

TEST CODE 6 1 2 2 0 2

FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – Sectional Test #2

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Swarnim Choudhary		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910129838	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	2ATF	Date/दिनांक	18 Aug 2023

*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।	
1			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।	
2			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।	
3			4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. 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।	
4			5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. 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।	
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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 परसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
			EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	

Q.1) To what extent, in your opinion, Self-Help Groups (SHGs) in India have enabled women led development at the grassroot level? (10 marks, 150 words)

आपकी राय में, भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूहों (SHGs) ने जमीनी स्तर पर महिलाओं के नेतृत्व वाले विकास को किस हद तक सक्षम बनाया है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Self help group is a small association of 15-20 members who cooperate with each other to resolve their common economic problems.

SHG Women led development @ grass root

- Allow economic empowerment of women through collective saving and business.
- Allow Infrastructure and asset creation by the women SHGs.
- Increase their bargaining power in all aspect and help women to led from front.
- Ensure to convert crisis into opportunity through collective women mobilisation.
Eg- After ban of plastic plates, 10 SHGs in HP jointly started producing plates

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and blows from the leaves of local trees.

- Increase women mobility and breaking gender norms, which leads to women leadership. Eg - Anayasta, a women tourism group help women to create SHG for local tourism.

Issues that still Remains

- ↳ Lack of finances - 40% funding still informal
- ↳ Patriarchal norms hinder women success
- ↳ The saving from SHG does not lead change the developmental status at grass root level.

Despite issue, SHG are important to ensure women empowerment, business and employment creation and thus helping in women led development.

Q.2) Narrow understanding of disability has marginalised people suffering from mental disorders. Elucidate.

(10 marks, 150 words)

दिव्यांगता की संकीर्ण समझ ने मानसिक विकारों से पीड़ित लोगों को हाशिए पर डाल दिया है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

WHO defines Health as a complete state of physical, mental and psychological wellbeing and not merely, absence of disease.

Issue with Mental Order in society

- Generally stigmatized Mental Unwellness
- Limited concept of Health merely with physical Health
- Suicide as a heinous crime - IPC.
- Due to marginal understanding → People with mental health problem, shy to open themselves → aggravating unhealthy mental conditions.

What can be done?

- Non-Institutionalization of mental Health Patients
- Allow community participation for Rehab
Eg - Faith Bell - Kerala
- Open toll free numbers to help in crisis.
Eg - An 10-minute call with the poll centre prevent multiple deaths.
- Increase awareness, non-stigmatize mental Health issues.
- Create a organisation, policy and institutional framework to ensure & prevent deterioration
- Prevention of suicide - through healthy communication.

Mental Health status is more important than any health as it can affect all other health aspect. A Healthy society can only be created through Positive and Healthy mental citizens.

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Q.3) Ayushman Bharat Digital Mission (ABDM) addresses the need for interoperability in health services through a unified health interface. Elaborate its significance in digitising the health care ecosystem.

(10 marks, 150 words)

आयुष्मान भारत डिजिटल मिशन (ABDM) एक एकीकृत स्वास्थ्य इंटरफेस के माध्यम से स्वास्थ्य सेवाओं में अंतर-संचालन की आवश्यकता को संबोधित करता है। स्वास्थ्य देखभाल पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र को डिजिटाइज़ करने में इसके महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

• Ayushman Bharat Digit Mission is launched by govt of India for digitalisation of Health services in India.

How it leads to interoperability & unified HS

- Unique digital Health ID → for all patient with Health history, which can be accessible by the doctor and patient from anywhere and anytime.
- Allow updation and voluntary optout features → It will be regular update from different centres but as the server remain synchronized all data will automatically updated.
- Create a single data for govt agency
↳ More pragmatic policy making.

Role of ABDM in Health Care Digitization

- Allow voluntary opt-in and opt-out feature → More flexibility to patients.
- Allow Dr to check medical History → ensure more precise and effective treatment
- Create a digital Health care system where different strategy can be make simultaneously — use of AI & ML
 - ↳ Use of e-Medicine
 - ↳ Use of Robotic surgeries by integrated data
- Ensure development in fields of precision medicine.

