

TEST CODE : 4 1 0 7 4

FIAS - MGP 2021 - GS paper #2

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate RIJU SHRIVASTAVA

Roll No. 1910091998

Date: 25/11/2020

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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Total:	250		
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 8:00 am End Time 11:00 am
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" 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:

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 है। आपकी राय में, एक जीवंत लोकतंत्र के लिए आवश्यक आवश्यकताएँ क्या हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Elections are said to be 'festivals of democracy' and necessary for vibrant democracy. However, they are not sufficient.

Essential Requirements for Vibrant Democracy

I Strong Institutions -

- check and balance through 3 organs.
- ECI, CBI, CVC, strengthened for their independence & autonomy.
- Social institutions of schools, health care.

II Strong Laws -

- legislative reforms like women's Representation Bill.
- inclusion of new challenges like data privacy, personal security.

III Citizenship Engagement - Strong

- Grievance Redressal Mechanism
- fulfillment and formulation of citizen charters

ex - Chennai Water Supply Board

↑ used its efficiency by 90% by citizen charter social audit

IV Strong Civil & Society

- promotion of SHG, NGO, for active participation,
- community care model - people public private partnership.

ex - Switzerland model.

V Strong Grass roots.

- strengthening PRI
- active devolution of 3Fs - funds, functions, functionaries.

Hence, this is important to leverage 'Democracy Dividend'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

भारत में 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)

K.C. Wheare called India 'quasi federal' and 'sui generis' in itself. Centre is like the thread in the necklace which is sine quo non to keep the pearls intact - P.M.

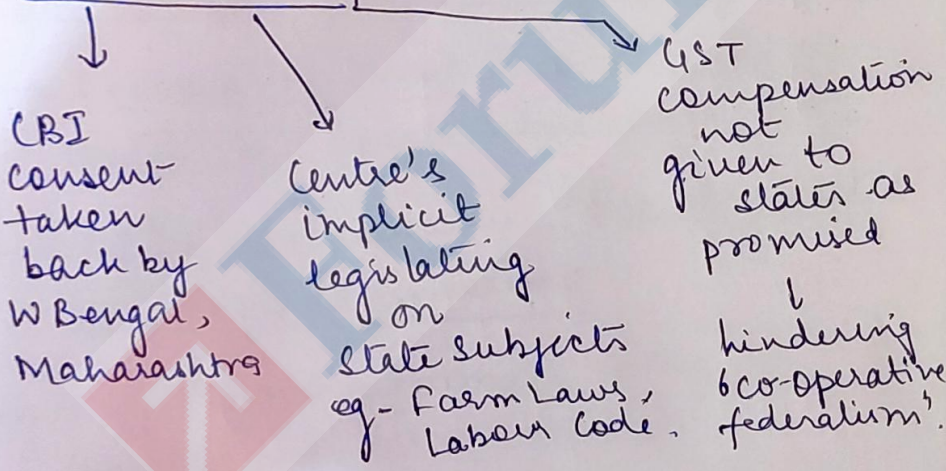
BALANCE & RESPECT MAINTAINED

- Center ~~India~~ providing and assisting in crises
eg- Aatmanirbhar Bharat concession to state
- responsibility of immunization and vaccination.
- 7th schedule clearly demarcates subject and judicial review ensures its implementation. inspie
- Competitive federalism to states to perform better. eg- DELTA ranks,

IMBALANCE -

1. Centre - state conflict on institutional overlap.
ex- security forces jurisdiction.
2. Role of governor is misused as 'Agent of centre'
3. All India Services not in consonance with 'strict federalism'.

Recent Events -



Centre should act as facilitator and enable for states to function efficiently.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
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Value Addition
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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 समूह (SHGs) के उपयोग ने पंचायती राज संस्थानों (PRIs) के वैधानिक सत्ता को कमजोर करने को बढ़ावा दिया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SHGs ~~as~~ alone have made 22 lakh bottles ~~and~~ of sanitiser and masks in COVID 19 pandemic. This highlights their 'strength' as instruments of service delivery.

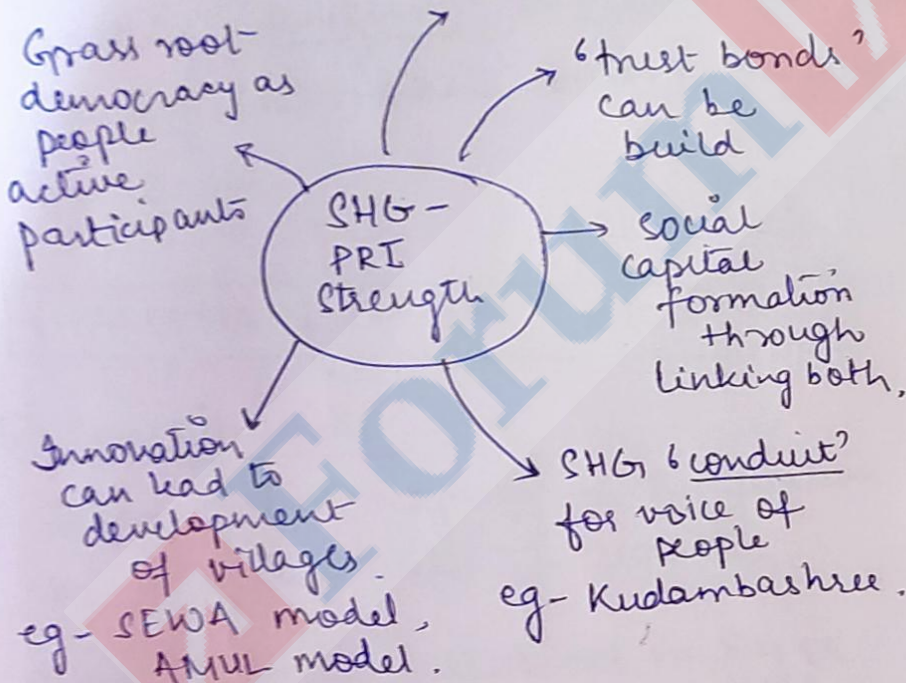
Undermining Panchayat Raj Institution

- 'erosion of trust' and 'crises of credibility' people have with PRI.
- PRIs are usually 'over regulated' and 'undergoverned'
- SHG - more informal, easy to connect → more accessible.
- Panchayati Raj Institutions - less accountable → Episodic Accountability

SHG have ongoing accessibility and accountability

73rd & 74th Amendment have been more grass without root participation.

