# ANUBHUTI SELF EVALUATION GUIDE: GS1:SEC2

#### 1. a) **Self-Evaluation Guide**

#### **Topic: The Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty**

- 1. Main Demand of the Question
- Critically analyze the **objectives and significance** of the Alliance.
- Explain how the initiative contributes to **SDGs 1 and 2**.
- Discuss the key challenges and suggest measures to improve effectiveness.
- 2. What to Include in the Introduction
- Briefly introduce the launch of the Alliance at G20 2024.
- Mention its purpose in the context of growing hunger and poverty post-COVID.
- Set the tone by linking it to **global development efforts** like SDGs.

#### 3. What to Include in the Conclusion

- Conclude with a **balanced assessment** acknowledge the **potential and necessity** of the Alliance.
- Highlight the need for global political will, innovation, and inclusive partnerships for long-term success.
- 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body
- Objectives of the Alliance (poverty reduction, hunger eradication, capacity building).
- **Structural Features** (membership, institutional mechanisms, focus areas like "Sprints 2030").
- Significance (alignment with SDG 1 & 2, multilateral cooperation, inclusive growth).
- Challenges (funding, geopolitical hurdles, coordination issues, climate change).
- Way Forward (suggestions for funding mechanisms, policy coherence, tech integration).

#### 5. Important Keywords to Use

SDGs 1 and 2

- "Sprints 2030"
- Climate-resilient agriculture
- Evidence-based policy
- Multilateral cooperation
- Food security
- Social protection schemes
- Technological innovation
- Structural inequality
- Matchmaking mechanism

#### 6. Other Important Points

- Always differentiate it from existing global programs like World Food Programme.
- Highlight India's membership and potential leadership role.
- Integrate current statistics (e.g., projected poverty/hunger levels by 2030).
- Use examples of "School Meals" or "Cash Transfer Schemes" under the Alliance for better specificity.
- Avoid generic poverty/hunger content—stay Alliance-focused.

# **Self-Evaluation Guide**

Topic: 75 Years of NATO – Achievements and Challenges

# **☑** 1. Main Demand of the Question

- Evaluate the **evolution and achievements** of NATO over the last 75 years.
- Discuss the challenges faced historically and in the present global context.
- Reflect on NATO's relevance in current global geopolitics, especially post-Cold War and post-Ukraine crisis.

# 2. What to Include in Introduction

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- Briefly introduce NATO (established in 1949) as a military alliance for collective defense.
- Mention its 75th anniversary in 2024, making it the longest-standing military alliance in history.

### ✓ 3. What to Include in Conclusion

- Conclude by acknowledging NATO's role in **ensuring transatlantic security**.
- Emphasize the need for **reform and adaptability** to tackle **hybrid threats**, **emerging technologies**, and new geopolitical rivalries.

### 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body

#### A. Historical Evolution & Achievements

- Formation post–World War II to counter Soviet expansion.
- Role during the Cold War: deterrence and containment of USSR.
- Post-Cold War expansion: Integration of Eastern European countries.
- Out-of-area operations: Afghanistan, Libya, Kosovo.
- Military and strategic coordination among member states.

#### **B. Strategic and Political Relevance**

- Maintains transatlantic unity and deterrence posture.
- Serves as a nuclear umbrella for non-nuclear states.
- Forum for military standardization and interoperability.

#### C. Challenges and Criticisms

- Burden-sharing issues (e.g., US vs. European military spending).
- Internal tensions: e.g., Turkey-Greece, US-Europe differences.
- Response to Russia-Ukraine war and Sweden/Finland accession.
- Cyber threats, hybrid warfare, and space militarization.
- Allegations of militarism, lack of diplomatic avenues, and interventionism.

#### **D. Future Outlook**

- Need for **doctrinal clarity** in a multipolar world.
- Strengthening cybersecurity and Al-based defense.
- Redefining goals in the face of **China's rise and Global South neutrality**.

