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MGP 2024

TEST CODE 7 1 2 2 3 8

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे

ForumIAS

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ACADEMY

Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate
परीक्षार्थी का नाम

Abhishek O.

Roll No./अनुक्रमांक

Medium/माध्यम

English हिंदी

Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र

1910089227

Date/दिनांक

14/07/2024

*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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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :	
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input type="checkbox"/>	
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु		
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :



Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of 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) Societal apathy towards mental health issues has resulted in the marginalization of individuals dealing with mental disorders. Elaborate and suggest measures to bring mental health concerns from the periphery into the mainstream. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Mental disorders are part of health and wellness of individual, just like any other disorder, but in our society they face social apathy.

Social apathy → marginalisation :-

- 1) Bad perception :- of individuals facing mental disorders leading to feelings of pity, apathy
- 2) Huge problem :- Issues like depression, suicidal tendencies are blown out of proportion
- 3) Lack of attitude of empathy in Society towards such individuals
- 4) marginalisation :- Discrimination leading to marginalisation on economic, social fronts

- 5) Denial of dignity to such individuals
Inability to take decisions
- 6) Economic dependence on others

measures for mental health concerns :-

1) Attitude of Empathy :

through cognitive method of knowledge facts dissemination

Affective method of promotion, Adverti-
ment of celebrity

2) Legal structure :- Law related to mental health given prominence

3) Institutional and infrastructural

measures :- of allocating specific funds, hospitals for mental health

4) Awareness generation among people

Here, mental health is one of the important aspect of 'One Health' policy and given adequate importance to achieve SDG goal - 3 of 'Health and wellbeing for All'

Feedback

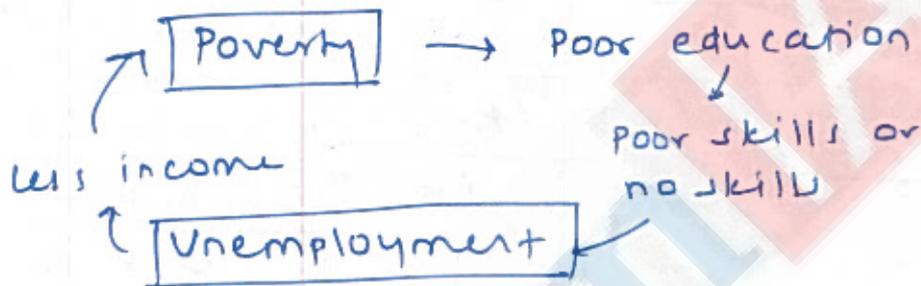
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Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Q.2) Critically assess the role of microfinance in satisfactorily addressing the interconnected challenges of poverty and unemployment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Microfinance is the method of giving small amount of finance as a loan for various purposes.



vicious cycle of Poverty and Unemployment

Role of microfinance

1) Improving capacity :-

Small loans as per capacity of individual help it come out of vicious cycle

2) Returning capacity of loans of individual

can be assessed and loans should be given

3) Small amounts to large beneficiaries can help them in their voluntary

sector activities for credit

4) Unorganised sector of credit :

Acting as huge hindrance in making people financially self-dependent

↳ Money lenders - charging exorbitant interests

Limitations of Microfinance

1) Identification of beneficiaries

Huge task, which is difficult

Model of Moh. Yunus in Bangladesh of micro-finance is huge success

2) Risk defaults :- in case of individuals not paying back the money

3) Requirement of loans :- of large amount to make meaningful changes in life

4) Frauds like chit fund scam reducing the credibility of microfinance.

hence, microfinance can satisfactorily tackle challenge of poverty and unemployment, provided certain terms and conditions are fulfilled

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act being legislated with grand intent, but suffers from implemental bottlenecks.

Intent of SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act :-

- 1) Tackle caste violence on SC, ST
- 2) Against inhuman practice of parading men or women naked
- 3) Against caste abuses hurled at SC & ST
- 4) Provisions of strict punishment to offenders.

Implemental bottlenecks

- 1) Provisions in law are often such that they give space to litigation
- 2) Capacity of law and order enforcement agencies :-
often underrepresented, huge vacancies

- 3) Lack of awareness among public
- 4) Lack among SC & ST about their rights
- 5) Bureaucracy, Police often coming from advanced sections of society
- 6) Not registering offences under such act, which are non-bailable

Way Forward

→ strict implementation of laws

↳ sensitivity training of bureaucrats

↳ Awareness generation among public at large

hence, dignity and respect to SC & ST which is enshrined in our constitution can be achieved with implementation of such acts.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.4) What are the reasons behind the limited success of the co-operative movement? How can co-operatives be made more effective in fostering rural development? (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Co-operative movement, means the movement where members are the real stakeholders in the organisation.

Reasons for limited success :-

1) Geographically limited area :-

limited to state of Maharashtra, Gujarat

Successful co-operatives :-

Anand - Anand district - milk collection and processing

2) Lack of proper enforcement :-

leading to many frauds, scams

3) Politicisation of the organisations :-

Using cooperatives resources for personal gain

4) Limited to few sectors :-

like milk collection and processing, Agriculture, sugarcane production into sugar

5) Lack of audit mechanisms

Way Forward For cooperatives

For rural development :

- 1) Strengthening cooperatives through constitutional measures like 97th constitutional amendment Act
- 2) Institutional measures :- control of cooperatives with central and state agencies
- 3) Reduction of corruption in the working of cooperatives
- 4) Effective audit mechanisms

hence, to achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat by 2047, rural development becomes important and role of cooperatives need to be strengthened.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.5) Leveraging real-time data in policymaking has become indispensable for achieving good governance. In this context, analyse the role of e-governance in enhancing the effectiveness of developmental policies.
(10 marks, 150 words)

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

Good governance is the effective utilisation of social, economic and political resources for the betterment of the country.