Non undermining - Rather Complimenting
PRI inclusion of women, SC, ST.



PRI + SHG = win win for Gramudaya

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 creation of an AIJS. (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)

AIJS can be created Art 312 which deals with All India Judicial Services. It is for creating uniform structure for lower judiciary (subordinate courts) through out India.

CHALLENGES WITH AIJS

⊛ Constitutional -

- 2/3rd special majority + Ratification by 1/2 of the states is required.
- This is to be introduced in Rajya Sabha which itself is difficult given the majority seats keep on changing - no one party holds it.

- ⊛ Threat to federal structure as Centre-state conflicts might rise
- ⊛ Overburdened subordinate courts with 40 ~~more~~^{lax} pending cases according to Eco Survey.
- ⊛ ~~So~~ Vacancies in subordinate courts are high leading to Justice delayed, Justice denied.

WAY FORWARD -

- ⊛ Strengthening existing judicial Structure - All India Judicial Grid.
- ⊛ Law Commission and EC directives on ~~fast~~ filling vacancies.
- ⊛ Increasing no. of days of working for judges in court → Eco Survey

Feedback

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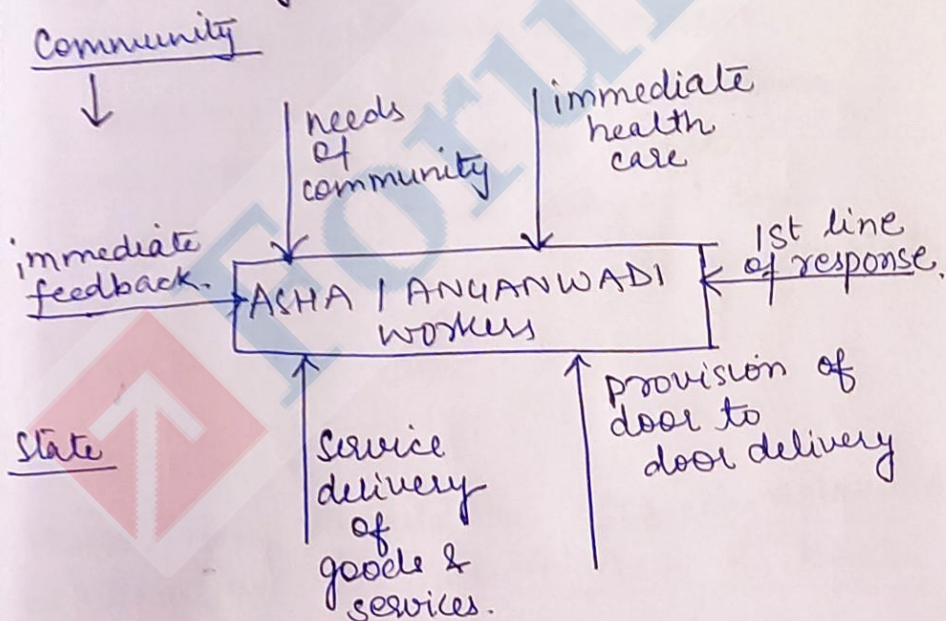
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 मायला प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं (आशा) और आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाओं पर बर्ता करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ASHA and ANGANWADI Health workers have truly been 'ASHA - source of hope' in COVID 19 pandemic on various fronts. - P.M.

Connecting Link - state & community



Basis of Participative Connect Link

Reducing Malnutrition

- proper implementation of ICDS - Mid Day Meal.
 - door to door delivery when schools shut down.
- E uparjan model of MP could work through ASHA-Anganwadi linkage for PDS.

Controlling Pandemic

- door step delivery of masks.
- awareness about vaccination, maintaining records and ensuring 'Jan Sahyog' by being 'role models' - got vaccinated first.

Hence, they should be 'socially applauded' as done by PM in 'Man Ki Baat'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

लोकतुभावनवाद 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)

Socialism is said to when ^{means} mode of production are owned by state whereas in capitalism means of production are owned by private players. Populism is catering to popular demands for short term benefit.

SOCIALISM - POLITICS / POPULISM

- Vote Bank Politics
eg- UP, West Bengal.
leveraging 'caste, class'
for political gain.
- False Promises - Rising Tumlas
- Socialism - welfare state to be ensured by guaranteeing human resource development. (Art 37)
Hence, various schemes for all.

→ Catering to diverse interests in diverse situations and states for 'inclusion and populism' →
 eg- tribal leaders, tribal Mahotsava.
 ↳ ensuring 'LOCALISM' aspect of state.

ECONOMY - CAPITALISM

→ More liberalism and 'crony capitalism'
 ↓
growth is not inclusive.
 eg- GATI shakti plan. with more focus on infrastructure than R&D.

→ Global supply chain management is the focal area of economies all around. Exploitation of vulnerable hence takes place. eg- Facebook data leak, hate crimes etc.

There is a need of 'compassionate capitalism' with 'responsible socialism' for ~~India~~ world to become better.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

SC in DK Basu Case highlighted certain rights of prisoners which must be ensured.

DK Basu Case guidelines - (Art ~~20~~ 22) in line with

- Right to be informed of reason of arrest.
- Right to be produced ~~to~~ before a magistrate within 24 hours
- Right to be presented by a lawyer
- Right to life (Art 21) and recording of statements - 'Right to be heard'

Status of Prisons & Custodial Violence

- overcrowding of prisons (108%)
- Malimath Committee.
- Adversarial rather than Inquisitorial justice. (retributive in nature)
- Violence noted in recent Andhra Pradesh case.
- lack of adequate food, clothing and living condition
- insensitive police officials.

