

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	SHUBHANSU KATIYAR		
Roll No.	6627300	Date:	30-11-21

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.	
6			<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>	
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only	
			Start Time 3:00	End Time 6:05
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:	

99333 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13) **Note:** You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the online 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.

Q.1) Desr.
the

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

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

09333_41088_1910091743_(2021_12_02_22.05.13)

Q.1) Despite the emergence of women voters as agents of change with the potential to swing elections, the representation of women in the Lok Sabha as well as the state legislative assemblies has been abysmally low. What explains this dichotomy? (10 Marks, 150 words)

चुनावों को बदलने की क्षमता के साथ परिवर्तन के एजेंट के रूप में महिला मतदाताओं के उभरने के बावजूद, लोकसभा के साथ-साथ राज्य विधानसभाओं में इनका प्रतिनिधित्व बेहद कम रहा है। यह विरोधाभास क्या व्याख्यातित करता है?

The 2019 Lok Sabha election ^(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

witnessed almost equal participation of men & women voters → both around 67%.

However, ~~the~~ women continue to be politically marginalized → 17th Lok Sabha has only 14% women MPs.

Emergence of women voters →

- ① Women are turning up for voting in large numbers → voter turnout now equalling men.
- ② Rise of feminist movement, women's rights → new political awareness.

99333 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

③ Strength in numbers → they form 50% of population ⇒ considerable pressure group

④ ~~They~~ Their votes could change election outcomes if women are independent → eg in West Bengal election.

However, they are poorly represented as →

① No effective freedom → vote for male candidates, their choice dictated by male members of the house.

② No reservation for women in legislatures → 108th Amendment Bill for 15rd reservation pending.

③ Patriarchal mindset discourages women from contesting elections.

④ Political parties not mandated to field women candidates.

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711605
Blog: blog.forumias.com

Visit us: www.forumias.com
Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

With political empowerment of women, their representation would increase in future.

Q.2) Why did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar call the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) as the most important officer under the constitution? Has the office of CAG lived up to the expectations of the constitution makers? (10 Marks, 150 words)

डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर ने नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक का उद्भव को संविधान के तहत सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकारी क्यों कहा? क्या सीएजी का कार्यालय संविधान निर्माताओं की उम्मीदों पर खरा उतरा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

CAG has been set up as a constitutional body under Article as a guardian of the public purse and looks into the financial propriety of government expenditure.

CAG as most important office →

- ① Enforces transparency by conducting regular audits of govt ministries, PSUs, etc. → people get to know about them.
- ② Ensures executive's responsibility to the Parliament → it acts as guide & philosopher to Public Accounts Committee.

of Parliament → scrutinizes expenditure.

③ Helps the judiciary in holding executive accountable, quick disposal of cases eg. Report on Rafale Jets.

CG has lived up to expectations

① Exposed various scams → 2G spectrum, Commonwealth etc.

② Enforced accountability of executive → debates took place in Parliament over various govt schemes' expenditure.

③ It has remained independent in functioning → not bending to political pressure.

Some issues → Redacted reports due to national security clause
CG has by and large fulfilled

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	J
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

the aspirations of BK Ambedkar → maker of the constitution.

Q.3) 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 का लाभ मिलता है, फिर भी भारत इसमें निवेश करने से कतराता रहा है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Education is directly linked to economic growth as it enhances people's skill sets & helps transform human resources to human capital.

Education yields both private & social returns →

① Higher levels of education ⇒ higher income & earning potential ⇒ higher quality of life.

② Educated child could look after needs of elderly, afford their medical treatment etc.

③ It benefits society at large - eg.

Anne Hazare transformed his village Ralegan Siddhi through watershed development.

It/India's low investment in education is

- ① States & Centre combined \rightarrow expend just 4% of GDP on education \rightarrow over 6% in other BRICS nations.
- ② Only 0.5% of GDP spent on Research \rightarrow poor innovation & technology level.
- ③ Education made non-for-profit \rightarrow private sector did not contribute.

