

TEST CODE 6 1 2 3 0 2

FIAS - MGP 2023 - GS PAPER 2_FLT #6

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	YASH MALIK		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910103752	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	22/08/2023

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

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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

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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
	11:00 am	2:05 pm
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	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, प्रतीचार्त, 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 :
	① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a 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

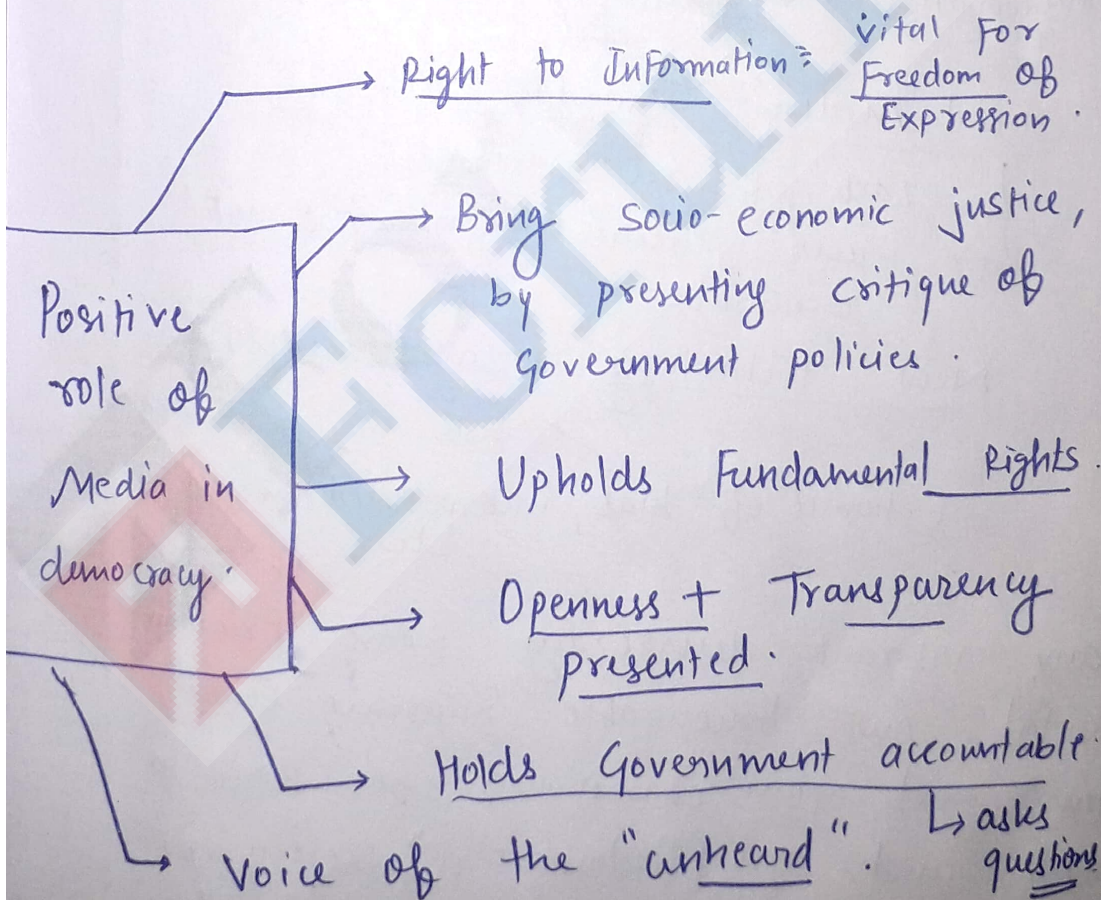
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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 subjective assessment 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 have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, 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, 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. The answer should be neat, clear and legible. Affects both subjective and objective 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 or The Press, has a vital part in democracy. It can act as a voice to the marginalised and allows information availability in public domain. In line with Article 19 and 21 right information is life blood of Democracy.



However, in recent times freedom of press has been under attack due to various reasons :-

- > Spurt of yellow journalism / paid news, etc.
- > Corporatisation of news channels
eg:- NDTV ownership to Adani Group.
- > Legislative Hurdles
 - ↳ UAPA → antiterror law.
 - (Low conviction rate) ↳ frequently used on journalists
- > Social Media - Infodemic
 - ↳ Lack of reliability
 - ↳ user generated content, is not accurate.
- > New Technology → say Chat GPT, tools in journalism
(chances of bias, incorporated in news), etc.

For any vibrant democracy press Freedom is vital, our honourable Supreme Court has time and again championed for Right to information and press freedom → as "Secrecy is Sin"

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)

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

Electoral processes and their integrity are vital to sustain democracies. To ensure public trust, elections must be regular, free and fair. In India under Article 324 Election commission is the watchdog in India.

Art 325: Universal Franchise
Article 326: Adult Franchise.

Election process
are inclusive
in India
as :-

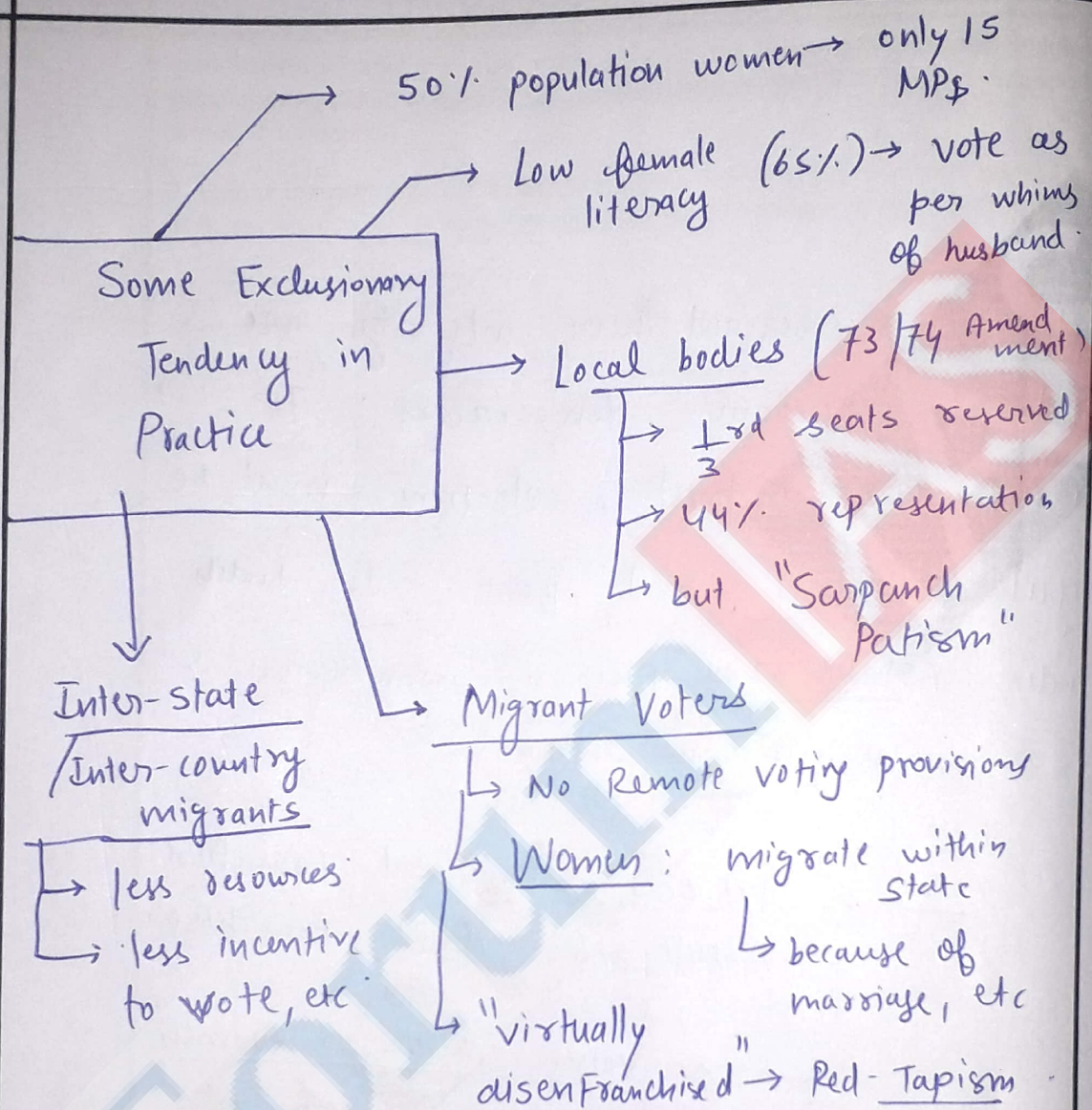
Voting rights to women
→ since 1950
→ even before some
western liberal democracies
eg:- USA.

Special Provisions

Section wise Provisions

→ For elderly, disabled,
journalists, etc.

→ Electronic Postal Ballot
→ Proxy voting
→ special provisions for
service voters, etc.



With 67% voter turnout and approx 33 crore missing voters, Indian democracy can be truly inclusive when everyone votes, otherwise it is rightly said,

"We don't have a government by majority, we have a government by majority who

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)

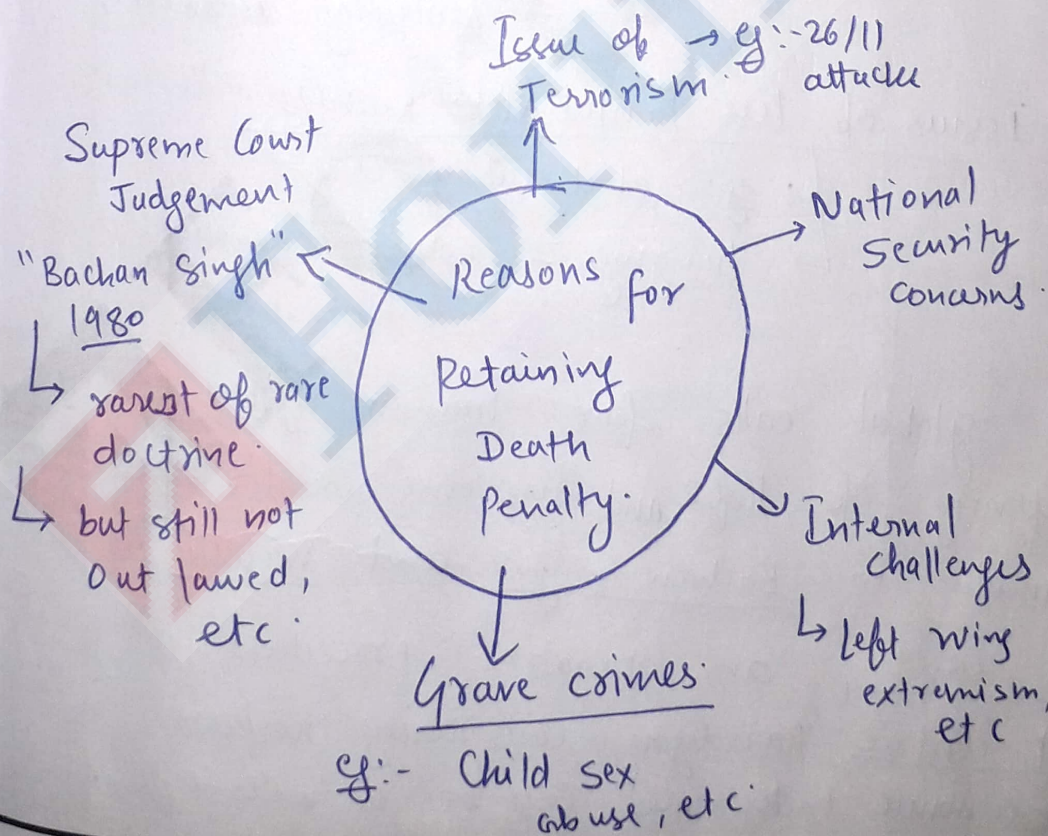
जीवन के अधिकार से उपजी मानवीय गरिमा, मृत्युदंड से समाप्त नहीं होती है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में मृत्युदंड से जुड़े विभिन्न विवादों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

