| TEST CODE | 6 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | | FIAS – MGP 2023 – Cohort 13 Alt – Sectional Test #2 |

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Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन.

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MUTHUARASI·M		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910130483	Medium/माध्यम	English ☑ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	Online	Date/दिनांक	2।08।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

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1		
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Total/कुल अंक	250	

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता का विवेक :

Total Marks/कुल अंक :

*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 कर्त्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्त्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

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।

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Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
2.00PM	5.00PM

| Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि : | Online/ऑनलाइन ☑ |
| | Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐ |

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ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :

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EXAMINER'S REMARKS
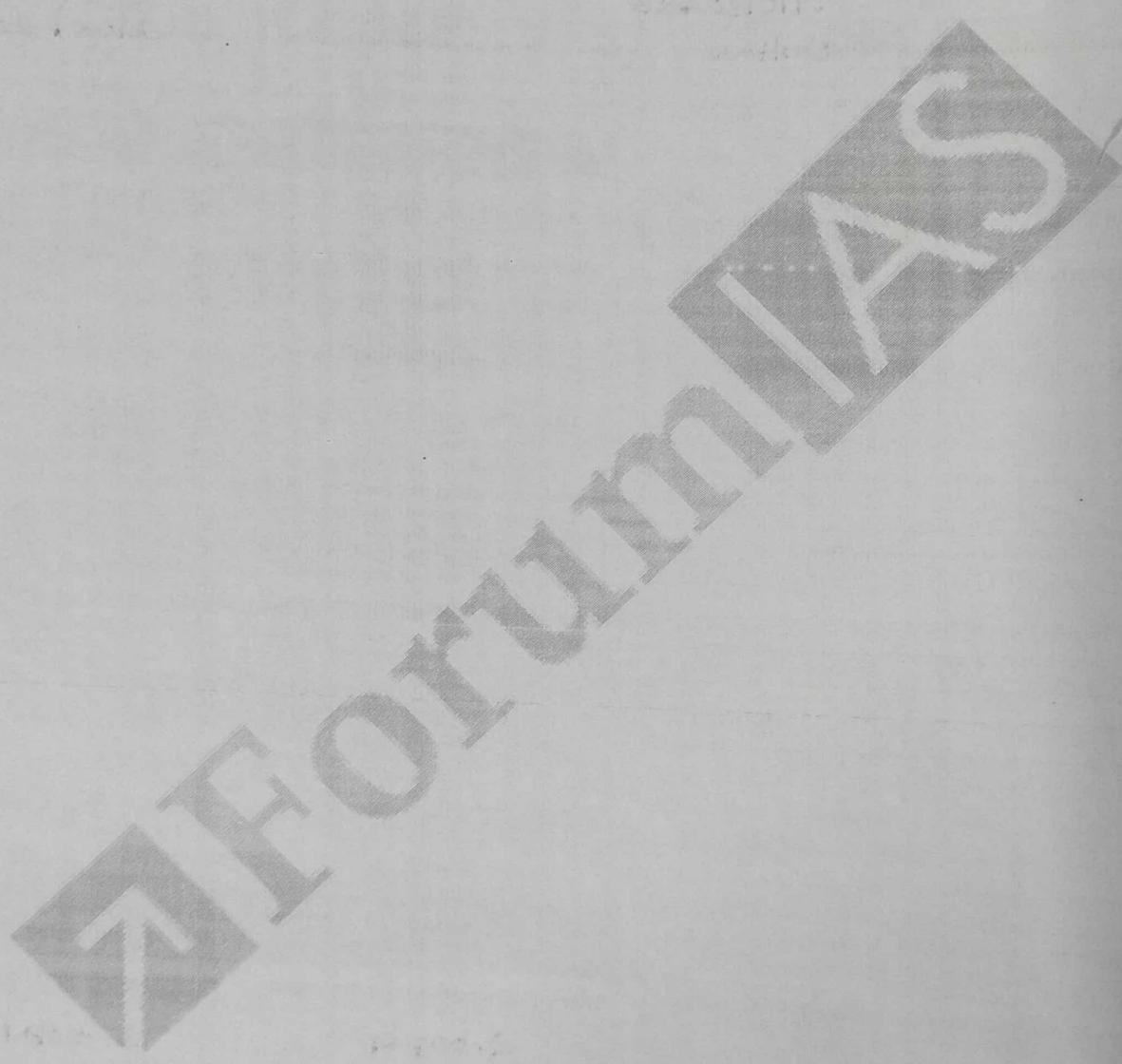
CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

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) 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)

<u>Self Help group</u> — 'People coming together For a common cause'. In Words of Honourable PM

> "SHG Should be tranjormed into National-Helpgroup"

This emphasis role played by SHG in Nation's development

| Role of SHG in Women led development |

↓   ↓   ↓

Power Within   Power to   Power with

| Power within | → @ Individual level ⊣ | Women Empowerment |

① <u>Human development</u> — By Better access to skill — education and health opportunities (eg) MMR decreased From 132 to 97/100000 (2019 Report)

② <u>Innovation and entrepreneurship</u> — 'Jok seeker to <u>Jobmaker'</u> (moving out from traditional roles to economic participation)

| Power to | ⟹ By Political and economic participation.

① Women Representation has increased leading to Women Centric policy making [eg] SHG Amplify Voice of Women as Stakeholder — "<u>Gender Budgetting</u>"

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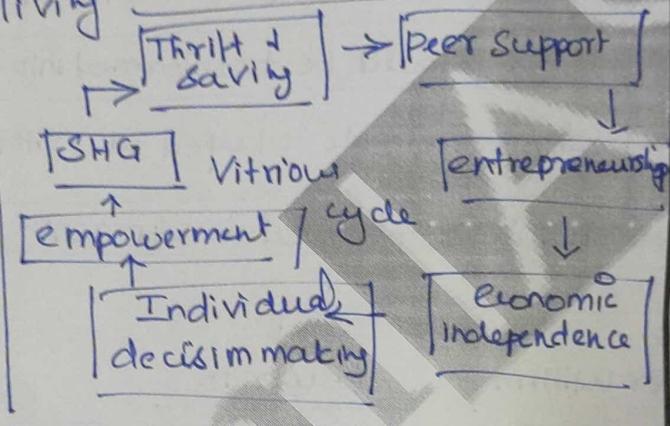in this Area /
पर कुछ न लिखें

② economic participation and Reduced dependency ←

Better opportunities (Individual decision making)

[Power with] → Inclusive development → Poverty reduction

and Better standards of living

[Case study] - 'Kudumshree'
Kerala based SHG —
Started as Mere small
group to now working
with PRI institutions +
expanded Footprint —

[Thrift & Saving] → [Peer Support]

[SHG] Vitrious cycle   [entrepreneurship]

[empowerment]   ↓

[Individual decision making]   [Economic independence]

Pulled out about 20 lakh women From Poverty

Social Barriers
① PattParchal Mindset - Not much Support to Women

② Gender role Burden - Women on Average Spend 8hours on Household chores

(Challenges:SHG Not Much effective in women development)

↓
Market Barriers
① Poor Access to market (goods made By SHG)
② Substandard Quality

Institutional Barriers
① Delitism ↓
Role of dominant Caste with in SHG

② No Frequent meeting

③ Financial Constraints
↳ ↓ loan

[SHG] Should Follow 'Panchsutra' Policy to

effectively and Sustainably contribute For Nation-Building

Feedback
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AWIS	
CD & VA	
S & F	
P & R	

Please put tick
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table.
Here G is Good,
is Average and P
Poor.

