

Q1.

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 eve teasers, terrorists who cause loss of life, property.
2. Prevention is better than cure - This approach calls for preventing disorder
3. Reduces 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, Only 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 laws. Holistic approach is way
forward:

3½



(Q2)

India's preamble, after 42nd 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 institution
3. Article 26: management of Religious properties & institutions
4. "Charities and Trusts" under State (7th 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 Act, Anti conversion laws, etc.



Substantive
each of
these with
the instances
of state
intervention

Positives

1. Reforms regressive parts of a religions ex Sati, Triple talak
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~~ ^{thefts} 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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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.

Also discuss development of by the Supreme Court in the area of secularism.

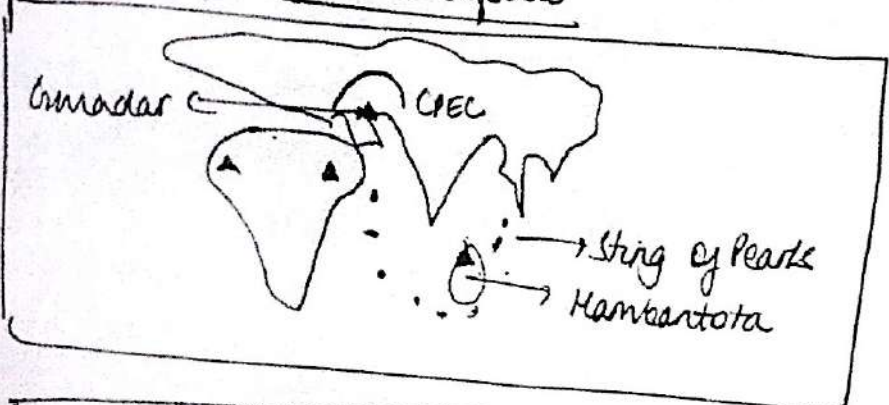
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03.

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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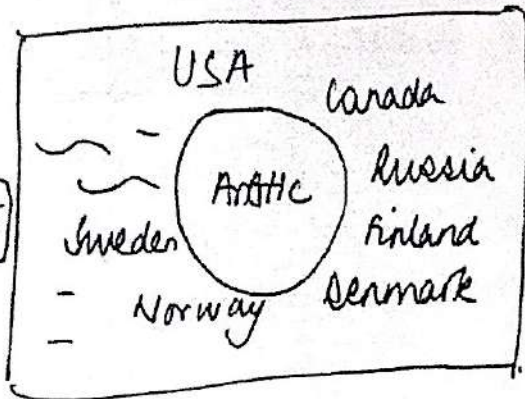
5. Build alternative forums for discussion
like IOA, BIMSTEC and hasten project
delivery ex Chabahar

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.

4



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



STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE

1. Holds 22% of Earth's oil and gas reserves — given 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

Sound Intro

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

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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.

Focus on
Indian
Diaspora
in ASEAN
region.

ROLE OF DIASPORA



1. Creates demand for Indian goods

ex Tamil population in Singapore, Bengalis in Vietnam → Pataiyali 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



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, Sitthave 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
conclude
also discuss
the given
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 protestors 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.

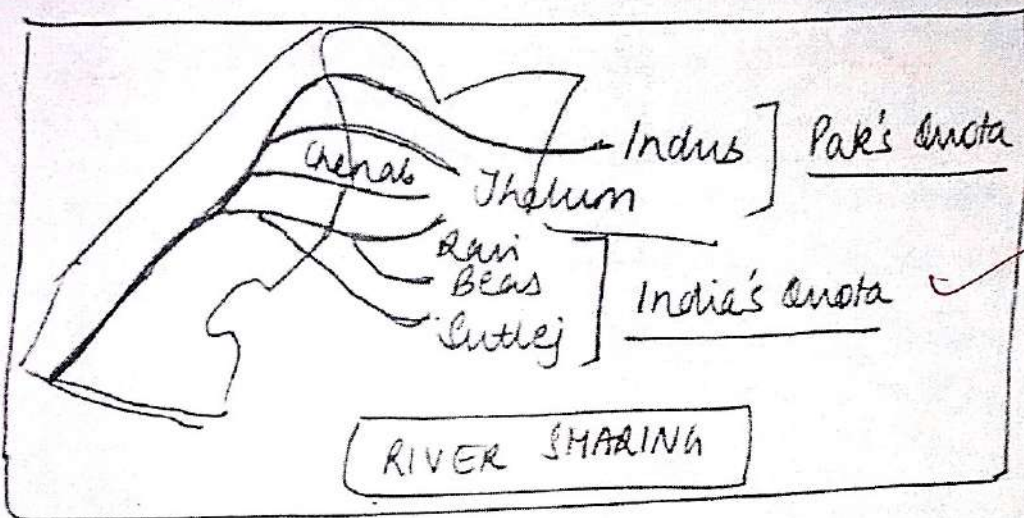
Just
focus
on the
demand
of
question.



