable water usage.

Interstate Council and cooperative federalism for reducing disputes.

Q.5.

Recently, India have provided for Cooperatives Ministry for infusing Cooperative model of growth.



Significance

① Economic growth in regions:

- ↳ land unification (Cooperative farming)
- ↳ farming modernize (Cooperative → hire machinery)
- ↳ food processing industry. (Lijjat Papad)

② Provide for marketing support.

- ↳ Cooperative → Economy of scale → Reduce logistic cost
- ↳ Provide local banking

③ Reduces exploitation of rural dwellers

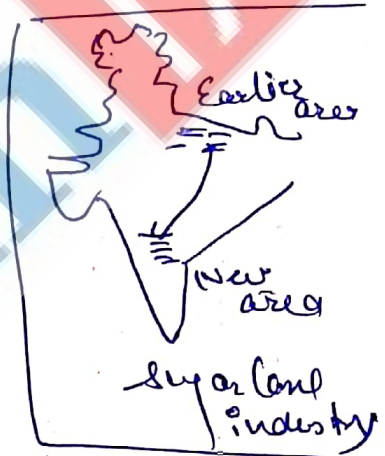
↳ Cooperative → collective action → resist unfair terms/conditions

Ex: Potato farmer Cooperative → resisting Pepsi Co.'s case.

④ Cooperative act as attractive unit

for industry

Ex: sugar cane industry shift from North to South



⑤ Credit provisioning in

rural area. Ex: Cooperative Banks

However cooperatives have issues

→ politicised organisations

→ fear of land grabbing

→ low management capacity

↓ Dominance of few elites

↓ low social harmony → resist cooperatives

Cooperatives evolution via government handholding,

inner democracy, social audit and awareness

for rural sustainability in nations.

Q.6:

PM PVTG Development mission provides a targeted support to PVTG (GSTribes) for socio-economic growth and better social integration in region.

The mission becomes a test of good governance

① Close to people

↳ Bottom up approach in mission,

Ex: Intervention led by local government

↳ Providing support as per need

Ex: Vulnerability Index assessment

Via linking with PVTG → assess the need
rectify demands

② Responsive to aspiration

↳ Providing stable livelihood → poverty reduction

↳ Aspiration of cultural solidarity :

- safety to scriptures and local practices

- ① Aspiration of political empowerment
↳ Providing mission mode way to
infuse political literacy and awareness

Inclusion in Approach

- ① Special focus on women & children
↳ Health → Nutritional support
↳ Education for children in mother tongue.

- ② Regional inclusion
↳ Push for efforts in all regions with PVTG

- ③ Environment inclusion via ensuring safety to local biota while intervention

The success of mission however have challenges

- low bureaucratic sensitivity
- lack of last mile connectivity
- low social security and literacy in PVTG

Coordinated and consistent push for PVTG
empowerment will provide for good governance.

Q7.

India has over 250 million MPI

Poor. Further there exist triple burden of malnutrition.

- 35% stunting | - 20% wasting | 32% underweight

Collaboration of state & CSO works

Poverty address

① CSO provides for policy input for addressing issues.

E: white paper → demands are provided.

② ~~Implementation~~ ^{Income} ^{Urban Employment} ^{guarantee provision}

③ Implementation of schemes

→ targeted action via CSO support.

E: CHETNA NGO → finding beneficiaries
↓
linking to government

④ Provide for social audit → review of

E: audit of SHG program. Improving the Program action.

Atta Nutrition Support

① CSO managing PDS shop. Ex: Bihar model

② CSO with food processing → Nutritional value risk

Ex: Ashley Patra Aid in mid day-meal

③ CSO engaging in environment safety

↳ reduces food contamination.

Ex: Tanet Bharet Dahiya

However, there are limitations

① structural issues → low capacity of CSO
↓
low reach of CSO → Vested interest in CSO
Ex: Andhra government agenda

② Government → Not willing to share power
→ resistance by local officials

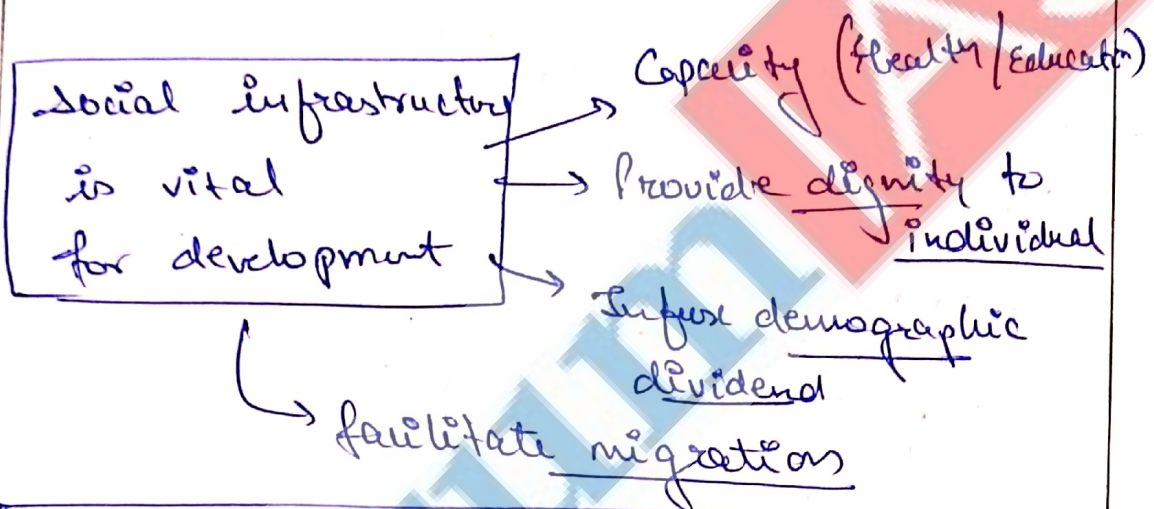
③ Lack of responsibility/accountability on CSO
↳ may not work as desired.

