

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate

umaharathi N

Roll No.

1910059002

Date:

10-7-22

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>
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Evaluator's Discretion:			For Student Only
			Start Time 2:00 PM End Time 5:00 PM
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Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			For Office Use Only
			ECN CODE: EG: Evaluation Date:

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
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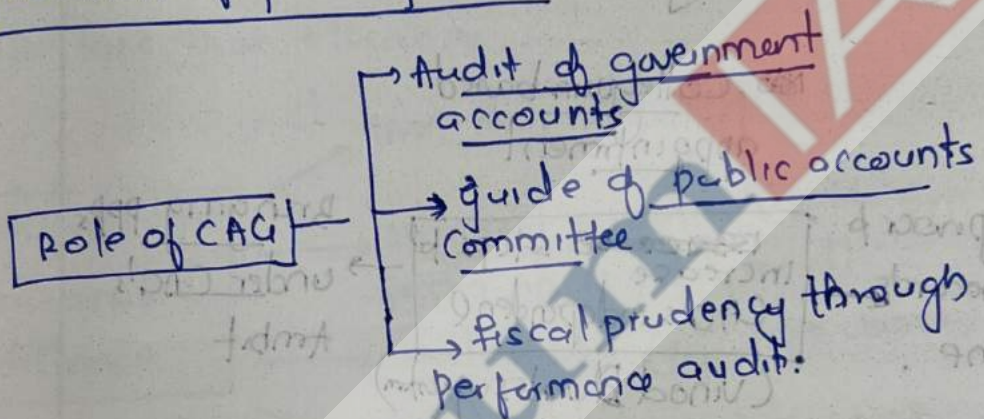
ADDITIONAL REMARKS

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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 148-151 establish the constitutional office of Comptroller and auditor general (CAG) as the guardian of public purse.



Independent and efficient CAG ⇒ Good governance

- ① upholds transparency - through audit of account
- ② Efficient resource utilization - via performance audit
- ③ public awareness of government finances - eg: Media analysis of CAG accounts.

④ Control corruption - eg. CAG role in unearthing coal scam;

⑤ e-governance in accounts - eg. CAG's Big data management policy 2018.

~~non~~ collegium based appointment

Greater power to access records in time.

steps to increase CAG's independence
(Vinod Dua's suggestion)

Bringing PPPs under CAG's ambit

As governance moves towards good and enabling governance Dr. Ambedkar's words on CAG as most important office of democracy become more true than ever.

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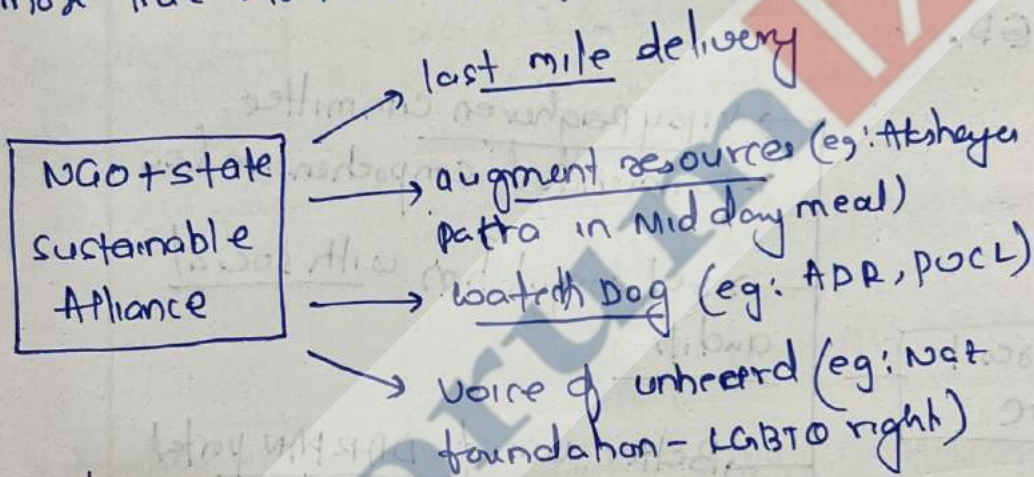
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Q.2) Sustainable alliance between Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the State is critical for social change and development. Highlighting hurdles in this developmental alliance, suggest remedial measures for a more productive partnership. (10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

World bank argues that in the last 30 years NGOs have emerged as a major force in development process. with 1 NGO per 1000 people this is max true than elsewhere.

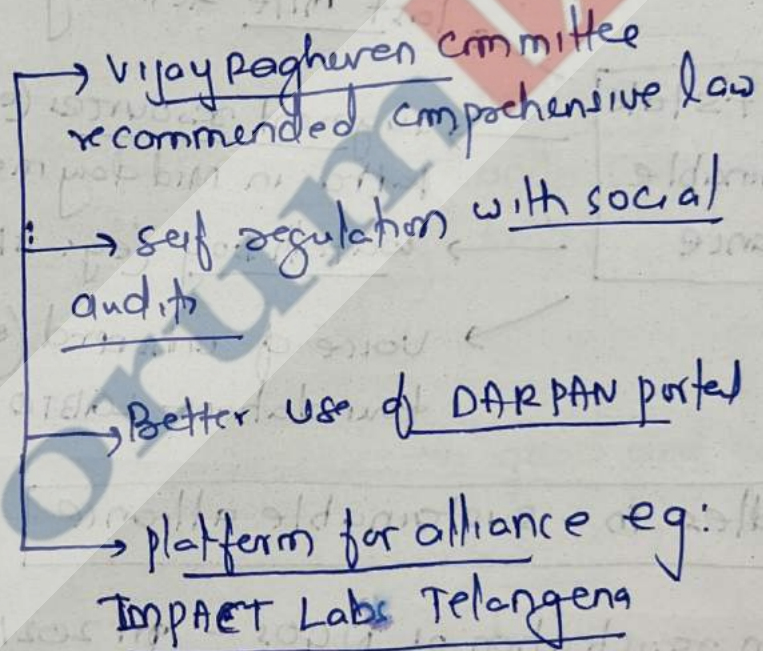


Hurdles in sustainable alliance

- ① non registration of NGOs - in 2021 6000 NGOs registration ended, bulk of it due to non re-application
- ② lack of legal framework - eg: No law on NGOs.

- ③ opaque operations - eg: as per CBI less than 10% NGOs file annual returns
- ④ Vested interest - eg: IB report on Greenpeace fuelling coal protest
- ⑤ High handed action of state - eg: Eg: Searches by ED.

Measures to improve



With right framework and collaborative spirit NGOs can become the fifth pillar and aid in achievement of sustainable development goals.

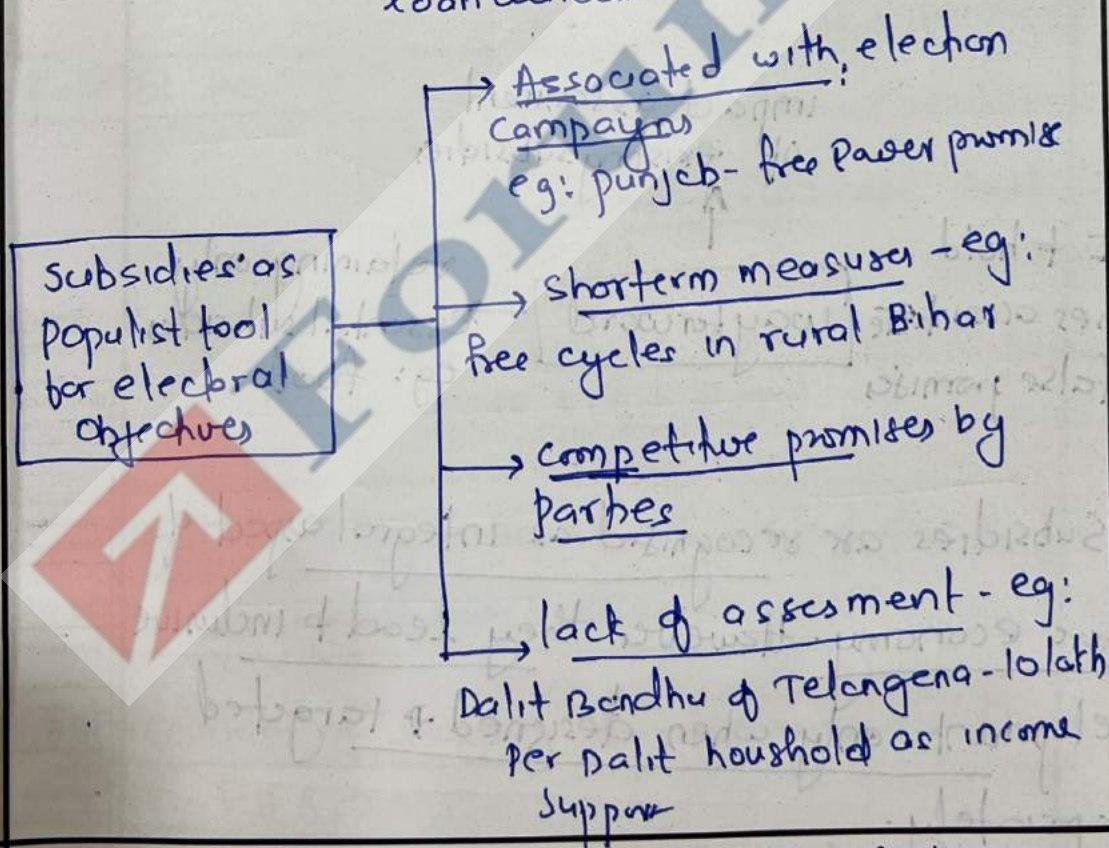
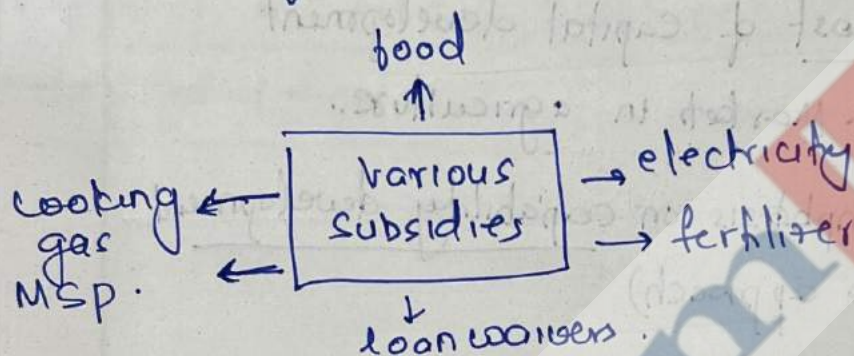
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Q.3) Subsidies have morphed into a populist tool to achieve electoral objectives rather than developmental goals. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Recently NK Singh, chairman of 15th finance Commission has remarked that subsidies regime in India requires deep introspection.



