

219101.612202.1910131787 (2023-08-17 18:09:13)

Time Allowed: Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MOHAN LAL		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910131787	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	OPNLZNE	Date/दिनांक	17/08/2023

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक		
1			1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें।	
2			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।	
3			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं।	
4			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. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए।	
5			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. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner 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. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :
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Note: You can discuss your evaluated copy with the Mentor. Raise a ticket from your portal to schedule a 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.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

ForumIAS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow** = Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts or each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R** = How your answer performs on the criteria of **presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort** in writing the answer. This affects subjective components of assessment.

219101_612202_1910131787 (2023-08-17 18:09:13)
Q.1) To what extent, in your opinion, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have enabled women led development at the grassroot level?
(10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास को किस हद तक सक्षम बनाया है?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SHG refers to the voluntary association of people to achieve common purpose. India has around 70 lakh SHG's

Women led development through SHG's

- ① Financial inclusion of women
↳ e.g. SHG Bank linkage program → access to credit at cheaper interest rates
- ② Political empowerment of women
↳ e.g. Kadambashree SHG → women taking part in local panchayat election
- ③ Employment opportunities for women
↳ e.g. SEWA → skills for starting self-employment work.
- ④ Business opportunities from home itself
↳ e.g. Lijjat Pappad → earning huge profit by selling pappad

- ⑤ Implementation of govt programme
↳ SHG women running PDS shops
in Maharashtra
- ⑥ Ensuring healthy lives of women
↳ SHG women → handling Anganwadi
services, MDM schemes
- ⑦ Women's contribution in covid management
↳ poorna-shiksha → spreading awareness
through wall painting
↳ Ensuring bank services through credit
linkage → Bank Sakhi programme

However, SHG functioning have many lacunae
which hinders full development of women

- Lacunae**
- ① Lack of literacy among women
↳ only 65% as per census 2011
 - ② Lack of market access,
marketing of products
 - ③ govt ARCH → ~~most~~ SHG based on primitive skill
↳ No substantial gain in quality of life
- Therefore, SHG has certainly helped in
women led development, but much more need
to be done to improve its functioning.

Feedback
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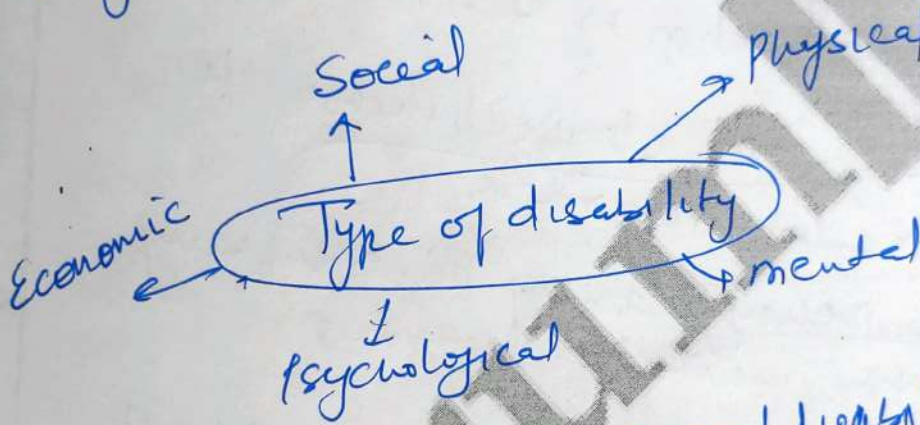
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Please put tick marks in the table. Here G is Good is Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

2. Narrow understanding of disability (2023-08-17 18:00:13) people suffering from mental disorders. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

दिव्यांगता की संकीर्ण समझ ने मानसिक विकारों से पीड़ित लोगों को हाशिए पर डाल दिया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Disability is often seen through the lens of physical disability only. Even the right of person with disability act 2016, only considers this narrow perspective.



Narrow understanding of disability

(1) only physical disability recognition → Eg 40% disability → relaxation in jobs/admission

(2) Mental disorder not recognised as PwD.

(3) Govt programme/policies designed ~~only~~ considering physical disability

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Marginalisation of mental disorders

- ① Lack of dedicated measures for mental disorders
- ② Lack of help in poor health mental conditions
 ↳ e.g. Rising suicide among young population in IITs
- ③ Lack of non-clinical measure for mental disorders
- ④ high poverty among people suffering from mental disorders
- ⑤ Prevalence of stereotype about mental disorders

Hence, disability should be seen from multi-dimensional perspective and necessary changes need to be made for creating proper infrastructure facilities for mental disorders.

Feedback

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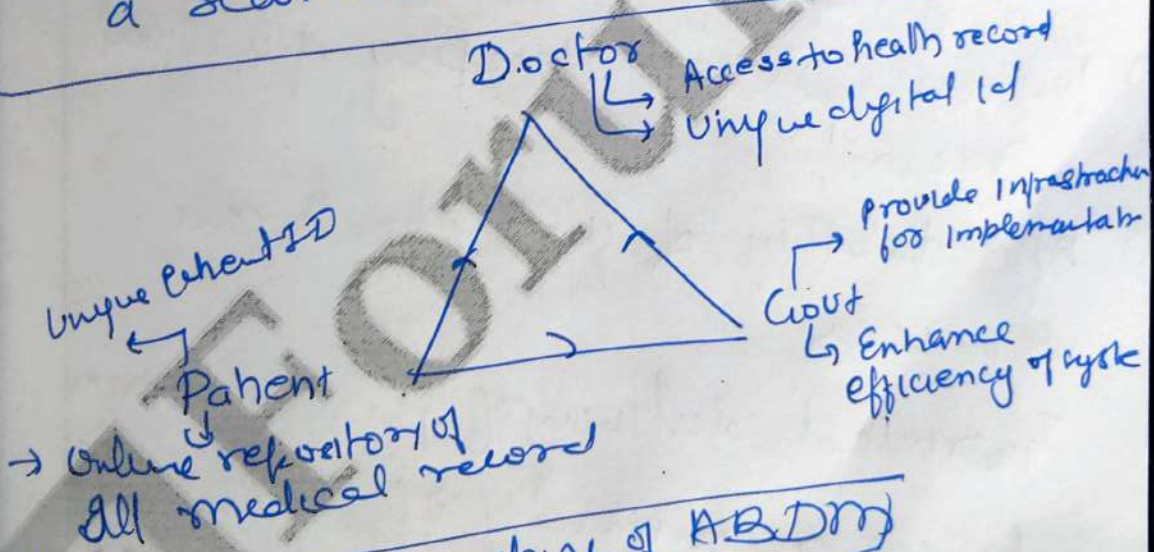
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Q.3) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) addresses the need for interoperability in health services through a unified health interface. Elaborate its significance in digitising the health care ecosystem. (10 marks, 150 words)

आयुष्मान भारत डिजिटल मिशन (ABDM) एक एकीकृत स्वास्थ्य इंटरफेस के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में अंतर-संचालन की आवश्यकता को संबोधित करता है। स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को डिजिटाइज करने में इसके महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ABDM is one of flagship programme of govt of India, launched to address the health problems in the country.

