



TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 1

FIAS - MGP 2023 Cohort 13 Alt - GS Paper 2 FLT #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Sheelpa Chauhan		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910130221	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1901	Date/दिनांक	14.9.2023

*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। 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. 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. 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. 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 : 9:50	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 12:50
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : Offline	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒
*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 : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the solution provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Asks specific questions, to get specific answers.

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)

'Fourth estate' plays a pivotal role in upholding democratic ethos. Fourth estate i.e. media, acts as the beacon of democratic values.

Role of fourth estate

- i) It helps in policy deliberation, by giving a channel to open discussions.
- ii) It strengthens the role of CSO, opposition by giving a leeway of representation to them.
- iii) It helps in shaping public discourse.
- iv) It directly acts as a bulwark of democratic actions, by pulling the government where ever necessary.

However, the fourth estate is replete with various challenges -

- i) the furthering of political agenda by media houses
- ii) the advertisement based revenue system

further enhances dependence on political patronage.

- iii) the tendency to side with the strong political parties, for affiliation
- iv) further with the enhanced competition, the sensationalisation has increased.

Fourth estate, acts as the bulwark of voice of the voiceless. For India to achieve 'Amrit Kaal', its efficient, impartial functioning is vital.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

The electoral process, is referred as the carnival of democracy. It was envisaged to be the wheel of political strengthening of citizens.

Electoral process - As envisaged

- i) A common channel to express political woes by citizens
- ii) uniting citizens as a voice of common masses
- iii) keeping political masters at check, with idea of 'one person, one vote, one value' ensuring women's vibrant participation.

However, this process has deviated in following ways -

- i) Proxy voting for women by men
- ii) the politics of divide and rule (i.e. caste-class-gender basis)

iii) low performance of women
eg. only 14% parliamentarians are women

iv) the concept of 'pradhan pati' at
grassroot democracy

In such a situation, even after having
'right to vote' the half demography i.e.
women, have not been able to
find her place in democratic polity.

The electoral process based on inclusion
on caste-class-gender lines is vital
for furthering demographic fabric
of the society.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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)

Capital punishment, is considered as a last resort in any liberal democracy. The SC, in 'Bachan Singh case', has given the 'rarest of the rare crime' dictum to reduce the instances of capital punishment.

There are many associated issues -

i) It is against right to life - A 21

ii) It is based on a feeling of vengeance

iii) It is against Gandhian ethos of 'hate the sin, not the sinner'

iv) It victimises the family of convicted person

However, on the other side of spectrum it may be necessitated -

i) In case of heinous crimes

- ii) In cases of undermining, lives of many
eg. Terrorists
- iii) It acts as a deterrent in the society
- iv) It ensures justice to the victims
of heinous crimes
- v) Suitable in case of 'person beyond
beyond reformation'

Capital punishment should be only rewarded as a matter of 'necessity' focusing on reformation of an individual, that is eventually a human resource for the nation.

Feedback

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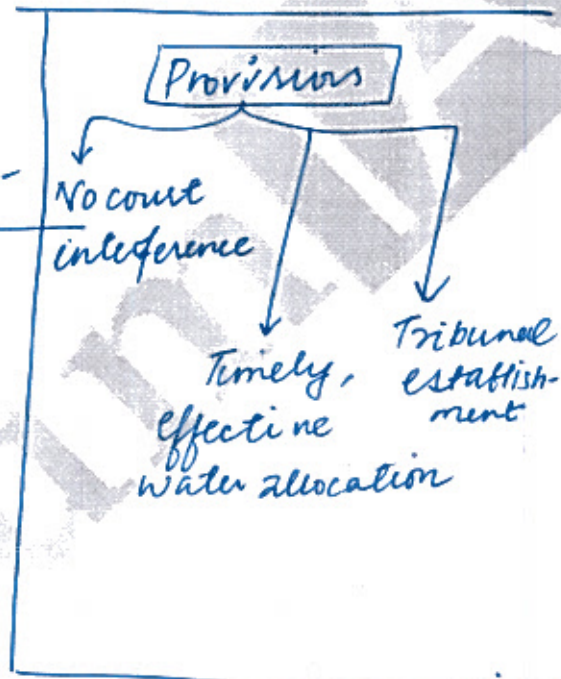
Q.4) Assess the effectiveness of Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 in resolution of river-water disputes. Also describe the potential impact of delays in resolution of water disputes.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Inter-state river water disputes act, 1956,
aims to cordially allocate water of various
inter-state rivers.

Effectiveness of this act -

i) It has been able to allocate water in a time bound cordially manner
eg. Narmada water allocation



ii) It has furthered inter-state cooperation by acting as a channel of communication

iii) However, as the SC held in 2018, as its cases can be re-appealed in the SC, it may lead to inordinate delays.

iv) It has no legal mechanism to ensure water-sharing formula.

