

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 6 (GS 2)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

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SUBMISSION DATE: 04/09/24

**UPSE CSE 2025
AIR - 606**

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**. All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever 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.

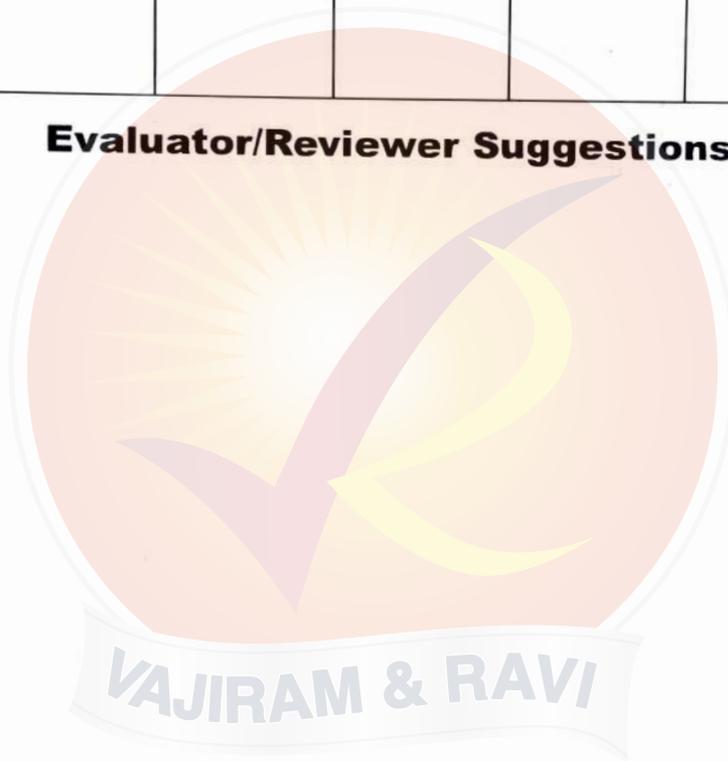
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

1. Go through the soft copy of your evaluated answer sheet and analyse all the comments and suggestions given.
2. Call 9717565805 between 11:00 am to 5:00 pm to fix your mentoring slot.
3. Please follow the mentoring appointment timings properly.

Parameters	Excellent	Very Good	Good	Average	Poor	Very Poor
Language and Articulation						
Structure and Presentation						
Conceptual clarity and Content						
Number of Attempted questions						

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions





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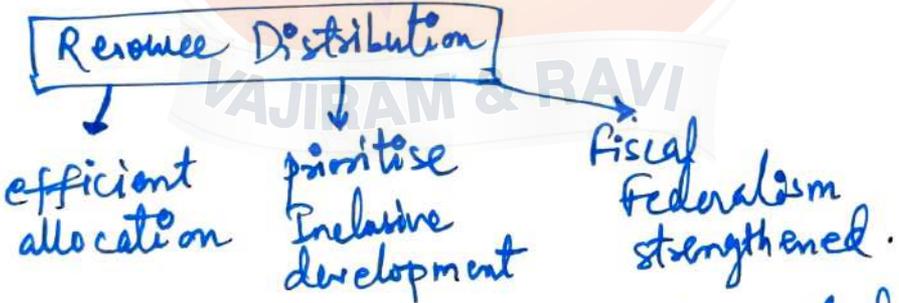
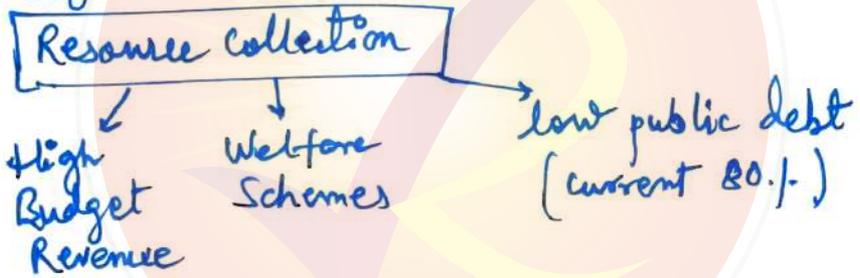
(Answer questions in NOT MORE than the word limit specified for each in the parenthesis. Content of the answer is more important than its length.)

