

TEST CODE 7 1 2 2 3 8

MGP 2024

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	S. SAIKIRAN		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910141788	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	31/07/2024

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2001

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 उसकी सामने उल्लिखित 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 the Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रश्न पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूटीए) 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।	
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 :			For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु	
			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			2 : 00 pm	
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 the facts and figures or absolutely nothing that is also listed in your copy.			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक (अंक) प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अनुसार प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में प्रदान की गई है।			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी :
				① ② ③ ④ ⑤
				Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

Forum (Learning) Centre : Delhi - 2nd Floor, 20/2, Kirti Khera, 1st Cross Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 | Phone : 011-26101234, 011-26101235 | Email : forum@forumias.com, forumias@gmail.com | Website : www.forumias.com

Forum (Learning) Centre : Hyderabad - 2nd Floor, 20/2, Kirti Khera, 1st Cross Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 | Phone : 011-26101234, 011-26101235 | Email : forum@forumias.com, forumias@gmail.com | Website : www.forumias.com

Forum (Learning) Centre : Patna - 2nd Floor, 20/2, Kirti Khera, 1st Cross Road, Karol Bagh, New Delhi - 110005 | Phone : 011-26101234, 011-26101235 | Email : forum@forumias.com, forumias@gmail.com | Website : www.forumias.com

Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes and the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the full 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.

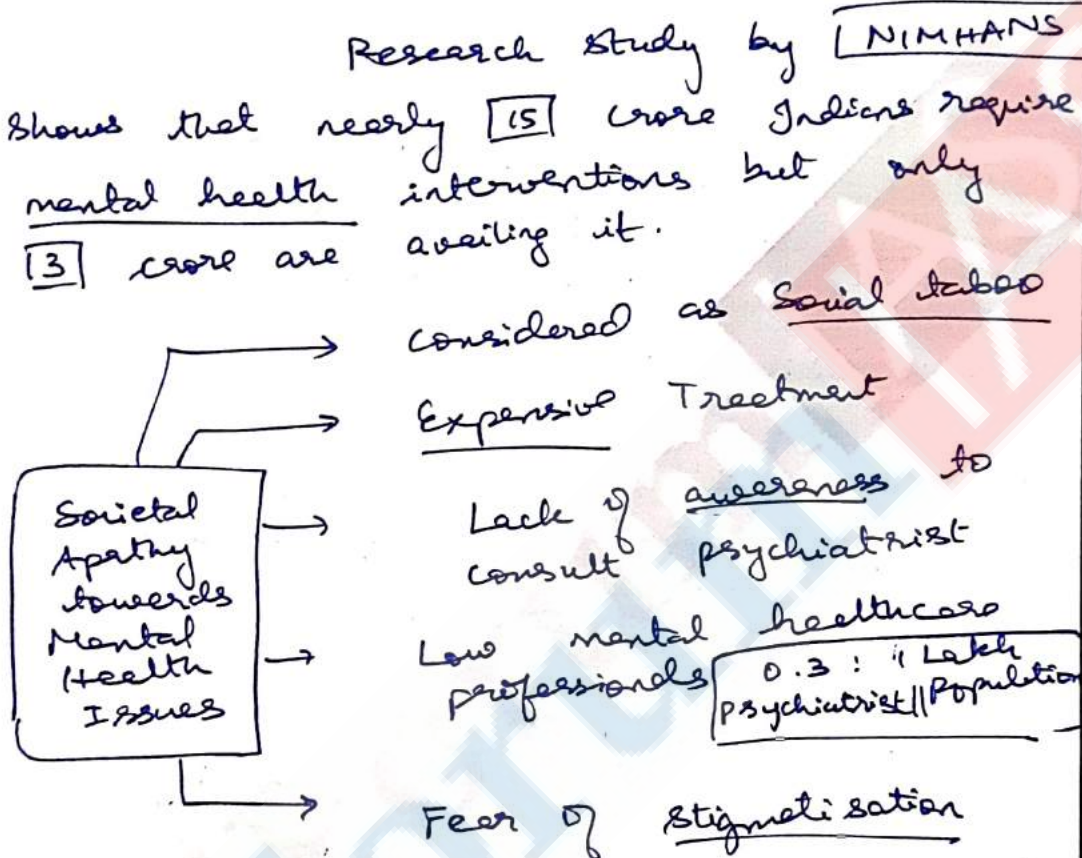
EXAMINER'S REMARKS

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 a 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, do you have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, 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, 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 subjective components of assessment.

Q.1) Societal apathy towards mental health issues has resulted in the marginalization of individuals dealing with mental disorders. Elaborate and suggest measures to bring mental health concerns from the periphery into the mainstream. (10 marks, 150 words)

मानसिक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दों के प्रति सामाजिक उदासीनता के परिणामस्वरूप मानसिक विकारों से जूझ रहे व्यक्तियों को हाशिए पर रखा गया है। मानसिक स्वास्थ्य संबंधी चिंताओं को परिरक्षा से मुख्यधारा में लाने के उपायों को विस्तार से बताएं और सुझाव दीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)



Measures to bring Mental Health into mainstream:

- Budget :
 ↳ Currently only 0.5% of Health Budget is set for Mental Health that needs increase [Economic Survey 2022-23]

② Family Support :

- ↳ Parents and kins should provide space to express mental health related issues

③ Legislative means :

- ↳ Mental Healthcare Act, 2017 to be amended to include modern day stress related mental disorders
- eg: Digital doom stress

④ Capacity building :

- ↳ AIIMS to include increased courses for Mental Health support staff and psychiatrists.

⑤ Civil Society Support :

- ↳ Play a vital role in community awareness generation on population
- eg: Live, Love, Laugh, Foundation

⑥ Social Media :

- ↳ Can act as a space to normalise mental health issues and advisories to consult physician if needed

Mental Health disease is silent pandemic. Its cure lies in individual as well as societal effort.

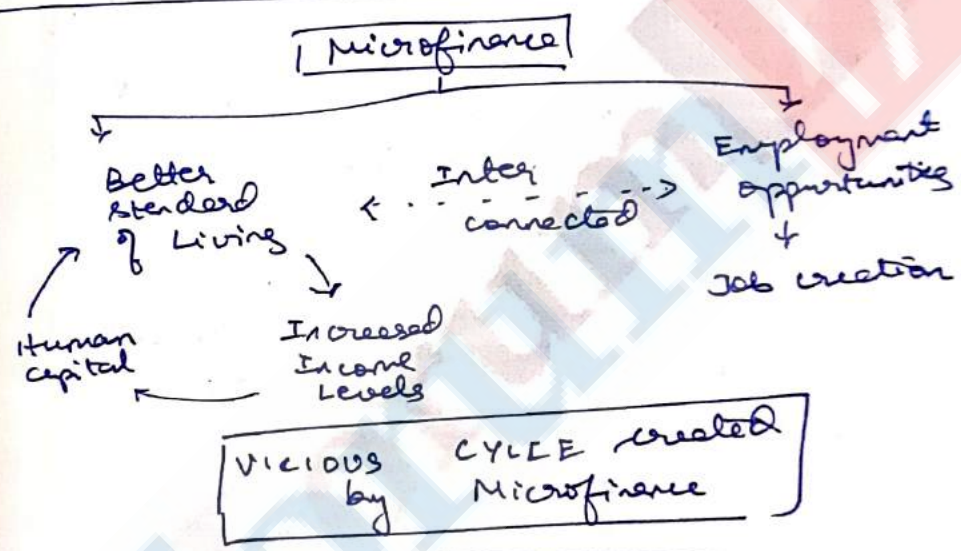
Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें

(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.2) 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)

UNDP considers microfinance as a revolutionary intervention that can alter the standard of living among individuals and communities.



