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FIAS - MGP 2021 (C-12) - GS Test #4

ForumIAS

GENERAL STUDIES

Name Of Candidate	NAZISH UMAR ANSARI		
Roll No.		Date:	15/12/21

Time Allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTION	
Q. No.	Max. Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet.	
1			2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory.	
2			3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.	
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.	
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.	
5			<b>Any specific messages for ForumIAS Mentors/ Evaluators with respect to your copy? Write it here.</b>	
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Total:	250			
Evaluator's Discretion:			<b>For Student Only</b>	
			Start Time   6:00 PM	End Time
Total Marks:			Mode Of Examination:	Online <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Evaluator's Discretion: This is the marks awarded at the discretion of the evaluator based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy.			<b>For Office Use Only</b>	
			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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Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
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ADDITIONAL REMARKS

ForumIAS



Q.1) Despite the emergence of women voters as agents of change with the potential to swing elections, the representation of women in the Lok Sabha as well as the state legislative assemblies has been abysmally low. What explains this dichotomy? (10 Marks, 150 words)

चुनावों को बदलने की क्षमता के साथ परिवर्तन के एजेंट के रूप में महिला मतदाताओं के उभरने के बावजूद, लोकसभा के साथ-साथ राज्य विधानसभाओं में इनका प्रतिनिधित्व बेहद कम रहा है। यह विरोधाभास क्या व्याख्यात करता है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Women representation in 16th Lok Sabha is 14%. (highest since independence) yet lower than the world's average.

Indian women voters have been able to influence elections both at state as well as national level with high voting participation (68%) and issue based voting.

It has forced the political parties to introduce women centric policies like Ujjawala Yojana, Janani Suraksha Yojana and Beti Bachao - Beti Padhao.

Yet, the political participation of women have been abysmally lower at least at state and national level.



## Reasons

- Patriarchal mindset of society.
- Use of muscle power in politics.
- Increasing influence of money.
- Lack of inner party democracy.
- Glass ceilings for women politicians.

## Impact

- Continuation of political & social suppression
- Male centric polity.
- Failure of passage of 108th Constitutional Amendment bill.

Indian political sphere is undergoing structural changes and provisions like party level reservation for women in tickets have begun. Still, The path of political empowerment is a long road with phenomena like pradhan pati in local level.

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Q.2) Why did Dr. B.R. Ambedkar call the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) as the most important officer under the constitution? Has the office of CAG lived up to the expectations of the constitution makers? (10 Marks, 150 words)

डॉ. बी.आर. अम्बेडकर ने नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक को संविधान के तहत सबसे महत्वपूर्ण अधिकारी क्यों कहा? क्या सीएजी का कार्यालय संविधान निर्माताओं की उम्मीदों पर खरा उतरा है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 148 of the Indian Constitution provides the Comptroller and Auditor General for maintenance of checks on the state finances.

CAG as the most important officer

- Guardian of the public purse.
- Called bulwark of democracy.
- Ensure accountability of government.
- Expose misappropriation of fund.  
eg. 2G scam.
- Uphold public trust on institutional mechanism of democracy.
- Provide report for the parliamentary scrutiny.



## Achievements of CAG

- Been able to uphold transparency in governance
- Played key role in effective utilization of public money
- Stayed a politically neutral body with public trust.

## Challenges yet

- Just a post-mortem organisation
- Accused of presumptive theories.
- Couldn't check corruption at institutional structure.

CAG has been an exceptional institution for the strengthening of roots of sensible governance and public supremacy over executive in india.

Feedback (For OFFICERS)

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Q.3) Investment in education yields both private and social return, yet India shies away from investing in it. Do you agree? (10 Marks, 150 words)

शिक्षा में निवेश से निजी और सामाजिक दोनों तरह का लाभ मिलता है, फिर भी भारत इसमें निवेश करने से कतराता रहा है। क्या आप इससे सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

A/c to data reports, One rupee spent in education yields upto 15-20 rupees in return.

## Yields of educational investment

### (i) Private

- It helps in the human resource development through personality development.
- Individual's growth .eg. Better opportunities
- Better career prospects.

### ii) Social return

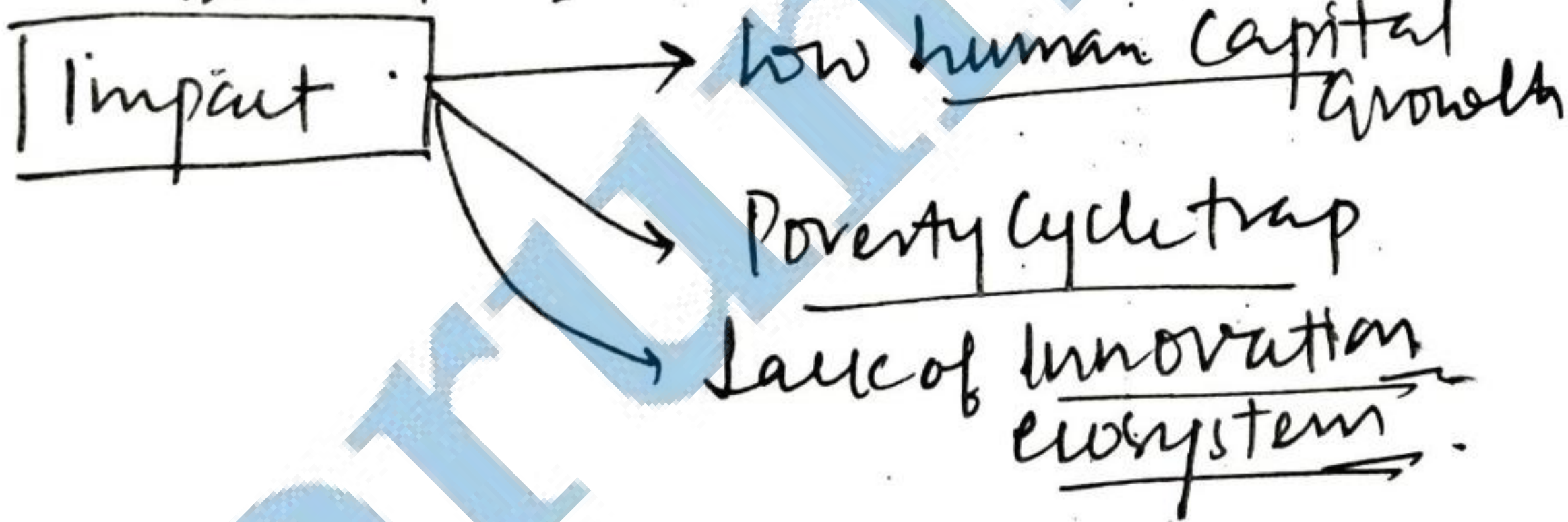
- Society based on values.
- Flourishing economy & accountable political system.
- Culture of innovation & ideas.