1. Resource collection and redistribution remains a keystone in federal structure. How enactment of 101st Constitutional Amendment Act strengthens federalism?

(10 marks, 150 words)

Indian federalism is a Cooperative Federalism according to Granville Austin. also, Article 1 provides India that is union of states.

* Significance of



In this light, Parliament enacted 101st Constitutional Amendment to enact GST as one nation, one indirect Tax.

It helps in strengthening federalism:-

- ① Removing cascading of taxes to reduce burden of tax on public, businesses
- ② It provided Integrated GST Network for Inter-state taxation of goods
- ③ GST Council (279A) to provide forum for state to provide their inputs.

However, challenges → Petroleum out of GST.
 ↳ delay in compensation
 ↳ changing GST slabs
 ↳ Veto by centre through 1/3rd vote share

Way forward → Timely GST compensation
 ↳ transparency in GST meetings
 ↳ GST Tribunal for quick dispute resolution

Hence, GST has initiated an era of fiscal federalism for developed India by 2017.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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Presentation	
Marks:	

2. A Governor has no executive function to be performed independently under the Indian Constitution. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

Article 163 of the constitution provides the office of governor which is aid and advised by the Council of Ministers.

No Independent functions of Governor

- ① Governor to work only on advise of Council of Ministers. (Nabam Rabia Case)
- ② No discretionary power of Governor for ordinance and assent to the bills (R.C. Cooper Case)
- ③ Governor can summon house only on the advise of council of ministers.

However, there are situational discretionary power of Governor.

- ① appointment of Chief Minister
- ② Referring the bill to the President
- ③ Advising the President for the state emergency (Article 356)
- ④ Role of Governor in appointment of HC Judges.

However, Challenges

- 1) Pending bills (eg) TamilNadu NEET bill
- 2) Return the bill to the president after it has been passed (eg) Punjab.
- 3) Multiple ordinance without approval (eg) Bihar

Way forward → appointing person with high moral character (Sankaria)
 ↳ fixing tenure of Governor (Punchi)

Hence, Governor as lynch pin of federalism can be reformed for better cooperation.

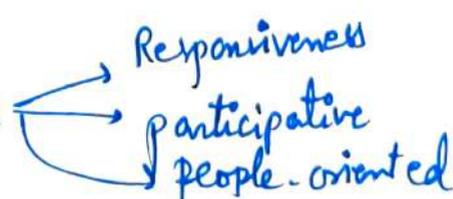
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3. Civil services should focus more on the outcomes rather than on strict adherence to internal procedures. Critically examine. (10 marks, 150 words)

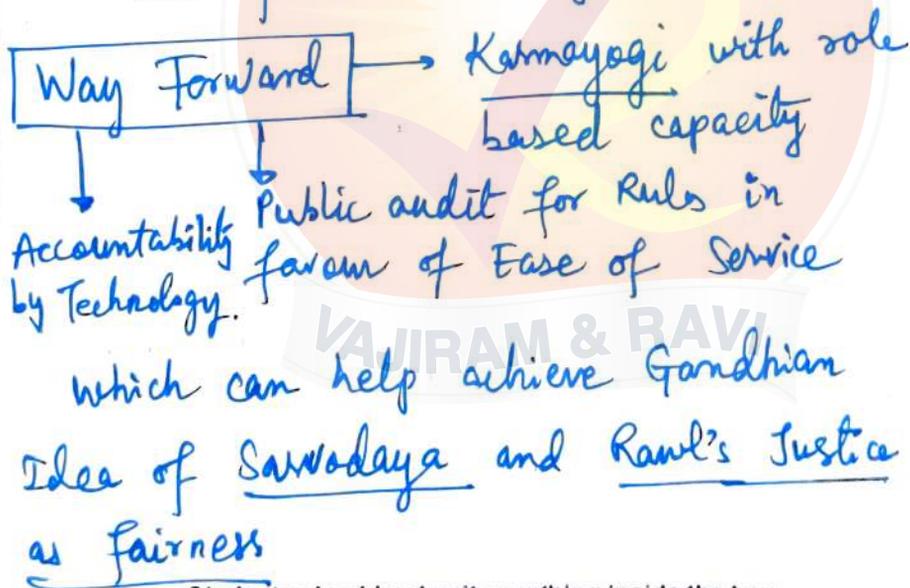
Article 312 provides All India Civil Services enacted by Parliament. However, Weberian Bureaucratic model leads to Bureaucratic red-tapism in attempt to maximise objectivity.

