

TEST CODE 6 1 2 2 3

FIAS - MGP 2023 (C-7) - Sectional Test #3

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MOKSH RAWAT		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910090279	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	8 November 2022

*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। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में बीस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रवेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 5. 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।	
Total/कुल अंक	250		For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
Evaluator's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			6 : 00 pm	9 : 15 pm = 3 hrs 15 mins
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☒
*Evaluator's Discretion 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. 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 :

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
Language						
Structure						
Presentation						
Handwriting						
Content						
Attempt						

ADDITIONAL REMARKS

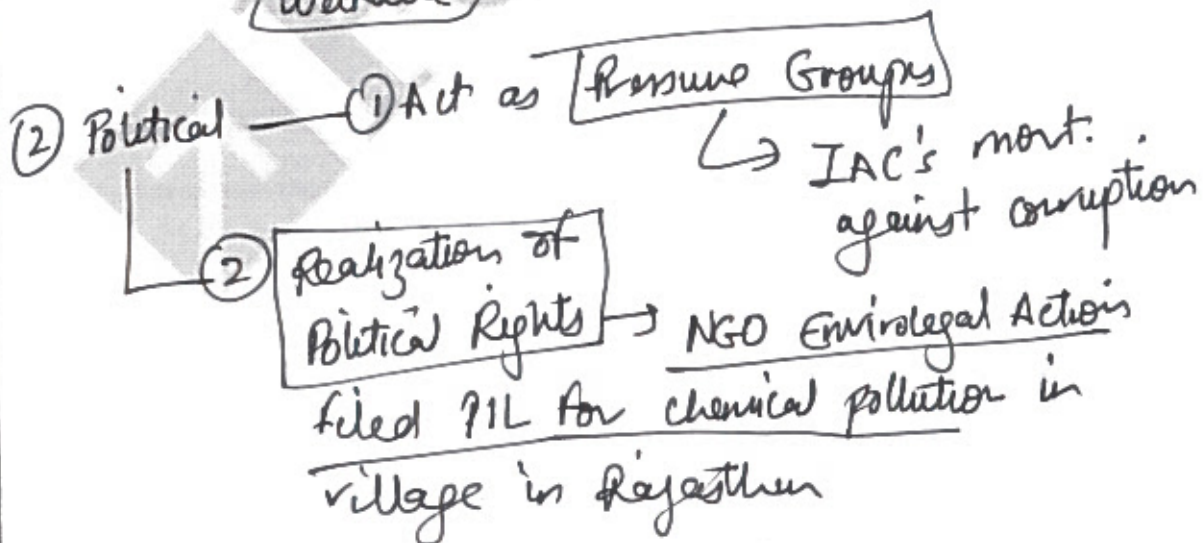
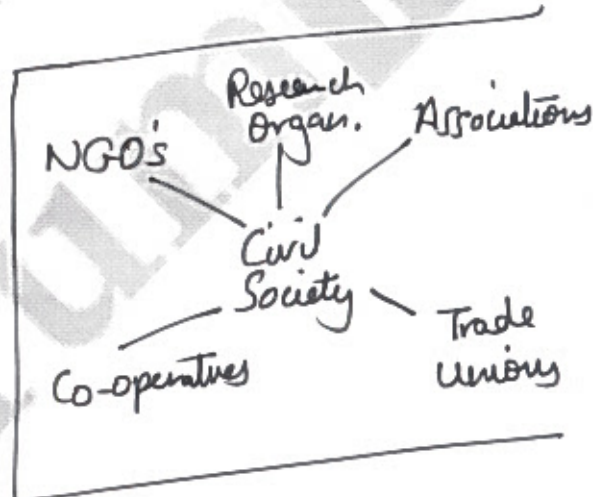
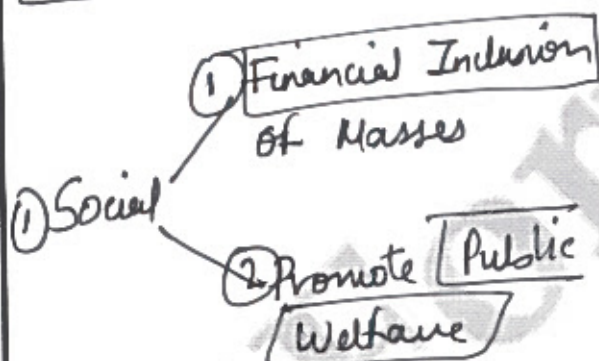
Q.1) What are civil society organizations (CSOs)? Discuss their role as developmental partners of the government and highlight the concerns associated with their functioning. (10 marks, 150 words)

नागरिक समाज संगठन (सीएसओ) क्या हैं? सरकार के विकासात्मक भागीदारों के रूप में उनकी भूमिका पर चर्चा करें और उनके कामकाज से जुड़ी चिंताओं को उजागर करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

Civil Society organisations are non-governmental organisations working for public welfare, often with a non-profit incentive.

ROLE IN DEVELOPMENT



- ③ Economical
- ① Fund Social Welfare Measures
 - ② Work for Poverty Alleviation

CONCERNS IN FUNCTIONING

- ① Money Laundering Instrument → Charity
Intl. funding militants in Kashmir.
- ② National Security Concerns
- ③ Promote Extremism.
- ④ Religious Conversions → Compassion Intl.
funding Christian conversion.

CONCLUSION

Civil Society play a vital role as they are a link between public & govt in policy impact at ground level.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.2) How does citizen's charter ensure transparency and accountability in the administration? How far has it been able to make administration citizen centric? (10 marks, 150 words)

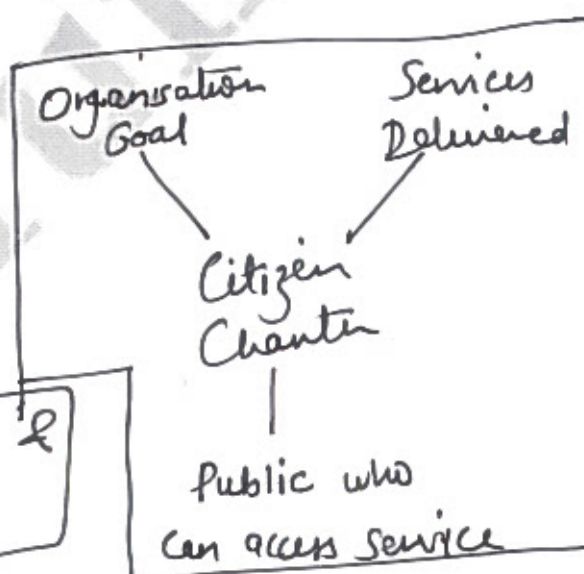
नागरिक चार्टर प्रशासन में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही कैसे सुनिश्चित करता है? यह प्रशासन को नागरिक केन्द्रित बनाने में कहीं तक सफल हुआ है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

Citizen's Charter refers to a document which entails objectives of government organisation, the services it provides & the target audience it is meant for.

Ex: Public Works Dept. promises water connection in Charter.

