

TEST CODE	7	1	2	2	3	8
-----------	---	---	---	---	---	---

MGP 2024

273007\_712238\_1910102272\_(2024-07-07 18:20:20)

Time Allowed : Three Hours



Maximum Marks : 250

समय : तीन घंटे

अधिकतम अंक : 250

## GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Malavika G. Nair		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910102272	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	7 Jul 24

\*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	<p>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।</p> <p>2. There are <b>TWENTY</b> questions printed in ENGLISH &amp; HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 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।</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. 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।</p>	
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
13				
14				
15				
16				
17				
18				
19				
20				
Total/कुल अंक	250			
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 :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी :	
			① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

**Note:** Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

---

## EXAMINER'S REMARKS

---

### 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.

- Q1. Societal apathy towards mental health issues has resulted in marginalization of individuals dealing with mental disorders. Elaborate and suggest measures to bring mental health concerns from periphery to mainstream.

Mental health well being is one of the dimensions for definition of health [WHO]. But mentally ill people are viewed as 'other' and concerns ignored.



Measures and suggestions to Mainstream

- ① Recognize Mental Health as a part of Broad Right to Health (Article 21)  
g: Rajarman Right to Health
- ② Accessible Counseling and Treatment through CHCs PHCs etc.
- ③ Focused Interventions by State Government  
eg: District Mental Health Mission - Kerala.



- ④ Bring awareness through early education and schools  
eg) Overall mental development model in Delhi schools - Happiness curriculum.
- ⑤ Improved tertiary care institutions for mental health  
eg) Regional centres of NIMHANS to be opened more.
- ⑥ Telemedicine and Digital Health to reach far flung areas.
- ⑦ Research and Development  
eg) NIMHANS - program for digital doctor
- ⑧ Compulsory Rural Service for Mental Health care Professionals  
eg) Odisha Government 2 year rural bond model.
- ⑨ Development of EQ and SQ in school curriculum.
- ⑩ Focus on Improved in Suicide and Depression management using tech eg) Cognitive behavioural AI Therapists  
Enhanced interventions in mental health will improve India's rank in World Happiness Index where it fares poorly compared to neighbours.



Q2. Critically assess the role of microfinance in satisfactorily addressing the interconnected challenges of poverty and unemployment.

Microfinance is the sector focusing on giving loans of smaller quantum to marginalized sections e.g. women, poor etc.

Eg) Mohd. Yunus - Grameen Bank in Bangladesh

Microfinance - Poverty and Unemployment

① Enable self help Groups and women

↳ Economic Empowerment

② Social Dividends e.g. women

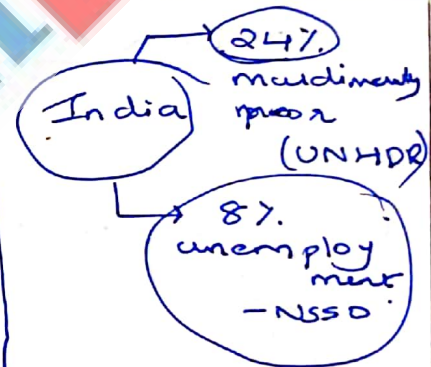
③ spend more on children and family as per study.

e.g. Kudumbashree - Kerala Poverty Alleviation mission

④ Mainstream finance for marginalized e.g. Boost for startup/standup India.

⑤ Lack of social capital e.g. in Dalit capitalism can be addressed.

↓  
difficult to find funders.



- ⑥ Entrepreneurship for youth:  
 eg: 41% of unemployed is youth <sup>(NSSO)</sup>  
 can start business
- ⑦ Bring Organized Credit to informal sectors
- ⑧ Counter Usury, Moneylenders  
 ↓  
 Tackle Exploitation, Forced/Bonded Labour in Rural areas.  
 eg: Doms in Telangana indebted to landlords for loans; Verhi, Begar etc
- ⑨ Intergenerational poverty tackled.  
 eg: ...
- ⑩ Creation of more Capital and Business  
 value in traditional sectors  
 eg: Promotion of GI tags in MSME <sup>One District One Product</sup>
- ⑪ Boost Social ties eg: SUA movements.

Microfinance can help in tackling twin challenges of unemployment and poverty along with schemes like Startup India, Standup India etc.





उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin.

712238 1910102272 (2024-07-07 18:20:20)

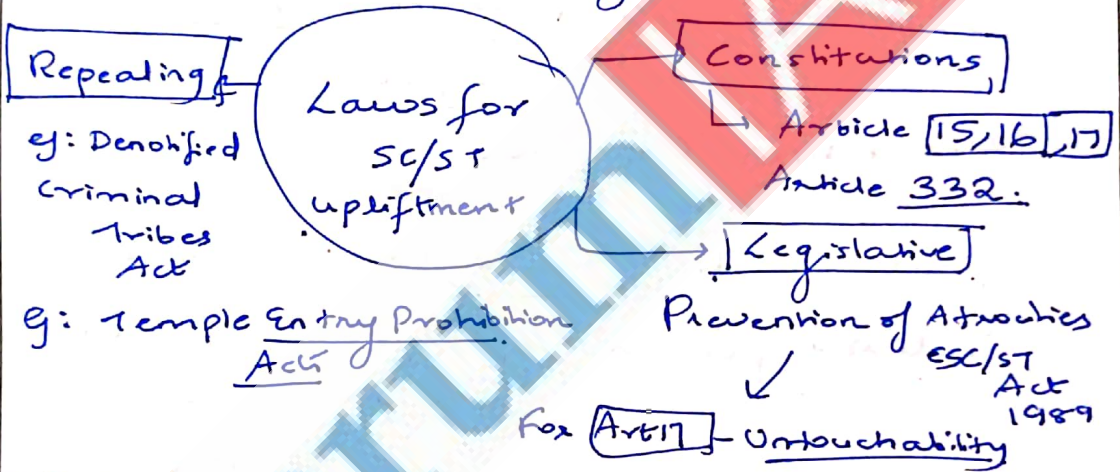
# UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए।  
Candidates must not write on this margin.

Q3. Though grand in their intent, the legislative measures for vulnerable populations have become handicapped due to implementational bottlenecks. Comment, with special reference to SC/ST, Prevention of Atrocities Act, 1989.

The atrocities against SC/ST due to historical reasons of caste system has been tackled with various legislations



Limitations of Legislative measures:

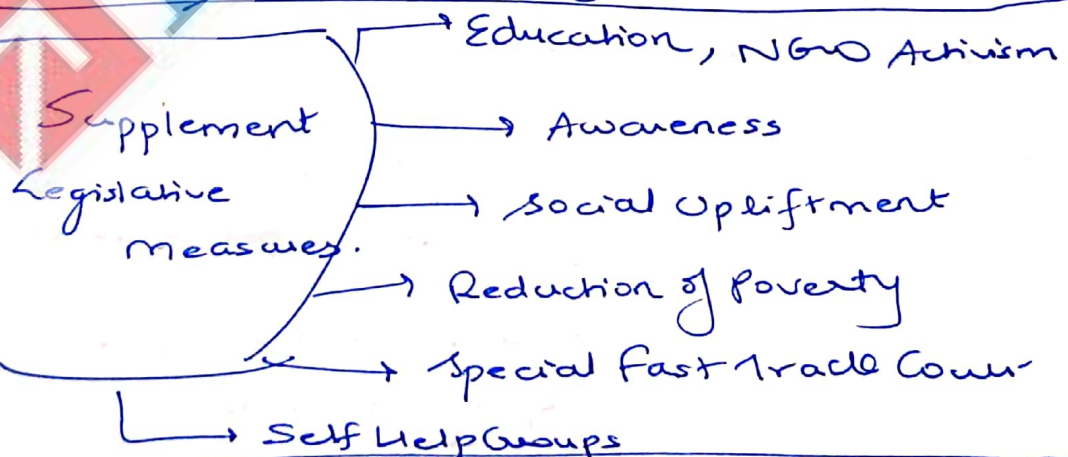
Implementational Challenges:

- ① Lack of Awareness among SC/ST  
e.g.) High illiteracy ~ 30-40% as per Census 2011
- ② Lack of Access to Justice to file cases, representations.  
e.g.) Only 0.1 Rs spent on justice/legal awareness in India - KHRI Report





- ③ Lack of Education and Awareness of Legislative Measures.
- ④ Feelings of Caste Inferiority and Violence continuing <sup>SC/ST</sup>  
 eg: Attack on children in Tamil Nadu (South) by classmates.
- ⑤ Violence and intimidation → Prevents legal access  
 eg: Mathias Rape Case.
- ⑥ Poor Conviction rates, bribery and judicial pendency eg: 4.5 Cr cases in lower court
- ⑦ marginalization and high levels of poverty → less access to justice and courts  
 eg: Higher poverty rates - SC/ST (census 2011)

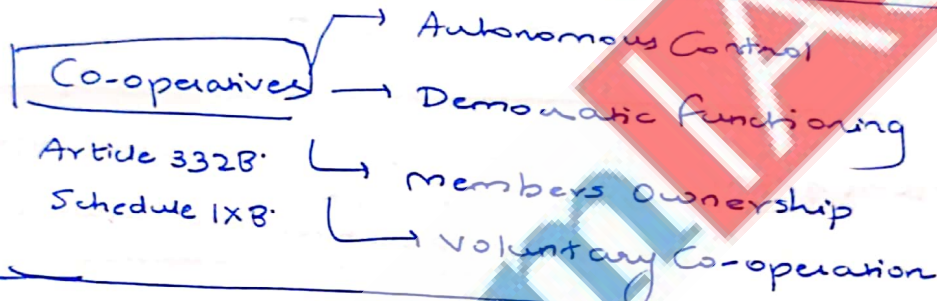


A multidirectional approach can supplement and complement their development for Saavodaya

Q4. What are the reasons behind limited success of co-operative movement? How can co-operatives be made more effective fostering rural development?