Role of e-governance :-

3 types → ① government to government

② government to citizen

③ government to industry

1) Enhancing effectiveness of developmental policies :-

1) making effective use of resources in limited condition,

2) Non requirement of physical conditions for developmental process

3) Use of Information communication technology for governance purposes

4) Time efficient

5) Less cost and manpower

Challenges :-

- 1) Urban - rural divide
- 2) Gender inequality
- 3) Lack of data protection legislations
- 4) Institutional safeguards for data protection
- 5) vulnerability to cyber attacks

Hence, in order to realize the dream of e-governance effective use of present technology and safeguarding it from challenges is required.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS	
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Q.6) In civil services, what should matter are - capabilities, merit and talent. In this context, examine the relevance of lateral entry in civil services in face of various apprehensions. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

Civil services reforms is important area making them competent for 21st century governance and lateral entry is one of such reform.

Relevance of lateral entry :-

- 1) Fresh talent :-
with industrial exposure into bureaucracy
- 2) Fresh and out of box perspective :-
Innovative ideas and industrial experience
- 3) Tackling shortage of staff :-
Presently around 1500-2000 posts of IAS are vacant
- 4) Industrial and best practice from the world can be adopted.

Issues in lateral entry

- 1) Attitude of present bureaucracy :
may be crucial for success of lateral entry
- 2) Limited ground level exposure :
may turn into arm chair policy making
- 3) Social justice parameters :
may be overlooked \Rightarrow Affirmative action parameters.
- 4) Limited tenure with government of just 2 years

Way Forward

- \rightarrow Recommitment of some entrants at director level
- \rightarrow Reforms in mindset of existing bureaucracy
- \rightarrow Improvement in training, conditions of service of entrants

Hence, lateral entry is one of the reforms which needs to be applied for civil service reform.

Feedback

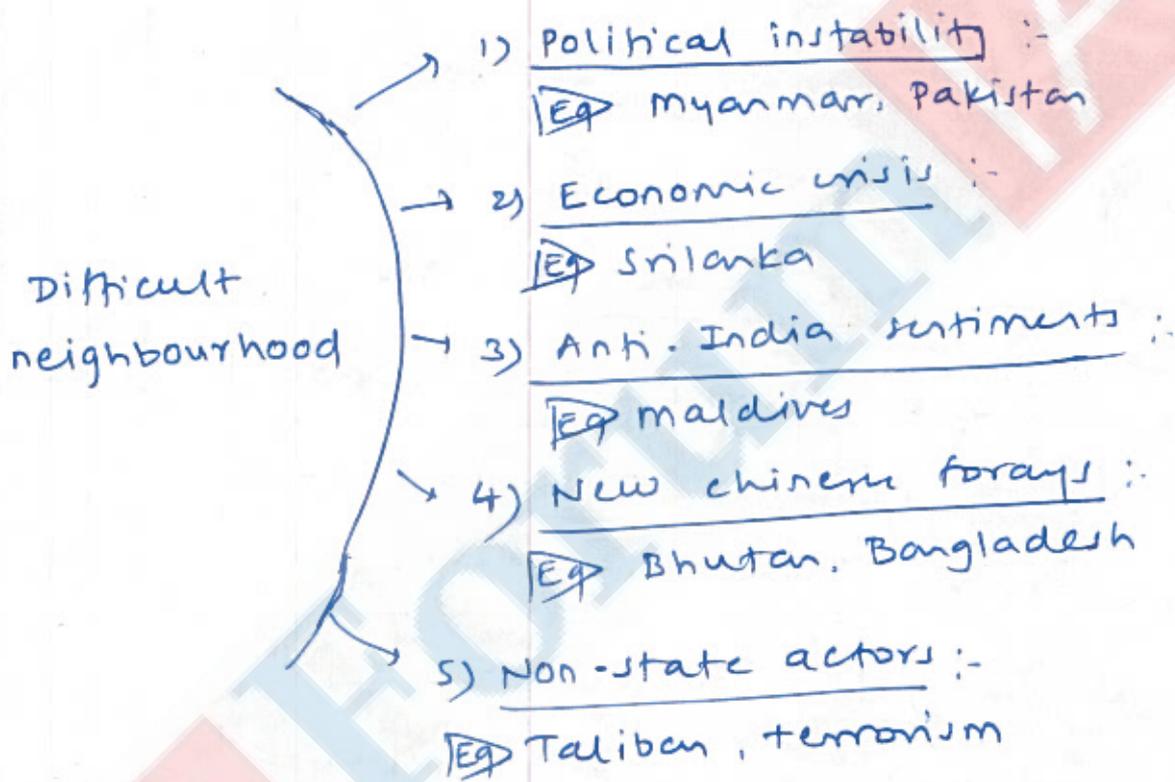
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

The prime objective of country's foreign policy is to safeguard national interest, and it has huge role to play in turbulent neighbourhood of India.



India's Approach

1) Neighbourhood First policy (Dr. Manmohan Singh)

1) Energetic diplomatic and political engagement

[Eg] Invitation to swearing in ceremony in June 2024 to countries

ii) support as when required :-

↳ operation Neer, cactus - maldives

iii) model of regionalism with which neighbours are comfortable

iv) Increasing trade, connectivity for goods and services :-

↳ Agartala - Akhaura rail link

2) Revival of SAARC - 1 and energetic engagement through BIMSTEC.

3) Improving trade with Pakistan

4) Improvement of North - East region as suggested by parliamentary standing committee on External Affairs

5) ministry of Home Affairs and ministry of External Affairs :- Joint initiative to tackle illegal migration, terrorism.

Hence, to achieve position of prominence, India should resolve problems of unresolved borders, unintegrated region and unexplored opportunities.

Feedback

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Q.8) ASEAN serves the twin purpose of developing India's Northeast and augmenting the country's reach in the Southeast Asian region. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

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

ASEAN, grouping of 10 South-East Asian countries and India's strategic partner in Indo-Pacific.

ASEAN - Developing India's Northeast region

1) North-East region of India is landlocked and requires connectivity

2) Providing connectivity :-

Initiatives like IMT trilateral highway, Kaladaan multimodal transitway

3) Energy transmission :-

conventional electricity transmission and renewable energy grids.

↳ grids through Myanmar

4) Tackling security problems :-

↳ Operation Sunrise in Myanmar to eliminate Anti-India elements

5) ASEAN acting as trade and transit route to India's Northeast region.



India and ASEAN

ASEAN: Augmenting reach in southeast Asian region

1) Policy initiatives :-

↳ Look East Policy turning into Act East policy

2) Act East Policy → 3 Cs

- connectivity - IMT
- commerce - India's largest trading partner
- culture - Buddhist diplomacy

3) Defence and security partnership :-
Asian Defence ministers meeting ADMM+, Asian Regional Forum (ARF), etc.

