

19

# 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: 21/08/24

UPSE CSE 2025

AIR - 27

### 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.

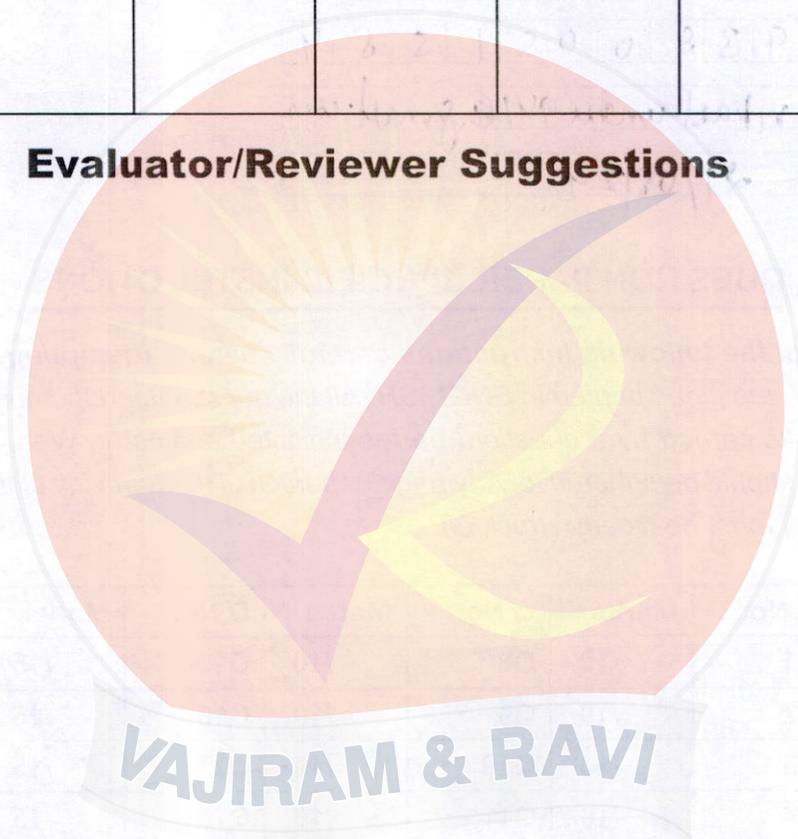
Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks	Q No.	Marks
Q1	/10	Q8	/10	Q15	/15
Q2	/10	Q9	/10	Q16	/15
Q3	/10	Q10	/10	Q17	/15
Q4	/10	Q11	/15	Q18	/15
Q5	/10	Q12	/15	Q19	/15
Q6	/10	Q13	/15	Q20	/15
Q7	/10	Q14	/15	Total	/250

### 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**





(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)

As per Bommai case, federalism is a part of "Basic structure" of the constitution

Resource allocation as a keystone of federal structures

① Fiscal federalism giving taxation powers to multiple levels of the government

② Distribution of Tax subjects & non tax revenues like currency, banking etc.

③ Allotment of subjects under 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule as per resource allocation

101<sup>st</sup> Amendment led to the introduction GST. Its impact

④ Cooperative federalism under GST Council

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Constituted under Article 279 A.

- ② Reduced double taxation
- ③ Enabled state & central government to frame laws on GST imposed by centre & state

## Limitations

- ① low GST tax revenues to the States
- ② Difficult for states to cooperate at GST Council
- ③ Use of cesses & surcharges has increased by 130% in last 5 years
- ④ Third tier government → PRIs & ULBs have suffered further

Way ahead → Fiscal Council → P. K. Singh

⑤ Say to states in Finance Commission smooth working of federal model is crucial for realising vision of

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:  <u>Indus</u>  <u>Team</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Governor's office established under Article 153 of Part VI, sees him as the constitutional head of the state.

## Executive functions of Governor

① Article 153 mentions that all the executive actions are taken in the name of Governor & performed by public officials.

