

TEST CODE : 5 1 2 2 4

FIAS - MGP 2022 (C-11) - Sectional Test #4

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17 AUG 2022

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

ANUJA TRIVEDI

Roll No.

1910078166

Date:

6/8/08

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE

INSTRUCTION

Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	
1			<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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20			
Total:	250		

Evaluator's Discretion:

For Student Only

Start Time | 3:45 PM

End Time | 7:45 PM

Total Marks:

Mode Of Examination:

Online Offline

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.

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ECN CODE:

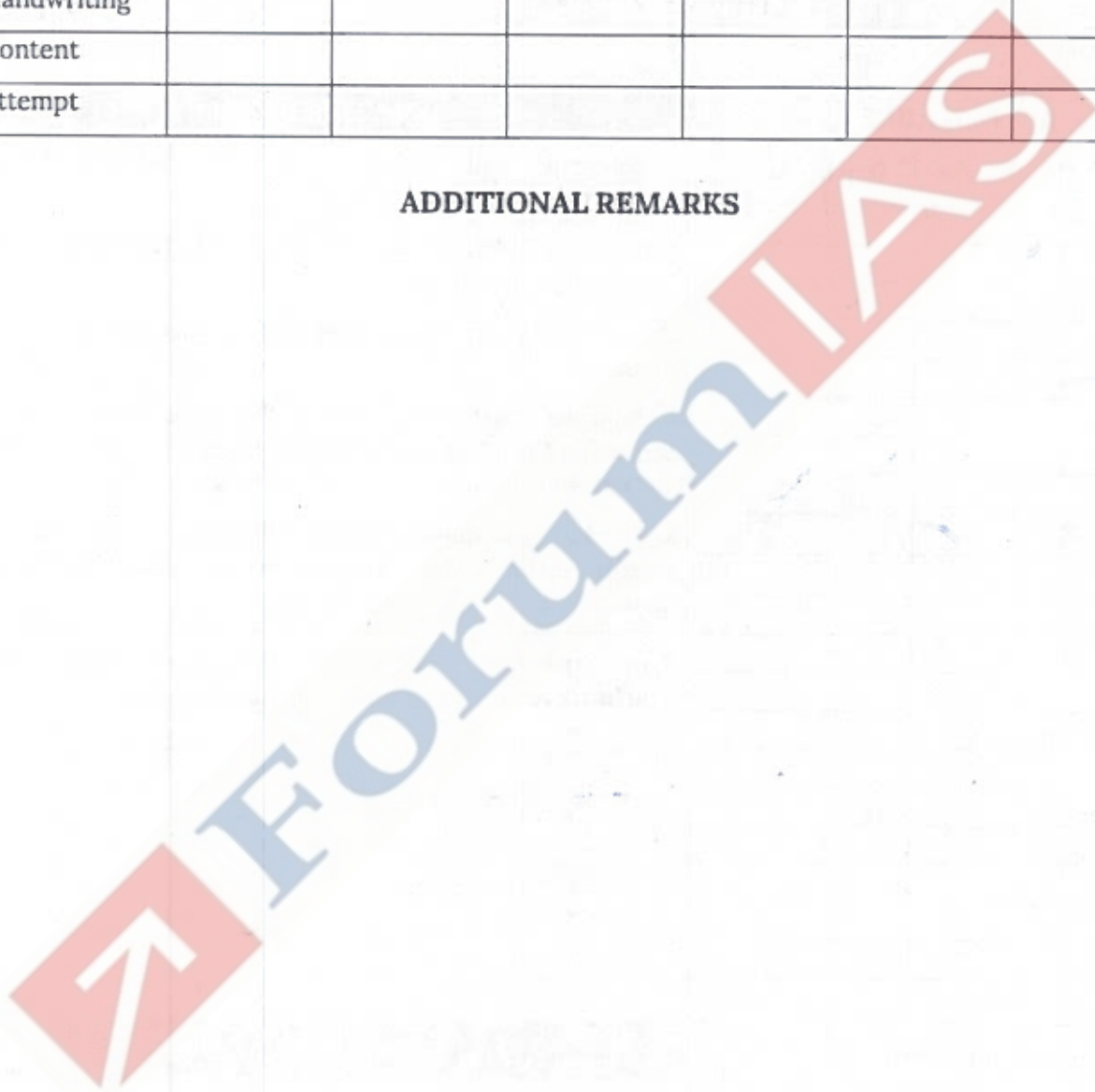
EG:

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						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS



Q.1) The role of CAG as the highest auditing authority is intrinsically linked to augmenting the efficacy of government policies and undertakings. In this context, examine how independent and efficient working of the CAG can ensure good governance? (10 marks, 150 words)

उच्चतम लेखा परीक्षा प्राधिकरण के रूप में CAG की भूमिका आंतरिक रूप से सरकारी नीतियों और उपक्रमों की प्रभावकारिता को बढ़ाने से जुड़ी हुई है। इस संदर्भ में, जांच करें कि CAG का स्वतंत्र और दक्ष कार्य किस प्रकार सुशासन सुनिश्चित कर सकता है। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

Article 148 of Constitution provides for the office of CAG as the guardian of the public purse and head of Indian Audits and Accounting System.

Independent and Efficient CAG

Good Governance

① Auditing the expenses of central and state government

'Quasi-federal' financial accountability maintained

② Auditing the withdrawal of money from consolidated fund, contingency fund and Public Account

NO money is withdrawn except as appropriated by law - transparency and accountability

③ Audit of the financial statements of Public Sector Undertakings

Government enterprises are being run in efficient and honest manner.

④ Looking into not only technical and regulatory aspects but also 'proprietary' audit

⑤ Assistance to the working of the Public Accounts Committee

⑥ Presentation of report before the Parliament and the public

④ Wisdom of government policies, economy changes and financial prudence also checked

⑤ Maintains 'responsible government' and ↑ parliament control over executive

⑥ Unearthing of any scams eg 2G scam, Commonwealth scam

Vinod Rai, former CAG, has suggested more power to CAG, wide publicity of CAG report and independence of office to ensure it can play its role as highest auditing authority

Feedback

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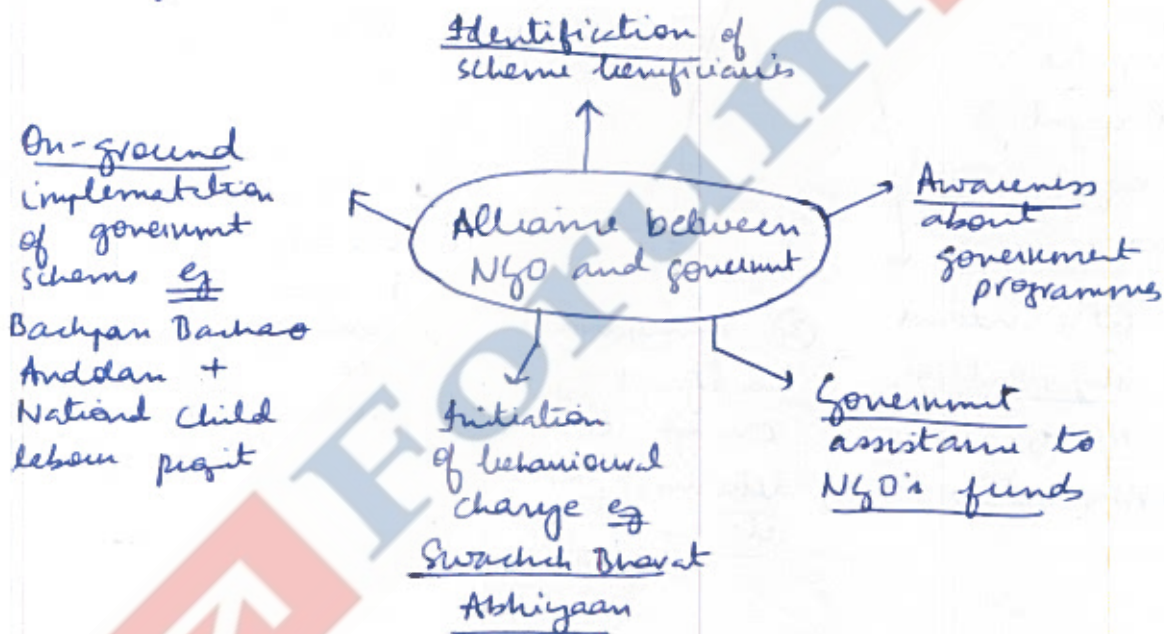
Value
Addition