4) Commerce :- Bilateral trade to the tune of more than \$120 billion, with trade deficit to India

5) cultural diplomacy :- ↳ Project Mausam
Buddhist diplomacy

Hence, ASEAN, India's extended neighbourhood should be treated with utmost care to realize the dream of 21st century as ASEAN century.

Feedback

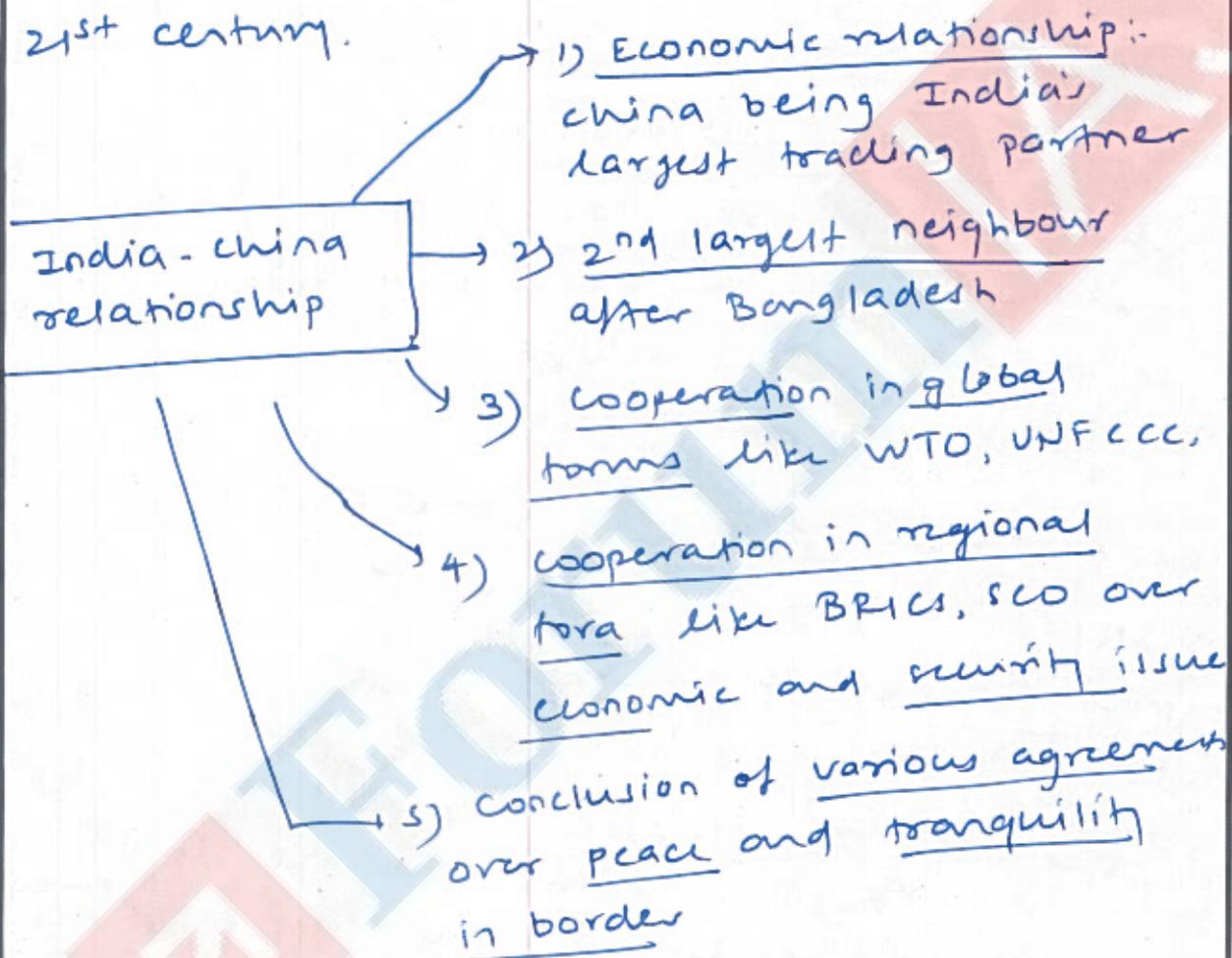
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Q.9) The realization of a successful Asian century is premised upon stable India-China relations. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

एक सफल एशियाई सदी की प्राप्ति स्थिर भारत-चीन संबंधों पर आधारित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India - China relationship is very complex relationship. Both being civilisational states have turned into geopolitical rivalry in 21st century.



Friction points in relationship

1) Unsettled borders :-

In both West and East regions resulting into frequent skirmishes

↳ Galwan (2020), Doklam conflict (2016)

2) Economic rivalry :-

China's Belt and Road initiative vs India's NACLAX of diamond

3) connectivity :-

Chinese BRI vs India sponsored IMEC, Guadar vs Chabahar port

4) Neighbourhood competition :-

China's debt trap policy and bandwagoning, balancing and bargain of India's neighbourhood

↳ Eg Bhutan, Bangladesh

5) Huge economic deficit :- trillion of man than \$100 billion in favour of China

6) No international cooperation :- Entry of India into UNSC, NSG, etc.

Way Forward To realise dream of ASEAN century India-China

relations should be cordial, but 3 way strategy should be followed

- ↳ ① Enhancing internal strength through infrastructure in LAC
- ② Engagement whenever possible and confrontation whenever required
- ③ like minded countries cooperation
↳ Eg Japan

Feedback

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

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

NATO, North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is US-led collective security architecture of cold war era to deter rising communist trends in primarily Europe. Its continued existence in today's multipolar world having mixed reaction.

