

# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2212)

|                   |               |                     |          |
|-------------------|---------------|---------------------|----------|
| Name of Candidate | FARHAN JAMDAK |                     |          |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | English       | Registration Number | 1365659  |
| Center            | ORR           | Date                | 27/07/22 |

### INDEX TABLE

| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained |
|--------|---------------|----------------|
| 1      | 10            |                |
| 2      | 10            |                |
| 3      | 10            |                |
| 4      | 10            |                |
| 5      | 10            |                |
| 6      | 10            |                |
| 7      | 10            |                |
| 8      | 10            |                |
| 9      | 10            |                |
| 10     | 10            |                |
| 11     | 15            |                |
| 12     | 15            |                |
| 13     | 15            |                |
| 14     | 15            |                |
| 15     | 15            |                |
| 16     | 15            |                |
| 17     | 15            |                |
| 18     | 15            |                |
| 19     | 15            |                |
| 20     | 15            |                |

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

### INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**  
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.  
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one.  
प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.  
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.  
उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

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Delhi- 110009

## EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

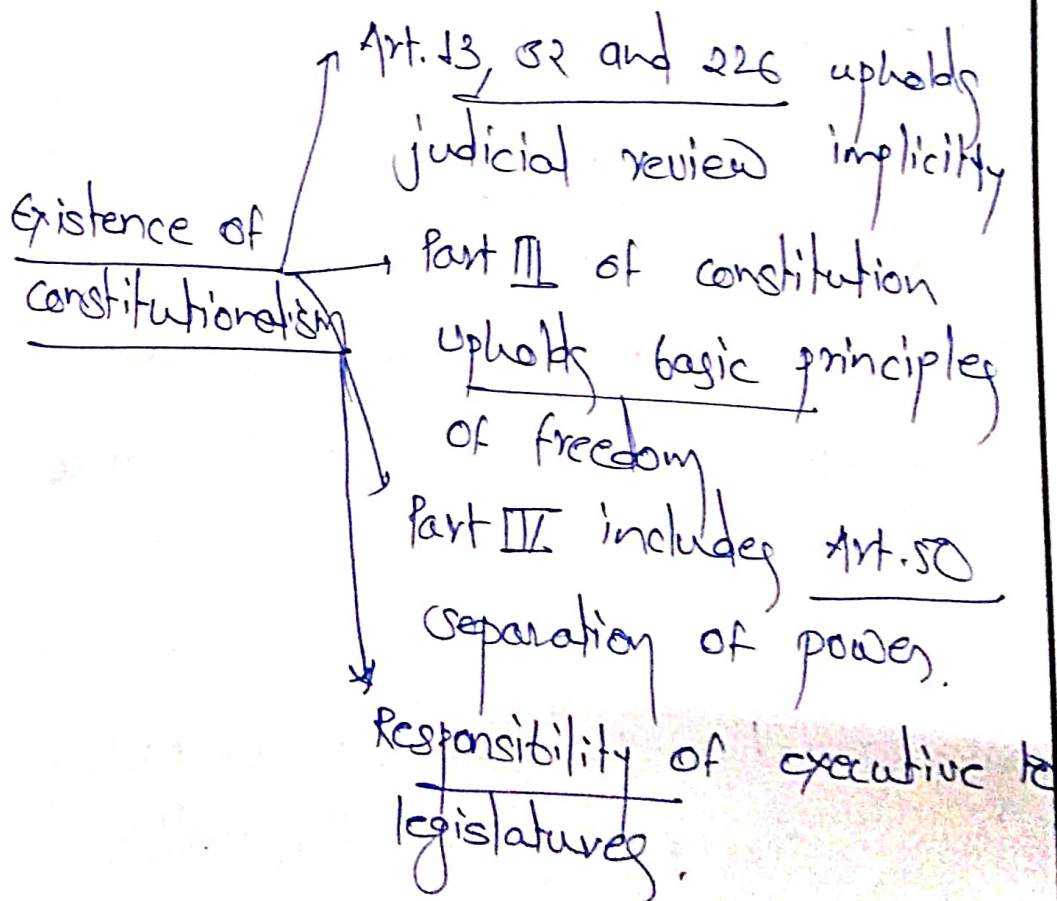


1. What do you understand by 'constitutionalism'? Highlight various ways in which the Indian Constitution underscores this principle. (150 words) 10

'संविधानवाद' से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संविधान में इस सिद्धांत को रेखांकित करने वाले विभिन्न उपबंधों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Constitutionalism meaning  
the ideology where upholding the  
basic tenets or principle of consti-  
tution.

