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MGP 2024

Time Allowed : Three Hours

समय : तीन घंटे



Maximum Marks : 250

अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Mudita Bansal				
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक		Medium/माध्यम	English ☐	Hindi ☐	
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र		Date/दिनांक	3/9/2024		

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

Q1. As the soul of the constitution, the preamble is not only a majestic expression of philosophy and principles but also declares the purpose of the constitution. Elaborate

Pannirath called Preamble the 'identity card' of the Constitution, which acts as a window into philosophy, principles and purpose of constitution.

Preamble - The Soul, Majestic Expression of Philosophy and principles

- ① Liberty in Preamble: Resonates Ar 21 of Constitution.
- ② Equality of status, opportunity → shows equality of law and protection before law (Ar 14).
- ③ Fraternity: Promotes brotherhood, unity, integrity for 'one nation' - Ek Bharat, Shreshth Bharat

- ④ Justice : to all sections of society for speedy justice (Hussainar Khatoon case)
- ⑤ Secularism : Promotes principled distance and equality of Religions (Ar 25-28)
- ⑥ Sovereignty : maintained despite any circumstance ; re-affirmed in Keshavnanda Bharti case
- ⑦ Socialist : To promote a welfare state (Ar 38)

Purpose of Constitution

① Power from people 'We the people' → Re-enforces constitution is for people, by people, of people in democracy.

② Ensuring inclusive growth as (Ar 38-51) enshrined in DPSPs through 'Justice' and 'Democratic', 'Socialist'.

LIC case declared Preamble as a key component of constitution that reflects minds of constitution makers.

Q2.

Article 21 of The Constitution has been interpreted expansively to encompass various facets of personal freedom and dignity. Elucidate with the help of relevant case laws

Ar 21, The Right to Personal Freedom and Liberty, gives constitution the 'living tree doctrine' characteristic.

Interpreted for personal freedom and dignity

- ① Freedom to die with dignity → allowed passive euthanasia is Common Cause case.
- ② Freedom of Environment, Protection from climate change :— Ranjith Singh vs UOI
- ③ Freedom to Healthy Life : Verdict in Subhash Kumar vs UOI
- ④ Right to be paid minimum wage and live with dignity → Bandhu Mocha case

- ⑤ Protection from Defamation / Impersonification
for life with dignity → Subramaniam vs
UOI.
- ⑥ Freedom to be considered Innocent
until proven guilty → First Bakery case.
- ⑦ Recognize Rights of undertrials and
Right to Speedy justice → Hussainara Khatoon
case.
- ⑧ Fundamental Right to Dignity of
Inmates and convicts → Sunil Batra case
- ⑨ Right to Privacy to protect dignity →
Subramanian Puttaswamy case.
- ⑩ Right to Reproduction → control over
body autonomy under Devika Biswas
case.

Article 21 gives the power to judiciary
to protect, promote and act as
guardians of fundamental rights in due
process of law.

Q 3. Explain how the Presidents of India and the USA differ in their election processes and the extent of their powers.

The Presidents of two greatest democracies of the world, India and USA, have significantly different election process and powers despite having Republican nature.

Key differences

Basis	India	USA
Election Process	• <u>Indirect</u> elections through <u>proportional</u> representation by single <u>transferable</u> vote • Impeachment only on violation of Constitution • no direct election campaigning or speeches, except in Parliament.	• Direct elections through voting by citizens. • Impeachment on multiple fronts. • Direct campaigning over months across 50 states.

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Powers

• nominal head of India

• Does not engage directly in policy formulation except Assent (Ar III)

• Compulsory to provide assent to Constitutional amendments / only suspensive veto

• no strict separation of power → part of Executive and legislative

• Nominal and de facto head of USA

• Engages closely with Senate for Implementation of policies

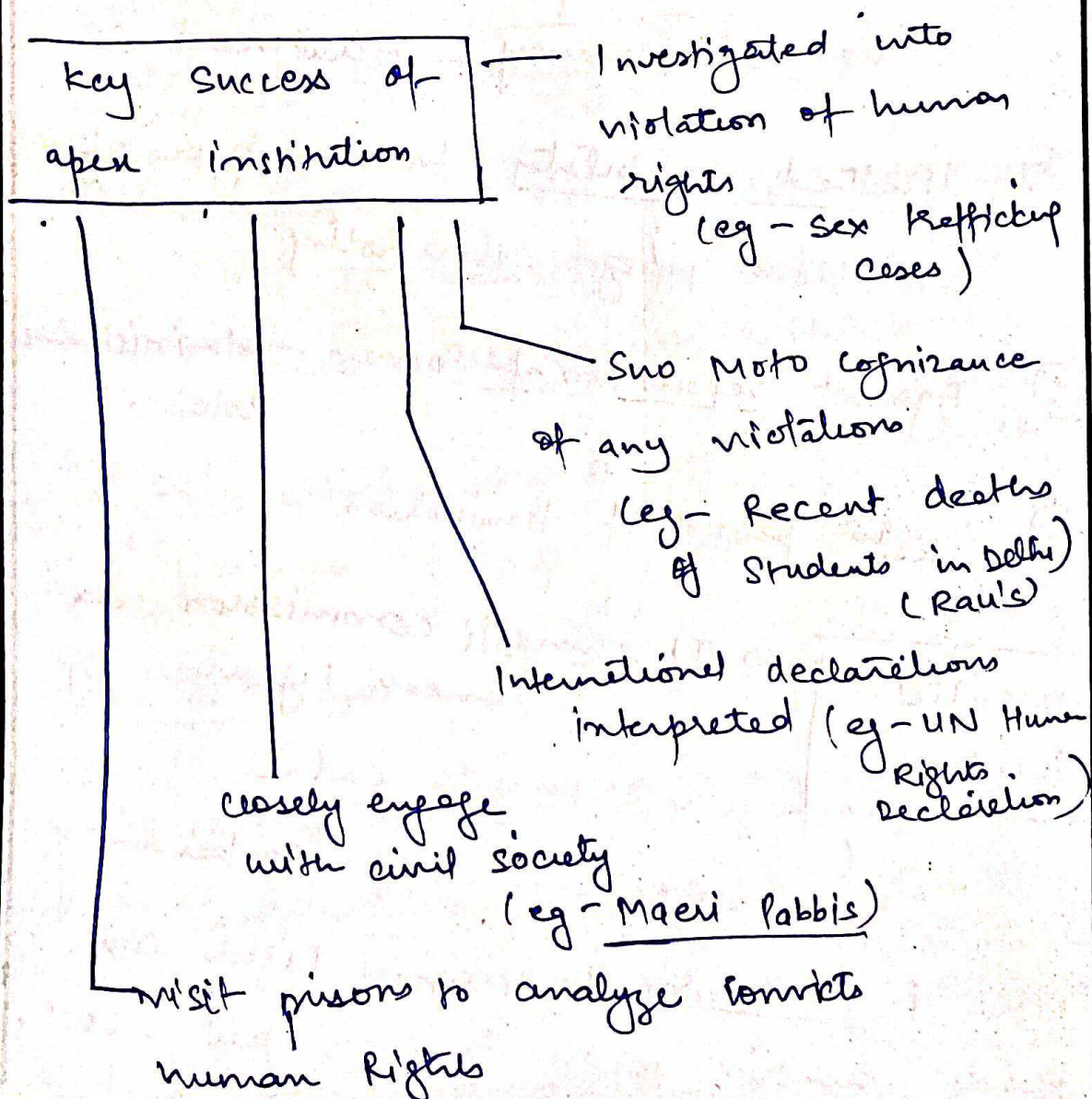
• No such compulsion on President

• Very Rigid Separation of Power

The two systems are adopted to their political climate with USA not following a 'Westminster' model.

Q4. Critically examine the functioning of National Human Rights Commission of India (NHRC) as an apex institution entrusted with the protection of human rights in the country.

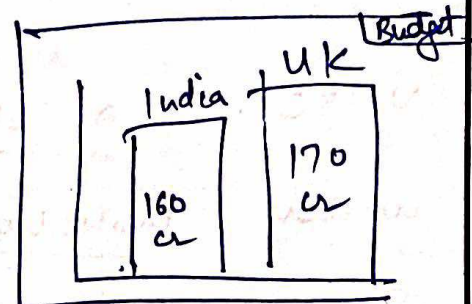
NHRC is a statutory organization established under Protection of Human Rights Act to safeguard human rights in India.



However, seen limited success

- ① Delays in cognizance of suo moto cases
- ② Pendency of cases → ~50,000 cases

- ③ Budgetary deficit in allocation despite population size



- ④ GRAHINI delayed / deferred accreditation
↳ no transparency in recruitment.