Best Practice
Kiran Bedi -
Tihar Jail.

Way Ahead

- SMART policing - Sensitive
- Reformatory approach.
- DK Basu guidelines to be adhered.
- Open prisons for 'less serious crimes'
- ↳ Status of Prison Report Suggestion

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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)

India's investment on education ~~(R&D)~~ has been constantly below 4% of GDP. India aims to take it to 6% in NEP 2020.

Private Return of Education -

- increases 'skill set' of individual.
- increases 'employability opportunities'
- quality of employment increases.

Underemployment to optimum human resource

- increases 'participation' in 'governance' through various means → active participant of country.
- Income ↑ → standard of living ↑ → social capital ↑

Social Return of Education -

- positive spill over effect on society
- eg. ↑ women education and employment can ↑ GDP by 30% if fully used (Global Gender Gap Report)
- more 'aware' and 'vigilant' citizens
- soft power and cultural ambassadors in the world.

Challenges -

- degree shops → colleges rather than 'temples of learning', — skill deficit
 ↓
 industry - academia mismatch.
- low focus on R & D
- less fund - 3% of GDP.
- more focus on Output (GER) than Learning ~~the~~ outcome

Way forward -

Implementation of NEP 2020 in letter and spirit for India to be net exporter of knowledge

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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 से मिलित इसकी जड़ों सहित, अफ्रीका के साथ भारत का बहुआयामी जुड़ाव इसकी विदेश नीति को वैश्विक 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 - Africa' can be 'harbingers' of South South co-operation and prosperity.



AFRICA ASIA. through India
CONNECT

Strategic Significance of Africa -

★ Political & Diplomatic Capital

- Track 1 & 1.5 & 2 diplomacy
- Rich 'backup' power by Africa for UNSC permanent seat.
- cultural legacy - Gandhi - Mandela bond.

- ⊗ Maritime diplomacy
→ resources in Atlantic & Indian Ocean.
- ⊗ Infrastructure development
→ multimodal ~~po~~ logistics development
→ countering 'string of pearls'
- ⊗ India to be leader of Asia - Strategic
→ on climate change
→ on Digital AI revolution

Indo-~~the~~ Africa

- Benevolent, generous diplomacy
- Technology Transfer and Good will Generation
eg- South Sudan, Kenya, South Africa (BRICS)

Africa Indo China

- Aid curse and creation of Dependency bond creation.
- more focus on 'economic' interest.

Africa-India alliance is the present and prospective future.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 the 'new old player' in global geopolitics with multi interest, dimensions and area. It covers nearly 40% of global popⁿ.

Shaping Global Order

- Transcontinental diplomacy
 - various issues can be taken.
 - 'regional clout' not dominant.
 - more power to 'permanent seat' in UNSC demand of India.
- Countering UNIPOLAR / BIPOLAR world
 - Multi stakeholder with interest in maritime, land security, data security etc.
 - hegemony of US checked.

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Leader of Developing World.

- counter developed world / OECD hegemony in economy and climate change issues. eg - COP26.
- collective voice for Global new world order.

Various interest - conflicting

- Indo China conflict on security, cyber security, trade war etc.
China to be hegemon of Asia
 - Brazil - Indo interest competing on climate change & Amazon forest.
 - Neo Colonialism of China in Africa and South Africa's dissent.
 - China - Russia tussle and US.
- Hence, BRICS needs internal reformation to be effective global order restructure.

Feedback

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Q.11) 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)

Kedar Nath Singh (1962) is the landmark judgement relating to Sec 124A of IPC which deals with Sedition Law in the country..

What was held?

→ Sedition law - colonial legacy (Macaulay) but is important for security and integrity of nation.

→ cannot be repealed or abrogated.

→ 'interpretation of hatred or disaffection' to be concise and not vague.

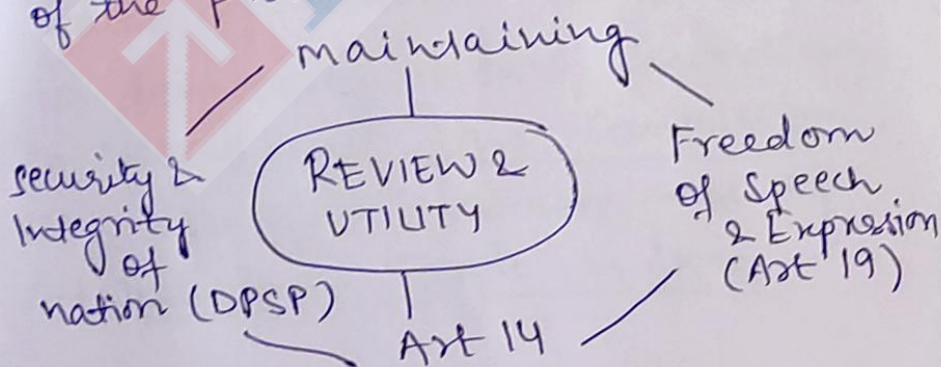
in terms of 'violence' or 'public security threat'