② Though Governor has to act on aid & advice of Council of Ministers under Article 163 except in cases where he has the discretion of acting as per his discretion.

③ Principles of parliamentary democracy visualize CM & Council of Ministers as real executive.

④ Supreme Court in Nebam Babie case held that Governor has to

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act as per ~~aid~~ the advice of council of ministers. Supreme court also held that Governor is a 'constitutional head' not the head of government or executive

However Governor also has some executive powers to be exercised by him as per his discretion

① Constitution under Article 163 kept matters of discretion out of council of ministers's purview

② Governor's actions for governance of adjoining Union Territories.

③ Imposition of Presidential rule & dismissal of government that has lost its majority.

④ lands to the tribal areas.

Governor shall act as a friend, philosopher & guide to States as per Ramprath Council to establish a cooperative

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: <u>Federal structure in India</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Civil services was described as "steel frame" of India by Jawahar Patel to ensure uniform governance & unity of India.

Focus on outcome based governances

- ① Results in overall welfare of the people and results in development.
- ② output focuses on physical infrastructure like classes in schools but outcomes focus on real impact (eg) increase in educational qualifications
- ③ More efficient & effective utilisation of resources & prevention of leakages & corruption
- ④ Government has also shifted to outcome budget instead of performance budget for a good analysis

## Adherence to strict internal procedures

- ① Red Tapes & Bureaucratic hurdles
- ② slow working, Micromanagement and strict hierarchy results in inefficiencies
- ③ Departmentalism can lead to a fragmented & approach.
- ④ Weberian Model of strict internal procedure prevents innovations & out of box thinking
- ⑤ focuses more on outputs than outcomes.

## Way Ahead →

- ① New civil services concept focussing on outcomes & people participation
- ② Musson Karmayogi for a flexible, dynamic, innovative civil service

Civil service of India will have to act as 'ambassadors of growth' in 'Amrit Kaal'.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

"India has eliminated by many lines by going online" → PM Modi  
e-governance refers to the use of ICT to effectively & efficiently deliver government schemes & benefits. (e.g.)  
Akshay project of perch

Use in Panchayati Raj Institutions →

- ① Increase coordination between various levels of government for policy implementation & execution
- ② Increase Transparency (e.g.)  
Meri Panchayat App
- ③ foster civilian engagement to increase social audit of the PRI's (e.g.) Meghalaya.
- ④ Promote accountability and reduces instances of corruption

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in PRI's (e.g) Kerala Model.

⑤ strengthens gram sebha and builds a enlightened citizenry.

## Shortcomings & limitations

① Digital Divide → only 31% of the rural population uses internet.

② Gender divide with low internet access to rural women.

③ Lack of digital connectivity of panchayats.

④ Lack of capacity, funds and functionaries with PRI's as per recent World Bank report.

## Way Ahead → a) Implemented BharatNet project.

b) Use NGO's to create awareness.

c) Platforms for citizen engagement.

e-governance is needed to make PRI's as dynamic & development oriented for establishing

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: village republics of Gandhiji
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

SHGs also called as 'Nation Help Groups' [PM Modi] are a collective group of people who come together to carry out an economic activity

Role in financial inclusion →

- ① Bank linkage → through SHGE Bank linkage program of NABARD
- ② Access to formal credit through microcredit agencies like banks, NABARD etc.
- ③ formalisation of economy by promoting digital payments by BPI & other efforts.
- ④ Financial inclusion of women  
e.g. SSA of Jan Dhan accounts are held by women

Role in Robust social capital →



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

The Industry Revolution 4.0, Robotics etc have totally changed the corporate work floor.