Consequences of this bend

- ① Fiscal burden of centre and states
es: food subsidy of centre largest in the world
- ② opportunity cost of capital development projects - eg: Markets in agriculture..
- ③ lack of emphasis on capability development (Amartya Sen's approach)

impact assessment of existing subsidies

• ECI to hold parties accountable for false promises

way forward

retaining only essential subsidies eg: food

Subsidies are recognised as integral aspect of welfare economy. However they lead to inclusive development only when designed & targeted appropriately.

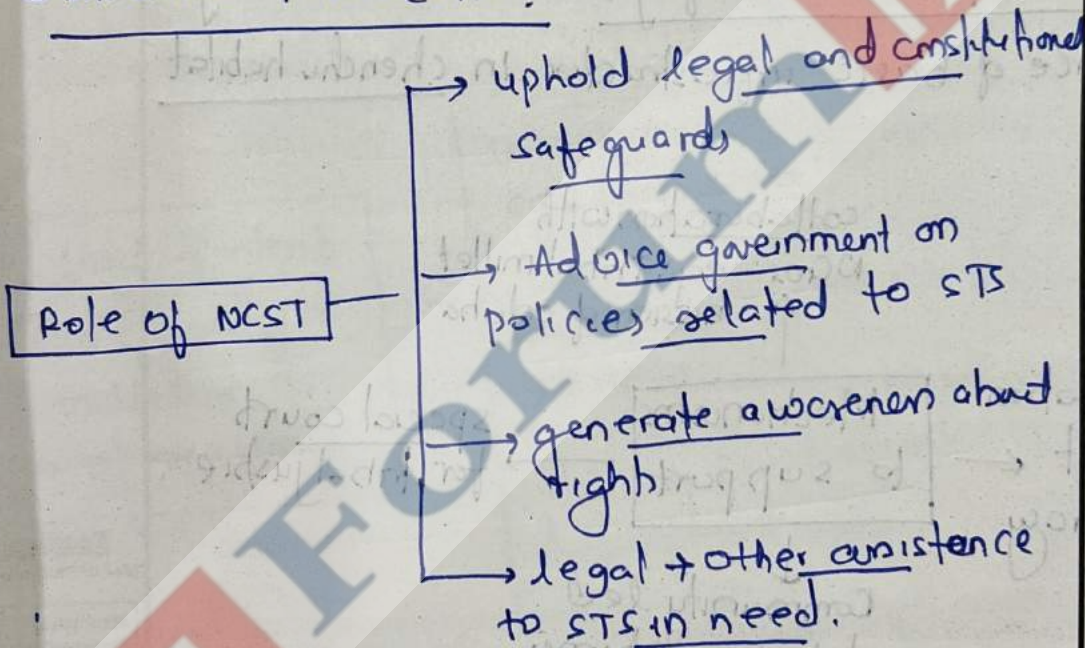
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Q.4) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) can be most effective when its tasks are adequately supported by other mechanisms that improve the voice of the tribals. Discuss.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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)

Article 338A of constitution establishes NCST as a constitutional body with the mandate to protect and promote right and welfare of scheduled tribes (STs).



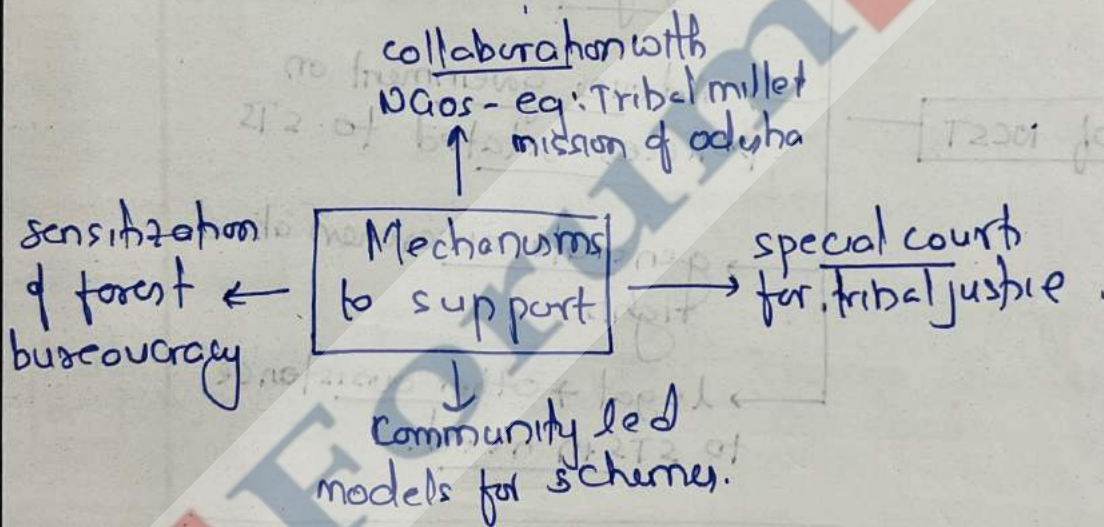
However, its effectiveness is limited due to absence of crucial mechanisms.

① Enforcement of laws - eg: Denial of rights under FPA, 2005.

② Delays in judiciary - which result in delayed justice.

③ low civil society activism in tribal regions
eg: Bastar district

④ poor implementation of government schemes - eg:
Absence of basic infrastructure in chenchu habitat



NCST works within an ecosystem, its effectiveness is therefore determined by working of all elements. State must remember its moral duty under Article 46 to protect + promote interest of STs

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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)

NITI aayog's Multidimensional poverty index shows 25% of Indian population as poor. often poverty is normalized given the large population of India.

lack of intent and capacity of institutions as real reason

- populistic measures over long term solutions
eg: farm loan waivers
- Top down - one size fit all approach.
eg: Industries in tribal areas causing Land alienation + displacement
- loop holes in implementation
eg: Authentication errors in PDS
- corruption at the ground level.

→ Schemes in silos resulting in duplication

→ No effort to clearly identify poor and deliver services

eg: Last poverty estimation in 2011

→ lack of democratic decentralization due to non-devolution of powers to PRIs.

eg: Bihar - unempowered PRIs - 50% BPL
Kerala - fiscal federalism - 70% BPL

Right to public service delivery bill be passed

Measures in this regard

income support by correct targeting

leverage community models such as SHGs

As Kofi Annan remarked elimination of poverty is not only a goal in itself but an imperative for sustainable development and reflection of quality of institutions

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

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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)

Safai Karmacharis Andolan, an NGO, documented over a million manual scavengers in India.

The practice is legally banned under 'prohibition of manual scavenging and rehabilitation act', as well as SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities Act)

Socio-economic realities perpetuating the act

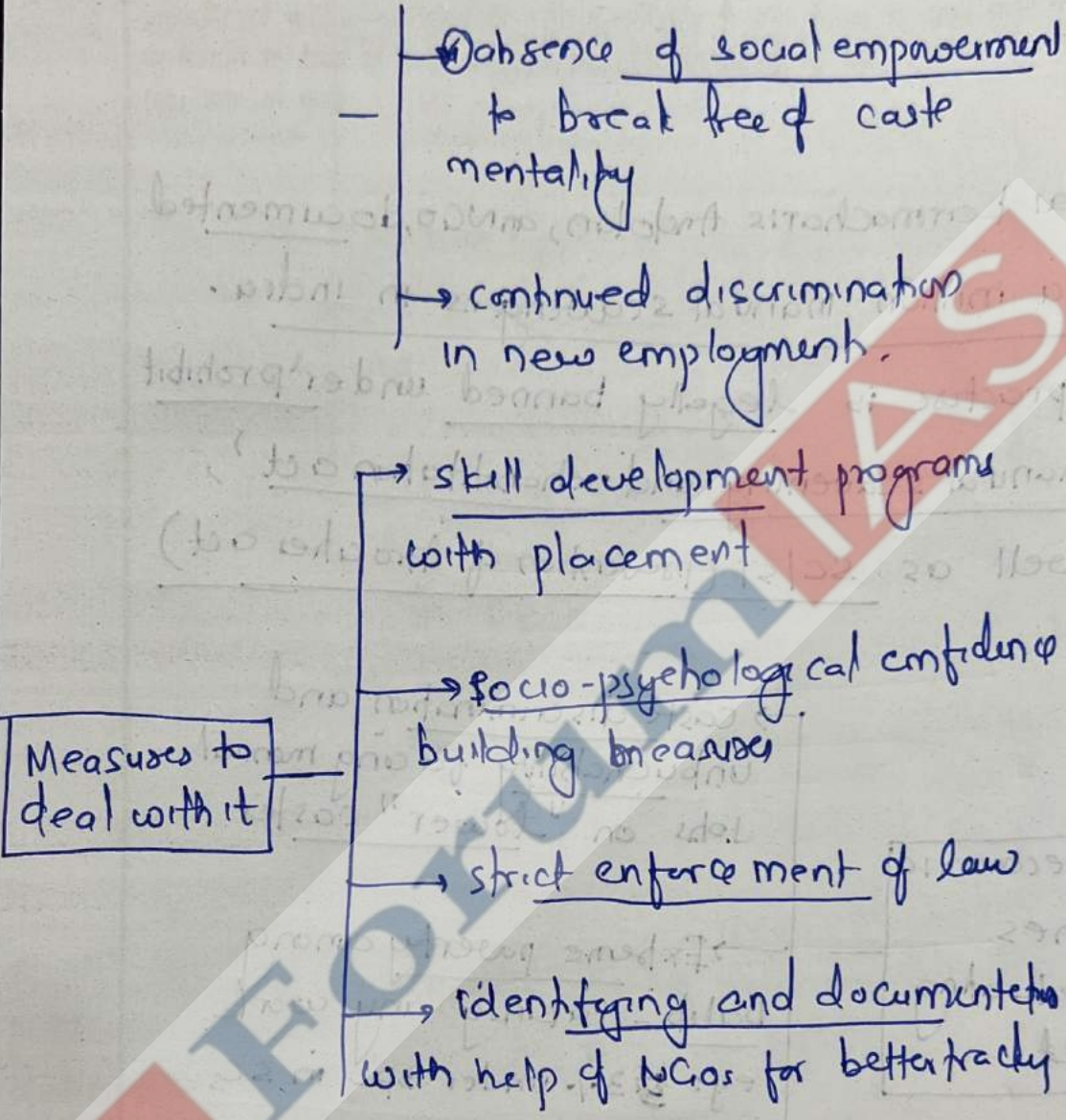
- caste discrimination and unavailability forcing menial jobs on "lower" castes
- Extreme poverty among Dalit - taking any work eg: 3.1% under BPL in SCs
- Lack of alternative skills eg: Dalit literacy just 66%
- Inadequate rehabilitation slipping into old practice
- unscientific sanitation

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for eg: urban dustbins empty manual scavenger



NGOs such as Safai Karmachari Andolan have done great job in reaching the grassroot and empowering Dalits. Government needs to collaborate with such NGOs to put an end to inhuman practice.