Utility of the judgement -

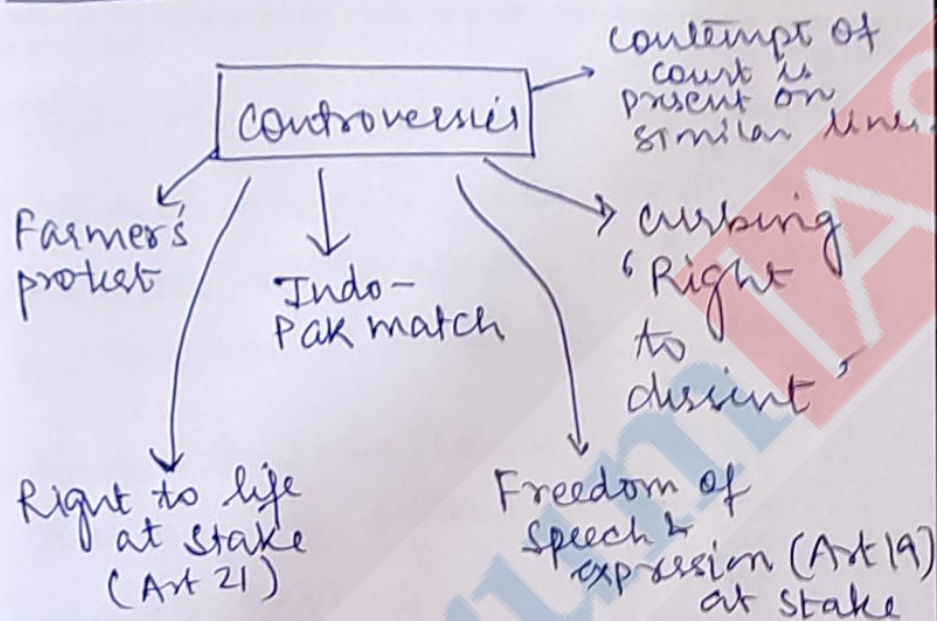
→ In various judgements in 1990s and 2000s, SC has highlighted the 'importance of sedition law' in terms of 'protection of state'.

→ However caueat is given by Law Commission in its various reports about the 'interpretation of terms' only for particular means like violent act abetment.

→ Needs reformation both in terms of 'text' and 'interpretation' of the provision.



Recent controversies and Need of Review



Misuse by government for curbing 'voices of democracy, voice of dissent' is a threat to democracy. Hence according to NCRW and Law Commission, very rare and optimum use of Sedition Law has to be done.

Feedback

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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 कार्यपालिका को सौंपा गया एक आवश्यक कार्य है, लेकिन न्यायिक सक्रियता और न्यायिक अतिरेक के बीच एक महीन रेखा विहित है। चर्चा कीजिए।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

'Judiciary is the light of justice without which there will be darkness of ~~the~~ apathy and distrust all around' - Justice Venkataswami

→ Under Indian Constitution Judiciary is entrusted with Judicial Review where it could review the acts of parliament and its own judicial decisions and hence maintain a balance of power with check and balance - the horizontal accountability is maintained.

Judicial Activism

1. maintains checks and balances.
 2. promotes the overall functioning and governance of the country
 3. In line with 'distribution of power' (7th schedule) - promotes 'active participation' by making people aware.
- eg - Taking cognisance of Delhi pollution

Judicial Overreach

1. disrupts checks and balances.
 2. disruption to governance as 'balance of power' is disturbed.
 3. Causes bottlenecks in the day to day functioning of executive and legislature.
- eg - calling EC the cause of genocide during COVID 19.

Hence, HARMONIOUS RELATION between 3 Organs of the government is sine qua non, which can be ensured through Judicial Activism, not Judicial overreach.

Need for reform, Way forward

- 1) Law Commission report focusing on 'independence of judiciary' and 'limitation of its power'
- 2) Discretion by judges to act judiciously - 'judicial will' not to encroach.
- 3) Accountability mechanism by review by higher bench of judicial overreach.

Hence, judiciary should 'interpret' not 'execute laws'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Value Addition
Total

Q.13) 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 कई चुनौतियां मौजूद हैं। लंबे समय से तबित कई सुधार प्रस्तावों जिनका उद्देश्य चुनावी प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी एवं निष्पक्ष करना है, के आलोक में चर्चा करें।
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Election Commission is constitutional body under Art 324 of the constitution which is entrusted with conduct of free & fair elections in the LS, RS, state assembly elections and election of President and Vice President.

NEUTRALISED MUSCLE AND INCUMBENCY POWER

1) Model of Code of Conduct

→ check on power of state incumbent

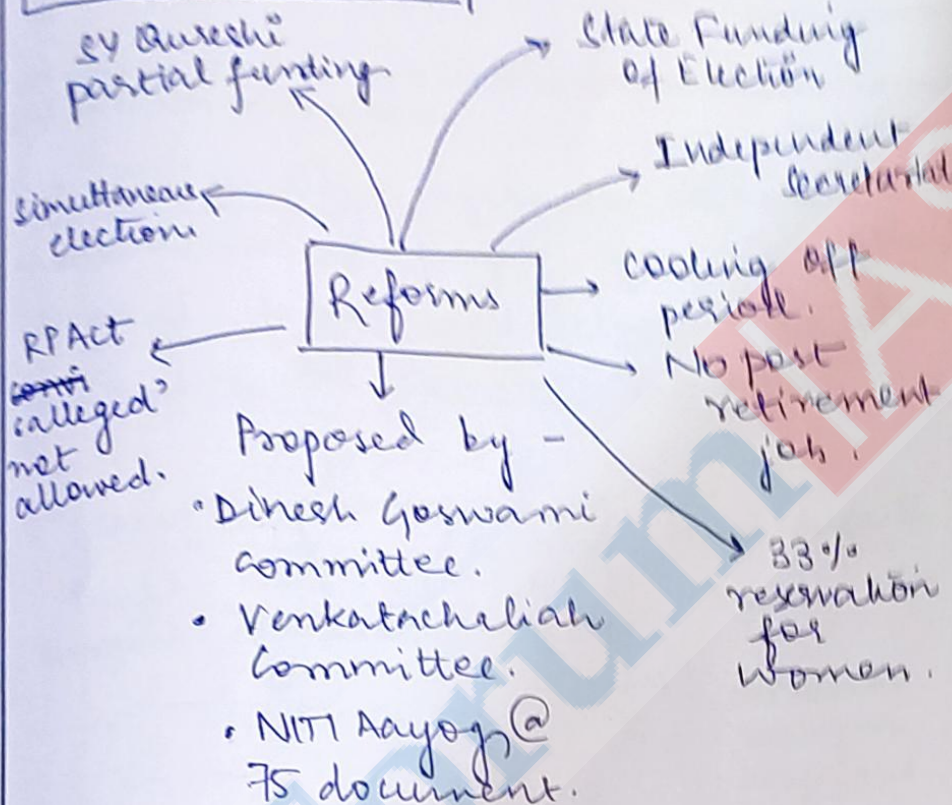
→ populist measure cannot be taken.

