

# **GS SCORE**

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**AIR 208** CSE  
2023

## **GS PAPER II**

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PAPER - II

86½

उम्मीदवारों को इस हानि  
में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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write on this margin

01.

India is one among very few democratic nations which uses preventive detention to restrain unlawful acts even before happening, under Article 22, Part III of the constitution.

Satisfactory  
Intro.

### NEED

1. Control subversive elements in society or eye teasers, terrorists who cause loss of life, property.
2. Prevention is better than cure - This approach calls for preventing disorder
3. Reduce loss to exchequer in terms of loss to public property, in case bad elements not reigned in.
4. Sovereignty, Integrity of India - is ensured, amidst presence of hostile neighbors, Omy nexus (golden crescent) and terrorists

Sound  
analysis  
of  
Need.



Before  
this  
discuss  
arguments  
against  
Preventive  
detention.

HOWEVER, this cannot be used as a  
"magic pill" for all order related issues :

Larger, holistic approach needed:

- (1) Strengthen police forces in better productivity  
crime
- (2) Reduce inequality which allows  
youth to be radicalised, do drugs
- (3) enhance surveillance on maritime,  
land borders to deal with narcotics  
trade
- (4) Tradition of dialogue to build public  
trust which reduces chances of  
anti social behaviour.

With 114% occupancy rate of prisons, India  
cannot feasibly even use ~~the~~ preventive  
detention law. Holistic approach is way  
forward.

3½



Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_  
Number of questions \_\_\_\_\_  
(2)

(Q2)

India's preamble, after 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment  
Act, 1976 denotes India as a 'secular'  
state, with India following "positive"  
Secularism — i.e. Equal protection to all  
religions.

Satisfactory  
Intro.

Provisions

1. Article 25 : Individual's  
religious freedom
2. State can reform Hindu  
Religious institutions
3. Article 26 : management of  
Religious properties & institutions
  1. "Charities and Trusts" under State  
(7<sup>th</sup> schedule)

Focus  
On  
State  
Intervention

Given these provisions, Indian State has  
reformed religious functioning via acts like  
Triple Taluk bill, Hindu Religious Trusts and  
Endowments Acts, Anti conversion laws, etc.



Substantials  
each of  
these with  
the instances  
of state  
intervention

## Positives

1. Reforms regressive parts of a religions ex Sati, Triple talac
2. Additional revenue source
3. Enhances management
4. Accountability, reform of family priesthood tradition

## Issues

1. Hindu temples only regulated, not mosques. → against Article 14, 15 (Right to equality)
2. Frequent idol ~~thefts~~ <sup>thefts</sup> have taken place
3. Politicisation of appointments in temple boards → No spirituality
4. Downfall of Temple tradition
5. Doctrine of Essentiality (Shirur Mutt case (1954)) is bypassed as state regulates even essential areas
6. Subrahmaniyam Swamy case - SC said state cannot indefinitely supersede temple administration

Sound  
Analysis.



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अंक लिखना  
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number  
estions

The recent row at Padmanabhaswamy temple against state control of temples is rooted in many contradicting SC Judgements and constitutional provisions. These must be resolved to deal with heart of the matter.

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अंक लिखना  
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Also discuss development  
by the Supreme  
Court in the area of  
Secularism.

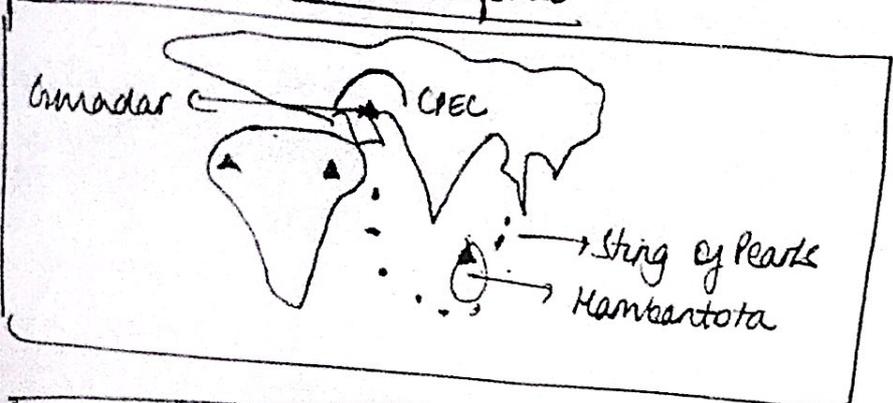
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03.

Come  
to Chinese  
debt trap  
policy  
directly.

China is expanding its reach across West Asia, East Africa and Indian Ocean using tools of neo imperialism like debt-trap and finance capital



China's Debt Trap Diplomacy - mechanism

Step 1 offer attractive loans to cash-strapped economies ex Pakistan

Step 2 charge High rate of interest which is unfeasible for the economy

Step 3 offer to forego the loan, in exchange for permanent military base / lease

This "traps" the economy into submission and it ends up becoming a colony / satellite



to chinese ambitions.

EX. CPEC in Pakistan is facing hurdles

- BRI project in Thailand, Singapore have been stalled
- Sri Lanka is now deep in debt and facing domestic pressure to mend ties with India

### Opportunity for India

The world has soon come to realise china's ulterior motives behind its seemingly innocent 'development aid'. India must:

1. Active approach to win back friends like Maldives who had tilted to china
2. Gujral Doctrine — unconditional aid to smaller states without expecting in return
3. Leverage soft power diplomacy via human-to-human contacts, student exchanges
4. Nepotism to win back projects in IOR which it lost to china ex Hambantota, S.lanka

Mention about countries affected by china's debt/trap policy.

