

NEXT IAS

GRADED ASSESSMENT TEST

(To be filled by candidate)

TEST CODE : GAT2501

TEST NO. : 01

Name of Candidate: Mohit Agrawal

Roll No.: Start Time End Time

Date of Examination: 13/10/2024 Mobile No. 8051155893

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
Total Marks : 50		

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
6	15	
7	15	
8	15	
9	15	
10	15	
Total Marks : 75		

GRAND TOTAL -/ 125

EVAL CODE: GRADED DATE:

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. Immediately on receipt of the QCA booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.
2. Candidates must mention all relevant details like Name, Email, Roll No, Mobile, etc. in the space allocated.
3. Candidate is expected to attempt all 10 questions within the given timeline.
4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized at the time of admission.
5. Candidates must write answers for the specific question under the respective question itself. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.
6. Please write neatly. Avoid illegible writing.
7. Do not write/mark irrelevant matters in the QCAB.
8. Only those copies that are submitted on the date of exam till 5 pm will be graded.

REMARKS:

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MARKING SCHEME *			
Marks Per Ques	Below Average	Average	Above Average
10 Marks	Below 2.50	3.00 - 3.50	4.00 and above
15 Marks	Below 4.00	4.00 - 5.50	6.00 and above

* Subject to change without prior notice.

IMPORTANT QR CODES	
 Topper's Copy	 Common mistake and Correct Filled QCAB
 Copy Scanner App	 Next IAS Test Centre Location

1. In the era of global value chains and increased economic interdependence does Make in India hold relevance? How is it different from previous policies enacted to promote the manufacturing sector in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks
2. Analyze the implications of the political and economic instability in Bangladesh on India's foreign policy in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks
3. what factors have hindered the effective outreach of POSH to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap to ensure comprehensive protection of women in the unorganized sector against workplace harassment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks
4. What is Digital Agriculture mission and its main components? Discuss the significance of this mission in modernizing Indian agriculture and making it sustainable. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks
5. While the QUAD is widely viewed as a mechanism to balance China's growing influence in the Indo-Pacific region, its focus has broadened from purely security concerns to addressing a wide range of global issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks
6. How do the objectives of white revolution 2.0 differ from earlier white revolution? What are the challenges faced by the Indian dairy industry that necessitated White Revolution 2.0 and how does this program aim to overcome these challenges? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks
7. "UN can't build a future for our grandchildren with the institutions of our grandparents". Discuss various issues plaguing the UN and suggest necessary measures needed to ensure the UN can respond to emerging challenges. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks
8. Despite numerous judgements, committee recommendations and laws, many problems still plague Indian prisons. Highlighting the need for prison reforms in India, suggest a way forward. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks
9. The guarantee of equality in the constitution entails parity of treatment under parity of conditions but not sameness. In light of this statement discuss the permissibility of Sub-classification in reservations as per Article 14 and various judicial pronouncements. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks
10. How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlights the unique contributions and challenges of the contemporary women's movement. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

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MACRO COMMENTS

The Purpose of evaluation@nextias.com is to provide constructive suggestions on 'How to improve Answer Writing and thereby score better marks.

STRENGTHS OF THE CANDIDATE

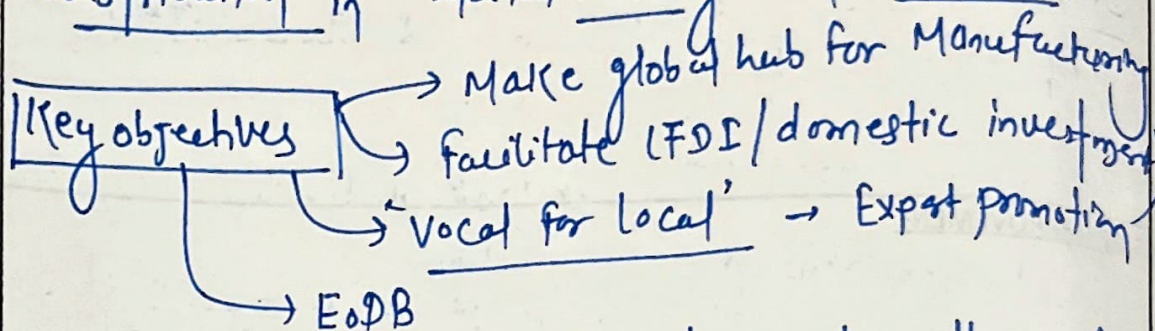
AREAS OF IMPROVEMENT

IMPROVEMENT SUGGESTIONS

1.