TOTAL MARKS

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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)

Disabled people constitutes around 2crore in India (2011 census). Disability often considered as physical inability marginalising mentally disordered persons.

┌───┐
│ How Narrow understanding leads to marginalisation │
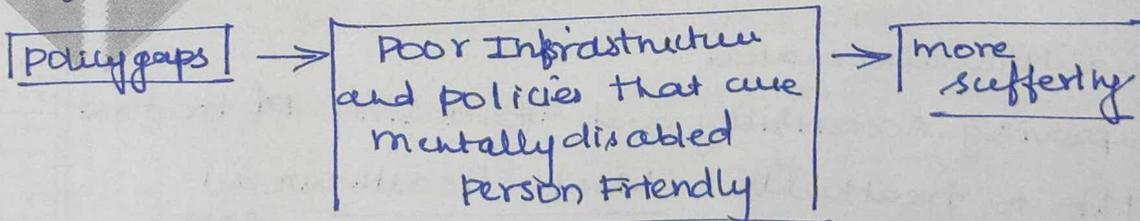└───┘

① @ **Family level** — left without much care and leading to 'victimisation' and 'stigmatisation' of mentally disordered persons ② Alcoholism not considered as mental Illness → depriving treatment → more suffering

② ┌────────────────────────────────┐
   │ Non - Inclusive governance systems │
   └────────────────────────────────┘

▷ No proper data and understanding of mental disorders (data gaps and policy gaps)

▷ Insensitive government functionaries towards their needs

③ Criminalisation of act of Begging — But mostly they are people left without care due to mental illness

┌──────────┐   ┌────────────────────────┐   ┌──────────┐
│Policy gaps│ → │ Poor Infrastructure   │ → │ more   │
└──────────┘   │ and policies that are   │   │ suffering │
                 │ mentally disabled   │   └──────────┘
                 │ Person Friendly   │
                 └────────────────────────┘

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③ Economic dependency and poorly Funded and Institutionalised disabled Friendly Homes due to (Narrow understanding)

④ emphasis of Individualism → dysfunctional family leading to Anomie and law and order and suicide issue effect of Urbanisation and globalisation on children)

⑤ No Institutional policy convergence to tackle mental Illness

ⓐ During COVID — mental Stress due to lockdown was Higher "Silent pandemic"

Thus poor understanding leads to marginalisation

|Way Forward| — ① data driven policy making [NIMHANS] (Karnataka Based) Institute Studying mental illness to survey and provide holistic understanding of disability)

② Awareness Creation to citizen and government Functionaries

③ creation of Homes and regulating private Homes for Quality maintenance.

④ Improving Accessibility and Affordability of treatment (Right to treatment — Mental Healthcare act 2017)

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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 डिजिटाइज करने में इसके महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Ayushman Bharat digital Mission (ABDM)

Integrate health care providers, health care data and citizen For seemless accessibility towards Quality health care.
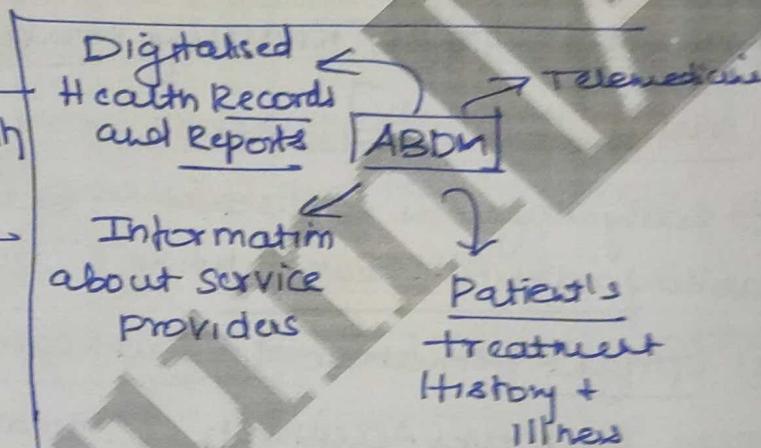
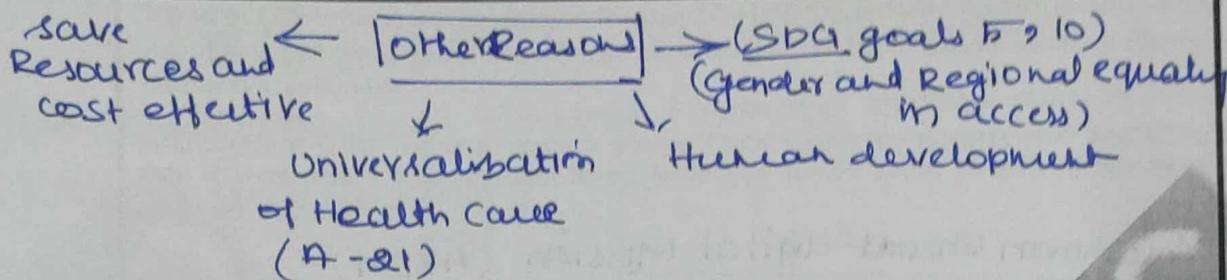**Need For Interoperability in Health care**

① duplication of test – By various Health care providers
⤷ Increased cost – Reducing Affordability

② Shortage of doctors ⟶ less than WHO standard 1:1000 Vs India - 1:1436

③ Telemedicine – To make Quality health services in Remote areas as tertiary health care is Concentrated in Urban Areas [Inverted health care Institutions ⟶ Primary Health centre centres]

④ In Sync with Digital India mission and Benefiting citizen By accessing Health records any where – Improving operatability between Hospitals]

Diagram: ABDM — Digitalised Health Records and Reports ← ABDM → Telemedicine; Information about Service Providers; Patient's treatment History + Illness

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save Resources and cost effective ← |Other Reasons| → (SDG goals 5 ? 10) (Gender and Regional equality in access)

↓ Universalisation of Health care (A-21)

↓ Human development

|ABDM| + its Significance :-

① Improving availability of Healthcare opportunities at affordable rate - [Reducing travel charges and three visiting Hospitals]

② early diagnosis of disease - Reduced DALY [disability adjusted year of living]

③ upright structure of Healthcare Institutions - as ABDM Improves Accessibility of Primary health centres.

④ Unified Record - leading to efficiency + effective Service delivery

⑤ Address manpower shortages in Healthcare especially in rural Areas

⑥ Improve affordability to poor in accessing expert consultation - [Reduced social spending Bypoor (out of pocket expenditure] - + Poverty Incidence.

