

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 4

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

KIRANMAYI KOPPISETTI

Roll No.

1910042872

Date:

31 | 12 | 2021

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
4			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.	
5			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.	
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13			Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.	
14			
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 4:00 PM	End Time 7:00 pm
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	
			Online <input type="checkbox"/>	Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator 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.			For Office Use Only	
			ECN CODE:	EG:
			Evaluation Date:	

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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

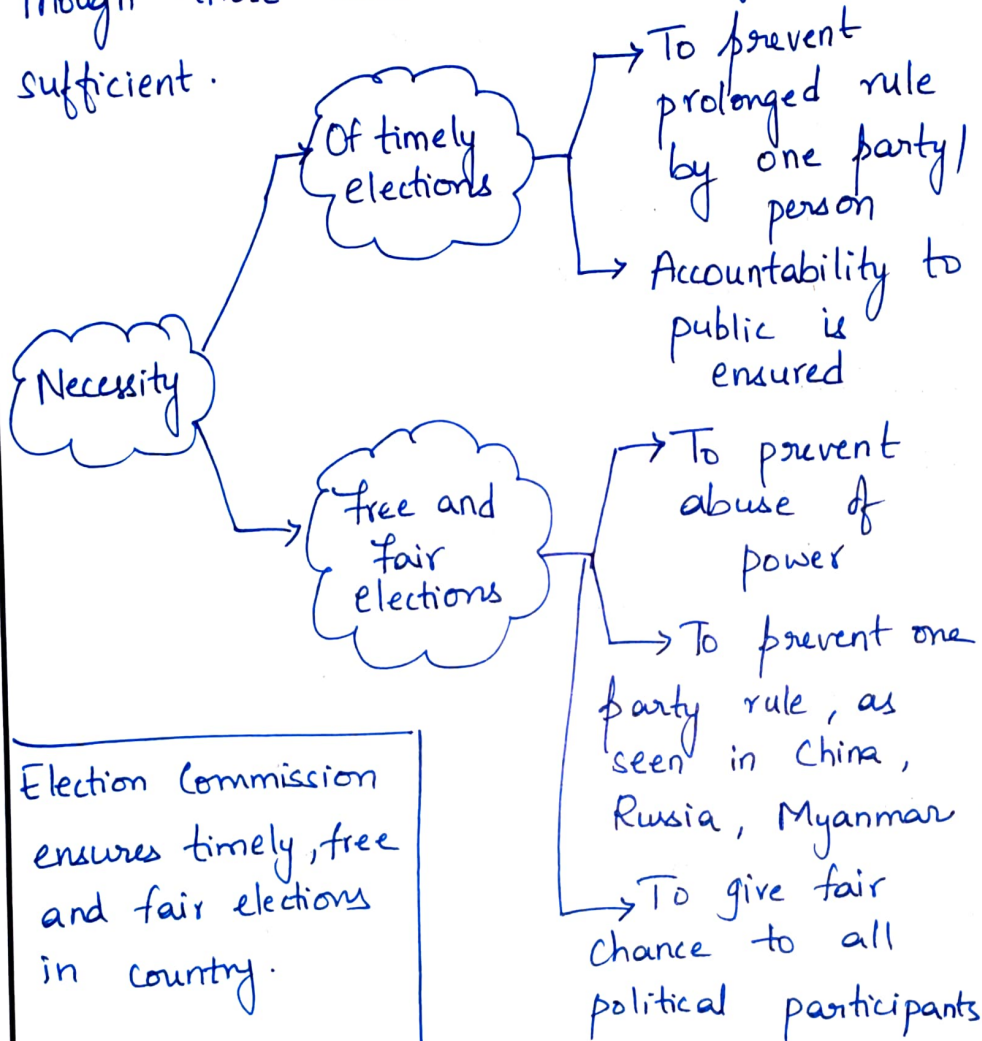
ADDITIONAL REMARKS

Q.1) Though necessary, timely, free and fair elections are not sufficient to ensure a vibrant democracy. In your opinion, what are the essential requirements for a vibrant democracy?

(10 marks, 150 words)

हालांकि एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र को सुनिश्चित करने के लिए अनिवार्य रूप से, समय पर, स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष चुनाव पर्याप्त नहीं हैं। आपकी राय में, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र के लिए आवश्यक आवश्यकताएं क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Periodic, free and fair elections are essential for functioning of a democracy. Though these are essential, they are not sufficient.



Other essential requirements of Vibrant democracy

① Accountability: of Law making bodies
i.e. Executive should be accountable to legislature.

Others: Parliamentary committees
Question Hour, Zero Hour etc

② Checks and Balances:
→ Through Judicial review
→ No confidence motions
→ Institutions like CAG, CVC etc

③ Participatory democracy:
→ Through Gram Sabha,
→ Social audits
→ RTI, e-governance etc.

Democracy works only if it is transparent, accountable and participative.

Feedback

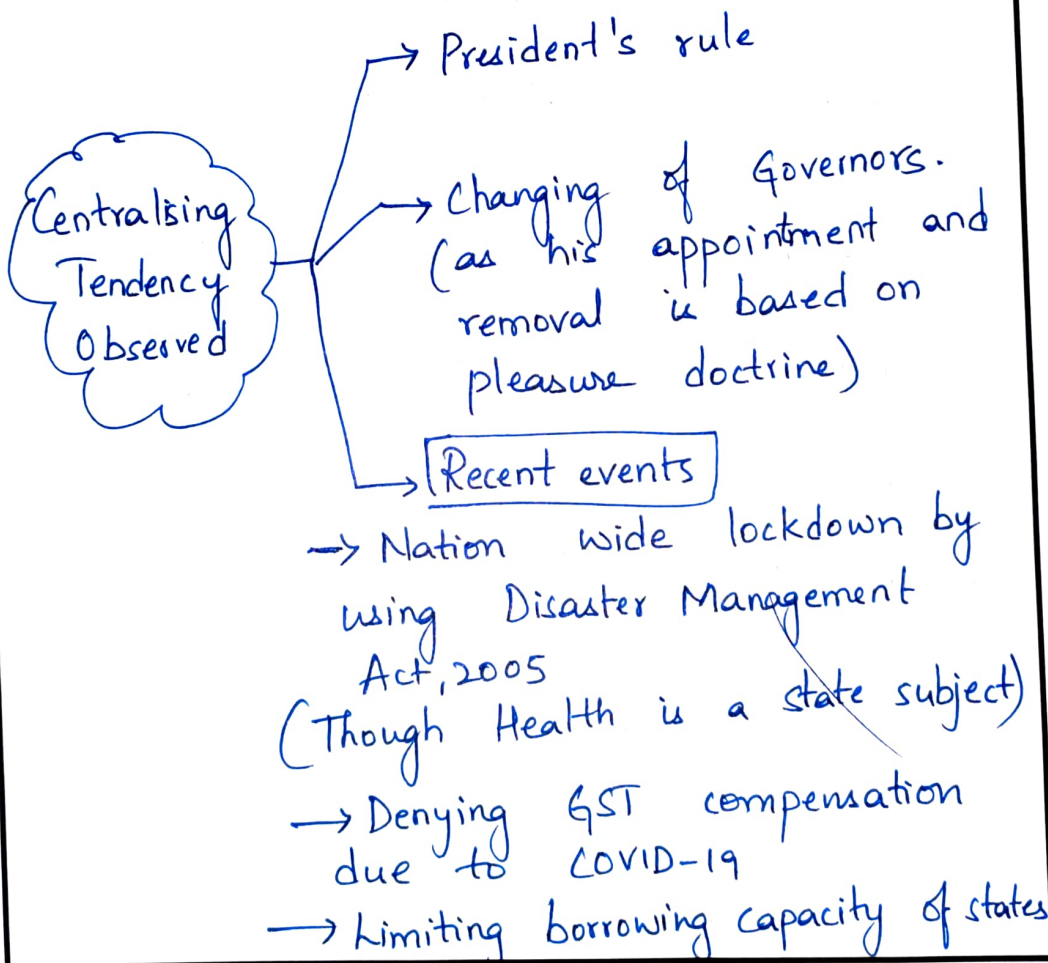
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Value Addition
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Q.2) A major responsibility in a federal country with strong centralizing tendency is to maintain the balance, as well as mutual respect, between political structures at the central and state levels. Explain in light of recent events. (10 marks, 150 words)

