(723)

TEST - 17

GS SCORE

GS MAINS MOCK 2021

GENERAL STUDIES - MOCK - 2 PAPER - II

Time Allowed: 3 hrs. *Max. Marks: 250*

Q.	Marks
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Instructions to Candidate

- There are **20 questions.**
- All questions are compulsory.
- The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.
- Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.
- Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind.
- Answers must be written within the space provided.
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

87

Name Uttam

Roll No. 57128

Mobile No. [redacted]

Date 20 Dec.

Signature Uttam

1. *Invigilator Signature* _____

2. *Invigilator Signature* _____

REMARKS

Section - A

Q1. "Preventive detention is a necessary evil only to prevent public disorder, however, the State should not arbitrarily resort to 'preventive detention' to deal with all 'law and order' problems". Analyse. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Preventive detention has been mentioned under art. 22 of constitution under Part III. It can be literally explained as a detention of a person only based on suspicion for the Public order and security.

Introduced good with mentioning of Provision

Under such provision ① Person can be detained without any warrant,
② The right to be presented before magistrate does not hold validity here.
③ Person can be detained for maximum 3 months without consulting court and beyond that after getting confirmation of a 3 member board.

Good that you mentioned its provisions in short as well

In democratic countries around world such provision do not found. So, it is criticism of Indian Constitution for including this provision under fundamental right Part.

Remarks

× [Preventive detention is a necessary evil due to following] ×

Need of preventive detention
- → 1. To maintain Public order, sovereignity of the country.
- → To ensure that fundamental rights of large society remain intact.
- → To ensure important events like republic parade etc. get peacefully.

Many a time, it is observed that state use this arbitrarily and people spend years in jail and acquitted by court in the end. Preventive detention is violate of fundamental rights under Art 19, Art 21;

Should be done :-

1) Hussainara Khatun case - SC right to speedy trial (all person on trial should be finalised within span of 6 months or 1 year.). It

2) It should be used as a last resort upon and Government should use the additional UAPA, ~~section~~ normal legal process to deal with it.

had to more

safeguards

Remarks

4½

Can make it more shorter → Advisory Body should be constituted of persons from Judiciary.

Q2. How far state's intervention and the concept of political secularism in the management of temples are relevant in the Indian context? Highlight the recent development in the area of secularism by the Supreme Court. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Secularism is one of basic feature of Indian Constitution has been declared by supreme court in S.R. Bommai judgement. The term secularism has been mentioned in the Preamble, Part III (Art 25 to 28, 14, 15, 16).

Good beginning

According to art. 26, the right to manage the religious affairs is out of domain of the state and denominations can manage themselves. Recently, a debate over management of Padmanabhaswamy temple emerged over role of state in political secualism

Role / Intervention of State is required	Intervention of state is not required
1) Managment of temple does not include the women, SC, ST members To make management more inclusive.	1) Religion denomination got the right to manage the temple and other affairs as per constitutional rights.

Remarks

2) Office of Priest has been made hereditary and People of other families are not allowed.

3) Management of temple has become corrupt. So, to reduce corruption at least in house of God, government intervention in the temple management is required.

2.) Discriminatory Practice for hindus as only hindu temples are regulated by the State.

5) corruption will not be vanish just after taking over by government, even it may rise.

financial mismanagement.

Good line also with social reforms (Temple entry etc)

Supreme court, in different judgement takes into account this temple management case like in Shirur math case, Padamanabha Swamy case.

The view point upholded was Government should not interfere in Religious matters, but in political matters it can and rather than Controlling cases through various checks can regulate management of temple.