Ex. separation of power, judicial  
review, fundamental rights etc.



\* How the Indian constitution underscores the constitutionalism :-

- ① Independent judiciary :-  
- Lack of transparency in collegium system.
- ② To implement DPSP government violates fundamental rights.
- ③ Using loopholes such as anti-defection, biased speaker role - negates the provision of rule of law.
- ④ Judicial overreach having the basic tenet of separation of power.
- ⑤ Excessiveness role of executive leads to dictate terms in form of ordinance.  
Ex. (R farm laws - earlier issued by ordinance).

However evolution of basic structure strengthen constitutionalism in letter & spirit.

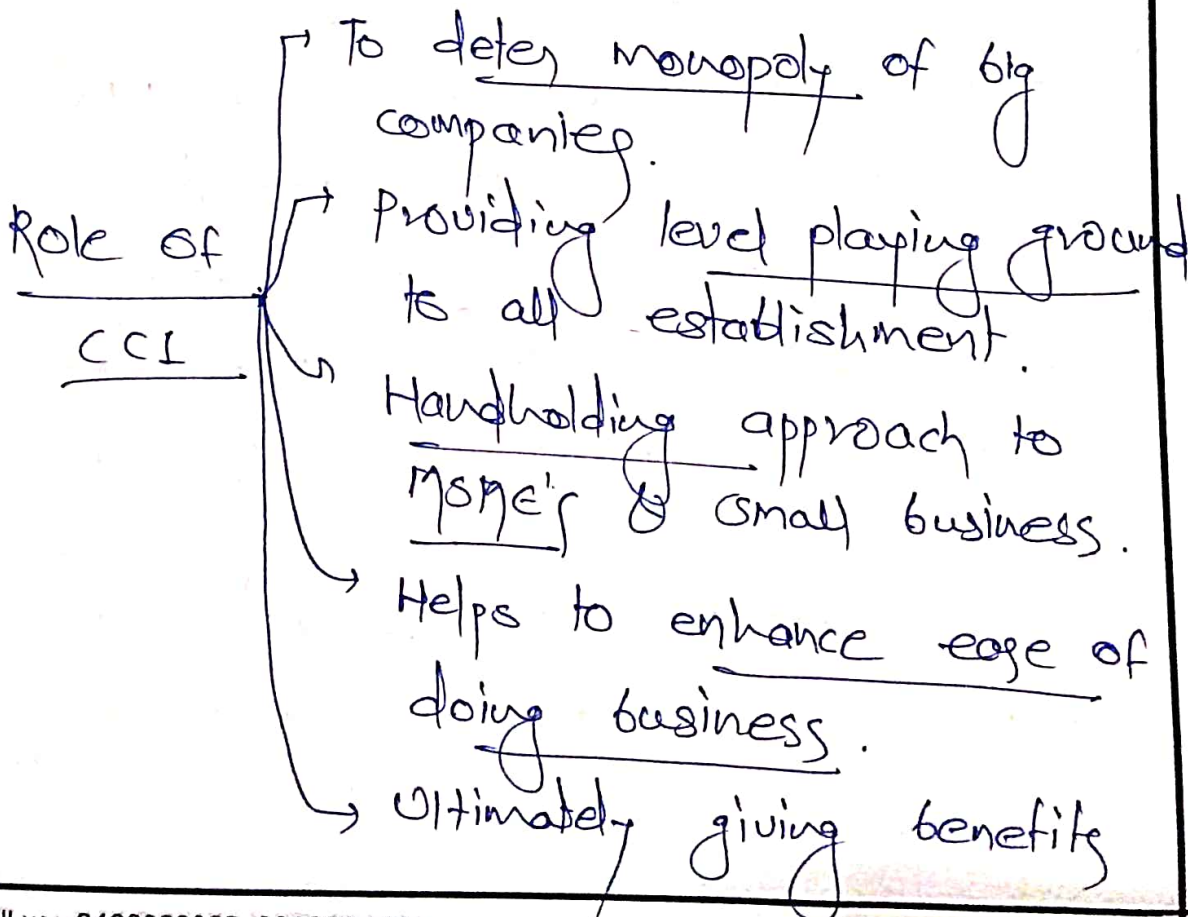


2. The Competition Commission of India (CCI) effectively reflects a shift from the era of Licence Raj to a conducive regulatory ambience for enhancing consumer welfare by encouraging competition in the market. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारतीय प्रतिस्पर्धा आयोग (CCI) बाजार में प्रतिस्पर्धा को प्रोत्साहित करके उपभोक्ता कल्याण को बढ़ाने के लिए लाइसेंस राज के युग से एक अनुकूल नियामकीय परिवेश में स्थानांतरण को प्रभावी ढंग से प्रदर्शित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Competition Commission of India is a statutory body established in 2001-2002. To enhance the competitiveness in market in healthy manner.



to consumers at large.

\* Issues :-

- Advisory body
- Low or no accountability to consumers  
Ex
- Biased role of preferring one company over other.  
Ex. CCI decision in Jio sim cards
- Delayed in decision making leads to exploit<sup>n</sup> of consumers
- Complex nature of regulatory ambience in form various permits.
- Lack of departmental coordination  
Ex. Require separate clearance from environment ministry, labour ministry etc.

However CCI evolved & takes a paradigm shift from regulatory role to facilitator role.



3. Mention various initiatives taken for online delivery of judicial services in India. Also, discuss the challenges faced in their implementation.

(150 words) 10

भारत में न्यायिक सेवाओं की ऑनलाइन प्रदायगी के लिए प्रारंभ विभिन्न पहलों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

