

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	Harsh Lodha		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910084469	Medium/माध्यम	English <input type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	2-09-23

*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 प्रदेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।		
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।		
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			2:00 pm	5:00 pm	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input 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 आदि के उपयोग पर निर्भर करता है।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Q.1) Discuss the role of the 'Fourth Estate' in upholding democratic values and analyse the issues affecting press freedom in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Media is the 'Fourth Estate'
which holds this monumental
democracy of ours in good stead.

Role in upholding democratic values

- ① Hold the government accountable
for its promises in manifestos
Ex. Aap ki Aadaalat.
- ② Imposes the excesses of government
like corruption, scams, etc.
Ex. Indian Express exposed ONORC
exclusions
- ③ Ensure transparency of government
fund usage and its efficiency
Ex. MGNREGA unpaid issue
exposed.

- ④ Demands of vulnerable sections are represented to government
Ex. Recent media coverage of PVTG's.

Analyse issues affecting press freedom

- ① Look forward issue of violence against journalists
Ex. 136th in Press freedom index.
- ② Strong opposition to sedition under 124 A, criminal defamation that act against freedom of speech and expression under A19.
- ③ Press leniency issue taken up to courts
Ex. Brij Bhushan case
- ④ Self-regn on yellow journalism.
Need of the hour is to bring digital media under the horizon as increasingly becoming important.

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

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)

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

As per Keshoto Hollohan case, free and fair elections are part of basic structure of India.

Inclusionary in theory

- 1) Universal Adult Franchise under Art 326 of constitution
- 2) Reservation for SC/ST candidates under Art 330 and 332
- 3) Women inclusive by 33% reservation in some states (Haryana) and in 3rd tier (73rd & 74th CAA)
- 4) Electoral Photo Identity Card by TN Seshan to bring UAF in real spirit.

Exclusionary in practice

- ① Exclusive representation
↳ Only 14% women MP's.
- ② First Past the Post system
benefits majority
↳ wastage of votes.
- ③ Pseudo-representation
↳ 3B brigade $\begin{cases} \rightarrow \text{Beti} \\ \rightarrow \text{Bahu} \\ \rightarrow \text{Bewi.} \end{cases}$
- ④ voter turnout overall only
67% in 2019 Lok Sabha elections.
- ⑤ No women reservation at national level (108th CAB).

Thus need of the hour is substantive representation and SVEEP and other such ECI initiative step in right direction.

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

Here G is Good, S is Average and F is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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 which is retributive form of justice has largely been debated from ethical standpoints.

Controversies surrounding capital punishment in India.

(A) whether it should be retained?

(i) As per Supreme Court in final latest case i.e. Bachchan & Rajji case, 'rarest of rare' doctrine.

(ii) As per Law Commission, use it only when issue of national security, lack of remorse and crime against humanity.

(iii) Although others say that no person is beyond reform and capital punishment only to people without capital.

(iv) International implication seen when Germany refused to sign MLAT with India due to this provision.

(B) How to decide if capital punishment be given?

(i) Different opinions in Sangeet v/s Haryana & Ravji case regarding usage of Balance sheet theory.

(ii) Enhancing and Mitigating factors used for same separately.

Capital Punishment must only be used in rarest of rare doctrine and reformative justice need of the hour.

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)

Recently, Inter-State River Water Disputes Act, 1956 was amended to reduce the deficiencies in effective handling of such cases. Ex. 28 years taken to form lawery Dispute Tribunal.

Effectiveness in resolving disputes

(A) Successes

① Constitutional body under A 262 so huge powers and funding.

② Successful in resolving sutlej - Yamuna link case, etc.

(B) Failure

① Inordinate delays in forming

- tribunals like 32 years for Reishna.
- (2) Unable to ideally implement decision on ground as politicisation of issue.

Impact of delay in resolution

- (1) Wastage of water resources as stay on its usage.
- (2) Increasing regionalism and its cascading to other areas.
- (3) Politicisation of issue for vote bank → increased polarisation.
- (4) livelihood of people dependent on that water resource affected.

Recent amendment calling for quick resolution and strict timelines are step in right direction to resolve such issues.

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)

As per NSO survey, there are 30 lakh cooperatives in India forming 5th largest form of human enterprise highlighting their importance.

Significance of cooperative model

- ① 3rd largest source of employment
- ② 14% of GDP contribution overall.
- ③ alternative source of credit to almost 50% rural population
- ④ Provides economies of scale to small and marginal farmers
ex. sugar mills in Maharashtra.
- ⑤ Income source and livelihood support to many.

Ex. AMUL buys milk from 2 lakh dairy farmers everyday.

