

(344734)



MGP 2025

TEST CODE 8 1 2 5 2 2

Time Allowed : Three Hours
समय : तीन घंटे

Forum IAS

Maximum Marks : 250
अधिकतम अंक : 250

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	MONIKA SRIVASTAVA		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910077529	Medium/माध्यम	English <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> हिंदी <input type="checkbox"/>
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	KAROL BAGH	Date/दिनांक	03.02.2025

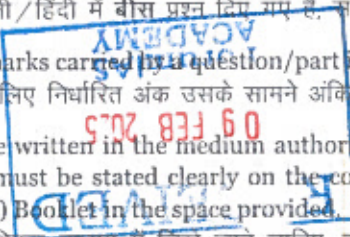
*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका

Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक
1	10	3.75
2		3.5
3		3.25
4		3.75
5		4
6		3.75
7		3.5
8		4.25
9		2.75
10		3.25
11	15	5.25
12		4
13		5.5
14		5.25
15		6.25
16		5.25
17		5.5
18		6.25
19	6	
20	5.75	
Total/कुल अंक	250	91.75

INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश

- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।
- 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।



For Student Only / केवल परीक्षार्थी प्रयोग हेतु

Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :	Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय : 9:45 am	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय : 01:00 pm (3 hrs 15 min)
Total Marks/कुल अंक :	Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन <input type="checkbox"/> Offline/ऑफलाइन <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु

*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।	ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड : 1211	EG/ईजी : ① ② ③ ④ ⑤	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि : 13/2/25
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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

Dear Student,

Your Strong areas

- ① You have answered all the questions in a satisfactory way.
- ② You have understood well the demands of all the questions.
- ③ Your presentation is neat and content density is fair.
- ④ Structure and conclusion in most questions are good.

Areas of improvement

- ① Introduction can be improved in several questions. (Q1, Q2, Q4, Q8, Q9, Q11 and Q13)
- ② Try to use keywords as sub-headings for better and more clear presentation.
- ③ structure can be improved in several questions by clubbing way forward and conclusion.
- ④ Try to give 4-5 points for each demand of question.

Good Luck!

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) "Besides being a moral imperative of a Welfare State, primary health structure is a necessary pre-condition for sustainable development." Analyse. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"एक कल्याणकारी राज्य की नैतिक अनिवार्यता होने के अलावा, प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य संरचना धारणीय विकास के लिए एक आवश्यक पूर्व शर्त है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Constitution of India envisages the notion of welfare state which includes access to health, education and resources. The general idea of health contains primary health care, secondary and tertiary health care.

You may start by briefly introducing primary health care

Moral Imperative of a welfare state

- 1) To provide acceptable, available and accessible healthcare facilities to all citizens
- 2) To improve health indicators like life expectancy, maternal mortality rate and child mortality rate
- 3) To reduce out of pocket expenditure for vulnerable section (NFHS-5 - 48% OOP)

Fair points - You may highlight Article and international obligations

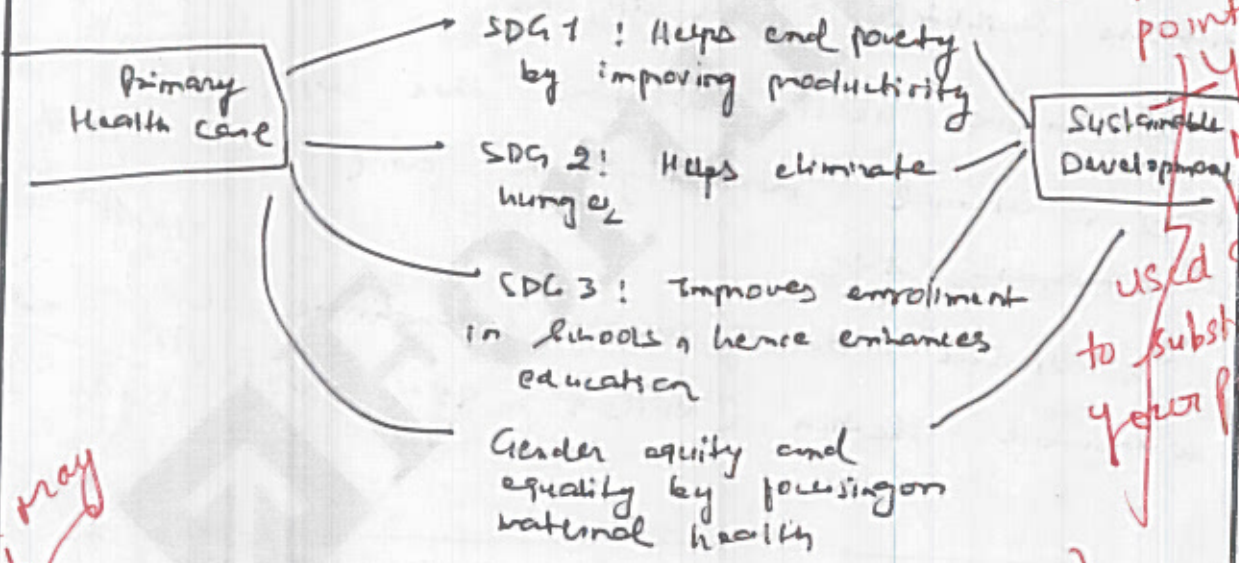
PRIMARY HEALTH CARE - Necessary pre-condition for Sustainable development

1) First line of access for health services

↳ Most accessible for any citizen at local level = Better health outcomes.

- 2) Cheapest mode of treatment = Less OoPE } You may also highlight relevant SDGs such as SDG 3, SDG 4, SDG 10, etc.
- 3) Focuses on preventive treatment = ↓ Disease Burden
- 4) Enhances role of PRIs, local bodies hence grassroot initiative
- 5) Directly impacts the vulnerable section and aligns with principle of subsidiarity

Relevant points
You may have used SDGs to substantiate your points



For club together challenges and conclusion

- Challenges
- 1) Lack of infrastructure
 - 2) Shortage of healthcare professionals
 - 3) Urban-Rural divide

To meet SDG goals by 2030 and improve HDI by targeting primary health care, India can achieve the goal of Viksit Bharat sooner than 2047

Fast conclusion

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS		✓	
CD & VA		✓	
S & F		✓	
F & R		✓	

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

TOTAL MARKS **3.75**

Q.2) University Grants Commission (UGC) has recently announced regulations for establishment and operation of campuses by foreign universities in India. In this context, discuss the benefits and challenges associated with the entry and operation of foreign higher educational institutions in the country. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग (UGC) ने हाल ही में भारत में विदेशी विश्वविद्यालयों द्वारा कैंपस की स्थापना और संचालन के लिए विनियमों की घोषणा की है। इस संदर्भ में, देश में विदेशी उच्च शिक्षण संस्थानों के प्रवेश और संचालन से जुड़े अनुलाभों और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

With the advent of liberalisation, Privatisation and Globalisation reforms in India, multiple sectors were opened up to foreign players post-1991. However, a phased approach was adopted in education sector due to notion of Public Good.

You may briefly introduce guidelines of UGC in context of NEP

Regulations for establishment:

- ↳ Foreign universities can open up their campuses in India
- ↳ need to comply with rule of law
- ↳ Can hire foreign or local employees

Highlight relevant features - In top 500 globally - For 10 years, etc

BENEFITS OF REGULATIONS

- 1) Improve quality of higher education
 - ↳ can help India make its place in global rankings
- 2) Increases accessibility to higher education as higher no. of colleges — can help achieve goal of 50% enrolment (GER)

Relevant points

- 3) Enhances Competition in higher education and creates incentive for local colleges to improve quality
- 4) Employment opportunities and multiplier effect of foreign investments
- 5) Helps reduce 'Brain Drain' by retaining the talent within India → Reduces forex earnings.

good, you have lucidly articulated relevant points

CHALLENGES WITH FHEI

General challenges to be followed by these universities
 give specific challenges with guidelines

- 1) Lack of clarity over Reservation policies
- 2) Cost of education could further increase
- 3) Impact on local universities, can drive them out of market → Impact on Minnirbharta
- 4) Defects idea of education as Public Good

You may give more relevant challenges
 subjectivity in technology
 Need of huge investments etc.

You may highlight suggestions within your conclusion.

- Forward
- ① clear guidelines on reservation
 - ② Quota for local employment
 - ③ Cap on fees of higher education

The entry of foreign universities in India would help India become a 'vishwaguru' as it benefits us more.