Thus |ABDM| act as stepping stone towards "Health services For all" in achieving goal ③ in Sustainable development goals.

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Q.4) Asses 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 in civilservices was emphasized

By IInd ARC Report in High level post part of civil services reform and same was rolled out in 2018.

Relevance of lateralentry :- Effective - efficient - People oriented

[Effective] - ① TO bring 'Professionalism' in technical Services [in Highly globalised and techhical world civil servant cannot afford to be "generalist"]

② FOR Informed Policy making and Implementation of Public policies.

③ TO Bring in corporate work culture - That is competitive vs complacent nature of Hierarchial Bureaucracy [Rank Based promotion — Poor merit in civil service]

[Efficient] ④ Specialist in High post leads to cost effectiveness [Better planning + execution]

⑤ By adoption of new Innovation and technologies Improves labour and work efficiency at departmental level. [corporate Workculture]

⑥ TO Bring in world Best practices
↳④ technical nature of Data Protection Bill needs Specialist

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(6) Recent notification By government Invited People From Private Institutions of global presence]

(7) TO Reform Institution with new Ideas.

|People oriented| → (F) Responsive to needs of people

(9) Accountability and Improve Quality of service delivery [good governance]

Challenges in lateral entry
→ undermines Role of UPSC - A constitutional Body
→ doesnot Secures Merit system in appointment (Favouritism)
↳ Political Interference and partiality (+ Independence of [CivilServices]

|Way Forward| — lateral entry can be permitted to Few top level post — But should be done by Proper assessment By UPSC in transparent manner

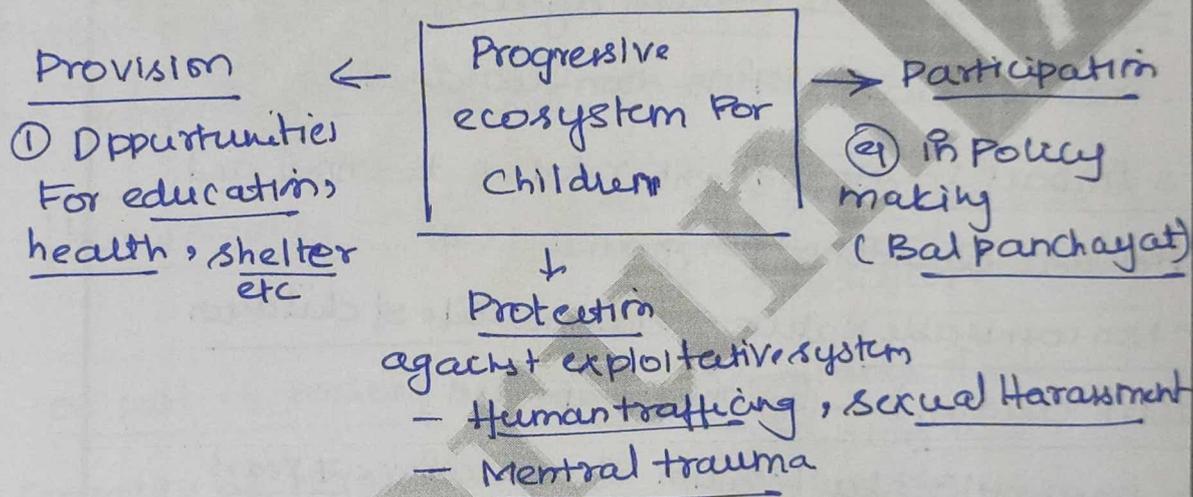II) Hota committee Recommendation
↳ proper mid career Review to Improve efficiency and merit Based promotion rather Rank based
↳ Separating civil services to (12) domains
d mid career learning courses [TO Improvise expertise]

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TOTAL
MARKS

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)

Idea of Welfare goverment endorsed under Article 38 of Directive principles. It also gives special emphasis For progressive ecosystem For children's development under Article 39, — For healthy development of children

Provision ← | Progressive ecosystem For Children | → Participation

① Opportunities For education, health, shelter etc

↓
Protection
against exploitative system
— Human trafficking, sexual Harassment
— Mental trauma

② in Policy making (Bal panchayat)

Jeuvenile Justice Amendment act — Child development

① Wrt adoption and child care homes.

— Regulation of child care homes and its registration

— Maintenance of Quality standards and aspects of Frequent inspection

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② [Adoption] — adoption of Children From only Registered Homes. and Should be Registered with CARA online portal

— Certificate of adoption can be certified by district magistrate (Providing safe Home For children By Faster approval]

③ Wrt Crimes and Penalities :-

- Defining Heinous crimes against children

— making Few Provisions non-cognisable.

Its Impact :- Amendment related to crimes and penalities are Questioned on ground that

↳ Non cognisable nature endangers life of children Crime (against children) — (eg) Unnao rape case

↳ Unscientific classification of case above 7 Years as Heinous crime.

↳ Wrt adoption — certification by DM may lead to delay due to ✓overburdened nature ✓DM lacks specialisation etc.

Since Children Forms Future. of India, their needs, rights and oppurtunities should not be compromised. Thus with proper consultation grievance of foresaid act should be addressed.

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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)

SC in Navtej Singh Jauhar case decriminalised A-377 of IPC. It doesnot lead to legal recognition of Homosexuality denying their oppurtunities and development. Recent ongoing debate b/w SC and central government on Homosexuality underlines non-acceptance by majority.

Homosexuality SC Judgement -halfdone — lack of socio-political sensitisation

on part of society :- ① Non-acceptance of Homo-sexuality as Norm leading to victimisation and stigmatisation → Mental trauma (@Family level) → denial of Identity (Identity crisis)

② denial of Basic neccessities — Housing, health Care etc eg) Spouse of Homosexual couple cannot sign during medical emergency

③ denial of government welfare schemes — eg) denying smart ration card and Public distribution system.

④ No Inheritance rights and other marriage rights.

on Part of Political level.

① Non Recognition of issue by government.

↳ as government replied marriage as tradition between man and women and Homosexuality refutes sanctity of marriage

② Lack of legal Recognition of Homo-sexual marriages

↳ creating legal Vaccuum —denial of adoption, surrogacy and other rights under legal framework.

③ Absence of protection —No separate law/policy to protect rights of Homosexual.

Way Forward —① government should Recognise their rights by providing legal recognition under Special marriages act (1954)

② Stringent protection measures against violation of Individual's rights and privacy (Article 21)

③ Strengthening oppurtunities — By Framing Inclusive policies by proper Representation and stakeholder consultation

④ Forming separate commission like NCBC to protect their rights.

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)

मौजूदा यूक्रेन संकट में भारत का 'संतुलनकारी व्यवहार' केवल आवश्यकताओं के बजाय परिपक्व रणनीतिक सोच से पैदा हुआ है। व्याख्या कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

In words of experts,

"Balancing is diplomatic success" – In the ongoing Russia –Ukraine crisis India Plays Balancing act rather 'Fishing in troubled waters'.

Role of India – Balancing act :-

① Abstain From Voting in UN – Asking For Peaceful and Bilateral resolution of Issues without Intervention by West countries.