Role of microfinance - Addressing Poverty and Unemployment

- ① Empowerment :
↳ It provides funds to engage in entrepreneurial opportunities.
Eg: Kerala - Kudumbashree model.

Feedback
OFFICE use only
S
VA
F
R
se put tick
ks in the above
G is Good, A
age and P is
AL
KS

② Financial Inclusion :

- ↳ Increases the insurance penetration, savings among the population.

③ Creates SHG - led growth :

- ↳ Around 85 lakh SHGs are directly or indirectly dependent on micro-finance

⇒ Provides employment to women

④ Alleviates them from poverty

(Eg) : SEWA Organisation

④ Job seekers → Job creators :

- ↳ Can help in boosting MSME sector and improve income of families

⑤ Human Capital :

- ↳ Improves Health parameters such as reduced IMR, CMR and nudges towards improving educational standards.

Concerns → Rising NPA issues
 ⇒ 2.5% NPA in SHG
 Regional divide in financial access.

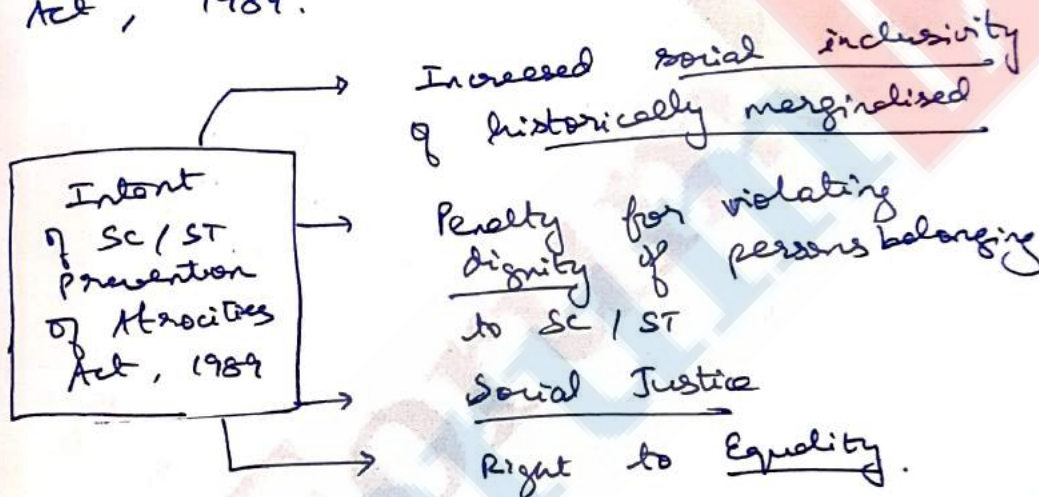
Still 14.96% are in Multi-dimensional poverty [NITI Aayog 2024] - microfinance acts as an aid to come out of it

Q.3) Though grand in their intent, the legislative measures for protection of vulnerable populations have become handicapped due to implementational bottlenecks. Comment, with special reference to SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989. (10 marks, 150 words)

यद्यपि उनके इरादे महान हैं, लेकिन संवेदनशील आबादी की सुरक्षा के लिए विधायी उपाय कार्यान्वयन संबंधी बाधाओं के कारण अपंग हो गए हैं। SC/ST (अत्याचार निवारण) अधिनियम, 1989 के विशेष संदर्भ में टिप्पणी कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The protection for Vulnerable population is mandated under Article 46 in Constitution of India and one of the legislative outcome is SC/ST Act, 1989.



Implementation bottlenecks in Act

- ① Lack of sensitisation:
 ↳ Even after legislative enactment, social change has not been uniform
 Eg: Dalit Sarpanch from Tamil Nadu made to sit on ground

② Misuse of Act:

↳ It has been observed that Act has been misused for personal vengeance or political intentions.

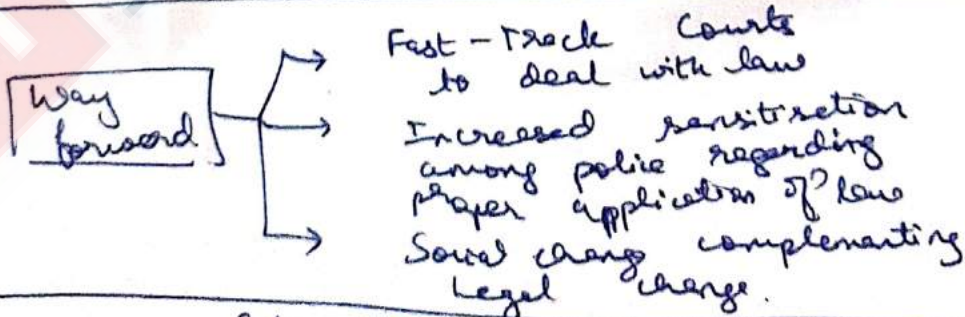
③ Lack of speedy trial:

↳ Pending cases in Courts have led to delay justice and at times denied justice.

④ Lack of follow up:

↳ Atrocities incidents have led to 'Hit and run' approach - treating the situation and not looking for long-term change.

[Eg]: Children in Uttarakhand Government school refuse to eat Mid day meals cooked food by Scheduled caste women.



Safeguarding Vulnerable and marginalised interests is crucial for SDG [5] - Inclusive Society.

#	
AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please put marks in table.	
Here G is G Average and Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

Q.4) 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)

Forming Co-operatives has been made a fundamental right under Article [19] by 97th Constitutional Amendment, 2011. They play a key role in socio-economics of Indian population.

Reasons behind limited success of co-operative movement:

- ① Lack of regular elections - Delayed filling up of vacancies in administrative roles.
- ② Inter State Co-operatives - Lack of uniform co-ordination among the co-operatives spread across India.
- ③ Digital adoption of e-governance practices is slow hampering efficiency.
- ④ Corruption - Reduced accountability in management practices.
- ⑤ Transparency is low owing to poor financial audits.

Co-operatives can be made effective by :

- ① Technological adoption - By bringing in best practices of Artificial Intelligence
 [Eg] : Precision farming among farmer co-operatives.
- ② Role modelling : Best practices from successful co-operatives can be shared
 [Eg] : AMUL model
- ③ Conduct of Elections, Meetings - The co-operative board operations to be regularised.
 ↳ Separate commission to run elections is required as per Co-operatives (Amendment Act, 2021).
- ④ Access to funds - Increased loan coverage to co-operatives.
 ↳ Can be included under extended MUDRA scheme / Priority Sector Lending.