To increase investment in education, New Education Policy, 2020 has been launched \rightarrow

- ① To increased public expenditure in education to 6%
- ② Increased role of private sector, PPPs.
- ③ Vocational education to improve employability

Q.4) Why have the State Election Commissions failed to fulfilled the vision of creating strong Local Self Government despite enjoying constitutional status? (10 Marks, 150 words)

राज्य चुनाव आयोग संवैधानिक स्थिति का आनंद लेने के बावजूद सशक्त स्थानीय स्वशासन बनाने के दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में विफल क्यों रहे हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

State Election Commission (SEC) was established as a Constitutional body by the 73rd Amendment Act that introduced Panchayati Raj institutions to make them financially autonomous & empowered.

Role of SEC

- Preparation of electoral rolls
- Delimitation of constituencies
- Supervising the local body elections.

Despite having constitutional status, they have failed in empowering local bodies as →

① Unclear provisions regarding powers,

99333_41088_1910091743_(2021-12-02 22:05:13)

appointment & removal \Rightarrow loopholes were exploited eg. Andhra Pradesh's SEC was removed by the CM.

② SEC was subordinated to Election Commission of India \rightarrow in preparation of electoral rolls etc \Rightarrow no effective autonomy.

③ Excessive politicization of local body elections eg. Mayor elections has led to electoral malpractices & independent candidates can't win.

④ No powers to enforce its decisions unlike the ECI \Rightarrow has turned out to be merely advisory body.

State Election Commissioners should be brought at par with Election Commissioners of India to ensure effective local governments.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use on)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711605
Blog : blog.forumias.com

Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy

Q.5) 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 के उपयोग ने पंचायती राज संस्थानों के वैधानिक सत्ता को कमजोर करने को बढ़ावा दिया है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self-Help Groups ^(SHGs) are groups of 10-20 people, mostly women, who pool their resources for the purpose of providing cheap credit to its members.

SHGs have provided benefits such as →

- ① Cheap credit at low rate of interest
- ② Women empowerment → made a forum to discuss domestic issues.
- ③ Led to women entrepreneurship eg. AMUL in Gujarat, Kudumbashree in Kerala etc.

SHGs have eroded authority of PRIs

- ① Some SHGs have become financially

99333 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

powerful → especially in South India ⇒
have more power than PRIs.

② People of SHGs have become less dependent
on assistance of PRIs like disbursement of
funds ⇒ reduced their authority.

SHGs have not eroded PRIs →

① Institutional mechanisms like Gram
Sabha, Sarpanch have not broken down ⇒
control over resources of the village.

② Empowered SHGs has led to more
revenue for PRIs due to increased
development of the region ⇒ empowered

③ It has reduced burden of work of
PRIs as well as PRIs.

Self-help groups have emerged
as a major vehicle of women empowerment

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821741605
Blog: blog.forumias.com

Visit us: www.forumias.com
Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

It should be promoted further under DAY-NRLM
mission.

Q.6] 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
corona pandemic 10/10/2021 22:05:13 (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)

ASHA workers under ~~the~~ Rural Health mission & Anganwadi workers under the ICDS scheme have been appointed to bring healthcare services to the doorstep of rural homes.

Role of ASHAs & Anganwadi workers →

Promoting health

- Vaccination campaigns like Indradhanush mission carried out by them
- Spreading awareness about healthy food choices, diseases etc.
- Early diagnosis & treatment of diseases closer to home.
- Monitoring health of pregnant &

Lactating mothers

Reducing malnutrition

Providing supplementary nutrition to children in 0-6 age group.

Folic acid, iron supplements to adolescent girls.

Meals to children & pregnant women
POSHAN Abhiyan, ICDS scheme implemented through them → record keeping etc.

Controlling Pandemic

Door-to-door vaccinations to prevent spread of Poliomyelitis

Tracking & tracing of patients COVID-19

Providing primary care → reducing load on hospitals

Surveys like sero-surveys

ASHA & Anganwadi workers should be empowered through higher pay,

training to maximize rural health outcomes.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.7) 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 and Africa have deep rooted historical relations as both have been victims of colonialism & face similar threats & challenges.

~~Points~~ of India's multi-faceted engagement →

- ① Developmental aid → building ports, highways in Africa.
- ② Cultural exchange → Africans form significant proportion of international students in India → Study in India scheme.
- ③ Vaccine diplomacy → during COVID pandemic to ensure supply to all.

④ Humanitarian assistance → during natural disasters, food aid like wheat exports.

