

VAJIRAM & RAVI

SURE SHOT TEST SERIES FLT 2024

GENERAL STUDIES

Full Length Test

Test - 10 (GS2)

Time allowed: Three Hours

Maximum Marks: 250

ADMIN. NO.: 1 6 0 0 0 3 3 0

NAME: SHARTI DUBEY

MOBILE NO.:

EMAIL.:

SUBMISSION DATE: 12th Sept 2024

UPSC CSE 2024

AIR-01

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

The number of marks carried by a question/ part is indicated against it. Word limit in questions, wherever specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

Follow these steps to avail the facility of mentoring –

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

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

Evaluator/Reviewer Suggestions





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

1. Alternate dispute redressal in India provides a streamlined and efficient approach to resolve conflicts outside the traditional court system. Comment.
(10 marks, 150 words)

Currently in India there are > 5.2 cr pending cases with > 77% as under trial. This delay in Justice leads to violation of Right to Dignified life.

Alternate Dispute resolution:

ADR provides for an alternative to the traditional court system in India -

Benefits:-

- (1) out of court settlements
- (2) helps in faster resolution
- (3) More informal setup, therefore provides for ease of understanding for litigants
- (4) cost effective
- (5) protects litigants from hassel of court

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(c) This method decreases the burden on already burdened courts

However there are challenges associated with ADR as well:-

- (1) At times it results into no' outcome, re-sending it to courts ultimately
- (2) No binding on litigants to follow the decision
- (3) leads to forced justice
- (4) creates an alternative exploitative route as - some of them charge exorbitant fees.
- (5) May lead to lack of consensus

Thus ADR though helps in speedy delivery of Justice there is a need for - regulation of ADR mechanisms in order to avoid the cost and time over run

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2. Discuss the role of State Finance Commissions in ensuring fiscal autonomy for the local bodies. (10 marks, 150 words)

16th Finance Commission in its recent reports has highlighted concerns related to fiscal federalism in India especially because of poor state of affairs of state finance commission.

State Finance Commission :-

- (1) 73rd and 74th Amendment Act provides for setting up of state finance commission.
- (2) It is a part of compulsory provision.
- (3) Aim is to ensure proper devolution of funds till the grassroot level.
- (4) The Role of state finance commission is to distribute the funds between various local bodies.
- (5) State Fund comprises of :-

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- (A) Tax revenue - tax on electricity, Alcohol, etc
- (B) Non-Tax Revenue: - from agriculture, forest, fees, etc
- (C) Grants from the state: - Based on recommendation of finance commission.
- (D) State finance commission must provide for proper fiscal decentralisation.

Issues

- (1) These local bodies face challenges related to 3F: - Fund, function, functionaries
- (2) States have not devolved enough power to state finance commission
- (3) It remains a "Paper Tiger"
- (4) Does not have say in funds distribution

There is a need to ensure strengthening of state finance commission to provide for fiscal federalism in India

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3. Special Category Status acts as a lifeline for India's most vulnerable states, bridging unique challenges with the promise of equitable growth. Comment. (10 marks, 150 words)

States like Bihar and Andhra Pradesh have been demanding special category status from the centre under A-370 of Indian constitution.

Special Category Status :-

- (1) This is accorded based on certain criteria like - poor socio-economic indicators, geographical factors, regional disparity, etc
- (2) This lead to special powers been accorded to the states
- (3) leads to increased fund devolution from the states centre
- (4) leads to targetted development approach
- (5) central government focuses on this area with - special schemes and financial assistance

thus it is a tool for vulnerable states
to ensure better, inclusive & sustainable
development

Challenges :-

- (1) Increases burden on public
exchequer
- (2) can lead to fiscal challenges
for centre (FRBM limit)
- (3) at times it is used for political
goals
- (4) can lead to demands of
increased autonomy
- (5) Regionalism & secessionist
tendencies
- (6) Demand can arise from more
number of states

This leads to both political as
well as fiscal challenges. Therefore
instead of special category states,
centre can go for dedicated schemes
for those state depending on deprivation.