Address issue of rural growth

- ① lack of employment opportunities in rural areas so migration
↳ cooperatives help reduce it.
- ② 49% used to rely on money lenders for credit which was reduced by cooperative micro-credit.
- ③ Lack of skill and professional management in rural enterprise.
↳ One member, one vote; prof management separate from owner in cooperatives.

Indian Constitution also provides for cooperatives in Art 19, Part IX B, etc. highlighting importance.

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)

Art 38 of Indian Constitution
directs states to ensure policies
so as to achieve the goal of
welfare state.

Passing test of good governance.

(A) close to people

① Local level governance through
3rd tier, 5th and 6th schedule.

② Self governance model by
Tribal Panchsheel.

③ Policy making in consensus to
demands of vulnerables

Ex. PM PVTG Development Mission
as inclusive.

(B) Responsive to these aspiration

(i) Avoid one size fits all approach

Ex. PM PVTG Mission calls for customised block wise funding.

(ii) Need and data based policies.

Ex. The new PVTG Mission calls for efficiency budgeting/outcome based budgeting.

(C) Inclusive in approach

(i) gandhian talisman in applying policies

Ex. 75 PVTG's in India very primitive and new mission for their development.

(ii) In line with FYP II's 'Inclusive growth'.

PVTG's are ones to live like pre-agricultural people and need handholding for which new mission step in right direction

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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)

As per recent reports, Multi Dimensional Poverty of India is 15% and malnutrition in India has been triple burden

- Stunting (33%)
- Wasting (17%)
- Under-nutrition

collaboration of state and CSO to address issue of poverty & malnutrition

Successes

① Synergy benefit (funds + network)

Ex. Food security by partnering with

Akshay Patra.

② Public-private partnerships to address poverty

Ex. e-Choupal with ITC for

regular farmer's income.

③ Food fortification for reducing undernutrition issues

Ex. Partnered with Smile foundation.

④ Address health issue of malnourished children in rural areas.

Ex. Maharashtra with Ketto & Milaap foundation.

Challenges faced

① Last mile connectivity still not achieved as far from SDG 1 & SDG 2.

② CSO's politicised and thus funds siphoned for unintended usage.

③ State sees CSO as alternative to it and thus trust issues seen.

Thus, to achieve SDG 1 and SDG 2 need of the hour is effective 'collaborative approach' to transform to 'Healthy India'.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.		
TOTAL MARKS		

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

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

PM recently announced start of Aamrit Kaal of India and goal to achieve status of 'developed country' by 2047 i.e. 100 years of independence

Poor social infrastructure as barrier

(A) Health

① Doctor - population ratio only
1:1415 against 1:1000 recommended
by WHO.

② Only 5% PHC's have more than
1 doctors.

③ Expenditure on health 1.2% of
GDP against 2.5% target (NHP,
2017)

(B) Education

① Spend only 2.9% of GDP against

6% target.

② Employability of graduates only 45% so no outcome.

③ Need for school rationalisation as per Economic survey.

④ Urban Area facilities

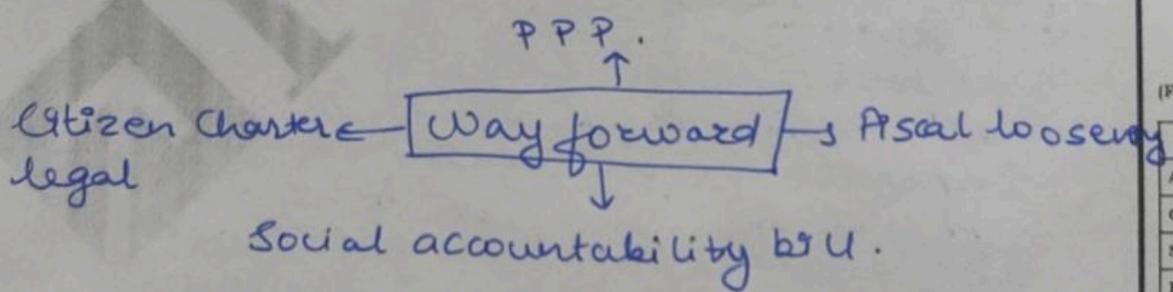
① Spend only 17\$ per capita on urban infra against 114\$ by China.

② 17.7% live in slums

③ Only 61% get tap water in homes.

④ Judicial infrastructure

① Only 0.09% of GDP spent on it



Robust social infra will pave way for economic development cascading to achieving goal of 2047.

Feedback
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Here G is Good, Average and P is Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

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

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

Recent partnership between Saudi Arabia, UAE, India and USA (SUIU) highlights the dynamic West Asian transitions and Indian role in it.

Changing paradigm well for India.

(A) Dialogue

① 2 Quads → I2U2 called West Quad and newly emerging SUIU.

② India-West Asia Summit making its role important.

③ Indian diaspora strong (20% of all) augurs well for dialogue.

