

TEST CODE	7	1	2	3	0	2
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MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	P. Hari Prasad		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	20/08/24

*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	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	
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 ☐ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :			EG/ईजी :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			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 in your portal and discuss them 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.

Q.1) How will you explain that the Government of India Act 1935 was seminal in giving shape to the Indian constitution?
(10 marks, 150 words)

आप यह कैसे समझाएंगे कि भारत सरकार अधिनियम 1935 भारतीय संविधान को आकार देने में महत्वपूर्ण था?
(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Government of India Act,
1935 was passed after the Round
table conferences held during 1930, 1931, 1932
It contained many provisions of current
constitution

Role of Govt Act 1935 in today's
constitution

- ① Federal nature of the Indian
Polity → Inspired from the act
- ② Division of powers based on
schedule 7 → Union/State/Concurrent
- ③ Election of representatives
- ④ Parliamentary Privileges have their

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source in the act

⑤ DPSP as Instrument of Instructions

⑥ provisions for tribals under

Article 371 & Schedule V, VI

⑦ offices of CJI, CAG

However, Indian constitution

finds other sources as well

Ireland → election of President

South Africa → election of Rajya Sabha

Australia → Joint sitting

Germany → Emergency provisions

Moreover, the constitution makers

tailored the constitution to suit

the Indian society that reflected

Indian reality shaping "constitution of

morality"

Feedback

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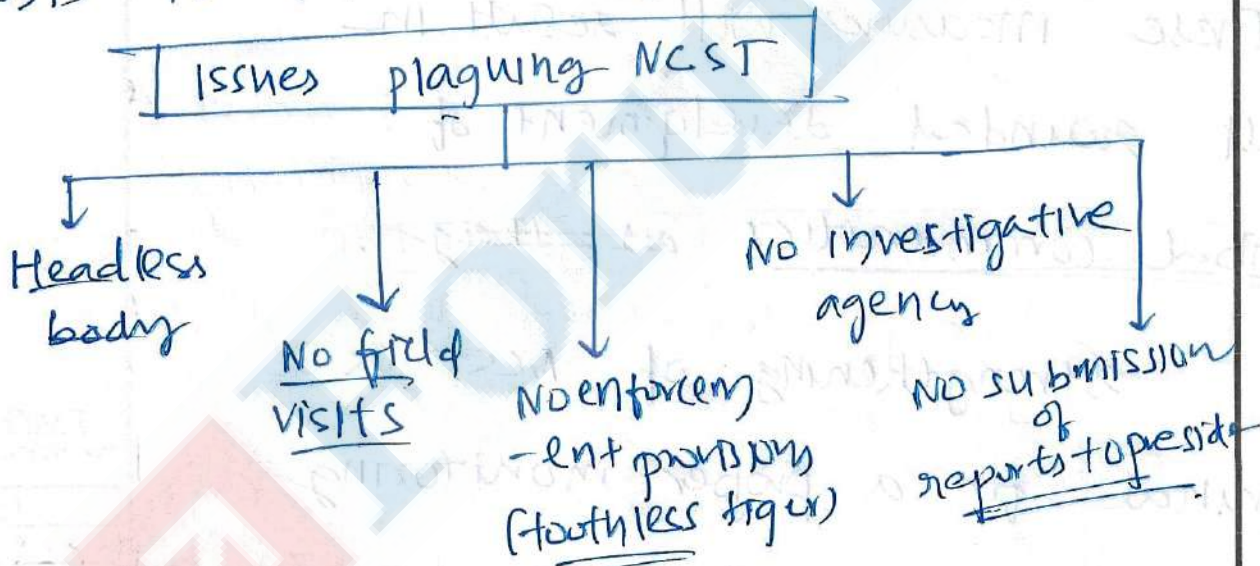
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.2) Strengthening the National Commission of Scheduled Tribes (NCST) through various complementary mechanisms can go a long way towards mainstreaming the welfare of the tribals. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

विभिन्न पूरक तंत्रों के माध्यम से राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) को सशक्त बनाने से जनजातियों को कल्याण की मुख्यधारा में लाने में काफी मदद मिल सकती है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) is constituted under Article 338A of Constitution. It is a supreme body to look after STs in the country.



Reforming of NCST :

- Standard operating procedure for appointments
- Outline qualification of members

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- 3> creation of secretariat staff
- 4> More investigative staff
- 5> Encourage to take more field visits
- 6> Devolvement of funds
- 7> Recommendations of NCST
should be taken seriously (Dhebar Committee)
- 8> Asking for reports from the Commission

These measures will result in well rounded development of tribal communities ~~as they~~.

strengthening of NCST is seminal for a proper monitoring and evaluation of last mile delivery programs in India

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.3) In what ways does the preamble reflect the ideals and aspirations of the Indian Constitution? To what extent have these aspirations been realised? (10 marks, 150 words)

प्रस्तावना किस प्रकार भारतीय संविधान के आदर्शों और आकांक्षाओं को दर्शाती है? ये आकांक्षाएँ किस सीमा तक साकार हुई हैं? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Preamble of Indian constitution is considered as a vision of founding fathers.

Preamble: Reflecting aspirations of constitution

1) Justice (social, Economic, Political):

↳ Reflects the welfarist approach of constitution

↳ Links with A38, A39(a), A39A

↳ Article 14(1), 14(2): equality and equal protection

2) Liberty (thought, belief, faith, worship):

↳ Article 19(1)(a): Free speech

↳ Article 26: Conscience / practice of religion

↳ Article 19(1)(b): form unions

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3) Equality (status & opportunity)

↳ Article 14, 15, 16 : promoting equality of opportunity

↳ Article 17 : prohibits untouchability

4) Fraternity (Unity & Integrity)

↳ Article 51A : promotes brotherhood

↳ Article 19(2) : secures integrity and public order

↳ Article 352, 356, 360 : protects state against unforeseen instances securing integrity.

Realisation of aspirations

→ Poverty levels improved (Justice upheld)

↳ Economic growth witnessed

↳ Growth of SC/ST/OBC sections

→ Securing of women and child welfare (ICDS, PMVY)

However, still a long road to be gone ahead to realise the Preamble goals.

Feedback

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Q.4) How will you explain that Indian federalism is a happy mix of Unitarianism and confederalism?

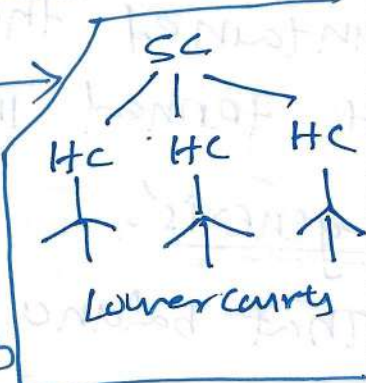
(10 marks, 150 words)

आप कैसे समझाएंगे कि भारतीय संघवाद एकात्मकतावाद और परिसंघवाद का एक सुखद मिश्रण है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 2 mentions India as a union of states however India follows Quasi-Federal polity as highlighted by Supreme Court (SC) in Kuldip Nar Case

Unitary Features of federalism

- 1) Emergency provisions under Article 352, 360, 356
- 2) Dominance of parliament in Concurrent and Residuary list (Sch 7)
- 3) Integrated Judiciary →



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graph TD
    SC[SC] --- Hc1[Hc]
    SC --- Hc2[Hc]
    SC --- Hc3[Hc]
    Hc1 --> LC1[Lower courts]
    Hc2 --> LC2[Lower courts]
    Hc3 --> LC3[Lower courts]
      
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- 4) Single Election Commission
- 5) Integrated audit machinery
- 6) Lower house powerful than upper house (no-confidence, Money bill)

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Federal Features of Constitution

- 1) states exist on their own sovereignty in their sphere (supremacy)
- 2) written constitution and non-easy to amend.
- 3) separate police, law and order machinery.
- 4) state list of schedule 7.
- 5) Rajya Sabha as upper house
- 6) Governor appointed after consultation (Purcell Commission)

Thus constitution makers have maintained the balance. Supreme court termed Indian federalism as 'sui-generis'.

That balance must be prevailed for all round welfare of nation.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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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. (10 marks, 150 words)

सुशासन के लिए नीति निर्माण में रियल टाइम डाटा का लाभ उठाना अपरिहार्य हो गया है। इस संदर्भ में, विकास तात्त्विक नीतियों की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने में ई-गवर्नेंस की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

E-governance is the use of Information, Communication Technology (ICT) in the governance and service delivery.