Relevance of NATO

- 1) Increasingly multipolar world :-
polarity dilemma and rising powers like Russia, China
- 2) Declining US and western hegemony :-
 resulting into conflicts like Russia-Ukraine war
- 3) Small nations can't defend themselves against superpowers
 (Eg) Finland - Joining NATO, 31st country
- 4) collective security against aggressors
 like Russia, China it required
- 5) Nuclear deterrence :-

ensuring cold war remains cold
and today no nuclear escalation

But emphasis should be on collective security architecture promoted by United Nations Security Council :-

- 1) Against aggressor and not against particular country
- 2) Ensuring global peace and stability
- 3) Ensuring 3rd world war doesn't happen
- 4) "This is not era of war, but era of dialogue and diplomacy."
- PM Modi

Way Forward

- 1) UNSC reforms as per geopolitical power realities
 - 2) Economic sanctions against aggressors, disturbing global peace
 - 3) Dismantling collective defence institutes like NATO
 - 4) Rule based international order, led by United Nations
- Then only conflicts like Russia-Ukraine war won't happen in future

Feedback

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

TOTAL MARKS

Q.11) Increased penetration of mobile network, internet infrastructure, and smart phones have made m-governance the pivot of the welfare programmes of the government, but it poses challenges of exclusion. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

M-governance is the part of e-governance and it's the use of mobile technology and information, communication technology (ICT) for governance purpose and delivery of public goods.

M-governance: pivot of welfare program

1) JAM trinity :-

Jhadhan Aadhar mobile trinity providing welfare schemes of government

2) mygov :-

platform providing participative governance to citizens

3) Grievance redressal on mobile :-

Through various apps

4) Geotagging of Assets :-

↳ House, etc

5) Biometric distribution of ration

Factors providing m-governance

1) Increased penetration of mobile :-

As per Internet and Mobile Association of India (IAMAI), average Indian is using 1.39 mobile phones

2) Internet infrastructure :-

i) As per IAMAI, around 70% Indians are active internet users

ii) As per Nokia cellular data report, average Indians using around 30 GB internet per month

3) Smart phones :-

enabling features like geotagging, payments and online verification of identity

4) 4th industrial revolution :-

fuelled by internet revolution, m-governance has become easy to adopt.

Challenges of exclusion

- 1) Rural - Urban divide :-
 - i) still divide exists in terms of non-availability of mobiles in rural area.
 - ii) Issue of internet connectivity in rural area.
- 2) Gender inequality :-
Exclusion of women, girls in terms of mobile devices as per men and boys
- 3) Privacy issues :-
Non-availability of strict law for personal data protection
- 4) Cyber attacks :-
India faces risk of largest magnitude from Fake News (IMF Risk Report)

Way Forward

- 1) Issue of exclusion need to be resolved
 - 2) steps to address digital data protection - Digital Data Protection bill, 2023
 - 3) Legal and institutional infrastructure for tackling cybercrimes
- Hence, e-governance is the tool of 21st century provided it ensures equity in service delivery.

Feedback

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



Q.12) The distinct characteristics of the Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) and the government create a unique symbiosis in improving the governance and developmental process in the country. Discuss.

(15 marks, 250 words)

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

In today's neoliberal development paradigm, partnership of civil society organisations (CSO) and government is crucial for improving governance and ensure developmental process to be inclusive and equity based.

Characteristics of CSO and Govt :-

C.S.O.

- 1) Funding issues as limited funds with CSO
- 2) Abundant manpower with CSO
- 3) Highly skilled and experienced manpower
- 4) Reach of CSO is low individually

Govt

- 1) Funding is abundant with the government
- 2) Limited manpower with government
- 3) Generalist bureaucracy
- 4) Reach of government overallly is high

5) may receive international collaboration

6) within their work, developmental work is proportional

5) difficult to receive international collaboration

6) huge developmental capacity requirement

CSO and government → Improving governance and developmental process

1) complementarities in their capacities
CSO and government can work together to improve governance

2) Neoliberal paradigm :-

i) hence, ploughing back of state and work of capacity building of masses

ii) private sector; task of employment generation

iii) CSO: ensuring transparency, accountability and responsiveness

3) works in difficult to reach areas :-

(Eg) works for tribals, Narmada Bachao Andolan (NBA) by Medha Patkar

4) Ensuring skills training in rural, tribal areas

⇒ NGOs like Jnana Prabhodini working in Vidharbha region

5) Private sector working through CSR, Corporate Social Responsibility

⇒ ITC e-choupal initiative for farmers

Challenges in CSO and government partnership

1) Trust deficit :-

Terming civil society as 4th arena of wartare (Ajit Dorai)

2) Terming them as Anti-National and obstructing development initiatives

3) FCRA and PMLA legislations :- strangling CSO initiatives

Way Forward → 1) Constructive partnership between CSO and government

→ 2) Funding, auditing reforms and transparency

→ 3) Institutions for coordinating activities of both

hence, this partnership may be most consequential in today's era.

Feedback

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

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

शासन प्रक्रिया को लोगों के करीब लाने में सोशल ऑडिट ढांचे की उपयोगिता का आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Social audit framework is the instrument of ensuring completion of government projects with public audit. It's example of participatory democracy.

Utility of social audit

1) Ensuring transparency of the project :-
with social audit and people's participation

Meghalaya: 1st state to give legislative sanction to social audit

2) Accountability of the government officials :-

MGNREGA: legal requirement of social audit

ensuring timely completion of the project with adequate efficiency

3) Responsiveness by government :-

To the needs and problems of the people

4) Environmental and social impact Assessment :-

Ensuring project costs are taken into account environmentally and socially.

5) voice to voiceless :-

In public policy design, implementation and feedback loop of the project

Social audit : Limitations

I) on side of people :-

i) Low literacy :-

hampering the effective social audit process

ii) low awareness generation among people

iii) less requisite skills to ensure social audit

II) on side of government :-

i) Lack of capacity to conduct social audit

2) Lack of motivation among public officials

3) Exercise to be completed as part of exercise only.

III) Overall :-

- i) limited avenues and platform,
means
- ii) Lack of cooperative background

Way Forward :-

① social audit, being effective means of good governance

② Capacity building public delivery of welfare scheme
of masses : making them effective auditors

③ Training and attitudinal change amongst government officials.

Here, social audit is the need of the hour, towards deepening of democracy and bringing governance process closer to the people.