Impact of delays -

- i) impacts the rights of people directly
eg. Rights of farmer of vocation i.e. agriculture
- ii) It fuels inter-state disputes
i.e. Tamilnadu, Karnataka (Kaveri dispute)
- iii) It may be used as an election ploy for political gains
- iv) It further reduces the spirit of cooperative federalism

The effective functioning of the act, may anger well for farmer community, city dwellers and federalism in whole.

Feedback

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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)

Cooperative model of development can act as panacea for rural distress. It focuses on resource harnessing and collective strength.

Significance →

- i) enhanced resource effectiveness
eg. Resource pooling
- ii) It focuses on building 'social capital'
- iii) It leverages greater bargaining power to the people
eg. PACS effectiveness
The success of AMUL
- iv) It augurs well for economic yield
i.e. enhanced benefits for farmers
- v) It further increases the underlying sense of 'fraternity' ushering well for society.

However, there are few issues -

- i) Caste rigidities in rural area
- ii) limited capacity of rural farmers
- iii) undemocratic functioning of cooperatives
- iv) Almost negligible role of women in most cooperatives, with few exceptions
e.g. SEWA

The recent bill on cooperatives, to strengthen, their structuring and functioning can augur well for cooperative led development in the society.

Feedback

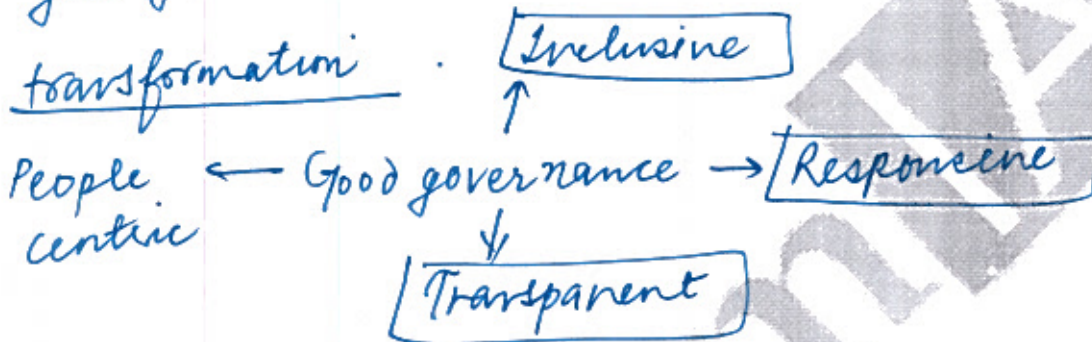
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Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. (Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150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

सुशासन मौलिक परीक्षा पास करने के लिए, कल्याणकारी राज्य को लोगों के करीब होना चाहिए, उनकी आकांक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी होना चाहिए और अपने दृष्टिकोण में समावेशी होना चाहिए। PM PVTG विकास मिशन के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India, as a welfare state (DPSP), aims at good governance as a wheel of social transformation.



It aims to ensure 'last mile' reach, as even mentioned as a pillar of budget 2023-24 (FY)

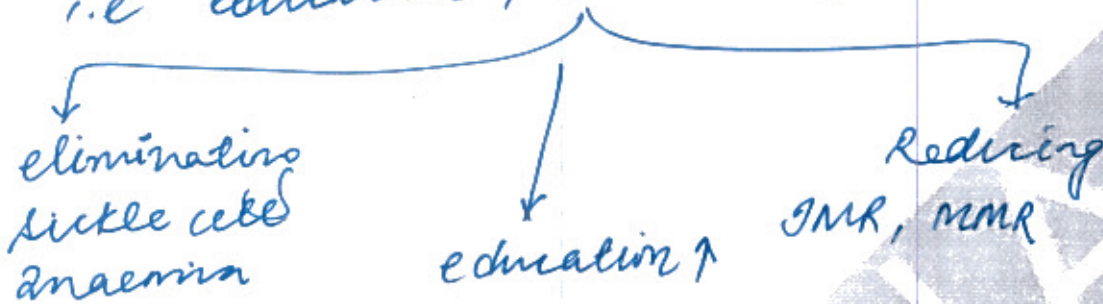
PM Particularly vulnerable tribes groups mission aims to align good governance with last mile reach -

i) It focuses on enhancing economic infrastructure i.e road, telecommunication connectivity

ii) Aims to enhance economic gains

for the tribes through TRIFES.

iii) It seeks to develop social infrastructure i.e. education, health infrastructure



iv) It aims to deliver government services to last mile with equal safeguard for their culture.

PM PVGT scheme aligns well with India's recent achievements in welfare state, through the wheels of good governance.

Feedback

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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)

State and CSOs play complimentary roles in development process. CSOs as non-state actor fills the developmental goals.

In order to tackle poverty and malnutrition in the country, which is rampant

~15% people multidimensionally poor (NITI Aayog)

they can collaborate →

i) Periodic assessment by CSOs of the benefits of government schemes
eg. Pratham surveys

ii) The CSOs can play the role of last mile enablers, as they enjoy confidence among people
eg. In LWE affected areas

iii) further CSO, through fact finding and reporting can augur well for

government policy making.

i) Further the united reach of the two
can help in greater awareness.
eg. nutritional counselling in Bemetara
Chhattisgarh

However, ~~there~~ there may be ^a greater
responsibility sharing on government/
state side as CSOs may work for
particular agenda. for efficient
eradication of poverty and malnutrition
undivided attention of the 2 is
required.

