

TEST CODE 6 1 2 2 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – Sectional Test #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours  
समय : तीन घंटे**ForumIAS**Maximum Marks : 250  
अधिकतम अंक : 250**GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन**

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Tunike Daniya		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	19101 29110	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	1900	Date/दिनांक	17 July, 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. 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।	
1			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।	
2			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।	
3			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।	
4			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		<b>For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 12 : 35	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 2:47
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input checked="" 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।			<b>For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु</b>	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**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.

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## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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### 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 the 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 the 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 and 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 and 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 the subjective components of assessment.

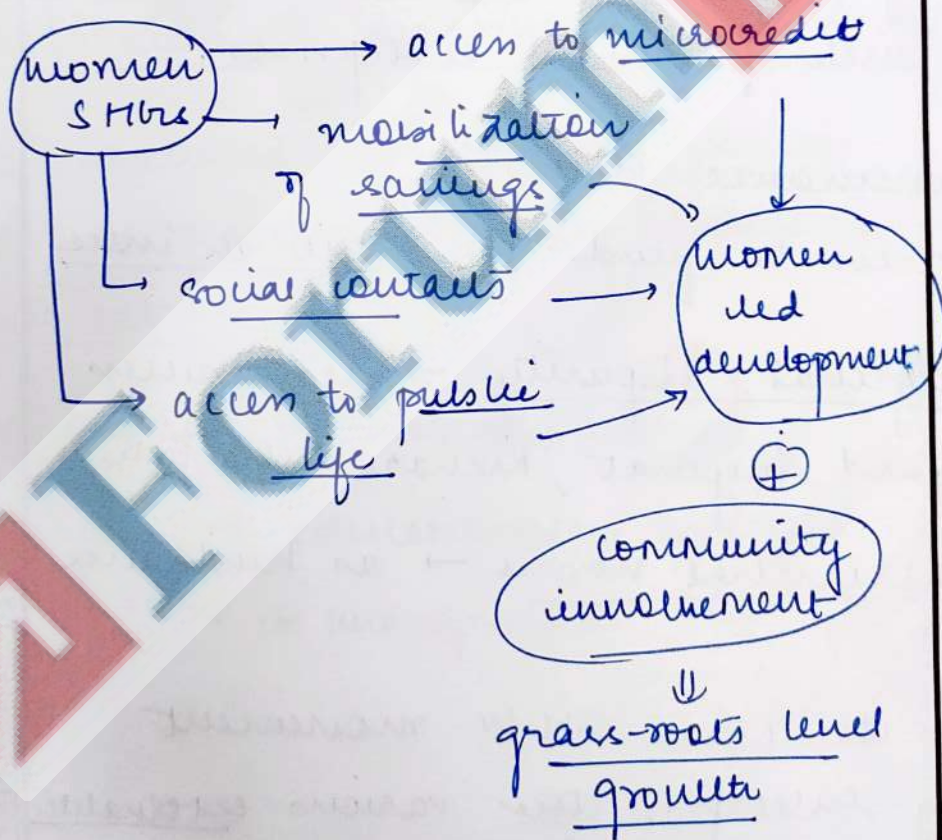




Q.1) To what extent, in your opinion, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have enabled women led development at the grassroot level? (10 marks, 150 words)

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)

SHGs are viewed as vehicles to break the vicious cycle of poverty and exclusion and as means of women empowerment.



- improved financial inclusion
  - ↑ed bargaining power
  - women SHGs → more successful than others
- Ex: Ujjat Papad.

## Issues remain

- very few SHGs are able to scale up to levels of small enterprises.
- governance issues
- access to funds is still an issue
- regional disparity → less success beyond Gujarat, Maharashtra etc
- patriarchal norms → as hindrance

Thus to make SHGs movement truly successful, the various externalities also have to be considered.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Narrow understanding of disability has marginalised 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 understood in terms of physical disability it leads to exclusion of a large number of people with mental illness.

Narrow view of disability → marginalization

→ Not included in framing policies and not protected under Provisions  
PwD act

→ No benefit of reservation  
therefore → educationally backward  
→ unemployed  
→ considered as burden  
↓  
marginalized

→ Stigmatization and lack of care

→ violates Article 21 → right to dignified life.

## Measures

- Mental Health Act
- PWD act → must be amended to include mental disorders.
- Improving healthcare infrastructure and training medical professionals.
- Sensitization of front line staff, inculcation of empathy and compassion.
- Empowering PRIs and ULBs to collect relevant data on such patients.

To make 'Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas' with 'Sabka Vishwas' a reality, India cannot be blind to the section of population with mental disorders.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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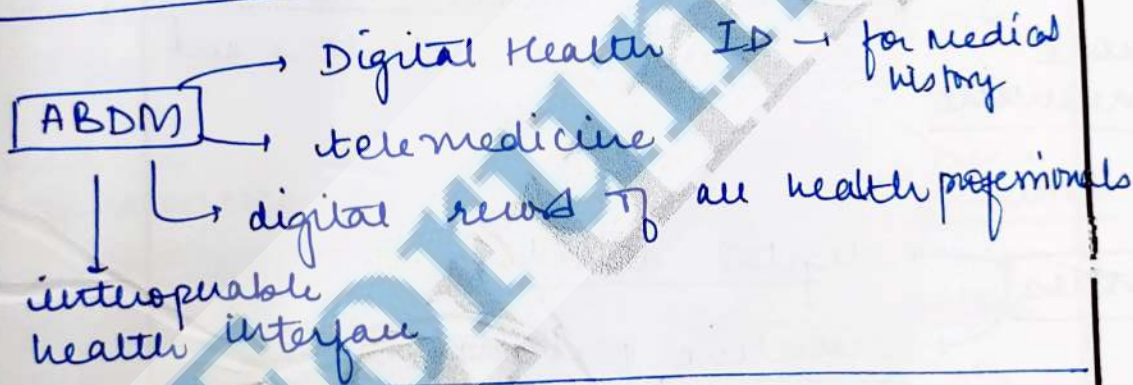
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.3) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) addresses the need for interoperability in health services through a unified health interface. Elaborate its significance in digitising the health care ecosystem. (10 marks, 150 words)

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 डिजिटलाइज करने में इसके महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ayushman Bharat Mission proved to be instrumental in healthcare. Thus, government has now introduced ABDM to further streamline the process and increase interoperability.

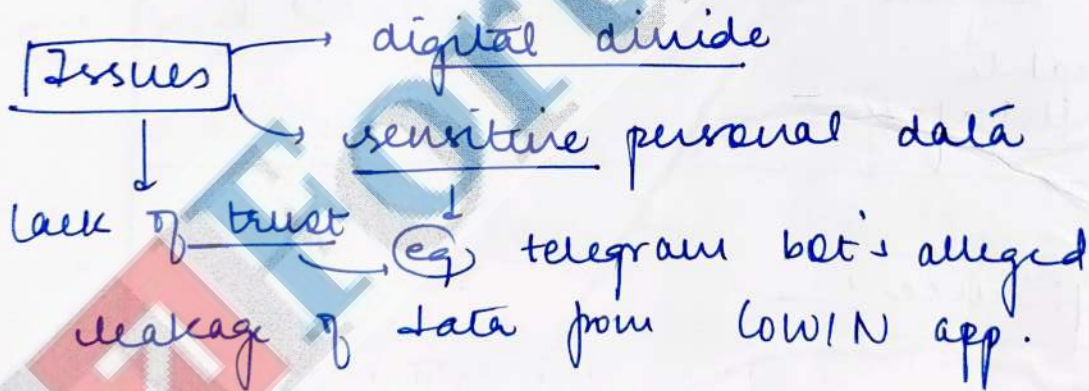


Significance! -

→ Digital records of medical history will help doctors to decide treatment.

→ will help identify persons by making management of health records easier.