Co-operative movement has roots in Indian National movement's social roots

e.g.) Co-operatives one of Congress J. C. K. Committee. Agenda



Reasons for Limited Success:

- ① Lack of Political Will <sup>in States</sup>. e.g.) Selective success stories in some states like Gujarat, Maharashtra
- ② Traditional Dominance by certain caste groups e.g.) B. S. Baviskar's study - some caste groups dominate co-operatives.
- ③ Lack of Social Base in Rural areas e.g.) Casteist bias and no equality.
- ④ Lack of following byelaws e.g.) No



democratic elections or tenure

- ④ Unprofitable business ventures. due to lack of technological investments etc.  
e.g. Outdated machinery in Maharashtra sugar co-ops..
- ⑤ Lack of funding, access to finance
- ⑦ No skilled workforce etc.

Measures To Promote Co-operatives

- ① Learn from Success Stories e.g. Anand, Gujarat  
Sugar Co-operatives - Maharashtra.
- ② Muni Co-operative State Act and Co-operative ministry → Push from Centre.
- ③ Incentivize grants to state government
- ④ Promote sector specific Co-operatives  
e.g. MAWIM in Maharashtra women
- ⑤ Technological Handholding e.g. Construction Co-operatives - Undatabes NHAI Unalungal in Kerala
- ⑥ Proper implementation of Co-operatives  
Regulation and model laws
- ⑦ Regular process and procedural audits  
by state Government

A multifocal approach will lead to Gandhi's  
vision of 'Sahakarsa Samrudhi'



Q.5. Leveraging real time data in policymaking has become indispensable for achieving good governance. In this context, analyse the role of e-governance in enhancing the effectiveness of developmental policies.

Real time data allows for effective utilization of public resources and efficiency in governance. Eg.) Lack to real time data during Covid lockdown → migrant crisis



Role of Real Time Data and E-governance in Developmental Policies

① Data driven policy making → Improved service delivery for citizen

eg.) National Digital Health mission

② De duplication of government efforts

eg.) Digilocker - easy verification by all government agencies

③ Avoid Exclusion and Inclusion Errors

eg: Aadhar Enabled Biometrics and DBT  
of MGNREGA.

④ Reduced pilferage and Corruption for  
delivery of goods eg: DBT in Central sector  
Schemes

⑤ Effective grievance redressal mechanisms  
eg: CPGRAMS, e-Daakhil portals.

⑥ Data driven policy making  
↳ Easier Social Audit of Schemes.

⑦ Improved Efficiency in Decisions

eg: Data on children's education in  
National Survey, District level →

Open Data of Government → Universal primary  
education now.

⑧ Improved Accuracy eg: Errors in  
Aadhar  
report

→ Deduplication of datasets  
eg: multiple ministries.

→ Addressing digital divide  
and digital apartheid

↳ 1/3rd of Internet users  
— women

↳ only 48% - internet  
access

Improving  
e-governance

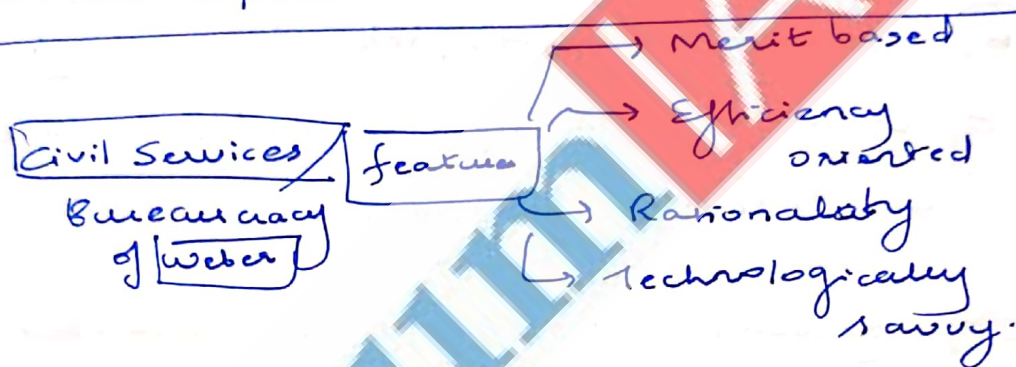
Address Digital  
Illiteracy.

e-governance can transform India's policy  
sector for reaching developed nation by 2047.



Q6 In civil services, what should matter are - capabilities, merit and talent. In this context, examine the relevance of lateral entry in civil services in face of various apprehensions.

[Patel] referred to Indian Civil Services as the 'steel frame of Indian' administration. PM Modi has also emphasized on need of SMART and capable bureaucrats.



Issue of Lateral Entry:

A) Need for Lateral Entry:

- ① Need for attracting wider experience and talent eg: Technocrats in Renewable Energy.
- ② Administration now 'Specialist' and skill oriented.
- ③ In line with global practices eg: [USA] civil services utilize private talent
- ④ Break away from proceduralism and red tapism



- 5) Overcome 'trained incapacity' of bureaucrats - Weber eg: More flexible working styles of private employees.
- 6) Focus on Sector Specific Complexities eg: Generalist might not understand new and emerging areas like Space, Electronics.

## Apprehensions Rising

- 7) Subvert the morale of committed bureaucracy.
- 8) Lower career status and commitment of private employees.
- 9) Alternative of using private talent eg: through VirtuAayog from consultation.
- 10) might not be familiar with procedures and Government work culture.
- 11) No transparent and stand and Recruitment → Chance of eg: competitive exam like UPSC. Nepotism
- 12) Karmayogi mission and specialization in bureaucracy (13) Low field knowledge  
Lateral entry in some JS level posts in Union Government should be reviewed and built into a transparent policy for better utilization

- Q1. India must exercise stabilizing influence in its difficult neighbourhood to effectively safeguard national interest. Comment.

India considers itself as a responsible major power in South Asian neighbourhood. Unsettled borders Unregulated issues and Unused opportunities plague our policy.

30s - [MEA S Jaishankar]

Need for Safeguarding National Interest by Stabilizing

- ① Play The role of 'Net Security Provider'

Schemes like SAGAR in Indian Ocean Region.

- ② Without reciprocity  
India must engage,

- [Gujarat doctrine]

eg. SAGAR-II, Disaster Relief-HADR in maldives, Nepal Earthquake



- ③ Stabilizing Borders and Disputes

eg. India-Bangladesh Conclave Exchange 2015

Need to resolve further Issues eg:  
China - Doklam dispute, Sri Creek, Pok - Pakistan, Kachathew - Sri Lanka



④ Economic development and Investment:

eg) Bhutan: Hydroelectric Projects,  
Nepal: Arun Project, Credit lines.

⑤ Cultural Ties and Soft Power

eg) Emphasize on Beti Bhai Rishta to  
counter Anti Indian Nepali Sentiments

⑥ Counter option to debt diplomacy  
of China eg) Maizhu-maldives stance  
on India now softening⑦ Security Initiatives eg) Exercises like  
Surya Kiran, Mitra Shakti.⑧ Engaging with like minded countries  
eg) Need for Stable Afghanistan  
is concern for India, USA, Russia etc.⑨ Boost Infrastructural Ties: South Asia  
is least integrated: → Investment in  
IMT Route, BBIN } → Revitalize SAPRC  
Economic Co-operation.

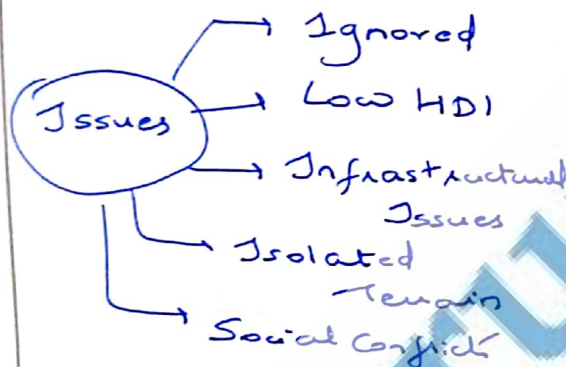
India must have a proactive Neighbourhood  
first policy to protect our national interest and  
development of all.



Q8. ASEAN serves the twin purpose of developing India's North East and augmenting the country's reach in Southeast Asian Region. Comment.

India's Engagement with ASEAN is vital in her Look East and Act East Policy which has both internal and external benefits.

#### A) NORTH EAST.



g: Manipur, Nagaland

#### Role of Asean

① Infrastructural development and connectivity g: Agartala Aizawl rail link, India-Myanmar-Thailand Highway.