Impact on workers →

- ①. Lack of formal associations like labour unions to present demand of workers
- ② Informal workers increasing due to Gig & Platform workers (e.g) Old, Uber etc.
- ③ Lack of legislative mechanisms to protect the interests of the workers

How it led to vulnerability →

- ① lack of representation in the management of the companies

- (b) Lack of mechanism to protect for worker's rights
- (c) Increasing informality leads to low wages & exploitation
- (d) Lack of social security, safeguards for the workers
- (e) Hire & fire culture of companies

## Way Ahead →

- (1) Formalise informal workers like gig workers (eg) Registered & Karmachari's bill
- (2) Fulfill the Article 43B which pushes for participation of workers in management
- (3) Laws like social security code shall be implemented as soon as possible workers have to be protected in this intense corporate competition

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Sugges tions:  for giving them a dignified life
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

Demographic dividend also called as 'Youth Bulge' refers to increased youth population. In India there are 68% people in working age category.

Importance of skill development

① To increase employability of the people (e.g.) IndiaSkills report held that only 45% of graduates are employable.

② To enable people to start their own ventures & startups.

③ To accommodate people to work environment changing dynamics (e.g.) IR.4.0 & digital revolution.

Role of NEP, 2020

① focus on vocational education after primary education to increase self-employment.



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)

As per article 47, state shall aim to enhance public health.

High expenses leading to poverty

① High out of pocket expenditure → at 47%.

② Missing middle which are not covered under any scheme.

③ Lack of health insurance.

PM-JAY → 2 components

↳ ① Health & wellness centres.

② ₹5 lakh insurance for tertiary & secondary care

Flow it is a safety net

① Health & wellness centre aims to give health services at doorstep reducing out of pocket expenditure

② Insurance of ₹5 lakh acts as

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as insulating mechanism from shocks.

- ③ 2 crore beneficiary families with 50 crore people are covered under it.
- ④ It covers pre-hospitalisation & post hospitalisation expenses
- ⑤ It covers private hospitals also for delivery of health services

Shortcomings → ① lack of penetration especially in rural & tribal areas.

- ② EAQ reports → leakages & corruption in it.
- ③ Documentation & complex procedures
- ④ Private sector is unenthusiastic

Way ahead →

- ① More coverage with more funds
- ② Increase health insurance penetration  
→ Pradhan Mantri

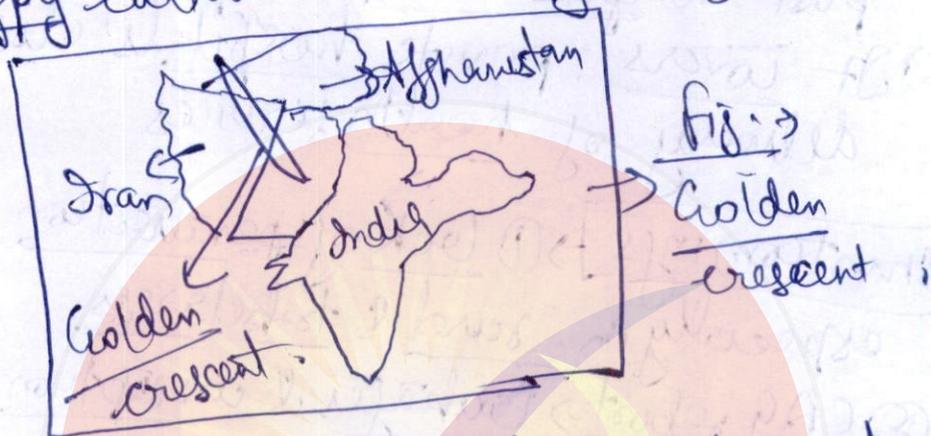
AB-JAY is a crucial step to achieve SDG - 3 of good health & well being.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

Afghanistan, Pakistan & Iran constitute the Golden Crescent due to the poppy cultivation & drug trafficking.



Drop in poppy cultivation in Afghanistan

① Taliban's policy restricting poppy cultivation

② Pressures from the world and UN

(e.g.) Resolution 2589 to contain drug trafficking & terrorism

③ Use of satellite technology to track poppy cultivation by USA.