- Data Registry of medical professionals will reduce quackery and promote transparency.
- Anonymized data may be used to analyse trends.
- Telemedicine → increase reach
  - ↳ bridge rural-urban divide in doctors and nurses
  - more convenient



India must address the challenges and adopt ABDM in a way that democratizes access to health care,

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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TOTAL MARKS

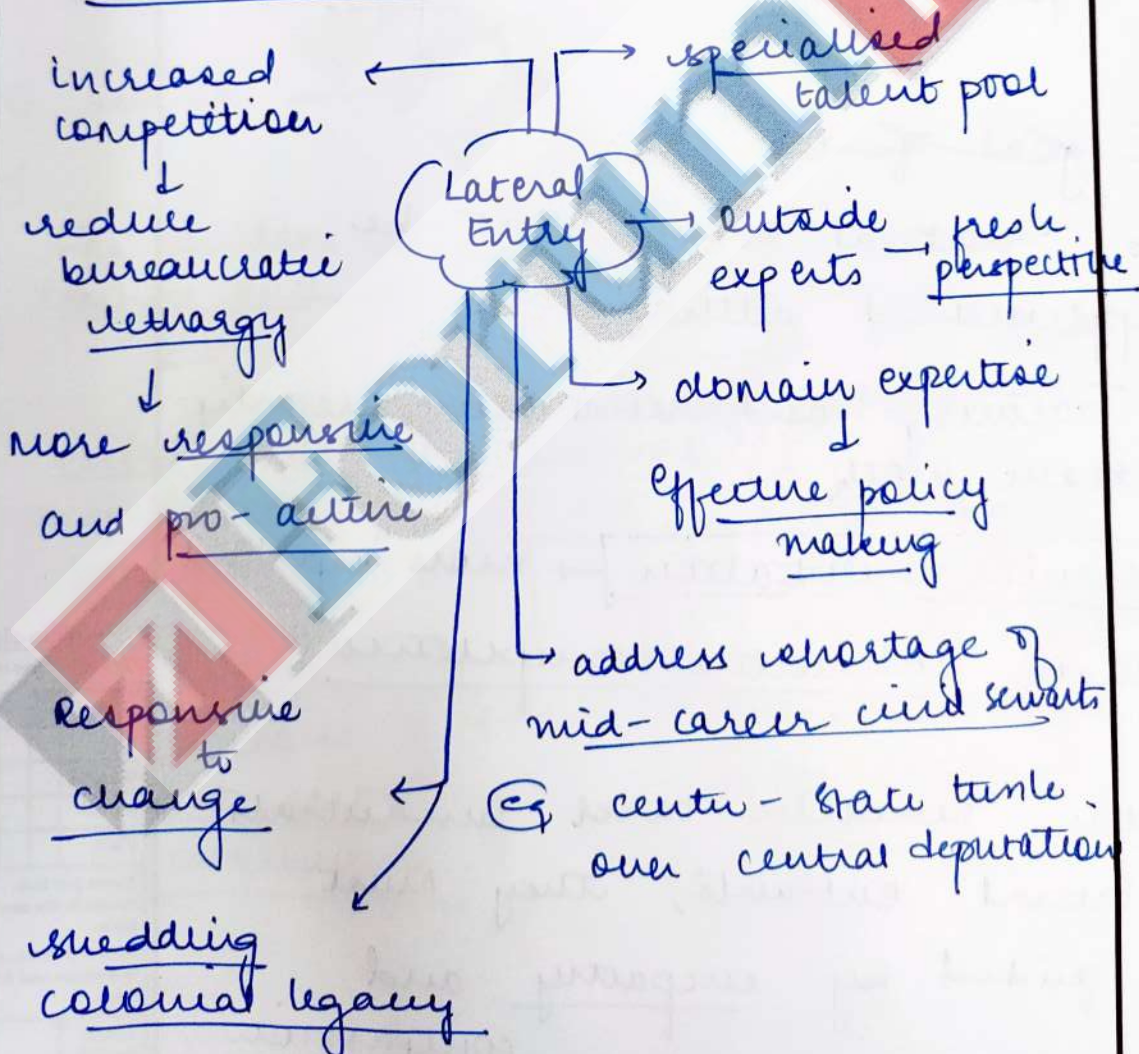


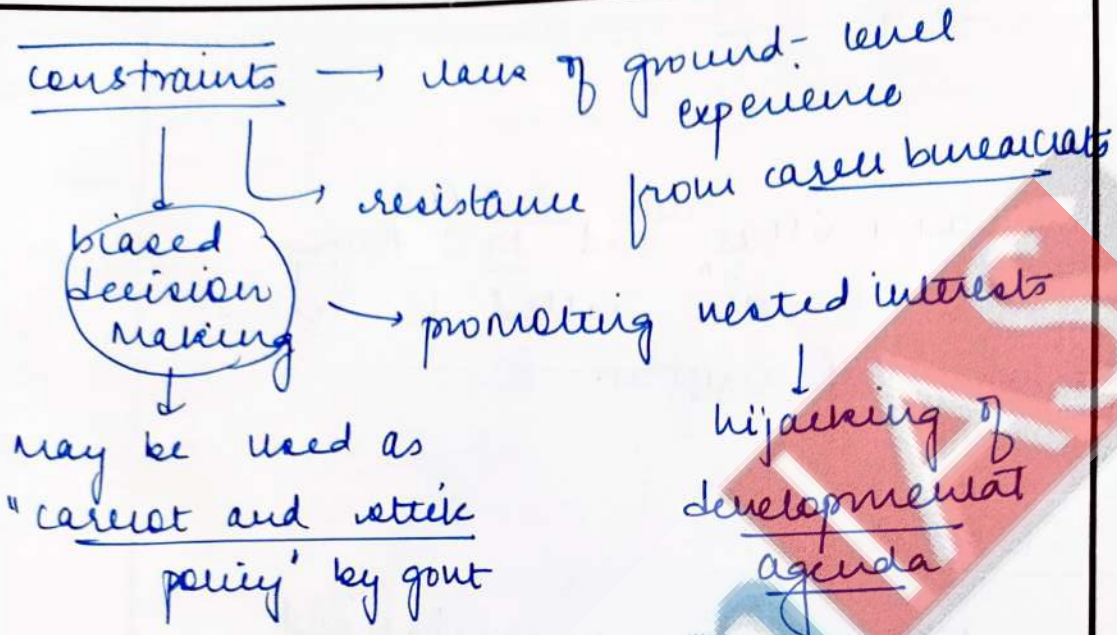
Q.4) Assess the relevance of lateral entry in civil services in making the governance structure more effective, efficient, and people oriented. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Various committees like 2nd ARC and NITI Aayog have time to time called for lateral entry in civil services.

Its relevance :-





~~The goal of is:~~

Thus, lateral entry must be supplemented with :-

→ Training and sensitizing regarding team work

→ service orientation → more important than intellectual competence

Further, whether career bureaucrats as lateral entrants, they must be guided by empathy and compassion

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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)

The DPSP of our constitution direct the government towards children's development.

• i.e. ① article — :-

② article — :-

For children in conflict with law

special courts  
delivery  
time-bound  
judgement

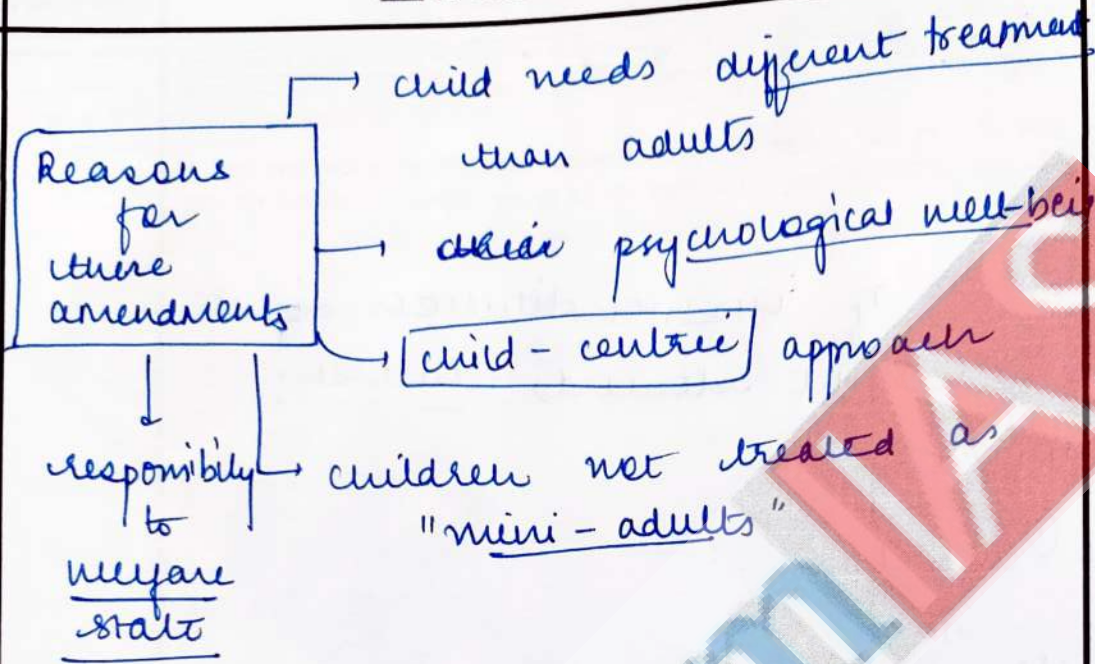
child victims  
not necessarily  
brought to  
court