ROLE IN TRANSPARENCY & ACCOUNTABILITY



① For Public

- Clarity of Services Provided
- Government Commitment
- Accountability for Grievance Redressal

- (2) For Govt. Organisations
- ① Defined Duties
 - ② Checking efficiency in service provision

IMPACT IN CITIZEN CENTRICITY

- ① It has allowed clarity & public accountability to develop amidst role of institutions.
- ② Provided Feedback & Efficiency Check.
- ③ Made governance more democratic & participatory in nature.
- ④ Allowed application of Sarvottam Model for quality check & management.

CONCLUSION

Citizen's Charter plays a key role in 'Sarvottam Sakshar' mission.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.3) Right to Information (RTI) is considered a sunshine legislation but is not without its own challenges. Highlighting the changes made by RTI (Amendment) Act 2019, discuss the statement. (10 marks, 150 words)

सूचना का अधिकार (आरटीआई) को एक महत्वपूर्ण कानून माना जाता है, लेकिन यह स्वयं चुनौतियों के बिना नहीं है। आरटीआई (संशोधन) अधिनियम 2019 द्वारा किए गए परिवर्तनों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, कथन पर चर्चा करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

Right to Information Act has made govt. institutions more transparent & accountable to public. It has promoted participatory democracy in country.

CHALLENGES

- ① Legal
 - ① Bar of information disclosure under Official Secrets Act.
 - ② R&AW, CBI, BSF etc. outside its purview.
- ② Political
 - ① Dilution of position of CIC
 - ② Lack of Effective Enforcement & delay in response
 - ③ Instrument of Political Sabotage by opposition.

CHANGES MADE BY 2019 AMENDMENT

— Three changes have been introduced :

- ① Term of CIC to be decided by Central Govt. → Previously 5yrs.
- ② Salary & Conditions of Service by Central Govt. determination.
- ③ Central Govt. to determine service related specifics.

CONCLUSION

The current 2019 Amendment displaces the independence & impartiality of the CIC which forms the head of RTI implementation.

This is a step backwards in participatory democracy.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

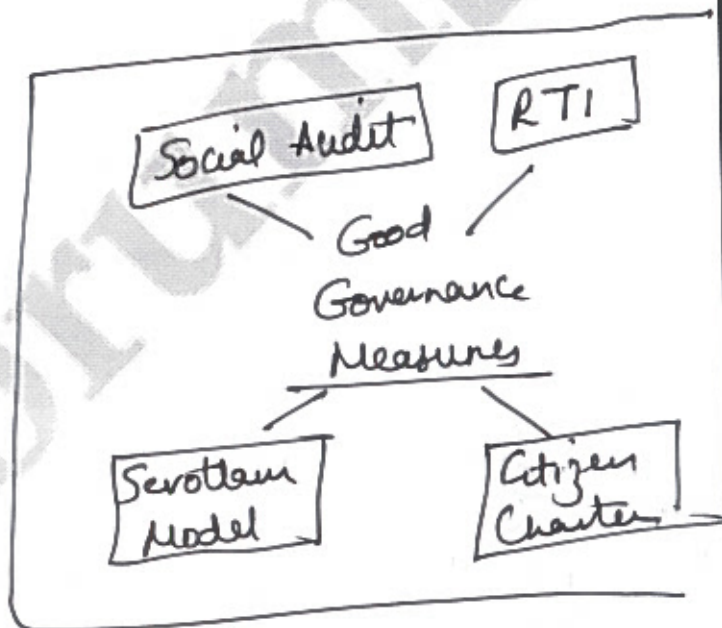
Q.4) Good governance has become synonymous with policy decisions driven by real time data. Analyze the significance of e-governance in improving developmental policies.
(10 marks, 150 words)

सुशासन वास्तविक समय के आंकड़ों द्वारा संचालित नीतिगत निर्णयों का पर्याय बन गया है। विकास नीतियों में सुधार के लिए ई-गवर्नेंस के महत्व का विश्लेषण करें।
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

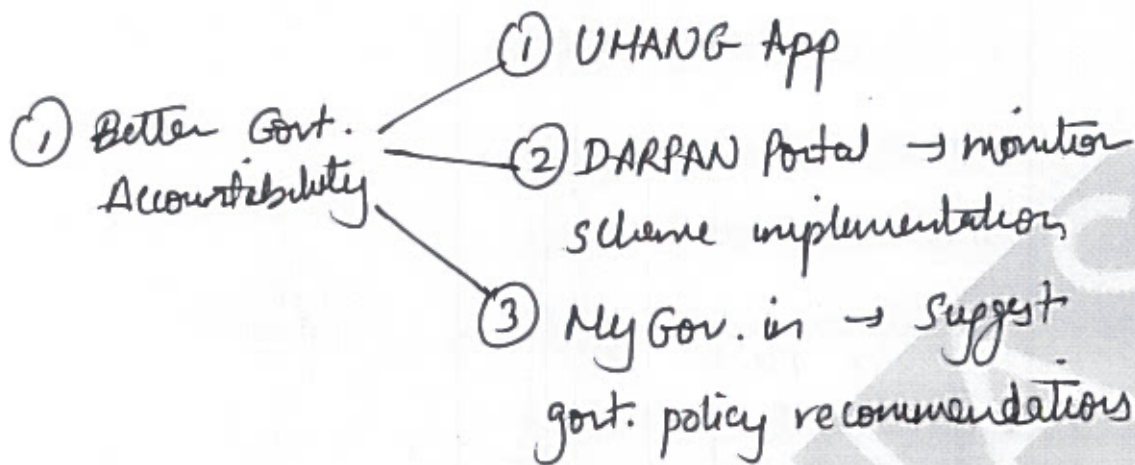
Good Governance finds large scale implications in actual impact found in public outreach of a policy.

In the modern world, big data analytics can play a key role in assessing such impact.