Impact on organised crime in India

① Reduced Marco Terrorism from

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Pakistan under its policy of giving a "thousand cuts" to India

② reduced funds to terrorists operating in Pok and reduced cross border terrorism

③ Breaking of drug syndicates, mafias and organised crimes - Terrorism nexus

④ Stability in civil society due to less drug addiction of youth

⑤ Economic security due to

- ① reduced fake currency
- ② reduced unnecessary money on drugs by youth

Way ahead for India

① collaborate with USA, Russia and central Asia with Taliban to keep drug extraction under check

② use of technology, surveillance, satellites etc. Drug trafficking shall be combated in south Asia to ensure security in

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

6th generation warfare world.

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)

In recent times, world is faced by multiple geopolitical tensions.

Present geopolitical turbulences →

- (a) Russia Ukraine conflict
- (b) Israel Gaza war
- (c) 'coup culture' in Africa due to proxy wars (e.g) Niger
- (d) Cold war 2.0 between US & China
- (e) Coups in south Asia (e.g) Myanmar
- (f) Instability in Pakistan & Bangladesh
- (g) Taliban takeover

Humanitarian crisis →

- (a) Large scale migration (e.g) Ukraine & Gaza
- (b) Unmet supply of aid (e.g) Israel blocking relief
- (c) Bombing of civilians (e.g) in Gaza war
- (d) No assurance of rights of people (e.g) rights of women in Afghanistan

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② Starvation, poverty & hunger (eg) Sudan conflict.

## Role of world food programme

WFP has its HQ at Rome & it →

① supplies humanitarian aid like food, water, medicine etc.

② appeals for establishing humanitarian corridor to supply aid (eg) Cosov war

③ ~~sets~~ relief camps for the migrants with basic necessities (eg) Ukraine conflict

④ collects funds for humanitarian assistance to affected population

## Limitations

① lack of funds & functionaries

② lack of cooperation from states like Israel

① More funds

② Intervention by UN security council

③ Emphasis on Geneva Conventions

WFP has to overhaul its approach & cooperate with all parties to ensure aid to the affected population

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions:

Handwritten notes in the suggestions box, including "to the affected population" and other faint text.

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)

Indian Constitution is a "transformative constitution" & a "cosmopolitan document" that aims to give a life of dignity to all.

liberty refers to the opportunities for development of individual's personality but with reasonable restrictions.

Provisions of Indian Constitution

① Fundamental rights

② Right to equality under Article 14-18  
is subject to reasonable restrictions  
like reasonable classification.  
→ Right to equality of public employment → positive discrimination  
towards disadvantaged sections  
etc.

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- ⑥ Right to freedom under Article 19-22 is also subject to reasonable restrictions like public order, constitutional provisions, sovereignty & integrity etc.
- ⑦ Right against child labour & human trafficking under Article 23 & 24 → state can take the services of people without paying & can also ask citizens to defend the country.
- ⑧ Right to freedom of religion under Article 25-28 → is also subject to reasonable restrictions like public order, morality etc.
- ⑨ Cultural & educational rights of Minorities under Article 29 & 30 are also subjected to the restrictions imposed by state & other constitutional provisions.
- ⑩ Right to constitutional remedies also Article 32 comes with some restrictions like

it cannot be used to determine the constitutionality of law

⑧ Balance between Fundamental rights & duties [Article 51A] so that the citizens realise their duties while enjoying the rights.

⑨ DPSP's [36-51] envision social & Economic Democracy ⑩ Supremacy of 39 (b) & (c) over Article 14, 19

### Way Ahead

① Promote constitutional morality.

② Make Fundamental duties enforceable

③ Add more fundamental duties like duty to vote, pay taxes etc.

While enjoying liberties, individual shall follow his duties as Gandhiji said that "rights are present in duties in embryonic sense".