- ⑤ limited capability in new types of violations (eg- cyber trolling).

- ⑥ Against separation of powers → administrative roles.

- ⑦ 1 year period of limitation.

Potential
Solutions

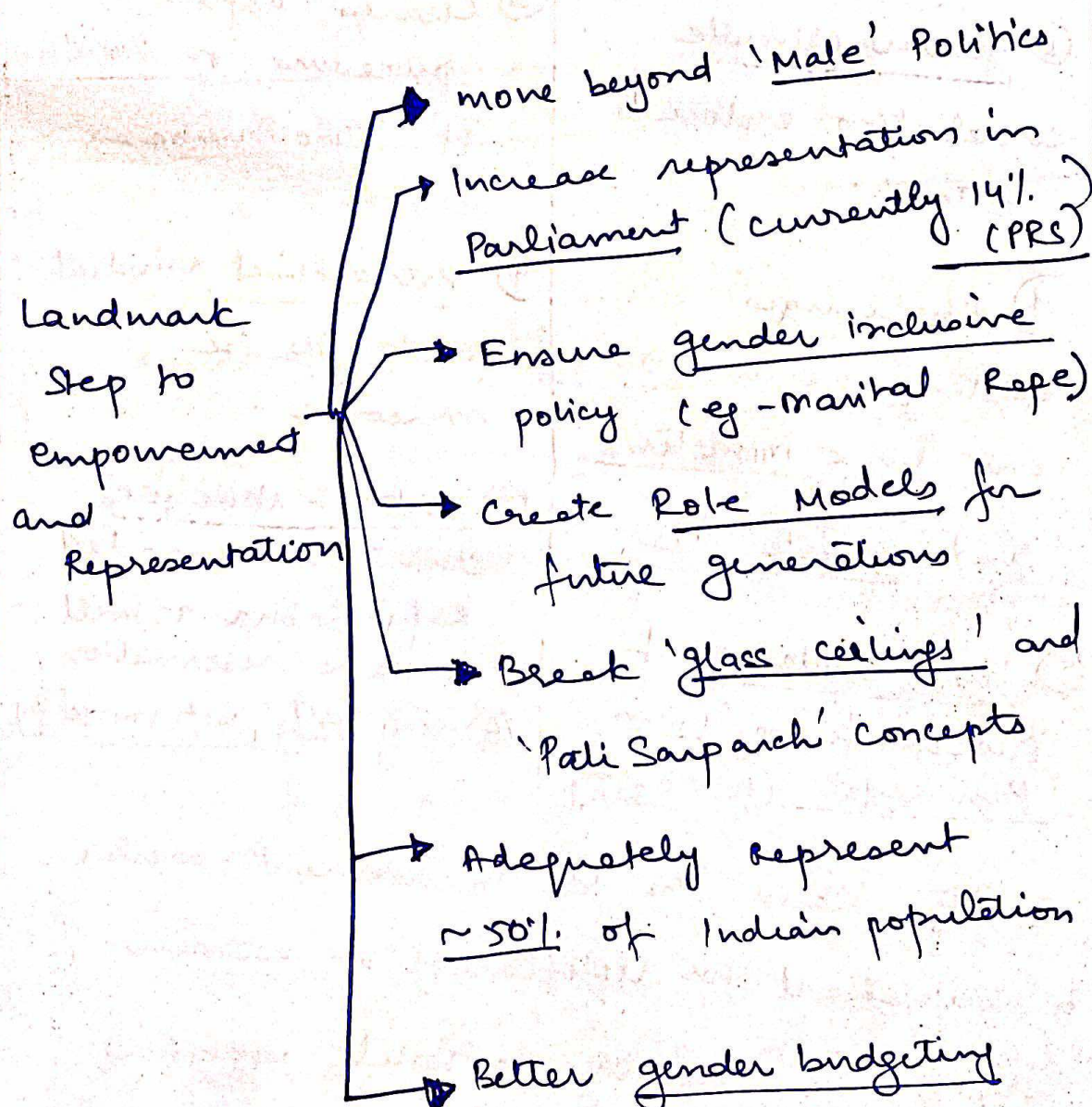
- ① Ahmadi commission → remove 1 year
- ② separate cadre

- ↳ ③ Accountability for pendency

NATRC is watchdog of Human Rights and needs punitive power to make real impact.

Q5. The 106th Constitution Amendment Act is regarded as a landmark step towards women's empowerment and representation, making women-led development a tangible reality. How far do you think will help in making Indian political process more gender inclusive?

The historic 106th Amendment makes amendments to Ar 330, Ar 332 for reservation of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd posts for women in central and state assemblies for 15 years.



UPSC

Potential to make political process gender inclusive

Potential Success	Challenges
① More inclusive and <u>empathetic</u> policy making. ② <u>gender justice</u> provided ③ <u>gender climate</u> correlation explored better. ④ Challenges existing norms → can have <u>minister</u> and <u>private bills</u>. ⑤ <u>local evidence</u> of success from <u>gram Panchayats</u> (eg- Kadamb Shree)	① No <u>delimitation</u> timeline ② needs <u>sexual harassment</u> protection (eg- Recent AAP allegations) ③ Clearly defined procedure to <u>Rotation</u> of constituencies. ④ <u>Patriarchal</u> Mindset needs to be overcome. ⑤ <u>Geeta Mukherjee</u> Committee → needed Rajya Sabha as well to have reservation ⑥ Only 33%, not majority.

Despite flaws, the 106 Amendment marks a watershed for upliftment of women, which will catalyze national women empowerment.

Q6. India's growing elderly population is faced with a multitude of challenges necessitating development of a comprehensive policy framework to manage this demographic transition. Analyse.

India has ~10% population greater than 60 years (UN Population Fund Report) and expected to reach 20% by 2050.

Multitude of challenges faced

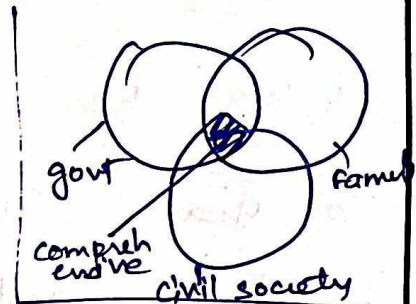
- ① Feminization of old age (1033 sex Ratio)
↳ leads to isolation and health concerns along with widowhood.
- ② 75% elderly face multitude of health problems (UN PFund Report).
- ③ 55% aware about social security.
- ④ Regional variations in availability of care (~~and~~ Help Age Foundation)

⑤ dependency for income / support on family (~ 40% elderly in poorest quintile).

need for comprehensive policy framework

① Government

↳ needs to increase social security
eg - 100% in Rajasthan



↳ Pension schemes such as Indira Gandhi Old Age Scheme
↳ legislation such as Senior ^{citizen} Service Bill 2011 → old age homes

② Civil Society promotion and incentives

↳ develop community kitchens.
↳ Promote 'grandpa' model (Tara).
↳ Book clubs / age apt jobs like mentoring

③ Family

↳ needs to be made aware of 'grey economy' and 'value of care'

Old age and elderly are key asset in India's demography and increase GDP by 1.5% (UN Population Fund Report).

Q7.

Discuss the benefits and challenges associated with the entry and operation of foreign higher educational institutions for internationalization of Indian higher education, in the light of recently released UGC guidelines regarding the same.

Recently Released UGC guidelines promote 'Internationalization' of Indian Education in line with New Education Policy 2020.

- Benefits of entry →
- ① Better standards of education and benchmarks
eg - Australia
 - ② Only 5/100 universities in India in top Rankings.
 - ③ Capability development and Skilling (Sharda Prasad Committee)
 - ④ Reduces emigration of students
(almost 7 lakh outside India)
 - ⑤ More choices for teachers as well
↳ collaborate for exchanges and upskilling
 - ⑥ Increase enrolment from current 27%

Challenges associated

- ① Cost of education → only accessible to upper segments of society.
- ② limited domestic skilling (observed in GCC model)
- ③ competition to domestic universities.
- ④ Higher potential attrition of teachers & already ~20% shortage (MoEdu)
- ⑤ Regulatory complexity in multiple entry multiple exit model

Potential
way
forward

- ① Linkage with domestic universities for mutual learning
- ② Standard Quality framework for uniform learning
- ③ Reward postings of teachers in these universities (eg-Shiv Nadar model).

India's aim of ~50% higher education enrolment needs proactive steps by welcoming foreign universities.

Q.8. How far do you think that farmers association has been successful as a Pressure Group?

World Bank Refers to Farmer groups as carriers of democracy, dissent and discussion. Farmer associations form a key pressure group to represent ~48% employed population in agriculture.