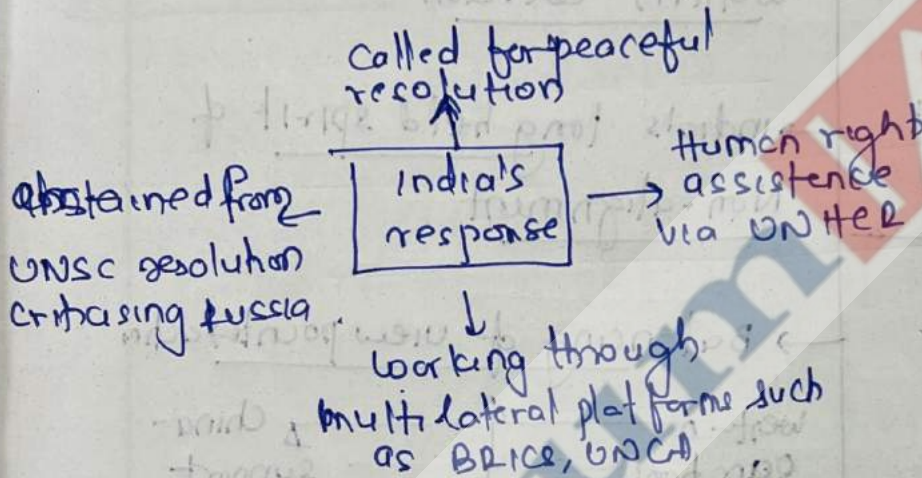
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Q.7) India's response to Ukraine crisis is an expression of strategic autonomy and not a reflection of strategic compulsions. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

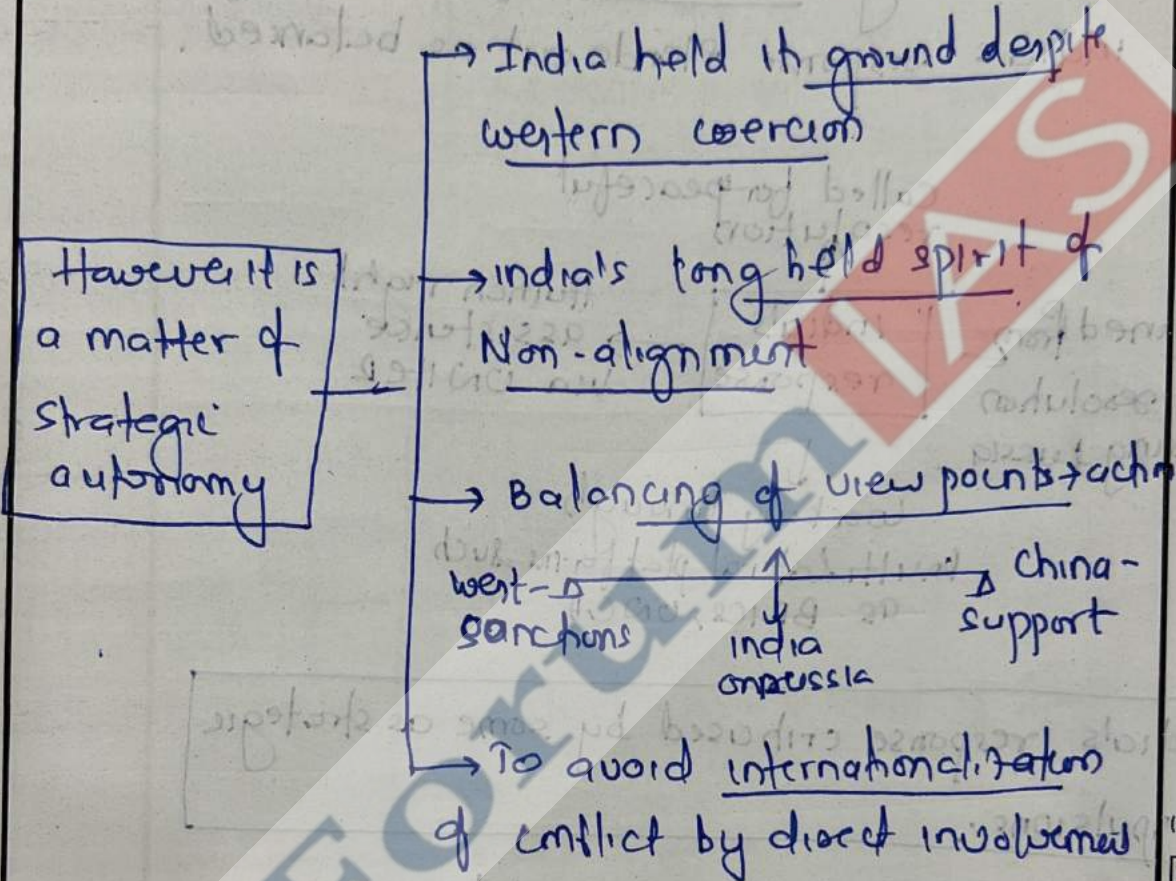
The invasion of Ukraine by Russia has elicited a widely polarised responses. Among those India's response stands out as balanced.



India's response criticised by some as strategic Compulsions:

- ① To safeguard Indo-Russia relations
- ② To avoid creation of Russia-pakistan-china alliance, with India on other side
- ③ To avoid being pulled into the war in any way

④ occupied with neighbourhood issues
eg: Doklam crisis



Thus India has taken a practical and moral stand. It must continue to raise its voice for peace through multilateral fora - in the spirit of 'Vasudeva Kutumbhakam'

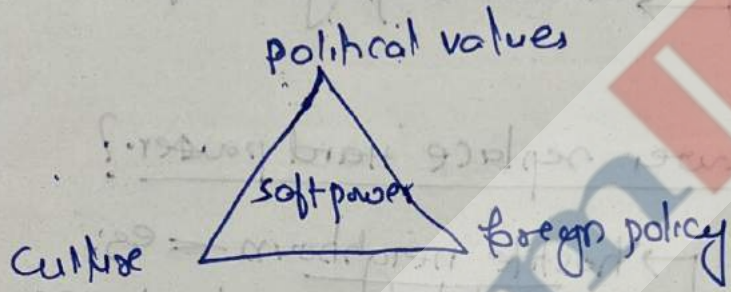
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Q.8) Comment on the utility and effectiveness of soft power for furthering national interest. Can soft power replace hard power in international politics? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

As per Joseph Nye who coined the word, soft power is the ability of a country to influence another without the use of hard power.



Utility of soft power in National interest

- Diffusion of culture - eg: Indian food abroad by diaspora
Countering westernization
- Marketing of Indian product. eg: Indian books on spirituality
- Bilateral deals eg: Indian diaspora role in Indo-US nuclear deal
- Improving ties: eg: Buddhist diplomacy in Nepal
- Global power projection - eg: India as home of yoga & spirituality

Limitations

- diffused in nature
- Non-cooperation by state eg: Pakistan
- slow in reaping benefit

Can soft power replace hard power?

Importance of Hard power

- hostile neighbour - eg: China - ~~Russia~~ ^{Pakistan} two front war
- To create deterrence. eg: Ukraine Crisis
- Military power imbalance eg: Indian v/s Chinese spending on defence

Thus the idea is to combine both to create SMART power diplomacy. This is in fact the crux of ^{king} Ashoka's transition from Bherighosha (war) to Dhamma ghosha (cultural conquest).