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Q.2) Sustainable alliance between Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the State is critical for social change and development. Highlighting hurdles in this developmental alliance, suggest remedial measures for a more productive partnership. (10 marks, 150 words)

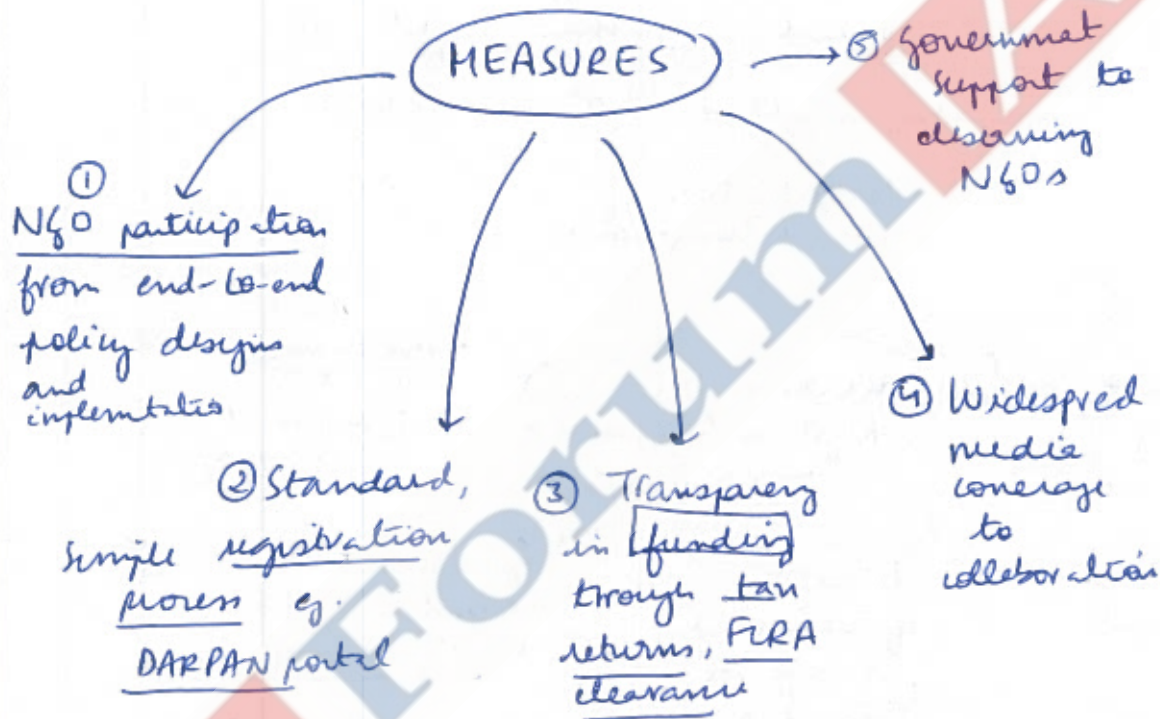
गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) और राज्य के बीच टिकाऊ गठबंधन सामाजिक परिवर्तन और विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। इस विकासात्मक गठबंधन में बाधाओं को उजागर करते हुए, अधिक उत्पादक साझेदारी के लिए उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दें। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

NGOs have emerged as a complementary to government in areas of social justice, environment, human rights etc. Today, more NGOs than schools exist.



- Hurdles**
- 1) NGO's opaque functioning and funding resources. (~ 1% comply) FRA violation
 - 2) NGO collusion with anti-nationalist elements

- ↳ ③ Lack of identification and recognition of NGOs, Registry
- ↳ ④ Government's over-centralization and bureaucratization
- ↳ ⑤ Mistrust and suspicions, banning of licenses, amounts etc.



NGOs are civil society organizations that balance concentration of power while working for the people. - their support is vital for a democratic government.

Feedback
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Q.3) Subsidies have morphed into a populist tool to achieve electoral objectives rather than developmental goals. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

विकास के लक्ष्यों के बजाय चुनावी उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए सब्सिडी एक लोकलुभावन उपकरण में बदल गई है। परीक्षण करें। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

Subsidies rose to 3% of GDP in FY 2021 with highest being food, fertilizer and fuel.

SUBSIDIES AS A POPULIST TOOL →

- ① Subsidies on multiple items - many of which have negative externalities (e.g. urea, kerosine) or are non essential (e.g. bicycles, laptops etc)
- ② Burgeoning fiscal deficit (6.9% for FY 21) and increasing revenue expenditure
- ③ Does not solve structural economic issues causing deprivations i.e. income inequality, job-loss etc.
- ④ At the cost of lowering Gross Capital Formation Rate (~26%) and investments into infrastructure and human development.

SUBSIDIES - DEVELOPMENT GOALS →

- ① Keeps the poorest of poor with bare necessities of PM Gauri Kalyan Anna Yojana
- ② Improves social and indicators of health and education (mid day meal, POSHAN)
- ③ Lessens the impact of inflation of urea subsidy (Natural gas)
- ④ "Sawodaya through Antyodaya" approach to welfare state

Subsidies should be urgently rationalized to essential items and with the aim of 100% targetted beneficiaries - to reduce government burden without compromising on social justice.