⑤ Security cooperation → India's peacekeepers in ^{UNO} missions of SUDAN, Ethiopia etc.

⑥ Economic cooperation → Metals like Copper imported from West Africa, diamonds & gold from South Africa etc.

Comparing with China's →

① ~~Check~~ Cheque book diplomacy of China through BRI → huge debts on countries like Ethiopia.

② China's policy of expansionism → build military ports like Seghetti Djibouti vs India's policy of development.

Strategic significance of Africa →

① Economic security → oil imports, diamonds etc.

② Important choke points → Gulf of Aden for

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711605
Blog: blog.forumias.com

Visit us: www.forumias.com
Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

India's trade

③ Africa's support in international fora like UNGA, IMF, World Bank etc.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.8) 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 ंतर्वेद के महत्व का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

BRICS refers to a grouping of 5 emerging economies that could dominate the world by 2050. It consists of Brazil, Russia, India, China & South Africa.

Significance of BRICS →

- ① It was developed to counter the west-dominated global order like NATO, IMF, World Bank & give voice to developing world.
- ② Instrument of South-South cooperation.
- ③ New Development Bank (NDB) established as counter to world bank → all countries have equal share. It provides development

99338 41988 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

- Assistance to members
- ④ Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) as counter to IMF.
 - ⑤ Represents 35% of world's population, 20% of land area.
 - ⑥ Works for global reforms → in UNSC, G20, United Nations etc.
 - ⑦ Represents emerging powers → India, China → multipolar world order.

Internal contradictions & divergent interests

- ① India & China emerged as adversaries.
- ② Russia, South Africa not growing as fast as others.
- ③ ~~is~~ No common agenda on reforms eg. China boycott, India's inclusion to UNSC
- ④ No concrete progress on global reforms yet → remain newcomers on world stage

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711665
Blog: blog.forumias.com

Visit us: www.forumias.com
Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

BRICS nations should develop common agenda & align their policies to be effective

Q.9) Has the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) under WTO been an impediment in the global fight against Covid-19? (10 Marks, 150 words)

क्या विश्व व्यापार संगठन के तहत बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था कोविड -19 के खिलाफ वैश्विक लड़ाई में बाधा रही है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With the spread of COVID pandemic & arrival of vaccines & drugs for treatments, there has been debate regarding IPR rights so as to balance global equity and ensuring profitability for companies.

IPR has been an impediment →

- ① IPR under TRIPS agreement have prohibited rapid development of vaccines → their supply remained limited.
- ② It led to vaccine nationalism → developed countries hoarding vaccines in excess, but poor nations like in Africa deprived of them.

99333 41088 / 1010091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

- ③ No provisions for Patent Pooling → led to conflicts among various nations for registration of patents.
- ④ Process of getting ZPRS delayed rollout of drugs & vaccines.

IPRs did not affect the fight →

- ① Exceptions like Compulsory Licensing, Parallel importation available under TRIPS flexibilities.
- ② Cooperation mechanisms like GISAID for sharing influenza data like genomes, Technology Access Pool of WHO led to free flow of information.
- ③ Vaccine diplomacy by nations like India helped poor nations.

Feedback	
(For OFFICE use c	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711605
 Blog : blog.forumias.com

Visit us : www.forumias.com
 Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy

IPRs should not come in the way of protecting public health & such laws should be suitably amended.

Q.10) International relation is an exercise of both forging convergence and managing divergence. Discuss the statement in context of India's relation with her neighbours. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध सम्मिलन को निर्मित करने और विचलन को प्रबंधित करने सहित दोनों का एक अभ्यास है। अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The international arena is marked by coalitions of convenience where nations try to capitalize on convergent interests (try to manage differences peacefully). India's policy of neighbourhood first for engaging with neighbours bears out the facts →

Forging convergence →

- ① Better economic integration with Nepal led to development of both nations → Pancheshwar dam, open borders etc.
- ② India's assistance to Bangladesh in

Counter Terrorism & border areas developments

- border haats etc ⇒ benefitted both.
- ③ India & Pak found common grounds → Kantarpur corridor opened for benefit of Sikh community.
- ④ SAARC emerged as forum of regional development → SAFTA etc.
- ⑤ India part of China-led SCO to counter terrorism, remain multi-aligned.