ABDM connect the various stakeholders in healthcare sectors and ensure a seamless operation.



Structure of ABDM
Need for interoperability in healthcare

① Lack of convergence among various stakeholder

- ② Lack of connectivity between primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare systems
- ③ Non-accessibility to patient record to doctors
- ④ Issues in referrals of patient

Significance in digitalization of healthcare

- ① Accessibility to quality health care
↳ e-sanjeevani app → tele-medicine
- ② Improves record keeping of medical record
- ③ Affordability of quality health care services
- ④ Improved delivery of quality services
- ⑤ Enhances accountability of ~~the~~ healthcare system

ABDM has introduced digital revolution in healthcare system. It is in line with the goal of good governance.

Feedb:

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Q.4) Assess the relevance of lateral entry in civil services in making the governance structure more effective, efficient, and people oriented. (10 marks, 150 words)

शासन संरचना को अधिक प्रभावी, कुशल और जनोन्मुख बनाने में सिविल सेवाओं में लेटरल एंट्री की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently, govt of india have invited application for the post of mid level civil servant through open market:

Relevance of lateral entry in civil service

- ① recruitment of best of the best talent from open market
- ② Bring expertise to effectively handle govt programme
↳ Required in data governance
- ③ 2nd ARC → efficient functioning due to competition of regular recruit with lateral entry officers
- ④ → ~~Establish~~ bring experience from private sector
- ⑤ Ensuring transparency in governance

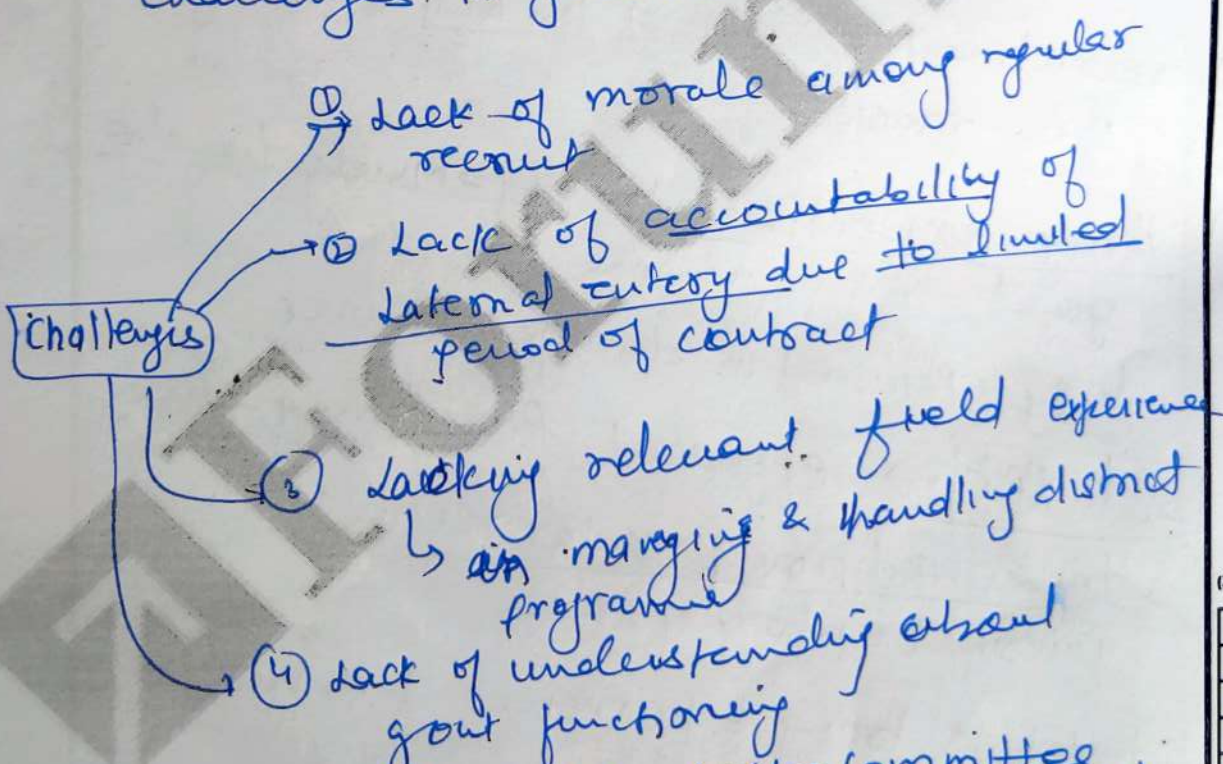
⑤ Effective implementation of govt programme

↳ JAM - implementation requiring effective monitoring

⑦ Improved quality in service delivery

↳ New perspective in policy making.

However, lateral entry poses some challenges in governance.



Various committees like Hota Committee, 2nd ARC have recommended lateral entry. Thus, it will help in making the citizen centric governance

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Q.5) Objectives of a welfare government remains incomplete without a progressive ecosystem for the children's development. Discuss with special emphasis to recently passed Juvenile Justice Amendment Act, 2021. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक कल्याणकारी सरकार का उद्देश्य बच्चों के विकास के लिए एक प्रगतिशील पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के बिना अधूरा रहता है। हाल ही में पारित किशोर न्याय संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per a study by ministry of women and child development, approx. 53% of children faced some form of sexual abuse.

Need for a progressive ecosystem for children's development

- ① Rising cases of child labour
↳ e.g. Baahua Bachao Andolan working for this cause
- ② Increase in consumption of child pornography
↳ especially in worse times
- ③ Cases of child sexual abuse
- ④ Lack of moral education among parents
↳ e.g. Juvenil girl 16 year involved in Noida rape case.
- ⑤ Instances of child trafficking.

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Govt passed juvenile justice amendment act to reform the juvenile justice mechanism in the country.