Feedback

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Structure/
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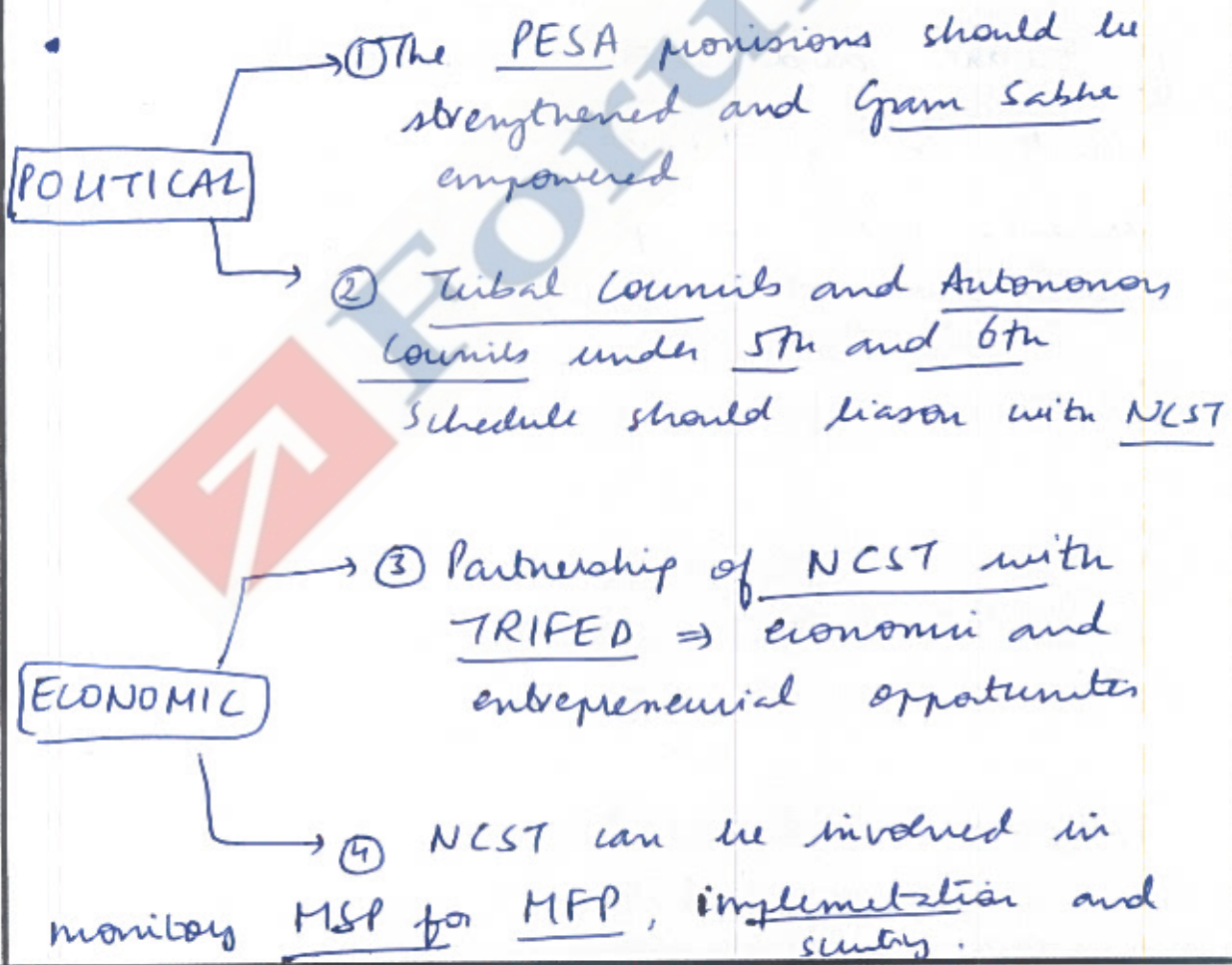
Total

Q.4) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) can be most effective when its tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that improve the voice of the tribals. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) सबसे प्रभावी हो सकता है जब इसके कार्यों को अन्य तंत्रों द्वारा पर्याप्त रूप से समर्थित किया जाता है जो आदिवासियों की आवाज को उठाते हैं। चर्चा करें। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional body under Article 338 to protect and promote interest of STs.

SUPPORT OF NCST by other mechanisms



SOCIAL

⑤ NCST should work with National Commission for Human Rights, Women, Protection of child rights ⇒ Intersectoral understanding

⑥ NCST should be involved in Eklavya schools, Van Dhanu Yojana, Anaemia Mukt Bharat ↳ ⑦ Fast track for ERA 2006 scrutiny

NCST should act as a representative body of tribals and as a facilitator and check on government so that tribal rights are protected

Feedback

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Structure/
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Total

Q.5) Normalization of poverty as a feature of large population overshadows the lack of intent and capacity of political and administrative institutions. Do you agree? Justify using suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

बड़ी आबादी की विशेषता के रूप में गरीबी का सामान्यीकरण करना राजनीतिक और प्रशासनिक संस्थानों की मंशा और क्षमता की कमी को ढक लेता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उपयुक्त उदाहरणों का प्रयोग करते हुए औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

As per Azim Premji University, ~ 23 crore Indians could be forced into poverty due to COVID-19 pandemic.

Blaming it on population pressure is not responsible -

NORMALIZATION OF POVERTY -

BECAUSE OF LARGE POPULATION

① Population pressure and resource scarcity ⇒ exclusion and deprivation of land holding fragmentation

② Government resources are finite, can't provide for all.

LACK OF INTENT AND CAPACITY

Population ≠ Poverty as 'demographic dividend' is in India's favour (2041-maximum)

Government resources need to be rationalized and

③ Shifts the blame on poor and marginalized for over-reproducing

④ Economy cannot absorb large number of unskilled labour (~90% employed = informal sector ⇒ saturation)

channelized well -
for eg e-rupi, DBT for subsidies, employment generation through infrastructure creation etc.

④ Economy adapts and acts as a device for poverty removal if structural issues are solved. For eg.

Ease of doing business reforms, expansion of manufacturing

Poverty can be rooted out as a result of meaningful institutional change and intent - through wealth creation + redistribution (as per Economic survey 2022).

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.6) While manual scavenging is legally banned, socio-economic realities perpetuate this practice in the society. Comment. Suggest measures to deal with the menace of this social evil.

(10 marks, 150 words)

जबकि हाथ से मैला ढोना पर कानूनी रूप से प्रतिबंधित है, फिर भी सामाजिक-आर्थिक वास्तविकताएं समाज में इस प्रथा को कायम रखे हुए हैं। टिप्पणी करें। इस सामाजिक बुराई के खतरे से निपटने के उपाय सुझाएं। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

Manual scavenging refers to the removal of human waste and garbage by people manually, usually in extremely unsafe and unhygienic conditions.

legally banned - since 2013 legislation

Perpetuated by SOCIOECONOMIC REALITIES

- ① Algebraic Poverty (21.9% persons below poverty line)
↳ Accept any job that pays → level of poverty
- ② Caste-dimension (~90% of all scavengers are dalits, tribals) because of historical association of 'purity - pollution')
- ③ Unskilled and uneducated persons - not aware of illegality, rights and unable to get justice

Measures to deal with menace →

- ① ~~Strict~~ Amendment of 2013 law to clearly define 'scavenging', 'protective gear' and penalties.
- ② strict implementation of all cleaning work under Nagar Nigam / Palika
Government only employs 13% of all scavengers in railway
- ③ Empowerment of such persons through rights awareness, re-skilling and rehabilitation
- ④ Involvement of CSO's such as Safai-Karmachari Andolan in process of policy making and administration.
- ⑤ Technology → flushes, machines like BANDICOOT etc.
~~An inclusive~~ India can never be truly inclusive if dignity of all is not respected - thus this profession needs to be completely stopped.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.7) India's response to Ukraine crisis is an expression of strategic autonomy and not a reflection of strategic compulsions. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

यूक्रेन संकट पर भारत की प्रतिक्रिया सामरिक स्वायत्तता की अभिव्यक्ति है न कि सामरिक बाध्यताओं का प्रतिबिंब। परीक्षण करें। (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

India has resolutely stood its stance while not condemning Russia/Ukraine but calling for immediate end to violence and protection of human rights.

INDIAN RESPONSE : STRATEGIC AUTONOMY :

- ① Non-interference in external affairs of other countries → part of PANCHSHEEL
- ② India does not subscribe to any military blocs like NATO → part of NON-ALIGNMENT
- ③ India's priority are driven by national interests and not superpowers' directives.
- ④ Indian neighbourhood is volatile - she needs to manage an ambitious

China, Pakistan; ^{their} growing partnership and a possible China-Russia-Pak axis.

⑤ Economically, India ~~depends~~ imports strategic inputs like oil from OPEC, KPIs from China etc and has trade relations with both Ukraine and Russia.

⑥ Historically, India has ~~also~~ realized that ~~we~~ US-lead block ~~is~~ ^{cannot} be relied on for support (eg. 1962 Sino-India war)

Thus, India follows a policy of multi-alignment and pragmatism in its international affairs - based on national interests and autonomy and ideals of human rights and economic progress.