Add on SAGAR Policy Military exercises

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न चैव विदुषुः कश्चि  
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5. Build alternative forums for discussion  
like IORA, BIMSTEC and hasten project  
delivery ex Chabahar

India must use diplomacy as an  
international force multiplier in the face of  
China's aggressive, "wolf-warrior" diplomacy  
for "SAHAR" (Safety and Growth for all  
in the region) via its Act East and  
Neighborhood First Policy.

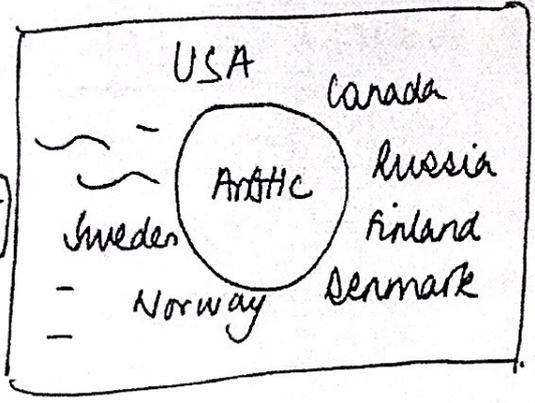
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Q4. "Arctic circle" is soon emerging as an area of great power rivalries given its geostrategic location, oil & gas reserves and emerging outlook

Sound Intro

STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE



1. Holds 22% of Earth's oil and gas reserves — gives India's oil needs which are expected to double by 2050 (UNDESA)

2. New trade routes shall emerge, bypassing Indian ocean, as arctic snow melts — This needs to be looked at strategically

3. Joint theatre for two superpowers — USA and Russia may start new 'great game' — India needs to be wary

4. Climate change will impact sea levels via ice melt which is fatal for India given its

Focus on Strategic Importance from the perspective of the countries of the world.



संख्या  
# of questions  
write on

7,517 kms long coastline — climate research is needed.

5. India's investments in Russia's far East are also involved as the region (Vladivostok) is concurrent with Arctic ice

6. Potential for new disease outbreaks — as viruses under permafrost may be released  
— India needs to tackle, given 1.3 Billion population.

### INDIA'S ENGAGEMENTS

1. New Arctic Policy, 2021 has been released outlining use of Arctic as global common
2. Mumbai research laboratory functions
3. IndArc multisensory lab analyses climate change in arctic
4. Participation in expeditions ex MOSAIC
5. Svalbard seed repository, Norway has Indian seeds as well

Arctic is an emerging flashpoint as well as strategic location in terms of climate and Energy. India must actively engage to ensure it can benefit from the region.

Good Analysis.

4



Q5.

India boasts of a diaspora of 17.5 million people spread across major parts of the world, sending back USD 79 billion (largest in the world) and shaping India's soft power by acting as ambassadors of India's culture.

ROLE OF DIASPORA

1. Creates demand for Indian goods

ex Tamil population in Singapore, Bengalis in Vietnam → Patanjali products highly demanded, Bollywood movies earn ↑ revenues

2. Cultural Recognition — Buddhism and Hinduism are thriving in the region due to historical contacts between India, Srivijaya empire

→ Today, Tamil is one of official language in Singapore



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Focus on Indian Diaspora in ASEAN region.



3. Market insights are provided by diaspora  
to Indian businesses seeking to invest /  
export to ASEAN countries

4. Source of employment - Indians are  
widely employed in ASEAN economies,  
contributing to growth of their GDPs, while  
Indians get higher incomes

5. Boost to connectivity via Kaladan multi  
modal corridor, Sittoung Transit corridor  
creates further multiplier effects on  
Ease of doing business

6. Soft Power diplomacy and influence is  
boosted due to Indians in top posts abroad  
which ensures better responsiveness of  
ASEAN's policy to Indian needs.

India must keep diaspora at its focus via  
Pravasi Bharatiya Divas, PB Karmahatya Yojana  
to ensure ASEAN relations are boosted, given  
its strategic importance as a choke point of China's  
oil trade, oil and gas reserves and theatre  
for Chinese aggression in S. China sea.

Before  
conclusion  
also discuss  
the global  
aspect



A

Q6.

Myanmar has once again plunged into darkness post takeover of military junta govt. and house arrest of elected leader Aung San Su Kyi.

Issues

1. Human Rights abuses - multiple peaceful protesters have been killed
2. Regional instability created boosts subversive forces like drug traders from "golden triangle" region
3. North East security is compromised due to proximity
4. Demographic shock can be expected due to high influx of Mizos in neighboring states and resultant protests (Meghalaya, Tripura)
5. New govt's hostility can be seen, given India's historic support to democratic govt. in Myanmar

Also mention about the background of events around the Military Coup.

Keep this aspect minimum and focus on India's response to the events in Myanmar.



Instead  
of dilemma  
discuss why  
India should  
nuanced  
response.

Due to these issues, dilemmas arise

(1) Should military govt. be openly  
criticised?

↳ This is being called for by West

↳ However, India will alienate a  
neighbour

↳ Gives China "free hand" once  
India backs out

(2) Should the govt. be recognised?

↳ India risks losing its image as an  
upholder of democratic values

↳ Human rights compromised

Way forward

1. Secure borders to minimise instability

2. Send 'feelers' to Myanmar about the  
attitude of junta towards India

3. Crackdown on narcotics network

4. Provide emergency relief to refugees

5. Maintain balanced approach and deal with  
Myanmar on issues not ideology.

India must walk a diplomatic tightrope to  
ensure its best interests are secured without  
damaging its image and human rights.

