



SMARTWORK LABS
IAS ACADEMY

**MAINS COACH
PROGRAM - 23**

Answer Writing Skill Development for
**CIVIL SERVICES MAINS
2023**

GENERAL STUDIES TEST 6

Name of the Candidate	SARIKA CHOWDHARY	TEST 2318 Social Justice, Governance & IR
Mobile Number	[REDACTED]	
Email ID	[REDACTED]	
UPSC 2023 Roll Number	0867247 Date - 18 th Aug '23	

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 250

Table of Marks			Instructions Set		
QUESTION	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	<p><i>Please Read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH. All questions are compulsory. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. Answers must be written in English and must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in a medium that the authorized one. Use on black/blue pen ink to write answers. Do not use pencil other than for drawing diagrams/sketches. Answers to Questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words. Keep the word limit indicated in the question in mind. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet must be clearly struck off. 		
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COMMENTS			TIME TAKEN		EVALUATION DATE
			START: 10:00 AM	END: 1:30 PM	
Email ID for Test Submission - testsubmission@smartworklabs.in Email ID for any Grievance - grievances@smartworklabs.in Email ID for other queries - info@smartworklabs.in			SPECIAL REQUEST WITH REGARDS TO EVALUATION -		

MACRO FEEDBACK

Do Not Write Anything on This Page



Q.1

In contemporary times, the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is evolving and becoming more complex. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

उत्तर लिखने के लिए इस स्थान पर लिखें।

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Ans: The governance of a country depends upon three pillars of support Government, Private sector and the effective participation of Civil society Organisations (CSOs)

* Evolving Role of CSOs:

① Generating awareness among people about their rights.

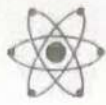
eg → various PILs filed for vulnerable sections.

② Effective service delivery system and strengthening public trust.

eg → NGOs involved in Swachh Bharat Mission.

③ Leveraging their power with the

- * Civil society Organisation
- NGOs
 - Pressure groups.
 - Sector specific groups.
 - eg → AICC, CII.
 - PIL groups



Government to gain benefits.

(eg) → Sanyukta किसान मोर्चा's protest
in repealing farm laws.

* Role becoming complex:

① Hindering the governance and developmental goals.

(eg) → NGOs role in stalling the Kundankulam power plant

② Extreme territorial financing → involvement in anti-state activities

(eg) → Have minority deregistered NGOs recently on the same apprehensions.

for distributed development and de-centralised Governance, CSOs have to play a crucial role to play along with the other two Pillars for strengthening 'social contract'.



Q.2

Unless there is political inclusion of the disabled, the goal of inclusiveness and empowerment will remain elusive. Examine. (150 words, 10 marks)

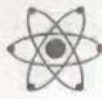
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Ans: Inclusiveness will be achieved in a true sense when the each section, especially the disabled are able to live a life of dignity and sense of empowerment.

* Political Inclusion will help:

- ① Staging the concerns of disabled in the political platform.
- ② Demand for their rights in an assertive manner.
- ③ Provide the community a sense of achievement and empowerment.
- ④ Lobby is bargaining power with the Government for benefits.



* Otherwise, goal of inclusion is elusive

① Since providing piecemeal reform will not empower them.
↳ only contingency based reforms are undertaken

② Inclusionness demands the ability of people to be able to make their choices & decisions in free & fair manner

↳ Political representation opens the way for disabled.

③ Reservation of women still pending in local bodies political along with social & economic inclusion is the need of the hour. Reservations for the disabled in the local bodies could be a step towards empowering them.



Q.3

To what extent reproductive rights are essential for women's socioeconomic well-being and overall health? Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस प्रश्न में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: Empowerment for women in true sense is possible when, along with socio-economic rights, they are able to exercise bodily autonomy through reproductive rights.

* Reproductive Rights: Essential for well being & health.

- ① Gives them autonomy over decisions
(eg) → conception, use of contraceptives.
- ② Sense of empowerment in family planning decisions.
- ③ Majority of women - anaemic → impacts overall well-being of mother & child.
- ④ Marital Rape → still not considered rape →



entails burden on women's rights.

⑤ Gives them economic empowerment
↳ prejudiced nature at workplace
for pregnant women.

⑥ Better reproduction decision by mother
↳ leads to better health among
newborns.
↳ reduces stunting & malnutrition.

* However, along with Reproductive Rights, greater say in:

(1) Economic decision making in the family → NFHS-5 (2019-21): major decision of women only regarding consumption.

(2) Political Empowerment → Reservation in Parliament, Bill.

Women comprise 48% of population (Census 2011) and harnessing their potential for 'demographic dividend' needs widespread transformation for their overall wellbeing.