During COVID-19, offline access to court door becoming restricted as well pendency of cases (4-5 cr) as per law commission.

These shows we need to shift from traditional to modern (online hearing) to do justice.

eCourt  
online hearing during COVID

eFASTER  
- To efficient bail procedure.

Initiatives

SUVAS  
- AI & machine learning - assisted in language

SUPACE  
- AI & machine learning to reduce pendency of cases

\* Challenges :-

- Digital illiteracy of poor people
- Lack of infrastructure (law commission)
- Conservative role of judiciary & bar council
- Software errors delayed in court proceedings
- Validating of evidence in online mode becomes difficult.
- Manipulation of eyewitness - outside the court.

As per law commission, if we follow then pendency of cases will reduce by 2 cr.

As well further need to be distinct from civil court & criminal court to implement successfully.



4. Bring out the similarities and differences in the Bill of Rights in the Constitution of the United States and Fundamental Rights in the Constitution of India. (150 words) 10

संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के संविधान में उपस्थित बिल ऑफ राइट्स और भारत के संविधान में मूल अधिकारों के मध्य समानताओं और भिन्नताओं को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Fundamental rights of the Indian constitution borrowed from the bill of rights of USA. And inserted in part III of the constitution.

\* Similarities :-

- considering equality without discrimination on grounds of religion, race, sex etc
- gives freedom of religion at both sides
- Judicial review if violates the fundamental rights.
- Both secured just & humane rights of citizens like right to life & freedom.

\* Bill of rights  
(USA)

Fundamental rights  
(India)

→ Follows due process  
of law.

→ Follows rule of  
law.

→ Absolute & permanent  
bill of rights

→ Reasonable restricti-  
ons placed on  
F.R.

→ Separate court to  
enforce bill of  
rights

→ Integrated judiciary  
which makes high  
court & supreme  
court on equal  
standing.

→ Freedom of religion  
follows negative  
secularism

→ Freedom of religion  
follows positive  
secularism.