Try to keep conclusion bit more nuanced

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

#	C	A	P
AWIS		✓	
CD & VA		✓	
S & F		✓	
F & R		✓	

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

TOTAL MARKS	3.5
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Q.3) The promotion of e-governance is critical for the realization of good governance in the country. Elucidate. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

देश में सुशासन की प्राप्ति के लिए ई-गवर्नेंस को बढ़ावा देना महत्वपूर्ण है। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

e-governance is use of ICT i.e. Information, communication and Technology to achieve SMART governance (Speedy, Moral, Accountable, Responsive and Transparent)

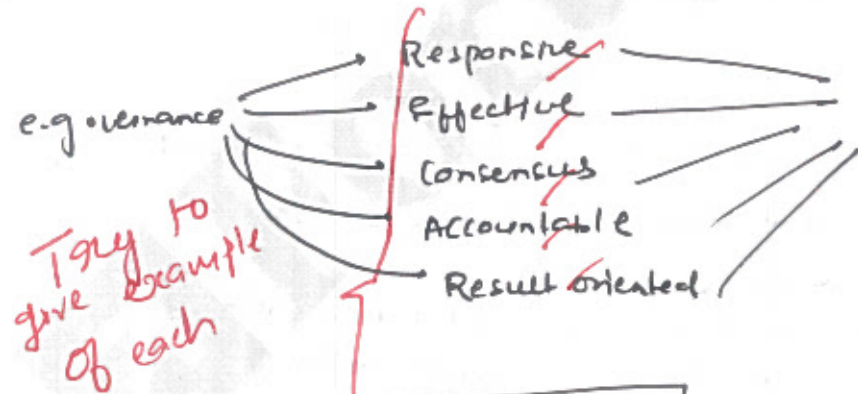
Causes and relevant introduction

e-governance and Good Governance

1) Recommended by 2nd ARC and Hota committee for administrative reforms

- good, you have given all points.

2) Tries to achieve goals of good governance



Try to give example of each

*- You may add -
① Cost effective
② Plugs leakages eg E-auction*

3) Enhances citizen participation and leads to citizen-centric governance *eg* My gov.in for citizen feedback

③ Greater coordination

4) Grievance redressal mechanism *eg* CIPGRAMS, Lok Nivaran (Bihar)

5) Reduces corruption and enhances accountability \rightarrow online RTI

You have to ELUCIDATE the critical side of Promotion of e-governance.

Challenges with e-governance

Highlighting is not a demand of question. However, briefly point out challenges.

Funding gaps and infrastructure Bottlenecks

2) Digital divide $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Female-Male} \\ \text{Rural-urban} \end{array} \right.$

3) Interoperability issues due to silos mentality in governance

4) Linguistic barriers and poor transliteration in most government websites

5) Increasing Cyberattacks and impact on essential services \rightarrow cyber attack on AIIMS led to disruption of emergency services

6) e-governance is not just about 'e' but also about governance (World Bank)

You need to highlight steps taken by government eg JAM, PMGDISHA etc

You may club together way forward with conclusion.

Way Forward

1) Scalable and modular architecture to improve interoperability

2) Standard transliteration framework to improve conversion of language

3) Capacity building

E-governance must not be an end in itself

It must be supplemented with other administrative reforms to achieve 'Swarajya' and 'Ramrajya'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS 3-25

good, you have given a nuanced conclusion.

Q.4) Bring out the potential opportunities of telemedicine in India. Also, elaborate on the challenges in this regard. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत में टेलीमेडिसिन के संभावित अवसरों का वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में चुनौतियों पर भी विस्तार से चर्चा कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Various initiatives like TELEMANAS, e-Sanjeevani has led to emergence of telemedicine in India. It entails availability and accessibility of healthcare services using ICT (Information Communication and Technology).

You may start with a standard definition of Telemedicine.

Potential opportunities of Telemedicine in India

- 1) To improve availability of medical services
 WHO : 1000:1 , India : 1456:1
 (Doctors per population)
- 2) To improve affordability of medical services as it cuts down commute charges and other inconvenience
- 3) Bridges the urban-rural divide hence enhancing accessibility of rural India where ~65% of population resides
- 4) Enhances quality of healthcare available as person in north-east can connect to best doctors of Tamil Nadu

You have highlighted relevant benefits of telemedicine. Give examples such as eSanjeevani

- a) Supplements income of healthcare professionals
- PRACTO as additional source of income
- b) Enhances research and innovation by expanding the patient pool and dataset.

Reduces hesitation eg. Mental health patients.

Challenges in Telemedicine

- 1) Data Security and Privacy (No legal backing)
 - ↳ Patient data should be confidential
 - ↳ 800 million + Indians data was leaked
- 2) Digital divide might perpetuate Digital health inequality
 - ↳ Rural-urban + Male-Female (25:1)
- 3) Infrastructure Bottlenecks and Technical glitches eg. Net connectivity.
- 4) cannot replace offline services which need face to face consultation.

You have highlighted relevant challenges. Lack of awareness. Provide examples and data.

Telemedicine was widely used during COVID-19 lockdown as it gave a huge relief to chronic treatments. As we move towards achieving SDG4 (health), telemedicine would play a crucial role

↳ You may also highlight the need of addressing challenges.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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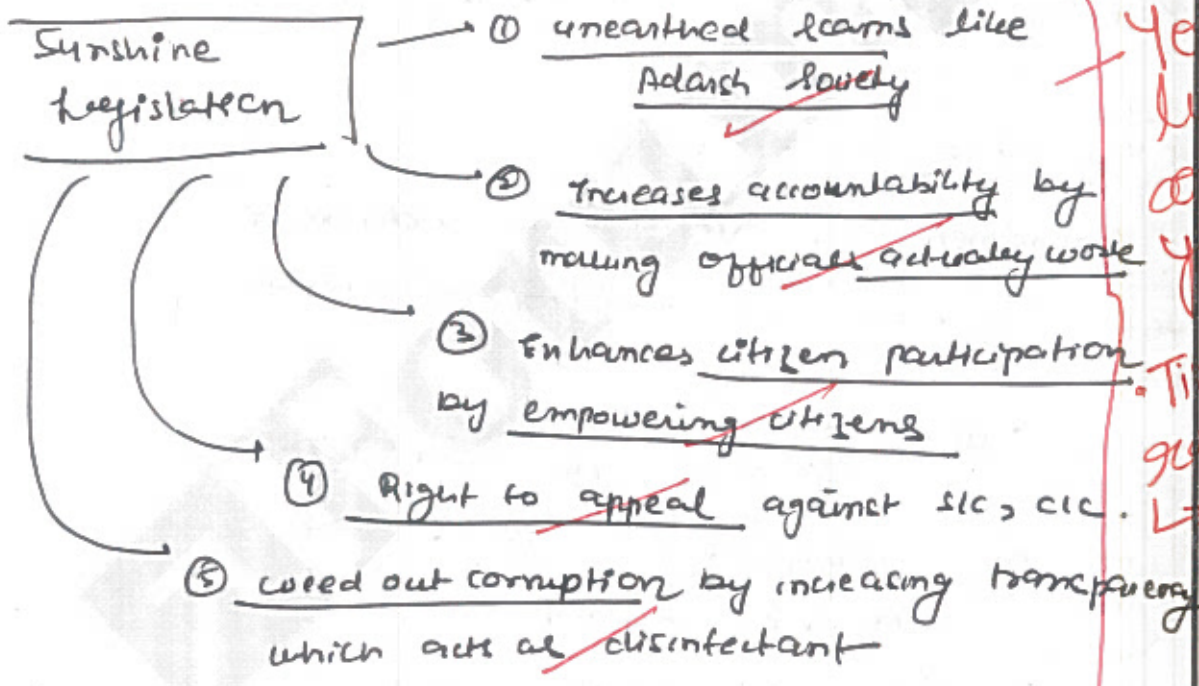
TOTAL MARKS	3.75
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Q.5) "What was hailed as sunshine legislation, has been overshadowed by dark clouds". Critically examine the statement in the context of implementation of Right to information Act in almost two decades, since its enactment. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

"जिसे उज्वल कानून के रूप में सराहा गया था, उस पर काले बादल छा गए हैं।" सूचना के अधिकार अधिनियम के लागू होने के लगभग दो दशकों के बाद इसके कार्यान्वयन के संदर्भ में इस कथन की आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Right to Information Act is a landmark legislation which enhances access to information for citizens. It acts as a tool for good governance by enhancing transparency and accountability.

You have given an apt introduction.



You have lucidly articulated your points. Time bound responses within 30 days.

DARK CLOUDS IN RTI

- ① unfulfilled spirit of legislation
 - a) non implementation of quo moto disclosure in most cases under section 4

② Lack of awareness among citizens esp marginalised

⇒ PWC: only 20% women know what RTI is

③ Procedural complexities and fee formats

⇒ TN accepting only postal mode payments hinders access

④ Threat to life of RTI activists

⇒ PWC: Death of 100 activists in last 10 years

⑤ Vacancies in LIC, CIC

⑥ Amendments in RTI Act 2019 undermined the legitimacy and credibility of LIC, CIC

You have given left seasons behind dark clouds.
Right to privacy concerns.
Huge backlog.
Fraudulent overval.
etc.

You may club together with conclusion to make it more nuanced

① Awareness campaigns
⇒ Train the trainer (Assam)

② Simplification of forms and linguistic support

③ Role of civil servants, CSOs
⇒ Posters in every government office

Right to Information is an intrinsic right under Article 19. It should be used wisely to achieve 'Swarajya' and 'Ramrajya'

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

S ⁿ	G	A	P
AWIS			✓
CD & VA			✓
S & F			✓
P & R			✓

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS **4**

Final conclusion

Q.6) The objective of foreign policy is not only to build cordial international relations, but also to ensure national security and help citizens in pursuit of their aspirations. Discuss in context of India.