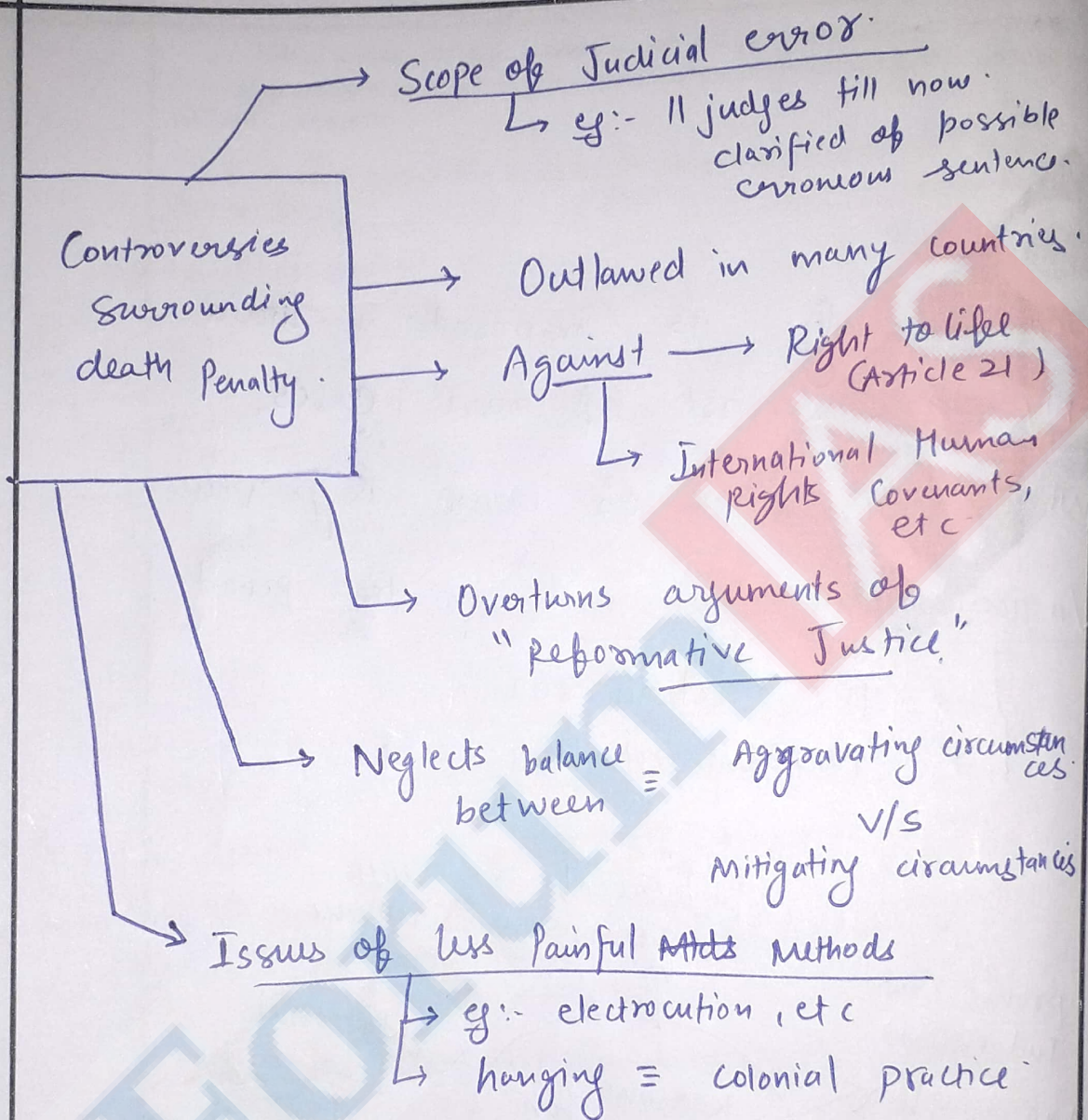
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Death Penalty is imposed in India only in rarest of rare cases, where the nature of crime is grievous.

Various laws that deal in death penalty

- ↳ IPC section 302
- ↳ NDPS Act 1986, etc.





With global calls for human rights and dignity of life and supreme court's judgements in Bachan Singh and Mallehi Singh cases, an operating procedure involving convict-centric paradigm, considering his/her socio-economic background can be a welcome move.

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)

दी-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।

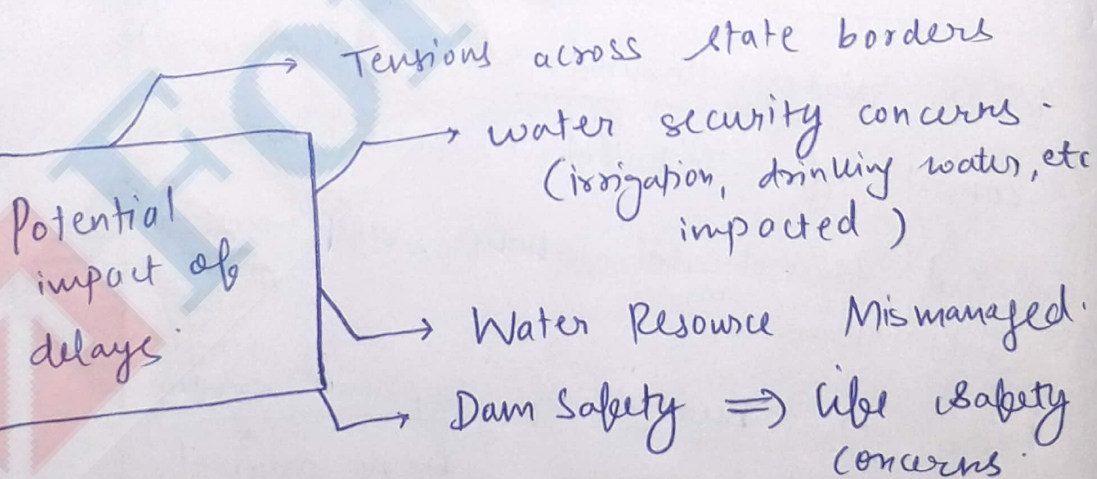
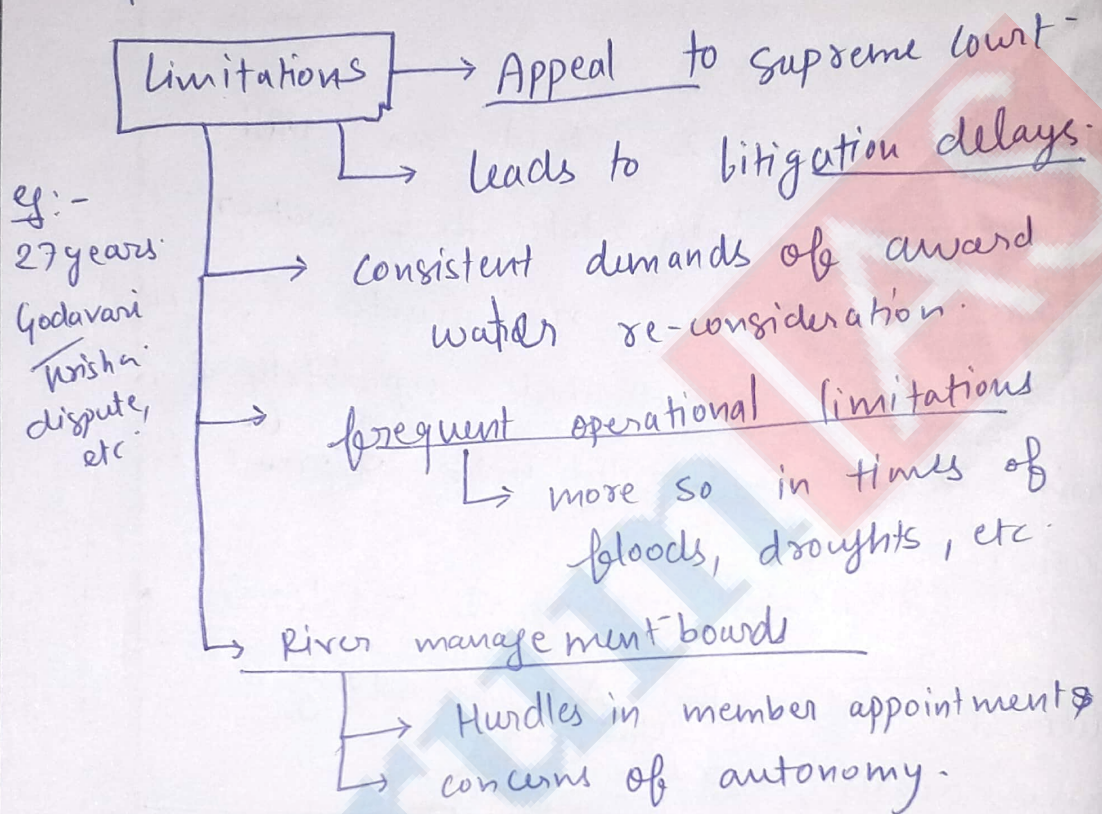
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Under Article 262 and as per provisions of Inter State River water Disputes Act 1956, river water disputes are adjudicated separately from original jurisdiction of Supreme Court.

Successes of the Act in solving river-water disputes.

- River Water Tribunal set up (case-wise)
- consists of Technical + Judicial members
- Careful Hydrological studies, site investigations undertaken.
- Frees up burden of "supreme court".
 - ↳ no original jurisdiction under article 262.
- 7 tribunals Functioning.
- Awards given.
- Better Management → Boards, etc.

However, the limitations are far more prominent -

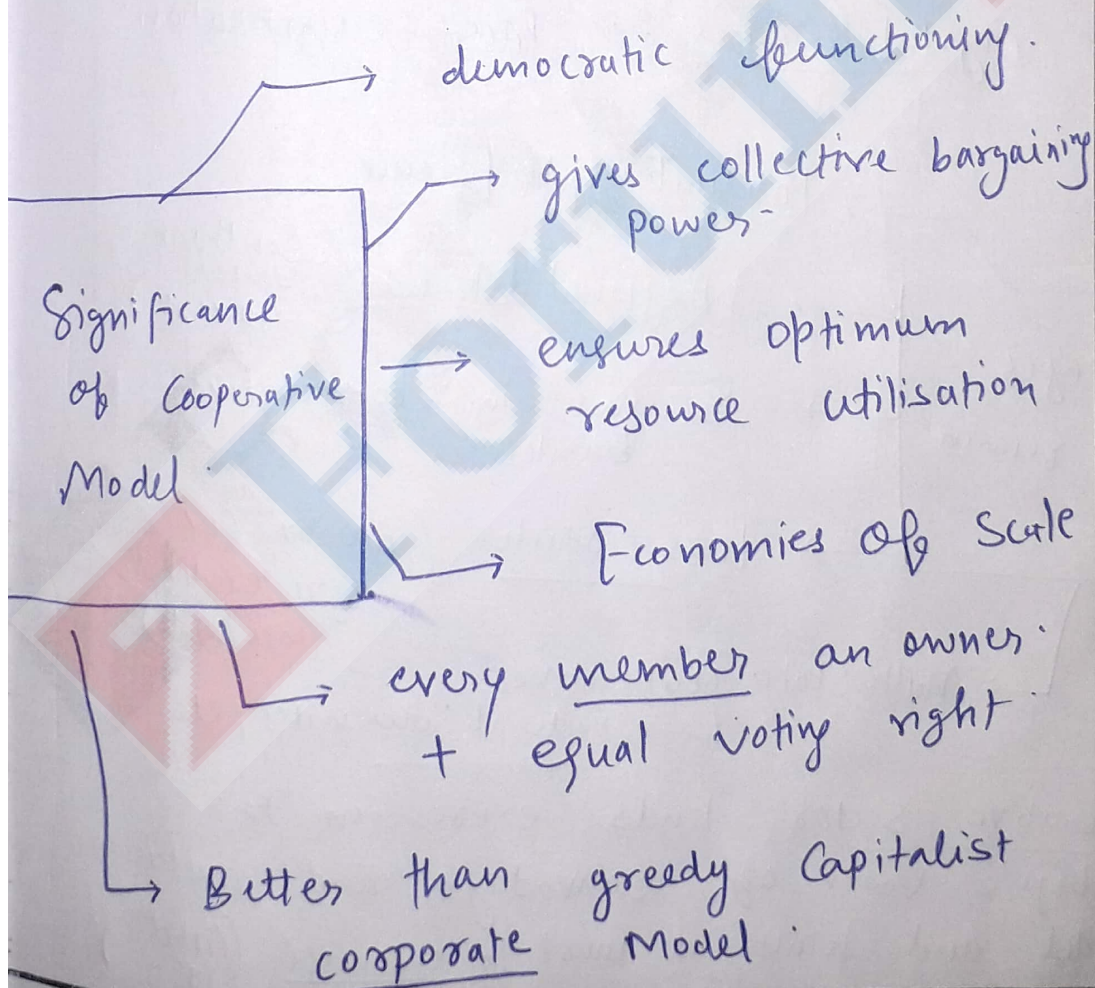


Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956, and recent amendments (proposed) that give a call to set up "Permanent tribunal" can be right steps