In the era of global value chains and increased economic interdependence does Make in India hold relevance? How is it different from previous policies enacted to promote the manufacturing sector in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

(mII) 2024 marks the 10th anniversary of 'Make in India' for the globe, which intended to raise India's Contribution in manufacturing and services.



In a globalised world integrated with supply chain, MII holds significant relevance —

Domestic Benefits :-

- ① Boost manufacturing and employment elasticity for rising demographic dividend. → inclusive growth
- ② Make domestic product competitive in foreign markets eg (Telecommunication), mobile phones
- ③ Reap Benefits of chhatra, friendship in aftermath of US-china tensions.
- ④ Attract investment, boost creativity
↳ (Global capability centres)
- ⑤ True Industrialisation of India (14 sectors in PLI schemes)
- ⑥ Export led growth

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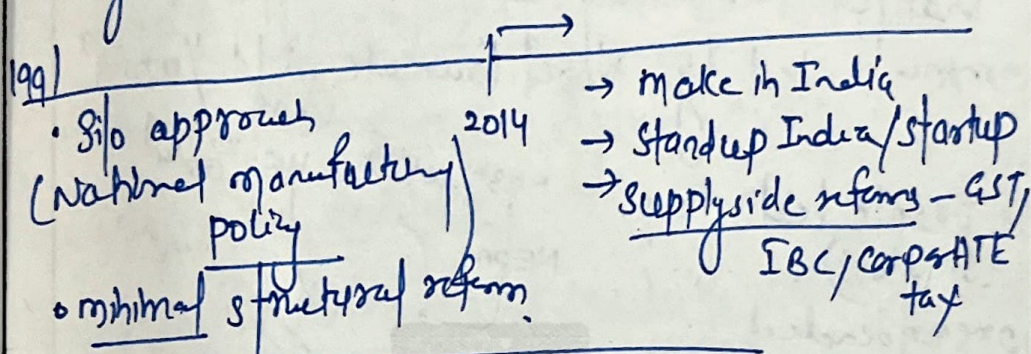
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Global Benefits :-

- ① Possibility to benefit from rising India.
(high domestic demand, high return of capital)
- ② Efficient allocation of resources amid geopolitical tension (India - A. Vishwamitra)

Difference from previous policies :-

- ① Holistic approach catering to entire supply chain (from credit to end marketing)
- ② Structural reforms (angel tax abolition, Corporate tax, logistic policy, PM Get's help reduction)
- ③ Opening up the economy to boost competition and meet savings & investment gap.
- ④ Cooperative federalism (NITI, GST) in place of centralized approach.

Recent PLI scheme, semiconductor mission, industrial hubs

Can go a long way to raise manufacturing share in GDP from current 17.6% to 25% by 2030.

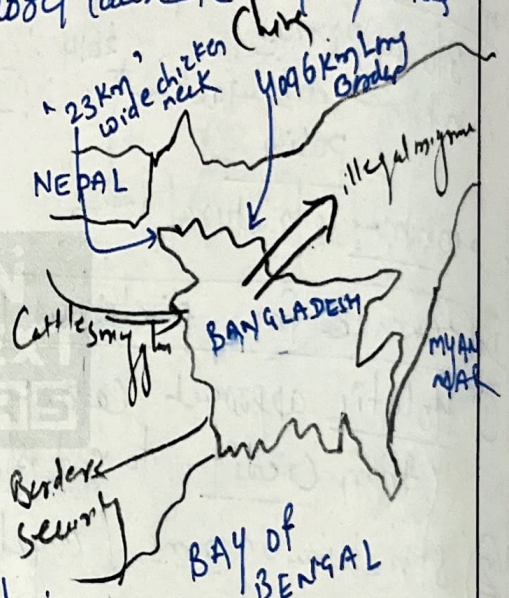
2.