(10 Marks, 150 Words)

विदेश नीति का उद्देश्य न केवल सौहार्दपूर्ण अंतर्राष्ट्रीय संबंधों का निर्माण करना है, बल्कि राष्ट्रीय सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करना और नागरिकों को उनकी आकांक्षाओं के अनुसरण में मदद करना भी है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Foreign policy encapsulates building international relations which impact nation's interests, empowers citizens achieve their aspirations. The foreign policy of India has undergone an evolution to achieve these goals post independence.

You may try to keep your introduction a bit brief

To Build cordial International Relations

i) softpower by cultural diplomacy with Indonesia to enhance relations

ii) Disaster diplomacy to rebuild strained ties
by Maitri operation to Nepal during 2015 earthquake

iii) Economic diplomacy by building trade relations
by India - USA are major trade partners

iv) Vaccine diplomacy to Maldives for improving bilateral ties

You have lucidly given correct points - You may also add India's role in UNPK missions, WHO, etc.

To ensure National Security

- ① collaboration with Algharistan, Pakistan under SCO
- ② Foreign policy with china which entails collaboration, coexistence and competition
- ③ International organisations to counter cyber terrorism, narco terrorism and enhance national security.

gives more relevant points. eg ① UNDP. buying defense equipments, intel sharing, etc

To help citizens

- ① Mobility Partnerships and Agreements with European nations eg Italy
- ② soft power using cultural diplomacy eg Buddhist circuits with Nepal, Temple building in Middle east
- ③ Direct engagement with nations like USA for visa reforms.

good, you have given apt points. you need to highlight challenges

Foreign policy as a multi faceted

approach has become challenging in contemporary times. India follows vasudhaiva kutumbham, neighborhood first to achieve objectives of

foreign policy. *→ You have given a Fair conclusion*

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

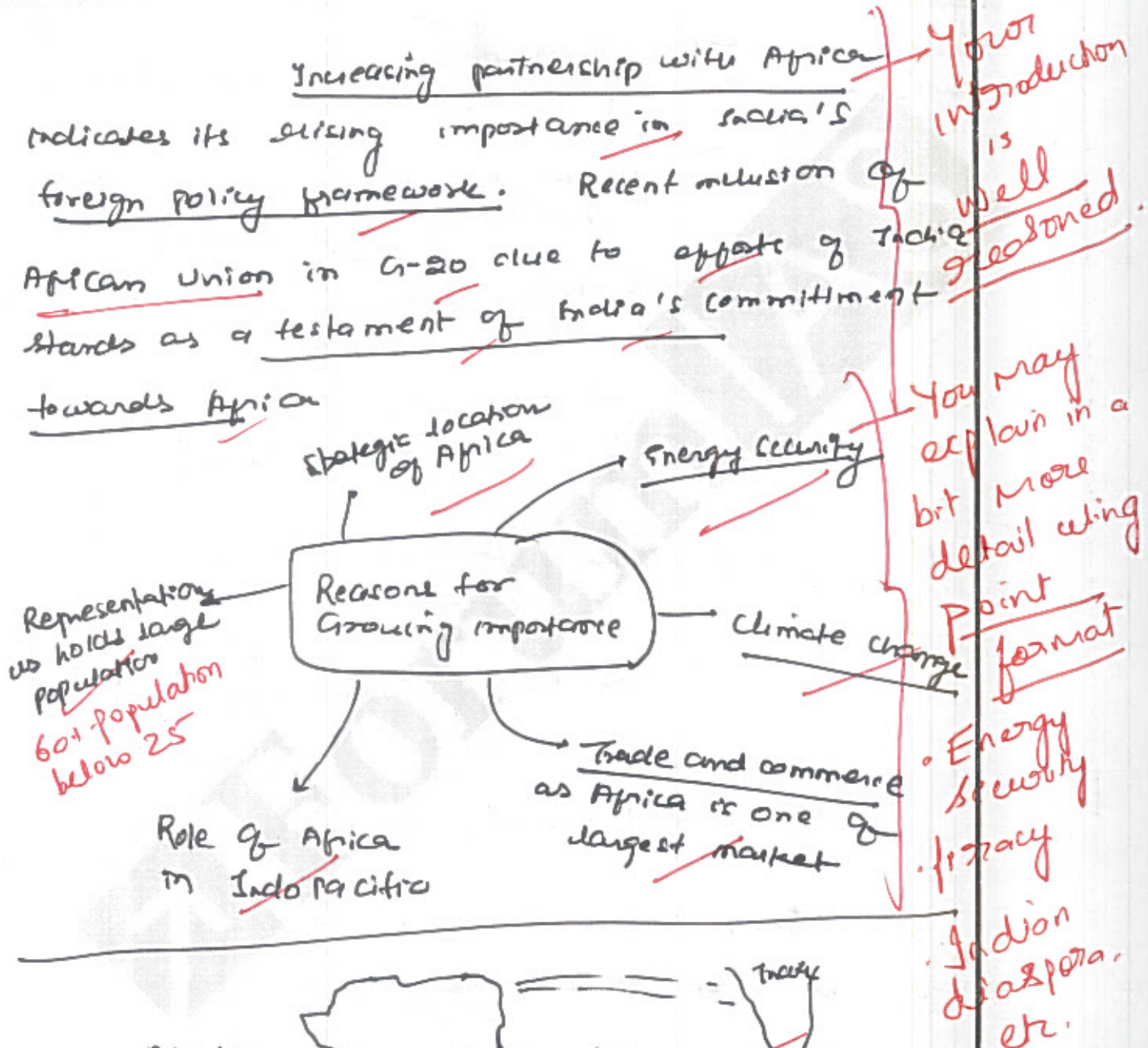
	G	A	P
AWIS		✓	
CD & VA		✓	
S & F		✓	
P & R			✓

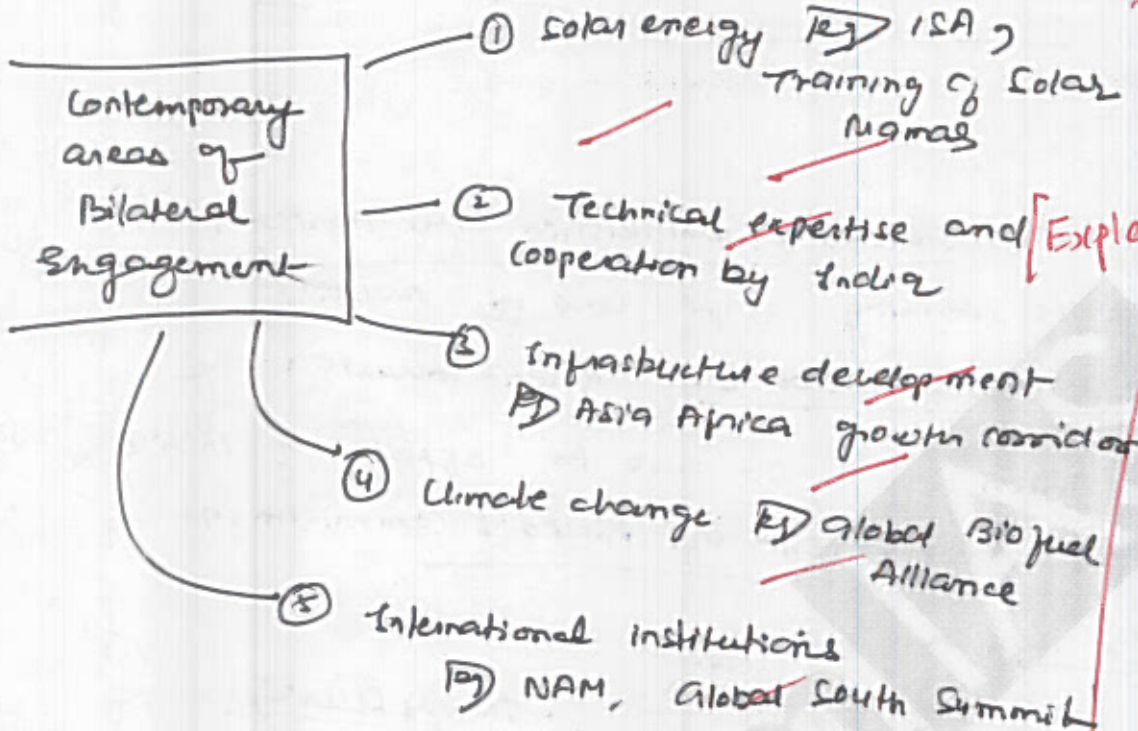
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.