→ Bill of rights based  
on proper equality

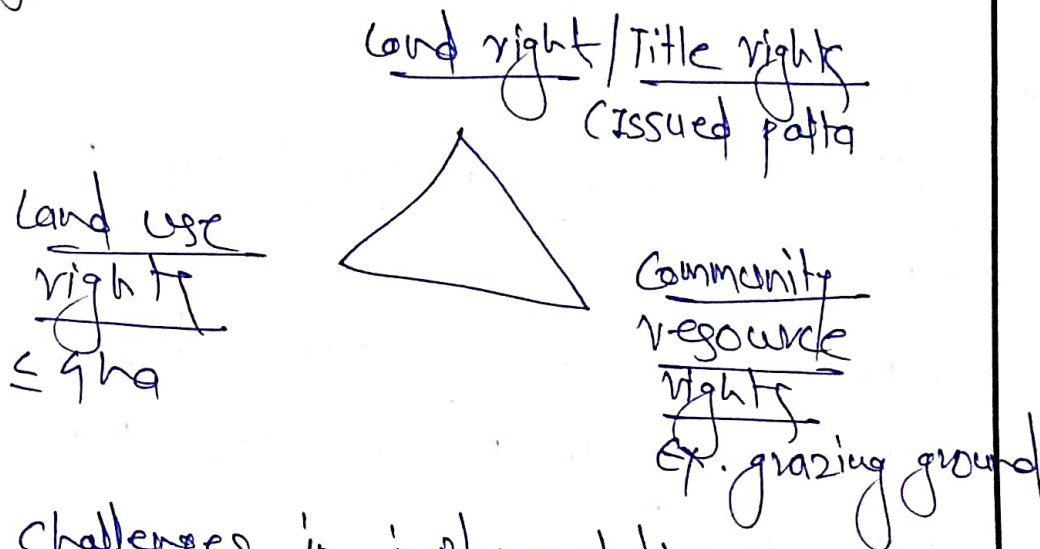
→ Provides affirmative  
action by giving level  
playing field.

Even though these difference comes  
from amid circumstances & history of countries  
But both ensures citizens in heart & mind



5. It is often argued that the implementation of The Forest Rights Act (FRA), 2006 has so far been tardy and ineffectual. Discuss. (150 words) 10
- प्रायः यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि अभी तक वन अधिकार अधिनियम (FRA), 2006 का कार्यान्वयन धीमा और निष्प्रभावी रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

As per 2011 census, 8.8% are considered scheduled tribes in India. To give them rights Forest Rights Act (FRA) provided :-



\* challenges in implementation :-

- low sensitization of bureaucracy towards tribes
- lack of awareness among tribes
- Misuse of PESA act by colluding with few tribal & large MNC's

- Lack of preserve & conserve decade old documents
- Further rigid structure & red tapism leads to exclusion of SI's & OTD's
- Areas of Naxalite & terrorist makes implementation difficult.

To counter these scenarios, we required :-

- sensitization of bureaucracy through training (ARC II)
- Enhance awareness through education
- Flexibility in compliance rule through gram sabha.
- Coordinate approach by considering NGOs & tribal people as well administrat<sup>n</sup>
- Makes easy access to judiciary with affordability.

If it implemented in letter & spirit then we would see gradual assimilati<sup>n</sup> of tribals in nation making.