Steps to develop progressive ecosystem

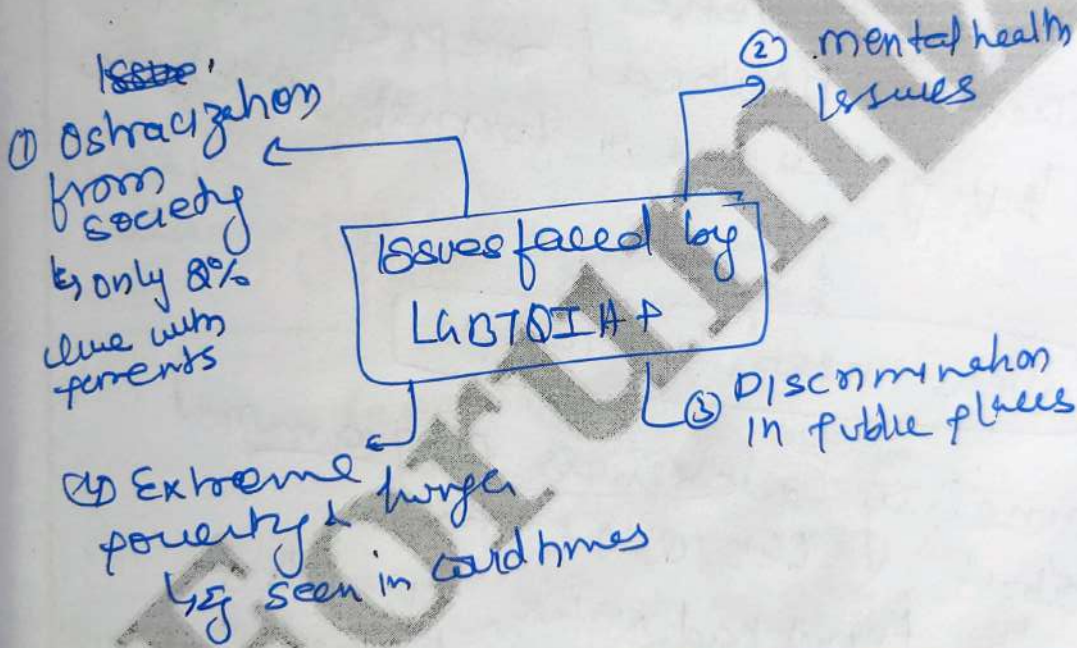
- ① strict implementation of child laws Ex. child labour act.
 - ② Awareness about child helpline number - 1098
 - ③ Sensitization in public offices and schools
 - ④ Ensuring all round development of child → As per NEP 2020
 - ⑤ Introducing sex education in school curriculum & knowledge of bad touch good touch
- Above mentioned step need to be taken to uphold article 39(E) and 39(F) of DPSP → healthy development of child

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Q.6) Decriminalisation of homosexuality by the SC in Navtej Singh Johar case remains a task half done, specially without the socio-political sensitisation about the issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community. Elaborate in light of ongoing debates on same sex marriage. (10 marks, 150 words)

नवतेज सिंह जोहर मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करना अभी भी आधा अधूरा काम है, खासकर LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के सामने आने वाले मुद्दों के बारे में सामाजिक-राजनीतिक संवेदनशीलता के बिना। समलैंगिक विवाह पर चल रही बहस के आलोक में सविस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Supreme court of India decriminalised the section 377 of IPC which deals with homosexuality in Navtej Singh Johar vs UOI case



Need for socio-political sensitisation

1. Non-acceptance of same sex marriage
↳ even considered as health problems by many

- ② Conservation attitude of government in power
↳ Eg Blocking of appointment of ~~any~~ LAST person to SC.
- ③ Stereotypes about LGBTQIA+
↳ Ex considered as curse in many societies
- ④ Lack of political representation
↳ very few are in formal workforce

Steps need to be taken

- ① Launching awareness programmes about LGBTQIA+ rights
↳ Nukkad Natak, TV adds to remove social stigma
- ② Promotion of Inclusive Education
- ③ Bringing LGBTQIA+ community in mainstream society
↳ Eg Reservation given in some states
Legal changes without attitudinal changes will not bring positive result. Embracing a inclusive society is the best solution

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Q.7) India's handling of the Ukraine crisis is borne out of mature strategic thinking rather than mere necessities. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

मौजूदा यूक्रेन संकट में भारत का 'संतुलनकारी व्यवहार' केवल आवश्यकताओं के बजाय परिपक्व रणनीतिक सोच से पैदा हुआ है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Russia - Ukraine conflict is going on from last ~~one~~ year and India is walking on tightrope to balance its stand.

- Necessity of balancing act
- (1) Friendly relation with both Russia and Ukraine
 - (2) Historical legacy
 - ↳ India became NAM member
 - ↳ (3) People to people connect
 - ↳ large number of medical school study in Ukraine

However, balance act not only necessity but mature strategic thinking

- ① Maintaining independent sovereign stand
 - ↳ India
 - ↳ buying discounted oil from Russia even after sanction from west

- ② Russia → age old ties with India
↳ Eg. USSR support in 1971 war against Pakistan
- ③ Philosophy of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam
↳ India known for its soft diplomacy
- ④ Trade relation with both Russia & Ukraine
↳ Sunflower oil from Ukraine
- ⑤ Impact on international security, if support to Ukraine
↳ Russia-China ties + impact on border security
- ⑥ To ensure peaceful neighbourhood
↳ Russia → important player to deal with India's neighbour
- ⑦ Russia → major defense supplier
↳ Eg. S-400 missile system from Russia

Alongside, India always insisted on resolving dispute through dialogue and diplomacy, as it is reflected in PM's working → This is not an era of coqo^{oo}

Q.2191016122021910131787 (2023-08-17 18:09:13) What do you understand by Non-Alignment (NAM)? Is India's foreign policy still guided by the principles of non-alignment? Justify. (10 marks, 150 words)

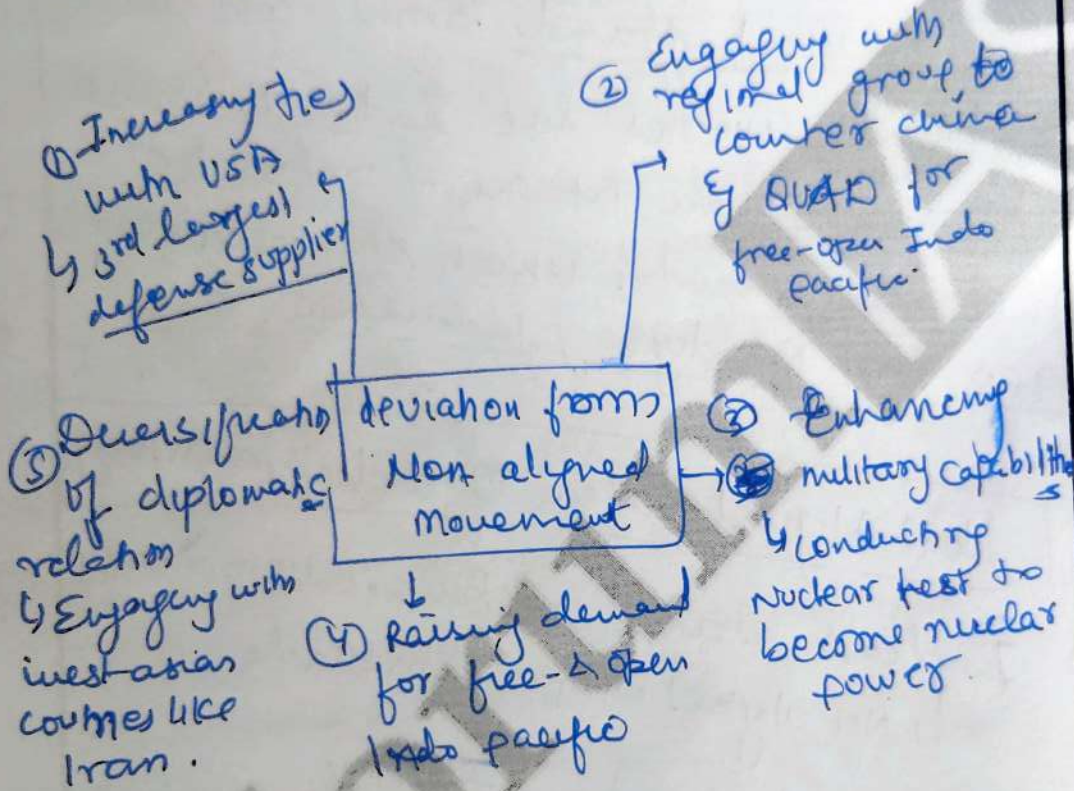
गुटनिरपेक्ष आंदोलन (NAM) से आप क्या समझते हैं? क्या भारत की विदेश नीति अभी भी गुटनिरपेक्षता के सिद्धांतों द्वारा निर्देशित है? औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