④ low cooperation among CSOs → lower the impact

Focus on CSO capacity building, linking Panchayat with CSO, training facility and mission mode CSO linking will allow social justice in India

Q.8.

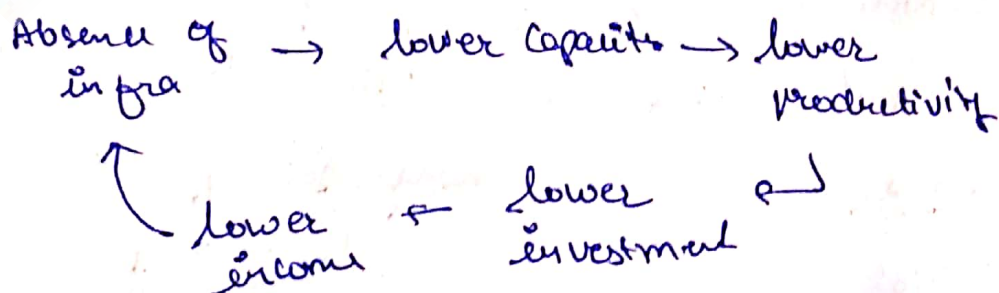
India is currently in its Amrit Kaal (25 years) to reach Atmanirbhar (Developed nation) by 2047.



However it is a challenge

- ① Funding issue over 50 lakh Cr funds are required for desired status.
Eg: Education → only 4% GDP expenditure

② Vicious cycle trap



③ It lead to rise in inequality

↳ Rich people → access to social infra

intergenerational \leftarrow \downarrow rise in skill and productivity
inequality

(0.3 Gini Coefficient)

④ With infrastructure → disenchantment of public

security issue

low participation \leftarrow trust of government \leftarrow reduce

lower support to initiative

Bureaucratic resistance

Further there exist

other challenges

to Development target

→ Regional inequality

→ low connectivity

→ Disaster rising

way forward : Improving Infrastructure

① Niti Aayog → 3yr/5yr/7yr action plan

② PPP models with social entrepreneurship

③ social stock exchange for finance

social infrastructure is bedrock for development which will usher era of Atmanirbhar

Q.9.

India and west Asia have historical civilisational ties which are

today converged in to Strategic partnerships

Changing Paradigm



Earlier → west Asian hostilities — Iran vs Israel vs Saudi Arabia

Today → Iran — Saudi Arabia deal
diplomacy → Abraham Accords.

It argues well for Indian interest

① Easy to manage partners:

→ Saudi-Iran linkage → allows ~~investigation~~ ^{ease} in look West Policy

→ Reduces the hostilities with Israel in region → allow India to Cooperate with all

② Security situation will improve

↳ proxy wars will reduce → west Asian stability
Energy security for India ←

③ Easy to conduct our de-hyphenation Policy

↳ Reduces tensions with Israel → Palestine issue will not derail negotiations

④ safety for Indian diaspora in region.

However gain reversal exist

① Chinese "Great Mission" strategy

↳ slowly Chinese penetration in Region against India's sphere of influence

↳ Debt trap → BRI is been endorsed

② Rising Pakistan Influence on Iran

↳ against India's energy security

③ The proxy wars between Iran and Saudi Arabia may shift onto Israel

↳ against India's strategic interest

④ Rising power of Muslim Brotherhood and ISIS

↳ Terrorism lead destabilisation.

India need to have Act-West Asia Policy with linkages with all for securing its interests.

Q10:

South Asia is among most unintegrated region providing a potential for diplomacy via cross border rivers.



low integration of region

① Only 5% regional trade

② Bilateral disputes exist. E: Indo-Pak

③ lower solidarity among public

E: ~~India~~ Modhosi → anti India narrative.
Blockade

Water diplomacy can help:

① provide forum for dialogue and negotiation

② water diplomacy with humanitarian outlook → can provide a favourable image.

③ sharing of technology → project management
E: India-Nepal.

Further, Indus water treaty have potential

① Re-invigorate ~~cooperation~~ ^{diplomacy} among
India and Pakistan

② Can provide cooperation in:

- food security → via assessing irrigation potential

- Integration of drainage basins for watershed management

- Sharing of data → climate change control

③ Multiplier → revival of SAARC

effect → Case to follow for Bangladesh and China in region.

However, the hostilities among nation have limited the potential

↳ Indus water treaty breach by Pakistan
in dispute settlement

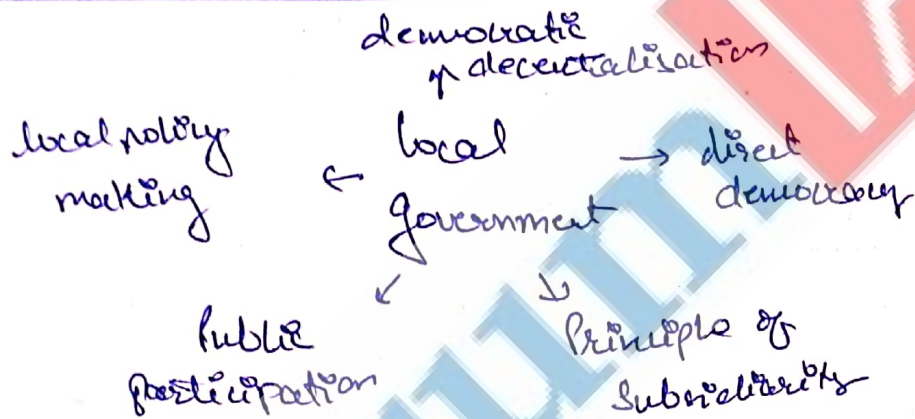
↳ "Blood and water" cannot flow together

Heavily focus on rule based order and separating
water diplomacy with other factors is vital
for ecosystem of cooperation.