Role of e-governance in developmental policies

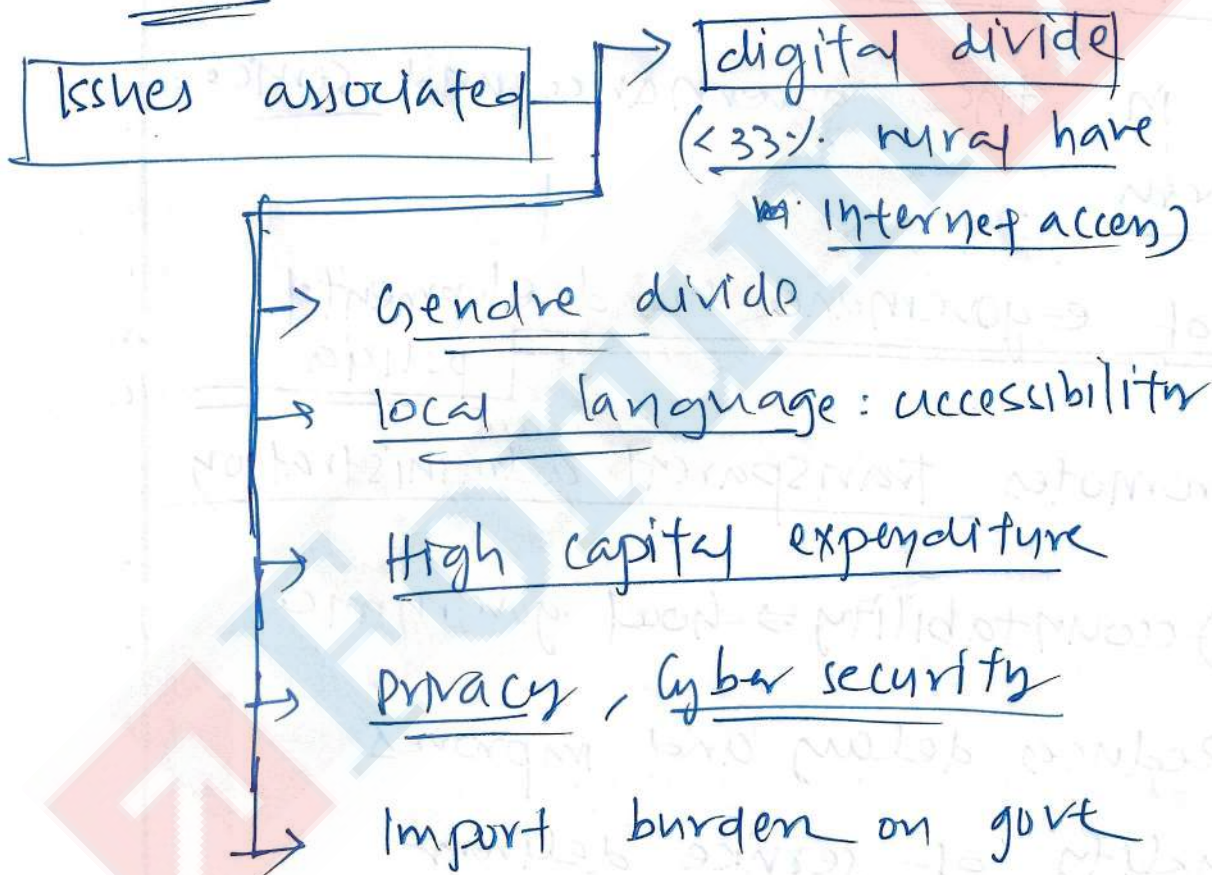
- Promotes transparent administration
- Accountability $\Rightarrow$ good governance
- Reduces delay and improves Quality of service delivery
- Grievance redressal gets easier
- Better utilisation of available resources

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→ Quick and fast governance

→ minimum govt and maximum governance

✶ PM-JDY, JAM TRINITY,
Aadhar linking, SWAYAM PORTAL,
COWIN App are few examples



However, tackling of these issues is possible to usher in to India of tomorrow
(IT) using Information Technology (IT)

Feedback

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Q.6) Critically assess the role of microfinance in satisfactorily addressing the interconnected challenges of poverty and unemployment. (10 marks, 150 words)

गरीबी और बेरोजगारी की परस्पर जुड़ी चुनौतियों को संतोषजनक ढंग से संबोधित करने में माइक्रोफाइनेंस की भूमिका का आलोचनात्मक आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Microfinance plays a significant role in the rural development of the country.

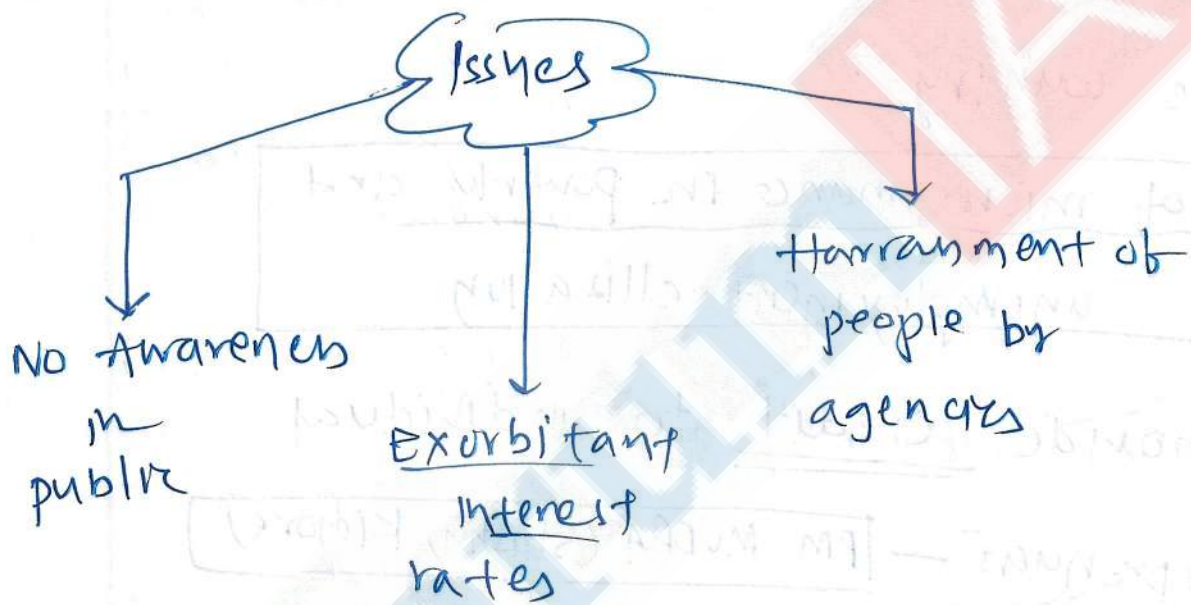
Role of microfinance in poverty and unemployment alleviation

- ① Provide credit to individual entrepreneurs — PM MUDRA (Shishu, Kishore) loans
- ② SHG can access the loans to meet their needs — SHG-Bank linkage program
- ③ microfinance loans to farmers to avail inputs to agriculture
- ④ Low interest loans to textile and food processing sector under priority sector lending limitations

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⑤ Skilling of individuals under Skill India Mission

⑥ Credit from microfinance can be used to create job givers from job seekers



Way forward → Better regulation (based on AP microfinance act)
 → Better and tailored products suiting people needs

Awareness in public

'Gramsvarag' can be achieved with easier credit under microfinance.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.7) What are the reasons behind the limited success of the co-operative movement? How can co-operatives be made more effective in fostering rural development? (10 marks, 150 words)

सहकारी आंदोलन की सीमित सफलता के क्या कारण हैं? ग्रामीण विकास को बढ़ावा देने में सहकारी समितियों को और अधिक प्रभावी कैसे बनाया जा सकता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Co-operative societies are group of people coming together helping each other to achieve a common goal. They are guided under Article 19(1)(b) of constitution.

Reasons behind limited success:

- ① Political interference into their functioning
- ② Non-conduct of elections by state governments
- ③ No-economies of scale / scope
- ④ Lack of substantive value addition in their products.
- ⑤ Very few successes - Amul, Mulka noor dairy

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⑥ Lack of professionalism in their functioning.