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4. To what extent, in your opinion, does the value of justice in the Preamble to the Indian Constitution manifest in current policies of the government?
(10 marks, 150 words)

Preamble of India laid down the objective of Indian constitution to provide for social, economic & political Justice, along with ensuring - liberty, equality & fraternity.

Current Policies of current :- } The

policies of government are targetted towards constitutional principle of Justice eg:-

Social Justice :-

- (1) Reservation policies of government to ensure level playing field for historically disadvantaged
- (2) focus on Socio-economic indicators
 - ↳ Education :- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan
 - ↳ Health :- Ayushman Bharat Initiative
 - ↳ Food security :- Public distribution system

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Economic Justice :-

- (1) Through Wage employment scheme like - MGNREGA
- (2) creation of employment through - Make in India, Atmanirbhar Bharat
- (3) Skill development eg:- PM Kaushal Vikas Yojana

Political Justice :-

- (1) Reservation of seats for SC/ST based on population in local bodies
- (2) Women reservation Act, 2023 - provides for 33% reservation of seats for women in state & central legislature.

Therefore through current policies government has to a larger extent upheld the principle of Justice. But challenges still remain, which must be tackled to help India achieve its goal of Viksit Bharat - 2047

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5. The accreditation process ensures that higher educational institutions consistently meet and maintain educational quality standards. Discuss. (10 marks, 150 words)

Recently the government has set up - National Curriculum Framework in order to ensure the implementation of National Education Policy - 2020.

Higher Education Institutions in India

They face challenges like -

- (1) Lack of proper laboratories
- (2) Lack of equipments and instrument which aids in better understanding for student
- (3) Lack of quality standards
- (4) poor infrastructural design
- (5) poor syllabus design
- (6) Lack of employable skill development
- (7) Missing industries-academia linkages
- (8) Lack of integration of digital tech

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This creates huge challenge for the higher education in India leading to Brain drain

Accreditation process :-

This will lead to :-

- (1) Quality standards of teaching
- (2) Better & trained professional teacher
- (3) Regular updation of syllabus
- (4) make it easy for government to maintain checks & balances
- (5) will also lead to better digital and physical infra
- (6) will be covered under APAR i.e. automated permanent academic record system
- (7) will lead to better implementation of NEP 2020

This will help India achieve its targets under SDG-4

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6. Discuss the role of training and continuous learning for civil servants in navigating modern administrative challenges. (10 marks, 150 words)

Recently while inauguration of replica of lion pillar capital at new parliament building, PM held that - civil servants are like the forest lion i.e., anonymous yet indispensable part of administration