Despite such high returns, India invests just 1.5-2% of total GDP on the education sector.

## Reasons for such low investment

- Other financial prerogatives due to poverty, interest payments.
- Lack of public pressure for more investment in education.
- Lack of long term perspective.
- Brain Drain.



## India's National Education Policy

have proposed to increase public spending in education by tune of 35%. so that we can achieve SDG-4 of quality education.

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Q.4) Why have the State Election Commissions failed to fulfilled the vision of creating strong Local Self Government despite enjoying constitutional status? (10 Marks, 150 words)

राज्य चुनाव आयोग संवैधानिक स्थिति का आनंद लेने के बावजूद सशक्त स्थानीय स्वशासन बनाने के दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में विफल क्यों रहे हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"State Election Commission has been acting as a vestigial organ of state rather than a constitutional body", It has been the claim recently based on the emerging irregularities with local elections.

## Challenges faced by State EC

- Power to state with regard to constituting State EC.
- Lack of financial independence.
- Lack of robust institutional framework like EC
- Politically motivated appointment.
- Lack of capacity building. No staff strength of SEC



## Measures needed to improve

- Systemised procedure of appointment of Chief state election commissioners
- Constituting a financial mechanism
- Solve personnel issue reducing dependence on other departments
- Devise model conduct rules for the local elections.

Local self government is the path to democratic decentralisation of india and SEC need to play in ensuring a healthy democracy at the grassroot level.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use)

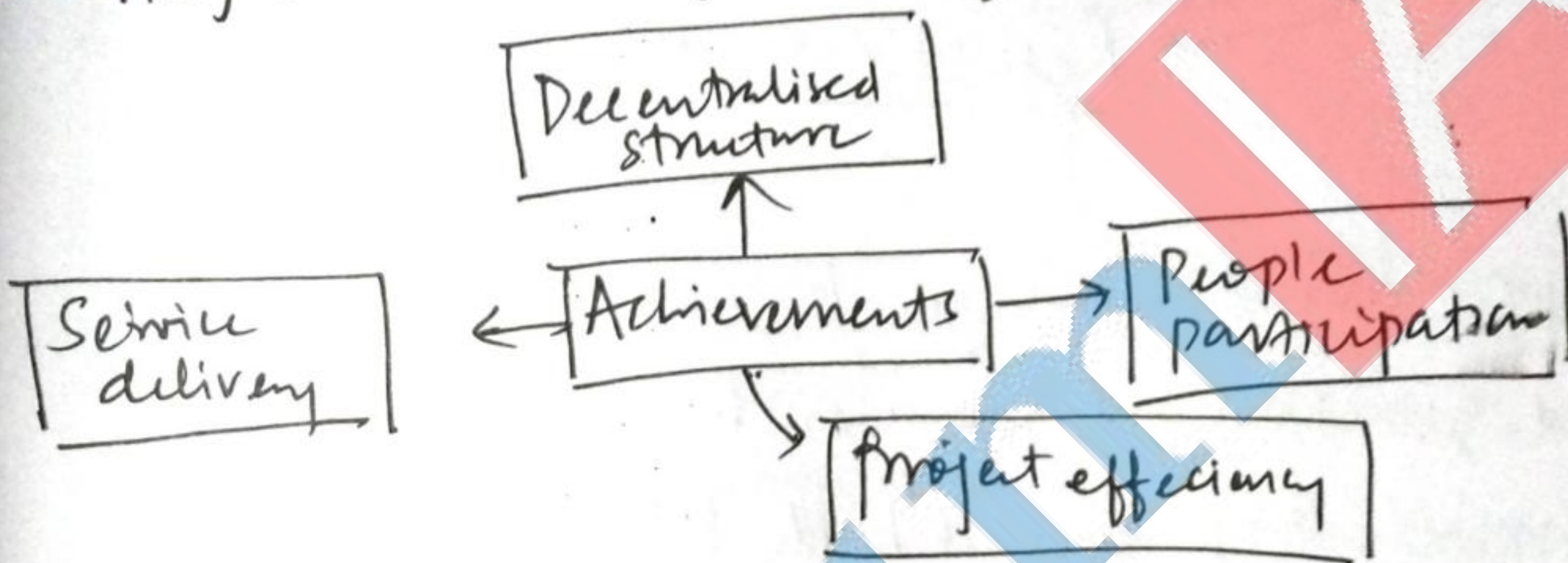
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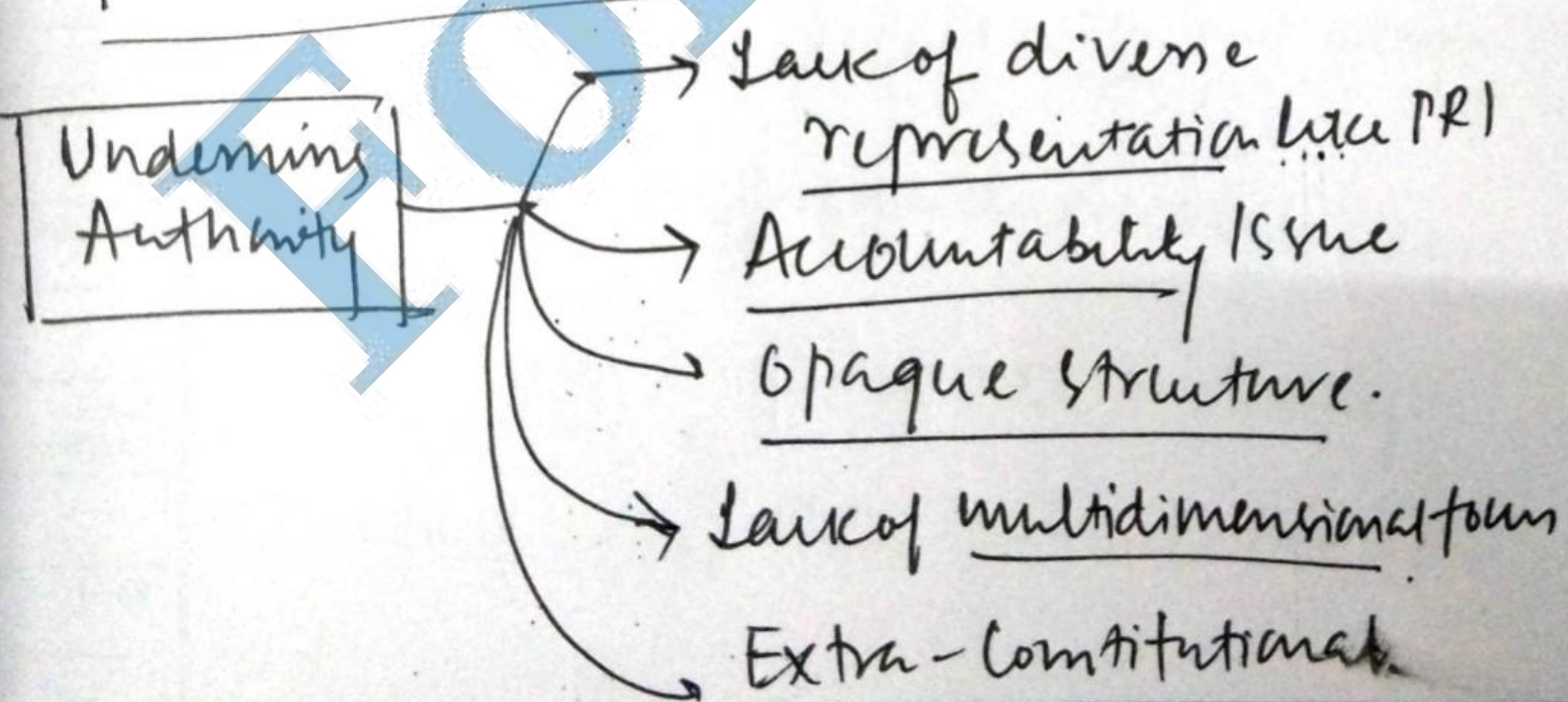
Q.5) How far do you agree that use of Self-Help Groups (SHGs) as instruments of delivery of services and implementation of projects by the government has led to undermining of legitimate authority of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)? (10 Marks, 150 words)