② Boost land and sea connectivity

g: Sittoung - to Kolkata / Durgam Cheruvu

③ More business and economic investment

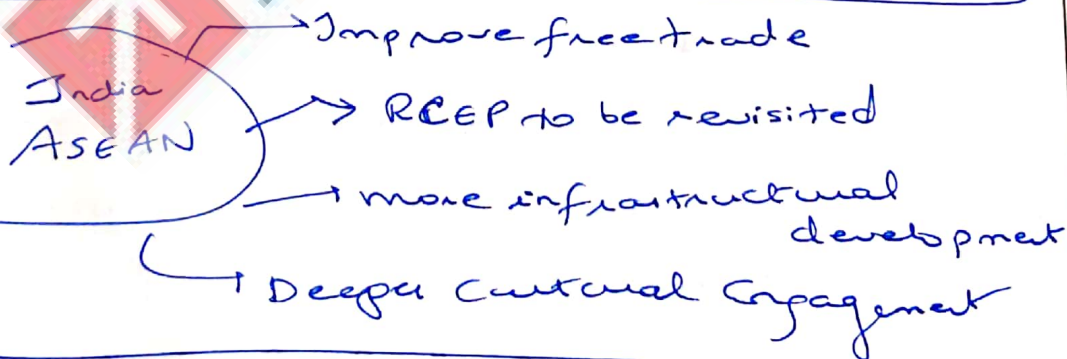
g: Increased exports

④ Promote Cultural ties due to racial and cultural affinity.

## ③ [3Cs] of culture, Connectivity and Competition

Improving India's Reach

- ⑦ Asean Markets are more integrated  
↳ Greater Access to India
- ⑧ Malacca Strait - SLOCs in Indian Ocean Region vital for 60-80% of Indian trade.
- ⑨ Stabilizing Chinese domination in South Asia.
- ⑩ Emerging markets with similar concerns ej: Malaysia, Indonesia.
- ⑪ Useful resources for India ej: Oilpalm exports from Indonesia, alternative crude oil sources.

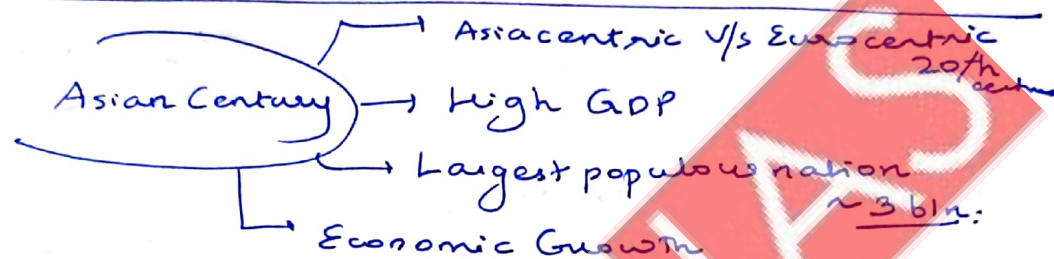


India has a key to twin development in the ASEAN region which it should use wisely.



29. The realization of a successful Asian century is premised upon stable India-China relations.  
Comment.

An Asian Century is impossible without the spirit of India Chini bhai bhai - Choices  
- Sivasankar Menon



Need for Stable Indo-China Relations

- ① Economic Co-operation avenues can lead to stable relations  
eg: BRICS Bank as alternative to Bretton Woods (west dominated)
- ② Avoiding trade wars, dumping policies through stable trade relations  
↳ ③ Bilateral trade of \$135 billion with \$100 bln imports from China should be more parity.
- ④ Stable supply of critical minerals eg: Lithium and API for Indian pharma agencies.

⑤ Security → Border skirmishes to be addressed eg: Unsettled border - Near Pangong 1st - Hot Springs Standoff, Doklam Standoff, India's hidden needs

⑥ Indirect influence on India's neighbours

eg: Maldives, Sri Lanka - Military use of port by China



⑦ New Threats of Cyber-hacking and Security Concerns

eg: Banning of TikTok by India, hacking of Govt. of India websites

⑧ 2.5 front war with India - Pakistan and China  
↳ complex relations.

⑨ Dominance in Shanghai Co-operation Organization

⑩ Partnership of ~~and~~ Russia-China axis  
eg: SCO, Afghan policy.

Only encouragement of managing convergences eg: western domination with WTO and managing divergences (S. Jaishankar) can aid India-China relation



## UPSC

Answer Questions in NOT MORE THAN the Word Limit specified for each in the Parenthesis.  
(Specimen Answer Booklet - For Practice Purpose Only)

प्रश्नों के  
उपरांत  
यहाँ लिखना  
चाहिए  
Candidates  
must not  
write on this  
margin

Q10. Do you think NATO as a system of US-led collective security for Europe is increasingly relevant in multipolar world? Justify your answer.

NATO, a product of cold war era is again finding resurgence with a revisionist Russian state led Ukraine Crisis.

### Relevance of NATO in Multipolar world

#### CONTINUING RELEVANCE

- ① check of USA against rise of Russia.
- ② Chance of pro US Ukraine and chance of NATOization → one of factors for Russian attack.
- ③ Ukraine and other European states — neighbourhood safety for Russia.
- ④ Access to Black Sea Ports and trade Security concerns for Russia.
- ⑤ Increasing presence of NATO and US in Eastern Europe  
eg. Finland planning to join NATO.
- ⑥ Aggressive foreign policy of Putin in East Europe → Need for NATO.
- ⑦ China-Russia no holds barred



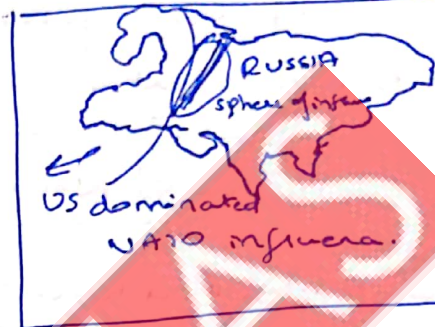
partnership - further insecurity.

⑧ Increased Expansion of EU with countries like Romania, Georgia etc wanting to join

⑨ Historical Reasons

eg: Cold War Era coalitions,

Five Eyes Alliance etc.



Decreasing Relevance in Multipolar world

⑩ Rise of new global players

eg: China's presence in neighbourhood & economy of EU

⑪ Shifting energy concerns

eg: Aggressive EU policy of EU, Finland  
→ Reduce fuel dependency on Russia  
- North Stream pipeline.

⑫ Multipolar world and larger fronts

eg: Rise of Indian Ocean Region as a new hotspot globally.

Thus, the changing multipolarity along with local European concerns complicates The NATO's role to day.



- Q-11 Increased penetration of mobile network, internet infrastructure, and smart phones have made m-governance the pivot of the welfare programmes of the government, but it poses challenges of exclusion. Discuss.

M-governance is the utilization of mobile phone for delivery of services to the citizen. With around 50-55% with access to internet m-governance has become pivot of welfare state.

Mobile, Smart phones, Internet: Reaching Last mile.

- ① Inclusion and overcoming tough terrain  
eg: JAM Trinity brought around new SCB bank accounts
- ② Creation of safety net  
eg: Insurance through Jan Dhan Yojana Accounts
- ③ Enabling Migration and economic development  
eg: e-PDS and portability under National Food Security Act.
- ④ Tackling Vulnerable Sections  
eg: DBT benefit scheme for women - West Bengal.



5) Avoid pilferage and corruption  
 eg.) Economic Survey talks about more  
 inclusion via DBT - MGNREGA

6) Economic empowerment and opportunities  
 eg.) ONDC Network for merchants,  
 UPI, e-NAM

7) Information and Awareness

eg.) M-Kisan App - farmer, Gemini  
 - for fishermen

8) Citizen Grievance Redressal

eg.) CPGRAMS, e-dadaabhi, digidash

9) Citizen Participation and digital transac

eg.) e-vigil - Election Commission Reduced cash/black money  
 eg: UPI, UPI Lite, 123 Pcs

### Challenges of Exclusion

11) Digital divide and digital apartheid

eg.) Lack of penetration in rural areas.

12) Exclusion of women eg.) Only 1/3rd of  
internet users are women

13) Unreliable connectivity and exclusion

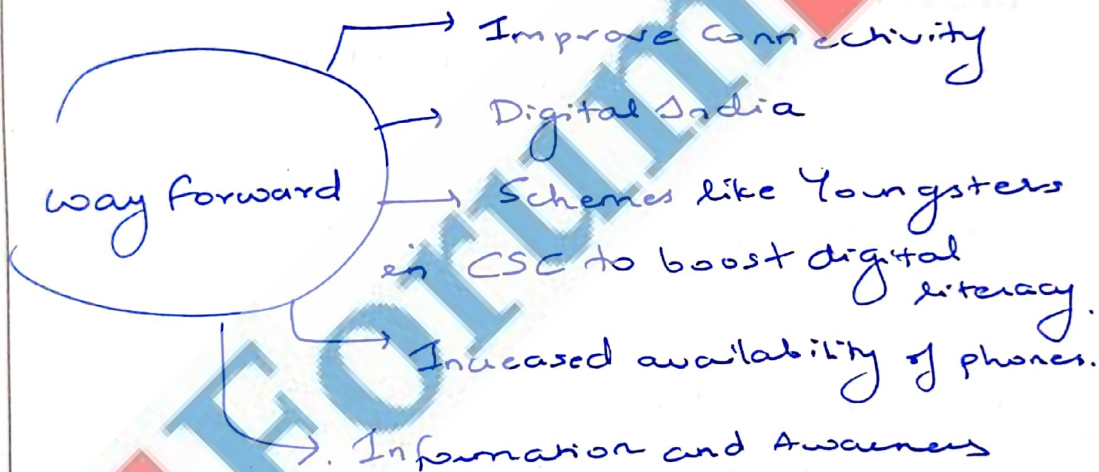
eg.) Online classes during Grid in rural areas.