मजबूत केंद्रीकरण की प्रवृत्ति वाले एक संघीय देश में एक प्रमुख जिम्मेदारी केंद्र और राज्य स्तर पर राजनीतिक संरचनाओं के बीच संतुलन के साथ-साथ आपसी सम्मान को बनाए रखना है। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is a country with strong Union in the federal structure. It is because states have been formed for administrative convenience and there is no right for them to secede (like in US)



to 5% (that too conditional when it exceeds 3% of GDP)

Need to maintain balance and mutual respect:

① We have a dual polity with Schedule 7 having subjects like health given to state

State could have imposed lockdowns using Epidemic Diseases Act

② GST council — mechanism existed to resolve the GST compensation issues. But, centre bypassed it.

③ True democracy and federation empowers fiscal capacity of states.

India being a federal Nation with high poverty and imbalanced regional development, Centre has more functions of redistribution, but instead of centralised decision making, cooperation should be ensured to make cooperative federalism a success

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
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Q.3) How far do you agree that use of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) as instruments of delivery of services and implementation of projects by the government has led to undermining of legitimate authority of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)?
(10 marks, 150 words)

आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि सरकार द्वारा सेवाओं के वितरण और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के साधन के रूप में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) के उपयोग ने पंचायती राज संस्थानों (PRIs) के वैधानिक सत्ता को कमजोर करने को बढ़ावा दिया है?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self Help groups are a group of people usually from similar socio-economic background coming together with a common motive.

India has around 6 mn self help groups empowering around 67 mn people.

Self Help Groups as Instruments of delivery of Services and Implementation of projects

① Kudumbashree in Kerala for women empowerment.

② Annapurna, NGO is fulfilling midday meal project in states like Karnataka.

③ Many SHGs have taken part in allocation of MGNREGS works and monitoring of Swachh Bharat Abhiyan implementation.

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4) SHG bank linkage led to credit availability to them so that they could engage in wider economic

5) ^{activities} Social audit by SHGs

Undermining Legitimate authority of PRIs

1) PRIs have poor capacities owing to lack of devolution of funds, functions, functionaries

2) Gram sabhas are usually not 100% attended - Not effective accounting institutions.

3) Dependent on financial grants from Centre for works.

Though SHGs seem to be undermining legitimacy of PRIs, PRIs are constitutional mandated bodies, elected representatives are there in PRIs and have resulted in women empowerment in many areas.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.4) Highlighting the need of an All-India Judicial Services (AIJS), enumerate the various challenges associated with it. (2021-12-31 20:21:33) (10 marks, 150 words)

अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवाओं (AIJS) की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, AIJS के निर्माण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

All India Judicial Services refers to appointment of subordinate judiciary through a common exam conducted at central level by an independent body like UPSC

Need of AIJS

① Judicial pendency - 4.4 crore (Economic Survey)

② High vacancy in subordinate judiciary } → 25% vacancy

③ Judges per population is 11 per 1,00,000 while it is mandated to be 50 per lakh (UN)

④ Uniform Standards for judgements:

↳ Lack is leading to high appeals.

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Challenges associated with creation of AIJS

- ① Higher standards of exam — may exclude students from rural background or with vernacular media.
- ② No one size fits all approach: → Local needs of population, local laws are different (state laws application will become difficult)
- ③ Capacity building for the organisation
- ④ Resistance from judiciary for reforms.

42nd Amendment Act provided for AIJS. But it has not come into force. Given high judicial pendency, it is necessary to bring AIJS along with other reforms to fill vacancies.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) Discuss the critical role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Anganwadi workers as a connecting link between the community and the state in promoting health, reducing malnutrition and controlling pandemic in rural areas. (10 marks, 150 words)

स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने, कुपोषण को कम करने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महामारी को नियंत्रित करने में समुदाय और राज्य के बीच जोड़ने वाली कड़ी के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं (आशा) और आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाओं पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Accredited Social Health Activists are a part of National Rural Health mission and Anganwadi workers, a part of Integrated Child Development Scheme.

Connecting link Between Community and state

Promoting Health:

- 1) Primary health care services by ASHA
- Antenatal guidance
 - Supply of medicines for pregnancy from subcentre
 - promote institutional delivery
 - issue of contraceptives to families
 - provide family planning guidance
 - Breast feeding support.

Reducing malnutrition

- Hot cooked meals to children by Anganwadis
- Dry ration during COVID-19
- ASHA workers giving Iron and Folic Acid supplements.

Controlling pandemic

- Giving advices to public regarding covid appropriate behaviour.
- Supply of medicines
- Monitoring of patients.
- Transfers to Hospitals.

ASHAs and Anganwadi workers play major role in connecting government to community.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.6) Populism has pushed politics towards socialism while economy continues to be dominated by global capitalism. Examine with examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

लोकलुभावनवाद ने राजनीति को समाजवाद की ओर धकेल दिया है जबकि अर्थव्यवस्था पर वैश्विक पूंजीवाद का वर्चस्व बना हुआ है। उदाहरण सहित परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Populism refers to giving freebies and people appeasing measures while Capitalism lets the economy work on market principles.

Populism pushed politics towards socialism

1) Land reforms - to redistribute land - concept of land to tiller.

2) Welfare functions of state

↳ Food grain supply through PDS

↳ Public Health care through hospitals

↳ 67% children in Govt education institutions

↳ Free power and water to agriculture.

(Don't Write anything in this)

Q.7 Comment on preme court

Global capitalism dominating economy

Post reform period of 1991

- ① Privatisation drive increased
- ② Liberalisation led to increased private market share
- ③ Globalisation led to import of foreign goods and domestic small industries hurt.

But, Country performing socialism functions through schemes like KISAN- income support scheme; MGNREGS → Employment guarantee scheme etc.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.7) Comment on status of prisoners and custodial violence in the country keeping in mind Supreme court guidelines in the DK Basu case. (10 Marks, 150 words)

डीके बसु मामले में उच्चतम न्यायालय के दिशानिर्देशों को ध्यान में रखते हुए देश में कैदियों की स्थिति और हिरासत में हुई हिंसा घटनाओं पर टिप्पणी करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The jails in India suffer from problem of overcrowding and illhygiene.

Status of Prisoners

- ① Jail occupancy is around 118%
- ② Around 68% of prisoners are undertrials.
- ③ Overcrowding and poor sanitation lead to multiple diseases especially in era of COVID-19.
- ④ Some institutions do not have separate premises for women prisoners

Custodial violence

↳ seen to extract information from prisoners
(Lack of proper investigation capabilities is forcing them)
↳ Overburdened police

→ Over crowding also leading to violence.

→ Out of more than 1000s of deaths, only 26 policemen were convicted for custodial violence.

Supreme Court Guidelines for Prison Reforms in DK Basu case

- ① Release undertrials who have served half of the maximum punishment for the crime that they are booked.
- ② Separating women prisoners campuses
- ③ Open prisons etc.