(B) Diplomacy

① India only player with good

relations with Shias, Sunnis and
Jews → huge role in diplomacy.

② India can play huge role in
stopping nuclear proliferation.

(part of I2U2 and good relations
with Iran as well).

Presence of inimical actors as challenge

① China - Pakistan - Iran axis as
challenge for Indian interest.

② Turkey acting as leader of all
Muslim nations does not augur well
with India.

③ Changing policies of Middle East
like labour reform not well for
Indian diaspora (protectionist)

Need of the hour is to ensure
that we diplomatically balance our
interest in that region and work towards

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)

Recent issue between India and Pakistan on Ratle and Kwar hydro power project brought Indus water treaty to light.

Water diplomacy redefining regional coop in South Asia.

① can create trust between countries thus filling trust deficit.

Ex. Permanent Indus Commission has successfully weathered lows of India Pakistan relations.

② cooperation with respect to water can cascade to other areas as well.

Ex. IWT, 1960 as confidence builder for Shimla Agreement in 1972.

© Increase communication through water diplomacy can help in solving security issues.

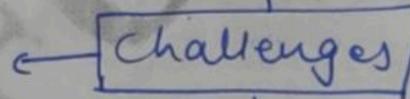
Ex. After Ver Attack, first point of communication was P I C.

© From competitive to collaborative approach in using common resources for prosperity of region

Ex. Indus, ~~Abdhab~~, Jhelum to Pakistan and others to India.

Too much cascading expected.

Issues of national security.



China stopped data sharing after Doklam.

As per the 'concentric circle theory'

neighbours shall have good relations and

India shall take efforts in this aspect as per quadrilateral doctrine too.

Feedback (For OFFICE USE)

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Please put tick marks in the table. Here G is Good Average and F Poor.

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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.

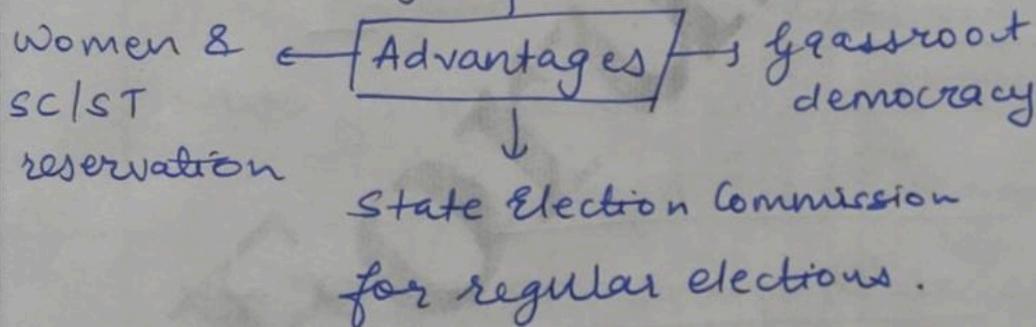
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

73rd and 74th Amendment Act of 1992 acted as watershed moment in achieving Gandhian dream of 'gram swarajya' by constitutionalising 3rd tier of governance.

Direct democracy in form of
Gram Sabha



Challenges due to several bottlenecks

(A) Funds

① State Finance Commission under Act 243 still not formed by 11 states.

② Even where formed recommendation
of SFC not followed.

③ State fiscal position weak so
low devaluation

④ Local taxes not charged effectively
(Only 2% of potential property tax
collected).

③ Functions

① 18 functions to ULB and 29 to
PRI's but not devolved by states
(Iron law of oligarchy).

② Mandatory provisions of 73rd and
74th CAA also not followed.

③ Functions of Gram Sabha and
Panchayats usurped by superceding.

④ Functionaries

① State Election Commission under

Act 243K not functioning independently

② Regular elections rare and superceding by states frequent.