14) Need for smart devices - Exclusion of  
 poor

eg.) Still: 24% multidimensionally poor



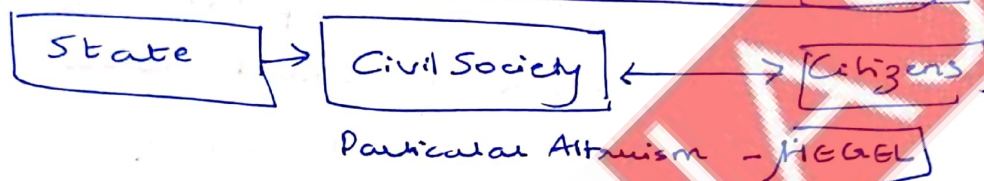
- 15) Tackle digital illiteracy  $\rightarrow$  Around 55%  
no idea about phone.
- 16) Reduce vulnerability to crimes  
 $\rightarrow$  Rise in frauds - 24% in cyberspace  
- NCRP 2021
- 17) Skewed in favour of middle and working class  $\rightarrow$  Low mobile penetration among poor.
- 18) Impact dependence on smart phones  
 $\rightarrow$  Balance of Payments  $\rightarrow$  Inflation



A connected and digital India will empower the citizens and take us one step closer to developed India by 2047.

Q12) The distinct characteristics of the Civil Society Organizations and the government create a unique symbiosis in improving the governance and development process in the country. Discuss.

'Civil Society was born to secure the rights which naturally belonged to man' - LOCKE



### CHARACTERISTICS OF CIVIL SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS (CSO) IN DEVELOPMENT & GOVERNANCE

- ① Acts as a bridge between CSO and citizens.
- ② Promotes and protects citizen rights  
eg: NGOs like Association for Democratic Reforms file PILs
- ③ Creation of supplementary knowledge  
eg: ASER data survey complement Education Sector data.
- ④ Improve accountability of state  
eg: Agitations through Namada Padhas Andolan.



5) Supplements Limited social service capability of States

eg: Child Rights and You, SOS village for orphan children.

6) Improve service delivery

eg: Teach for India fellowship.

7) Counterchecking government data and initiatives

eg: Growth rates by ASSOCHAM, FICCI different from RBI projections.

8) Act as an organized platform for citizens eg:

9) Influence policymaking through media pressure, lobbying eg: Greenpeace, Red Cross.

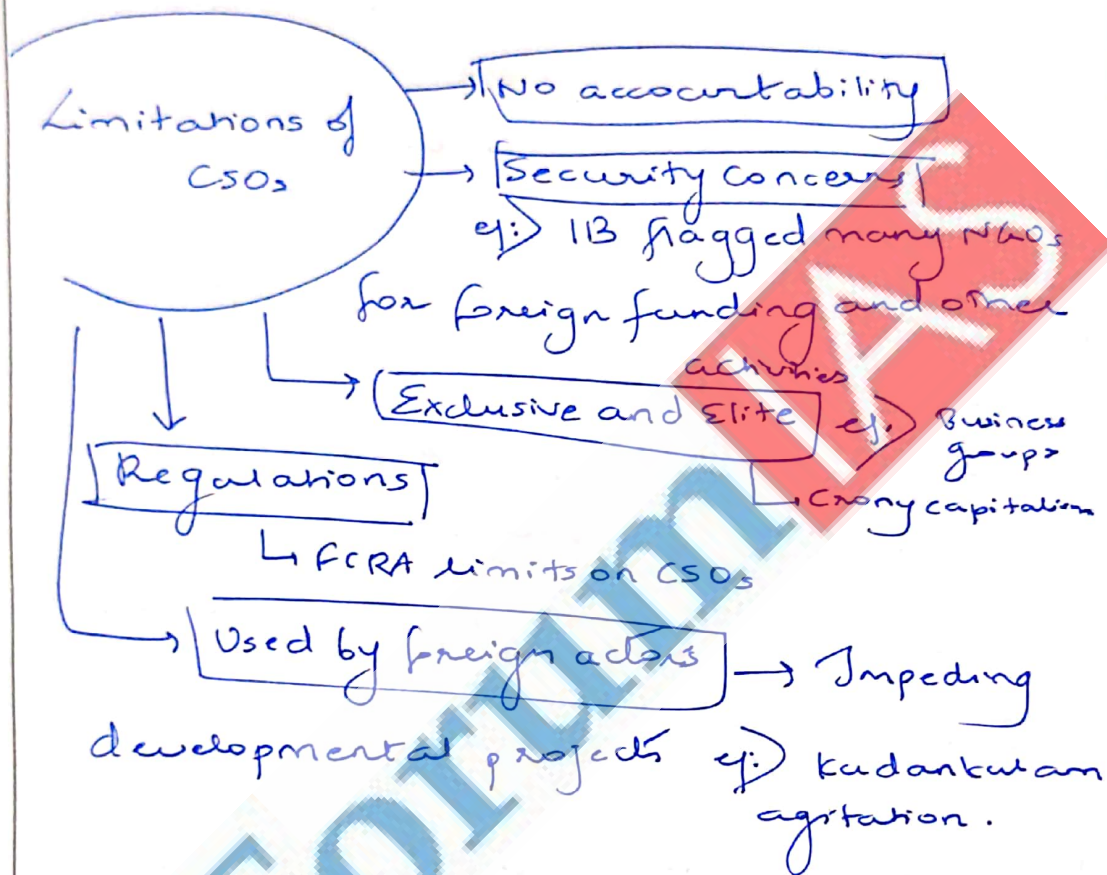
10) Acts beyond national/state borders

eg: Reporters without Borders, Doctors without Borders

11) Empowerment of weaker sections

eg: SUGs like MAVIM in Maharashtra.

12) Avenues for citizens to contribute to community eg: Volunteering for Teach for India

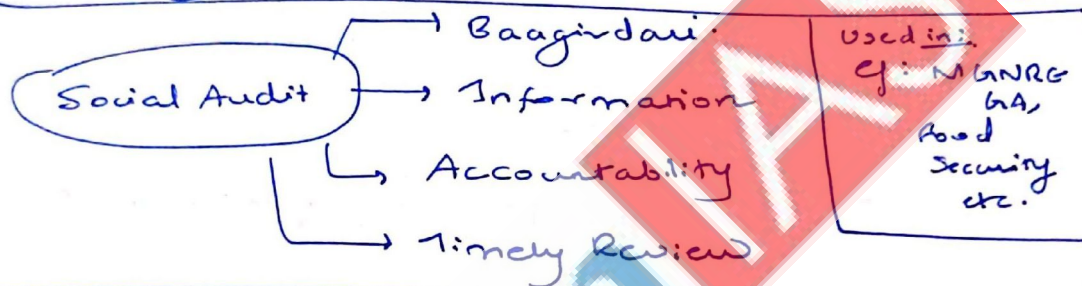
13) Boost citizen led partnershipsq: WWP, BNHS in Suways by citizens

CSOs are a double edged sword. The need for proper regulation along with encouragement can help India tap their best potential.



- Q3. Critically examine the utility of social audit framework in bringing the governance process closer to the people.

Social Audit is a participation oriented audit to assess the effectiveness of a scheme in delivering outcomes - pioneered by Howard Bowen



#### UTILITY OF SOCIAL AUDIT :

##### A) CONSTRUCTIVE ROLE:

- ① Brings Transparency into the functioning of scheme.
- ② Checks effectiveness of spending  
e.g. Social audit of community assets under MGNREGS
- ③ Accountability through citizen's participation  
↳ Social Audit team → Public Hearing  
↓  
Compiling of Outcomes.
- ④ Effective outcome driven policy approach