Successes of pressure groups

→ Farmer Associations

- ① Articulated diverse interests of otherwise unorganized farmers (eg MSP)
- ② Feedback mechanisms for any laws exploitative to farmers
eg) farm laws repealed.
- ③ Mobilization of farmers to promote collective welfare
eg) Recent 'Delhi Chalo' movement.

- ④ Promoted welfare activities for farmer welfare and upliftment
eg) farmer education / training
- ⑤ Institutional gap bridged for last mile connectivity with farmers.

However limited success

- ① Conflicting interests with larger middlemen and farmers.
- ② Tenant interests often sidelined
↳ benefit only land holders.
- ③ Fiscal burden and loss of infrastructure due to Rights.
- ④ non-cooperative approach in negotiations

All India Kisan Sabha and similar pressure groups have lobbied and influenced farmer related policies, yet need further strengthening for truly inclusive civil society

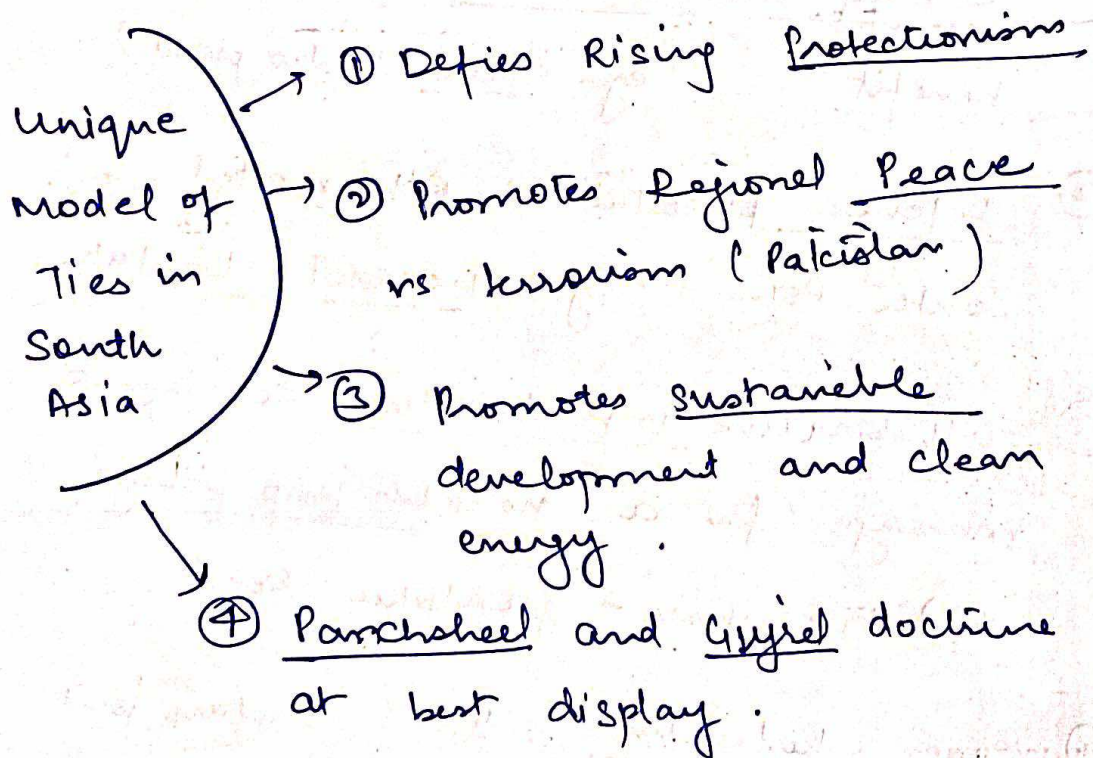
Q 9. The peaceful and co-operative relationship between India and Bhutan provides a unique model of bilateral ties in South Asia. Elucidate.

India and Bhutan's age old friendship stands as testimony to trust, as evidenced in recent Prime Minister visit and facilitation by 'order of Gyepho'

Unique and peaceful partnership

- ① Energy collaboration: for mutual benefit (eg - Tata hydro plant)
- ② Defence & collab → Role model for South Asia (eg → IMTRAT, Dantak)
- ③ collaborative infrastructure development → message for a 'no debt trap policy'
eg) Kukrijhar - Gelalphu Road.
- ④ Space Partnership: India Bhutan joint missile from PSLV
↳ shows potential for space diplomacy

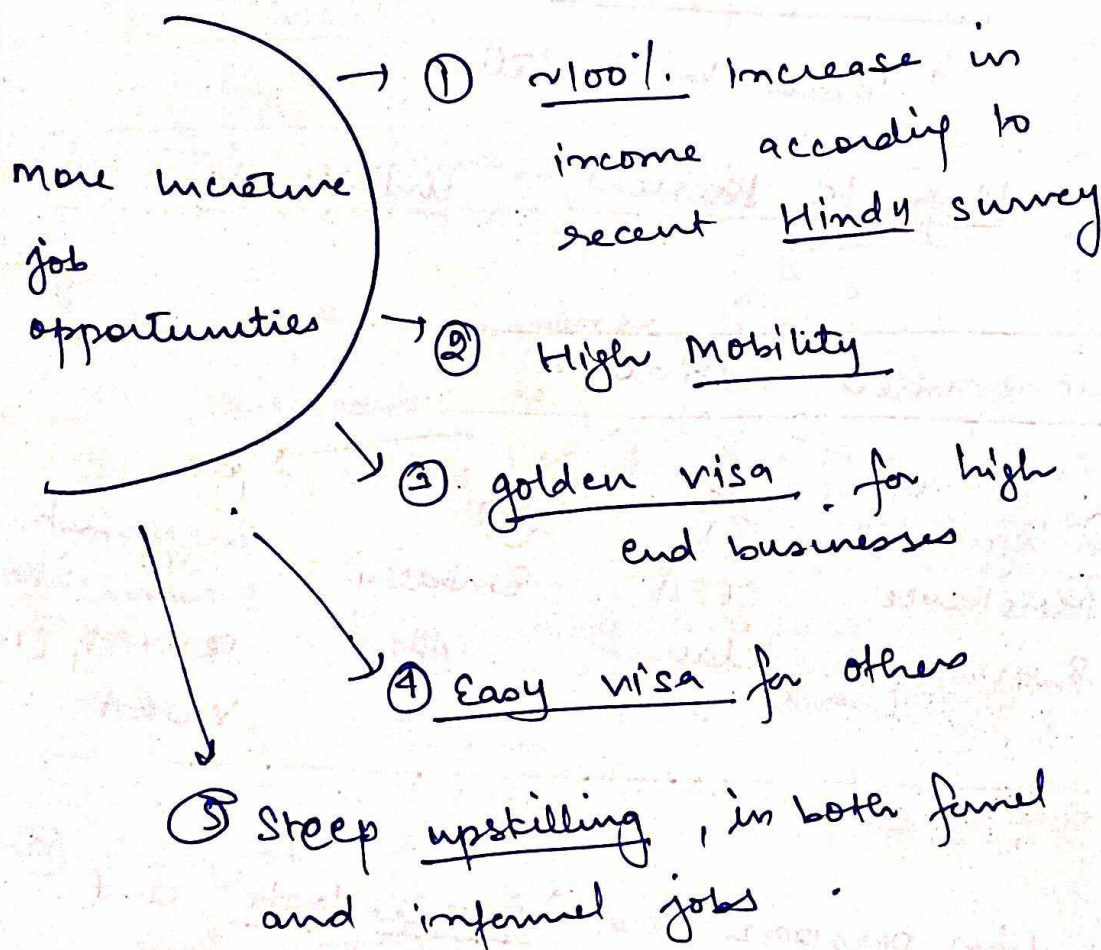
- ⑤ Bilateral trade for mutual economic development → ~600 mn of trade (largest for Bhutan)
- ⑥ Humanitarian assistance → under maitree → Re-Inch'lls hope in distress
- ⑦ Cultural diplomacy eg) cultural centre
- ⑧ Counter terrorism through operations like 'Au Out' for ULFA insurgents.



The unique partnership between two countries need to act as a bridge not barrier of boundary for mutual benefit (PM Modi)

Q10. While the Gulf region offers lucrative job opportunities the Indian diaspora often finds itself grappling with severe challenges. Analyse.

Gulf Region houses ~6 million Indian diaspora, actively working for better lucrative job opportunities



However challenges faced

- ① Nitqat system in Saudi Arabia
 - ↳ Promotes Saudi Residents employment.