⑦ Reduced access to credit due to issues in governance

Measures needed

- Make them free from political influence
- Free and Fair elections by state election commission if significant co-operatives
- State funding in case of sick co-operatives
- merge few co-operatives to increase scope and scale
- code of conduct to the management
- professionals as managers

co-operatives have huge potential to bring 'gram swarajya' (Article 40) ministry of co-operation is step in right direction.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) The principles of accountability and participation are vital to ensure the smooth implementation of welfare schemes, ensuring their success in reaching the last mile. Examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

कल्याणकारी योजनाओं के सुचारु कार्यान्वयन, अंतिम छोर तक उनकी सफलता सुनिश्चित करने के लिए जवाबदेही और भागीदारी के सिद्धांत महत्वपूर्ण हैं। परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Directive principles of
state policy (DPSP) guide state to
make policies keeping in mind
"Sarvodaya through Antyodaya"
(growth to all including the last one)

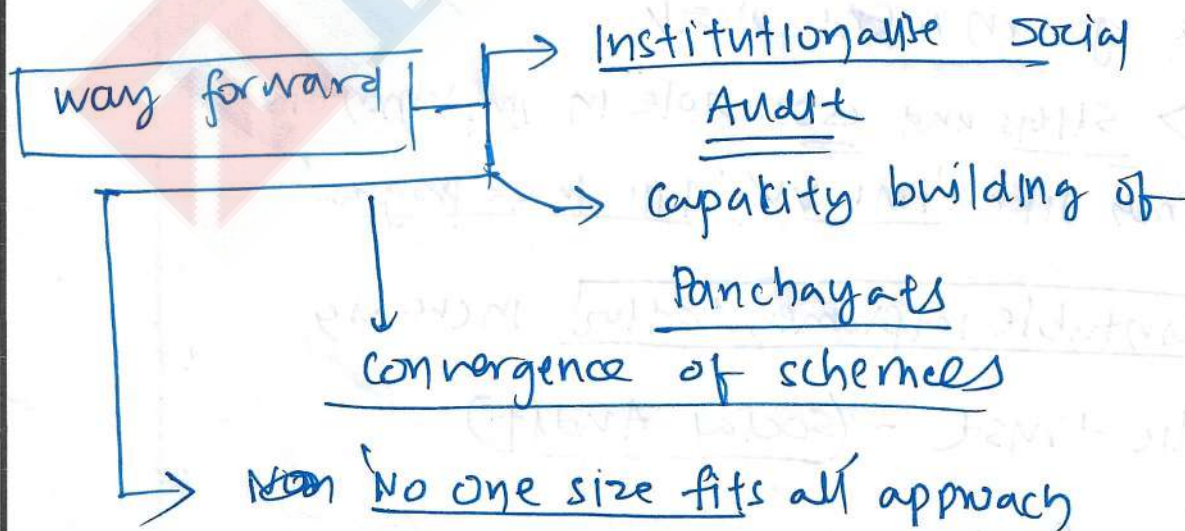
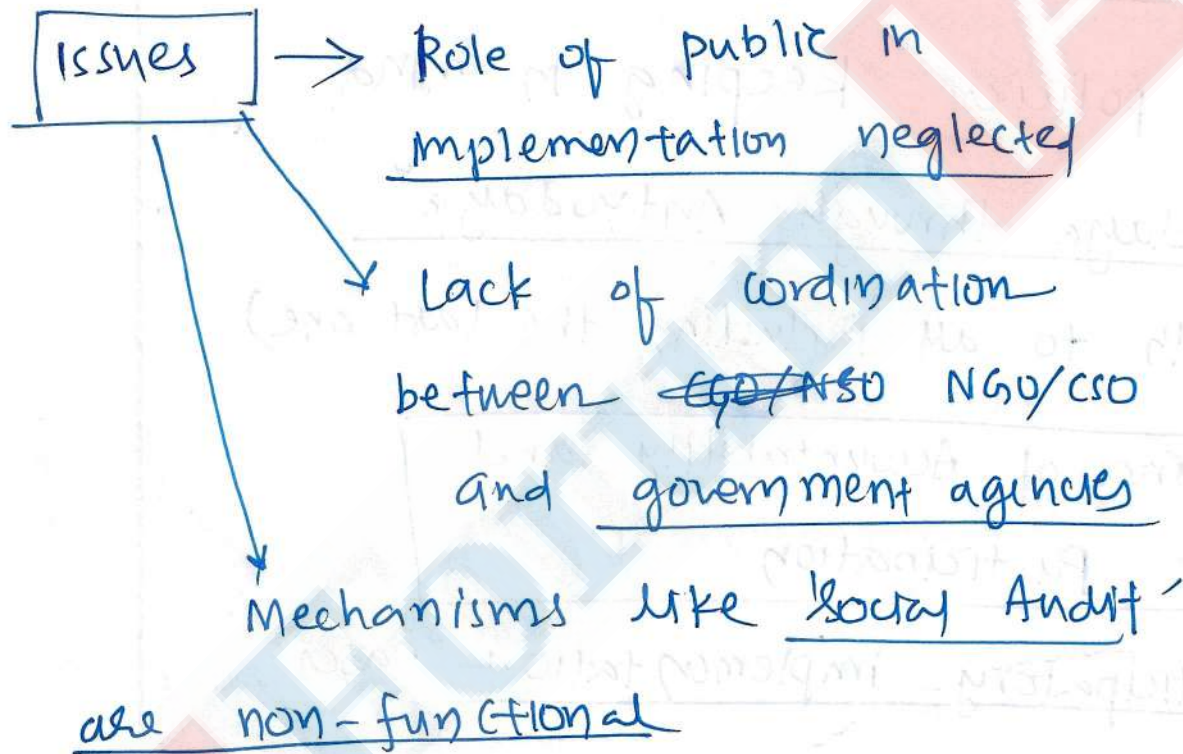
Importance of Accountability and
Participation

- ① participatory implementation eases
out the government work
↳ SHGs and CSOs role in implementing
schemes like 'PMKVY', 'skill India program'
- ② Accountable implementation increases
public trust - (Social Audit)
- ③ People feel involved and become part

of the process → "Receiver" to "Implementer"

④ It helps in understanding the local ethos well

⑤ Regular feedback, auditing will improve the quality of the service delivered



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Q.9) The realization of a successful Asian century is premised upon stable India-China relations.
Comment.

(10 marks, 150 words)

एक सफल एशियाई सदी की प्राप्ति स्थिर भारत-चीन संबंधों पर आधारित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Currently Asia is becoming the centre of global trade, economic and politics. Ex - Indo pacific from Atlantic, growing India & China economies for such asiatic rise in next century, stable Indo-china relations are paramount:

- To counter the dominance of Western nations (WTO, EU;)
- Climate Justice for developing world
- Collective voice of Global South
- Trade disputes such as agriculture involving developing countries (Amber box issue)

→ collective voice at W-T.O

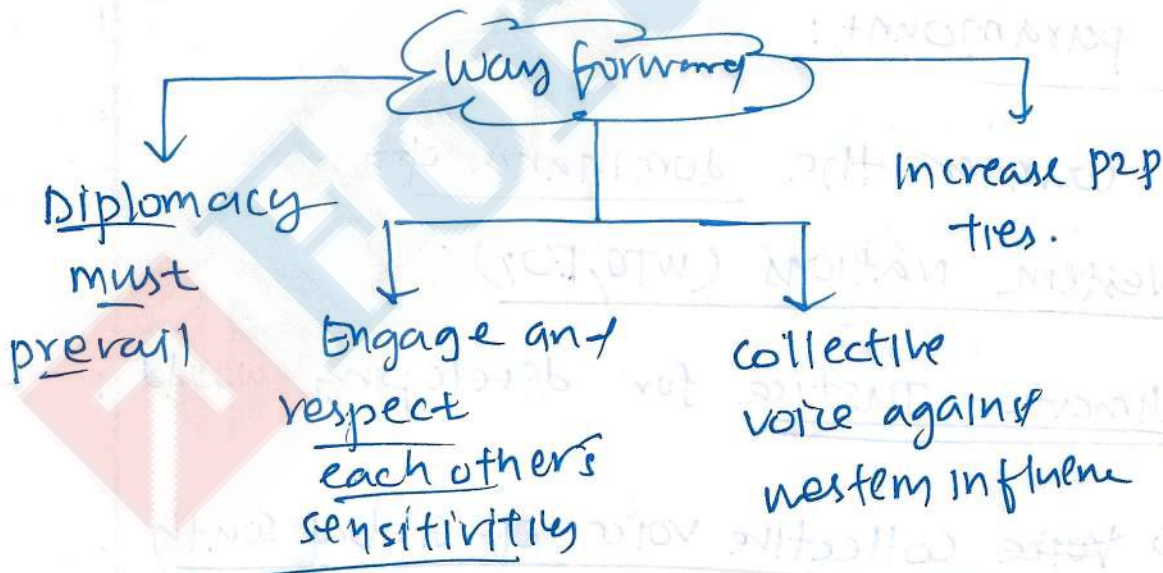
However, India - China are mired in power - conflicts

→ china wants unipolar Asia challenged by India's phenomenal growth

→ 'Border disputes' between both

→ Role of pakistan as china's ally

→ Grey zone warfare by china towards India



Both civilisational players must engage constructively to bring Asia's glory back

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Q.10) ASEAN serves the twin purpose of developing India's Northeast and augmenting the country's reach in the Southeast Asian region. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

ASEAN भारत के पूर्वोत्तर को विकसित करने और दक्षिण पूर्व एशियाई क्षेत्र में देश की पहुंच बढ़ाने के दोहरे उद्देश्य को पूरा करता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

ASEAN region is referred to as Heart of Indo-Pacific. With growing Indo-Pacific rhetoric globally, ASEAN assumes significance.