आप कहीं तक सहमत हैं कि सरकार द्वारा सेवाओं के वितरण और परियोजनाओं के कार्यान्वयन के साधन के रूप में स्वयं सहायता समूहों के उपयोग ने पंचायती राज संस्थानों के वैधानिक सत्ता को कमजोर करने को बढ़ावा दिया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

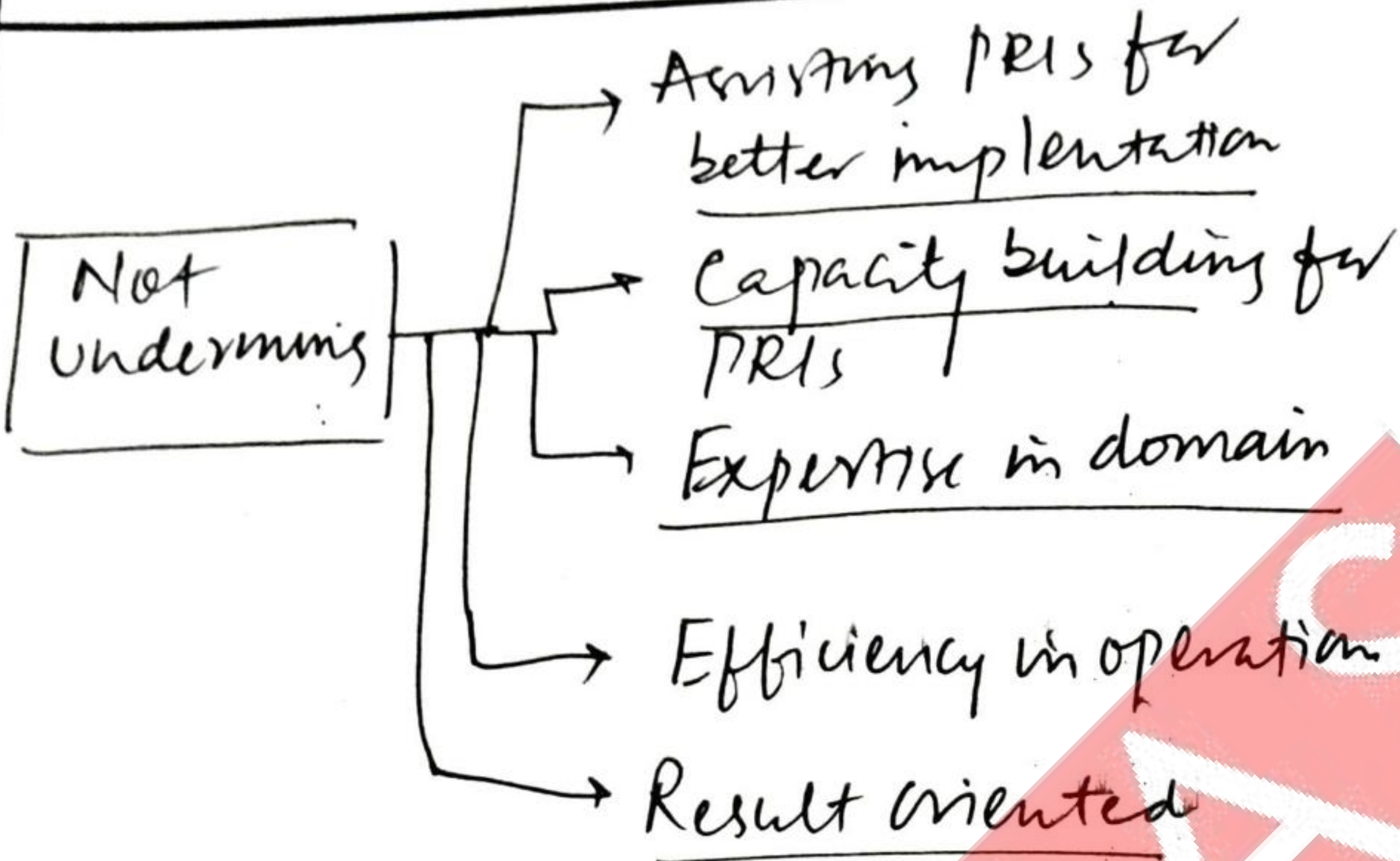
Self Help Groups have been a landmark example of service delivery during the testing time of COVID-19 pandemic.



Does it lead to undermining authority of Panchayati Raj Institutions?







SHGs ~~are~~ <sup>can be</sup> a bridge between PRIs and government agencies to spearhead the growth engine and both SHGs & PRIs can lead to 'Double engine' of local development.

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Q.6) Discuss the critical role of Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA) and Anganwadi workers as a connecting link between the community and the state in promoting health, reducing malnutrition and controlling pandemic in rural areas.  
(10 Marks, 150 words)

स्वास्थ्य को बढ़ावा देने, कुपोषण को कम करने और ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में महामारी को नियंत्रित करने में समुदाय और राज्य के बीच जोड़ने वाली कड़ी के रूप में मान्यता प्राप्त सामाजिक स्वास्थ्य कार्यकर्ताओं (आशा) और आंगनवाड़ी कार्यकर्ताओं की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिकाओं पर चर्चा करें।  
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ASHA and Anganwadi workers played an important role as frontline defender against the COVID onslaught.