11.
11.

73rd and 74th CAA 1992 provided

local government formation with
Constitutional mandate.



The idea of local governance remained hostage

- ④ Funding problem → lack of devolution of finances (only 2-10% funds devolved by states)
 - ↳ Mostly tied funds → Cannot provide for local projects
 - ↳ delay in funding → goes against efficiency
 - ↳ taxation powers → lack of authority → local opposition to taxation

② Functions Issue : state discussion over devolution of Schedule 11/12 items (Art 243G)

leading to lower devolution

- ↳ Perpetual dependence on state for permissions
- ↳ Cannot provide for local schemes.

③ Functionaries Problem

- ↳ lack of separate Panchayat Service Cadre
- ↳ District administration → no control of local government
Tussle for power ↔
- ↳ women functionaries → Sarpenchati phenomenon

④ Functionality Issue :

- ↳ lack of training of members.
- ↳ low infrastructure. (60% → do not have computer
15% → do not have secretariat building)
- ↳ low public consensus over projects

⑤ Institutional Problems

- ① District planning Committee → not convened (13 out of 29 states)
→ Biased toward either rural or urban bodies
- ② State finance Commission → delay in setup
→ Recommendations overlooked
↳ lack of link with central finance commission
- ③ Dominance of Panchayat bodies → Responsibility dilution
→ diffusion of accountability
→ Tussle for power
Eg: SPUs for smart city mission

Way forward: Mani Shankar Iyer Committee

- ① Provide devolution of all functions. Eg: Karnataka
- ② 33% funds of state for local bodies. Eg: Kerala
- ③ Training (Gram swaraj Yojna)
- ④ Technology usage (SWAMIYA scheme)
- ⑤ Special cadre of local governance Eg: Maharashtra

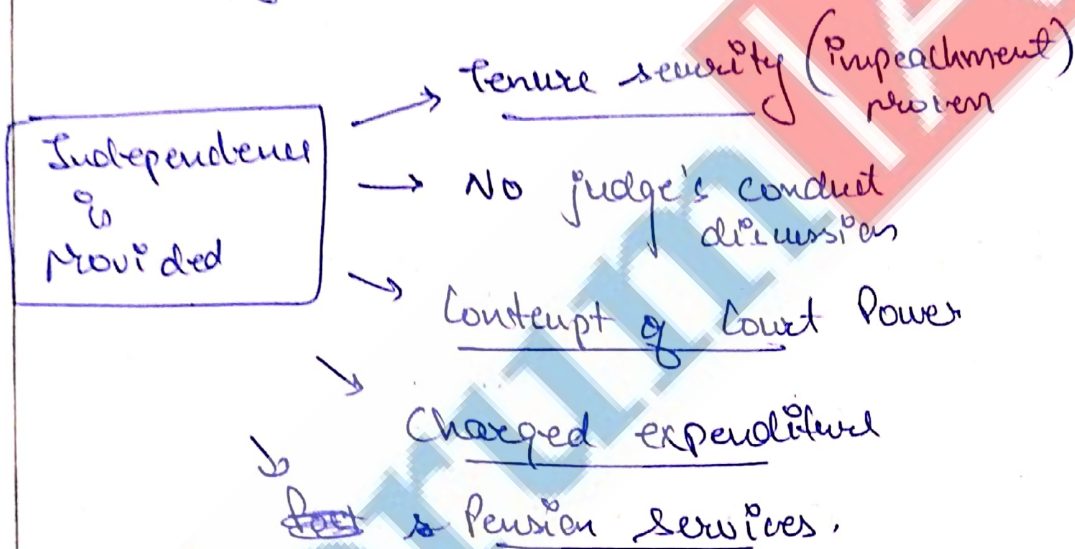
Empowerment of local governance will provide
substantial democracy in nation

Q12

Indian Constitution and

Basic structure provide independent

Judiciary as salient feature.



Bedrock for thriving polity

⊗ Ensures Constitutional morality.

↳ Judicial review of actions.

E.g. Review of legislation

⊗ Provide without any fear or favour for constitutional interpretation. E.g. Basic structure system.

⊗ Check and Balance secured.

- ① Curbing legislative Over reach
Eg: 97th CAA was partially struck down as it goes against federalism
- ② Executive Over-reach curtail
Eg: P. Rule in UK / Arunachal Pradesh revoked
- ③ Provide suggestions for nobility
→ fill legal vacuum. Eg. Vishakha guidelines
→ Mohini Jain case → Right To Education legislation.

Executive Encroachment erode credibility & efficacy

- ① Undue influence on judicial Conduct
Eg: Appointment influence → Secure favourable Judgment
- ② Post retirement benefits → may lure
Judicial inefficiency
Eg: Judges in Rajya Sabha
- ③ Government is biggest litigant in

higher judiciary \Rightarrow Executive encroachment
will impact the
E: Religious volatile
Cases alleged to be
biased in Judgment
fairness of Cases.

(iv) Public trust on Judiciary drops

\hookrightarrow Demand of Instant Justice rise.
E: Disha Case.

However, the Executive Control is vital

(1) Check and Balance \rightarrow require executive
to have regulation

E: President \rightarrow final say
in appointment

(2) Public mandate with Executives: \rightarrow they
have right to regulate

thereby, a balance is necessary:

- Judicial Co-governance and Judicial restraint
- Executive be transparent and rational
- No politicisation of Cases

A balanced approach will ensure democratic
system in polity.