Managing differences →

- ① India's stand on Rohingya refugees from Myanmar unchanged despite Bangladesh pressures.
- ② India - China border standoff did not affect economic relations → trade continued.
- ③ Countering Pak's Kashmir rhetoric in international fora.
- ④ Maintaining good relations with Afghanistan despite Taliban takeover.

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711605
Blog: blog.forumias.com

Visit us: www.forumias.com
Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

India has balanced the interests of neighbours well to suit its policies.

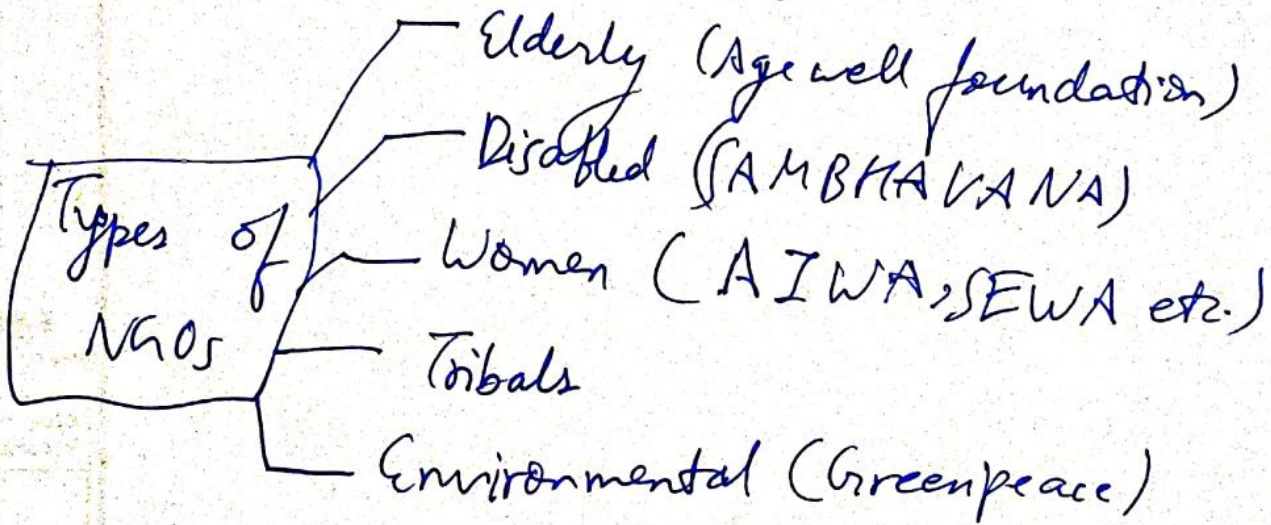
9333 41088 1910001743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

Q.11) 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 Organizations (NGOs) are institutions that are formed independently & work for welfare of the society.

India has over 29 lakh NGOs that provide aid to citizens.



Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



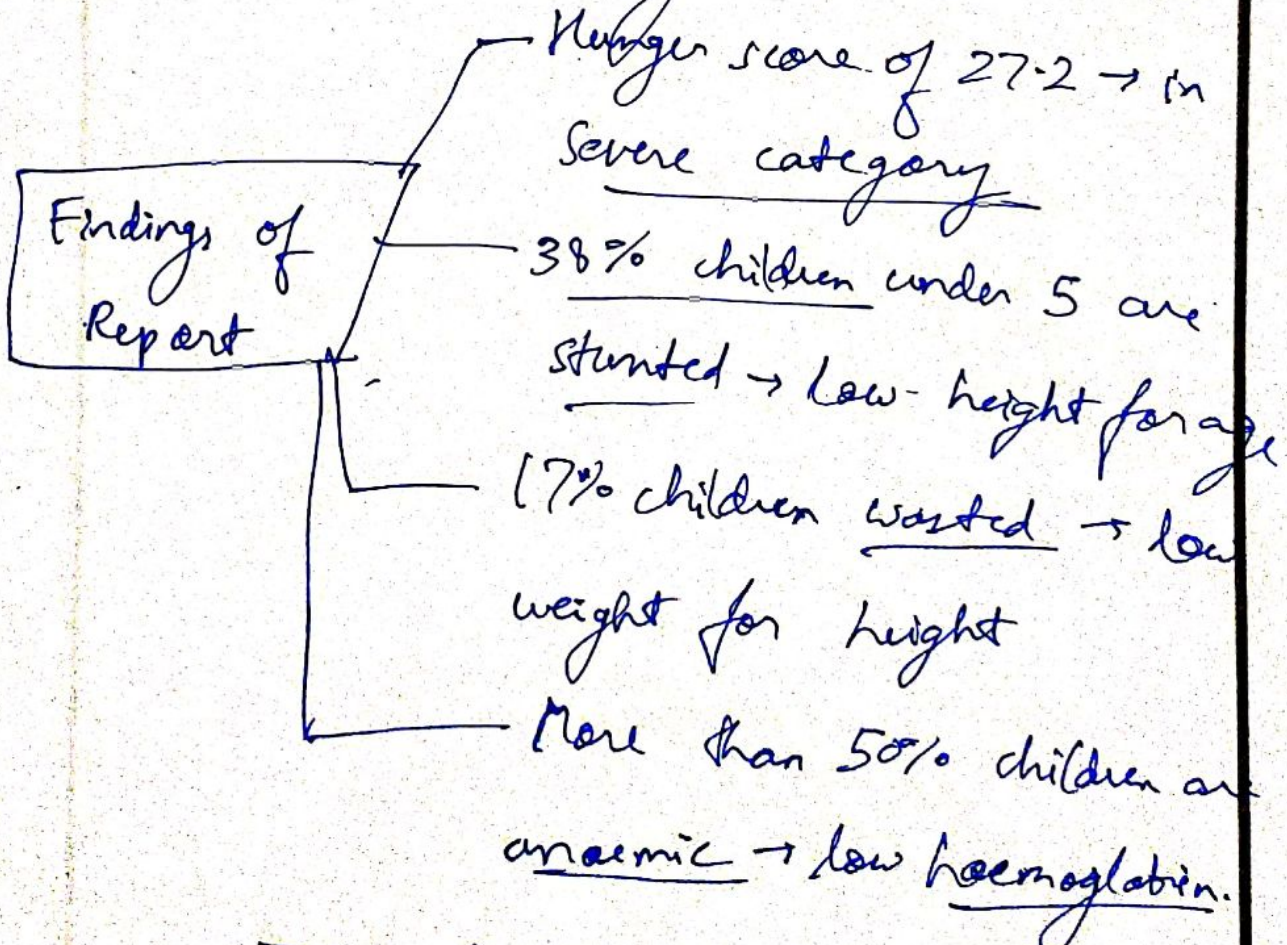
99333 41088 1910001743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

Q.12) 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 हुए हैं। वैश्विक भूखमरी सूचकांक 2021 के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विचलन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

India ranked 106th out of 119 nations in the Global Hunger Index, 2021.

The report highlighted the poor status of nutrition among India's children →



India has achieved surplus of

09233 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

Food grains with godowns of FCI overflowing well above buffer stock norms →

(a) India's grains production reached 300 million tonnes for first time.

(b) Expansion of area under cultivation

(c) Well functioning PDS programmes → 2/3rd population covered under NFSA, 2013.

However, malnutrition & hunger persist as →

① Poor access to foodgrains to some below poverty line families due to biometric errors, migrant families can't take benefit of PDS etc.

② Low nutrients profile of food → focus on wheat & rice only ⇒ leads to micronutrient deficiency or hidden hunger

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretatio

Content

Value
Addition

Total

99333 71088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

- ③ Poor intake of protein-rich foods like fish, eggs, chicken \Rightarrow leads to stunting.
- ④ High prevalence of fried & processed foods in urban areas \rightarrow have trans fats sugar \Rightarrow lead to obesity.
- ⑤ Poor quality of food under PDS, mid day meals \Rightarrow poor nutrition.

Way forward

- ① Fortification of foods eg. Rice with folic acid, Vitamin B12 under PDS.
- ② Promote protein rich foods \rightarrow behaviour change
- ③ Trans-fat limit under 2% - WHO
- ④ Implement one nation, one ration card scheme
- ⑤ Quality control in PDS, midday meals.
India can progress only if

Feedback <small>(For OFFICE use only)</small>	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Call us: 011-49878625, 9821711605
 Blog: blog.forumias.com

Visit us: www.forumias.com
 Email: helpdesk@forumias.academy

its children are healthy. So, efforts should be made to reach nutrition security \leftrightarrow SDG-2.