Prisons in India are a threat to Rights guaranteed under Article 21 of constitution i.e. Right to life and personal liberty. Reforms as suggested by Supreme Court are need of the hour.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) Investment in education yields both private and social return, yet India shies away from investing in it. Do you agree? (10 Marks, 150 words)

शिक्षा में निवेश से निजी और सामाजिक दोनों तरह से लाभ मिलता है, फिर भी भारत इसमें निवेश करने से कतराता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

If you want to feed a man, give him fish; if you want to feed him for life time, give him education
— Confucious.

Investment in education yields private return:

- ① Better integration into economy
- ② Job opportunities
- ③ Healthy lifestyles
- ④ Coming out of poverty
- ⑤ Active political engagement

Social Return from Education

- ① Formation of friends for life time
- ② Upward social mobility due to education and employment
- ③ Better integration with society ^{due} to urban living.
- ④ New identities.

(Don't waste anything in this)

Q.9) Rooted in history for its foreign relations.

India's reduced investment in Education

① India invests just 3.1% of GDP in education
(NITI recommends 6% of GDP)

② Only 0.6% of GDP is spend for Research and Development.

This led to

① Indian universities poor ranking in QS ranking - only 3 in top 200

② Formal skilling is done only for 5.4% of work force.

③ Indian graduates employability is just 45.6%

④ Only 27% Gross enrolment Ratio in Higher educational institutions

Way forward → Increase spending of GDP
↳ Use mechanisms like HEFA
↳ Develop world class institutions.

Feedback

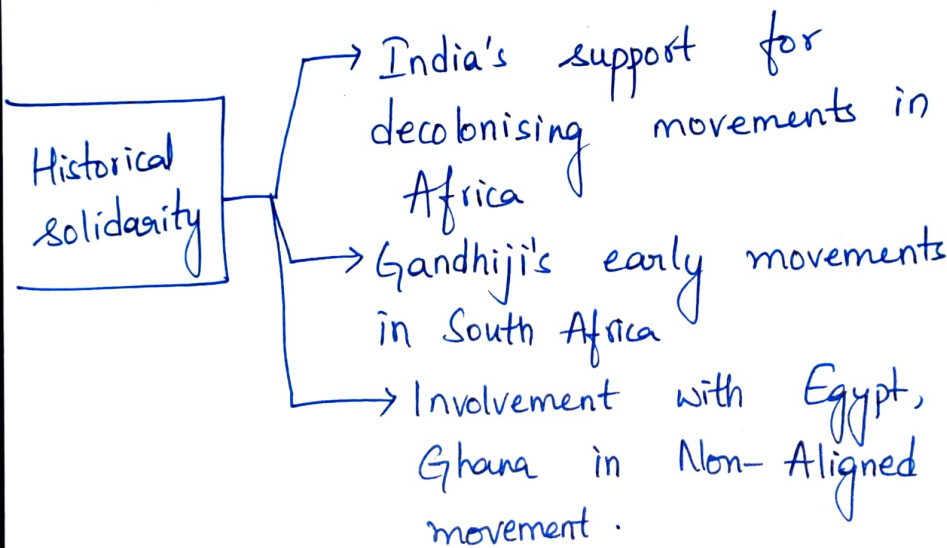
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Total

Q.9) Rooted in historical solidarity, India's multifaceted engagement with Africa has been critical for its foreign policy matrix. Discuss strategic significance of Africa for India and compare India's engagement with Africa vis-à-vis China. (10 Marks, 150 words)

ऐतिहासिक एकजुटता में निहित इसकी जड़ों सहित, अफ्रीका के साथ भारत का बहुआयामी जुड़ाव इसकी विदेश नीति के मैट्रिक्स के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। भारत के लिए अफ्रीका के सामरिक महत्व पर चर्चा करें और चीन के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव की तुलना अफ्रीका के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव से करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is Africa's 3rd largest trade partner and 5th largest contributor of FDI. India has been recently invited as an observer to African Union.



Strategic Significance of Africa for India

④ Countering Piracy in Indian Ocean -

India's 90% trade by volume and



Africa-India map

68% trade by value passed through sea. So, to protect it, Africa is significant.

② **Nigeria** supplies 10% of India's oil imports — **Energy security**

③ Chinese increasing presence — e.g. Naval base in Djibouti

④ Long coastline of India (prone to vulnerability from various threats)

India's engagement with Africa	Chinese engagement
→ Communication networks development	→ Investments for exploitation of rich mineral wealth
→ Education services through ITEC	→ Debt trap diplomacy
→ Asia-Africa Growth Corridor by Japan & India	→ Encircling India.

To counter increasing Chinese presence, India has to actively engage with Africa using platforms like SAGAR, IORA etc.

Feedback
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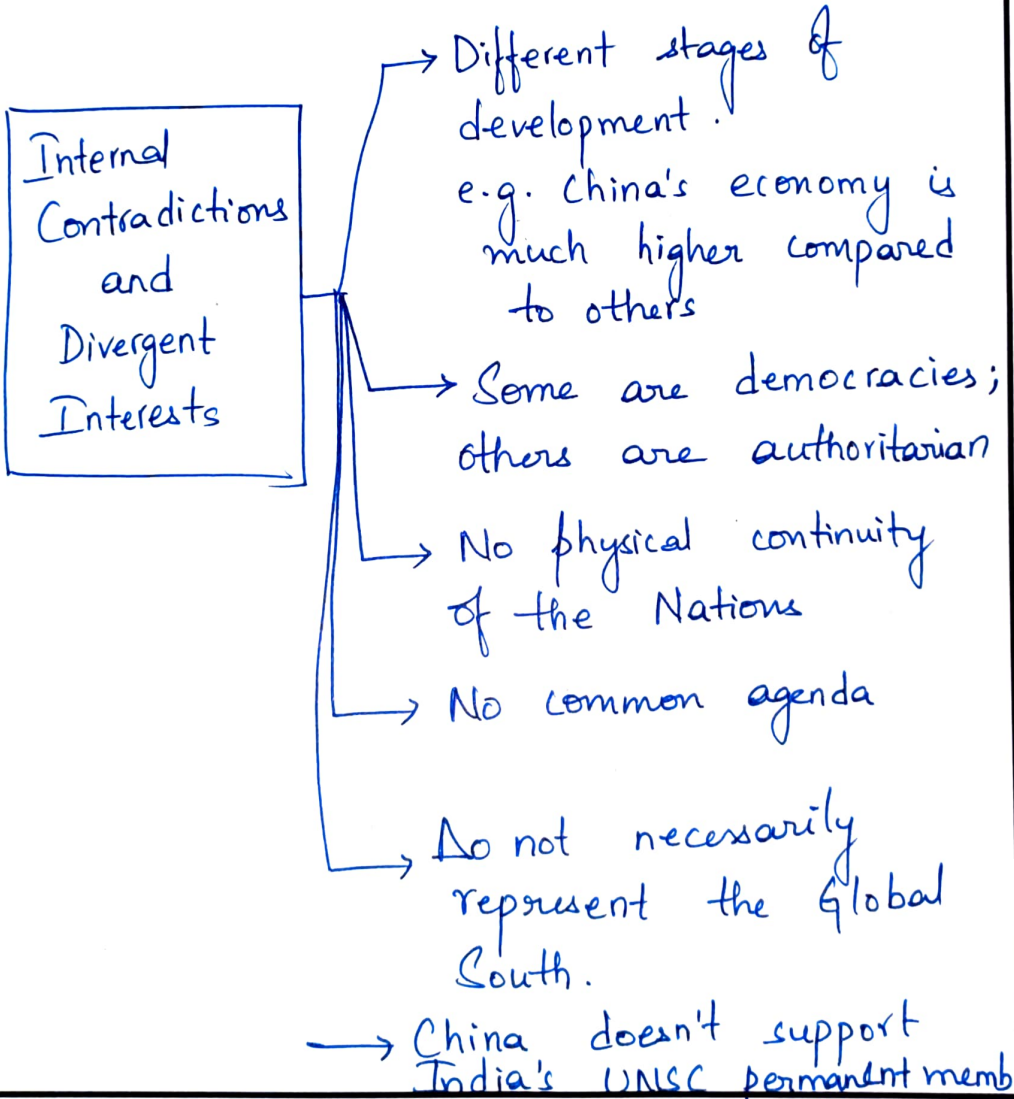
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Q.10) Evaluate the significance of BRICS in shaping the emerging global order given the internal contradictions and divergent interests of its member countries. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अपने सदस्य देशों के आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों और अलग-अलग हितों को देखते हुए उभरती वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने में ब्रिक्स के महत्व का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

BRICS is a group of 5 emerging Nations for political, economic, security cooperation.