ASEAN role in North east development

- ① Connectivity with north east from
 - Kaladan river project
 - IMT roadway (India-Myanmar-Thailand)
- ② Trade from north eastern states is easier to be carried
- ③ Investment into north east by ASEAN countries - Thailand

Role in Southeast Asian outreach

- ① Growing trade (100% by 2030)

② Increasing tourism between both regions

③ India's act east policy

④ Countering Chinese threat

⑤ Defense exercises between nations

↳ Gandha shakti

⑥ Japan & India can together work in Asean.

comprehensive engagement with ASEAN

in trade, security, service, tourism,

people to people is essential for

a stable neighbourhood around India

and strong Indo-Pacific community for global order.

Feedback

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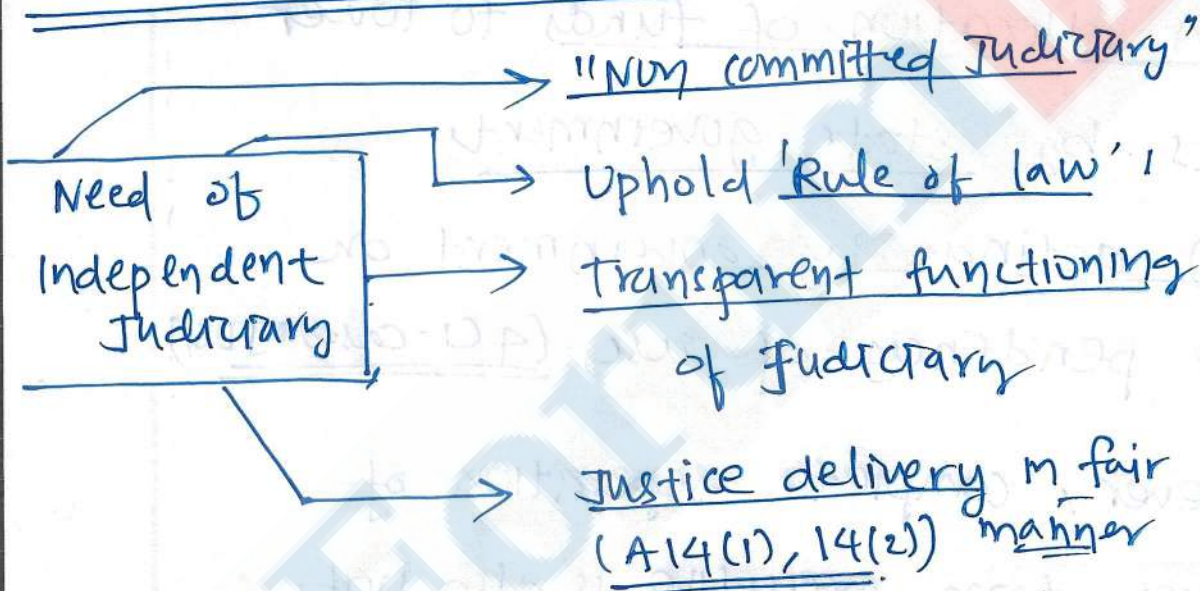
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TOTAL MARKS

Q.11) The tenets of independent judiciary, life-breath of constitutional democracy, stand perpetually undermined by the executive encroachment into the judicial domain. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका के सिद्धांत, जो संवैधानिक लोकतंत्र की प्राणवायु हैं, कार्यपालिका द्वारा न्यायिक क्षेत्र में अतिक्रमण के कारण लगातार कमजोर होते जा रहे हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Article 50 of the constitution highlights the need for "separation of executive from judiciary"



Executive encroachment into judiciary

- ① Appointment of judges being stalled → "Intelligence ground cited"
- ② comments by high ranking ministers against judiciary → creates trust deficit

- ③ National Judicial appointments commission act (2015)
- ④ creation of tribunals, Fast track courts → undermines Independence
- ⑤ Lack of proper infrastructure for Judiciary → prohibits Justice delivery
- ⑥ Non allocation of funds to lower courts by state governments
- ⑦ Non acting by government on huge pendency of cases (4 Cr cases NJDG)

However, complete separation of Judiciary from executive is also not suggestable. Leads to non accountable

Judiciary: Issues:

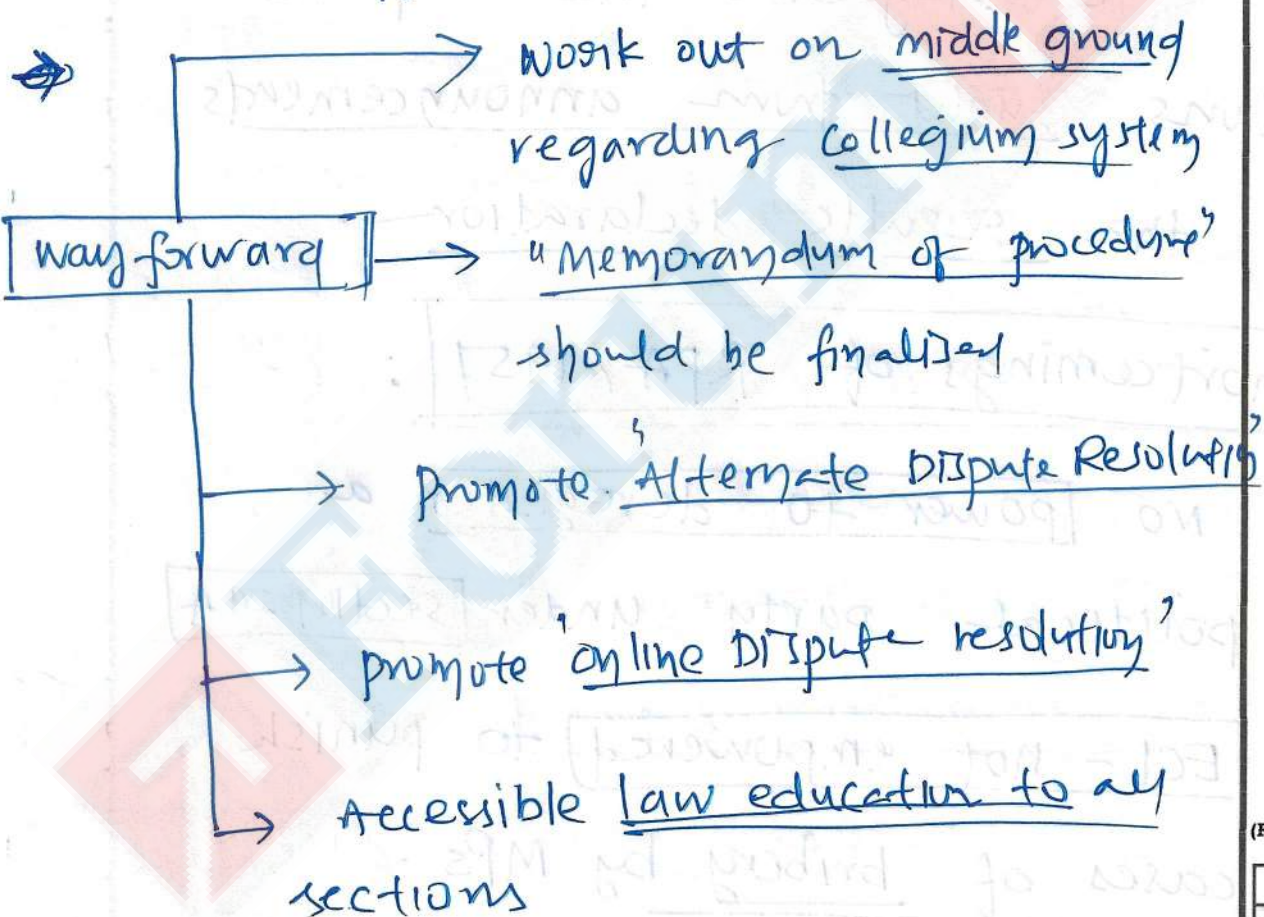
→ Collegium system:

↳ opaque & non transparent

↳ Allegations of nepotism

↳ Uncle Judge syndrome

- Judiciary is not accountable to anyone
- Huge pendency of cases at all levels
- Collegium system - slow in finalising list of appointments



Responsible and accountable Executive-Judiciary relations are needed to bring out the ideals enshrined in Article 39A of constitution.