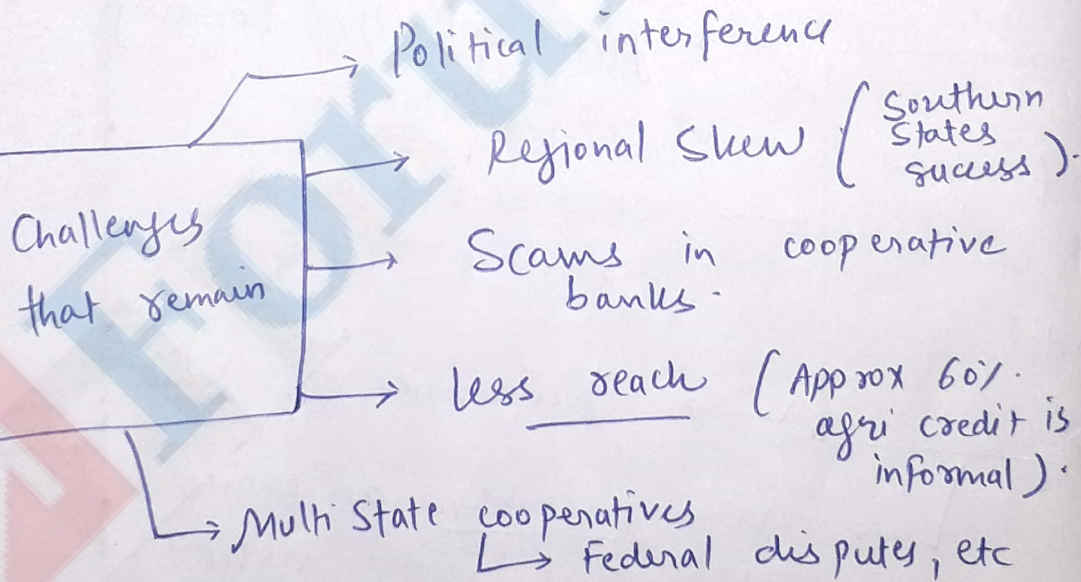
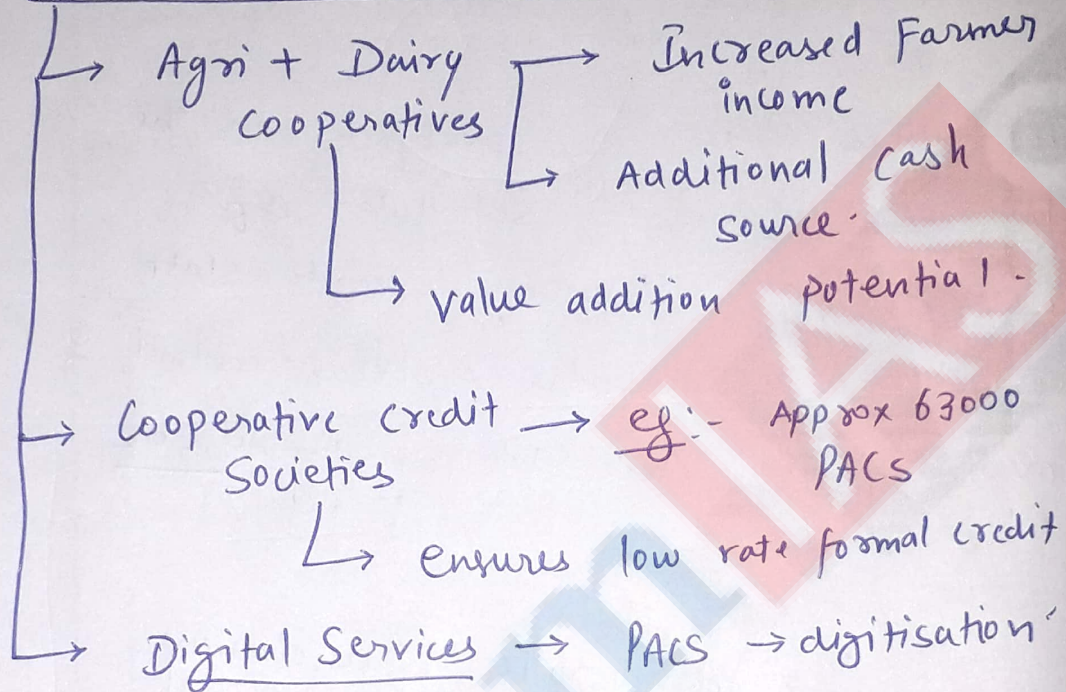
5) Discuss the significance of the cooperative model of development in addressing the issues of rural growth. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Cooperatives is a subject in the State List in 7th schedule of Constitution. However, multi-state cooperatives are under Centre's control, governed by Multi-State Cooperative Act, 2002.



Cooperative $\Rightarrow$ Rural Growth



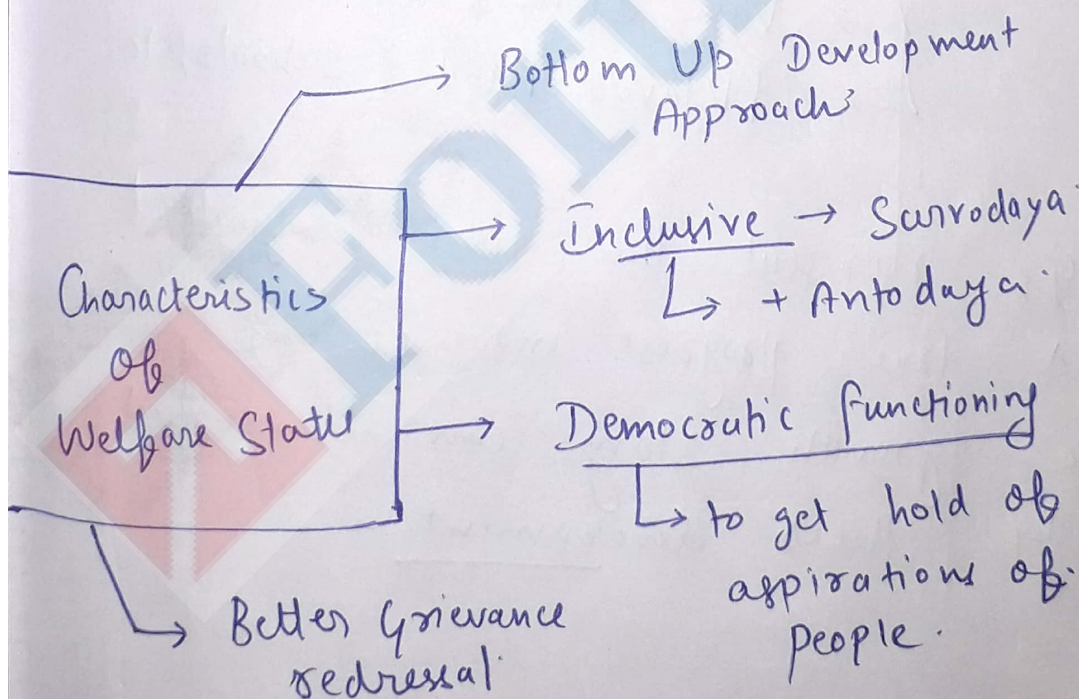
Cooperative Sector lends expression to Gandhiji's vision of Sarvodaya and Trusteeship Model and hence it must be encourage (Article 19)

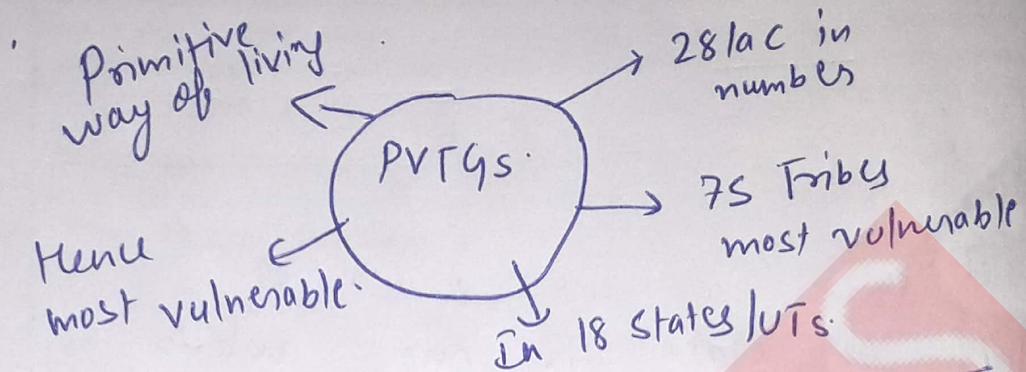
Q.6) In order to pass the ultimate test of good governance, welfare state should be close to the people, responsive to their aspirations, and inclusive in its approach. Discuss with special reference to PM PVTG Development Mission. (10 marks, 150 words)

शासन 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)

Welfare state is one, which
utilises state's resources so as to
bring maximum benefits to citizens.
Such state ensure sustainable and
inclusive development

Ex: - Broad vision outlined in
Directive Principles





Recent Govt. steps for PVTGs :-

- PVTG → separate Human Development Index
 - to sustain their growth.
- Special Focus Via
 - Van Dhan Kendras
 - Eklavya Model Schools, etc

PVTGs represent the most marginalised and true progress measure of India's growth story can be measured by their development.

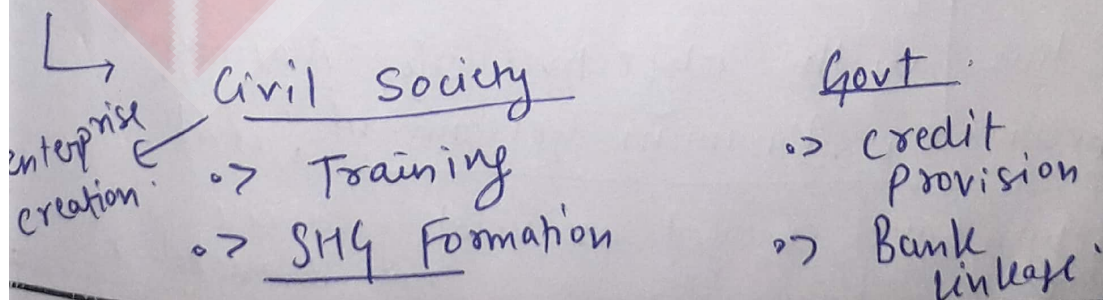
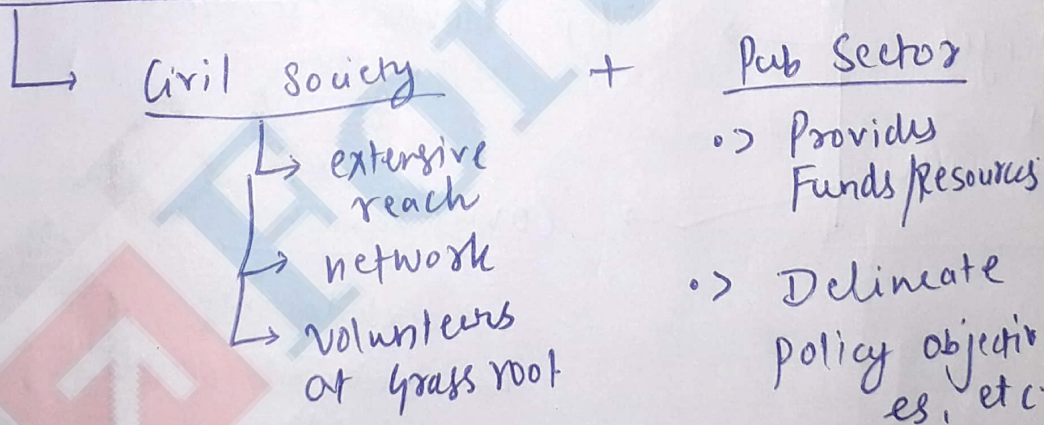
7) To what extent collaboration between the state and civil society organizations (CSOs) help addressing poverty and malnutrition in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

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 is referred to as the third sector. It complements the work of Government and Private sector.

Eg:- NGOs, industry bodies, etc.

Civil Society + Public Sector $\Rightarrow$ Problem Solving because:-



→ Civil Society

- Awareness generation
- complement govt. functionalities

Govt

- Community Health workers

eg:- ANM, ASHA, Angan Wadi.

→ Civil Society

- Influence policy formulation

Govt

- ensures Policy implementation

Challenges that remain

FCRA → license cancellation

Top-Down Governance approaches.