Feedback

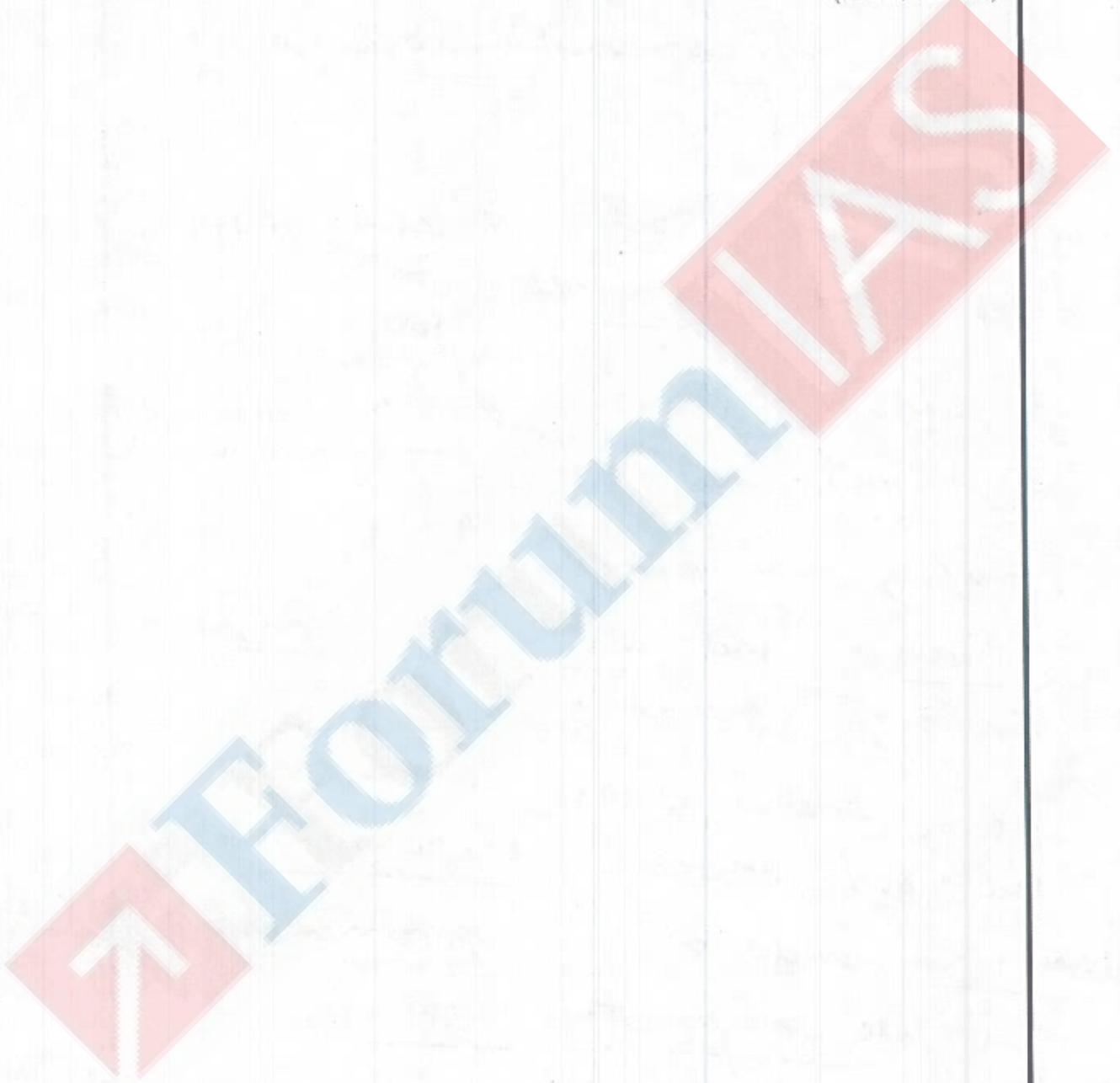
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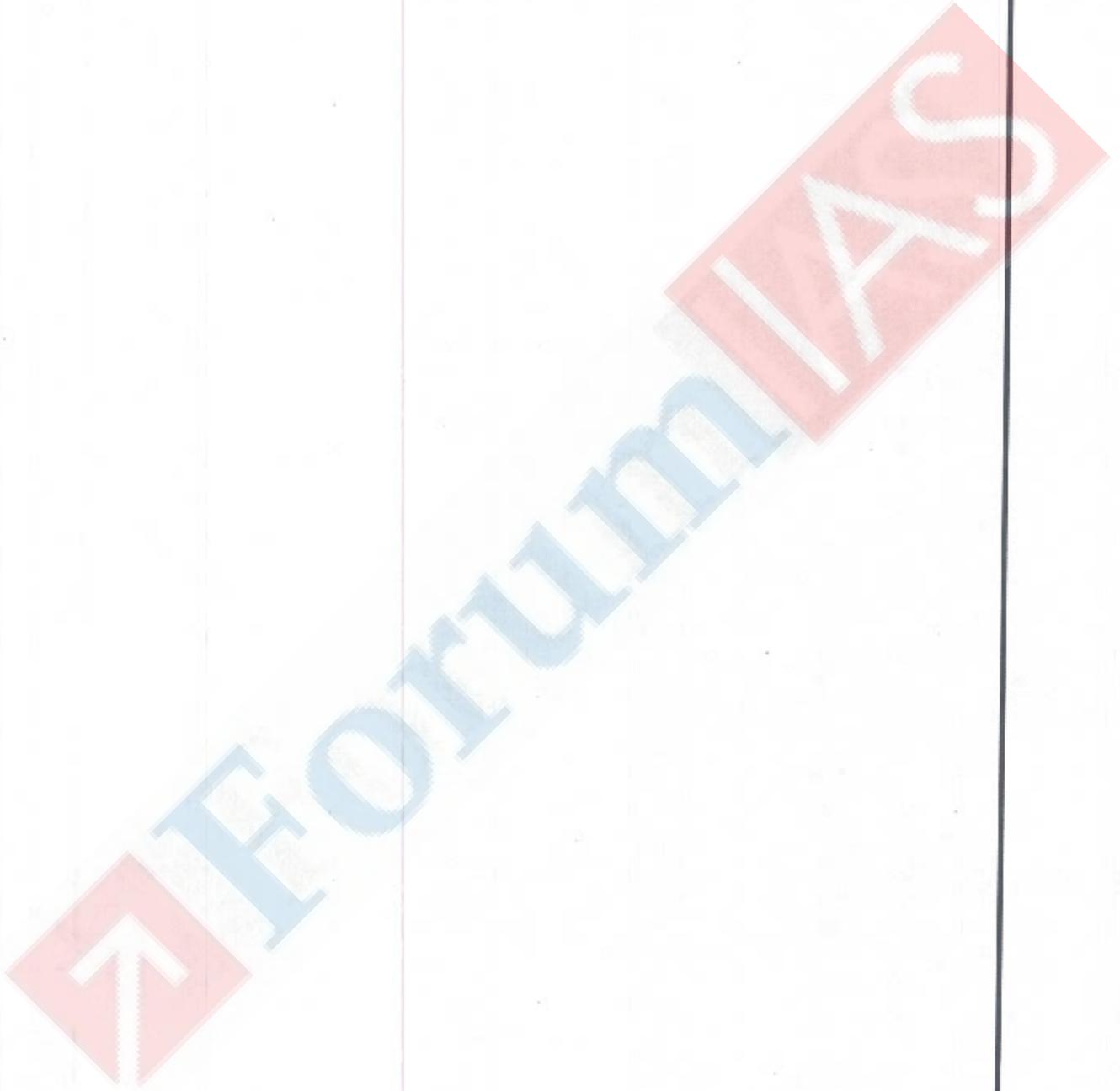
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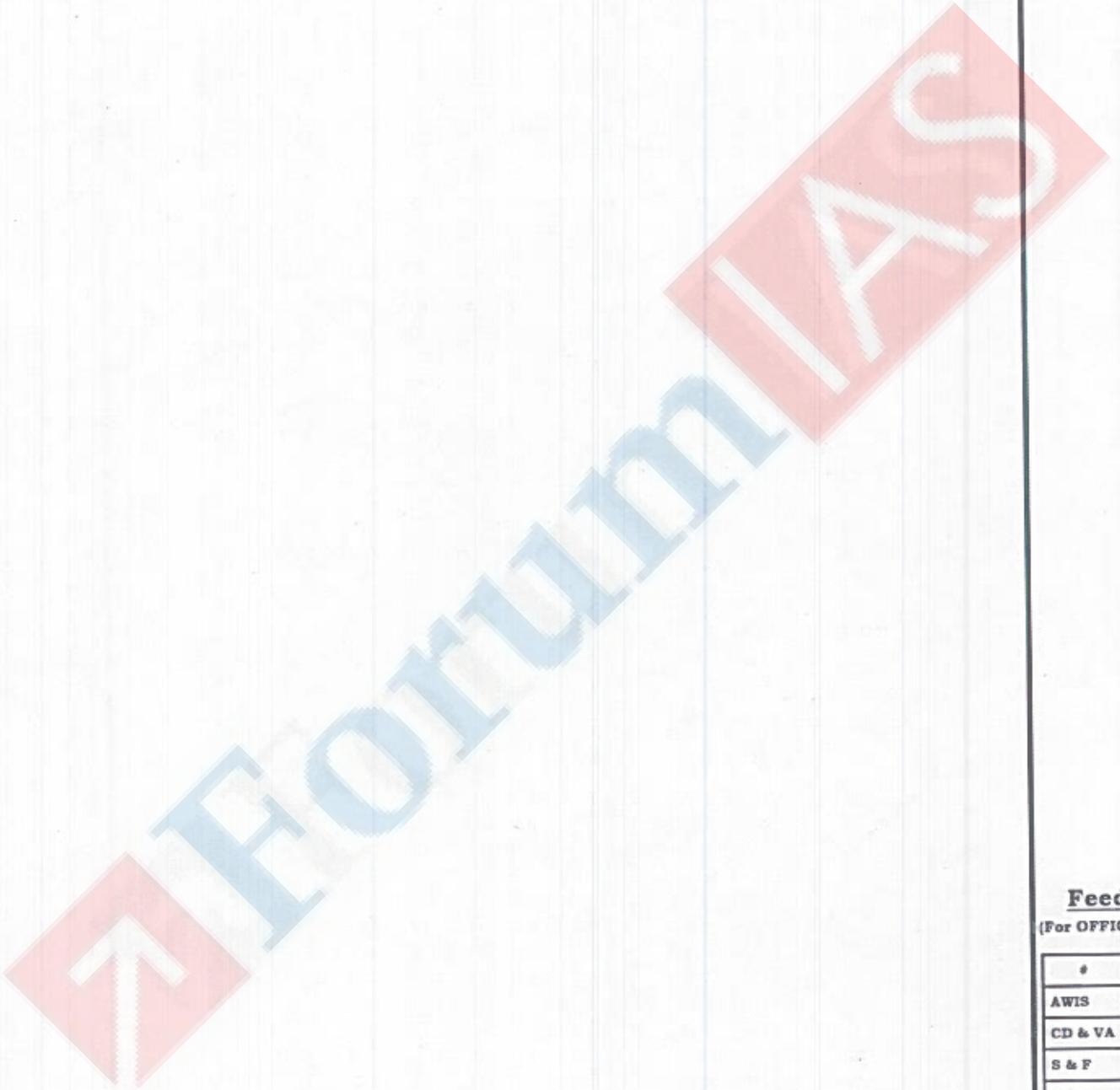