Juvenile Justice  
amendment  
act

dealing  
such cases  
with sensitivity

provisions of  
online recording  
of statements

police personnel  
to be sensitized



Thus ~~this~~ this amendment seeks to give concrete shape to constitutional vision of justice and welfare-orientation.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) Decriminalization of homosexuality by the SC in Navtej Singh Jauhar 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 जौहर 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)

In Navtej Singh Jauhar case, SC by striking down section 377 of IPC, had undone a historical error.

However, mere decriminalisation of homosexuality has not meant the inclusion of ~~the~~ LGBTQIA community.

Need for socio-political sensitisation

→ To reduce stigma, increase tolerance and acceptance.

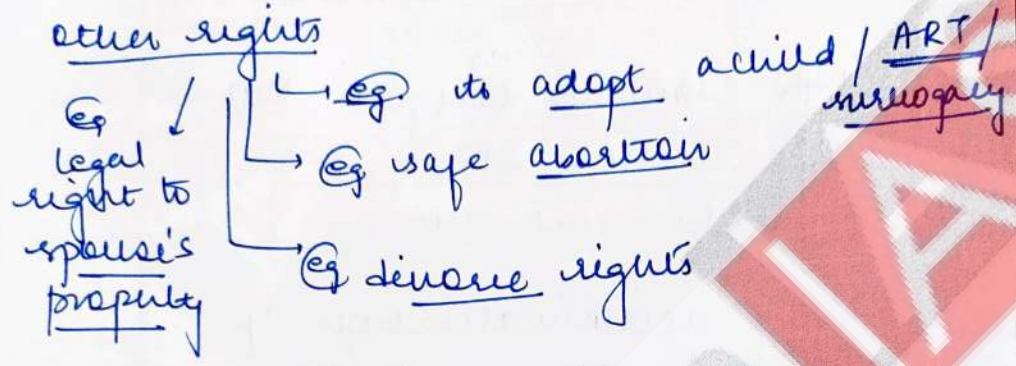
→ Enable enjoyment of rights as equal citizens

eg right to marry

As per SC judgement in \_\_\_\_\_ case right to marry a person of one's choice

falls under article 21.

→ It denies same sex couples, various other rights



→ Government's response in this case shows the lack of acceptance in society.



↓  
 since marriage is a "socially accepted" sexual union between 2 adults, social sanction from the core and enforcing through judicial judgement seems difficult.

Thus government and civil society must play a frontal role in creating a conducive socio-political landscape

**Feedback**

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.7) India's "balancing act" in the ongoing 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)

India is repeatedly being criticised for its neutral stance in the Ukraine crisis.

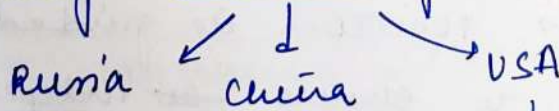
Reasons for the balancing act

Necessities

- discounted Russian oil
- defence cooperation with Russia
- Necessity for global peace and conflict resolution

Strategic Thinking

→ Following multi-alignment



→ pursuing de-hyphenated relations

→ maintaining strategic autonomy  
(not joining any side)

→ global positioning

eg USA recently requested India to use its relations with Russia to ensure continuation of Black Sea initiative

→ Diversification of sources for energy and defense equipment.  
i.e. Russia and USA both.

→ Protection of human rights and bilateral settlement of disputes

Thus, asking both sides for a peaceful resolution

also

Thus, India's position is guided by its goal to ensure independent foreign policy and multipolar world.

### Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



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पर कुछ न लिखें



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in this Area / इस स्थान  
पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.8) What do you understand by Non-Aligned-Movement (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 was a product of the cold war era. It refers to maintaining a ~~new~~ balanced stance and not joining any of the military blocks.

Recently & some people have expressed views that India's foreign policy is no longer guided by NAM.

### examples

- Joining QUAD
- Buying discounted oil from Russia
- Deepening defense cooperation with countries like USA.

Examples of continued relevance of NAM



- Balanced position on Ukraine War.
- Broad-based defence cooperation rather than with one military block.
  - e.g. USA, France, Russia
- India's refusal to join NATO+ framework.
- Membership of QUAD, as well as SCO
- Emphasizing on non-military nature of QUAD.
- Not taking sides in ongoing US-China "Cold War 2.0".

Thus, it is wrong to say that NAM has lost relevance. However, 'multi-alignment' may be better suited to describe India's ~~poor~~ strategy rather than "non-alignment".

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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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 भू-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 cooperation came into  
limelight with the Rajah deals  
and has been progressing.

Promise of stability, growth and  
prosperity :-

- Deepening defence ties  
↓  
reduces dependence on USA or Russia
- cooperation in climate arena  
eg International Solar Alliance
- French military bases in Indian  
ocean → ① can serve needs of Indian  
Navy.  
② counter ~~to~~ chinese presence

- Democratic ideals and strategic autonomy → shared basis
- France → not a part of any "block" in the current global order
- France's bilateral support for India's permanent seat at UNSC
- Technology cooperation
- people-to-people contact
  - ↳ international students
  - ↳ cultural programmes

Thus India - France ties are based on multiple domains with definite huge potential to grow.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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P & R					
Please put tick marks in the above table.					
Scale: 5 is Good, 4 is Average and 1 is Poor.					
TOTAL MARKS					



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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)

Soft power is increasingly becoming important for India as a tool for foreign policy. "Knowledge diplomacy" is one of its attributes.

## Potential of knowledge diplomacy

- Aligns with India's goal of a ~~peaceful~~ peaceful co-existent world.
- India's flourishing knowledge economy.
  - ↳ export of talent to countries like USA, Canada
- Knowledge sharing
  - ↳ VPI, CoWIN app
    - ↳ adopted by Bhutan, Singapore

→ Collaboration with international universities

eg professor - exchange programs

eg permission to open Campus in India

→ African - Indian relations and South - South cooperation

eg Various African and South Asian students in Indian universities.

→ Can create positive image about India.

→ NEP, 2020 → seeks to project India as a global knowledge super-power.

→ sharing products of knowledge, R & D like → vaccines.

Thus knowledge diplomacy is an important pillar of India's foreign policy

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

S	G	A	P
AWIS			
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S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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→ Removing leakages and checking corruption.

eg CAG report showed huge dimensions of <sup>subsidies</sup> LPG cylinders

→ Can monitor coverage and impacts  
 ↓  
data-driven, evidence-based governance

→ use of APIs → increases innovation

→ Can share experience globally  
 ⇒ soft power eg VPI, CoWIN, etc

However, certain challenges remain:-

→ Digital divide → women have lesser access to smartphones and internet  
 ↓  
elderly lack the digital skills  
 ↳ rural-urban divide in connectivity



→ Privacy threats - Data Privacy Bill not yet passed

eg recent news of Telegram bot leaking data from COWIN app

→ Technology → not a panacea

eg problems of identification of beneficiaries

eg problems of lack of adequate data analytics and feedback

eg lack of empathy of officials

→ may create unintended problems

eg online attendance of MNRGBs.

Way forward → Pass Data Privacy Bill  
 ↓ Digital literacy and broad-based inclusion approach.

Thus, though India cannot afford to miss the digital bus, it has to do so in an inclusive manner

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.12) The critical reason for poor public health indicators 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)

The India performs poorly in health indicators like MMR, IMR, burden of NCDs, etc.

