

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

Utkarsh Dwivedi

Roll No.

1910046593

Date:

6/1/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained
Q.1		
Q.2		
Total Marks:		

Remarks:

INSTRUCTION

1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.
2. There are TWO Sections. Each Section has MULTIPLE topics printed in English & Hindi. You have to write on 1 topic from Each part
3. One question in each part is compulsory.
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
5. 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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.

Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.

For Student Only

Start Time | 9: 00 am

End Time | 12: 00 pm

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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 meeting 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

SECTION - A

1. India requires a decentralised public health system that socialises the cost of healthcare.

भारत को एक विकेन्द्रीकृत सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य प्रणाली की आवश्यकता है जो स्वास्थ्य देखभाल की लागत का सामाजीकरण करे।

2. Solution to India's poverty puzzle – alleviation or eradication.

भारत की गरीबी के दुष्क्रम का समाधान – उपशमन या उन्मूलन।

3. Climate change negotiation eludes climate justice

जलवायु परिवर्तन समझौता जलवायु न्याय को दरकिनार कर देता है

4. No more multilateralism but 'selective multilateralism'.

अब बहुपक्षवाद नहीं बल्कि 'चुनिंदा बहुपक्षवाद' है।

No more multilateralism but 'selective' multilateralism'

In the field of international relations, the word "multilateralism" is a buzzword. It is one of the most used words in speeches, statements and policy documents. In simple terms, multilateralism means co-operation by multiple entities to achieve goals that is difficult for any one singular entity to achieve.

This multilateralism is now seen in a state of crisis. And the world is moving towards 'selective multilateralism'. The theme of this essay would be to determine what this selective multilateralism is and why we are moving towards it. What are the issues with multilateralism and how selective multilateralism is overcoming those issues. We would finally examine the need for multilateralism and selective multilateralism in tackling the challenges that the world is facing.

A BRIEF HISTORY OF MULTILATERALISM

The world was initially working in silos, with each nation pursuing its own 'rational interest'. But with time it was found that these different ~~at~~ notions of 'rational interest' conflicted with each other. To dominated

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Europe was in the national interest of Britain, France, Germany and Russia. Hence in the absence of multilateralism and co-operation, the world ended up with two world wars.

A need was felt to establish international platforms for co-operating on issues that plagued the humanity as a whole. These were poverty, colonialism, terrorism and nuclear weapon accumulation. Hence the world saw the establishment of United Nations as the epitome of multilateralism in international relations.

Through other institutions like World Bank, International Monetary Fund and the World Trade Organisation, the world became multilateral. We started co-operating through various UN platforms like

World Health Organisation, International Labour Organisation, UNESCO, etc. This boost to multilateralism came particularly after 1991 when the Soviet Union collapsed.

The era of globalisation led to interconnectedness between nations and people.

We were able to lift millions of people out of poverty through developmental loans from multilateral institutions like the World Bank.

But not all was hunky dory with the world of multilateralism. We were soon facing multiple challenges in sustaining this multilateralism.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

It ~~is~~ was found that the multilateral institutions were ~~best~~ beset with their own set of challenges. These were

heavily dominated by the western countries and the developing world found itself under the clutches of what Ghana President Kwame Nkrumah called "neo-colonialism."

The World Bank always has an American head while the IMF, a European head. The quota in these institutions is so low for the developing countries that they seldom play a key role in determining its outcome. These institutions have also been criticised as expanding the capitalist agenda of the west. The Structural Adjustment Program (SAP) of the IMF imposes certain conditions that limit the power of state in developing countries and enhance the power of market. This has led to increase in income inequality across the world.

The other issue is that with the rise of China as a power, these

Institutions have become a theatre of "new cold war" between the USA and China.

This was evidently clear in the functioning of WHO during the pandemic.

The WHO has been charged with not being able to early warn the world about the pandemic because of inherent Chinese pressure. The changing stand of WHO over vaccines, masks and PPE kits has also dented the confidence within the institution.

On the other hand institutions like WTO have been charged with using the market of developing countries for the products of the developed world. It is alleged that in the name of globalisation and multilateralism, the world's dependence on China for product supply chains has been increased. And now China is weaponising these supply chains to fulfill its geopolitical agendas.

faced with these issues and the lack of representation in critical bodies like the United Nations Security Council, the world is moving towards "selective multilateralism."

NEW KID ON THE BLOCK

The idea of selective multilateralism has gained currency in recent time. It is defined as multilateralism that is limited in number and guided by particular interest. It is also the result of declining power of USA and rise of various other nations like India, China, France, Japan, etc. Through the idea of selective multilateralism, these nations are forming small groupings dedicated to solving ~~pro~~ problems of a particular nature.