Hence, More focus on Outcomes

- ① Outcome based budgeting for efficiency and effectiveness of policy implementation
eg) Gender Budgeting.
- ② Welfare State (Article 38, 39) demands ultimate well-being of citizens.
- ③ Justice in Preamble can be served through Capability building of people than Transcendental Institutionalism (Amartya Sen).
- ④ Good Governance 

Yet, Rules based procedure is necessary

- ① Right to equality before law (Article 14) only when objective rules for all.
- ② No chance of discretionary favouritism due to Nexus (Vehra Committee)
- ③ Standard procedure for continuing of public service delivery despite the personnel change.



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4. How can e-governance initiatives be leveraged to strengthen Panchayati Raj institutions and enhance citizen participation in local governance in India?

(10 marks, 150 words)

73rd constitutional Amendment established Panchayati Raj Institutions as 3rd tier of Government for achieving Article 40.

Lack of Citizen Participation

- 1) low public awareness about schemes
- 2) low literacy (65% Rural)
- 3) Corruption hampering benefits

In this light, e-governance can become boon for enhanced citizen participation

- ① Increased Accountability and Transparency (eg) Geo tagging in MGNREGA
- ② Platform for public participation through mobile (eg) Whatsapp channel
- ③ Increased awareness of schemes to the public through Social Media

- ④ Social Audit of Schemes through digital feedback (eg) MyGov app.
- ⑤ decrease in land dispute due to streamlined record (eg) SVAMITVA scheme
- ⑥ Direct Benefit transfer (DBT) increasing the public trust (eg) PM KISAN

However, Challenges → digital divide (30% Internet)
 ↓
 low digital literacy.

Cyberfraud
 (eg) Jamtara.

Hence, schemes like e-Gramswaraj is in the right direction of increasing grass root democracy for Gandhian Sarvodaya through Antyodaya.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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5. Self help groups (SHGs) create collective efforts towards financial inclusion and robust social capital. Elaborate. (10 marks, 150 words)

Self Help Groups are Voluntary groups with collective saving for utilisation for members via collective responsibility.

It created collective effort towards

① Financial Inclusion :-

- 1) NABARD SHG-Bank linkage program for saving bank account opening.
- 2) Additional Benefit to SHG in PM Jan Dhan Yojana for minimum balance & loan availability
- 3) formalising dormant saving into the economy for new economic activities (eg) Laggat Papad.
- 4) Inculcating habit of saving and Investing through RBI's Panchsram

Regular Saving, lending, maintaining, repayment

② Robust Social Capital:-

- 1) Empowerment of Women through Institutionalisation (eg) 82. are womenled.
- 2) Reducing poverty through new economic activities (eg) MAKIM MAVIM, Maharashtra
- 3) Reducing malnutrition among people (eg) Prerna Canteen, UP.

Way forward

- digitization (Project Shakti)
- Capacity building
- Awareness through NGOs.

which can help India towards Women-led development for Inclusionity.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Conclusion	
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Marks:	

6. Lack of formal associations creates vulnerability to workers in new age companies. Analyze. (10 marks, 150 words)

With Industry 4.0 and increased digitalisation after Pandemic has led to rise of contractual informal association of workers creating new Gig Economy eg) Swiggy, Zomato delivery agents

Vulnerability to Gig workers.

- ① Lack of social security like Pension, Gratuity or Paid leaves
- ② High working hours affecting safety of workers amidst disaster, crime
- ③ Hire and Fire culture leading to employment crisis
- ④ meagre skill availability for transition into other sectors
- ⑤ strict policy for service delivery like feedback stars affecting their worklife.

Way Forward

- ① Implementation of Social Security Code (labour) 2020 by including Gig workers.
- ② Regulation of E-Commerce and digital platforms for monopoly and ethical guidelines
- ③ Adequate social security to Gig workers for 'living wage' (Article 42)
- ④ Skilling of workers through vocational training for diversification (eg) PM-KVY

Hence, backbone of digitization need to be strengthened via providing robust safeguard to Gig workers.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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7. Skill development is a crucial factor in reaping the demographic dividend. How does the National Education Policy, 2020 complement the efforts under the National Skill Development Mission? (10 marks, 150 words)

India has 65% population between age 15-60 while it lacks in formal skilling (only ~~4.65%~~ 4.65% while China 60%, South Korea 90%).