NAM refers to group of countries, which took neutral stand amid cold war conditions. Countries like India, Indonesia and Egypt were at the forefront of this movement, which started around 1960 in Bandung, Indonesia.

Non-Aligned nature of India's foreign policy

- ① India's stand in Russia-Ukraine conflict
 - ↳ Not aligned with anyone side
- ② De-hyperation policy
 - ↳ w/o maintaining relation with USA and Russia
- ③ Prioritizing India's interest
 - ↳ buying discounted oil from Russia even after opposition from west
- ④ India being voice of global south
 - ↳ Not taking side with world's major power in G-20

However India had tried to promote her interests, even though it need to deviate from NAM in current geopolitical context



Although India always talked about philosophy of vasudhaiva kutumbakam, resorting to hard power only at the best measure, but it equally challenges to maintain non-aligned nature in emerging multi-polar world.

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Q.9) Built upon common democratic values and shared vision of strategic autonomy, India-France bilateral ties exude a promise of stability, growth, and security in a time of geo-political flux and uncertainty. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

सामान्य लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के साझा दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित, भारत-फ्रांस द्विपक्षीय संबंध मू-राजनीतिक प्रवाह और अनिश्चितता के समय में स्थिरता, विकास और सुरक्षा का वादा करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India - France relationship has completed 25 year. Both countries share a strategic partnership between them.

Significance of India-France relation

- ① Common democratic values
 - ↳ Both countries having democracy
 - ↳ respect for human rights
- ② Respecting sovereignty of each other
- ③ Cooperation at multilateral forum

Promise of stability, growth and security

- ① Good trade relation between both countries

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② Promoting peace in the world

Challenges in relationship

→ Emerging new power Russia-Ukraine war

↳ France being NATO member, condemning Russia attempt to invade Ukraine

↳ India trying to walk on tight rope.

India - France share a long lasting relations between them.

World They can play important role in emerging multipolar world.

Q.10) various सॉफ्ट क्षमता

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Q.10) As an important attribute of soft power, "knowledge diplomacy" has the potential to further various objectives of foreign policy. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

सॉफ्ट पावर के एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण के रूप में, 'नॉलेज डिप्लोमेसी' में विदेश नीति के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is known for its knowledge diplomacy since ancient times from the era of Nalanda University. It is still relevant in our foreign policy.

Potential of knowledge diplomacy

- ① Showy of newer technology to enhance ties
 ↳ e.g. India's UPI → used in Singapore, & other countries
- ② Exchange of knowledge
 ↳ e.g. student exchange programme between countries
- ③ Access to - quality education through diplomacy
 ↳ e.g. Austrian university opening campus in GIFT Ahmedabad

- ④ Enhancing people to people connect
↳ by Know India programme to connect with 2nd generation & SO
 - ⑤ Enhances employment opportunities for Indians
↳ by professional skilled Indian workers in tech world in USA
 - ⑥ Sharing of best technology
↳ by High tech machines used in NAMAI for speedy road construction
 - ⑦ providing security of the nation
↳ by Russia collaborating with India in building Brahmos missile
 - ⑧ Enhances space power of India
↳ by USA - India - developing AZSAK satellite
- In addition to knowledge-diplomacy, other attribute of soft power like cultural & Buddhist (religion), Bollywood, sports (cricket) can also be used to strengthen our foreign relation.

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Q.11) The profound impact of the data revolution and widespread smartphone usage has necessitated the use of digital tools in welfare programmes. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

डेटा क्रांति और व्यापक स्मार्टफोन उपयोग के गहरे प्रभाव ने कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में डिजिटल उपकरणों के उपयोग को आवश्यक बना दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has one of highest smartphones users in the world, which have pushed the need of bringing e-governance in the administration service delivery.

Impact of data revolution and smartphone user

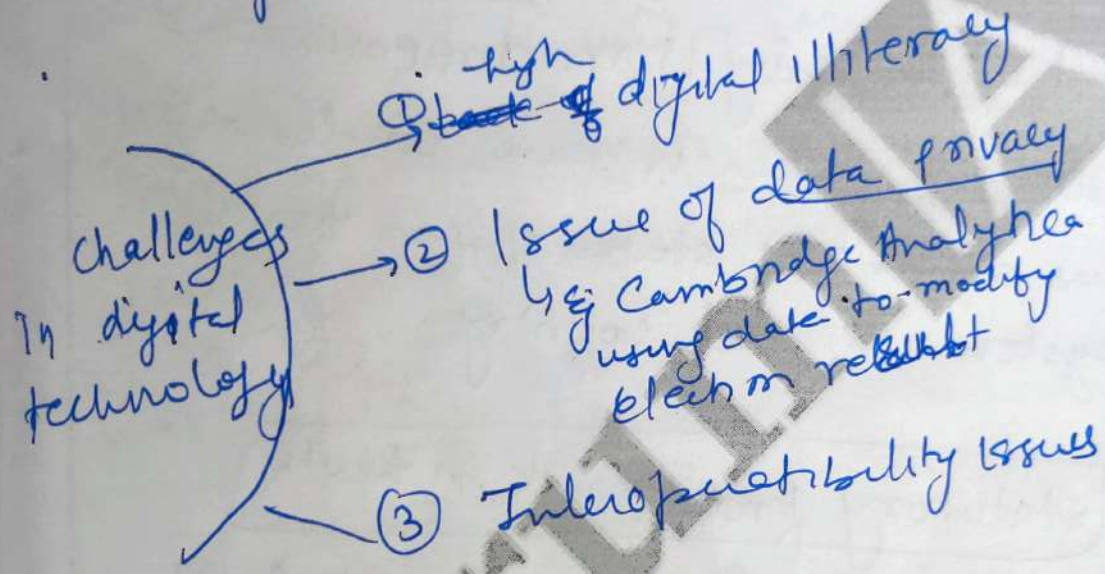
- ① Awareness about digital technology
- ② Competition between telecom leading to reduction in prices
↳ 5G - free data policy → Rise in smartphone user
- ③ Increase in access to information
↳ Empowerment of citizens
- ④ Improved quality of service delivery
↳ e-filing online tax return