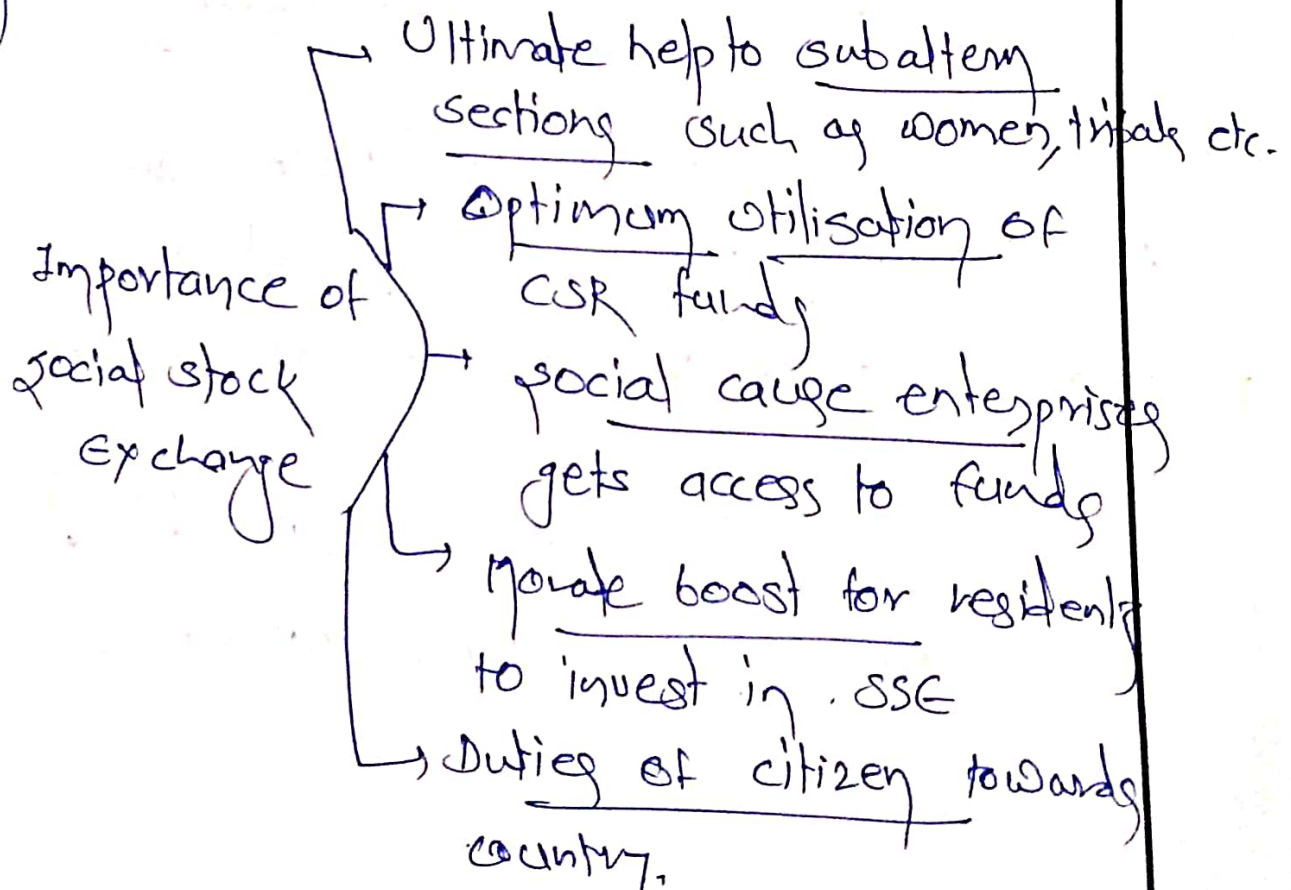


6. Explain the rationale behind the creation of a Social Stock Exchange in India. Do you think this move would boost social impact investing in the country?

(150 words) 10

भारत में सोशल स्टॉक एक्सचेंज के सृजन के पीछे निहित तर्क की व्याख्या कीजिए। क्या आपको लगता है कि इस कदम से देश में सामाजिक प्रभाव वाले निवेश को प्रोत्साहन प्राप्त होगा?

Recently Bombay stock exchange created social stock exchange (SSE) meaning enterprises who work for social cause like women empowerment, upliftment of poor etc. are traded on SSE.



↳ civil societies like NGOs, SHGs  
has an line of benefit.

However, citizens are  
low aware about SSE. To counter  
this — providing share market education  
— Transparency about Board of  
governing meeting.  
— Displaying balance sheet of  
company to public  
— Require 3<sup>rd</sup> party audit.

Therefore role models like  
Azin Premji, Navayon murli etc.  
required to create optimal environment  
for SSE.

Further, <sup>Britain</sup> Norway, ~~Netherlands~~  
has already SSE on their investment  
stock.



7. The National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) has the potential to bring a new revolution in India's health sector in multiple ways. Explain.

राष्ट्रीय डिजिटल स्वास्थ्य मिशन (NDHM) में भारत के स्वास्थ्य क्षेत्र में कई तरह से एक नई क्रांति लाने की क्षमता है। व्याख्या कीजिए। (150 words) 10

Recently government of India launched National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) to provide better service delivery at end.

- Profiling of patient through data in digital mode.
- Provide one to one consultation to patient
- "One Nation one Health Id" created.

\* Advantages :-

- easily available medical facilities at door end.
- Does not required brick & mortar structure.
- Reduce expenditure of patients

on transportation.

- Old aged people & disabled has better convenient option of accessibility.
- Doctor has full information about patients
- Help to better targeting delivery of diagnosis of disease in respective areas

\* Issues :-

- Violation of right to privacy (Art 21)
- Commercialisation of disease happens  
It leads to few insurance companies appropriate rich diseases.
- Digital divide in India
- Not effective against emergency cases
- Rise of cybercrimes, might lead to blackmailing & harassment.  
Ex. HIV, hepatitis.

