

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 4

FIAS – MGP 2022 (C-9) – Sectional Test #4

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	KPS SAHITHYA		
Roll No.	1910073946	Date:	01 Aug 2022

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

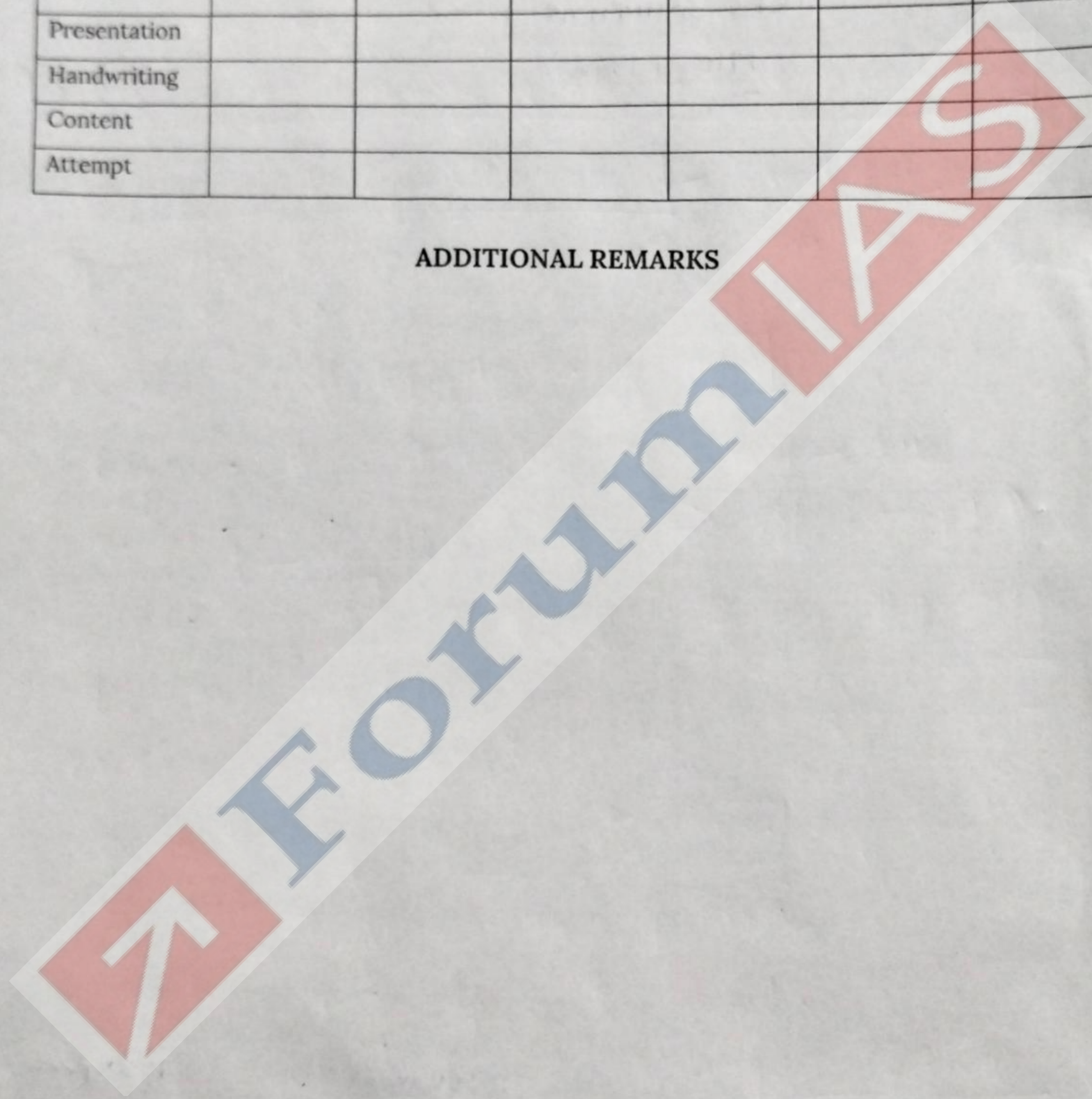
INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION		
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained			
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. 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. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.		
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12			<i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i> ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- -----		
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Total:	250				
Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only		
			Start Time   10:00 am	End Time   1:30 pm	
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.		
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Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

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)

Art 147 establishes Comptroller and Auditor General of India <sup>(CAG)</sup> as the highest auditing authority.

CAG - augmenting efficiency of govt policies

1. Audits the expenditure of the central and state governments
2. Acts as friend, philosopher and guide to

PAC

↳ ensures accountability of executive to legislature.

3. Submits reports on govt policies.

eg CAG report on GST highlighted fake invoices misuse.

4. CAG unearthed corruption

eg 2G Spectrum

Challenges of CAG:
 

- appointed by govt
- no implementation powers
- delays in file submissions
- short tenure

Independent working of CAG - good governance

- Independent appointments - Vinod Rai  
Committee recommended collegium to appoint CAG.  
↳ ensures independence of CAG
- Raising the tenure of CAG - UK model - 10 years of office ⇒ efficiency ↑ ↑
- Time bound compliance of govt departments to CAG audits.  
↳ ensures accountability.
- Strengthening administrative capabilities of CAG - personnel, funds  
↳ faster and efficient audits.
- Controlling functions - pro-active  
↳ prevents post-expenditure criticism

An independent and efficient CAG can bring financial accountability - an integral part of good governance

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use only)

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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)

Non-govt organisations (NGOs) refer to the voluntary organisations that work for public interest

[eg] Bachpan Bachao Andolan, HelpAge India

Sustainable Alliance between NGOs & State for social change and development

1. Global change: Collaboration of  Gulabhi International with Govt for Swachh Bharat Abhiyan

2. Health - Swasthya Pizamal and AP Govt - Institutional delivery in Ataku Agency areas

3. Education - Teach India collaboration with govt schools to make learning interactive

4. Development of women - Prajwala and Telangana State Police - women trafficking

Hurdles in developmental alliance

1. Lack of transparency - Foreign funding of NGOs to disrupt development.  
 [eg] Anti-nuclear proj protests by green Peace
2. Non-compliance of NGOs with FCRA -  
 15000 NGOs deregistered due to lack of filing of returns.
3. Ulterior motives - IB Report - NGOs leading to 2-3% GDP loss due to disruptive protests.

Remedial measures for productive partnership

Vijay Kumar Committee recommends -

- 1) Transparent registration of NGOs on an open-database
- 2) Registration by eminent personalities
- 3) Developing [social stock exchange] for raising funds.

NGOs and state can productively collaborate to increase the [pace] and [reach] of social development

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 refer to the concessions offered by the govt to people for certain developmental goals.

[eg]. subsidised LPG to BPL families to promote clean energy in Saakshijwala scheme.

Subsidies : populist tools vs developmental goals

1. Supreme Court directed the govt to curtail the unsustainable subsidies to reduce freebie culture.
2. Unsustainable electoral promises - Punjab govt - highest debt due to freebies.
3. Huge burden on exchequer to fulfil populist subsidies.  
↳ shortage for capital expenditure
4. Entitlement in place of empowerment  
[eg] free power to farmers instead of developing irrigation infrastructure.