Analyze the implications of the political and economic instability in Bangladesh on India's foreign policy in the region. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Indo-Bangladesh relationship was being called a 'Sonali-Adhyaya' by scholars until recent mishap of ouster of pro-New Delhi Awami League

That led to setting up an interim government led by Nobel laureate M.d. Yunus

The people led to (Student) unpremeditated instability in region.



Politically, there is not effective control as military has stepped in. 'Elections' are out of question atleast in short term

Economically, high inflation, falling trade with India, India's disinvestment into

Bangladesh are uncertain.

Political Implications: India's foreign policy

① Rebalancing lies with new government with mutual cooperation and respect.

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• Bangladesh may demand extradition of former Prime Minister.

② Protection of rights of minorities (religious Hindus, Buddhists) in the Bangladesh.

③ India's investment and transit diplomacy (ropur nuclear plant, Agaura-Agartala railway) needs to be reviewed.

④ Domestically, internal security challenges (hide outs for splinter groups, illegal migration in N-E, border security)

Way out :- ① Diplomatic engagement and track 2 & 1.5 diplomacy.

② Revival of regional groupings like SAARC, BINSTEEL

③ Following Gujarat doctrine (no reciprocity)

The unexpected has happened. It is important to Course-Correction and minimise the damage. The lessons must be learnt from this episode for future foreign policies. The stability in the region must be the priority.

3.

what factors have hindered the effective outreach of POSH to women employed in the unorganized sector? Propose strategies to bridge this gap to ensure comprehensive protection of women in the unorganized sector against workplace harassment. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

More than 10 years have been passed since the enactment of Prevention of sexual harassment at workplace act, 2013 that was based on honorable SC Vishakha Judgement.

But the coverage of the said act excludes unorganised sector, in letter and spirit.

#

Inhibiting Factors :

- ① Internal Complaint Committee (ICC) are not constituted.
- ② meagre awareness and poor reporting (Stigma attached, economic security)
- ③ ICCs are mainly headed by higher bosses, (not of the time for them company's reputation takes precedence over women dignity)
- ④ Ineffective and inefficient monitoring
- ⑤ Poor economic and political representation of women $\Rightarrow$ (Poor Reporting & recording)

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Consequences → low labour force participation (Gita Gopinath study)
 → mental health issues to women
 → against fundamental rights & Gender Justice
 → hindered economic progress.

Strategies to Bridge the Gap

- ① Compulsory establishment of ICC and LCC and effective monitoring and punishment for non compliance.
- ② Steps to convert unorganised sector to formal and organised.
- ③ Anonymous Complaint mechanism and effective investigation.
- ④ Encourage civil society / NGOs and startups to develop institution eg (Be. artsy) in USA.
- ⑤ Sensitise the lawmakers and law enforcement (police)

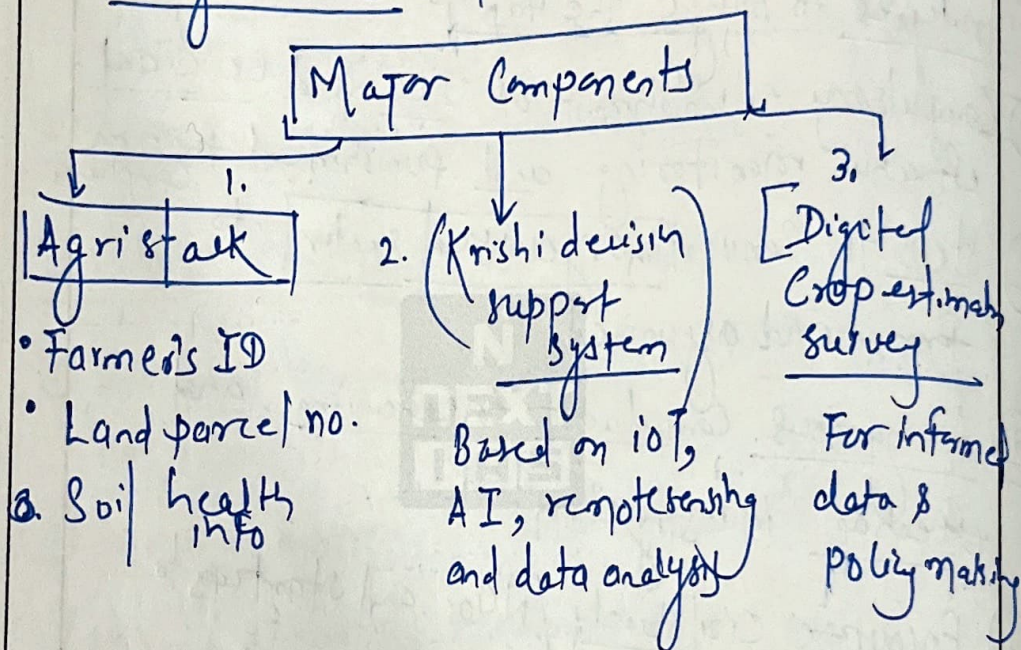
'A majority of women prefer to suffer in silence!' Dr. Supreme Court.