Since the developing world is not represented adequately in global

financial institutions, we see rise of institutions like Asian Infrastructure and Investment Bank (AIIB) and New Development Bank (NDB) under BRICS. In these institutions countries like India and China play major role in determining when and to whom loan must be provided.

Another facet of ^{selective} financial multilateralism is seen in the rise of regional Free Trade Agreements. Since the WTO works on consensus, it becomes difficult to arrive at conclusions. Hence we see rise of regional Free Trade Agreements like Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership between South East Asian nations, the USMCA between Canada, USA and Mexico, etc. These regional Free Trade Agreements give flexibility to nations to determine tariffs on exports and imports. It also helps

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the countries in protecting their domestic industries as nations outside the trade agreements are not allowed to dump their products in these countries.

Other form of selective multilateralism is seen in the realm of security. Since the United Nations has not shown promising results in conflicts like Israel-Palestine, Rwandan genocide, etc. countries are looking for like minded nations to protect and preserve their sovereignty and security.

Institution like Shanghai Co-operation Organisation (SCO) have been formed to prevent the Asian and Eurasian region to become a hotbed of terrorism and extremisms. The US engages with the Europe through North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO), which has its own

security setup.

Multilateral institutions like UN have failed to protect the interest of nations in the South China Sea which is increasingly seeing the rise of China. Hence two important institutions of selective multilateralism have emerged - the Quad and the AUKUS.

The Quad is a quadrilateral security forum of four democracies - India, USA, Australia and Japan. It has its stakes and interests to prevent the rise of China in the Indo Pacific and keep the sea lanes of ocean free and open. But since Quad does not ~~has~~ has a military facet, we see the rise of AUKUS - Australia, UK and USA.

This grouping is to transfer

nuclear technology to Australia to build nuclear powered submarines. It would further help Australia to cope with rising Chinese pressure in the Indo Pacific.

Security of nations is organically linked with politics. Hence even in political sphere, we see rise of selective multilateralism. In South Asia, since the nations have a history of colonialism and development deficit, SAARC has been formed as the regional forum for cooperation towards a better future for South Asian community. Similarly AJEAN as a political forum has been formed for South East Asian nations and EU for the European community. However, like multilateralism, selective multilateralism too has chinkes

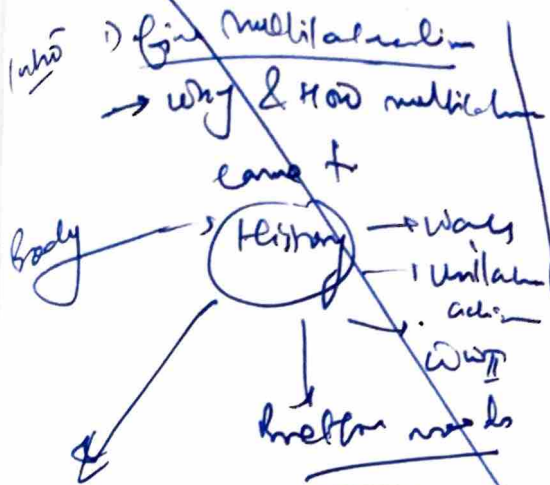
in its armour. These small groupings though take fast decisions, but lack the resources to implement these decisions. They also lack the participation and involvement of other nations as is seen in multilateral forums like the UN, WTO, WHO, etc.

Also, the transnational challenges like nuclear proliferation, terrorism, pandemic and climate change are beyond the capacity of small group of nations. Hence selective multilateralism can be a means, but not its end.

The end has to be greater co-operation at multilateral forums. The problem of humanity has to be solved through the coming together of each nation. It is time to say NO! to "no more multilateralism"

do more multibank but selecting multi (bank)

Rough work



- ① Question
- ② Block per subheading.

Problems: if multibank

- unipolar world
- Divergent interests
- China. Telecom
- great power ri.
- who, coms, or Es.

What is selective multibank → Benefits

- ① PIEAM
- ② EU
- ③ RCRP
- ④ SMARC, BIMSI etc
- ⑤ SCO
- ⑥ TWO Quads

only → SCR

Both relevant Disadvantages

Flowchart



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Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading

SECTION - B

1. Morality is the herd instinct in the individual.
नैतिकता व्यक्ति में समूहगत वृत्ति है।
2. Excellence is not a skill, it is an attitude.
उत्कृष्टता कौशल न होकर एक अभिवृत्ति है।
3. What people believe prevails over the truth.
लोग जिसपर विश्वास करते हैं वह सत्य पर प्रबल होता है।
4. Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds.
हमारे कर्म हमें उतना ही निर्धारित करते हैं जितना हम अपने कर्मों को निर्धारित करते हैं।

Our deeds determine us as much as we determine our deeds

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri

had a short tenure as a prime minister of this country. But even to this day, he is regarded as a paradigm of integrity and simplicity. This is because not his words, but his deeds ~~defi~~ determined his legacy.