- ② Kafala system in GCC countries
↳ passport and visa seized.
- ③ Discrimination in pay and promotions
- ④ Collarization in low end jobs like
Taxi drivers.
- ⑤ Weaker kinship ties with India
↳ leads to isolation.
- ⑥ Linguistic barriers → Urdu/Lebanese used

Government initiatives

-
- ```
graph TD; A[Government initiatives] --> B[① Legal Assistance Program]; A --> C[② CEPA clauses]; A --> D[③ Embassy support]; A --> E[④ Engagement schemes like PRAYAS, GIAN, VASRA];
```
- ① Legal Assistance Program
  - ② CEPA clauses
  - ③ Embassy support
  - ④ Engagement schemes like PRAYAS, GIAN, VASRA

Indian Diaspora are 'Rashtraboots' and  
a key element of soft power. Adequate  
protection needed to ensure safety of  
Indians in alien countries.

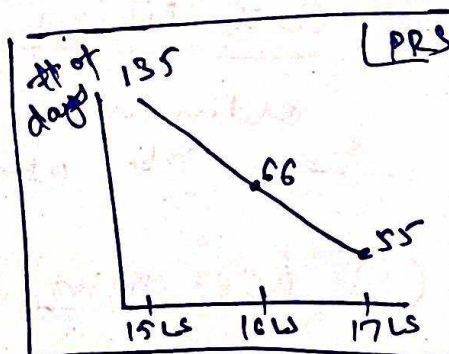


Q 11. Recent years have witnessed a concerning decline in Parliament's functioning, marked by frequent disruptions and reduced debate on crucial national issues. Analyze the reasons for the decline in Parliament's functioning in the country and suggest remedial measures.

The Recently declared PRS Report brings shocking revelations in decline of Parliament's functioning, the temple of democracy.

## Concerning Decline

① The working number of Parliament days show reducing trend.



② Increasing criminalization  
↳ ~47% MPs have criminal cases.

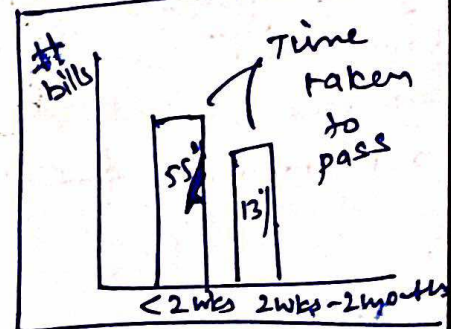
③ Frequent disruptions such as walkouts and expulsions  
↳ ~115 MPs suspended in winter session.

④ Reducing private member bills  
↳ only 2/700 discussed.



# UPSC

- ⑤ Reducing discussion time  $\rightarrow$   $\sim 55\%$  bills passed within 2 weeks.



- ⑥ Budget discussion only for 6 hours.
- ⑦ Bills to Parliamentary standing committees reduced to 16% (from 77%).

## Reasons for such decline

- ① Centralizing tendency with rising ordinances  
 $\hookrightarrow$  almost 3 ordinances/year (vs 1 earlier)
- ② Absentism of MPs  
 $\hookrightarrow$  no minimum working days  
 $\hookrightarrow$  60% absent in Public standing committees
- ③ Money Bills used to by-pass Rajya Sabha (eg - Aadhar Bill)
- ④ Weaker opposition (no Leader of opposition in 17th LS.)
- ⑤ Partisanship. Scare of Lok Sabha Speaker [Jagjit Singh vs Punjab]



## Suggested Measures

- ① National Commission of Review of working of Parliament
  - ↳ Fix minimum days to 120.
  - ↳ Compulsory send Bills to Standing Committee.
- ② YB Chavan Committee → strengthen Public Account Standing Committee.
- ③ Compulsory disqualification of convicted MPs and fast track courts [ Lok Prahari Case ]
- ④ Shift to a pilot mix of 75% First Past the Post and 25% Transferable Representation System (Law Com)
- ⑤ Code of Ethics (IndARC)
- ⑥ Separation of Lok Sabha Speaker to UK Model → Once a minister always a minister.

Parliament is the house of 'discuss, debate, dissent' and needs to perform it accordingly as per Arun Jaitley Committee.



Q 12. To what extent in your opinion, has the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act been successful in laying a foundation for participatory and inclusive governance at the grassroot level?

The 73rd Amendment added Ar 243-  
Ar 243O, setting up a third tier of  
governance at Panchayat level, currently  
in 2.6 L villages / Rural areas.

Successful participation and inclusive governance

① women empowerment through  
participation in 1/3 rd posts.

↳ ~3.1 L women panchayats.

② Improved health outcomes and  
employment

↳ eg) study by RE Chatopadhyay.

③ Grassroot democracy for a no 'one

size fits all approach' eg) Kishorinagar.



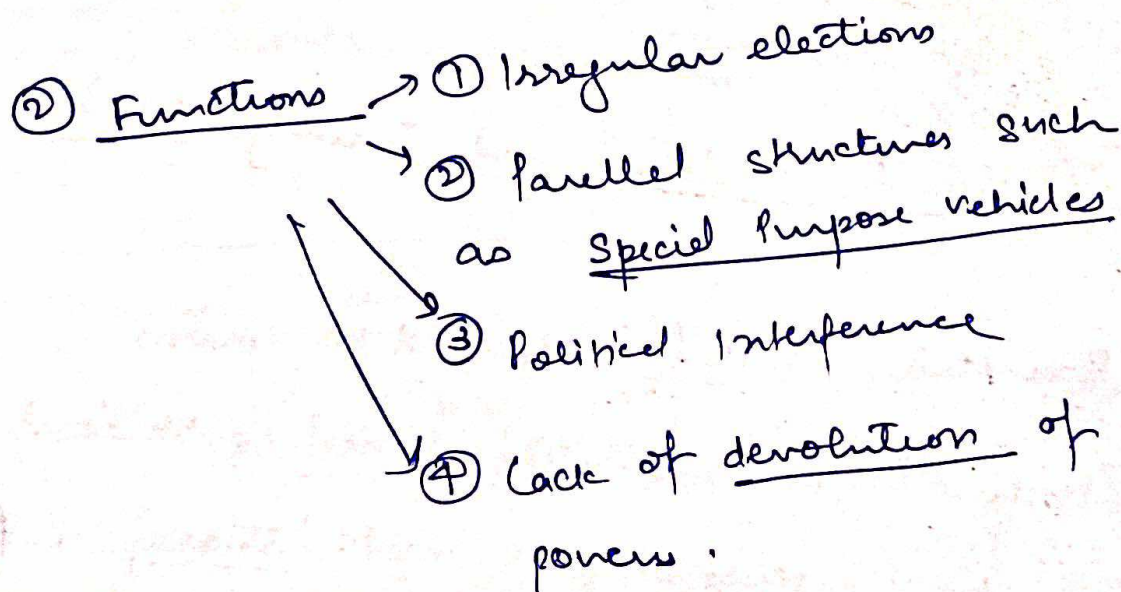
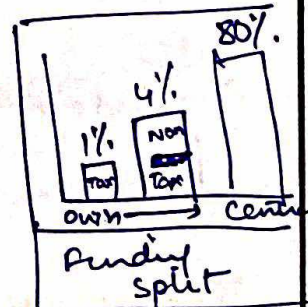
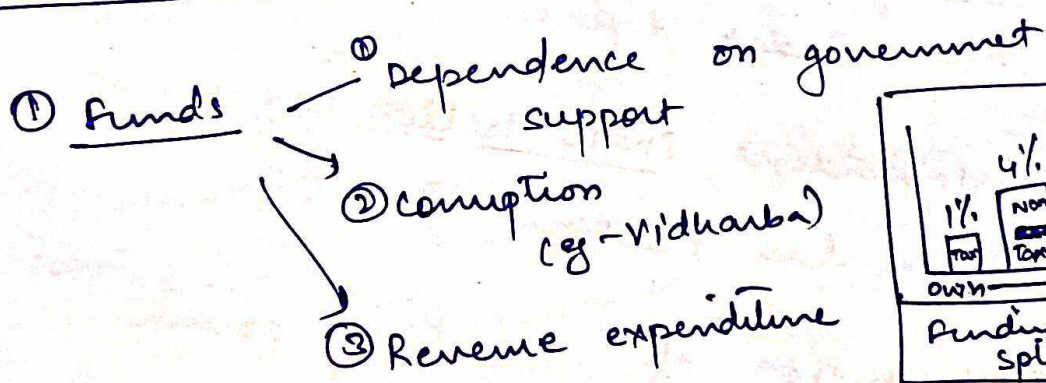
④ Grievance Redressal and Feedback for  
Service delivery of 11th Schedule items.

⑤ Participatory democracy especially in  
Scheduled areas and tribes

↳ PESA Act .