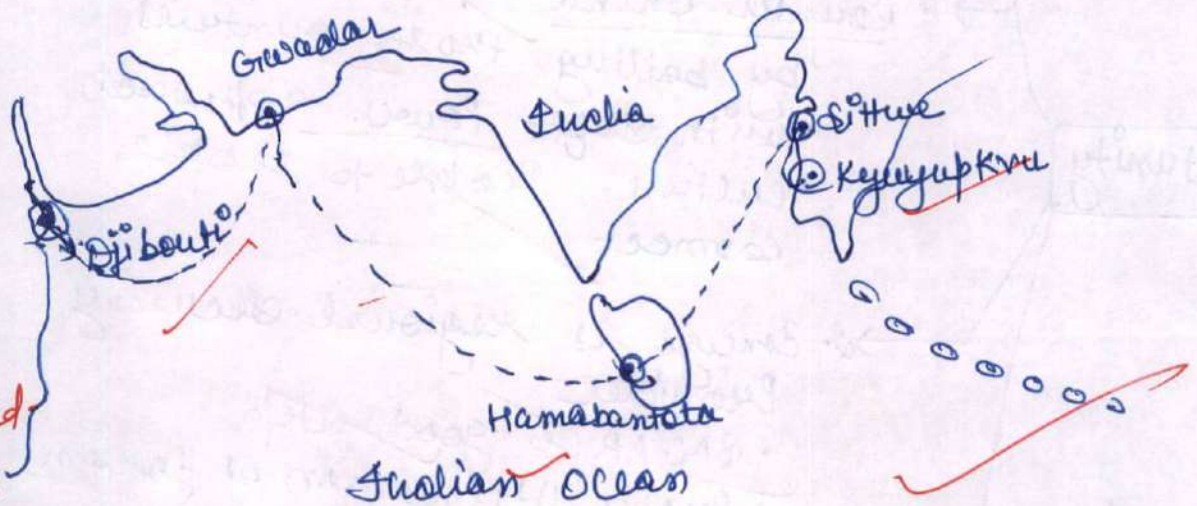
Can mention more with temple - temply entry movement can also be linked.

4 1/2

Q3. The Debt-trap policy of China has become a new neo-colonialist tool and is impacting the Indian Ocean Region (IOR). This provides an opportunity for India to step up its game in IOR. Analyze. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Debt trap policy is condition when debtor has to take debt from lender to pay the interest on the debt taken. This policy has been adopted by china in case of Sri Lanka (Hambantota Port), vietnam and even in case of Pakistan.

Impact on Indian Ocean Region. + Nepal, Bangladesh, Djibouti etc



Map representing presence of China through its debt trap policy in Indian ocean region.

Remarks

Impact

- Influence of India declining over neighbouring countries
- India global stature as a security provider would be hampered
- Encircling India that may pose security challenge to India

Although, rising chinese presence is a matter of concern, but it also take opportunity for India.

Opportunity

1. Counter China
   - by bailing those countries
   - with soft-power approach
   - culture, people to people connect
2. Emerge as regional security provider
   - SAGAR is good step
   - Proper utilisation of forums like Indian ocean commission
3. Embracing global opinion against chinese such policies.

Good attempt. Though, can conclude it by mentioning some ad. steps already taken by India

4½

Remarks

Underline your key points as well.

Q4. The Arctic circle in recent years has emerged as a new space for great power rivalry. Discuss the strategic significance of the Arctic Circle for India. Briefly outline the engagement of India in the region. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Arctic circle is terminology used for the area beyond $66\frac{1}{2}$° of North on planet earth. Due to rising global warming the arctic ice is melting and rivalary among countries has been rising for controlling resources, using it as the sea/maritime route.

very good beginning.

Arctic circle is not only important for the world but hold strategic significance for India also.

Significance for India

For research and development

- for rsd in climate change and knowing impact of climate change on the third Pole.

For mineral resources

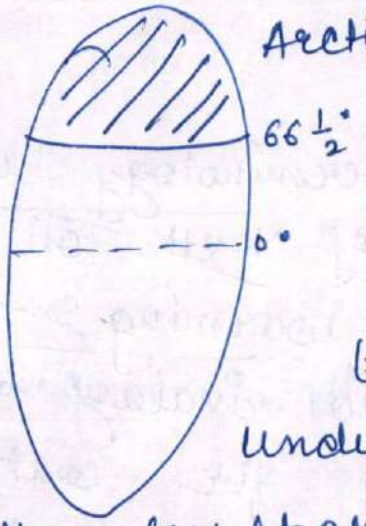
more than half of world known resources are stored in Arctic. India could access to those and growing needs can be met.

For maritime route

- India can easily access to europe through that route.

mention its strategic significance for India as well — To counter chinese assertiveness in the region.

Remarks



Arctic circle Realising the significance of arctic circle. India has remained active in the region.

(1) India has established underground research observatory in the Savalbard, Norway. [Himadri]

(2) India has Participated in MOSAIC exploration mission to Arctic.

(3) For mineral and resource extraction India has started development of far east region of russia.

Also mention 'Ind Arc'

(4) ONGC Videsh limited has even started drilling for oil exploration.

(5) For ensuring maritime connectivity - India is developing INSTC, chennai - vladivostoc maritime route.