Feedback

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Addition

Total

Q.8) Comment on the utility and effectiveness of soft power for furthering national interest. Can soft power replace hard power in international politics? (10 marks, 150 words)

राष्ट्रीय हित को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए सॉफ्ट पावर की उपयोगिता और प्रभावशीलता पर टिप्पणी करें। क्या अंतरराष्ट्रीय राजनीति में सॉफ्ट पावर हार्ड पावर की जगह ले सकती है? (अंक 10, शब्द 150)

In international politics, soft power is the ability to co-opt rather than coerce (hard power). It involves shaping preferences of others through appeal and attraction.

UTILITY OF SOFT POWER -

- ① Building long-lasting and deep ties based on trust and friendship →
e.g. India's VACCINE MAITRI program
- ② Increasing exchange of goods, services and information → interconnectedness
e.g. South Korea's K-pop culture - media revolution
- ③ Be able to shape opinions through mutual agreement e.g. India's aid to Sri Lanka during crisis =
might soften attitude towards India

LACUNAE THAT EXIST →

- Economic**
- ① FTA has been increasing import burden without ^{↑ in exports}
 - ② Japan trades much more with ASEAN, China etc.
 - ③ RCEP withdrawal of India
- Defense and security**
- ④ India dependent on Russia, Israel - not Japan for weapons-tech.
 - ⑤ Japan - emphasis on Asia-Pacific rather than Indo Pacific

India and Japan must endeavour to work together for a rules based and inclusive world order and a balanced Asia.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
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Content
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Total

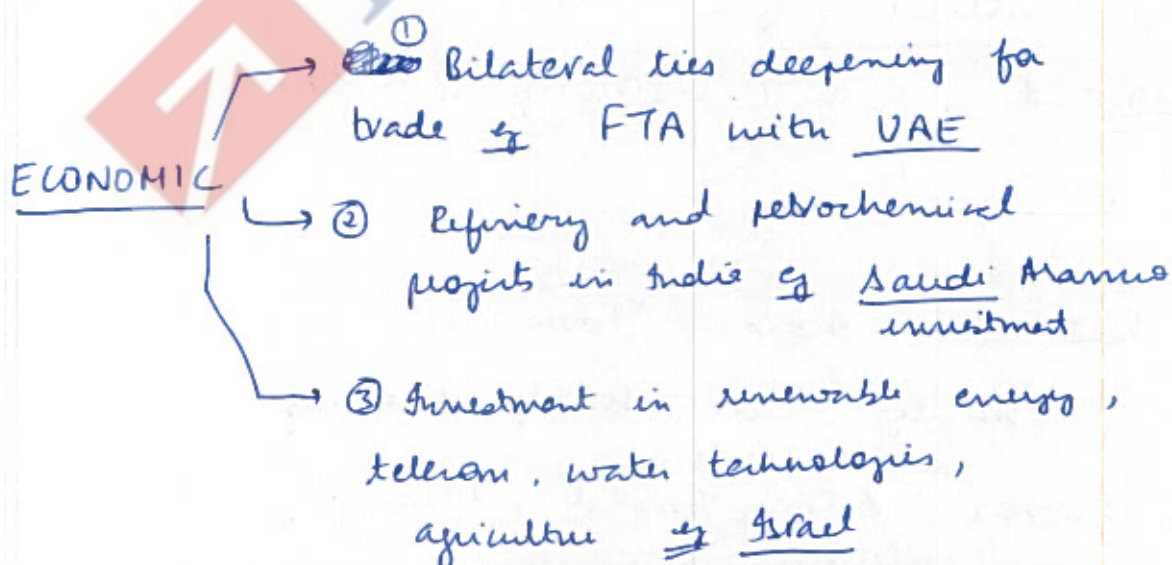
Q.10) India's relation with West Asia has acquired depth and diversity that can navigate geopolitical hurdles. Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

पश्चिम एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंधों ने गहराई और विविधता हासिल कर ली है जो भू-राजनीतिक बाधाओं को दूर कर सकती है। टिप्पणी करें।
(अंक 10, शब्द 150)

For decades, India was a passive player in West Asia - a beneficiary of good relationships with multiple actors. Now, it is increasing its role and presence.



DEPTH AND DIVERSITY



SECURITY

- ① Defense exercises - of Desert Eagle with UAE
- ② Logistical agreements in process
- ③ Anti-terrorism cooperation of SCO RATS

CONNECTIVITY

- ④ Ashgabat agreement and International North South Transit Corridor
- ⑤ Chabahar port (Iran) and Zehedan - Chabahar railway link

POLITICO-STRATEGIC

- ⑥ De-hyphenated policy on Palestine - Israel
- ⑦ Manoeuvring around US trade sanctions to work with Iran
- ⑧ Countering China and Pakistan through multilateralism (SCO), investment projects (OSWOG and CARI), soft-power etc.

~~best~~ ~~area~~ India's "Look West" policy is slowly but surely turning into ^{national interest} ~~action~~ decision based, balancing relations action plan

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Q.11) Harnessing public sector data is vital for informed decision making, accelerating socio-economic transformation and democratizing innovation in the country. In this context, highlight the various bottlenecks in public data sharing and suggest strategies for unlocking true value of data. (15 marks, 250 words)

सार्वजनिक क्षेत्र के डेटा का उपयोग सूचित निर्णय लेने, सामाजिक-आर्थिक परिवर्तन में तेजी लाने और देश में नवाचार को लोकतांत्रिक बनाने के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है। इस संदर्भ में, सार्वजनिक डेटा साझाकरण में विभिन्न बाधाओं को उजागर करें और डेटा के वास्तविक मूल्य को अनलॉक करने के लिए रणनीति सुझाएं। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

India has a ~~wide~~ wide government network - amassing information about people, places and business and generating huge amounts of public sector data.

IMPORTANCE OF HARNESSING PUBLIC SECTOR DATA -

- ① Data-driven, evidence based policy making - for eg: through National Urban Digital Mission - solving for public utilities.
- ② Citizen-centric services - with quality, accessibility and affordability
for eg: public transport system based on commute data

- ③ Limiting and eliminating exclusion and inclusion errors through Dig Data analytics → Fixing credit limit and interest subvention on KCC based on agricultural income.
- ④ Accelerating accountability and transparency through 'Open-Data' Policy, data security etc.
- ⑤ Driving innovation by providing public sector data (anonymised) to start-ups for creating businesses and value.

BOTTLENECKS IN DATA SHARING

- ① Data exists in vertical silos with accessibility issues and non-integration into a single vendor.
- ② Public sector data is not cleaned, uncategorized and raw → making analysis difficult.

- ③ Data security and leakage concerns without a Personal / Non Personal data protection law.
- ④ Underdeveloped infrastructure and skilled data analytics to produce insights from data.
- ⑤ Government reluctance to compile and share data, security / administrative issue.

STRATEGIES TO UNLOCK

1) Following the principles of National Data Sharing and Accessibility Policy 2012

2) Uniform digital ecosystem across India - IndEA framework

3) Decentralized, horizontal sharing of data across sectors

4) Public sector data to be put in public domain with security safeguards

5) ~~⑤~~ Data Security and

Protection laws → Data

fiduciary, data ethics, owner right etc.

Data is the new oil which will drive India's Governance Revolution 4.0.

Feedback

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Q.12) Examine the significance of Representation of People's Act, 1951 in maintaining the sanctity of electoral politics in India. In light of recent events, evaluate the demands of Election Commission of India for reforms in RPA 1951 and Model Code of Conduct. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में चुनावी राजनीति की पवित्रता को बनाए रखने में जनप्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के महत्व का परीक्षण करें। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में, RPA 1951 और आदर्श आचार संहिता में सुधार के लिए भारत के चुनाव आयोग की मांगों का मूल्यांकन करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The RPA 1951 was enacted to elaborate on the detailed election machinery to be put in place in post independent India for a free and fair democracy.