⑥ Reduced crimes through effective  
and unique policies, tailored to  
needs (eg - Madhya Pradesh village)

However, success limited due to multiple  
factors





- ⑤ Functionary
- ① lack of Infrastructure (≈ 80% internet)
  - ② lack of capacity and skills
  - ③ Pati Sarpanch concept
  - ④ Caste based discrimination.

## Way Forward

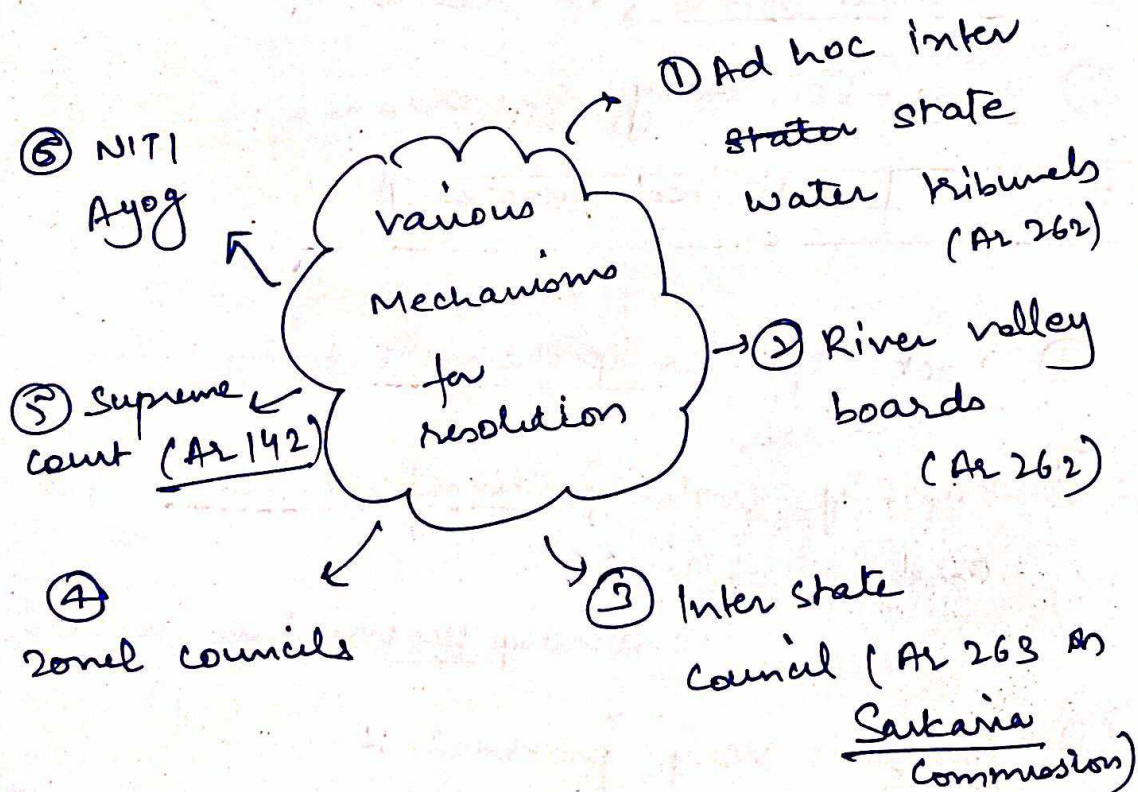
- ① Strengthen institutional capacity through Bharat Net, e-gam swaraj.
- ② Infrastructure development under PM Gram Sadak Yojana.
- ③ Independent State Election Commission for regular election (11th ARC).
- ④ Devolution of 'voluntary' powers of constitution.
- ⑤ Capacity Building and Training (RBI).

Karnataka vs UoI referred to Gram Panchayat is absolutely critical constitutional institutions, necessary to meet 'swaraj' and 'Swaraj'.

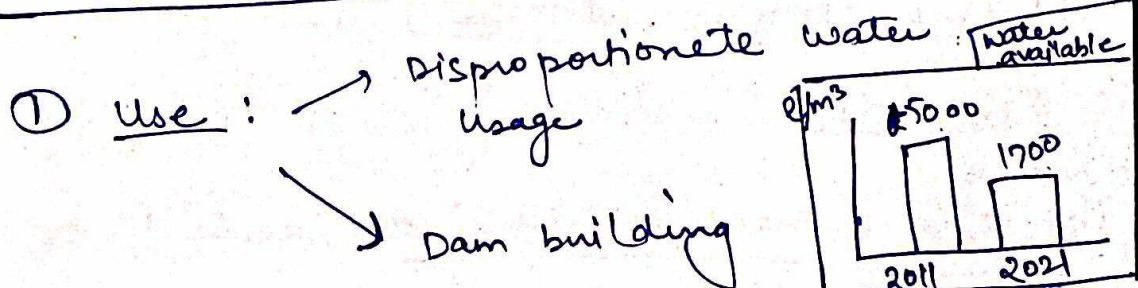


Q13. Describe the various mechanisms available for the resolution of disputes concerning the use, distribution or control of inter state rivers. Also state the reasons for their limited success.

Ar 262 of Indian Constitution provides for mechanisms to resolve inter state water disputes. Also supplemented by Ar 263 and legislations.



Concerns brought for Resolution





- ② vague water sharing treaties.
- ③ Rising demand → Increasing population  
→ Agriculture usage (85% groundwater use)  
→ MSP based water demand (eg - Rice)
- ④ Irregular Rainfall pattern → Reduced water availability (27% ↓ in 2023) in Karnataka.
- ⑤ Technical nature of treaties
- ⑥ cross-boundary rivers

## Reasons for limited success

- ① Lack of 'comprehensive water policy'
- ② Rapidly evolving climate patterns and impact  
↳ especially peninsular rivers
- ③ Time → very protracted  
(eg - 11 years for Godavari dispute)
- ④ lack of technical experts and neutral arbitrators.
- ⑤ International collaboration needed



for holistic dispute resolution  
(eg - Teesta water dispute)

- ⑥ New states requiring updated  
treaties (eg - Telangana).

## Potential solutions

- ① learn from benchmarks  
(eg) water treaties of Africa.
- ② Comprehensive, integrated water policy  
needed.
- ③ River basin and population based  
approach adoption.
- ④ water data sharing mechanisms  
(eg prevent flooding (eg 2023 Yamuna  
flood))
- ⑤ Dedicated cadre and skilling of  
river water experts for arbitration.

Inter state water treaties need to  
transform 'water war' to 'water peace'  
for national unity.



Q 14.

ECI stands as a sentinel of democracy, ensuring that the world's largest electoral exercise is conducted with integrity and efficiency. In light of the statement, discuss the role of ECI in conducting free and fair elections. Also, state the associated challenges and suggest remedial measures.

Ar 324 of Constitution provides for Election Commission of India for conducting free and fair elections.

## Role of ECI

### ① Administrative Role

- ↳ (i) Registration of political parties
- ↳ (ii) Distribution of voter cards.
- ↳ (iii) Allotment of symbols to parties.

### ② Quasi Judicial Roles

- ↳ (i) Advise President on disqualifications of candidates → maintain Rule of law and electoral integrity.
- ↳ (ii) Model Code of Conduct for free, fair elections.



↳ (ii) Resolution of election disputes for efficient elections.

### ③ Logistical Role

↳ (i) VVPAT for electoral efficiency.

↳ (ii) Deputation of Returning officers and other staff → smooth election

↳ (iii) Counting of votes → declaration

↳ (iv) ENCORE developed for coordination

Associated challenges — ① Deputational cadre except CEC and EC

↳ ② Recent <sup>Chief</sup> Election Commissioner and other EC (Appr and Service Act), 2023

- ↳ challenges autonomy of ECI
- ↳ no minimum qualifications
- ↳ Selection committee role undermines search committee

↳ ③ No power to de-register party.

↳ ④ MCC not legally enforceable.

↳ ⑤ Salary not charged → integrity compromise.



4 ⑥ No restriction on future appointment.

4 ⑦ lower voter turnout success

4 ⑧ violations using social media (eg - Gandhi) promoting a party.

## Remedial Measures

① Independent cadre for ECI

② funding to be charged, not voted.

③ Punitive powers under MCC violation (Law commission)

④ Inclusion of new social media related provisions.