Covid Pandemic

↳ lockdowns

↳ reduced operations, etc

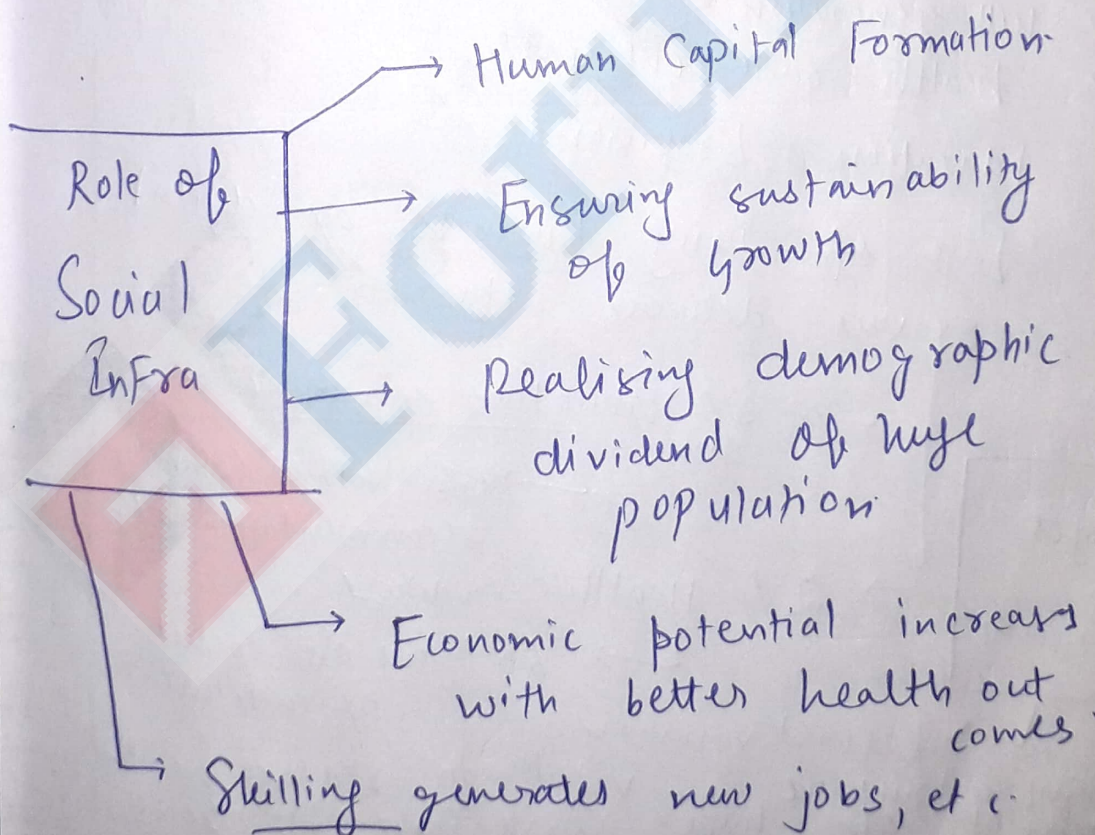
In line with objectives of Maximum Governance, Minimum Government, civil Society have emerged as vital governance stakeholders.

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)

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

Social Infrastructure consists of all those support services that accrue social benefits far more than economic benefits.

Eg:- Health Facilities, Education, etc.



India can Achieve developed status by
2047 by

- investing in knowledge economy → service export.
- Decreasing Health/disease Burden.
- Skill sector → 21st century skills
 - ↳ eg: AI+ML
 - ↳ content creation
- ↳ Semi-con industry, etc.

Social Infra structure can ensure

- skill generation
- health care outcomes.
- Education Provision
- Ease of Doing Business by digital service delivery, etc.

Challenges
that
remain

3% Education expenditure
GDP

↳ 1965 Kothari Commi.
recommendation 6%

2% Health expenditure

↳ 60% out of Pocket
expenditure.

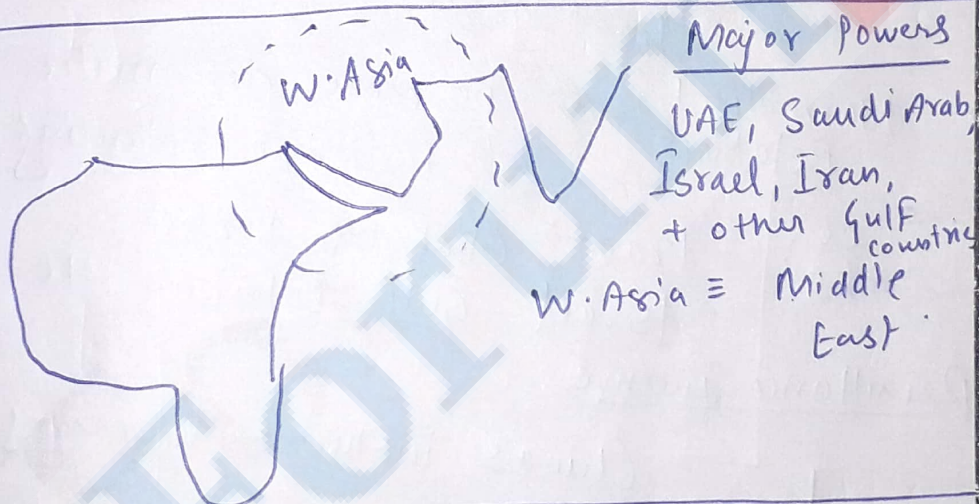
↳ Regional variation

Social infrastructure is vital to realise growth
potential of huge work-force till 2055.

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)

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

West Asia, has been a historically restive region, and an equally vital area as well for global geo-strategic and economic security.



Abraham Accords

↳ normalising Israel-Gulf ties.

Changing
Paradigm

evidence

Saudi-Iran → china brokered Peace

→ Calls for economic diversification
→ Social Transformation.

Benefits of changing Paradigm to India

- Energy security + Trade security
- New investment source eg: UAE Wealth Fund, Indian investment
- New Alliances eg: I2U2
 - ↳ (agenda) → climate
 - food processing
 - Green Growth, etc.
- Normalised Relations → no more diplomatic tightrope balancing
 - eg: Iran → Chabahar Port -
 - Israel - Gulf balancing, etc
- Remittance Income

Challenges that remain

- China's influence increasing
- Adhoc peace arrangements
 - ↳ eg:- Israel - Iran tension
 - US sanction on Iran etc.
- Internal Tensions

W. Asia has been a historical partner and participant on Silk Route, calls for regional integration augur well for India's future

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)

ल कूटनीति दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग की रूपरेखा को फिर से परिभाषित कर सकती है। सिंधु जल संधि 1960 के शेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indus Water Treaty (1960) is a World Bank Brokered Treaty, that delineates water sharing arrangement of Indus and its tributaries between India and Pakistan.

Eastern → 4/5/6 to India
Rivers

Western → To Pakistan
Rivers

80:20 = Pakistan: India



1 → Indus
2 → Jhelum
3 → Chenab
4 → Ravi
5 → Beas
6 → Satluj

Benefits
of water
diplomacy

ensures better water shed
management, water resource
development

Low-hanging fruits

↳ y: IWT survived

3 wars, proxy-
war
between India-Pak

Water transcend
political boundaries = ∴ Nations
forced to
cooperate

"Benefits of water in South Asia" "diplomacy"

- Large trans boundary rivers = eg:- Indus / Brahmaputra / Mekong, etc
- Water sharing ⇒ Agreements ⇒ Future Talks
- Fora for Reconciliation
- data sharing + shared prosperity
- integrating = watersheds → Points of contact

→ recent violations by Pakistan
→ disagreement eg:- Kishenganga Rattle hydel projects

Challenges that remain

→ Calls for review of established treaties

→ Weaponisation of water

→ by upper riparian States

Eg:- China Dam in Brahmaputra, etc.

→ Data denial
→ eg:- by China

In words of our prime-minister, "Water and Blood cannot flow together", thus to ensure success of water diplomacy subversive activities must stop as a pre-requisite

11) Despite constitutional backing to the institutions of local governance, the idea of decentralisation has remained hostage to several structural bottlenecks. Elucidate.

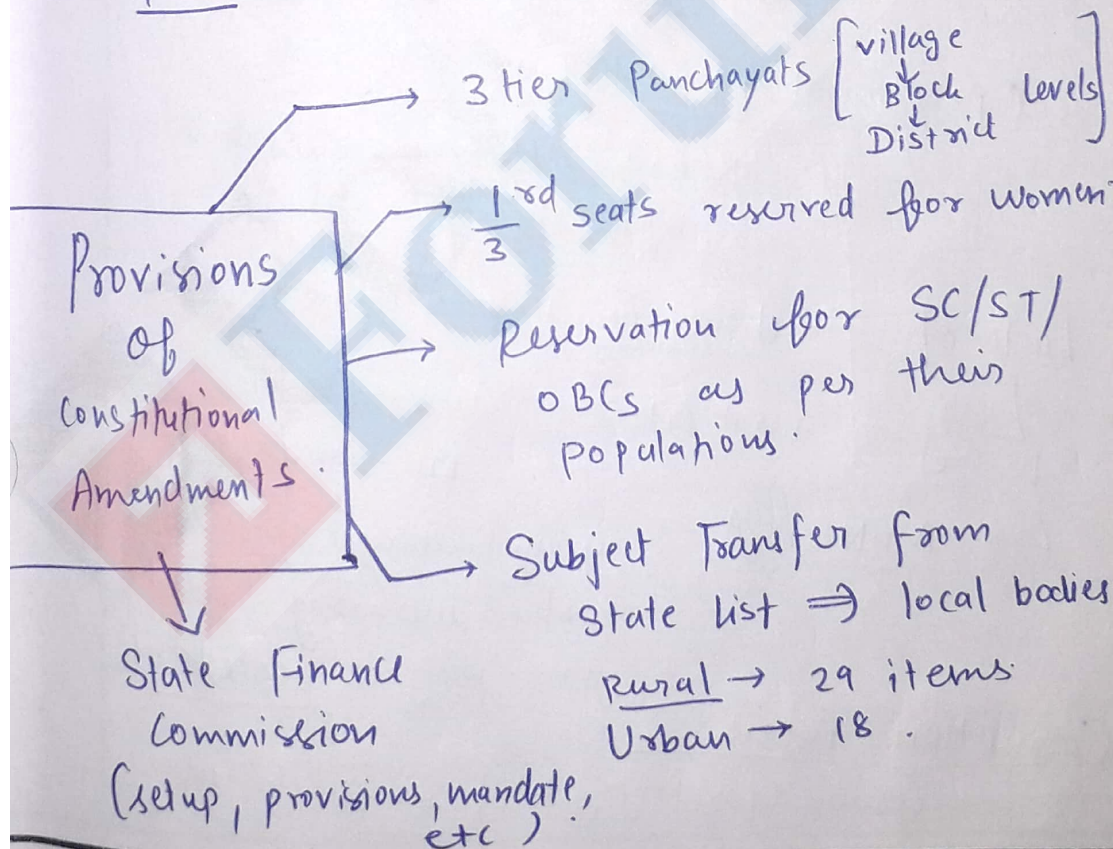
(15 marks, 250 words)

ानीय शासन संस्थानों को संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, विकेंद्रीकरण का विचार कई संरचनात्मक बाधाओं का बंधक बना है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The 73rd and 74th amendment Acts in 1992, were enacted to further the goal of democratic decentralisation.

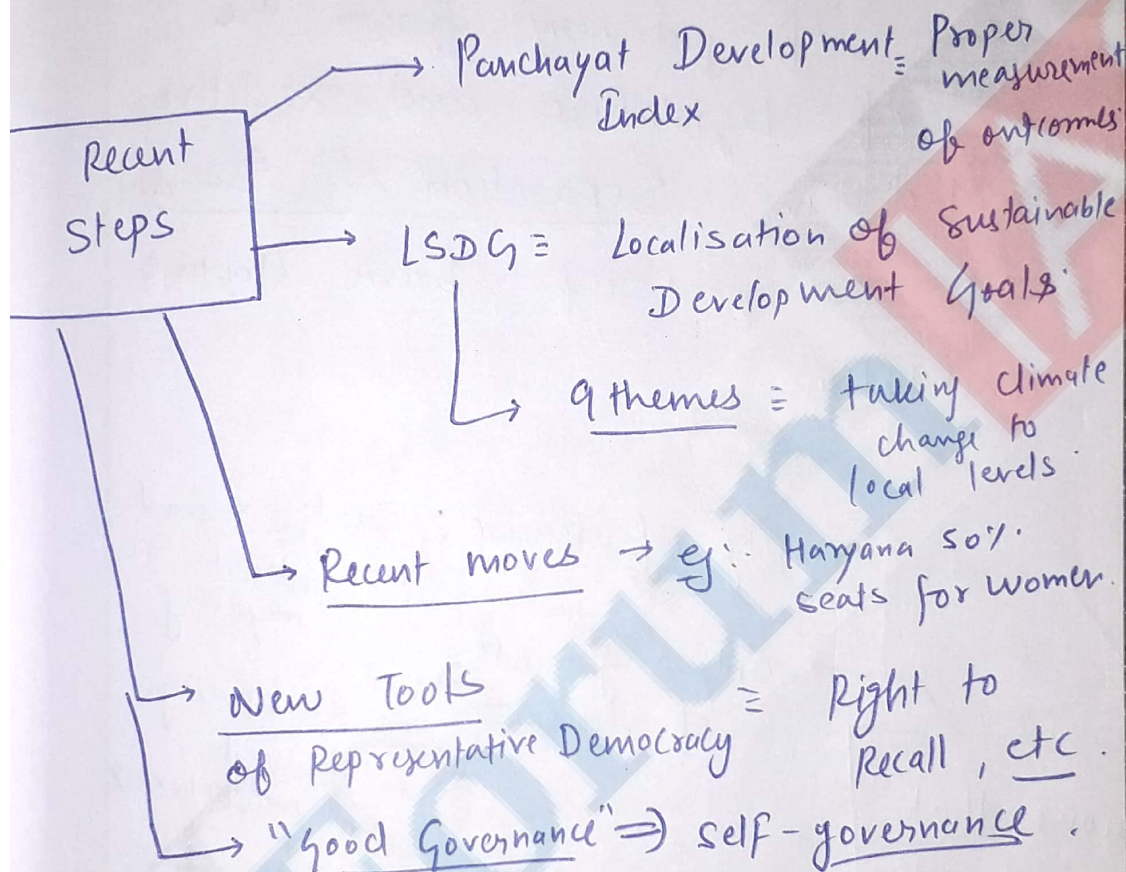
3 tier - Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies were accorded constitutional recognition under 11th and 12th schedule of constitution.