Role of training & continuous learning

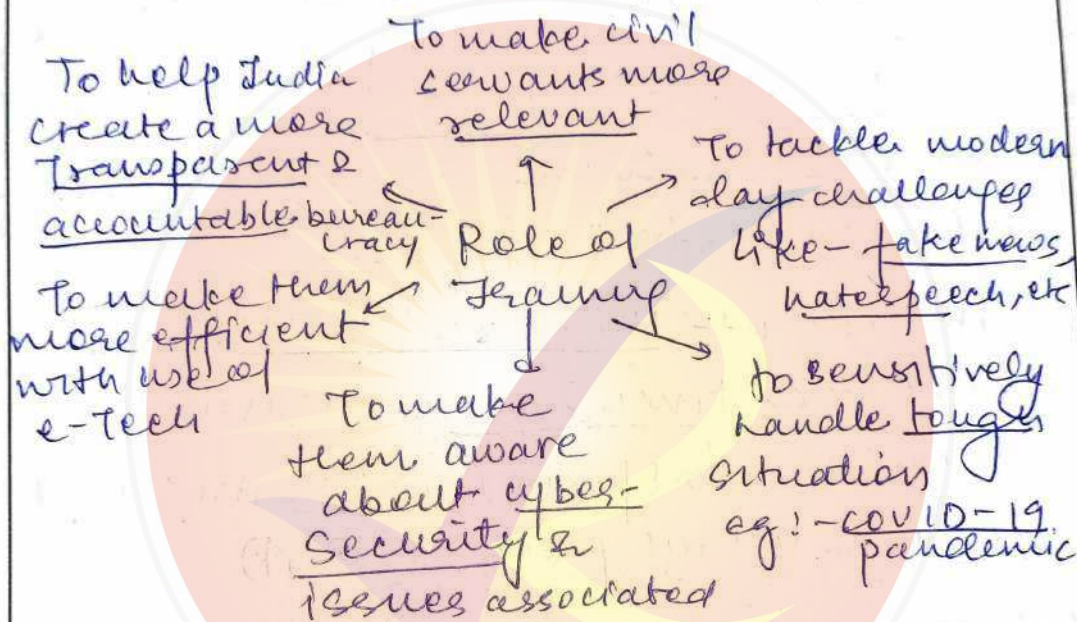
With advancement in technologies there have been emergence of new challenges:-

- (1) Kota committee - has recommended for use of LET in public administration
- (2) Yugandha committee has recommended for mid-career trainings in order to ensure relevance of civil servants in evolving challenges
- (3) 2nd ARC on the other hand has provided for setting up of National Institute of Public Administration of degree courses

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(4) based on these recommendation government has taken up reforms like:-

- ↳ Mission Karmayogi - iGOT platform
- ↳ SPARROW initiative
- ↳ Aarambh-2019 - advanced foundation course.



thus it help civil servants in India to move from rule based bureaucracy to goal based bureaucracy and strengthen the administrative structure

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7. Explain how India can effectively accelerate its progress towards the 2030 Sustainable Development Goals. (10 marks, 150 words)

According to recent UN report - The world will not be able to achieve the SDG i.e. Sustainable development goals by 2030 at current pace of development. It needs to speed up its efforts.

India & its SDG goal :-

In order to achieve its SDG goals India needs to :-

(1) Implement National education Policy 2020 in a time bound manner to ensure improved gross enrollment ratio & literacy rate (SDG 4)

(2) The government need to increase its social sector expenditure as Economic survey noted a decline from 8.2% \rightarrow 7.8%. In order to tackle poverty (SDG 1)

(3) Government needs to increase its budget on health expenditure to 2.5% of GDP as recommended by 15th FC

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to achieve SDG 3

(4) In order to eradicate hunger (SDG 2) the government needs to focus on nutritional security via - food fortification, millets, etc

(5) to achieve SDG 5 - India needs increase its gender Budget and focus on women empowerment & women led development

(6) As India is going through demographic dividend - government needs to focus on creating more jobs along with skill development (SDG 8 & 4)

(7) The climate sensitive policies like PM-Suryodaya Yojana, solar park scheme, etc can help India achieve climate sensitive development (SDG - 13)

Therefore India needs to focus on holistic approach to ensure its SDG goal

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8. Despite all the progress, LGBTQIA+ citizens still face challenges to their rights and dignity. Discuss with special reference to the measures taken in India in this regard. (10 marks, 150 words)

Recently, In Supriyo Judgement - Supreme court of India denied legal recognition to same sex marriages and has asked the legislature to ensure better livelihood opportunities for LGBTQ community.

Challenges

- (1) According to Census of 2011 - Transgender population = 5 lakh
- (2) Among them only 30,000 are registered voters & only 1% vote
- (3) Face challenges - stigmatisation of LGBTQIA+ community
- (4) According UNAIDS - >97% prevalence rate of HIV.
- (5) Literacy rate = 47%
- (6) i.e. 99% are involved in low paying, menial jobs

This creates challenges for their overall development and leads to increased mental health issues.