Need for use of digital tools in welfare programme

- ① Improved accessibility of govt programme
 - ↳ Eg SWAYAM, NPTEL → online courses to rural villages also
- ② Reduces corruption in service delivery
 - ↳ Ex DBT → reduced/saved 1.78 lakh crore rupees.
- ③ Increased affordability of services
 - ↳ Free of cost health treatment
 - ↳ m e-sanjeevani app → Tele-medicine
- ④ Improved efficiency in the systems
 - ↳ Eg use of JanDhan - Adhar - mobile (JAM) → faster service delivery
- ⑤ Increased accountability & transparency in governance
 - ↳ Eg Rajasthan → Jan soochna portal → voluntary disclosure of information

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- ④ Ease of doing business
↳ single window clearance system
- ⑤ Reduces administrative discretion
↳ Palenness taxation system



Steps to address challenges

- ① Launching digital literacy programme
- ② Bringing strict data privacy laws
↳ As per line of GDPR of European Union
- ③ Start enforcement of data security protocols.

Feedback

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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

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219101_612202_1910131787_12023-08-17 18:09:13) ators in India goes beyond recognition of right to health as fundamental right. Do you think that a statutory framework alone can ameliorate the situation? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में खराब सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों का महत्वपूर्ण कारण स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता न देना है। क्या आपको लगता है कि केवल वैधानिक ढाँचा ही स्थिति को सुधार सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)


According to National Family Health Survey (NFHS) - 5, 57% women of India suffering from anaemia and 38% of children are underweight. This shows the state of poor health system in the country.

Statutory framework in health

- ① Right to health under article 21 of constitution
- ② DPSP article 43 → duty of state to enhance level of nutrition and improve public health
- ③ Right to health, alone can't solve all the health problems in the country.

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mere recognition of issue may not help.
As there are multiple reasons for poor health situation

- ① Shortage of doctors
→ India - patient to doctor ratio → 1500:1
but WHO recommended → 1000:1
- ② Poor primary health infrastructure
- ③ Lack of public expenditure on health care


Category	Percentage Expenditure (%)
National health policy target	2.5%
Current	1.3%
- ④ high out of pocket expenditure
→ 48% (NFHS-5) → WHO Recommendation → 15-20%
- ⑤ Lack of public health care infrastructure
→ NFHS-5 → 90% hospital are from private sectors
- ⑥ Lack of access to safe drinking water and sanitation

Hence, health problems need to look from holistic perspective.

Steps to improve public health

- ① Improving the primary health care system
 - ↳ Ex. Ayushman Bharat Health & wellness center + step in right direction
- ② Increasing the number of MBBS seats
 - ↳ currently, 15 lakh apply for 40,000 seats
- ③ Spreading awareness about healthy practices
 - ↳ majority of health diseases → due to poor lifestyle
- ④ Improving insurance penetration
 - ↳ Ex. Rajasthan govt + Cheeranjivi schemes + collaboration with insurance companies
- ⑤ Effective implementation of govt schemes

Implementation of above measures will help in achieving SDG goal 3 of ensuring healthy lives for all.

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Q.13) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से शिक्षा के बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार एक प्रगतिशील कदम है, लेकिन इसकी अपनी सीमाएँ भी हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Education is the most important weapon which one can use to change the world.
- Nelson Mandela

Digital revolution has also lead to improving education infrastructure.

② → SWAYAM portal for online course

① Shala-Darpan for schools

Digital Intervention in education

④ E-patschala is online repository of books

③ NPTEL → initiative by IIT to provide online course

Advantages of digital intervention

① Accessibility to untapped areas like unacademy. reaching to last mile.

- ② Better affordability
↳ Online courses may be cheaper than offline courses
- ③ Better understanding of concepts
↳ Tools like virtual reality, : enhances understanding
- ④ Flexibility in taking education
↳ online tools can be use with vocational skilling
- ⑤ Access to quality education
↳ Upgrade providing MBA degrees from top-class foreign university.

However, all that glitters is not gold.
Digital invention in education has its limitations too.

- ① Lack of digital literacy
- ② Lack of access to - digital gadget like PC, mobile etc

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- ③ Poor skilling of ~~workers~~ ^{teachers} to implement digital technology
- ④ Poor infrastructure in public school
- ⑤ Lack of awareness about digital technology
- ⑥ misuse of digital tools
Ex chatgpt → used to prepare assignment
- ⑦ Quality issues in higher education
less than 5 University under 200 in QS world ranking from India

Steps to address limitations

- ① Improving digital literacy among citizen
- ② Training to teachers to effective use digital tools
- ③ Improving access to digital gadget
Ex Rajasthan govt giving mobile phones to girls.

Thus digital intervention in education will help in achieving the SDG goals of providing equitable and inclusive quality education.

Feedback

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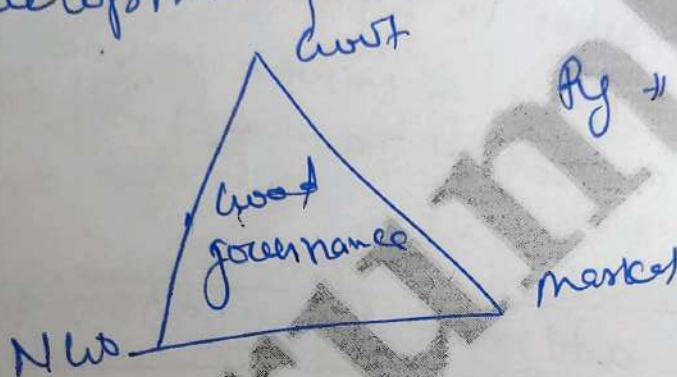
Q.4) The unique attributes and strengths of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the government make them complimentary to one another in the governance and developmental process. Comment. Evaluate the need for effective and progressive regulation of the NGOs.

(15 marks, 250 words)

गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) और सरकार की अनुठी विशेषताओं और शक्तियां उन्हें शासन और विकास प्रक्रिया में एक दूसरे की पूरक बनाती है। टिप्पणी करें। गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रभावी और प्रगतिशील विनियमन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NGOs and govt are two pillars of good governance. They together supplement the work of one another in development process.