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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 are mentioned in Article 36-51 of Part-IV of the constitution.

They are like the 'Instrument of Instructions' to Government of India Act, 1952 provided in Government of India Act, 1952.

function as conscience of constitutions

① Ambedkar held them as the 'novel features' of the Indian Constitution

② Establish social & economic democracy apart from political democracy established by fundamental rights given in Part III.

③ Make India a 'welfare state' under Article 38 & prevents it from becoming a 'police state'.

- ④ They are like the duty of the state while framing policies.
- ⑤ Supreme court in Minerva Mills case, 1980 held them as a wheel of chariot for India's social revolution along with the fundamental rights.
- ⑥ They guide state not only in internal sphere but also in external sphere (e.g. Article 51 guiding foreign policy).
- ⑦ Separation of powers (e.g. Article 50 of constitution).
- ⑧ Equality & equitable distribution of resources (e.g. Article 39(b) & (c)).

## Role of fundamental rights

- ① Political democracy is ensured by them.
- ② Availability of basic rights & liberties.
- ③ Act as a check on powers of state.

## Limitations of DPSP's →

- ① Lack of coherence & consistency
- ② Conflict with fundamental rights
- ③ Non enforceable except article 39(b) & (c)
- ④ led to executive-legislature & legislature-judicial conflicts (e.g.)  
cases like Champakam case, Minerva Mills case etc.
- ⑤ criticised as 'pious aspirations' & 'new year resolutions'.

## Way Ahead →

- ① Balance as held by Supreme Court in Minerva Mills case.
  - ② Make them enforceable without violating fundamental rights.
  - ③ Continuous monitoring of their implementation by government.
- DPSP's act as a beacon of light for realisation of vision of 'VIKSIT BHARAT'

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:     by 2047.
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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 refers to the phenomenon where judiciary does not limit itself to the interpretation of law and starts giving alternatives interpretations & laws itself. (e.g.) Visible guidelines given by supreme court in 1998.

Violation of separation of powers →

- ① legislation is the responsibility of Parliament & not judiciary.
- ② Parliament elected by people is primary body for making laws as per principles of parliamentary democracy.
- ③ Judiciary is unelected body and is responsible for delivering justice & enforce laws passed by parliament.

- ④ Parliament or Executive shall decide the "policy matters" & not the judiciary (e.g.) Suprya case recently
- ⑤ violation of parliamentary principle of separation of powers based on interlocking and interdependence through the doctrines of checks and balances.  
creates a Third chamber →
- ⑥ Judiciary becomes the most powerful body (e.g.) Basic structure doctrine innovation of supreme court
- ⑦ Assumes roles of constituent assembly by exercising powers not given by the assembly to it.
- ⑧ Reduces significance of other two bodies
- ④ Judicial activism and overreach

affect the other two bodies..

## Need of judicial legislation

- ① When parliament is in decline & executive is hesitant.
- ② To save Indian democracy from becoming dictatorship of cabinet.  
(e.g) emergency.
- ③ To deliver justice to people & force the government to act as servants of people.
- ④ overcome gaps (e.g) Anoop Baranwal case & methods of appointments etc.

## Way ahead

- ① Principle of constitutional morality shall be followed by three organs.
  - ② Due respect to doctrines of separation of power & checks & balances.
- Judicial activism of Supreme Court shall be used as a medicine & not as a daily bread to maintain the sanctity of Constitution.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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 or immunity are the privileges available to the MP's under Article 105 of the Constitution to ensure the smooth conduct.