SANCTITY OF ELECTORAL POLITICS

RPA 1951 provides for -

- ① Various disqualifications of candidates of MP, MLA elections - eg:
 - a) hatred and enmity between classes
 - b) Bribery, untouchability, etc., law
 - c) imprisonment for 2 years or more
- ② Assets declaration of candidates
- ③ Registration of Political Parties, reporting of finances to ECI

- ④ Decision of disputes arising out of elections - lit with High Court
- ⑤ Administrative set-up and election machinery - independent and fair

NEED FOR REFORMS IN RPA 1951

① Qualifications and disqualifications

More comprehensive list of conditions - including Defection, wide criminal antecedents, connections with organized crime, ~~large~~ large-scale scams etc.

② Notification of general elections

Possibility of Simultaneous elections to states and Centre (Andrajit Gupta Committee)

③ Powers of ECI

ECI - to be made more independent of the executive - tenure and appointments

④ Foreign funding

Regulation and checks

⑤ Electoral bonds

More transparent and to be reported to ECI

REFORMS IN MODEL CODE OF CONDUCT →

- ① Need for statutory backing
- ② Implementation of Umesh Sinha guidelines on social media use in elections
- ③ Stricter check on fake news, hate speech, doctored media
- ④ Limitations on poll promises of subsidies promised, freebies by parties
- ⑤ Penalties for violation of code ⇒ stricter ex less campaigning period, cut in election expenditure

Electoral reforms should be instituted regularly to cleanse the system and ensure the essence of political democracy.

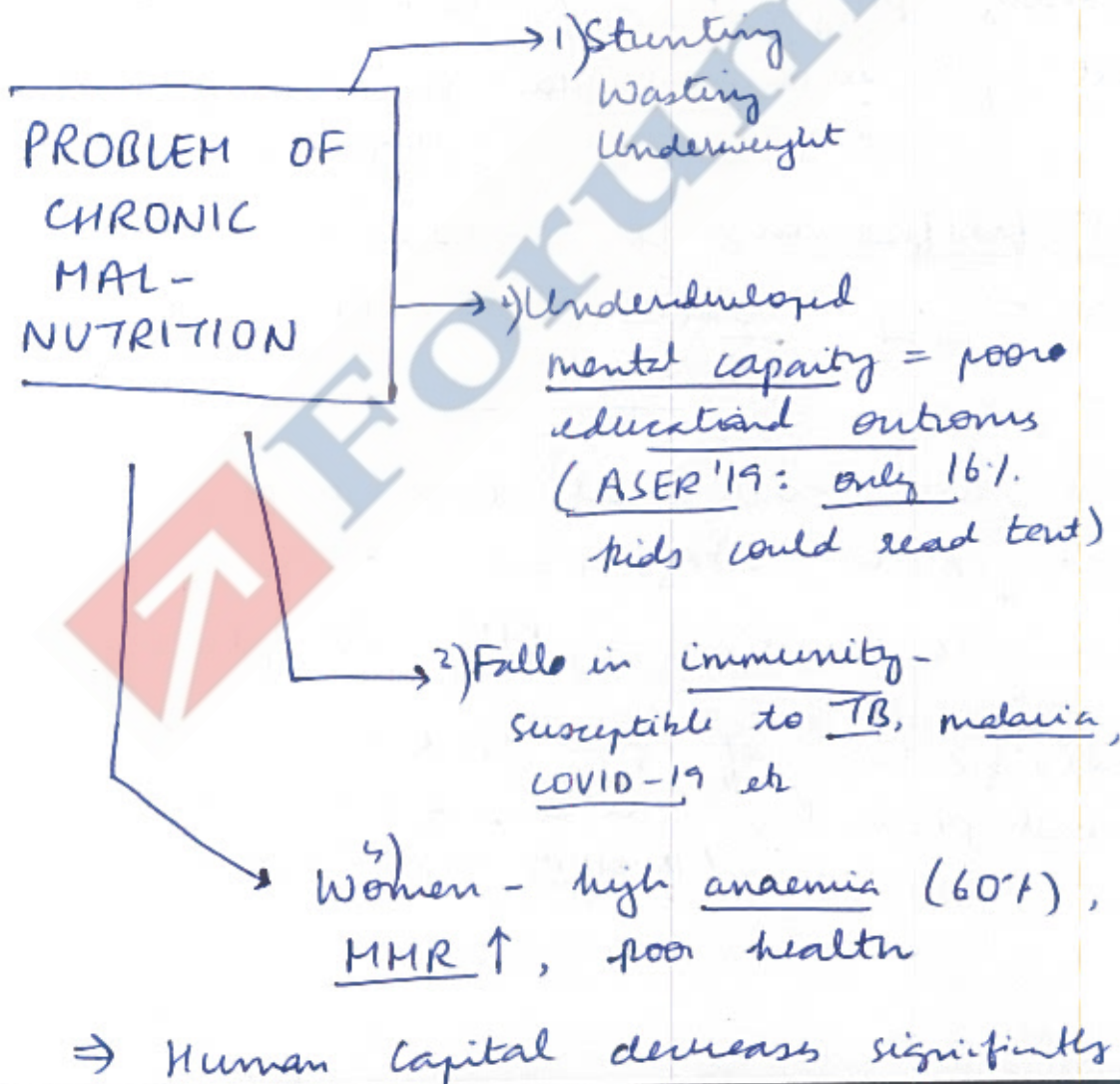
Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
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Q.13) "Addressing the problem of chronic malnutrition in the country requires nutrition-specific as well as nutrition-sensitive interventions." Analyze. (15 marks, 250 words)

"देश में दीर्घकालिक व गंभीर कुपोषण की समस्या का समाधान करने के लिए पोषण-विशिष्ट के साथ-साथ पोषण-संवेदनशील हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है।" विश्लेषण करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

India ranks 101st on the Global Hunger Index and every 2nd child in India suffers from some form of malnutrition.



Malnutrition \rightleftarrows Poverty

NUTRITION SPECIFIC INTERVENTIONS:

- ① Well-balanced diet encompassing carbohydrates, fats, vitamins, proteins
 \Rightarrow from a young age (POSHAN Abhiyan)
- ② Breast milk for infants
- ③ Iron and folic Acid for women - especially pregnant and lactating
 (part of Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana)
- ④ Food fortification to enhance nutrients \neq iodine in salt, golden rice
- ⑤ Regular caloric-rich food through Mid-day meals, Anganwadi and grain distribution - PDS, PM-GRAY.
- ⑥ Diversification of food basket - animal products, millets, fruits and vegetables etc.
 (IN-SIMP)

NUTRIENT SENSITIVE INTERVENTIONS:

- 1) ~~to~~ Reduction in trans-fats in processed food - FSSAI initiative for logo. (~~to~~ ↓ to 2% by 2023)
- 2) Reduce intake of oily, fried, food ^{sugary/salty} - Heart Attack Remind, eatright
- 3) Collection of used-looking oil by FSSAI - RUCO initiative
- 4) Nutritional education on healthy foods
- 5) ~~to~~ strict check on adulteration, use of preservatives etc.

Chronic malnutrition can steal away millions of childhoods and at a nutritional security should be equally focused upon like food security to achieve SDG #2 of zero hunger.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.14) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are an effective model of social entrepreneurship for women empowerment and have multiplier effects on developmental processes in rural areas. Elaborate with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए सामाजिक उद्यमिता का एक प्रभावी मॉडल हैं और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में विकास प्रक्रियाओं पर कई गुना प्रभाव डालते हैं। उपयुक्त उदाहरणों के साथ विस्तृत व्याख्या करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Self Help Group are informal associations of people ~~also~~ with similar socio-economic conditions who pool in their resources to gain collective benefit.