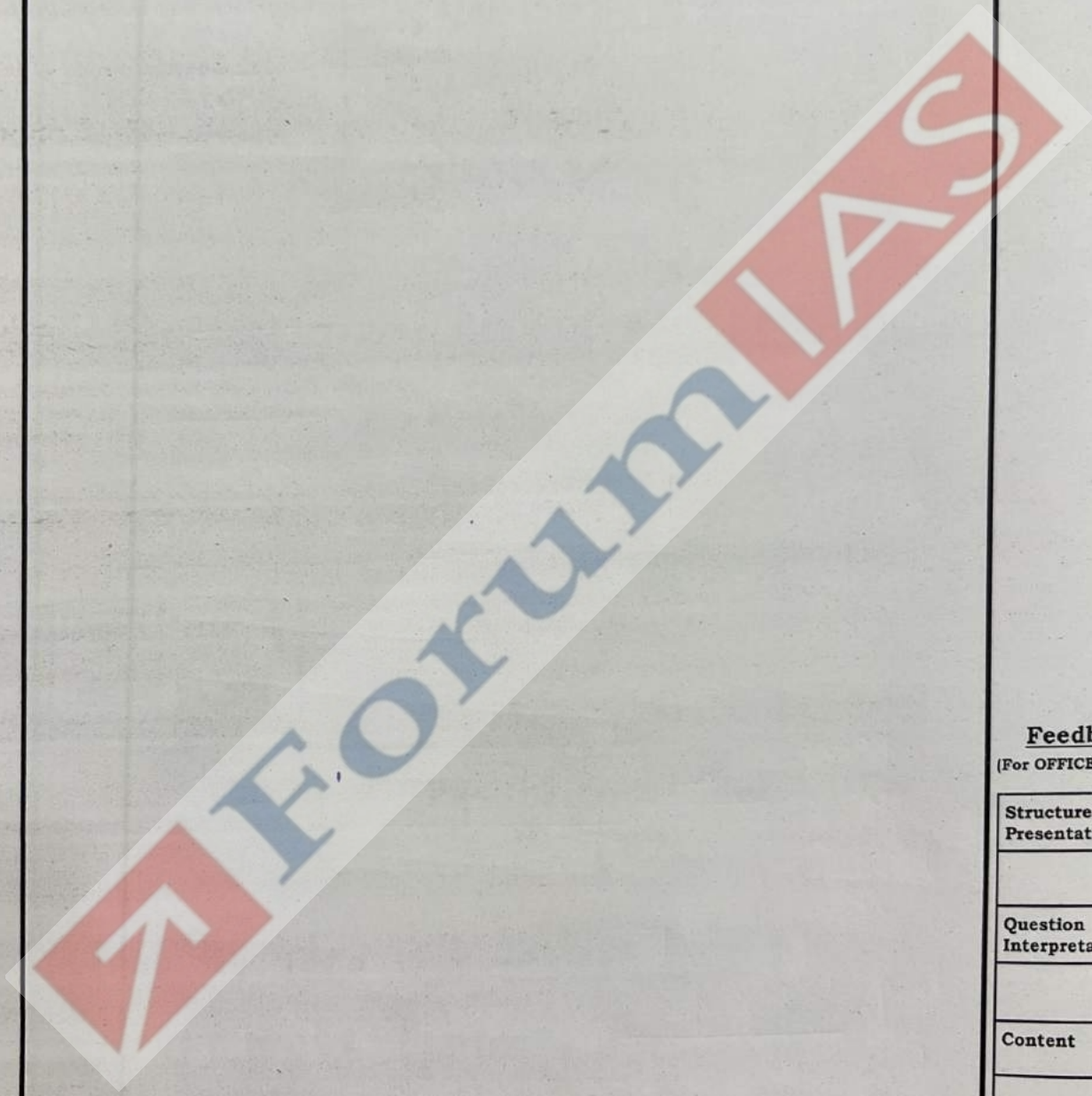
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Q.9) India and Japan may have long enjoyed very cordial relations with substantial shared interests, but it also tends to be one that has been low on ambition, limited in outcomes and high in rhetoric. Critically examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

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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)

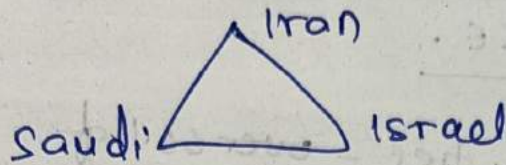
India and West Asia share civilizational ties going back to trade between Indus valley and Mesopotamia in 3000 BCE.

Depth & diversity in India-west Asia relations

- energy ties - over 60% of India's oil & gas imports
- investment - UAE source of investment; India-UAE FTA
- diaspora - 9 mn Indians live in the Gulf
- Remittances - eg: risk of Kerala's economy from Gulf Remittance
- Maritime cooperation - eg: Zayed Talwar military exercises
- strategic - eg: India's ocean to ocean port - to counter string of pearls

Geopolitical hurdles to navigate

① regional rivalries



② ethnic conflict - eg: Sunni-Shia conflict

③ China factor - eg: Iran-China strategic partnership.

④ Anti-immigration policies - eg: Kuwait draft expat bill

Issue based engagement

Non involvement in bilateral disputes

Ways to Manage

improving trade ties to manage disputes

India has always seen West Asia as a part of its extended neighbourhood, and the spirit of mutual benefit should continue to lead the relation.

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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)

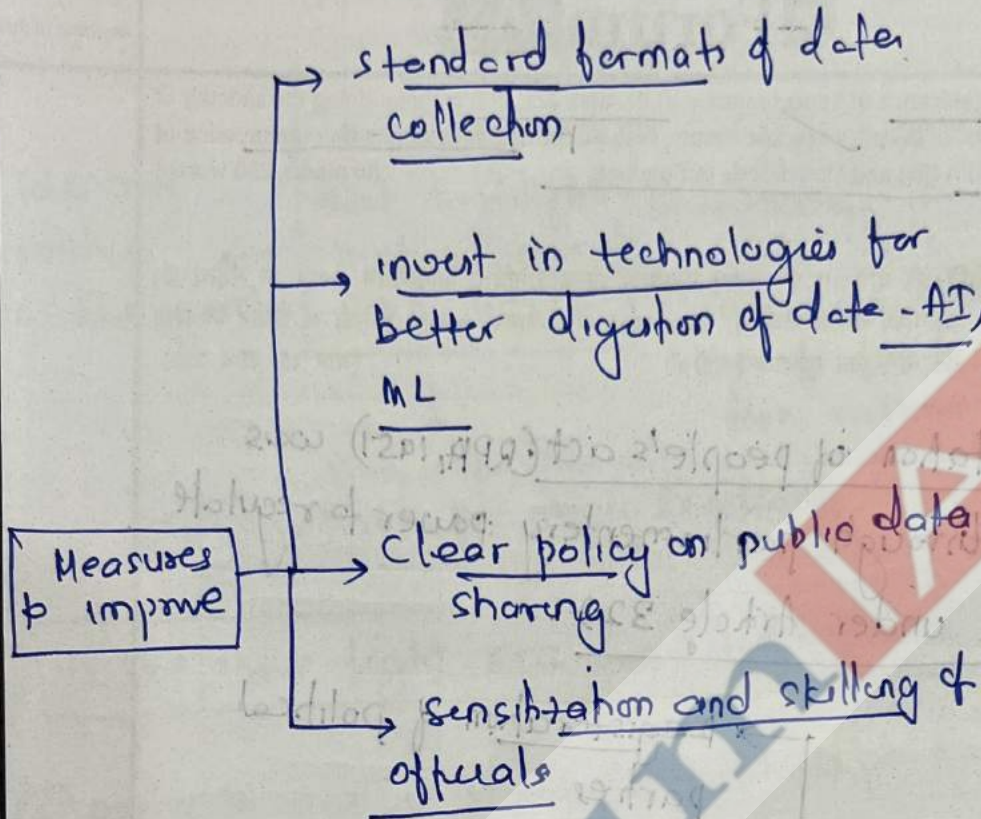
'Data is the new oil' is the slogan of 4th industrial revolution. This is true much beyond economic development - if public sector data is leveraged.

Harnessing public sector data

- data based policy making
eg: Demand for UNPECA through Muster rolls
- proactive decisions
eg: health data to pick up disease outbreaks early
- Raw material for grass root entrepreneurship.
- Counter data monopoly of Bigtech companies
- social engineering - eg: revision of reservation as per need

Bottle necks in public data sharing

- ① Non-standardised collection of data
eg:- No set formats across sectors
- ② Maintenance of data in silos hindering analysis
- ③ Presentation of data is obsolete unreadable forms
- ④ Inadequate skill set to digit data before innovative use.
- ⑤ No Comprehensive legal framework for data sharing
- ⑥ Absence of data security legislation
- ⑦ Official secrets act, which results in redaction of data.



In the era of e-governance 3.0, the focus is on use value of data, which makes leveraging public sector data for development a key pillar of success of e-gov 3.0.

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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)

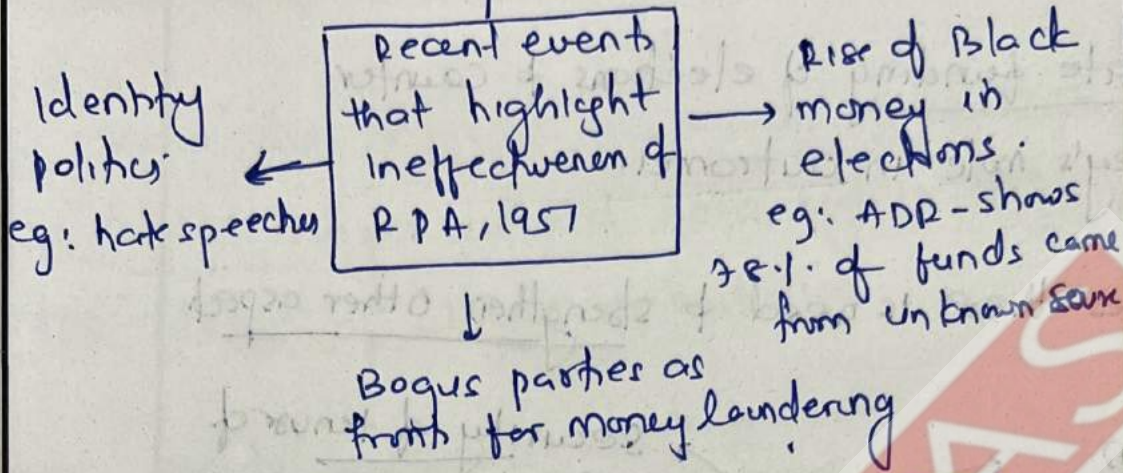
Representation of people's act (RPA, 1951) was enacted through parliamentary power to regulate elections under Article 327.