Utility of these immunities →

- ① Prevent interference from the Judiciary (eg) Article 122 prohibits Judiciary from interfering in the matters of legislature.
- ② To provide freedom of speech & expression to MP's in the parliament.
- ③ To ensure smooth conduct of parliamentary affairs without any disruption.
- ④ Collective privileges of parliament prevent & protect the 'sanctity'

of legislature

- ⑧ Helps to counter the contempt of the house by members & outsiders

Limitations :-

- ① Preferences to party over MPs due to 10th schedule
- ② Cases of 'cash for query' in Parliament. (e.g) Mehar Motlag case
- ③ Supreme court in Subramanian Swamy case recently overturned its judgement of P.V. Narasimha Rao & held that corrupt practices can't be protected under the parliamentary privileges
- ④ Privileges are subject to the fundamental rights and provisions of the constitution

as per the M.S. Shrinani case

⑧ Privileges are undefined & they are based on parliamentary conventions

Way Ahead →

① Clear law on parliamentary privileges like UK.

② UK Model of giving maximum freedom to the MPs over parties.

③ NERWE also advised to clearly define privileges in constitution

Parliamentary privileges & immunities shall be used for smooth conduct of parliament & not for bypassing legal provisions

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Indian Constitution is often described as 'cosmopolitan constitution' by Pratap Bhanu Mitter due to its unique features.

(Rooted in colonial legacy) →

- ① Impact of Government of India Act, 1935 on constitution's structural part (e.g) Federation, administration etc.
- ② Colonial legacy of laws like Charter Acts, Government of India Acts, 1919, 1935 etc had a great impact on constitution.
- ③ Indigenous initiatives like Nehru report, 1928, Home Rule Bill, 1895, Commonwealth of India Bill, National Demand (1923).

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Resolution on fundamental rights and Economic programme [1931] etc. had a great impact on the Indian constitution.

- ④ Freedom fighter's vision → like that of Jawaharlal Nehru, Mahatma Gandhi, B.R. Ambedkar etc. moulded constitution.

## Shades of Modernity

- ① Transformative vision of the constitution to establish India as a modern developed state.  
(e.g.) in reamble, fundamental rights
- ② Modern values like equality, liberty etc. aims to establish a civil society in India to make India modern.
- ③ Reformative vision of the constitution.  
(e.g.) Article 25-28 seeing scope

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for religious reforms.

(d) Ideals of PPS [Article 36-51] wants to establish social & economic democracy in India.

(e) Fundamental duties [Article 51A] aims to make an active, modern & enlightened citizenry.

(f) Single citizenship aims to overcome religious & regional identities also caste identities.

Limitations →

① Lack of constitutional morality.

② Lack of constitutional awareness among people.

③ Oppositionism of the executive.

Way ahead

① Constitutional literacy (eg Kollam district in Kerala)

② Constitutionalism

as a value shall be taught in schools.  
Constitutional values enshrined in Preamble, act as a guiding light to establish 'Ek Bharat, Shreshth Bharat'.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
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 aims to provide special safeguards to tribal areas of 6th schedule to be applicable to states of Assam, Manipure, Tripure & Mizoram

Impact on accomodating cultural systems →

① Democratisation & decentralisation of powers through autonomous councils & village councils to the tribals.

② Legislations like PESA Act which gives special powers to local bodies in these areas to maintain their cultural distinctiveness

③ Tried to balance the autonomy & development of tribals and their unique cultures.

④ Helped to address insurgencies & separatism in these areas.

e.g. Bodoland insurgency

⑤ Enforced the policy of Tribal Panchshet & helped in making the tribals joining the mainstream

In recent times, there have been demands from Ladakh to extend benefits of Article 371 to Ladakh & grant a 6th schedule status

Challenges →

Internal → ① Require multiple constitutions - unal amendments as 6th schedule is for North-eastern states only.

② It would result in executive - judiciary, legislature - executive tussles due to need of quick movement of army & need of infrastructure along borders.

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③ It would restrict tourism & development of Ladakh

④ Border roads, connectivity will suffer

[External] → ① Presence of China-Pakistan axis

② Kashmir issue will further be raised by Pakistan

③ It would impact India's response in case of war & conflict.