Hence, skill development is must.

National Education Policy, 2020
complementing National Skill Development mission

- ① Vocational training provided in NEP, 2020 by including it into Curriculum
- ② flexible curriculum through grade system for diversification of skill and knowledge
- ③ Provision for Academia - Industry collaboration via Internship and Research projects

- ④ Addition of vernacular language based courses for better accessibility
- ⑤ Including new age courses based on AI, IOT for skilling → in line with skill Prime Initiative
- ⑥ Provision of online education for remote accessibility

Way forward

- ① Supplemented by Budget 2024 skills development schemes
- ② Strengthening ITI for vocational education
- ③ Platform for Internship (eg) Tulip which can help India reap its true potential for skill capital of the world and developed by 2047.

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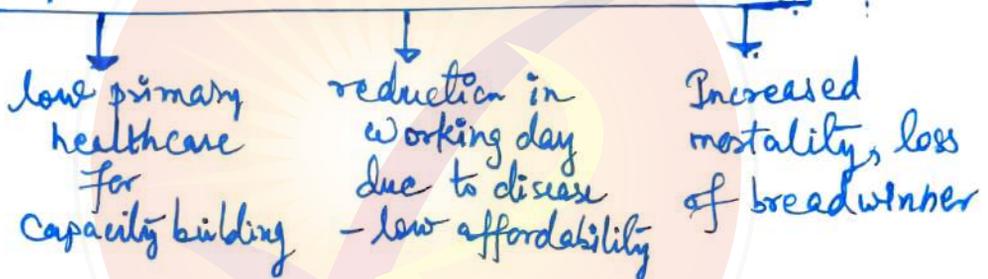
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8. High healthcare expenses drag millions into situational poverty. In this light, discuss how the Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana (PMJAY) has become a safety net.

(10 marks, 150 words)

Out of pocket expenditure in Health remains high as 46% (NFHS-5) which makes healthcare unaffordable for poor (11% MPI in India)

High Health Expenditure → Poverty



PM - Jan Arogya Yojana

It contains two components

- 1) PM-JAY health and wellness centres
→ for medicine based on traditional AYUSH system
- 2) Ayushman Bharat scheme
→ for medical insurance of ₹5 lakh per family

PM JAY → as a Safety Net

- 1) low out-of-pocket expenditure due to covering of 15 day prehospitalisation to post hospitalisation expenses.
- 2) Variety of diseases covered, even in affiliated Private Hospitals
- 3) Increased coverage by many states
(eg) ₹ 5 lakh Additional by Gujarat

However, Challenges

- Ghost beneficiary (eg) Bengal
- low procedural awareness
- No Grievance redressal mechanism

Hence, Need of the hour is to strengthen Ayushman Bharat + PM JAY for healthy and capable Indian common citizen for their overall well-being.

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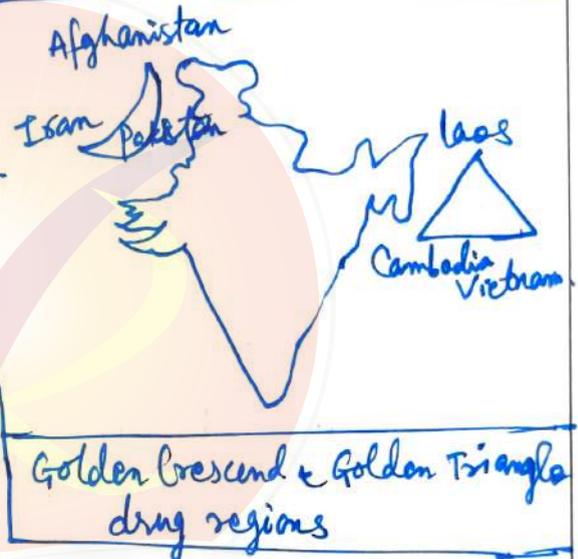
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9. Taliban's policy on opium has led to a drastic drop in poppy cultivation. Analyze its impact on organized crime in India. (10 marks, 150 words)

Taliban led regime since 2021 has led to shift in regional policy with their extreme stance against poppy cultivation due to its mental impact

Impact on Organised Crime

- ① Reduced supply of drugs from Golden Crescent towards India



- ② It leads to low transportation between countries due to strict border measures.
- ③ Reduced nexus between organised drug criminals and funding of extremist activities.