Q.4

The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long-standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवासी को इस क्रायसिस में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: India's focus on nutritional security is crucial given the rising cases of malnutrition, stunting and obesity (Triple burden), among people.. (NFHS-5).

* Nutritional Status: Public Threat

- ① 'Hidden Hunger' is prevalent among children & adults alike.
- ② Number of women who are anaemic have increased.
- ③ Stunting has only reduced marginally from NFHS-4 to NFHS-5
↳ 38% → 36% in children.
- ④ Obesity is on the rise → especially among teenagers.



* Measures to Overcome Nutritional Crisis:

- ① Fortification of food: (eg) → Golden Rice
- ② Irradiation with micronutrients
(eg) → Iron, zinc.
- ③ Providing fortified food in mid-day meal scheme.
- ④ Providing nutritional food to lactating and pregnant women, new borns
↳ (eg) → ASHA workers through ICDS.
- ⑤ Growing nutrients rich crops: (eg) → millet → protein's
↳ zinc.

Effective procurement of fortified food through MSP & POS mechanism can help India transform from food security to nutritional security.



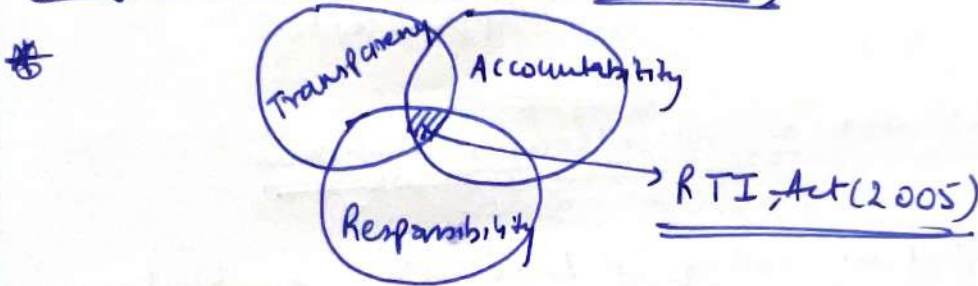
Q.5

Examine the role of Right to Information Act (2005) to bridge the gap between the government and its people. (150 words, 10 marks)

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दूसरा इसलिए में
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Ans: Right to Information Act (2005) is a landmark in ensuring accountability of government and empowering people through information. And a 'master key' for good Governance (2nd ARC).



* Role in bridging gap between Govt & People

① Transparency: Ensured transparent flow of 'information' for people.
→ strengthened trust among them.

② Responsibility: Ensured through giving 'information' regarding public institutions.
↳ strengthened the 'Trusteeship'



model of governance

① Accountability: → through social audits
↓
made possible through
availability of information

④ RTI further placed people at centre
of governance. → 'citizen-centric'
approach.

* However, challenges remain:

① Definition of 'public office' not clear
↳ leads to Information professionals
withholding information -

② Section 6 of Act: information cannot
be given about private matters.
↳ tussle between Right to Privacy
and Right to Information -

Removing these hurdles and
creating a robust institutional
mechanism can lead to full utilisation
of this powerful tool of RTI Act



Q.6

E-Governance has led to empowerment of both the government and the citizens like never before. Comment. (150 words, 10 marks)

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Ans: E-Governance has become a crucial pillar for providing services to citizens and harnessing the power of 'Digital Revolution' for Good & effective Governance.