[Way Ahead] →

① Drumacheh Model for Ladakh under Article 371 with special provisions

② Special category status to Ladakh

③ Give autonomy to manage local affairs to local governments

④ Sustainable development & economic development packages from the centre

Issue of Ladakh has to be resolved through a 'candid dialogue' to

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:  <u>Internal &amp; external security of India</u>
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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

Right of persons with disabilities act was passed to give a life of dignity to disabled people who constitute 2.2% of population to realise the vision of welfare state under Article 38.

Positives of this act

- ① forced government to come up with welfare schemes for the disabled like e.g. Accessible India campaign etc.
- ② Positive discrimination towards disabled people through measures like e.g. reservations in jobs.
- ③ Focus of all round development of the disabled people to give them an easy life.

① Provided for rehabilitation of the disabled population through measures like homes for the disabled etc.

② Broke a taboo in society against disabled people by addressing them as "divyangans".

③ Medical facilities to disabled to reduce the pain & sufferings.

④ Comprehensive coverage of disabilities including mental disabilities.

Shortcomings of this act →

① Lack of penetration of benefits to the rural people and rural disabled population.

② Lethargic implementation due to lack of demand side pressure.

③ Bureaucratic apathy & lack of sensitisation.

- ① Insufficient fund allocation due to lack of concrete provisions
- ② Lack of focus on Mental disabilities & more focus on physical disabilities
- ③ Less benefits to women disabled population
- ④ Proliferation of schemes under it leading to leakages, inefficiencies

## Way Ahead →

- ① Comprehensive coverage & addressed of disabilities
  - ② More focus on implementation in letter & spirit
  - ③ Sensitization & awareness programs
  - ④ Attitudinal change programs are needed.
- Divyangan's development is crucial for "Sabke Saath, Sabke Vikas" vision to achieve vision of Vibrant Bharat.

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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)

Global Hunger Index placed India at the rank of 111 which is very poor reflecting poor nutritional status of country.

Indicators of such poor performance →

① Child Malnutrition → NFHS-5 →

wasting → 19%

Under weights → 32%

stunting → 35%

② Anemia → women → more than 50%  
→ children → more than 60%

③ Poverty → as per UNDP's Multi-dimensional poverty Index, India

has 16.4% of poverty rate with

18% being highly vulnerable to poverty.

④ India's rank on Human Development Index is also 134.

① High unemployment rate of 8.1% & inflation rate of 5.1% as per CMIE

However, contrary to it, other factors falsify the claims of this index like →

② Government measures like Food security act, 2013, PDS scheme etc.

③ World Bank held that India eliminated extreme poverty recently [less than \$2.15 per day].

④ Focus on food & nutritional security on programs like Poshan 2.0; one Nation one Ration card; Anganwadi 2.0

Significance of PM Aarub Kalyan Yojana started during pandemic, it gives 5 kg of foodgrains per head on a monthly basis to BPL families

② It focuses on last mile

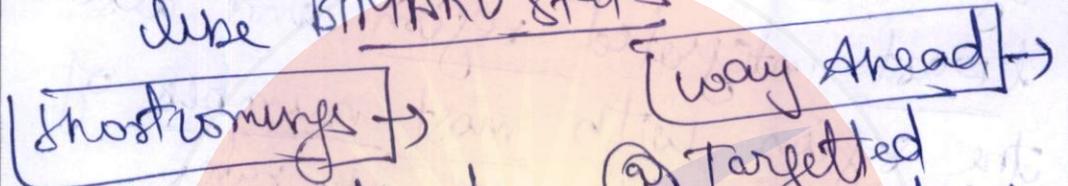
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delivery & nutritional outcomes

- ③ 80 crore people are getting free foodgrains under it.
- ④ Major focus on BPL families who are extremely backward
- ⑤ More focus on backward areas like BIMARU states



- ① leakages due to corruption
- ② Inclusion & Exclusion errors in list of beneficiaries
- ③ documentation is a major hurdle
- ④ Targetted interventions
- ⑤ Eat local, pulses, millets etc.
- ⑥ focus on 'hidden hunger' or nutritional security

Food fortification, supplementation, diversification is the way forward to realise SDG 2 of 2030 hunger

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Introduction	Suggestions:
Body	
Conclusion	
Presentation	
Marks:	

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 consisting of 25% of the population of world has less than 5% of total trade & less than 1% of investments making it the least integrated region and also the region with most numbers of poors due to high poverty rates.