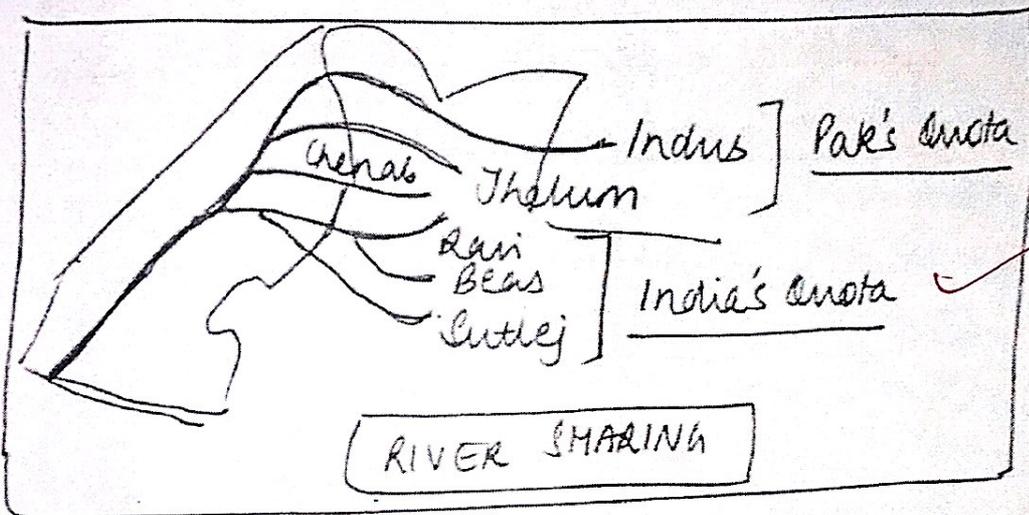
Just  
focus  
on the  
demand  
of  
question.



Q7.

In the relations between India and Pakistan, Indus water treaty, brokered by World Bank is probably the only safe harbour and constant pole-star

Satisfactory Intro.



The Treaty

1. Waters of Indus, Jhelum, Chenab to be majorly utilised by Pakistan
2. Ravi, Beas, Sutlej by India
3. Ecologically minimum required flow to be maintained in all rivers

Also discuss Criticism of Indus Water Treaty.

However, recently certain issues warrant a revisit of the treaty



## ISSUES

1. Aggressive dam building on Pak side on rivers is creating potential for droughts and floods in India.
2. China's dam diplomacy is acting via Pakistan and CPEC wherein India may be starved of water by whim of China by controlling water flow of dams.
3. Frequent objections to Dams in J&K  
ex Run of river dam on Nilam river is an issue as it impedes development of the area
4. Changing population and needs — with changing population, needs of water use have increased in J&K and Punjab thus water shares need revision
5. Climate change needs to be factored-in as it has changed minimum ecological flows
6. Bargaining chip against military aggression and frequent incursions.

India's water treaty is now decades old and must be revised for political, economic and environmental reasons.

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Focus on  
Valid and  
relevant  
argument.

won't get  
Impact  
Pakistan  
being a  
lower  
riparian state

2½



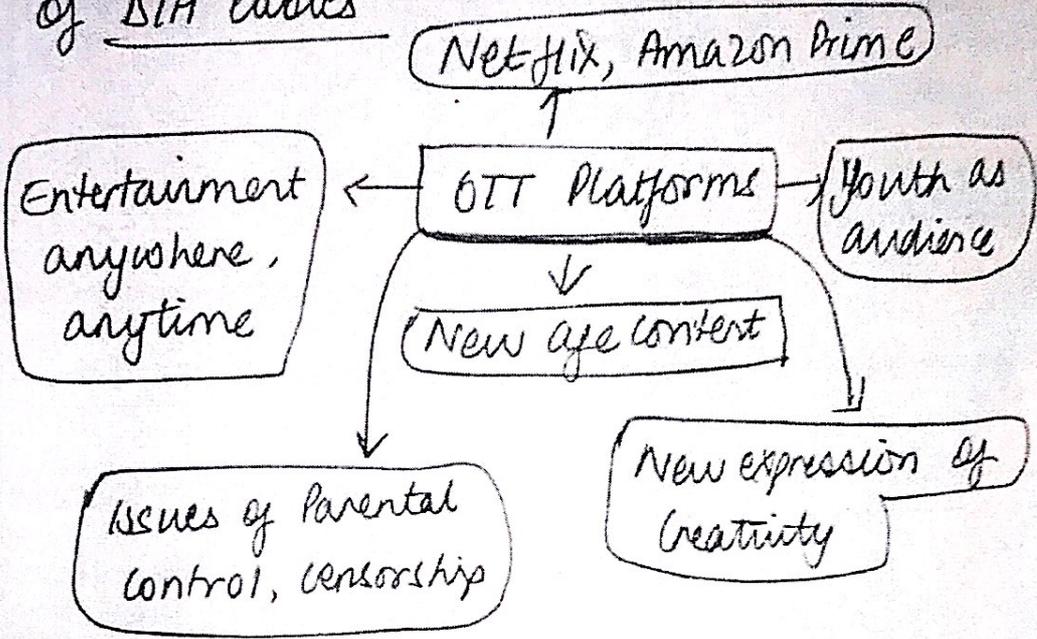
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write on this

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Q.2.

Q8.

Over the Top Platforms refers to media streaming apps and channels which stream directly onto devices via internet, instead of DTH cables



Sound Intro.

New IT Rules under IT Act, 2000

Seeks to adequately control this quick-emerging media form.

1. Three-stage grievance redressal mechanism  
within the platform / firm itself
2. Parental lock system on all OTT accounts to save children from obscene content

It is actually OTT guide lines under IT rules.