Significance of RPA in maintaining sanctity of electoral politics

- Registration of political parties
- qualifications for conduct and disqualification
- elucidating electoral offences (section 8A) and corrupt practices (123)
eg: Bribing voters
- Independence of administrative machinery for conduct
- Notification of elections without bias to any party

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17th Lok Sabha have criminal charges

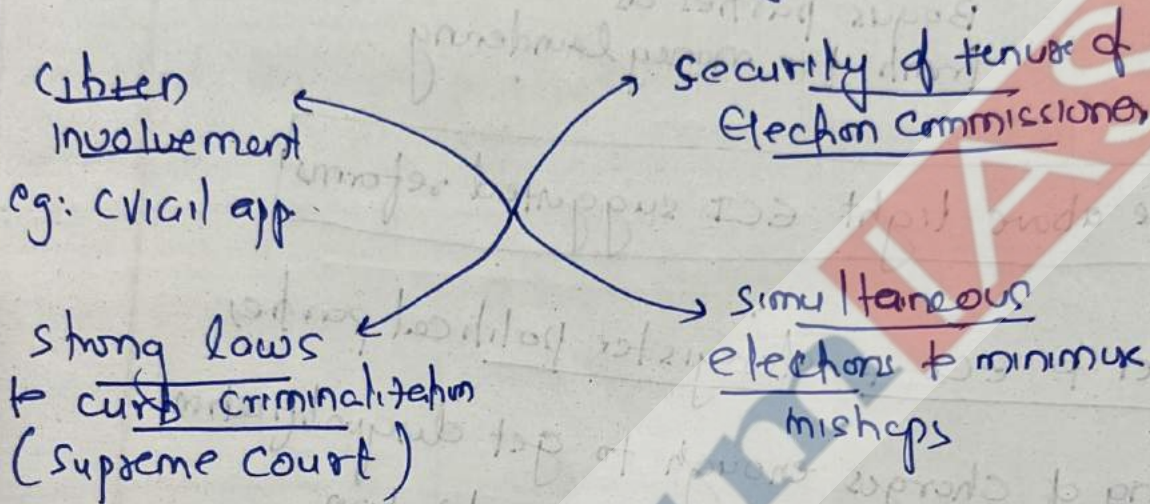


In the above light ECI suggested reforms

- ① power to ECI to deregister political parties
- ② Filing of charges enough to get disqualification under sections → control criminalization.
- ③ Legal backing to Model code of conduct.
- ④ Simplification of procedure for disqualification → quick justice.
- ⑤ Bringing political parties under RTI act, 2005 → transparency
- ⑥ Expenditure limit on parties with in RPA, 1957

② state funding of elections to counter money's role in outcomes.

Besides these is need to strengthen other aspect



As Socrates said, the price we pay for democracy is eternal vigil. This vigilance must come from all actors of society.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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 Q13) 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 was ranked 101 among 116 countries in Global Hunger Index of 2020, highlighting the status of chronic malnutrition

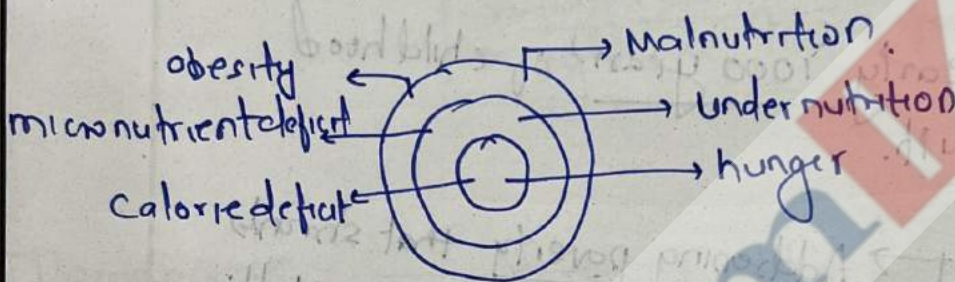


FIG: Malnutrition

Addressing the problems through Nutrition specific interventions

- ① Calories to balanced nutrition - eg: inclusion of millets in PDS
- ② Agricultural diversity to counter cereal centricness
 eg: Tribal Millet Mission of Odisha

③ Awareness on nutrition through campaigns
eg. Food Atlas of India

④ Nutrition labelling of food
eg. FSSAI proposal to label unhealthy food

⑤ Focus on early (1000 years) of childhood for best result.

Nutrition sensitive sectors

→ Addressing poverty that shrinks food budget - \rightarrow s.i. as Multi dimensionality poor

→ women empowerment - literate women better awareness on child nutrition.

→ Addressing patriarchy - to counter female neglect of nutrition eg: less than 100% institutional delivery

→ Healthcare - which influence rate of absorption.
eg: 50% women are anemic which further hinders absorption

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→ WASH sector - for eg: 17% of urban population lives in unhygienic slums

→ social barriers - practice of caste discrimination, untouchability which deprive people of access to food

→ Disaster management - eg: drought leading to food insecurity

Vizianagaram, A.P

Maternal hostels for tribal women to improve maternal health

Best practices

Project Sampurna of Assam

leverage site model and 'Buddy mother' to tackle malnutrition.

Elimination of hunger (SDG 2) is not only a moral responsibility under Art 47, but an imperative to leverage our demographic & gender dividend. Thus multidimensional is the way forward

Feedback

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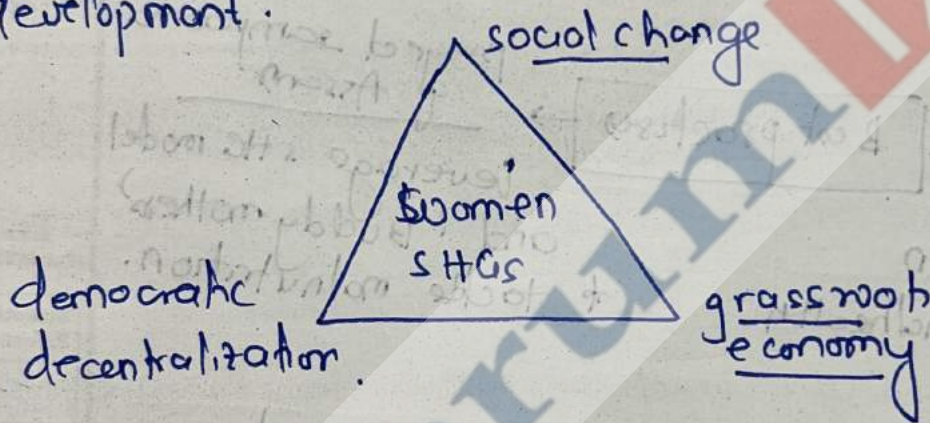
Structure/ Presentation
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Q.14) Self-Help Groups (SHGs) are an effective model of social entrepreneurship for women empowerment and have multiplier effects on developmental processes in rural areas. Elaborate with suitable examples. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Began as leap of faith 15 years ago in Bangladesh today SHGs are seen as best model for women empowerment and grassroots development.



SHGs as model for women empowerment

① Financial inclusion - through microfinance state-bank linkage

② women led enterprises
eg: Lijat paper began with just 80 Rs seed capital from 7 women

→ ③ Employment generation for women
eg: Liffat papad employs 45000 women

→ ④ social networking among women
eg: Nchila Mandals of Hamechal fighting domestic violence

→ ⑤ skill development avenues
eg: kudumbashree - running skill training for women

→ ⑥ social awareness - on issues like hunger, nutrition etc

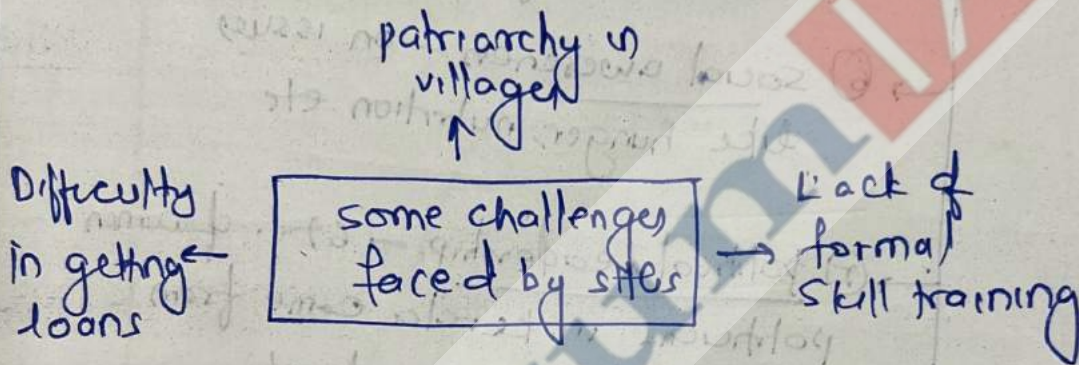
→ ⑦ political leadership - 67% of women politicians in Kerala come from kudumbashree siter network

→ ⑧ participative governance - eg: NPLM implemented through siter models.

This has created Multiplier effect!

① Countering patriarchal notions.

- ② Democratic decentralisation beyond panchayats
- ③ creation of female role models
- ④ Economic development of villagers.
eg: Sarvodaya Manjara of sangareddy oil seed extraction unit.



Recently SERP (Society for elimination of rural poverty) and Flipkart signed a MoU to provide direct market access + credit to SHGs in Telangana. such proactive measures are need to strengthen sties today

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
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Content
Value Addition
Total

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 (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)

preamble of Indian constitution embodies a welfare state. welfare schemes are an integral aspect of Indian democracy.

success of welfare schemes

Pillar of participation

Pillar of accountability

① Reflect aspirations of public: eg. public in framing citizens charter

② Acts as feedback mechanism: eg. social audit of MNRCA

③ Avoids exclusion errors

④ Augmentation through local resources.

① Welfare as a matter of right not discretion

② controls corruption - eg: RTI + question P.D.s. implementation

③ Builds trust with the citizen

④ Responsiveness. eg: grievance redressal mechanism

problems seen in welfare schemes of India

- Top down one size fits all approach
eg: Modern medicine in tribal areas - trust deficit
- Low awareness among people
eg: Fasal Bima Crop Insurance barely 25% penetration
- Inadequate grievance redressal mechanism
- Non-involvement of locals in scheme designing
- diffused accountability of officials in charge
- Corruption at different levels: eg: CAG reports on MNREGA

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Meghalaya
 Making social
 audit of schemes
legally mandatory

Best practices
 in this
 regard

ICRPA model of
 Palliative care
 Leveraging 1500
 NGOs; social
 volunteers and local
 participation

↓
BDO score cards
 in Hatirabagh, Jharkhand
 to ensure accountability

As World Bank highlights nations today need
 to move from good to enabling governance where
people are empowered to solve their own problems. This
 is essentially built on participation and accountability.