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

Satisfactor
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



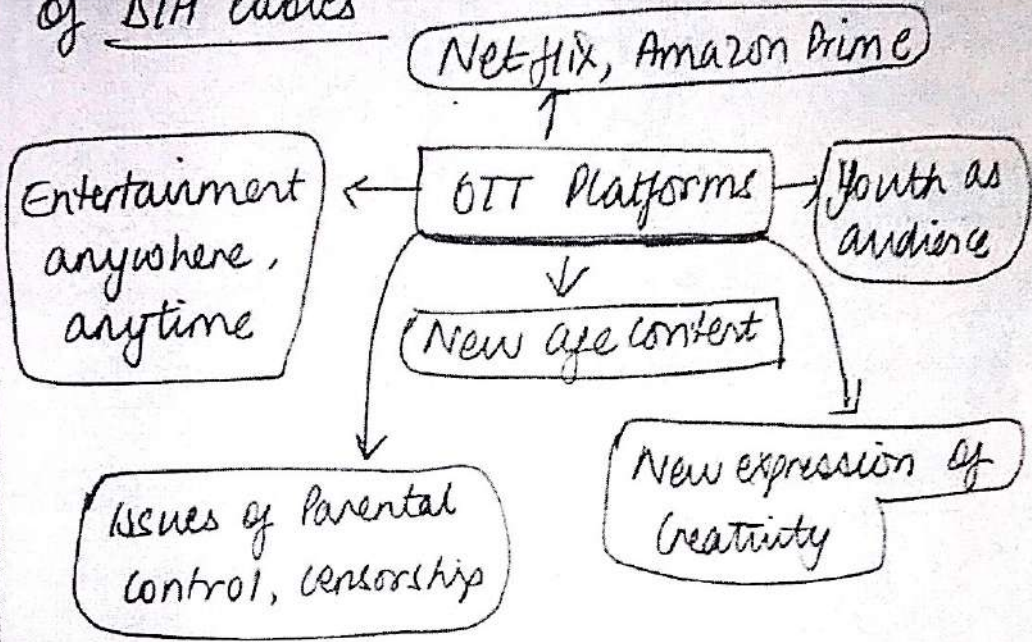
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में कोई लिखित परीक्षा
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write up this margin

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.

It is actually OTT. Guide lines under IT rules.

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



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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. Encures 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

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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

Gange 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
1. <u>Enhances democracy's reach beyond borders</u> 2. <u>Full participation / Turnout ensured</u> 3. <u>Involves diáspora in developmental process</u> 4. <u>Potential for boosting funds for govt schemes</u>	1. <u>Creates grounds to allow extraneous forces to influence election outcomes</u> 2. <u>Against right to equality (Article 14), as common citizens will be</u>



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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

3 1/2

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

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ने नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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(11)

Sound
Intro

Tribunals were introduced by 42nd 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 Envt.
(Green tribunal), Riverwater (River tribunal)

4. Speedy Justice

5. Ease of doing business

Issues

1. Against separation of power (Art 50)

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
Trikunal Judgement → States refuse to listen

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

Trikunal 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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write on this margin

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 - literacy 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 Ranjana
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.