(6) India is also a non - Permanent member of arctic Council. as observer state

Arctic circle has immense importance, that should be harnessed by keeping environment as most important stakeholder

Remarks

Overall you attempted it well

5

Q5. Analyse the role of the Indian diaspora in providing a platform for a stronger relationship between India and ASEAN countries. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

India and ASEAN share the historical ties right from spreading of Buddhism to explotation by Britishers. After getting Independence the relationship has travelled a long path.

Strengths of Relationship

- Economy
  - ≈80bn$ trade between India and Asean
  - FTA has been signed, not only in trade but in goods but in services
- Shared vision of Indo-Pacific
  - Both wants free and open Indo-Pacific ocean.
- Cultural and People to People ties
  - Buddhism and Hindu temple in Indonesia
- Indian-diaspora in ASEAN Countries
  - large presence due to Indentured labour migration.

Need to keep this part shorter

Indian diaspora has remained an important pillar of relationship between India and ASEAN.

Remarks

Focus on analysing role of diaspora.

Significance/ Importance

1. Economic significance
   - Investment from diaspora (Singapore is largest FDI centre for India.)
   - Remittances

2. Political significance
   - large no. of Indian origin persons being voter influences the political outcome
   - Holds various important public office. (mention a few examples of such Asean Countries)

3. spreading goodwill about India
   - diaspora is regarded as an informal ambassadors for the country.
   - Rupay cards are used some of ASEAN countries.

Need to also mention a few challenges for analysis part.

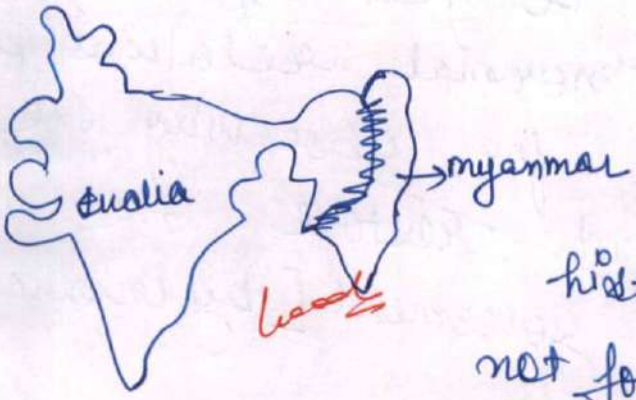
Although diaspora is an important but not only pillar. Recently, India's withdrawal from RCEP has become bone of contention between India and ASEAN. By using organisation like BIMSTEC, increasing connectivity, increasing synergy in Indo-Pacific (like India is planning to develop one military base in region.)

To complete

Remarks

4

Q6. Recent military coup in Myanmar is a test of India's ability to practice realpolitik in the neighborhood. Critically analyze. (10 Marks) (150 Words)



India and myanmar are the neighbouring countries share geography, history, economy but not form of government.

Recently, newly elected democratic government was toppled by the military citing non-representative of People as the reason.

Good start you mentioned event! the very short

Test for India's ability

① India's potential for trying and ultimately restoring the democratic government with International co-operation.

⇒ This upholds ideals of India, as well as as per basic human rights policy - People should be ruled by democratically elected government.

⇒ This may tilt the balance of Myanmar in favour of china and India's regional influence may further

Remarks

Better if it highlight Indian stand very clearly. → 'Deep concerns' but No direct criticism of 'Military Junta'.

degrade.

2.) Second option, may be just ignoring the fact and continue normal relations but ~~pres~~ asking government for observing the rights of human and restore the democratically elected government. [by conducting fresh election)

⇒ This would ensure smooth relationship between India and myanmar and other countries of ASEAN have also taken same approach to deal with.

Good understanding but you had analysis actual stand - Describe Criticism and then provide rationale for such stand

India if go by Realism in international relations as promoted by Kautilya - to increase regional influence, India should go by taking normal India's relations with Myanmar.

3

Remarks

Q7. The Indus water treaty (IWT) is one of the few instruments which have survived the test of time in the complex dynamics of India Pakistan relations. Is there a need to revisit the Indus water treaty? Discuss. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Indus water treaty has been signed in 1960's for sharing the water of river Indus and its tributaries between India and Pakistan.