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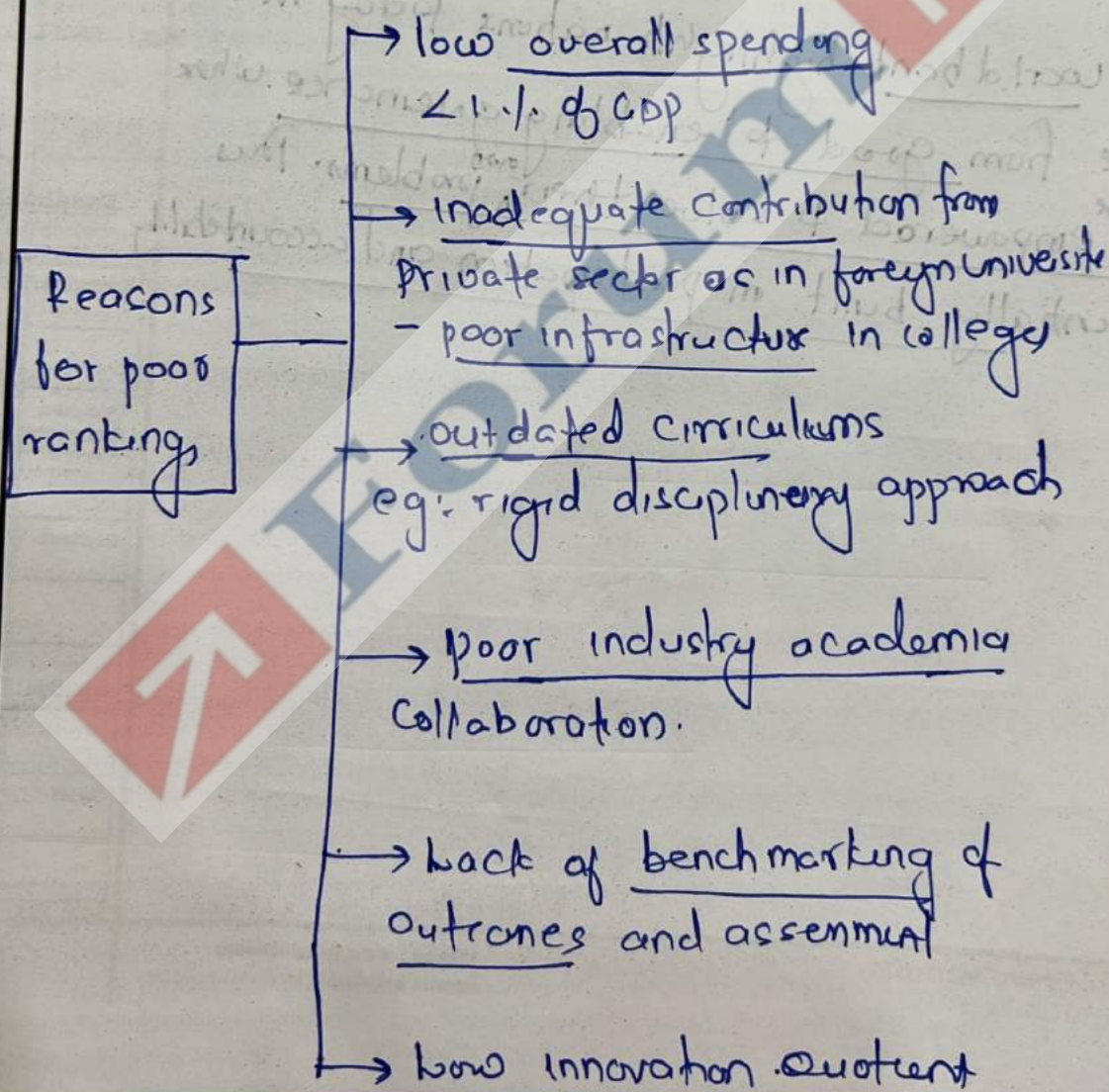
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Q.16) Why do Indian universities find it difficult to break into the ranks of top global universities?
How can Indian institutions of higher education be transformed into global centres of learning?
(15 marks, 250 words)

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)

None of the Indian universities have ever featured in top 100 of world QS rankings, reflecting the status of India's higher education,

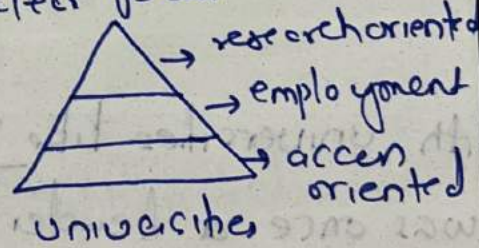


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- eg: leads in research papers but not actual patent
- Microregulation by over-creeping autonomy
- Inadequate foreign collaboration
eg: restrictions on foreign universities
- social barriers - resulting in non-inclusion.
eg: STs just 2% higher education. Dropout of women.

Measures to create global centers of learning

① NITI aayog action agenda suggested three tiered framework, with clear focus



② increased spending

eg: matching grants from government to encourage private sector

③ Academia industrial collaboration - eg: INSPIRE, IMPACT missions.

④ Mandatory internships to promote application orientation

⑤ Benchmarking, outcomes and periodic assessment

Guidelines for multi-disciplinary education

National educational policy ←

Some measures in right direction

→ National academic credit bank

ease of entry of foreign universities

With universities like Tarila and Nelanda India was once a leader in higher education. Today once again we need to become leaders to reap demographic dividend in the age of 4th industrial revolution.

Feedback

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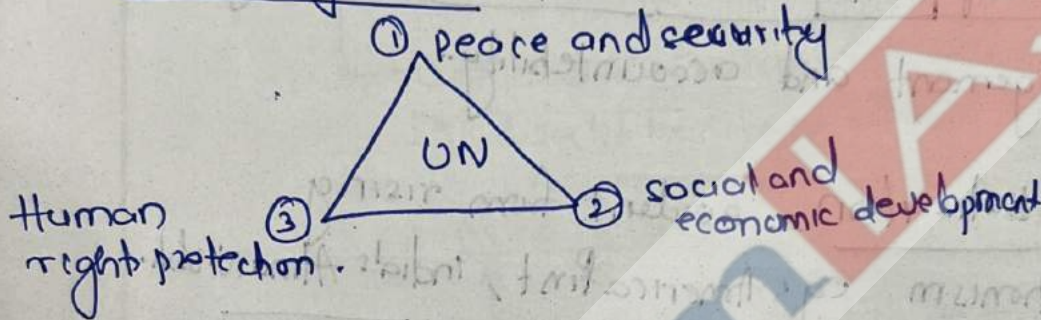
Structure/Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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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 is an intergovernmental body formed in the aftermath of world war II, with clear objectives:



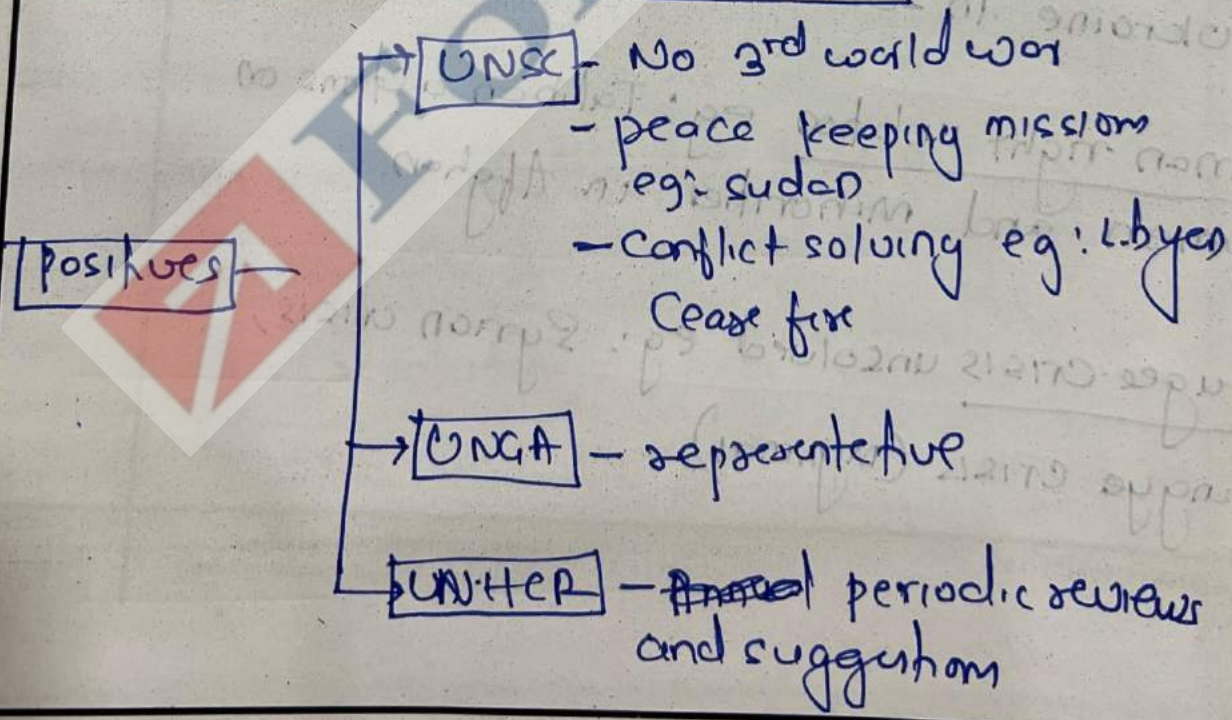
21st century as a failure of UN and its agencies