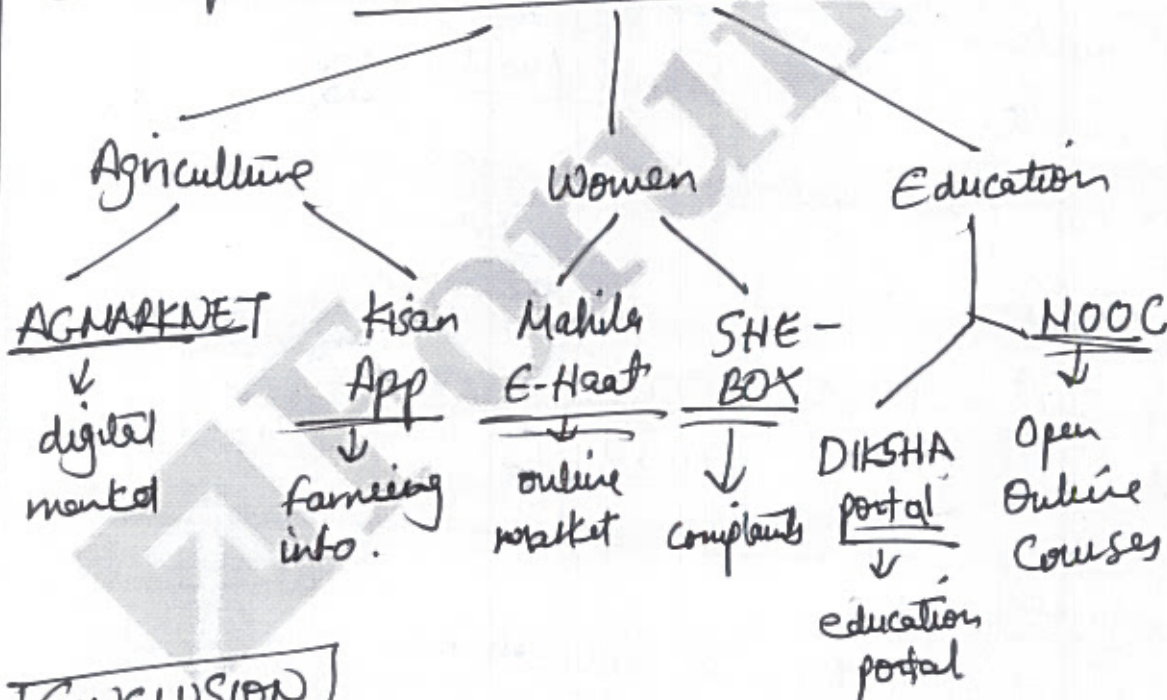


(E-Governance) by using digital applications & data driven governance is a step in the right direction towards improving developmental policies.

SIGNIFICANCE OF E-GOVERNANCE



② Improve Social Welfare to Citizens



CONCLUSION

E-Governance & its data analysis (big data) can be a vital tool for analysing policy impact.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.5) Microfinance is surest way to break the vicious cycle of poverty and unemployment. Do you agree? Give reasons for your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

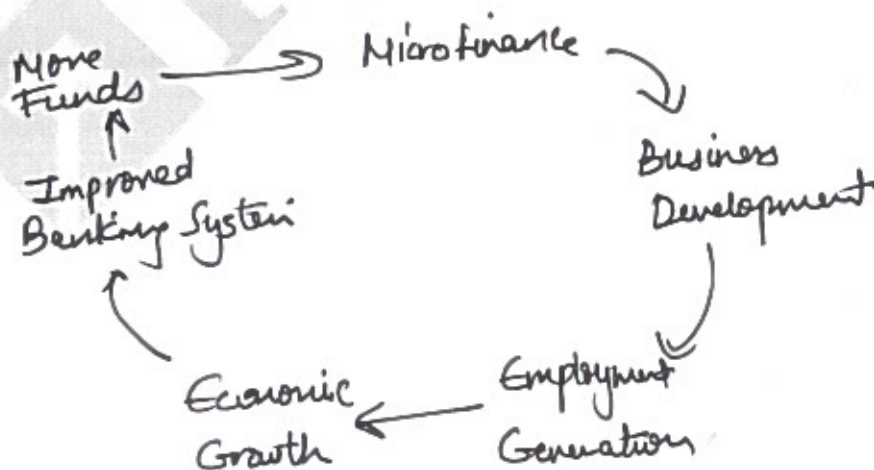
माइक्रोफाइनेंस गरीबी और बेरोजगारी के दुष्चक्र को तोड़ने का पक्का तरीका है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने जवाब के लिए कारण दें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

Microfinance refers to short term loans of a small sum which can aid in development of businesses / Self-Help Groups / cottage industries.

It is playing a major role in economic development, with banks having a 20 2 lakh crore exposure in form of MFI. (NABARD)

ROLE IN BREAKING CYCLE OF POVERTY



- ① For Public
- ① Source of Financial Inclusion
 - ② Assistance to SHGs
 - ↳ 60% SHGs showed asset creation from microfinance (NABARD)
 - ③ Anti-Poverty Vaccine
 - ④ Multipplier Effect
 - ⑤ Source of Rural Development

- ② For Banks
- ① Distributed Exposure
 - ② Better Interest Rates
 - ③ Stronger Customer Base
 - ④ Welfare Centric Banking

CONCLUSION

MFI finds tremendous impact in breaking the chain of poverty. Its efficacy is attested by fact that Bolivia has set up State regulator for MFI to counter radical poverty in country -

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.6) 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 करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

The ambivalent stance of India is not taking sides amidst the ongoing Ukraine crisis stems from sound foreign policy concerns & maintaining world peace by advocating against war.

WHY BALANCING ACT?

- ① Russia is All-Time Ally
 - Defence Reliance
 - Friend in International Diplomatic Stage
 - Measure to Balance China's Expansionist Threat.
- ② Ukraine has received humanitarian aid from India → neutrality helps in foreign policy balance.

③ Energy Concerns → Russian Oil is vital for Indian Energy Security

④ Economic Concerns → Russian partnership to build Nuclear Plants
 ONGC Videsh investment in Sakhalin Oil Reserves

⑤ Would upset India's Act East Policy.

⑥ Prevents polarisation towards Western Front.

⑦ India's decision to abstain from voting in UN against Russia → respecting sovereignty & internal matter of Russia

CONCLUSION

The silence on the Ukraine issue allows India to maintain geopolitical balance in Asian foreign policy & protect its foreign interests.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.7) 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 करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

The Non-Aligned Movement was started by Jawaharlal Nehru with other like-minded countries during Cold War to promote neutrality in international diplomacy.

Panchsheel Principles have been a cornerstone of India's foreign policy & have found resonance in NAM Movement.

GUIDED POLICY

- Panchsheel
- ① Mutual Non-Aggression
 - ② Respect Sovereignty
 - ③ Non-interference in internal affairs
 - ④ Mutual Respect & Good Relations
 - ⑤ Promote Peace

~~GUIDE~~

- NAM has been a reflection of India's & broad approach of peace & resistance against expansionism & aggression.
- NAM finds relevance today in the polarisation in conflicts like US-China Trade War, Ukraine Crisis, Israel-Palestine Conflict → where keeping neutrality & humanitarian assistance is vital for international peace.

CONCLUSION

The NAM Mott. & enriched Principles which envisage Indian foreign policy are India's key contribution to global peace.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

Q.8) For a developing and energy deficient country, energy security essentially becomes a centre point of diplomacy. Discuss in the Indian perspective. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक विकासशील और ऊर्जा की कमी वाले देश के लिए, ऊर्जा सुरक्षा अनिवार्य रूप से कूटनीति का केंद्र बिंदु बन जाती है। भारतीय परिप्रेक्ष्य में चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

Energy Security is a focal point in conduct of international relations. It is the concern of the hour for a country like India, which has the largest population in the world.

INDIA'S STEPS TOWARDS ENERGY SECURITY

① Focus on Renewable Energy Growth → COP 26 Copenhagen Commitment to 50% renewable energy by 2030.

② Indian Investment in Solar Energy

International Solar Alliance

Solar Mission

- (2) Strategic Foreign Investments
- (1) Russian Investment
 - ↳ Sakhalin Oil Reserves by ONGC Videsh
 - (2) Investment in Hydro-projects in Nepal.
 - (3) Sourcing Renewable Tech from Japan
 - (4) TAPI Pipeline
 - (5) Geothermal Energy Projects in Himalayas.

- (4) Good Relations with Middle East → Oil Source
- ↳ I2U2, Islamic Coop. Organisation

- (5) Central Asian Policy → North South Intl. Corridor.