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- ④ Organized crime in India dropped due to breakage of transnational supply.
- ⑤ Increased demand of drug from Golden triangle to India.
- ⑥ Reduction in youth mental abuse in regions like Punjab due to psychotropic substances.



Which can help reduce deterioration of youth and reduction in organized crime for Gandhian reduction of sin of Pleasure without conscience

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

10. Geopolitical tensions unchecked often turn into humanitarian crises. Discuss the role of 'World Food Programme' in containing poverty and hunger near battlegrounds. (10 marks, 150 words)

World Food Programme, which is part of UN has played vital role in food security in geopolitical tension of Israel-Hamas war.

Role of WFP

- ① Inter-country transfer of food products to deficient country.
- ② Securing global funding for tackling such humanitarian crisis
- ③ Significant role in ^{averting} Pandemic led supply chain disruption for reducing hunger in underdeveloped countries
- ④ Role in Syria amidst civil war for food security to civilians.

⑤ Volunteers and Resource contribution for tackling refugee crisis

(eg) Germany due to Middle east war

⑥ Reducing hunger builds capacity in people to earn livelihood using their skills

⑦ Collaboration with UNHRC, UNESCO for tackling such humanitarian crisis

challenges → depended on funding from few countries like US
 → Inadequate volunteer
 → Perishable food items need cold storage mechanism.

Hence, By providing more tech to WFP via pooling of world resources can help tackle humanitarian crisis and secure people's Right to Food & life.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

11. Exigency of liberty of the individual should always follow the interests of the State.
Discuss the statement with reference to Indian Constitutional provisions.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Preamble of India provides liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship to all its people.

liberty follows from the Interest of the ~~state~~ Individual.

- ① Article 19(1) freedom of speech, association, assemble, movement, reside, profession to Individuals.
- ② Right against double jeopardy in law (Article 20)
- ③ Right to life with dignity (Article 21) expanded to include not only animal existence but provision for full well-being of personality

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④ Article 22 → Preventive detention
only through procedure of law
and present to magistrate within
24 hours

⑤ Right against forced labour and
trafficking (Article 23, 24)

However, it also includes the interest
of the state

① Reasonable restriction to Article 29
~~for~~ for public order, security of state
etc.

② Preventive detention for checking
un-social elements (Article 22)

③ Right to Education (Article 21A)
for a capable citizen for development
participation, Also welfare state
notion in Article 38, 39

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④ Restriction for Religious freedom
due to public order, morality etc.

(eg) Sabarimala judgement (2017)

⑤ Fundamental duty (Article 51A)

for securing the liberty of all

(eg) Brotherhood, respecting women etc.

Hence, liberty of an individual and state interest forms a Social Contract which requires delicate balance of liberty and authority for a Democratic good governance.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

12. Do you agree that the directive principles function as 'Conscience of Constitution' apart from the fundamental rights? Substantiate. (15 marks, 250 words)

Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSP) in Part IV and Fundamental Rights in Part III form the soul of Constitutional philosophy of balancing Individual and State Interest:

Fundamental Rights as Conscience of Constitution

- ① Values of liberty, equality and fraternity from the preamble made justiciable in fundamental rights
- ② Political Democracy through Right to freedom of speech to each individual for raising his voice. (Article 19)
- ③ Right to life (Article 21) to people according to procedure

established by law

- ③ Equality of opportunity and Equality before law (Article 14)
for Justice as fairness

It is complemented by the DPSPs.

- ① Idea of welfare state for well-being of Society (Article 38, 39)
- ② Gram Swaraj through ideal of direct democracy through PRTs (Article 40)
- ③ Socialist ideal of labour welfare against capitalist exploitation (Article 43B)
- ④ Indian Secularism with Sawa Dharma Samabhava yet basic uniformity for egalitarian morality (Article 44)
- ⑤ Environmental Conservation for

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Sustainable development (Article 48A)

⑥ Separation of power between Judiciary and Executive (Article 50)

⑦ International peace and cooperation for Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (Article 51)

⑧ Balancing interest of Individual and state through duties (Article 51A)

Hence, rather than tension between fundamental rights and DPSPs, it forms harmony of Rights and DPSP for bedrock of Constitutional Ideals.

articulating the voice of conscience for its people. (Minerva Mills case, 1980)

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Marks:	

13. Judicial legislation violates the doctrine of separation of power and creates a third chamber for legislation. Discuss. (15 marks, 250 words)

Judicial legislation is the use of Judicial pronouncements for bringing legislative changes in society.