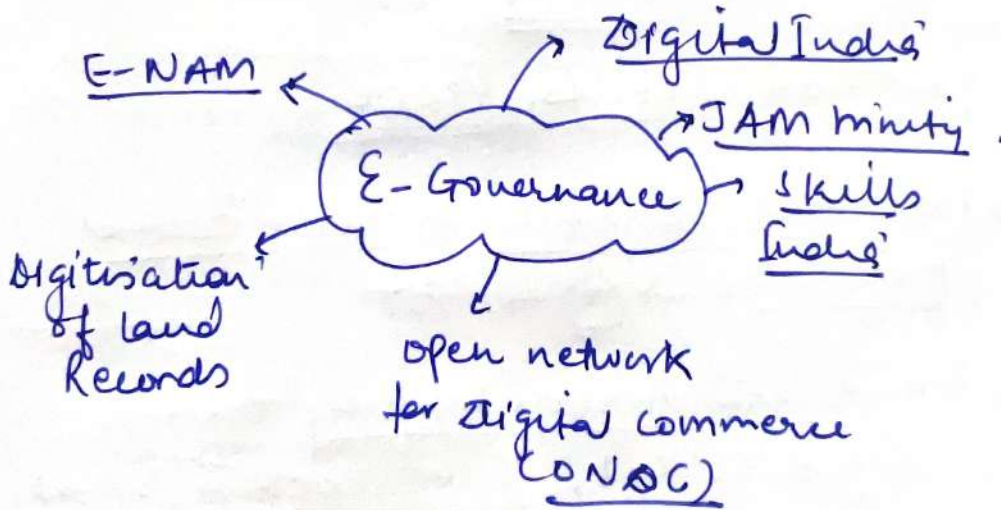


Fig: aspects of E-Governance

* Empowerment of Government: E-Governance

- ① faster service delivery to citizens
- ② → through financial inclusion
↳ JAM Trinity.



② Strengthening Procurement for Government

eg → GEM platform (from MSMEs)

③ Democratising the digital market

for people → eg ONDC -

④ 'Digitisation' of Beneficiaries → 'exclusion

of 'Ghost Beneficiaries'

eg → Service delivery through Aadhar.

* Empowerment for People:

① Targetted benefits in time bound

manner → eg → SBT.

② Increased Accountability through

eg → RTI Act, Tan Sooching portal

③ Effective Grievance Redressal:

eg CPGRAMS, E-Dharti Portal

E-Governance is SMART solution

(Simple, manageable, accountable, relaxic & time bound) for furthering 'citizen-centre' Governance.



Q.7

Critically analyse India's balancing act while simultaneously participating in SCO as well as Quad. (150 words, 10 marks)

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Ans: India is furthering its own interests and maintaining the volatile world order with its Presidency of SCO and active involvement in QUAD.

* Balancing Act:

I. SCO:

- ① Balancing its interests with China amidst ongoing border tension
 - ↳ (eg) → Ladakh
 - ↳ Arunachal Pradesh.

SCO

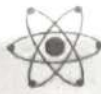
- * Central Asian countries & China

QUAD

- * India, Japan, Australia & USA

- ② Maintaining its energy security with Central Asian powers
 - (eg) → Kazakhstan: largest reserves of uranium in world.

- ③ Gaining through connectivity projects



→ Ashgabat Agreement
↳ INSTC

II. QUAD:

- ① Russia is apprehensive about ~~India~~ Quad → India's still maintaining its 'strategic autonomy'.
- ② India using QUAD to counter China.
↳ net security provider in Indian ocean region.
- ③ furthering its interests with USA →
→ getting concessions on India-Russia defense deals (S-400)

* However, India's 'Brinkmanship' attitude on Russo-Ukraine war → cause of ink for USA.

* Conflicts with China on rise → India's 'Necklace of Diamonds' policy to against 'Strike of Pearls'

Key is to maintain strategic autonomy for India.



Q.8

India's G20 Presidency provides a great opportunity to give voice to concerns of the Global South. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

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इस मार्ग में
कोई लिखना
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Ans: India's G20 Presidency is hailed as a victory for India's democracy, demography and diversity, elevating the nation's role as a world leader and voice of vulnerable global south.

* Global South: Challenges

- ① Global south are the most vulnerable countries, least developed or developing, resource-rich, but unexplored & slow growth.
- ② financial capabilities limited.
- ③ voice is subdued at international forums ④ → low representation of African & Latin American countries at UN, WTO.
- ④ Vulnerable to climate change → most affected.

UPSC--CSE--EXAM



* India as Voice of Global South : G20 Presidency

① focus on inclusive development of world:

↳ equal importance to challenges of Global South

⊕ Climate fund for adaptation & mitigation reinforced.

② Ideas of 'Vandev Kudumbkam' at G20

(the world is one village) →

↳ sustainable development

⊕ G20 : 420 summit for urban development.

③ Energy security for vulnerable.

④ Digital Revolution's harnessing its power through G20 DTA initiative

⊕ for Global South.

⑤ India shares in their problems → effective 'humanitarian aid during emergency'.

India has huge opportunity to leverage its 'soft power' and emerge as 'Vishwa Guru' (world leader) through G20 Presidency.



Q.9

Indian diaspora, one of the most vibrant and dynamic, is the largest in the world. In this context discuss how Indian diaspora can be a reliable partner for India's progress in Amrit Kaal?
(150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस कॉलम में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Ans: India has the highest diaspora in the world, amounting to 31 million across the globe and furthering India's 'soft power diplomacy'.

* Vibrant & dynamic diaspora:

① USA :- largest Indian population

Politics \swarrow here
Brain drain, service sector professionals
• Kanaka
Hans

② Middle East :- highest Remittance earners.