Constitutional provisions regarding health :-

article

Various DPSPs direct the government to ensure health of citizens.

Supreme Court has interpreted right to healthy life as being part of article 21

Can statutory framework ameliorate situation?

Yes

- Provide concrete legal basis and set priorities.
- Can seek enforcement from judiciary



→ Will put the govt functionaries into action, increase responsiveness and accountability.

→ Move from welfare-based approach to rights-based approach.

eg TPDS → NFSA, 2013

↓  
proved to be very beneficial during COVID.

→ Will not be subject to govt changes / politics.

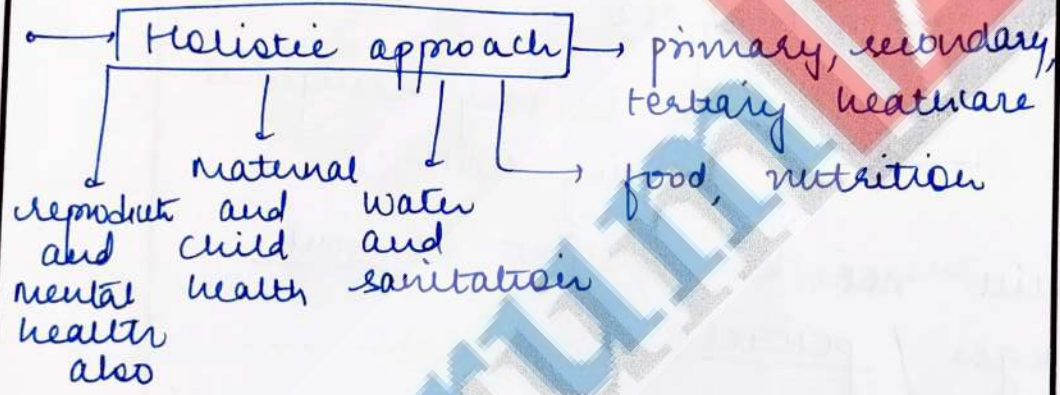
→ Setting clear targets and discussing them in parliament  
effective deliberations and debate

No

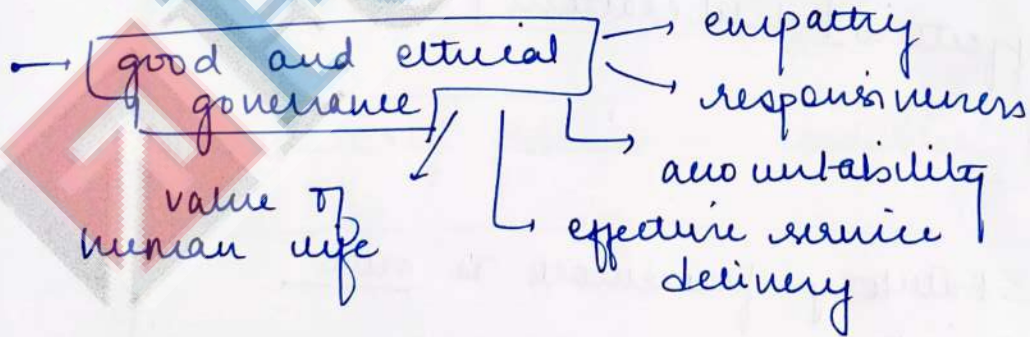
→ Statutory framework is not sufficient.

## Other measures

- Proper assessment of situation, using latest / projected population figures
- Targeted approach, minimising inclusion and exclusion errors.



→ One Health Approach → to avoid zoonotic diseases



A resilient health system and positive health indicators are a must to realise goal of 'New India'.

### Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



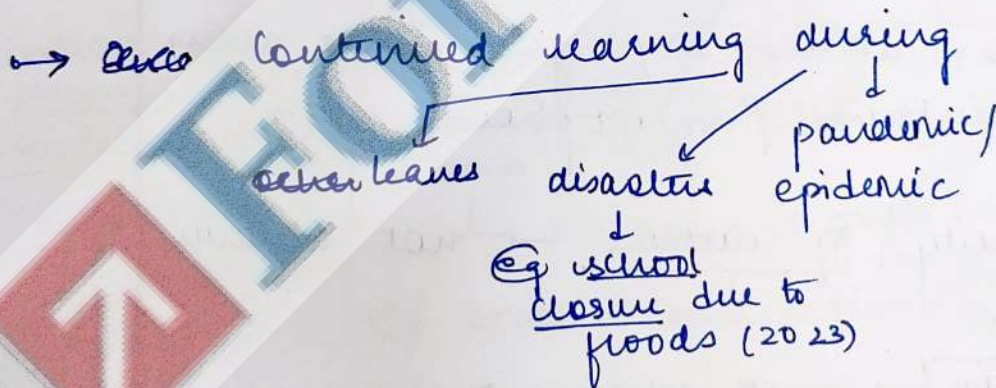
Q.13) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

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)

Various digital interventions in education infrastructure helped reduce the learning gap during pandemic.

- eg.
- DIKSHA
  - SWAYAM
  - online and distance learning
  - radio / TV channels

Digital interventions — Progressive step



→ wider access eg PWD

- ↳ aids adult education
- ↳ female education

- Learning at own pace, different pedagogical methods
- can also supplement offline learning  
eg MOOCs
- Reduces regional divide in education → content available to all ⇒ democratization of education

## Limitations

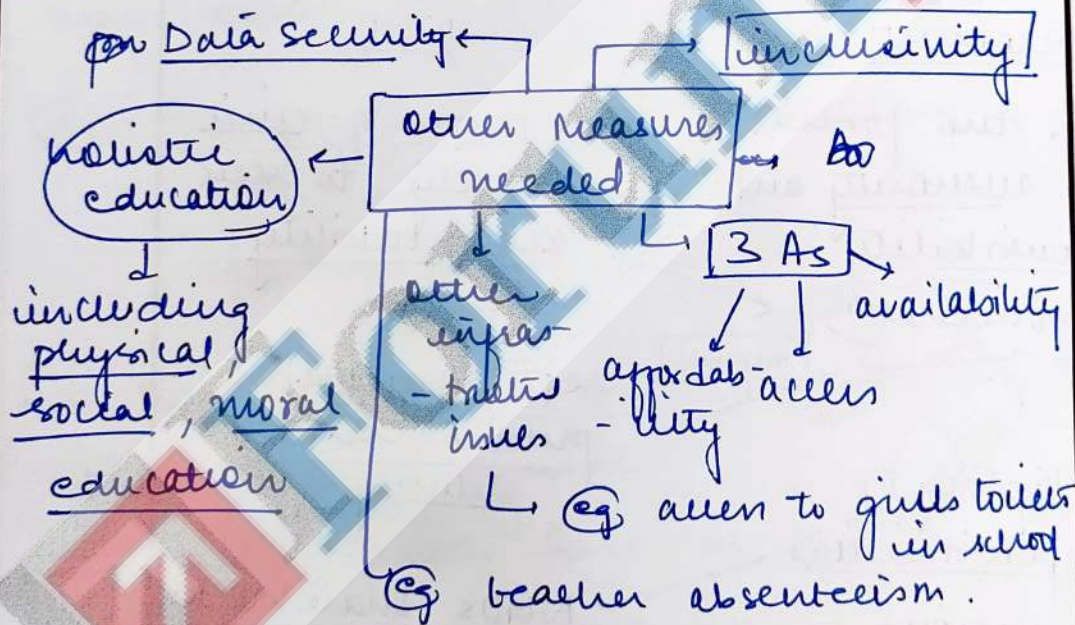
- Digital divide  
eg less than 30% girls have access to internet / smart phones
- Quality of content → not always good.  
solution → govt scheme of donating content to such platforms.
- Internet connectivity and internet shut downs eg J&K, Manipur



→ Cyber security → <sup>(eg)</sup> children more vulnerable to be exploited  
cyber bullying / personal data leak

(eg) harassment under schemes like loaning for educational content.  
↳ many fraud apps