- 2) Declaration of income and assets to be compulsory by candidates.
- 3) Electoral Bond scheme for transparency in funding, Advertisement cost curtailed
- 4) Reason of filing ^{*criminal case} pending candidate instead of any other candidate to be specifically mentioned.

NEWER CHALLENGES -

- 1) Institutional challenge -
 - appointment by executive
 - no cooling off period
 - no independent secretariat.
- 2) Funding Challenge / Miscellaneous
 - overfunding by dominant political parties.
 - Party politics overrides policy politics.
- 3) • state funding of elections
- Simultaneous elections proposal.

REFORM PROPOSALS



WAY AHEAD -

Hence, these recommendations should be incorporated for making elections - festival of democracy and India 'Demographic leader' for elections. → best practice for world.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

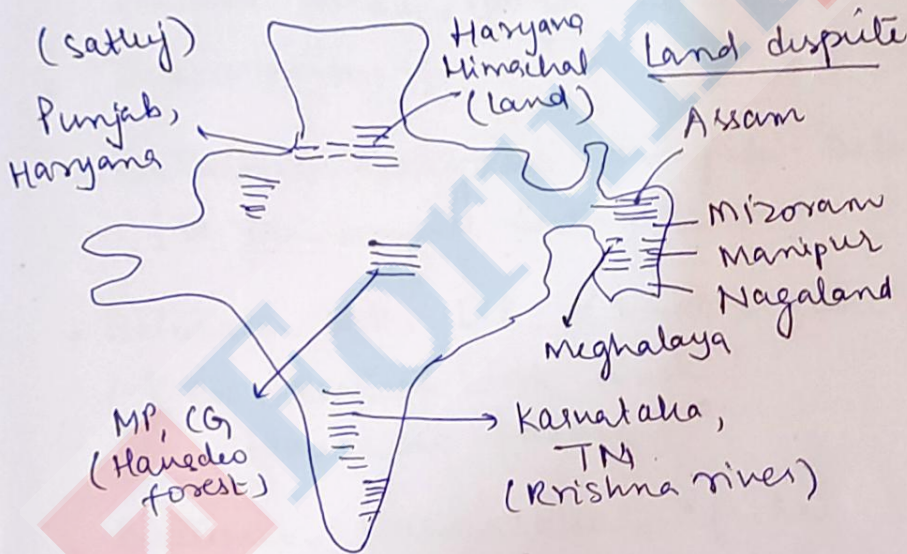
Q.14) Obsession with ethnic identity and lack of economic development is the root cause of various interstate land border and river water disputes in the country. Discuss with relevant examples.

(15 marks, 250 words)

जातीय पहचान के साथ जुनून और आर्थिक विकास का अभाव देश में विभिन्न अंतरराज्यीय भू-सीमा और नदी जल विवादों का मूल कारण है। प्रारंभिक उदाहरणों के साथ चर्चा करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Ethnic identity refers to collective mobilisation of people for linguistic, historical, tribal, caste, class, race etc basis for common interests.



India: Land Borders and River Disputes

Obsession
lack of ethnic identity

→ North East insurgency and Land Disputes

- Between Meghalaya - Assam

→ Khasi, Jaintia, Garo tribe.

- Between Assam - Nagaland
Lushai tribe, Naga tribal.
Chawthrim -

- Between Haryana - Punjab - Delhi
(Yamuna - Satlej Link)

- Between MP, UP, Chhatisgarh.
(Ken - Betwa Link and
Hansdeo forest)

- Between Karnataka, Kerala
(Krishna River Water Dispute)

- by Chenche Tribe in
Nallamalla forest.

Lack of economic development

- Tribal autonomy at stake. as inadequate 'social investment' such as health, education.
- No spillover effects on other areas as industry - agriculture investment is inadequate.
- Competition for scarce resources lead to conflict on land, water
- Relative deprivation → cause of conflicts

Way Ahead -

- 1) Swasthya Scheme (Health)
- 2) Pota Cabins (Best Practice - Chhatisgarh)
- 3) Enforcement of 5th and 6th schedule provisions.
- 4) Skill Development - USTAAD scheme.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

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)

'Data is the new oil' With the emerging volumes and processing of quality and quantity of data, its protection and utilisation should be efficient - B.N. Sri Krishna Committee

Need for Transparency of Government Data

- for good governance
- citizen to be 'active participant' than 'passive recipient'
- better policy formulation and 'implementation' → policy paralysis to be avoided.
- ~~Good~~ Right to Information to be ensured.