② 'Supplying aid rather supplying Arm' – NATO countries eq Germany were sending arm Whereas India sent 90 tonnes of Humanitarian Aid (Protection of right) Vs Band wagoning By other countries

③ Calling For 'mediation' role – rather Pushing America's Interest like what other countries do.

↳ eq America No longer play wars, it watches war to reap own benefits

④ India's unwavering support to 'Territorial Integrity' – Westphalian notion (Voice For Ukraine)

⑤ Not playing role of Hardpower e.g India was against unilateral economic sanction as it leads to more damage on global south.

⑥ India Bought oil From Russia @ subsidised price — which stabilised global oil price [Indirectly benefiting european countries]

⑦ Unwavering support toward Foodsecurity and rights protection e.g Turkey and India role in Blacksea grain Phitiative.

Yet India was CRITICIZED For

① Not voicing against war and said to be 'sitting on Fence'.

② Unintentionally lead to oil laundering — circumventing economic sanctions.

③ India's passive role leading to strong Russia-china nexus.

"This is not era of war" — Though India's diplomacy was a success as it maintains cordial relation with both Ukraine and Russia, It should play active role to prevent Frozen War"—without permanent peace

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)

<u>Non - Aligned movement</u> — Means Romantic neutrality away from cold war blocks to protect countries sovereignity. '<u>Optimistic</u> Non-Alignment" was the spirit of Post -Independence foreignpolicy, (1947) which also transformed into now "<u>energetic diplomacy</u>"

(2014 onwards)

| India's Foreign policy — <u>Not completely guided</u> By NAM |

① '<u>Multi alignment with all</u>' — Strategic autonomy and to Seize oppurtunities whereever possible (eg) Buying <u>THAAD from USA</u>, <u>S400 From Russia</u>)

② Deeper engagement — in all spheres.

④ India signed ④ defence security agreement with USA along with economic integration (<u>USA one of largest trading partner</u>)

③ Forming <u>minilateral group</u> —
   — <u>QUAD</u>, <u>I2U2</u> etc [energetic role to Find common ground in shared concerns]

④ as global "<u>Narrative Partner</u>"
   ↳ (eg) <u>UN</u> convention against terrorism.

(5) Institutional Building (eg) CDRI and International Solar alliance

(6) Amplying concerns of developing countries in global Forum (eg) UNFCCC |COP| - Panchamirth.

(7) 'Aid diplomacy' → giving Line of credit to Poor developing countries (eg) 500 mn loan to Pacific Island countries

However continuity of NAM Ideas in Foreign Policy can be found in

① 3rd World Solidarity — "Voice of global south" — India's role

② Westphalian notion of territorial integrity

"This is not era For war" — PM MODI against Russia – Ukraine war

③ Idea of Sovereignity — against outside Interventions (eg) India's call For Regulating data

There is continuity and change in every Foreign policy. Thus core value/Ideas of NAM Still Intact along with changes to meet current day Challenges is Found is India's current Foreign Policy.

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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 भू–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)

India - France shares Historical ties by Freedom struggle movement and Unwavered support For "liberty, equality and Fraternity" - Thus Built upon common democratic values and strategic autonomy.

| India - France ties | - exude promise of

① **Stability** - "Rule Based Order"

political stability:-

▷ democratic countries Voicing against authoritanism via

② against sudan crisis

▷ Protection of Human rights.

Economic stability

▷ Supply chain resilience (Friend shority)

▷ against Unilateral sanction & protectionism

▷ energy security_ France-India (International Solar Alliance)

Current Geopolitical flux and Uncertainty

— China's expansionism and Assertiveness (9 dashline)

— America's protectonism

— Europe war (Russia - Ukraine)

— State sponsored terrorism (Afganistan)

— Military coup and Non-traditional threats

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② growth → By vibrant trade and investment ties
(₴) maintaining global supply chain
and China + One policy

↳ Reducing exchange rate volatility and
Promoting de-dollarisation via (Rupee) (Rupee-Franc)
arrangement and adoption of UPI in France

↳ Human development ↑education and Health
oppurtunities (Indian Universities tie up with French universities)
and Relaxation of Visa regime for Indian students

③ Security ▷ Free and open Indopacific
France oversees terrioritics in Reunion island and
India's centrality in Indian ocean (complementary)

▷ Securing Sea lanes of communication

▷ Countering terrorism emanating from
governed spaces (France supported India's role in
designating Abdul Rehman makki) as terrorist.

Thus France-India relation holds
Key for global stability and also it Helps India
to secure Seat in UNSC council to further
expand voice of global-south

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

'Knowledge diplomacy' — sharing talent pool from knowledge rich countries. India is exceptionalism in demography — in ageing world provides opportunity For knowledge diplomacy.

"When world is ageing, World needs India"

Knowledge diplomacy its potential {
(i) → Sharing Digital knowledge library
(ii) → Student/export labour etc.
}

① **Remittances** —

(i) Social Remittance — Diaspora Brings India's culture abroad.

(eg) 'Little India' in Australia, International Yoga day and setting up yoga centres in Saudi Arabia → source of Soft power diplomacy.

▷ Religious diplomacy — (eg) Buddhist circuit and Asean countries where there is 6 million Indian.

Economic Remittance

(ii) — Bring back Foreign currency —
India Highest Remittance Receiving County in World ($ 111 bn in 2022)

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— export of labour to labor poor countries (eg)
Russia Fareast Region

— Role in investment (eg) Lulu group.

③ Diaspora holding key Political Position and
Improved ties (eg) Role of Indian diaspora in signing
US - India civil nuclear deal → Mahendra chaudry Fiji PM
(PIO)

④ Innovation diffusion back to India and
technological Improvement

⑤ Better oppurtunities For Indian Youth.

(eg) Migration and mobility agreement with Australia —
Better Access to world class education

① Mostly labour
class migrate often
without much power

③ Fiji - PIO landless
labourers

| Challenges in Knowledge diplomacy |

② Anti National
narrative
⑨ Khalistan movement
(Canada)

③ Permanent
Brain drain
↳ Around 3,0000
gave up India's
citizenship

⑤ Labour right
Violation
(New challenge)

④ Soft power
diplomacy has
own
limitation
(only For
Short period)

Diaspora as part of knowledge diplomacy
should act as 'Living bridge' to Further India's
national Interest abroad.

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)

With the arrival of digital revolution, technologies become Part of governance tools in delivering welfare programmes For citizens.

| Impact of Data revolution and Smartphone Usage — Its advantages |

① 5/6 citizen in India is connected to Internet and smartphone penetration is about 71% (2023)
(World largest Smartphone user — India)

② Teledensity has improved in India at |84 8 %| (Economic survey) 2023

| Advantages | - data + smartphone

① Availability — even in rural & Remote areas

② Affordability — low-cost, [Per gb cost of data reduced in India]

③ Accessibility — by all age group

④ Cost effective — service delivery

⑤ Reduces corruption and leakages By middleman in service delivery.