TOTAL MARKS	325
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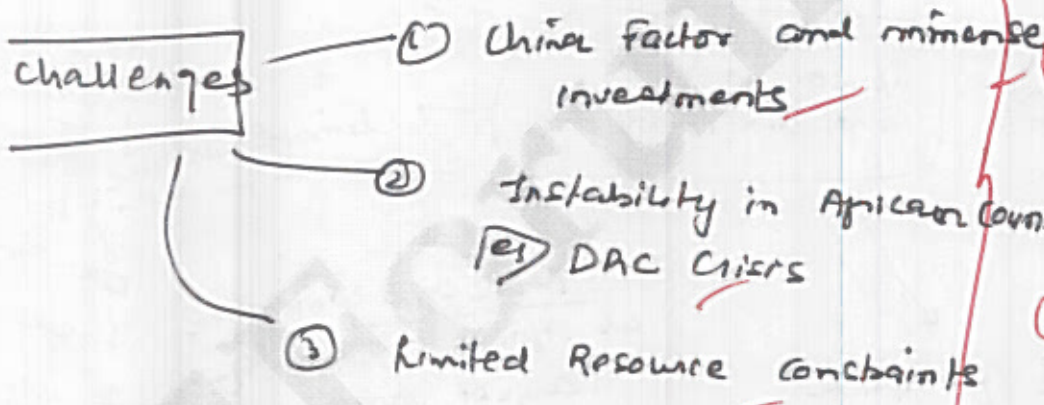
Q.7) Elaborate on the reasons for growing importance of Africa in India's foreign policy framework. Also, underline the contemporary areas of their bilateral engagement. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

भारत की विदेश नीति के ढांचे में अफ्रीका के बढ़ते महत्व के कारणों पर विस्तार से चर्चा करें। साथ ही, अपने द्विपक्षीय जुड़ाव के निवर्तमान क्षेत्रों को भी रेखांकित करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)





Common agenda of global South
 Strategic Partnership
 Maritime Security, etc.



Not a demand of question you may write challenges with conclusion

India - Africa relations hold immense potential and can climb great heights in upcoming era of rising global south

→ For conclusion, highlight the inevitability of the partnership.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS 35

Q.8) Indo-US relations are more robust than ever, but the deepening of the relationship is not without challenges. Analyse. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत-अमेरिका संबंध पहले से कहीं अधिक मजबूत हैं, लेकिन संबंधों का सशक्त होना चुनौतियों से रहित नहीं है। विश्लेषण करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Indo-US relations has withstood

test of times and both are natural partners

India and USA might seem like natural partners now but more often than not relations have been turbulent.

Significance

- ① USA one of largest trading partners of India (Surplus on India favor)
- ② Defense relations (COMCASA agreement, Mutual Logistics agreement)
- ③ Indian diaspora (10% of USA Population)
- ④ Friendshoring & Indo Pacific and Supply chain resilience → QUAD, IPEF
- ⑤ Space collaboration → NISAR

You may highlight how converging interests have brought together two nations

1.5%

You may club together

More Robust than Ever

Amidst changing geopolitical dynamics, India-USA has maintained strong relations despite challenges

Significance and more robust than ever

- ① Rising China
 - ② Military conflicts (of Russia Ukraine)
 - ③ Fall of multilateral institution
 - ④ Global Slowdown
- FDI
• Defense production
• Bipartisan support etc.

Challenges in Indo-USA Relations

① Balance of Power — India-USA
India-Russia

Explain

• Prioritize Points

Key

② Change in political regime of USA and drastic change in foreign policy

→ Difference in world view

(a) Deportation of Indians

(b) withdrawal of USA from WHO

→ Climate change
→ Developing vs Developed

③ USA calling India as 'tariff king' and potential of putting ~~tariff~~ sanctions relation

→ interference in internal affairs

measures

④ Rising threat to Indian diaspora due to wolf warrior attacks

→ Strategic autonomy

etc.

⑤ Uncertainty w.r.t visa policies and impact on migrants

⑥ Trust deficit w.r.t defense partnerships

USA sees India as a balancing power to curb China in Asia. India must leverage this to enhance its global stature by forging partnerships

→ you have given a nuanced conclusion

you have given points

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS	✓		
CD & VA		✓	
S & F		✓	
P & R		✓	

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

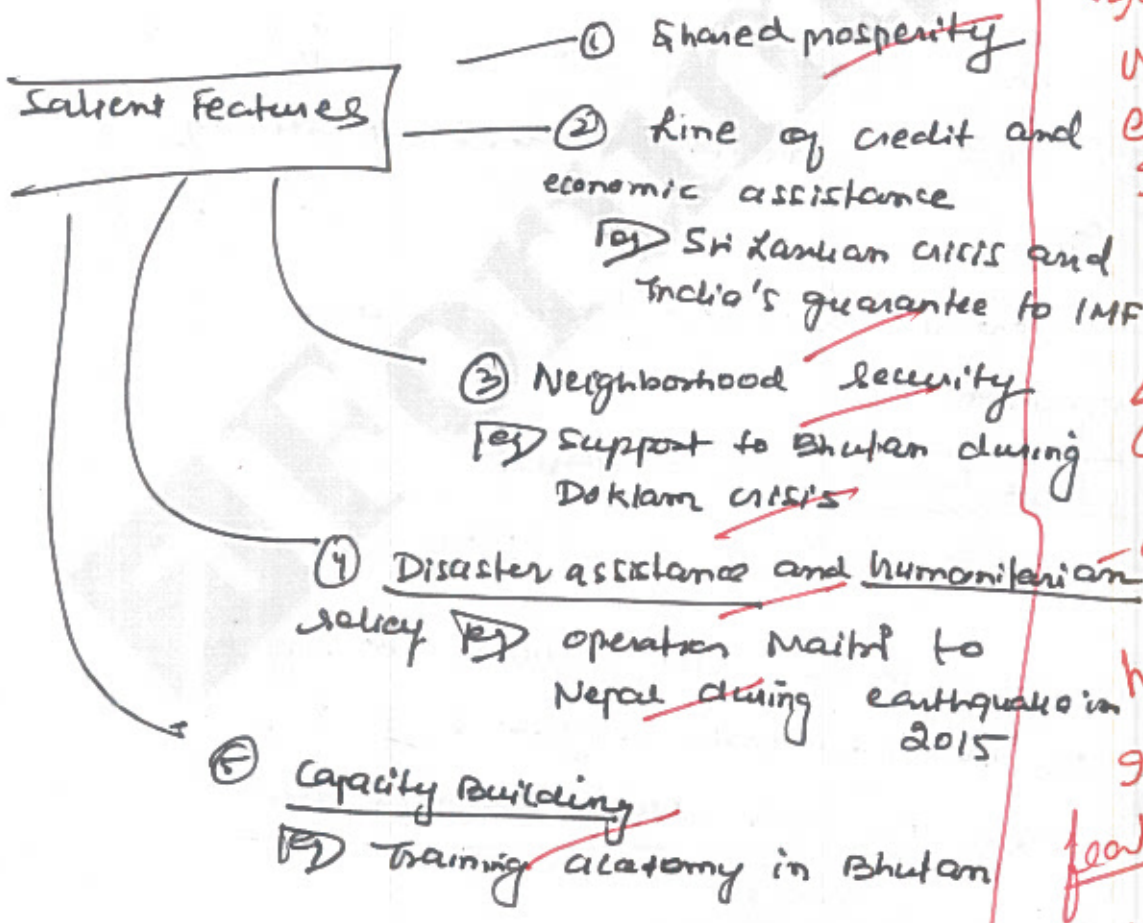
TOTAL MARKS 4.25

Q.9) Immediate neighbours are "the first circle of priority" in India's relation with the world. In this context, highlight the salient features of 'Neighbourhood First' policy. Also, mention the associated challenges. (10 Marks, 150 Words)

विश्व के साथ भारत के संबंधों में निकटतम पड़ोसी "प्राथमिकता का पहला चक्र" हैं। इस संदर्भ में, पड़ोसी पहले नीति की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालें। साथ ही, इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख करें। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Neighbourhood First Policy of India is a crucial component of our foreign policy which entails putting our neighbours first, providing them required assistance without expecting anything in return.

You might have confused crucial domain with Neighbourhood first. Former does not expect reciprocity while latter expects reciprocity especially regarding strategic concerns. good - you have highlighted salient features. - People to people connect



Associated challenges with neighbourhood first

- 1) Delay in implementation of partnership projects *eg* Kaladan multimodal project
- 2) Big Brother attitude perceived by neighbors *eg* Economic blockade of Nepal
- 3) Diverging interests *eg* BBIN on hold due to environmental concerns raised by Bhutan
- 4) China Factor *eg* CPEC impacting India's sovereignty in Pak
- 5) Economic slowdown and resource constraints
- 6) Safe haven to militants *eg* ULFA in Bangladesh

You have cogently highlighted relevant challenges

Obstruction by Pakistan

Anti-India sentiment

etc.

India must continue looking in interests of its immediate neighbors as it is rightly said 'one can pill its enemies but not its neighbors'

↳ good conclusion. You may also highlight importance of Gujral Doctrine.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	3.75
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Q.10) In respect of India-Sri Lanka relations, discuss how domestic factors influence foreign policy. (10 Marks, 150 words)

भारत-श्रीलंका संबंधों के संबंध में चर्चा कीजिए कि घरेलू कारक विदेश नीति को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India-Sri Lanka have historical cultural, maritime relations since ancient times. Many factors come at play to influence foreign policy with Sri Lanka.

Concise and Suitable Introduction.

Role of domestic factors

- 1) Fisherman issue → Attack on Indian fishermen and strained relations
- 2) Economic slowdown and Sri Lankan crisis → Impact on trade and commerce
- 3) Tamil diaspora (→ Tamilians in Sri Lanka)
- 4) Cultural ties → Renaming of Thiruvallur cultural centre to Tappan Thiruvallur cultural centre
- 5) Climate change and influx of migrants from Sri Lanka

Your points are apt but try to highlight impacts briefly. eg Indian intervention, impact of Sinhalese and Tamil nationalism.