NGO & govt → complement to one another

- ① NGO helping in service delivery to untapped area
 e.g. Teach for india NGO → education in rural villages
- ② Availability of research and ground report for policymaking

↳ ARER → survey in education
 ↳ IPCC → to effectively deal with climate change

③ Citizen participation in disaster management
 ↳ Ex Goonj NLD → helping NIDMA in relief work in Bihar, Assam floods

④ Focus on area often neglected by govt
 ↳ Ex Bachpan Bachao Andolan for child labour

⑤ NLD pushes the govt to bring legislation
 ↳ Ex MKSS role in RTE

⑥ Protection of fundamental rights
 ↳ Ex Common Cause & ADR → Right to privacy

⑦ Awareness about govt programme
 ↳ Ex Darwaja band campaign → for sanitation

However, NLDs are suffering from multiple issues

① misuse of foreign fundings
 ↳ Ex Islamic research foundation involved in radicalisation and medicalisation

② halt development process
 ↳ Ex Green Peace → delay in Kudankulam nuclear project

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Issues

- ② Threat to internal security
 - ↳ was involved in terror financing
- ④ creates cultural hurdles
 - ↳ e.g. Ban on Jallikattu in Tamilnadu after petition by PETA
- ④ Halted economic growth
 - ↳ IB Report → New achivism lead to decline in GDP by 3-4% annually

Following steps need to be taken for effective regulation of NCO

- ① Proper implementation of FCRA law
 - ↳ ensuring auditing at regular interval
- ② Bringing National policy on Voluntary organisations
- ③ Red flagging of NCO → involved in illegal activities

Role of NCO in supplementing the development efforts of govt is ~~imperative~~ imperative for sustainable and inclusive growth. But, necessary regulation need to be implement to achieve the goals of new india.

Feedback
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Q.15) How far have Forest Rights Act, 2006 and PESA Act, 1996 been successful in attaining their desired objectives? What needs to be done to improve their implementation on ground?

(15 marks, 250 words)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 और पेसा अधिनियम, 1996 अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में कहीं तक सफल रहे हैं? जमीनी स्तर पर उनके कार्यान्वयन में सुधार के लिए क्या करने की आवश्यकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Forest right act 2006 and PESA act both have been enacted to provide special provision for tribal population of the country and upholding their rights.

Objectives of forest right act 2006

- ↳ to recognise the right of ~~forest~~ schedule tribes and traditional forest dwellers living in forest since ~~last~~ few generation.
- ↳ their control over minor forest product of the forest

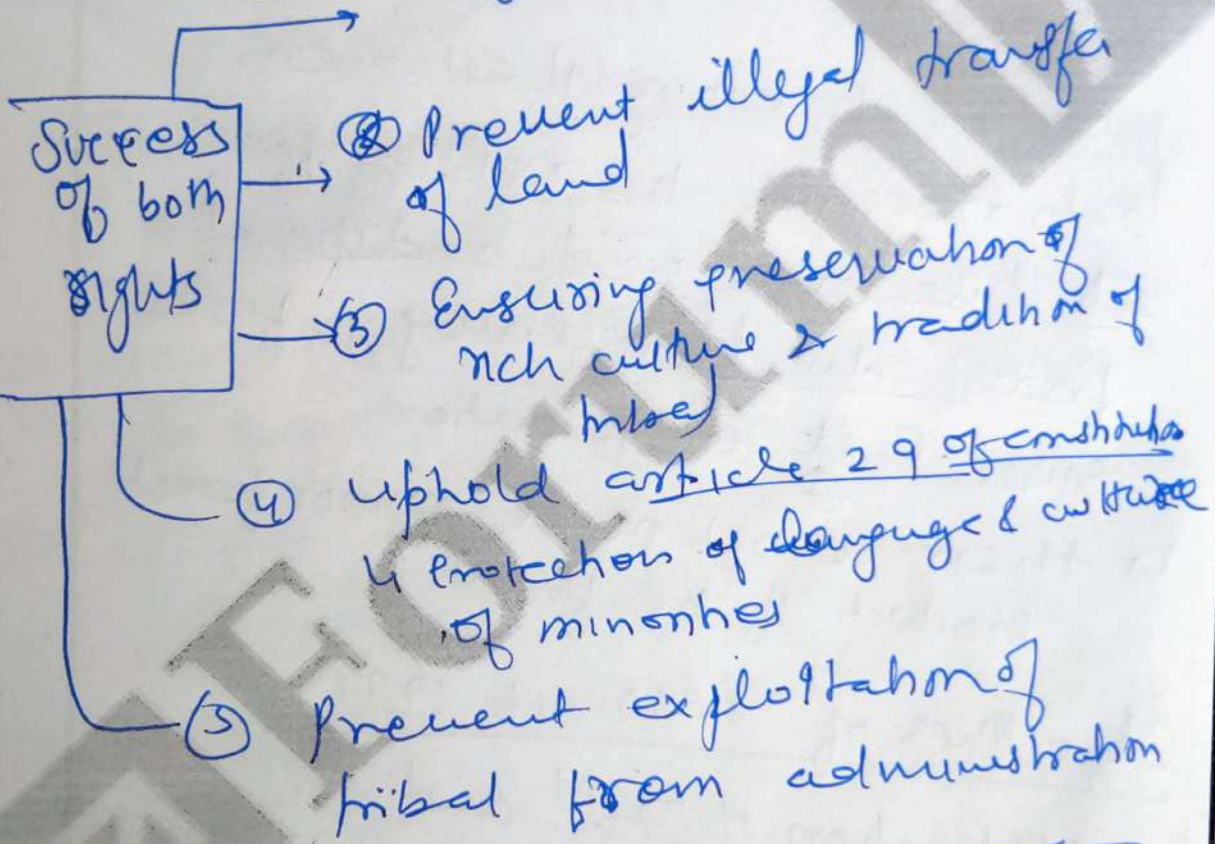
Objectives of PESA Act 1996

- ① Application of 73rd and 74th constitutional amendment to schedule areas of the country with some modifications

② Powers and responsibility of tribal advisory council in scheduled area

③ Permission of tribal body in case of land transfer.