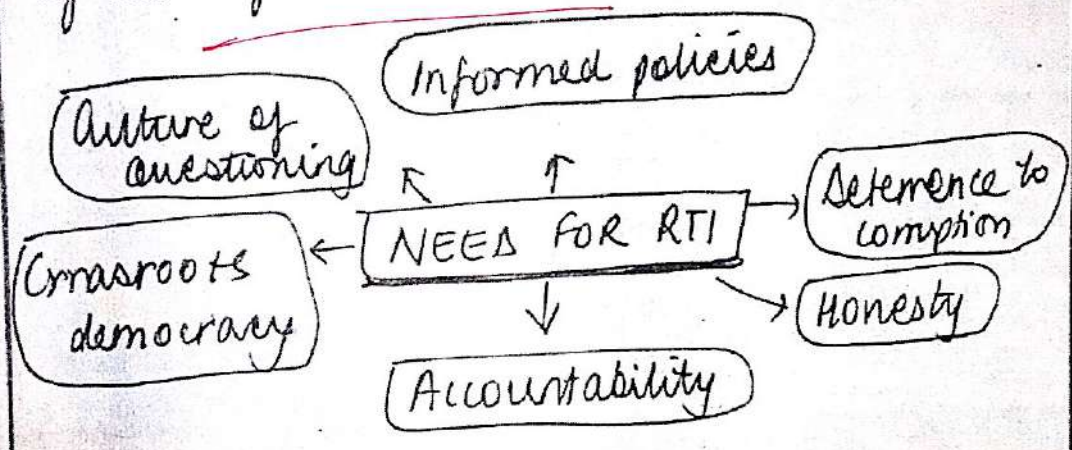
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Q13.

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 Commissioner.

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



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 ~~law~~ 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.



PTO

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 ~~about~~ every dimension of the given question first

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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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में नहीं लिखना है।
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write on this margin

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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 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.

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

Sound analysis.

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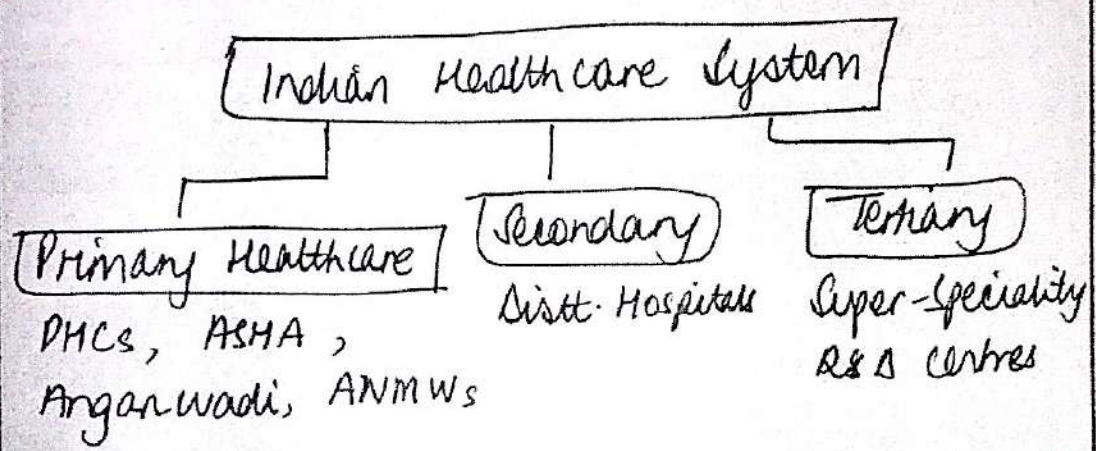


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Q15.

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
Rokey, 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. Janashadhi Pariyojana - brings Jan-
ashadhi 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 (NFHS)

9. Mid Day meal, NFS scheme and PAS
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 (SDG 3).

7

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9/16.

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.

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

Why Restricting population seems desirable

1. Examples of west like UK, France, etc. with high development, growth and low populations
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

Satisfactory Intro.