Q.14) Eradication of chronic malnutrition calls for an all-encompassing approach. In this context, throw light on the importance of nutrition-specific and nutrition-sensitive approaches for achieving the goal of Zero Hunger. (15 marks, 250 words)

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







Feedback

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Average and P is
Poor.

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

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

Education is very important part of developing human resource and digital interventions on the context of 4th industrial revolution are making meaningful change in it.

Digital interventions : Efficacy :

- 1) making reach towards difficult areas :
possible through teleeducation program
- 2) Repetitive and user friendly content
through audio-video content, presentation.
etc.
- 3) Tackling discrimination :-
of rural-urban, male-female
with the help of digital interventions
- 4) Tackling shortage of Teachers :-
by the curated content with services
like MOOCs by IITs / SIMs

- 5) Tackling infrastructure shortage :- of schools, toilets, etc.
- 6) Help in indepth knowledge of subject

Bihar case study :-
Excellent content, online streaming to school students, curated by best teachers in the district

Limitations of digital interventions :-

- 1) Inequity with digital age :-
 [Eg] Rural-urban divide
- 2) Gender inequality :-
 male students are usually preferred to study in households having only one mobile.
- 3) Internet connectivity :-
 still around 50% households don't access internet
- 4) Lack of comprehensive environment given to students in conventional school environment like co-education, learning from peers, intangible values of brotherhood.

discipline, respect to teacher, etc.