Sec. 10 Recognising rights of tribals



Issues in their implementation

① Delay in providing land rights

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- ① Bypass of rules for faster approval of work
↳ consent of Panchayat often neglected
- ② Lack of accountability and transparency
↳ ownership rights often got denied on false ground
- ③ Corruption due to nexus with land mafia

Steps to Improve Implementation

- ① Timely approval of land rights
- ② Compulsory approval of local panchayat in transfer of land for commercial purposes
- ③ Ensure check and balance to uphold accountability
- ④ Compulsory provision of social audit
- ⑤ Greater convergence between various dept of govt

Both these legislation are a step in right direction in recognising rights of vulnerable section of society, upholding of idea of sabka sam, sabka vikas and sabka vikas

Feedback

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Q.16) Enduring effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated existing issues of poverty and hunger. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

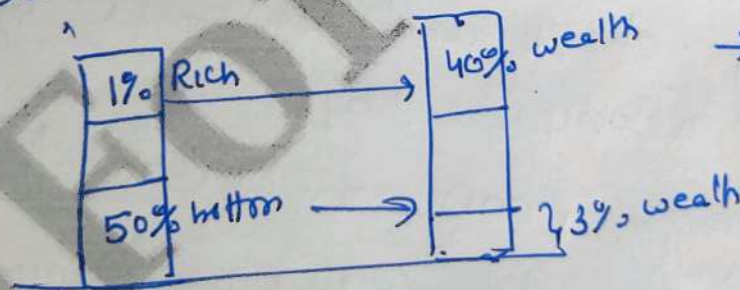
COVID-19 महामारी के स्थायी प्रभावों ने गरीबी और भूख के मौजूदा मुद्दों को बढ़ा दिया है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

As per Niti Aayog, MPI index, 25% of population are present below poverty line in 2021. COVID-19 Pandemic have exacerbated this number.

COVID induced poverty

① Lack of job opportunities
↳ ILO → 90% workforce in informal sectors impacted by COVID-19.

② Increased wealth inequality



→ As per Oxfam inequality report

③ migrant crisis
↳ migrant could not go back to their work in metro cities

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- ④ Issue of disguise employment
↳ since majority involved in agriculture after covid-19.
- ⑤ high inflation in past covid period
↳ consistently above 4% in India
- ⑥ Erosion of savings
↳ lack of saving → continuous expenditure

Covid induced hunger

- ① Covid related health issues
↳ eg → covid recovered patient + funding heart issues
- ② high poverty → lack of food
↳ high wasted & shunted children
- ③ Lack of proper implementation of food programme like - NFSA + PDS scheme
- ④ Lack of effective access to safe drinking water & sanitation

Measures to tackle covid induced poverty and hunger

- ① Targeted intervention to marginalised and vulnerable sections by Rajasthan - Mahangai Rahal camp
- ② Proper implementation of govt wage programme by MGNREGS
- ③ Coordination between center-state to effective transfer of migrants
- ④ Launching skill programmes for youth to enhance employability
- ⑤ High capital expenditure to generate employment

Thus, covid-19 pandemic have ~~stated~~ amplified the issue of poverty & hunger. Effective government intervention required to achieve the ^{SDG} goal of zero poverty and hunger by 2030.

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Q.17) Instability in its neighbourhood combined with displacement and humanitarian crisis don't augur well for India's interest in the region. Elucidate. (15 marks, 250 words)

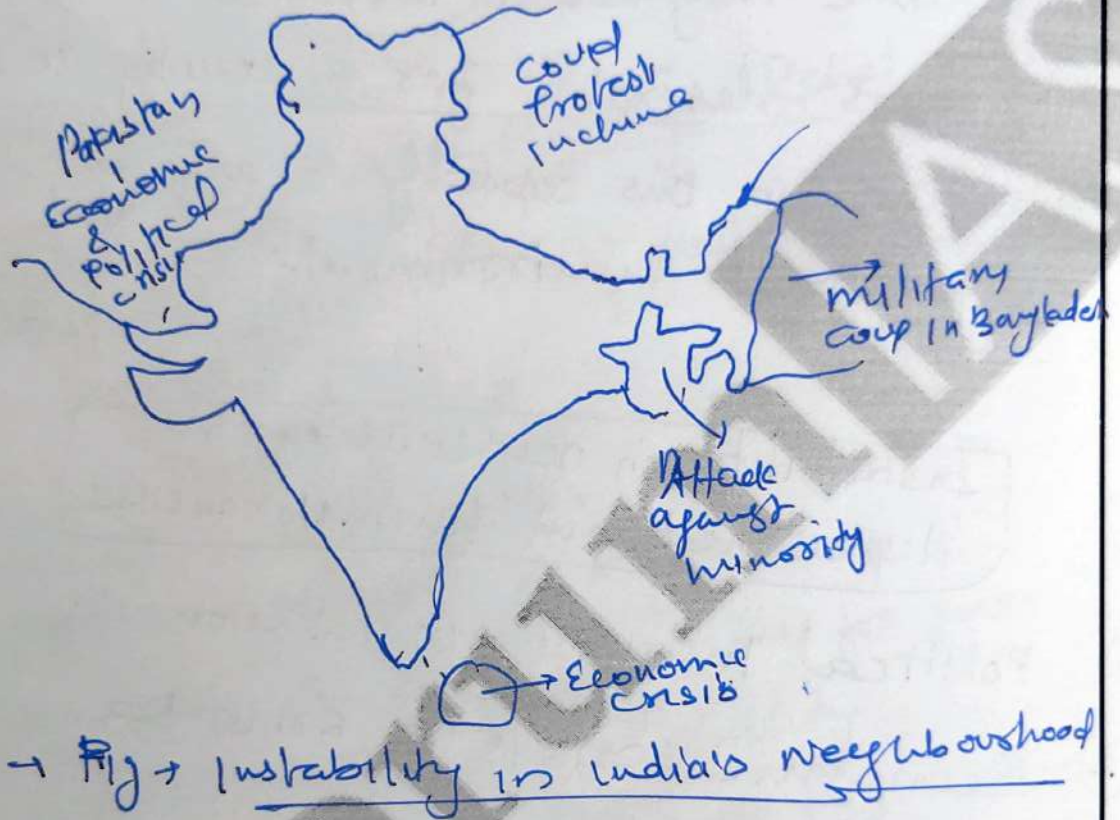
विस्थापन और मानवीय संकट के साथ इसके पड़ोस में अस्थिरता इस क्षेत्र में भारत के हित के लिए शुभ संकेत नहीं है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

A stable neighbour conditions always desirable for a country to advance in this rapidly changing geopolitical environment.