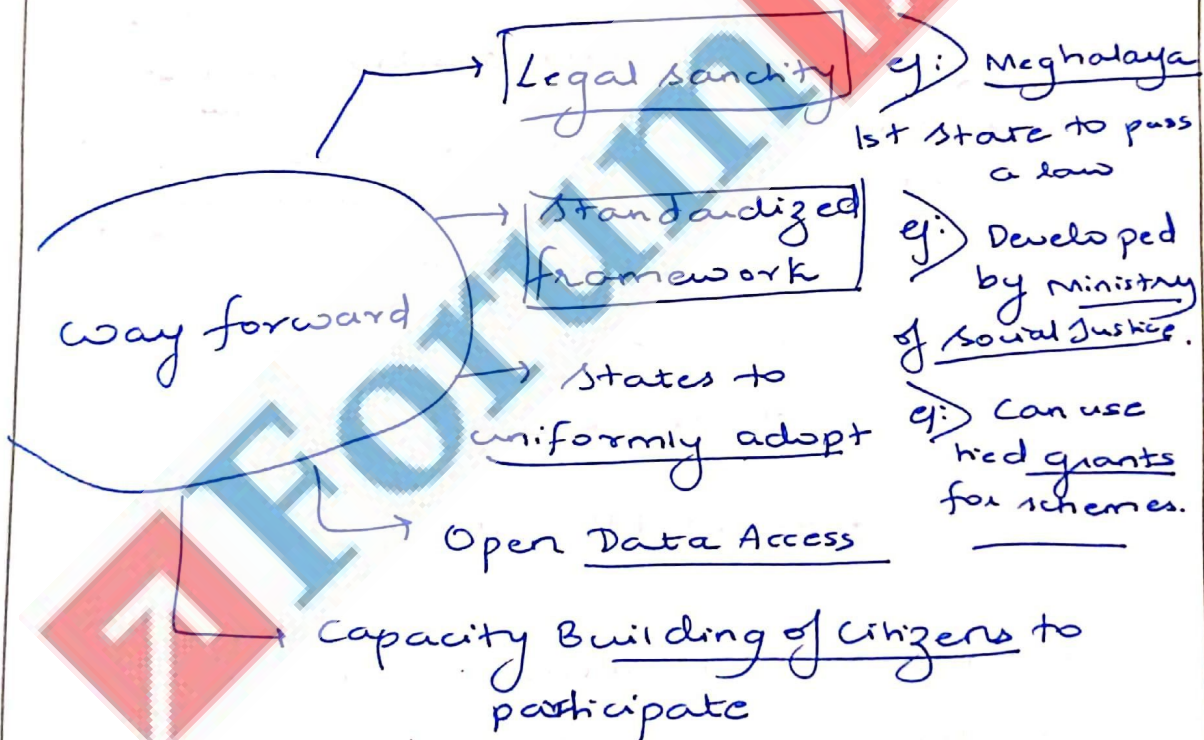
- ⑤ Supplement financial and procedural audits
- ⑥ Overcome the limitations of CAG audit in state/local schemes
- ⑦ Reduced chances of fraud and corruption  
eg: Non existent assets mauled in MGNREGAs  
- CAG Audit
- ⑧ Effective policy and course correction  
↳ Identify gaps in implementation
- ⑨ Fix accountability on implementing agency

#### ⑩ LIMITATIONS OF SOCIAL AUDIT

- ⑩ No uniform policy in which schemes to be implemented in.
- ⑪ Lack of standardized methodology.
- ⑫ Limited Citizen participation
- ⑬ No legal compulsion or sanction
- ⑭ Lack of political will by states in implementation.
- ⑮ Capacity and Expertise needed to tackle audit - technical subject



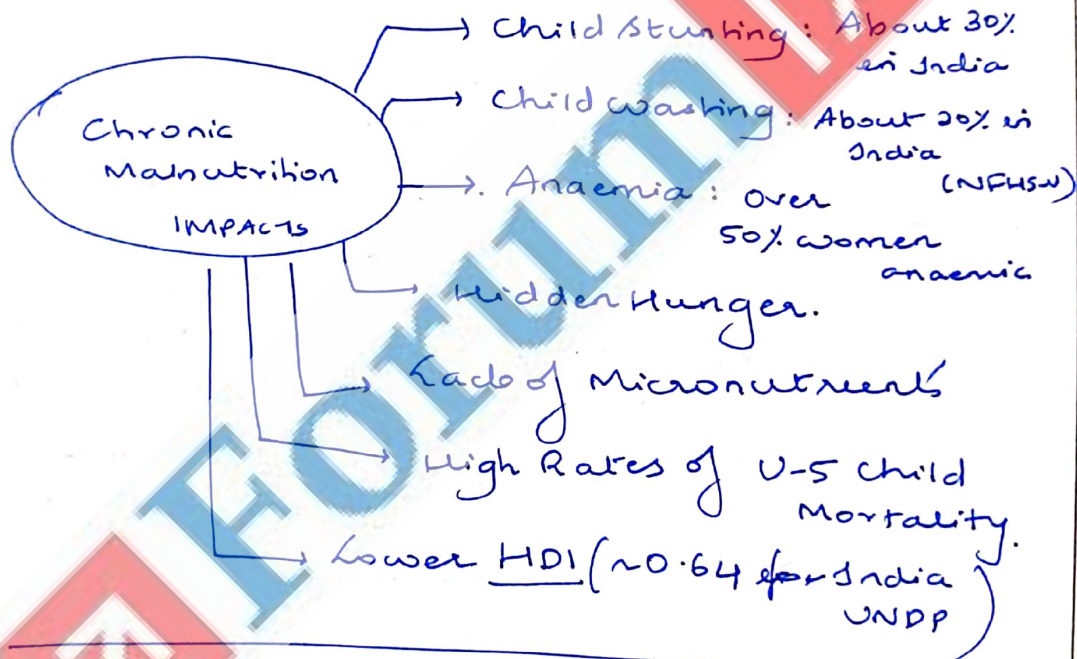
- (16) Overlapping with jurisdiction of procedural and substantive audits by Government, CAG etc.
- (17) Different procedures in different governments and schemes
- (18) Costly and time consuming affair
- (19) No fixed consequences for faults found.



Social audit is a vital accountability tool which if used can boost the outcome based policymaking which is needed for India in coming years as per NITI Aayog.

Q14) Eradication of chronic malnutrition for an all-encompassing approach. In this context, throw light on the importance of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches for achieving the goal of Zero Hunger.

In a recent review by UN, it was found that the world was off track in achieving the 169 targets of SDGs including Goal 1: Zero Hunger by 2030.



### IMPORTANCE OF NUTRITION-SPECIFIC AND NUTRITION SENSITIVE APPROACHES

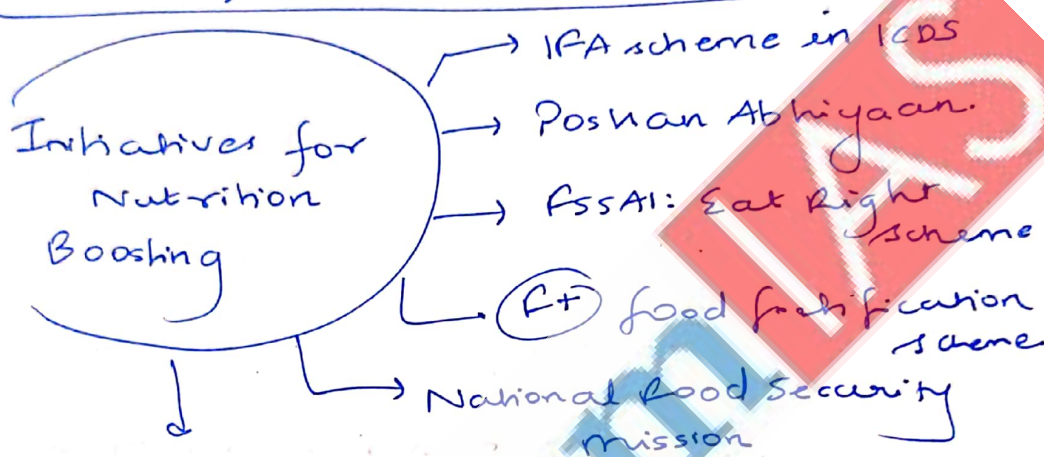
① Tackle high incidences of child malnutrition and wastage - high incidence as per Hunger Index 2023.



- (2) Focus on region specific and culture specific nutrition  
 eg: > vegetarian protein alternatives for National Egg mission.
- (3) Improve the quality of initiatives  
 eg: > Diversification of mid day meal diet  
 ↳ reaches 40 million kids.
- (4) High incidences of hidden hunger  
 eg: > Diversification of PDS schemes.
- (5) Healthy diet promotion initiatives  
 eg: > Fat tax initiative - Kerala Government.
- (6) Limit consumption of trans fats - FSSAI  
 and sugar → 22kg/person/annually  
 higher than WHO recommendation  
 ↳ About 40% deaths due to NCDs like sugar, blood pressure - MoHFW.
- (7) Diversification of diet eg: > my plate by FSSAI.
- (8) Countering cultural barriers.  
 ↳ women eating last and low quality food.

⑨ cheaper traditional alternatives  
e.g. 2023 Year of milk, National  
milk mission

⑩ Research into superfoods and fortification  
e.g. Zn enriched Rice - ICAR.



Innovative Approaches.

CASE STUDY Amma Canteen - Tamil Nadu.

Operation Sulaيمان - Kozhikode, Kerala

Community kitchen - Punjab.  
langar

Nutrition oriented and nutrition  
centric schemes can create a more  
scientific scheme for eradication of  
hunger. Else India is in danger of falling  
into FAO Hunger Hotspots. A co-ordinated  
approach can lead us to eradicate hunger.





Q15) Evaluate the efficacy of digital interventions in transforming the educational infrastructure of the country.

Art 21A made education a fundamental right in India and the rise of digital Bharat shows the role of digital tech in boosting country's educational infrastructure.

### ROLE OF DIGITAL INTERVENTIONS

① Accessibility  
to remote areas

eg) Online classes  
and smartphones in Covid times.

Art 21A: Right to Education

Fakima Shirin case:

Right to information/  
online class through  
internet.

② Continuing Diverse Education beyond  
school system eg) Coursera, Educherry,  
MOOCs - Swayam

③ New Education Policy and promotion  
of technology eg) Academic Bank of Credit  
Initiative.