\swarrow Blue collared jobs
 \swarrow nurses, real sector workers

③ South-East Asia \rightarrow Tamilian, Sikhs in Malaysia

\rightarrow IT professionals in Singapore

④ Canada :- large Indian population

UPSC-CSE-EXAM



③ Europe → UK → representation in Parliament
→ Rishi Sunak: PM
(Indian origin)

* Reliable Partner in Amit Kaal:

① Economic Benefits: → Remittances from countries
↓
Strengthens India's economic prowess
(IT, services sector)

② Socio-cultural: → influences the public opinion abroad

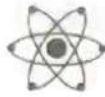
③ → Trump invited PM Modi before election.

eg "Namaste India" events organised.

④ Political Representation: [USA, UK] helps to further cause & issues of Indian population & enhance India's image

⑤ Major Player: for 'soft power diplomacy'

India can harness the power of its diaspora & Pravasi Bharat Divas is one such initiative in the right direction.



Q.10

China's rise has been a major geopolitical development of the 21st century. In this context discuss the implications of China's rise for the Indo-Pacific region

(150 words, 10 marks)

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इस हार्जिन में
नहीं लिखना
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Ans: The Chinese rise in the global power politics is causing concerns for India and its interests in the 'Indo-Pacific' region as "Net Security Provider".

* China's Rise:

① 'String of Pearls' policy → creating strategic bases in island and countries of Indo-Pacific

(eg) → Djibouti Port

→ Seychelles Port.

② Debt Trap Diplomacy: through its BRI initiative.

↳ (eg) → developmental aid in Africa

↳ Hambantota Port in Sri Lanka.



③ Aggressive pushing at international forums
against ^{on} terrorism. (eg) → vetoes resolution
to declare terrorists proposed by India.

* Implications in Indo Pacific Region

① Aggression in South China sea: multiple
conflicts with Philippines, Japan, Bruner
(eg) → Paracel
islands

② Creating its own maritime order →
destabilising 'Freedom of Navigation
operation'

↳ 90% of India's trade by volume
is through Indian ocean..

③ Aggression on smaller island nations
↳ against rules based international
order

The formation of QUAD is a
counter to China's aggression needs to
be strengthened to maintain 'free, inclusive
open & resilient Indo-Pacific'



Q.11

Why has eradicating hunger and poverty proved difficult despite it being high on the political agenda and governance reforms? Suggest measures for improvement.
(250 words, 15 marks)

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इस मार्ग पर
कोई लिखना
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Ans: for India to grow to become \$5 trillion economy, and achieve inclusive growth eradicating poverty and hunger are crucial, in line with SDG 1 (no poverty) & SDG 2 (zero hunger).

* 'Eradication' difficult due to:

① Populist Political Agendas:

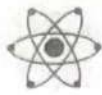
↳ lack of required resources for anti-poverty & hunger programmes.

② Diversion of finances towards other sectors → infrastructure → space & defence

③ → fiscal spending on health is below 2% of GDP (1421)

③ Inability to bring intended

UPSC--CSE--EXAM



beneficiaries into government schemes.

(eg) - Ghost beneficiaries.

④ Information Asymmetry among people about their rights and government schemes.

⑤ Red tapism & Bureaucratic functioning of departments → benefits of programmes unreachable

(eg) → Shame Community, Odisha, excluded from benefits due to a spelling mistake.

⑥ Measures for Improvement: HEALTH

① Information dissemination about schemes.

↳ (eg) → ASHA workers

↳ Angadwadi workers

② Improving position of women within household → (NFHS-5) → rise of



women education → commensurate rise in health parameters.

⑤ MDM schemes, food fortification for nutritional security

for POVERTY:

① skills india mission → empowering people

② Employment generation for people

↳ MGNREGA

↳ Social Audit (Mehataya Model)

③ Grievance Redressal ④ CPGRAMS portal

④ Improving farmers income (Ashok Dalmeida Committee)

⑤ DDU-NRLM: for employment guarantee schemes.

⑥ Growth & strengthening of SHGs.

→ hire of SHGs by 2030 can create 150 million new jobs.

'Rights based Approach' and 'people

centric' governance model along with 'effective' grievance redressal are the need of the hour.



Q.12 The deeply embedded economic and social inequality that co-exists with political equality marks a life of contradiction for the marginalised. In this context, discuss the major challenges to effective social security measures in India.
(250 words, 15 marks)

Ans: The dichotomy of political rights and equality and with socio-economic inequalities is the major roadblock to achieving a 'truly Inclusive society' and development of country.

* Deep Socio-economic Inequalities

① Lack of basic necessities for people

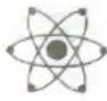
② → millions of people still feeling under poverty.