When he had visited a textile mill for its inauguration, he was offered few saris for his wife. But Shastriji

only took two sarkes. This is because he only had paying capacity for two of them. Or, when he asked the nation to fast one day a week as India was going through a food shortage, he first asked his wife and children to skip a meal. Only then he asked the nation to do the same.

The aforementioned instances reinforce the adage that we ~~are~~ not just determine our deeds but also are determined by them. As a conscious human, we have the power to determine our deeds, but the world looks us and judges us from the action that we perform. Hence being a man of action is important to lead by one's example.

In this regard, Mahatma Gandhi stands on a different pedestal altogether. He determined for himself

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that non-violence and truth would be ~~the~~ his deeds. But corollarily, he also came to be determined by the same two principles. When he stood eye to eye with the mighty British ~~empire~~ empire, he held on to his method of non-violent satyagraha.

On the other hand, British took the use of state weaponry to silence the rising demand of independence that the colonised Indians demanded. When faced with options, Gandhi and British both went on to determine their own ~~deeds~~ deeds. But it is their deeds that left the hallmark of their identity. Gandhi's non-violence determined him as a freedom fighter, while Britisher's violence determined it as a despotic imperialist state.

After the British left, two nations took birth - India and Pakistan. Both decided to become a democracy based on a

But as time passed, India progressed on a path to provide a better life to its citizens, focussing on health, education and economy. While Pakistan underwent military coups and buttressed radical elements within its society.

India's deeds led to its determination of being the world's largest functioning democracy, with a liberal constitution. While Pakistan's deeds led to its determination of being the hub of terrorism and in the words of Hillary Clinton "A global migraine." This again takes us to the same conclusion, that we do have the power to determine our deeds, but ~~we~~ the world determines us through our deeds.

This can be proved further taking India's economy as an example. After Independence, we adopted the Mahalanobis

model of central planning and giving state run institutions the "commanding heights of the economy." Ultimately we ended up with three to five percentage growth per annum and our socialist deeds determined at a "slow elephant" or a "caged tiger."

Came the 1991 Balance of Payment crisis, and we adopted the capitalism led market model of economy. Our growth rates reached double digit and we successfully lifted 240 million people out of poverty in a decade. This led us to be determined and recognised by the world as "world's fastest growing major economy." We brought a change in how we would determine our deeds, and hence our deeds brought a change on how we would be determined.

In the words of Karl Marx,

the economic structure is decided by the societal structure. Initially Indian society was notorious for some inhuman practices like sati, untouchability, etc. The west determined ~~through~~ us through our deeds. We were called as "barbarians who must be civilised."

But as our society moved on the path of enlightenment and rationality, we did away with such inhuman practices. Sati, child marriage, untouchability were criminalised.

Our women were liberalised and we gave to the world women leaders like Indira Gandhi, Cita Gopinath, Indira Broyi, etc.

Through articles 14, 15 and 16 of our constitution we tried to create an egalitarian society.

The day we determined our deeds to be emancipatory for our weaker

sections, we were started to be looked as a role model for other developing nations of Asia and Africa. The struggle for anti colonialism and anti racism in South Africa took ~~inspiration~~ inspiration from India's own struggle for independence and societal reforms.

There are other ~~areas~~ arenas too where India's deeds are determining what it is and what it stands for. Nature has always been worshipped in India. For us, nature has been the gift of god to help humans in fulfilling their needs. Hence, unlike the west, India's approach to environment is inspired by the Upanishadic thought "Prakriti Rakshati Rakshita" meaning nature protects, if it is protected.

At UN Paris Summit 2015, India determined its deeds - of increasing its

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Renewable energy capacity, decreasing its carbon emissions and increasing its forest cover. We not just determined our deeds but also implemented them wholeheartedly. The result being that India is placed in top ten in climate change performance index. India is determined as an environment conscious country because of her pro-nature and pro-environment deeds.

The same principle applies at microlevel too. Not just individuals or nations, the institutions too are independent entities, which though have the power to determine their actions, but are determined by the actions that they take. The Supreme Court of India is one such example.

There was a time when the Supreme Court in the ADM Jabalpur

case ruled that right to life could be taken if the procedure to take the life was just. This deed of it, led to undermining of people's confidence in the judiciary. But the same court in Keshwananda Bharati case, 1973 limited the amending powers of the Parliament through its "basic structure doctrine".

This deed of the court ~~came~~ forever sealed its legacy as one of the most independent and powerful judiciary in the crayosphere seen across the world. From "the Supreme Court of India," it was now called the "supreme court of Indians."