CONCLUSION

Energy Security vital for India's plan to become global superpower.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation	
Question Interpretation	
Content	
Value Addition	
Total	

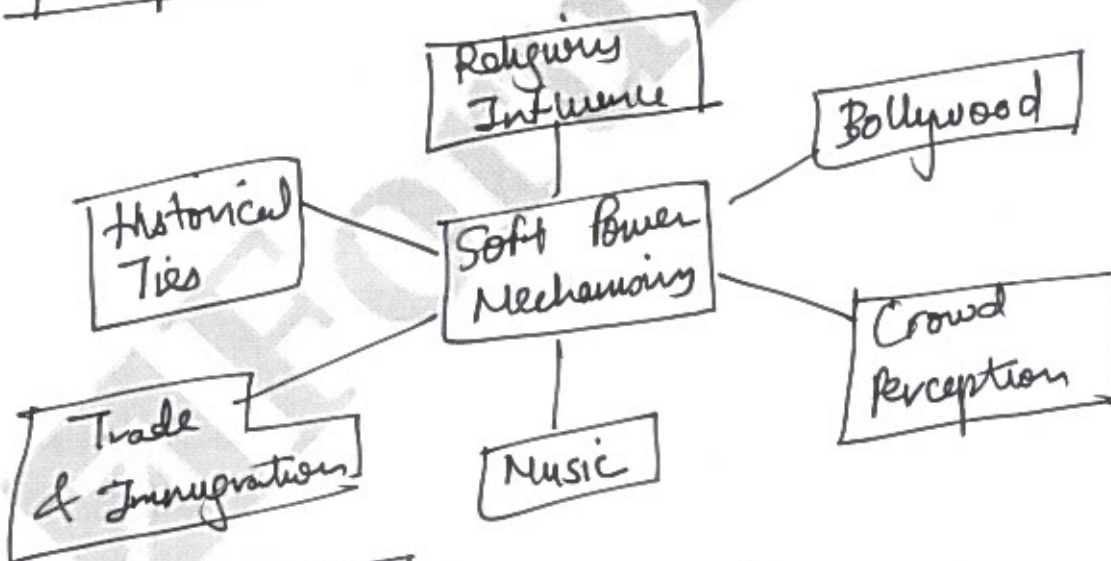
Q.9) Analyse, with illustrations, the significance of Indian diaspora in extending the soft power of the country. (10 marks, 150 words)

देश की सॉफ्ट पावर को बढ़ाने में भारतीय डायस्पोरा के महत्व का उदाहरण सहित विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

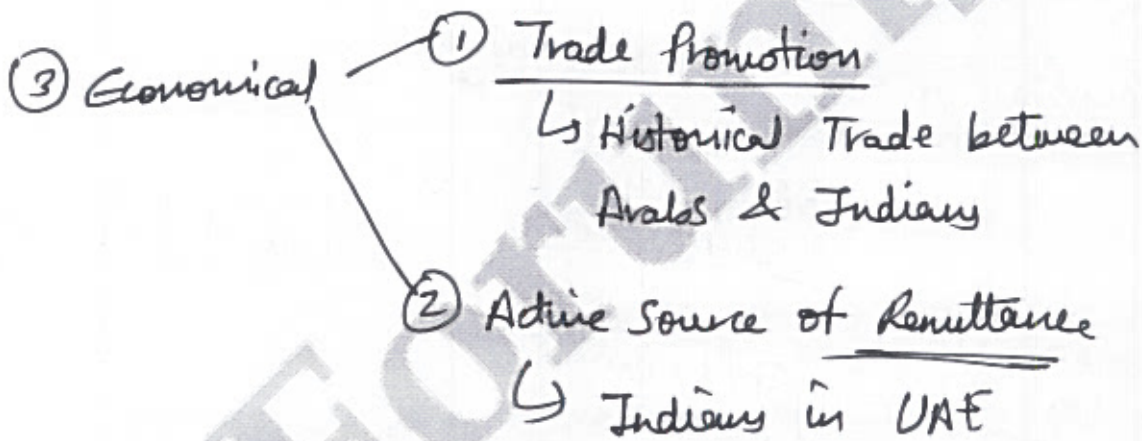
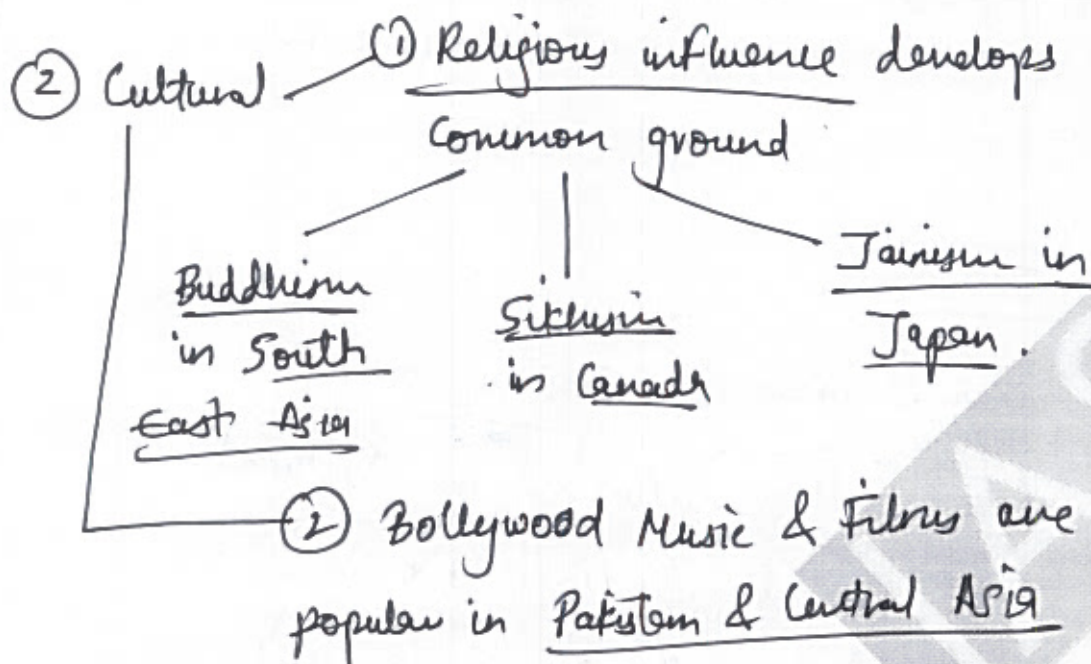
Indian Diaspora refers to Indians outside the country & their influence on cultural ties of nations with India.

They play a key softpower role in influencing perception of our country abroad.



SIGNIFICANCE

- ① Social
 - ① Develop multi-cultural ties amongst people
 - ② Promote positive image of nation.



CONCLUSION

Indian Diaspora promote soft-power diplomacy by creating a positive public perception of India as a peace loving nation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.10) The global response to Covid19 pandemic showed a compartmentalised approach rather than a coherent strategy. Do you agree? (10 marks, 150 words)

Covid 19 महामारी की वैश्विक प्रतिक्रिया ने एक सुसंगत रणनीति के बजाय एक विभाजित दृष्टिकोण दिखाया है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

The compartmentalized approach in countering the COVID-19 pandemic instead of a global coherent strategy has been a key issue which shows cracks in global unity.