⑤ Punishment under ~~sec~~ hate speech violations ( Mahesh Bhai Tongadia case )

⑥ updated collegium for appointment of ECI ( Anoop Baramwal case )

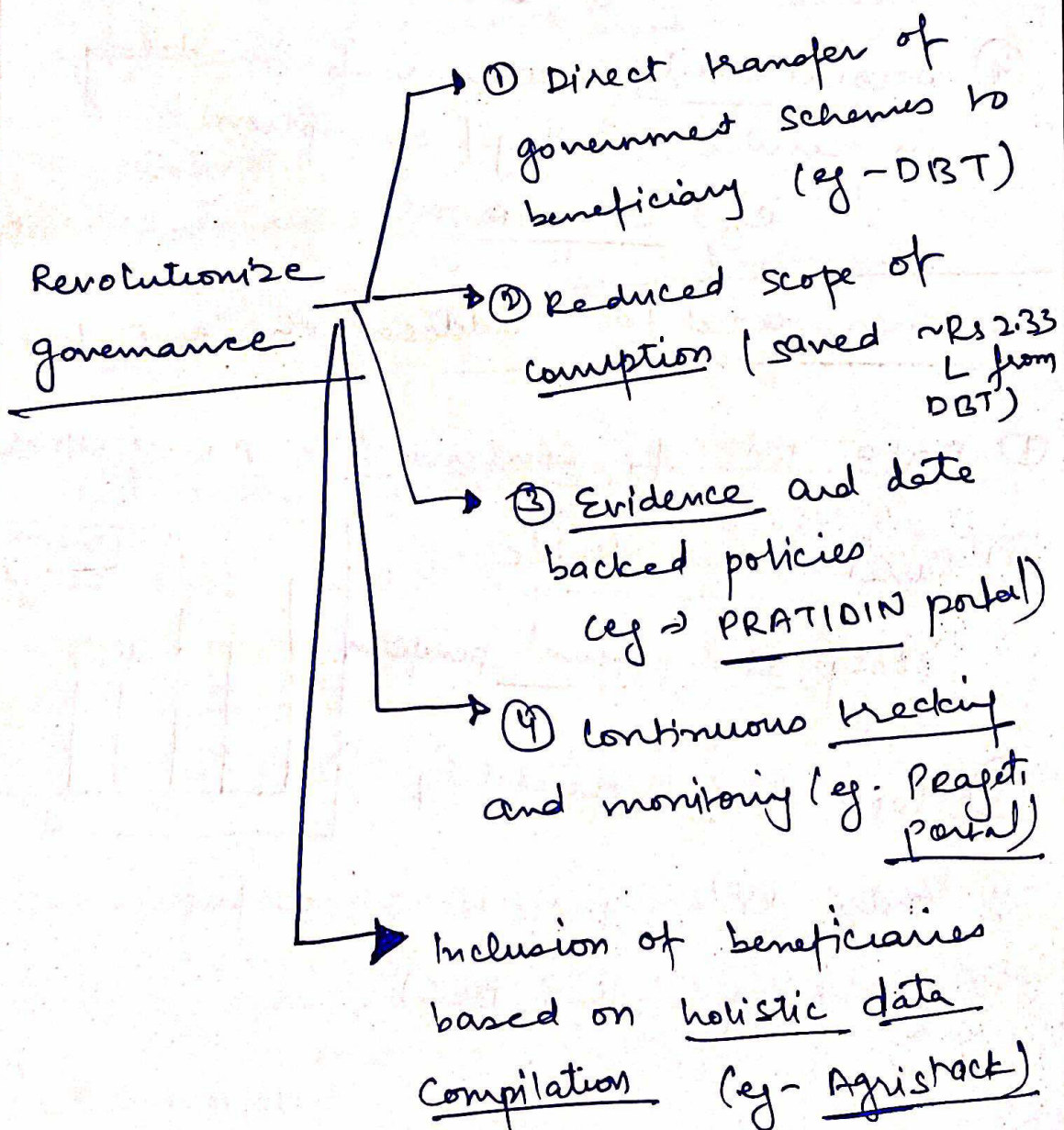
⑦ Deep tech alliance for Deep fakes.

BY Qureshi (ex-CEC) said democracy and elections are inseparable and need active protection of ECI powers and roles.



Q15- While e-governance offers immense potential to revolutionize governance and service delivery, its successful implementation requires addressing multifaceted challenges. Discuss.

E-governance, in line with Hyderabad Declaration, to bring government and citizens closer has unlocked ~~immense~~ <sup>immense</sup> value for governance and service delivery.





## Revolutionize service delivery!

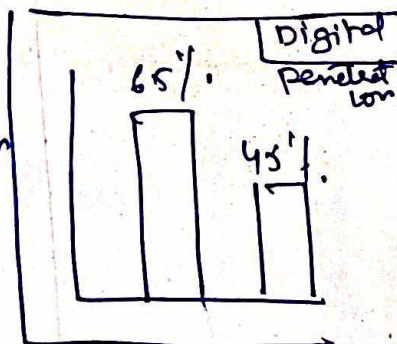
- ① Promotes 24x7 convenience and access to beneficiaries (eg - udgam portal)
- ② One Nation, one Ration card → seamless national mobility for PDS.
- ③ Transparency on eligibility mechanism and feedback for improvement (eg - My Gov. in).
- ④ Accountability mechanisms for delay in service delivery / corruption  
eg) CPGRAMS.

## However, need to address challenges

① Data privacy concerns → eg AIIMS attack

② Rural-urban divide

↳ only 55% Internet penetration



③ Lack of interoperability

④ only 15% projects successful globally (Ind ARC).



- ⑤ Linguistic barriers
- ⑥ Digital illiteracy at 38%.
- ⑦ Bureaucratic inertia to transfer to e-gov.
- ⑧ Intermittent electricity.

## Potential Remedies

- ① Awareness generation  
about e-governance

eg) e-NAM → aware farmers.

## Case Study

Bavasani (Odisha) →  
100% e-gov → only  
digital files →  
3 day for service

- ② Robust digital infrastructure and  
investment.
- ③ Collaborate with Gram Panchayat  
(RBI) (BharatNET)
- ④ Engage civil society to promote  
adoption (eg - CSC centres)
- ⑤ Data experts to promote application  
open points (APIs) and interoperability

Transparency is key to good governance and  
e-governance is only way to transparency  
(PM Modi).



Q 16.

Assess the performance of various schemes and policies undertaken to improve the socio-economic conditions of vulnerable sections of society. What measures do you suggest to enhance their performance?

India brought ~25 crore people out of multi-dimensional poverty (NITI) due to various schemes and policies for vulnerable sections.

## Successes and performance

- ① Health (35 crore ABHA holders) (ES'23)
  - ① PM Jan Arogya Yojana  
↳ largest social insurance globally
  - ② PM Arogya Mandals  
↳ meets 70% population
- ② Education (98.08% gross enrollment) (ASER)
  - ① Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan for universal education
  - ② PM-SHRI to promote exemplar schools in rural areas
  - ③ Eklatiya schools for tribes
- ③ Social security for poor population
  - ① PM Atal Bima Yojana
  - ② PM Jivan Jyoti Bima Yojana



④ Financial Inclusion → 55 crore accounts under PM Jan Dhan Yojana (77% Coverage)

⑤ Agriculture and Poverty alleviation → PM Kisan, P~~RA~~-MNREGA etc.

⑥ women empowerment (ES'23)

- ← 11.7 cr new toilets (Swachh Bharat Mission)
- ↓ 2.3 cr houses under PM Awas
- ~10 cr beneficiaries under PM-Ujjwala

⑦ ODF status in 2018.

However challenges persist

① Inequality : 10% holds 70% wealth (or fam)

② Poor health indicators amongst women  
↳ 59% anaemic (No Health).

③ Low learning outcomes (ASER)  
↳ only 25% in class IV could do division.

④ Subsistence farming in agriculture  
↳ 1.08 hectares land/person.



- ⑤ Rural-urban divide in digital literacy and inclusion.
- ⑥ exclusion error and ghost beneficiaries
- ⑦ corruption and leakages (eg → PM Awaas Society Scheme).

## Measures for performance enhancement

- ① E-governance to avoid leakages (eg - DBT)
- ② Bureaucratic training to avoid Red Tapism, am-chain approach. (HORA Commission)
- ③ Social audits and citizen charters for public participation (Sevottam model)
- ④ Data based policy making and continuous monitoring (eg → Aspirational Districts program).

The 'new welfare approach' (ES '23) necessitates reforms in government schemes for people and human resource driven development for Sabka Saath, Sabka Vikas.