② Top 1% of population → owns about 50% of income (World Inequality Report 2022)

③ Social Stereotyping against marginalised

④ → Glass ceiling → Glass cliff for women in corporates.

→ Caste based discrimination.



* Political Equality exists:

① 73rd & 74th Amendment: Reservation for SC & STs in Panchayats & Urban local bodies.

② Fundamental Rights:
↳ Right to freedom
↳ Article 14, 15, 16
↳ Article 21
↳ Article 325, 326.

③ Right to cast vote in general assembly and state elections → one vote, one value.

* Ute of Contradiction, for marginalised

① Behavioural discrimination despite political rights of equality

Ⓜ → manual scavenging & related deaths

↳ dignity for disabled not ensured.

② Patriarchal attitude → hampers women



rise in all spheres. → (eg) → 'Samprachh Pati' syndrome

③ No effective decision making powers.

* Major Challenges for social security measures

① non-inclusive in nature.

② poverty + hunger alleviation programmes not reaching intended beneficiaries.

③ Inability to harness the potential of 'demographic dividend'

④ disillusionment among youth.

* Way forward:

- Behavioural change towards marginalised
- Political will to bring socio-economic transformations
- value based education system for youth & skilling & upskilling.

By concerted efforts from the Government, private sector & civil society participation → a 'citizenry' based growth can be possible.



Q.13

While it is vital to concentrate on all three levels of healthcare it is essential that the government considers primary healthcare improvement as a public good.
Comment. (250 words, 15 marks)

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Ans: The healthcare ^{system} of India is increasing its reach and effectiveness and is incentivised & promoted through increasing expenditure by government from 1.6% to 2.2% in 2022 (Economic Survey 2023).

* Three levels of healthcare: Vital.

① Primary care → through primary care centres in rural & urban areas.

↳ first responder for people in cases of emergencies.

↳ → Ash workers
↳ → midwives

② Secondary care → through hospitals
↳ for higher degree of diseases.



↳ needs to be strengthened to deal with burden of Non communicable diseases.

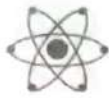
③ Tertiary care → in cases of terminal illnesses and palliative care to patients:
* curative

④ Primary & secondary care focus on preventive and curative care for patients.

Whereas Tertiary care → focus upon
holistic/palliative approach
symptom management ← emotional support → spiritual care

* Primary care to be considered Public Good
Because:

① majority of people deal with



primary care institutions' → which
increases 'out of pocket' expenditure.

② Spillover impact: if primary care is
not effective, it leads to further
complications for patients → causing deaths.

③ Fulfills the goals of Inclusivity: primary
care easier to provide to all.

(eg) → Ayushman Bharat.
→ Immunisation for all.

④ 'Prevention' is better than cure: if timely
prevented, quality of life improves for
people → done through primary care
improvement.

for achieving the SDG goal 3
of good health & wellbeing. India's needs
to increase health expenditure and
ensure people are provided primary
healthcare & support.



Q.14 Effective governance is an output of integrated efforts put in by state and non-state actors. In the light of this statement, explicate how magnifying the role of non-state actors could ascend the aspiration of good governance. (250 words, 15 marks)

Ans: Effective Governance is focused upon 'citizen-centric' service delivery model and participation of all the pillars of government to ensure 'Maximum Governance, minimum government'.

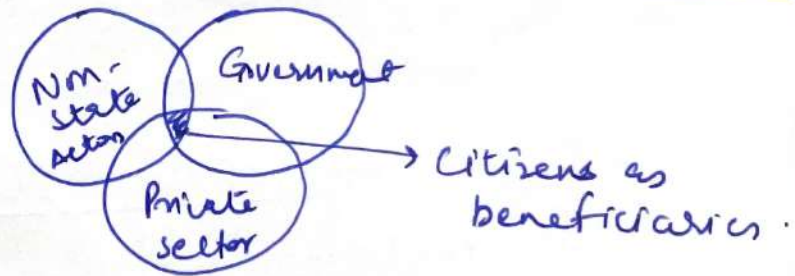


fig. model for effective Governance.

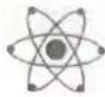
* Integration of Nonstate & State Actors

① leads to faster delivery of services to citizens.

eg → private sector optimising last mile connectivity

'Project Loon'
by Google.

through balloons.



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इस स्थिति में
कोई लिखना
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② Optimising resource utilisation: avoiding
leakages →

③ Increases Government responsibility &
accountability through tools like
(eg) → social audit → Role of
citizens as
Participants in
Governance.