# **✓** 5. Important Keywords to Use

- Collective Defense (Article 5)
- Transatlantic alliance
- Cold War deterrence
- Out-of-area operations
- Hybrid threats
- NATO-Russia relations
- Cybersecurity
- Strategic autonomy
- NATO 2030 Agenda
- Emerging technology warfare

# **☑** 6. Other Important Points

- Use examples like Operation Allied Force (1999), ISAF in Afghanistan, support to Ukraine.
- Include data (e.g., **31 member states**, recent **defense budget contributions**).
- Reflect on NATO's dual identity: security provider vs. power bloc.
- Mention India's position as an **observer of NATO developments** but **not a member**.

#### c) Topic: Brazil's G20 Agenda and Key Priorities

# ✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question

- Explain the **key priorities** set by Brazil as the **host of the 2024 G20 Summit**.
- Analyze the themes and initiatives Brazil is advocating.

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- Assess the relevance of Brazil's agenda in the current global political and economic context.
- 2. What to Include in Introduction
  - Introduce Brazil as the G20 President for 2024 (Summit held in Rio de Janeiro).
  - Mention Brazil's aim to bring Global South issues to the forefront and address developmental and sustainability goals.
- **☑** 3. What to Include in Conclusion
  - Conclude by highlighting Brazil's role in **rebalancing global governance**.
  - Emphasize the need for **concrete follow-up mechanisms** to ensure the agenda's success and **inclusivity in global decision-making**.
- ✓ 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body

#### A. Brazil's 3 Key Priorities

- 1. Combating Hunger, Poverty, and Inequality
  - Launch of the Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty.
  - O Alignment with SDGs 1 and 2.
- 2. Energy Transition and Sustainable Development
  - Emphasis on clean energy, green technologies, and just transitions.
  - Push for climate finance and support to developing countries.
- 3. Reform of Global Governance
  - Advocating for UN and Bretton Woods reform.
  - O Demand for **greater voice for Global South** in decision-making (e.g., permanent UNSC seat for developing countries).

#### **B. Additional Themes and Initiatives**

- Sprints 2030 Initiative: Action-oriented push to accelerate implementation of SDGs.
- Strengthening multilateralism and global financial architecture.
- Promotion of digital inclusion and infrastructure for development.

#### C. India-Brazil Partnership and Continuity

- Continuation of **development-centric agenda** set by India's 2023 G20 Presidency.
- Strengthening of IBSA and BRICS coordination.

### **☑** 5. Important Keywords to Use

- Global Alliance Against Hunger and Poverty
- Sprints 2030
- Just energy transition
- Global South
- Multilateralism reform
- Bretton Woods Institutions
- SDG acceleration
- G20 Rio Summit 2024
- Climate finance
- Digital inclusion

# **☑** 6. Other Important Points

- Quote Brazil's theme: "Building a fair world and a sustainable planet".
- Highlight **Brazil's unique positioning** as both an emerging economy and environmental leader (Amazon region).
- Use current data or outcomes from **G20 Rio Sherpa/Finance meetings** if available.
- Emphasize Brazil's agenda as **development-focused**, inclusive, and reflective of **South-South cooperation**.

#### d)Topic: Dry Port in Bihar

# ✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question

• Describe what a dry port is and explain its importance for landlocked regions like Bihar.

- Discuss the **location**, **objectives**, **and expected benefits** of the proposed dry port in Bihar (especially at **Marhowrah**, **Saran**).
- Evaluate how it will impact **regional trade**, **logistics infrastructure**, **and economic growth** in Bihar.

### 2. What to Include in the Introduction

- Define a dry port (inland container depot) a facility that handles import/export goods away from coastal ports, connected by road/rail.
- Briefly introduce Bihar's logistical disadvantage due to being landlocked and the need for efficient freight connectivity.

### 3. What to Include in the Conclusion

- Conclude by emphasizing the **transformative potential** of the dry port for **Bihar's** industrial and trade landscape.
- Suggest the need for **complementary infrastructure**, **policy support**, and **ease of doing business** to fully realize its potential.

# **✓** 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body

#### A. Background and Location

- Proposed dry port at Marhowrah (Saran district).
- Developed by Bihar Industrial Area Development Authority (BIADA) with support from Central Government and CONCOR.