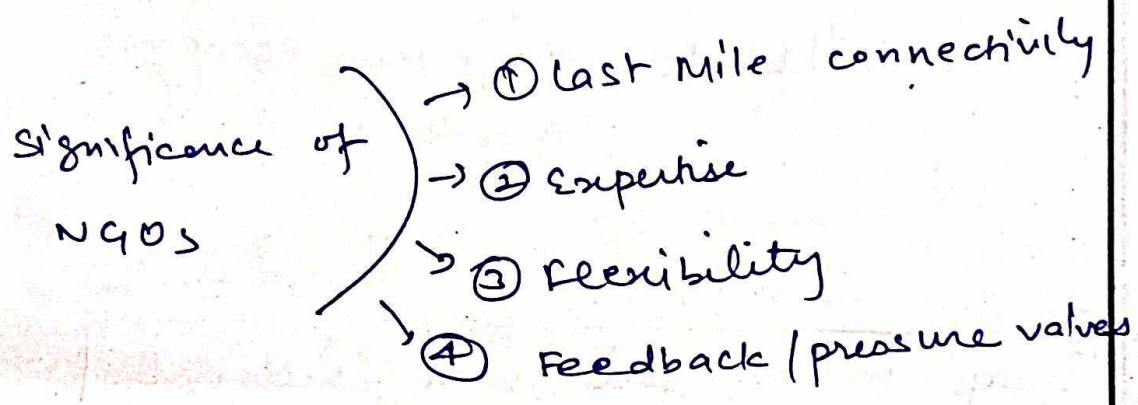


Q17.

What are common challenges faced by NGO's when working with Govt. How can these challenges be mitigated to ensure a productive partnerships between NGO's and the Government?

with Govt. productive

India has ~3.2 lakh NGOs, which are carriers of democracy according to world Bank.



### Common challenges faced

① Lack of manpower

↳ 80% are single person NGOs

② Lack of transparency → money laundering

③ Limited resources and funding



④ Lack of Regulatory certainty

↳ very dynamic norms



- ⑤ FCRA restrictions for administrative spending  
↳ only 2% on administration
- ⑥ limited Reach and scalability.
- ⑦ myopic view of development  
↳ hinder long term economic growth.

## ways to mitigate such challenges

- ① explore individual niches and capabilities of each for collaborative development.
- ② Bridge institutional gap through subsidiarity principle  
↳ eg) Chayya NGO → works with Rehabilitation of acid attack victims



- ③ Increase reach of government schemes through awareness generation  
eg) SEWA → women Rights protection
- ④ Provide feedback to government on actual implementation → feedback loop  
eg) ASER education Report.
- ⑤ leverage synergy of government cadres (eg- Anganwadis) for resources  
eg) Atchay Patra → food delivery → Same role as PDS  

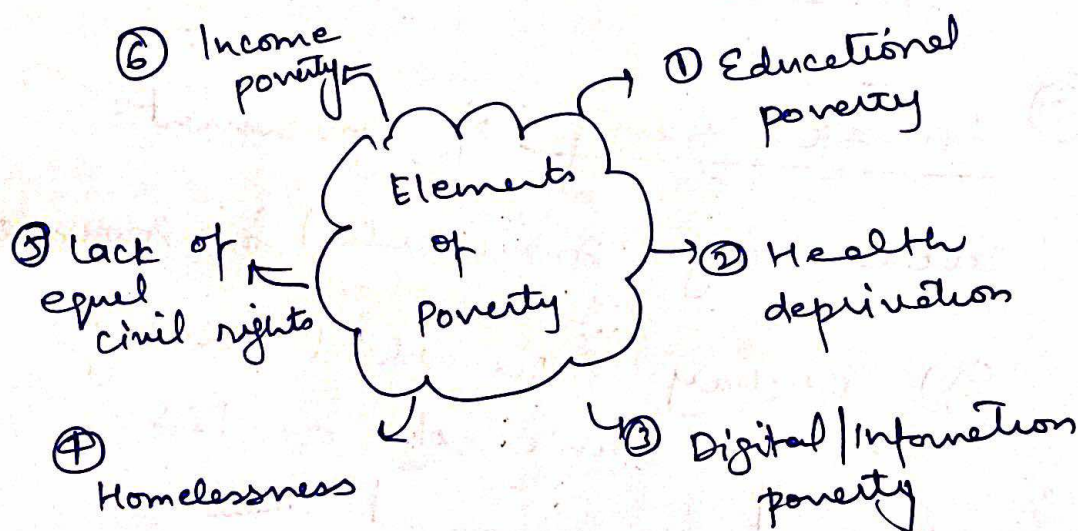
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create synergy.
- ⑥ Increase Transparency and promote certainty in Regulations.

Vijay Kumar Committee recommended certain provisions to improve NGO - government collaboration, which can help make optimum use of voluntary sector.

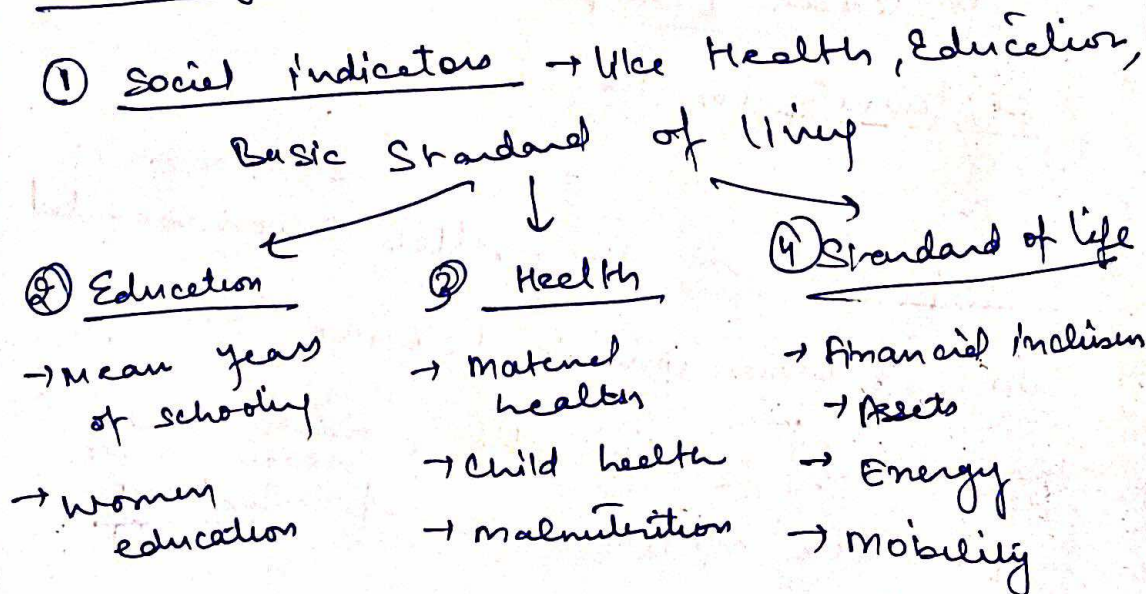


Q18. Poverty is a complex phenomenon that goes beyond deprivation, necessitating comprehensive strategies that address the multifaceted nature of deprivation. Elaborate material that

World Bank defines poverty as deprivation from quality living, which can extend beyond financial constraints.