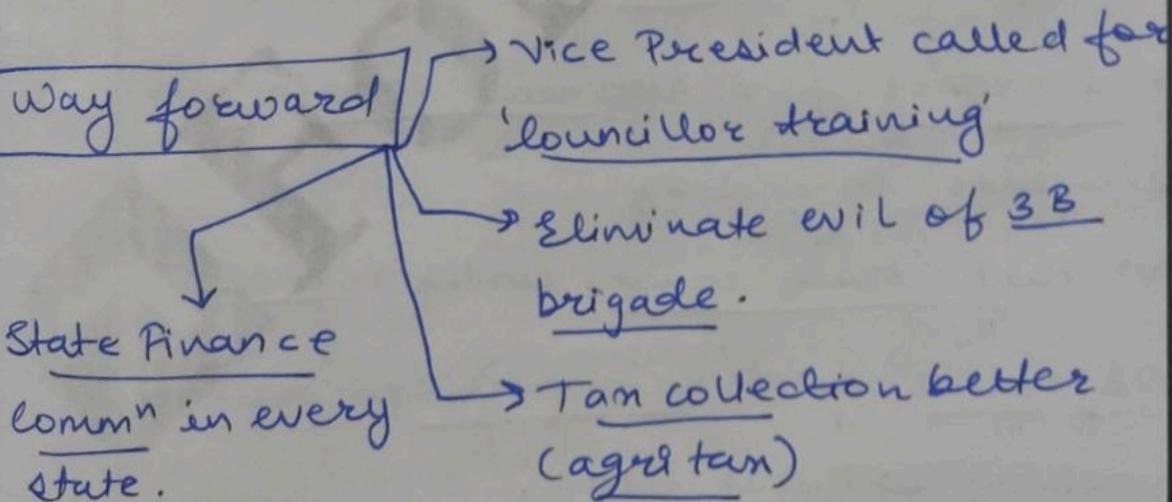
em. Recent news about elections not taking place in TN village for 11 yrs.

③ Position of Mayor different in different states without much power.

④ Functionality

① Poo & Nagarsabha trainings

② CSO interference in functioning.



To ensure that 3rd tier doesn't

become 'grass without roots' work needs to be done.

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)

Judicial independence is part of basic structure doctrine of Indian constitution highlighting its importance.

Bedrock for thriving polity

- ① Justice to all and in efficient manner by principle of natural justice
↳ Affirms to A14 of Constitution.
- ② Deterrence for nuisance creating elements in society.
↳ Fast-track courts under POCSO.
- ③ Objective and non-partisan decision making without bias.
↳ 16% cases where government party so independence crucial.

- ④ Holding government accountable and answerable for its policies.
Ex. Coal scam, Farm Bills, etc.
- ⑤ Hear public interest litigations for creating welfare state (A38)
Ex. NOTA case, etc.
- ⑥ Gives pivotal guidelines where req.
Ex. Vishakhia guidelines.

Executive encroachment erode it

A erode credibility

- ① Reduce trust of people in
Judiciary as guardian of their FR
Ex. Corruption nexus of justice
Somnitra sen.

- ② Judicial appointment process
opaque thus affecting credibility

ex. Allegation of nepotism and
favouritism.

③ Tribunalisation of justice affecting
credibility of courts.

Ⓑ Affect efficacy

① Dependence on executive and thus
partisan decisions.

② Role as 'guardian of constitution'
affected.

③ Separation of Powers principle
(ASO) hampered.

Need of the hour is to
balance judicial autonomy and
judicial accountability to ensure
balance in judicial functioning.

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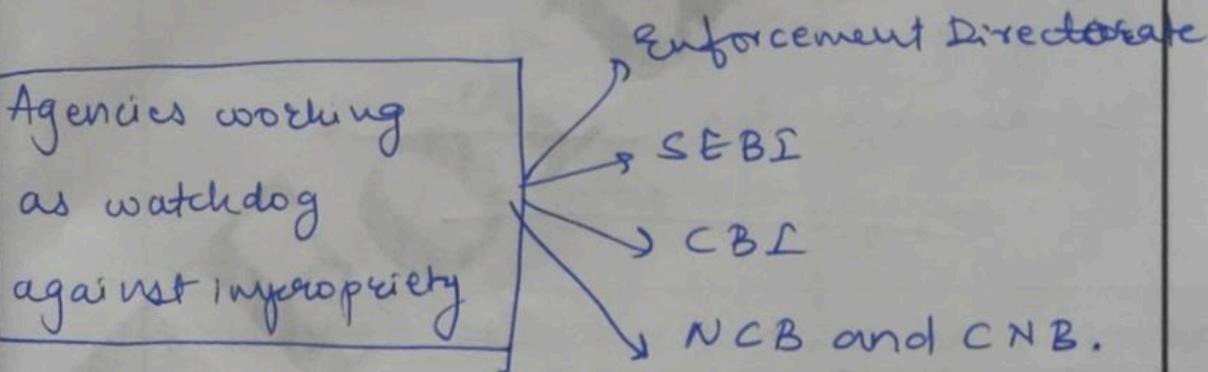
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Q.13) Executive agencies, working as the watchdog against impropriety, are vital to act against the corrupt; however, pandering to vested interests may have the effect of turning the idea of rule of law on its head. Comment, with special reference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

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

Recent report suggested that 85% of cases by ED are filed against opposition which may suggest abuse use of executive agencies for political gains by government in power.



Role in acting against corruption

① Powers to take up cases against corrupt practises of officials

Ex. Central vigilance commission.

- ② Investigate cases of corruption, etc.
handed over to it.

Ex. CBI.

- ③ Analyse complex cases of round tripping, tax frauds, etc.