The treaty was brokered by world Bank and scheme of division is like:- 80% of water of Jhelum, Chenab and Indus would be utilised by Pakistan while the 80% of water Ravi, Beas, Satlej will be utilised by India. Good

It is instrument that has survived more than 6 decades between India and Pakistan. Other Shimla agreement, ceasefire agreement has been violated even daily basis sometimes.

It has been elaborated well

Reasons for survival:

(1) Brokered by third Party and review mechanism by overseeing implementation.

Remarks

is in Place.

(2) Every 2nd year the members of both country sit and discuss the changes occured, any apprehensions. so that if there is any issue can be resolved in initial stage only.

Instead of there you had to explain why

(3) India being upper riparine country, have always behaved in a responsible manner.

there is a need for revisiting treaty

(4) Sharing of data on regular basis between Parties. regarding any dam construction

Although, treaty is a good example of co-operation but recently both countries have raised the issues of dam construction on Jhelum river.

So, treaty should be revisited once to make it more comprehensive, charting out rights of each country for dam & reservoir construction so that longevity of treaty could increase.

3.5

Lack of bring more reasons to justify revisiting.

Remarks

Q8. What do you understand by Over the top Platforms' (OTT)? Examine the recent IT rules regarding regulations of the OTT platforms in India. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Over the top plateforms like Amazon, Netflix has increased their presence exponentially around Country. These Platforms are media houses where content like movies, series present online. Platforms charge user fee to access that.

Recently Information technology act has been amended to make these Plateform responsible and at par with other media houses.

Provisions of IT rules

- application of parental control
- Brought Under control of Ministry of Inform. and Broadcasting.
- classification of content according to age in 5 categories
- Appointment of grievance redressal mechanism officer
- self regulatory mechanism

+ 3 level grievance redressal, Emergency powers to I & B ministry to Block certain content

1) Rules have brought these OTT Platforms at Par level with other media houses. Film certification if required the certification, then series and other content also should be-

(2) It would help to curb the series like UPSC Jihaad and other such. As the Platforms have huge social impact. Sometime it may even create Public Unrest.

Not of OTT

(3) Commercial platforms should not be out of regulatory ambit. As they have substantial user base in India.

Need to also emphasise equally on concerns.

(4) Division of content and provision of Parental security prevents children from being victim of the content.

Rules are criticised for being over-regulatory and curbing innovation but the allegation may are myopic. Regulations are for betterment. For innovation the Personal content on Youtube is left Unregulated.

Can impact OTT platform market adversely, Data Privacy left unaddressed etc.

Remarks

3.5

Q9. "The Legislative Council is sometimes understood as an unnecessary chamber". Critically analyse the statement. Also, discuss the process of the creation of the Legislative Councils. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Indian Constitution has adopted bicameral house both at Union and state level. Although at Union level the second chamber is a matter of compulsion to uphold federalism. but in states formation of second house is a matter of choice. (

Introduction

good.

Reasons for such Provision.

(1) financial condition:- It state is financially well off can create second house, otherwise not.

(2) Legislative council is not a revisionary chamber like Rajya Sabha. As it can only delay any bill for maximum 4 months.

(3) No Provision for joint sitting.

(4) No role in financial matter (Passing of budget.) and no-confidence motion.

(5) No role in amendment of Constitution only the ratification by legislative assembly is required.

good, But also include multi

Backdoor entry to defeated Candidates.