ABDM is a very helpful to ensure creation of database that can lead to more effective health policy.

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Q.4) Assess the relevance of lateral entry in civil services in making the governance structure more effective, efficient, and people oriented. (10 marks, 150 words)

शासन संरचना को अधिक प्रभावी, कुशल और जनोन्मुख बनाने में सिविल सेवाओं में लेटरल एंट्री की प्रासंगिकता का आकलन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Lateral Entry means allow member in services without the streamlined examination procedure.

Relevance of Lateral Entry

- Allow Specialization - Generalist bureaucracy in the post global era faces lots of technical challenges and there is need of specialized officials.

- Prevent and reduce political influences

As lateral entry will be done for specific period → those focused towards their work.

- Increase Accountability and Transparency
Create a check on committed bureaucracy and ensure people welfare.

- Helps in dealing with new and emerging

Challenges

- ↳ Cyber security, Data theft
- ↳ Increase in organised crimes.
- A new official team can be created through people from lateral entry to create a 'police' for emerging threats.
- Blend of generalisation and specialization

Issue in lateral Entry

- creating objective criteria
- Increase appointment discretion - leads to favouritism, nepotism, etc.
- Resistance from present bureaucracy.
- Decision making is itself a complex process which required wide knowledge
- lateral entry can be allow to fulfill backlog in civil services (as recommended by Hota committee), this allow benefits of both generalization and specialization.

Q.5) Objectives of a welfare government remains incomplete without a progressive ecosystem for the children's development. Discuss with special emphasis to recently passed Juvenile Justice Amendment Act, 2021.

(10 marks, 150 words)

एक कल्याणकारी सरकार का उद्देश्य बच्चों के विकास के लिए एक प्रगतिशील पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र के बिना अधूरा रहता है। हाल ही में पारित किशोर न्याय संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 पर विशेष जोर देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Art 51 of Indian constitution imposes a duty on state to ensure Healthy development of children.

How Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2021 ensure progressive ecosystem for children →

- Increase case of Adoption
↳ Allow DM and ADM to issue both inter and intra-country adoption order.
- Change definition of Juvenile crimes
↳ Allow more child specific criminal justice system.
- All crime by child or against child held only in special courts
- Allow DM to ensure proper working of district child welfare committee and ensure checks on child needs.

- Strengthen CARA (Children Adoption and Resource Agency)
- Allow any member to challenge adoption order within 30 days.

Issue with JJ Act

- ↳ Increase in fake adoption
 - ↳ Child Trafficking & Beggar work
- ↳ Increase burden on Overburdened CM
- ↳ Widen Juvenile crimes and disallow reformative
- ↳ Lack of Mechanism for children protection

Children are the mirror and future of any society, they should be given health opportunity for their development and welfare.

Q.6) Decriminalization of homosexuality by the SC in Navtej Singh Jauhar case remains a task half done, specially without the socio-political sensitisation about the issues faced by LGBTQIA+ community. Elaborate in light of ongoing debates on same sex marriage. (10 marks, 150 words)

नवतेज सिंह जौहर मामले में सुप्रीम कोर्ट द्वारा समलैंगिकता को अपराध की श्रेणी से बाहर करना अभी भी आधा अधूरा काम है, खासकर LGBTQIA+ समुदाय के सामने आने वाले मुद्दों के बारे में सामाजिक-राजनीतिक संवेदनशीलता के बिना। समलैंगिक विवाह पर चल रही बहस के आलोक में सविस्तार पूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

The Apex Court decriminalize Homosexuality and ensure bodily autonomy and freedom of expression to member of LGBTQ+ community.

Sub-top challenges in same sex marriages

1) Social Challenges

→ lack of acceptability in society and family
→ Stigmatized and taboo same sex relation and marriages

→ family — forced sex changes and orientation change therapy.