- 5) Data protection :- Inadequate laws
- 6) Attacks probability like cyber attacks
- 7) Issues with respect to screen time of students

Way Forward

- 1) Judicious mix of traditional plus digital props in educational system
 - 2) Proper data protection legislations
 Eg Personal data protection Act, 2023
 - 3) Institutional and legal mechanism against cyber attacks like CCCCIN, etc
- Here, to make the dream of knowledge economy realised in era of 4th industrial revolution we should know from traditional to traditional + digital education.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.16) The role of the civil service is not limited to the mere welfare of the people but extends to the realm of upholding the spirit of the constitution. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Civil services are the part of bureaucracy which is tasked with functions of provision and delivery of social welfare schemes plus upholding spirit of the constitution.

Role of civil services

I) Provisioning welfare of the people :

i) Policy design :-

Important role in identification of pain points of people and deriving solutions.

ii) Policy implementation :-

Effective policy implementation is crucial to arrest corruption, ensuring transparency, accountability and responsiveness.

iii) Grievance redressal :-

Designing grievance redressal mechanism like CPGRAMS to provide platform for complaints and resolution

iv) Feedback loop :-

Incorporation of feedback into welfare policy of Indian state and later designing schemes.

II) Upholding spirit of constitution

1) Values in Preamble :-

Liberty
Equality
Fraternity

values like Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
propagation in the democracy



2) Democratic culture :-

of debate, discussion, dialogue for resolving our problems at inter-personal to international level.

3) Ideals of constitution :-

like toleration, secularism, etc.
propagation

4) social and political rights :-

to citizens through Fundamental rights.

5) socio-economic rights :- through directive principles of state policy (DPSP)

6) Fundamental duties :- to be required to ensure participation in democracy.

Hence, in words of Dr. Ambedkar "however good a constitution may be, if the lot (civil servants) happen to be bad, it will turn bad, however bad a constitution may be, if the lot (civil servants) happen to be good, it will turn good. Hence we require individuals of character and capacity in civil services.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			

Q.17) India has a pride of place among the comity of nations with strong credentials in the arena of soft power. Identifying the key attributes of India's soft power, assess the extent to which it has been leveraged in India's foreign policy matrix. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

Foreign Policy of a nation is an exercise of minimaxing i.e. minimising the harm and maximising the gains. (shivshankar menon)
In such exercise, soft power has very important role to play. soft-power is the power of attraction, persuasion.

Key attributes of India's soft power

- 1) cultural heritage :-
Buddhist and Hindu religions and Foreign policy based on it.
- 2) constitutional values :-
Indian constitution embodying values of secularism, 'unity in diversity', etc.
- 3) multi-religious society :-
Living in toleration is an example for the world
- 4) values of democracy :-

Propagating from Ancient times of Sabha, Samiti, etc.

5) Bollywood :-

Recently Bollywood, its songs, dances, Actors and Actress acting as players of soft-power.

6) Yoga, meditation :-

Ancient practices of Yoga, meditation, International day of Yoga on 21st June

India's soft power - leveraged in foreign policy matrix

- 1) One of the pillar of Persuasive foreign policy
- 2) Buddhist foreign policy with countries of South-East Asia, China, etc.
- 3) Hindu idea of foreign policy in its immediate neighbourhood
- 4) Bollywood having influence in Gulf countries with few songs like Nata Nata getting Oscar awards.

- 5) Democratic values giving it good rapport with western countries
- 6) Respect for its Toleration, secularism across the globe.
- 7) Indian centres of cultural advancement under IICR across the globe

Challenges in front of soft power

- 1) Chinese soft power rising with very fast speed :- Ex) Confucious centres in Africa
- 2) Declining hold of US soft-power :- with debates of Demouray vs Authoritarianism

Way Forward

→ India ranked 4th in Asia in terms of its soft-power Index

Needs to invest more in propogating soft-power attributes

Renewed push in era of 'Energetic Diplomacy' to soft-power through Diaspora.

Hence, mix of soft-power and hard-power is the need of the hour to propogate our national interest.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.18) BRICS can serve as a platform for shaping a post-Western global order, but the potential of the grouping is held back by internal contradictions. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

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

BRICS is coalition of developing countries started with IMF paper written by scholar Jim O'Neill. The idea realised in 2009 with grouping BRIC, South Africa later joined.

BRICS - Shaping post-western global Order

- 1) Counter to G7 :-
Advanced developed countries of Europe and America
- 2) Genesis with the idea :-
of taking over GDP of G7 countries
by 2030
- 3) Introduction of New members :-
Eg) Iran, Saudi Arabia, UAE,
Egypt, Ethiopia
- 4) Declining economic might of G7 :-
evident in regular invitation of
India to G7 outreach programs.

5) Aging population of G7 :-

requiring demographic dividend of BRICS

6) Global order not showcasing present geopolitical realities

7) Global governance getting stalled :-
Due to P2 - P3 conflict in UNIC

8) Global Economic governance not reflecting present economic order

→ Eg World Bank, WTO, IMF, etc.

→ coalition of 10 countries

BRICS → GDP - 46% of world GDP

→ Population - 26% of world

→ Natural oil - 44% of global reserves

BRICS having potential of shaping post-western global order, is held by back internal contradictions :-

1) Diverse set of countries :-

From different continents

2) No similarity in the grouping :-

⇒ Differences in nature of economy
China, manufacturing powerhouse
 vs India, services superpower

3) slow rate of economic growth :

with only India being a bright spot in grouping (IMF)

4) grouping perceived as Anti-western coalition with Russia, China and new entrants like Iran

5) Geopolitical contestation within members

⇒ India vs China
 Iran vs Saudi Arabia

Hence, BRICS to work as effective counter to Advanced Developed countries and to

come out of 'Motley cow' perception'

should work towards common minimum program like Credit Rating Agency,

New Development Bank and trade in

local currencies to eliminate American

hegemony and promote de-Dollarisation.