#### **B.** Objectives and Features

- Facilitate custom clearance, warehousing, cargo handling.
- Boost agri-exports, MSMEs, and manufacturing sectors.
- Connects Bihar to Kolkata and Haldia ports through rail networks.

#### **C. Expected Benefits**

- Cost-effective and time-saving logistics.
- Encourages industrial investment and enhances export capacity.
- Generates local employment and infrastructure growth.

#### D. Challenges and Requirements

- Need for last-mile connectivity, especially road and rail infrastructure.
- Requires **regulatory ease**, land acquisition, and **supply chain ecosystem**.
- Long gestation period and coordination among multiple agencies.

#### E. Link to Broader Development Agenda

- Aligns with PM Gati Shakti Yojana and Make in India.
- Can make Bihar a logistics and agri-export hub in Eastern India.

### **☑** 5. Important Keywords to Use

- Inland Container Depot (ICD)
- Marhowrah Dry Port
- BIADA
- CONCOR
- Logistics Infrastructure
- Trade Facilitation
- Export Competitiveness
- Gati Shakti Yojana
- Landlocked economy
- Multimodal connectivity

# **☑** 6. Other Important Points

- Include data/statistics (e.g., Bihar's low share in exports; expected cargo volume).
- Highlight agro-based and handicraft sectors that can benefit.
- Mention regional development and decentralization of trade infrastructure.
- If space allows, **draw a simple map or flowchart** showing the dry port's connectivity to coastal ports.

e) Topic: PM Surya Ghar: Muft Bijli Yojana (2024)

### 1. Main Demand of the Question

- Explain the objectives, features, and implementation mechanism of the scheme.
- Assess its significance for clean energy transition, power subsidy, and household welfare.
- Highlight the impact on energy security, climate goals, and economic empowerment.

### 2. What to Include in the Introduction

- Briefly introduce the scheme launched in February 2024 to promote rooftop solar power in households.
- Mention the vision of the government to ensure free electricity up to 300 units per month for 1 crore households.

### **☑** 3. What to Include in the Conclusion

- Conclude with its potential to support **energy independence**, reduce electricity bills, and contribute to **climate action goals**.
- Emphasize the importance of **public awareness, timely implementation**, and **discom cooperation**.

# ✓ 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body

#### A. Objectives and Targets

- To provide 300 units of free electricity to 1 crore households using rooftop solar panels.
- Promote clean and renewable energy adoption at the grassroots level.

#### **B.** Key Features

- Central subsidy of up to ₹78,000 for a 3kW system.
- Easy online application via National Rooftop Solar Portal.
- Integration with local discoms for installation and billing.
- Bank-linked loans and net metering facilities.

#### **C. Significance and Benefits**

- Reduces electricity burden on low- and middle-income families.
- Helps achieve India's 500 GW non-fossil fuel target by 2030.

- Encourages **local job creation** in solar installation and maintenance.
- Decreases reliance on coal-based power.

#### **D. Implementation Challenges**

- Awareness gap and lack of trust in rooftop technology.
- Delay in discom clearances and subsidy disbursal.
- Need for grid readiness and storage solutions.

#### E. Comparative and Strategic Importance

- Aligned with PM-KUSUM (for farmers) and India's INDC targets under the Paris Agreement.
- Complements urban solar missions and decentralized energy initiatives.

### **☑** 5. Important Keywords to Use

- Rooftop solar
- Net metering
- Renewable energy
- Decentralized solar generation
- Subsidy scheme
- PM Surya Ghar Yojana
- Energy transition
- Climate commitments
- Power sector reforms
- Green growth initiative

# **☑** 6. Other Important Points

- Quote data if possible: ₹75,000 crore total outlay, 1 crore household target.
- Mention India's commitment to "Lifestyle for Environment (LiFE)" mission.

- Link to SDG 7 (Affordable and Clean Energy) and SDG 13 (Climate Action).
- Include case study/examples of rooftop solar adoption in urban areas.