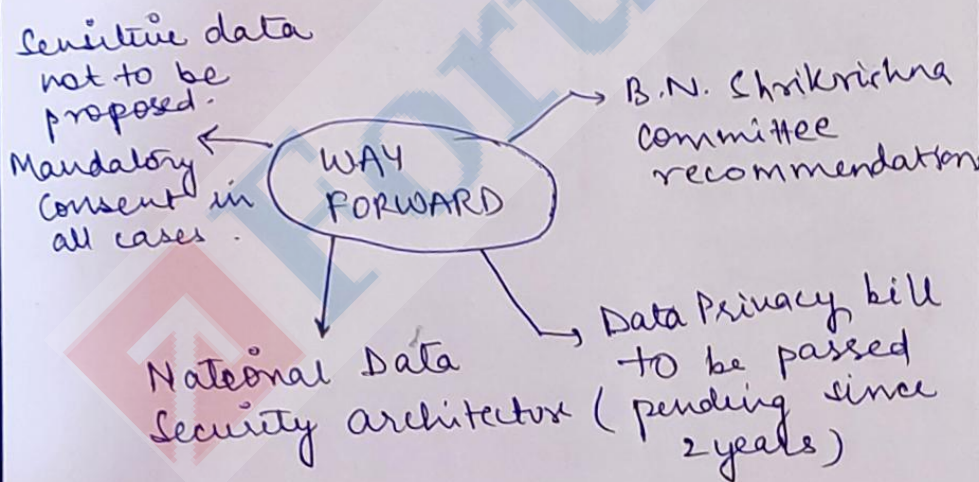
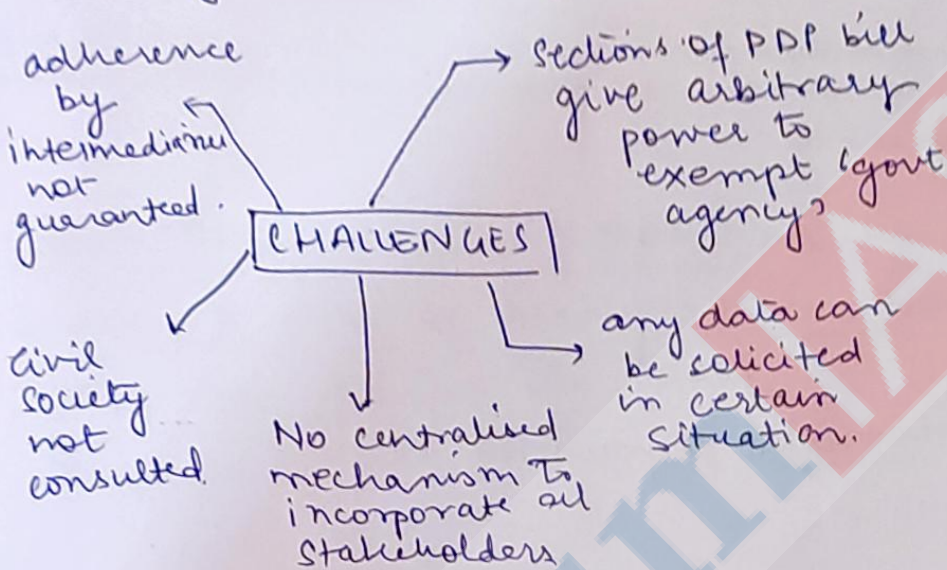
Issues of Data Privacy & Utilisation

- Non disclosure of Data
eg- SECC 2011 data
- Data localisation and usage,
eg- guidelines in PDP bill for 'local storage in server in India'
- leakage of 'personal sensitive data' for profit making - crony capitalism
ex- Facebook, Tomato data leak

Data Security Legislation

- Proposed Personal Data Protection Bill to be introduced this winter session.
- Personal data to be classified in sensitive and non sensitive
- includes all social media platforms.
- Data Security Agency to be proposed.

Challenges and Way Forward



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

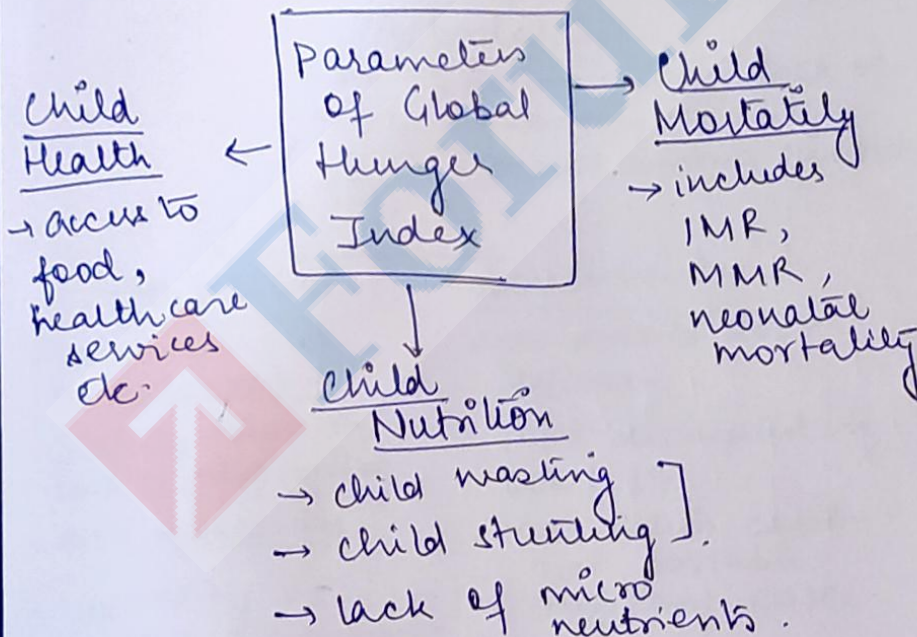
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 अतिरिक्त उत्पादन को 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 ranks India 101 out of nearly 115 countries. India lags behind its SAARC companions with exception of Afghanistan.

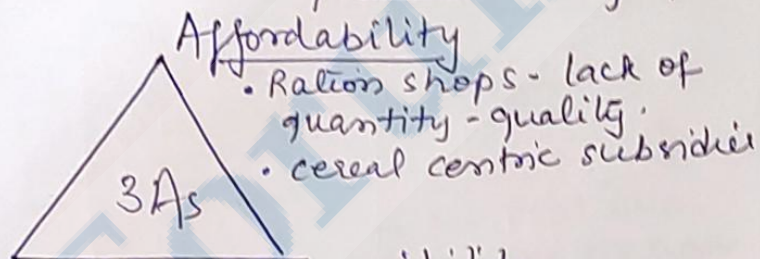


REASONS FOR DIVERGENCE

1) Imbalance in production

- regional disparities - U.P. Haryana (flourishing)
- focus on wheat, rice rather than 'balanced diet'
- 'nutri-cereals' are missing
- SDG 1, 2 interlinked - hidden hunger.

2) The continuum of NFSA not fulfilled



Availability

- not available to vulnerable section due to lack of monitoring and awareness
- quantity vs quality syndrome.