BRICS - Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa



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Significance of BRICS in shaping emerging global order

- ① 40% of the global population and 30% of the GDP.
- ② New Development Bank with equal share for 5 countries
- ③ Working together for reform of multi lateral institutions like WTO.
- ④ Anti Terrorism agenda.
- ⑤ Climate change active participation.
- ⑥ Contingency Reserve Arrangement.

BRICS seems to be an organisation full of contradiction but provides a platform for India to actively engage with China. The deescalation of Doklam ^{crisis} just before BRICS summit shows significance it holds for India.

Feedback

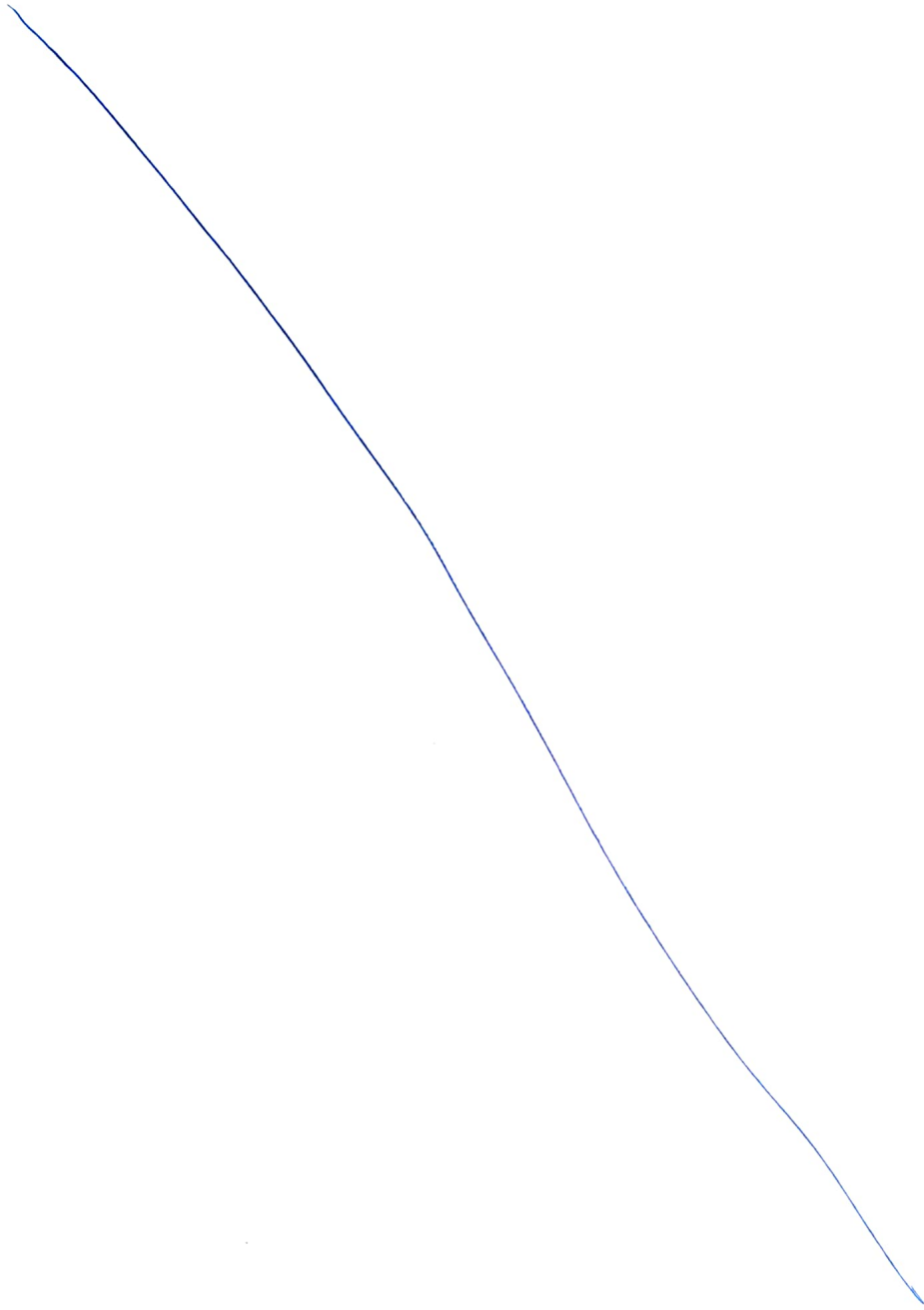
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106985_41074_1910042872_(2021-10-31) Qn) What was held in Kedar Nath Singh Case 1962? Do you think that the judgement has outlived its utility and needs review? Discuss in light of recent controversies. (15 marks, 250 words)

केदारनाथ सिंह केस, 1962 में क्या हुआ था? क्या आपको लगता है कि इस फैसले की उपयोगिता खत्म हो गई है और इसकी समीक्षा की जरूरत है? हाल के विवादों के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

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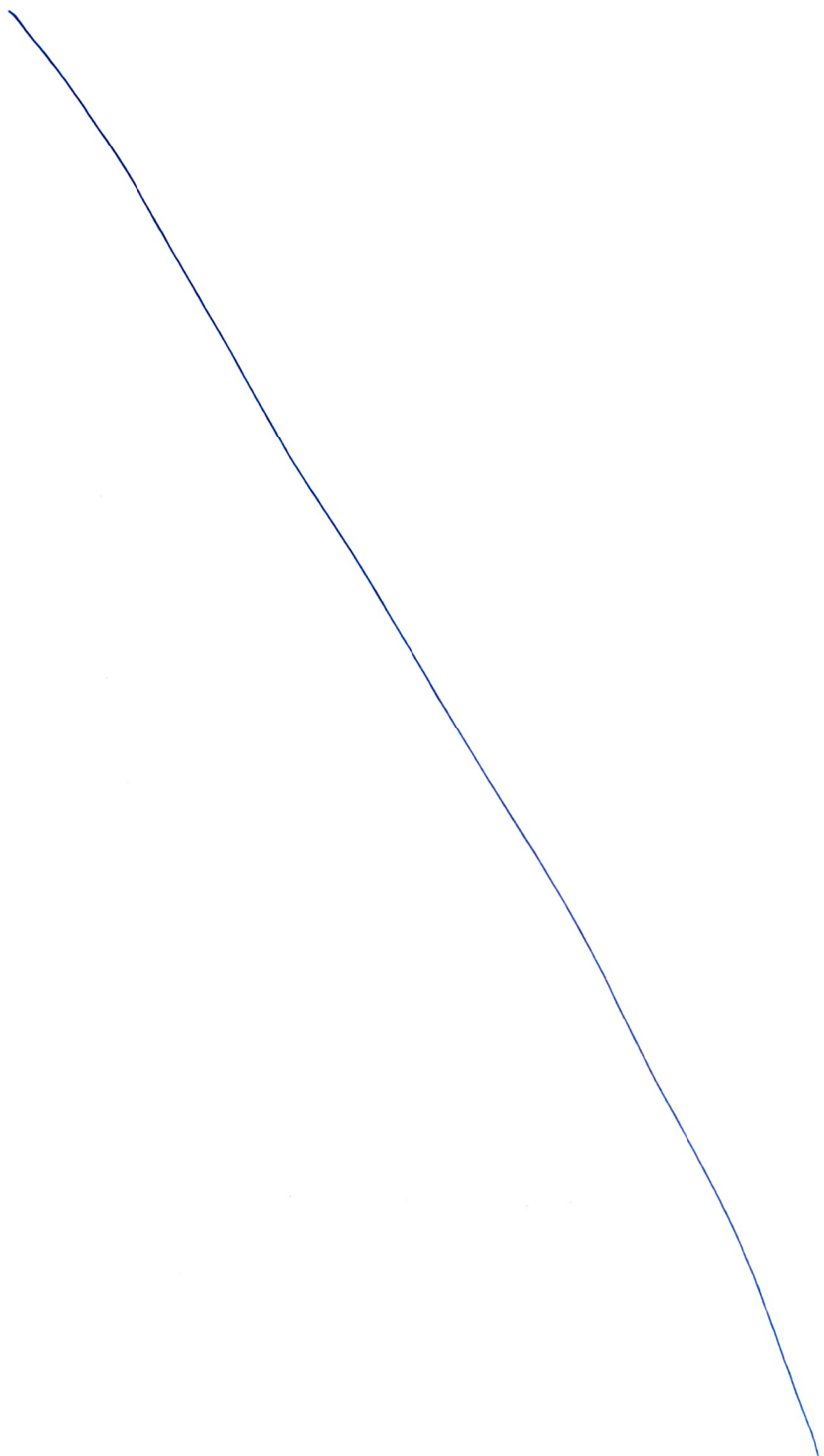
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(Don't do anything)