→ lack of economic opportunity due to social perception

→ Indian culture consider marriage as a 'samskara' and does not recognise legitimacy of some sex marriages.

→ Issue of Honour killing and exclusion

2) Political challenges

- ↳ Government not recognising same sex marriages under Special Marriage Act
- ↳ Lack of political will in creating a separate mechanism for recognising their rights.
- ↳ Biased and partial view towards same sex marriage.

Solution

- Change in definition of marriage
 - ↳ From Union of male and female to union of two person, - as done by South Africa.
- Recognise same sex marriage under special marriage Act.
- Recognise doctrine of gender self-identification like EU.
- Awareness generation, non-stigmatisation of same sex couples.
- In a ever improving and progressive society, the rights of LGBT Q+ section of marriage should be recognised, respected.

Q.7) 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)

नीजूदा यूक्रेन संकट में भारत का 'संतुलनकारी व्यवहार' केवल आवश्यकताओं के बजाय परिपक्व रणनीतिक सोच से पैदा हुआ है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India remain in neutral position in whole course of Russia-Ukraine crisis.

↳ Refrain from voting against Russia in UNSC and UNCTA

↳ Help Russia with oil purchase
↳ Refuse - Putin Agreement

↳ Provide Humanitarian Assistance to Ukraine

↳ Focus on diplomatic issue for resolution of war

Is India approach - Mere necessity or Mature strategic thinking?

India policy of Position and Strategic Autonomy ensure India

↳ To act as a unifying and balancing view in the situation

↳ National welfare over the war politics.
↳ India allow Russian oil & fertiliser as

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prize are soaring in open Market

- Stand firm with its principles of Non-alignment and Vasudhaiva Kutumbam
- Benefits from the both sides
- Ensure non-creation of new-bloc and new war era.

Issue in India's Approach

- ↳ Not-stand against Humanitarian crisis in Ukraine
- ↳ West felt cheated and force India to adopt a clear stand.

Despite challenges, India stand firm in this crisis situation and ensure its autonomy in decision making in International politics.

Q.8) 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 कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Non-Aligned Movement was initiated by former prime minister of India - Jawaharlal Nehru. It was started in Belgrade conference as a decision to remain neutral in polarized after world war II global Order.

How Indian foreign policy guided by NAM

• Strategic Independence by not joining either bloc → USSR led communist
USA led capitalist bloc / NATO

• cooperate with countries of both blocs

Russia
- Eurasian Economic forum
- Investment, SCO, BRICS

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QUAD, A20
LEMOA

• NAM ensure peace, stability and non-aggression.

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- Remove undue influence and allow rational to ensure nation welfare over anything.
- In this new era, world is again shifting towards different poles but India adopted NAM to ensure balance in this polar world.

Issue

- Divergence from NAM
- Military partnership is increasing L [USA] - CENTA COMESA [RUSSIA] - Vostok 2022
- Creation of new blocs with India as partner - SCO, QUAD

Despite these divergence, India in-principle follows NAM policy and cooperate with all to ensure a new and peaceful world.

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Q.9) Built upon common democratic values and shared vision of strategic autonomy, India-France bilateral ties exude a promise of stability, growth, and security in a time of geo-political flux and uncertainty. Do you agree? Substantiate your answer. (10 marks, 150 words)

सामान्य लोकतांत्रिक मूल्यों और रणनीतिक स्वायत्तता के साझा दृष्टिकोण पर आधारित, भारत-फ्रांस द्विपक्षीय संबंध नू-राजनीतिक प्रवाह और अनिश्चितता के समय में स्थिरता, विकास और सुरक्षा का वादा करते हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं? अपने उत्तर की पुष्टि कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indian PM Narendra Modi was the recent guest in National day of France. Both national follow common ideological and democratic framework.

India-France Relationship

Political

- ↳ Members of G20, UN
- ↳ 2+2 Ministerial Dialogue

Economic

- ↳ Increasing Bilateral trade \$+30 billion USD
- ↳ India-EU CEPA
- ↳ France FDI and Investment in India.