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Measures taken by India:

- (1) Naz foundation case - SC of India gave legal recognition to Transgender
- (2) NALSA Judgement - SC of India decriminalised homosexuality
- (3) Transgender Person Act, 2019 :- Law to ensure better livelihood opportunity, while avoiding discrimination
- (4) India is a signatory to Yogyakarta Principles which puts an obligation to adopt pro-LGBTQIA+ policies

Despite these legal changes what we need is social, attitudinal & behavioural changes in the society

in order to ensure a safe & secure atmosphere for transgender which will ensure better livelihood & dignified life to people of LGBTQIA+ community.

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9. A China-Taiwan conflict can severely jeopardize India's security and economic interests, making it a situation India cannot afford to overlook. Discuss.

(10 marks, 150 words)

India follows and accepts - One China Policy and has considered the existence of only People's Republic of China, but at the same time has dipomatic relations with Taiwan as well.

China-Taiwan conflict :-

The conflict exists because of

- (1) one country two system model
- (2) Communist China & democratic Taiwan are in contradiction
- (3) China advocates one China Policy
- (4) China wants Taiwan to be integral part of China

Due to rising tensions - especially because of USA's strategic move (eg! - visit of Nancy Pelosi) has created geopolitical tensions in the region

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10. The importance of Central Asia for India is not merely cultural and historical. In the light of this statement, describe the strategic importance of Central Asia for India.
(10 marks, 150 words)

India launched its connect central Asia policy in 2012 in order to increase its engagement with central Asia, understanding the importance of this region.

Strategic importance of central Asia for India :-

- (1) The region is rich in natural resources eg:- Rare earth mineral
- (2) emerging market, can complement India's initiative of Make in India
- (3) Bridge between Asia and Europe
- (4) Can act as a Defence market for India - as the region is politically at crossroads of Great game between Russia

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and Europe

- (5) Can help India in ensuring its energy security - eq 1- rich source of natural gas
- (6) connectivity with the region can lead to better economic integration of Asia
- (7) The countries of South Central Asia are important partners in multilateral groupings like - SCO
- (8) Can help India in strengthening its relation with Russia as well as Europe

Thus Central Asia can help India improve economics as well as strategic ties with emerging economies

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11. How far do you agree with the view that the first-past-the-post (FPTP) system has polarized Indian politics? Assess the need of bringing Proportional Representation System in India's Lok Sabha elections. (15 marks, 250 words)

Recently, in June 2024, results for the Lok Sabha elections were declared. India being a parliamentary democracy follows First past the post system for elections to legislative assembly.

First-past-the post system : Impact on Indian Politics

The system is based on :-

- (1) Majority voting
- (2) Voters cast their votes to candidates & not the party
- (3) The candidate need to cross a benchmark of votes (eg >50%) instead should have maximum votes.

This has led to polarisation of Indian politics because :-

- (1) Not truly representative
- (2) The minorities are not duly represented.

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- (3) Votes of unelected candidates go wasted
 - (4) This has led to feilding of candidates with huge influence - money & muscle power
 - (5) leads to division on identity factors
 - (6) The Candidates are face of election & not the party
- However, this system has not only polarised election system instead:-
- (1) It provides for simpler understanding of Election process.
 - (2) Candidates ~~and~~ as well as voters early understanding the election dynamics
 - (3) for a huge country like India - FPTP system serves as an obvious choice - to create majority Government

Need for Proportional representation system :-

Despite the utility of FPTP system, it's shortcomings calls for a more managed approach like the proportional

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Representation system because:-

- (1) Take every votes into consideration
- (2) The concerns & choices of minorities are heard
- (3) Truly representative system
- (4) Gives voice to the voiceless.
- (5) Candidates are not the face of election, instead parties are voted
- (6) decrease scope of use of money & muscle power
- (7) makes parliament more inclusive
- (8) for diverse nation like India - Proportional representation system offers a more balanced approach

However this can lead to creation of unstable weak governments, thus the best way is to create a synthesis between FPTP system & proportional representation system

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12. How does the principle of "bail as the rule, jail as the exception" uphold the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21 of the Indian Constitution? Refer to the recent judgements. (15 marks, 250 words)

A-21 forms the part of the Golden Trinity of the constitution i.e., A-14, 14 & 21. It is considered to be one of the most important fundamental right.