Increasing role of China in economy of Sri Lanka
 Sri Lanka catching its influence in Sri Lanka

(6) Change in political regime in Sri Lanka
 and impact of India's stance

- Way Forward
- ① Neighborhood First Policy
 - ② Colombo Security Conclave for military partnerships
 - ③ Indo Pacific Collaboration
 - ④ People to People Ties
 - ⑤ Pan-diplomacy by Tamil Nadu

You have given relevant suggestions

India-Sri Lanka has been lateral ups and downs due to economic, political and domestic factors. Continued collaboration in international institutions is need of the hour.

↳ Fair conclusion. You may highlight need of neighbourhood first policy

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	3.25
-------------	------

Q.11) "Digital interventions can significantly bridge the learning gaps and improve outcomes in the educational system of the country, but it comes with its own set of challenges". Comment.

(15 Marks, 250 Words)

"डिजिटल हस्तक्षेप शिक्षा एवं अधिगम से संबंधित अंतराल को महत्वपूर्ण रूप से कम कर सकते हैं और किसी देश की शैक्षिक प्रणाली में परिणामों में सुधार भी कर सकते हैं, लेकिन वे अपनी चुनौतियों के साथ आते हैं।"

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

various digital interventions like SWAYAM, NISHTHA, APAR has been brought by government to bridge learning gaps and improve outcomes. These would help achieve Article 21 A (Right to education) and goals of National Education Policy (2020)

You may start by highlighting learning gaps that exist in education system.

Role of Digital Interventions

- i) Addressed shortage of professionals
 → Teacher population ratio in Bihar → 1 per 70 students (cite source)
- ii) Cost-effective mode of education
- iii) Improved accessibility to quality education
- iv) Bridges gender inequality as eliminates prejudices and bias on digital platform
 + Divyang
- v) Enhances gross enrolment ratio and helps achieve goals of National Education Policy (2020)

Four points
 ↑ ♀ in STEM
 key to give examples such as SWAYAM, DIKSHA portal

↳ wider employment opportunities to teaching professionals
 ↳ Gig economy, freelancing on youtube

Own set of challenges in Digital Intervention

- 1) Poor digital infrastructure
 ↳ Only 25% of rural houses have Net
- 2) Digital divide can perpetuate existing inequality
 ↳ eg Among poorest 20% only 2% have Net
- 3) Can lead to feeling of isolation & alienation as seen during COVID-19
 ↳ Impact on mental health and communication abilities of child
- 4) Risk of cyber attacks 5th most vulnerable country
- 5) Data security and privacy as India is in progress w/ implementation of digital protection framework
- 6) Not a substitute for classroom experience which is more interactive and enhances retention
- 7) Diverts attention of teachers away from teaching
 ↳ Too much emphasis on APAR impacting working of teachers

You have given Sustainable points.

Provide data to substantiate

Data privacy concerns
 May widen learning gaps etc.

Explain briefly

Recommendations

- 1) Expedite implementation of digital India initiatives like Bharatnet
- 2) Digital literacy campaigns by PMADISHA
- 3) Robust data protection framework
- 4) Hybrid model of offline and online classroom experience
- 5) Dedicated teams for digital intervention in schools for better implementation
- 6) Capacity building of teaching professionals

good, you have given relevant recommendations

Tablets at subsidised rates

Effective regulatory framework

As India embarks on becoming a 'vishwa bandhu', it is crucial that COVID induced learning gaps and educational outcomes be addressed at the earliest. Kothari committee recommendations could act as guiding light especially w.r.t increasing budgetary allocations to 6% of GDP

↳ Try to highlight role of equitable online education along with traditional education for a balanced conclusion.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.
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TOTAL MARKS	5-25
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Q.12) The various developmental initiatives by the government have fallen short of achieving their intended objectives. Is it a design issue or an implementation bottleneck? Suggest measures to improve the effectiveness of developmental schemes. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

सरकार द्वारा शुरू की गई विभिन्न विकासत्मक पहलें अपने इच्छित उद्देश्यों को प्राप्त करने में विफल रही हैं। क्या इसमें योजना निर्माण एक मुद्दा है अथवा कार्यान्वयन संबंधित बाधाएँ हैं? विकासत्मक योजनाओं की प्रभावशीलता में सुधार के लिए उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Developmental scheme aims to achieve developmental outcomes by enhancing the capability of citizens, widening their choices and improving human capital formation. However, they face multiple challenges at every stage of execution.

To the point introduction. You may add that India ranks 134/169 in HDI

Role of developmental initiatives

- ① Achieve Goals of welfare State (DPSP)
- ② Demographic dividend as India contains highest youth population
- ③ To achieve fundamental rights (Mid day meal and Article 21A)

You may come directly to the issues

Initiatives fallen short of objectives: Analysis

1) Despite various schemes in place, Global Hunger Index of India put it in 'serious' category

2) Substandard performance in Global Inequality Index

- Index
 - Gender discrimination
 - Poor maternal health
 - Low female labor force participation (Female ~ 28%, Male > 75%)

3) NFHS-5: Nearly 48% women anaemic
 ~ 35% children are stunted.

You may directly address -
 1) Design Issue
 2) Implementation bottleneck

Reasons for Ineffectiveness

1) Implementation failures

eg) PDS leakages ~ 40% (CAG)

2) Red tapism and Bureaucratic delays

eg) Rules becoming end in itself

2) Prevalent corruption - Systemic / Non-systemic

eg) Corruption Perception Index of India

4) Poor Targeting of Beneficiaries

- Exclusion errors (eg) Biometric failures in PDS)
- Inclusion errors (eg) PDS: ~ 20% beneficiaries don't qualify)

5) Misutilization and underutilization of funds eg) Nishchaya Fund - less than 50% used

You have give four examples of implementation issues
 However, structure can be improved with suitable sub-headings
 - Issues of federalism
 - Political intervention etc.

Design Issue or Implementation Bottleneck?

1) Design failures due to issues in -

- a) Goal setting
- b) Policy adoption
- c) Policy monitoring
- d) Lack of consensus
- e) unintended effects

↳ short term focus over long term gains in freebies (Rozadi) culture of schemes

2) Implementation Bottlenecks

- a) Poor capacity building
- b) Budgetary issues
- c) Resistance from citizen causing delays

Hence, combination of design issues and implementation bottlenecks along with poor monitoring and feedback mechanism → Failure of schemes

Forward Key measures
Domain experts
Political interference
et

- Way forward
- ① Direct benefit transfer for controlling leakages (eg) PDS, PAHAL
 - ② Capacity Building of officials (eg) Mission Karmayogi
 - ③ consultation with stakeholders

Scheme Impact Assessment should be taken up before formulation phase so that citizen participation increases leading to good governance

Highlight design issues in detail - Top-down approach
Lack of domain experts, etc

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	4
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Q.13) "The fight against poverty is at the core of the Sustainable Development Goals". In this context, highlight the interlinkages between poverty alleviation and various SDGs. Also, assess the effectiveness of the measures taken by the government for achieving the same. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"निर्धनता के खिलाफ लड़ाई सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के मूल में है"। इस संदर्भ में, निर्धनता उन्मूलन और विभिन्न सतत विकास लक्ष्यों के बीच अंतर्संबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इसे प्राप्त करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए उपायों की प्रभावशीलता का आकलन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Poverty is a multi-dimensional concept,

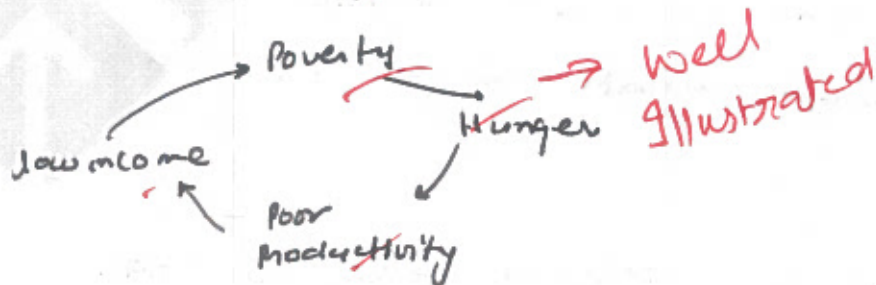
hence it has linkage with various SDGs -
Hence, alleviation measures can be made more effective by targeting achievement of SDGs by 2030.

You may give a standard definition of poverty.