Defense

- ↳ Rafale jet deal
- ↳ Defense exercise - Navy, air and Military
- ↳ Technology transfer to increase India's defense Indigenization

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Climate Change

- ↳ International solar alliance
- ↳ OSODOL

Space & Science & Tech

- ↳ ITER - International Thermonuclear Reactor - developing Nuclear fusion technology
- ↳ space and satellite services

- India-France relationship is based on relationship of equals and ensuring a non polar global order by increasing ties and reforming present institutions.

Q.10) As an important attribute of soft power, "Knowledge diplomacy" has the potential to further various objectives of foreign policy. Explain. (10 marks, 150 words)

सॉफ्ट पावर के एक महत्वपूर्ण गुण के रूप में, 'नॉलेज डिप्लोमेसी' में विदेश नीति के विभिन्न उद्देश्यों को आगे बढ़ाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Soft power means use of non-traditional instruments like culture, social practices, tradition, etc as a means to asserting influence on different Nations.

Knowledge diplomacy as soft power

• Indian diaspora - Acting as hub for Indian knowledge economy by providing services to western nation.

Eg- Indian are CEOs in various MNC like Google, Adobe etc

• Informational & Technology service and BPO - India IT sector is key

are representing India's strength as knowledge superpower.

• Emerging space tech and ISRO - Increasing India's influence over nation by providing geospatial services and technology.

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Traditional Medicine and Ayurveda

↳ Traditional medicine is a emerging issue in the western world but India already have large hegemony in it, India can unleash it by increasing commercialization.

Food Security Experience

↳ India has a inspirational journey from begging bowl to biggest buffer.

Advantage of soft Power

↳ Long term impact

↳ Increase people to people ties and trust

↳ Sustainable

India always focuses more on increasing and sustaining its soft power and thereby has able to gain a image as reliable partner in a new global order.

Q.11) The profound impact of the data revolution and widespread smartphone usage has necessitated the use of digital tools in welfare programmes. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

डेटा क्रांति और व्यापक स्मार्टफोन उपयोग के गहरे प्रभाव ने कल्याण कार्यक्रमों में डिजिटल उपकरणों के उपयोग को आवश्यक बना दिया है। चर्चा कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The IR4.0 spreaded the influences of ICT technology in all spheres. The data revolution and ICT can also be leverage in welfare schemes.

Use of data and ICT in welfare programmes

↳ Increase the reach of service delivery

↳ Remove Inclusion and Exclusion error

↳ The digital revolution in India created digitalised citizenry

↳ Increase ART - Accountability, responsibility and transparency.

↳ Help to deliver specialised needs of specialised section

Eg - Sagamya Bharat campaign
↳ PDS Inclusion and Education

↳ Remove discretion and reduces corruption

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Eg - Aadhar and biometric system in PDS system.

- Identification and updation of data
 ↳ Huge data procession, auto-selection, etc.
 Eg - Airtel Cloud.

Issue in use of data and ICT

- Digital divide
- Lack of Inclusive development
- Increase backwardness of already deprived sections
- Issue of cyber security and privacy.

ICT and data revolution have immense potential to change governance landscape in landscape and thereby increasing target service delivery.

Q.12) The critical reason for poor public health indicators in India goes beyond recognition of right to health as fundamental right. Do you think that a statutory framework alone can ameliorate the situation? (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत में खराब सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य संकेतकों का महत्वपूर्ण कारण स्वास्थ्य के अधिकार को मौलिक अधिकार के रूप में मान्यता न देना है। क्या आपको लगता है कि केवल वैधानिक ढाँचा ही स्थिति को सुधार सकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The Public spending in Healthcare system is merely 2.0% of the GDP.

Issue with Public Health Care System

↳ Poor Infrastructure

↳ Lack of super speciality Hospital
↳ Lack of bed & ICUs.

↳ Uncaring and unempathetic doctors

↳ Medical negligence

↳ Poor work culture

Non-functional Primary Health Care

↳ Less than 40% Primary Healthcare centre runs 24x7.