Feedback

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



Q.12) Highlight the shortcomings in the Representation of People's Act. Also, recommend corrective measures to make it more effective. (15 marks, 250 words)

जन प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही इसे और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के लिए सुधारात्मक उपाय भी सुझाएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Representatives of people
Act, 1951 acts as a backbone of
elections in Indian Democracy.

It regulates the complete
elections right from announcements
till the results declaration.

Shortcomings of RPA, 1951:

- ① No power to deregister a
political party under section 29A
- ② ECI - not empowered to punish
cases of bribery by MPs.
- ③ Election funding is unregulated
and left vague, unaddressed

↳ section 29B, 29C

④ Provisions for disqualifications

under section 8 - vague, unclear

⑤ Corrupt practices and Electoral

malpractices - subject to interpretation

⑥ No provisions to ban corrupted or convicted MPs/MLAs for life time (CJI Ramana)

corrective measures needed :

① Election Commission should be

given power to disqualify candidates

② ECI - more teeth to punish

the violators of Model Code of Conduct

③ Political parties - ECI power to

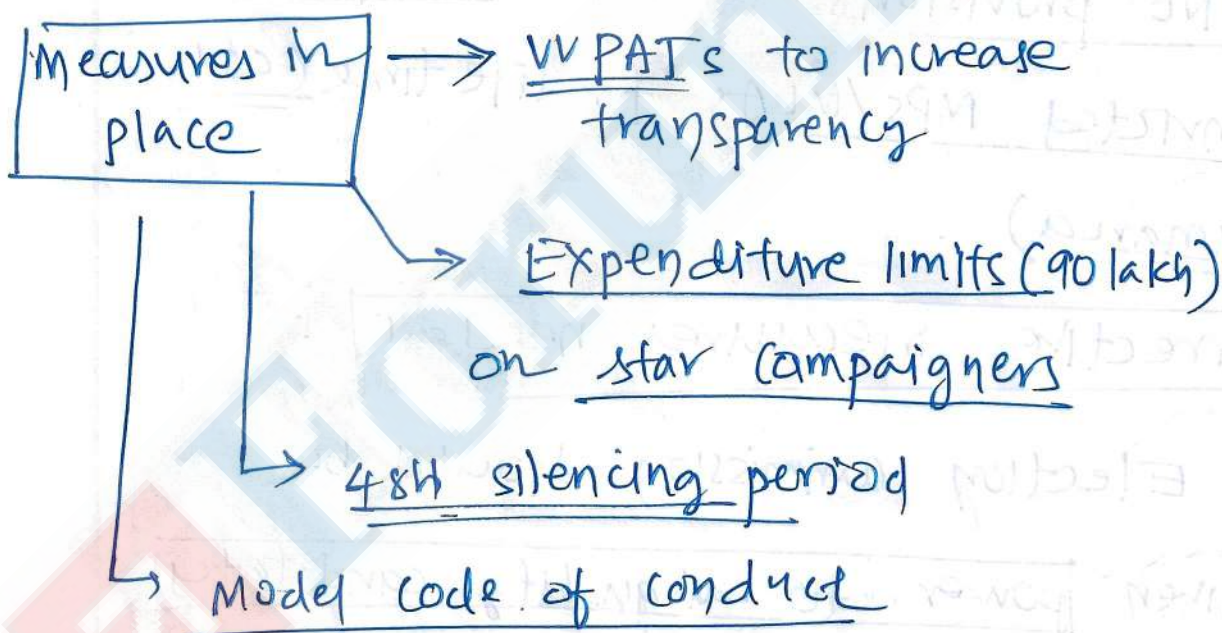
deregister 95% of political parties

in India are unrecognised)

④ provisions to curb the electoral funding malpractices

⑤ provisions for disclosing of Criminal antecedents (Lok prahari case)

⑥ More representation to women and vulnerable sections (A330, A332)



for a true "Representative democracy" to flourish in "land of democracy", reforms in RPA, 1951 are needed

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.13) Examine the role of the National Commission for Women (NCW) in protecting and promoting the rights of women in India. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में महिलाओं के अधिकारों की रक्षा और संवर्धन में राष्ट्रीय महिला आयोग (NCW) की भूमिका की परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

National commission for women
(NCW) was constituted in 1990 to promote women empowerment in India.

Role of NCW in protecting women's rights and promoting them:

- ① Suo moto cognisance by NCW in all women related incidents (recent ORN deaths NCW took suo motu)
- ② Investigation into the cases involving women independently
↳ Disha rape case (Hyderabad) by NCW
- ③ safeguarding political situation of women → (recommend 33% reservation in its reports to parliament)
- ④ Securing of women in prisons and

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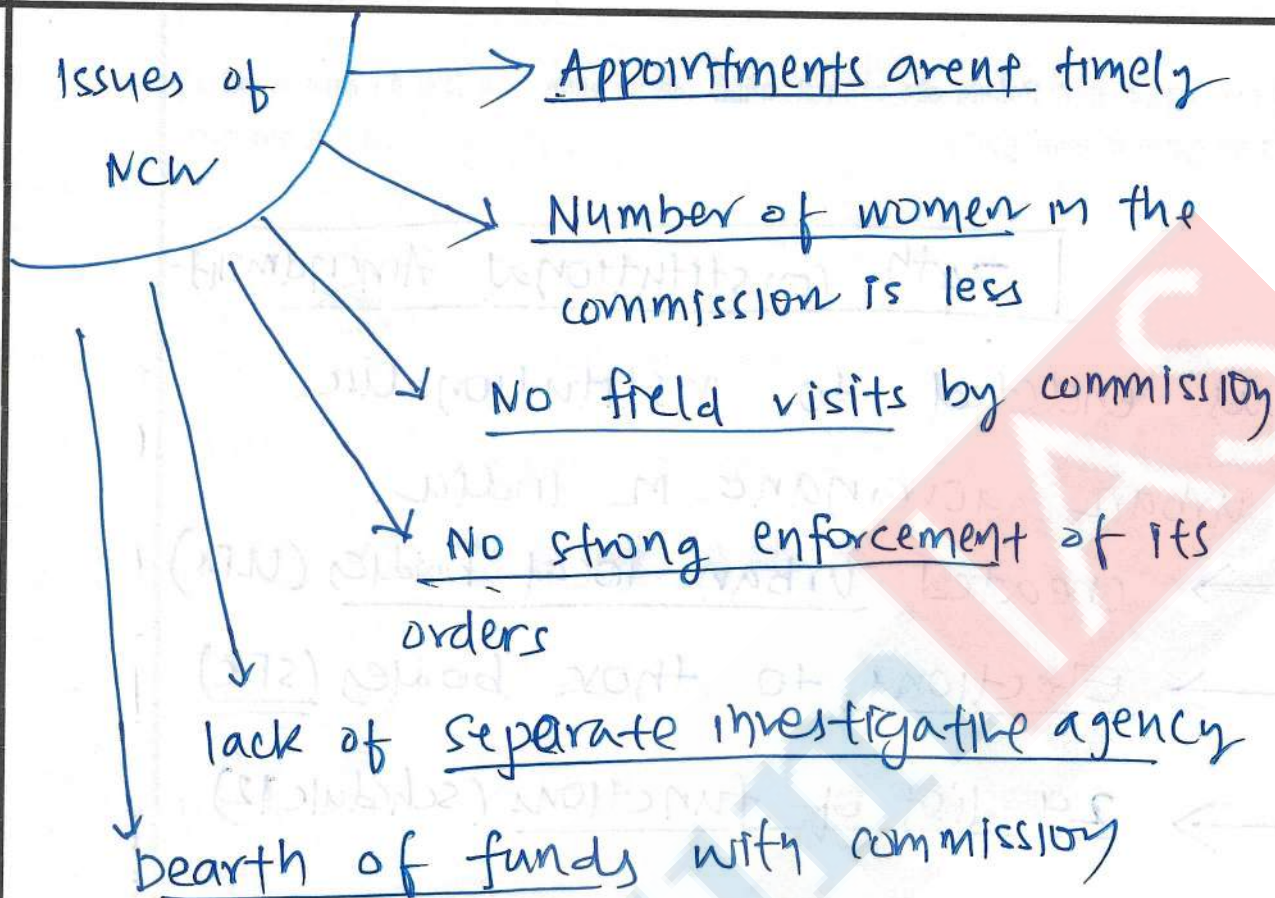
other shelter homes

- ⑤ Researching in global best practices regarding women welfare
- ⑥ Recommending government on policies favourable to women
 ↳ Maternity Benefit Act
Creche facility etc
- ⑦ conduct regular workshops and seminar
- ⑧ Enabling Economic empowerment
 by facilitating micro finance to them
 ↳ (New partnership with SBI)

However, ~~the~~ despite 30 years of its existence, women's empowerment is dismal

↳ 127/146 in Global Gender Gap Index

↳ 84 rape cases per hour



Way forward :

- ① Timely appointments and list out qualifications
- ② Take its orders seriously and give explanations for not following up
- ③ Secretariat staff and investigative staff

Strengthening of NCW can be paramount to achieve the true "Nari Shakti" spirit in the country.