SHGs → MODEL OF SOCIAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

Women empowerment

① Access to credit and financial services

- ↳ collateral security of SHG
- ↳ credit absorption capacity
- ↳ strong community network

eg SHG → 1 woman gets overdraft from PM-JAY for business activities

② Collective power to get contracts - for COVID-19 - government tender for sanitizers, masks.

↳ ③ Marketing and sale of products - price setting by SHG, wider reach to customers eg Didi's foods - pickles, snacks etc

↳ ④ Builds social capital among poor women - greater voice in society - act as pressure groups

↳ ⑤ Financial independence of women →

↳ Improved literacy

↳ Better health care, family planning

↳ Changes in consumption pattern of family - more productive spending

↳ ⑥ Universal access to bank account, credit, insurance, pension

SOCIAL INTEGRITY:

→ ① Combating practices like dowry, alcoholism etc

→ ② Voice to marginalized sections - SC/ST women

↳ ③ Improved efficiency of government schemes - NRLM, NULM.

MULTIPLIER
EFFECT
ON
RURAL
AREAS



Q.16) Why do Indian universities find it difficult to break into the ranks of top global universities? How can Indian institutions of higher education be transformed into global centres of learning? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारतीय विश्वविद्यालयों के लिए शीर्ष वैश्विक विश्वविद्यालयों की श्रेणी में आना मुश्किल क्यों है? भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा संस्थानों को वैश्विक शिक्षा केंद्रों में कैसे बदला जा सकता है? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The top ranked Indian universities in QS rankings (IISc-B, IIT-B, IIT-D) are below 155 rank even though their prestige in India is unmatched.

INDIAN UNIVERSITIES - HURDLES IN ACHIEVING TOP RANKS

I) FUNDING ISSUES

- ① India spends 0.65% GDP on R&D and ~2.5% on education → low compared to OECD average.
- ② Indian universities depend on government grants instead of private endowments - like guy leagues of USA.

II) INFRASTRUCTURE PROBLEMS

- ③ lack of technical equipments, laboratories, lecture halls etc.
- ④ ~~Some~~ Provision of land, electricity, water.

III) HUMAN RESOURCE CRUNCH -

- ⑤ We do not have enough PHDs, professors, assistant professor → ~~low~~ high student: teacher ratio because of 'brain drain', ~~less~~ more lucrative career options etc.
- ⑥ less students pursuing higher studies and interested in research (GER in HEI ~ 25%).

IV) IPR culture is weak with low citations, low original research

V) Presence of international participation is not up to the mark - in faculty / students.

HOW TO SOLVE FOR THESE?

NEP-2020 has following recommendations -

- ① Increase education spend ~ 6% of GDP
- ② Allow ~~private~~ ^{foreign} universities to set up campuses in India and Indian universities abroad.
- ③ Invite private investment into universities - ~~of~~ Ashoka, OP Jindal

- ④ Upgradation of infrastructure through budget grants, MOUs, ~~also~~ World Bank, ADB etc.
- ⑤ Schemes like PM- National ^{Research} Fellowship, Remunerative teaching posts to retain talent and GIAN, SPARC for collaboration with Indian origin foreign talent
- ⑥ Strengthen IPR culture by financial incentives, IPR literacy (KALAM)

India was historically a the place of Nalanda, Tanila - leading universities. It can become a frontrunner again by utilizing huge talent and filling institutional gaps.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) The second decade of 21st century marks a collective failure of UN and its agencies. Examine this statement citing suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

21वीं सदी का दूसरा दशक संयुक्त राष्ट्र और उसकी एजेंसियों की सामूहिक विफलता का प्रतीक है। उपयुक्त उदाहरण देते हुए इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

As the UN celebrated its 75th birth anniversary in 2020, it also struggled to retain its relevance and usefulness in today's international order.

FAILURES OF THE UN in the 2nd decade of 21st century

① Prevention of armed conflicts around the world :

- ② a) Russia - Ukraine War 2022
- b) Syrian civil war (2015 - present)
- c) Taliban takeover of Afghanistan
- d) Israel - Palestine 2020

Violence and war has continued to claim lives and ruin nations.

- ② UN - Hostage to the big powers - PS
 which use the platform for selfish interest For (eg) a) Chinese disregard for UNUOS judgement,
 (eg) b) America's withdrawal from UNESCO
- ③ UN agencies like the World Bank and IMF - largely unsuccessful in handling socio-economic problems of world
 (eg) a) US-China protectionism war
 b) Sri Lankan economic crisis
- ④ Violation of Human Rights are not being dealt effectively especially refugee situations (eg) Rohingyas of Myanmar or Syrian refugees.
- ⑤ Health frontier - WHO's handling of the COVID-19 pandemic was widely criticized - late action, biased towards China etc.

SOME NOTABLE ACHIEVEMENTS →

- ① Non-proliferation treaty and nuclear disarmament - preventing a catastrophic WWIII.
- ② UN platforms work on environmental protection - climate change, land degradation etc.
- ③ Ending diseases like Polio, TB, Aids, Malaria especially in low income countries.
- ④ UN peacekeeping force maintained stability in civil war torn Chad, Sudan etc.

The UN has proved more successful in socio-economic development than political conflict resolution and. This calls for urgent reforms in the UNSC, expansion of permanent members, more representation to the global south and increased transparency and efficiency.

Feedback

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Structure/
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Content

Value
Addition

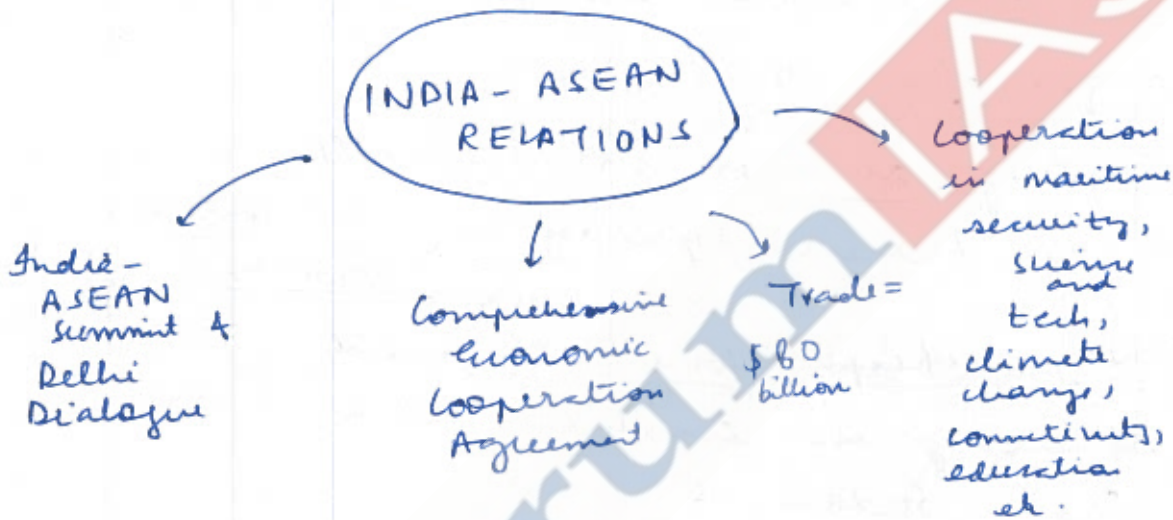
Total



Q.18) ASEAN is not only important for development of North-East but also it remains India's gateway to East Asia and beyond. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

आसियान न केवल उत्तर-पूर्व के विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण है बल्कि यह पूर्वी एशिया और उससे आगे के लिए भारत का प्रवेश द्वार भी बना हुआ है। चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The year 2022 marks 30 years of ASEAN-India relations and is ASEAN-India Friendship Year.