(eg) Vishakha guidelines (1997)

However, It violates the doctrine of separation of power

- 1) Affective separation between Judiciary and Executive (Article 50)
- 2) Affects the separation between Judiciary and legislative (Article 121, 212)
- 3) Judicial activism affects executive functioning (eg) liquor ban near 500 m of highway affecting state revenue.

4) undermines the popular will of the people in their representative MPs

5) Lack of transparency in appointment of Judiciary affects biased decision

It creates a third chamber of legislation

1) Bypassing legislative scrutiny from Lok Sabha, Rajyasabha debates

2) Bypassing executive scrutiny from President's assent

However, at a time Judicial intervention is required:

1) Judicial review of the laws affecting the fundamental rights

(eg) ADR vs UOI electoral bond ban for Right to Information

② For securing Social Justice

(eg) Vishakha guidelines framed standards until POSH Act, 2013

③ Upholding Democratic Credibility of It's Institutions

(eg) Anup Baromwal vs OOR for Election Commission appointment

Yet, Judicial Restrain is necessary

1) Society-led reform (eg) Same sex marriage

2) Separation of power (Article 50)

3) Constitutional balance between those organs.

which will secure Justice and Democracy together.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

14. Legislative immunity should be limited to actions that have a functional relationship to the discharge of the duty of a legislator. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Parliamentary Privileges (Article 105)
provides immunity to legislators for
freely discharging of duty as a
Representative of its people.

Need for legislative immunity

- ① Separation of Power between
Judiciary and legislative (Article 122)
- ② Free expression of their opinion on
the floor of Parliament without
any fear of backlash.
- ③ Efficient functioning of parliament
duty without being subject to
unnecessary law due to malevolent
intent of executive to the
opposition.
- ④ Parliament as an institution
upholding a secret sitting for

upholding public secret in emergency

However, it should be limited to only have functional relationship in discharge of their duty —

- ① Misuse of Privileges for favours by members (eg) Cash for query allegation to mehma Mehta.
- ② affecting the justice delivery due to delayed trial, leading to
 - criminalisation of politics (46%)
9th 18th 15
- ③ Lack of codification of privilege leads to ambiguity and impartiality by Speaker against opposition
(eg) Anti-Defection law
- ④ It hampers Judicial Review by Judiciary

Way forward

- ① codification of Parliamentary Privileges
- ② Independent tribunal for anti-defection law or Election Commission
- ③ Committee on Parliamentary Privileges showcasing the high standards of Democracy through exemplary actions.

Hence, legislative Immunity should be balanced for Individual freedom and his responsibility as representative of people.

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15. 'The Indian Constitution is structurally rooted in colonial legacy while philosophically resonates with modernity.' Comment. (15 marks, 250 words)

Constitution of India is like a vehicle of life whose spirit reflects the spirit of the Age. (Dr. Ambedkar)

Structural roots in Colonial legacy

① Government of India Act, 1935

- provided Administrative Mechanism
- lists for distribution of power between Centre and state
- Bicameralism
- Provision of Emergency

② Adoption of British Parliamentary system

③ Convention of Parliament based on Westminster model (eg) Parliamentary Privileges.

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- ④ Directive Principles of State Policy similar to the Principles to the Government General.

Philosophically, it resonates with modernity

- ① 106 Constitutional Amendments to evolve it according to the changing times
- (eg) Nari Shakti Vandan Adhiniyam
- ② Political Ideals of Constitution liberty, equality, fraternity still resembles in modern life.
- ③ Ideal of Justice resonates with modern theory of Justice (eg) Amartya Sen's Capability approach, Rawls's Justice as fairness
- ④ Universal Adult Franchise when

even developed countries of that time were lacking in it.