Feedback

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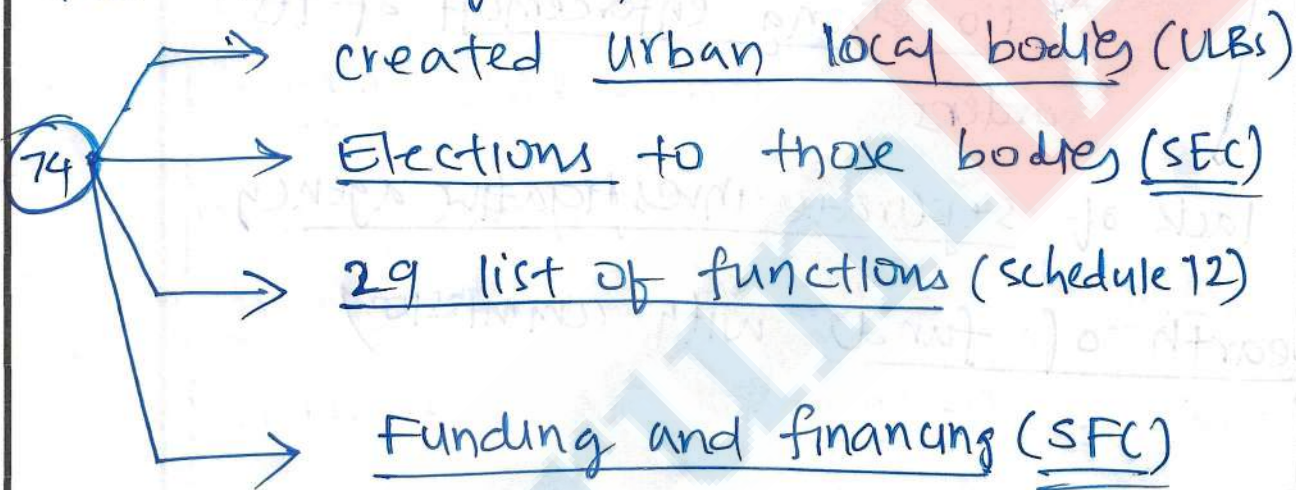
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Q.14) Despite constitutional backing, urban planning and governance have given limited dividends on the ground. Enumerating the reasons for the same, suggest measures to ameliorate the situation. (15 marks, 250 words)

संवैधानिक समर्थन के बावजूद, शहरी नियोजन और शासन ने जमीनी स्तर पर सीमित लाभ दिया है। इसके कारणों को गिनाते हुए स्थिति को सुधारने के उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

74th Constitutional Amendment

act was enacted to institutionalise the urban governance in India.



However, India has mere 33% urban population with rising urban related issues

Issues in Urban planning

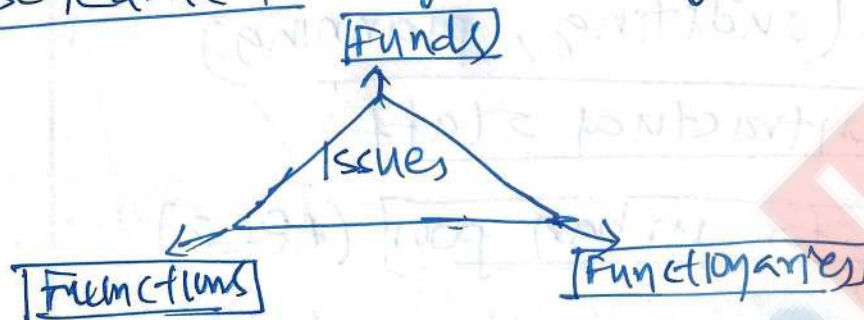
① District planning commissions

are non functional

② Role of District magistrate (DM)

as both planner and executioner

③ Non devolution of functions under
Schedule 12 by state government



Issues in Urban governance

- ① Overstressed ULB due to inward migration (~~the~~ BMC data) from other states
- ② Lack of human staff, resources
↳ (NITI report)
- ③ Illegal constructions and corruption of
local officials (CAG reports)
- ④ Encroachment of lakes, flood plains
- ⑤ Rising instances of slums, crime rate
urban poverty (NFHS data)

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Measures needed

- ① Devolution of functions by state
↳ recommended by ARC 2
- ② 'Performance based fund devolution'
↳ 15th FC: (auditing, planning)
- ③ Increase contractual staff
- ④ MGNREGA for urban poor (ARC 2)
- ⑤ Convergence of schemes → PMAY-Urban + AMRUT + JNNURM into one central scheme
- ⑥ Monitoring and evaluation — social impact assessment
- ⑦ promote planned expansion of peri-urban areas — (NITI Aayog report)

If villages are hearts of India,
Urban areas of ~~the~~ minds of India
that stimulate socio, economic development.
Good governance here is essential to achieve
goal of "Viksit Bharat" by 1947

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.15) The role of the civil service is not limited to the mere welfare of the people but extends to the realm of upholding the spirit of the constitution. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

सिविल सेवा की भूमिका केवल लोगों के कल्याण तक ही सीमित नहीं है बल्कि संविधान की भावना को बनाए रखने के दायरे तक फैली हुई है। विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

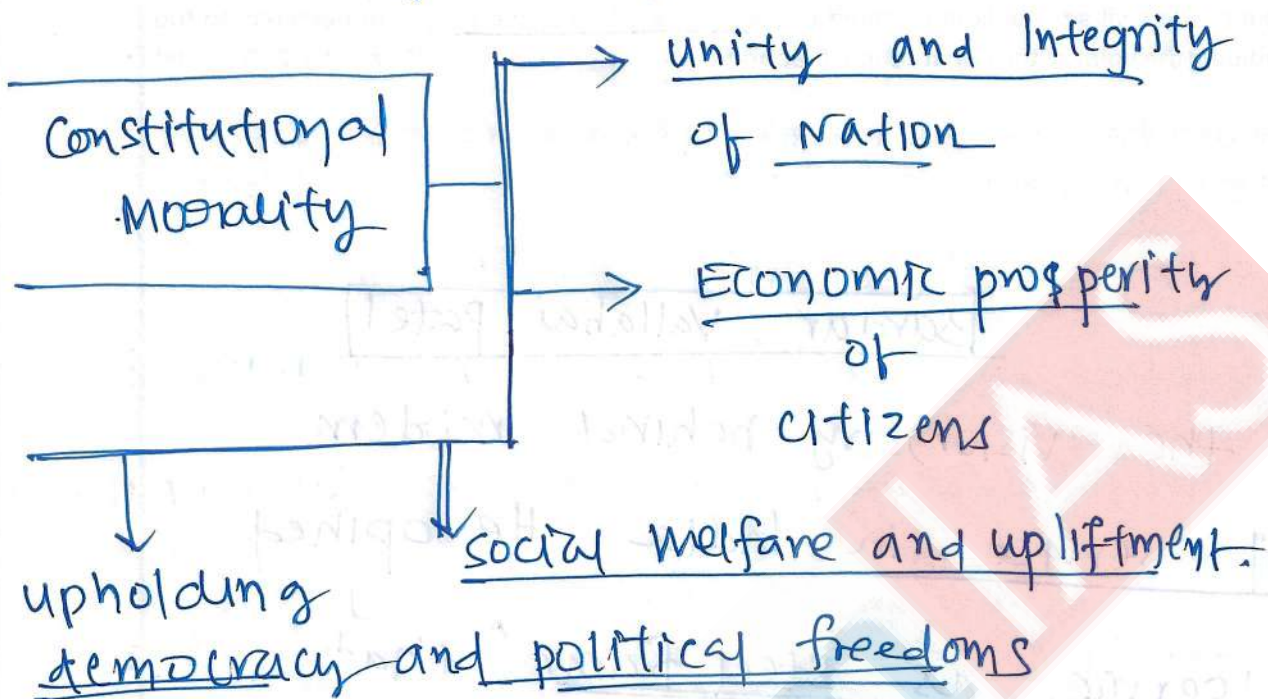
Sardar Vallabhai Patel

is the visionary behind modern civil service in India. He opined civil service as "steel frame" that translates the policy onto ground.