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⑥ delivering to most needy [Targeted Service delivery]

⑦ good governance ⟶ Responsive
⟶ Transparent } To citizen
⟶ Accountable

⑧ participative nature of digital governance (Two way communication)

⑨ Wrt Institutions ⟶ Real time data
⟶ Tracking online certificate
⟶ address manpower shortages
⟶ Automation and speedy delivery (Reduces long queues in government offices)
⟶ Improves Quality - By Feedback data and address grievances.

Use of digital tools in Welfare programmes.

① Government - Citizen model — ∞ citizen can directly engage with government wrt service delivery

eg Ice dash — Custome delivery
Recent Birth Registration act - one stop service
⟶ minimising multiplicity of documents & duplication [Streamlining Service delivery]

② In aspect of Implementation - For targeted delivery - (JAM trinity - Financial Inclusion

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Jan dhan account For BPL Families to claim LPG subsidy

③ Increasing oppurtunties in Remote areas. eg Tele education, Tele medicine
SWAYAM - education NEP 2020
National digital health Mission

④ | Government - governmentment model |

— edistrict programme - e panchayat programme
adoption of digital technology

⑤ | Judiciary | For Access and effective justice delivery

↳ 'e-courts' mission mode project

↳ 'Faster system - e-bail order to Jail

⑥ | employment | + skill training

↳ digital training By Kaushal Vikas kendra

↳ e - platform For Small and medium entreprises goods & services

Thus digital revolution due to inherent advantages Become tool For delivering Welfare schemes. Yet digital divide, digital literacy aspect has to be addressed For inclusive - service delivery.

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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)

India ranked [107] in global Hunger Index 2022

— Ranked even below our neighbours like Srilanka

portrays poor public health indicators:

Reason For poor public health

— Beyond Recognition as Fundamental right

| Supply side problems |

Institutional problems

↳ Inverted public health Infrastructure
↳ Under performance of Primary health care centres
↳ No separation between curative and preventive care and treatment.
↳ Narrowed perception of Health [underdevelopment of mental health care centres]

Infrastructural problems
↳ Regional disparity [Health services concentrated in urban areas]

Rank: 94, 107

2020 2022
Year
India's global ranking
— GHI

Tertiary
Secondary
PHC

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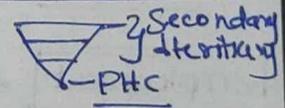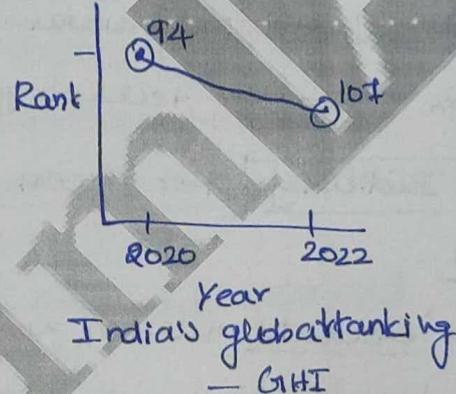
↳ Availability of Bed and other infrastructure

② Shortage of Bed during covid.

|Manpower Shortage|

↳ Understaffed public Hospitals. Current doctor availability 1:1456 as against WHO Standard 1:1000

↳ Shortages even Higher in rural area.

|Demand side|

Accessibility
- with ease

Affordability
- Higher cost and out of Pocket expenditure

Availability
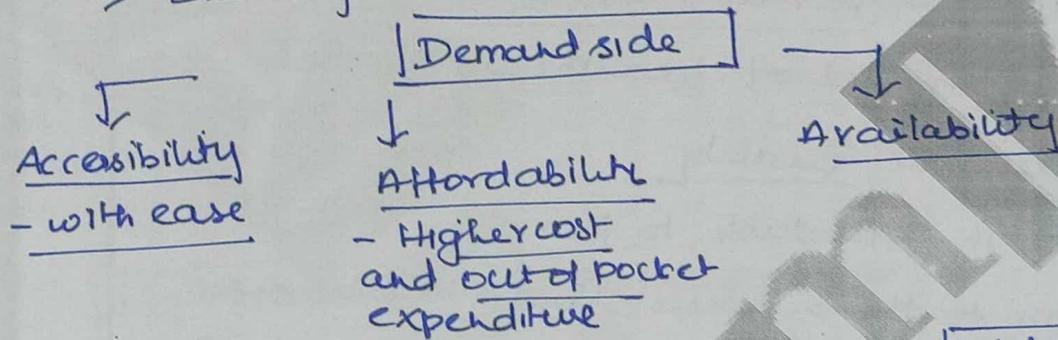
↳ poor Public health spending Just |1.6 %| of GDP (makes Health services Inaccessible to needy].

|Statutory Framework — Not Panacea to present Ills|

Legal Recognition of 'Right to health' alone cannot ameliorate the situation. Focus should be on

① Infrastructural development and filling gaps in Institutions By cooperation between Centre and state as (Health - State list)

② Wrt Vacancy and Health education — Medical colleges should be properly regulated for Quality training.

③ encouraging health staff with incentives to work in rural areas

④ Specialised approach towards Preventive care and gender-Inclusive health care availability

④ hirt Reproductive health Facilities

⑤ Regulation of private Hospitals

- for cap on cost of health care services

- To maintain Quality

↳ to make it affordable to poor.

In addition to this, Focus should be also on Health -
✓ Insurance penetration and adoption of

Telemedicine + digital technologies [Ayushman bharat digital mission]

For door step delivery of Health services.

Since, Health of Population is vital for India to reap demographic dividend to become "developed country by 2047" - In addition to legal recognition of right to health - Structural issues in health sector should also be addressed.

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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)

With coming of COVID pandemic adoption of digital technology got major push due to social distancing and lockdown. Though digital interventions in education is progressive step it has its own limitation.

| Digital education - Progressive step |

① To overcome Institutional challenges :-

↳ Better pupil : teacher ratio.

↳ making education accessible even to remotest village eg during pandemic students from manipur actively enrolled in digital learning.

② address Infrastructural needs and cost effective :-

↳ Investment on education is comparatively cost effective - as only investment is electronic device and internet.

↳ For customised learning experience as per needs of children (ie) those with special needs.

③ wrt Pedagogy –
↳ digital intervention used to prepare Teaching material |eg through Videos, puzzles etc
  ↳ For teacher training onsite eg Swayam portal necessary For Quality maintenance

④ effect on children:
  ↳ Reduces Gross enrollment ratio — as digital education may improves outcome and engaged children actively in learning process
  ↳ improves girl education — as they can avail course online · often girls dropout at school level due to safety consideration

| Digital education – limitation |

① Reinforces social divide :–
    – only (29%) of women uses internet regularly. This exclude those who are already marginalised. – (digital divide)
    – Poverty and affordability :– of electronic devices especially to poorer section may increase dropout rate – as Poor people send children to school because of midday meal . In addition economic burden will lead to increased child labour.

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② High cost of data and low speed and High latency affect digital education.

③ on part of teacher :
— most teachers are without proper training to digitally educate students

④ on part of children :
— may loss Focus due to interventions like videogames, youtube videos — leading to |poor| educational outcome

— school is a place where student learn to 'share and care' - digital education cannot teach such life lessons.