COMPARTMENTALISATION IN RESPONSE

- ① Disagreement on Compulsory Licensing Waiver for Vaccines in WTO.
- ② Lack of Financial & Manpower Assistance to Third-World Countries to counter crisis.
- ③ Violation of WHO's policy suggestions & non-reporting of data → For ex: China

- ④ Lack of Intellectual Property Assistance
- ⑤ A More 'Richer gets First' Approach in Vaccination at global level.
- ⑥ Diplomatic & Intl. Pressure by Western Nations for Self-Security → USA demand of Vaccines from India on priority basis.
- ⑦ Lack of Research Sharing.
- ⑧ Multiple Vaccines for same virus.

CONCLUSION

Global Disagreement from Vaccine IP to sharing of data shows compartmentalization & protectionism in approach to global pandemic. India's Vaccine Master program was a sunshine in such a situation.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.11) An archaic and obsolete edifice of civil services does not augur well for a welfare state. Examine the various issues surrounding the civil services in the country. What suggestions would you make for their reform?
(15 marks, 250 words)

सिविल सेवाओं का एक पुरातन और अप्रचलित कथ्य कल्याणकारी राज्य के लिए शुभ नहीं है। देश में सिविल सेवाओं से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। उनके सुधार के लिए आप क्या सुझाव देंगे?
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

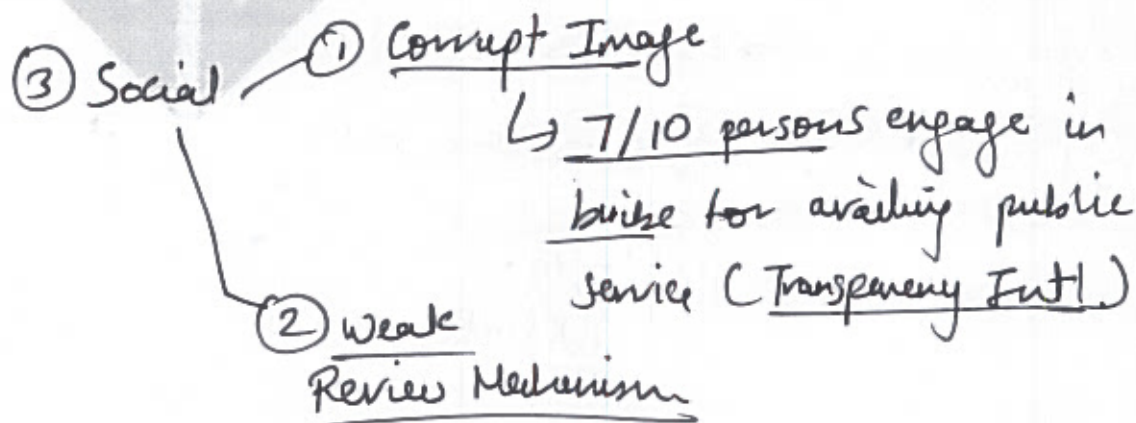
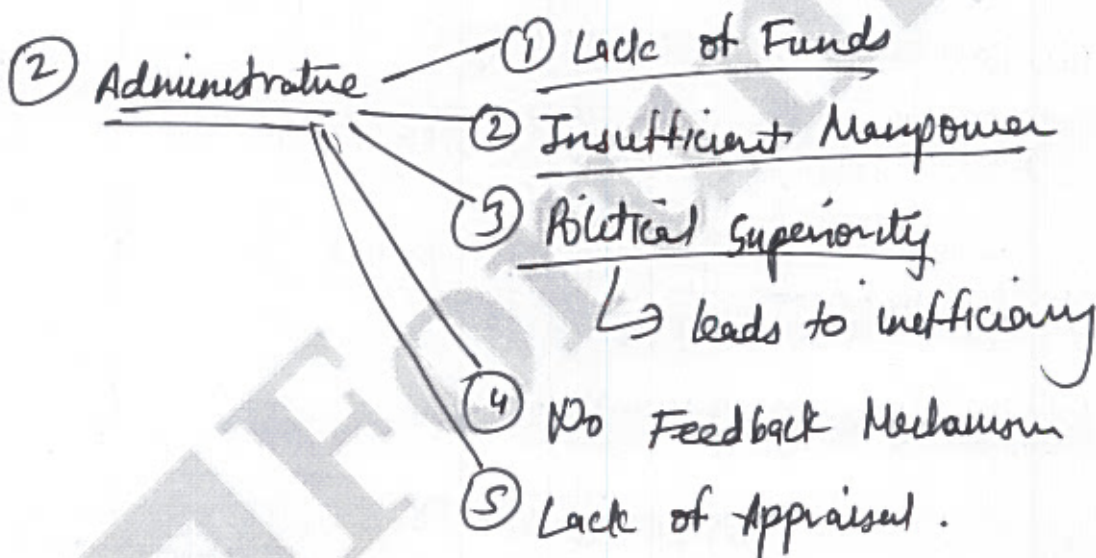
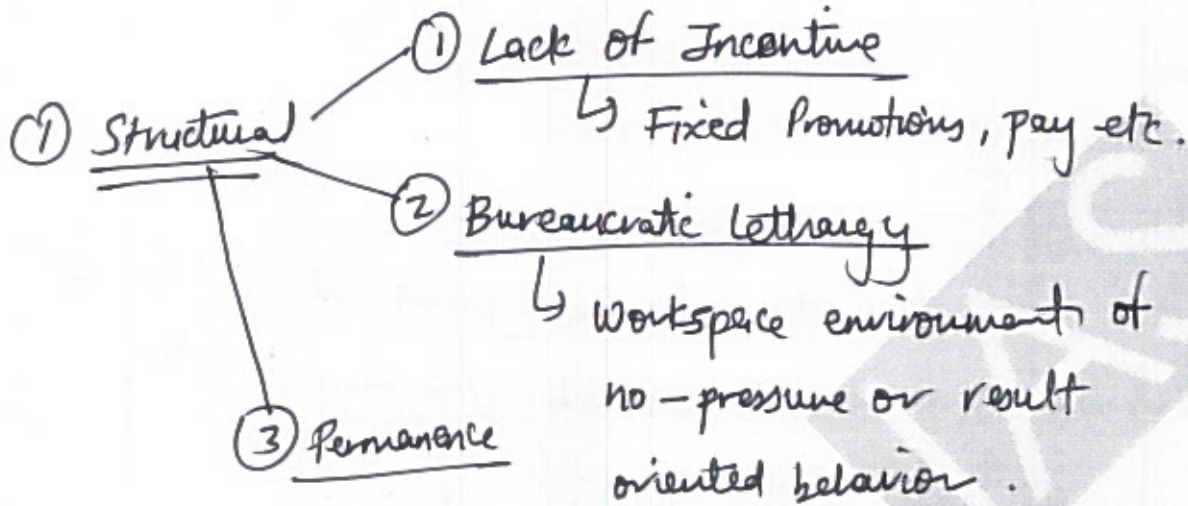
INTRODUCTION

The Civil Services refers to the government professionals/bureaucrats responsible for implementation & execution of public policy.