IMPORTANCE OF ASEAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EAST

① CONNECTIVITY - "Chicken's neck" of Siliguri corridor is narrow and at vulnerable position



② Projects like Kaladan Multi-modal project

India - Myanmar - Thailand Highway ,

BBIN Motor Vehicle Arrangement will connect North East to rest of India and neighbouring countries along with internal network.

② Easier, cheaper logistics → ease of doing business ↑ and economic development.

II TRADE AND INVESTMENT

① ASEAN countries can import north east products - bamboo, silk, rice (or 2) etc and invest in food processing, mineral industries etc.

III SECURITY -

② Collaboration and cooperation with ASEAN countries can help reduce insurgency and militancy of violent secessionist groups
 e.g. Mission Sunrise & NSCN (IM)

③ Help reduce drug trade and usage through Golden triangle route.

AS INDIA'S GATEWAY TO EAST ASIA AND BEYOND →

② Economic Gains

→ Integration into global supply value chains in sectors - textile, electronics etc. through existing FTA extension

- ↳ Increased FDI flows (Singapore #3) through ASEAN channel
- ↳ Exploration of fishing + mineral rights in East Asia (Indo Pacific Ocean Initiative)

② Strategic Gains → Countering China by joining Blue Dots Network, SCR I, PG IIP, IPEF with ASEAN collaboration

Expansion of 'Diamond necklace' of port investments → setting up QUAD+ with expansion
 → ensuring free sea lanes of communication and rules based maritime order

③ International reach → Diversify relations in Japan, Russia's Far East [East Economic Forum] through East Asia Summit

India's Act East policy has started to yield results and we must continue our ASEAN centric policies as global balance shifts towards the Indo-Pacific.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.19) USA-led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for prosperity (IPEF) is an economic initiative to complement its existing security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region. Analyze the significance of and challenges to IPEF in the present scenario. (15 marks, 250 words)

समृद्धि के लिए संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के नेतृत्व वाला इंडो-पैसिफिक इकोनॉमिक फ्रेमवर्क (IPEF) इंडो-पैसिफिक क्षेत्र में अपनी मौजूदा सुरक्षा साझेदारी को पूरा करने के लिए एक आर्थिक पहल है। वर्तमान परिदृश्य में IPEF के महत्व और चुनौतियों का विश्लेषण करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

India and 12 nations led by United States inaugurated the Indo-Pacific Economic framework (IPEF) to strengthen economic relationships between themselves.

IPEF as a complement to existing security partnerships

1> Currently USA is a part of QUAD - an informal strategic dialogue of USA, India, Japan Australia ;

2> US- Indo PACIFIC STRATEGY → free, open, connected prosperous

Work with NATO, ASEAN, EU

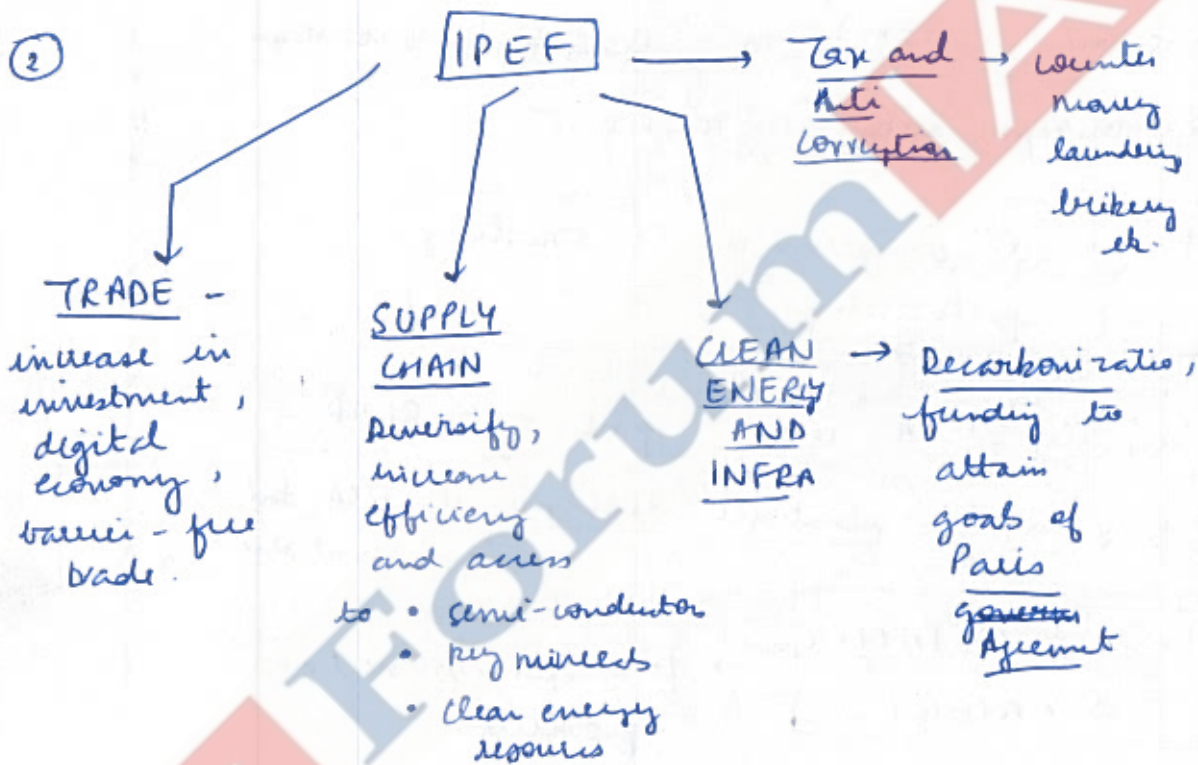
AUKUS ⇒ Security alliances

3> Initiatives like Blue Dot Network - certification for labour, environment standards, Partnership for Global Infrastructure and

Investment by G7 to fund infrastructural project.

SIGNIFICANCE OF IPEF IN THIS CONTEXT

② Create a free, accessible, transparent, inclusive, connected & Indo Pacific region.