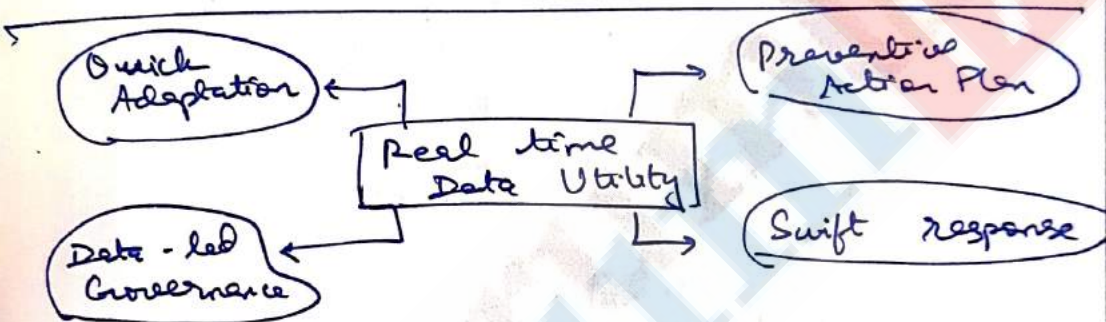
During to its importance, Ministry of Co-operation was formed recently to oversee activities and improve co-operative Governance

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 सामक नीतियों की प्रभावशीलता को बढ़ाने में ई-गवर्नेंस की भूमिका का विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

"Data is the new Oil"

e-governance is the use of ICT - Information and Communication Technology in governance for better implementation [OECD].



Role of e-governance in enhancing effectiveness of developmental policies:

① Health:

↳ Helps in real time monitoring of cases and contact tracing

Ex: Aarogya Setu.

② Education:

↳ Increased role of informed decision making backed up by logic

and rationality

[Eg]: PM DIKSHA.

③ Town planning:

↳ Helps in bringing Geo-spatial technologies, geo-tagging of assets in real time

[Eg]: SVAMITVA.

④ Approvals - Transport:

↳ Aids ease of doing business and increased transparency

[Eg]: ICEDASH - Clearance in Harbours.

⑤ Accounting practices:

↳ Increased accountability in the system

[Eg]: MCA 21 portal.

Challenges

→

Way forward

- (1) Digital Divide
- (2) Digital Illiteracy
- (3) Cybersecurity concerns

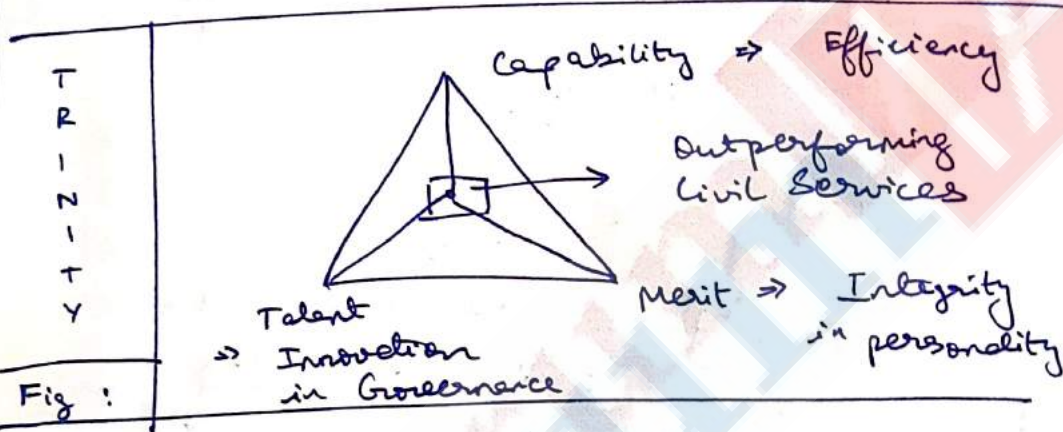
- (1) Action Plan for Digital Inclusion
- (2) IEC - Digital Campaigns
- (3) Cyber Swachh Kendras.

To upgrade e-governance practices, Government has come up with e Kranti - National e-Governance framework

Q.6) 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. (10 marks, 150 words)

सिविल सेवाओं में, जो मायने रखते हैं, वे हैं - क्षमताएं, योग्यता और प्रतिभा। इस संदर्भ में, विभिन्न आशंकाओं के मद्देनजर सिविल सेवाओं में लेटरल एंट्री की प्रासंगिकता का परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

INITI @ 75 report highlighted need for lateral entry in Civil Services to suit modern governance needs.



Relevance of Lateral Entry :

- ① Specialists - Sector specific experts can bring in tailor-made approach

(Eg): Food processing PhD in Biofortification scheme

- ② Innovation - Few Experts feel lateral entry can bring in new technologies and insights into governance.

- ③ Nature of governance - Is becoming more subject-oriented.
 (Ex): Artificial Intelligence experts required in cyber Policing

- ④ Mismatch of Demand - Supply:
 ↳ It was criticised in few forums on appointment of History Graduate as RBI chairman.

⚡
Apprehensions present are

- ① Ethical conduct - Civil Servants over the years are trained in ethics and people-centric governance which lateral entry may lack.

- ② Unfamiliarity with System - 6/12 lateral entries quit after Central Government posting.

- ③ Generalist need - Civil Services considered as dynamic role where not only subject knowledge but human resource skills are necessary.

Encouraging Specialisation among Civil Servants can be a good way ahead in tackling need of lateral entry.

Q.7) India must exercise stabilizing influence in its difficult neighborhood to effectively safeguard national interest. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत को राष्ट्रीय हितों की प्रभावी ढंग से रक्षा करने के लिए अपने दुःसाध्य पड़ोस में स्थिर प्रभाव का प्रयोग करना चाहिए। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

or

You can choose your friends,
but not neighbours"

- Atal Bihari Vajpayee

This highlights importance of neighbourhood
in prosperity of country.



India must exercise stabilizing influence :

①

Energy Security :

↳

India needs to integrate region
as a whole to smoothly transition
into clean energy.

Ex: International Solar Alliance

② Threat of China:

↳ Chinese ambitious project of 'String of Pearls', 'BRI' can cause sovereign threat.

⇒ Need to engage neighbours proactively

③ Security threat:

↳ Organised crime operating in Myanmar such as opium trade, arms trade must be controlled

⇒ Unstable Myanmar due to military rule.

④ Terrorism:

↳ Pakistan has history of State sponsored Terrorism - India must actively take measures to control the same.

Steps Taken:

- ① Indo-Pak ceasefire agreement
- ② Revitalize BBIN, BIMSTEC
- ③ Resolve Bilateral conflicts Ex: Kalapani issue with Nepal.

India needs to reimagine 'Neighbourhood First' policy to engage more with neighbour countries

Feed
For OFFICE

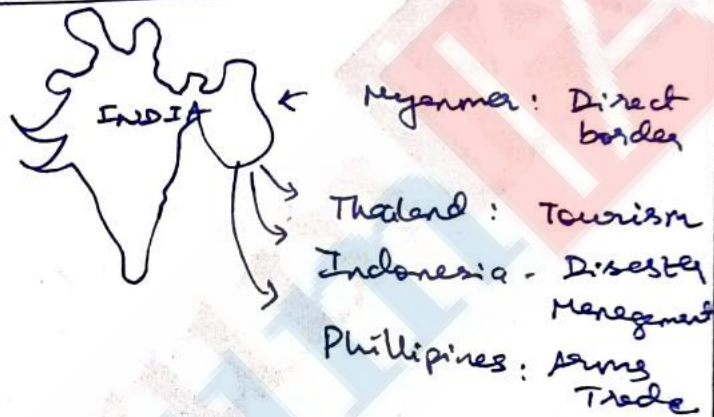
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table.
Here G is U
Average is Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Q.8) 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)

India's stance to shift from "Look East" to "Act East" signals importance of ASEAN to Indian foreign policy.