Q13.

India ranks 87 in Corruption Perception Index (Transparency International) showing a cause of vested interest in investigation agencies.

Executive agencies as watch dogs

⊗ Provide deterrence against illegal action

Ex: CBI inquiry

⊗ Support to Judiciary in ensuring Constitutionalism. Ex: NIA investigation

Further ED have high mandate

⊗ Ensure financial security → No Money Laundering

⊗ Black money curbing → Expose shell companies
↳ uncover scams.

⊗ Provide policy input for legislature
for review of legislation.

However, various vested interests exist

- ① Political flogging of opposition is alleged. Eg: Members in opposition are targeted.
- ② Slowdown in investigations of ruling party members.
- ③ Targeted action against cases in few particular states (alleged by West Bengal)
- ④ Not sharing information with state police leading to power tussle.

Further, Controversies risen with Amended Money Laundering Act:

- ① ED do not need to provide reason for arrest
- ② EDIR regarded as FIR
- ③ No provision for legal aid
- ④ Overs of innocence on accused party.

Such action goes against rule of law

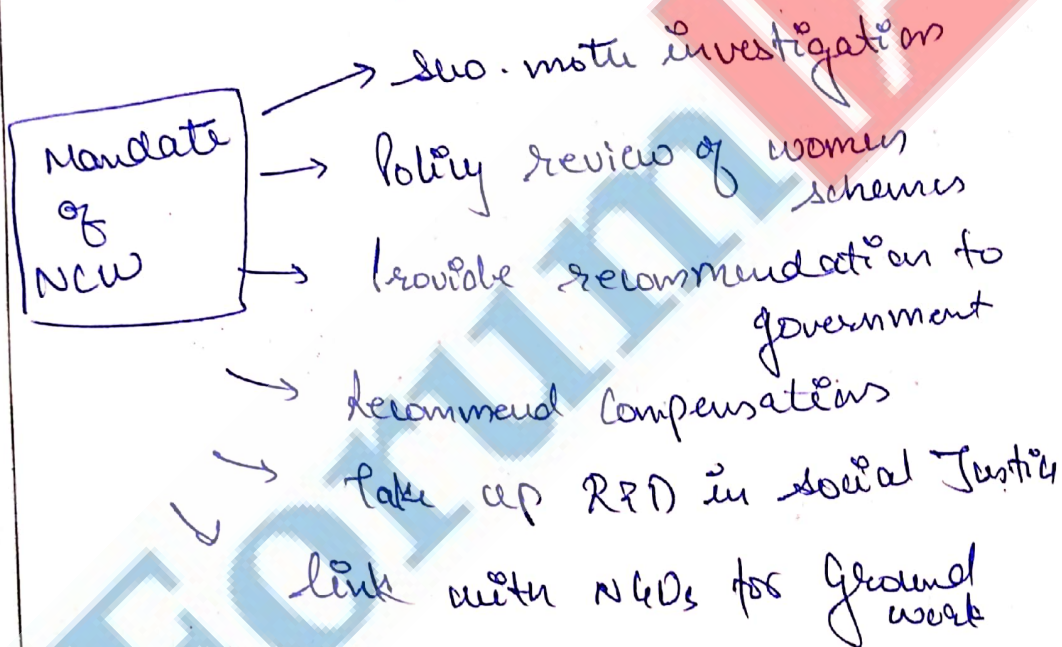
- ① Against idea of Legal supremacy
 - ↳ Case-by-case use of agency for vested interest
 - ↳ Political motivations governing the action
- ② Against Equality in action with business against particular region
- ③ Reduces efficiency of law with slow cooperation among agencies.
- ④ Recipe for Judicial litigation due to biased action ⇒ against spirit of law

Way forward:

- ① Independence of ED → Appointment via Collegium system
 - ② Transparency in directives by political system
 - ③ RTI for ED can be provided
 - ④ Mandatory cooperation with other agencies.
- The Independence of executive agencies will ensure security and integrity in polity.

Q14.

NCW is a statutory and quasi-judicial body ~~is~~ for women empowerment and gender justice.



The NCW has upheld its mandate

① Various vital cases were covered.

Ex: Nibhaya case / DISHA case

② Provided valuable suggestions for policy

Ex: surrogacy act reviewed

- lot adalat with women based cases was provided

③ Two-mote cognisance taken up in heinous crimes and gender stereotypes

Ex: Report about gender pay gap

④ Linked with prominent NGOs

↳ STREE → women in distress reach

↳ Kudankshree → SHG working women covered

⑤ Academia linkage for social Justice

Ex: NCO with UN Women collaborating with Delhi University

However NCO have various issues in mandate

① Non Constitutional body → reduces the moral power and material authority.

② Inability to provide safeguard:

↳ Delays in tracing and covering cases

↳ lack of independent investigation wing

↳ Recommendations not binding

③ social well being issue

↳ lack of enough staff to provide for all sectors. E: generally work only for working women & girls
education and social mobility sector ← ignored.

↳ lack of enough infrastructure and funds for meaningful contribution

④ Overlap of power with other institutes.

E: Murder → NHRC
Rape → NCIW
→ CBI / state Police.

Therefore, the various suggestions are necessary:

① Constitutional status. (NCW)

② Independent investigation wing.

③ Institutional linking of NCIW / NCT / NHRC

④ Charged expenditure and staff empowerment

⑤ Provide priority to NCW report and reason for not accepting recommendation

the empowerment of NCW will ensure Gender Justice (SDG 5)

Q13

MPI report provides about 250 million Indians as poor with various targeted interventions - highlighting its significance.