Judiciary

Q.12) Judicial review and soliciting constitutional justification for policies formulated by the executive is an essential function entrusted to judiciary by the constitution, but there is a fine line between judicial activism and judicial overreach. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

न्यायिक समीक्षा और कार्यपालिका द्वारा तैयार की गई नीतियों के लिए संवैधानिक औचित्य सिद्ध करना संविधान द्वारा न्यायपालिका को सौंपा गया एक आवश्यक कार्य है, लेकिन न्यायिक सक्रियता और न्यायिक अतिरेक के बीच एक महीन रेखा निहित है। चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Article 13 of Indian constitution provides for Judicial review. It means the Judiciary can examine various laws and regulations of executive or legislative and certify their validity by examining their conformity with constitution



- By examining if provisions are in line with constitutional provision
- Those that are not, are declared null and void.

e.g. Striking down of many provisions like NJAC, some provisions of 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act etc.

Judiciary is the final interpreter of the constitution and by way of entertaining public interest litigation, judiciary made many pronouncements sometimes considered activism and sometimes overreach.

When is it activism?

↳ When executive and legislature fail to ensure justice / order in society

↳ When it is not overstepping its jurisdictions

→ passing of guidelines / giving directions

e.g. Vishakha guidelines for Prevention of sexual Harassment at Work Place

— Rt to Education and Privacy as intrinsic part of Article 21

(Right to life and personal liberty)

— Guidelines for Police reforms in Prakash Singh case

When is it Overreach?

↳ When jurisdiction is overstepped

↳ Passing an order (instead of directing)

↳ Not considering the technical details or problems associated with the order.

↳ When not absolute necessary.

e.g.) Ban on liquor shops soon from Highways

(It impacts state economy, employment of workers, owners of shops suffer losses etc)

2) Appointment of Lodhapanel for inquiring into BCCI corruption issues.

Judiciary must respect separation of powers doctrine and avoid overreach, though activism is sometimes needed for public good

(Don't do anything)

Q.13) While the Election Commission has the power and incumbency power several long pending reform proposals are pending.

जबकि भारत के चुनाव आयोग ने बिना किसी

Feedback

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Q13) While the Election Commission of India has quite effectively neutralized the effect of muscle power and incumbency power, the commission has newer challenges to face. Discuss in the light of several long pending reform proposals that aim to clean up electoral process. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि भारत के चुनाव आयोग ने बाहुबल और सत्ता शक्ति के प्रभाव को काफी प्रभावी ढंग से बेअसर कर दिया है, फिर भी आयोग के सामने नई चुनौतियां मौजूद हैं। लंबे समय से लंबित कई सुधार प्रस्तावों जिनका उद्देश्य चुनावी प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी एवं निष्पक्ष करना है, के आलोक में चर्चा करें।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Article 324 of Indian constitution gives Election Commission of India powers of conduct, direction and superintendence of elections to President, Vice President, Central Legislative Assembly (Lok Sabha) and State Legislative Assemblies

Election Commission
neutralising effect of muscle
power and incumbency power

① Through model code of conduct

↳ Incumbents can't use official stages / vehicles while going for Campaigning

↳ No new scheme launches can be done after notification

- ② Restrictions of free airing time on doordarshan and All India Radio
- ③ Use of Central paramilitary forces to curb use of money for votes
- ④ Preparation of electoral rolls in impartial manners.
- ⑤ Use of technology like EVMs and VVPATs for better transparency.
- ⑥ Voter awareness through SVEEP

New Challenges to Election Commission

- ① Paid news and fake news.
- ② Rising use of social media - difficult to control the propaganda in this domain.
- ③ No power to deregister political parties
- ④ Model code of conduct has no legal sanction
- ⑤ Criminalisation of politics (43% in current

Lok Sabha have criminal history)

- ⑥ 75% of funds in Electoral bonds went to incumbent party
- ⑦ Mushrooming of political parties (97.5% are unrecognised)
- ⑧ High expenditures in elections (around 100 crore per constituency)

Recommendations by 2nd ARC & ECI

- ① State funding of elections - partially atleast.
 - ② Deregistering of political parties that are not active
 - ③ Tax exemptions to be removed for unrecognised parties
 - ④ Passing a law for Model Code of Conduct
- Free and fair elections are bedrock of a democracy. So, ECI needs more teeth to ensure the fairness of elections

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.14) Obsession with ethnic identity and lack of economic development is the root cause of various interstate land border and river water disputes in the country. Discuss with relevant examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

जातीय पहचान के साथ जुनून और आर्थिक विकास का अभाव देश में विभिन्न अंतर्राज्यीय भू-सीमा और नदी जल विवादों का मूल कारण है। प्रासंगिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

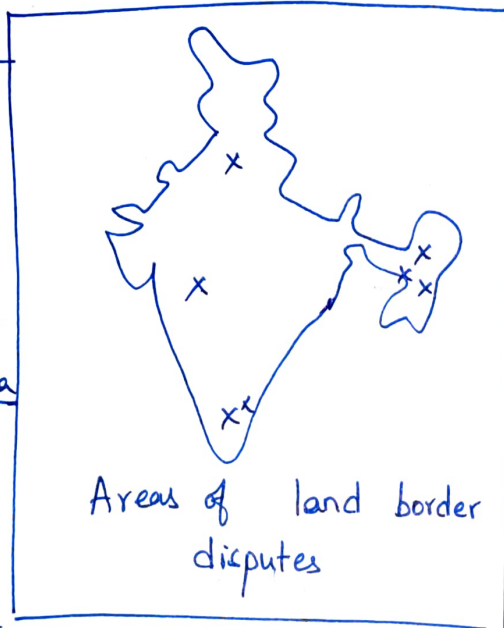
India is a Nation with many diversities, divided into states for administrative convenience. But interstate disputes keep cropping up due to various reasons

Obsession with Ethnic identity a Reason for disputes

① Karnataka - Maharashtra dispute: for Belgavi region

- The linguistic identity is the dividing factor here.