3. Age-wise content categorisation — UA/7+,  
UA13+, UA16+ and UA18+ as opposed  
to current UA18+

4. Taking down of content hurting a woman's  
modesty within 24 hours

### Need

1. All other media is regulated ex TV channels  
via Cable TV guidelines, films via CBFC etc.
2. Social morality needs to be preserved in  
age of new content, given it is accessible  
to children of all ages
3. Effective grievance redressal is needed  
against hate speech. to ensure religious  
freedom (Article 25, 26) and communal  
harmony (Duties, Part IV-A)

While OTT platforms encourage new artists,  
generate revenues and create employment,  
effective regulation was needed to ensure  
"reasonable restrictions" are maintained.

Better  
discuss  
advantages  
of  
OTT  
guide line.

3



Q9) Legislative councils exist as 'House of the Elders' or 'Second chamber' in bicameral state parliaments under Part VI of the constitution, first introduced in Govt of India Act, 1935.

### ISSUES and RELEVANCE?

1. Only dilatory in nature as its decisions/ suggestions on a bill can be bypassed by legislative assembly with simple majority
2. No Role in Money bills which can only be introduced and amended by legislative assembly
3. No role in Election of ~~Govt~~ President
4. Tool of creating space for candidates who could not win elections to the legislative assembly
5. Superfluous — as Rajya Sabha in centre as second house represents state's interests

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Satisfactory Intro

Sound analysis of this aspect.

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however, having a legislative council in state itself is meaningless and absurd.

6. No role in assenting to Parliamentary bill which needs consent of states (Art 368)

7. Can itself be abolished by legislative assembly via special majority

[2/3rds of present and voting]

ex ~~Telangana~~ Andhra Pradesh scrapped its legislative council.

However, it is not completely irrelevant

1. Checks hasty legislation by acting as a dilatory chamber

2. Encourages comments by intellectuals, scholars and experts on bills of legislative assembly

3. Representation to often ignored category of students, teachers (who nominate)

Thus legislative councils though superfluous to some extent, do have some positive aspects.

Sound analysis of need of legislative Council:

5



India boasts of a 17.5 million strong diaspora of NRIs, PIOs and OUs who hold influential positions abroad ex Satya Nadella, Sundar Pichai, Kamla Harris.

### Influence over Electioneering

1. Creates strong public image abroad ex the Howdy Modi? event at Texas done by the diaspora garners political support to the Indian cause abroad
2. Influences govt policy via holding offices or even acting as a vote bank ex. USA's taking back vaccine supply ban on India after public pressure
3. Source of foreign funding of elections - after FERA (amendment) Act, 2020 electoral bonds are now funded by them.
4. Influences vote banks domestically via family connection, friends etc. ex migrati

Come to the point directly.

Better focus on analysing voting right to NRIs.

diáspora abroad influences society in India.

5. Donation to govt schemes ex. Namami

Changé Kosh creates positive outcomes

↳ Success of schemes boosts the govt/  
ruling party's image

These influences ensure diáspora, esp. NRIs,  
remain crucial part of govt's outreach.

Current provisions

1. OCl, PIO have no voting rights
2. NRIs have voting rights, but not proxy  
voting / e-ballot rights — they must be  
physically present.

FOR PROXY VOTING	AGAINST
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Enhances <u>democracy's</u> <u>reach beyond borders</u></li><li>2. <u>Full participation /</u> <u>Turnout ensured</u></li><li>3. <u>Involves diáspora in</u> <u>develop mental process</u></li><li>4. <u>Potential for boosting</u> <u>funds for govt schemes</u></li></ol>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Creates grounds to <u>allow extraneous</u> <u>forces to influence</u> <u>election outcomes</u></li><li>2. Against <u>right</u> <u>to equality (Article</u> <u>14)</u>, as common citizens will be</li></ol>



Sound analysis  
of PROS and  
CONS.

treated differently

→ some allowed  
proxy voting, some  
have to engage in  
push and pull of  
election process

3. Proxies may not be  
honest and impose  
their choices on votes  
⇒ dubious outcomes

Any changes in election rules under the  
Representation of People Act, 1951 must be  
weighed carefully on the parameters of  
feasibility and prudence.

3 1/2



(011)

Sound  
Intro

Tribunals were introduced by 42<sup>nd</sup> amendment Act, 1976 by inserting Part XIV A into the Constitution :

323-A - Setup of administrative tribunals

323-B - other tribunals

### Need

1. Pendency of cases: 3.9 crore cases in

distt. courts, 60,000 cases in SC

2. Vacancy of Judges - 20% vacancy in HCs.

3. Specialised / Expert Justice - ex Env't.

(Green tribunal), Riverwaters (River tribunal)

4. Speedy Justice

5. Ease of doing business

### Issues

1. Against separation of power (A.E.S.O)

between executive, judiciary

as Tribunals are appointed by govt.

Come to  
tribunal  
reform bill  
2021  
directly.



2. Against Article 138 - Jurisdiction of SC cannot be curtailed

3. Judgements openly flouted ex lawney  
Tribunal Judgement → States refuse to listen

4. Flimsy grounds for appointment - 50%  
members are administrators instead of judges  
→ Quality of Justice is compromised

### Tribunal Reforms Bill, 2021

1. minimum age for appointment of 50 years  
filters out talent which may be younger

2. maximum age = 65 for chairperson  
62 for members

3. Time bound Justice : 2 months for investigation and 6 months for proceedings

4. Binding Judgements

5. Single Tribunal with multiple benches

PTO →

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Need  
to be  
Precisely  
aware  
of the  
Key  
conflicting  
Provision  
of the  
given  
bill

Tribunalisation of Justice has occurred on  
accounts of both push and pull factors

↓  
Pendency, vacancy,  
Delay of Justice

↓  
Cynicism, tool  
for political  
interference and  
Expert Justice.