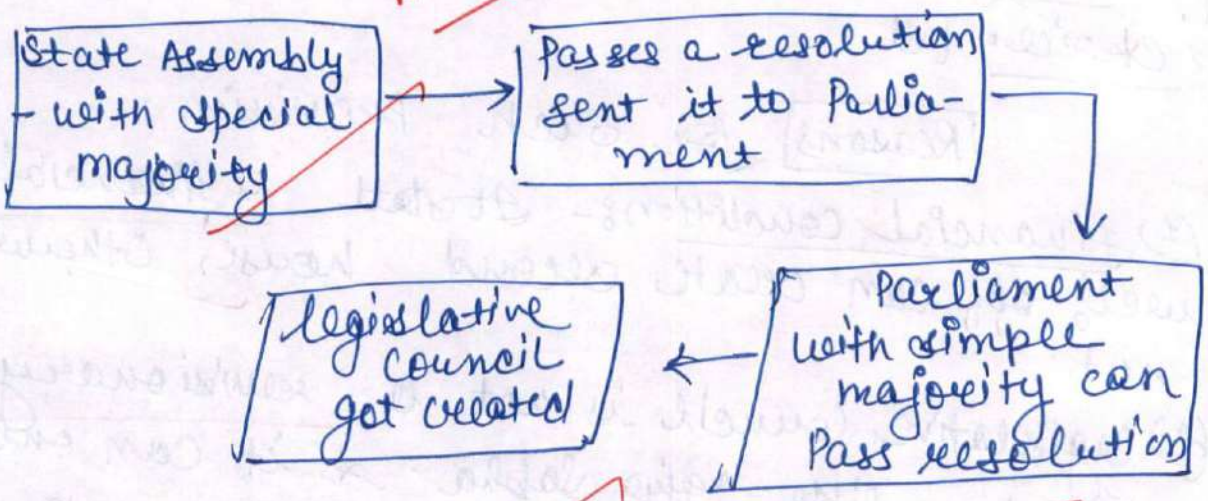
Remarks

Need to also include its utility.

Citing above reasons, legislative council is considered as an unnecessary house a burden on exchequer and dilatory house.

Process for creation of legislative council, itself shows less importance of the body.

Art 169.



Although, legislative council has been criticised on number of account, but it holds relevance like providing chance to continuity of goverment (when CM is not an elected member of legislative assembly - Maharastra case.) Such house also gives second though on passage of hasty bills.

Could that you also cover its benefits in this part.

Remarks

5

Q10. How far the influence of the NRIs is significant in the Indian Electioneering Process? Discuss the nuances of providing the NRIs the voting rights through the proxy ballot and the classic requirements of the election. (10 Marks) (150 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Section - B

Q11. The Tribunal Reforms Bill 2021 has put the Union Government and Supreme Court at crossroads. Analyze the statement. Also, state the significance of the tribunalization of the justice system in India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Tribunals are quasi-judicial bodies created under Art. 323-A and 323-B (Under Part ~~XIV~~-A) of constitution. Originally constitution did not specified about tribunals but by 42nd CAA, 1976 - the provision was added.

Recently, tribunal reform bill 2021 have been passed by goverment and few provisions are contradicting with views of Supreme Court

Good start you began with mentioning Constitutional Provisions.

Provision	What has been added	SC view on that.
1.) Appointment	Selection Committee - Chief Justice of India (chairman) - Judge of High court (mem.) - 2 secretary nominated by government - Secr. of department concerned	Supreme Court is against the idea as members appointed may be political appoints due to majority given to Executive Personnel in selection Panel.

Remarks

2.) Tenure	Goverment has fixed tenure of 4 years for the members of tribunals.	Supreme Court have advocated higher tenure to ensure more expertise and competence
3) Age of Judge	Goverment has barred member below age of 50 years from becoming member of tribunal	Supreme Court is of opinion that it would bar the members of legal expertise like lawyers from becoming member

Good, But also mention about SC objection of dissolving tribunals and giving Jurisdiction to High Courts.

Supreme Court has opined that these bodies are quasi-judicial and members appointed should be more of legal as well technical expert. Government should address the concern shown by supreme court

Can impact SOP, Judicial independence etc

Tribunals functioning holds importance due to their increasing presence and significance of tribunals in country.

Significance

- Reduce burden of Judiciary
- Speedy Justice (time bound resolution) + Easier process.
- Ease of doing business (to promote) – NCLT, NCLAT. (for resolution of financial disputes)
- fulfill requirement of expertise e.g. NGT (for environment cases)

Tribunalisation is need of hour, it can be seen from significance. So, proper measures (like non-political appointments, expertise, technological advancements) should be kept in mind by government.

6 1/2

Largely good. Just highlight concerns in general as well (over lap discussion etc.)

Remarks

Q12. Gender sensitivity and participation of women in the judiciary still remains inadequate. Analyze. Suggest measures to improve the representation of women in the judiciary in India. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

SC → 3/34 (33 at current) are women
→ meagre = 11%

HC → 20% approx. are women
12% of total Judges

SDC. → ≈23% women
Around 20% of total Judges

Women constitutes the 48% of our Population and representation in Judiciary be it as lawyer or Judges is meagre.

Recently, chief Justice of India has also pointed out this very lacunae of Judiciary. Reasons for such low presence are as follows.

(1) Historically, considered as Masculine Sector: women generally do not take legal field as a career, because of steko-typing, male can be good lawyer as well as Judge. very similar to STEM sector.

Lead to also explain - lack of gender sensitivity in courts.