* Magnifying Role of Non-State Actors:

① Influences Good Governance

1.1. Grievance redressal mechanism
strengthened.

1.2. Accountability ensured.

(eg) → Pressure groups for
farmers, industry
FICCI, CII.

1.3. 'mo Sankar' App: Ddisha
↳ citizen engagement

② Inclusive Growth:

2.1. SHG linkages: 90% of
SHG women owned & run



2.2 - Environmental activists

(eg) EIA reports.

③. Political Empowerment of people

3.1. Through lobbying & influence

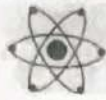
(eg) → Kisan morchas
protests.

④. Transparency is improved:

4.1) Through multiple researches &
data oriented policy making.

(eg) → CMIE ~~research~~ research on
Indian economic situation.

The role of private entities to
bring expertise, Civil society to enhance
public participation and Government to
effectively implement the policies &
redress grievances can lead to not only
good, but smart & inclusive
Governance.



Q.15 Civil servants are fundamental to ensure the institutional quality in a nation which further build the trust between people and government. In this context suggest reforms in Civil Service for building citizen centric governance, along with strengthening democracy. (250 words, 15 marks)

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दूसरे प्राधिकार में
नहीं लिखना
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Ans: Civil servants perform the role of managers as well as leaders of society and are rightly called the 'steel frame' of Governance ensuring strengthening of 'social contract'.

* Civil servants role in Institutional Quality

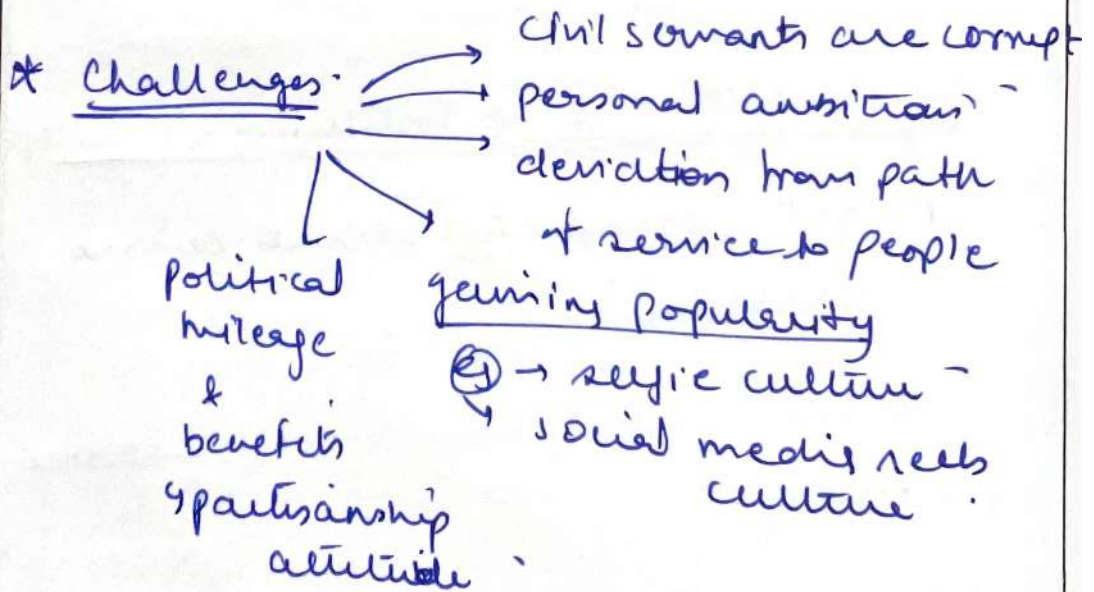
- ① Upright, sound civil servants ensure institutional integrity.
- ② Reduced corruption → better service delivery.
- ③ If Red tapism, → erosion of credibility for civil servants & institutions.

④ Role in maintaining Trust between People & Government



through:

- ① Transparency in working.
- ② Upholding Accountability to citizens.
- ③ maintain integrity of actions &
- ④ fulfill their role as lynchpin between people & government.
- ⑤ Their conduct is reflection of the quality of governance.



Reforms for Building Citizen-centric Governance

- ① Code of ethics (2nd ARC recommendation)



to ensure → integrity
→ accountability
→ responsibility towards
people.

① Empathetic and Compassionate:-
(Daniel Goleman's 'Empathetic'
Bureaucracy).

↳ ensures grievance redressal
↳ effective service delivery -

② Skill training & Expertise from
Private sector for policy implementation

④ Engagement with Public through
→ 'Janta adalats' (hearing
grievances & resolutions).

⑤ Improving Administrative Efficiency (e) E-Mitra Portal
(Kajfathon).