Bail as the rule, jail as exception :-

currently the issue with the criminal justice system is :-

- (1) Large number of undertrials (>77%)
- (2) Over occupancy of Jails i.e. 5.6 Cr against 4.25 Cr capacity
- (3) Delays in justice
- (4) Tougher bail provisions
- (5) Custodial torture
- (6) Human rights violation
- (7) Death of inmates

The Jails in India have not proven to be a corrective facility, instead have turned to human zoo.

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Supreme Court Judgements :-

Taking cognisance of the poor conditions of prison which interfere with

A-21 of Indian constitution - SC has come up with following directives

(1) DK Basu Guidelines - In order

to avoid custodial torture and death of inmates

(2) Hussainara Khatoon Case - SC

has held that delays in Justice amounts to violation of Right to life and personal liberty

(3) KS Puttaswamy Judgement -

SC has held that Right to Privacy

is an unalienable part of A-21 which must be taken care of while prisons have become a place of Human rights violation.

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SC has time and again suggested that "Bail as the rule, Jail as an exception" must be upheld. Based on this:-

- (1) Model Prison Act, 2023 was brought by the governments for Prison reforms
- (2) BNS, 2023 - has brought certain changes:-
 - ↳ provision of community service for petty offences
 - ↳ easier bail provisions for first time offenders
 - ↳ release of inmates who have served $\frac{3}{4}$ th of their sentence on bond

This will help in ensuring a dignified life to the prisoners and will help in better prison conditions.

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13. Do you agree that coalition politics in contemporary India are the result of political expediency more than an ideological synergy? Substantiate. (15 marks, 250 words)

Coalition politics is a characteristic feature of Parliamentary form of government. This is government by arrangement consisting of multiple partners.

Coalition Politics in India:

The idea of coalition politics in India emerged around 1970s with emergence of regional parties:

- (1) This is a system where a single party is not in ~~the~~ majority.
- (2) This leads to coming together of multiple parties together.
- (3) The aim of such coalition is to capture power, by crossing the threshold.

(4) This creates a weak government

Challenges :

Indian coalition politics is been criticised because :-

- (1) These are examples of rainbow coalition.
- (2) There is no ideological synergy among coalition partners
- (3) They come together only because of political calculations
- (4) Aim to prevent others from coming to power
- (5) The coalition is formed based on conditions.
- (6) Coalition partners usually demand favours in return of their support
- (7) This creates unstable govern-ment
- (8) Chances of the collapse of government are very high

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Despite these shortcomings - the coalition politics in India:-

- (1) ensures more representative Government
- (2) The regional parties holds significant
- (3) This system makes more Inclusive and participatory government
- (4) India has had a long experience of coalition politics
eg:- UPA I, UPA II, NDA I, NDA II
- (5) The fall or collapse of government has been an exception, not a norm

Thus in diverse country like India coalition politics has served both political as well as socio-economic ends of the government

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14. The amendment to the Citizenship Act reshapes the path to Indian citizenship, intensifying the debate over secularism in India. Comment.

(15 marks, 250 words)

Recently the government has formulated the Citizenship Amendment Rules, 2024 in order to give effect to Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019.