Bottle Necks that remain →

- 3 F's deficit → Funds, Functionaries, Functions
- Voluntary provisions not transferred to Local Bodies.
- Lack of Infrastructure, own revenue resources, etc.
- Issue of "Sarpanch Patism"
- Delay in elections in some states
 ↳ eg:- M.P. > 5 years, etc.
- Operational Flexibility missing
 ↳ eg:- Recent Haryana, Sarpanch protests.
- Lack of Functions in new schemes
 ↳ eg:- Smart Cities → urban bodies, no linkage.
 ↳ MGNREGA → Gram Panchayat, Gram Sabha autonomy limited on project selection.
- Corruption issues
 ↳ Gram secretary, BDO, Sarpanch, nexus, etc.

However, Government has taken various steps to ensure proper decentralisation and participative democracy.



Ensuring proper revenue generation capacities, e-governance and collaborative approach can enhance efficiency of local governments. The system though messy is better, it is rightly said.

"The government this is near to people is the best government"

Feedback

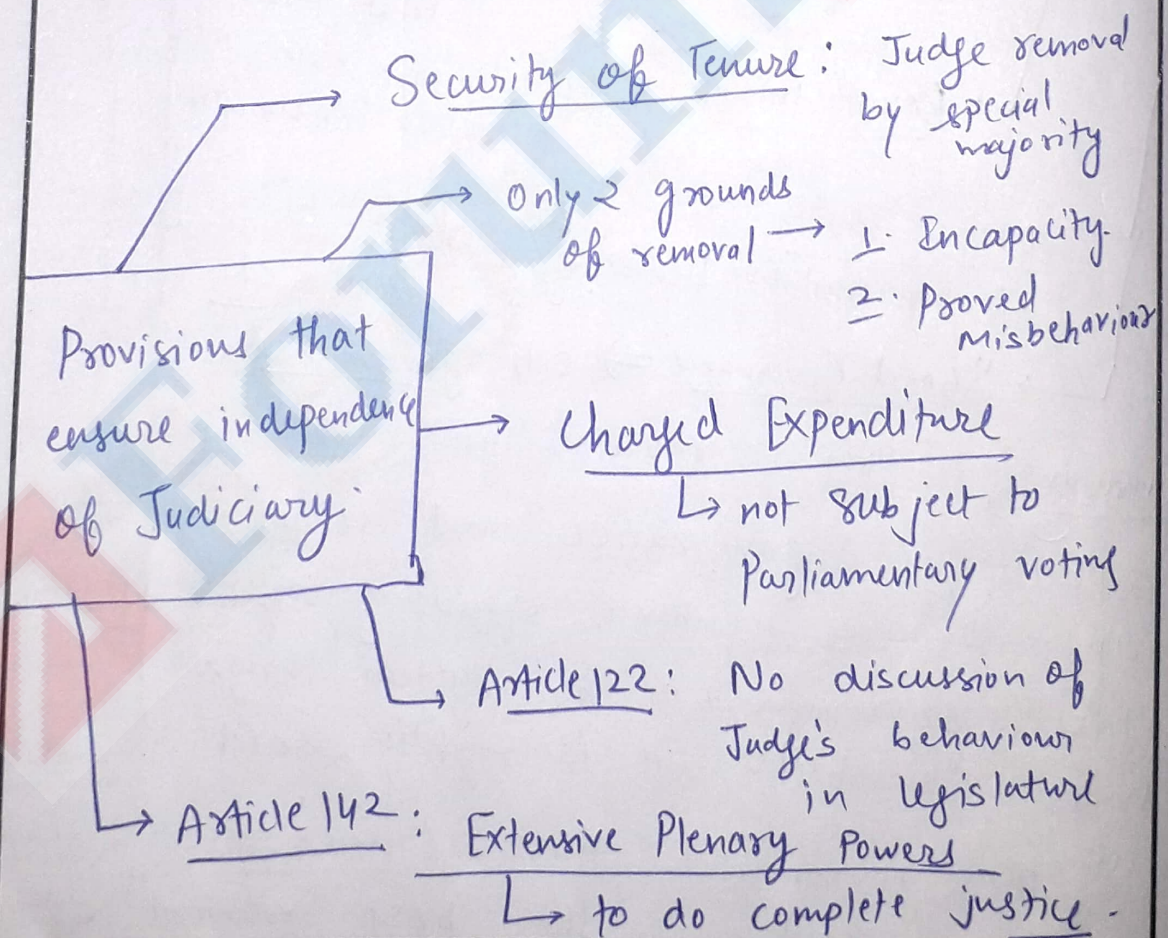
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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Independence of judiciary from the influence of legislature and executive is rooted in Separation of Powers, which is a part of basic structure of constitution.



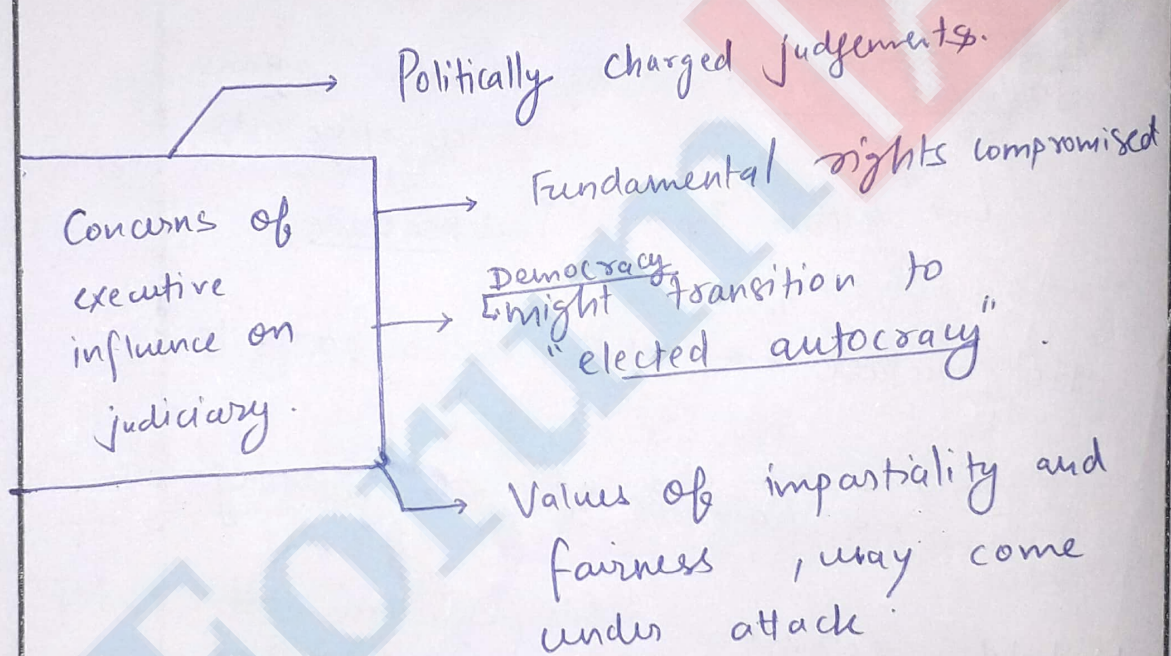
Judicial Independence $\equiv$ Vital for
democratic
polity.

- as it ensures "Rule of Law",
"Separation of Powers" and establishes
a system of checks and balances
- Judicial Review → of executive actions
and legislative acts
 ↳ flows from "Independence".
- 50% case → State is a party to
litigation
 ↳ ∴ fairness only by judiciary.
- Upholds citizen rights (fundamental
to growth)
 eg: Article 32 : constitutional
remedies.
- Upholds Justice → one of the
foundational value
of constitution.

Some other safeguards that the Court, Judgements have evolved

↳ 3 Judges case $\Rightarrow$ "Collegium System"

↳ Appointment of Judges free from executive.



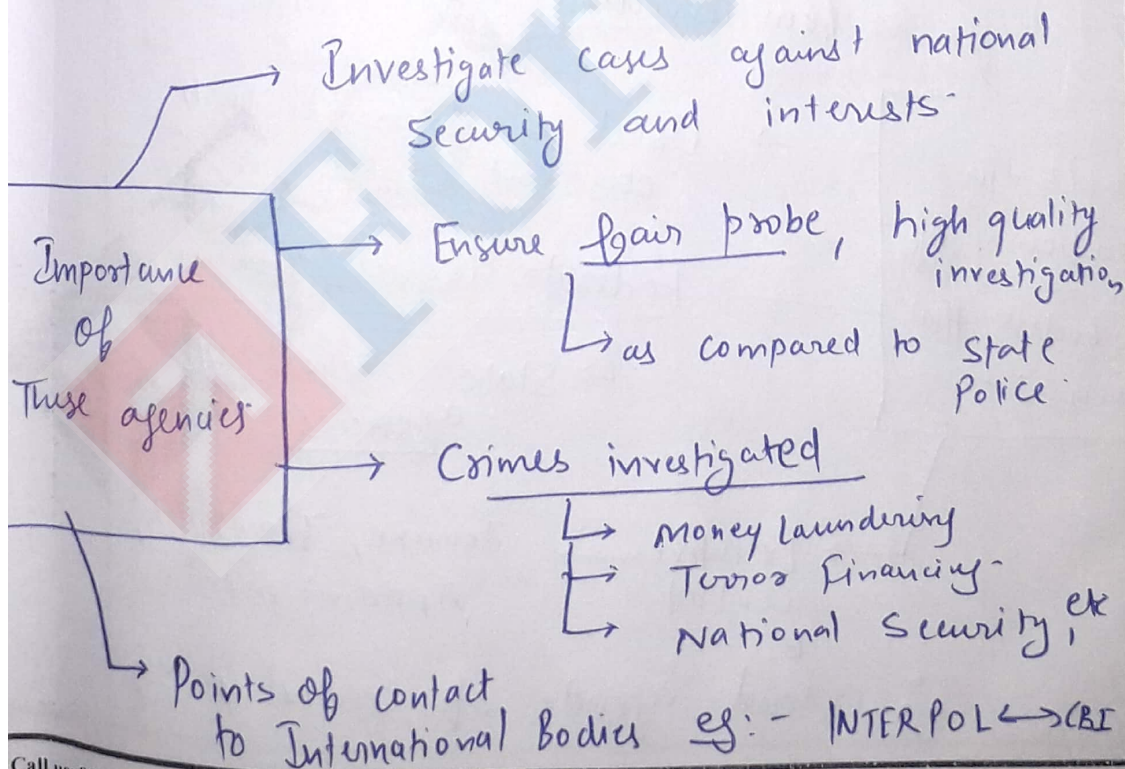
Judicial Independence is essential, but what we must not forget is that independence is only from executive & legislative actions and judicial accountability to values of justice and equality still remain and must be upheld.

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)

नौचित्य के विरुद्ध प्रहरी के रूप में कार्य करने वाली कार्यकारी एजेंसियाँ, भ्रष्टों के खिलाफ कार्रवाई करने के लिए अत्यंत 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, mainly take up investigations against corrupt public servants, thereby working upon the goal of maximising public welfare by reducing graft in governance.

eg:- CBI, ED, etc, → usually established under some statute.



Other importance

- vital for inter-state / international jurisdictions.
- Chargesheet filing → timely + case by case basis.
- Trust / Public image
 - especially in sensitive matters
 - eg: - Balasore accident, Manipal violence
 - act as neutral 3rd party.

Challenges in the functioning of these bodies that remain: -

- opposition target → eg: - 85% ED raids on non-ruling party.
- Low conviction rates.
- Used as tools to curb dissent.
- Federal issues remain
 - ↳ state police v/s agencies.
- Executive Control → Tenure, Transfer, Appointments
 - ∴ extend agenda of Central Government

Other Challenges

- Supreme Court : CBI = caged parrot
Observation etc.
- challenge of impermanence, adhocism,
 - no secretariat (Permanent)
 - no staff
 - less resources, etc.

Certain proposed Safeguards

- Appointment committee = must be independent
of executive influence.
- State Police must complement
their efforts = "cooperative"
federalism
- Issues of General / Specific consent
to these agencies ⇒ consensus of
State.

Even though these agencies have executive control to some extent, but the functionaries must do the intended work properly as per law, because
 "A caged bird can still sing in chords"

Feedback

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

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

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

National Commission for Women (NCW) was setup as a statutory body in the year 1992. It works under the Ministry of Women and Child-Development.

Role of NCW :-

→ Policy advocacy : To advise, make reports and recommendations on women rights and issues

→ Suo-Moto Cognisance = For grievance-redressal
↳ women complaints, etc.