Role of Civil Service in Welfare

- ① Conduct the government welfare programs on ground - (MGNREGA)
 - ② protection of vulnerable sections
↳ (PDS distribution)
 - ③ Expansion of Education, healthcare facilities that promote social welfare
- However, social welfare is only

one aspect of Constitution.



Therefore, civil services role includes other aspects as well:

- ① political freedoms under Article 19(1) and other Fundamental rights
- ② Upholding law and order under Article 19(2)
- ③ Securing national interests in the international arena
- ④ Promoting ideals of fraternity

through policy execution -

⑤ Maintaining balance of power between centre and state.

Therefore, civil servants have multidimensional role of upholding constitution of

morality:

Way ahead → code of Ethics to Civil servants

→ Regular capacity building programs (IhOT Karmayogi)

→ MIRI Career review (137 and 207) (ARc2)

→ International Best Practices (South Korean model)

The true image of "New India" can be achieved with a robust, competitive / enthusiastic civil service

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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Q.16) The distinct characteristics of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the government create a unique symbiosis in improving the governance and developmental process in the country. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

सिविल सोसायटी संगठनों (CSOs) और सरकार की विशिष्ट विशेषताएं देश में शासन और विकास प्रक्रिया को बेहतर बनाने में एक अद्वितीय सह - अस्तित्व बनाती हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil society organisations

(CSO) are the voluntary organisation formed to work towards the development.

Symbiosis between CSO & Government

- ① CSO help last mile delivery where government can't reach
↳ CSO + forest officials rescued wayanad tribals
- ② CSO's flexibility approach provides government relief from red tapism.
- ③ they help educated govt officials regarding local needs.

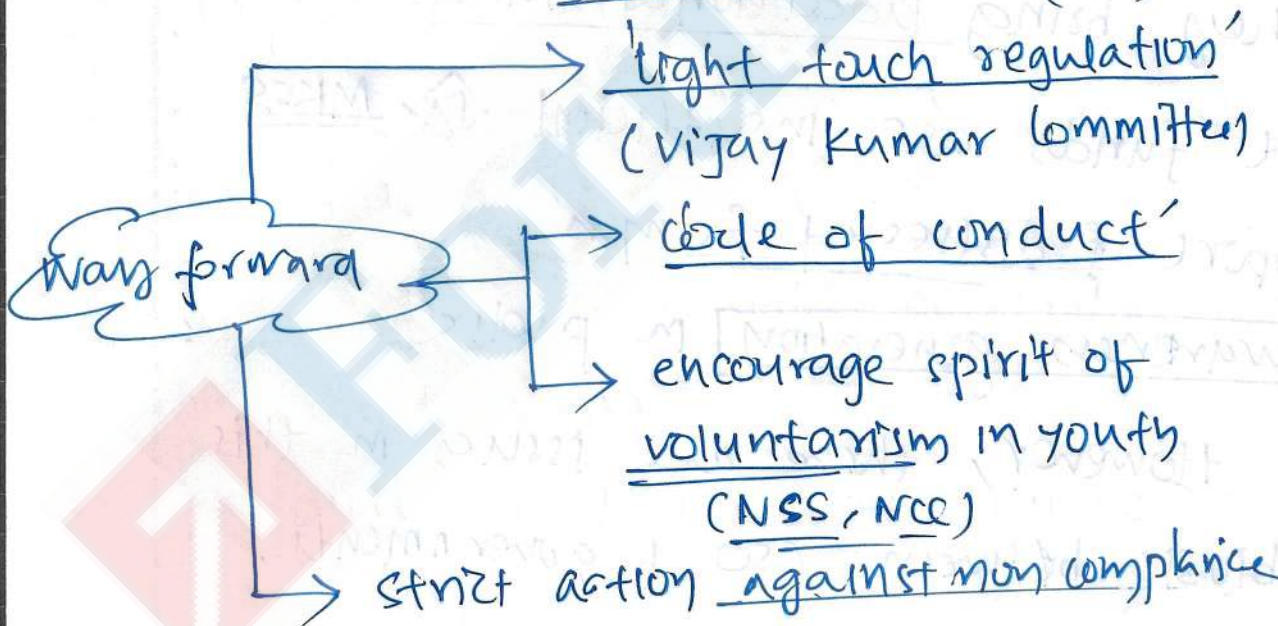
- ④ work in parallel with government
in service delivery ~~Ex~~ SEWA work
with local govt in PMKVY scheme
- ⑤ CSOs bring participatory governance
- ⑥ They constantly evaluate, monitor
government schemes → 'feedback to govt'
- ⑦ They bring additional funds when
govt funds are insufficient ~~Ex~~ MKSS
support & distressed farmers.
- ⑧ Awareness generation in public

However, there are issues in this
symbiosis between CSO & governments,

- Trust deficit between each other
- Non transparent functioning of CSOs
 - ↳ GPI, actionaid etc didn't submit
financials for years.

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- Lack of funds with CSOs.
- Low wages of employees and lack of motivation
- Excessive bureaucratic control
- Anti national activities (GPI)
- Compliance norms flouted
 - ↳ FCRA
- Deregistration by home ministry
 - ↳ more than 15000 deregistered (2014)



CSOs are crucial for last mile service delivery. Their roping into development activities should be made significant.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) Evaluate the efficacy of digital interventions in transforming the educational infrastructure of the country. (15 marks, 250 words)

देश के शैक्षिक बुनियादी ढांचे को बदलने में डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप की प्रभावकारिता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

COVID-19 pandemic has highlighted the importance of digital initiatives in educational sector.

Use of digital interventions
in educational programs

- ① Increases access to education
 DD-online classes
- ② Affordable and available education
 Free education during COVID-19
- ③ Regular monitoring and evaluation
 improves educational outcomes
- ④ counters out of school children
 (around 50% secondary are out of school)
 (DIUE)
- ⑤ Increases capacity building
 of teachers (NISHTA portal)

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~~However,~~

⑦ Increases enrollment of students

⑧ especially in higher education

⑨ girl child can access online education easily

However, ~~our~~ digital interventions have some issues:

→ Require high capital investments initially

→ Dependence on imports for electronics

→ Urban rural divide w.r.t access to digital technologies

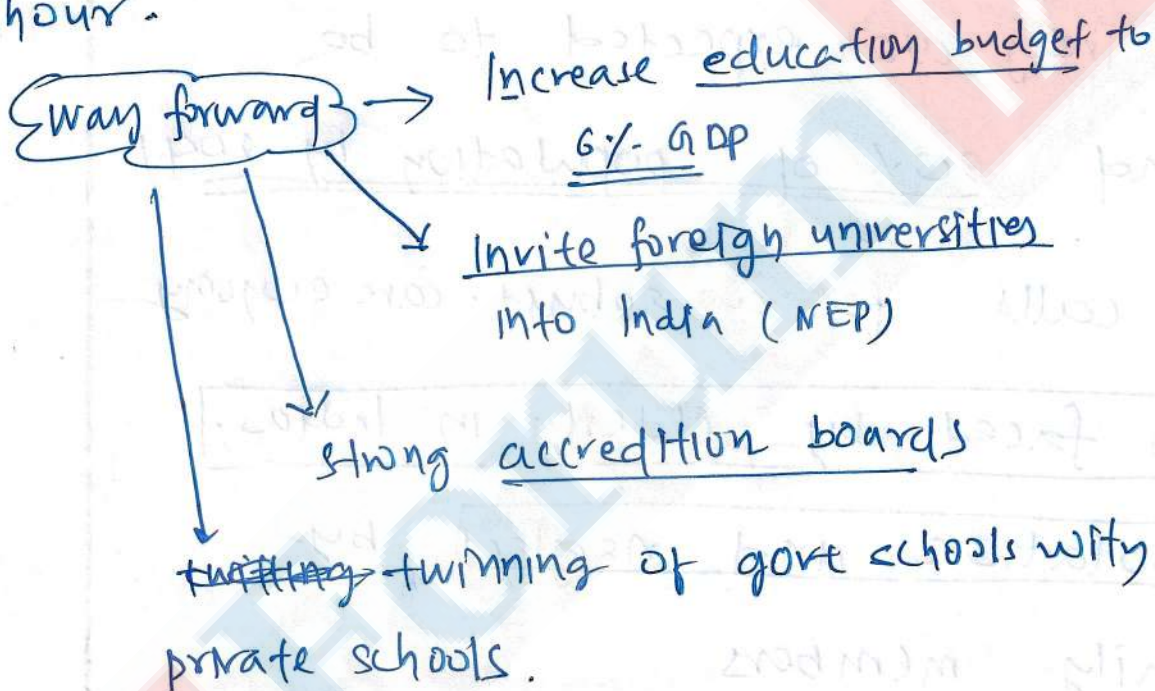
→ No broadband or mobile connectivity in rural areas

→ Teachers - need technical capacity building

→ Lack of mobiles, tablets due to poverty with many children

→ privacy and security concerns w.r.t
digital technologies

However, slow digitisation of primary,
secondary and tertiary sector is the need of
hour.