Interlinkages with SDGs

① SDG 1: End poverty directly hits the poverty alleviation measure

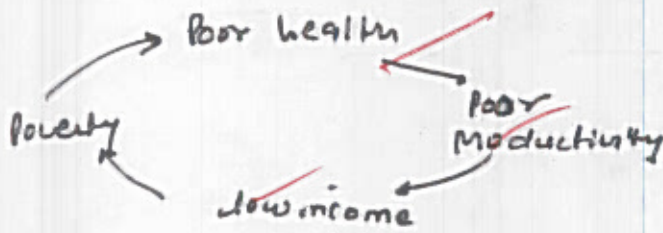
② SDG 2: Eliminate hunger → Poverty trap as main cause of hunger



③ SDG 3: Improvement in health → Poverty trap main cause of poor health indicators

You have correctly highlighted various SDG and linkages with poverty alleviation

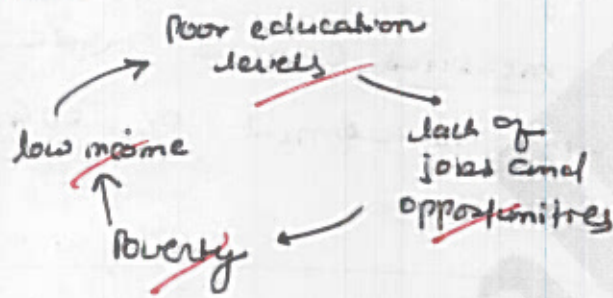
Mention SDG 4 before elaborating



Be more concise to save space.

Access to education → limited by income of individual SDG-4

- Highlight SDG 8 and SDG 16.



3) Gender inequality: More than 90% of women work in informal jobs → low pay

SDG 5

→ Gender induced poverty due to inequality

4) Climate change related SDGs also linked with climate induced poverty due to decreasing productivity and increased migration. Key: Disproportionate impact on developing countries

Not strongly related with poverty

Effectiveness of measures taken by Government

① National Education Policy 2020, Mid day meal has led to improved learning outcomes (ASER Report 2024)

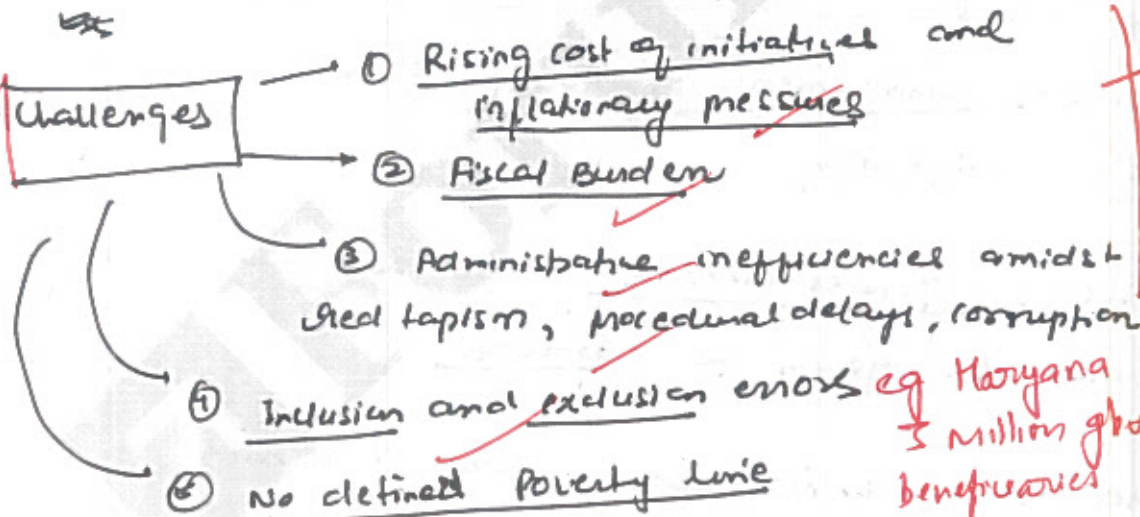
② POSHAN ABHIYAN, Saksham Anganwadi, Ayushman Bharat (NFHS-5) shows — Increase in life expectancy
 ↓ 88% institutional births
 ↓ Decline in wasting of children

Provisional core points
 ① Lifting 415 million people out of poverty

③ Improvement in Female labor force participation rate
 2020: 22%
 2024: 28%
 Initiatives like MGNREGA, SHG-Bank linkages, Standup India focus on bridging gender inequality

② PDS
 ③ PM-JAY
 ④ Skill India, etc.

④ India on right path to achieve net neutrality by 2070 — Pandamit goals — INDC targets



Four Limitations
 • Low skill level
 • High interest rates

As per UNDP, India has pulled ~250 million people out of poverty in last 20 years. The path towards inclusive growth must follow 'Sabka Sath Sabka Vilas' to eradicate worst evil of humanity i.e. poverty.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
TOTAL MARKS	5.5		

Q.14) Assess the performance of MGNREGA in generation of sustainable employment and creation of durable assets in rural India. Do you agree with the view that there is need to replicate this model in urban areas in form of an Urban Employment Guarantee scheme? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

ग्रामीण भारत में स्थायी रोजगार सृजन और धारणीय परिसंपत्तियों के निर्माण में मनरेगा के प्रदर्शन का आकलन कीजिए। क्या आप इस दृष्टिकोण से सहमत हैं कि शहरी रोजगार गारंटी योजना के रूप में शहरी क्षेत्रों में भी इस मॉडल को दोहराने की आवश्यकता है? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

MGNREGA is a landmark scheme with legal backing which was brought to fulfill Right to Livelihoods (Article 21). It aims to create durable assets by moulding employment to unskilled people within 100 days - It is a demand-driven scheme.

Your introduction is apt.

Performance of MGNREGA

- 1) Enhances employment opportunities and arrests migration
- 2) Bridges gender divide as 33% of work must be given to women
- 3) Creates multiplier effect by increasing rural income, boosting consumption expenditure
 Reg. ES 2023: Per capita income doubled in last 10 years
- 4) Leads to increase in rural wages by creating artificial scarcity of labor

You need to give examples of achievements of scheme
 eg. Compensated 20-80% of income lost during Corona -
 -> SC/ST in rural Gujarat
 - 30 million water conservation assets constructed.

5] Demographic dividend and unemployment allowance in case work is not provided

6) Better Rural infrastructure (eg. Rural roads, ponds)

Conversion of waste land to village nature parks.

Challenges with MGNREGA

1) Decreasing Budgetary allocation since in last 2 years amidst rising unemployment (like 86,000 crore) (22-1 ↓)

2) Delay in payments to non-marginalised sections raises questions on caste based priorities

3) Lack of skilling of labor hinders upward mobility — Not sustainable in long run

4) Prevalent corruption as incompleted assets being marked as completed.

5) Digitisation challenges amidst digital divide (eg. Attendance failures, Biometric issues)

6) low wages in comparison to urban wages

7) Does not capture actual demand as entry is done only after work is allotted (undermines actual demand of work)

You have highlighted relevant challenges

Delays in social audit, gender dispatches etc.

Need to replicate in urban areas

- 1) Amidst rising population of urban poor and prevalent urban unemployment
- 2) Projected rise in rural-urban migration in coming years (50% by 2050 as per World Bank)

Fair points
- It will ↑ bargaining power due to higher wage

No need to replicate in urban areas

- 1) Focus on rural-urban migration instead by development of rural economy → check on urban smart
- 2) Increase in fiscal burden and divert resources towards Human Capital formation instead.

Valid points
May suffer from same challenges as MGNREGA

MGNREGA has moved a milestone in rural economy but to achieve employment goals in urban area, a different approach is needed. Holistic development of urban and rural area is needed to tackle unemployment crisis with extensive focus on labor intensive jobs

↳ You have given a well reasoned conclusion

Feedback
(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			-
CD & VA			✓
S & F			✓
P & R			✓

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

TOTAL MARKS	5.25
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Q.15) An archaic and obsolete edifice of civil services does not augur well for a welfare state. Examine the various issues surrounding the civil services in the country. What suggestions would you make for their reform? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

सिविल सेवाओं की पुरानी और अप्रचलित संरचना कल्याणकारी राज्य के लिए शुभ संकेत नहीं है। देश में सिविल सेवाओं से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। आप उनके सुधार के लिए क्या सुझाव देंगे? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Civil services, called as steel frame of India is responsible for policy implementation, disaster management, grievance redressal which helps achieve goals of welfare state. They act as interface between citizens and the state.

Fair
in production.
highlight
Permanent
executive?

Issues surrounding civil services

1) Performance issue → Real zapism
Bureaucratic delays
No exit options for unproductive officials

2) Politicisation of Bureaucracy

→ Increasing political interference
→ Loyal to political masters and not to people

→ Nexus between civil servants and politicians found in faceless taxation scheme

3) Punishment for Honest officials

→ Ashok Khenka transferred more than 45 times due to integrity

Well structured and articulated points.

→ Misuse of exemptions under Article 311 in I & K → Bypass the immunity given.

4) Status-Quoism nature of bureaucrats
↳ Resist changes like lateral entry

5) Lack of whistleblower protection

↳ Murder of Satyendra Dubey in NHAI case

6) Poor incentives and lack of recognition of work.

7) Normalisation of corruption giving rise to collusive corruption.

8) Rising use of social media and anonymity at stake. → Violation of code of conduct

9) Increasing complexities of challenges like cybersecurity, geopolitics → Inability of generalists to handle

good you share given relevant issues.
Generalists
Poor work culture etc.
Representation is next.