Ex. Enforcement Directorate in Vodafone Case.

- ④ Ensure rule of law followed in every aspect

Ex. cases under Prevention of corruption Act to CVC.

Pandering to vested interests as challenge

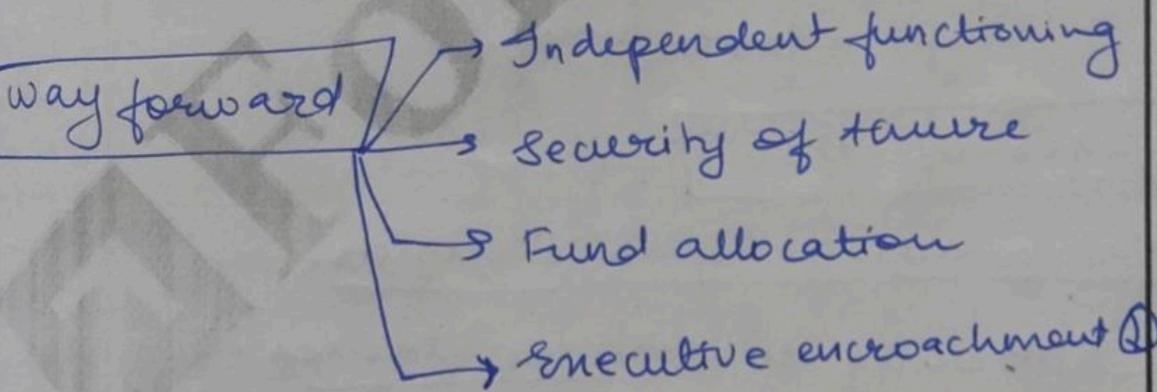
- ① Acting as 'puppet' of government in power

Ex. Only 0.5% conviction of ED

- ② Against notion of principle of natural

justice and political principles.

- ③ Reduce trust of people in the law enforcement agencies.
- ④ cascade evils of corruption, partisanship to other areas.
- ⑤ Social apathy and increased nexus for illegitimate gains.
- ⑥ Deterrence effect and operant conditioning reversed.



Need of the hour is to ensure that executive agencies are transformed from 'puppet' to 'police' role.

Feedback

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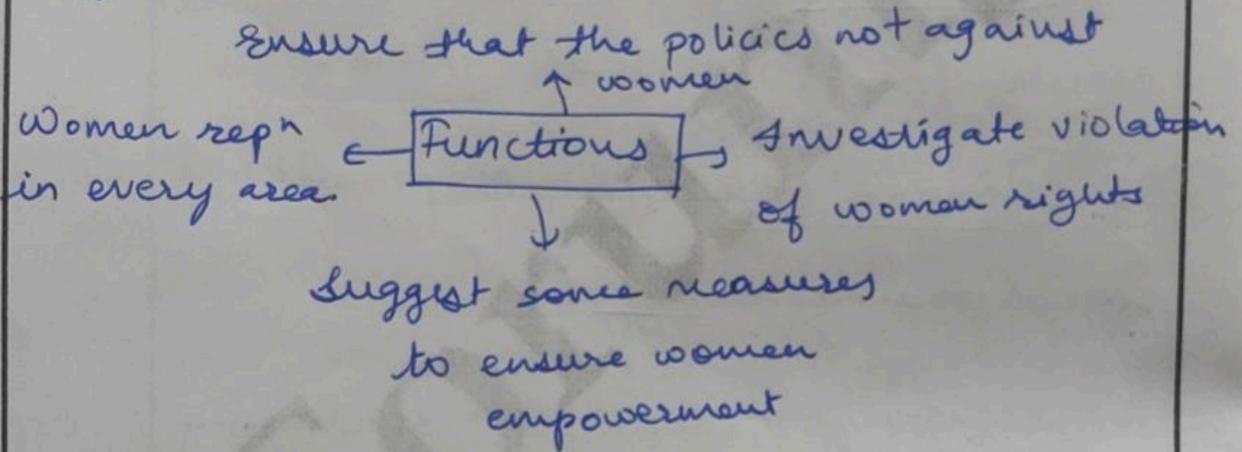
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Q.14) Critically analyse the role of National Commission for Women (NCW) in wake of its mandate to safeguard women's rights and uphold their socio-economic wellbeing. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

is a statutory body formed under NCW Act and works for upholding rights of women in Indian polity.



Successes of NCW

- (A) Safeguarding women's rights
 - (1) working to take up issues of women rights violation on fast track basis
 - in Demand for fast track courts

for rape cases, etc.

- ② Various recommendations regarding policies with respect to women safety and empowerment

Ex. called for women reservation (108th CAB); Amending prevention of sexual harassment act, 2013.

- ③ Ensuring equitable growth of women
Ex. Affirmative action under A15 & A16.