Important Engagements of Ind with few of ASEAN countries



① ASEAN - developing North East:

① Improved Connectivity - Increased

↳ Highways can improve access to region

(Ex): IMT - Highway.

② Infrastructure growth:

↳ Increased economic linkages with ASEAN can aid to making

North East as Logistics Hub
(Eg): PM - DEVINE. project

③ Employment creation:

↳ ASEAN gateway leads to increased projects in the region - Provide local employment - Reduced tensions and conflicts.

④ Augmenting Country reach:

④ National Security:

↳ Good relations with ASEAN is necessary for tackling organised crime in region of North East
⇒ Intelligence sharing

⑤ UNSC membership:

↳ India aspires for permanent seat in UNSC - requires ASEAN support.

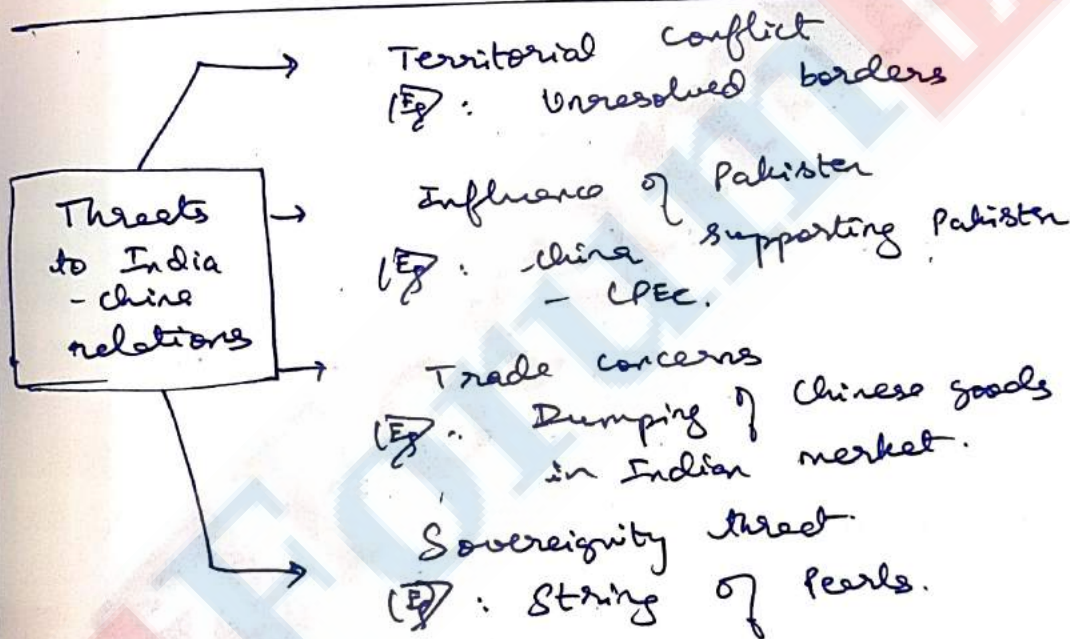
Challenges → Non-signing of RCEP
Chinese dominance in region
Ecologically fragile area in North East

India - ASEAN relations will be shaped up by 3C - Capacity, Connectivity and Convergence of needs

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)

Indian External Affairs Minister Mr. S. Jaishankar emphasised on India China relations as 'we aspire to hold good relation with China but one with good mutual values and rules based order'



Realisation of successful Asian century - Stable India - China relation

① Regional Leaders

↳ Both can shape up the landscape

of Ind Asia by means of infrastructure and inclusive growth of countries

- (2) Demographic potential - High working age population in both countries can improve the human capital in Asia.

- (3) Anti Poverty measures - UNDP considers South - Asia as Poverty hidden zone
 ↳ Joint efforts can lead to poverty alleviation.

- (4) Regional grouping:
 ↳ Increased polarity will force countries like Nepal, Saudi Arabia, etc to take sides
 ⇒ Reduced regional stability.

- (5) Global representation:
 ↳ To represent Asian Voices at UN - India, China must be united and control in 'key matters'.

Resolving territorial conflict and abiding by Borders and Peace Agreement, 203 are key to Indo - China relations

Q.10) Do you think NATO as a system of US-led collective security for Europe is relevant in an increasingly multipolar world? Justify your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

क्या आपको लगता है कि यूरोप के लिए अमेरिकी नेतृत्व वाली सामूहिक सुरक्षा प्रणाली के रूप में नाटो तेजी से बढ़ती बहु-ध्रुवीय दुनिया में प्रासंगिक है? आपने उत्तर का औचित्य सिद्ध कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Funding for NATO has been a key debate in USA Presidential race. This has sparked discussions on funding of NATO and functioning of NATO as a whole.

NATO as reduced effective organ in collective security.

① Over-reliance on USA : Major funding is by USA for grouping

② Increased conflicts - Creating divergence between USA, Europe and China, Russia.

③ Emergence of multi-poles - Within NATO, few countries feel it is onto their National security to defend the country against externalities.

Feedback (For OFFICE use)

#	①	②	③
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the table.			
Here G is Good Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

However, I agree NATO is relevant atleast for temporary time being as:

- ① Threat of Security - Small countries such as Belgium, Estonia cannot defend themselves against super-powers.
- ② Regional Stability - NATO assures member countries of assured safeguards.

However over due course of time with Multi-polar World order, minilaterals will become more relevant than large groupings such as NATO.

Feed:
(For OFFICE)

*
AWIS
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in the table.
Here G is 0
Average is Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

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. (15 marks, 250 words)

मोबाइल नेटवर्क, इंटरनेट के बुनियादी ढांचे और स्मार्ट फोन की बढ़ती पैठ ने एम-गवर्नेंस को सरकार के कल्याणकारी कार्यक्रमों की धुरी बना दिया है, लेकिन यह बहिष्करण की चुनौतियों का सामना करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

With the increase of Jio networks in [2016] and Government interventions such as Bharat Net, m-governance has found its central role.

(i) IAMAI data reveals nearly [50] crore are active Internet users in India [2024].

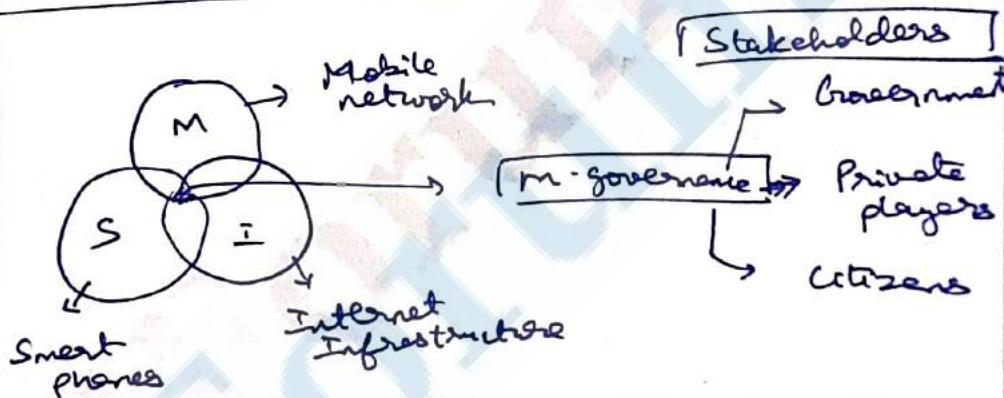


Fig: Interplay of Pillars in m-governance.

m-governance as pivot of welfare programmes:

① Transfer of benefite - Government aids and Direct Benefit Transfer

are done through mobile phones

Ex. e-RUPI.