Impact of populist subsidies

- ↓ blow to capital expenditure
- ↓ high debt burden eg: Sri Lanka
- ↓ moral hazard - loan waivers
- ↓ unsustainable - ground water depletion due to free power.
- ↓ ghost beneficiaries.

Subsidies for development

1. Targetted subsidies for vulnerable sections  
 [eg] PM-KISAN : farmers given ₹6000 periodically.
2. Time bound subsidies - Removal of beneficiaries after benefits.  
 [eg] LPG subsidy : #LiveUp Campaign.
3. Capacity - building rather than freebies  
 [eg] stipend to skill training institutes.
4. ~~CAE~~ Finance Commission oversight on electoral promises of subsidies.

Subsidies should be targetted, time-bound to achieve developmental objectives.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation

Question Interpretation

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Value Addition

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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)

Art 338A provides constitutional recognition to National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST)

Role / Tasks of NCST

1. Investigate into complaints of violation of rights of STs.
2. Recommend suitable policies for STs to govt.
3. Act as civil court to investigate issues pertaining to STs.
4. Submit annual reports to Parliament on the status of STs.

Effectiveness of role of NCST

1. Elitist bias - no pro-active intervention  
↳ acts only on 'complaints' registered.
2. Poor implementation of PESA 1996,  
FRA 2006 ⇒ Only 46% acceptance rate of forest right claims.

3. vacancies unfilled in NCST
4. Loss of tribal languages & culture
5. Forced displacement, eviction of tribes due to development projects  
 [eg] Sardar Sarovar Dam - Bhils evacuated without compensation.

Effectiveness of NCST - adequate support of other mechanisms

1. [greater public outreach] - Institute online grievance redressal mechanism  
 [eg] NCSC - online portal to register complaints.
2. [Collaboration] with Anthropological Survey of India, Tribal Research Institutes to preserve tribal cultures
3. Working with [Forest Dept] to ensure implementation of Forest Rights
4. [Pro-active] participation in developmental project displacement - rehab & resettlement

The voice of tribals need to be improved through NCST to realise the objectives of [Tribal Panchasheel]

Feedback  
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Structure/  
Presentation

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Interpretation

Content

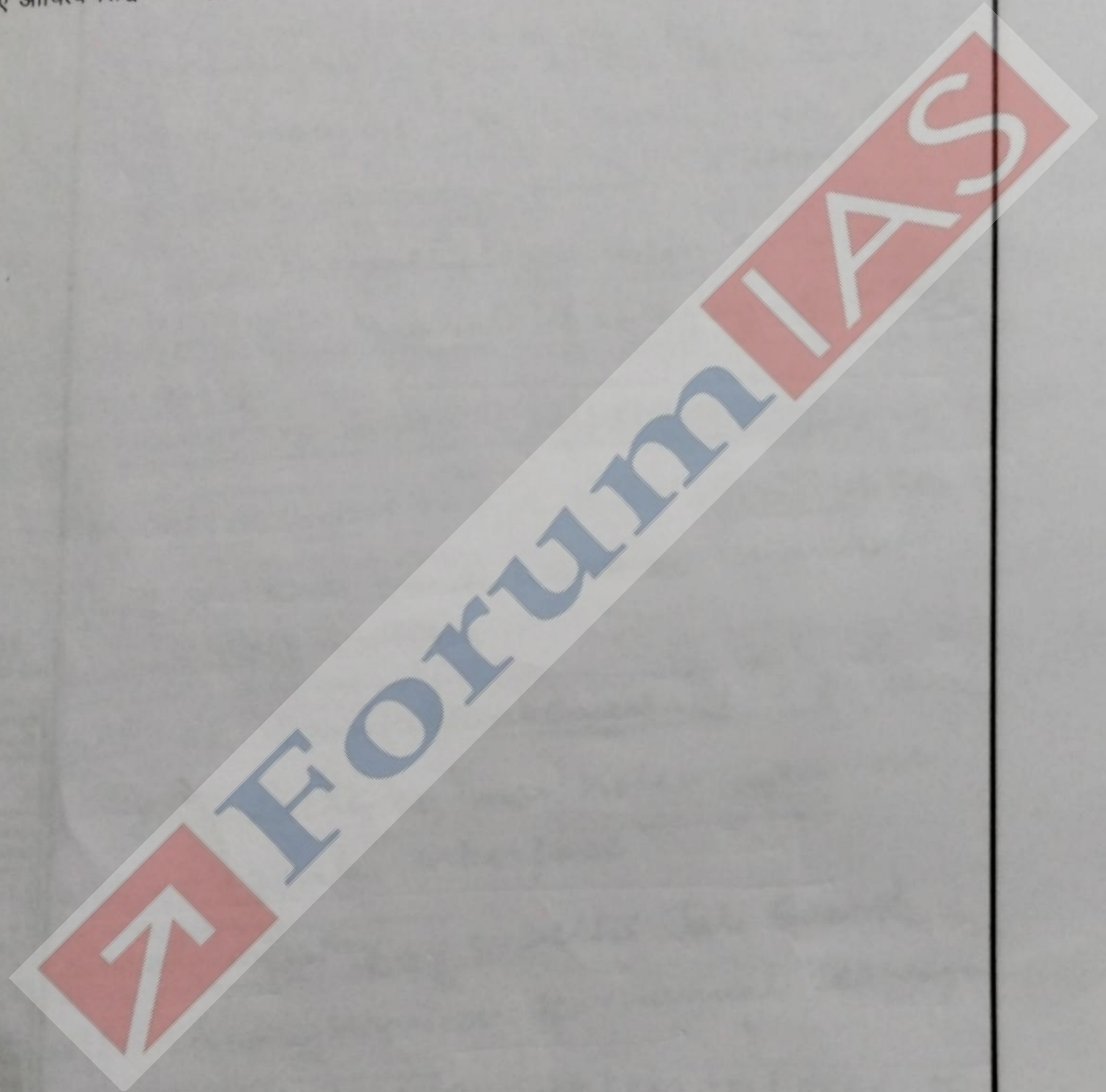
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Q.5) Normalization of poverty as a feature of large population overshadows the lack of intent and capacity of political and administrative institutions. Do you agree? Justify using suitable examples. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)



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 manual cleaning of sewers, dry latrines etc and dealing with human faecal matter.

It has been legally banned under Prohibition of Manual Scavenging Act 2013.

Socio-economic factors - perpetuation

1. Cultural occupation : Untouchable castes like Valmikis are condemned to manual scavenging.
2. Lack of Sanitation overhaul - presence of dry latrines, man holes with no technological interface.
3. Official apathy - Delhi Jal Board itself uses services of manual scavengers.
4. No rehabilitation of workers - forced to continue job.

5. Contractualisation and paucity of Safai karmacharis

Impact } Sewer deaths  
 } violation of Art 21  
 } perpetuation of untouchability

Measures to deal with manual scavenging

1. Overhaul of sanitation infra  
 ↳ Use of SewerCroc robotic cleaners.
2. Use of mini-jetties - mechanised cleaning equipment for manholes.
3. Skill development of Safai karmacharis
4. Collaboration with SFKA to pro-actively stop manual scavenging.
5. Behavioural change among different stakeholders

Manual scavenging should be abolished in all forms.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

Structure/Presentation

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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 abstained from voting in Russia - Ukraine debate in UN.

India's response } de-escalation of violence  
 dialog & diplomacy  
 humanitarian aid  
 neutral stance on war.

Indian response - expression of strategic autonomy

1. Safeguarding core national interest:  
 [Pooj Kanga] - evacuated Indian citizens safely.
2. [Strategic interests] - Russian defence dependence, oil imports crucial for India.
3. War is a [European conflict] - Indian interest not directly involved.
4. Good relations with Russia and Ukraine maintained.

Indian response - not strategic compulsion

1. Diplomatic balancing - perception of Pro-Russian tilt
2. Diplomatic dilemma - violation of international law by Russia
3. Condemnation of Bucha killings - uphold human rights
4. Rise of Russia-China axis - no limits partnership

Way Forward

1. Diplomatic tightrope - walking between Indian interests and western pressure tactics
2. seeking early end to war
3. Humanitarian assistance to Ukraine

India successfully safeguarded its strategic autonomy in the ongoing war.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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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)

Soft power refers to the non-militaristic influence of a country over another to achieve its strategic objectives.

Soft power } cultural ties  
                  } people-to-people relations  
                  } civilizational history

Utility of soft power - national interest

1. Political gains - Indian diaspora further national interest.

[eg] Indian lawmakers in US Congress - Indo-US nuclear deal.

2. Economic gains - Indian presence in economic institutions.

[eg] Tata group investment in India.

3. Technology - Indian CEOs of tech companies channeling investments.

[eg] Satya Nadella - Microsoft - Digital India



4 Cultural spread - Yoga, AYUSH across the world.

Can soft power replace hard power?

No, it can't replace hard power as -

Military hard power

is needed for defensive & offensive purposes

[eg] Galwan clash.

↳ creates deterrence in enemies

[eg] nuclear power states.

↳ Defence against non-state actors.

↳ makes countries strategically autonomous.

However, it ~~less~~ soft power complements military hard power or increasing the overall power of a country.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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Interpretation

Content

Value  
Addition

Total

Q.9) India and Japan may have long enjoyed very cordial relations with substantial shared interests, but it also tends to be one that has been low on ambition, limited in outcomes and high in rhetoric. Critically examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और जापान के बीच भले ही पर्याप्त साझा हितों के साथ बहुत सौहार्दपूर्ण संबंध रहे हों, लेकिन इसमें ऐसा भी है जो महत्वाकांक्षा में निम्न, परिणामों में सीमित और बयानबाजी में उच्च रहा है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India and Japan have been natural partners in furthering south-south cooperation in Asia.

Indo-Japan: substantial shared interests

1. Outlook towards Indo Pacific:  
free, open
2. Membership in QUAD - counter  
Unrwa
3. Investment in Africa, Sri Lanka  
Ind-Afr Growth Corridor
4. Defence Exercises - Malabar
5. Nuclear peace
6. Counter Chinese expansionism in  
Asia

Challenges

1. Low on ambition

- ↳ Trade bilateral: not very high.
- ↳ Limited people-to-people ties.

↳ Limited outcomes

- ↳ Sister cities: non-starters.
- ↳ Slow pace of investments.
- ↳ Withdrawal of investment from Sri Lanka

Way Forward

1. Greater collaboration in economic and strategic spheres.

- ↳ QUAD, IPEF

2. SCRI initiative - vaccines.

3. South-South co-op: Check Chinese BRI.

Feedback  
(For OFFICE use)

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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)

Recent inauguration of I2V2 marked increasing depth of Indian relations with West Asia.

Ind - W. Asia : depth & diversity

1. Looking beyond oil imports.
2. I2V2 : West Asian QUAD.  
India USA } convergence of  
Israel UAE } strategic interests.
3. Food security - new area of coop.
4. Ind-UAE Infra Investment Fund: \$100 bn into Indian investment projects.
5. Strategic Petroleum Reserves (SPRs) - Saudi's Aramco Investment.
6. Ind-Saudi Partnership Fund: \$100 bn
7. Technology coop: Israel, UAE.

Challenges

1. Taliban takeover of Afghanistan - security issues.
2. Anti-Iran perception
3. China-Pakistan axis.

Way Forward

West Asia is looking East and India's Look West policy are complementing each other's shared interests.

**Feedback**  
(For OFFICE use)

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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)

Data is the new oil in 21<sup>st</sup> century due to its need in decision making.

Public sector data - impact

Public sector data refers to the data sets acquired by the govt for various purposes.

Public sector data (PSD)

- financial : GST returns, IT filings
- identification : Aadhar
- Property : title deeds; vehicle reg
- Banking

Informed decision making - PSD aims at evidence-based decision making.

eg: Agri Stack - data of farmers, crops, farms for targetted policy making.

Socio-economic transformation - PSD sets can enhance competition between states & districts to bring socio-eco development

[eg] Champions Dashboard of Aspirational Districts Prog - incremental rankings  
Democratising innovation - Availability of PSD - data for start ups to innovate.  
 [eg] COWIN platform - open source, Arogya Setu  
Bhuvan Open Maps - geo spatial innovation.



Fig: virtuous cycle of free flow of public sector data.

Bottle necks in public data sharing

1. Privacy - Lack of Data Protection Law to safeguard citizen privacy.
2. Surveillance - Threat of state surveillance into citizen's life.  
 [eg] Chinese state - Uyghur Muslims.

- 3. Data misuse by business interests  
eg Medical histories - pharma, insurance industries.
- 4. Strategic threat - cyber espionage, snooping.

Strategies to unlock true value of Data

- 1. Legislative protection - Data protection law with adequate safeguards.
- 2. Transparency: Ind Arch data architecture to boost public trust.
- 3. Consent of users - need to be taken before acquisition.
- 4. Anonymisation of data to protect privacy.
- 5. Collaboration - Proj Insight: using AI to analyse GST, IT filings, bank details to detect tax evasion.

Harnessing public sector data in a fair, transparent and accountable manner can reap socio-political & economic dividends.

**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)

Representation of People's Act 1951 (RPA 1951) was enacted to lay down the provisions of actual conduct of elections in India as provided under Art 324-329

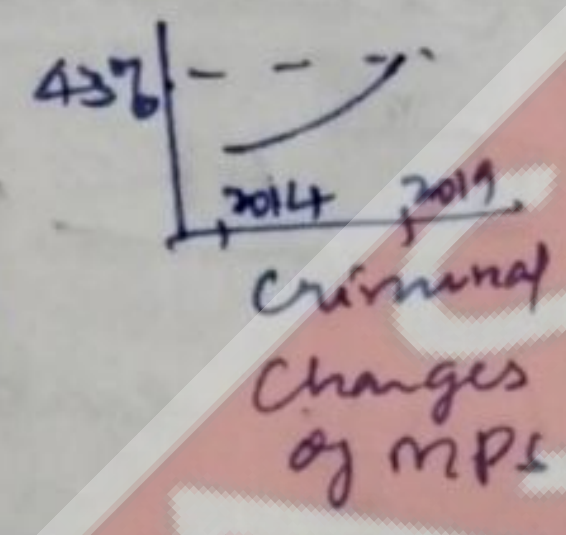
RPA 1951 - maintaining electoral sanctity

1. Provisions for dealing with electoral offences  
↳ disqualification of convicted criminals.
2. Enabler conduct of free and fair elections.  
[eg] Vellore by-election cancelled due to unearthing cash with political parties.
3. Curbs money power, muscle power in elections  
[eg] success in tackling booth-capturing
4. Participatory democracy - enables citizens to vote freely.

5. Cap on electoral expenditure  
 [eg] LS seat : ₹70 lakh cap.

Recent issues

1. Criminalisation of politics : ADR Report : 43% MPs - criminal charges
2. No cap on spending by political parties
3. No legal backing to Model Code of Conduct
4. Lack of power to ECI to deregister political parties
- I. Non-transparent nature of Electoral bonds



Reforms of RPA 1951 and Model Code of Conduct

1. Strengthening the capacity of ECI :  
 ↳ Independent secretariat, staffing.
2. Power to ECI to deregister political parties for violations; cap on political parties expenditure
3. Legal power to enforce MCC by ECI

4. Enforcing Inner Party Democracy within political funding.
5. Regulate political funding
  - ↳ Electoral bonds - need more transparency
  - ↳ II<sup>nd</sup> ARC; state funding of elections
6. Curbing entry of criminals into politics - stringent disqualification criteria.

Way Forward

1. Mohinder Gill case - SC observed that ECI has full power to ensure free and fair elections
2. RPA 1951 needs to be amended to give greater control to ECI over political parties.

Amending RPA 1951 and MCC can ensure that ECI sheds its image of toothless tiger.

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Total

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)

As per World Hunger Index, India has the highest proportion of stunted children in the world.

problem of chronic malnutrition

1. 37% of children - underweight
2. 67% of women - anaemic
3. High rates of stunting, wasting
4. 69% of under 5 mortality due to malnutrition.

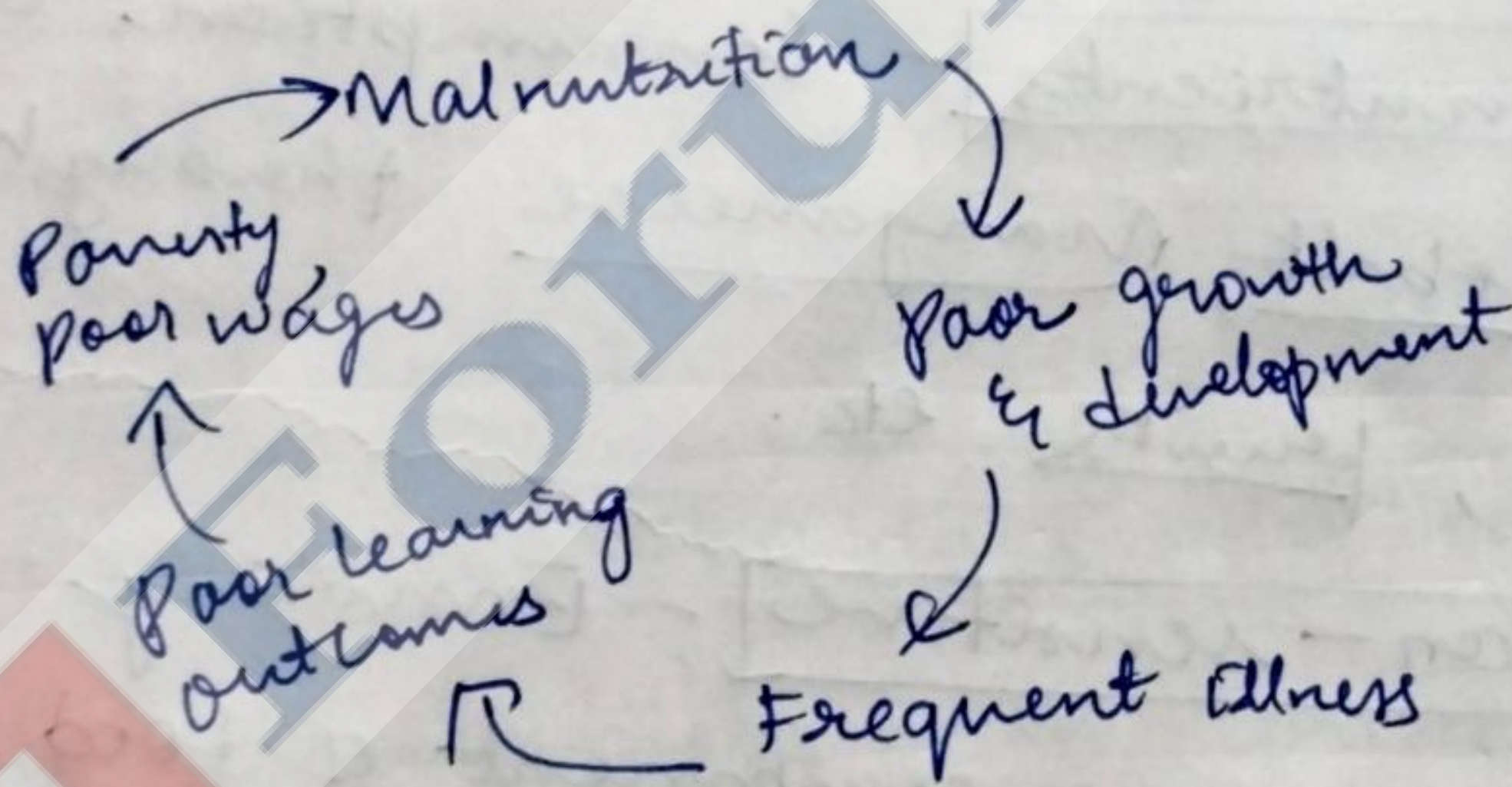


Fig: vicious cycle of malnutrition.

It goes against Sen's capability approach and perpetuates poverty.

Interventions to address malnutrition

I. Nutrition-specific - where specific nutrients are targetted in policies.

1. Anaemia - Iron intake through Folic acid tablets, groundnuts etc.

2. Protein - Inclusion of milk, eggs in ICDS menu.

3. Genetic factor - Presence of G6PD deficiency in certain tribes makes them anaemic  
↳ Undertaking specific alternatives.

4. Micro-nutrients - Consumption of zinc, cobalt, manganese through millet, fruits etc.

II. Nutrition-sensitive - Ensuring nutrition as a component of food security

1. Food fortification with vitamins, Iron

eg Odisha - success in reduction of malnutrition.

2. Shift from cereals - pulses, horticulture to ensure balanced nutrition.
3. Sanitation and hygiene Clean drinking water and sanitation to ensure absorption of nutrients.
4. Awareness generation - among pregnant and lactating mothers - Py Poshan Abhiyaan.

Case Study : Proj Samporna of Assam - Innovative use of ICT to bring awareness among mothers to reduce high levels of malnutrition

Way Forward

SDG 1 and 2 can be achieved by focussing on first 1000 days after birth - "window of opportunity" to break the vicious cycle of chronic malnutrition.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
<b>Total</b>

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 Groups (SHGs) refer to the voluntary groups formed for socio-economic development of its members.

eg Kudumbashree of Kerala.

SHGs.   
 { credit societies   
 cooperatives   
 thrift societies   
 small scale enterprises.

SHGs - effective model of social entrepreneurship

Social entrepreneurship - popularised by Nobel Laureate Md Yunus - business initiatives with social & economic uses.

1. women empowerment - women SHGs to form cooperatives

eg Diijat Papad.

2. Employment - SHGs to create sustainable job opportunities.

[eg]. SHU - Bank Linkage scheme - credit for SHU members to start businesses.

3. Entrepreneurship to marginalised sections

[eg] Mudra Loans, Stand-up India schemes.

4. Boost to agro-industries - food processing by FPOs, exports, value addition

SHUs - multiplier effects on developmental process

1. Inclusive - gives voice to marginal sections - DWACRA loans in AP - Dalit, Tribal, women beneficiaries.

2. Financial inclusion - SHUs act as thrift societies.

[eg] Bank Sakhis

3. Rural prosperity - Success of Amul model in dairy sector.

4. Forward and backward linkages -

Act between agriculture and industries - agro-industries.



5. Better bargaining capabilities - break clutches of money lenders.

Challenges of SHGs

- Lack of digital awareness
- Financial exclusion
- Patriarchal attitudes
- Lack of technological inputs.

Way Forward

1. Handholding of SHGs in digital and financial inclusion.  
eg PMGDISHA - digital inclusion.
2. Technological interventions: Skill India
3. E-commerce linkages - Grem portal - women SHGs encouraged.
4. Quality training to meet export quality standards.

Promotion of SHGs can ensure Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas and help in realising \$5tr economy.

(Don't write anything)

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

Q.15) Success of welfare schemes depends on whether they are built on principles of participation and work within structures of accountability. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

कल्याणकारी योजनाओं की सफलता इस बात पर निर्भर करती है कि क्या वे भागीदारी के सिद्धांतों पर बनी हैं और जवाबदेही के ढांचे के भीतर काम करती हैं। चर्चा करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Welfare schemes are targetted policy interventions by govt to ensure welfare of vulnerable sections of society.

[eg] Ujjwala Yojana, Sarbhagya Yojana etc.

Success of welfare scheme - principles of participation -

1. Participatory approach - citizens directly take part in scheme implementation.

[eg] MGNREGA - Mates from village enroll labour.

2. Participation ensures accountability.

[eg] social audits - to oversee scheme implementation.

3. Counter to one size fits all and top down approach

[eg] Failure of Joint Forest Management in many areas due to forest bureaucracy hegemony.

4. Greater acceptance of welfare schemes -  
 [eg] AASHA workers, Anganwadi workers -  
 Instrumental in vaccine drives - members  
 of community.
5. Role of Grama Sabha in implementing  
FRA 2006 - successful in Odisha -  
 constitution of FR committees in all  
 villages.

Welfare schemes - accountability

1. Lack of accountability - corruption in  
 beneficiary identification.  
 [eg] Ghost beneficiaries under PDS -
2. Accountability ensures reduced discretion  
 of officers  
 [eg] RTI queries against PDS works in  
 villages of Rajasthan
3. Publishing muster rolls online under  
ANURCA.
4. Direct Benefit Transfer to prevent  
 siphoning of funds.

Challenges

1. De-humanisation due to increased reliance on technology.  
eg Denial of DDS vice to deprived patients due to failure of bio-authentication.
2. Network issues - Payment delays, attendance mismatch at NREGA worksites.
3. Lack of grievance redressal
4. Bureaucratic apathy - Delays in fund disbursement, red tapism etc.

Way Forward

Good governance rests on participative approach and accountability in welfare schemes.

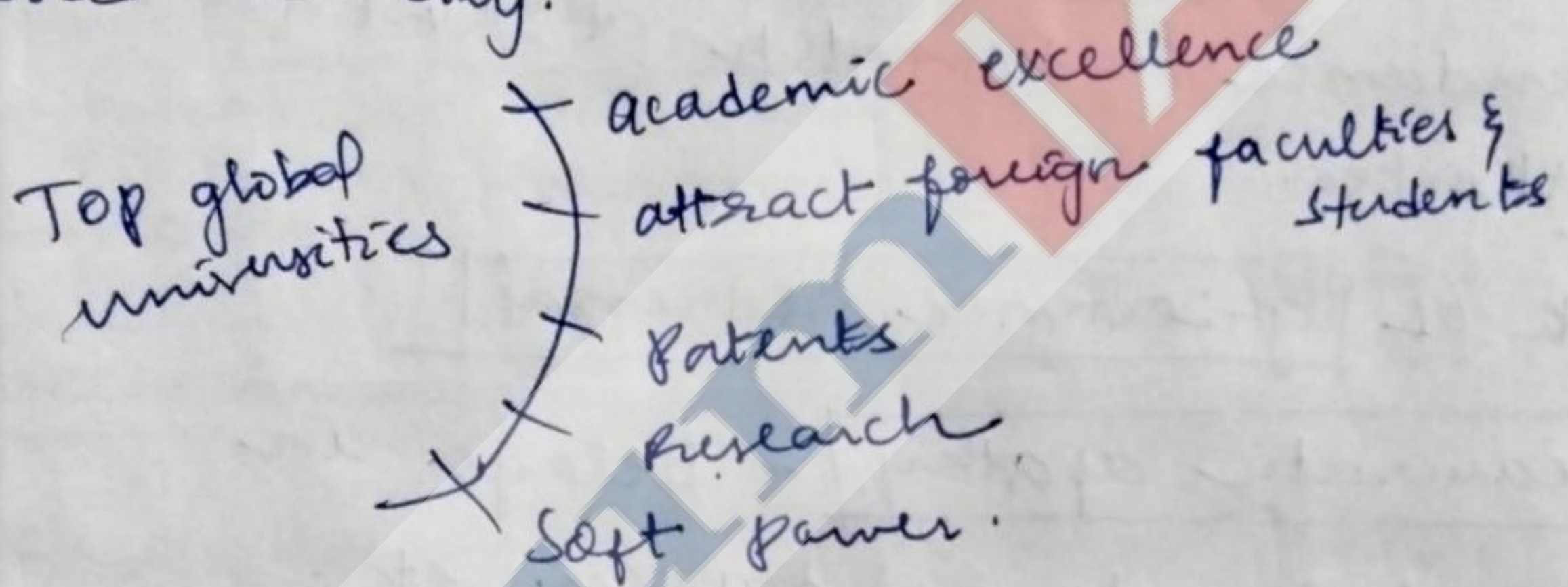
**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
<b>Total</b>

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)

No. Indian University finds place in the top 100 ranks of world University Rankings released recently.



Problems of Indian Universities - poor global rankings

1. Poor research capabilities - High end research culture missing in India.
2. Funding crunch - shortage of adequate funds for upgrading infrastructure.  
eg. State Universities - <1% of state budget funds.
3. Poor academia-industry linkage - Lack of virtuous exchange of skill & knowledge.

4. Over-reliance on govt - Top universities like Harvard, Pennsylvania are private universities - alumni networked.
5. Brain-drain - Highly qualified teachers leaving abroad for better opportunities.
6. Govt interference - Lack of independent Board of Governors to regulate colleges.
7. Outdated syllabus - No frequent revision of syllabus.

Indian Universities

- poor research output
- Lack of employability of graduates: FICCI: 47% employable
- Low innovation
- Brain drain.

Transformation of Indian Universities into global centres of learning

1. New Education Policy 2020 -
  - i, Separating Univ into Research and Teaching and colleges.
  - ii, Flexible credit-based curriculum
  - iii, Focus on skills

2. Funding - TSR Subramanian Committee recommended 6% of budget for education.  
↳ HEFA to be institutionalised.
3. Attracting Teachers - Vajra scheme to attract NRI professors.
4. Upgrade infrastructure - RUSA scheme
5. Institutes of Eminence - for greater institutional independence to design curriculum.
6. Better primary and secondary education to improve quality of students entering Universities.

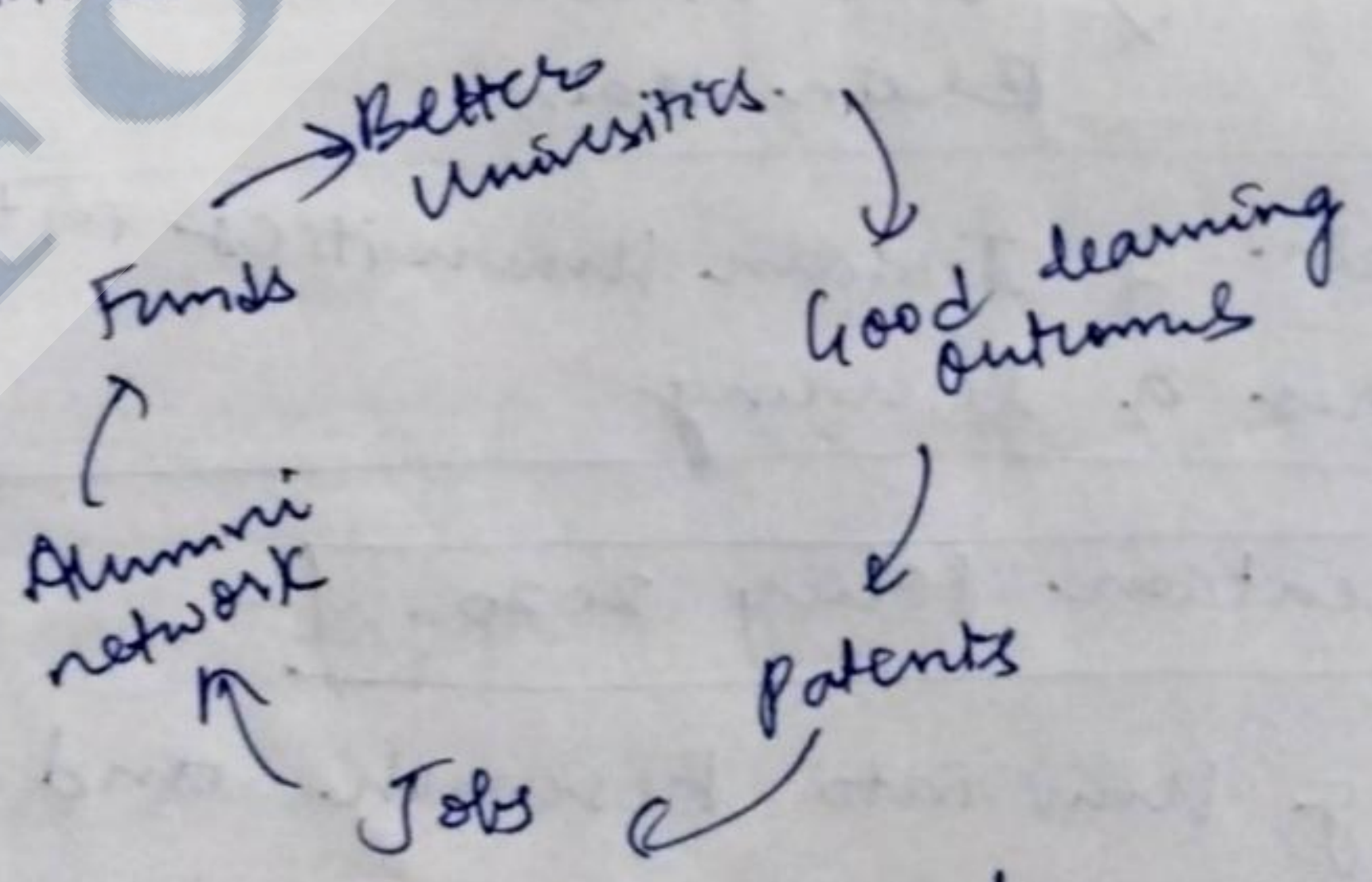


Fig: virtuous cycles

Good universities can bring in a virtuous cycle of innovation and investments.

Feedback (For OFFICE)	
Structure	Presentations
Question	Interpretations
Content	
Value	Addition
Total	

Q17) 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)

The Prime Minister has recently highlighted the loss of credibility, confidence and legitimacy of United Nations (UN)

Collective failure of UN and its agencies from 2011

1. Failure to safeguard peace in world.  
[eg] Russian annexation of Crimea in 2014; Saudi attack on Yemen.
2. Failure of UNSC to tackle security issues.  
[eg] Rise of ISIS, Boko Haram
3. Global pandemics - WHO failure  
[eg] delay in countering COVID in China
4. Lack of pro-active intervention by UN Secretary General  
[eg]. No role in Afghan troops withdrawal, Russia-Ukraine war



5. Emergence of alternatives to UN Agencies

eg GAVI Alliance for WHO

Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation for UNESCO

Children's Rights Groups for UNICEF.

Reasons for failure

1. Inadequate funds - Dependence on members for funds. Shoe-string budgets

2. Non-representative organisational structure - UNSC - 5 permanent members : USA, UK, Russia, China, France.  
↳ no representation from Africa, South Asia.

3. Misuse of veto by P5 countries.

4. Politicisation of UN offices - Chinese wolf-warrior diplomacy.

5. Non-binding resolutions of UNGA.

Reforms for UN

1. Expansion of UNSC to include emerging powers - G4 countries
2. Veto power to be abolished.
3. Greater support to peace keeping missions
4. Greater Funding to UN Bodies
5. India proposed NORMS framework for a reformed multi lateral framework
6. Independent working of UN Bodies free from politicisation.

The UN and its agencies need to be reformed to remain relevant in the contemporary times -

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
<b>Total</b>

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)

Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN)  
 And India celebrate 2022 as Year of ASEAN  
 India Partnership of 30 years.