Citizenship Amendment Act, 2019

- (1) It aims to ease citizenship criteria for persecuted minorities
- (2) It is applicable for people belonging to :- Hindu, Sikh, Christian, Jain, Buddhist & Parsi community
- (3) From the neighbouring states of - Pakistan, Afghanistan and Bangladesh.
- (4) who have entered before 2014
- (5) It decreases naturalisation criteria from 11 years \rightarrow 6 years

Debate over CAA, 2019 :-

- (1) There is a debate over discriminatory provision in the act
- (2) The "Muslim" community has been omitted from the list
- (3) This raises question over India's model of secularism
- (4) Against the Indian philosophy of "Sarva Dharma Sambhava"
- (5) Muslim sects like Ahmaddiya, etc are prosecuted minorities even in countries like Pakistan.
- (6) It is against the International principles of human rights

However the debate has been more polarised because of political agenda, as Government has reiterated that - The CAA, 2019 aims to :-

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- (1) Address the historical injustice
- (2) provide relief to partition victims
- (3) Prevent human rights violation
- (4) Help the prosecuted minorities in Muslim majority nations.
- (5) The cases of violence against these communities have been very pronounced in last few decades
- (6) The recent "Bangladesh turmoil" has practically proven the point.

Indian model of secularism is based on principle distanced model and has been always adhered to. The debate around CAA, 2019 should not be converted to secularism debate when it's all about human rights debate

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15. Explain how the Supreme Court's recent judgement on SC/ST sub-categorization affects the fairness of reservation benefits.
(15 marks, 250 words)

India is a welfare state - which uses affirmative action to provide for social, economic and political benefit.

SC/ST sub-categorization :-

Major issue with reservation system in India is :-

- ① exclusion - inclusion error
- ② Lack of socio-economic & caste data
- ③ concentration of benefits with the advanced / creamy layer
- ④ lack of regular updation in the Caste list by the President

This creates issue of lack of fairness and defeats the purpose of

Reservation

Supreme court Judgement:-

- (1) Recently sc has asked for subcategorisation in sc/st to avoid benefits to creamy layer.
- (2) Indra Sahney Judgement - sc has called for creamy layer recognition in OBC

Aim of subcategorisation :-

- ① leads to better policy making
- ② Targeted benefit to the required section
- ③ ensure socio-economic Justice
- ④ will lead targeting of lower section based on Gandhi's Talisman

Therefore sc decision will ensure equitable sharing of benefits.

16. How far do you agree with the view that India has nearly eradicated extreme poverty? (15 marks, 250 words)

According to UN-Multidimensional Poverty Index - 2023, the poverty rates in India have declined from - 59% (2005-06) to 16% (2020-21)

India & it's poverty scenario :-

Poverty in India has been a multi-dimensional concept - resulting from interplay between several factors.

According to NITI Aayog's MPI :-

- (1) India has pulled 25 cr population out of extreme poverty (2014-2022)
- (2) The people below poverty line have decreased from 29% (2014-15) to 11% (2020-21)
- (3) The socio-economic indicators in India are on rise
- (4) According to house hold

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Consumption expenditure survey
(ACES) ~~per~~ Monthly per capita expenditure has increased both in rural as well as urban area.

These data indicates that India is on its track to eradicate extreme poverty. However challenges still remain

- (1) The rank of India on Global Hunger Index is 111th / 125 countries
- (2) It is ~~poorest~~ poorest in entire South Asia
- (3) The social sector spending of government has decreased from 8.1% \rightarrow 7.8%
- (4) India faces poverty on several socio-economic indicators

This can hinder India in realising the potential of its demographic

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dividend, the government has taken several measures like :-

- (1) National food security Act, 2013 - to ensure basic minimum food requirement for its population
- (2) Public distribution system
- (3) Ayushman Bharat scheme - to decrease out of pocket expenditure
- (4) PM - Garib Kalyan Yojana Package during COVID-19
- (5) one nation - one ration card scheme to help migrant labourers

This will help India in ensuring that there is no erosion of social capital along with achieving its SDG Goals - 1 and 2.