Feedback

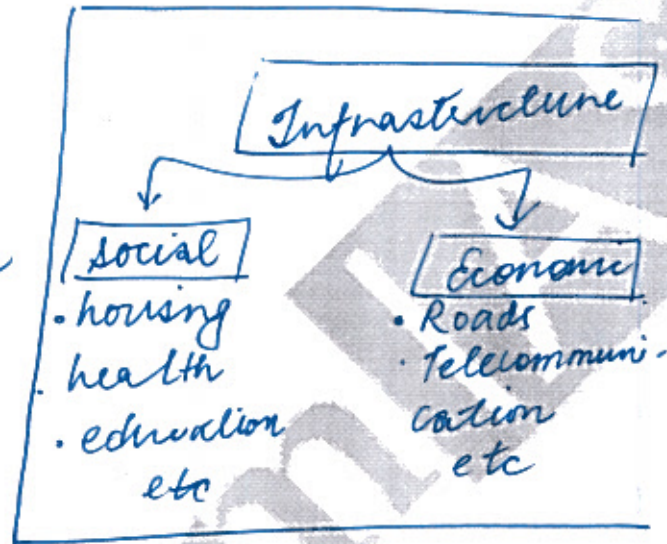
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Q.8) Absence of a robust social infrastructure in the country may become one of the most significant challenges in achieving a developed status by 2047. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश में एक मजबूत सामाजिक बुनियादी ढांचे की अनुपस्थिति 2047 तक विकसित स्थिति प्राप्त करने में सबसे महत्वपूर्ण चुनौतियों में से एक बन सकती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Infrastructure acts as the enabler of social progress. Social infrastructure becomes all the way more important for India to achieve the goals of 'Amrit Kaal'.



Key challenges

- i) Low investment on social infrastructure as a proportion of GDP
- ii) Lack of social security network for a large population
- iii) ~~Appo~~ Approximately 15% of the population is still multidimensionally poor (NITI aayog report)

i) The key sectors like health and education lacks robust investment paradigm.
 e.g. Low insurance penetration
 high drop out rate among poor communities
 Lack of robust 'R and D' environment

ii) Lack of social infrastructure further augments the vagaries of vulnerable sections
 e.g. COVID 19 impacted them indiscriminately

Way ahead - India's realisation of a \$ 10 trillion economy and a status of developed country depends on its robust investment on social infrastructure.

Feedback

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Q.9) Though the changing paradigm towards dialogue and diplomacy in West Asia augurs well for India's interests in this otherwise restive region, presence of inimical actors may reverse the gains. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि पश्चिम एशिया में संवाद एवं कूटनीति के प्रति बदलते प्रतिमान इस अशांत क्षेत्र में भारत के हितों के लिए अच्छा संकेत है, लेकिन प्रतिकूल तत्वों की उपस्थिति लाभ को उलट सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

West Asia, as India's extended neighbourhood, has multifarious implications for India, of late the diplomatic shift of 'Dialogue and Deliberation' is a step in right direction

eg. Recent thawing of relationships between Saudi Arabia and Iran (China brokered)

It would ensure greater stability in the region.

It would ensure greater developmental scope for India as well

eg. Recent launch of India-Arabia - Europe corridor

It may augur well for the long-impacted citizenry in the region

eg. Yemen war, Syria conflict

However, the recent developments may pose challenges for India -

- i) growing Chinese influence
eg. stakes at Chabahar
- ii) India's diplomatic clout may be impacted with new ties in the region (eg. Saudi Arabia's support for Pakistan)
- iii) It may further lead to geopolitical confrontation between conventional American clout and emerging wanes of Chinese challenge.
- iv) Support to external non-state actors (i.e. terrorist outfits) poses a direct challenge for India

West Asian peace should be brought about by united global and local interests, unhindered by narrow national interests of few nations.

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)

South Asia, as an entangled geography, is united by physiology, hydrology and climatic events.

Water Diplomacy can augur well for the yet-missing peace and collaboration in the region -

opportunities
i) It may lead to enhanced cooperation
eg. Kushiyara river treaty (Indo-Bangladesh)

ii) the development of hydro-electricity may ensure the social/economic infrastructure
eg. Bhutan investments of India

iii) effective management may augur well for nations

eg. Evading floods in lower riparian
2023 Pakistan floods

iv) Rivers like Indus system, Brahmaputra, may enhance water shipments, that are cheaper.

However there are challenges -

i) Demands for revision of IWT may further lead to tensions in the region

ii) Having stood the test of 3 wars (Indo-Pak) this treaty may open Pandora box of challenges.

iii) the flooding by upper riparian eg. Chinese threats

iv) further rivers may be used as a ploy to effect food security, diplomatic coercion etc.

Way ahead - The South Asian cooperation may find new contours with efficient water diplomacy with almost non-functional SAARC.