Informed policy making via MPI report

- ① Extent of deprivation → Head count system
- ↳ Poverty gap reporting
 - ↳ Condition of bottom of pyramid is provided
 - ↳ Regional poverty changes are given

This allows in → Intervention as per region
policy making → Provide estimate of total funding requirement.

Ex: More poverty in East India → Poverty gap reduction via more funding in region.

② Source of deprivation analysis

↳ Provides information about factors leading to poverty

Source by MPI

Policy intervention

⊛ Agriculture
↳ disguised unemployment
↳ low wages
(Real wages dropping)

→ Agricultural green revolution
- Food processing
- Cooperative formation

⊛ Urban area → 17% in slums.

→ Providing urban employment guarantee programs

⊛ Industry → Paygap for informal sector

→ Labour law codify
→ Formalisation of economy

⊛ low social security
↳ Black swan event lead to poverty

→ social security via National Pension Service, EPFO and PFMDI

③ Complexity of deprivation analysis

↳ Report provides various dilemmas in poverty reduction.

- ① Economic growth → Environment damage
for poverty tackling ↓
Disaster and Refugee led Poverty
 - ② low targeting of benefit → Cornering of benefit by well-off sections.
E: only 30% money reach poor
 - ③ Social backlash against working women and Caste based discrimination leading to poverty
- Policy input - ensures → Environment sustainability
E: Green Jobs
- PBE based interventions
- Social movements for support.
E: He 4 she.

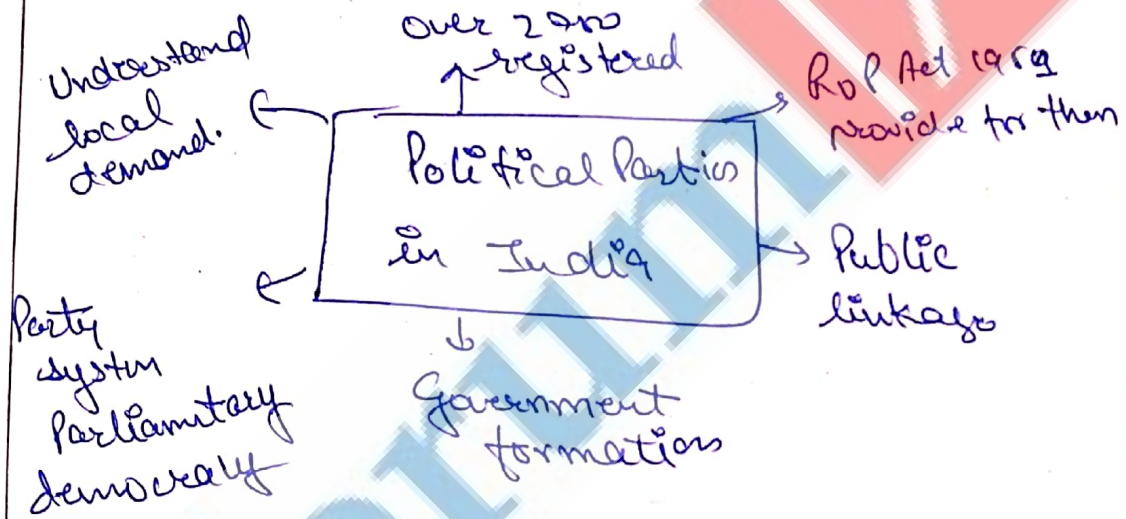
Further, NPS report need to ensure:

- Provide Natural Capital assessment in poverty
- Use Technology like AI/ML for analysis
- focus on happiness aspect, going beyond poverty

Coordinated and innovative action will lead to SDG 1 in Amrit Kaal

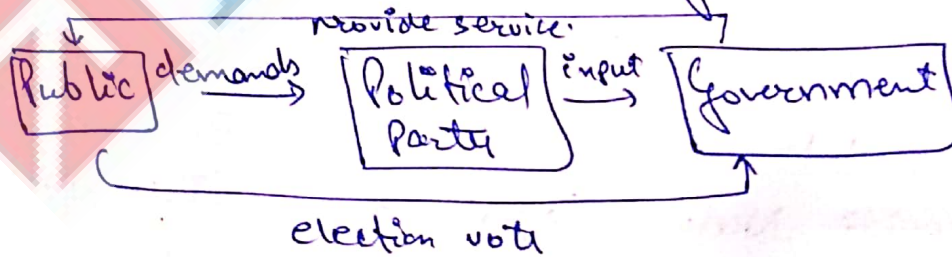
Q1a

Political parties are organised groups with political ideologies directly entering in elections for democratic purpose.



Life blood of democracy

① Political party as linkage with public



② Political party provides for pressure on executives to deliver.

Eg: Push for labour reform.

① Ensures voice of locals are heard.

Ex: Coalition → small party with voice
system in government

② Act as safety check to stabilise
government and mediate internal
crises ⇒ safeguard to democracy

Ex: All Party meet → coordination in
Parliament.

However, various challenges limiting
democratisation

① Lack of intra party democracy

↳ Party control by dynasty

↳ Individual's ideology become dominant

↳ lack of voice to ground workers

② Use of money and muscle power.

Ex: Ticket to criminal antecedent

Candidates ⇒ disenchanting
Public.