→ Reduce problem of teacher-pupil ratio



Thus, India must go for a balanced approach and cross-sectoral reforms to increase educational outcomes.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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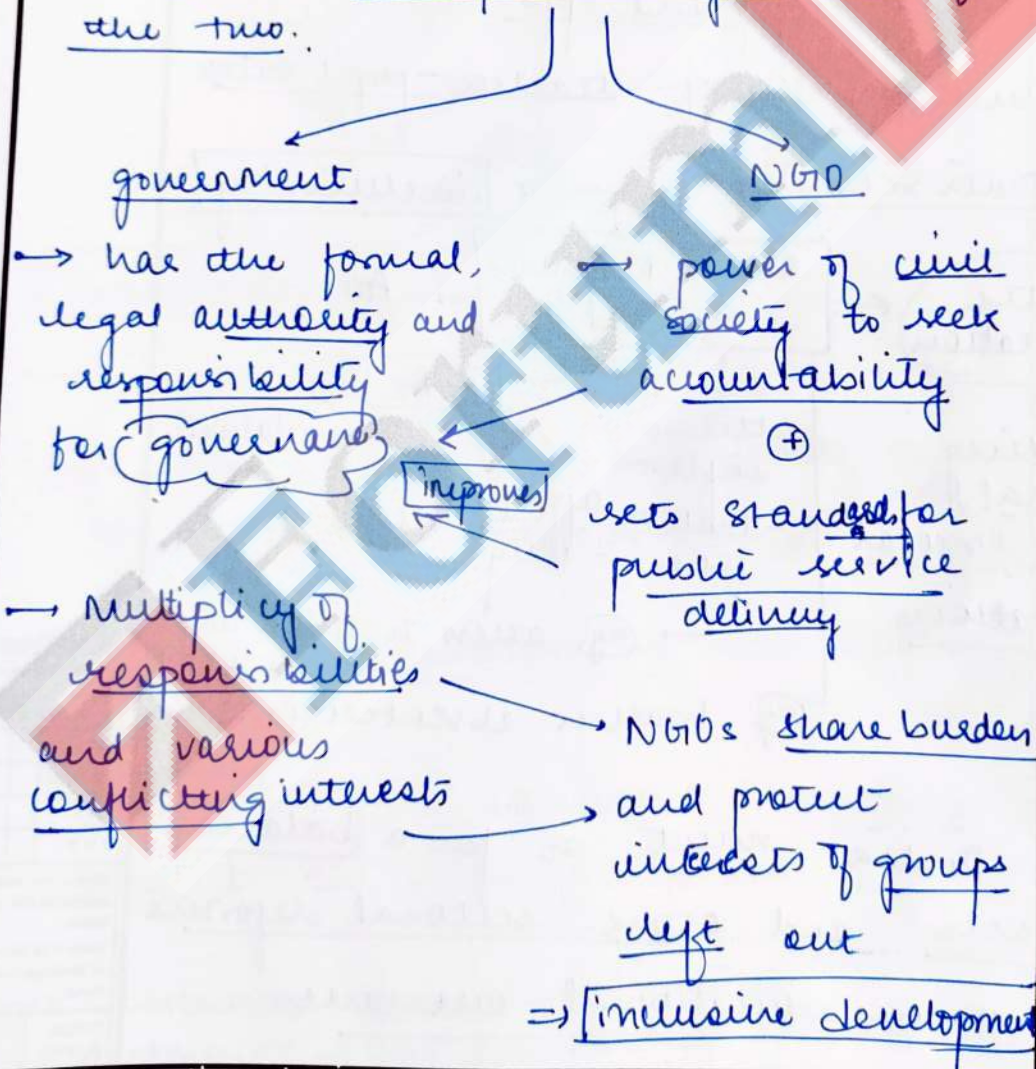
TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.14) The unique attributes and strengths of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the government make them complementary to one another in the governance and developmental process. Comment. Evaluate the need for effective and progressive regulation of the NGOs. (15 marks, 250 words)

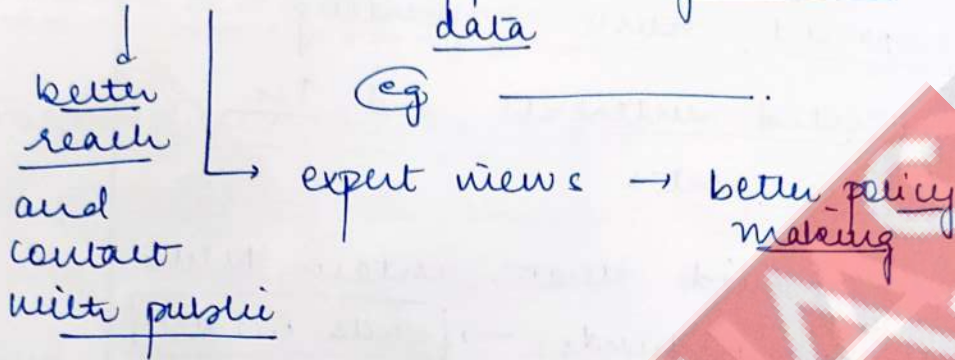
गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) और सरकार की अनुठी विशेषताओं और शक्तियां उन्हें शासन और विकास प्रक्रिया में एक दूसरे की पूरक बनाती हैं। टिप्पणी करें। गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रभावी और प्रगतिशील विनियमन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

NGOs as part of civil society fill the developmental gaps of the government due to the complementary nature of the two.





NGOs also → supplement government data

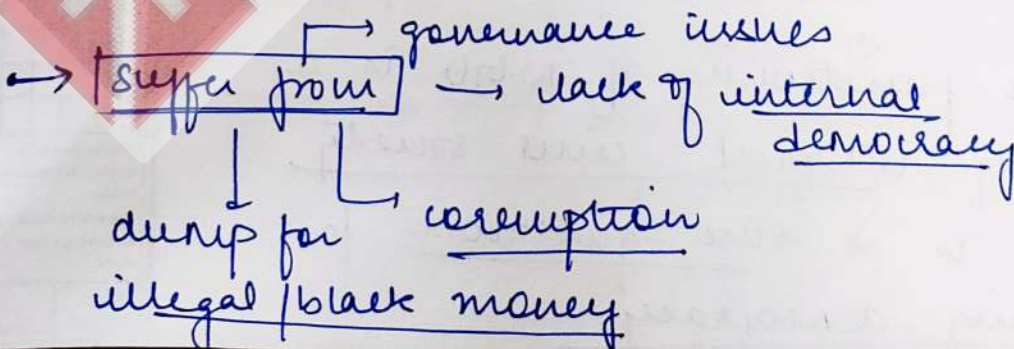


However, this complementary nature may become conflicting at times :-

eg. Foreign funding → promoting foreign interests  
eg greenpeace NGO

→ Funding public protests ⇒ hampering developmental agenda

eg Sardar Sarovar Dam



## Need for regulation :-

- Transparent sources of funding
- Check nested interests and ↑ public interest.

→ SC has said that certain NGOs receiving govt funds → under RTI act  
 ↓  
↑ accountability

→ Must not hijack developmental agenda

Progressive regulation legislation → responsive to changing times

eg FCRA amendment

eg issues like digital governance, data protection, cyber security etc

Effective functioning of NGO is a sign of vibrant civil society which is a sine-qua-non for thriving democracy

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
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CD & VA			
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P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS



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 Rights Act, 2006 and PESA act 1996

were enacted to ensure tribal welfare and recognition of their rights and ensuring their self-governance.