⑤ on part of Parents :
— only 77% of Indian population are literate. Digital education may burden parents due to lack of digital literacy and also difficult to oversee child activity.

Thus Focus should be on 'Hybrid' learning as expressed in New education policy 2020 For better outcome and to reform education Infrastructure

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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 अनूठी विशेषताओं और शक्तियां उन्हें शासन और विकास प्रक्रिया में एक दूसरे की पूरक बनाती है। टिप्पणी करें। गैर सरकारी संगठनों के प्रभावी और प्रगतिशील विनियमन की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Non governmental organisation — people coming together ~~together~~ for a common cause to meets their ends.

NGO is 3rd important component of governance structure

┌─────────────────────────┐
│ Unique attributes and   │
│ strength of NGO   │
└─────────────────────────┘

Civil societies (NGO) — Government — Market
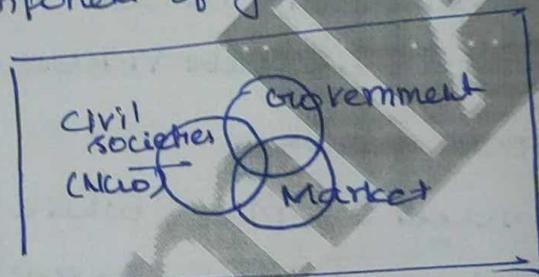
① Voluntary organisation (Strong social network)

② Works with democratic principles (one vote - one value)

③ works in areas of community development and capacity building measures.
[creating social capital]

④ Assisting government in service delivery as they enjoy cordial relation with community

⑤ Narrative partner and work in area where government reluctant to work.

㉄ LGBTQ+ rights.

⑥ Peer controlled and spirit of social service.

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| NGO – government | – Complimentary role :-

① NGO's role as |advocator| – advocating rights of citizen and their voice at policy making level By stakeholder consultation

⤷ (eg) with respect to Child rights – NGO are consulted

② |Service delivery| – of essential goods and services effectively and efficiently. eg during covid – Vaccine hesitency |NGO| Persuaded people to take vaccines

③ |agitator| – To prevent misuse and put forth rights of most marginalised section

④ Nay Foundation + LGBTQ+ Rights

④ |Watchdog| – Brings in 'Fiscal Prudence and Propriety' in government spending eg social audit By NGO

⑤ Public education and mobiliser role – eg NGO campaigned in karnataka in 2023 election For informed decision-making

Thus |NGO| play complementary role in governance and development process ⤷ collective Bargaining
⤷ sustainable development   ⤷ ensuring
(ie) environment –   opportunities
   Friendly.   ⤷ capacity Building
                                   ⤷ service delivery.

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Non-complimentary role of NGO :-

ⓔ Greenpeace → Fueling Protest against Kudantakulam Project → [NGO] Reason For 2-3% ↓ in GDP

This Requires |Progressive Regulation| For NGO

Because

▷ To encourage culture of People managing own affairs themselves (Through NGO)

▷ To derail [NGO] used For round tripping Black money

▷ To make NGO responsible and responsive to its members (democratic nature away from elitism)

▷ To Free it From Western influence + Role of donars (Regulating Funding)

ⓔ Foreign Funding to India NGO For their own benefits

▷ For |Not| Punishing morally good NGO

ⓔ Recently government cancelled 19000, NGO registration. Thus Wrong act by Few NGO shouldNot Punish all

Thus 'National Policy on Voluntary sector' (2007) should be amended to meet needs of NGO and effectively manage it by setting National accreditin agency.'

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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 कहाँ 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 (FRA)2006 and PESA act (1996) was enacted For welfare of scheduled tribes and other Forest delivers By Providing economic security and political participation.

|Positive attainment of desired objectives|

|FRA act| ① providing individual rights and community rights Over Forest land

② Income security by access to minor Forest produce and marketing it — For income — to come Out of Poverty (Undoing "Historical Injustice of denial")

③ Oppurtunities For development : —

↳ By providing health and educational Facilities near Forest village

↳ connectivity needs (linear project development)

|PESA act| — extending |PRI| to 5th schedule Areas.

④ Formation of Gramsabha & devolution of Power to identify Beneficiaries.

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⑤ managing rights over minor water bodies and their approval For mining minor minerals

⑥ grass democracy For Bottom to top policymaking and Inclusiveness in political Participation

| Problems with FRA and PESA |

① Absence of documents and denial of Benefits

↳ Nearly |15000| claims Were cancelled in 2022 due to absence of documents under FRA act.

② |Bureaucratisation| – Role of Forest officers

  ↳ Not devolving Power to gramsabha
  ↳ Insensitive towards their needs and Bureaucratic apathy

㉒ Under Only Few States like chattisgarh devolved community resource right under FRA

③ Development led displacement. According to World bank after war, development led displacement is |second| Factor in people movement

  |eg→ Panna – (Ken – Betwa link project led
         Area.   displacement

④ |Difficult| For them to market Minor Forest Produce (Reduced Income security)

⑤ |PRI| dependant on government for Fund and Functionaries

⑥ Vested-Interest and land grabbing By powerful groups (Ineffective role of gramsabha - Inclusion + exclusion errors.)

|Way Forward| ① kerala model — providing document to tribals in Wayanad area — This Reduces exclusion problems.

② effective Functioning of PRI : By devolving Power, Functions and Fund to grass root level
— Sensitisation of Bureaucracy.

③ FRA - Income security:
TRIFED initiative creating Forward and Backward For minor Forest goods to improve market access + sustainable-income

④ Minimising development led displacement and even if displaced proper compensation should be provided.

|Respecting| and |Following| "tribal panchasheel" doctrine — is the need of the Hour.

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)

| COVID19 | pandemic has roughly pushed around 80 million people worldwide. of which |1/3rd| are from India - World Bank report.

| Prior to Pandemic - existing issues |

- |Poverty| estimated around |21%| of India's population.

— High Inequality with about |5%| of India's population controlling |60%| of India's Wealth

— |Hunger issues| ⊕ (59% of Adolescent girls Anaemic)

  ↳ Malnutrition and Hidden Hunger

  ↳ Morbidity was also Higher

| Role of Pandemic - its exacerbation |

① With respect to |Poverty| + |Hunger|

β) Informal nature of economy - effect of ③ months long lockdown leading to job loss and contraction of gdp.