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)

Institutions of local governance, strengthen the 'federal fabric' of indian constitution, with greater, grassroot level devolution of power.

However despite the 73rd and 74th amendments to the constitution problems persists -

i) The inter-state disparity of devolution of power to local bodies

eg. Extremely efficient in states like Kerala, near defunct in others

ii) the resource crunch limits the capacity of local bodies to bring about big changes

iii) the inefficiency on state's side to equip them with greater

power

iv) the rampant, increasing state level interference at local level

v) very low, active citizenry participation
eg. Near zero meetings of Gram Sabha

vi) no constitutional mandate to ensure, effective working, no provision for corresponding compulsory elections
eg. Tamilnadu's years of no PRTs without elections

Way ahead ~

i) uniformity across states for decentralising the power i.e. uniformity in matters to be devolved to PRTs

ii) free-free and periodic election and assessment of their working

iii) Strengthening the voices of 1.9 million
women representatives (eradication of
Pradhan Pati idea)

iv) Strict demarcation of local issues
from state and centre level political
discourse to give primacy to
local issues

The effective decentralisation of power
to strengthen federal principles, would
require citizenry awareness, CSOs
active campaigns and state's
voluntary efforts to devolve
power.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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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।
मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Independent judiciary ensures the strict separation of power and consequent barring of concentration of power and upholding of people's right.

Independent judiciary ensures :-

i) the review of legislative and executive actions (A13)

ii) upholds the ~~citizens of~~ rights of citizens (A32, 226)

iii) it ensures the safeguard of constitutional values

eg. Propounding of basic structure doctrine

iv) It further helps in bringing social justice and changes

eg. POSH guidelines, case laws as guiding principles for law making

v) It broadens the individual rights by ensuring constitutional morality

eg. Right to livelihood, safe environment, privacy, internet under A21.

However, executive encroachment may erode its credibility and efficacy -

i) attempts to regulate the appointment procedure

eg. NJAC, 2015

ii) favouring the judges with after-retirement positions

eg. appointments to various offices

iii) seeking favours, in exchange for favourable steps

eg. monetary benefits

iv) efforts to overturn judicial conventions
eg. Superseding in appointment to CJI's post

v) further, the executive influence may lead to →

- effect citizens negatively
- strengthen executive whims
- balance of division of power
- democratic backsliding

Way ahead - separation of power in India is based on 'simultaneous' idea of 'checks and balances'. The effective functioning of executive and judiciary in their area of influence may augur well for democracy.

Feedback

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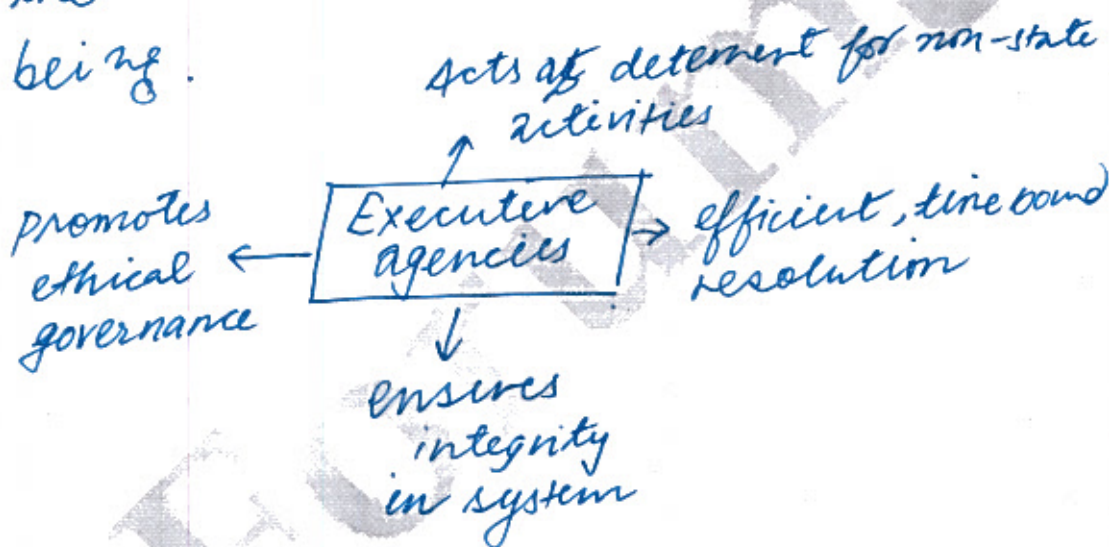
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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference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

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

Executive agencies like CBI, ES, NCB act as the beacon of democracy. They ensure to eliminate any threats to the state along with citizenry well-being.