Remarks

(2) Social factors

(*) Society does not accept women as lawyers - generally male has mindset the don't marry a lawyer or Judge. Patriarchal mindset also do not allow women.

Moreover, this field requires regular study but women due to marriage and motherhood can't continue regular studies.

(3) lack of role Model :- There are no good lawyer | Judges role model in India which can inspire the other women.

(4) Sexual harrassment at work Place

(5) lack of infrastructure in courts :

Recently, one of Chief Justice has pointed that 17% of courts do not have basic toilet infrastructure.

+ lower promotion etc.

lower Judiciary, Bar etc

opaque appointment process etc.

Further, after looking on the reasons we can further analyse ways to improve this wide gap:

Suggestions

1) Setting up of All India Judicial Services:- which will ensure career security and women would pursue it as career

2) Encouraging women judges as Lawyers to come forward and share their experiences for inspiring others.

3) Breaking the sterotype.

Can also argue for positive discrimination, more enrolment in law colleges etc.

Women should be given opportunity, as it will give a new dimension, new interpretation of our constitution which due to absence of women may have not explored till now.

$5\frac{1}{2}$

Gender sensitivity aspects need to be also covered.

Remarks

Q13. A successful democracy posits an 'aware' citizenry. In this context discuss the need to scrutinize the functioning of the Chief/state Information Commission. Also, explain the key issues and constraints in implementing the RTI Act.

(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Violence and Pressure can never bring the change which aware and empowered citizen can. It is form of silent revolution.

For making citizens aware, government of India has taken numerous steps like decentralisation (73rd & 74th CAA), citizen charter and most important one is Right to Information act, 2005.

Structure under RTI, Act

Centre - Chief Inform. commission

As complaints | second appeal authority)

State - state Information commission

PIO - Public Information officer

Provisions

- Person can ask any information other than mentioned under sec. 8(2).
- CIC | SIC can also impose penality on the violating officers.
- No reason can be cited for denial other than public interest.

Good that you talked about it in very short.

Remarks

Let us scrutinize functioning of chief information commissioner

① Pendency :- around 2.5 lakh cases are pending at various stages before the information commissioners

② Non-appointment :- Even after passing of one and half decade- never all the 10 information commissioners were appointed by government

③ Amendment has also reduced their importance by making more vulnerable to politicisation as condition of services, henceforth would be decided by government.

④ Issue of non-action taking - many a time - despite repeatedly asking, government does not take action against culprit officer.

⑤ Bureaucrats are appointed - persons who advocated secrecy.

+ Absence of centralized data, geographical reach etc.

Remarks

So, weak institution of chief State information Commissioner has weakened the Right to information act.

Following are issues and constraints of RTI Act:

1) Overburdening the administration :- lakhs of cases are filed and 75% of officers use their 75% of time for resolution of RTI ~~Cases~~ information.

2) Asking any information as no reason is required to ask information.

3) Officials have not been adhered to attitudinal change required by Act.

4) Only reactive disclosure of information not proactive.

- RTI has proved to be instrumental for giving success to Orgn. As many lacunas in many schemes, scams like 2G scams, Colgate scam were initiated with RTI. Jan Soochna Portal of Rajasthan can be adopted across country ⇒ Proactive disclosure

Good understanding but also give more specific part/solutions

Remarks

7

Q14. Critically examine the guidelines related to 'Significant Social Media Intermediaries (SSMI)' category under the new IT rules which were released to curb the misuse of social Media. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Social media has recently emerged as tool for dissemination of information (by government like Twitter handle), a Platform for expressing Public opinion (by People at large.)

Despite the immense Importance the social media was not regulated in India. Recently government has released new IT rules to ensure Proper regulation.

Can make it shorter.

① Differentiated between social media intermediaries and significant social media ~~users~~ intermediaries.

Users more than 50 lakh is a threshold to differentiate.

Remarks

(2) Brought Under Control of Ministry of electronics and information technology.

(3) Presenting compliance report every month.

(4) Appointment of grievance redressal officer and chief compliance officer locally in our country.

+ Safe harbour provision, Retenting user information for 180 days.

(5) co-operating with government i.e. Presenting information whenever required by government within 24 hours.

(6) Any data if required - will be removed

These Provisions would help in.

Helpful in

- To ensure that Platforms are redressing grievances
- Curbing any fake news, news that can harm public security
- For ensuring that rights of privacy, right to dignified life can be Protected
- Ensure that data of India will not be used against India

9 - tackling various online crimes, Empowering ordinary user etc.