↳ Poor quality of service delivery

↳ Health and Hygiene issue

↳ High out of pocket expenditure
↳ More than 60%.

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Statutory framework role in ameliorating the situation

- Allow uniformity of services, charges and care given
- Regulate irregular and illicit practices in Medical sector
- Ensure regular check and assessment of Health Care systems - Private & Public

However, a good statutory framework cannot improve condition
Other needed factors -

- Increase in Insurance penetration
- Ensure free and adequate Health care system to all, mainly primary care
- Reduce regional divide by creating superspecialty public hospitals in East and centre India with special focus on

Rural Area - PM Swastha Suraksha Yojana and also recommended by 15th FC.

Reduce out of pocket expenditure

• Regulate privat sector, like →

↳ LIK-Assessment framework for
for and Hospitals.

• Increasing awareness and information
↳ Ensure responsible government and
responsible citizen

• ESIG suggest that government should buy
a common insurance policy for all citizens.
↳ Ensure Universal Health & Security

Issue

Low budgetary Allocation

↳ Huge presence of priv sector - 60-70% services
by them

↳ Over-regulation increase illegal practices

→ Universal Health care is important to ensure
realization of rights of citizen and health
citizen can ensure a prosperous nation.

Q.13) Reforming the education infrastructure through digital interventions is a progressive step, but it has its limitations too. Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप के माध्यम से शिक्षा के बुनियादी ढांचे में सुधार एक प्रगतिशील कदम है, लेकिन इसकी अपनी सीमाएँ भी हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The digital revolution also penetrate deep to the education sector in the recent time and increase reach and forms.

How digital intervention Help Education

- Enhance reaches to the most remote area as well
- Free and innovative learning
Eg e-vidya news channel govt of India
- Provide real and more clear explanation
Through the use of Augmented reality and Virtual Reality
- Increase scale of Economy
Allow thousands of students to learn through a single platform. Eg youtube payas

- More focused and student specific learning
 - ↳ Accept different learning capacity of different students.
- More Inclusive learning
 - ↳ PwD students - Accessible India Campaign
Inclusive Education and learning

Issue with digital learning

◦ Digital divide - only 25% students in rural village have access to e-education and internet

◦ Specially dangerous for vulnerable section

↳ Physical school allow assimilation and reduce class and caste divides which is not possible in e-learning
Vulnerable sections are already deprived section → lack of access to technology and education → make them

more vulnerable

- Increase inequality and digital divide
- Issue of cyber attack and privacy
- India lacks a proper framework for data and digital security
- Harmful to eyes and brain

Solution

Govt should ensure that e-learning should reach all the underserved sections by increasing infrastructure and capacity.

Eg - PMADISHA scheme.

- Create a organisation policy framework for data and digital protection like TCO.
- Decrease digital divide by increase e-reach.

Digital education has a revolutionary impact however it should supplement the physical education and supplement it.

Feedback

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S	G	A	P
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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.14) The unique attributes and strengths of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) and the government make them complimentary to one another in the governance and developmental process. Comment. Evaluate the need for effective and progressive regulation of the NGOs. (15 marks, 250 words)

गैर-सरकारी संगठनों (NGOs) और सरकार की अनेकी विशेषताओं और शक्तियाँ उन्हें शासन और विकास प्रक्रिया में एक दूसरे की पूरक बनाती हैं। टिप्पणी करें। गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रभावी और प्रगतिशील विनियमन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Non-governmental Organisation are important stakeholder of governance in India. There are more than 33 lakh NGOs in India.

How NGO are complementary in Governance

→ Ensure service delivery where state fails to delivery due to resources or will

Eg - Balit NAO foundation

Child - Child rights and you

→ Augment and criticize government policies and progress

Eg - Env protection movement - BIRD

counting by Bombay Historical Society

Stand against govt decision - Mumbai Metro - Pratham NAO.