• (44% in
Lok Sabha 2014)

- ③ Use of inflammatory speeches by political party (major reason for riots as per ECI)
E: Delhi riots 2020
- ④ low representation to small parties
due to FPTP voting system E: 4% vote
↓
zero seat to a national party in 2014.
- ⑤ Lack of transparency
in parties (No RTI) → Money laundering
↳ Party controlled by high net worth people
↳ lower connect with public.
E: Election Bond opaqueness case

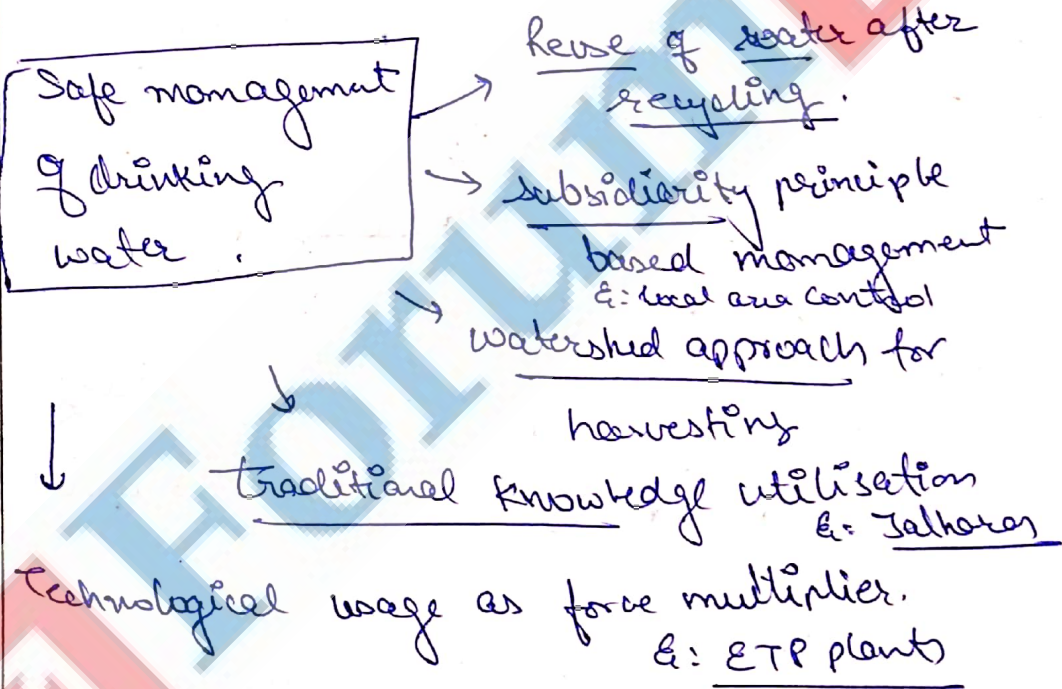
Way forward: Rationalise party system

- ① RoP Act 1951 → Power to disqualify Party
Changes → RTI on political Party
→ ECI provide election in Party
- ② Electoral Bonds → transparency
- ③ Hybrid voting system (Germany) ← FPTP
List

The reforms in parties will reform the democracy
in amsrit kaal

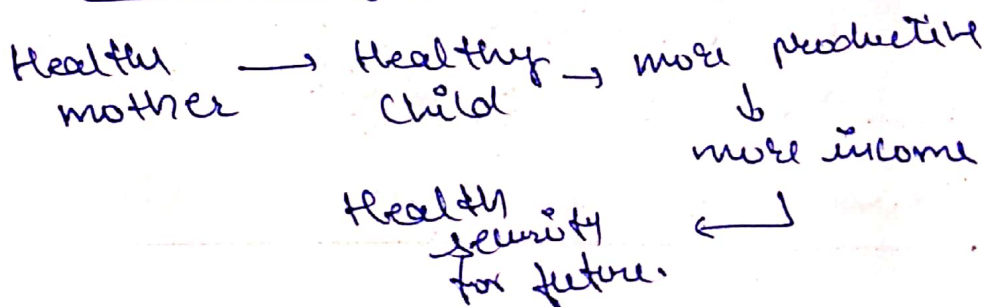
Q17.

Jal Jeevan mission provides for tap based water security to each household by 2024 with 15 Lpd water for every member across India.