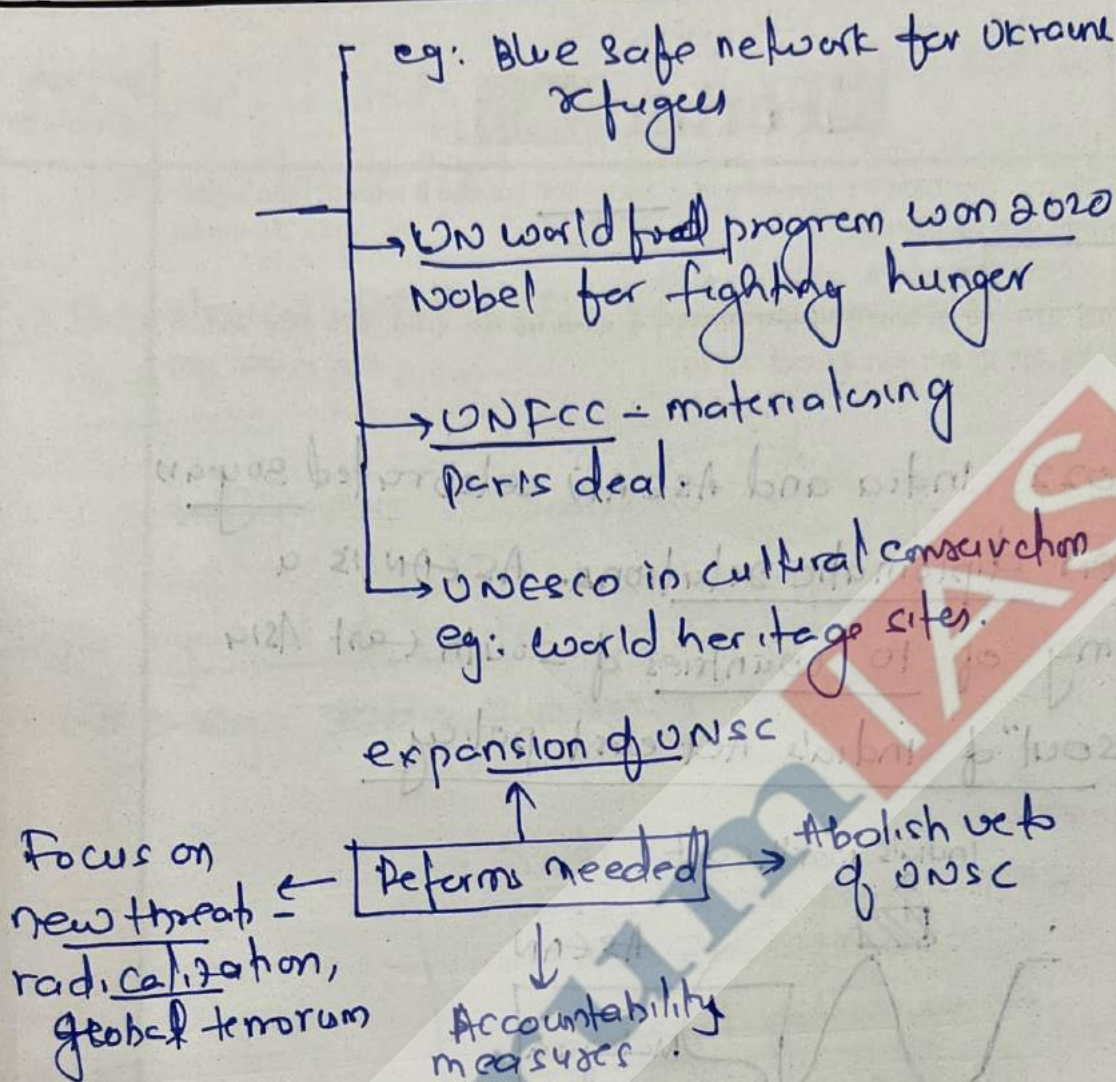
- ① Aggression unstopped - eg: Russian invasion of Ukraine in 2022
- ② Human right violation eg: Taliban actions on women and minorities in Afghanistan.
- ③ Refugee crisis uncolved eg: Syrian crisis, Rohingya crisis (Myanmar)

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- ④ Unrepresentative UNSC - as permanent members vetoed any expansion.
- ⑤ Failure of WTO with COVID-pandemic - origin, management and accountability.
- ⑥ Deglobalisation - evident from rising protectionism eg: America first, India's Atmanirbhar. US-China trade war - failure of WTO
- ⑦ Rise of regional groupings - eg: QUAD, AUKUS, BRICS etc.

However not a complete failure





World without UN is not an option.
Reformed UN is the only option. India with its impeccable history and pluralistic values must be the global voice for such reform

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total



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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)

In 2022 India and ASEAN celebrated 30 years of their diplomatic relations. ASEAN is a grouping of 10 countries of south east Asia and "soul" of India's Act east policy

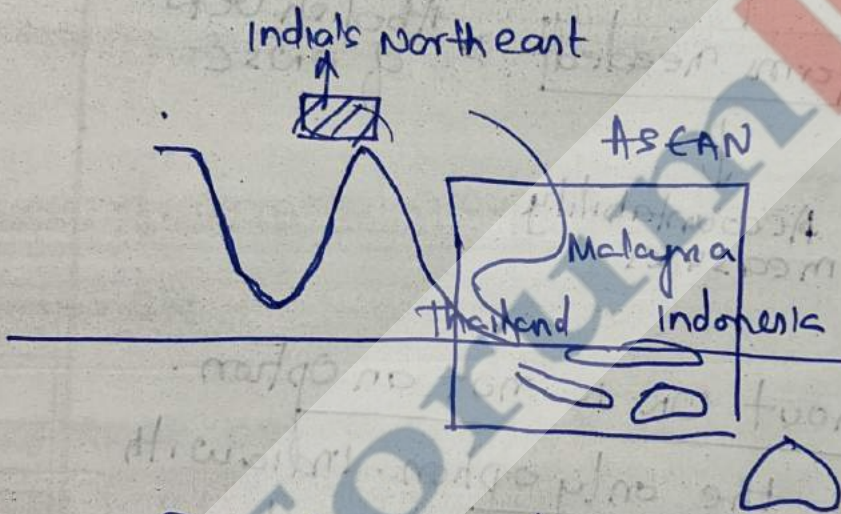


Fig: ASEAN nations

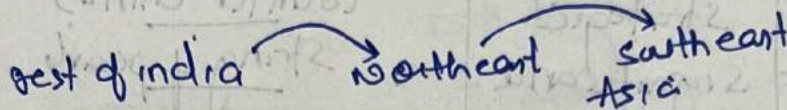
ASEAN and North east India

- ① connectivity - eg: India - Myanmar - Thailand
Connectivity network
- ② investment in region eg: kaladan project

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③ Cultural proximity - easing movement of Indian labour force. eⁿ

④ Developing northeast as India's export hub to east Asia.

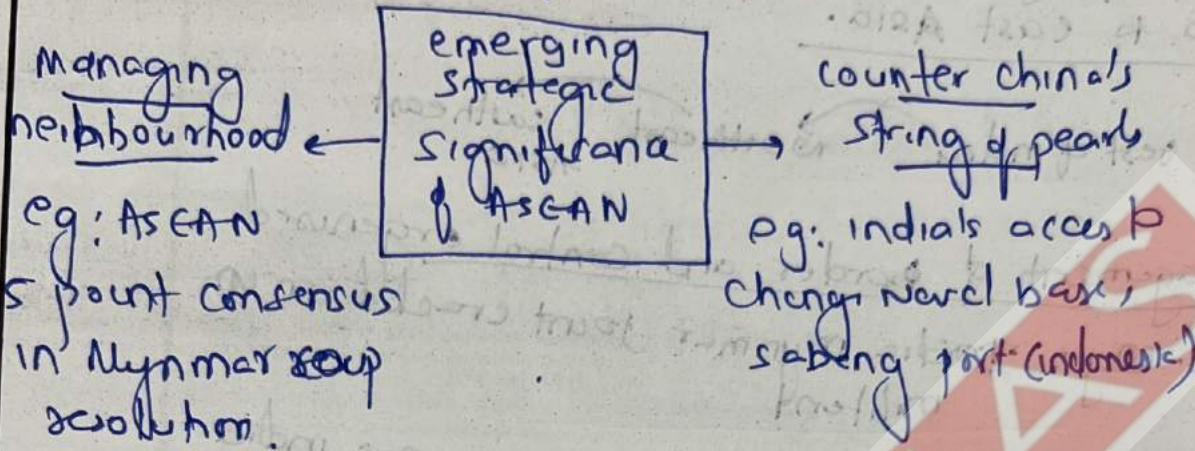


⑤ Management of border and control organised crime - eg: India Myanmar joint crackdown on militant

ASEAN as India's gateway to East Asia → Beyond

- Trade gateway - eg: India ASEAN FTA since 2010
- Investment gateway - eg: ONGC oil fields in South China sea
- Maritime cooperation - eg: defence exercises with Vietnam
- Infrastructure and connectivity in Indo Pacific
For eg: Indo Pacific Economic Framework

rules based order
in indopacific
eg: ASEAN role in scs dispute



Thus Look east naturally evolved into Act east with ASEAN at its heart. Further leveraging soft power, fairly negotiated FTAs, are key to greater cooperation.

Feedback
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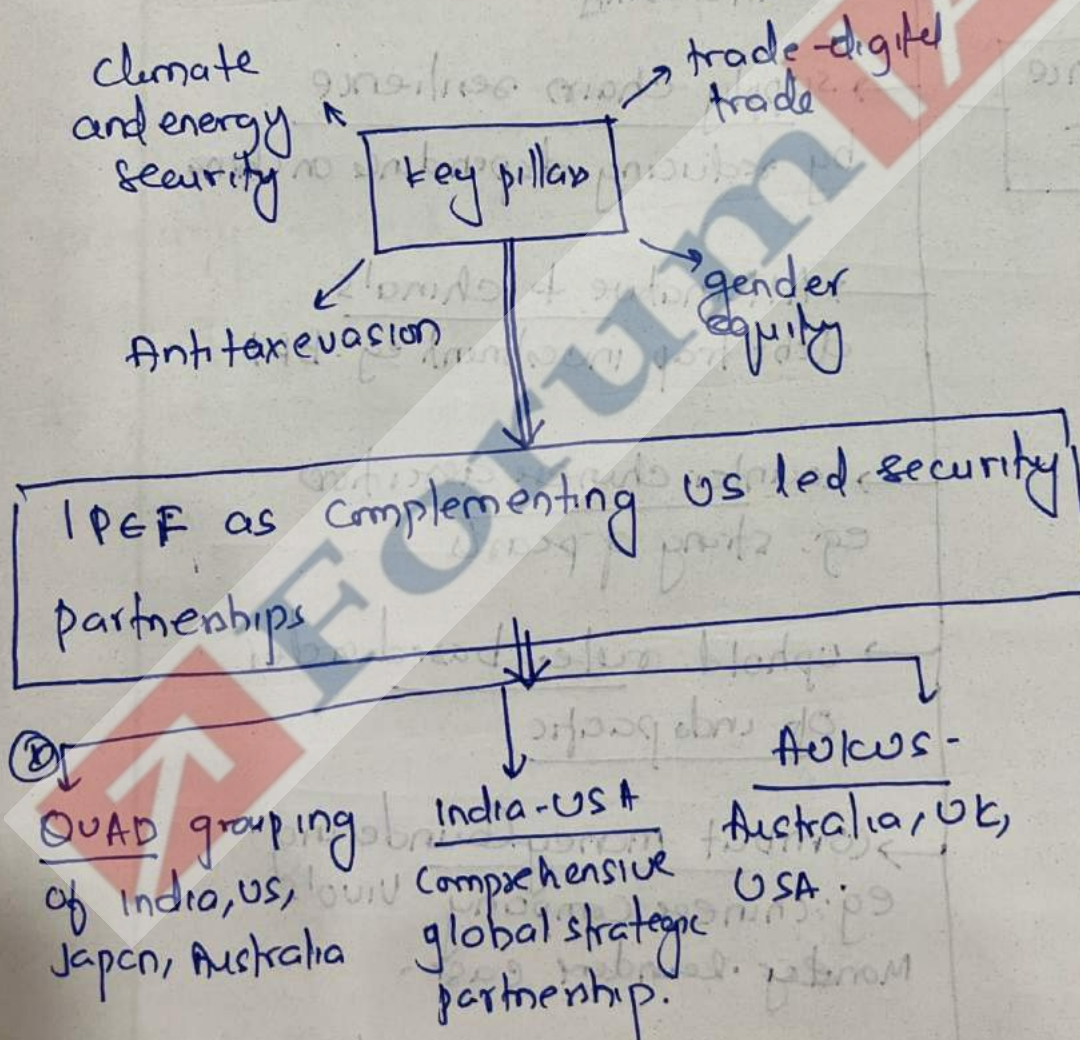
Structure/ Presentation
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Q.19) USA-led Indo-Pacific Economic Framework for prosperity (IPEF) is an economic initiative to complement its existing security partnerships in the Indo-Pacific region. Analyze the significance of and challenges to IPEF in 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)