However, pandering to vested interest may have various effects →
 Enforcement directorate, as the main watchdog of money-laundering issues has been associated with various issues ~

i) Political bias - It may effect the efficient functioning of ES to meet its mandate, can be used as a political ploy against dissidents.

ii) Low conviction rate -
from 2004-05 - 2015-2016 there were 'Zero' convictions, further the period between 2016-2021-22 saw only 23 convictions out of 888 cases registered

iii) Transparency - the decision making for case choosing for probing remains shady, as there is no transparency in the procedure.

further the recent 2021 Ordinance (upheld by SC) for extending ES director tenure to 5 years, may have

chilling effects on impartiality and independence of working.

iv) the trauma of media trials for innocent victims way ahead -

Such a scenario may turn heads on 'Rule of law' to 'Rule by law', anguishing challenges for citizens, opposition parties and Load on enforcement.

The executive agencies should be imparted with independence and mandate to work under 'Rule of law' to ensure the realisation of visions of the Law.

Feedback

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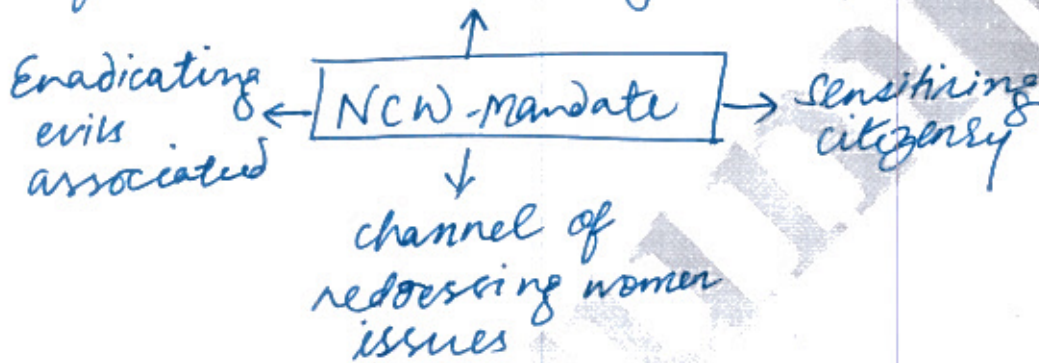
Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing.

(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 commission for women, a statutory body aims to safeguard women rights to ensure a safe, enabling environment for women



NCW - Achievements

i) It has ensured a voice (common voice) for raising women issues.

ii) It has ensured enough citizenry traction for women associated issues along with rights of LGBTQIA+ community as well.

- iii) It has acted as a rehabilitative body for women victims.
- iv) It has further raised awareness on women issues, by ensuring a proper media discourse.
- v) It has ensured proper reporting, redressing of women issues, by taking due note cognisance of crimes against women.

Issues - Persisting

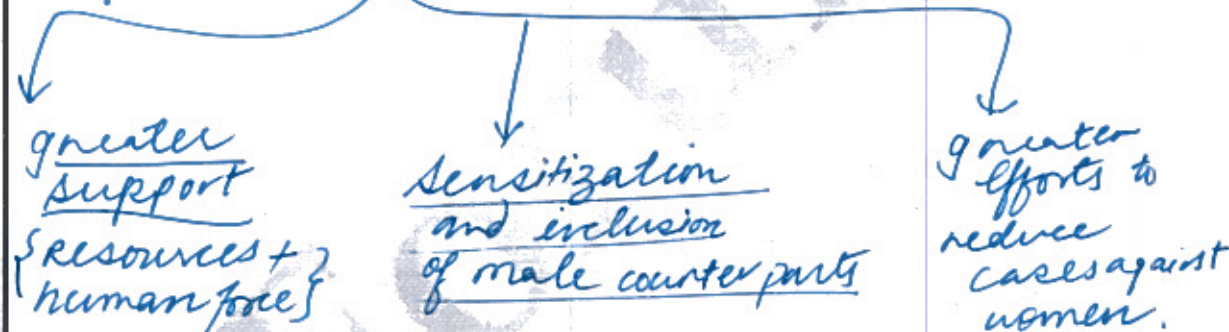
- i) There has been no considerable reduction in crimes against women.
- ii) Further many a times, its capacity to influence public discourse has been limited, due to various issues.
eg. Hathras case
- iii) the all-women nature of commission has further attracted criticism for argumenting differences by

pre assuming men against women.

iv) further the limited powers of NCR, necessitates the cooperation from other parts in criminal justice system.

v) The NCR too a large extent, has acted as a remedy / cure body than preventive mandate, with its limited efficacy. Hence it

requires -



Way ahead - to ensure well-being of half demography (48% ~ 2011 Census), the efficient functioning of NCR, along with state commissions is vital.

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 गरीबी 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)

Multidimensional poverty refers to a state of multifaceted poverty in areas of lack of nutritious food, sanitation, housing and enabling environment for education, health well-being.