④ Distance learning and world class facilities  
eg) NPTEL - lectures by IIT professors.

⑤ Supplementing traditional classrooms

eg.) Introduction of Smart Boards in  
Government Schools, Kendriya Vidyalayas.

⑥ Use of AI assisted tools eg.) AI enabled  
Personalized testing platforms

⑦ Use of Robots and AI in teaching  
eg.) Followed in some international IB  
schools - Bangalore.

⑧ Reduce inequality due to income  
eg.) Free flow of quality education  
through internet.

⑨ Continuing Adult Education eg.) new  
avenues for skill development.

⑩ Innovative methods of teaching  
eg.) Use of flipped classrooms during  
Covid, Hybrid Online-Offline schemes

## CHALLENGES AND LIMITATIONS

⑪ Lack of smartphone and internet  
penetration.

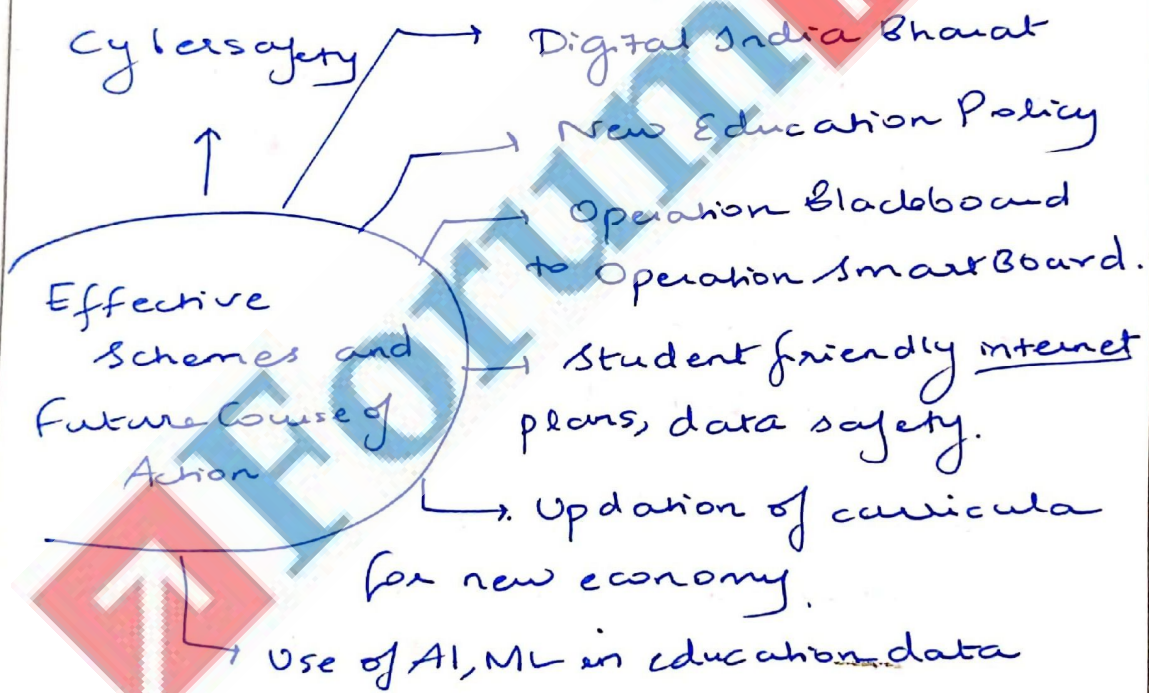
⑫ Unreliable connectivity and infrastructure

⑬ Inequality: Lack of 'cultural capital' (Bourdieu)  
of parents → digital illiteracy → lack of  
access





- (14) Lack of data on educational needs.
- (15) Need for co-ordinated implementation  
↳ States different role as it is a  
concurrent subject
- (16) Risk of privacy, cyber safety, addiction  
among children.
- (17) Awareness among all stakeholders.
- (18) Teachers to be retrained: through Diksha  
portal.



India with its 'gurushishya' tradition  
should commit effective digital resources  
to outperform the world in Education.

- Q16) The role of the civil services is not limited to the mere welfare of the people but extends to the realm of upholding the spirit of the Constitution. Elaborate.

Civil services is a part of the 'central tendency of the Indian federation' (Jennings) and provides uniformity in higher levels of administration across the states.

[Art 312]

ROLE OF CIVIL SERVICES: WELFARE

- ① The welfareist policies implemented at state levels e.g. District Plans from Gram Sabha.
- ② Promotion of local economy e.g. One District One Product Scheme
- ③ Proper hierarchy for flow of service e.g. Central Government to Local Government
- ④ Upholding standards of professionalism → iGOT Karmayogi mission.
- ⑤ Designing policy for welfare e.g. NITI Aayog, Budget Planning by Ministers.

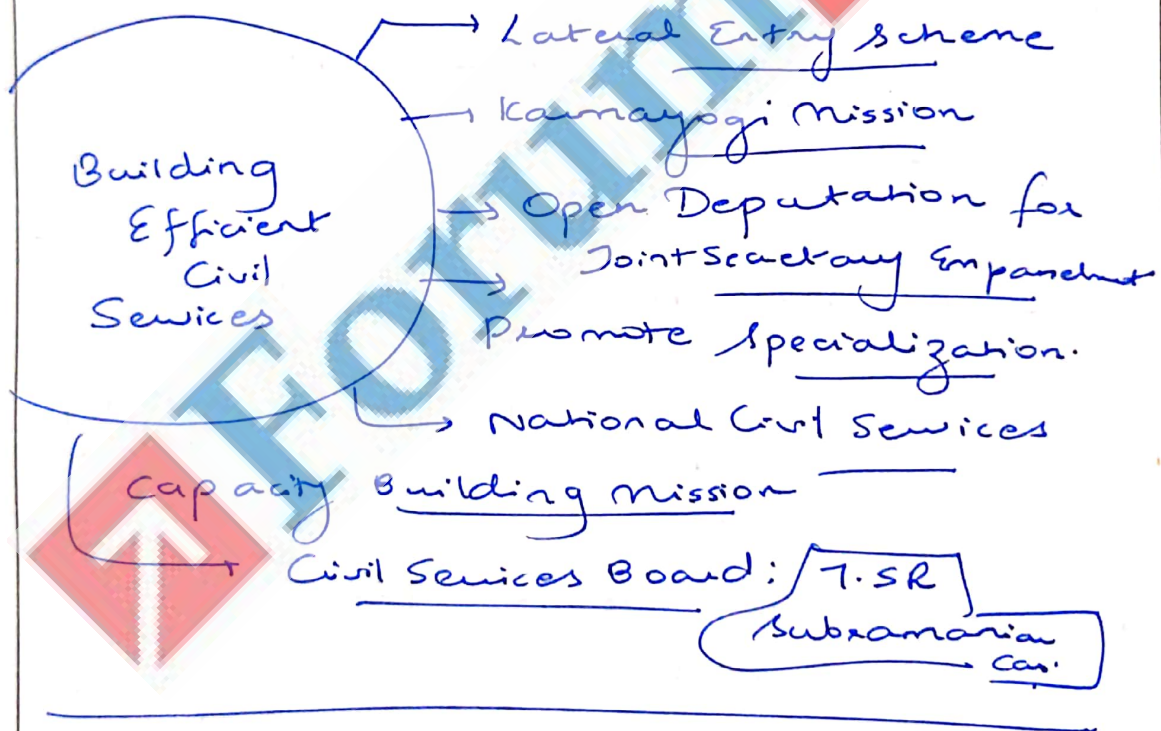


- ⑥ Encouragement of local field level interventions by civil servants  
eg: Durga Shakti Nagpal <sup>IPS</sup> in Maoist affected areas.
- ⑦ Utilizing NGOs and CSR for welfare activities eg: During Uttarakhand floods
- ⑧ Ensuring standards in welfare objectives eg: Social Audit by District Government.
- ⑨ Streamline local governance  
eg: Role of Zilla Parishad and DM w.r.t Gram Sabha.

### ROLE IN UPHOLDING THE CONSTITUTION

- ⑩ Safeguard procedural propriety established under Article 13.
- ⑪ Meritorious order for efficient delivery of state's services.
- ⑫ All India Services under Article 312.  
Parliament can create for uniformity.

- (13) Building on Article 39 | social objectives.
- (14) Part IX: Local Governance Co-ordinated at district planning levels (Art 243-243D)
- (15) Art 15, 16 and Art 332 public employment, reservation and representation
- (16) Embody Constitutional values  
uphold spirit of preamble - equality, liberty  
etc.



A strong steel frame can continuously improve the governance for



Q17)

India has a pride of place among the comity of nations with strong credentials in the arena of soft power. Identifying the key attributes of India's soft power, discuss the extent to which it has been leveraged in India's foreign policy matrix.

Joseph Nye defines soft power as the ability to use culture, people to people relations, media etc to gain diplomatic goals.

eg: International Yoga Day - June 21, now widely celebrated - India's soft power.