→ Ensure realization of rights of Vulnerable section

Eg-LBATQ - Khandal NAO

Child - Bahupam Bahao Andolan

• Ensure women empowerment

↳ SEWA NAO - self employment women
Association → 1 Lakh member

↳ Help self-help groups creation, mobilization

Eg - MAVIM, Maharashtra

↳ Velado, Andhra

• Ensure ART - Accountability, responsibility

and Transparency

GRTI filing, Impact Assessment, etc

Why Need of regulation of NAO

• Huge presence, mobilize mass and impact
their view

• Audit non-compliance - less than 10% of 33

Lakh NAO file their audit

• Mules for Money Laundering

- Threat to security → IB Report - Alleged several NUS for monetary support to terrorist and radical groups.
- Religious conversion
- Hinder India's developmental progress.
False RTI, protest to hinder developmental work. Eg - against coal PP, Nuclear PP.

Regulation →

- Foreign contribution regulation Act
- FEMA also applicable
- NITI Aayog - agency to coordinate with NCD and accreditations.

Governance is a multi-disciplinary area which requires the cooperation of all stakeholders - government, civil society and people.

Q.15) How far have Forest Rights Act, 2006 and PESA Act, 1996 been successful in attaining their desired objectives? What needs to be done to improve their implementation on ground?

(15 marks, 250 words)

वन अधिकार अधिनियम, 2006 और पेसा अधिनियम, 1996 अपने वांछित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में कहीं तक सफल रहे हैं? जमीनी स्तर पर उनके कार्यान्वयन में सुधार के लिए क्या करने की आवश्यकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Forest Rights Act and PESA are implemented to ensure the realisation of rights of tribals in India.

Forest Right Act

- ↳ Recognize land right - 4 Hectare
- ↳ Recognize Individual and community rights over forest and minor products
- ↳ No alienation of rights
- ↳ Provide proper compensation in case of Acretion.

Issue

- ↳ Lack of implementation in spirit
- ↳ Huge cancellation of rights due to document failure.
- ↳ Recognize only old cultivable land and no new lands can be granted
- ↳ Lack of coherence between different laws.

Feed
(For OFFICIAL)

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Please put marks in table.
Here G is is Average Poor.
TOTAL MARKS

PESA

- It extend the provision of Panchayat to fifth schedule areas.
- Alloco Gram Sabha - protection of tribal rights over minor forest product
- Compulsory advice of Gram Sabha before alienation of rights
- In Panchayat - Reservation of 51 - Chairmen
50% atleast

Issue

- lack of convergence and overriding power over other laws
Eg - Under coal Mining Act - Govt can grant block with Gram Sabha resour
- lack of rehabilitation in case of alienation
- lack of state cooperation in devolution of powers.
- corruption, nexus, paradox of plenty and illegal evictions.

ways to improve implementation

- Community participation, capacity building and awareness generation
Eg - Hasdeo Aranya protest in Chhattisgarh
- Strengthen gram Sabha
 - Ensure true fiscal federalism
 - Sufficient devolution of power
- Overriding powers over other all laws
- Increase community property and infrastructure. → Increase protection
- Livelihood generation, alternative options and sustainable living.

Tribal people are aboriginal, ensuring protection of their rights and culture are duty of state. Effectively implementation of policies should be done to ensure realization of rights.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.16) Enduring effects of the COVID-19 pandemic have exacerbated existing issues of poverty and hunger. Explain. (15 marks, 250 words)

COVID-19 महामारी के स्थायी प्रभावों ने गरीबी और भूख के मौजूदा मुद्दों को बढ़ा दिया है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Poverty and Hunger are interrelated concept, specially in India where food Budget make a substantial portion of people's daily expenditure.

How covid-19 exacerbated Poverty - Hunger

↳ Lockdown and quarantine
↳ Loss of work to poor and substantial reduction of salary → Push more toward poverty. → Hunger.