Better  
highlight  
significance  
of the  
tribunalisation  
of the  
Justice  
System.

The Chandra Kumar case has highlighted  
that Tribunals shall remain subsidiary  
to overall Judicial System via provision  
of appeals which shall always lie with  
High Court.

4



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Q12) The patriarchal nature of Indian society reflects itself in the inadequate representation of women in the judicial system in India and Judgements

Sound Intro

- ★ only 28% women judges in HC, distt. courts
- ★ only 14% women in SC
- ★ Arbitrary transfers ex Justice Tahilramani case (Meghalaya transfer)
- ★ Misogynistic Judgements : Bombay HC on Sexual assault not being committed if no "skin to skin contact"

Causes

*Better say reason behind inadequate representation of women*

1. Patriarchal nature of society which views women as subservient
2. Lack of gender sensitivity due to the same reason
3. Lack of empathy to cause of women and their suffering
4. Low levels of female education - literary rate of only 65.4% prohibits women

## from taking up careers in Justice

Sound  
analysis  
of reasons

5. Collegium system is highly opaque : No  
transparency in functioning : voice cannot be  
raised even if unfair decisions taken

6. No mid-career training of Judges which  
allows them to overcome patriarchal mindset

### Measures to improve women's representation

1. Gender sensitisation of bars and benches  
via talks, documentaries etc.
2. Clear-cut guidelines on transfers and promotions  
to reduce discretionary misogyny
3. More female role models should be created  
ex Justice Ranjanna
4. Scholarships in legal education for girl child  
under Ministry of Law and Justice

Sound  
Suggestive  
major

6h

The recent swearing-in of Five female  
Judges in Supreme court is an usher  
towards a more representative, gender sensitive  
Judiciary.



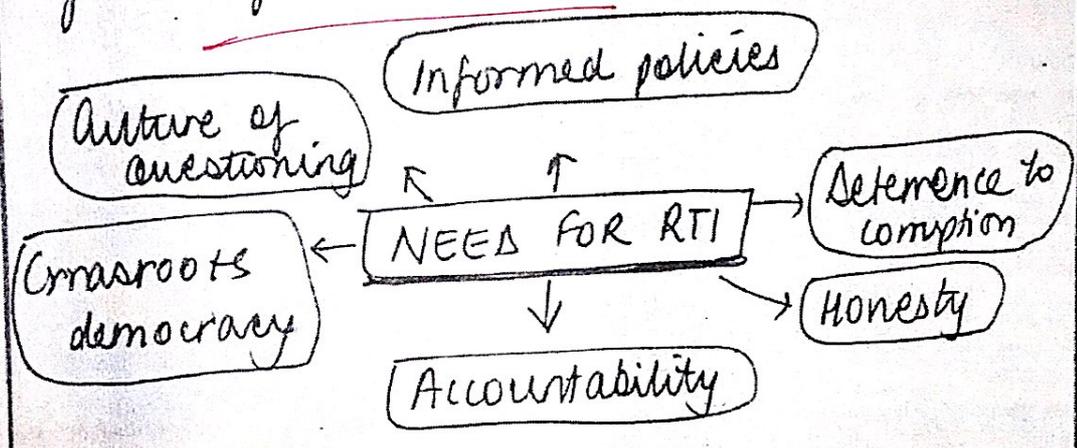
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Q13.

The RTI Act, 2005 was enacted as a tool for aware and accountable governance by making information a fundamental right under Part III of the Constitution. However, some loopholes have impeded the functioning of the Information Commissioners.

Mention about Parliamentary Committee steps on the CIC and SIC.



ISSUES

1. RTI (amendment) Act, 2020 has made the information commission fully dependent on central govt for its tenure and funds.
2. Highly restrictive provisions for questions regarding Armed Forces, Intelligence  
ex Black-washed Rafael Deal papers



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3. No minimum qualifications for Information Commissioners

↳ arbitrary appointments

4. Executive's Role in appointment and Removal creates conflict of Interest for CIC to reveal negative information about the govt.

5. No separate funds from Consolidated Fund → impedes independent functioning unlike case of SC, HC

6. Information Commissioners have to rely on ~~trust~~ favour of CIC for security of their tenure → as can be removed only if CIC allows it  
↳ No independence

7. Frequent delays in giving out information  
(exceeds 15 day limit)

You do not seem to be aware of Implication of recent amendments in RTI on Functioning of Information Commission properly.



Pro J

## Way forward

1. Independent funds for the Information Commission
2. Security of tenure
3. CIC and other Information Commissioners should be brought at par like in the case of Election Commissioners
4. Move from reactive to Proactive approach: Information Officer should be deputed in each department to actively disclose information
5. Clear-cut minimum qualifications for appointments

Mahatma Gandhi always believed in vibrant grassroots to create a vibrant democracy.

The RTI Act, 2005 must be allowed to remain a tool of grassroots democracy, instead of being suppressed.

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Try to cover ~~above~~ every dimension of the given question first

31/21



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Q14.

Mention  
about  
SSMFI in  
Intro.

India, with largest no of open access data users, 600 million 4g users having highest per capita data usage (10gb), ought to have had guidelines for social media long ago, which finally appeared under IT Rules, 2021.

### Guidelines

1. Categorisation of social media platforms
  - ↳ Social media intermediaries - small platforms ex. orkut
  - ↳ Significant intermediaries - large platforms ex. Facebook, Whatsapp
2. Grievance Redressal officer must be appointed to redress grievance within 15 days
3. Content outraging modesty of women must be taken down within 24 hours

Sound  
analysis  
of guide-  
lines.