**Feedback**

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TOTAL MARKS			



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Q.18) Enumerating the challenges faced by the elderlies in India, discuss ways for mainstreaming the paradigm for geriatric care. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में बुजुर्गों के सामने आने वाली चुनौतियों को गिनाते हुए, वृद्धावस्था देखभाल के प्रतिमान को मुख्यधारा में लाने के तरीकों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Elderly population in India is currently around 10% of population (census 2011)

They are expected to be around 30% of population by 2041

This calls for a robust care economy

Issues faced by elderly in India.

① Isolation and neglect by family members

② Loneliness

③ Lack of source of income

~~Ex~~ only 20% have pension

④ No social protection in terms of insurance

④ 80% elderly don't have insurance

⑤ Health issues related to age

⑥ Mental healthcare deteriorating due to loneliness.

⑦ Lack of mobility due to inaccessible transportation systems.

⑧ complex government norms, lack of awareness and inclusion-exclusion error put them away from useful schemes (PMVY, APY)

GERIATRIC CARE

① strict enforcement of Parents and elderly persons protection act.

② silver economy must be promoted

↳ Increase FDI

↳ tax incentives

↳ reduce custom duties

Q.19) 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, assess the extent to which it has been leveraged in India's foreign policy matrix. (15 marks, 250 words)

सॉफ्ट पावर के क्षेत्र में मजबूत साख वाले देशों के समूह में भारत का गौरवपूर्ण स्थान है। भारत की सॉफ्ट पावर की प्रमुख विशेषताओं की पहचान करते हुए, यह आकलन कीजिए कि भारत की विदेश नीति निर्माण में इसका किस हद तक लाभ उठाया गया है। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

'Soft power' unlike hard power is the influence a country exerts globally.

India is a rising global soft power (ORF) in the recent decades.

Key attributes of India's Soft power

→ Indian movie industry

✳️ RRR - "Naatu Naatu"

Bollywood movies - "Shamsh Khan"

→ Indian cuisine

✳️ Biggest cuisine industry globally

"Naan", "Paratha", "Chicken Tikka"

→ Indian IT demography

✳️ Indians are major workforce

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in california, london etc

- Indian civilisational culture
- History of India → Vedas, Upanishads
- Yoga and meditation

Soft power : Foreign policy leverage

- ① Trade negotiations with countries get eased due to soft power
- ② India as a diaspora exporter
 Ex: Improved relations in US
- ③ Indian cultural & historical image helped increase tourism
- ④ Yoga and Ayurveda increased medical tourism to the country
- ⑤ Benevolent acts like 'vaccine maitri' helped build its image as tolerant nation.

However, the soft power of India is reduced due to:

- (i) poverty image of India.
- (ii) communal violence during elections
- (iii) Hijacking of institutions Allegations
- (iv) oppression against vulnerable sections
- (v) Non conservation of heritage and dominance of western influence

However, India dominated world soft power matrix for around 2000 years, ~~with~~ with ~~pi~~ need $\Rightarrow$ de. need more emphasis on cultivating softpower ~~with~~ to increase its influence.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



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Q.20) The latent potential of the India-EU strategic partnership is deterred due to a slew of factors. Elaborate.

(15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-यूरोपीय संघ रणनीतिक साझेदारी की छिपी हुई क्षमता कई कारकों के कारण बाधित हुई है। विस्तार से बताएं।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India - EU are currently seeking growing trade and people to people relations. However the potential is still untapped.

India EU potential

① Trade only around 100 B\$ trade taking place → potential for more 100 B\$.

② People to people ties

③ Tourism potential Europeans

constitute around 8% of tourists (Ministry of Tourism)

④ Foreign Direct Investment

much of FDI of EU going to China.

⑤ Energy security India exports

oil and petroleum to Europe

↳ Imports of Solar technology from Norway

⑥ Defence corporation defence relations just established with France (Rafael)

⑦ IT exports to England

⑧ Automobile Industry co-operation b/w Germany and India

Issues in relations

1) Broad based trade agreement

↳ stalled progress for years

↳ Nitty gritty ~~are~~ ~~are~~ ~~are~~ issues

2) issue of migration into EU

↳ difficult for Indian IT service sector

3) slowing economy of EU / UK, France

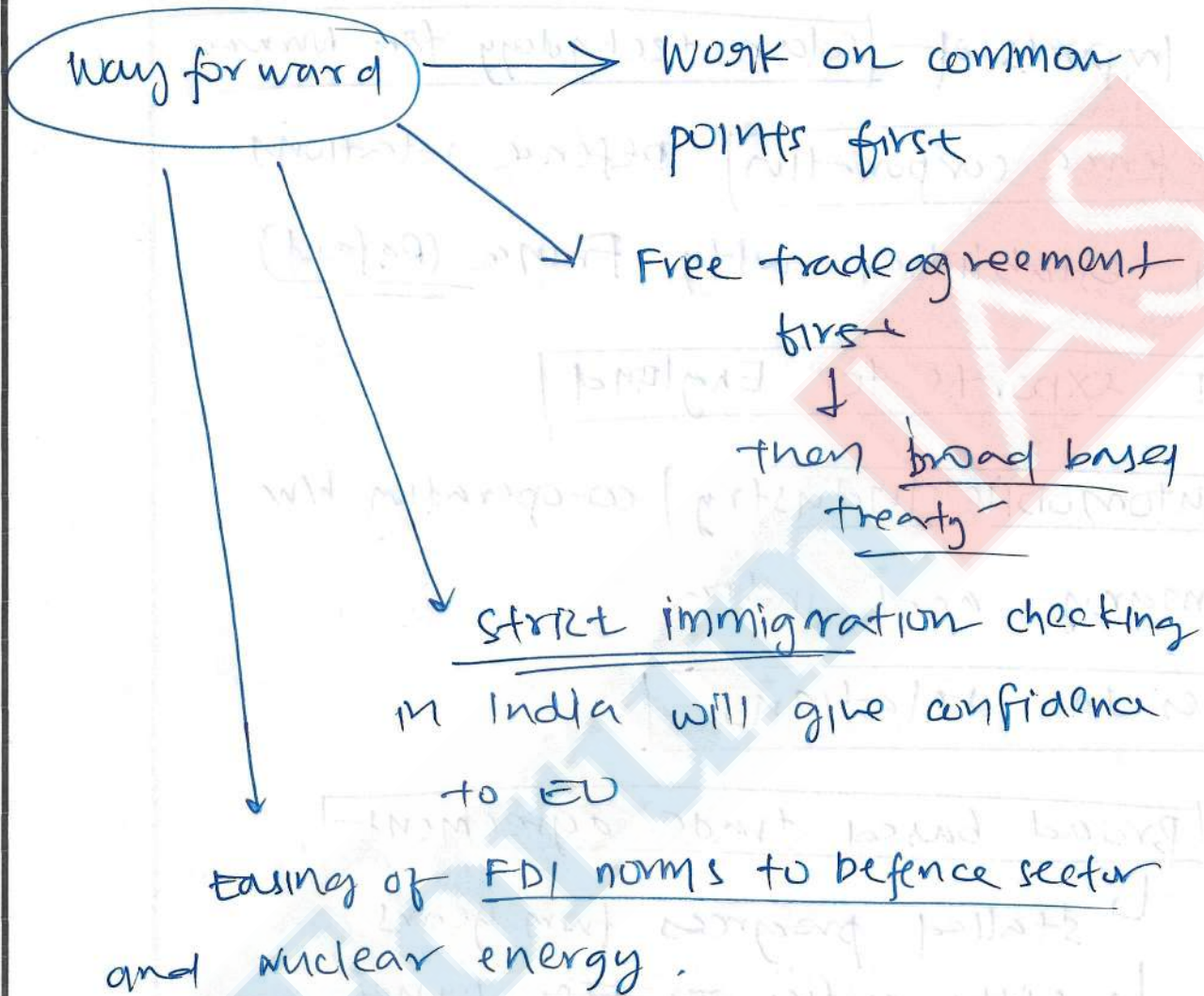
4) Russia Ukraine war → political unstable

5) Increasing polarisation in Europe

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EX: Finland joining NATO.

G) NATOisation of EU



More all round engagements with EU is the need of hour.

Feedback

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