They play a key role in ensuring that the government is able to ensure welfare of its citizens by implementing public policy & social inclusion programmes.

- Key Features of Civil Service
- ① Hierarchical Organisation
 - ② Permanent Body
 - ③ Executive body
 - ④ Conform to Code of Conduct.

ISSUES IN CIVIL SERVICES



SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM

- The following suggestions were given by NITI Aayog 'in India @ 75 Report':

- ① Lateral Hiring
- ② Constitute Civil Services Board
- ③ 360° Review & Appraisal Mechanism
- ④ Mid-career training
- ⑤ Evaluation after 14 yrs & 20 yrs respectively
- ⑥ Promote Transparency & Accountability
- ⑦ Adequate Grievance Redressal Mechanism

CONCLUSION

The inefficiencies of Civil Services can be resolved by implementing India @ 75 Report's suggestions & improving public image.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.12) An independent and unbiased media is critical in a democracy for holding the government accountable by educating, informing and mobilizing the public. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

जनता को शिक्षित, सूचित और लामबंद करके सरकार को जवाबदेह बनाने के लिए लोकतंत्र में एक स्वतंत्र और निष्पक्ष मीडिया महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा करें।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

The Media is often termed as the 'fourth' pillar of democracy. It brings transparency & accountability in governance by portraying the image of ground reality to public.

Its role is vital for public dissemination & creating national opinion on key political issues.

ROLE OF INDEPENDENT MEDIA

- ① For Public
- ① Garner National Consciousness
 - ② Raise Public Awareness
 - ③ Create Pressure on Government
 - ④ Ensure Implementation & Social Justice.

- ② For Governance
- ① Bring Opposition Concerns to light
 - ② Showcase Minority View
 - ③ Promote Participatory Democracy
 - ④ Mobilize national sentiment on key issues

MEDIA'S IMPACT

- In 2013, the Enviro-legal Action Case brought to light Rajasthan govt's failure in preventing chemical pollution → this news led to actions in many states against pollution concerns due to chemical waste.
- In 2021, SC has allowed for live hearings to be streamed online → provides public knowledge on major happenings

→ In the EWS Reservation Case, judgement passed by bench affected huge population
↳ led to information dissemination.

→ In 2011, widespread coverage of India Against Corruption's Mort. in Janila Maidan garnered national sentiment in favor of Lokpal Act, 2013.

CONCLUSION

Media plays a key role in shaping national consciousness by creating awareness & maintaining pressure on govt. to perform

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

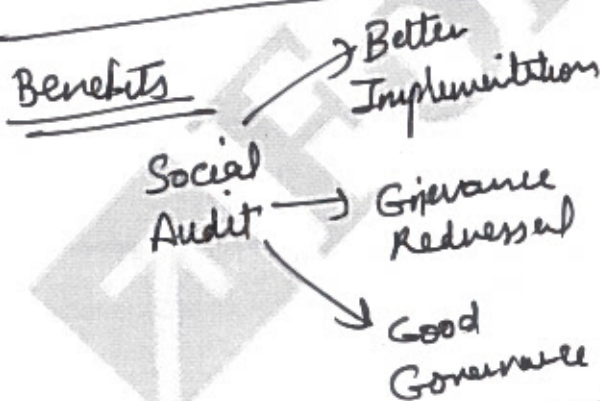
Total

Q.13) Social audit is decisive tool to make government programmes responsive to people's aspirations. Examine the status of social audit in India. In what ways can social audits be made more effective? (15 marks, 250 words)

सरकारी कार्यक्रमों को लोगों की आकांक्षाओं के प्रति उत्तरदायी बनाने के लिए सोशल ऑडिट एक निर्णायक उपकरण है। भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण की स्थिति का परीक्षण कीजिए। सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को किन तरीकों से अधिक प्रभावी बनाया जा सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

Social Audit refers to an audit for impact by a particular welfare scheme by the beneficiaries themselves. This is done to understand the effectiveness in implementation & impact of policy on citizens.



It was initially introduced in 2005 in NREGA Act after Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan's

movt. to get more accountability in NREGA's implementation. Thereafter, it has been incorporated in several schemes & depts.

STATUS OF SOCIAL AUDIT IN INDIA

- Gained statutory status in NREGA Act, 2005.
- Introduced in 73rd Amendment Act, 1992
↳ Gram Sabha to conduct social audit
- Supreme Court has directed its application in implementing JJ Act, POCSO Act etc.

⇒ - Adopted by several states

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p><u>Kerala</u> → <u>Kudumbashree</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social Audit at district block & State level. | <p><u>Nagaland</u></p> <p>Introduced <u>Social Audit legislation</u>.</p> |
|--|---|

- The Govt. is actively adopting Social Audit as an evaluation mechanism to promote good governance.

MEASURES TO IMPROVE EFFICACY

- ① Creation of Social Audit Units
- ② A regulatory body to oversee conduct of Social Audit.
- ③ Collection & Analysis of Data.
- ④ Action on Complaints of Corruption to reduce political misuse of public funds.
- ⑤ Provide effective grievance redressal mechanism
- ⑥ Promote engagement of Civil Society
- ⑦ Create legislation for due enforcement
- ⑧ Give power to DM for verifying results with ground reality enforcement.

CONCLUSION

Social Audit is a step in the right direction to promote effective implementation of welfare schemes

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.14) NGOs have filled the developmental space vacated by the government, however, adversarial relations and trust deficit between the NGOs and the government need to be smoothened to deliver sustainable social development. Discuss with special reference to Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Act, 2020.
(15 marks, 250 words)

गैर सरकारी संगठनों ने सरकार द्वारा खाली किए गए विकासात्मक स्थान को भर दिया है, हालांकि, गैर-सरकारी संगठनों और सरकार के बीच प्रतिकूल संबंधों और विश्वास की कमी को स्थायी सामाजिक विकास प्रदान करने के लिए सुगम बनाने की आवश्यकता है। विदेशी अंशदान (विनियमन) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2020 के विशेष संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) play a key role in ensuring ground level social welfare & promoting public policy for citizen betterment.

There are 2 million NGOs in India, with 1 NGO for every 6000 persons (Transparency International)

~~Thier~~ Their role can be understood by the sheer corpus of funds they receive each year, which is equivalent to 20000 crore. (Oxfam India)

Such huge inflow & social development work by them has compelled stricter & more accountable rules to govern their functioning.

This has led to a trust deficit b/w govt. & NGOs, which is visible by the changes brought by FCRA (Amendment) Act, 2020.

REASONS FOR GOVT. DISTRUST

- ① Instrumentality for Money Laundering.
- ② Funding Terrorism → Charity Intl funds seized by NIA as promoting militancy in Kashmir.
- ③ Conversion of Persons in mask of Assistance
↳ Compassion Intl. providing aid to those who convert to Christianity.
- ④ Unregulated NGOs → influence National Security.
- ⑤ Foreign countries influence internal affairs.