In order to frame an efficient policy to eradicate the menace following are required -

i) understanding the spread across spatial zones for better micro-policy formation

ii) understanding the causes better will for reforms

iii) understanding the intersectionality of caste-class-gender-region-religion further augments efficient

Policy framework

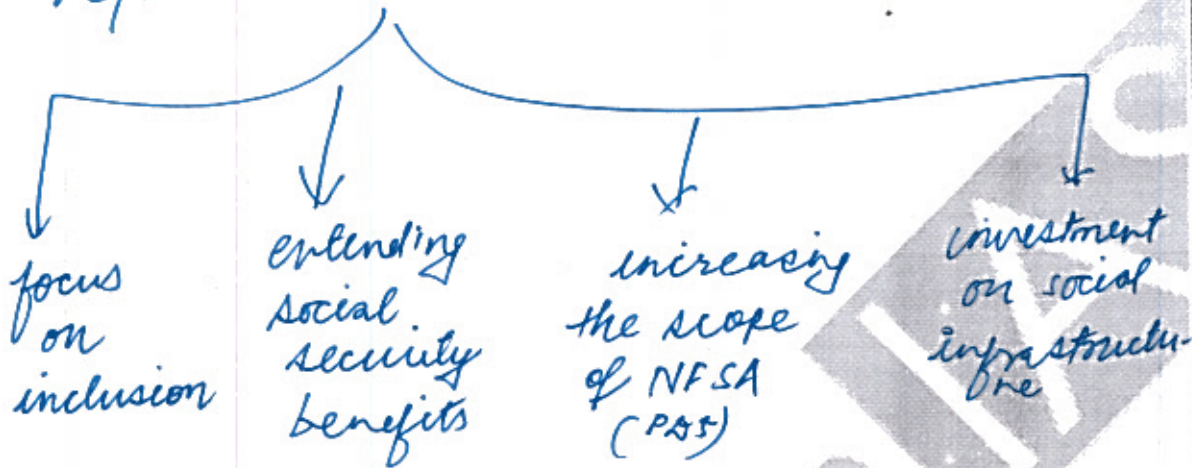
Latest NITI Aayog Report - Achievements

- i) India brought 135 million people out of poverty in last decade
- ii) The growth in poorest states (Bihar, Chhattisgarh) is astonishing
- iii) India has been able to provide enhanced water, housing, sanitation opportunities

Challenges

- i) 1 in 7 Indians is multidimensionally poor (~15% people still poor)
- ii) many may be easily pushed back to poverty with vagaries
eg. COVID 19
- iii) the prevalence of high malnutrition, IMR, MMR, still challenging
- iv) widespread inequality (assisted by Oxfam)

In such a light a future policy may require →



Way forward → for India to achieve the target of \$5 trillion economy, with least possible poverty rate, the time is ripe to invest hugely on human resource and extending benefits of social security to all.

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 the voluntary groupings, that seek to gain political power to further their idea of development. They are regulated by RPA, 1951.

In a parliamentary (representative/indirect democracy) their role becomes all the way more pivotal.

Lifeblood of representative democracy

i) they help in shaping political discourse

eg. Party manifesto

ii) Raises pertinent issues

eg. Poor deprivation

iii) provide people to rule the nation

eg. Parliamentary party system

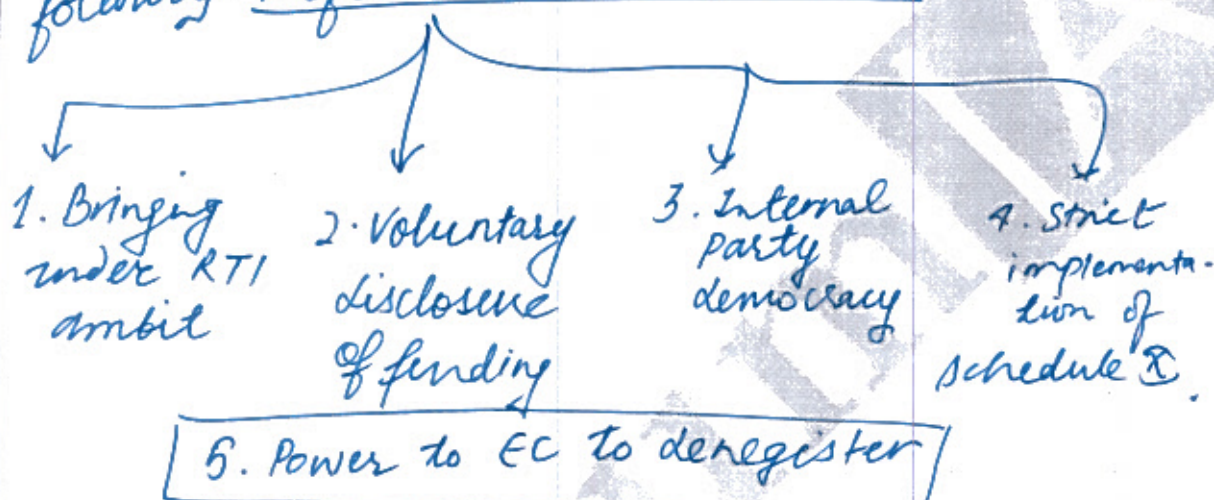
- iv) Checks on democratic overdoings
of opposition criticism
- v) furthers the goals of regional disparity
eg. Role of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha
© JMMK in Jharkhand movement

Challenges -

- i) no internal party democracy
eg. no timely election
• favoritism, nepotism
- ii) no clear ideology
- iii) furthering narrow individual interests
- iv) opaqueness in ticket distribution
eg. emergence of 'bahubali' leaders
- v) affiliation with corporate houses,
no disclosure of donations under
electoral bond system
- vi) increasing role of personality
cult

- vii) no room for dissenting opinions
viii) political horse trading (erosion of integrity in polity)

In order to ameliorate the challenges following reforms are required -



Way ahead - As the bloodline of indirect democracy, political parties need to be utmost democratic, efficient, transparent to ensure the same at larger level.