• Lack of reach of food due to lockdown
↳ Increase cases of Hunger & poverty

• Death of Breadwinner

↳ Left family in disgrace & children orphan → loss of only income source
Increase poverty and hunger

• Migrants Issue

- ↳ Trapped in slums of big cities - no transportation facilities → Many die during migration barefoot.
- ↳ No certainty of income and food

• Covid 19 - Close local shops, leads to succession of Business

- ↳ Employer layoff worker
- ↳ Poverty → Hunger
- ↳ Business failure - put all dependent employed at risk - reduction of salary, etc

• Reduction in Import and Export

Loss of employment & business to MSME.

Steps taken by govt

- PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana - 5 kg ration - free of cost
- Revival of economy through Economic Stimulus package

Revival of small street Vendors

↳ PM SVANIDHI Scheme

Monetary transfer - DBT

₹ 500 X 3 - into Janadhan account of all women

One Nation, One ration card

↳ Ensure interstate mobility

↳ Allow migrants to take ration even without proper document → centre will levy burden on itself.

MSP Revival and Job Creation

Increase in MNRCA workshop

↳ Took all time high in April 2022.

Hunger and poverty are against the human rights. Removal of poverty and hunger are 1st SDG - a collective, multi-stakeholder approach should be applied to alleviate and eliminate them.

Q.17) 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 कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently south Asian crisis of economic failure and humanitarian crisis created lots of new challenges for India.

Neighbourhood displacement & Humanitarian crisis and effect on India

• Myanmar Coup and Rohingyas issue

↳ The Military coup in Myanmar also created a humanitarian crises as military started targeting minority Rohingyas Muslims. This led to their migration towards India.

↳ Illegal migration increases

↳ Increase demographic issue in Indian North East

↳ Create a security challenges - Arms & drug trafficking, Human trafficking, a safe haven to insurgents.

Bangladesh

- Bangladesh govt start targeting Kuki and 20 people → fled to Indian North East
 - ↳ create nexus with Indian insurgent groups
 - ↳ Increase in arms and money supply
 - ↳ Increase demand of such movements and groups
- Already a anti-Bangladesh sentiment in Assam due to post 1971 demographic changes.

Sri Lanka

- Economic crisis and failure
 - ↳ failure of Agriculture policy → soaring food and basic essential price
 - ↳ people challenging and upsurging against the democratic institutions.
 - ↳ create a law and order issue and leads to instability

Issue to India → Negative spill over effect
 ↳ Increase China influence

in the country - China get strategic Hambantota port.

Pakistan

- ↳ Economic crises
- ↳ Political Upsurge
- ↳ Humanitarian Issue
- ↳ Climate Crisis

Solution

- South Asian should set as a block to ensure stability and development of all.
- Respect sovereignty, resolving dispute, strengthen economic, social and cultural ties can help.
- Revival of Bodies like SAARC and BIMSTEC can help.
- The stability issue in South Asia create both external and internal security challenges for India. Effective integration should be done to reduce miseries.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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The new-cold war between the USA and China may have the effect of casting a long shadow on India's strategic interests from Pacific to Atlantic. Evaluate. (15 marks, 250 words)

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका और चीन के बीच नए शीत युद्ध का प्रभाव प्रशांत से अटलांटिक तक भारत के रणनीतिक हितों पर लंबी छाया डालने का हो सकता है। मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

The present Global Order is shaped by decreasing of American Hegemony and increasing of China as rival power.

Effect of rivalries on India

① In Indo-Pacific region

→ creating a friction, atmosphere of mistrust and protectionism

→ Increase weaponisation of supply chain and de-globalisation

→ China aggression and USA counter aggression like Taiwan Issue, South China Sea aggression → leads to non-integration of Region

→ India is hugely dependent on China economically but also have strategic partnership with USA → Increasing rift b/w them → jeopardizing India's interest

- Create tension in India-Russia relation as Russia are more inclined toward China
- India want to integrate region and want to establish itself as equal partner — continuous cold war in region indulges other nations in block politics.