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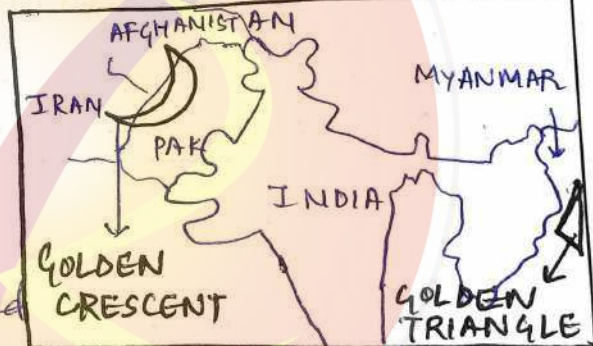
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17. Addressing drug abuse in India demands a multi-faceted approach that tackles the root causes of this menace. Analyse. (15 marks, 250 words)

"Drug Abuse" is a perfect example of Gandhi's seven sins i.e. "Pleasure without conscience" which creates a negative impact on physical health but also mental health of individual

Drug Abuse in India :-

one of the major issue India faces is:-

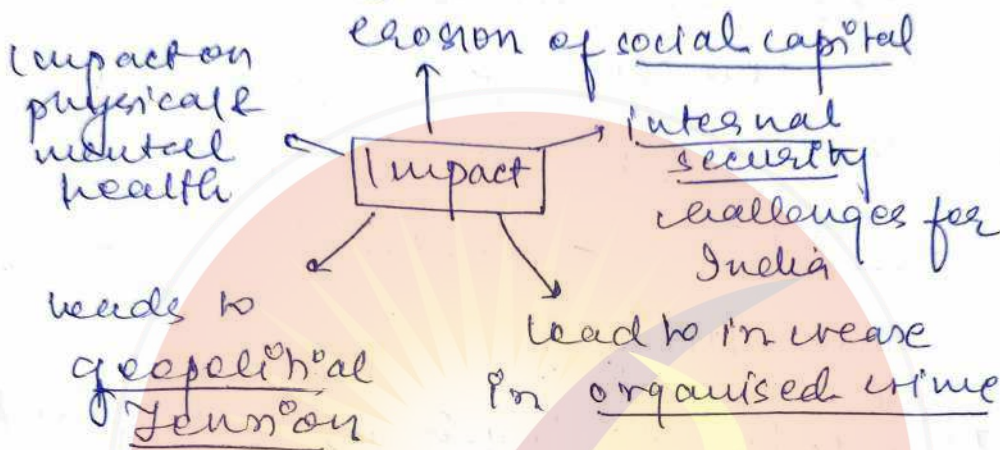


- (1) It is sandwiched between 2 arcs of instability
- (2) India lies between 2 major drug growing regions of the world
- (3) The Golden Crescent on the west and Golden Triangle on its east
- (4) Presence of porous borders has

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led to growing concerns especially in the bordering states

(5) There has been increased cross border drug trafficking.



Approach to tackle Drug Abuse :-

This requires multifaceted approach - consulting all the stakeholders involved -

- (1) legal system :- there must be laws to tackle the menace of Abuse eg:- Narcotic Drugs & Psychotropic Substance Act, 1985
- (2) It ~~is~~ require collaboration from neighbouring states ie, Pakistan, Myanmar, etc

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- (3) There must be attitudinal + behavioural changes
- (4) Proper rehab facility
- (5) Awareness among youth about the demerits of drug abuse
- (6) It should provide for support services eg:- mental health counselling
- (7) The parents, teachers, society and governments must act in consonance to tackle the issue.

While India is going through its phase of demographic dividend focus should be on converting it to productive dividend and not demographic disaster.

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B:- Artificial Intelligence

(1) Can be used for better healthcare advice

(2) This can help in better and early diagnosis of disease.

(3) Can help in preventive healthcare

C:- Nanotechnology

(1) Can be used for targetted drug delivery.

(2) curated medicines

D:- Blockchain & Quantum technology

(1) It can be used for creation of healthcare database

(2) A secure system to avoid data breaches

E:- Robotics

(1) It can be used for performing complicated surgeries.