Reforms Suggested

1) Lateral entry of civil servants as recommended by 2nd ARC, Hota Committee

- 1) Capacity Building, Mid Career Training, regular upskilling → Mission Karmayogi
- 2) Performance based promotions by using 360° appraisal (Measuring individual outcomes and organisational outcomes)
- 3) Weeding out unproductive officials
↳ compulsory retirement
- 4) e-governance to improve efficiency
- 5) Basawan committee recommendations (Mention recommendations)
- 6) 1st ARC: Generalise some specialists and specialise some generalists
- 7) Police reforms (Malimath committee)

Highlight the need of using technology, filling vacancies and safeguarding from political interference.

In order for India to become Utsav Bharat by 2047, scale of civil servants is going to be immense. Reforms must be taken up to uphold spirit of welfare state as envisaged by Article 40.

↳ You have given a nuanced conclusion. You may also highlight the spirit of Sevottam model.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS 6.25

Q.16) "Non-alignment remains a guiding principle, yet the national foreign policy also reflects traits that contrast with it". Elaborate. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"यद्यपि गुटनिरपेक्षता एक मार्गदर्शक सिद्धांत बनी हुई है, फिर भी राष्ट्रीय विदेश नीति इसके विपरीत गुणों को भी प्रतिबिंबित करती है"। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Non-alignment policy of India entails not aligning with any of global powers and being independent by not forming alliances. It remains a guiding principle in our foreign policy amidst rising complexity of geopolitics.

You have correctly defined Non-alignment and its significance

Non-alignment :- Guiding Principle

- 1) Policy of not taking sides
 ↳ Russia - Ukraine war
 - 2) Taking decisions independently based on national interest
 ↳ Energy Security : Buying Russian oil at discounted price despite global pressure
 - 3) Following Strategic Autonomy
 ↳ De-hyphenation in relations with Israel and Palestine
- You have given relevant features of Non-alignment*

- 4) vouching for dialogue and diplomacy
 ↳ PM: This era is not an 'era of war'
- 5) Global South collaboration in alignment with non alignment
 ↳ India as voice of global south

Non-interference, anti-colonial, belief in multipolar world. etc

Contrast with Non-alignment

- i) Policy of multi-alignment
 ↳ India - Russia vs India - USA : Balancing multiple partners at a time
- ii) Abstaining from UN resolutions against Russian aggression (Indirect support towards Russia)

Club (i) and (ii) under Real-politik

- iii) Rise of minilateral
 ↳ QUAD : seen as anti-china alliance
 ↳ SCO : seen as anti west alliance
 India is a member of both

Highlight growing ties with west - Instances of being coerced. ↳ Not buying oil from Iran

However, India's policy has always been in alignment with Panchsheel principles and Central doctrine → Non-interference in sovereignty

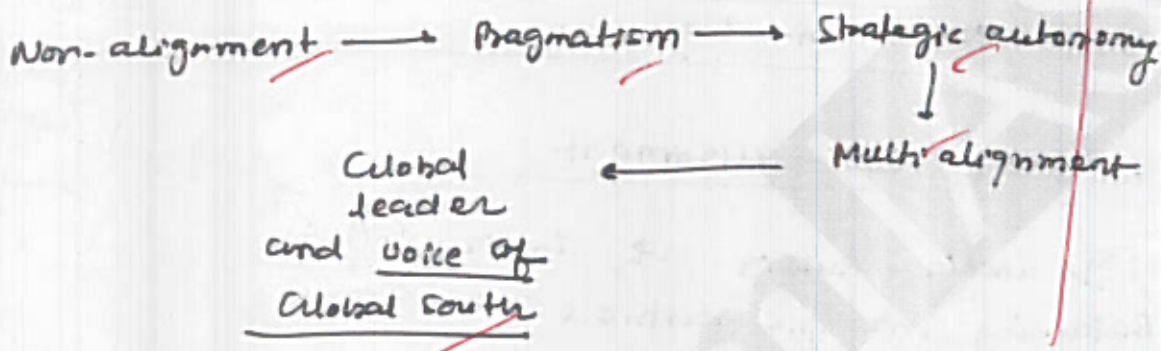
They to take a stand only in conclusion

They give 4-5 points

Evolution of Foreign Policy of India

There seems to be apparent contrast with non-alignment but India has been ~~an~~ evolving its foreign policy based on contemporary challenges:

Well reasoned argument



India's policy of vasudhaiva kutumbakam will go a long way in maintaining global peace and shared prosperity.

↳ You may rather highlight how Indian policy is a pragmatic reflection of changing global order.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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TOTAL MARKS	5.25
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Q.17) The shifting geopolitical dynamics cast a shadow on the India-Russia relationship, but it remains resilient, rooted in trust and shared interests. Examine. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

बदलती भू-राजनीतिक गतिशीलता भारत-रूस संबंधों को नकारात्मक रूप से प्रभावित करती है, लेकिन यह विश्वास और साझा हितों पर आधारित होकर लचीला बना हुआ है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

India-Russia shares historical, cultural, economic and political ties since Soviet Union era. The relations has withstood test of times especially in ongoing conflicts in geopolitics.

you or introduction is relevant.

Shifting Geopolitical Dynamics

1) Russia - China 'No limits' friendship and impact on India → China string of pearls policy, Rising assertiveness, wolf warrior diplomacy, CPEC and sovereignty → Direct threat to India

You have cogently highlighted the strands that might cast a shadow

2) India - USA vs India - Russia :- Balancing a tightrope amidst possible USA sanctions, Ukraine's ally

Declining power of Russia, Pressure on India from west, etc.

3) NATO expansion, rise of unilateral

4) Failure of global institutions like UNSC

Resilient, Rooted in Trust: India-Russia

- 1) Russia has been a supporter of India's bid in permanent council of UNSC + During 1971 war.
- 2) Economic: one of largest trade partners + ₹ - Ruble trade
- 2) Defense: Russia as one of largest exporters (e.g. Brahmos missile)
- 4) Space collaboration: (e.g. Aryabhata launcher, Russia's assistance in Gaganyaan mission)
- 5) Energy Security: oil at discounted price from Russia
- 6) Balancing China in Asia with Russia's support
- 7) Shared Interests
 - climate change
 - Cybersecurity
 - Reforms in multilateral institutions
- 8) Members of SCO, BRICS, ISA etc. G-20

You have given apt points.

Counter-terrorism cooperation

Nuclear energy cooperation

Interest in a multipolar world, etc

Challenges in India-Russia

- ① Trade deficit in favor of Russia
- ② Decline in credibility of Russia amidst ongoing military conflicts
- ③ Increasing collaboration with China and Pakistan
- ④ International pressure on India to break against Russia aggression
- ⑤ Poor interoperability, maintenance of spare parts in Russian defense imports
- ⑥ Involvement of Indian migrants in war by deceit, false promises of employment

Challenges and way forward are not demands of question. However, you can briefly mention them.

Way Forward

- ① Collaboration on international forums with Russia
- ② Revisit friendship treaty and economic agreement to resolve trade deficit
- ③ Emphasis on dialogue, diplomacy
- ④ India as mediator in war times.

→ Few suggestions to overcome challenges.

India-Russia relationship is a testimony of true friendship amidst stormy weather. Continuous engagement should be done and India should use its influence on Russia to establish, restore global peace and security.

Feedback (For OFFICE use only)

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

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

TOTAL MARKS	5.5
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→ Optimistic and well argued conclusion

Q.18) "The inability of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) to address critical conflicts and maintain international peace and security underscores the urgent need for reforms." Examine the statement and present a case for India's permanent membership in the UNSC. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

"महत्वपूर्ण संघर्षों को संबोधित करने और अंतरराष्ट्रीय शांति और सुरक्षा बनाए रखने में संयुक्त राष्ट्र सुरक्षा परिषद (UNSC) की अक्षमता सुधारों की तत्काल आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करती है।" कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए और UNSC में भारत की स्थायी सदस्यता के लिए दावेदारी प्रस्तुत कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

United Nations Security Council (UNSC) is responsible for maintaining peace and global security. However, amidst shifting geopolitical dynamics and increasing military conflicts, the ability of UNSC has been put to question.
 eg RUSSIA - UKRAINE

You have given a suitable introduction

Need for Reforms in UNSC

i) unable to fulfil its responsibility -

- Russia - Ukraine war
- Israel - Palestine conflict

ii) Misuse of veto power by permanent members

- China blocking resolutions against Russian aggression

iii) Under-representation of developing nations

- No African country despite large share in area and population

Paraphrase core points
- Outdated WWII era structure
- Rise of new economic centers
- Rise of new global threats eg Climate change.

1) Over-representation of Europe despite lower population and area

2) Goes against global equity and equality

Key: veto power to permanent members but not to non-permanent members

Good points

Case for India's permanent membership in UNSC

1) Representative for world's largest population nation

Key: UN:- India has world largest population of 1.5 billion

2) India as responsible & global power

Key: no first use doctrine

3) leadership and effective governance

Key: G-20 summit and India's leadership
ISA

4) voice of Global South

Key: Inclusion of African Union in G-20 due to India's efforts.

5) Mediator of peace, dialogue

Key: Policy of vasudhaiva kutumbakam

Good, you have given correct points.

- Mention 5th largest economy
- Member of many multilateral organizations, etc.