② Accountability :

↳ Attendance marked via mobile phones
done to improve efficiency in
system

Ex. MGNREGA Online attendance

③ Security :

↳ Internet infrastructure has
enabled safe use of digital data
and documents

Ex. Digilocker mobile access.

④ Promptness :

↳ Real-time updates available
Ease of living improved

Ex. Co-win booking via Smartphones

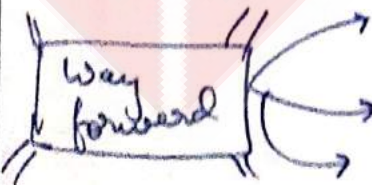
⑤ Identity proof :

↳ Digital stack built over network
layers added increased monitoring
and tracking

Ex. e-Aadhar mobile Verification

Challenges of Exclusion

- ① Digital divide - RBI Data shows that Internet penetration more in Urban areas than Rural areas
- ② Digital illiteracy - RBI report on Financial Inclusion shows only 25% of Indian population are digitally literate
- ③ Cyber fraud - Threat of data leakage and phishing of data which may be critical
(Eg - Air India data leak - 2020)
- ④ Old age exclusion - Senior citizens are not able to smoothly adopt technology
- ⑤ Vulnerable women - It has been observed due to patriarchy, men access to Smartphones > women
Subsidised Smartphones as welfare measure.
Digital literacy Campaigns
Increased Tele-density
By introducing DPDP Act -
Data Protection in 2023, n - governance is further enhanced.



Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

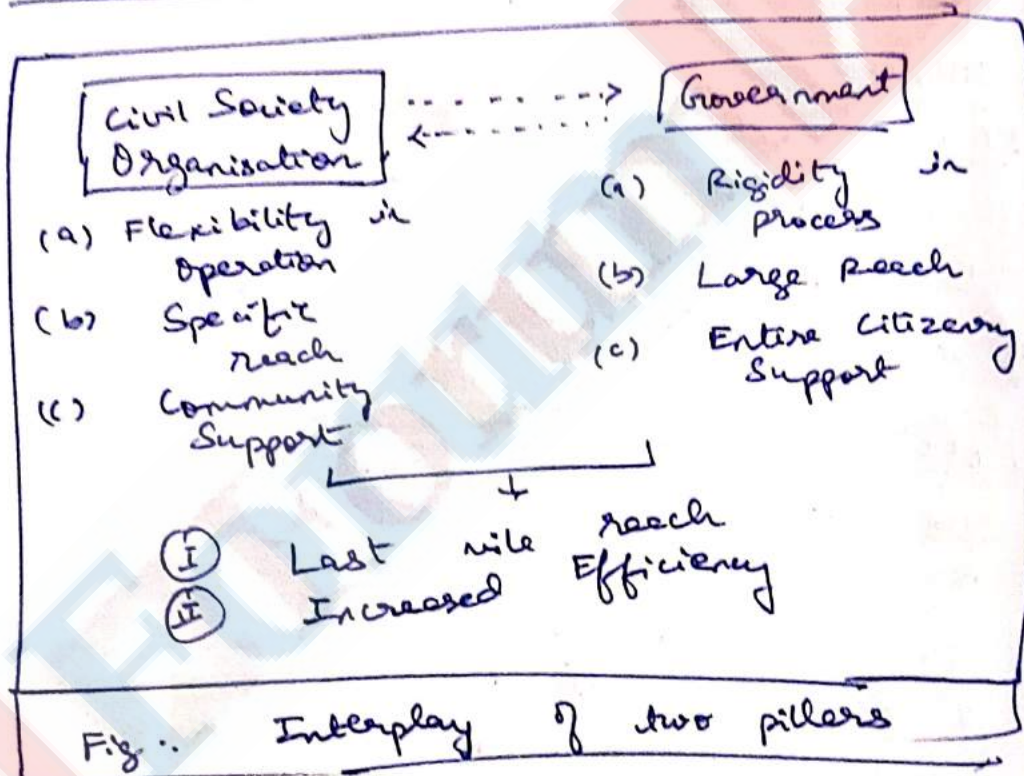
*	C	A	P
AWES			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table.			
Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.12) The 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)

The World Bank terms Civil Society organisations [CSO] as "third pillar" in modern day governance along with Private and Government.



(I) Unique symbiosis in improving the Governance:
(a) Increases efficiency.

L makes sure every citizen is benefitted out of welfare measures

(Eg) : Government - Article 21 Right to Food - PDS

CSO - Akshaya Patra

(b) Enhanced accountability:

L Civil Society improves the accountability measures and places checks on government.

(Eg) : MKSS Organisation - Evolution of Right to Information

(c) Felling of Voice:

L Civil Society can provide specific approach to community centered to overall program of Government

(Eg) : National Education Policy + NGO Pratham
↓
Inclusive education

(ii) Improving Developmental process:

(a) Act as Voice to put out concerns and reforms
(Eg) : FICCI - Commerce reforms

⑥ Inclusive growth:

- ↳ They re-emphasize on uniform coverage of welfare measures

⑦ Check Private Monopoly:

- ↳ Improve the checks and balances in system without over-dominance of players especially corporate

eg: All India Taxi Drivers Association protested against - Uber for over-charges and less salary - pressure group

Challenges

- ① Vijay Kumar Committee pointed out irregularities in IR filing by NGOs. [only 10%]

- ② IB report says CSO work for Vested Interest (E): Greenpeace banned in India.

Way Forward

- ① Regular audits in CSO.
- ② Abide by FCRA (Amendment) rules, 2020.
- ③ NGO Darpan portal to be utilised for Grievance Redressal. As UNDP points out CSO help in increased local participation.

AWR
CD & VA
S & F
P & R
Please put marks in table
Have 0 in Average
Post
TOTAL MARKS

Q.13) Critically examine the utility of the social audit framework in bringing the governance process closer to the people. (15 marks, 250 words)

शासन प्रक्रिया को लोगों के करीब लाने में सोशल ऑडिट ढांचे की उपयोगिता का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social audit refers to people participation in auditing and checking for accountability in the system. II ARC refers to social audit as a "need" for good and effective governance.

Utility of social audits in bringing Governance closer to people.

① Improve accountability :
↳ creates fear among representatives and improves implementation.

② Ownership of process :
↳ Leads to people feel as integrated part of the system. Social audit. Eg : MGNREGA

③ Empowerment :
↳ Social audit may include various stakeholders from various communities leading to increased social empowerment.

④ Grassroot democracy :

- ↳ May lead to creation of leaders among community and equitable distribution of resources.

⑤ Community awareness :

- ↳ Social audit may expose the various welfare measures by government available.