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 aims to provide capped clean water to all households by 2024, to harness the benefits associated

Benefits -

i) It will bring in intra generational - intergenerational equity by giving all, an access to safe potable water.

ii) It would ensure, better livelihood, & lifestyle prospects for women as most of the time, the women who bears the load of collecting water

eg. Shown in recent documentary 'Pipasa' by ^{an} online media outlet

iii) It would ensure educational, nutritional well-being for the women in particular

iv) It would help India reduce its burden of water-borne diseases, which is among highest across globe

v) It ensures the basic right of 'Living with dignity' to all

vulnerable communities.

(eg. water market in Amaroli, Maharashtra)

Challenges -

i) tap without regular flow of water

ii) water stress faced by various nations

iii) the polycrisis (Ukraine war, inflation, supply side disruptions) effect, unlikely to be achieved before 2024
i.e. dearth of raw material

- iv) cost-overrun may further bode unwell for government encroacher
- v) to provide last mile connectivity in LWE, insurgency effected areas may be challenging

Way ahead - to ensure tap connectivity with continued flow of water, would require multifarious efforts from state, non state (CSOs) and citizenry, to ensure the realisation of mandate of directives (DPSP) of part IV of constitution.

Feedback

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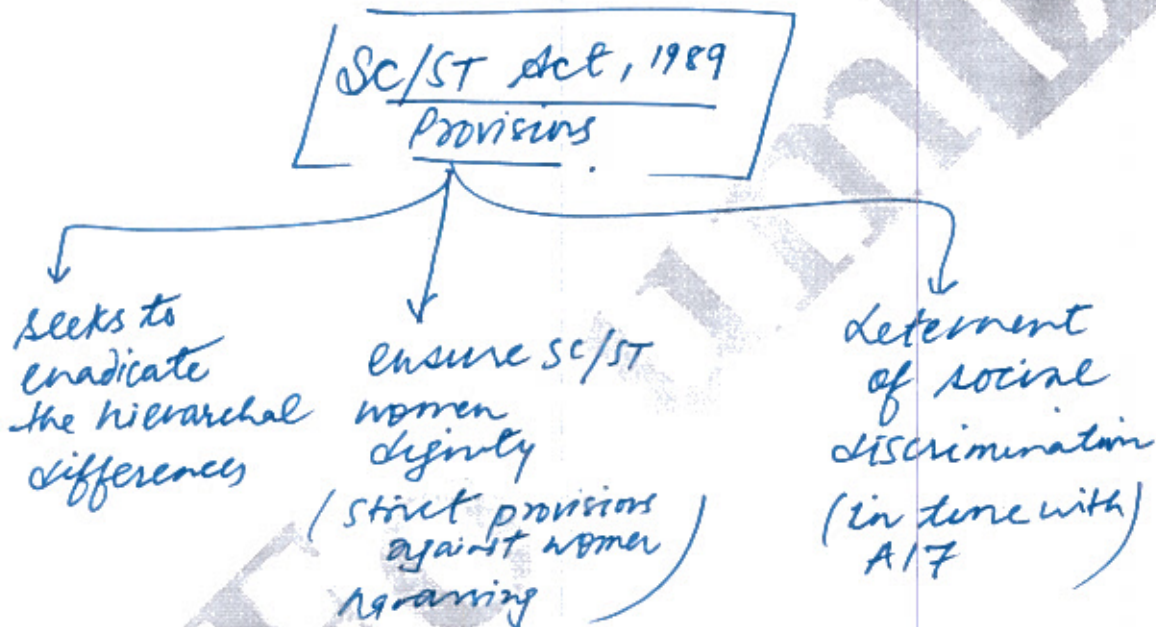
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.18) Legislation like Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 remains mere legal documents without intense sensitization of public functionaries and the civil society. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

The SC/ST Act, 1989, is the key legislation to prevent atrocities against these vulnerable communities, facing historical injustices.



However, this may not achieve the goals of egalitarian society based on equality, fraternity as -

1) the perpetuation of caste inequalities by public functionaries may accentuate the problem.

eg. Insensitive police force, as represented
in 'Jai Bhim movie'

ii) public functionaries' enhostility and
insensitivity may lead to underreporting
and near zero reporting by victims.

iii) It may further lead to victim
blaming (representation in A15 movie)

iv) civil society insensitivity may
further limit the capacities of
SC/ST people. The conventional way
of hierarchal (caste based) may perpetuate
the situation.

v) civil society without sensitization
may not deal well with victims
of these communities if they
themselves have 'unexplores/
dormant bias

vi) further the biased tendency to side with SC/ST in all cases without knowing the facts, may lead to injustice to other people and 'SC/ST' people themselves as a sense of vengence.