4. No Safe harbour provisions under Section 79, IT Act (2000) if due diligence not followed

5. Govt. relations / Liason officer to be appointed to communicate with govt, coordinate to track down fake news, anti-social elements

### Positives

1. Creates sound environment for new startups in social media sector by having lesser rules applicable to them
2. women safety, social morality is saved by mandated take-down of obscene content
3. Social media as a tool of fighting crime via track down of rioters, criminals
4. Sovereignty asserted over large scale firms dealing with our data via these rules

Sound Analysis



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## ISSUES

1. may curb freedom of speech and Expression (under Article 19)
2. may create "Splinternet" — wherein Internet breaks down into small, region based web services due to differential laws governing it
3. Attitude of social media platforms is belligerent in Twitter India : They seem reluctant in appointing Liaison officers
4. 15 day time period for grievance redressal is too long → significant harm may be done already
5. Defers development of social media.

Sound analysis.

7

Much needs to yet be done with regards to regulating social media, data and Privacy. A global-level data and media management policy should be shaped to effectively deal with this trans-border phenomenon



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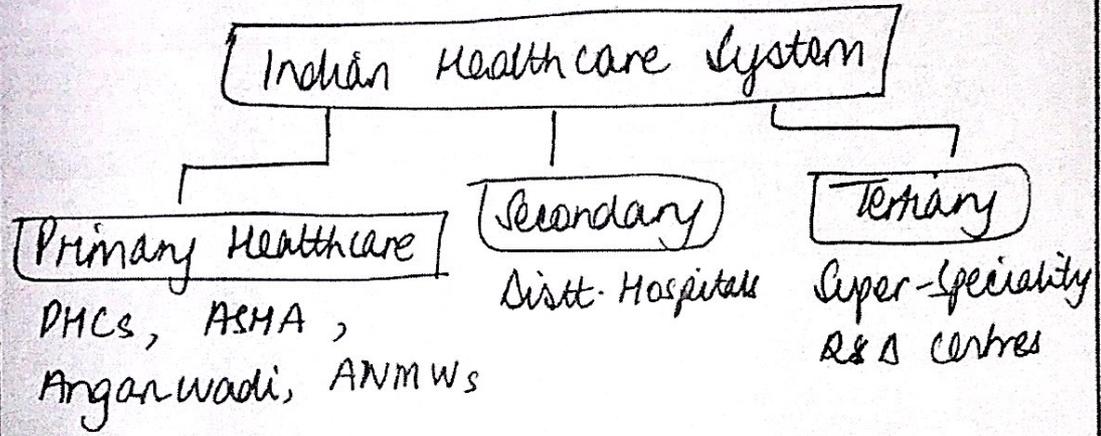
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Q15.

उम्मीदों को इस स्थिति  
में नहीं लिखना चाहिए  
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COVID-19 pandemic brought India's healthcare system to a standstill as it exposed critical loopholes in terms of its doctor availability, hospitals and beds, medical oxygen, vaccine hesitancy etc.

Sound  
Intro.



ISSUES → Before this highlight Impact of COVID-19 on health care in India.

1. Information asymmetry - Pandemics not well predicted beforehand
2. Rural-urban skew: 70% population lives in Rural India, but only 30% hospitals there
3. Doctor - Patient ratio : 1:1450 doctors vs WHO standards of 1:1000 doctors
4. Hyperbolic tendencies : Sugar, oil intake causes ~ 65% NCDs among people



Sound  
analysis of  
Issues.

5. Low expenditure - only 1.5% GDP spent, vs.

2.5 - 3% needed acc- to national health

Policy, 2017

6. High out of pocket expenditure - nearly

60% spent this way

7. Doctors' Reluctance in serving in rural areas

8. Lack of Regulation causes presence of quacks,  
over-prescription

9. Non-decentralisation leads to "atrophy  
in grassroots health clinics" in terms of  
funds and "standing"

### Government Steps

1. PM-JAY gives ₹5 lakh per family per  
year to cover tertiary expenses of health care

2. Janaushadhi Pariyojana - brings Jan-  
Aushadhi Kendras closer to the people

3. Fillip to AYUSH via National Councils



on homeopathy, Ayurveda etc.

4. Rashtriya Arogya Nidhi gives one-time expenses for Rare Disease treatment

5. NIDHAN Kendras to study and prevent rare diseases

6. Mission Indradhanush for vaccination against Seven diseases

7. POSHAN Abhiyan for malnourished children and women

8. Anemia Mukta Bharat abhiyan for 50% of our women who are anemic (NPHS)

9. Mid Day meal, NFS scheme and PLS to ensure nutrition for all

10. NIKSHAY Portal to ensure prevention and cure of TB

11. R&D via Indigene Project etc. to create genetic mapping and better targetting of medicines.

12. PLI scheme for APLs to ensure self-sufficiency in medicines

Good analysis of government initiatives.



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With these steps, and higher funds for  
healthcare infra, govt should be able  
to achieve Health for All (HFA 3).

7

संख्या  
Number  
of questions

916.

Q16.

Nearly 13 states in India have enacted some laws disincentivising couples from having more than two children, latest being Assam with 2-child norm for govt. servants.

Satisfactory  
Intro.

This is because lower population is often seen as a "magic pill" solution.

Why Restricting population seems desirable

Sound  
analysis based  
on Population  
Policy

1. Examples of west like UK, France, etc. with high development, growth and low population
2. Low burden on infrastructure
3. Limited burden on exchequer as lower levels / scale of investment is needed in public infra
4. Raises human development via quality of education, care
5. Higher standards of living as lower crowding, more income per capita

6. Environmental sustainability — lower  
vehicular emissions, smokestack industries

However, this is not all a rosy picture.