② Himachal Pradesh - Haryana Land border dispute:



3) Inter state water disputes -

Godavari
Kaveri disputes } Though economically relatively developed ethnic identity and linguistic identity is ^{the} cause of relative deprivation and reason for dispute.

Lack of Development as cause of Disputes

Disputes in the North Eastern Region

- ① Between Assam - Meghalaya
- ② Assam - Arunachal Pradesh
- ③ Assam - Nagaland etc.

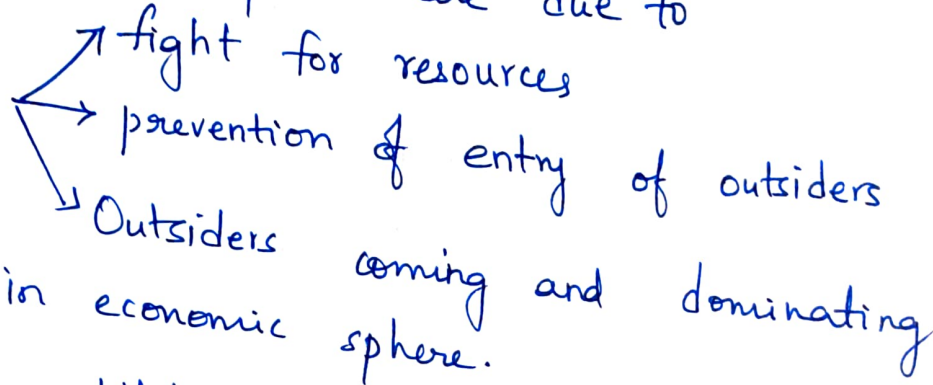
Due to difficult terrain, lack of direct connectivity (only siliguri corridor), ethnic distinct, North East region is one of the least developed in the country. With 8% of land, it has 4% of population but contributes to

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only 2% of the GDP.

The disputes are due to



While ethnic identity is one reason, Karnataka - Maharashtra, Himachal - Haryana, Godavari, Kaveri, Mondovi river disputes } all are also due to relative deprivation.

So, balanced regional development and integration and swift resolution using Inter state Council and Inter-state River Water Dispute Board is the need of the hour.

Feedback
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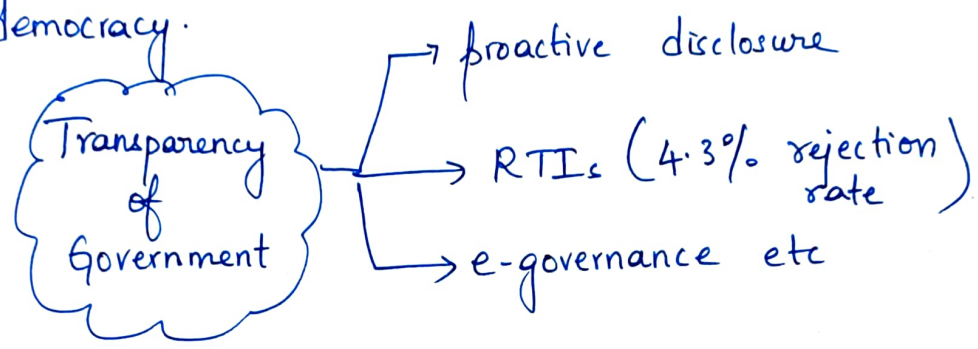
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Q.15) Instead of making government more transparent to public, data has made public more transparent to the government. Discuss the issues related to data privacy and data utilization. Can the proposed data security legislation address these concerns? (15 marks, 250 words)

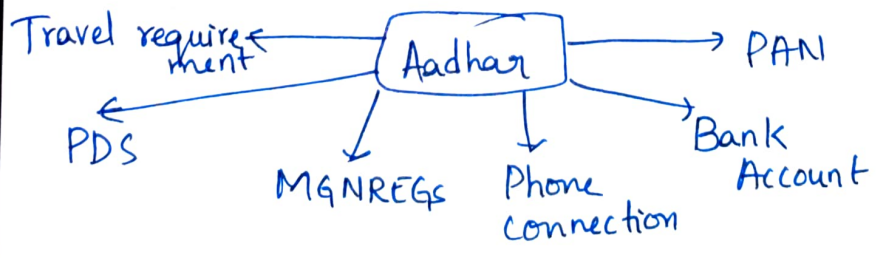
सरकार को जनता के लिए और अधिक पारदर्शी बनाने के बजाय, डेटा ने जनता को सरकार के लिए और अधिक पारदर्शी बना दिया है। डेटा गोपनीयता और डेटा उपयोग से संबंधित मुद्दों पर चर्चा करें। क्या प्रस्तावित डेटा सुरक्षा कानून इन चिंताओं को हल कर सकता है? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Transparency is one of the essential prerequisites for good governance in a democracy.



Data making public more transparent

① Aadhar - 95% people have Aadhar and it is being used at many places including PDS and MGNREGS for authentication



→ Aadhar connects various platforms together giving scope for mass surveillance by the government

- ② Recently, IT Act has been amended so that intelligence agencies can get information of public for ^{protecting} National security

Issues related to Data Privacy and Data Utilisation

- ① Right to privacy fundamental right (Puttaswamy judgement)
- ② Usage of 3rd party data without consent (due to rise in e-commerce activities)
- ③ Data localisation: India wants Indian data to be used within India only.
- ④ Data Exclusivity: Pharma companies accusing Indian Govt of giving access of their classified data to 3rd party.

Draft Data Security Legislation

- ① Defines Data principal - one whose data is collected
Data fiduciary - who collects the data.
- ② Categorises data into - personal data
- sensitive data
- Critical data.
- ③ Places fall back liability on fiduciary for breach of data
- ④ Provides for data localisation.

India is one of the fastest growing economy in terms of internet usage. So, passage of the Data Security Legislation is urgent necessity.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) Despite substantial rise in per capita income and surplus production of food grains, high level of malnutrition and hunger continues to persist in India. Examine the reasons for this divergence keeping in mind findings of Global hunger Index 2021. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रति व्यक्ति आय में पर्याप्त वृद्धि और खाद्यान्न के अधिशेष उत्पादन के बावजूद, भारत में कुपोषण और भूखमरी उच्च स्तर पर बने हैं। वैश्विक भूखमरी सूचकांक, 2021 के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विचलन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Global Hunger Index 2021 placed India at 94th out of 107 countries surveyed. Some Indian states are performing worse than sub-saharan Nations

Substantial Rise in per capita income → PCI is currently ₹1,35,000/- per annum (We are in lower middle income group of countries)

Surplus production of foodgrains → We produce surplus rice, wheat
 → Protein production increased substantially (400%) in last 5 years
 → Top most producer of milk
 → 2nd largest producer of fish.

High level of malnutrition

Stunting in India is 38%
 Wasting is 21%
 Anemia is 52%

} National Family Health Survey-IV

NFHS-V recorded further worsening of anemia in all states

Hunger — More than 15 million people sleep hungry in India.

Reasons for divergence

- ① Inequality — Oxfam report points that richest 1% hold 58% of country's wealth
- ② Persisting poverty: 22% Below poverty line according to Tendulkar committee
- ③ Hidden Hunger — Micronutrient deficiency like Iron, Calcium, Zinc, Iodine
- ④ Double burden — Obesity on the rise — India is 3rd biggest country in Obesity

5) Wastage of food grains : Around 30%
of food goes waste due to
lack of storage and transportation
function

6) Inefficient redistribution

- Leakages in PDS and not
covering micro nutrients.