→ Awareness Generation
↳ empowering women (one stop centre, legal aid provision, training centres, etc.)

- ↳ Research = on women-specific issues
- ↳ guide policy direction in line with international best practices etc.
- ↳ Can investigate cases of violence, rights breach, when women are involved.
- ↳ ensures effective implementation of safeguards intended for women, etc

limitations to role of NCW

- ↳ Mere recommendatory / advisory nature.
- ↳ Lack of constitutional backing.
- ↳ Absence of State Commission in some states.
- ↳ Executive control on appointments, tenure, etc.
- ↳ Lack of will to work for the cause of women.

↳ Jurisdictional overlap → with other bodies like NHRC, etc.

Way Forward

- ↳ Must rope in civil society as active partners in governance.
- ↳ Must pursue policy recommendation whole-heartedly in Parliament.
- ↳ ensure proper grievance monitoring and redressal by employing the use of Technology, etc.

Women constitute 50% of our population, and to tap into the economic and demographic dividends from this segment, proper health, skilling and education for women must be ensured.

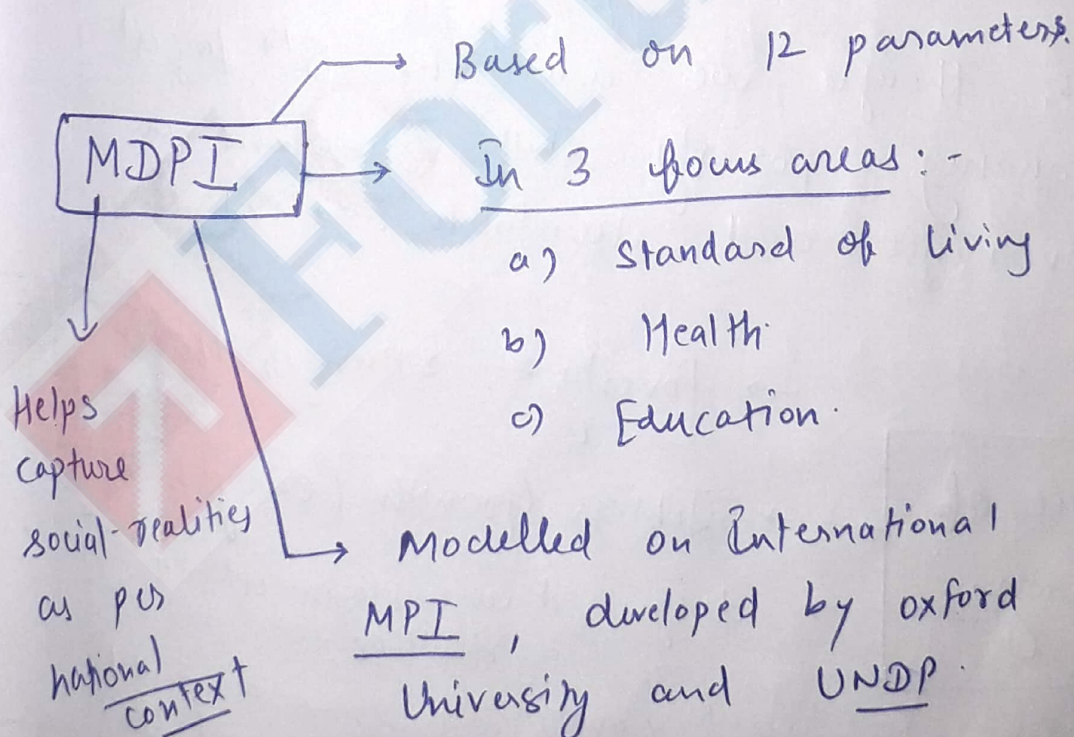
15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

National Multi dimensional Poverty Index created by NITI Aayog has submitted two reports so far, for 2021 and 2022.

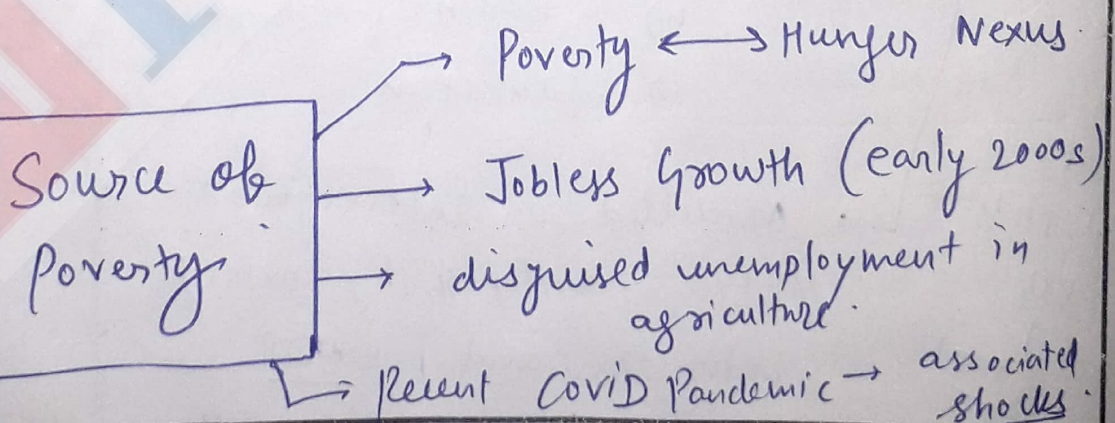
eg:- Recent report stated 13.5 crore people lifted out of poverty by India.



Present "extent" of Poverty in India-

- 2011 : Tendulkar Committee = 21 % population poor.
- 80 crore beneficiaries of Food Security Benefits.
- "12" crore → NREGA workers → manual → unskilled.
- Wealth inequality : Last/Bottom 50% hold only 6% wealth.
- per capita income = \$ 1997 against \$ 2200 of Bangladesh

Thus, though we are the 5th largest economy, poverty still remains a governance and developmental challenge



Complexity of Deprivations

- ↳ Hidden Hunger → micronutrient deficiency
- ↳ No consumption expenditure survey
 - ↳ since 2011-12 → Lack of data credibility.
- ↳ Poor → Education / Health / Skill
combined = extreme vulnerability

Benefits of Informed Policy making

leads to better target setting in schemes.

leads to better targeting of schemes
↳ less inclusion/exclusion error.

Improves "development indicators"

Evolves local / region specific policies.

Data, information, evidence based policy-making are vital for human development for it is rightly said.

"What we cannot measure,
we cannot address"

Feedback

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

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

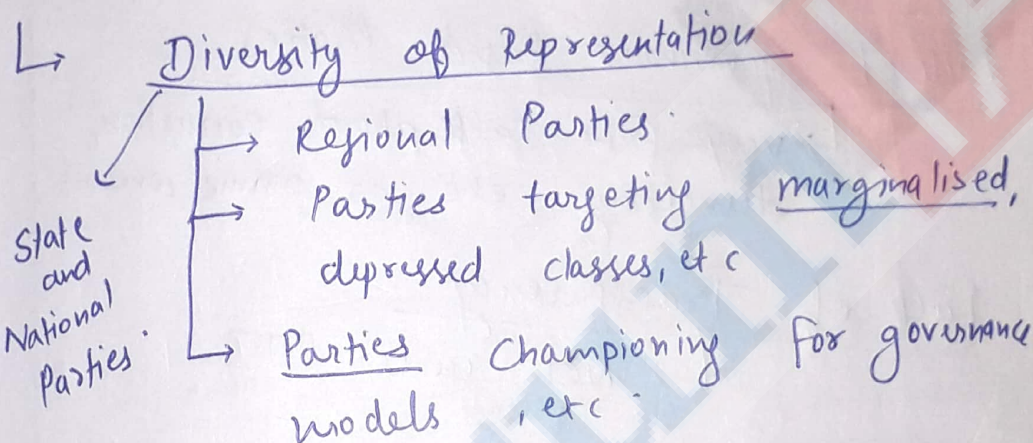
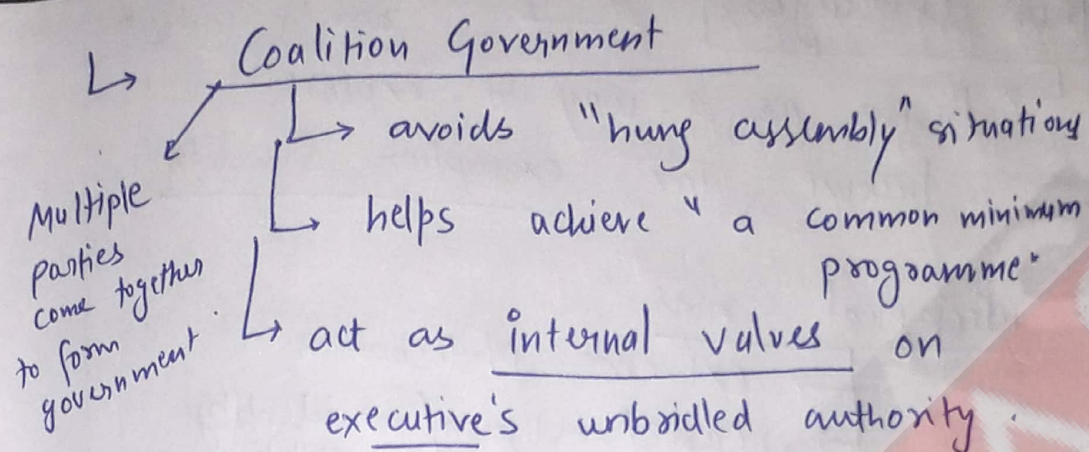
हालांकि एक प्रतिनिधिक लोकतंत्र की जीवनरेखा, राजनीतिक दल अपनी स्वयं की चुनौतियों से घिरे हुए हैं, जिससे समाज के लोकतंत्रीकरण में उनकी बड़ी भूमिका सीमित हो गई है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

In India Election Commission has been mandated to recognise and register political parties. In a diverse country like India, multi party system strives to give representation to different groups of people.

eg:- Approximately 2200 registered unrecognised political parties (RUPPs) in India.

Parties are life blood of democracy.

- They enhance choices available in a representative democracy.
- Different parties have different ideologies, but one common goal "Public welfare"
- Opposition Parties → act as a watchdog
 - ↳ keep the executive in check



Challenges that remain : -

- Lack of internal democracy within parties.
- Dynastic politics, family patriarchs dominating parties.
- Defections → lure for office outweigh party allegiance.
- Lack of female representation in party-officeholders.

Other Challenges → RUPP → 1800+ parties rarely contest

→ Parties as a way to exploit Income Tax exemption Benefits.

→ ideological crisis

→ extreme philosophies.
→ caste/ religion/ → identity politics

→ Lack of Governance Based Parties

→ very few talk about corruption, democracy, etc as prime concerns

→ Lack of Transparency

→ Not under RTI.

Way Forward

→ Elections for senior posts

→ Party Constitution

→ Women/SC/ST/OBC reservations for party office bearers

→ 3rd party audit of party accounts, etc.

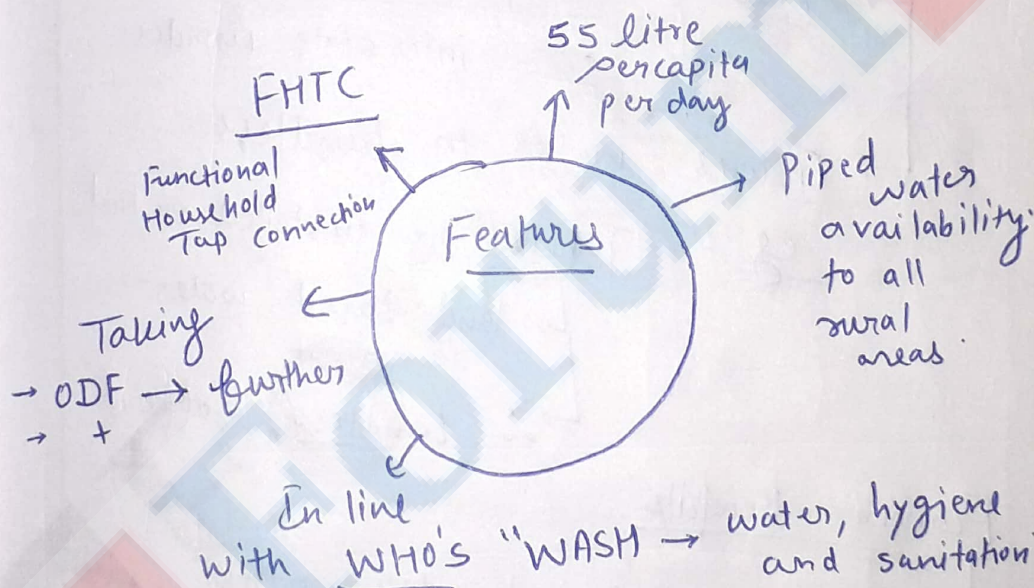
The Multi-Party system we have is a bulwark of our democratic ideals, it represent the multitude of interests of various section of population.