① In Atlantic

- Increasing ideological rivalry between Russia-China and USA and western allies — India neutral to both can benefit from both but rivalry increase tension and both group ask for one sided approach.
- Increasing China's presence in west-Asia to Central Asia — filling gaps created by USA → Increasing engagement and reducing India's influence.

What India can do?

- India can Act as a balancing pole in this polarized world.
- Integrating and increasing cooperation b/w both China and USA on common issue like terrorism, climate change, etc.
- India pursue its strategic autonomy to ensure its welfare, thereby not indulging in bloc politics.
- A free, open and united world is vision of India and it can only achieved through cooperation and not confrontation.

Q.19) 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 कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

→ UNSC - UN Security Council is the only body of UN whose force is binding on parties and have power to enforce its decision

Issues with UNSC

• Undemocratic structure

{ Permanent five members have veto power and can stop enforcement of any order

{ Against principle of sovereign equality

{ Over representation of Europe (3/5) and no representation of Africa and Latin America

• More than 50 nations are yet to serve as members of UNSC

• Misuse of veto power for political gains

• The P5 difference → creating two new

blocks — Russia v/s USA-UK-France.
China

- Failure of UNSC in preventing war and ensuring peace. Eg - Ukraine crisis
- Increasing non-traditional Challenges
 - ↳ Climate change
 - ↳ Increase threat from non-state actors
 - ↳ Cybersecurity

Reforms in UNSC

- ↳ Reforms are necessary to ensure a new, inclusive and democratic world order.
- Increase member (permanent) of UNSC
- Eliminate of veto power
- Increase membership from global South to bridge gap b/w the two - US & Global North
- Reforms - C19 - India, Japan, Brazil, South Africa - urge for UNSC permanent membership.
- C177 - continuous appeal for UNSC reforms

India - NORMS strategic during G20
New Orientation for reform Multilateral system

- ↳ Recognize rights of Global South
- ↳ Respect sovereign equality
- ↳ Reform Institutional
- ↳ Recognize CBPR - common but differentiated responsibilities.

- A reformed UNSC is needed to create a more inclusive, just and pragmatic world order and ensure justice to all nations.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.20) Presidency of G20 is but a reflection of India's quest for a more just and polycentric world order, where the voice of the global south is mainstreamed not muzzled. Elucidate.
(15 marks, 250 words)

G20 की अध्यक्षता एक अधिक न्यायपूर्ण और बहुकेंद्रित विश्व व्यवस्था के लिए भारत की खोज का प्रतिबिंब है, जहां विश्वव्यापी दक्षिण की आवाज को मुख्यधारा में रखा जाए, दबाया न जाए। स्पष्ट कीजिए।
(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

G20 is a informal advisory group mainly focuses on economic reforms. India held the G20-2023 summit/Presidency.

• India started a voice of Global South Summit to ensure mainstreaming of the Global South.

• Focus on NORMS - New Orientation on reformed Multilateral Institution system including UN, UNSC, World Bank etc

• focus on sovereign Equality

• Highlighted causes of Global South

↳ Climate Change

↳ Food security - Malnutrition

↳ Urban dev - G20

• Reflect spirit of common brotherhood between Global North and South —

One family, One world, One future.
 • Promote 4R Approach to highlight cause of Global South

(4R) — Respect the sovereignty and equality of national in Global South

Recognize common but differentiated responsibility

Reform multilateral Organisation

Review - present structure to ensure equity and equality

• Ensure Climate Justice and acceptance of responsibility

↳ Support Loss and damage fund
 ↳ LIFE - life style for Environment
 ↳ Tech and fund transfer.

Issues

↳ Lack of acceptability of India as leader of Global South.

• less successful previous mechanism
NAM, G77

• Internal differences b/w Global South
↳ Boundary issue, terrorism

• Hegemony of Global North in finances.

Despite these issues the India ethos of
Vasudhaiva Kutumbam and equality
ensures that India can act as a Global
South leader and represent the suppressed
voices towards inclusion and justice.

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1 *Is I am fulfilling demand?*
- 2 *What are specific area to focus upon?*
- 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		

* Subject to change without prior notice.