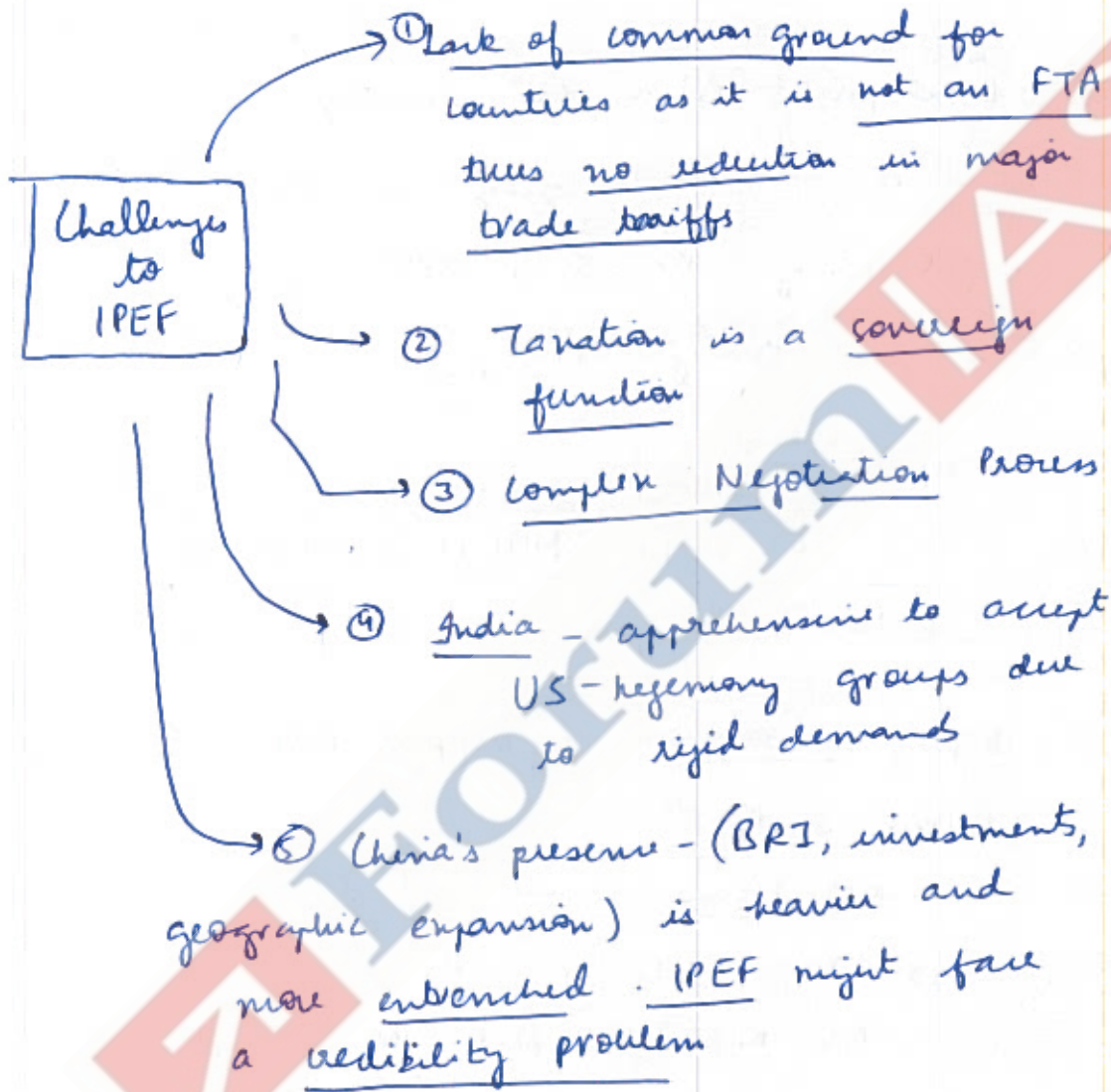
③ Rebuilding US economic dominance in the Indo Pacific

④ Countering China, ~~and~~ Belt and Road Initiative

⑤ India → support of India's rise and regional leadership

→ Opportunity to deepen economic ties

after RCEP withdrawal and strengthen own 'Blue economy' + 'Act East' + 'Indo Pacific Vision' initiatives.



India has expressed its desire to attract foreign investment and become part of global supply chain. US can benefit from India's partnership in Indo-Pacific. Thus, IPEF and legitimate has major potential.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total



Q.20) BRICS has a potential to lead the path towards reformed multilateralism but suffer from numerous internal contradictions. Discuss, in light of recently concluded 14th BRICS summit. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिक्स में बहुपक्षवाद समर्थित सुधार की दिशा में मार्ग का नेतृत्व करने की क्षमता है लेकिन कई आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों से ग्रस्त हैं। हाल ही में संपन्न 14वें ब्रिक्स शिखर सम्मेलन के आलोक में चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

BRICS ^{New} Development Bank has recently admitted Bangladesh, UAE, Uruguay as ^{new} members, highlighting BRICS's role and position in today's changing geopolitical atmosphere.

POTENTIAL TO REFORM MULTI LATERALISM

14th Summit →

- ① Adopted Beijing Declaration to support talks between Russia and Ukraine and support UN ~~and~~ humanitarian aid to Ukraine ⇒ NO VETO POWERS, ✓
NO INTERFERENCE IN FOREIGN MATTERS ✓
- ② Terrorism - Afghan territory not to be used to shelter terrorists/attack other country
⇒ UNLIKE UN's silence on US/Russia invasion of Afghanistan

③ Initiatives on Anti-corruption exchanges,
 framework on consumer protection in E-commerce,
drug trafficking ⇒ BASED ON EQUALITY,
CONSULTATION, COOPERATION

④ New Development Bank → equal voting rights
 of members

⑤ Contingent Reserve → to help balance of
 Payment
 Account → to help balance of
 payment issues and
 strengthen financial
 stability.

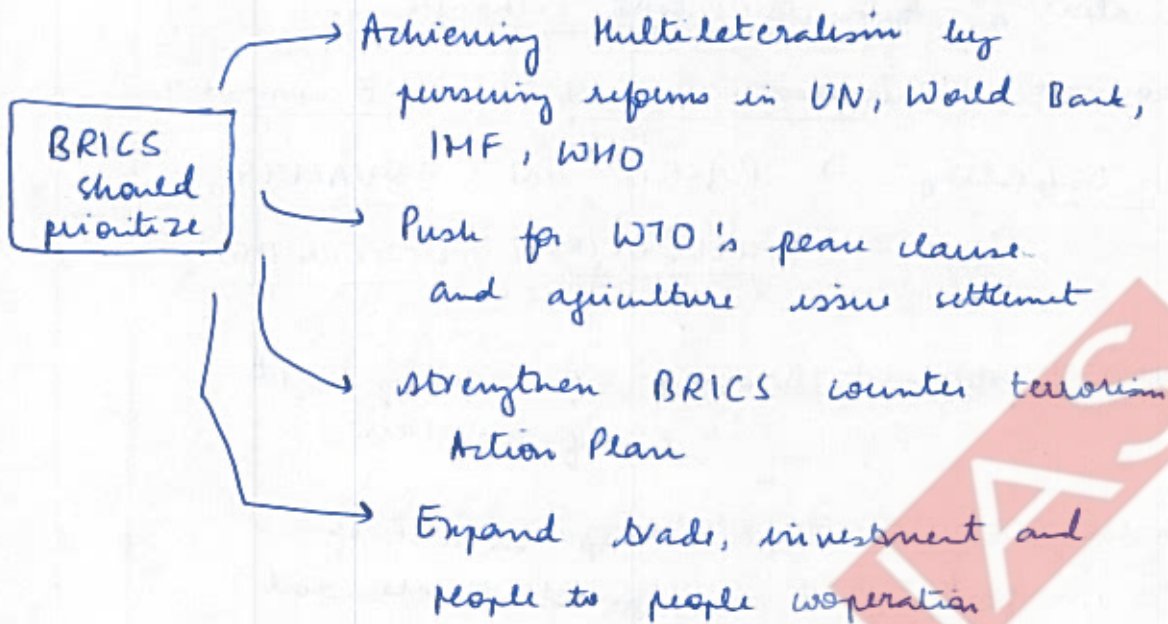
⑥ BRICS, however, suffer from some
 internal contradictions

① Lack of consensus and common goals
 for countries e.g. Russia and South Africa
 deal with ^{very} different problems

② Intra-member frictions e.g. India and
 China after Gelwan valley incident

③ Often seen as China-centric

④ Not been very effective - in assisting
 the Global South, facilitating Trade and
 connectivity, fighting cyber-crime,
 managing pandemic etc.



BRICS comprises Big 5 Nations which can bridge North and South, build common global perspective and act as a driver of development cooperation

Feedback

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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		

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