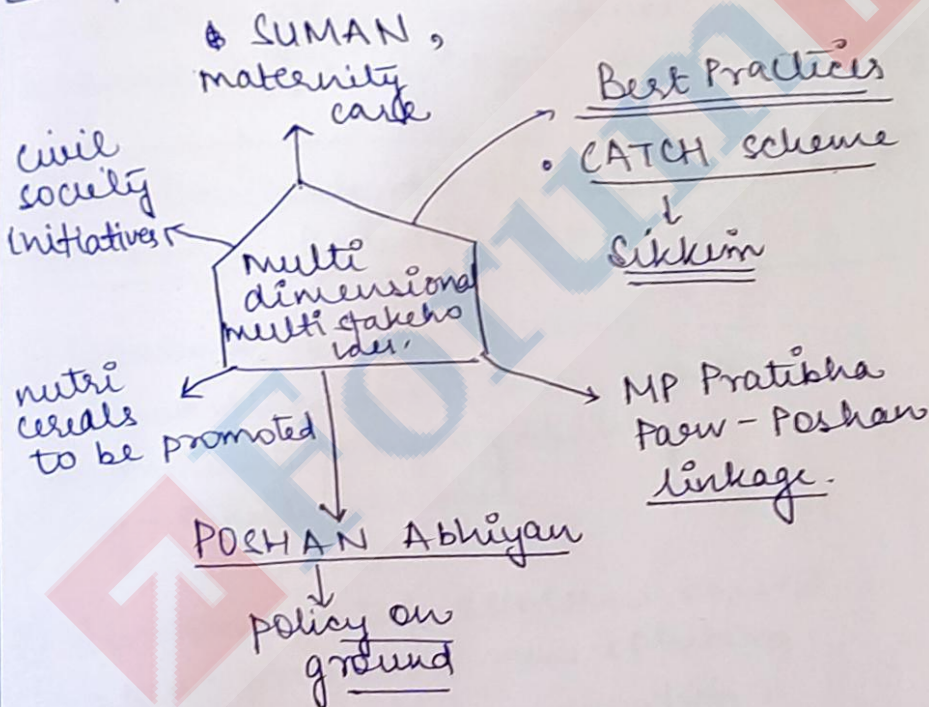
Accessibility

- no door to door delivery
- ICDS disrupted in COVID 19.
- one Ration card - not portable - migrant crises.

3) Health Facilities deficit

- Vaccination - Mdradhanush not implemented
- Inverted health structure with less PHCs. in aspirational districts.
- NO regular mandatory health assessment.

WAY FORWARD -



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

और 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)

NGOs are 'active legs' on which citizen centric democracy can stand. The role of NGOs could not be undermined. They are multi purpose and strengthen governance. There are around 40 lakhs NGO in the country.

NGO: Equitable ~~dis~~ development and Economic Redistribution

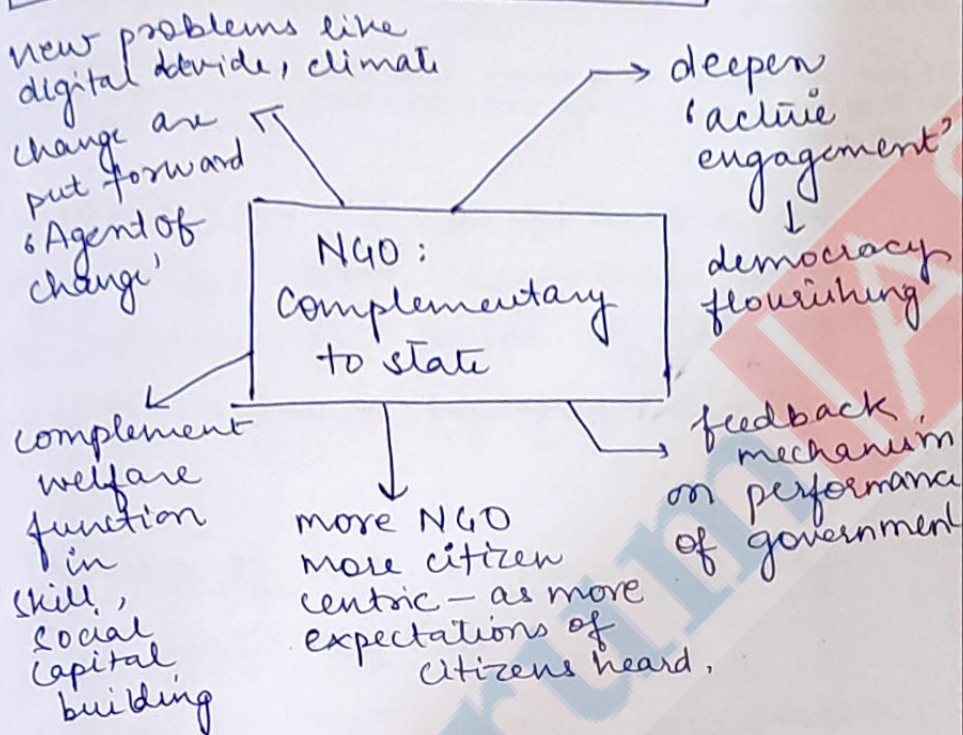
- 1) Economic Empowerment
 - connection with SHGs, bank.
 - increase employability
 - eg - Kudumbashree
- 2) Environmental concerns raised.
 - new problems, new solution
 - 'powerhouse of innovation'
 - eg - Green Governance initiative, IPCC, WWF.

- 3) Hptb Empowering vulnerable groups.
 - women as equal contributors and participants
 - voice of the voiceless like tribals, SC etc.
- 4) Deepening democracy and fixing accountability of government
eg - PRS legislative. research.
- 5) Health & Education - social capital ↑
eg - Pratham.

Failure of Indian State

- 1) Welfare state compromised ~~on~~
in terms of crises
eg - health facilities during COVID 19
- 2) Rise of crony capitalism leading higher Gini coefficient and inequality.
- 3) Increasing globalisation and digital divide. Pratham survey highlights divide in 'digital education'.