Challenges in building a robust regional economy →

- a) India - Pakistan rivalry has reduced cooperation c.f. after Patankot & Pulwama attacks.
- b) Saarc is a "jammed vehicle" as per Dr. Jaishankar making the progress slow.
- c) Non implementation of South Asian Free Trade Agreement

also called as SAFTA and South Asia Agreement on Trade in Services

- (d) Agrarian nature of economies makes trade less
- (e) Protectionism with low economic reforms reduces scope of trade.
- (f) Bilateral issues like border, migration, river waters etc.
- (g) Lack of infrastructure and connectivity in the region.
- (h) China challenge → make neighbours dependent on trade with China.

Measures to overcome the challenges

- (a) India should act under Ayazul doctrine & share fruits of its economic growth with neighbours
- (b) Revive SAARC and start negotiations on SAFTA.
- (c) Reduce the dependence on China by China + 1 strategy.

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- (d) More FTA's & preferential trade agreements among members.
- (e) Bring BBIN - MVA for trade & connectivity.
- (f) Build infrastructure to act as a connectivity option for integration of South Asia.
- (g) Learn from examples of EU & ASEAN → successful trade engagements.
- (h) step up liberalisation of the economies.
- (i) overcome trade deficit and trust deficit by negotiations, by CPEC, CMEC and Hambantota through debt trap diplomacy, so India needs to increase its economic engagement to handle the "China challenge".

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction	Suggestions: <u>for regional integration</u>
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)

Due to Ukraine conflict and cold war 2.0, west has sanctioned Russia with more than 20 thousand sanctions making it isolated.

Isolation of Russia & its impact on India-Russia relations →

- ① Pressure from west on India to comply with sanction & reduce oil imports.
- ② Russia's increasing dependence on China which is a strategic competitor of India in the region.
- ③ Impact on India-US relations due to India's engagement with Russia (e.g.) during recent PM Modi's visit, US criticised it heavily.
- ④ Formation of 'blocs' and 'axis' in world were Nato vs alliance

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of China, Iran, Russia & North Korea  
(e.g.) recent Russia - North Korea defence pact

① Difficult for India to participate in platforms like SCO, BRICS, RIC which are platforms to engage with Russia

② Reducing arms import from Russia  
(e.g.) SIPI report → India's arms import from Russia come down to 36%

Effect on Balance of Power in Eurasia →

① Formation of axis &  bloc politics  
(e.g.) NATO's expansion in Indo Pacific (e.g.) office in Japan

② Stress on multilateralism where Russia & China are promoting SCO, BRICS etc. in place of UN

③ Proxy wars between east and west. (e.g.) in Myanmar and recently in Bangladesh.

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4) Formation of regional bodies like Quad, Squad, AUKUS and the reactions from China, Russia.

5) Risk of Nuclear proliferation (e.g.) Russia - North Korea defence pact

6) Makes non alignment tougher for countries like India

Way Ahead →

1) India's stance for dialogue & diplomacy

2) Reformed & Effective Multilateralism, PM Modi at G20

3) Not an era of war but an era of development

4) Non alignment is where India uses multiple alignment & strategic autonomy

In this world of conflict, India has to assume the role of "vishwaguru", "vishwamitra" to end conflict

Students should not write anything inside the box

Introduction
Body
Conclusion
Presentation
Marks:

Suggestions: Establish peace.



# Space for Rough Work