  ↳ Income loss — more Vulnerable to Income Shocks

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(ii) ↳ Unfavourably affecting most Vulnerable sections (eg) Flight of migrant workers amid pandemic

(iii) ↳ Health morbidity and High Health care spending

⟶ (eg) Out of pocket expenditure and Incidence of poverty
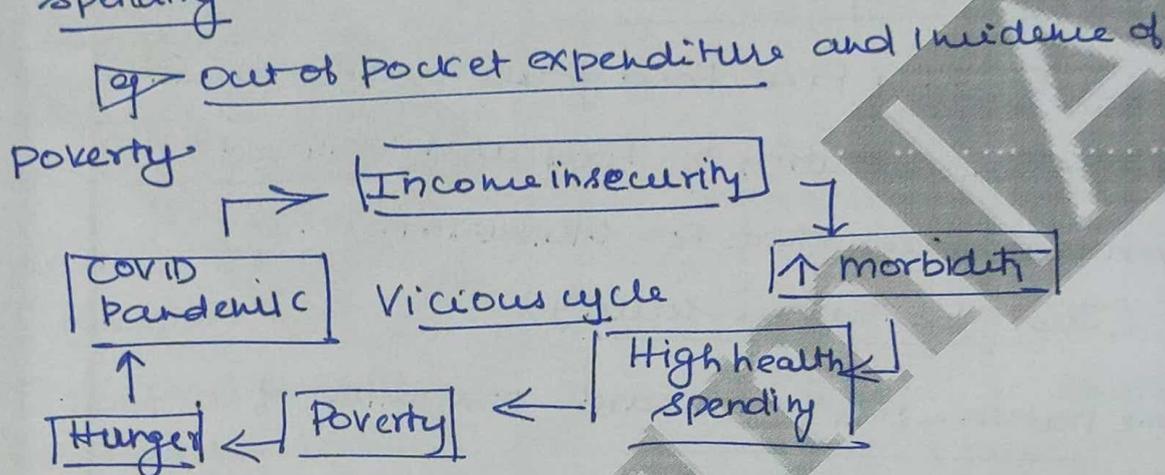
(IV) ↳ concentration of wealth — Increased Inequality according to Oxfam report, TOP ⑩ Wealthiest people Wealth multiplied 10 times

(V) Inequal Impact on dependent section especially children, Women and senior citizen.

(eg) Instances where women (senior) citizen was abandoned in streets.

(VI) Poor accessibility to Basic necessities — of Food compounded by reduced affordability due to Health spending.

Thus covid pandemic has undone two decades of success wrt poverty

| Government measures during pandemic |

① PM Garib kalyan ann yojana

  ↳ Providing Free Food grains to BPL Families

② Increased allocation to Food and MGNREGA

  ↳ even claim was there For MGNREGA in urban areas (Job and Phome security)

③ one nation - one ration card - portability of benefit to migrant workers

④ Increase Health care spending and support

To attain goal ① and goal ② under Sustainable development goals (zero Hunger and zero poverty) - 'Inclusiveness and 'Human development' is must to Further insure against Future shocks like pandemic .

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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)

In words of Experts > greatest challenge For India is being "Boxed up" in SouthAsia. with ongoing crisis in India's neighbourhood further escalates the issue.

Instability in India's Neighbourhood

① Pakistan — Poly crisis
 i) political Instability (Intermittent military rule)
 ii) Popular opposition against government and military
 iii) Inflation + Economic crisis
 iv) climate change + disaster
   Flooding + Hindukush earth Quake
 v) Bad taliban —
   Recent Bombing in pakistan

Issues in Neighbourhood.

(Map labels: Taliban led Afgan, Afganistan, Bhutan, Nepal, Pakistan, Poly crisis, India, Myanmar, Junta Regime, Srilanka → Economic Meltdown)
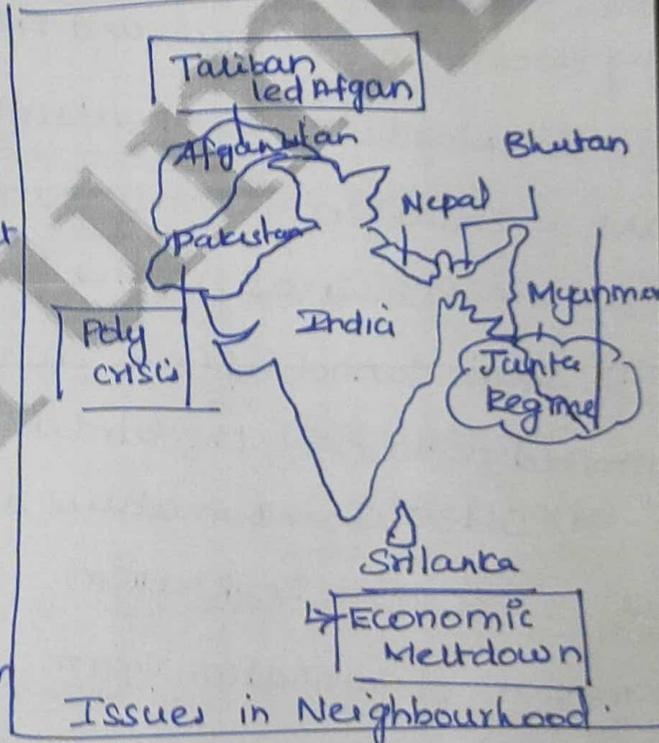
② Srilanka — Food Insecurity + economic meltdown

③ Nepal — 'cartographic aggression' — Kalapani territory + Madhesi issue + china dependency

④ Bhutan — Doklam stand off. ⑤ Afgan — Taliban take over

⑥ Myanmar — Junta group → crisis

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combined instability leading to displacement
and Humanitariancrisis Not aggering India Interest

| Instability and effect on India |

① displacement of Humanitarian crisis

(i) Breach of security — due to porous Borders
migrants infiltrating into India

   eg) Rohingyas — Fleed due to Persecution
Settling down in Jammu and delhi region

  ii) Ideologies of Radicalisation by illegal
migrant — endangers | Internal security |

   eg) Some Rohingyes are linked to ISIS group

  iii) India cannot afford due to poor Infrastructure
and limited resources (overburdered by migrant)
   ↳ India's Infrastructure already strelhed.

  iv) Son of soil + Regionalism — Migrant alter
demography of destination region

   eg) Assam — Bengali speaker now around 70%.
from earlier 30%. — leading to Relative deprivation
among inhabitants and Strengthens | regionalism |

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v) Spillover effect on India — For ⓖ —
Humanitarian issues in Srilanka may strengthen
LTTE group

(vi) Bad image For India — as it is the largest
democracy — turning Blind eye to neighbour issue —
Put India in bad image

(vii) Affects Bilateral Relation :— Between
Neighbourhood countries
   ⓔ⓰ Issue of illegal migrants b/w India —Bangladesh
and India–myanmer

(viii) Hide out in India — against Neighbours

[Way Forward] — ① India isrole — Gujral doctrine —
aiding Neighbours without Reciprocity :
② capacity building and Infrastructure development
③ Aid diplomacy —ⓔ⓰ $3bn to Srilanka By India
④ Bilateral settlement Wrt refugee Crisis
⑤ Proper Border management

   To Further Integrate South-Asia For
India's Interest, should Focus on 3U's [Rectification
Unresolved conflict , unsettled Borders and Untapped
opportunities .