Q.13) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021 has expanded access of women to safe and legal abortion. (2021-2022) 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)

MTP Amendment Act has been ~~not~~ passed to provide women with greater choice into reproductive matters & to allow for termination of pregnancy in advanced stages.

It has expanded access to safe abortions →

① Criteria for abortion have been simplified →

(a) Advice of 1 Registered Medical Practitioner (RMP) for terminating pregnancy upto 20 weeks.

(b) Advice of 2 RMPs for terminating pregnancy upto 24 weeks ~~for~~

Special categories of women → rape victims, miners etc.

(c) Termination after 24 weeks after court orders.

② Has provisions for ^{ensuring} privacy of woman ⇒ stigma associated with abortion could be overcome.

③ Failure of contraceptive methods could be given as reason by any woman not just married.

④ Requires all MTP clinics to be registered & regulated ⇒ legal vacuum would be filled.

It fails to address reproductive rights →

① Medical Board would examine the

Suitability for terminating pregnancy ⇒
no effective right given.

- ② Even in case of some fetal abnormalities, like Down's Syndrome that could lead to mental disorders, abortion is not allowed.
- ③ Abortion after 24 weeks is possible ~~after~~ due to advancements in technology, but not allowed under the act.
- ④ Rights not given to transgenders who might become pregnant.
- ⑤ Categories of women that could terminate fetus by 24 weeks determined by Central govt & not the Act itself.

MTP Act has granted women with reproductive rights, but it could

be revised in future based on feedback of key beneficiaries → the women.

Q.14) What are the objectives of the National Policy on Voluntary Sector? In light of these objectives, critically examine the Impact of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020 on functioning of voluntary organizations. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्रक पर राष्ट्रीय नीति के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इन उद्देश्यों के आलोक में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के कार्यकरण पर विदेशी अंशदान (विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2020 के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

9933 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)
 Q.15) 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)

Election Commission is responsible for conducting free & fair elections to the Parliament & State Legislatures.

Commission has eliminated muscle power & incumbency power →

① Provisions under RPA, 1951 Act help fight muscle power →

(a) Repolling in case booth capturing or illegal practices resorted to.

(b) Appointment of observers that oversee smooth conduct of elections.

(c) Mandating political parties to furnish

Criminal records of candidates before elections.

(d) Disqualification of candidates for hate speeches, violence etc.

2) Model Code of Conduct developed →

(a) Abuse of incumbent power prohibited → no big announcements to woo voters.

(b) Limits on election expenditure.

(c) Equal opportunity to all parties to advertise etc.

New challenges before Commission →

① Fake news spread through social media → elections becoming 'Whatsapp elections'

② Transparency regarding electoral funding → Electoral bonds are opaque.

③ Criminalization of politics → 43% MPs

Feedback

(For OFFICE use)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretatio

Content

Value
Addition

Total

have criminal cases against them.

- ④ Allegations of hacking EVMs.
- ⑤ Multiple elections & bye-elections → multiplicity of costs.

Proposed reforms that could solve problems -

- ① State funding of elections → reduce incumbent govt's edge to get more resources.
- ② Conducting hackathons for safety of EVMs & VVPAT across all booths.
- ③ Prohibiting criminal candidates from contesting elections.
- ④ Simultaneous elections to Parliament & State legislatures to save cost & effort.
- ⑤ Holding social media companies responsible for fake news.
Election Commission has done

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Commendable job, but in light of recent challenges, its powers should be enhanced to tackle them.

99333 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)
 Q.16) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 introduces much-needed reforms to ensure proper implementation of the act and to strengthen safeguards for those children who require protection under the law as well as those who are in conflict with law. Discuss.
 (15 marks, 250 words)

किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 इस अधिनियम के उचित कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने और उन बच्चों जिन्हें कानून के तहत संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है, के साथ-साथ जो कानून के साथ संघर्ष में हैं, के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों को मजबूत करने हेतु अति-आवश्यक सुधारों को पेश करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Juvenile Justice Act deals with children who are in conflict with law & those children who need protection and care for rehabilitation etc.