#### 2. Topic: BRICS: Role in Global Governance, Expansion, Implications for India, and Challenges

- 1. Main Demand of the Question
  - Critically evaluate BRICS's role in reforming global economic and political governance.
  - Analyze the implications of BRICS expansion (2023) for India's strategic and economic interests.
  - Discuss key internal and external challenges BRICS faces in positioning itself as an alternative to Western-dominated institutions (like IMF, World Bank, NATO, G7).
- 2. What to Include in the Introduction
  - Introduce BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) as a platform formed in 2009 to promote multipolarity, financial reform, and south-south cooperation.
  - Mention its recent expansion (2023) to include new countries like Iran, Egypt, Ethiopia,
     Saudi Arabia, UAE, which reflects its growing ambition and scope.
- **☑** 3. What to Include in the Conclusion
  - Conclude by recognizing BRICS as a potential counterweight to Western hegemony, but note that its future credibility depends on internal unity, economic complementarity, and global relevance.
  - Suggest that India should **leverage BRICS for reform advocacy**, while safeguarding its **sovereign and strategic autonomy**.
- ✓ 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body

#### A. Role of BRICS in Global Governance Reform

- New Development Bank (NDB) and Contingent Reserve Arrangement as alternatives to IMF/World Bank.
- Advocacy for **UNSC reform, de-dollarization**, and greater voice for Global South.
- Efforts to reshape discourse on climate finance, digital sovereignty, and trade fairness.
- B. Recent Expansion (2023): Significance and Scope
  - Inclusion of oil-rich and geopolitically strategic states (Saudi Arabia, Iran, Egypt).
  - Shift from a bloc of major economies to a Global South+ coalition.

• Potential to form a **resource-rich**, **diversified alliance** with bargaining power.

#### C. Implications for India's Strategic and Economic Interests

- Opportunities:
  - Access to larger energy markets, greater trade complementarities.
  - Platform to push **Global South priorities**.
  - Potential to **reshape digital and financial governance**.

#### Concerns:

- O China's dominance may increase with expansion.
- Presence of rivals like Pakistan allies (Iran) may complicate consensus.
- Possibility of BRICS becoming a China-led anti-West coalition, diluting India's non-aligned posture.

#### D. Key Challenges BRICS Must Overcome

- **Divergent political systems and foreign policy alignments** (e.g., India vs. China, Brazil vs. Russia).
- Intra-group mistrust (especially Sino-Indian tensions).
- Lack of institutional depth and clear governance mechanisms.
- Difficulty in offering concrete deliverables, unlike Western blocs.
- Managing expectations of **new members** in absence of a charter or criteria.

### **☑** 5. Important Keywords to Use

- Global South
- Multipolarity
- De-dollarization
- BRICS+
- New Development Bank

- Strategic autonomy
- Global economic governance
- Geoeconomic shift
- Institutional legitimacy
- Consensus-based decision-making

### **☑** 6. Other Important Points

- Use examples of NDB's financing of renewable energy projects.
- Mention India's balancing act between QUAD and BRICS.
- Quote India's PM on inclusive, transparent, and democratic global order.
- Use data (BRICS's share in world population: ~40%, GDP: ~25%).
- You can draw a comparison table between BRICS and G7 or a flowchart showing expansion implications.

### 2—- Indo-Pacific Ocean Initiative (IPOI): Significance, Strategic Alignment, and Challenges

# ✓ 1. Main Demand of the Question

- Critically examine the role of the Indo-Pacific Ocean Initiative (IPOI) in promoting India's maritime and strategic interests.
- Explain how IPOI aligns with India's vision of a free, open, and rules-based Indo-Pacific.
- Discuss the institutional and geopolitical challenges that need to be addressed for its success.

# 2. What to Include in the Introduction

- Introduce IPOI as a key initiative announced by India at the East Asia Summit in 2019, aimed at enhancing maritime cooperation in the Indo-Pacific region.
- Briefly link it with India's SAGAR vision (Security and Growth for All in the Region).

### ✓ 3. What to Include in the Conclusion

- Conclude by highlighting that IPOI reflects India's intent to be a **net security provider** and regional stabilizer.
- Stress the importance of multilateral collaboration, institutional capacity, and strategic consistency for its effective implementation amid changing geopolitics.