Feedback
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#	Ⓖ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	

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Q.18) 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)

New cold war between USA and china For Political might/supremacy affects emerging global order. Thus world is leading towards to Poorer, weaker and smaller world"

① For economic supremacy
— Now china is the largest trading partner in world.
— dedollarisation vs yen - Internatisatim (analio)
— de-Amercanisatim + protectionism

New cold war USA vs China

② Military supremacy
— Arms, technology Race
— overseas Bases
— Pn vurtment + expenditure in military

③ Technological supremacy
— denial of technology to china (derisking) + encirclement
— Space rivalry
— Semiconductors Fabrication etc

New cold war effect on India's Interest

① China's Assertiveness — endangering Free and open Indo pacific affecting Rule based order

(eg) china's unilateral 9 dash line — But World's 80% of trade takes place via south china sea Affect India's Interest.

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② price voltality due to |Protectionism| and

Insulated Behaviour by China and USA ('deglobalisation)

↳ USA Banned around 600 Chinese companies

+ China Banned MICron - leading to global supply

chain disruption

|geweconomic| - Impact on India

✓ Imported Inflation (exchange rate fluctuation)

✓ Voltality in Foreign investment market -

Affecting India's GDP growth.

③ |geostrategic| Impact

↳ China expanding Its overseas Base.

④ China signed security agreement with Solomon Island

And USA 'S Base in Deoga garcia - Proximate to

India

↳ energy Insecurity - Djibouti (China overseas)

Base proximate to Redsea & Suez - affects India

trade and energy security.

④ Statue of India and Its Interest

↳ China mediation inbetween Saudi-Iran

affecting Abrahanic accord and I2U2 Sprit led by

USA - Affect India's Interest.

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⑤ India's Vision — of SAGAR Vision and 'Net security provider' challenged.

→ USA Patroled close to India's maritime Boundaries and China's patrol in Western Indian ocean. — affecting Nation's Sovereignity.

(Yet) New cold war provides positive impact such as

i) India's Increasing Stature as Reliant, middle Power [Africa Asia growth corridor]

ii) economic oppurtunities

└→ Friendshoring d China-plus one Strategy

→ derisking By USA provides India with New oppurtunity

iii) closer relation with global south and pacific Island countries — Amplying their Voice and Impact of New coldwar on least developed countries

iv) Call For Reform in UNSC — as USA in Favour of providing permanant seat to India because of China Factor.

Thus New cold war provides oppurtunities and Challenges Casting long shadow on India S strategic Interest.

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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] part of global governance institution is $\neq$ decade old structure which requires reforms for creating stable, peaceful and prosperous multipolar order.

In words of PM Modi,

" Era of leader and led is over " — Thus Reform of UNSC is urgent imperative.

| Need For UNSC Reform | — Creation of stable, peaceful & prosperous multipolar order

① Not Inclusive Institution — (eg) Africa underrepresented leading to political marginalisation

② UNSC Reflect cold war legacy — as ⑤ permanent members out of which ④ are winners of second world war.

③ 'emerging global order' — Multipolar world (polarity dilemma)

⤷ No longer UNSC cannot be West-dominated.
Middle power such as India, Japan, Brazil are strategically important.

④ Veto power — To annule genuine concerns due to political consideration

④ China Factor — Veto against designating Pakistan based terrorist as International terrorist

⑤ Dominance of Western narrative

⑥ Blood vs gold dilemma — India, ethopia like countries troops for peacekeeping but decisions are taken only by developed countries

⑦ To place concerns of global south — as any issue affects global south is disproportionally higher ⑨ Climate change.

India's case for permanent Membership

① Underrepresentation compared to its demography:

(i) India surpassed china as world's most populous country (1·42bn population)
↳ denying permanent seat leads to marginalisation of 18% of world population in global High table

(ii) India's centrality in Indo Pacific theatre + for rule Based order.

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② |economy| India Surpassed UK as 5th most largest economy — Thus India has equal claim compared to |UK| which is a permanent member

③ Role of India as Inclusive and Responsible power

⤷ Papua Newguinea PM asserted that, They want India to |Negogiate| on their behalf. Thus to amply voice of global south and Island countries as India is a 'South-Western' power

④ To counteract China's expansionism and assertiveness and to counter Vested Interest in UNSC council

⑤ along with (G4) countries — Reform of UNSC leads to more Inclusive global governance.

'No Structure/Institution can survive without Inclusiveness"

— It is the time for UNSC Reform and India's claim to the High table is equally valid considering India's exceptionalism

Feedback
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#	Ⓒ	Ⓐ	Ⓟ
AWIS			
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P & R			

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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)

India overtook G20 Presidency in 2023 with the theme 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' - one earth, one family, one future Reflecting India's Quest for just and polycentric world.

| Presidency of G20 and Quest For Just world |

① By Setting Agenda - To discuss pressing global issues eg Tradecwars-

② Ministerial level meeting conducted at various Part of India to Building consensus in Polyvocal manner

③ Bring up issue of Reform in global governance Institution - which are Redundant and Repressive
eg WTO _dysfenctional Appreallate Body

④ For Better Representation of third world countries

⑤ To meet Future issue such as climate change

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India G20 Presidentship — Mainstreamed Voice of global south

Recently India conducted Virtual summit 'voice of global south' along with G20 to amply their voice effectively — Issues Amplified,

① Collectiveness and solidarity with issues of global south. eg economic inequality Between global North and south

85% Globalsouth
Population

29% GDP global South.
Wealth
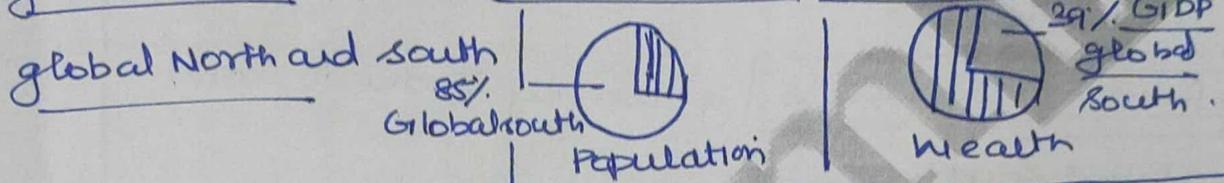
② Bargaining For good cause and India's role in representing global south — in marginalised global Forum [as G20 doesnot have much Representation From SouthAmerica and Africa]

③ Action of global North and its disproportionate impact on global south
eg ongoing Ukraine crisis and Food insecurity in 3rd world countries

④ Responsibilities of global North :— Global North was cheif contributor of Carbon emission historically, But its impact is felt on higher amplitude in

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small island and least developed countries

↳ Thus India emphasised role of global North in Climate Funding and technology transfer

⑤ concerns of global south such as
✓ Neo - colonialism ✓ emerging theatres of rivalry
✓ Nuclear-proliferation ✓ deglobalisation war also amplified.

| Way forward | - | 4R's | given By India to world wrt global south.

① |Respond| to needs of global south

② |Recognise| - Their role and global North responsibilities of common but differential responsibilities in all spheres

③ |Respect| - sovereignty and Integrity of global South

④ |Reform| → global governance Institution For Inclusiveness

Thus By G20 Presidentship India Performed Its role Towards global south by
("Unity of voice and Unity of Purpose.")

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Test Goal

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Outcomes

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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.