'The ideals of our constitution and SDG goal (5) could not be realised until every woman in the society feels safe.' 'Afar from the state, societal cognizance is need of the hour.'

4.

What is Digital Agriculture mission and its main components? Discuss the significance of this mission in modernizing Indian agriculture and making it sustainable. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

Recently Union Cabinet has approved a 2800 cr Digital Agriculture mission, which is use of ICT and data driven decision making to make agriculture sustainable and profitable.



Significance :- forming Backward and forward linkage.

① Production and Marketing

a) accessibility of credit based on land quantity and quality

b) Smart agriculture - precision farming, Climate-resistant variety, (Remote sensing analysis)
 ↳ "Krishisuridha app"

c) Use of inputs and mechanical equipment
 (hiring from Custom hiring Centre)

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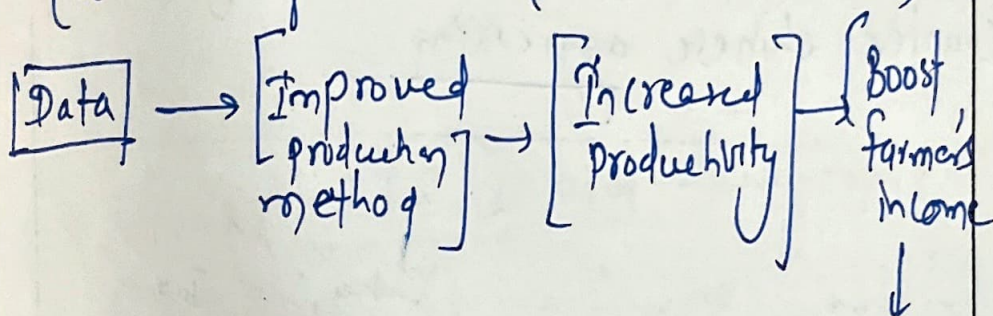
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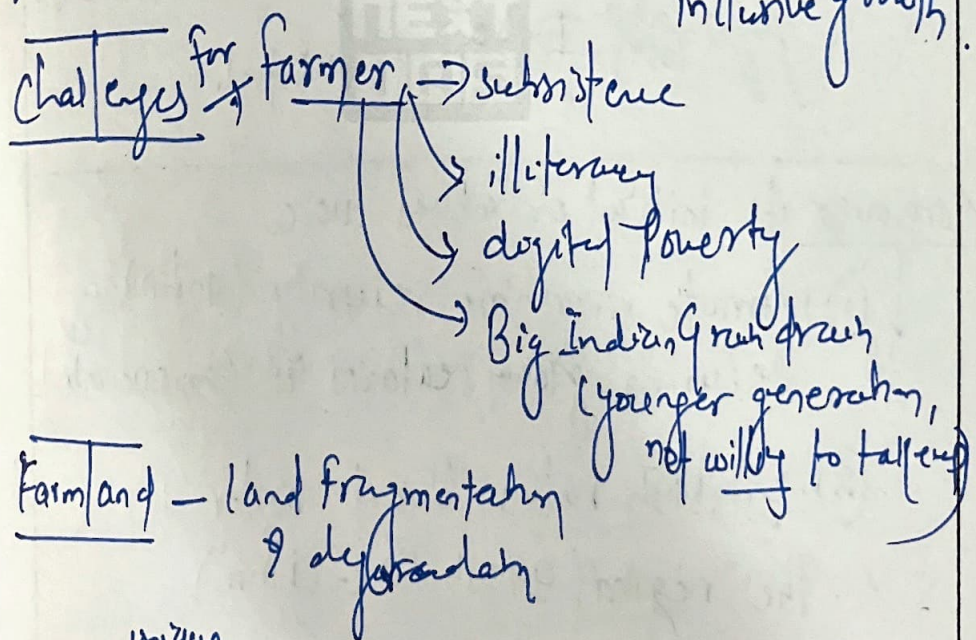
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d) democratisation of market → Better price realisation, removal of middlemen

e) Branding and supply chain management (data analysis & blockchain based tech)