### **✓** 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body

#### A. Significance for India's Maritime and Strategic Interests

- Enhances India's **naval presence and influence** across the Indo-Pacific.
- Strengthens India's blue economy and maritime domain awareness.
- Counterbalances China's assertiveness in the Indian Ocean and South China Sea.
- Promotes cooperation in disaster management, trade connectivity, and sustainable use of ocean resources.

#### B. Structure and Pillars of IPOI

- **Seven pillars**: Maritime Security, Maritime Ecology, Maritime Resources, Capacity Building, Disaster Risk Reduction, Science & Technology, and Trade-Connectivity.
- Multi-stakeholder approach with countries like Australia, Japan, UK, France, Indonesia leading specific pillars.

#### C. Alignment with Rules-Based International Order

- Emphasizes UNCLOS and freedom of navigation.
- Reinforces India's commitment to **ASEAN centrality and QUAD principles**.
- Advocates for inclusive, transparent, and non-hegemonic frameworks for maritime cooperation.

#### D. Institutional and Geopolitical Challenges

- China's pushback against India-led initiatives in Indo-Pacific forums.
- Lack of permanent institutional framework or funding mechanism.

- Overlapping initiatives (FOIP, AAGC, ASEAN Outlook) causing fragmentation.
- Need for greater synergy with Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), BIMSTEC, etc.
- Domestic constraints like **naval budget limitations** and **inter-agency coordination**.

### **☑** 5. Important Keywords to Use

- Indo-Pacific
- SAGAR vision
- Rules-based order
- UNCLOS
- Maritime domain awareness
- Net security provider
- Blue economy
- Multilateral cooperation
- Strategic autonomy
- ASEAN centrality

# ✓ 6. Other Important Points

- Quote India's official statement: IPOI is "an open, non-treaty-based initiative for regional cooperation."
- Use examples of **pillar partnerships** (e.g., Australia leads Maritime Ecology).
- Mention links with **QUAD**, **IORA**, and **BIMSTEC** to show interoperability.
- Bring in India's **naval exercises like MILAN, Malabar** to support strategic depth.

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3.

<u>Topic: 23rd Law Commission of India – Objectives, Challenges, Impact, and Constitutional Alignment</u>

### 1. Main Demand of the Question

- Discuss the **objectives** and **mandate** of the **23rd Law Commission**.
- Analyze its **challenges and the potential impact** on India's legal system.
- Examine how it aligns with the **Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs)** and the **changing needs of Indian society**.

### 2. What to Include in the Introduction

- Introduce the **Law Commission of India** as a **non-statutory body** constituted by the Government of India to undertake **legal reforms and codification**.
- Mention that the 23rd Law Commission was constituted in 2023 under the chairmanship of Justice Ritu Raj Awasthi, with a renewed mandate for legal review and reform.

### **☑** 3. What to Include in the Conclusion

- Conclude by emphasizing that the Commission can act as a catalyst for comprehensive and modern legal reform.
- Stress the need for **timely implementation of its recommendations** to ensure they are responsive to **constitutional values and democratic aspirations**.

# ✓ 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body

#### A. Key Objectives of the 23rd Law Commission

- Review of obsolete and redundant laws for repeal.
- Suggest simplification and modernization of legal procedures.
- Promote judicial reforms to ensure speedy justice.
- Evaluate **contemporary legal issues** (e.g., UCC, sedition, tech law).

• Suggest new laws in **emerging areas** like AI regulation, data privacy.

#### **B.** Challenges in Implementation

- **Non-binding nature** of recommendations only advisory.
- Delayed acceptance or neglect of previous reports.
- **Political sensitivity** of some reforms (e.g., UCC, personal laws).
- Need for inter-ministerial coordination.
- Resource constraints and lack of public/legal awareness.

#### C. Potential Impact on India's Legal Framework

- Supports decolonization of Indian laws.
- Enhances access to justice and procedural efficiency.
- Reduces **legal complexity** by repealing archaic laws.
- Contributes to citizen-centric governance and legal literacy.