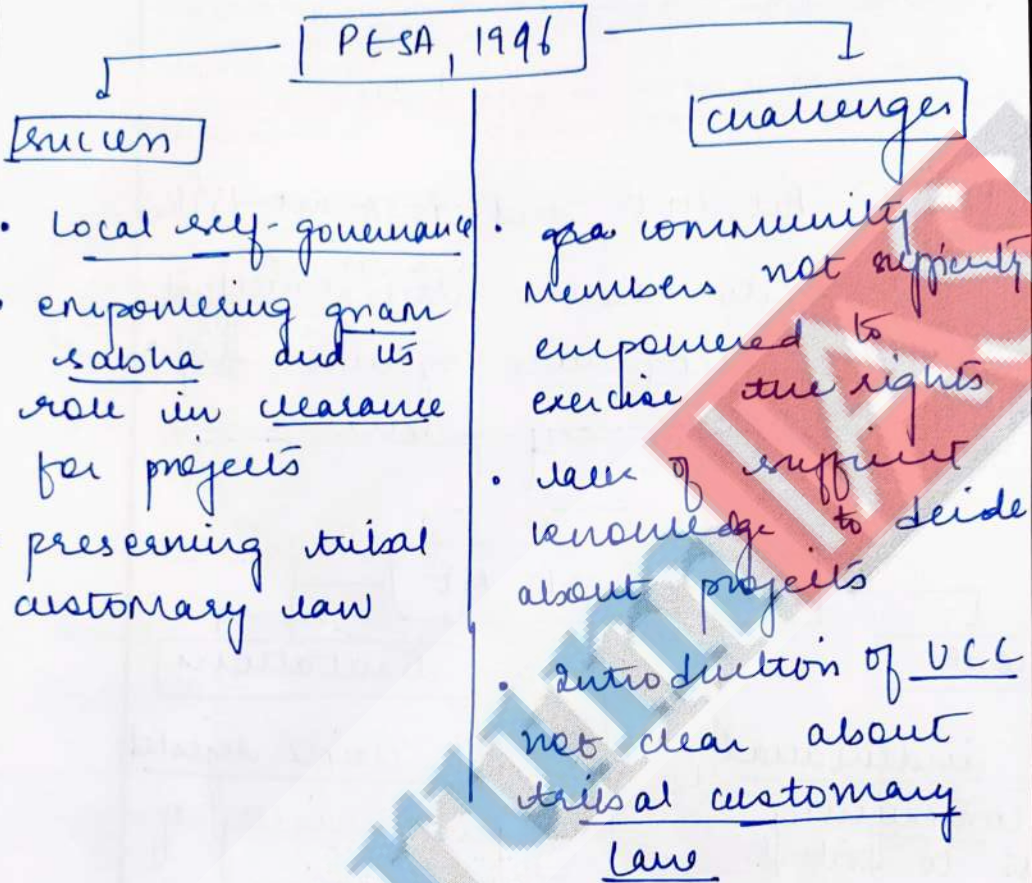
## Forest Rights Act

### successes

- Gave individual and community rights to tribals
- Prevented alienation of forest land
- use of indigenous communities for forest conservation

### limitations

- 38% claims rejected as per Ministry of Tribal Affairs
- Tribals still face displacement due to development
- Recent amendments to Forest Act, 1980 are a threat to forest conservation



Thus, the success of these two acts have only been partial.

Measures to improve implementation on ground :-

→ Sensitizing forest officials

⊙ recent attack on forest officials



due to mistrust

→ multi-stakeholder led consultations

→ Empowering of tribals → education  
↳ alternate livelihood

→ Bureaucratic apathy → is a hurdle in distributing land rights  
ultimate decision is of district administration.

→ Entrusting the tribal councils with funds and powers for localization of SDGs.

→ conservation of forests → ~~to achieve~~  
for

A focus on effective and responsible governance is required.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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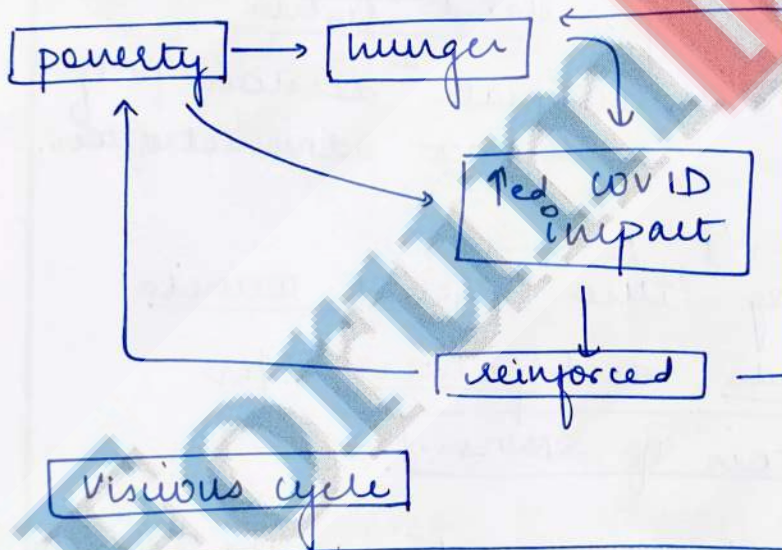
TOTAL MARKS



**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)

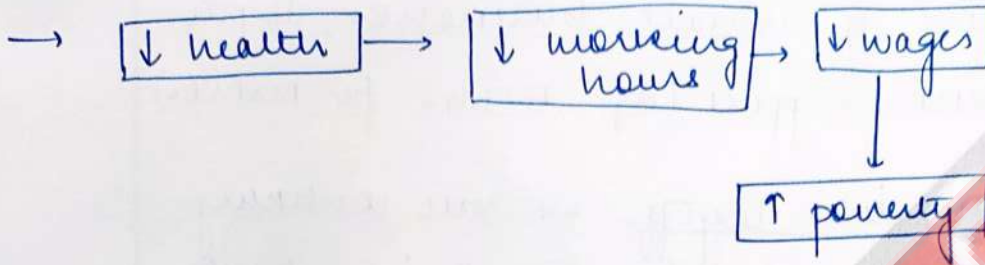
The WHO recently declared the official end of the pandemic. However, certain enduring effects remain.



How enduring COVID impacts exacerbated issues of poverty and hunger :-

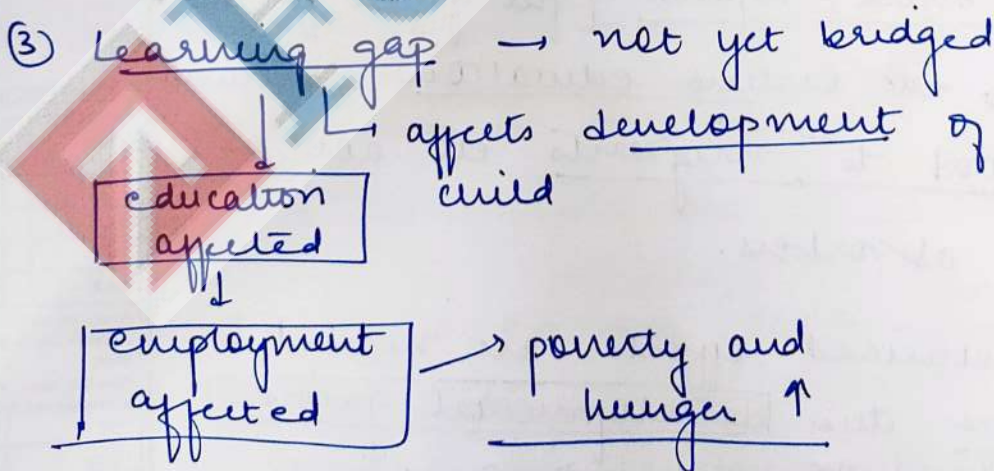
- ① Death toll and ↓ health :-  
↳ affected the dependents





② Lockdowns :- affected livelihoods and many people have not been able to join labour force again

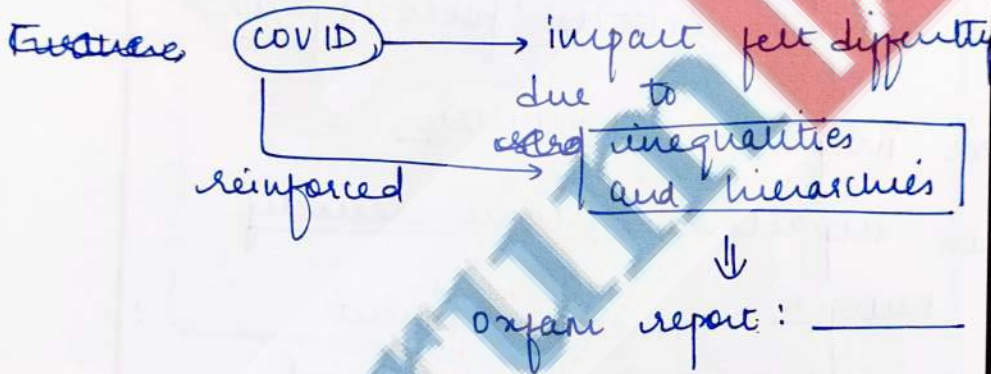
- more impact on women
- thus impacted income security and hunger → malnourishment  
↳ hidden hunger and deficiencies



④ closure of small businesses, despite government support (eg ECLGS for MSMEs)

and massive layoffs → still continuing  
 eg Byju's, Google.

unemployment



However, measures like PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (now free grain for 1 year), online education, atmanirbhar renew. migrants etc act as shock absorbers.