Further micro-analysis can be made at the individual level in the field of governance. The bureaucracy

of the country is determined by the deeds that it performs. ~~On one~~ On one hand we have officers like the Joshi couple of Madhya Pradesh who were involved in thousands of crore worth of corruption.

Their act of corruption determined that India's bureaucrats are corrupt and self serving.

On the other hand, we have officers like Om Prakash Chaudhary of Chattisgarh. He determined that he would change the image of Dantewada from being a "corrupt hotbed" to being a "people's city." He initiated programs like "Namhi Bari" and "Choo lo Asman." His efforts bore fruits and he came to be determined as one of the best administrators.

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that Chatterjee has had.

The hitherto mentioned litany of examples all point toward one single conclusion that we do determine our deeds, but we are also determined by what deeds we perform. This is because identity and action have a congenital relationship.

What we think we become, and what we become, we think and act. Good deeds bring recognition as a good and selfless human being. While following the path of Hitler and Mussolini ~~lead~~ will lead us to be determined as a "blot on humanity". Both of them determined that they wanted war, and the war determined them as

people who led the world towards devastation, destruction and destitution.

Hence, everyday we have a choice to make. A choice to determine our action - ethical or unethical. But once we determine our deed, we must be ready to face the consequences of our actions. And these consequences have repercussions for us as well as the world at a large.

Keeping this in mind, we must strive to make the world a better place. It is upto us, ~~we~~ on how we want to be determined, how our legacy should be. Hence our deeds should be such that we are determined as someone who left the world in a better state, than what it was, when we had arrived.

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Rough work

Intro

Story: 1 → British
2 → Ashoka

Dharma (but)
do right

Body

Q1 Explaining dharma

Q2 How we are defined by our deeds?

Q3 How deeds define us?

Practice by example.

course & cognition on what how you do.

Q4 How to follow right deed to be like a good person!

Conclusion → convinced
 lead to both of society

① → Cardinal
 → Prof. → Nehru
 → Palce
 → Jinnah

Mahatma, Nehru, Mudt

→ Eco → Pre 1901
 Post 1901

→ Social → women
50% respect

Environment → Wish vs India

CAH → ISC
Luah → SEC

Intern → USA
India

Ethical → Socrates
Kelly
Mandela

SP Chandray & Jomonai

Deeraj & marikom

- Pol
- Eco
- for.
- Envi
- Inti
- Inter
- Ethical
- Admin
- Sports

Free
choice

Intro

↓
para
explain

↓
Examples

We will be taken by what we do

ICWidya

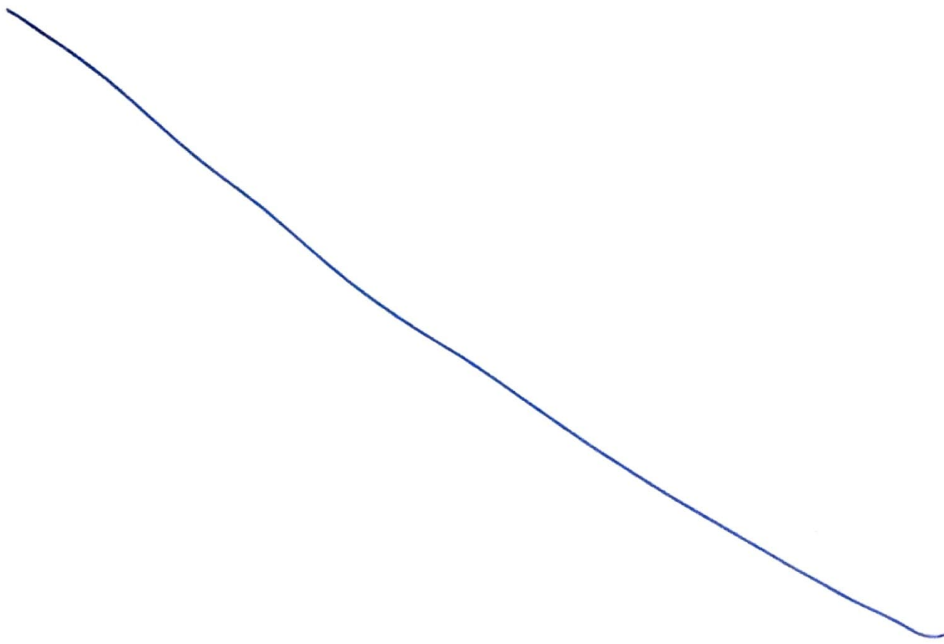
BR Ambedkar

→ chitra

Stearde

L B Shastri

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Feedback

Feedback to be provided in terms of (1) Introduction (2) Sentence Constructions (3) Paragraph Formation (4) Legibility (5) Deviation from Topic (6) Coverage of dimensions (7) Simplicity / ease of reading