6) Contribution of India to UN peace keeping missions — one of highest

7) support of multiple nations ← France ← USA, UK
← Russia
← Caribbean Nations

Hurdles in India's membership

1) Blockades by China, Pakistan due to persistent rivalries (Coffee Club)

2) Ideological differences with nations like Afghanistan, Turkey, North Korea

3) Demand from other nations like Japan, Brazil

Try to address core demands of question -

Way Forward

1) Elimination of concept of veto and move towards consensus based approach

2) Increase representation of Global South

Case for India's permanent membership is a road full of challenges. India must continue its persistent efforts to bring reforms internally to make global institutions more inclusive and effective

↳ Your conclusion addresses the demand of question

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS 625

Q.19) SCO is seen as a major coordinating and balancing force in the region; however, its position is increasingly challenged by internal contradictions and divergences. In this context, critically evaluate the relevance of SCO in advancing India's interests. (15 Marks, 250 Words)

SCO को क्षेत्र में एक प्रमुख समन्वयकारी और संतुलनकारी शक्ति के रूप में देखा जाता है; हालाँकि, आंतरिक विरोधाभासों और मतभेदों के कारण इसकी स्थिति लगातार चुनौतीपूर्ण होती जा रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत के हितों को आगे बढ़ाने में SCO की प्रासंगिकता का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Shanghai cooperation organisation (SCO), headquartered in Beijing is an organisation containing countries from central Asia, Russia, Pakistan, China and aims to enhance multilateralism by inclusiveness and equity.

You have given a fair introduction

Major coordinating and Balancing Force

1) Platform for coordination among rivals

→ India - Pakistan

→ India - China

2) Helps reduce governance deficit in disturbed areas by providing a room for dialogue

→ Afghanistan conflict and governance deficit

3) Balancing force among various powers

→ Against domination of west in international institutions like UN, IMF

Your points are relevant

Provides venue for dialogue

eg India - Pak

Promotes coordination on shared threats. eg radicalism, drugs and border issues

4) Focus on emerging contemporary challenges

like terrorism, cybersecurity etc

↳ RATS for anti-terrorism

5) Energy Security due to presence of Central Asia

amidst fluctuations in oil supply.

Challenges of Internal Contradictions and Divergences

1) Most of nations are not democratic

↳ Afghanistan, China

2) Diverging interests of members

↳ Russia uses SCO as anti-USA platform
India uses SCO for regional peace and security.

3) Persistent rivalries and lack of coordination among members

↳ Taliban not recognised by India (Afghan-led, Afghan-owned)

These points are relevant.
China Centricism
Ineffectiveness of RATS

Risk of turning into anti-western group etc.

give 4-5 points

Relevance of SIO in advancing India's interests

- i) Energy security amidst surging needs and weaponisation of trade
- ii) Regional security and stability due to presence of Pakistan and Afghanistan
- iii) In alignment with 'Neighborhood First' and 'Look central Asia' policy of India
- iv) Platform for diffusing tensions with China and Pakistan — Bilateral engagement
- v) Enhanced trade and commerce

1990s
 core points
 - Strategic
 autonomy by
 Multi-alignment
 - Sovereignty
 Cooperation
 Culture
 Buddhist
 heritage

SIO has not been able to fulfil its
 ambitions in entirety due to divergences and
contradictions. India must lead the way
 when things go astray.

↳ You may highlight the
opportunities it has to offer.

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

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AWIS			✓
CD & VA			✓
S & F			✓
P & R			✓

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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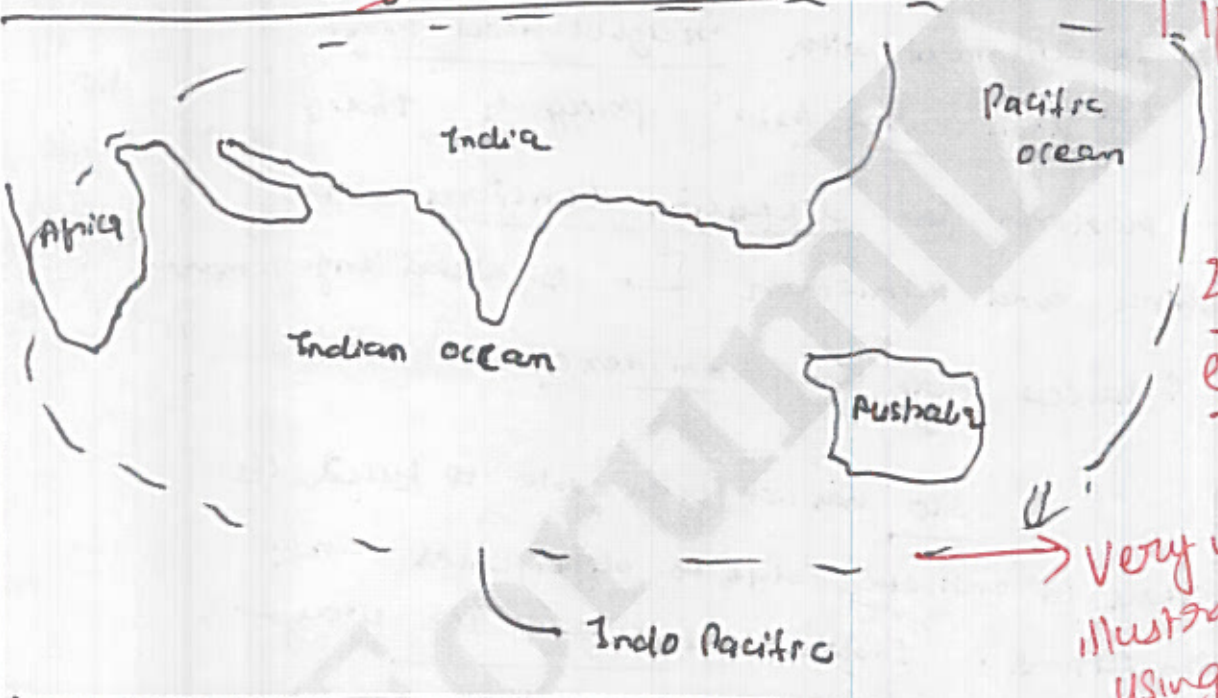
TOTAL MARKS	6
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Q.20) Explain the factors that make Indo-Pacific a region of significance for India. What are the impediments in reaping the geo-strategic potential of the Indo-Pacific? (15 Marks, 250 Words)

उन कारकों की व्याख्या कीजिए जो भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र को भारत के लिए महत्वपूर्ण क्षेत्र बनाते हैं। भारत-प्रशांत क्षेत्र की भू-रणनीतिक क्षमता का लाभ उठाने में क्या अवरोध हैं? (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Indo-Pacific is a new construct which has gained prominence in recent times. It is an area comprising of Indian ocean and Pacific ocean countries stretching from Africa to Australia.

good
very well introduced.
Add data
1/2 of global population and
2/3 of economy
Very well illustrated using a dragon



Indo-Pacific Significance for India

- Trade and Commerce: Majority of trade routes pass through Indo-Pacific eg Vital sea lanes of communication
- Maritime Security amidst increasing piracy and attacks on ships

- ③ India as net security provider
 ⇒ 1st line responder during 2004 tsunami (2004)
- ④ Source of rich minerals and need of diversification of trade
- ⑤ Counter to rising assertiveness of China.
 ⇒ BAI policy, String of pearls vs MISSION SAGAR by India.
- ⑥ voice of Global South
- ⑦ Climate change impact and India as a leader

You have given suitable points.

Rule based order.
Choke points etc

Impediments in deepening potential of Indo-Pacific

- 1) Increasing influence of UK and USA
 ⇒ Aukus to reclaim dominance by the west
- 2) Rising assertiveness of China and debt trap diplomacy to contain India
 ↳ largest Navy
- 3) Limited budgetary constraints and Capacity building (⇒ Defence expenditure of India vs China)

You have given apt points.

\$75 billion vs \$200 billion

④ Diverging Construct of Indo-Pacific

USA's vision of Indo-Pacific vs India's vision eg Freedom of Navigation vs Sovereignty

⑤ Rising military conflicts and changing geopolitical dynamics

Reluctance of India eg RCEP Limited Naval capacity

India's Initiatives for Indo-Pacific

① IPII (Indo Pacific Oceans Initiative)

② Information Fusion Centre (IFC-PA)

③ MISSION SAGAR

④ QUAD, IPEF membership

As India strives to become a global power,

it must reap the immense geo-strategic potential

of Indo Pacific by collaborating with other nations

→ You have given a relevant conclusion

You may club together with your conclusion suggestions

Feedback

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AWIS			✓
CD & VA			✓
S & F			✓
P & R			✓

Please put tick marks in the above table.

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

TOTAL MARKS 5.75

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		

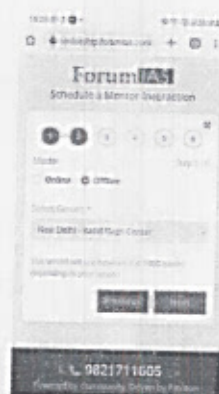
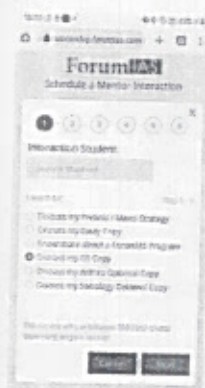
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