Such ~~etc~~ concerns have necessitated the FCRA (Amendment) Act 2020.

FCRA 2020 → KEY PROVISIONS

- ① Reduced Administrative Expenses allowed from 50% to 20%.
- ② Requires both recipient & sender to be registered under FCRA.
- ③ Sender must have bank account in SBI - Delhi Branch.
- ④ NGOs must disclose balance sheets & financial source of funding

CONCLUSION

The FCRA (Amendment) has created distrust b/w NGOs & Govt., with foreign funding reducing by 40%. Since the amendment has been brought (Ortam India)

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

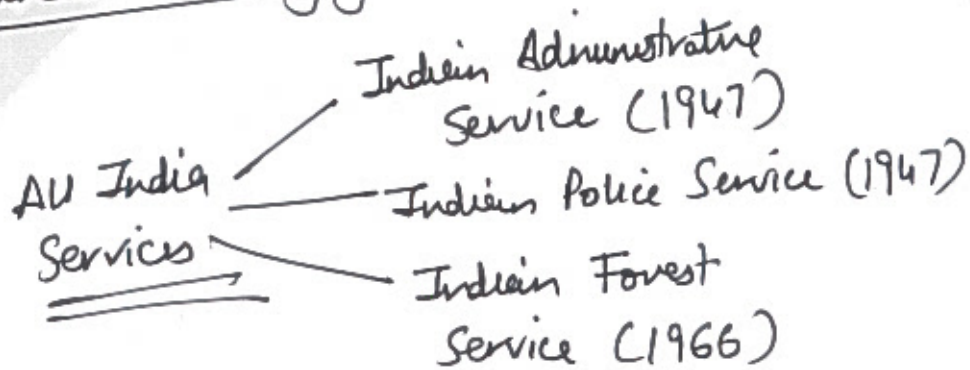
Q.15) Dual control of All India Services often becomes a cause for federal tensions. Explain the rationale behind adopting such a system. Also, evaluate the changes proposed by the central government in March 2022 in the IAS (Cadre) Rules, 1954. (15 marks, 250 words)

अखिल भारतीय सेवाओं पर दोहरा नियंत्रण अक्सर संघीय तनाव का कारण बन जाता है। ऐसी प्रणाली को अपनाने के पीछे तर्क स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही आईएस (कैडर) नियम, 1954 में केंद्र सरकार द्वारा मार्च 2022 में प्रस्तावित परिवर्तनों का मूल्यांकन करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

All-India Services envisaged in Art. 312 of the Constitution provide for civil servants appointed by the centre within the states for public policy execution.

The power of appointment & disciplining action lies with Centre, but they work under direct control of the State. Such dual control was provided to foster federalism in bureaucratic engagements.



RATIONALE BEHIND AIS

- ① Political
 - ① To Foster Cooperative Federalism
 - ② To provide Central govt. role in States
 - ③ Create National Integrity & Feeling of 'One Nation - One Service'
- ② Administrative
 - ① Better Bureaucratic Management
 - ② Freedom from Regional Political Interference
 - ③ Independent & Impartial Appointments

CHANGES RECOMMENDED

The Govt. has aimed to bring a slew of reforms to improve the efficiency & management of civil services by :

- ① Creation of Civil Service Board in All States → Prevents political interference
→ Accountability for Reason behind transfer.
- ② Allow lateral Hiring (NITI @ 75 Report)
- ③ Provide Mid-career training.
- ④ Periodic Assessment & Review after 14 yrs & 20 yrs.
- ⑤ 360° Feedback → Multistakeholder Feedback.
- ⑥ Disciplinary action by Centre only.
- ⑦ Strengthening Prevention of Corruption Act by 2019 Amendment.

CONCLUSION

The Centre has tried to ensure Sardar Vallabhbhai's vision of AIS is fulfilled upto its true potential.

Feedback

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Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.16) 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 करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

India follows a Neighbourhood First policy in its foreign relations. This is in furtherance of maintaining harmony & success of its geopolitical surroundings, thereby safeguarding its own well-being.

In modern times, this has been under pressure as India's key neighbours → Myanmar, Bangladesh, Pakistan & Sri Lanka are undergoing crisis.

INSTABILITY IN NEIGHBOURHOOD

① Myanmar → Rohingya Muslim Refugee Crisis

Impact — ① 50,000 Refugees in Mizoram
② Affecting trade & cultural ties

③ Military Coup of 2021 → Political Instability
affecting Economic Projects in Myanmar.

② Bangladesh → Rohingya Muslims shifted
to Bhasan Char Island.

Problem — ① Against India's secularism
approach.
② Affect international standing
on issue.

③ Pakistan → Elimination of Minority
Hindu population
↳ Against Hindu interests
↳ ~~no~~ hatred in India
is fostered.

④ Afghanistan → Taliban control leading
to reflux of Indians → Operation
Ganga.

Such political crisis disrupts trade, economy
& transportation. It also prevent shared

prosperity & growth of region.

IMPACT OF HUMANITARIAN CRISIS

- (1) Social
 - ① Immigration
 - ② Strain on Indian Resources
 - ③ Communal Hatred
 - ④ Financial Sabotage by Displacement
- (2) Political
 - ① Reduced Cooperation
↳ For ex: Taliban
 - ② More Credit Lines & Aid
↳ Sri Lanka granted 1 billion aid.
- (3) Cultural
 - ① Destruction of Heritage
↳ Buddha Statue destroyed in Afghanistan

CONCLUSION

India's vision of SAGAR - Security & Growth for All in the Region & Neighbourhood First Policy require stability of our neighbours.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/ Presentation
Question Interpretation
Content
Value Addition
Total

Q.17) 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 करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

The UN Security Council has 5 permanent members → US, UK, France, Russia & China. (PS)

It currently does not reflect the geopolitical reality of the globe, as major powers like Germany, Japan, Brazil & India have not been given due representation.

Furthermore, the internal funds among the PS itself has made UNSC a defunct body as it is able to agree on almost none of the important international matters.

Such a situation calls for immediate reforms to ensure international peace & security.

REFORMS NEEDED

- ① Addition of New Permanent Members to UNSC
- ② Removal of Veto power by P5 for Collective & Consensus based decision making.
- ③ Addition of More Temporary Members
↳ Increase from 10 to 15.
- ④ Majority Vote Decision Making → Democratic Management
- ⑤ Security Council to be granted more executive powers.
- ⑥ Removal of Members who do not conform to decisions of UNSC → Economic sanctions

INDIA'S CASE FOR MEMBERSHIP

India is the 5th largest economy in the world, set to become a 5 trillion dollar

economy by 2025. It is a key player in international level & has the necessary prerequisites to be a permanent member.

Reasons :-

- ① Political
- ① Garners Majority Support except China
 - ② Due Asian Representation
 - ③ World's largest Democracy
 - ④ Nuclear Superpower.

- ② International
- ① Key Asian Superpower
 - ② Follows Non-Aggressive & peaceful policy
 - ③ Ideal Candidate as per GDP standing.
 - ④ Agreed by P5-1.