- ⑤ Scientific temper and rationality as fundamental duty, (Article 51A(g))
- ⑥ Right to passive euthanasia (Aruna Shanbaug Case)
- ⑦ Abolition of gender discrimination
eg Adultery, Triple Talak, Sabarimala
- ⑧ Judicial Review decriminalised homosexual acts eg (Navtej Singh Johar Case 2018)

Hence, Constitution represents the living will of its people with colonial roots yet modern outlook and quest towards pride in tradition. (PanchPran)

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

16. Assess the impact of Article 244 in accommodating diverse cultural systems in India. What are the challenges in extending the provisions to new areas?

(15 marks, 250 words)

Article 244 provides 5th schedule [244(1)] and 6th schedule [244(2)] for accommodating diverse cultural systems in India.

5th schedule

- 1) Safeguard for local self governance of tribal population in a state
- 2) Tribal Council



6th Schedule

- 1) Protecting the unique cultural practices of tribal area.
- 2) Autonomous districts for decentralisation
- 3) Power of Judiciary, legislative, executive for local custom related laws.

Impact of Article 244

- ① Constitutional safeguard to cultural diversity through local devolution of power.
- ② Provision for Autonomous functioning of checking their secessionist tendencies hence, protecting unity and integrity of India.
- ③ Unity in diversity due to protecting outsider interference (eg) Inner line permit
- ④ No homogenization due to migrants (eg) CAA excluded 5th schedule states
- ⑤ Inclusive development through Regional balance for 5th schedule schemes.

However, there are challenges in

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extending it to new states — like Ladakh

- ① It may hamper central control over boundary security at International border with China.
- ② It may lead to domino demand by other states (eg) Arunachal Pradesh
- ③ It leads to Imbalance in cooperative federalism when one state submits the autonomy (eg) Nagalim demand.
- ④ It affects the central Intervention for Security (eg) J & K overground workers

Hence, need of the hour is to provide forum for deliberation on demand like Inter-state council for resolution of balance between autonomy and Integrity.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
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Marks:	

17. Examine the effectiveness of Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act in creating equitable opportunities for differently abled persons. (15 marks, 250 words)

Rights of Person with Disabilities Act, 2016 provided Right based approach to welfare through policies for Specialy abled (Divyanga) not disabled.

~~Right~~ Effectiveness of the Act

- ① Provision for 4% reservation in education and 5% in employment for differently abled. led to capacity building and livelihood opportunity.
- ② Provided creation of disable friendly accessible infrastructure in public institutions for Inclusivity
(eg) Accessible India Campaign
- ③ It provided justiciable right to differently abled for 22 different kinds of disability with ease of certification

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- ④ It led to concession in transportation for specially abled (eg) Railways.
- ⑤ It changed the societal perception of looking them through different angles (eg) Paralympic medals by Indians.

However, Challenges in Implementation —

- ① lack of awareness to poor population to reap the benefits
- ② Inadequate accessible infrastructure at Public Institutions.
- ③ left out classification of mental illness
- ④ Lack of fund availability
- ⑤ low disabled-friendly transportation system
- ⑥ Inadequate public shelter homes

for disabled.

Way forward

- ① Viklang Budgeting in Budget for outcome based schemes
- ② Platform for Public-private collaboration for divyang startups
- ③ Investment in R&D for Aid kits
- ④ Social security scheme like e-sharam portal.
- ⑤ Sign language as a add-on in curriculum for attitude change.

Hence, the progress of society can only be seen from their treatment to the vulnerable people.

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18. Does the global hunger index reflect the ground reality in India? Discuss the significance of Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana. (15 marks, 250 words)

India secured 111th rank in Global Hunger Index (2024) published by Concern Worldwide & Welthungerhilfe.

Indian Government alleged that It does not represent the ground realities in India due to -

- 1) low sample size (~3000 only) while population ~ 1.4 billion.
- 2) Inadequate attention to various welfare schemes by Government during Pandemic (eg) PM Garib Kalyan Yojana.

Yet, It reflects the poor status of hunger in India

- 1) NFHS-5
- stunting - 35%
 - wasting - 19%
 - undernutrition - 32%

- 2) Highest no. of hungry people of the world \sim 25 Cr (UN)
- 3) 11% multidimensional poor (NITI)

In this light, significance of PM Garb Kalyan Yojana.

- ① Largest revenue expenditure of welfare of poor led to fiscal deficit of 9.2% in FY 20-21
- ② Food security in time of lockdown to vulnerable with additional 5 kg ration food grains.
- ③ Extension of scheme after Pandemic for continued food security
- ④ Benefit to the migrant population while continuing their employment due to One Nation, One Ration Card

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for anywhere availability of grains.