There are certain challenges -



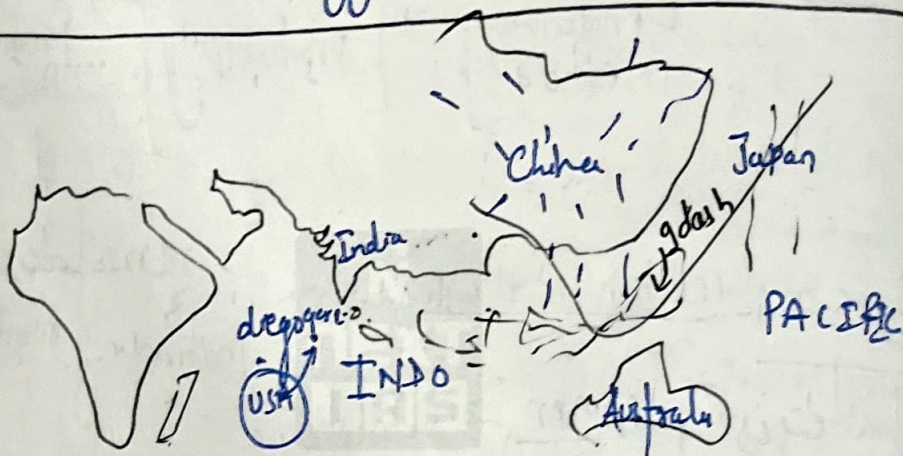
Farm land - land fragmentation & degradation

India's farming sector requires unique solutions at micro level. Ashok dalwai Committee on doubling farmer's income also advocated the digital technology for overhauling Indian agriculture. Need is to onboard farmers & youth in this digital track.

5.

While the QUAD is widely viewed as a mechanism to balance China's growing influence in the Indo-Pacific region, its focus has broadened from purely security concerns to addressing a wide range of global issues. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words) 10 marks

QUAD is a diplomatic partnership between India, Australia, Japan and US to ensure free, open and inclusive Indo-Pacific, mainly to counter chinese aggression.



Moreover its initial objectives were

- ① Promote maritime security (anti-piracy, securing global searoutes of communication)
- ② Establish rules based order in the region (great like-china)

However, in recent Wilmington Summit (2024) its scope has broadened from merely strategic and security to development and safeguarding global commons.

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- ① Health Security (Quad Cancer Moonshot)
 - ② Infrastructure partnership (QUAD ports, use of A±, Biotechnology)
 - ③ Supply chain contingency network. (SICRI)
- apart from these -

- ④ disaster resilience and Management (ICDR, BBB)
- ⑤ climate change and safeguarding interest of vulnerable states (Maldives, Kiribati etc) from rising sea level.

In spite of its noble objectives, it faces opposition from China and Russia.

In the light of development - security hyphenation and hybrid warfare QUAD is a meaningful proposition. For India, and regional security QUAD could play a seminal role. As our Hon'ble PM manifested -

"QUAD is here to stay, assist, partner and Complement"

6.

How do the objectives of white revolution 2.0 differ from earlier white revolution? What are the challenges faced by the Indian dairy industry that necessitated White Revolution 2.0 and how does this program aim to overcome these challenges? (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

White Revolution 2.0 is the reformed version of 1970s 'Operation Flood' to raise country's domestic milk production and establish institutions with development of co-operatives in line with Article 19(1) and 43-B of Indian Constitution.