Apart from positive impacts, such modifications will also create some bottlenecks. 1) like recent tussle between social media intermediary and twitter.

2) Rights of Privacy of People (as government may ask to decode end to end encryption.)

3) Huge additional cost on companies for appointing local compliance and grievance redressal officers.

To ensure that a balance between Privacy of individual and security of nation maintained. - Data Protection law should be passed.

Such regulations are required to ensure democracy, security of India remain intact (case of cambridge anatlytica can't be forgotten.) and are good step in direction.

Remarks Good, But you missed to highlight some key provisions

6/2

Q15. The urgency of achieving universal healthcare is highlighted by the recent COVID-19 crisis. Critically examine the situation of India's healthcare infrastructure and enumerate the government initiatives to achieve "health for all". (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Universal health care is defined by WHO as a situation where Health care facilities are accessible and available at affordable prices to every person in country.

Need introduction

Presently, in India - Health has been listed in schedule 7 (State list) and Universal Health care situation has not been achieved.

COVID-19 situation has exposed the bottlenecks in our infrastructure. Data mentioned as:-

0.7/1000 → Doctors	0.8/1000 - Nurses.
3-4/1000 - Beds.	68% of Health Expenditure = Out of Pocket.

Remarks

had to highlight more data

India is lacking infrastructure and huge dichotomy is existing between rural and urban areas. (Rural areas despite having 65% of population have only 14% of health facilities.)

Reasons for such Poor Infrastructure

- Absence of integrated Healthcare system (1° + 2° + 3°) ⇓ Health care system - fragmented
- low Health Expenditure ⇒ 1.5% of GDP far below even than Brazil = 3%
- lack of synchronised approach. (Different government at centre - took different strategies.) and state and centre do not have coherent policy
- Expansion of medical seats as per growth in population is not observed

hoped that you identified these regions

Remarks

Although government has taken some initiative mentioned as

(1) Ayushman Bharat Scheme - PM-JAY (which has component of setting 1.5 lakh Primary Health care centres.)

(2) One district one hospital scheme

(3) Janani Suraksha and suraksit maitritva Yojana - for safe delivery.

(4) multi-dimensional approach like social (Preventive Health care) and curative Health care.

Mission Indradhanush

India by seeing its population size and increasing disease burden can adopt Brazilian Healthcare model.

- Healthcare system should be integrated. This will also reduce out of Pocket Expenditure and also disease burden of country and accessibility of Healthcare in rural areas.

7½

Remarks

Overall you attempted it very well

Q16. The notion of an exploding population is deeply ingrained in our society and the idea of restricting couples from having more children keeps cropping up as a policy solution. Critically analyze the statement. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

India would become most Populous country by 2027 according to united nation report. Population growth rate in India is currently 1.6% annually.

After publishing of report, debate was going on - India should adopt restrictive policy and some states like Uttar Pradesh and Assam have put some Proposals in Assembly in this regard.

Good beginning

Reasons for adoption restrictive policy.

① Malthusian fear :- more Population could challenge food security of India, even land fertility is declining

② Low availability of Per capita resources government spends too much on social sector but due to high population

Remarks

benefit percolated is low.

③ Demographic dividend may become demographic burden. (as unemployment rate is rising and government is not able to add the required jobs every year (added jobs = 2 million, required Jobs = 8 million.)

④ Pressure on Existing resources. like agricultural land.

⑤ perception China has successfully controlled its Population with restrictive policies.

The above written arguments will be countered by following arguments.

Good, but convey it better.

① Already replacement rate achieved is 20 out 28 states.

② China due to restrictive policies has ~~distribu~~ disturbed demographic Pyramid and recently has followed a three child Policy to correct it

③ Population of western countries ageing. So, Indians would find suitable skilful job in foreign countries. for e.g. USA, Japan.

④ Government should increase spending on social sector rather than arguing that high population is a reason for low development.

⑤ Against Human Rights.

Grove India has demographic dividend which can be definately harnessed just two pillars of education and Health should be constructed strongly. Co. Demographic dividend and large population is an asset for India.