Role played by them

↳ Quarantine Facility: They made sure the care and supply of basic elements like food & water in quarantine centre

↳ Health Services: They act as a bridge between medical staffs and people in need. They also provide auxiliary services

↳ Food delivery → Provide midday meals and other ICDS services to mothers and children



↳ Roll out of vaccines: They played an important role in creating awareness and ensure smooth rollout of vaccines in rural areas.

## Challenges faced by them

- ↳ Lack of protective equipments during pandemic.
- ↳ Lack of adequate training to all <sup>male</sup>.
- ↳ Attaches on workers reducing their ~~needs~~.
- ↳ Self health & family responsibilities

ASHA & Anganwadi workers have faced all such challenges yet managed to provide adequate services. It ~~help~~ made the public participation in government successful.

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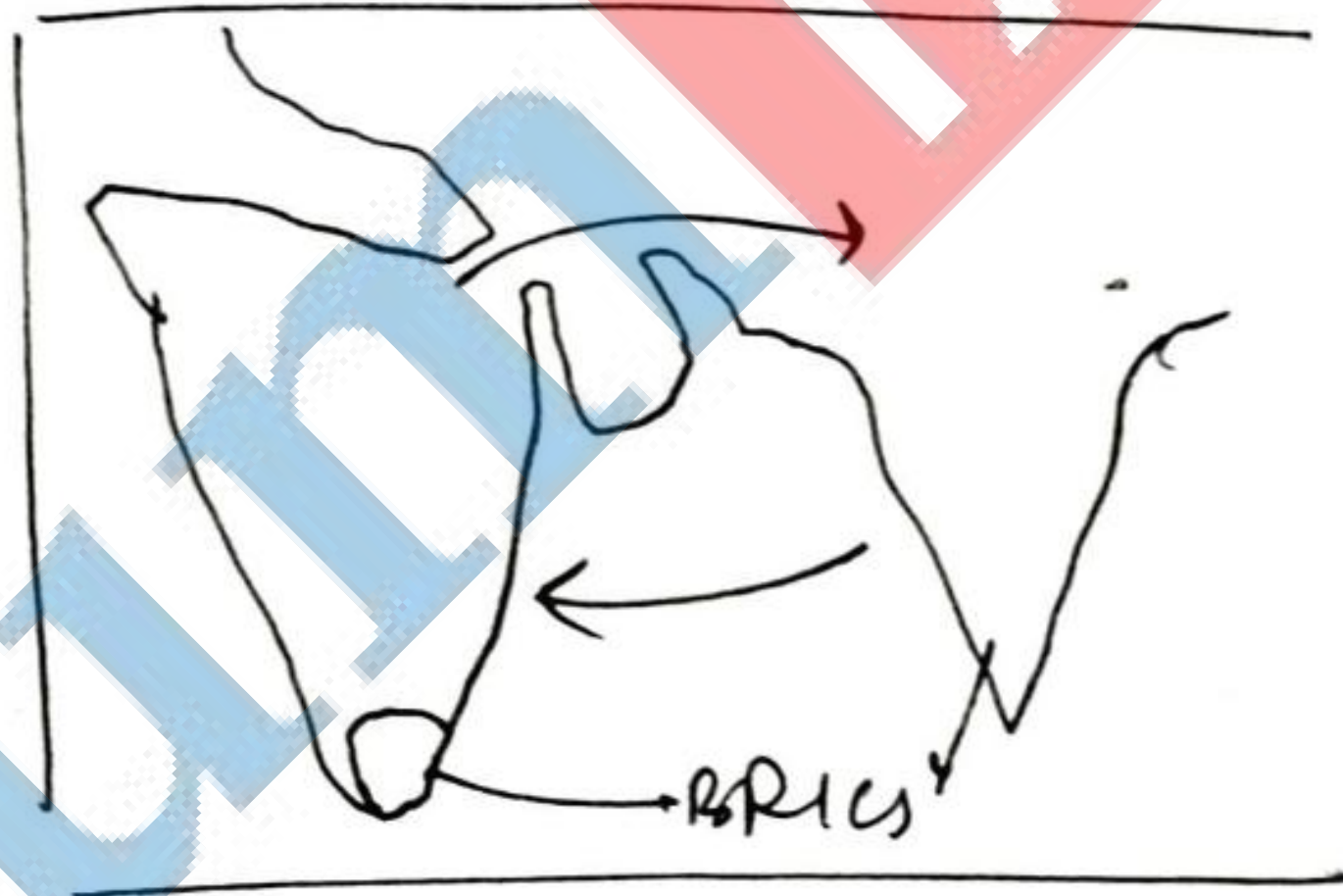
Q.7) Rooted in historical solidarity, India's multifaceted engagement with Africa has been critical for its foreign policy matrix. Discuss strategic significance of Africa for India and compare India's engagement with Africa vis-à-vis China. (10 Marks, 150 words)

ऐतिहासिक एकजुटता में निहित इसकी जड़ों सहित, अफ्रीका के साथ भारत का बहुआयामी जुड़ाव इसकी विदेश नीति के मैट्रिक्स के लिए महत्वपूर्ण रहा है। भारत के लिए अफ्रीका के सामरिक महत्व पर चर्चा करें और चीन के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव की तुलना अफ्रीका के साथ भारत के जुड़ाव से करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India and Africa shared the "burden" of ~~British~~ colonialism and have been engaged in diplomatic relations since NAM.

## Significance of Indo-African

- India is a major trade partner and a potential investor in infrastructural projects
- Both countries need South-South cooperation to develop.
- India can help in consensus building in African Union.
- Huge reserves in Africa. (Scope for investment)





## Difference in approach of China & India

- China's policy is based on the economic dominance towards credit debt while India's policy is of cooperation & partnership. eg. BRICS of China putting countries under debt trap, India's Asian-African Growth Corridor.
- No string attached policy of India.
- China is just focussing on physical infrastructure while India is focussing on both physical & social infrastructure.

India need to enhance its trade and people to people contact & must expand its African foreign policy from south Africa to the rest of the continent.

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Q.8) Evaluate the significance of BRICS in shaping the emerging global order given the internal contradictions and divergent interests of its member countries. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अपने सदस्य देशों के आंतरिक अंतर्विरोधों और अलग-अलग हितों को देखते हुए उभरती वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने में ब्रिक्स उत्प्रेक्ष के महत्व का मूल्यांकन करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

BRICS is a multilateral organisation consisting of India, China, Brazil, Russia and South Africa. It holds 24% of world GDP & 16% of international trade.

## Significance

- ↳ BRICS is an emerging economic bloc with expanding trade and developing countries.
- ↳ It builds tension between India and China - two opposite power players in South Asia.
- ↳ Despite divergent engagements with respect to India & China, Russia may a key in balancing the things.