- ④ Socio-economic well-being

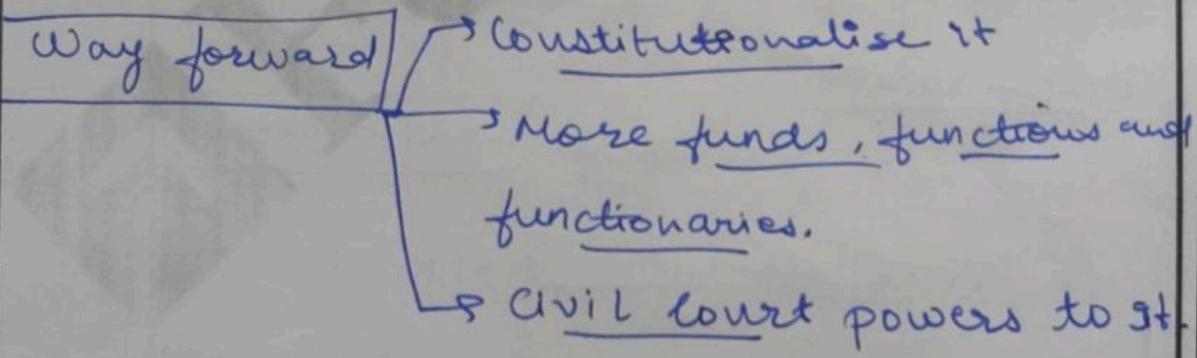
① guidelines for self-Help group Proliferation

② Seminars for behavioural changes to break glass ceiling.

③ Collaborate with women entrepreneurs for social proofing and empowering other women.

Challenges of NCW

- ① Lack of adequate funds to carry out duties effectively.
- ② Vacancies very high at 50%.
- ③ Composition of commission also not 'all women'.
- ④ Politicisation of commission
- ⑤ No security of tenure to members
- ⑥ Recommendations not binding and thus not taken seriously.



Women are the equal contributors to our country and their status in society needs reform & NCW can help in it.

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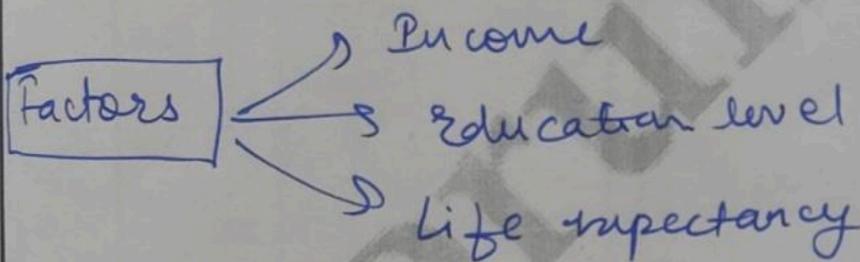
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Q.15) Understanding the extent, source, and complexity of deprivations among the multidimensionally poor contributes to more informed policymaking. In this context, analyze the latest National Multidimensional Poverty Index Report by NITI Aayog. (15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

As per the latest multidimensional poverty index report of NITI Aayog, 14.96% of population in India is multidimensionally poor.



Efficient findings by report

- ① Focus on the statistical modelling for better results.
(Partnered with NSO)
- ② Used recent data for better

source to come to closest
number.

③ Various variables taken so as
to come to ideal number.

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 set up as entities which have members with common ideologies and political goals and represent demands of people at large while contesting elections.

Ex. BJP, INC, etc

Lifeblood of representative democracy

- ① Act as bridge between people and government
- ② Tool to represent demands of vulnerables to governing institutions.
- ③ Elected representatives themselves work as 'servants' of people and

that these demands fulfilled.

- ④ contest elections by identifying to manifesto of promises that would be fulfilled if they are elected.
- ⑤ Remain transparent and accountable to people at large.
- ⑥ work as per principles of Constitution (adhere to constitutional morality)

Internal challenges affecting role

- ① Centralisation of power in hands of few (Patron law of oligarchy)
- ② Provisions like Anti defection affecting role of individual
- ③ Lack of common ideology in

members and division due to
power struggle

Ex. DVC - NCP.

④ Poor internal party democracy

Ex. As per DVC Case, ECI cannot
regulate it.

⑤ Lack of registration & very low
recognition

(Only 0.4% parties recognised)

Need of the hour is to
strengthen them as institutions to
ensure representative democracy in
true spirit.

Use Argentinian Model of
representative, inclusive political parties
for same.

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 of Ministry
of Jal Shakti aims at ensuring
functional house tap connection in
every household by 2024.