7) Infectives diseases like diarrhoea

Way forward

1) Poverty alleviation measures

2) Stricter implementation of mid-day
meal schemes

3) Strengthening ICDS and PM Matruva
Vandana Yojana

4) Aadhar enabled PDS - to plug leakages

5) Minium income support

India has to fight hunger and
malnutrition efficiently with multi pronged
approach to achieve go SDG-2 of
Eliminating hunger by 2030

Feedback

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Q.17) The rise of NGOs reflects the failure of Indian state and markets to usher in equitable development and economic redistribution. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

गैर सरकारी संगठनों का उदय न्यायोचित विकास और आर्थिक पुनर्वितरण में भारतीय राज्य और बाजारों की विफलता को दर्शाता है। परीक्षण करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Non-Governmental Organisations are voluntary self governing organisations which cater to public services especially to the socially disadvantaged and vulnerable sections.

Rise of NGOs

There are around 31 lakh NGOs in India with around 2,000 registered with FCRA.

Role of NGOs

1) Providing services

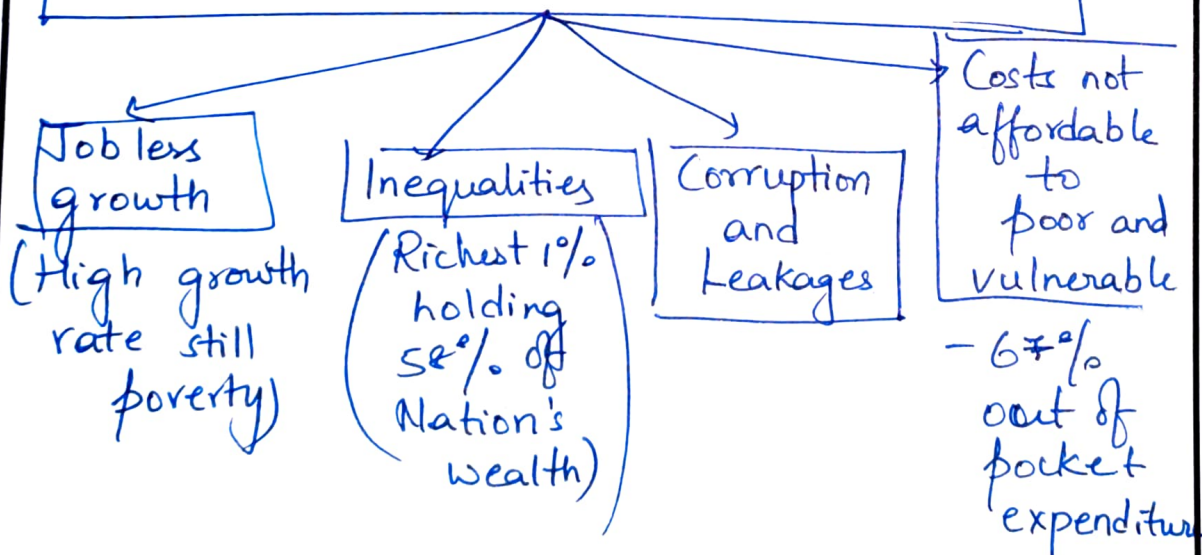
- Mid day meal scheme - by Annapurna NGO
- Medical services - Doctors for You operated COVID facility at a banquet hall.
- Medicine Sans Frontiers serving in tribal areas

② **Research and data** → Transparency
International giving Corruption Perception Index

③ **Environmental fights**
- Narmada Bachao Andolan
- Green Peace

④ **Raising issues of Women and Vulnerable sections**
- SEWA
- Kudumbashree

Failure of state and Markets to usher in Equitable distribution and Economic redistribution



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Some issues are there with NGOs too

- Spurious NGOs - for black money laundering
- Excessive foreign contribution being diverted for other purposes
- Religious conversions by NGOs
- Illegal activities like drug trafficking, prostitution etc.

NGOs are playing the role of

Gap fillers where government and market is not able to reach. BSo, rather than considering as competing with Government, their activities should be considered complimentary.

Feedback

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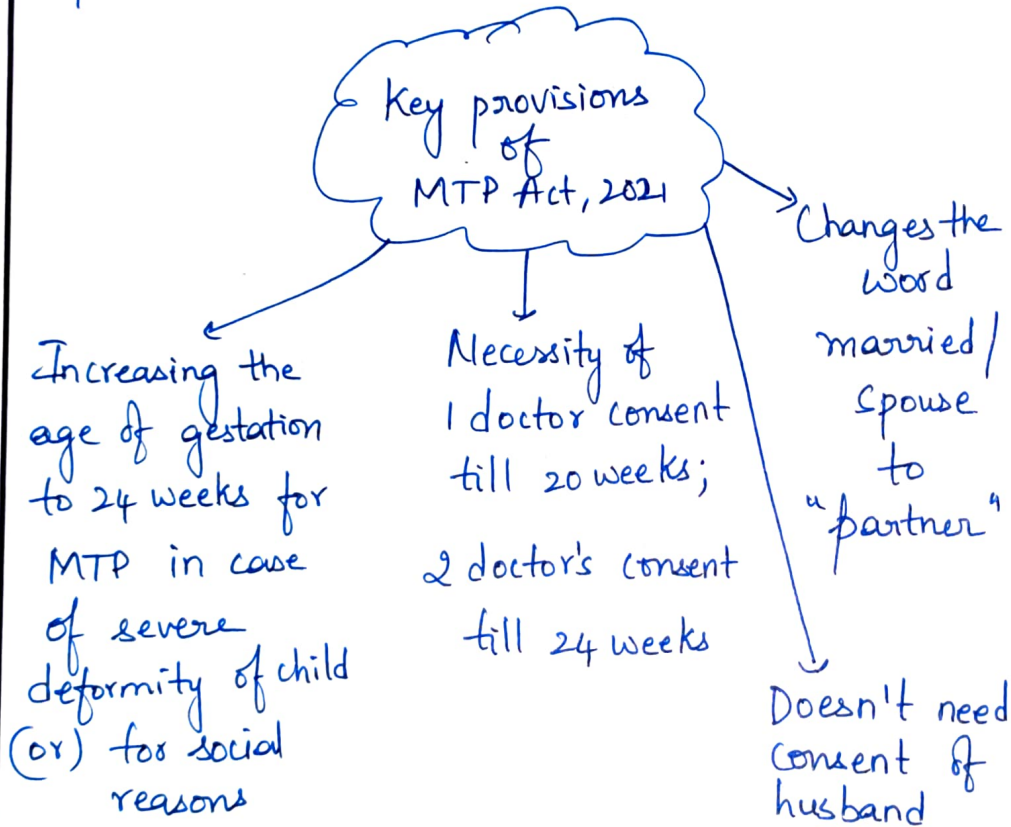
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Question Interpretation
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Total



Q.18) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021 has expanded access of women to safe and legal abortion services, but it fails to address the critical issues of reproductive rights and bodily autonomy of women. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

मेडिकल टर्मिनेशन ऑफ प्रेग्नेंसी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 ने महिलाओं की सुरक्षित और कानूनी गर्भपात सेवाओं तक पहुंच का विस्तार किया है, लेकिन यह महिलाओं के प्रजनन अधिकारों और शारीरिक स्वायत्तता के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में विफल है। परीक्षण करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021 was passed to replace MTP Act of 1972.



Significance

1) Decrease the number of illegal abortions in the country.

② Access to safe services even for living in couple and for advanced pregnancies.

③ Helps in reducing high MMR of India (130 / 1,00,000 population)

④ Helps problems of missing women
Failure to address critical issues of Reproductive Rights and Bodily autonomy

① Silent on MTP if pregnancy is due to failure of contraceptive

② High rate of women sterilisation in India (>95% of sterilisations are done to women) (NFHS-IV)

③ Lack of access to contraceptive pills, barriers etc.