Poverty goes beyond Material Sources



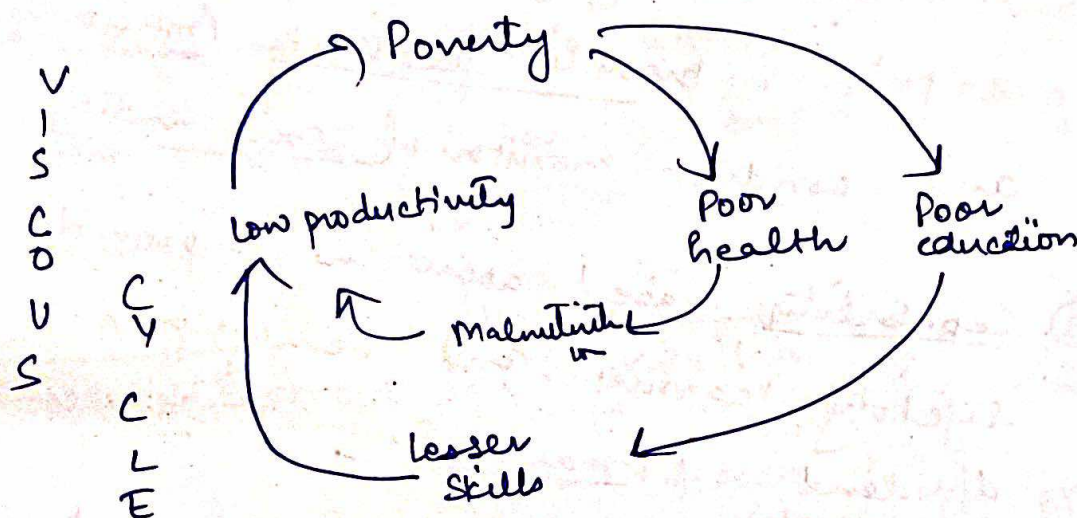


⑤ NITI's Multi-dimensional poverty →

Considers 12 indicators

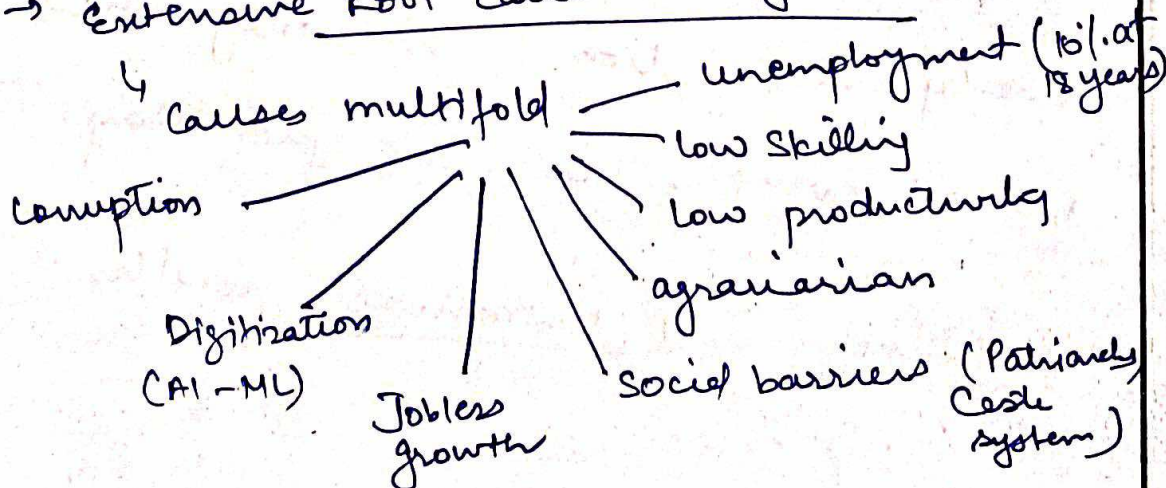
↳ 11.28% population Multi-dimensionally poor

Need for comprehensive strategies



→ Adoption of one health approach →  
integrate impact of climate change,  
environment on health.

→ Extensive Root cause analysis





## Potential policies

- ① Stakeholder based approach, balancing economic growth and sustainability [Ranjith Singh case]
- ② Civil society engagement to seek inputs, provide feedback (myGov.in) and conduct monitoring (social audit)
- ③ Capability based approach to promote lifelong learning and demographic dividend (Amartya Sen)
- ④ Gender inclusivity, with assessment of multi-fold, intersectional poverty.
- ⑤ Outcome based budgeting and hacking eg-NITI's index.

Poverty elimination is not only critical for achieving SDG 1, but promoting inclusive and sustainable growth.



- Q19. The expansion of BRICS presents new prospects for the organization, but their realization depends on the member states' ability to address internal challenges and enhance cooperation. Elaborate.

The recent expansion of BRICS to include 5 new countries (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Ethiopia, UAE) shows the new potential of the grouping for truly multipolar world.

### New Prospects for organization

- ① Economic Prospects
    - ① Enhance trade bilaterally (eg CEPA)
    - ② Trade tariff barriers
    - ③ Fastest growing outside G7 (Goldman Sachs)
  - ② Social Prospects
    - ① Enable Mobility
    - ② cultural diplomacy and green tourism
  - ③ Geostrategic prospects
    - ① Counter Western hegemony
    - ② multipolar world
    - ③ New Development Bank
- Expand ④ Contingency Reserve Buffer.
- Strengthening



- ④ Technological
  - ① Supplement efforts of vaccine R&D centre
  - ② Space diplomacy exploration
- ⑤ geopolitical
  - ① Represent Middle Income countries
  - ② UNSC expansion support.

## Need to address internal challenges

- ① Divergent members' priorities hinders cooperation (eg - India - China)
- ② Civil wars and stability
  - ↳ eg western Asia geopolitical conflicts (eg - Ethiopia insurgency)
- ③ Protectionism tactics of certain countries and predatory hoarding.
- ④ Russia war → need to maintain strategic restraint by all members (not just India)
- ⑤ West Asia polarization and militarization
  - ↳ eg Saudi Arabia / Iran nexus



- ⑥ Iran's aggressive tactics affect global trade, which (eg → Houthi's and Red Sea) is against choke points blocking India's net security provider agenda.

## Need to enhance cooperation

- ① Explore new bilateral and multilateral agreements.
- ② culture, technology, ~~net~~ medical diplomacy and shared People-People relations
- ③ Collaborate on a common shared vision for more open, inclusive Indo-Pacific region
- ④ Critical Minerals and other agreements to promote resilient supply chains
- ⑤ Consensus based approach for fair representation and clean economy.

BRICS has the potential to create a neutral space for 'Samvad, Samadhan, Samridhi', if coordinated in an inclusive way.



Q 20.

"A multipolar world order is not merely an option but a necessity." Elaborate. How can India leverage its position to strengthen multipolarity in the global arena?

India's G20 presidency and voice of global South have shown the need for a multipolar world with diverse needs and support.

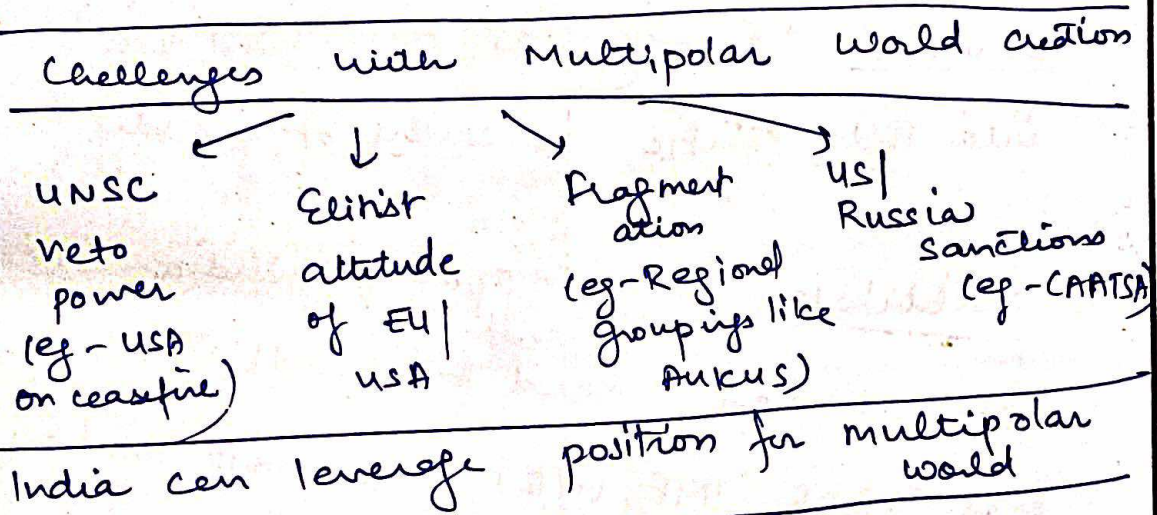
Multipolar world a necessity

- ① Bipolar world no longer representative of true economic and geopolitical realities (eg → 44 countries)
- ② Global South more vulnerable to climate change and associated extreme weather events.
- ③ Fastest growing economies now beyond ~~top~~ bi-polar countries  
(eg) Rwanda, South Africa
- ④ Cold war mentality leads to wars and hegemony of western world.



⑤ Increasing global integration with fragmented supply chains and mobility  
↳ no clear 'poles' of development.

⑥ Technology, adaptation, Resilience  
drivers of strength → not just money  
of bipolar nations.



① leader of global south → voice of earlier voiceless through G20, G77, Quad

② Mediator Role between earlier poles and 'non-poles'  
↳ eg) potential mediation in Russia-Ukraine

③ India's leadership in WTO against Public Stockholding norms. (Peace Clause)



④ Strong bilateral ties with global north  
↳ eg) USA - India → friends of work  
Russia - India → 'all weather' friends.

⑤ India's soft power diplomacy → creating  
a multipolar world (eg - global Biofuel  
Alliance).

⑥ First Responder for Net security  
provider → emerge as a 'third pole'  
with Indo Pacific as 'centre of gravity'

⑦ multilateralism support → India  
has raised need for multilateral  
orgs (ADB, IMF, WB) to support developing  
developed countries (eg - Expert working  
group at G20)

India's position in regional and  
global groupings holds it possible  
to become 'Vishwaguru' for a  
multipolar world.