#### D. Alignment with DPSPs and Societal Needs

- Aligns with **Article 39A**: Ensuring equal justice and free legal aid.
- Fulfills Article 44: Efforts toward uniform civil code.
- Helps realize social justice, gender equality, and transparency.
- Addresses evolving needs of society (e.g., digital rights, gig economy, climate justice).

# **☑** 5. Important Keywords to Use

- Legal reform
- Obsolete laws

- Judicial efficiency
- Codification
- Access to justice
- Decolonization of laws
- Article 39A and Article 44
- Uniform Civil Code
- Legal modernization
- Constitutional morality

# **✓** 6. Other Important Points

- Mention previous Law Commission reports and their impact (e.g., on death penalty, electoral reforms).
- Use data if available: e.g., over **1500 obsolete laws repealed** since 2014 based on previous commission suggestions.
- Include case examples like **reform of sedition law**, criminal justice reforms, or procedural streamlining.
- Highlight the role of Law Commission in bridging the gap between law and societal transformation.

Topic: Changing Role and Relevance of Rajya Sabha in Indian Parliamentary Democracy

# 1. Main Demand of the Question

• Critically examine the role, relevance, and significance of the Rajya Sabha in India's parliamentary structure.

- Evaluate its functioning as a **federal chamber** (representation of states) and a **revising house** (legislative scrutiny).
- Suggest necessary reforms to strengthen its democratic functioning and institutional utility.

### 2. What to Include in the Introduction

- Introduce Rajya Sabha as the Upper House of Indian Parliament, envisioned as a permanent, deliberative body representing the states.
- Mention its dual mandate as a federal chamber and a check on the Lok Sabha.

### **☑** 3. What to Include in the Conclusion

- Conclude by asserting that Rajya Sabha remains **institutionally vital** but faces challenges in **democratic legitimacy, federal relevance, and functional effectiveness**.
- Emphasize the need for **institutional strengthening**, **transparency**, **and autonomy** to revitalize its constitutional role.

# ✓ 4. Major Dimensions to Cover in the Body

#### A. Constitutional Role and Rationale

- Enshrined in **Article 80–122**, Rajya Sabha is a **permanent body not subject to dissolution**.
- Represents federalism (elected by state legislatures) and ensures deliberative scrutiny
  of laws.

#### **B.** Relevance and Achievements

- Functions as a **revising chamber**: Deliberates and improves bills passed by Lok Sabha.
- Checks hasty legislation, provides expertise and continuity.
- Platform for **mature debate** on long-term policy matters (e.g., climate, constitutional amendments).

#### C. Limitations and Criticisms

- **Undermining of federal character**: Dominance of national parties in state assemblies affects true state representation.
- Indirect election raises questions about democratic legitimacy.
- Instances of political nominations, misuse of Article 249, and party whip curbing free debate.
- Rajya Sabha often seen as **partisan or obstructive** (e.g., GST, farm laws).

#### D. Federal and Revising Role Assessment

- Mixed record: While **some bills have been effectively scrutinized**, others were passed in **joint sessions or bypassed**.
- Still remains a key forum for regional voices and constitutional balance.

#### E. Reforms Required

- **Strengthen federal representation**: Consider changes in nomination and election methods.
- Limit party control to ensure free and quality debate.
- Improve transparency in functioning and proceedings.
- Clearer criteria for nomination under Article 80(3) to uphold meritocracy.
- Consider time-bound legislative review mechanism.

### **☑** 5. Important Keywords to Use

- Bicameralism
- Federal chamber
- Revising house
- Article 80, Article 249

- Deliberative democracy
- Permanent house
- Indirect election
- Cooperative federalism
- Legislative scrutiny
- Democratic legitimacy

### **⊘** 6. Other Important Points

- Quote relevant constitutional experts (e.g., **Dr. B.R. Ambedkar** on the revising role of Rajya Sabha).
- Use recent examples (e.g., Farm Bills 2020, Data Protection Bill, etc.) where Rajya Sabha either succeeded or failed in scrutiny.
- Mention all-party meetings and private members' contributions as examples of its deliberative role.
- Link it to **contemporary issues** of majoritarianism, executive dominance, and democratic backsliding.