Ex: Jal Jeevan Mission - Social Audit

Challenges associated - Social Audit

① Local politics :

- ↳ May hamper Inclusive participation

② Technicalities

- ↳ Sheer technical nature of laws and reduced awareness in population may lead to its downfall.

③ No legal backing :

- ↳ Social audits do not have a legislative backing uniformly across the country.

- ④ Delay in implementation :
- ↳ May lead to delay of project completion.

- ⑤ Post-mortem inspection :
- ↳ Most of these audits take place once the action is completed / funds are used up.
- ⇒ Reactive Governance then Proactive Governance

Way forward in Enhancing Social Audit

- ① State Level Legislation
- ↳ Similar to Meghalaya Social Audit Act 2017, states must initiate action to improve accountability.

- ② Awareness generation camps and workshops to increase people participation in Social audit.

As per Nolan Principle, Accountability is a key principle of Good Governance. Social audit is a tool to achieve it.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

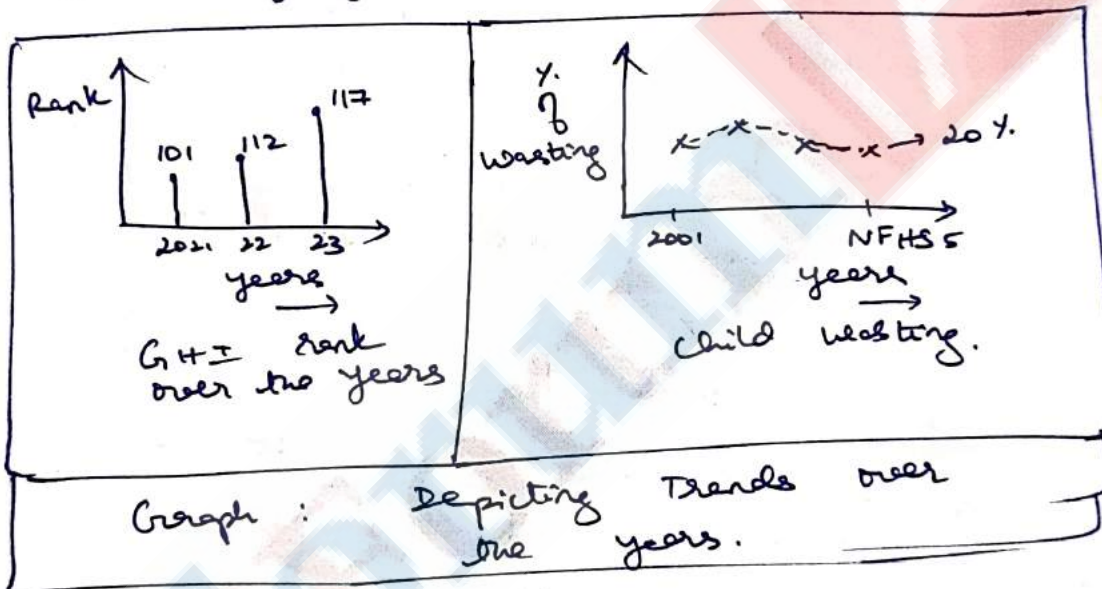
	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.14) Eradication of chronic malnutrition calls 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. (15 marks, 250 words)

दीर्घकालिक कुपोषण के उन्मूलन के लिए एक सर्वव्यापी दृष्टिकोण की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, शून्य भूख (जीरो हंगर) के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने के लिए पोषण-विशिष्ट और पोषण-सुग्राही दृष्टिकोण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India is among the least ranked countries among G20 in Global Hunger Index 2023 at 117. This highlights threat of malnutrition.



(I) Nutrition Specific approach :

(i) Protein deficiency :

Increased cases of protein deficiency areas to be identified and tailor made - approach.

(ii) Marasmus threatened areas

② Balanced diet :

↳ WHO emphasises on including
all nutrients as part
of diet.

(Eg): Millet as part of Mid-day
meal scheme.

③ Increased micronutrients :

↳ Vitamins B₁₂, K are a must
that at times lack in modern
processed food.

⇒ Need to be included.

④ Nutrition - Sensitive approach :

④ Traditional diets :

↳ Tribes to be given PPS
support by local procurement of
grains.

⑤ Supplements

↳ NFHS - 5 shows anaemia among
women at 57%.

⇒ Iron supplements to be given.

⑥ Biofortification :

↳ measures to be taken at

initial stages of food production

Eg: Golden rice - Vitamin A rich.

⑦ Awareness Campaigns:

↳ A IEC - Information and Education
Camps to highlight importance
of eating right nutrition

→ Activity specific - Nutritious diet

Eg: Eat Right movement - FSSAI.

Way forward:

① Anganwadis to highlight importance
of breast - feeding.

② Hidden Hunger to be tackled by
provision of fruits at PDS
- Local sourcing

③ Breakfast schemes at Government
school to be implemented in
full faith.

④ Nutrient supplements to be given
at Tan Aashadi Kendras.

Holistic approach with proper
implementation can lead to achieving
SDG - ②: Zero Hunger.

Fee
(For OFF)

AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	
Please p marks in table.	
Here G Average Poor.	
TOTAL MARKS	

(Don't Write in this Area पर कुछ न लिखें)

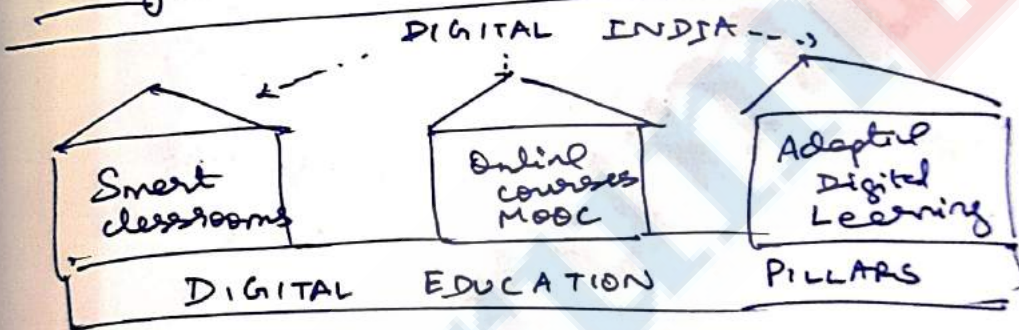
(Don't Write anything in this Area / इस स्थान पर कुछ न लिखें)

Q.15) 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)

Education is a fundamental right under Article [21A] of Indian constitution. To supplement the right, digitalisation of education is concurrently evolving to meet demands of modern society.



Efficacy of Digital Interventions:

① Continued Curriculum access

↳ Even during pandemic, when physical education was cut off, digital medium helped.

(Eg): SWAYAM - Prabha.

② Adaptive learning

↳ Smart Boards help in interactive

learning and improved pedagogy among the students.

(Eg): NCERT Interactive learning e-books

③ Global exposure:

↳ MOOC - Massive Online Open Courses
bring best practices across the globe and courses at affordable cost.

(Eg): Coursera - Higher Education

④ Linguistic learning:

↳ Easy translations of language aid faster adaptive learning among children.

⑤ Biometrics and Accountability:

↳ Digital tools enable regular monitoring of system and increased checks on faculties to increase regular attendance.