Mention Example of South Korea states as well

Incorporate some additional suggestions

7

Remarks

Q17. While the concept of paternity leave is a tool for social reform and gender inclusivity; it is far from the hard reality of the Indian context. Critically analyse the statement. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Remarks

Remarks

Remarks

Q18. "Cooperative federalism has lost its relevance in the wake of competitive federalism". Examine. Also, bring out how a middle ground is needed between the two ideas for holistic national development. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Co-operative federalism

- when two or more Units of federation co-operate with each other and achieve the goal

Good, But describe it more comprehensively

- can be seen on Health, Education aspect
- G. Austin has recognised this aspect of Indian federalism.

competitive federalism

when two or more units of federation compete with each other to achieve goal

- emerged recently with upcoming of NITI Aayog
- in field of environment, social development

Need to address if Co-operation has been losing relevance?

Remarks

Benefits and Requirement of Competitive federalism

- for judicious Utilisation of resources
- reduce populist nature of Expenditure of states
- [making ~~nations~~ strong nation] × state

Bring more relevant argument

- making states more strong to make strong nation

But Some negative Elements like

1) localisation (Stopping migrants and reserving jobs for locals.)

2) Not co-operated even during crisis like situation. Some States claimed they have sufficient oxygen but would not share as the

condition may deteriorate in their own state

3½

Co-operative federalism — Bargaining federalism — competitive federalism

In last, some Bring arguments to argue for a middle path b/w Co-operation and Competition

Remarks

Q19. The gendered notion of exploitations, in the name of socio-economic development, has evolved the instances of modern slavery. Critically analyze the statement and discuss the way forward. (15 Marks) (250 Words)

Remarks

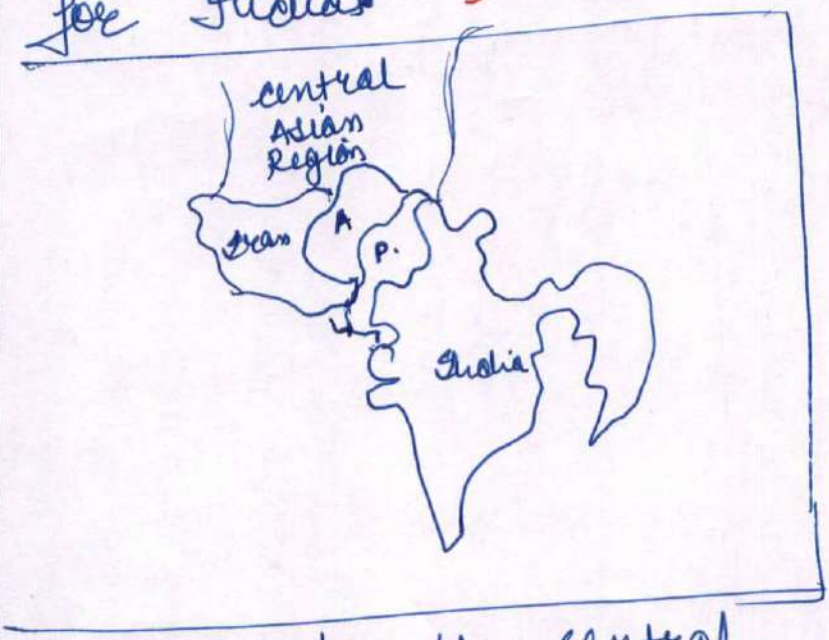
Remarks

Remarks

Q20. With the Taliban taking over in Afghanistan, the importance of the Central Asian Region (CAR) in India's strategic calculus has increased manifold. Examine.
(15 Marks) (250 Words)

Taliban has taken over Afghanistan government recently. Countries around world has recognised the government including china, Russia and Pakistan.

With this take over importance of central Asian Region has increased for India.



map showing the central Asian region.

(1) Importance of central Asian region for Connectivity.

⇒ Earlier idea of connectivity through Afghanistan has been refuted now.

(2) Role of central asian region in ensuring stability and peace in region.

Also talk about vulnerability of the region to Taliban.

Remarks

Central Asian countries are bordered with Afghanistan, these countries are also concerned with the stability and threat of terrorism. So, converge with India's Interest

③ To reduce influence of Russia-China-Pakistan axis in the region. India has been left out alone. So by making alliance with central asian region, India can negotiate its side with Taliban.

Also mention importance of the region in various other fields

④ To ensure that Taliban not allow the use of Afghan soil against any country in world.

Organisations like Sanghai Co-operation organisation, bilateral summits and will increase political relationships

Trade expansion, Defence Co-operation etc -

Apart from this India can use economic relationship and boosting connectivity to make relationship with CAR more benefical.

6

You have emphasized less on other significance of the region than security threat.

Remarks