17) Safely managed drinking water services, as desired by Jal Jeevan Mission, are designated to re multifarious benefits cutting across generations. Discuss. Also, elaborate upon the challenges 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 हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, मिशन की सफलता सुनिश्चित करने में आने वाली चुनौतियों के बारे में भी विस्तार से लिखें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Jal Jeevan Mission is started
with a goal to provide tap water
to all rural households by 2024.

It is under Jal Shakti Ministry.



Present Status

- > States like Telangana, Haryana, have achieved 100%.
- > 19 crore connections by 2024.
- Presently, 10 crore → achieved.

Benefits of Jal Jeevan Mission

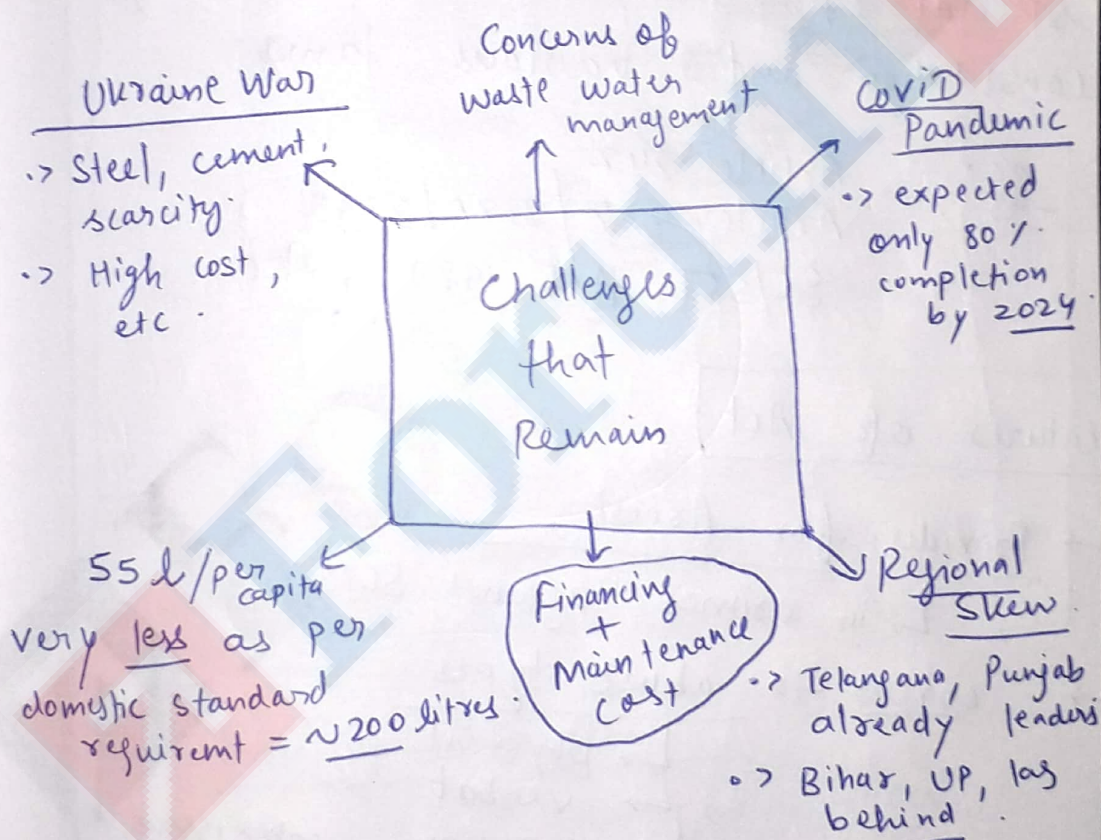
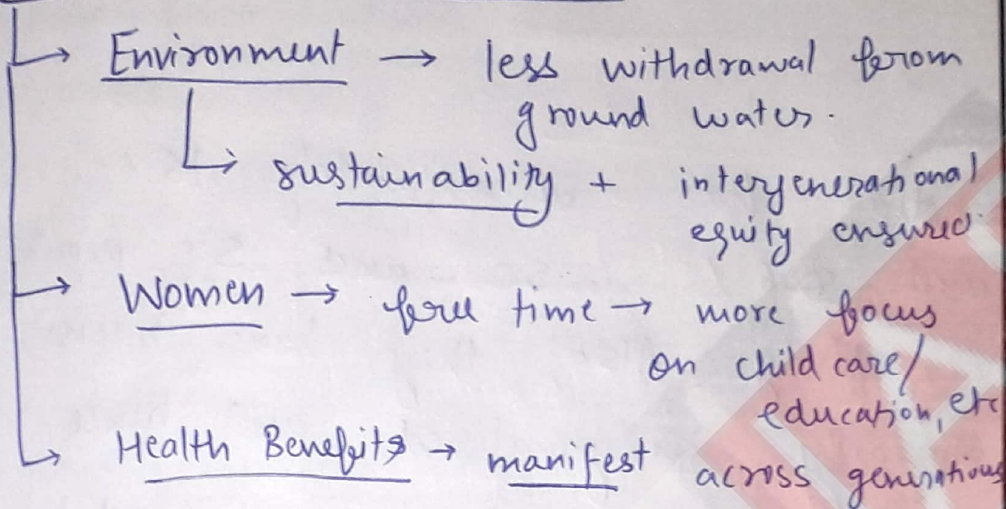
Health Benefits

- Safe, adequate water.
- standard quality
- ensures, sanitation + hygiene.

Social Benefits

- reduces "female dowdery"
- reduces conflict on water
eg:- inter state disputes.
- Ensures water to Landless
eg:- Tubewell → installed on land
 - ↳ land based water-right
 - ↳ ∴ Landless, suffered

Intergenerational Benefits



In line with SDG - water for all, Jal Jeevan Mission is a step in right direction and when complemented with rain water-harvesting, etc it projects sustainability.

Feedback

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

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

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

India has approximately 16% and 8.6% SC and ST population respectively. Also, they have been historically marginalised and hence need special protections, as envisioned by constitution and various laws.

eg:- Article 342
Article 338/338A/338B,
SC/ST Act, 1989, etc.

Features of Act

- Provides for Arrest
 - ↳ in crimes against SC/ST
- covers → abuse types
 - ↳ physical
 - ↳ verbal
 - ↳ coercion, job-issues, etc
- Acts as a safeguard
 - ↳ in a society that has historically discriminated against them

The Act provides for effective
grievance redressal and speedy trials
in cases involving violation of dignity of
SC/ST community members.

Challenges that Remain

- Supreme Court Judgement ⇒ (2019 Act amended to undo)
 - ↳ exemption from arrest in cases under Act, if investigating officer believes.
- Incidences of caste based violence
 - ↳ Primarily from rural and Backward Areas.
- Lack of awareness
 - ↳ regarding legal technicalities
 - ↳ Mandate of Act, etc.
- Lack of Resources
 - ↳ with the marginalised.
 - ↳ eg: 80% formal jobs → with High castes
 - ↳ majority MGNREGS jobs → for SC/ST, etc.

The Way Forward

Sensitisation

- of Society
- Public functionaries, (especially superordinates)
- Training on sensitisation to all employees eg:- module under IGT Karamyogi
- Posters "Esprit De Corps"

Civil Society

- NGOs have grassroot reach
- can help policy formulation.
- bring real effort/change via networking.
- Helps social awareness generation.

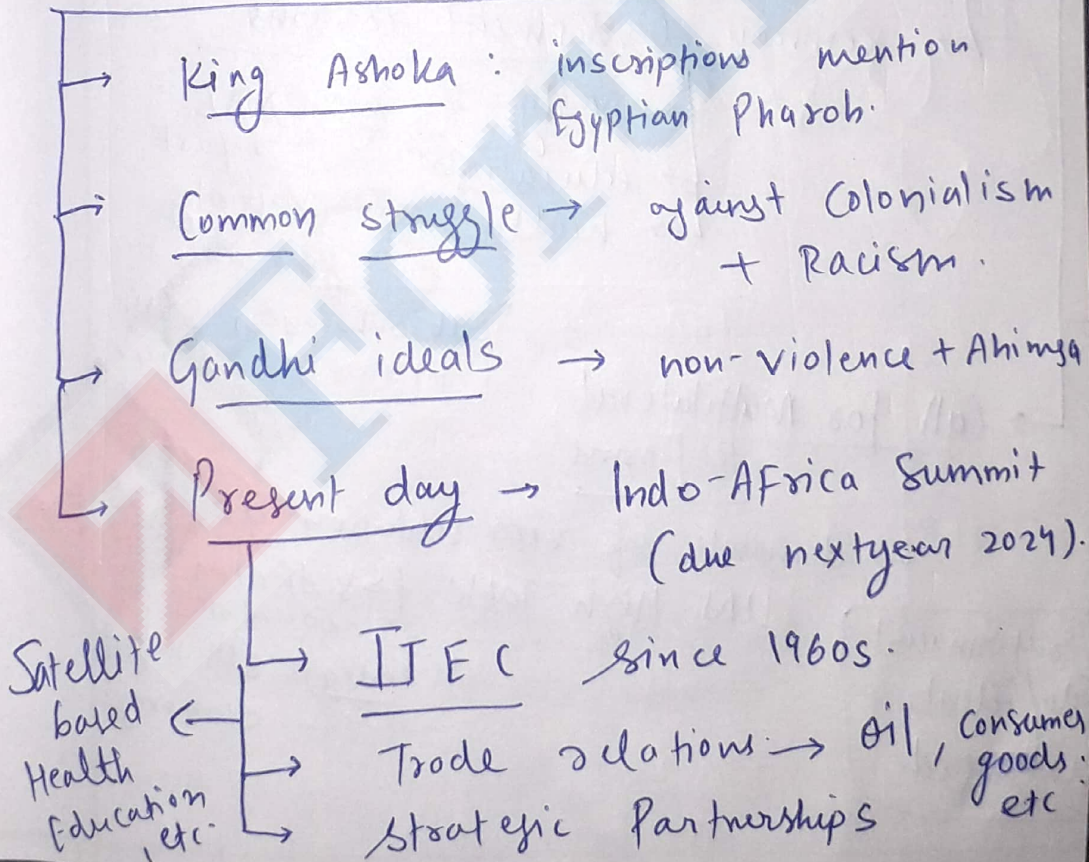
Besides all this various Government measures like Stand Up India, Van Dhan Kendras, Mudra Yojana, etc tend to bring social transformation via economic upliftment.

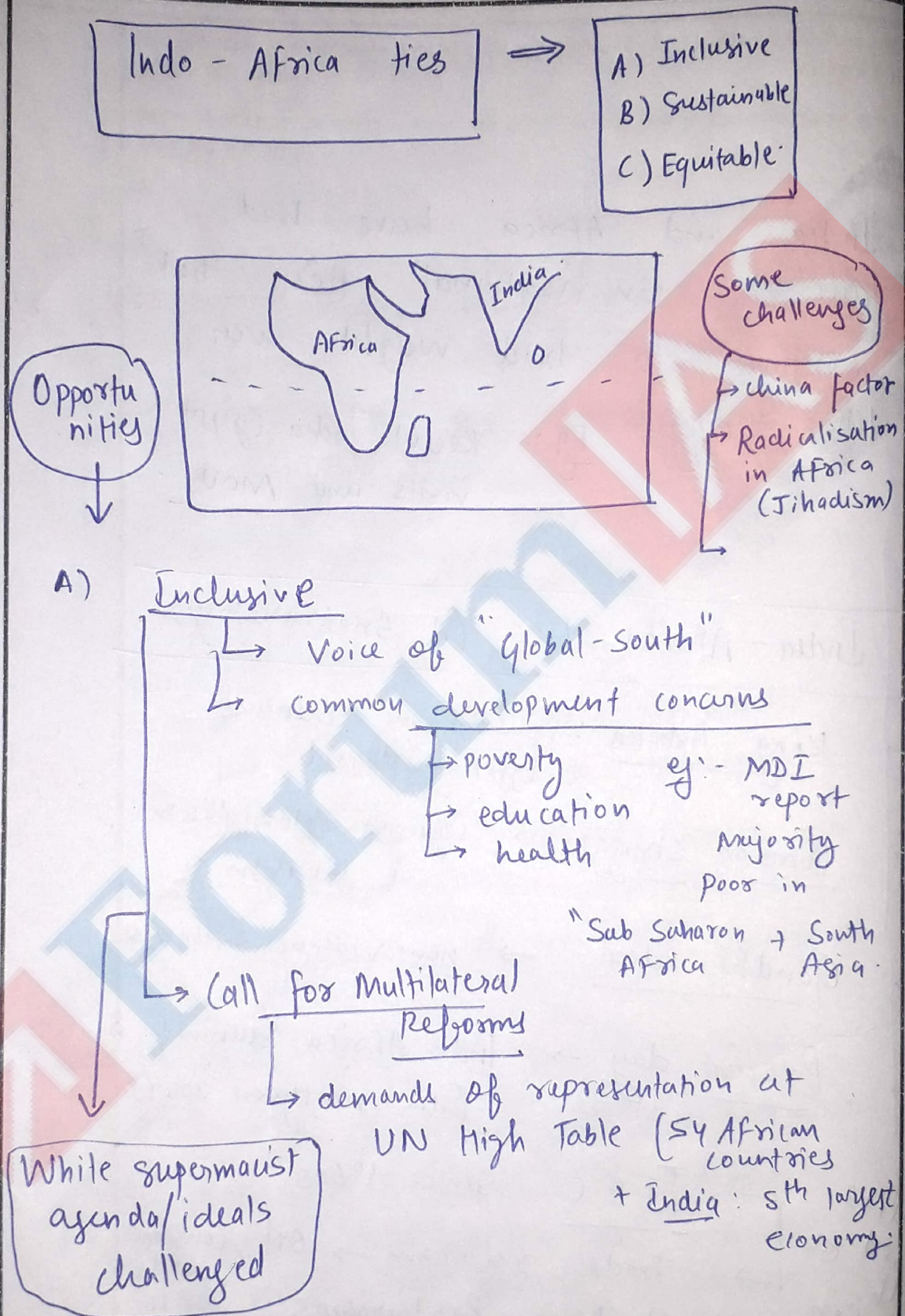
19) Harbinger of global rebalancing, India-Africa ties are a beacon of inclusive, sustainable, and equitable world. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