∴ Sustained efforts are needed to preserve the developmental gains of past 75 years of India

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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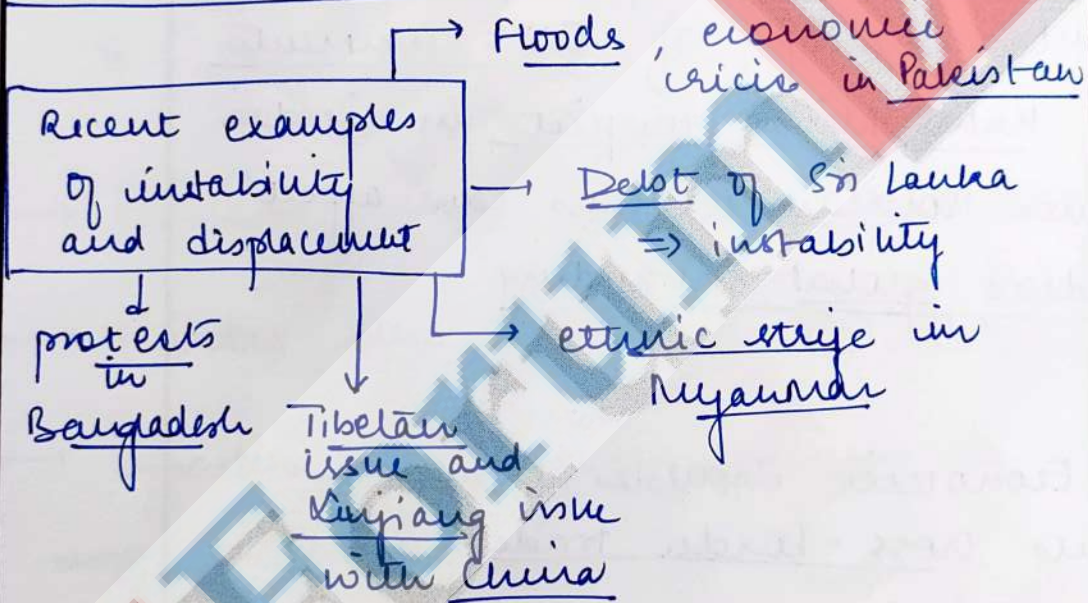
TOTAL MARKS



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)

India's 'Neighbourhood first' policy emphasizes the importance of neighbourhood in its foreign policy.



Effects on India's interest in the region

→ Instability across the border spills into India also.  
 (eg) ~~the~~ immigrants cross border terrorism



(\*) Recent example of EU's comments on Kuki-Meitei conflict in India shows how such issues can affect India's global standing

→ Economic troubles of neighbors affects cross-border trade.

→ Harm to Indian assets in foreign land.  
eg Anti-India sentiments in Sri Lanka, Maldives

→ affects India's investments and gives way to China to take influence



- Promotes regional infrastructure development e.g. Bangladesh's  
 ↓  
 prevents India from positioning itself as regional player
- Affects domestic politics  
 e.g. Tamil issue in Sri Lanka
- Promotes south-south collaboration
- Hinders the dream of 'Asia Century'
- Opportunity for foreign powers to step in interfere.

Thus a stable and flourishing neighbourhood is essential as India aspires to be not only a regional player but a global one too!

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
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Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS	
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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 ongoing series of measures and countermeasures between USA and China has been dubbed by some as Cold War 2.0.

Effect on India's strategic interests:-

→ To counter China, US has made inroads into Pacific region

might lead to ↑ surveillance and ↑ militarization

↘  
against India's vision of free and open Pacific.

→ Entering of foreign powers in Indian sphere of dominance

↓  
i.e. South Asia, Indian Ocean etc.



→ Era of de-globalization and protectionist measures.

- ⊙ banning of apps on national security grounds.
- ⊙ increasing tariff and non-tariff barriers

US - China Trade War  
↳

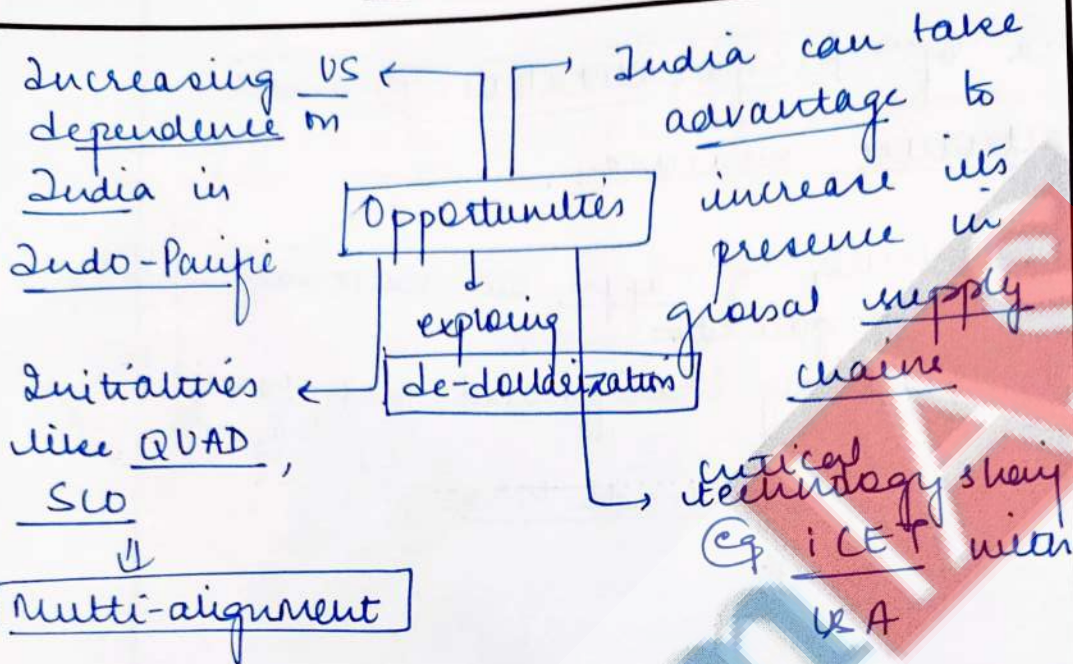
→ Disruption of supply chains

- ⊙ China restricting export of rare earth metals and semi conductors raw materials.

→ Oil diplomacy and sanctions.

- ⊙ India's deals with Russia are affected.

↳ Long-term → threat to multipolar world.  
     ↓  
militarization of space → threat to rules-based international order



Thus the impact on India's strategic interests will depend on how India ~~using~~ uses these opportunities and how it keeps its relations de-hyphenated.

### Feedback

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#	G	A	P
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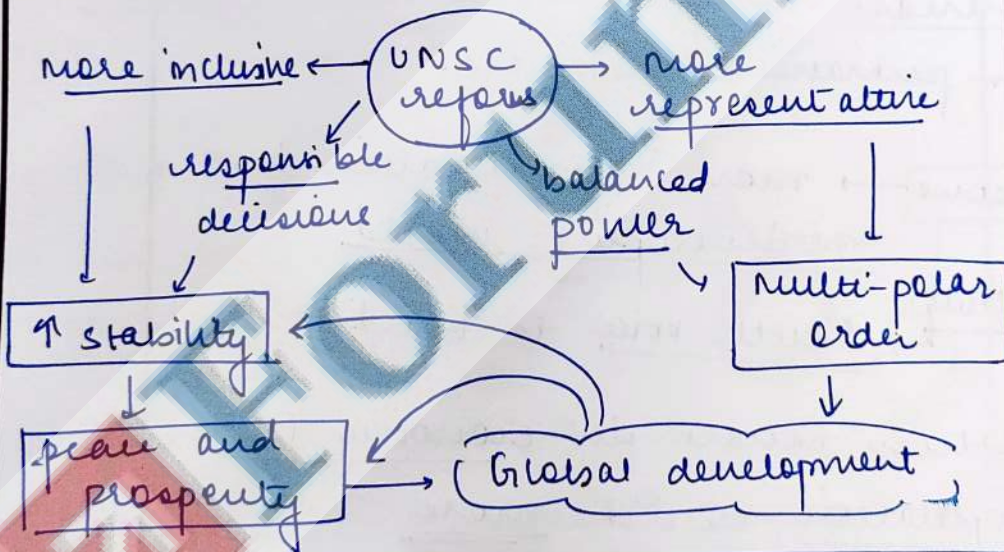
TOTAL MARKS