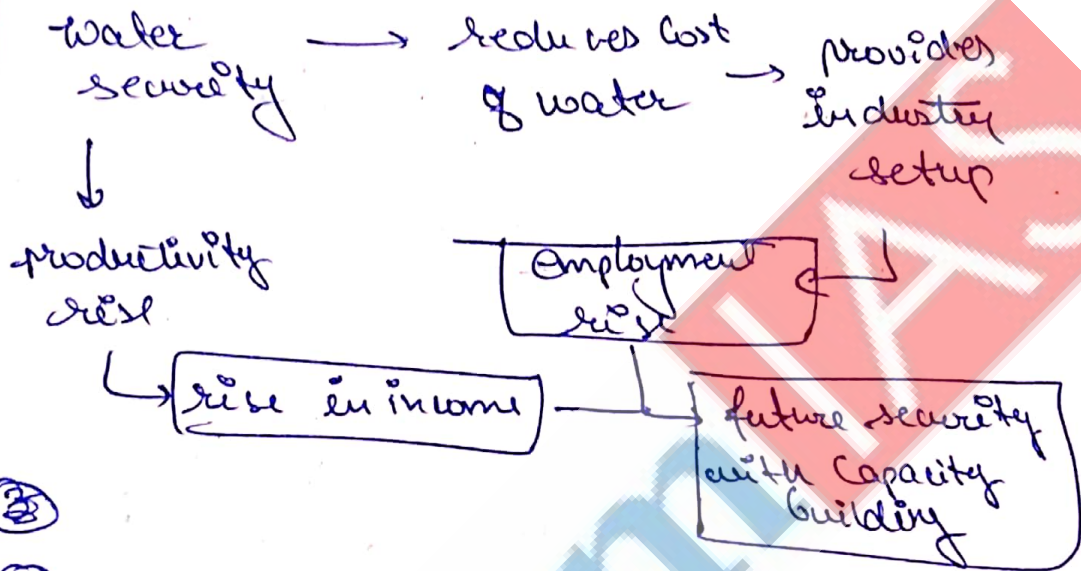


The benefits cut across generations

① Health benefit across generation

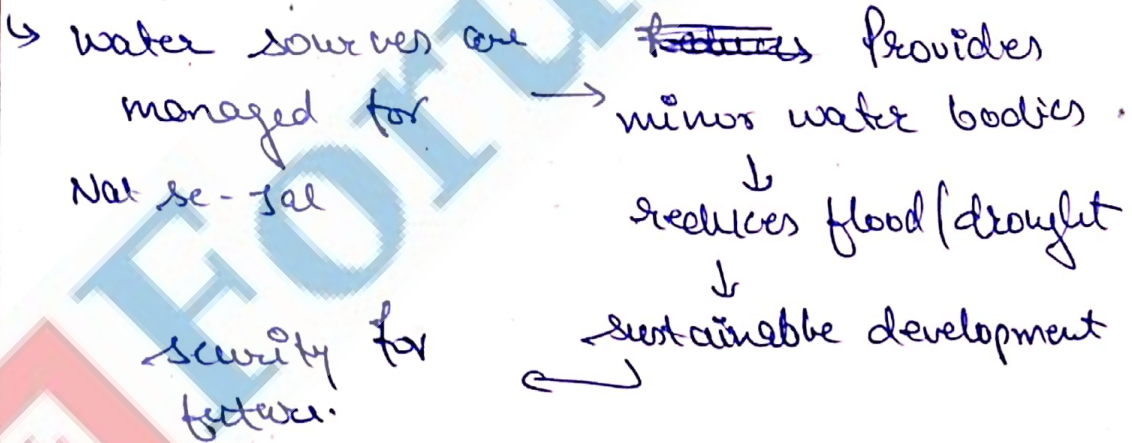


② Economic benefit across generation



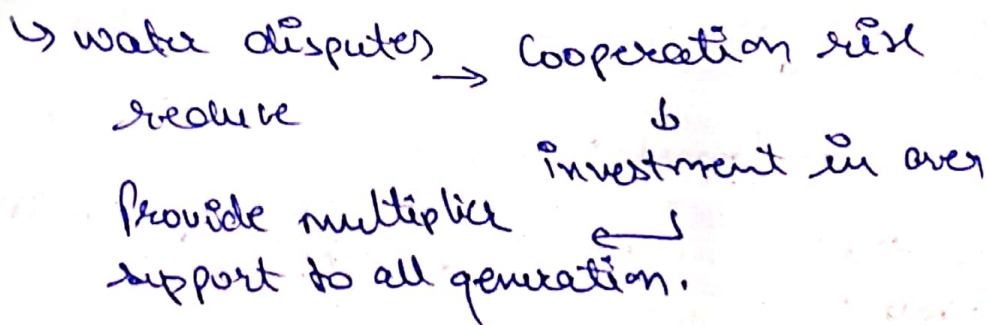
③

③ Environment security:



④

Security will rise in regions



However, various challenges exist

① Water availability issue

↳ Rising Population → water available per capita reduce.

E: 2000 → 2020
1493 m³ → 947 m³ (1.4 Bn Population)

↳ Water Crisis via Climate change

↳ availability distort. E: flash drought risk

② lack of infrastructure for last mile

↳ connectivity at house level missing

③ low capacity of local bodies — lack of funds
— low training

④ social audit of mission is missing

⑤ water quality issue: Delhi → water below drinking level standard
↳ recycle is costly

Need of the hour is to provide a PPP

approach, industry-society-academia links,

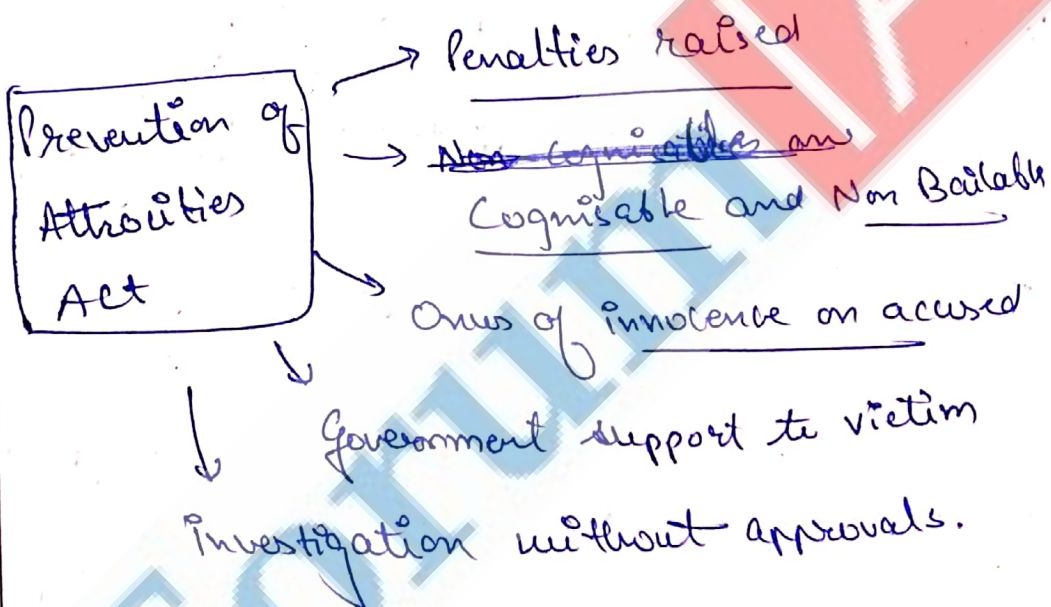
training of locals, climate change adaptation

and social audit based policy revision

for water security in India

Q12.