- ↳ Representation from 4 continents  
~~we~~ made BRICS a formal high  
 stature.
- ↳ BRICS has potential to influence the  
 decision in United Nations as two  
 permanent members of UNSC are  
 part of it.
- ↳ India can engage with China for its  
 membership in NSG (Nuclear Supplier  
 Group)
- ↳ It can help in post flood recovery  
 in South Africa, Brazil.

BRICS should be utilized as a  
 platform of cooperation for push India's  
 national interest.

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Q.9) Has the intellectual property regime under WTO been an impediment in the global fight against Covid-19?  
(10 Marks, 150 words)

क्या विश्व व्यापार संगठन के तहत बौद्धिक संपदा व्यवस्था कोविड -19 के खिलाफ वैश्विक लड़ाई में बाधा रही है?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Intellectual property regime is introduced after the TRIPS formulation under the Doha Agreement of WTO.

Significance

- ↳ It protect the Innovation and allow countries to invest in R&D
- ↳ It make the whole invention subject to monopoly of few.
- ↳ It helps in market based system of patent like compulsory licensing.

How it ~~was~~ played role of impediment in fight against COVID



(Don't do anything)

Yes

- It prevent access to the poor country
- lead to Vaccine Nationalism
- Profit over people
- Cartelisation of Vaccine

No

- It protects Innovation
- Enough provision of transferring rights to countries

WTO's intellectual property rights should be used to serve the human interest and not be used to serve corporate in time of crisis like COVID.

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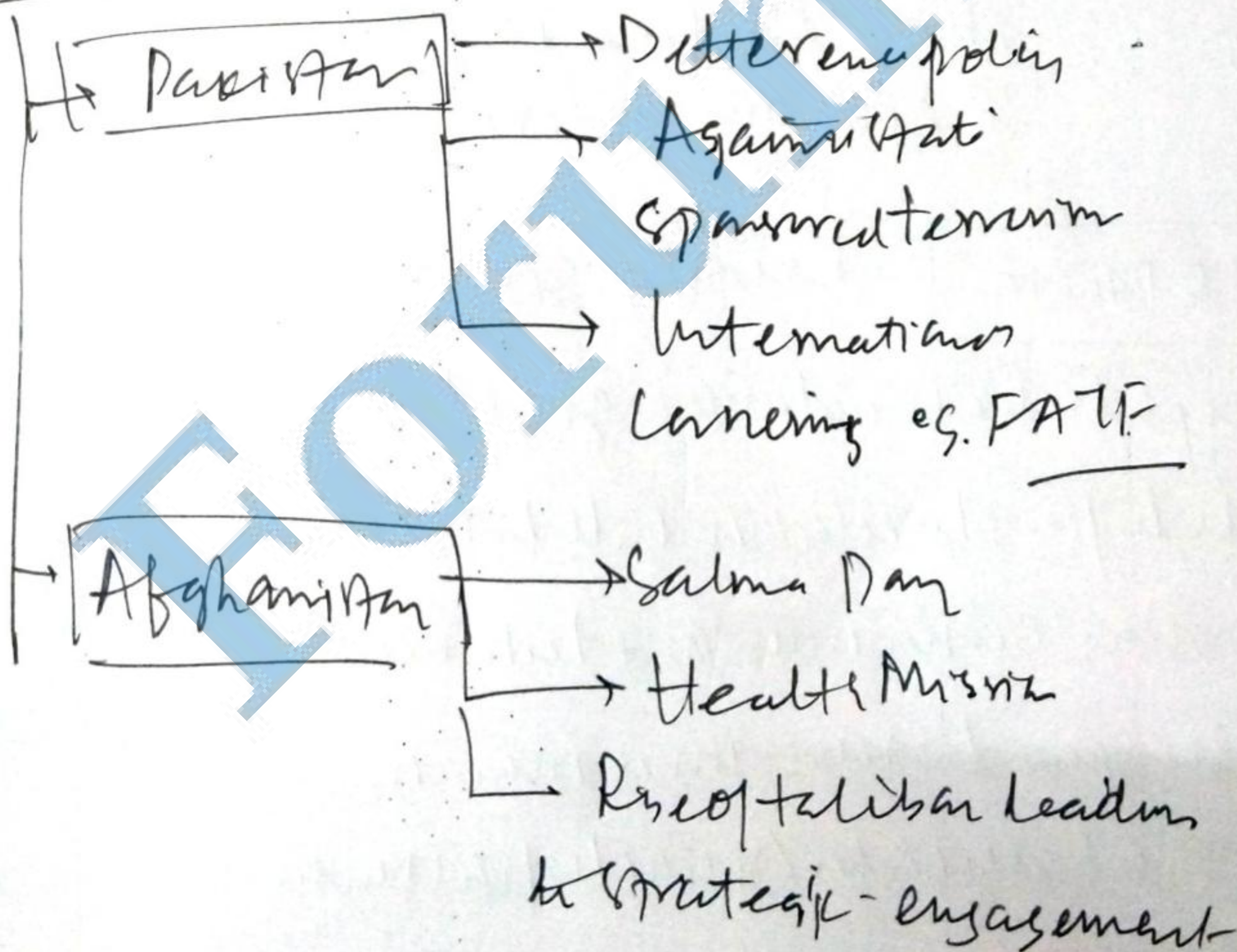
Q.10) International relation is an exercise of both forging convergence and managing divergence. Discuss the statement in context of India's relation with her neighbours. (10 Marks, 150 words)

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंध सम्मिलन को निर्मित करने और विचलन को प्रबंधित करने सहित दोनों का एक अभ्यास है। अपने पड़ोसियों के साथ भारत के संबंधों के संदर्भ में इस कथन की चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

International relation is a practice of merging <sup>cooperation</sup> ~~interests~~ and safeguarding the national interest.

In Context of India.

India's relation with neighbour





→ Srilanka → Despite the Tamil issue, India has robust relation with Srilanka and played a key role in 13th Amendment



→ China → Border disputes  
→ Co-operation in international platform: e.g. NSG  
→ India maintain trade ties with China & deliver its political & economic interest

→ Nepal & Bhutan → Despite some reservation by Nepal, India maintained good trade & people to people relation with both countries providing economic and technical support through investment in Dams & Education (Social Infrastructure)

Feedback	
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Q.11) The rise of NGOs reflects the failure of Indian state and markets to usher in equitable development and economic redistribution. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

गैर सरकारी संगठनों का उदय न्यायोचित विकास और आर्थिक पुनर्वितरण में भारतीय राज्य और बाजारों की विफलता को दर्शाता है। परीक्षण करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

NGOs are the non-government organisation operating in particular domain with defined objective of public upliftment.