Challenges that remain still:

① Digital divide: It has been observed adoption of digital

learning is higher in urban areas than rural areas.

② Inequitable access : UNICEF report says during pandemic in era of digital education only 25% were having smartphones to adapt.

③ Cyber Threat : Children are vulnerable to abuse of digital devices and threat of addiction.
Ex: Blue whale game and children suicide.

④ Malpractices - Certain private sectors have wrongly positioned digital education goods in market.
Ex: Byjus accused of forcibly selling Tablets, Smartphones to learn their content.

Way Forward

- Uniform Digital adoption - Both private, Government schools
- Digital literacy among Kids
- PARAKH centre for Educational Excellence to include Policy for Digital Education.

"Education is not a commodity to be sold". Hence it must be equitably accessible.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.16) 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)

Civil Servants are considered
"Steel frame of India" [by Sardar Patel].
For the frame to be strong, the
guiding principle is Constitution of India.

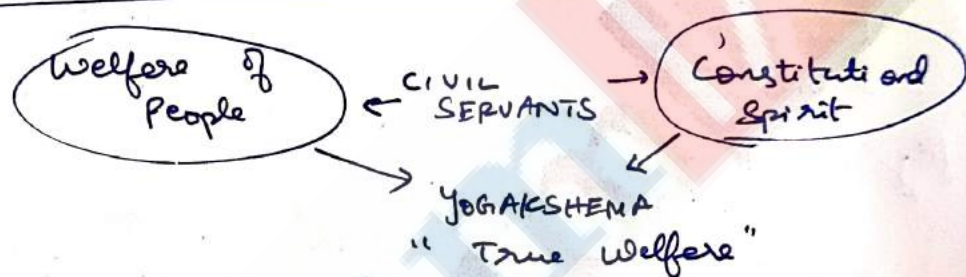


Fig: Dynamics of role played by Civil Servant

Role of Civil Services in upholding Spirit of Constitution and Welfare :

① Last-mile delivery :

↳ Constitution envisions 'Right to life' - Art. [21] to every individual with Dignity.

⇒ Civil Services need to focus on policy implementation

②

Environment Conservation

- ↳ Art. [48A] necessitates to protect forests, flora and fauna
- Indian Forest Service officers must balance people welfare, Environment sustainability.

③

Fraternity :

- ↳ In case of communal conflicts, social upheaval role of IAS and IPS are crucial to maintain peace and harmony among many groups.

④

Equality - Art. [14]

- ↳ Civil Servants must rise above bias and work for every citizen without partiality

Eg : District Magistrate - Providing crucial certificates to social groups.

⑤

Scientific Temper : Art. [51A]

- ↳ Civil Servants must innovate in public policy making to improve Governance in India

Ex: Nagpur police using Facial recognition to detect crimes

⑥ Important Constitutional Roles

↳ Civil Servants in various capacities such as Election Commissioners, Lok Sabha Secretary General, IPS help in maintaining democratic procedures

⑦ Sovereignty - PREAMBLE.

↳ Indian foreign Service officers need to help Indian Diaspora and also maintain International relations within "Constitutionalism" spirit

Challenges

- ① Corruption in governance - 93/100 in Corruption Perception Index
- ② Lack of innovation and upgradation
- ③ Rigid bureaucratic approach.

Mission Karmayogi has been formulated for Capacity Building and upholding Constitutional Morality among civil servants.

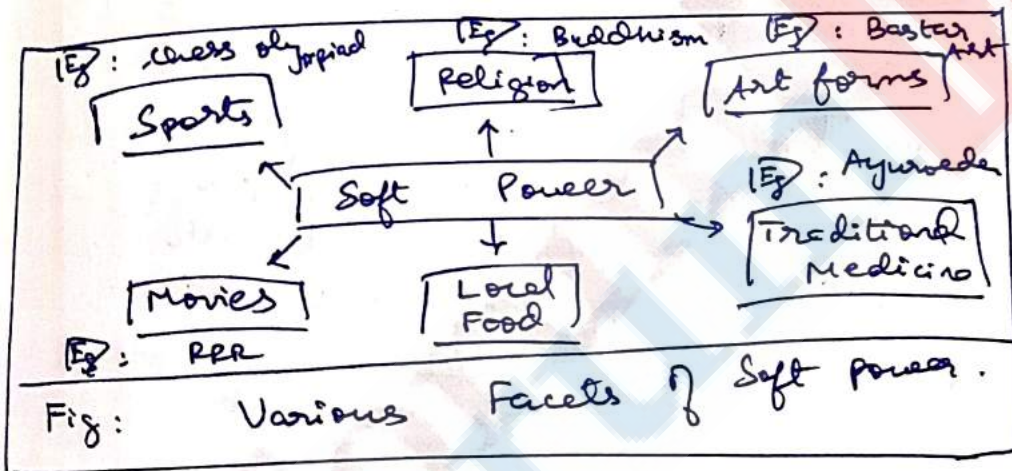
Fee
(For OFF

*
AWIS
CD & V
S & F
P & R
Please f marks u table.
Here G Average Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

Q.17) 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)

Joseph Nye terms soft power as use of country's culture, tradition and words as part of diplomacy in International relations.



Key attributes of India Soft power:

- ① Moral outlook
 - ↳ India theme at G20 - Presidency was "Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam".
 - ↳ Positions India as Global Leader that ~~sees~~ ^{says} India positional outlook as 'World is One Family'.

② Yoga

- ↳ India has positioned itself as 'Champion of Health and Spirituality'
- Ex. UN celebrates International Yoga Day - June 21

③ Culture :

- ↳ Vibrant culture and reconciliation of cultural differences portrays India as "Peace loving country".

④ Religion :

- ↳ India is melting pot of religion
- (i) Buddhist Values - Engagement with South East Asia
- (i) Islam Values - Arab nations engagement.

⑤ Medicine :

- ↳ WHO has opened Traditional Medicine Centre in Gujarat - Nearly 100+ countries use alternative traditional medicine.

Its leverage on Indian foreign policy.

⑥ Global power :

- ↳ India's image as global emerging

leader is showcased as it is able to engage with multiple stakeholders at same time.

② Track II diplomacy :

↳ cultural engagements help in cross-culture and inter-country engagement.

③ Crisis responder :

↳ Indian Cricket Board helping Afghanistan Cricket plays an impact on India - Taliban relations.

④ Indian Global Image :

↳ In era of globalisation led homogenisation - India is championing cause for diversity co-existence.

India must synergise soft power with hard power to truly realise its potential as Super power.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

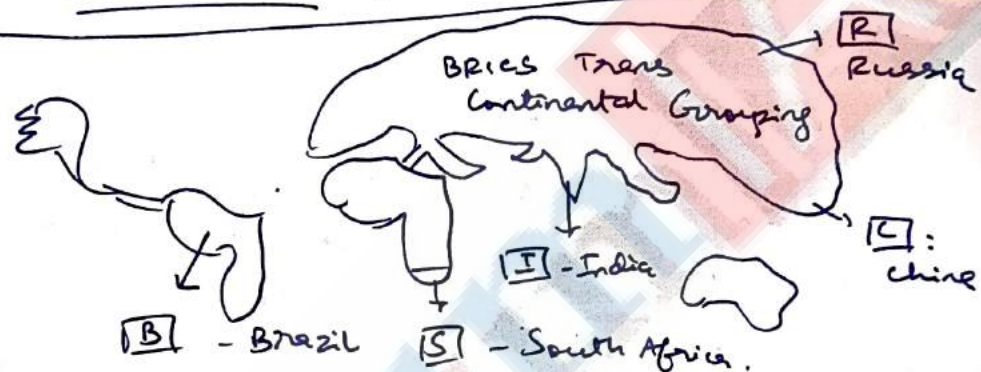
*	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.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. (15 marks, 250 words)

ब्रिक्स उत्तर-पश्चिमी वैश्विक व्यवस्था को आकार देने के लिए एक मंच के रूप में काम कर सकता है, लेकिन समूह की क्षमता आंतरिक विरोधाभासों के कारण बाधित है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

BRICS was recently expanded to include 6 more countries to champion cause of "developing countries" in World Order.