The 'steel frame' needs to be
strengthened through these reforms so
that it can strengthen the bridge
between people at large & the
Government.



Q.16 Accountability of civil servants to the political executive has resulted in the politicisation of the Civil Services. In this context discuss how external accountability mechanisms can ensure that civil servants are responsible to public? (250 words, 15 marks)

Ans: Civil servants role as servants of public and ensuring their wellbeing is hampered in the wake of erosion of accountability and personal inclination towards political gains → eroding the moral foundation of civil servants.

* Politicisation of Civil Services:

- ① 'Partisan' nature of civil servants: for future gains.
- ② Political pressure to take decisions favouring the ruling party
- ③ Favourable postings & transfers liking civil servants.
- ④ Ethical & moral degeneration

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of civil servants → due to only
personal aspirations -

* Resulted into: → erosion of Accountability

- ① erosion of trust of public in civil servants.
- ② 'Ivory tower' policy making and implementation approach.
- ③ Grass root governance is negatively affected:
- ④ 'Rules Based Directories' approach.

* External Accountability Measures:

- ① Social Audits: (Meghalaya)
- Jan Sookshma Portal: (Chhatisgarh).

↳ mandatory for civil servants to provide information → increasing accountability to public.

② Performance Appraisals based on



Public perception & work done by civil
servant → enhance the governance
& ~~offer~~ allegiance to public service.

- ③ Civil servants held accountable for
lack of service delivery →
→ grievance redressal portals: for people
- ④ (eg) - SPARROW Online reporty of Performance

The external as well as internal
accountability on the part of civil
servants will ensure the good &
effective governance and significance
of "Sewa Paramo Dharmo" (Service is
the highest duty) in citizen-centric
governance.



Q.17

With the advent of new multilateral order, it is critical to make United Nations reform a reality to represent the entire international community. Discuss.

(250 words, 15 marks)

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यस परीक्षा में
नहीं लिखना
चाहिए

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Ans: The world has come a long way from the power blocs of cold war era, to the new era of multilaterals & minilaterals to reflect the volatile geo-political realities of the world - the present times.

* Multilateral & Minilateral world

eg → UN

→ WTO.

↓
IMF

↓
~~SD~~

eg → QUAD.

↳ RCEP.

↳ I2U2

① New power relations are emerging

↳ Russia - China

↳ India - USA

↳ Chinese - Pakistan.



② Emerging role of vulnerable nations

↳ Global South

↳ MESCOUR (Latin America)

↳ African Union.

↳ IRIS - for Small island nations.

* UN: need for Reforms Critical:

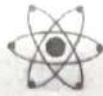
① Representation of countries is asymmetric → favouring developed & western nations.

② UNSC reforms needed: developed nations vetting major policy decisions

↳ ④ → China veto against Indian permanent seat @ UNSC.

③ Aspirations of global south not fulfilled.

④ → Climate change policies not supported or not uniform response from western countries.

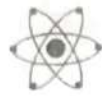


4) UN Peacekeeping missions: contributing
nations do not have decision-making
powers

(e.g.) → India → highest contribution
→ recent all women peacekeepers
in South Sudan.

5) G4 countries push for permanent
membership at UNSC → have
power commensurate to rising
leadership role (e.g.) India's proposal
at UNSC.

UN was envisaged as an
upholder of international peace &
security order and to fulfill this mandate
in the light of emerging geo-political
changes across the globe 'NORMS
reforms are the need of the hour to
maintain 'just & fair' international order.



Q.18 Although China's ascent has brought India and the United States closer, New Delhi's strategic interests are nevertheless threatened by Washington's policies even now. Analyse with suitable examples. (250 words, 15 marks)

Ans: The Indo-US-China trilateral has become a major factor in the global international order with their shifting alliances & interests impacting the entire world.

* China's ascent → Closeness of Indo US

① China's aggressive maritime order in Indo-Pacific : impacting both India & USA
↳ bringing them closer.

② Inroads made through BRI.

③ creating China's spheres of influences in Indian ocean



through 'Sept-Sept-Mar diplomacy'
and 'string of pearls diplomacy.

④ China's 'Wolf-warrior diplomacy'
↳ defensive stance of Chinese diplomats.

* Closeness of India-USA:

① QUAD: to counter Chinese aggression.
↳ (India, Japan, Australia, USA)

② Defence Partnership Enhanced.

③ Relations elevated to 'Strategic
'Comprehensive Strategic Partnership'
↳ wider participation in
energy, space, digital areas.

④ Indian diaspora: for India's 'soft
power diplomacy.

⑤ → Kamala Harris → Vice President
of US.