Objective: White Revolution (2.0) v/s Earlier revolutions

- | | | |
|--|-----|--|
| ① Co-operatives led | v/s | Mainly small dairies. |
| ② <u>Comprehensive</u> involving health, <u>breed</u> , insurance of <u>cattle</u> | | ② Focus was to raise production w/o adequate focus on other aspect |
| ③ dedicated cooperative ministry will implement | | ③ ministry of agriculture (multiple programmes) |
| ④ Indigenous variety of <u>dairy animal</u> | | ④ <u>Cross breeds</u> |

Achievements → ① milk production rose from 17 million te (1951) to 230 million te (2022-23)

② number of cooperatives reached to 1.7 lakh covering 2 lakh villages (mainly Gujarat)

Despite so much progress, Indian dairy industry is not matured and face many challenges,

which are :-

a) Inadequate infrastructure : Cold storage, chilling plant, veterinary service

b) Overemphasis on cross-breeding → decline in indigenous cattle (lumpy skin disease)

c) Environmental concerns (water pollution, overgrazing) - face brunt of forest depletion.

d) Economic disparity → interstate and intrastate, inadequate price realization, market saturation (due to segmented market)

e) Heavy dependency on cooperative structure which is many a times administratively inefficient.

These challenges necessitated WR 2.0 ; which will →

① Bridge gap of infrastructure inadequacy by providing advance milk procurement and testing infrastructure (NDDB)

② Raise reach of co-operatives in lagged states (UP, Rajasthan, etc)

③ decentralised governance - village level milk procurement system (PALS)

④ Provide alternate means of livelihood to ailing farmers and promote integrated farming.

milk has many by products which not only can supplement the farmer's income, but also raise the overall nutrition of the country to realise holistic food security.

Co-operative federalism and subfederalism can bring the vision of Dr. Verghese Kurian into reality.

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Intro :	7.
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"UN can't build a future for our grandchildren with the institutions of our grandparents". Discuss various issues plaguing the UN and suggest necessary measures needed to ensure the UN can respond to emerging challenges.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

United Nations (UN) came into existence in the aftermath of World War II, but became near dysfunctional in the present world-order. UN Secretary General in recently concluded "Summit of the future" aptly remarked the harsh reality of UN., as it is failed to function as intended by ^{our} grandparents.

Various Issues PLAQUING the UN (mainly UNSC)

- ① Unable to avert the crisis : (middle-east, Russia-Ukraine) due to veto power of P-5

UNSC

(P-5)

permanent members

having VETO

10 Temporary members

(elected for a 2 year term)
- ② Under Representation

→ no representation from Africa or India (17% of population) and (a Continent)
- ③ Overrepresentation of 1st world.
- ④ Facing Crisis of Confidence, credibility and legitimacy due to lack of effectiveness.

④ Rising regional institutions and assertiveness beyond uniform order (Chinese-salamistichy, Sabre Rattling)

⑤ Democracy deficit in the UN. and control of US and Europe.

Measures to Revive UN

① UNSC reforms → more representative based on current geo-political and demographic realities (4-4 groups, representation to Africa)

② Development reforms based on principle of historical burden and CSDP with Global prosperity vision

③ Revival of dysfunctional UN bodies like WTO, that address concerns of developed and developing alike.

④ Management Reforms : to make

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the processes unbiased, streamline human resources and gender parity.

• Institutions like World Bank, IMF need to be proportionately representative.

⑤ Address the Global

The revised UN Body must solve the issues of global common, maintain democratic spirit and avert any crisis to rule-based order.

As said by UN Secretary General Institution of grandparents can't build a future for grandchildren. It must evolve as per changing realities.

8.

Despite numerous judgements, committee recommendations and laws, many problems still plague Indian prisons. Highlighting the need for prison reforms in India, suggest a way forward.

(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Recently, honorable Supreme Court Issued guidelines to end age-long caste based discrimination in Prisons.

In India, prisons come under state list of 7th schedule, which is a place for temporary/permanent detention.

However, despite recommendations of law commission and constitutional bodies, prisons are plaguing — such as

(A)
Over
Crowding

(1) more than 75% are undertrials. (NCRB - 2022)
(2) Occupancy rate is $> 130\%$

(3)

(B) human rights violations : Caste based discrimination (Rajasthan's act, sanitary responsibility for backward class), violence, inhumane living conditions

(C) Inaccessibility of Justice $\rightarrow$ large undertrials, limited free legal aid.

(d) Institutional $\rightarrow$ Corruption, 'Punishment oriented than reformatory approach.