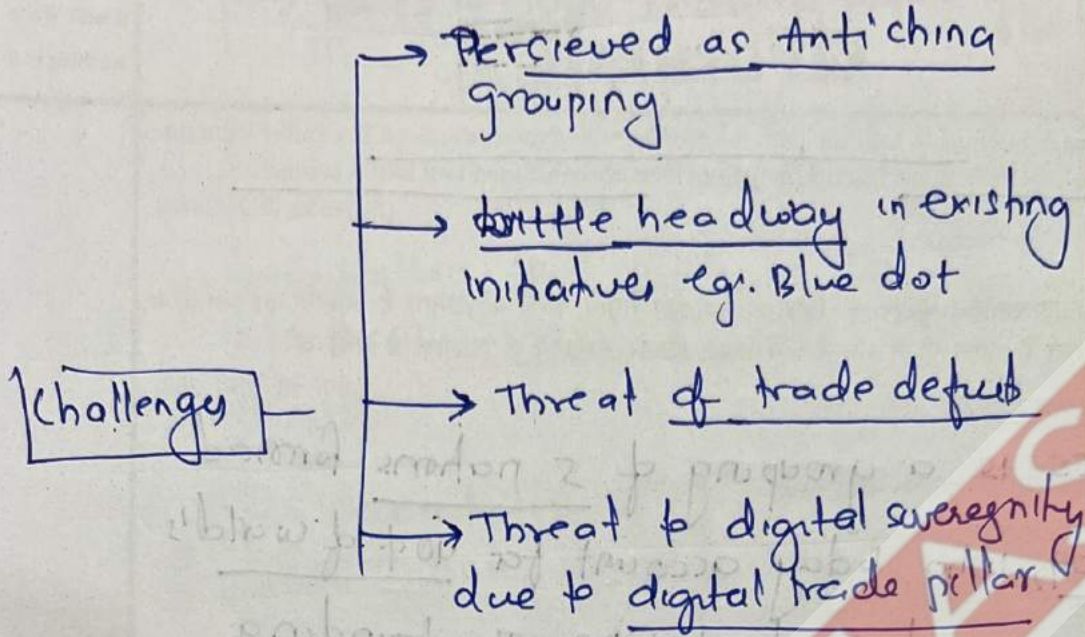
Indo-Pacific Economic ~~initiative~~ ^{framework} is a grouping of 14 indopacific nations with objective of sustainable and resilient indopacific.



Significance of IPEF

- Economic development of developing nations eg: India trade opportunities
- Addressing climate change - given Indian ocean's higher vulnerability
- supply chain resilience by reducing dependence on China
- Alternative to China's debt trap investment eg: BRI
- Counter Chinese assertion eg: string of pearls
- uphold rule based order of Indo Pacific
- combat money laundering eg: Chinese company Vivo's money laundering case.
- Complement others like 'Bluedot' (supply chain resilience initiative)

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However too early to judge outcomes. It certainly reflect the rise of Indo-pacific and Shift of global geopolitics from west → North to global south → east.

Feedback
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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

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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 is a grouping of 5 nations formed in 2009, who today account for 40% of world's population and 20% of GDP. The founding objective was to offer alternative to western dominated multilateralism.

BRICS = Brazil + Russia + India + China + South Africa

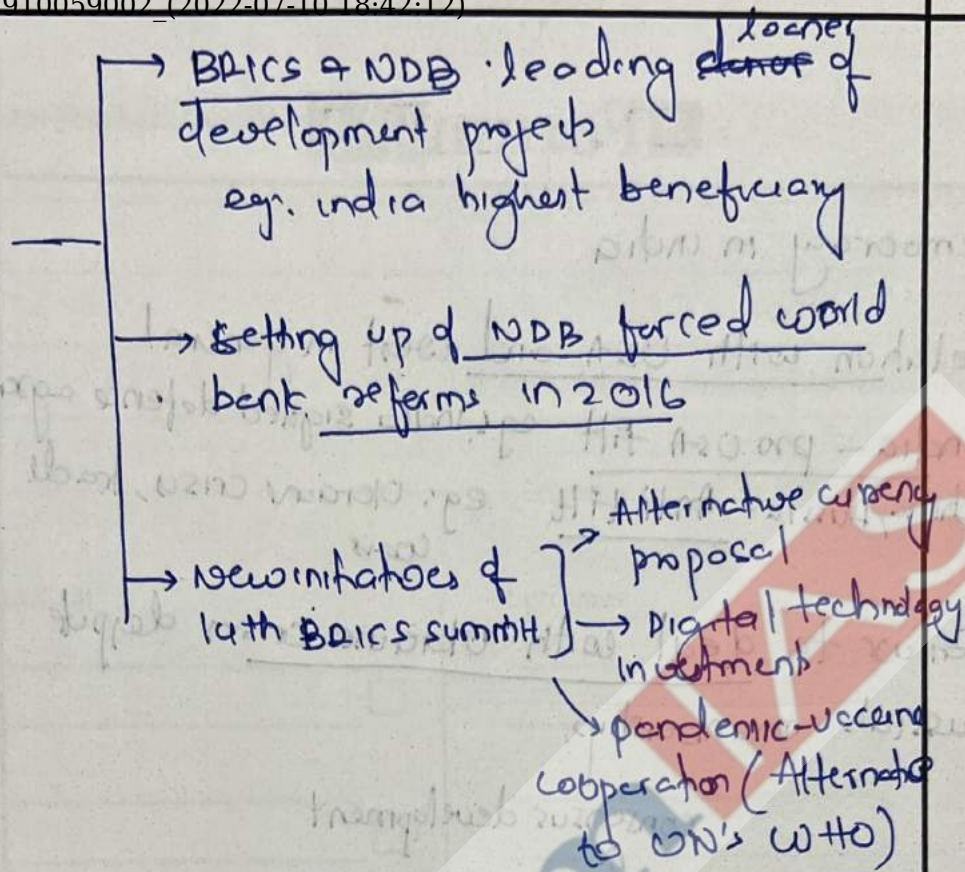
Potential of BRICS to reform multilateralism

→ Founding of new development bank as alternative to world bank

→ contingency reserve arrangement to help developing nations with Bop crisis.

→ Alternative financial payment system (similar to SWIFT)

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However it suffers from inherent contradictions

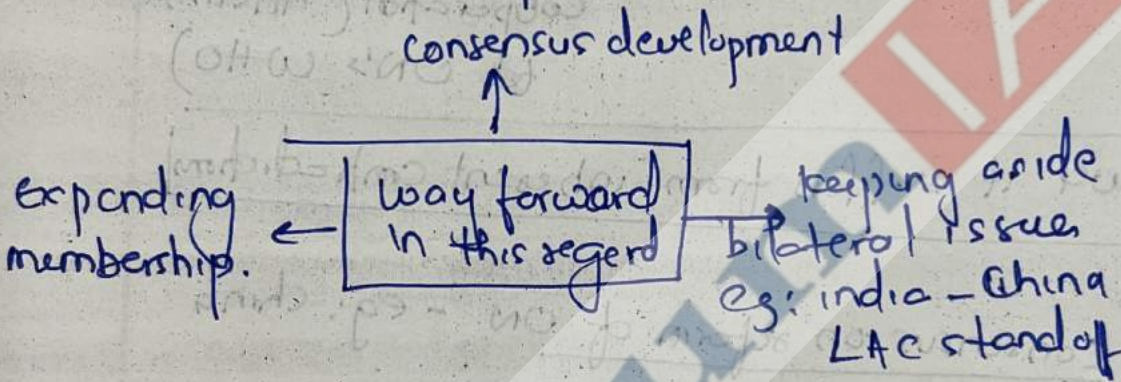
- ① No consensus on reform of UN - eg: china opposes expansion of UNSC
- ② Geographical discontinuity of five nations
- ③ Varied economic status - eg: china on par with west, while Brazil suffers from economic crisis
- ④ Contradicting political system - eg: Communism & authoritarianism in Russia, china V/s

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Democracy in India

⑤ Relation with USA and west in general.
 India - pro USA tilt eg: India signed defence agreement
 China, Russia - Anti tilt eg: Ukraine crisis, trade wars

⑥ Failure to deal with Ukraine crisis despite Russia's membership.



As Mo EXA rightly remarked BRICE survived despite contradictions precisely because it's practical alternative to western multilateralism.
This spirit of reform is what should lead members together.

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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.