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)

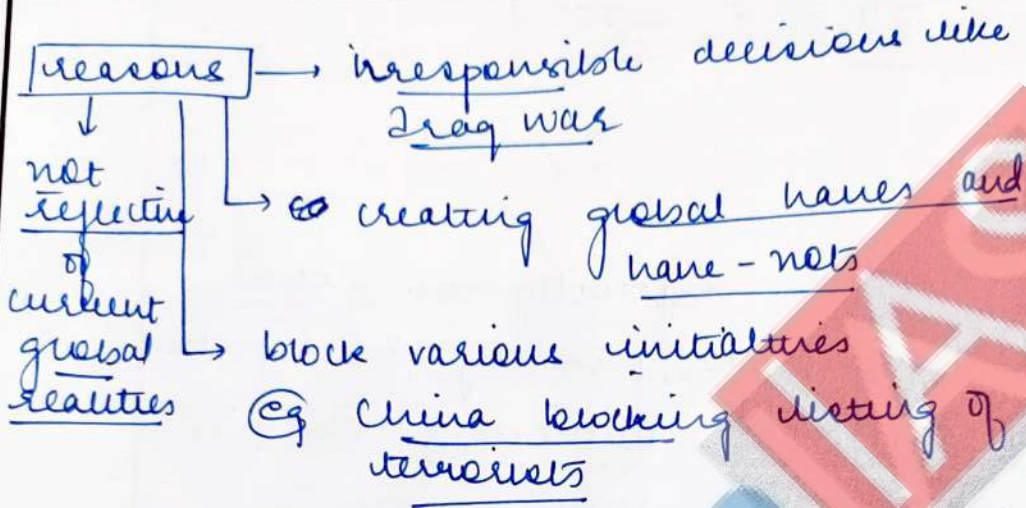
एक स्थिर, शांतिपूर्ण और समृद्ध बहुध्रुवीय व्यवस्था के निर्माण के लिए, संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (यूएनएससी) के सुधार तत्काल अनिवार्य हैं। बयान की जांच करें और यूएनएससी में भारत की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए एक मामला प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Various countries, especially the global south have been pushing for reforms of multi lateral institutions, UNSC is one among them.



Some of other reforms needed :

→ Reduce dominance of P5



→ Increase in permanent and non-permanent members.



→ their share in economy, trade, population etc is more

Thus countries like India, Brazil, South Africa want permanent membership



## Case for India's permanent membership:

- World's 3rd largest economy.
- Played significant role in UN's various initiatives
- highest contributor to peace-keeping forces
- Ideology based on 'Vasudeva Kutumbakam' → reliance on peace and development
- voice of developing world
- Role played in anti-terrorism globally.
- various P5 countries like France have bilaterally agreed to support India's permanent seat.

India's Presidency of G-20 shows how it can effectively lead at the global stage and deserves its rightful

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
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TOTAL MARKS			





Q.20) Presidency of G20 is but a reflection of India'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's presidency of G-20 has seen numerous initiatives like \_\_\_\_\_, \_\_\_\_\_.  
This is reflective of India's role.

## Just and polycentric world order

- core of India's foreign policy.
- universal brotherhood and inclusive global governance structure
- focus on voice of global south
  - ↳ lobbying in various multi-lateral institutions
    - ↳ WTO
      - ↳ fisheries agreement
      - ↳ agreement on agriculture
  - ↳ South-South collaboration
    - ↳ developmental help for Africa
- ↳ opposing UNFCCC
  - ↳ Koronivia framework



→ Emerge as leader in driving  
action towards climate change and  
ensuring that voice of global south  
is not muzzled.

eg focus on differentiated responsibilities

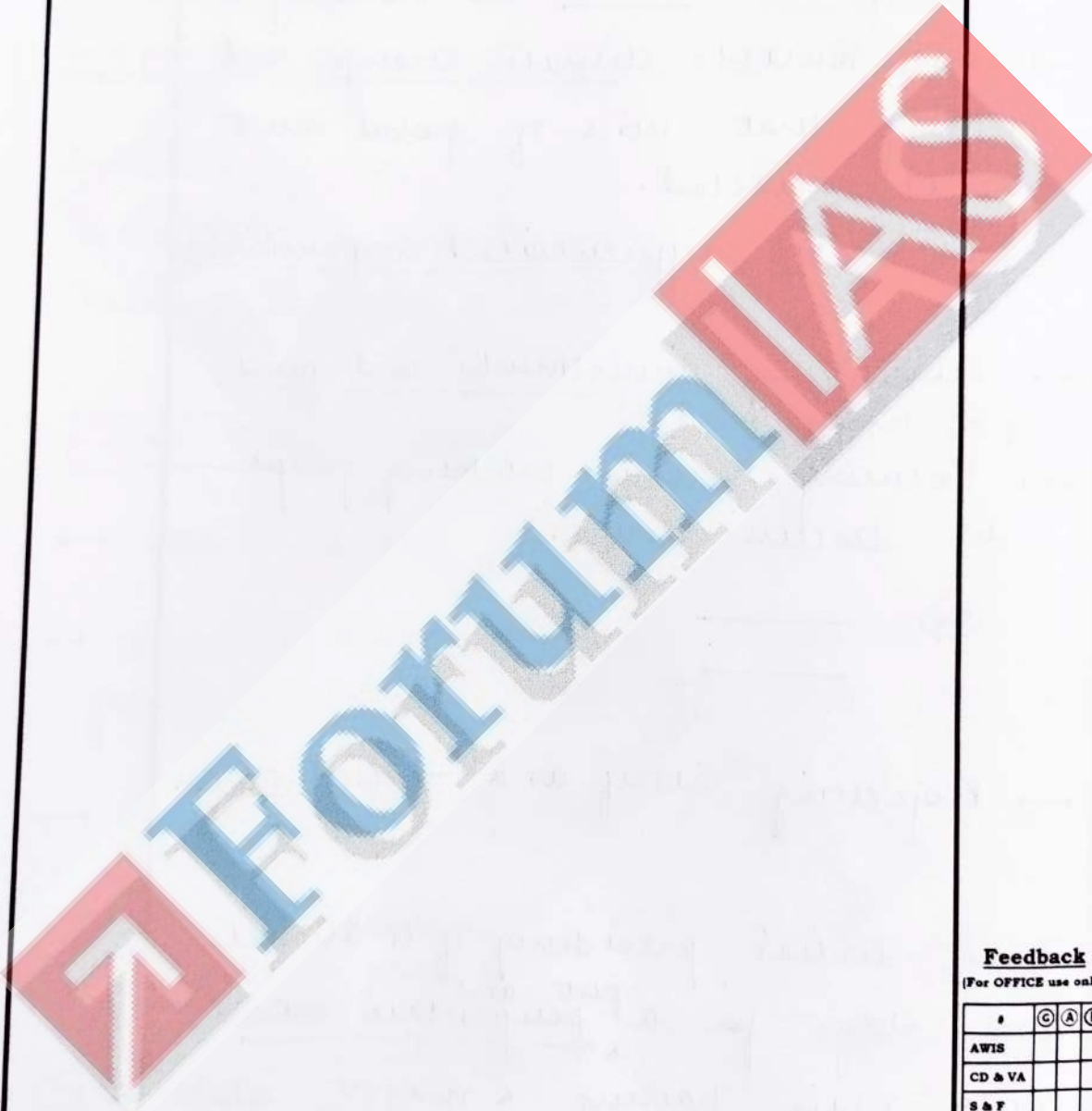
→ Mobilizing investments and funds  
(eg Green Finance)

→ Forming various working groups  
to discuss issues.

eg \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

→ Projecting itself as a global player.

Thus, India's presidency of G-20 sets  
the stage for a <sup>just and</sup> polycentric world,  
with India having a major role  
to play in it.



**Feedback**

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#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and 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.