Role of NGOs in equitable development and economic redistribution

↳ Equitable Development

- ↳ NGOs help in regional focus on issues like poverty, hunger.
- ↳ Catering the need of marginalized section of population. eg. Children of SCs, STs. (Teach India)
- ↳ Uphold rights of tribals & environment. eg. Greenpeace



## Economic redistribution

- NGOs play key role in policy formulation and feedback of government:
- NGOs support community economically in health and other emergencies
- NGO often funded on donation like CSR leading to redistribution

Is it failure of state

Yes, Failure

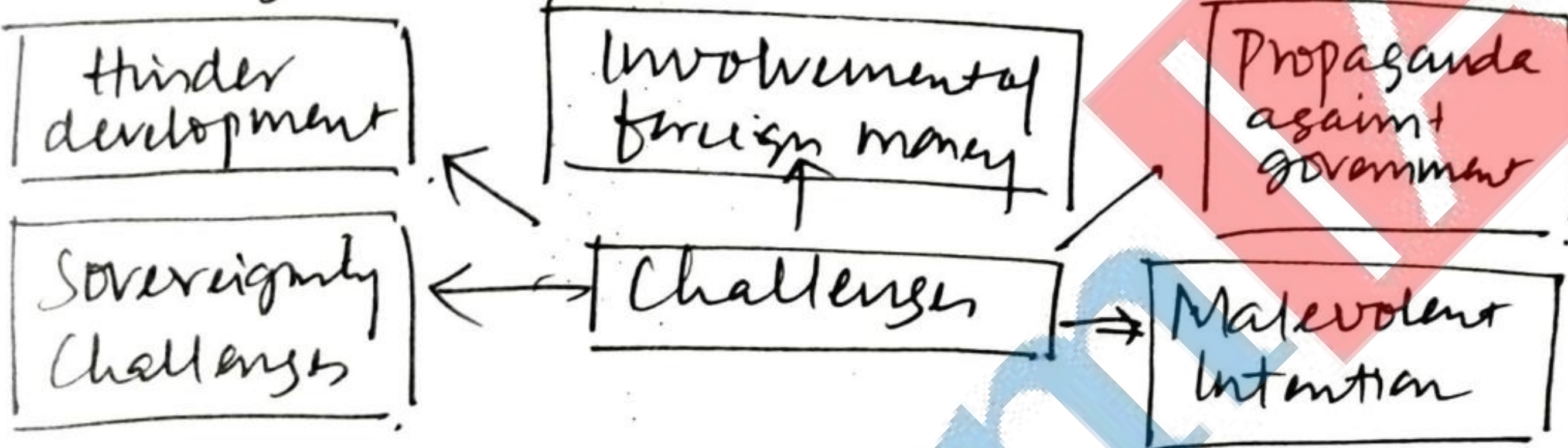
- State's has obligation as per social contract with its citizen
- Violation of Article 38 'Welfare State' of constitution



NO, Not a failure

- NGOs are playing an assisting role due to their domain expertise.
- State assisting NGOs with grants & funds.

Though, NGO played a key role in governance. Numerous challenges have emerged in recent times.



NGOs should play a role of team player in the India's growth journey and Indian State can involve NGOs for effective implementation of its policies at ground to achieve Sustainable Development Goals.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
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Q.12) Despite substantial rise in per capita income and surplus production of food grains, high level of malnutrition and hunger continues to persist in India. Examine the reasons for this divergence keeping in mind findings of Global hunger Index 2021. (15 marks, 250 words)

प्रति व्यक्ति आय में पर्याप्त वृद्धि और खाद्यान्न के अधिशेष उत्पादन के बावजूद, भारत में कुपोषण और भूखमरी उच्च स्तर पर बने हुए हैं। वैश्विक भूखमरी सूचकांक 2021 के निष्कर्षों को ध्यान में रखते हुए इस विचलन के कारणों का परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

According to the latest Global Hunger Index, India stands 101 out of 116 countries. It has indicated towards food insecurity and challenges for Indian society.

India has undergone continuous rise in its per capita income <sup>(\$1200)</sup> and agricultural production for last few decades. Though, the situation of food insecurity & malnutrition haven't changed much.

## Reasons

→ Population: High population makes it difficult to fulfill the nutritional demand of all.



## → Poverty & Inequality :

Huge inequality (Gini Coefficient  $\rightarrow$  0.84) & abject poverty leading to skewed access of food.

## → Cereal based

Too much cereal focused agriculture lead to caloric surplus but protein deficient food habits

## → Distribution

Logistical bottlenecks with lack of forward and backward linkages in food distribution.

## → Corruption

PDS has an archaic model with avenue for corruption by shopkeepers & midday meal official

## → Access Issue

A large number (27%) of the marginalized people don't have ration cards.



## Measures needed

### → Integrated Child Development

- effective implementation of Midday meals
- Nutritional demand of girls through folic acid tablets.

### → Breast Milk Bank } as in Kerala

### → One Nation One Card

Access for migrants across the country.

### → Fortification of Food

To reduce Hidden Hunger.

### → Nudge theory

Attention to nutrient rich food to reduce issue with obesity.

A holistic approach with

multi stakeholder involvement is required in food distribution to ensure fulfillment of SDG 1 & 2 :



Q.13) Medical Termination of Pregnancy (Amendment) Act, 2021 has expanded access of women to safe and legal abortion services, but it fails to address the critical issues of reproductive rights and bodily autonomy of women. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

मेडिकल टर्मिनेशन ऑफ प्रेग्नेंसी (संशोधन) अधिनियम, 2021 ने महिलाओं की सुरक्षित और कानूनी गर्भपात सेवाओं तक पहुंच का विस्तार किया है। लेकिन यह महिलाओं के प्रजनन अधिकारों और शारीरिक स्वायत्तता के महत्वपूर्ण मुद्दों को संबोधित करने में विफल है। परीक्षण करें। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

UN Women emphasised on the importance of the reproductive autonomy of the women in the framework of Gender Justice.

India has introduced Medical termination of pregnancy (Amendment) Act 2021 with regards to access to abortion services.

## Provisions of Act

- It allows the abortion of child foetus upto 26 weeks of pregnancy with the doctor consultation....
- It also made provision for the consultation of medical board



for abortion after 26 weeks.

↳ It also include the procedure of abortion system for victims of sexual violence.

## Expansion of safe access to abortion

- ↳ It formalizes the procedure of abortion with adequate medical support.
- ↳ It normalizes the abortion as a effective contraceptive measure.
- ↳ It provides deterrence against sex linked abortion practices.

## How it fails to solve issue of reproductive autonomy

↳ It made the procedure complicated with involvement of medical boards in decision making.



- ↳ It failed to acknowledge the complete autonomy of woman in her bodily functions.
- ↳ It involves the third party discretion in a personal affair.
- ↳ The process seem invasive to personal privacy due to reason based decision making.

Reproductive autonomy is a fundamental right under Article 21 of Indian Constitution.