### Key Attributes of India's Soft Power

- ① 'Cradle of civilization' of mankind - Mark Twain
- ② Exports culture since ancient times  
eg: Buddhism in S.E Asia and China.
- ③ Manifaceted soft power eg: Popularity of Bollywood, Dangal liked in China
- ④ Overcoming language and cultural barriers eg: Foreigners learning Indian artforms - Bharatanatyam, Kathakali
- ⑤ Digital Revolution and Boost in Soft Power eg: SpicMacay, Youtube channels

⑥ Health and Wellness system

eg: Ayurveda Tourism in Kerala,  
Gujarat.

⑦ Export of festivals and Indian culture

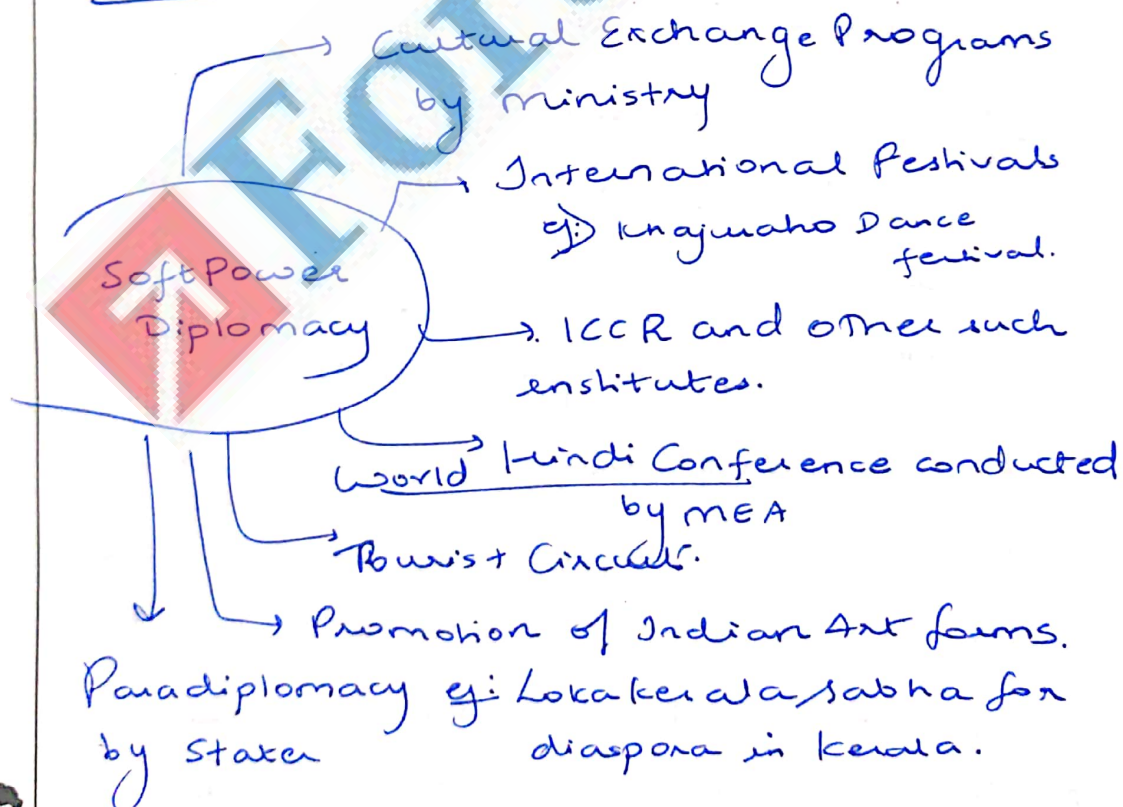
eg: Holi in London, Lohri in Canada

⑧ Role of Indian diaspora - spreading Indian culture eg: 'Little India' in  
USA, Australia

⑨ Indian Cuisine eg: Indian restaurants  
in foreign countries.

⑩ Spiritual and 'Vishwa Guru' eg: Beales Ashram, Rishikesh

### EXTENT OF USE IN FOREIGN POLICY





FURTHER OPPORTUNITIES

- ① Exploit religious, tribal and nature tourism.
- ② Invest in overseas promotion of India media e.g. Oscar for RRR,  
↳ follow South Korean Hallyu model.
- ③ Focus on both East and West  
e.g. Spiritual tourism from East Asia
- ④ Use of culture and people to people contacts e.g. North East cultural contacts in Look East policy.
- ⑤ Use international fairs e.g. Yoga Day, Year of millets etc at UNO.
- ⑥ Utilize diaspora networks  
e.g. follow Chinese Learning Centre model of Chinese government to keep youth in touch.

The role of soft power in the new globalized world should be fully exploited by India through Committed Policy in Foreign Affairs.

18) BRICS can serve as a platform for shaping a post western global order, but the potential of the grouping is held back by internal contradictions. Examine.

BRICS as a term was coined by Jim O'Neil about the rising power of Brazil, Russia, India and China (S. Africa added later) as an alternative to the western hegemony in world order.

### ROLE OF BRICS - RESHAPING POST-WESTERN WORLD

① Alternative to west dominated Institutions like Bretton Woods

eg: EU → IMF, USA → World Bank.

↳ BRICS New Development Bank and CRA agreement (against IMF)

② Control west directed developmental agenda eg: IMF policies on liberalism imposed before credit in Pakistan, India

③ Control of world finance and trade by west eg: FATF list, world Bank classification



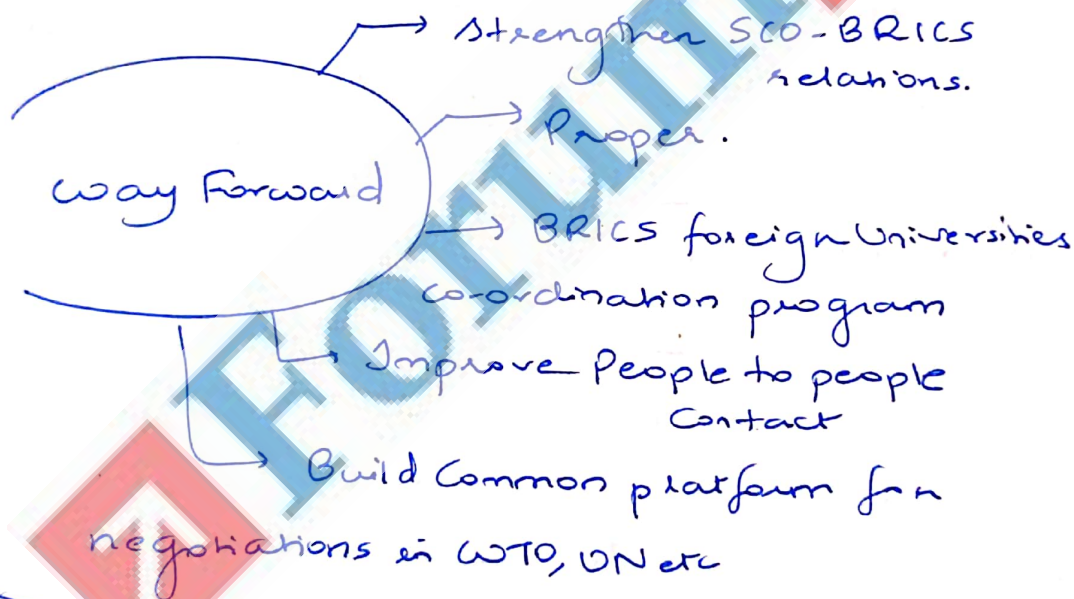
as developed/developing, <sup>countries</sup> exclusionary  
OECD policies.

- ④ Security arrangements dominated by west eg: NATO, Five Eyes Alliance.
- ⑤ Dominance of west led bloc in affairs of the UN. → Not reflective of present world order.
- ⑥ self interest led policies of west eg: weakening of WTO due to US not appointing members to appellate bodies.
- ⑦ Rise of multilaterals and minilaterals reducing UN influence. eg: AUKUS.

### Limitations Due to INTERNAL CONTRADICTIONS

- ⑧ No common vision due to asymmetrical relations eg: China has \$100 bln trade imbalance with India.
- ⑨ Security Concerns, border skirmishes, Pakistan → shadow on India China relations.
- ⑩ Common convergence and dominance by Russia - China axis  
eg: No holds band partnership of Putin and Xi

- ⑪ Limited capability of NDB, CRA compared to World Bank.
- ⑫ Debt diplomacy and aggressive trade wars of China
- ⑬ Unstable geopolitics - Russia-Ukraine Conflict, stance on Israel-Gaza war etc.
- ⑭ South Africa-Russia relations worsened → went to ICC against Ukraine issue



BRICS can utilize its full potential only through committed steps to overcome differences and build credibility.



- Q19) Enumerate the factors that make Indo Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India. What are the impediments in reaping the geostrategic potential for the Indo-Pacific.

The Indo Pacific region has emerged as a geostrategic playground. The shift from Asia Pacific to Indo Pacific by USA shows rising opportunity and prominence for India.

### OPPORTUNITIES FOR INDIA



- ① India as a 'net security provider' - aligns with SAGAR mission and need for maritime security.
- ② Balancing of multiple players  
 eg: → Russia - China v/s US, UK, Australia, France  
 ↳ India's role as a stabilizer.
- ③ Countering Chinese domination and 'String of Pearls'  
 ↳ Alliances of Quad, AUKUS in Indo Pacific.
- ④ Rise of multilateral security and economic partnerships eg: → QUAD.