BRICS - original member countries in Global map.

BRICS - Platform to shape Post-Western Global order.

① Voice of Developing :
↳ It can represent interests in WTO, UN for reforms and inclusive global growth.

② Better Supply Chains:

- ↳ BRICS countries form nearly 40% of global GDP and improve supply chains resilience

③ Increased representation:

- ↳ Currently global bodies such as IMF, World Bank are dominated by western powers
- ⇒ BRICS+ can increase uniform representation

④ Infrastructure growth:

- ↳ NDB - National Development Bank provides key loans and grants as financial assistance to member countries

Potential of Group held back by Internal contradictions:

① Political ideologies

- ↳ Diverging nature of political structure in BRICS

(Eg): India - Democracy
Russia - Socialism
China - Communism.

(2) Economic disparities
↳ Wide difference in GDP among the member countries

(Eg): South Africa $\approx \frac{1}{20}$ of China GDP.

(3) Territorial conflicts:
↳ Increased hostility and reduction of good will.

(Eg): India - China Galwan clash
also

(4) Bilateral Trade low
↳ Member countries diplomatic engagement is insufficient

(Eg): Brazil - Japan low trade and engagement.

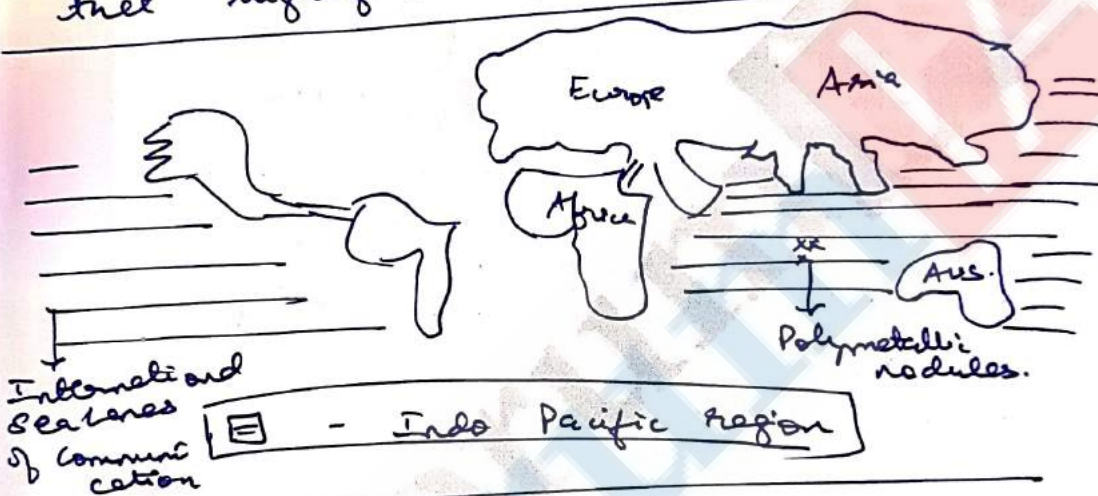
Way forward → Regularise meetings and action plans
→ Emphasize on people's livelihood development
→ Increased diplomatic engagement

BRICS is crucial to initiate International body reforms in this multipolar global order.

Q.19) Enumerate the factors that make Indo-Pacific a theatre of opportunity for India. What are the impediments in reaping the geo-strategic potential of the Indo-Pacific? (15 marks, 250 words)

उन कारकों की गणना कीजिए जो हिन्द-प्रशांत को भारत के लिए अवसर का मंच बनाते हैं। हिन्द-प्रशांत की भू-रणनीतिक क्षमता का लाभ उठाने में क्या बाधाएं हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India has considered Indo Pacific as significant strategic center for maritime affairs. Around 90% of India's external trade passes through it, that highlights its significance.



Indo Pacific - Theatre of Opportunity :

- ① Regional stronghold - Control of strategic choke points
 (Eg): Strait of Malacca.
- ② Resource potential - Oil and gas reserves basin
- ③ Critical Energy - Mineral resources such as Rare Earth, Polymetallic nodules.

- ④ leader in Disaster management
(Eg): Operation Nee - Maldives
- ⑤ Fishing - Supplement to India's National Income.
- ⑥ India as leader for Small Island States - Increased stature in global affairs
- ⑦ Net Security provider
(Eg): Deployment of ships (Navy) during Houthi rebels attack
- ⑧ Inclusive growth in the region, equitable benefit sharing
(Eg): SAGAR.

Impediments in reaping geo-strategic potential of Indo-Pacific:

- ① String of Pearls - Encirclement of Chinese port bases → threat to maritime security
(Eg): Hambantota port.
- ② Maritime Piracy - Organised crime in the region
(Eg): Somalia pirates

- ③ Maritime boundary disputes
 ↳ Pre-existing clash between countries in South-China Sea
 (Eg): Paracel Islands.

- ④ Difference in Vision - India's ally Russia views the region as Asia-Pacific than Indo-Pacific.

- ⑤ Diplomatic Strain - Conflict between India and Maldives post regime change in 2023.
 (Eg): India Out Campaign.

Way forward :

- ① Abiding by Principle of "Rules based order"
- ② Advocating for infrastructure development
 (Eg): Build Back Better world.
 resilience support by
- ③ Disaster Collective Effort (Eg): CDRI.
- During this, India released "Vision for Blue Economy" that has increased India's approach towards Indo Pacific.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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



Q.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 रणनीतिक साझेदारी की छिपी हुई क्षमता कई कारकों के कारण बाधित हुई है। विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

EU is a significant trade bloc for India with trade relations over \$100 billion dollars yet there have been hurdles in bilateral ties.

→ BTIA - Bilateral trade Investment Agreement has been stalled for many years.

Strategic Partnership potential deterred due to :

- ① Lack of consensus on key issues such as USA approval.
- ② Unanimity among the member countries missing as many members are part of the bloc.
- ③ Services Trade has not reached its potential due to differences in Agreement of Trade.

- ④ Bilateral relations - shadows the overall relations with the bloc as India has good ties with individual countries

Eg: India - France : Defence
India - Denmark : Clean Energy

- ⑤ Human Rights concern - EU has been vocal to human rights concerns in India that has been contested

Eg: Anti-LAA protest

Way forward:

- ① Finalise FTA by means of diplomatic engagement.
 - ② Increased Soft power to be used by India.
 - ③ Gradual approach towards economic integration
- EU can open up significant market potential for Indian economy to explore.