* Strategic interests threatened (of India)
by USA'

① AUKUS: a separate defence trilateral
powered partnership between
Australia, UK & USA (experts calling
↳ excluded India. it is
dubbing
(QUAD).

② USA still supplying arms to Pakistan
↳ endangering peace & stability in
the immediate neighbourhood of
India

③ India's stance on Russian-Ukraine war
irres USA.

India needs to further its
national interests through maintaining
its 'strategic autonomy' and while
dealing with both USA & China to
emerge as 'Vishwa Guni' (World leader).

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Q.19

Shared economic visions and geopolitical outlooks have spurred India and UAE to expand cooperation across multiple domains. Discuss. (250 words, 15 marks)

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यस मार्ग में
नहीं लिखना
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Ans: India - UAE relations have convergence due to historical, cultural & civilisational relations, manifesting into a robust partnership between both countries in the current geopolitical scenario.

* Shared Economic visions & Geopolitical out-
-look

① Both countries want the west Asia to be politically stable.

(eg) → inter-country tensions.
↳ Iran-Israel.

② Harness the energy resources & their potential economic value.

(eg) → Indian energy requirements in the area.



③ Both want just international order.

~~and~~

* Expanding Cooperation across
Multiple domains

① Diaspora engagement - → India gets highest remittances from UAE. from middle east.

② Energy security: India needs energy for

- Industry → semi-conductors
- transport: FAME
- Agriculture → solar power
- renewables - hydro, nuclear.

③ Maintain Maritime Order: maintain trade through Indian ocean

- ↳ against piracy & terrorism
- ↳ 70% of India's oil → through Indian ocean.

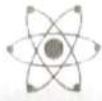


④ Strategic Autonomy: India, Israel,
UAE, USA
(1202)
as "West Quad" to secure its
interests in the resource-rich area.

⑤ Trade Relations expanded: Recently
signed CEPA with UAE:

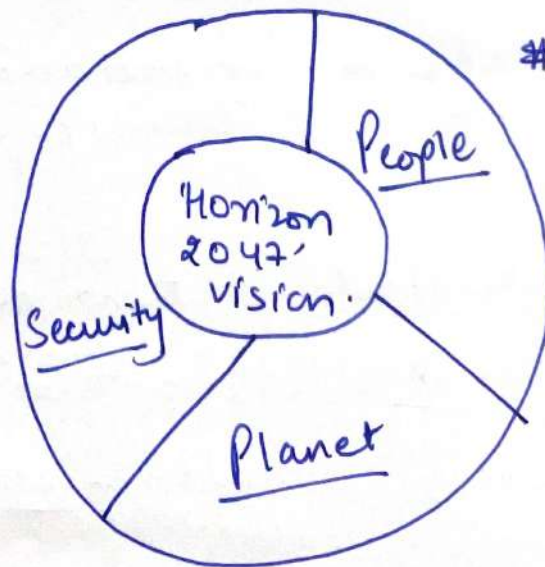
⑥ Agricultural innovative practices
→ from UAE → for sustainable
development.

Enhanced relations between
both India & UAE shows their
commitment to maintain security
& stability in the region and
ensure their national interests
are fulfilled.



Q.20 "France-India relationship is marked by Strategic convergence, but there are some limitations and nuances." Explain. (250 words, 15 marks)

Ans: Historical Convergences of Democracy, Rule of law & equality have been the foundation of Indo-France relations, manifested into a robust partnership across multiple domains.



Recent Indo-France Summit outcome and 3 key pillars.

Fig: 'Horizon 2047' document priorities.

(*) Strategic Convergence between both



① External Affairs minister has commented that India & France are Natural partners in the Indo Pacific region.

② Indo-Pacific is a strategic area of partnership.

③ Both want to maintain 'Rule Based world order' → against
↳ terrorism, piracy, Chinese
aggression in Indian Ocean
& Indo Pacific.

④ Both maintain Rule of law &
democracy → supporting 'Strategic
Autonomy' of

⑤ France supported India's bid
for permanent membership
at UNSC.

* However, some limitations remain:

- ① France's outright rejection of
Ruman-Ukraine war → opposed to
India's stand
- ② India's Brinkmanship attitude
is not appreciated by France..
vis-a-vis Ruman-Ukraine war
- ③ Trade Potential still not harnessed
fully → only \$12.4 bn bilateral
trade.
- ④ nuanced divergences of both nations
on the idea of secularism.
(eg) → Recent hijab protests in
France.

Both countries recently met
to strengthen their bilateral relations
& play a crucial role in the changing
international order → 'Horizon 2047'
vision document is its Result.