NCRB reports 300% rise in cases against SC/ST in 2014-2019 period showing fault lines in legislation



The legislations are failing

Low public authority sensitization

① Bureaucratic attitude with public authority → high procedural integrity
↓
high delays in Justice

② Demand of Collusive Corruption for case filing.

② Lack of prompt action with deliberate delay for demanding Probe.

③ Influential members of society can derail the investigation via political or economic influence

④ Lack of use of innovative technology in investigation → efficacy reduces

Civil society issues in sensitization

① Social Capital of vulnerable is low

- ↳ public support missing
 - ↳ Not able to get legal aid
 - ↳ lack of awareness about legal procedure
- } → failure to lodge Complaint
E: Gov. cases not reported

② Focus over video-creation and sharing of atrocities for publicity
↳ Privacy of individual violated.
E: Twitter uploads.

⊕ ~~Request~~ Demotivation to persons by Civil society to lodge Complaint

↳ Fear of losing job } → Failure of Justice
↳ Fear of retaliation

⊕ such incidents lead to → lower conviction (less than 10%)
→ Cases not filing
→ lower harmony in society
→ perpetual discrimination

However, the legislations have improved with time → provided new atrocities e: shoe parading
→ training for police
→ Rise in compensation.

The need of hour is :

- ⊕ follow NST / NSC recommendations
- ⊕ provide e-complaint system with digital literacy
- ⊕ tracing of Cases and fast track Courts
- ⊕ policy legislative impact assessment.

Curb over atrocities will lead to social Justice.

Q19.

India and Africa ^{have} ~~are~~ historical linkages which got transformed into 'modern synchronisation' with evolving partnerships.

Global rebalancing by India - Africa

- ① Joint Global South Emergence with India - Africa as voice of global south.
Eg: India invitation in African Union meeting
- ② Acting as unified front against New colonialism and external supremacy
Eg: Providing for Reformed Multilateralism
- ③ Push Africa as a Pole in Multipolar world. Eg: Capacity enhancement in Africa - ITEC program.

Ties have inclusive orientation

- ① Provide support as per the demand of nation. E.g. NO forcing to join group
↳ push for soft loans
- ② Provide more focus on sub-economic growth of public. E.g. Hospital making
↳ Tele-medication
- ③ Transparency in support → NO fear of debt-trap.

Sustainable order

- ① Periodic high level talks for mediating differences.
- ② Providing technology transfer.
E.g. Green Energy in Africa.
- ③ Ensuring economic support and income rise of locals.

Equitable world order

- ① Global cooperation → Indo Pacific linkage
→ push for UNSC reforms
- ② Engaging in Global problems
E: climate change negotiation
→ Africa → support OSOWOG
→ India → support African Green
→ Green wall
- ③ Push for Global tech and finance in Africa.
→ cumulative but differential responsibility focus.

However there exist limitations

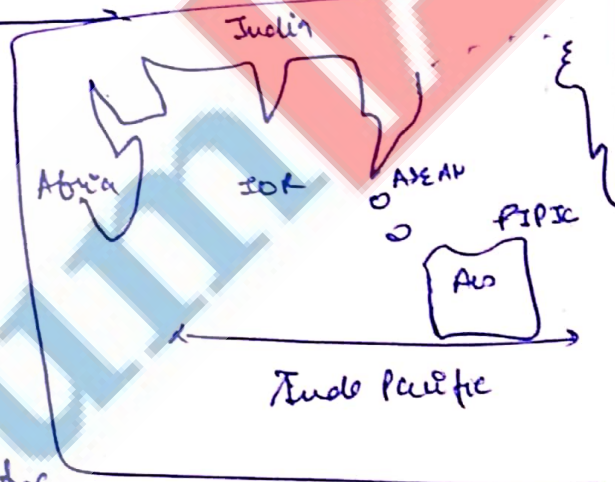
- Africa → Authoritarian
→ low internal connectivity
→ Chinese debt trap condition
- India → Boxed up in Asia
→ low project delivery capacity
E: ~~As~~ Asia-Africa Growth corridor non starter

Focus on win-win philosophy and Nusantara
Kutambakan with African priority in strategic
dialogues will ensure bolstering ties between regions.

Q20.

Indo Pacific is the new pivot for geopolitics with Mahan's idea of sea power and Spykman's idea of Rimland Control in Centrality.

Indo Pacific as
Theatre of
Opportunity



ASEAN Centrality factor

- ① Reduces Chinese role in South East Asia with prominence to ASEAN
↳ allows India to capture space
- ② Provides avenue for connectivity across oceans with ASEAN support
Eg: ASEAN → link to Pacific Island nations.

③ ASEAN support to gain confidence to act as Net Security provider
E: Naval exercises.

④ 'QUAD +' framework with ASEAN inclusion.

Rule based order

① Allows supply chain stability

② Indian Ocean remain "Tone of peace"

③ Counter the restrictive A2AD policy of China

④ Act as deterrence against militarisation
E: No spy ships

⑤ Provide support against opaque debt trap diplomacy.

Pacific Island nation theatre

① Extending reach of India to far East in Pacific Ocean

② Countering China → (Solomon Island with military link to China)

① Pacific Islands may be next to Ukraine
↳ links vital for security in region

② Provide for Marine sea resource extraction support

However hurdles exist

① Multiple players with conflicting demands.

↳ ~~AUKUS~~ AUKUS → militarising Indo Pacific

② Chinese incursion → more naval presence
→ string of pearls

③ Dilution of QUAD → Terming it as Asian NATO
↳ suspicion in Indo Pacific

④ Linkages of Pacific Island nations with Indian Ocean nations is low

⑤ low commercially linkages potential not reaped.

Focus on Connectivity, Commerce and Culture

along with SAGAR and Indo Pacific

Oceans initiative will aid in inclusive Indo Pacific.