- ⑤ Trade pact negotiated eg: TPP and RCEP  
two major deals integrating regions.
- ⑥ Sea Lanes of Communication and  
Aggressive Stance of China eg: Against  
UNCLOS rules,  
Building artificial islands
- ⑦ Indo pacific can boost India's global  
image as a rising superpower →  
Seat at UNSC permanently.
- ⑧ Improved co-operation with like  
minded countries. eg: Japan.

---

### POTENTIAL IMPEDIMENTS

---

- ⑨ Various meanings for Indo pacific:  
for US, Japan: Containing China  
for India: Improving its prominence.
- ⑩ Lack of common organization for  
like minded countries.
- ⑪ Rise of China and Russia: No bars hold  
friendship.
- ⑫ Climate Change and opening of Atlantic  
North sea Route → shifting geostrategic  
new area



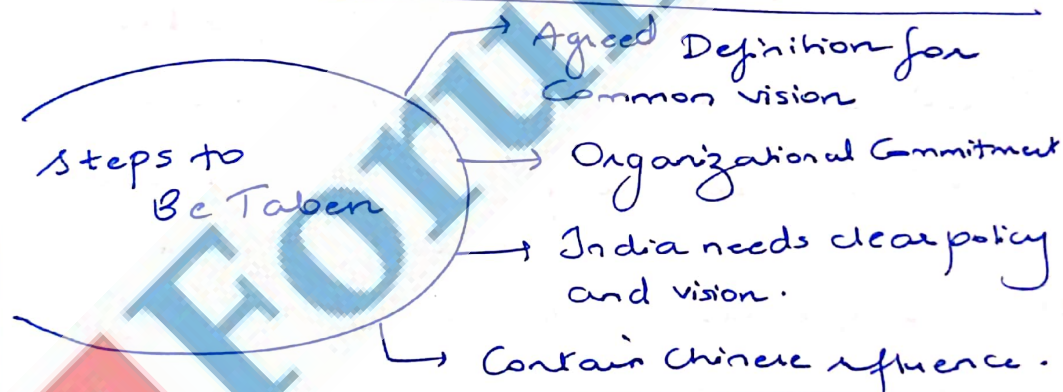
(13) Diverse concerns of various countries  
eg: Pacific Islands and climate change  
in Indo Pacific

(14) Breakdown of Rule Based International Order

(15) withdrawal of US from global affairs  
and vacillating politics.

eg: Obama to conservative Trump in  
Indo Pacific

(16) Increased weaponization of trade, finance  
in the area



The Indopacific is a complex terrain which can be leveraged by India if it builds strategic alliances.

Q20) The latent potential of the India-EU strategic partnerships is detained due to a slew of factors. Elaborate.

The protracted negotiations over <sup>16 years</sup> EU-India FTA shows the huge number of factors that deter a full potential exploitation of India EU relationship.

## Hindering factors

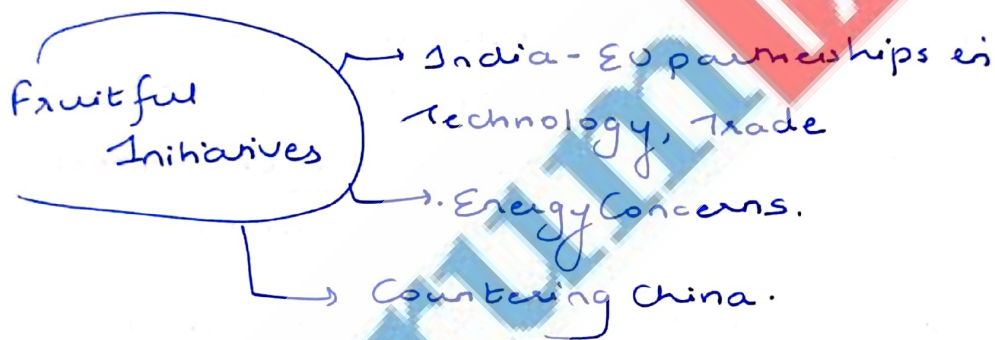
- ① Trade disagreements - India's reluctance to open agricultural products
- ② EU's strict regulations on imports  
ej. Phytosanitary measures and non trade barriers in EU.
- ③ Disagreements over service, e-commerce etc in WTO and other forums
- ④ Push for energy transition and net zero carbon goal of EU.  
↳ Limited capacity for developing country like India.
- ⑤ Stringent EU Regulations ej. Business and Investment rules.
- ⑥ Diverse concerns within EU ej. Brexit, Grexit etc.



- ⑦ Asymmetrical relations of India with individual EU countries  
 eg) Friction with Italy - Enniguo case  
 v/s ~~200~~ Civilian nuclear deal and close ties with France
- ⑧ EU regulations on migrant and rising xenophobia → Hate crimes on Indians.
- ⑨ Diverse goals in international arena  
 eg) Paris Climate Agreement, Doha Development Agenda etc
- ⑩ EU also dependent on Chinese imports  
 ↳ India seen as a balancing power.
- ⑪ Pro US and Nato Bias in security issues v/s strategic ambivalence of India in US-Russia-Ukraine.
- 
- Convergences To Exploit
- 
- ⑫ Potential for Bilateral trade.  
 ↳ Need to open EU markets → huge access for India
- ⑬ Agreements for technology transfer  
 eg) Environment technology, Electric vehicles
- ⑭ Open and easier migration for students, academicians.



- (15) Scientific and technical co-operation  
eg: Indian scientists in CERN.
- (16) Investments by EU in Indian Sector  
eg: Norway Sovereign wealth fund  
in India
- (17) faster resolutions and accelerated  
pace of EU-India FTA.
- (18) Security Concerns in Indian Ocean Region.



A guide and co-ordinated resolution  
of trade agreement and enhanced co-operation  
can fully exploit the potential of the  
India-EU relations.



## 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
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

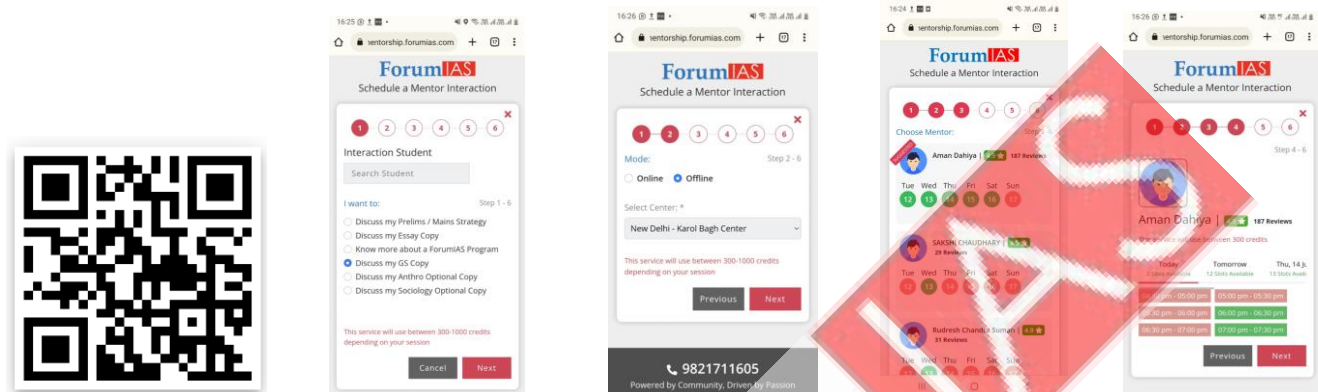
\* Subject to change without prior notice.

# Availing Mentorship - Now made easy & seamless via mentorship.forumias.com

Dear Students,

You can now avail Mentorship in both online & offline mode seamlessly. All you need to do is login to below URL and pick up a date and time and your Mentorship is scheduled at the designated time.

Visit the URL <https://mentorship.forumias.com> or Scan the QR code



**When must you seek mentorship?** When you are unable to fully comprehend the directions given by the evaluator in the MGP copy. A Mentor will help you understand the nuances of your evaluated MGP copy. He / She will also be able to make suggestions, if needed, on improvements that you could make.

If we are already doing well, a reinforcement from the Mentor will further assist us in following the right path. A Mentor may also be able to give valuable inputs with respect to time management, presentation, structure etc. He may recommend you clearly to work on content or may suggest you to take courses / read books in case he feels you lack content that may be quickly improved with a course at ForumIAS or elsewhere, or some study material.

To download topper's copies, visit the link <https://blog.forumias.com/testimonials>

## Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

### CSE 2021 Topper's Testimonials and Test Copies

- CSE Rank 1, Shruti Sharma, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 5, Utkarsh Dwivedi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 8, Ishita Rathi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 9, Preetam Kumar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 12, Yasharth Shekhar, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 14, Abhinav J Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 17, Mehak Jain, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 19, Diksha Joshi, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 20, Arpit Chauhan, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 23, Ashish, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 24, Pusapati Sahitya, Download MGP Copies [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 25, Shruti Rajlakshmi, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 26, Utsav Anand, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 28, Mourya Bharadwaj Mantri, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 30, Naman Goyal, Download MGP Copies + Testimonial [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 33, Jaspinder Singh, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 37, V Sanjana Simha, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 39, Vishal Dhakad, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)
- CSE Rank 40, Kushal Jain, Download MGP Copies. [Click Here](#)