(2) Can be deployed for taking care of young & old people

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In the era of Industrial revolution 4.0 technologies are unavoidable part of life. Thus government has been taking several measures like:

- (1) Ayushman Bharat Digital health mission
- (2) e-sanjeevani for telemedicine
- (3) Tele-manage
- (4) Toll free numbers for healthcare consultation
- (5) Nanotechnology has been used by cancer research centre in Mumbai for drug delivery

Thus, Technology has potential to revolutionise healthcare system in India and can help us in achieving SDG-3.

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19. Soft power is "a means to success in world politics" for those that know how to leverage it. Describe the significance of soft power for India to achieve its foreign policy goals. (15 marks, 250 words)

Soft power is defined as the power of attraction, that has always been a priority in India's foreign policy option.

Significance of soft power:

- (1) It is the least coercive method
- (2) more economical for developing nations
- (3) It uses tools like - culture, Tradition, festivals, languages, etc
- (4) Diaspora forms a major base of soft power for any country
- (5) It is based on leveraging the ideologies and philosophies of nation to create better foreign relations.

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(b) This leads to more cooperation, instead of competition.

(7) S. Jaisankar in his book "The India way" writes that India is the strongest pole of soft power diplomacy in the world.

Soft power options used by India

① Religion :- eg:- India has collaborated with nations to create - Buddhist circuit, Ramayana circuit etc.

② Philosophies & Ideologies - India's relation is based on philosophy of Varu dharma Kubumbham eg:- Vaccine maitri

③ Soft loan Diplomacy - These are long term, low interest loans. eg:- line of credit to Nepal, Sri Lanka

④ Cultural diplomacy eg:- opening up of Kasturba's consider, BAPS temple in Abu Dhabi, etc

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- ⑤ Internationalisation of Yoga - eq: 21st June - World Yoga Day
- ⑥ Indian cuisine, dressing, movies are loved worldwide
- ⑦ Diaspora - living transnational bridge eq: >33 million

This helps countries to create better relations with other nations & these are everlasting as based on power of attraction & not coercion. Other nations like S. Korea are also perfect example of soft power diplomacy.

Dheera Jaisankar writes that India's diplomacy can be best described as "Smart power diplomacy" which is a balanced combination of soft + hard power.

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20. Amid Bangladesh's internal crisis, India and Bangladesh face a critical test in redefining their enduring partnership. Examine.

(15 marks, 250 words)

S. Jaishankar defines India-Bangladesh ties as "Fraternal Ties" which is based on historical & cultural relationship, shaped by present day realities.

Recent Bangladesh Crisis:

The recent political crisis in Bangladesh has following implications for India,

- (1) Toppling down of Pro-India Government in Bangladesh
- (2) Political instability in neighbouring state
- (3) Bangladesh shares one of the longest border with India
- (4) This can have spillover effect in North east & Internal security challenges for India
- (5) Can lead to cross border migration

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(6) Influx in refugees.

This can create a burden on India - socio-economic resources & can create political challenges

However, if we analyze the current situation :-

(1) During the last visit to Bangladesh PM has held that India-Bangladesh relations are passing through Golden phase (Sonia Adhyay)

(2) The PM of Bangladesh has sought refugees in India which signifies the strength in relationship

(3) There have although been some irritants in the relationship e.g.

↳ Presence of China

↳ Teesta water dispute

↳ Paradiplomacy i.e. role of West Bengal, etc

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Based on the present scenario the equation between the nations will definitely change.

- (1) India needs to monitor the political crisis very carefully
- (2) we must wait for a stable government in Bangladesh
- (3) The relationship of future will depend on the new government of Bangladesh
- (4) India must continue with its ongoing projects and developmental work.

This crisis situation is a test of time which will help unfold the new power dynamics of South Asia

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Suggestions: