

TEST CODE : 5 1 0 5 4

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

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	Rahul Srivastava		
Roll No.	1910007025	Date:	15/7/22

Time Allowed: Three Hours

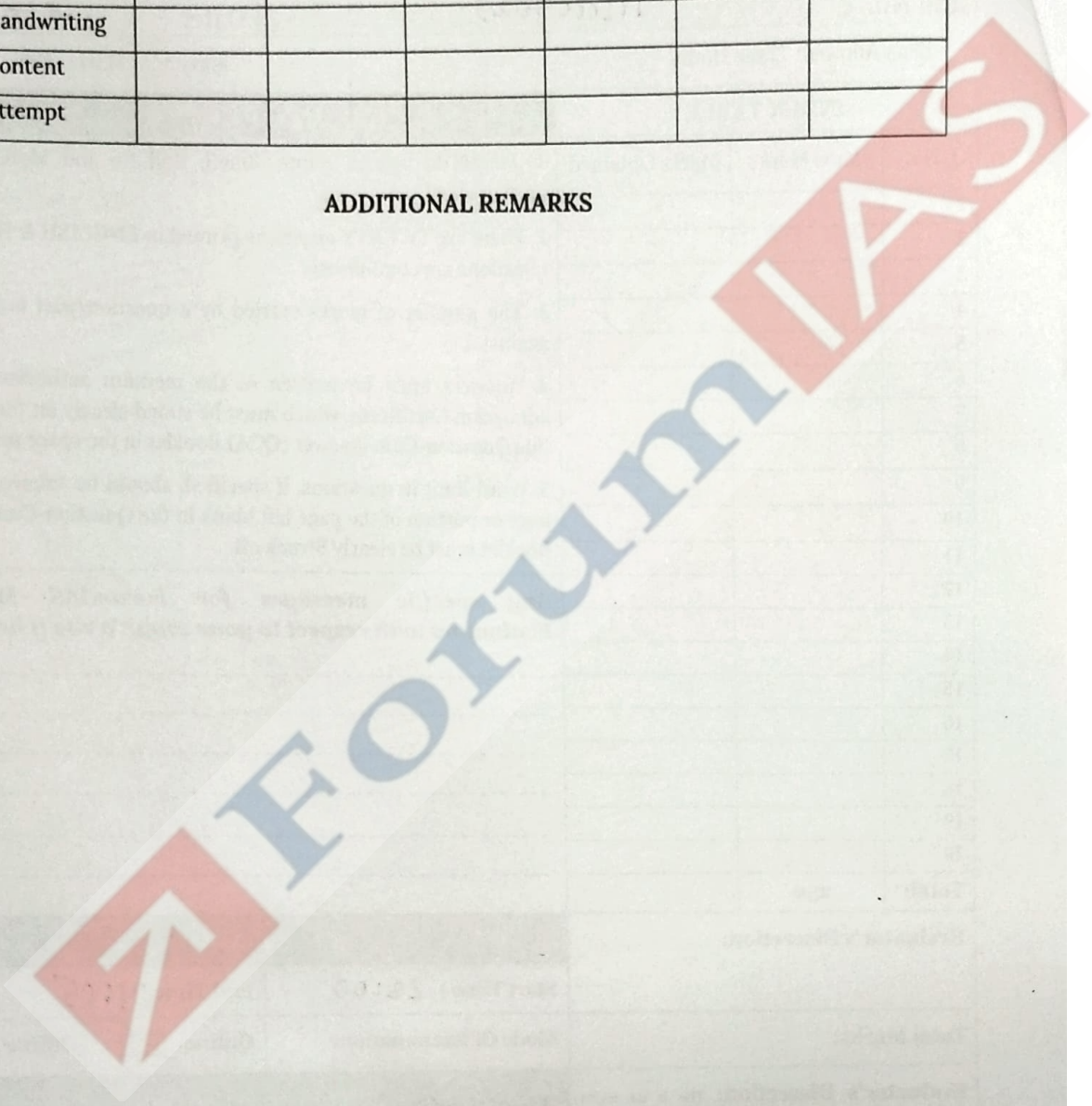
Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</i></p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p> <p>-----</p>
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			Start Time 22:00
			End Time 01:05
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination: Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
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			EG:
			Evaluation Date:

Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a mentor call or visit the offline centre to meet mentor (all 7 days, Timings - 11 AM to 6 PM). Further if you are unsatisfied with the evaluation, you can seek re-evaluation of the copy.

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

CAG is established by Article 148 of the Constitution as the watchdog of public purse of India.

Functions of CAG

- 1.) auditing the accounts of Central Govt, State Govt, and selected Public service enterprises.
- 2.) assisting the Public Accounts Committee to examine CAG reports for efficiencies in public expenditure.

Independence of office of CAG.

- 1.) not eligible for reappointment to same office.
- 2.) not eligible for any appointment to the Government.

CAG ensuring good governance

- i) examines efficiencies in public expenditure
- ii) brings to light major deviations which in the past has lead to discovery of scams.
eg: 2G scam to be examined by CAG Vinod. Rai
- iii) CAG reports can be used to press charges against the parties in question.

Limitations of CAG

- i) secret service expenditure : based on certification
- ii) post mortem nature of audit work
- iii) multiplicity of public sectors : Each PSU is audited after a cycle of 6-7 years usually

Thus, CAG ensures accountability, transparency in public expenditure hence was remarked by Dr Ambedkar as the "most important office under the constitution".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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. ① (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)

NGO's play a key role in bridging the gap in governance between citizens and government.

Hurdles in development alliance

- 1) Financing : Recent changes to Foreign contribution Regulatory act (FCRA) banning NGO's from receiving external aid ex: Amnesty International
- 2) Revoking of recognition by Ministry of Home Affairs on basis on suspicion of involvement in anti-developmental activities ex: Greenpeace.
- 3) Labelling / Stereotyping of NGO's as an obstacle to governance and growth by citizens and state.

4) Lack of participatory approach of the government during policy making or implementation

Remedial measures

1.) Collaborative and Proactive approach of the state & involvement in policy formulation and execution ex: Red Cross in humanitarian relief

2.) Regulatory forbearance in areas of financing and regulation & lightly, not tightly

3.) Confidence building measures at local levels of governance in local & rural areas with NGOs.
ex: Vaccine delivery in remote areas of North East.

2nd ARC report terms NGO as the partners in governance, and a consensus based approach would lead to enhanced public service delivery.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 are means of making available goods and services to the poor through active state interventions via the direct or indirect modes.

Populist tools

- 1.) Farm loan waivers promised to farmers.
- 2.) Free electricity units to households.
- 3.) election freebies in cash or goods.
- 4.) agricultural subsidies in fertilizers, agri-inputs and services etc.

These subsidies ~~how~~ are actively used to gain electoral vote banks.

Subsidies as developmental goals

10) Subsidy compared to public investment is a long term debate in agriculture. When subsidies are used as an electoral tool, they-

- a) harm the credit culture ex: farm waivers.
- b) overutilisation / wastage of resources.
ex: irrigation in Punjab/Haryana, fertilizer overuse
- c) lead to long term damage to ecology.
ex: soil degradation in Punjab
- d) unbalanced regional growth.
- e) tilting the elections : using muscle and money power. (Who can give more subsidies)
- f) long term damage to deep rooted.

democracy : ~~is~~

Subsidies which were ~~there~~.
It was meant as a catalyst to give impetus
are now used as a tool for manipulation. We need policies
like state funding of elections to stop this culture.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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 Schedule Tribes (NCST)

is constitutional body under Art 338(A).

Mandate of NCST : Examine the conditions of tribals and submit annual reports to President; forwarded to Parliament

Effectiveness of NCST

1.) liaison with state governments and NCST

is not well established

2.) grassroot level problems are often neglected

3.) inadequate resources : administrative and financial leading to constraints

Other mechanisms to support NCST

- i) Implementation of schemes in tribal areas: Eklavya schools, minor forest produce (MFP) etc. needs to be implemented and executed better
- ii) Collaborating with other autonomous bodies like TRIFED, self help groups (SHGs), NGOs working for tribal welfare at ground level.
- iii) establishment of state and regional offices for better program monitoring
- iv) taking suo-moto cognisance about lack in social infrastructure, schools, hospitals etc. in tribal areas & liaising with State Government
- v) effective coordination with Panchayati raj institutions, Gram Sabha for implementation of Forest Rights Act etc.
- vi) providing financial & linkages through TRIFED and Finance development corporation of Tribals

Governance in tribal areas must be done by following elements of 'Tribal Panchsheel' given by Nehru.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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 Tendulkar Commission report of 2013, India's poverty headcount ratio stands at 21.9% of population.

What is normalisation of poverty?

→ It is an accounting exercise which says that poverty as a percentage falls but in absolute numbers, reduction in poverty is not appreciable.

Lack of intent and capacity

- 1.) Poor targetting of schemes: Benefits of poverty alleviation programs are appropriated by non-poor.
- 2.) Rights and capabilities based approach, as advocated by Dr Amartya Sen: not as a welfare approach: poor are seen only as beneficiaries & not participants

3.) Methodology of estimation is currently based on 'calories estimation' & 'basket of goods'.
Rather, need to adopt the multidimensional approach of access to health & education.

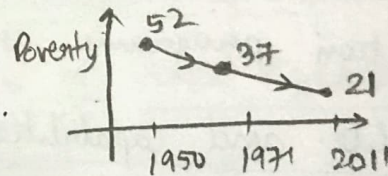
4.) use of technology in poverty alleviation
ex: DBT direct benefit, Jan Dhan Yojana, MGNREGS etc.
need to be adopted across all sectors.

5.) Bureaucratic apathy and attitudinal changes.
towards implementation of schemes for poverty alleviation : PDS, mid day meal etc

Some positives of poverty alleviation programmes are.

i) indicators of literacy, health and education have improved.

ii) headcount ratio has come down.



Thus, with positive changes in politico-administrative will, we can pull people out of poverty to achieve SDG-1 (zero poverty)

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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 measured 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 is legally banned as an offense under Protection of Human Rights Act 1955 & article 17 of the constitution.

Perpetuation of this practice

- 1.) Social inequality / backwardness : Manual scavengers are often considered the most backward in society, hence unable to break the vicious cycle.
- 2.) Casteism : Rigid caste / varna barriers have led to perpetuation of scavenging to a particular ^{varna} ~~people~~.
- 3.) Poverty, illiteracy are found be high for people in this profession, hence unable to get any further opportunities in the economy.

Legal provisions against Scavenging

- 1.) Article 17: Abolition of untouchability
- 2.) Art 23: begar work banned.
- 3.) Protection of Human Rights '1955
- 4.) National Commission of Safai Karmacharis Act and the regulatory body.

Measures to overcome

- 1.) Use technology . ex: Robotic sewage cleaning in scavenging
- 2.) use of turni tub type of latrines instead of dry type.
- 3.) affirmative actions by government : reservations, safai karmcharis as "social soldiers"
- 4.) effective implementation of Roshniya Yojana Abhiyan.
- 5.) sensitisation / awareness / cultural change in public through civil societies / NAO's etc.

Thus, we should take lesson & learn from Mahatma.

Gandhi, who followed self scavenging in his farms at Sabaramati

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question 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's strategic response to the Ukraine crisis has indicated a shift in diplomatic policies.

India's stance

- 1.) abstained to vote against Russia at the United Nations for resolutions against Ukraine war
- 2.) has emphasized on humanitarian assistance and aid and not criticising Russia

Statement of Autonomy

- 1.) Russia has been "friend of long" for India, and cooperation in areas of defense, trade and technology have deepened over the years.
ex. - S-400 defense system

- 2.) Russia is a major exporter of gas and crude oil. India was able to source crude from Russia at competitive prices. during Ukr
- 3.) Rupee and Russian Ruble: The Ruble was banned in foreign market due to sanctions. India was able to save valuable foreign exchange reserves.
- 4.) Sending humanitarian aid to Ukraine: medical assistance etc. to relief.
- 5.) India has thus revived the elements of non-alignment during conflict (NAM) of the 1960's era.

Thus, as our foreign secretary S. Jaishankar has remarked "The only permanent policy of diplomacy is securing our national interests". India is walking a tightrope while balancing Russia & Ukraine successfully.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value 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)

Soft power is defined as diplomacy achieved through culture, tradition and ethnic ties rather than economy & trade.

Soft power : highly effective

1.) Diaspora: The diaspora connects on a much personal level through soft power. India can level its huge diaspora through this ex: Bollywood, music

2.) Universally acceptable: Elements of soft power like Yoga, music are based on universal and large scale acceptance hence broad-impacting

3.) Informal channels of diplomacy and negotiations like Track 2, Track 1.5, people to people are easily available through soft power

4.) long lasting impacts in diplomacy are seen through soft-power ex: Buddhism as a theme in ASEAN.

Soft power - Ineffective

- 1.) Trade and economic principles are often kept by nations as a priority during negotiations.
- 2.) Era of conflicts : Soft power often fails to bind nations into treaties.
- 2.) De-globalisation and increasing appeal to national culture & regionalism.
- 4.) Soft power often depends upon the acceptance of it amongst citizens, may not work everywhere ex: Ayurveda not considered scientific in USA etc.

Thus, soft power cannot replace hard power, but they both go hand in hand. India can leverage its softpower of Buddhism, Yoga and music to coordinate international ties.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question 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 share culture and historical ties with each other based on Buddhism.

Relations with shared interests

1.) Technology: Bullet trains, high speed rails, automobile manufacturing (Suzuki)

2.) Investment: Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor

Japan's Soft Bank investing in multiple Indian

startups such as PayTM, Lenskart etc

Asia Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC)

3.) Energy: Cooperation in areas of nuclear

power / reactors and technology transfer.

4.) Student exchanges, Universities and higher education on both sides.

Low in Ambition

- 1.) Indo Pacific is an area of mutual interest, but not much achieved on this front
- 2.) China: Influence of Belt & Road Initiative on many nations & common partners, although opposed by both India and China, Japan, QUAD
- 3.) India not accepting the ASEAN-RCEP.
- 4.) Slow pace of growth in investment projects in India, ex: Bullet train, Delhi Mumbai corridor/ land acquisition) etc.
- 5.) Delay in outcomes in joint projects of Asia Africa growth corridor

Thus, Indo-Japan relationship is built on mutual trust and harmony, and will improve by proactive measures by both nations.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure / Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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)

India has recently changed its diplomatic stance from that of isolation to that of "Connect Central Asia" and "Middle East".

Depth and Diversity

- 1.) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation : With China, Russia and Central Asian countries with the Shanghai spirit of harmony & connectivity
- 2.) Natural reserves of oil/natural gas/strategic mineral in Central Asian nations have spiked Indian interest. ex: Turkmenistan TAP pipeline
- 3.) Connectivity is a major hurdle. To overcome India has taken steps - Zaranj-Delaram highway in Afghanistan, Chahabhar Port in Iran etc.

4.) Middle East : To secure supply of strategic crude oil basket diversification, India has deepened ties with UAE, Qatar. recent I2U2 (India Israel USA UAE)

5.) Technology : in fields of agriculture, defense etc. ex: Israel

6.) Anti-terrorism stand of SCO/RATS,

Constraints

- 1.) Influence of China & Belt & Road initiative
- 2.) Connectivity still remains a major hurdle
- 3.) Stalled projects of TAPI (Turkmen-Afg-Pak-India) & INSTC (International North-South Transport Corridor)
- 4.) Instability in region: Armenia-Azerbaijan etc.

Thus, West Asia engagements can prove multi-beneficial in areas. India needs to develop bilateral and multilateral partnerships to harness the potential

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure / Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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)

Whoso-ever controls the data controls the
opinion of the citizens of world⁴. as per
TIMEC Magazine.

Data is thus a crucial component of modern
day governance & public policy.

Bottlenecks in data sharing

- 1.) Data localisation : Regulations by India, European Union GDPR regulator on localising the servers has led to conflicts and contradictions
- 2.) Privacy of data & leaches for malafide gains
- 3.) Data manipulation and social engineering.

- of public opinions like Facebook-USA elections
- 4.) Ransomware / Cyberthreats originating from data leaks eg: Petra, Wannacry.
 - 5.) Government using public data with malafide intentions - eg: Legasus software.
 - 6.) Social profiling and targetting of sections of society ex: East census 2011 data not revealed

Measures for Unlocking True Value of Data

- 1.) Government as regulator and facilitator of data exchanges, storage and utilisation
ex: Aadhaar data / Aadhaar Act
- 2.) Using analytics and big data to research and refine policy goals.
ex: Economic survey highlighting covid strategy of government based on data-feedback loops

- 3.) Better-targeting of welfare schemes using data : Poverty alleviation, poorest of poor.
- 4.) Proactive planning of policies using data estimation and regression tools. ex: What will be demographic dividend in 2030? etc.
- 5.) Justice Srikrishna Commission's recommendations of data sharing with fiduciary based on self certification and government to be responsible to be followed as a principle ex: e-gov and open-network digital commerce (ONDC)

Thus, data in public policy can be the determining factor of good governance. We need to incorporate global best practices to unlock the full value of data based governance

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 Peoples Act 1951 (RPA-51)

It deals with the conduct of elections and

political parties for establishing free & fair elections.

Significance of Sanctity

1.) Political parties : Registration and recognition is done under RPA-51.

2.) Use of EVM : Electronic voting machine replaced the use of ballot papers and ensured environmental and technological benefits

3.) Conduct of polls : Details of sequence followed by the Election Commission is

Outlined ~~it~~ in the Act clearly & beginning from notification till declaration of Results.

4) Election Petitions outlined in RPA-51 for malpractices in the election process.

5) Qualification and disqualification : of members based on affidavits submitted under RPA-51

Reform in RPA-51

1.) Authority to de-recognize political parties. Lack of this authority has led to misgrooming

2.) Tighter disqualification norms : Currently 2 years of conviction in jail, while demanded by Election Commission to reduce the period for de-criminalisation of politics

3.) Statutory recognition to Model Code of Conduct under RPA-51 for its

effective implementation:

4.) Adaptation to changes related to technology

ex: use of social media for campaigns etc.

5.) limiting the constituencies allowed for
Candidates to 1 instead of current 2 seats

~~6.~~ Model Code of Conduct also has been
under many reforms -

1.) ban on opinion polls/ exit polls.

2.) ban on freebies / electoral campaigns
based on provocation to national security

3.) acceptance of VVPAT (voter verifiable paper audit trail)
by political parties: confidence building

Thus RPA-Act '57 has been
able to uphold the democratic bedrock.

principle of free-fair election. and needs some.

modification for 'effectively adapting to modern times'

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
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)

Malnutrition has been defined by United Nation as "hidden hunger" having long lasting implications of on nations.

Indicators of malnutrition

- 1.) Child stunting 2.) Child wasting.
- 3.) Deficiency diseases like Anaemia (iron) or goitre (iodine) etc.

Causes of malnutrition in India

- 1.) Food is seen from nutrition-neutral angle.
→ food served in midday meals is deficient in nutrients as they are not balanced diet

- 2.) Public distribution system & Only Cereals and oil etc are distributed neglecting the nutrition angle
 - 3.) Antenatal care of pregnant women also focusses on meals and to some extent anaemia (by providing iron tablets)
 - 4.) Poor neonatal care & intervention in terms of nutrition & awareness related to breastfeeding and cultural variations
 - 5.) ANM and Anganwadi centres are understaffed and resource inadequacy in centres are common
- Nutrition based interventions
- 1.) Incorporating diverse diet in schemes such as mid day meal ex: eggs, milk etc

- 2.) Food fortification is a proven way of satisfying the nutrient deficit ex: rice, salt (Iodine)
- 3.) encouraging voluntary schemes like Vidyanjali Yojana, where people donate mid day meal on their birthdays in Gujarat
- 4.) active involvement of NGO/civil societies.
- 5.) capacity building of ANM and effective management of anganwadis
- 6.) Widening of PDS basket from cereals to grams, eggs, etc: cheap source of nutrition.

Thus, India can satisfy the hidden hunger by proactively planning and executing to achieve SDG-2 goal 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. 2 (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs) महिला सशक्तिकरण के लिए सामाजिक उद्यमिता का एक प्रभावी मॉडल है 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 are involved in the grassroots levels of society for social betterment and transformation ⁴ 3rd pillar of governance

Social entrepreneurship Women empowerment

- 1.) promotes thrift culture and micro-savings.
- 2.) leads to budding entrepreneurs on minimal interest rates
- 3.) women self help groups have proved most effective as they are involved in handicrafts, food processing etc.
- 4.) operation of SHG is predominantly based.

in rural areas.

Examples

- 1.) Kudumalshree in Kerala : Self Help group.
and later developed as a microfinancing institution
- 2.) TANWA : Tamilnadu women in Agriculture
- 3.) Lijjat Papad group in Gujarat.
- 4.) Grameen Bank in Bangladesh started as a SHG/ micro finance, later developed as multinational bank.

Multipplier effects

- 1.) women empowerment → end of poverty cycle
- 2.) literacy levels have been found positively correlated with areas having strong SHG presence

- 3.) financial independence of women and her family
- 4.) absence of SHAs leads to feminisation of agriculture → low level jobs, exploitation
- 5.) leads to upskilling of women

Way forward: SHGs

- 1.) Need of regulatory mechanism
- 2.) Collaborative approach & economies of scale
- 3.) forward and backward linkage by Govt.
: access to market, raw material ex: TRIBES INDIA
- 4.) export potential of handicraft products.

Self help groups thus, play vital role in achieving the cherished goal of gender equality.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)	
Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
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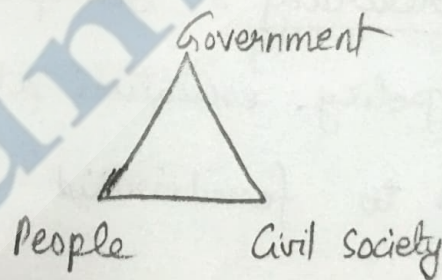
Q.15) Success of welfare schemes depends on whether they are built on principles of participation and work within structures of accountability. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Rajiv Gandhi once remarked in Parliament that only 16 paise reaches to poor on every 1 rupee spent by government on welfare schemes

Participation

1.) People must be seen as participante, not just as beneficiaries



2.) involvement of civil societies : NGO/ SHG. etc in policy formulation and implementation

3.) Technology : interventions can lead to reduction in leakages and losses, ex: Direct benefit transfer / Aadhaar.

4) Data based policy making : collecting data of all participants

5) eliminating middleman in welfare schemes
ex: MGNREGA-Soft & upload muster rolls.

Accountability

1) Bureaucracy & transparency and ~~to~~ responsible for policy execution at grassroots level needs to be familiarised & sensitised

2) Social audit of welfare schemes to achieve collective accountability

3) Citizen Charters → to set standards of public service delivery to the citizen

4.) Involvement of NAO's and civil societies

in social mobilisation for fixing accountability

5.) Self-Governing Bodies/Panchayati Raj Institutions

need capacity building and proactive involvement
in welfare schemes -

Thus, welfare schemes are

reaching to true beneficiary only iff

we follow principles of good governance i.e.
participation and accountability.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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 annually released QS University ranking usually finds 1 or 2 names of Indian universities in top 100 global list.

Why they don't break in top ranks?

- 1.) Education expenditure as part of GDP have remained abysmally low at around 3% , whereas the recommended is 6% .
- 2.) Out of this expenditure, majority is apportioned by primary sector, thus, higher education is left with funds shortage
- 3.) Lack of research culture in top technical institutions, innovation culture is weak.
Compared to foreign universities

- 4.) Lack of global outlook: foreign students intake is limited, exposure to varied ideas become limited.
- 5.) Lack of motivations to research or promotions etc in govt. higher universities is seniority/time-based.
- 6.) Lack of collaborations with foreign universities in areas of research, exchanges etc.
- 7.) Culture of plagiarism and "jugaad": killing innovation

Global Centre of Learning

- 1.) Innovative financing : Higher Education Financing Agency (HEFA) is a positive step.
- 2.) Govt expenditure on education must be increased to 60% GDP as required.

3) Opening up of foreign universities satellite Campuses in India:

4) Promoting / fostering innovative culture :
incentivising through funding etc. ex: INSPIRE Scholarship

5) Handholding of startups through incubators and regulatory sandboxes ex: IIT-Delhi

6) faculties must be encouraged to research ;
tenor-track system, Performance Reports must have weightage to research carried

7) Encouraging private sector in higher education ex: National Education policy thus, is a positive thrust in this direction. Through positive government & private collaboration, we can bring back golden period of "Nalanda & Taxila" university : globally ϕ students will come here to study.

BTS Pitan
Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

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)

United Nations evolved as a protector of human rights and watchdog of global order in the 1950's. However, recent events have put its utility into question in the new changing world.

1.) COVID-19 management by its agency WHO
 delayed response, not fixing accountability
 delaying the vaccine approvals (ex: COVAXIN)
 has led to deficit of public trust in WHO.

2.) WTO: Trade regulation. Issues are
 i) appellate body: lack of quorum
 ii) dispute settlement is dominated by
 USA and vested interests

ii) violations of GATT, Most favoured nation principle and agreement on agriculture, dumping, predatory pricing etc

3.) United Nations Security Council (UNSC)

failed to prevent

i) Taliban occupation of Afghan.

ii) Ukraine invasion of Russia.

iii) Israel-Palestine conflicts

iv) terrorism cases in world.

v) reforms in Permanent 5 (P5) & veto system

4.) United Nations General Assembly (UNGA)

i) dominated by P5, vested interests

ii) under-representation to developing nations

iii) indecisive / inconclusive deliberations

5.) Climate change: UNEP/UNFCCC

- i) despite Paris/Glasgow agreement, unable to control greenhouse gas emission
- ii) non binding resolutions.

6.) UNICEF/UN-ECOSOC : children/economic-social council
→ unable to provide effective humanitarian aid to women and children during conflicts ex: Syria war.

However, the UN and its agencies have achieved few things like FAO - Food & Agri Org runs the biggest food charity program, and UNFCCC has made some positive changes to environment.

UN and its mandate needs a structural reform for equity in representation, and some effective changes to achieve its' SDG goals

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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)

Association of South East Asian Nations is a multilateral grouping that represents the voice of South East Asia to the World.

India shares a historic, cultural and religious ties with ASEAN nations, most having a Buddhist background.

Development of North East

1.) Development of Indo - Myanmar - Thailand highway would unlock the connectivity

conundrum of North East

2.) Trade potential of currently \$60 billion is huge, and North East can play participative

role through agri-processing, handicrafts, bamboo

3.) Myanmar being bordering nation ; having good relations with Myanmar/ASEAN will also solve the insurgency problem of North East

4.) Kaladan Multi-modal connectivity program through lithe port in Myanmar will give fillip to exports from North East.

Gateway to East Asia

1.) Indo-Pacific : common theme of trade and maritime security in this zone.

2.) vision of 'Free and open Indo-Pacific'

3.) Strategic keyholds of Strait of Malacca can be used as a leverage to achieve peace and stability in the region.

3.) Although the failure of acceptance of RCEP deal by India, negotiation of bilateral FTA with other ASEAN nations can help unlock trade potential

4.) China: Balancing its belt and road initiative via the maritime security and trade.

5.) QUAD formation involving Japan is a positive step towards maritime security and economic cooperation.

6.) Active implementation of "Look East" & "Act East" policy of India.

Thus, ASEAN holds the key to hegemony of India to a rules based ~~internal~~ international order.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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, was led by USA to actively involve in the Indo Pacific region to establish relations with nations

Significance of IPEF

1.) USA : moving out from the middle-east and Central Asia as its prolonged presence has deteriorated the situation there.

Ex : Taliban (Afghanistan)

2.) China : Countering China through alliances like QUAD, AUKUS etc in the Indo Pacific region by attempts

at building regional partners and isolation.

3.) Trade : Significant amount of trade (60% of World GDP) crosses through St. of Malacca, thus, have an framework would help. Controlling.

4.) Democracies and like mindedness of USA as most nations in the Indopacific are democratic and upholds human rights (exception: Myanmar, North Korea)

5.) Complementary nature of economy : as South East Asia is a manufacturing hub. whereas USA has services and technology

Challenges to IPEF

1.) China's debt trap democracy and Belt-Road hegemony : acquiring of key

and strategic ports of Hamantota etc.

2.) Absence of trade deal between USA and the south east asian nations.

3.) Maritime security is challenged by incidents of piracy, drug-trafficking in Indo Pacific region.

Thus, IPES faces many challenges at its inception but holds the potential for being the ~~last~~ engine of growth in achieving "Asia's 21st century".

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question 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)

BRIC as a term was coined by Jim O'Neill in 1990s to represent the most emerging economies at the time.

Potential to lead

- 1.) BRICS has 60% of world population and 40% of global GDP, showing enormous opportunities.
- 2.) multilateral initiatives like development of New Development Bank (NDB), BRICS university etc showed its coordination.
- 3.) BRICS has a firm & common stand on

Issues on terrorism

- 4.) Contingency Reserve Agreement (CRA) by BRICS for handholding in terms of emergency
- 5.) BRICS initiative for humanitarian and disaster response in cases for calamities

Internal contradictions

- 1.) India-China suffer from differences
 - a) Border disputes : Aksai Chin, Tawang, Tibet
 - b) Maritime : China trying to box India through String of Pearls.
 - c) Strategic : building road in disputed Pok
 - d) Trade & dumping, predatory pricing.
 - e) International : thwarting UNSC reforms

- 2.) India Russia also suffer from Russia-china-Pakistan axis, tilting of Russia towards Pakistan, and recent Ukraine invasion leading to humanitarian disasters
- 3.) South Africa is conflicted with its internal issues of ~~difficult~~ economy, border issues with ~~Estawini~~ Eswatini
- 4.) Brazil is struggling with high inflation, corruption charges, and environmental exploitation of Amazon rainforest.

Thus, BRICS nations need to develop consensus, build trust & harmony on issues and unlock their potential.

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

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Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.