There is need of societal sensitization to acknowledge the sanctity of a women's body and institutionalize a procedure based on women's needs so that we can achieve gender justice.  
(SDG 5)

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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Total





Q.14) What are the objectives of the National Policy on Voluntary Sector? In light of these objectives, critically examine the impact of Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020 on functioning of voluntary organizations. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र पर राष्ट्रीय नीति के उद्देश्य क्या हैं? इन उद्देश्यों के आलोक में स्वैच्छिक संगठनों के कार्यकरण पर विदेशी अंशदान (विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2020 के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

The closure of Greenpeace and ~~transparency~~ amnesty international raised grave concerns regarding the policy framework for voluntary sector in India.

To ensure a just and rule based organizational structure, Indian government came up with National Policy on Voluntary Sector.

National Policy on Voluntary Sector

- To create a robust rule based system for effective administration
- Involve voluntary organisation as development partners



- ↳ Ensure accountability and transparency in functioning of such organisation
- ↳ Reduce the influence of foreign funding.

To fulfill such objectives, Government came up with Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act 2020.

### Features

- ↳ Each NGO need to open a S.B.I account in New Delhi Branch for all the foreign donations.
- ↳ Only 20% of the total funding can be used for administration functions.
- ↳ Registration of NGOs for 5yrs (Subject to be revoked).
- ↳ Compliance officer appointment for information exchange.



(Don't write anything in this)

## Impact

### Negative

- It hinders the functioning of NGOs due to economic crunch
- Dependence on government on funding may compromise integrity
- Muzzling down of voices of critical NGOs

### Positive

- Ensure transparency of NGOs
- Reduction in foreign influence
- Checks involvement of black money & money laundries
- Responsible governance in NGOs

NGOs have potential of being part in Indian journey to growth and development. They can assist government in ground level implementation and realisation of SDG Goals.

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



Q.15) While the Election Commission of India has quite effectively neutralized the effect of muscle power and incumbency power, the commission has newer challenges to face. Discuss in the light of several long pending reform proposals that aim to clean up electoral process. (15 marks, 250 words)

जबकि भारत के चुनाव आयोग ने बाहुबल और सत्ता शक्ति के प्रभाव को काफी प्रभावी ढंग से बेअसर कर दिया है, फिर भी आयोग के सामने नई चुनौतियां मौजूद हैं। लंबे समय से लंबित कई सुधार प्रस्तावों जिनका उद्देश्य चुनावी प्रक्रिया को पारदर्शी एवं निष्पक्ष करना है, के आलोक में चर्चा करें।  
(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Election Commission of India is called as Bullhorn of Indian democracy.

It has played a key role in effectively neutralize effect of muscle power & incumbency power through:

- Effective implementation of Model Code of Conduct before election
- Innovative features like EVMs and VVPATs
- Reducing the criminal participation through disqualifications under RPA 1951.
- No use of government machinery in election campaigns.



Still there are numerous challenges to clean up the electoral process:

## → Money Power:

↳ According to ADR, there has been more than 150% of use of money in election campaigns.

↳ Parties have no limits like candidates (70 lakh for MPs)

## → Criminalization

↳ 39% of the MPs in parliament have grave heinous crimes.

## → Nepotism → Dynasty Politics

↳ Difficult for common man to involve in politics due to lack of inner party democracy and dynasty politics



(Don't Write anything in this Area)

## → Women Participation

↳ Only 14% of women representation in parliament.

## → Electoral funding

↳ State funding of election is still under way.

## → Year long election season

## Steps needed to be taken

↳ Strict provision against criminals in politics (Operational all out)

↳ Increase women participation through awareness.

↳ Reduce money involvement in election (partial electoral funding).

Election Commission need to adapt to complex challenges of 21<sup>st</sup> Century electoral system and must look to ensure use of disruptive technologies like AI & Machine learning.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





Q.16) Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Amendment Act, 2021 introduces much-needed reforms to ensure proper implementation of the act and to strengthen safeguards for those children who require protection under the law as well as those who are in conflict with law. Discuss.

(15 marks, 250 words)

किशोर न्याय (बच्चों की देखभाल और संरक्षण) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 इस अधिनियम के उचित कार्यान्वयन को सुनिश्चित करने और उन बच्चों जिन्हें कानून के तहत संरक्षण की आवश्यकता है, के साथ-साथ जो कानून के साथ संघर्ष में हैं, के लिए सुरक्षा उपायों को मजबूत करने हेतु अति-आवश्यक सुधारों को पेश करता है। चर्चा कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Open access to internet and globalisation of have put children under multiple form of threats to exploitation.

Government introduced Juvenile Justice (Care and protection of Children) Amendment Act to ~~en~~ strengthen safeguards for them

Provision :-

- ↳ Ban Child pornography.
- ↳ Protection against all form of sexual & physical exploitation
- ↳ Severe punishment for perpetrators
- ↳ Rehabilitation of juvenile engaged in crime.



↳ Separate reformation centres for juveniles

~~How~~ How it safeguard children

→ Children who require protection

- ↳ It prevents from any perceived chance of exploitation
- ↳ It provide the opportunity to realise the potential goals of child
- ↳ It provides psychological support and rehabilitation in case of any mishappenings.

→ Children who were in conflict with law

- ↳ It provides an opportunity for rehabilitation rather than retributive punishment
- ↳ Separate home arrangement helps in quick reformation & protect from antisocial element -



## Challenges...

→ Juvenile Justice should be associated with the severity of crime.  
eg. Harsh penalty in case of rape case.

Difficult in compliance (Too much subjectivity)

→ Need of robust protection especially from kin based violence. (40% of juvenile case is associated with relatives)

~~Address~~ Gender based understanding required:

Indian criminal system treat a juvenile as a misguided person with chance of reformation. State need to provide ample support in health and education to ensure a responsible citizen for them and must ensure protection of all children for overall development of the country.

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Q.17) Compare and contrast the Build Back Better World (B3W) with the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI). Can joining the B3W initiative help India in furthering her national interest? Discuss.

(15 marks, 250 words)

बेल्ट बेक बेटर वर्ल्ड (B3W) की बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव (BRI) के साथ तुलना एवं समानता का उल्लेख करें। क्या ठोस पहल में शामिल होने से भारत को अपने राष्ट्रीय हितों को आगे बढ़ाने में मदद मिल सकती है? चर्चा करें।

(अंक 15, शब्द 250)

Recently held G7 Summit at Camwall gave the concept of "Build Back Better World (B3W)" proposed by developed nations.

B3W

- It is a multiple <sup>nation</sup> ~~country~~ cooperation initiative to deal with the fundamental issues like Infrastructure, Social Infrastructure.
- Equal stakeholder approach.

BRI

- It is a China led model of infrastructure development based on credit facility enhancing connectivity.
- China centric approach.