- ⑤ Affordability of food grains at cheap rates (eg) wheat → ₹2
rice → ₹3.

Way Forward

- ① Direct benefit transfer for universal basic income
- ② Strengthening nutritional security through initiatives like Poshan Abhiyan for not only children but family.
- ③ Crop diversification (eg) millets, Pulses can be included
- ④ Public Private partnership (eg) Akshay Patra organization for mid day meals.

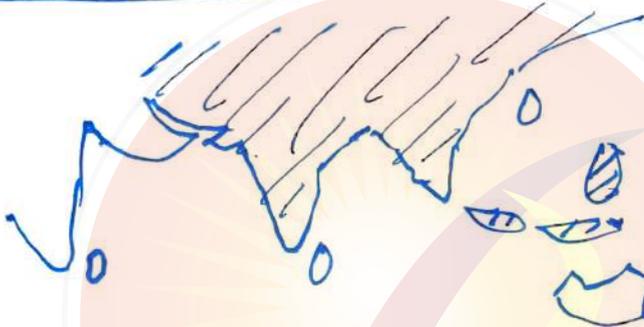
Which can ensure availability of basic needs to all for a capable citizen in Amrit Kael

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Presentation	
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19. South Asia is one of the least integrated regions in the world in terms of trade. What are the challenges in building a robust regional economy? Suggest measures to overcome the challenges. (15 marks, 250 words)

South Asia is one of the least developed economic region (World Bank) despite economic integration like ASEAN.



South Asian Region

Challenges in building robust regional Economy

① Neighbourhood Conflicts

(eg) India - Pakistan after Puluwama attack

② Unstable government regime

(eg) Bangladesh (2024), Myanmar (2022)

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- ③ Not universal participation in regional trade blocks
 - (eg) India opted out of RCEP
- ④ lack of developmental Indicator
 - (eg) low rank in Human Development Index — India - 132nd
- ⑤ Insurgency and Extremism
 - (eg) North-East India, Myanmar civil rebel
- ⑥ Disconnected islands
 - (eg) 11,000+ islands in Indonesia

Measures to be taken

- ① Utilisation of International Platforms for collaboration (eg) SAARC, BRIN
- ② Promotion of Democratic ideals through Summit of Democracy like
US.

- ③ Regional trade block strengthening
eg SAFTA for effective trade
- ④ Resolution of boundary disputes through bilateral negotiation based on Principles like Gujral Doctrine
- ⑤ Maritime supply chain collaboration like Indo-pacific Economic Framework
- ⑥ Cultural ties eg Buddhist Tourism circuit

Which can help historically deprived Global South collaborate to prosper economically as well as spiritually.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

20. Growing isolation of Russia creates great stress on India-Russia relations and affects the balance of power in Eurasia. Examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

Since, February 2020 Russian Invasion of Ukraine has led to isolation of Russia by European and Western powers to counter it.

Impact on India-Russia Relations

- ① Moral Pressure from west to sideline with them to counter Russia.
- ② Strain on historical friendship treaty between India & Russia since 1971.
- ③ Increased trade between India - Russia due to buying of oil & gas for domestic energy security.
- ④ European condemnation of India to sideline Humanitarian crisis.
However, India's stand on Humanism.

Impact on Balance of Power in Eurasia

- ① Rising domination of Russia and China due to their expansionist tendencies (eg) Russia - Ukraine
China - 9 dash line in South China Sea.
- ② Sanctions on Russian exports by Europe and West for reducing economic viability of war
- ③ Russia out of G8 group due to annexation of Crimea in 2014, which is further strained
- ④ US domination in Europe for supply of arms and ammunition, funding for war
- ⑤ Multipolarity due to conflicting national interest, lack of peaceful resolution.

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Way forward

- ① Resolution of disputes through multilateral negotiation at forums like UN for a rule based order.
- ② Strategic Autonomy of India to secure its national interest like energy security, at the same time maintaining ethical standards for credibility (eg) condemnation of Humanitarian crisis
- ③ Stopping polarization of the world by dismantling World war Era blocks like NATO and accepting modern ideas like Democratic Socialism.

which will help achieve world peace and Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
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Marks:	