Multifarious benefits

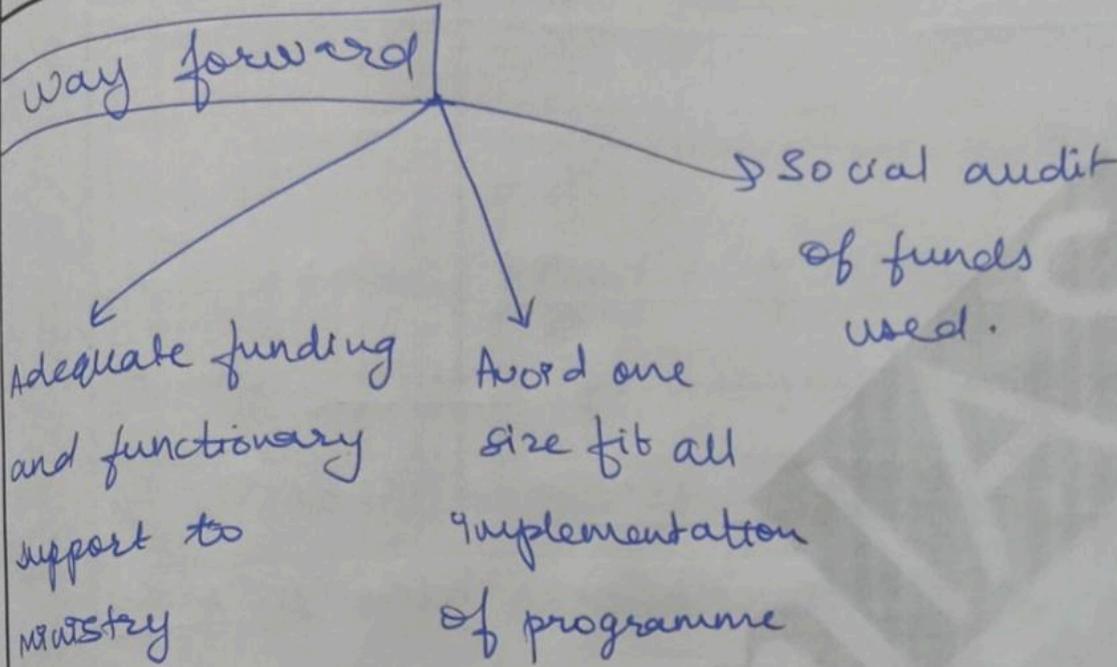
① Economic → Better productivity with
water connection in homes
Reduce out of → water usage for agri
pocket expenditure purposes
on health

② Soual → Hardship faced by women
to draw water by walking
kms reduced.
Health issues like
jaundice etc ↓

③ Sanitation → synergistic with Swachh Bharat Mission
 → Mission to make Indian
 → Open defecation free.
 → Water availability
 ensure better human
 resource functioning (SDG 6)

Challenges in ensuring success

- ① Lack of piped water networks in rural areas.
- ② Ambition > Funding.
- ③ Bureaucratic red tapism.
- ④ Ineffective usage of resources
 ↳ siphoning, corruption, etc.
- ⑤ Topography issues in hilly areas, etc.
- ⑥ Excessive exploitation of groundwater unsustainable.



safe drinking water access is fundamental right under Art 12 of Constitution and Jal Jeevan Mission can help achieve it

Feedback

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

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

SC ST (POA) Act, 1989 was created with the purpose of ensuring that crimes against SC/ST are dealt with in effective manner although NCRB report of 66% rise in crimes against them highlights challenges.

Advantages

- ① lognisable and non-bailable offence.
- ② Responsibility on civil servants to ensure that provisions of act followed
(Bhim Sain case)
- ③ Provisions of Act to be followed in strict manner.

(Ashok Kumar Pandey case)

Here legal document

(A) Lack of sensitisation of public
functionaries

(i) On ground, police officials
still don't register cases under
SCST (POA).

(ii) Subhash Kashinath Mahajan
case diluted the act by providing
for anticipatory bail and arrest
only after prima-facie investigation

(iii) Behavioural attitude of police
officials towards SC/ST people
(271. see them as untouchables)