Sound analysis need of Population Policy

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 2011



C. Selective birth control norms are an issue

as if only applicable on well off. 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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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~~ nearly 6 months for women
2. Single male parents get cumulative 2 yrs child care leave for children ≤ 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. Insufficient 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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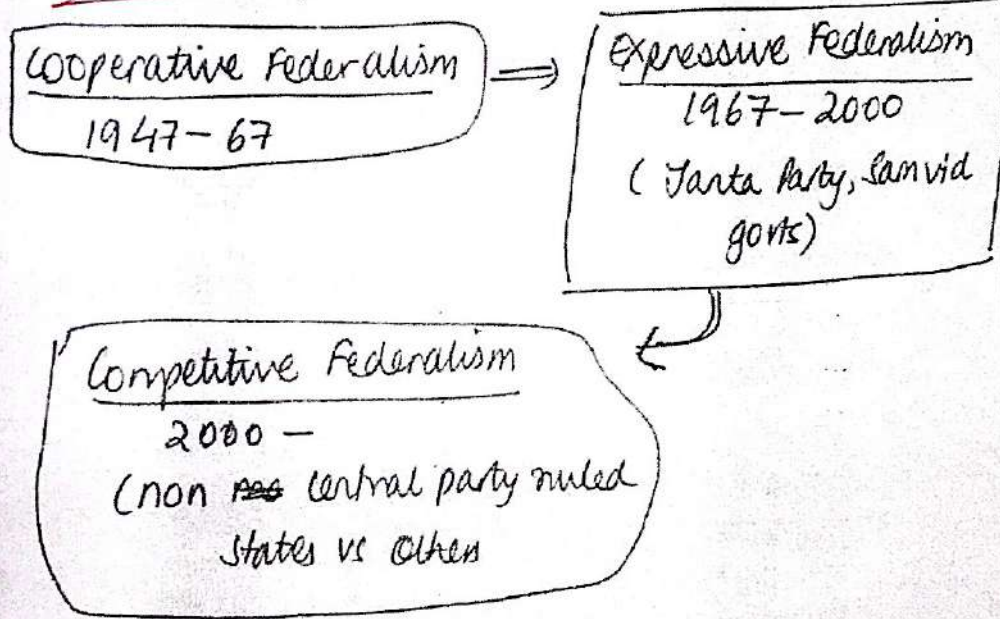
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Q18.

Also explain
Cooperative
federalism.

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 :

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. Revolution 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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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
claves 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

5

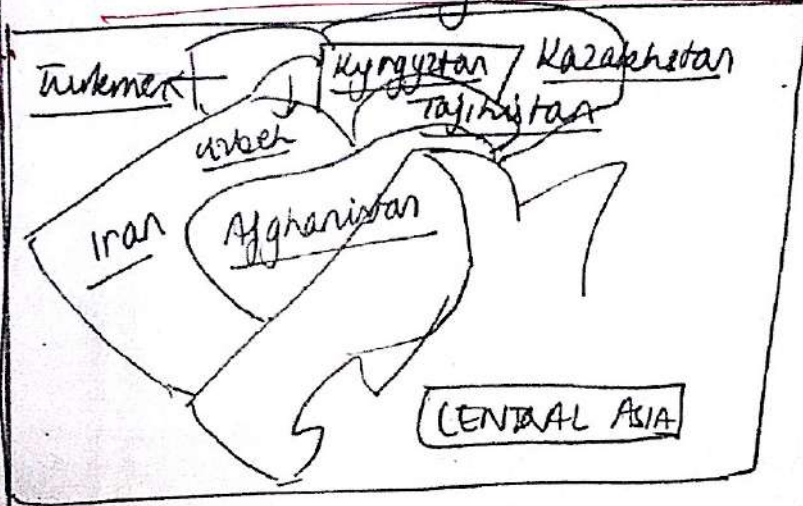


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The Central Asian region had recently
caught traction in our diplomatic outreaches
with India reaching out to Mongolia (Kajur
inscripts were gifted), Uzbekistan (Sustik
exercise), Kazakhstan etc. Afghanistan
situation has only raised the area's imp.

Highly
importance
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 to 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 CEC

Sound analysis of this aspect.

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In order to ensure India's USD 3 billion
investment in Afghanistan via humanitarian
aid, infra (Salma Dam, Zaranj 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



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