CONCLUSION

India's entry into the UNSC would bring much required balance & reform to the body.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.18) What are the reasons for the ongoing economic crisis in Sri-Lanka? Analyse its impact upon India. Also, suggest suitable steps that India can take to ameliorate the crisis.

(15 marks, 250 words)

श्रीलंका में चल रहे आर्थिक संकट के क्या कारण हैं? भारत पर इसके प्रभाव का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, संकट को कम करने के लिए भारत द्वारा उठाए जा सकने वाले उपयुक्त कदमों का सुझाव दें।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

The economic crisis in Sri-Lanka has affected the daily life of its citizens badly, with food & fuel shortages causing protests & riots.

Suffering from a 50 billion dollar debt, the Sri-lankan economy is marred by debt trap diplomacy of China, leading to loss of its financial & economical autonomy in the global markets.

REASONS FOR SRI-LANKAN CRISIS

- ① Political
 - 1.1] Ranil Wickremesinghe & Rajapaksa
Gort. put a ban on
Chemical Fertilizers
↳ Loss of Agri income.

1.2] Buddhist Voterbase Appeasement politics

1.3] Lack of Fiscal Prudence

1.4] Excessive Chinese Loans for Development

↳ Loss of Hambantota Port on lease for 99 yrs to China.

② Economical — 2.1] Lack of Tourism Income due to COVID-19.

2.2] High Interest Costs.

2.3] No Economic revival planning.

IMPACT ON INDIA

- While Sri-Lankan govt. is negotiating a bailout with IMF, India has been the all-weather ally providing humanitarian aid & line of credit for welfare of SriLankan citizens.

- Impact
- ① Humanitarian Aid
 - ② New Opportunity for Development of Colombo Port by India - China.
 - ③ Counter Chinese Influence
 - ④ Protect against Chinese backyard base in Hambantota port.
 - ⑤ Line of Credit Provision
↳ 1 billion LOC

STEPS TO AMELIORATE CRISIS

- ① Assist Sri Lanka & IMF Austerity Plan discussions.
- ② Give Financial & Humanitarian Aid.
- ③ Provide Line of Credit.

This is all India can do for now.

CONCLUSION

India can use this crisis as an opportunity to strengthen its historical ties with Sri Lanka.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

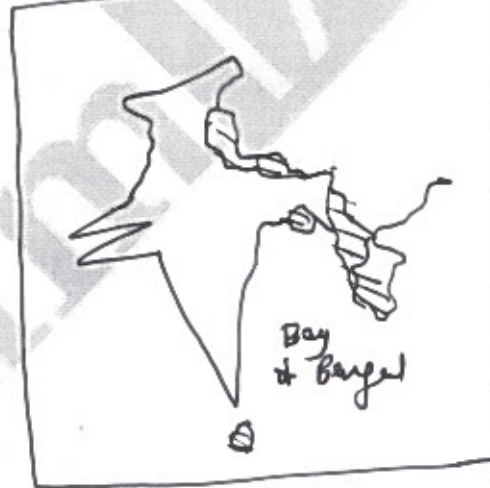
Total

Q.19) As a sub-regional grouping, BIMSTEC provides a confluence of Act East and neighbourhood first policy. Analyse the importance of BIMSTEC and evaluate its position vis-à-vis SAARC.
(15 marks, 250 words)

एक उप-क्षेत्रीय समूह के रूप में, बिमस्टेक एक ईस्ट और पहले पड़ोस की नीति का संगम प्रदान करता है। बिमस्टेक के महत्व का विश्लेषण करें और सार्क की तुलना में इसकी स्थिति का मूल्यांकन करें।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

Bay of Bengal Multi-Sectoral & Technical Cooperation Initiative (BIMSTEC) includes India, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Bhutan, Nepal & Thailand as its members.



It is a body formed by the Bangkok Declaration.

It aims to be a forum for cooperation by members to promote prosperity of the region. For India, it is a major group to promote its Act East Policy.

It can be used to engage into projects & collaborations for economic & energy

Security .

IMPORTANCE OF BIMSTEC

- ① Political
- ① Energy Security Co-operation
 - ② Maritime Security in Bay of Bengal
 - ③ Forum to Promote Act East Policy & SAGAR Initiative

- ② Economical
- ① Bilateral agreements with members
↳ Ex: India - Bangladesh Teesta River Dam .
 - ② Increase Trade & Reduce Tariff Barriers .
 - ③ More Research Collaboration
 - ④ Deep Sea Mining & Mineral Exploration → Poly-metallic nodules .

⑤ Cultural Confluence .

POSITION VIS-A-VIS SAARC

The positional value of BIMSTEC is much greater for India than SAARC, as the rivalry & tensions between India & Pakistan have made SAARC defunct in promoting overall collaboration blw members.

Moreover, SAARC is currently not functioning properly as annual meetings keep getting delayed or avoided by the bilateral rivalry of the two nations.

CONCLUSION

India should use BIMSTEC as a linchpin to garner regional prosperity & maintenance security for itself & its members.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Q.20) India-US relationship is a strategic partnership based on convergence of interests and shared value; a partnership, mature enough to accommodate divergence in worldview of both the countries. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-अमेरिका संबंध हितों और साझा मूल्य के अभिसरण पर आधारित एक रणनीतिक साझेदारी है; एक साझेदारी, जो दोनों देशों के विश्वदृष्टि में विचलन को समायोजित करने के लिए पर्याप्त परिपक्व है। चर्चा करें। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

INTRODUCTION

India-US relationship has been one of the most important bilateral relation for India, which has a trade of 150 billion dollars with it.

Along with being a strong strategic ally, US is also the 2nd largest FDI investor in India, making the ties deeper than ever before.

INDIA-US PARTNERSHIP

- ① Economic
 - ① Largest Trade → 150 billion USD
 - ② 2nd Largest FDI
 - ③ IT services export hub for India

- ② Strategic
- ① Counterbalance China
 - ② Military Assistance
 - ③ Global Superpower Support

- ③ Military
- ① COMCASA 2018 → Communication Compatibility Security Agreement
 - ② LEMDA 2016 → Logistics Exchange
 - ③ BECA 2020
 - ④ Major weapons supplier

- ④ Cultural
- ① Presence of Indian Diaspora
 - ② US Influence → Westernization of India.

ACCOMMODATION OF INTERESTS

- ① Indian purchase of S-400 Triumf from Russia evaded CAATSA sanction from US → shows maturity in relationship

- (2) US Aid to Pakistan → often affects
Indian relation but counterbalanced with
India's relationship with Russia.
- (3) India abstaining from Ukraine sanction
against Russia → US understands Indian
foreign policy, though criticized such
abstinence.

CONCLUSION

India - USA have evolved their relationship
based on mutual trust & collaboration
over the years. The relationship is important
to counteract China's supremacy & dominance
in Indian Ocean Region.

Feedback

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Structure/
Presentation

Question
Interpretation

Content

Value
Addition

Total

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

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

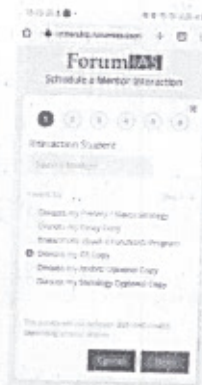
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