Not a Failure of Indian State



Need for tomorrow

Regulation of NGOs and check on their fund, functions, functionaries is required. FCRA regulation can be ~~etc~~ applied. for NGOs to complement state and have Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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 गर्भात 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)

MTP Act 2021, is a milestone in granting some essential rights to women in terms of strengthening Art 21 (Right to Dignified & Safe Life).

Features of Act - Accessing safe and legal abortion

- 1) Extension of abortion availability service till 20 weeks.
under the advice of 1 medical practitioner
- 2) Emergency abortion at any time of pregnancy in case of foetal abnormalities.

3) Extension of abortion till 24 weeks on the advice of 2 medical practitioners.

4) Unmarried women, Live in partners to be recognised for 'Reproductive Autonomy' from earlier 'reproductive slavery'?

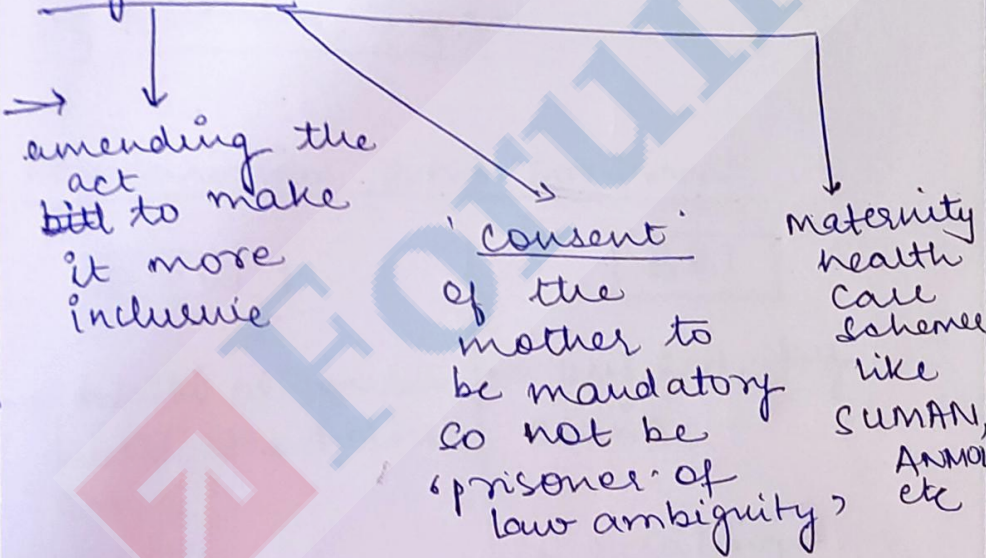
Critical Issues : Unaddressed?

- Advice of medical practitioner Supreme not the will of the mother.
- Pregnancy termination beyond 24 weeks still not dealt with.
- Foetus Abnormalities - precedence over 'physical and mental health of mother'.

→ Reproductive Freedom → case study
Netherlands, Japan grant full
 abortion rights to mother as
 'Right to life' of mother is also
 of supreme importance.

→ Easy accessibility to Maternity
 Health facilities not ensured.

Way Ahead -



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 is new initiative of 47 countries to counter China's BRI. It is on the lines of Blue Dot Network earlier proposed by US, Australia, Japan.

Comparison and Contrast

B3W

- multi alignment multi stakeholder led.
- creating de-hyphenated web of alliances

BRI

- uni led by china
- creating dependency bond by china

→ multi dimensional growth solicited (human development led).

→ more focus on economic connectivity
'Economy led'

→ Blue Dot network focusing more on comprehensive infrastructural development as structural power.

→ String of Pearls creating 'marine diplomacy' at centre.

→ PPP mode

→ 'State led'

Similarities

→ china's focus on Silk Road, Digital, Environmental Silk road etc leads to human capital development by both.

→ china also trying to emerge as 'Elder Brother' by in 'confluence of Indian and Atlantic Ocean' through Africa link.

→ G7 countries also focusing on Africa - Asia corridor.

India's interest -

With China trying to increase its 'strategic backyard' in Indo Pacific and South Asia - Chhabai, Gwadar Port, India has to counter it through multi alignment.

→ B3W can help in

→ Economic prosperity.

→ more technology transfer

→ building diplomatic capital

→ curbing logistics cost. (14%)

Hence, India to be 'leader of global south' and 'active player of South East'. B3W is instrumental.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 उद्भव की चर्चा कीजिए और इसके बाद के परिवर्तनों के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Indian foreign policy has evolved from 'Nehruvian idealism' to 'strategic realism' to 'economic pragmatism'

1991 : Watershed for Economy

- Introduction of New Economic Policy.
 - Liberalisation
 - Privatisation
 - Globalisation
- } FDI ↑
more private sector engagement
except 3 critical sectors.

1991: Watershed for Foreign Policy

- Dismintegration of USSR.
- Movement from bipolar to multipolar world.

- End of cold war era.
- New alliances and engagements taking place in the world.
- SAARC (1985), BIMSTEC (1997) rising.

Evolution of Foreign Policy & Factors

- ⊛ All weather friend to all.
- from 'neutrality of 60s-70s'
- 1990s, India started focusing on 'self and national interest'
- from 'silence and non alignment' to 'multi alignment'
- eg- active engagement with US and restoration of Indo Russian treaty 1970s.
- ⊛ Developing itself from 'Big Brother' image to 'Elder Brother' through Qujral

doctrine

- ⊛ Look East to Act East Policy, with continuous engagement with ASEAN and Track 1.5, 2 diplomacy
- ⊛ Economic Pragmatism in Neighbourhood first policy of A.B. Vajpayee.

Contemporary times -

- ⊛ Focus on neighbourhood along with Indian ocean region - expansion of 'extended neighbourhood' → through IORA, IONS, BIMSTEC.
- ⊛ Look West and Act West Policy
- ⊛ Active engagement with Africa and Middle east. (West Asia)

Hence, India works on 'strategic diplomacy' in the present

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
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.