Juvenile Justice Act amended →

① It gives more powers to DMs & ADMs →

(a) To pass adoption orders → earlier had to be given by civil court

(b) To inspect & regulate functioning of Juvenile Boards, Child Care Institutions, Child Welfare Committees in the district.

99333 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

- ② Introduction of appeal mechanism → order could be appealed to Divisional Commissioner
 - ③ Reclassifies offences → into 3 categories → Severe, Heinous & Petty. Only Severe cases allow trial of children above 16 as an adult. The Amendment increases purview of severe cases.
 - ④ Some offences of severe crimes made non-cognizable.
 - ⑤ All Child Care institutions to be registered & regulated.
- It provides safeguards for children →
- ① Faster resolution of adoption cases as judiciary is overburdened ⇒ fewer cases of disruption.

Harious Omesh

- ② Reduced penalties of children crimes made non-cognizable ⇒ children would not face trial as adults & lesser punishments.
- ③ Regular inspections & registration of care institutions would ensure better quality of care.
- ④ Appeal mechanism would prevent cases of arbitrary action → earlier no appeals.

Some issues remain

Against separation of powers

Overburdening of DCs
Collectors don't have

training/experience in child law

The Amendment would go a long

way in ensuring proper care of children in

dealing with juvenile delinquency.

Q.17) 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 ठो पहल में शामिल होने से भारत को अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है? चर्चा करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Build Back Better World (B3W)

It is an initiative of World Economic Forum (WEF) to rebuild the ^{social & economic} institutions & to undo the damage done by the COVID pandemic.

~~Belt & Road initiative~~

Build back better world →

- ① Cheap loans for reconstruction of damage done by the virus.
- ② Health infrastructure strengthening & equitable distribution of vaccines/drugs for treatment.
- ③ Disruption of education due to lockdowns to be undone → to bring children back

to schools.

④ To build resilience to stop future health emergencies & pandemics → better surveillance systems to be developed, One Health approach.

⑤ To get back on track on economic growth front through global collaboration

Belt & Road initiative →

① It was launched in 2014 by China to build a network of roads, rails, waterways, ports to benefit China's economy by expanding its connectivity.

② It does not work on collaborative model like B3W → involves chequebook diplomacy → huge loans at high

interest rates, could lead to debt trap

eg. Ethiopia, Maldives

- ③ Its focus is mostly economic unlike more comprehensive B3W → health education, economy etc.
- ④ It is part of China's expansionary policy → building military ports like Djibouti etc.

India could benefit from B3W →

- ① Opportunity for India to help poor nations, gain respect eg. Vaccine diplomacy.
- ② It would help strengthen health infrastructure & prevent future pandemics.
- ③ It would provide loans for redevelopment.
- India could certainly benefit from B3W initiative, but care must be taken so not fall in debt trap.

Q.18) Despite congruence of ideals and interests, India's relations with Southeast Asia have been marked by false starts and unfulfilled promises. Highlight the constraints responsible for this situation. (15 marks, 250 words)
How can the true potential of Indo-ASEAN relations be realized?

आदर्शों और हितों के अनुरूप होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंधों को झूठी शुरुआत और अधूरे वादों के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत-आसियान संबंधों की वास्तविक क्षमता को कैसे साकार किया जा सकता है? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

~~The~~ ASEAN is a group of 10 South east Asian nations that are connected economically, culturally & have convergence in political & strategic interests as well

India's engagement with ASEAN →

- ① India is a member of ASEAN led forums → East Asia Summit, IORA, ASEAN Forum.
- ② India's Act East policy → focussed on principle of ASEAN centrality → also recognized by 'Quad'.
- ③ Free Trade Agreement signed with ASEAN.

99123_41088_910091743_(2021-12-02 22:05:13)

④ Cultural Connect → tourism from India,
Buddhist synergy etc.

⑤ Strategic Cooperation → IONS Symposium
of varies, IORA, BIMSTEC → link between
SAARC & ASEAN, IMT - trilateral highway.

This cooperation has resulted from
convergence of interests →

① ASEAN as well as India has emerging
economies like Vietnam, Myanmar, Indonesia →
similar interests of developing world.