B3W

- Credit line cooperation  
Supply chain resilience.
- Recovery from pandemic induced devastation is key priority.
- Yet to be finalized.

BRI

- Use of debt trap diplomacy
- Expansion of Connectivity & Recreation of Old Ancient Silk Route.
- Operational since 2014.

Despite these differences, both the B3W and BRI are based on the need of infrastructure in all countries for better governance. They emphasized on the multisectoral and multi stakeholder approach and important for the geopolitical & geostrategic goals of China and US.



## Benefits of India joining B3W

- Spearhead the infrastructure development aiding initiatives like Make in India, Bharatmala, Sagarmala.
- Enhance India's stature in the Geopolitical sphere.
- May help in access to latest technology.
- Counterbalance increasing influence of China.

## Challenges

- It may affect the Strategic autonomy.
- May affect geopolitics like relation with Iran & Russia.

## Way forward

- Limited yet Strategic engagement.
- More focus on economic cooperation and technology transfer.
- Multidimensional broad policy involving US, Iran, Russia, China.

### Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





Q.18) Despite congruence of ideals and interests, India's relations with Southeast Asia have been marked by false starts and unfulfilled promises. Highlight the constraints responsible for this situation. (15 marks, 250 words)  
How can the true potential of Indo-ASEAN relations be realized?

आदर्शों और हितों के अनुरूप होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण पूर्व एशिया के साथ भारत के संबंधों को झूठी शुरुआत और अधूरे वादों के रूप में चिह्नित किया गया है। इस स्थिति के लिए उत्तरदायी बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत-आसियान संबंधों की वास्तविक क्षमता को कैसे साकार किया जा सकता है? (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

With the pulling out of India from negotiation of RCEP, it has created a tricky situation in Indo-ASEAN relation in the region.

India's relation with ASEAN

- ASEAN is a major trading partner of India (4th largest). India and ASEAN have signed FTA (Free Trade Agreement).
- India and ASEAN share civilizational ties and deep anguish for colonial history.
- South Asia is major player in India's



SAGAR policy & Act East policy

Despite our close relations with ~~Asian~~ ASEAN, there have been constraints responsible for unfulfilled promises.

Constraints

- Involvement of China: Geopolitical nature of China-India-ASEAN engagement led to lack of trusted cooperation between India & ASEAN.
- Not realising trade potential: India and ASEAN failed to improve their trade relation despite the prospects.
- Connectivity Issue: India has issue regarding access to ASEAN countries except Myanmar.



Measures needed to realize its true potential:

- Reimagining India's foreign policy in South-East Asia.
- Increase in the trade relations <sup>increasing</sup> volume of trade.
- People-to-people connect to be enhanced
- Decoupling China from Indo-ASEAN relations
- Strategic support to ASEAN countries against Chinese Expansionism.

India and ASEAN share a large diaspora and a futuristic relationship based on trust and cooperation can play a key in turning 21<sup>st</sup> century into 'Asia's century'.

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Q.19) Over the years, the diasporic populations have become an increasingly important factor in responding to India's needs. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

पिछले कुछ वर्षों में, प्रवासी आबादी भारत की जरूरतों को पूरा करने में एक वृद्धिशील महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गई है। समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

According to reports, India has largest population of diaspora across the world. It has set India in a very interesting position to promote global cooperation based on mutual trust & prosperity.

### Importance of such large diaspora

- ↳ It improves the stature of India as a civilizational power in foreign relations.
- ↳ It makes the other country to establish relations with India.
- ↳ It helps India to forge deep ties eg. USA, UK etc.
- ↳ It allows cultural exchange



eg. Indian firms in USA

- ↳ It generates employment opportunities
- ↳ It makes India a major destination for remittance. (\$80 Bn).

How it can utilize the diaspora capital

- ↳ Bring investment in India in emerging technologies like AI & ML. eg. Twitter
- ↳ Utilizing the diaspora for IS France diplomacy.
- ↳ Cooperation at international platforms.
- ↳ Better Government-Corporate connect.

Challenges

- ↳ India has <sup>not</sup> been able to utilize the chances of globalization due to its autonomy policies.
- ↳ Trade relations with countries haven't



yet realised its potential.

↳ Indian diaspora are first loyal to their own country. His way to remembrance their role in India's rise

## Measures taken in recent times

- ↳ Government has started (Pravasi diwas) to celebrate the diaspora
- ↳ It has started awarding PIO (visa free entry) and other services to integrate them with roots.
- ↳ Events organised to establish connect with diaspora in foreign land.

India has potential to diversify its foreign policy and incorporate the diaspora in its propagation of issue based foreign policy in region like Europe & Latin America.

### Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total





Q.20) The year 1991 marked a watershed moment not only for economy but also for India's foreign policy. Discuss the evolution of India's foreign policy since 1991 highlighting the factors for the changes henceforth. (15 marks, 250 words)

वर्ष 1991 न केवल अर्थव्यवस्था के लिए बल्कि भारत की विदेश नीति के लिए भी एक महत्वपूर्ण क्षण के रूप में अंकित है। 1991 के बाद से भारत की विदेश नीति के उद्भव की चर्चा कीजिए और इसके बाद के परिवर्तनों के लिए जिम्मेदार कारकों पर प्रकाश डालिए। (अंक 15, शब्द 250)

India is celebrating 30 years of the economic reform which changed the structure of Indian economy at its core..

1991 as watershed moment for economy

- Liberalise the economy letting the private investment in its growth story.
- It integrate Indian society & economy with the global world market
- It ushered an era of competitive capitalism leading India to become 6th largest economy of world



How it affect foreign policy

↳ It allows India to engage with the Capitalist bloc countries like US

↳ US Nuclear Deal.

↳ Indo-Israel cooperation.

↳ It help India to diversify its Geostrategic interest and put India on the major global table.

Evolution of Indian foreign policy → KFA

↳ India engaged with USA with not just economic tie but also military cooperation. eg. signing of CEMOA, COMCASA, Nuclear deal, QUAD.

↳ India adopted Quadrilateral doctrine to engage with the small countries through

① unilateral assistance



- ↳ It focused on multilateral cooperation through establishment of BRICS.
- ↳ India adopted policy of ambition after 2014 to engage in global politics
  - ↳ It played a key role in Paris Climate Agreement
  - ↳ It is pushing for reform in UNSC.
  - ↳ It emerged as balancing power in Asia for China.

## Way forward

- India need to maintain its strategic autonomy but should try to consolidate its relation with major world power like USA, China, Russia.
- Issue based Engagement should be ensured through establishment of mini laterals.



## Mentor Feedback Questions

1 .....

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### Test Goal

1 .....

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### Outcomes

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### Marking Scheme

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

\* Subject to change without prior notice.