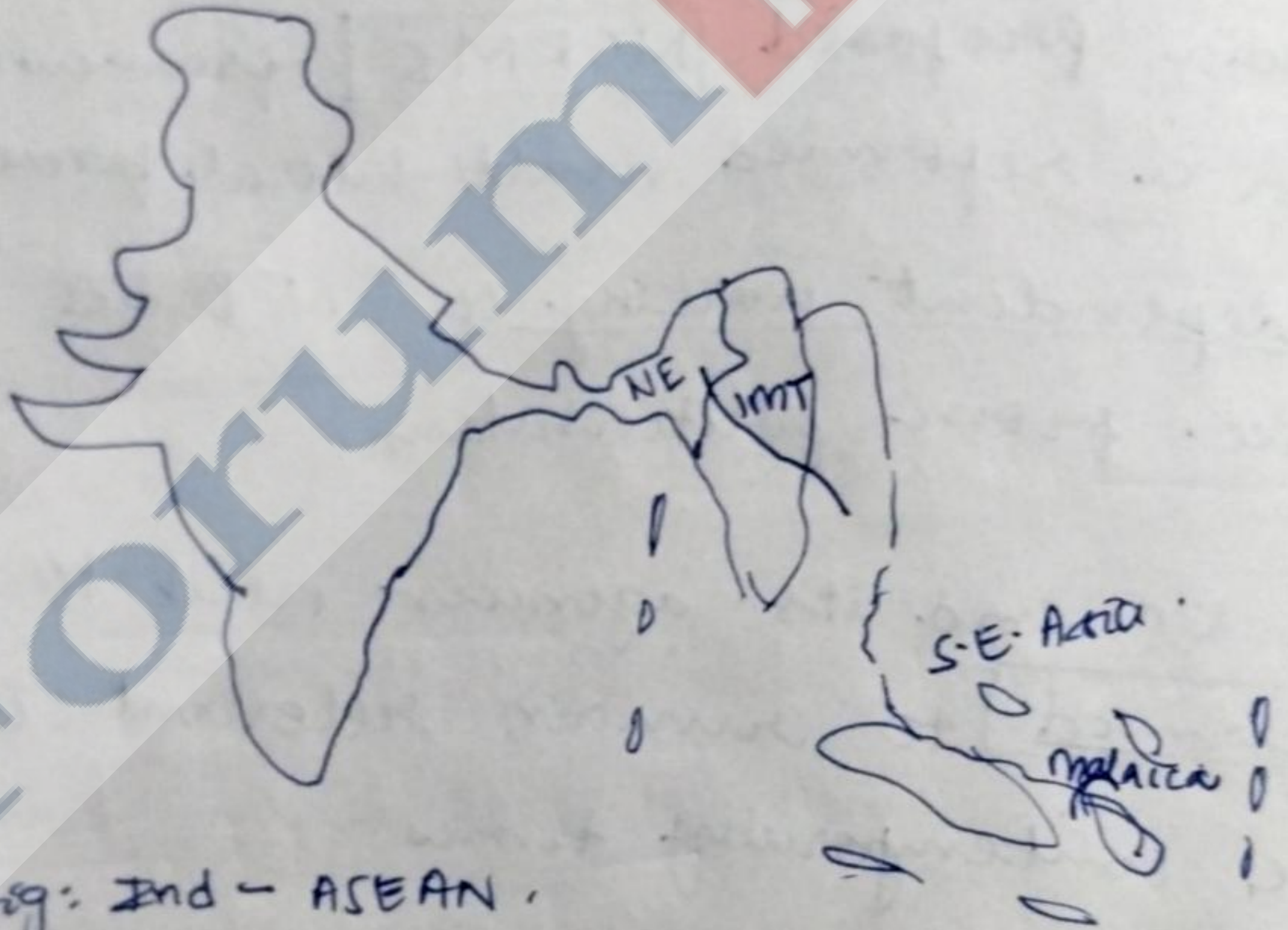


Fig: Ind - ASEAN.

ASEAN  
 |  
 Ind x } Convergence of policies in Indo-Pacific  
 } Shared strategic interest  
 } Blue economy  
 } Economic interest.

ASEAN - North East development

1. Cultural affinity of Northeast to SE Asian countries - Myanmar.
2. Improved connectivity to NE through cellular [eg] IMT highway.
3. Act East Policy of India - NE as bridge between South and South East Asia.
4. Increased trade and investment into North east
5. Buddhist tourism potential with ASEAN

ASEAN - India's gateway to East Asia & beyond

1. Centrality of ASEAN to Indo Pacific vision of India.
2. Center to Chinese presence in the Indian ocean region.
3. Indo Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) to boost India's trade with East Asia after RCEP walk out.

Indo-Pacific Oceans Initiative for

greater collaboration with ASEAN.

5. Collaboration to access E Asian markets through Malacca strait

6. Developing Supply chains Resilience Initiative

7. Support to India's role as Net Security Provider in the region (SAGAR).

Challenges -

- ASEAN trade deficit: \$23 bn
- Chinese expansionism
- Lack of regional integration
- BRI

Way Forward

1. Increased partnership of India with ASEAN through IPEF

2. Secure strategic convergence through ADMM+, defence deals etc.

3. Expansion of soft power - Buddhism

4. Connecting the connectivities

ASEAN - India partnership can leverage the Asian century to achieve shared prosperity.

**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)

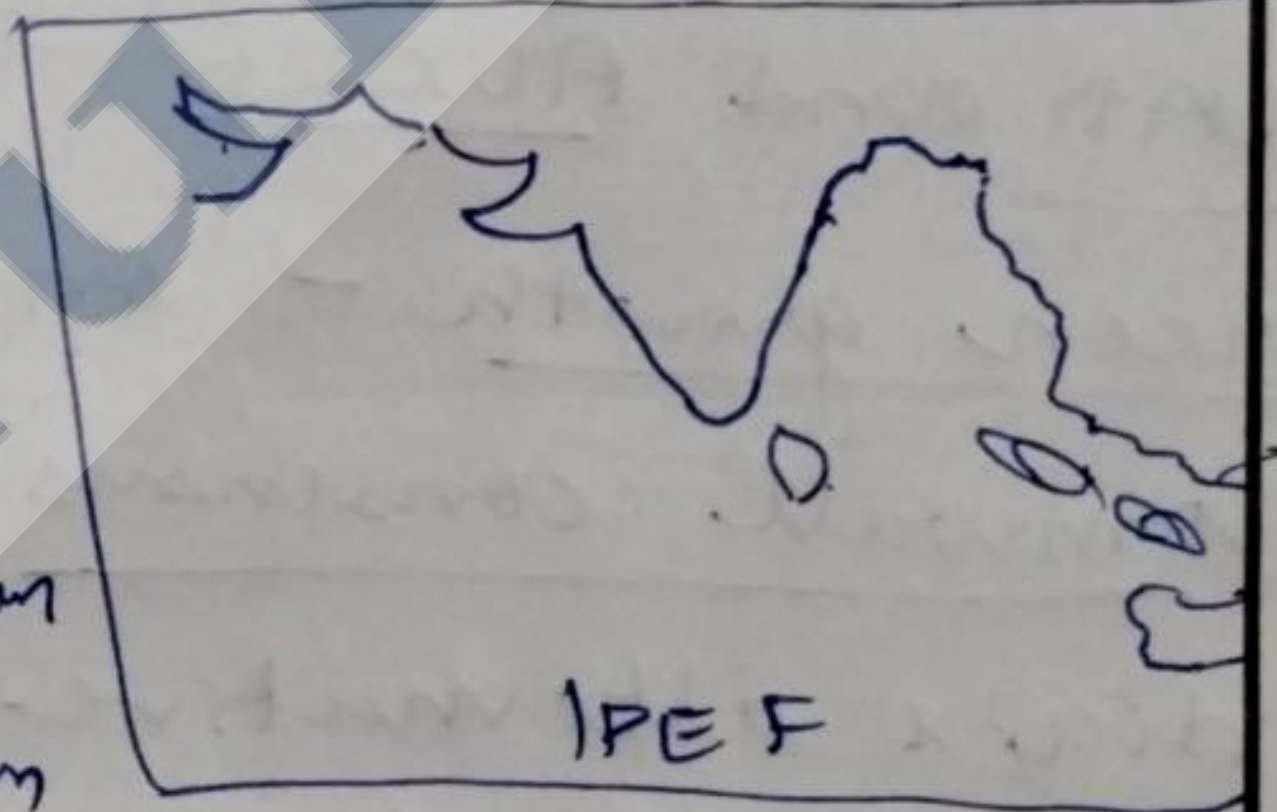
Indo-Pacific Economic Framework (IPEF) is an economic grouping of 14 nations in the Indo-Pacific.

It is dubbed as Biden's Pivot to Asia.

IPEF - complement to existing security partnerships.

Major pillars -

1. Fair trade
2. Resilient supply chains
3. Clean energy, decarbonisation
4. Anti-tax evasion, corruption
5. Connectivity.



It will complement the existing org like

↳ AUKUS - strategic significance.

↳ Supply chain Resilience Initiative (SCRI)

↳ Indo-Pacific Ocean's Initiative.

↳ ADMNT for security.

### Significance of IPEF

1. Broad based objectives from trade to tax evasion
2. Counter to Chinese Investments under BRI - debt trap diplomacy
3. Friend-shoring: principled trade with partners.
4. Prevents weaponisation of supply chains
5. Lacks the militaristic perception of AUKUS and AUKUS
6. Green growth - on lines of Cornwall consensus
7. India's alternative to RCEP to enter regional trade.

### Challenges to IPEF

1. Scholars see it as US-led agenda
2. Earlier initiatives like B3W, Blue Dot Network - non starters

3. Overwhelming presence of China.
4. NO Coherent Ideology.
5. Large trade deficit of India with ASEAN: \$ 22 bn.
6. Absence of Myanmar, Laos, Cambodia
7. Increasing protectionism:

Way Forward

1. Removal of implementation bottlenecks
2. Shift from passive disengagement to active decoupling of China
3. Focus on blue economy

IPEF can aid India in utilising economic framework in Indo-Pacific outside RCEP.

**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
<b>Total</b>





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)

The Prime Minister recently attended the virtual BRICS Summit hosted by China.

## BRICS

It is a grouping of emerging economies of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa established in 2009.

Aim: to provide an alternative to west-led economic framework

BRICS - path to reformed multilateralism

1. Economic: Established New Development Bank (NDB)

1. Disbursed \$30bn in development finance

2. Framework for counter terrorism initiative.

3. Contingent Reserve Arrangement: \$100bn - counter to IMF.

4. Partnership for vaccine development for emerging diseases.

5. Think-tank for de-dollarisation.

BRICS } 40% world population  
 } 25% world GDP  
 } 1/3 food production.

In spite of this, it suffers from contradictions.

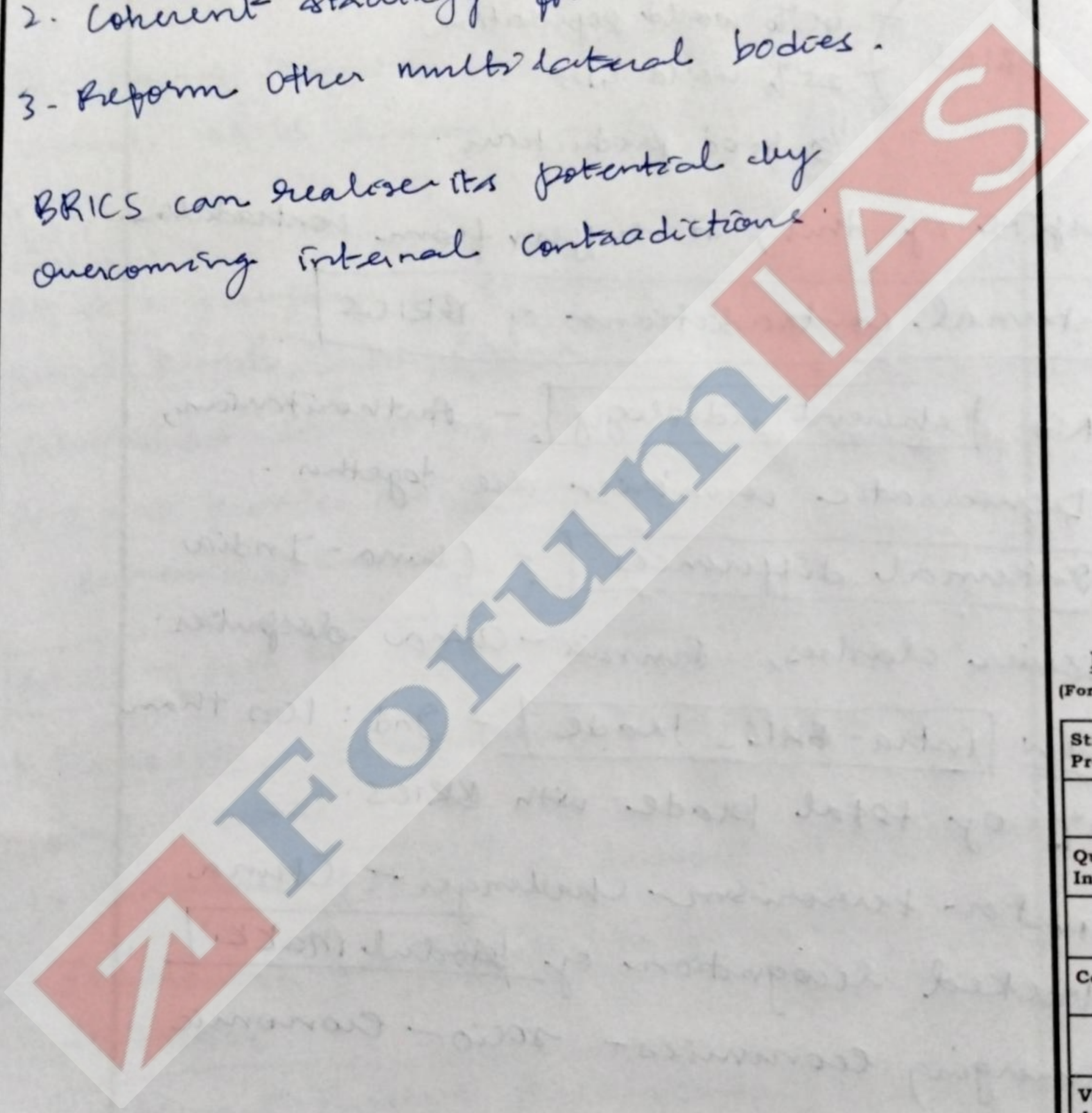
Internal Contradictions of BRICS

1. No coherent ideology - Authoritarian, Democratic countries are together.
2. Internal differences - China-India border clashes, Russia-China disputes.
3. Low intra-BRICS trade - Ind: less than 10% of total trade with BRICS.
4. Counter terrorism challenges - China backed recognition of Abdul Maki.
5. Emerging economies - socio-economic challenges.
6. Trade disputes: Ind-Brazil

Way Forward -

1. Strengthening of institutional mechanisms
2. Coherent strategy for economic challenges
3. Reform other multilateral bodies.

BRICS can realise its potential by overcoming internal contradictions



**Feedback**  
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total