Instability in neighbour with displacement and humanitarian crisis

- ① Political instability in Pakistan
- ② Economic crisis in Sri Lanka and Pakistan
↳ India extended line of credit to Sri Lanka
- ③ Military coup by junta govt in Myanmar
↳ Endanger democratic principle
- ④ Attack against minorities in Bangladesh
↳ Ex Hindu temple being attacked

⑤ Protest against govt due to ~~misman-~~agement of covid situation in china



Impact on India's Interest

- ① Effect on Indian citizens
 - ↳ Tamilians affected by situation of Sri Lanka
- ② Cross border movement of insurgent
 - ↳ due to porous border & unstable condition in Myanmar

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③ Communal violence in India
↳ feeling of revenge to Indian Muslims due to attack on Hindus in Bangladesh

④ Cross-border terrorism due to exists in Pakistan
↳ cases of militant attacks have increased in recent times

⑤ Impact on trade relation between neighbouring countries

Steps India need to take

① Establishing peaceful relations between citizen to prevent violence
↳ Fundamental duty - article 51(A) - spirit of brotherhood amongst fellow citizen

② Living need to aspiration of minority including familiar population

③ Effective law & order management in border states

Thus, India need to effective measure to serve its interest and also try to help neighbouring countries to uphold our neighbourhood first Policy

Feedback

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Q.18) The new cold war between the USA and China may have the effect of casting a long shadow on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के बीच नए शीत युद्ध का प्रभाव प्रशांत से अटलांटिक तक भारत के रणनीतिक हितों पर लंबी छाया डालने का हो सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The quest to become global power in emerging new world order has led to conflicting relation between USA and China, where China is trying to challenge hegemonistic tendencies of USA.

New cold war between USA and China

- ① Trade war between both countries
↳ Both imposing non-tariff barrier against each other.
- ② China's growing belligerence in Indo-Pacific region
↳ USA demanding for free and open Indo Pacific
- ③ Challenge to China's one China policy
↳ Recent visit of USA former speaker Nancy Pelosi in Taiwan.

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- ④ china's debt trap policy
↳ Ex Sri Lanka & Pakistan. economic situation impacted
- ⑤ Diverging view in Russia-Ukraine war
↳ China remains neutral → calling long last friend to Russia
- ⑥ Shifting of production from China to other countries
↳ USA adopting friend shoring policy

⑦ Impact on India's Strategic Interest from Pacific to Atlantic.

- ① Continuous border tension across India-China border
↳ China's escapation trap policy
- ② Threat to India's strategy of Net Security Provider in Indian Ocean
↳ Ex. China's control over Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka & way to surveillance over India

- ③ Demand for free and open Indo-Pacific policy
 - ↳ Ensuring freedom of navigation in the region
- ④ Attack on India's sovereign interest
 - ↳ passing of China Pakistan economic corridor from POK
- ⑤ Affecting India's demand for permanent seat in UNSC
 - ↳ China's opposing to India, while USA favouring India
- ⑥ seizing of opportunity China+1 strategy
 - ↳ USA adopting friend shoring policy with India → Apple shifting production to India

Therefore, India need to follow dehyphenation policy between ~~China~~ and USA, as China being India's immediate neighbour and USA being strategic partner. India also need to prioritize its interest in the region

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Q.19) For creation of a stable, peaceful and prosperous multipolar order, UN Security Council (UNSC) reforms are an urgent imperative. Examine the statement and present a case for India's permanent membership in UNSC. (15 marks, 250 words)

एक स्थिर, शांतिपूर्ण और समृद्ध बहुध्रुवीय व्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (यूएनएससी) के सुधार तत्काल अनिवार्य हैं। बयान की जांच करें और यूएनएससी में भारत की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए एक मामला प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has a long pending demand for permanent seat in UNSC. Even this is one of the key priorities to reform UN system at India's G-20 presidency.

Need for UNSC Reform

- ① No change in its permanent members since many years
 by P-5 member → Russia, USA, UK, China and ~~Germany~~ ~~Japan~~
- ② Issue with veto power of member
 ↳ Not effective to take any ~~effect~~ major decision against member
 Ex Russia blocking condemning Ukraine war in UNSC meeting by using veto power
- ③ Need to enhance its strength as not a true representative of world
 ↳ Currently only 15 member

- ④ Non-inclusion of world emerging powers
 - ↳ Not a single member from global south except China
- ③ Failure to maintain peace & security.
 - ↳ Russia-Ukraine war since last 1 year
 - ↳ Terror activities around the world.

India's demand for permanent membership

- ① India being one of the biggest democracy of world
 - ↳ legacy of talking about peaceful resolution since Non-aligned movement
- ② Rising economic power of India
 - ↳ going to become 3rd largest economy of world
- ③ Concession of including India in UNSC
 - ↳ Bar by few countries like China, major countries like Russia, USA agree to India's demand

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- ④ Large population base → Representing around 1.3 billion population of world
- ⑤ India's positive image in international fora
- ⑥ India leading in taking measures for climate change
↳ PM launching mission lifestyle to guide the world in dealing climate crisis
- ⑦ Large Indian diaspora in various different countries
↳ Parliamentary standing committee → around 1.3 crore people living outside India
- ⑧ India → also a nuclear power country like other P-5.

India demand for ~~permanent membership~~ membership should be at the center stage of emerging multipolar world as India being important pole in this

Feedback

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219109_2022021910131787 (2023-08-17 18:09:13) G20's quest for a more just and polycentric world order, where the voice of the global south is mainstreamed not muzzled. Elucidate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

G20 की अध्यक्षता एक अधिक न्यायपूर्ण और बहुकेंद्रित विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भारत की खोज का प्रतिबिंब है, जहां विश्वव्यापी दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is currently holding the presidency of G-20 for the year 2022-23. In this, external affairs minister said that, 'India would be the voice of global south.'

India's quest for just and polycentric world order

- ① Lack of permanent seat in UNSC
↳ opposed by China & other countries
- ② Excessive burden of climate change
↳ India pressing for demand of common but differentiated responsibility
- ③ membership of nuclear supplier group
↳ should not be privilege of 1 world countries
- ④ Just regulation under WTO agreement
↳ India continuously pressing for settling Doha round of talks

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⑤ China's growing belligerence in Indo-Pacific region
↳ Demand for free and open Indo-Pacific

II
India bring
voice of
Global
south

① Raise the voice of Global South at multilateral forum like G20

② Historical legacy since the time of Non-aligned movement (NAM)

③ Global south not given enough importance by I world countries

Challenges in polycentric world order demanded by India

① Internal friction between countries

↳ USA - China - Russia rivalry
↳ become global power

② Lack of rule based global order

↳ Russia - Ukraine war couldn't be handled well

③ ~~to~~ unsuccessful experience of
NAM ; G-77

④ Instability in India's neighbours
like Sri Lanka & Pakistan
economic crisis

⑤ Lack of military power among
global south countries

Steps to ensuring 'just & polycentric world'

① Enhancing people to people connect
like cricket, Hollywood → promoted

② Demanding just & rules based order
at multilateral forum like UN, G-20.

③ Conducting regular meeting to
strengthen the relationship

'Voice of global south should be kept
at center of India's G-20 presidency

as it reflected in Theme of vasudhaiva
kutumbakam → one earth, one family, one future

Feedback
(For OFFICERS)

#	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
AWIS				
CD & VA				
S & P				
P & R				

Please put marks in this table.
Here G is Good, A is Average, P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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.