Issues with child control norms

1. Experience of china's 2 child policy — it  
skewed sex ratio as sex-selective  
abortions were done
2. India's TFR is already below replacement  
level at 2.1 children per woman
3. "Demographic dividend" is a hidden  
blessing of a high population as it  
creates comparative advantage in labour  
intensive goods ex, Elderly care, BPO etc.
4. Human resources create "Ideas" which  
creates new tech and leads to persistent  
growth (Romer model, Economics)

Sound  
analysis  
of issues  
but  
require to  
discuss with  
respect to  
UP Population  
bill 2015



C. Selective birth control norms are an issue  
as if only applicable on well off. I govt  
servants it loses sight of the fact that  
it is the poor who reproduce more  
↳ poorer population will grow

6. Restricts Right to life and liberty (Article 21)

Thus while 2-child norm might seem  
attractive on the outset, it is ridden with  
problems in its very philosophy and  
feasibility. Cairo Declaration of Reproductive  
Health must instead be followed to  
give more choices to women to voluntarily  
reduce their reproductive rate

6

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किसी भी विषय पर  
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Q17

Satisfactory  
Intro

The idea that both the mother and father are important in the upbringing of a child is at the heart of Paternity leave policy followed as a norm in countries like Sweden, Norway etc.

### Positives

Better  
Focus  
on Indian  
legal regime  
for  
Paternity  
leave

1. Busts gender roles of patriarchy that women alone can be care-givers
2. Reduces burden of unpaid work on women (90% Indian women are unpaid workers vs only 20% men — National Time use Survey)
3. Raises female labour force participation and women empowerment
4. Gender equality — as family is seen as a responsibility of both man and woman



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## Context of India

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### \* The Scenario

1. Central govt employees get only 15 days leave vs ~~20 weeks~~ nearly 6 months for women
2. Single male parents get cumulative 2 yrs child care leave for children  $\leq 18$  yrs
3. In case of disabled children, age limit is relaxed
4. Private companies like Zomato are offering leaves

Better discuss how Paternity leave is a tool of social reform.

### \* Issues

1. Inufficient leave - only 15 days is not enough for bonding
2. Patriarchal mindset prevails  $\rightarrow$  even if a leave is there, men use it as a time to relax instead of sharing household burden

Try to understand  
the essence  
of given  
question  
and answer  
as per job  
need only.

3. Gender Roles are highly entrenched:  
women are seen as care-givers

4. Domestic violence is common if the  
mother is "not caring enough"

5. Sensitive men are often teased by  
peers for being "feminine" and "not  
manly enough"

Due to these reasons, even before having  
comprehensive paternity leave norms,  
gender sensitisation and women's empowerment  
is important in ensuring policy objective is  
met.

3



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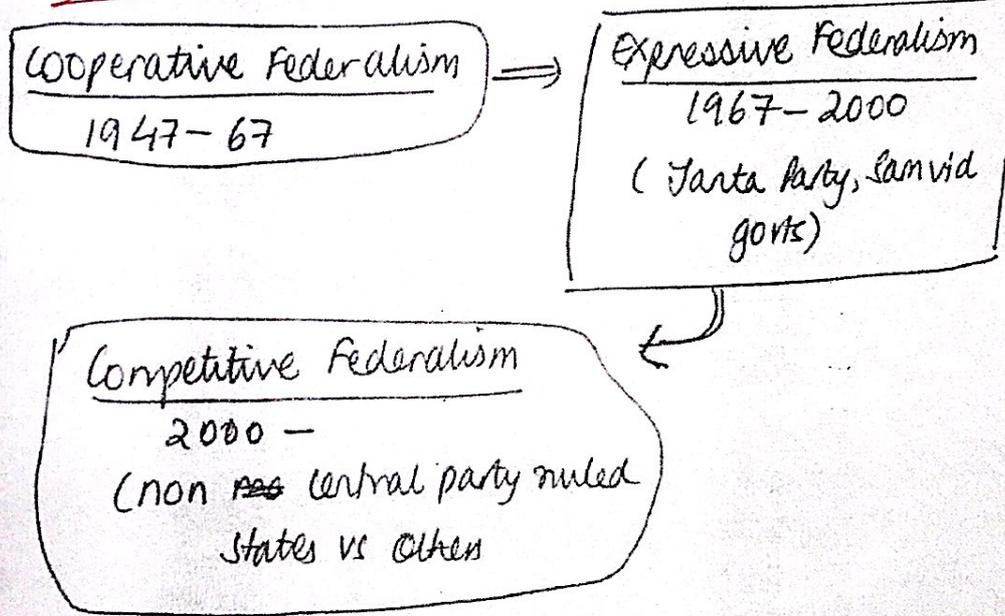
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Q18.

Makers of the Indian constitution imagined Indian polity as a cooperative "union of states" under division of funds and functions via Part Seventh schedule, Part XI of the constitution. However, face of Indian federalism has changed :

Also Explain  
Cooperative  
federalism.

Sound  
Intro



**ARENAS OF COMPETITION**

1. River water disputes — Tribunals under Article 226 give judgements which are politised, flouted

Better  
focus on  
argument  
Growing  
now Cooperative  
federalism  
lost its  
relevance.  
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2. Scramble for GST Revenues — after the  
passage of GST Act, 2017

3. Performance linked grants ex GST reforms,  
Ease of doing Business linked COVID-19 grants  
create arena for Shuggle

4. Devolution by Finance Commission (14th 280)  
creates shuggles between 'Special' and  
'non Special' category states

5. Allegations of favouritism in disbursement  
of emergency relief grants ex Flood relief  
in Kerala

Focus on  
Steps by  
government  
to promote  
Competitive  
Federalism.