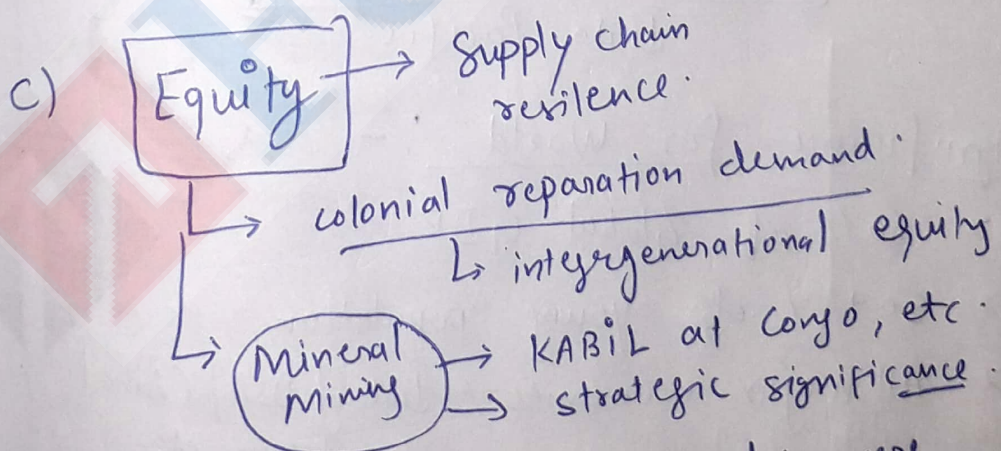
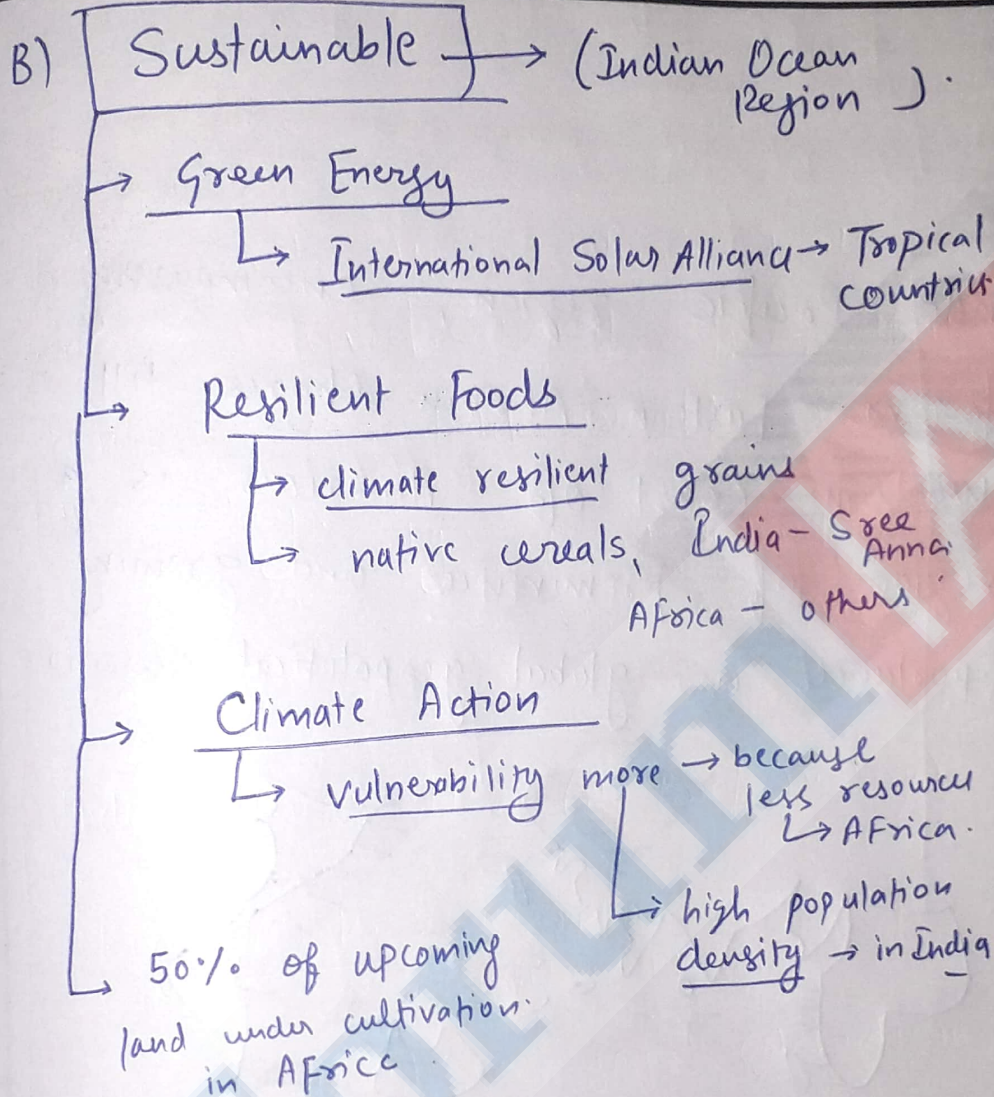
स्वतंत्र पुनर्संतुलन के अग्रदूत, भारत-अफ्रीका संबंध समावेशी, टिकाऊ और न्यायसंगत दुनिया का एक प्रतीक हैं। व्याख्या
जिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India and Africa have had ancient, civilisational ties, that continue to hold weight even till today. Eg:- Recent India-Egypt visits and MOUs.

India - Africa Ties (A Brief History)







As they say the past few decades were of rising Asia, the coming few are of resurgent AFRICA.

Feedback

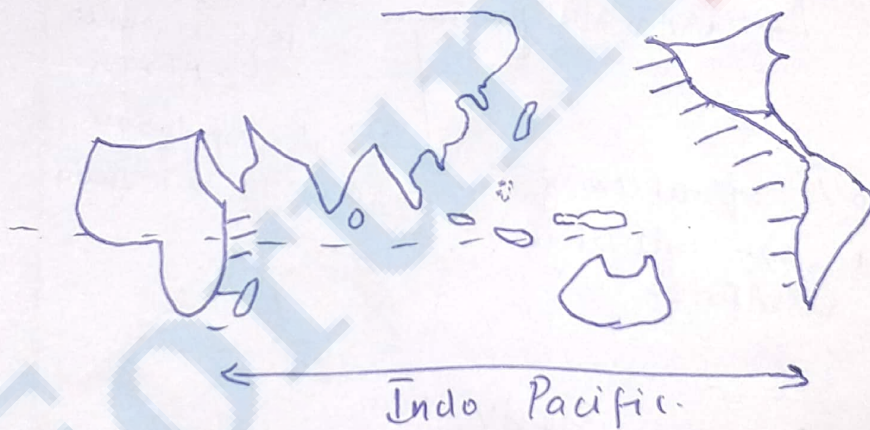
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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

Indo Pacific region, encompassing from Eastern African shores till western coast of Americas is a region of prominence and growing importance in global geopolitical scenario.



Significance for World :-

- > 60% of Global GDP
- > 50+ % of young population
- > All major economies → India / USA / China / Japan, etc
- > ~30% of Global shipping (Trade value) passes through this

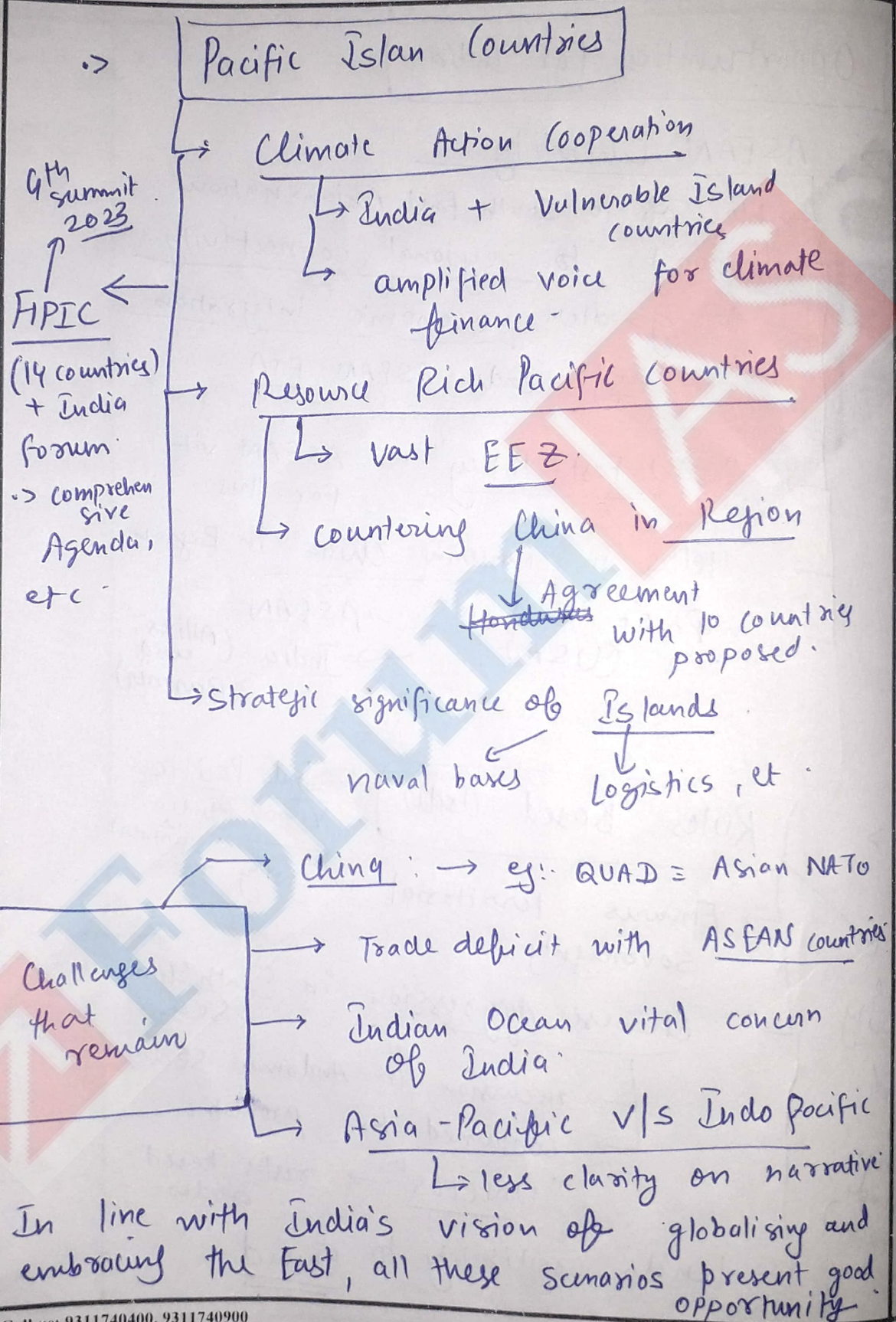
Opportunities for India

→ ASEAN Centrality

- bloc of 10 South East Asian nations
- boost to regional connectivity
+ greater economic integration
eg: India-ASEAN FTA
- "Act East Policy" → ASEAN vital for this
- Helps in countering China in Region
- Pivot to Asia (USA) → ASEAN
→ India (Allies and Partner)

→ Rules Based Order → Indo Pacific Vision (India as partner)

- Ensures territorial integrity + sovereignty
 - Chinese Aggression in South China Sea -
 - incursion in Andaman Sea
 - contained by proactive "UNCLOS" → rules based order
 - lends credibility to Quad
- Trade Security (w/o Indian goods Trade)



Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

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.