In order to overhaul this menace, the following would be required -



For united, progressive India, the way remains in equality with inherent feeling of political fraternity, beyond caste-class-gender lines.

Feedback

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

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

India - Africa ties are the new epitome of global south-south cooperation. The indo-African ties auger well for harbingering global re-shaping with 'global south centrality'

Pillars of Indo-African ties

i) They are based on common interest areas of diplomacy to hard power. eg. demands for UNSC reforms.

ii) Both Indo-Africa finds resonance in their voices for reforms of multilateral development banks, WTO and current 'pole' led order (multipolarity demands)

iii) The main notion of Indo-Africa ties revolves around the well-being of the people, focused on sustainable measures for global development.
eg. common stance on amber box subsidy

iv) further both share a vision of enhanced global south engagement and 'greater say' in global politics.

eg. common outlook for Indo-Pacific

v) their partnership is based on enhanced people to people ties, that espouses farthering of soft power.

Challenges :

- i) China's increasing 'check book diplomacy'
- ii) Conflicts in Africa
eg. Recent coup in Gabon, Sudan, Niger
- iii) Africa's absence from UNSC (lesser role in impacting global discourse)
- iv) low investments by India in African projects

The recent induction of African union in G20, under India's presidency, further solidifies the people-people ties, positioning India as the beacon of global south.

Feedback

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

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

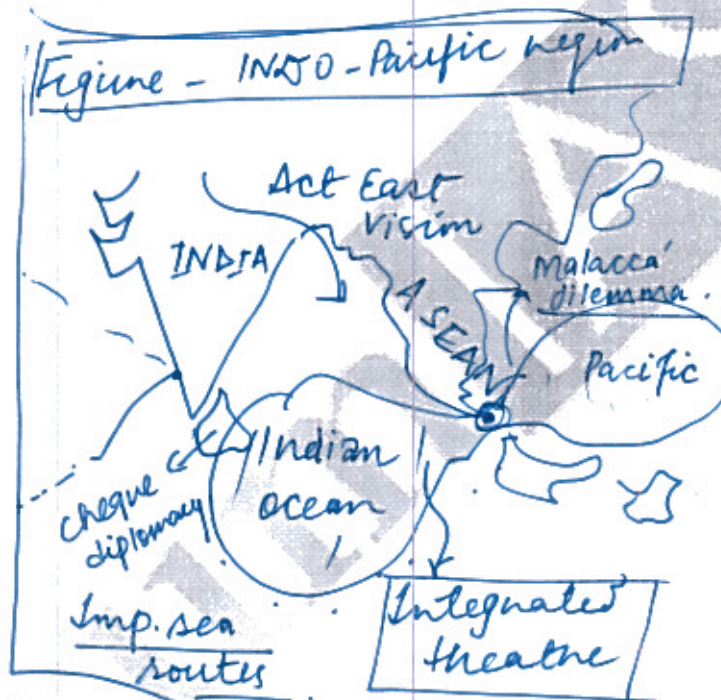
प्रशांत द्वीप देशों के साथ आसियान केंद्रीयता, नियम-आधारित व्यवस्था और विकास साझेदारी हिंद-प्रशांत को भारत के लिए अवसर का मंच कैसे बनाती है? एक समावेशी हिंद-प्रशांत निर्माण की प्राप्ति में क्या बाधाएं हैं?

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The indo-pacific is fast emerging as a new theatre of confrontation.

Atlantic - Pacific? shift

It requires India's utmost diplomatic attention.



* ASEAN-centrality

Asian centrality was espoused by the founding charter of ASEAN, positioning it as the wheel steerer in the region. India

supports, unequivocally the idea of ASEAN centrality among growing East-west confrontation.

Indo-ASEAN's vision of Indo-Pacific is
similar with -

- i) Respect for UNCLOS
- ii) Centrality of ASEAN
- iii) Against revisionist power i.e. China
- iv) Against it becoming the arena of global confrontations.

India's partnership with Pacific Islands like Tuvalu, Vanuatu, revolves around 'rules-based collaboration' and utmost importance to UNCLOS.

① India poses itself as a net security provider in the 'Indian Ocean rim belt' positioning itself as the marine security providers.

② The OVAS grouping further, further the India's vision of

Indo-Pacific with India's key role.

Challenges -

i) the revisionist aspirations of China, led by unilateral changes to status quo
eg. South China Sea roads, claim over 9 dash line

ii) challenges to UNCLOS, arbitral
eg. China's refusal to obey arbitration's verdict

iii) western aspirations of 'west centrality' and dictum

iv) growing Chinese influence
eg. ties with Solomon Island,
deft diplomacy with Sri Lanka,
(Hambantota port Leasing)

India's aspirations for Indo-Pacific are its extension of peaceful co-existence (A51), and furthering rule-based multipolar world.

Feedback

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Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

- 1
- 2
- 3

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.

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