(B) Civil society sensitisation X

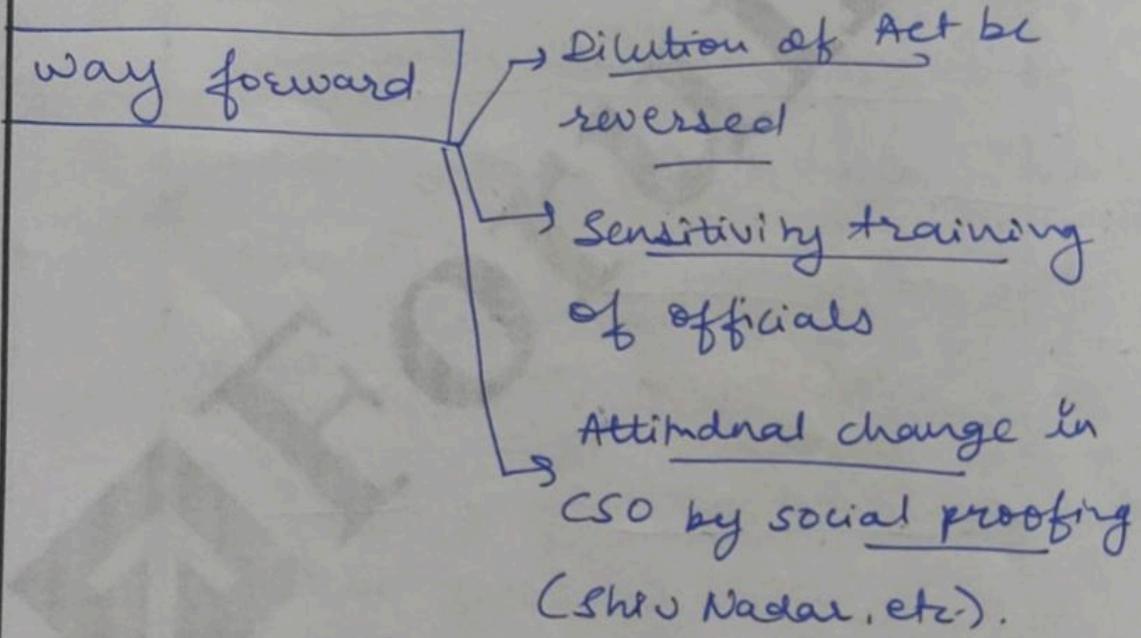
(i) Crimes against SC/ST continue

to rise.

(ii) Lack of support and trust in SC/ST populace.

↳ Only 10% enterprise even with 16.6% population of SC's.

(iii) Equitable development on ground only possible with attitudinal change



SC/ST form 25% of our population and isolationist approach towards them would hinder our path to Ausit Kaal by 2047.

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

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

India - Africa ties go way back to colonial times as well as philosophical commonalities like 'Vasudheva Kutumbakam' and 'Odantoo'.

Harbinger of global rebalancing

- ① Represent 3rd world countries which gained independence after ww2.
- ② Seen as areas of 'expansion market potential' which are attracting global investments.
- ③ Synergy benefit to demand more share in global power in favour of 3rd world countries.

Em. UNSC reforms

- ④ Together, India and Africa can partner in sustainably using enormous resource potential of Africa to rebalance western dominance.

India - Africa ties as began

① Of Inclusive world

① Total population of both > 40% of world

② Face issues of poverty, hunger, etc which need solution.

③ Both in want of robust social infra in health, education, etc

② Of sustainable world

① Both are one of the lowest GHG emitters in world,

② Both are committed to ensure

that Paris Targets met.

③ Both demand common but differential
responsibilities to hold developed
countries responsible.

④ Of Equitable world

① Both demanding democratic reforms
in global institutions
Ex. IMF, World Bank, etc. western
dominated.

② Climate financing issue taken up
by both in every forum.

③ can work on tech transfer for
equitable development of global south.

The recent global south coalition
led by India highlights its role in
prospering global south & Africa can
act as partner in same

Feedback

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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)

Indo-Pacific has now largely been confirmed as the new area of 'great game'.

Theatre of opportunity for India

(A) ASEAN Centrality

(i) Act East Policy of India so better its hold in region.

(ii) FTA with ASEAN and thus huge role in Indo Pacific.

(iii) Regional projects like India-Myanmar-Thailand trilateral signifies our stakes.

(iv) Partnering with some ASEAN countries to explore South China sea.

B) Rules-based order

① Safe, secure and prosperous Indo-Pacific as goal of India's 'Indo-Pacific vision'.

② Can collaborate with QUAD countries for realising common vision

③ Tackle Chinese dominance like 9-dash line, etc. through rule based order and using SAAR

C) Development partnership with Pacific Island State (PIS)

① 2nd summit between India-PIS

② MoUs with Fiji, Papua New Guinea, etc.

③ Indian diaspora in region very beneficial for dialogue & diplomacy

Hurdles in realising inclusive Indo-Pacific

- ① Rising China and its dominance in region through BRI & 9-dash line.
- ② India did not become part of RCEP showing protectionism.
- ③ Internal incoherence in QUAD members
Ex. USA, Aus, Japan → Pacific region focus
 India → Indian Ocean region focus.
- ④ Red-tapism in Indian projects in the region
Ex. IMT trilateral.
- ⑤ Lack of infrastructural and funding capabilities to strengthen presence.
- ⑥ Geographical issues too

Need of the hour is to partner with countries having common Indo-Pacific vision like Japan, Fiji, etc.

Feedback

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