6. Measurement of performance ex Smart Cities  
Index, NITI's SDG India Index creates  
competition

However, areas of cooperation remain :

1. COVID-19 medical oxygen supply — Odisha  
govt supplied to Delhi

2. States rally together against centre's



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संकेतित करने के लिए  
कैंडिडेट्स को  
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यहाँ लिखना चाहिए  
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## Efforts to legislate on state subjects ex Farm Bills

### Why middle ground?

↳ competition assures:

- Excellence in service delivery
- Higher GDP, Human development
- Spirit of friendly rivalry
- ensures Federal credit

Briefly  
explain  
each of  
these.

↳ cooperation assures

- Rivalry doesn't turn toxic
- All regions benefit equally
- No pockets of poverty and prosperity

5 1/2

Federalism bears fruit only if it is  
cooperative in approach and competitive  
in policy execution. This must be  
ensured by ~~transferring~~ giving due  
importance to Interstate council, zonal  
councils.

Q19.

Precisely  
explain  
Modern  
slavery.

Modern Slavery is a quietly emergent  
tool of exploitation of women, men and  
children via capitalism, dark net and  
socio cultural norms.

### Cases of modern Slavery

1. Non equal pay for equal work due to  
gender norms: "women work less than  
men"
2. Non payment of bonuses for extra /  
overtime work leads to exhaustion,  
health issues and exploitation
3. Human Trafficking goes on across the  
world ex Yazidi and Kurdish women  
craves to ISIS in Syria



4. Child abuse and trafficking via buying and selling

5. Dark web and Human exploitation like torture, rape, murder, atrocities being "ordered" and "paid for" online

6. Discrimination in treatment for slaves, Hispanics and Asians in International Labour markets.

### Way forward

1. Crackdown of cross border Human trafficking

2. Cyber experts to curb menace of dark web

3. Code of ethics for all companies to be legally enforceable against discrimination in labour markets

Keep this Minimum and focus on factors responsible for enhancing the instances of modern slavery.

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Apart from these discuss legislative framework and the steps taken by the government in this regard.

4. Clear cut guidelines for payment of bonuses for extra work

t. Adequate maternity, paternity benefits and social security provisions for all

India's 4 labour codes go a long way in ensuring the end of modern slavery and upholds its commitment to no discrimination (Article 14) and ILO Convention 182  
Article 23

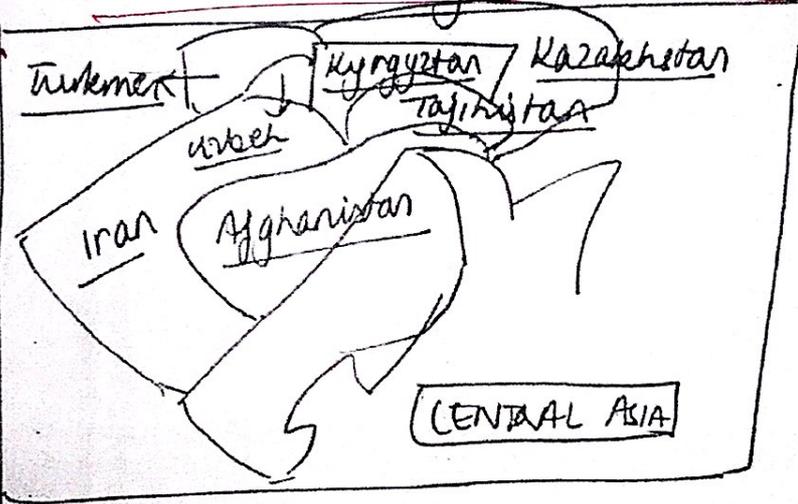
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The Central Asian region had recently caught traction in our diplomatic outreaches with India reaching out to Mongolia (Kajur inscripts were gifted), Uzbekistan (Sustik exercise), Kazakhstan etc. Afghanistan situation has only raised the area's imp.

Highly important  
Central Asian region for India.  
Post Taliban take over in Afghanistan



Previous reasons for CA's importance

- 1. Nuclear energy — Kazakhstan has world's largest uranium deposits  
↳ future need of India's growing economy



Focus  
on post  
Taliban  
takeover  
of  
Afghanistan  
aspect.

2. Natural gas reserves in Turkmenistan  
are important due to need of diversification  
of energy basket

↳ TAPI Pipeline under Ashgabat  
Agreement

3. Source of oil — Iran's oil was dominant  
in India's import basket prior to USA  
sanctions

4. Sphere of influence is sought by India  
in erstwhile E. Europe via Outreach

5. Countering China in Amudarya via Chabahar  
and CPEC via TAPI, IPI

6. Gateway to the West via land route  
ie Russia, Europe can be reached via  
these countries.



## Growing Importance

1. CAR as a counter to Taliban rule can be forged by supporting them

ie National Resistance Front by Ahmad Massoud is taking shelter here

2. Stability in the region is important to India's security and energy needs

3. Ensuring India's relevance in Afghan question is contingent upon our dialogue with CAR as India was kept out of high tables on Taliban by Russia

4. "Golden Crescent" Narcotics ring in the region may get active due to Taliban opium cultivation → threat to India

5. Counter to China's dominance on Afghanistan can be ensured by building up a CAR in competition with China's CPEC

Sound  
analysis  
of this  
aspect.



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write on this margin

In order to ensure India's USD 3 Billion  
investment in Afghanistan via humanitarian  
aid, infra (Salma Dam, Zoraj Selaram  
Highway etc.) doesn't go waste, CAR  
region outreach is of utmost imp.

Recent invitation to CAR heads of state  
to Republic Day celebrations is a step in  
right direction.

4