Supreme Court advocated 3 principles
that should direct prisons :-

- a) person does not become non-person
- b) Entitle to all human rights.
- c) No justification for aggregate suffering

In light of these prison reforms are
needed that ensures +

- a) easy Bail (Hussara Khatoon)
Care
[Bail as a norm, Jail as exception]
- b) Improvement in Infrastructure +
gender ratio in guarding personnel.
- c) Reformative and rehabilitative institution
- d) Improvement in living conditions
for women.

In this light, following actions have been
taken →

- ① model prison act (2023), since
it is a state subject, uniformity
can't be ensured.

② Regular disposal of cars through Lokadats and Gram Nyayalayas.

③ e-Courts, e-prison project along with modernisation of prison scheme.

"Imprisonment does not spell
farewell to fundamental rights" - SC

∴ we must ensure that prisons do not become den of criminals and criminal breeding factories, but a ^(Kalia movie: Bollywood) reformatory institution.

Then only we can ensure true justice.

9. The guarantee of equality in the constitution entails parity of treatment under parity of conditions but not sameness. In light of this statement discuss the permissibility of Sub-classification in reservations as per Article 14 and various judicial pronouncements. (Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Right to equality (Article 14-18) in Part III of the constitution ensures equality before law and equal protection of law, which ensures 'equity' that is not mere equality, but similarity of treatment under same circumstances.

Constitution under article '15' and '16(4)' allows affirmative action in form of reservation to historically oppressed communities to ensure equity.

Honble Supreme Court recognised and ~~the~~ further reaffirmed the motive of founding fathers in "The state of Punjab and ors. v/s Davinder Singh", and allowed subclassification within the fold of SCs and STs.

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- ① It recognised graded inequality within community
- ② Placethat 50% limit as envisaged in Indira Sawhney case.
- ③ Corrected historical injustice to those left behind among the backward.

However, reservation however good it may be, is not an panacea. It must be supplemented by :-

- ① accessibility of resources. (PMKisan, PM Awas)
- ② Land reforms in favour of landless class.
- ③ social acceptance and dilution of caste based identities.
- ④ Restrict caste based hierarchies.

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The Judgement of honble apex court is in line with emerging socio-political realities, but any policy change must be demanded from within communities as bottoms-up than forcing upon them. let it be a people's movement than forced enforcement by the Ruling desposition.

10.

How has the contemporary women's movement encompassed diverse approaches beyond traditional methods? Also, highlights the unique contributions and challenges of the contemporary women's movement.
(Answer in 250 words) 15 marks

Contemporary women's movement (CWM) involves assertiveness of rights and authority by the society to claim "unconditional freedom".
e.g. Reclaim the night, reclaim the light

It differs from traditional movement (Before globalisation) in following ways:-

- ① Guided by social media (#metoo)
Unlike traditional protest and prayers.
- ② Most of the time it is spontaneous due to sudden event (e.g. RG Kar medical college rape)
- ③ Mainly urban centric by upperclass intellectuals, unlike NGO based in pre 1991 era
- ④ A leaderless movement, emanating from society.
- ⑤ Transnational in nature, while earlier movements had limited reach.

6) Demanding equal position in society,
with right to bodily autonomy.

7) Advocating for rights traditionally
considered as taboo eg: Menstrual Hygiene

Unique Contributions

① Raised political consciousness and
will power of Gender Budget, political
representation, gender sensitive laws - Nirbhaya
eg Aparajita Bill, West Bengal.

② Broken Societal Barriers → access to
education, employment opportunity,
freedom in marriage and conceiving a Baby.

③ Economic empowerment → Breaking
Glass ceiling, and sticky floor.
eg: Civil service toppers (women)

④ Inclusive development : ~~head~~
Teach a man, teach a man, teach
a woman, teach an entire generation.

Intro :

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However, this forward looking movement is also fraught with certain challenges.

- 1) Unintended consequences of women centric policies (maternity leave, foxconn issue 2024)
- 2) Reverse burden of proof on the accused. (damages reputation of innocent)

Contemporary movement can truly empower the other half by giving "Power to, power with & power within"

Naari-shakti

Dr. Ambedkar said -

"I measure the progress of the society by the degree of progress its women has achieved"

~~we~~ should left no stone unturned to ensure their progress.