Feedback

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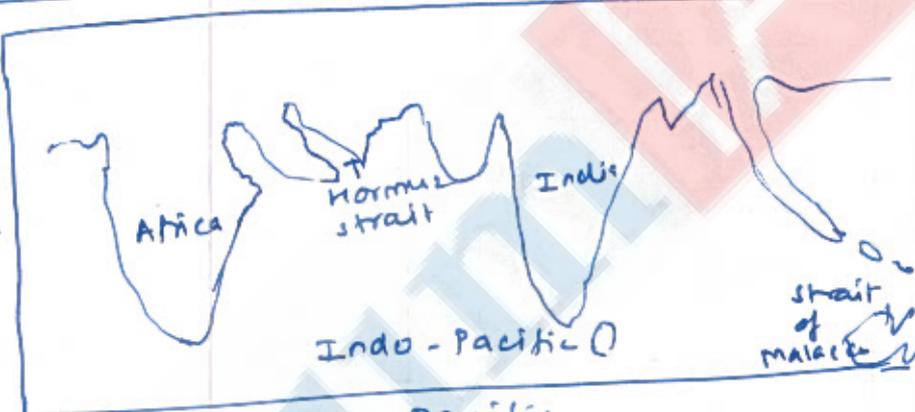
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TOTAL MARKS			

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

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

In the recent geopolitical events, Indo-Pacific has come into prominence from the fact of change of nomenclature from 'Asia-Pacific' to 'Indo-Pacific'.

Indo-Pacific: Area stretching from Eastern Coast of Africa to Western coast of America.



map: Indo-Pacific

Indo-Pacific: Theatre of Opportunity

Geo-economic & Geostrategic significance :-

i) Huge Economic trade happening through sea lanes of communication

ii) Important choke points for global trade :-

↳ Strait of Hormuz, Malacca

iii) Natural oil and gas trade happening through Indo-Pacific

2) Geopolitical significance :-

- i) India operating in Indo-Pacific through IORA, IONS, etc.
- ii) India's position as Net security provider in Indo-Pacific

3) Geo-strategic significance :-

- i) Traditional and Non-traditional threats :- \Rightarrow piracy, in Horn of Africa region
- ii) Threats like Terrorism, climate change
- iii) Existential threats to small Island nations

4) Cultural significance :-

- i) cultural diplomacy through NADR operations :- \Rightarrow operation Dost, (Turkey)
- ii) Project Mausam for countries of Indo-Pacific

Hence, Indo-Pacific is the strategic backyard of India, on the fact that it's

named after India. But impediments in reaping its geo-strategic potential :-

1) Current global order :-

- i) Declining American hegemony and retreat from Indo-Pacific
- ii) Chinese revisionism and threats like Belt and Road Initiative, string of Pearls

2) Rising threats from Non-state actors :-

↳ Red sea crisis fuelled by Houthis rebel of Yemen and operation Prosperity Guardian - Threat to India

3) climate change and existential threat to small Island nations

4) Non-traditional threats of piracy, human trafficking, Arms and drugs trafficking

Hence, India should come up with proactive Foreign and security doctrine to safeguard its interests in Indo-Pacific → necklace of diamonds

↓
1st responder and Net security provider → QUAD and various exercises with Japan, Australia
 ↓
IZUZ grouping

Feedback

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



Q.20) The latent potential of the India-EU strategic partnership is deterred due to a slew of factors. Elaborate. (15 marks, 250 words)

भारत-यूरोपीय संघ रणनीतिक साझेदारी की छिपी हुई क्षमता कई कारकों के कारण बाधित हुई है। विस्तार से बताएं। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India and European Union (EU) are two large continents and share similarities but latest geopolitical events have created diversion in their partnership.

India - EU Strategic Partnership

1) Geostrategic significance :-

Similar positions on international terrorism, climate change etc.

2) Geo-political partnership :-

i) member of grouping like G20, United Nations, etc

ii) France, member of EU - grouping like International Solar Alliance

3) Geoeconomic partnership :-

i) EU - one of the largest trade partner of India

ii) Bilateral trade to the tune of \$120 billion

4) Miscellaneous :-

- i) similar values of democracy, toleration human rights, etc
- ii) Increasing deterence, space, Atomic Energy cooperation

India - EU: deterrence in relationship

India - EU relationship is often termed as 'loveless Arrange marriage'

- 1) Non-conclusion of bilateral trade treaty :- BTIA, Broad based trade and Investment Treaty
- 2) Non-monetary sanctions by EU on Indian products Eg sanitary and phytosanitary sanctions
- 3) climate change advocacy and new schemes like Carbon Border Adjustment Tax having advern impacts on Indian textiles, steel industry.
- 4) Geopolitical contests like Russia-Ukraine war and difference of positions of India and EU :-

EU wants India to go against Russia, but India - strategic partnership with Russia

5) Advocacy on human rights, minority rights, Jammu and Kashmir by EU - tensions in relationship.

6) Difference over WTO negotiations :-

⇒ Agreement on Agriculture

Way Forward → 1) "Europe should come out of mindset of

Europe's problems are world's problems" - Dr. S Jaishankar

2) Early conclusion of BTIA and trade agreements

3) country specific approach like Nordic, central European countries, Economic powerhouses like Germany and France, etc.

hence, India should energetically engage with EU and divergences should not become points of difference as two mature democracies deal with.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1
- 2
- 3

Outcomes

-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 – 5.0	3.0 – 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 – 7.0	4.0 – 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 – 10	6 – 7.5	< 6
	Key / Relevant Point		
	Vague / Irrelevant		

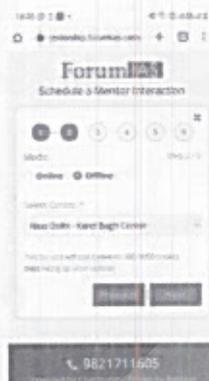
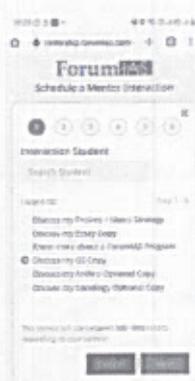
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