MTP (Amendment) Act 2021 is a welcome step to address the problem

of illegal abortions and unwanted pregnancies, but there is a need for enhancing contraceptive availability, accessibility and affordability to women and promotion of male sterilisation operations so that bodily autonomy of women is respected

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.19) Compare and contrast the Build Back Better World (B3W) with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Can joining the B3W initiative help India in furthering her national interest? Discuss.

(15 marks, 250 words)

बिल्ड बैक बेटर वर्ल्ड (B3W) की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के साथ तुलना एवं समानता का उल्लेख करें। क्या B3W पहल में शामिल होने से भारत को अपने राष्ट्रीय हित को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है? चर्चा करें।

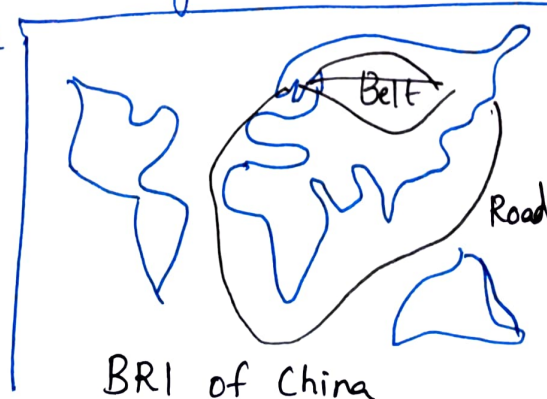
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Build Back Better World is a recent initiative of G-7 countries to finance and support development in the developing and least developed countries.

Belt and Road initiative is an infrastructure development programme of China with 2 components

Belt → Road and Rail connective across land connecting China - Central Asia - Europe.

Road - Sea route through Indian Ocean to Europe



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Build Back Better World

Belt and Road Initiative

- ① Both aim for infrastructure development in underdeveloped areas.
- ② Both aim to increase trade and commerce and hence more globalised world

Differences

③ Aims to be responsible-lending without high interests (soft loans)

③ Debt trap diplomacy of China - Giving loans at high interest rates and for many years e.g. Hambantota port leased for 99 years

④ Aims to promote local development and local jobs

④ Promoting exploitation and jobs to Chinese

⑤ Respect to sovereignty

⑤ China's construction of CPEC through Pakistan occupied

Kashmir shows lack of respect to sovereignty.

⑥ Seen as a counter to Chinese increasing neo-imperialism

⑥ Naval bases are being developed in Djibouti etc.

India and B3W

① Beneficial for India

↳ As Chinese Road is encircling India like String of Pearls

e.g. Kyapkyu (Myanmar)

Hambantota (Sri Lanka)

Gwadar (Pakistan)

Djibouti Naval base

② Chinese BRI hurting India's sovereignty

India has to tread cautiously in dealing with B3W initiative though beneficial because, G-7 players are non-local and may have vested interests, but China is a neighbour with increasing might

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
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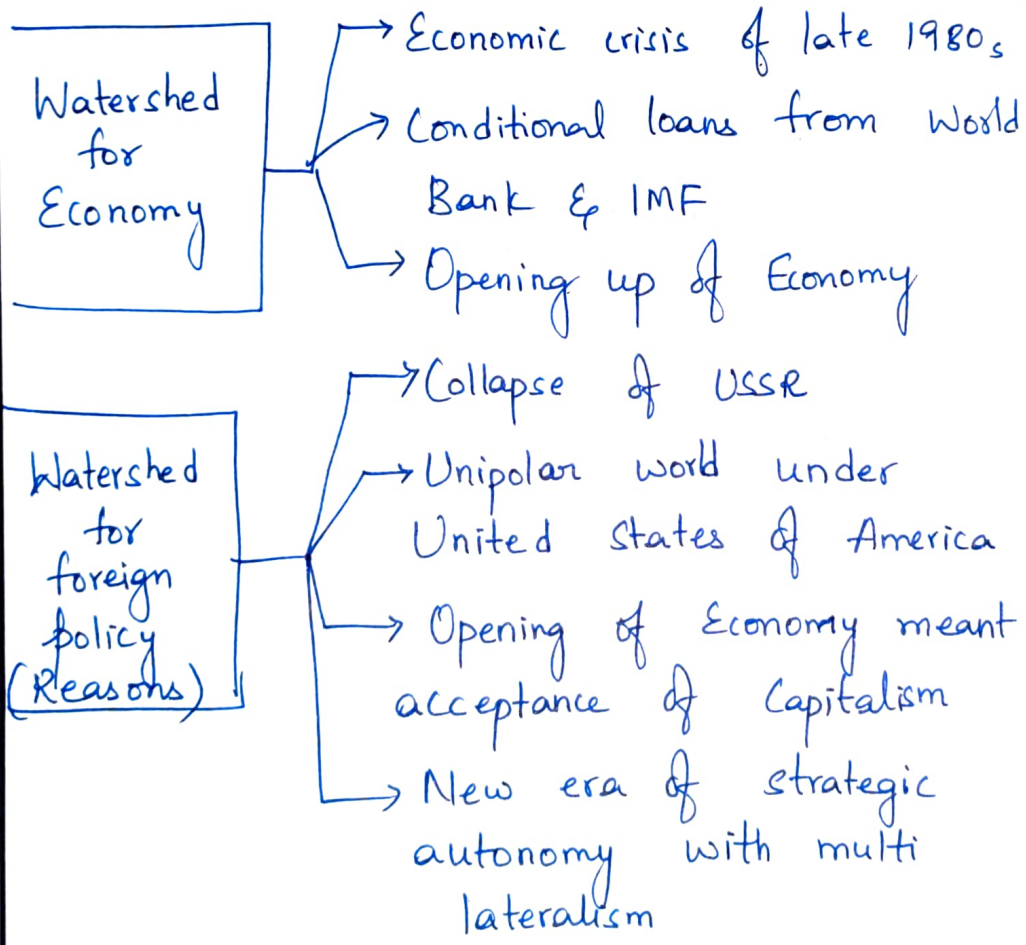


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Q.20) The year 1991 marked a watershed moment not only for economy but also for India's foreign policy. Discuss the evolution of India's foreign policy since 1991 highlighting the factors for the changes henceforth. (15 marks, 250 words)

वर्ष 1991 न केवल अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बल्कि भारत की विदेश नीति के लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षण के रूप में अंकित है। 1991 के बाद से भारत की विदेश नीति के उदभव की चर्चा कीजिए और इसके बाद के परिवर्तनों के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Year 1991 was a watershed moment because of National Economic Reforms and also because of fall of USSR and emergence of unipolar world.



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Evolution of India's foreign policy since 1991

- ① **Active Engagement** → with outside world.
- ② **Strategic Autonomy** → means acting

according to our own interests & merits irrespective of our friendly Nation's interests (based on merit)

(e.g.) 1) Israel-Palestine Issue dehype nation.

India has good relations with both nations and looks at each issue based on merit.

2) Going ahead with S-400 defence system purchase from Russia despite fear of sanction from USA under CAATSA.

- ③ **Multi lateralism** → India is vouching for reforms in multi lateral institutions like UNSC reforms, WTO reforms.

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④ **Strong state** - Nuclear power demonstration
 Kargil war
 ↳ Recent Balakot ^{air} strikes in response to Pulwama attack.

⑤ **Gujral doctrine** - Trying to help neighbouring Nations out of good will irrespective of their reciprocity.
 e.g. Covid vaccine ^{free} delivery in recent times.

India has given importance to multilateralism with strategic autonomy. It has not signed Nuclear Non-proliferative treaty as it considers it differentiating. So, India considers each issue on its merit and emerging as strong state

Feedback
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Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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.