② Containing expansionism of China →
South China sea disputes with Vietnam,
Phillipines over Paracel & Spratly islands

③ Export markets for ASEAN goods →
like textile, oil palm etc &

Feedback (For OFFICE use c
Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

④ Better connectivity needed for cultural integration → similar food, religions.

Constraints hampering relations →

① Competition with ASEAN nations in key areas like textiles, leather products ⇒ poor economic cooperation.

② India pulled out of RCEP → due to domestic pressures.

③ Late project implementation by India like IMT highway ⇒ reduced confidence in India.

④ Militarization of the region → India new part of quad led by US, Japan.
India should work on greater economic reforms & finalize a comprehensive trade deal with ASEAN along with

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

eliminating China factor to realize full potential

99333 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)
Q.19) Over the years, the diasporic populations have become an increasingly important factor in responding to India's needs. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, प्रवासी आबादी भारत की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में एक वृद्धिशील महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गई है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

India has the largest diaspora population of 17 million as per Global Migration Report. Indian diaspora has been an essential part of India's growth story.

Diaspora important in fulfilling India's needs →

- ① Huge diaspora provides India with soft power ⇒ better leverage during negotiations eg. in Middle East, US etc.
- ② High remittance money → \$60 billion that provides funds for development in India.

- ③ educated & trained Indian NRIs have returned back after studying in the west \Rightarrow brought back skills eg Abhijit Banerjee's research on poverty elimination.
- ④ Indian community significant in some nations & could ~~be~~ affect political outcomes like Canada, US \Rightarrow better relations with them.
- ⑤ Spreading India's culture like Bollywood, foods \Rightarrow more soft power.
- ⑥ ^{NRIs} Doctors helped in research of vaccines, drugs during COVID pandemic.
- ⑦ Charitable work done through NGOs by persons of Indian origin, NRIs in India \rightarrow poverty alleviation, animal rights etc.

99333_41088_19[0091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

India's diaspora has not helped much

- ① Problem of brain drain → most well educated, trained Indians leave to settle abroad ⇒ loss of potential eg. Manjiv Bhargava, Sunder Pichai etc.
- ② Rights violations with Indians in places like middle East, racism in the west has not led to much benefit to them.
- ③ Outward flow of capital in acquiring foreign companies, acquiring property ⇒ led to drain of resources.

Indian diaspora has thus emerged as important political & development factor. It should be effectively engaged with Pravasi Bharati Divas, OI Card etc.

99333 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

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)

In 1991, India launched the New Economic Policy that put greater emphasis on ~~Privatization~~ Privatization, Liberalization and Globalization that boosted India's economic growth significantly.

However, 1991 also marked a turn in India's foreign policy - (Factors)

- ① Disintegration of USSR ⇒ led to India seeking out to the west.
- ② Capitalist push due to 1991 economic reforms brought India close to capitalist USA.
- ③ India opened up economically ⇒

more FDI & trade inflows started \Rightarrow relations
 99333 41088 1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

with Europe, South Asia, Southeast Asia
 also became important.

④ Competition started with China that has
 undergone economic reforms earlier.

India's evolution of foreign policy \rightarrow

- ① India remained close allies with Russia
 that was seen as successor of USSR \rightarrow
for defence equipments \rightarrow remains largest
 supplier to India.
- ② Reached out to west \rightarrow MNCs like
Google, Facebook soon established in
 India, got loans for development.
- ③ More assertive stand in India's neighbourhood
 \rightarrow Intervention in Sri Lanka, anti-terrorism

99333_40089_1910091743 (2021-12-02 22:05:13)

Cooperation with Bangladesh etc. Neighbourhood

First Policy announced Sujral Doctrine for non-reciprocal help.

④ India's nuclear status in 1998 led to sanctions & apprehensions → pressure to sign NPT resisted.

⑤ Cooperation with US became most important →

(a) Civil Nuclear Agreement, 2005.

(b) Anti-Terror cooperation after 9/11

(c) Military cooperation → LEMOA, COMCANT, SIMOA & BECA signed.

⑥ New relations developed towards the east → Act East Policy, FTA with Japan, South Korea, ASEAN.

India thus became much more assertive after 1991 on international arena.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Call us : 011-49878625, 9821711605
Blog : blog.forumias.com

Visit us : www.forumias.com
Email : helpdesk@forumias.academy

India now has become top contender for permanent seat in UNSC.