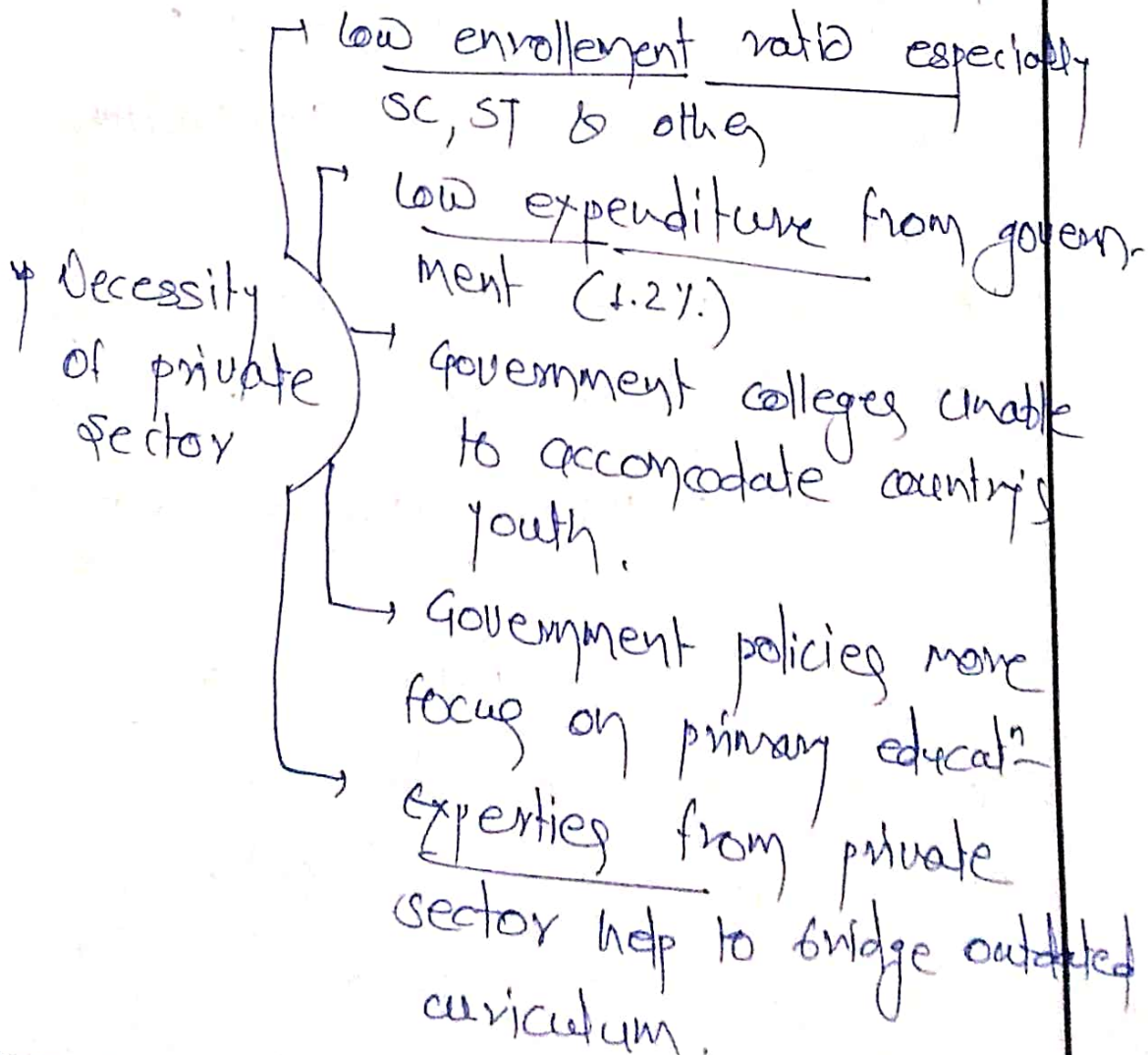
Thus NHDM is a milestone in India if implemented effectively.



8. While participation of private sector in the higher education system of India is a necessity, it creates issues that need careful redressal. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि भारत की उच्चतर शिक्षा प्रणाली में निजी क्षेत्र की भागीदारी एक अनिवार्यता है, लेकिन यह ऐसे मुद्दे उत्पन्न करता है जिनका सावधानीपूर्वक निवारण किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

In India, ~~enrolment~~ recently  
National Education Policy 2020 recommends  
involvement of private sector ~~for~~ <sup>in</sup>  
higher education for universalisation.



- ↳ More capital from private sector  
leads to better R&D.
- ↳ Private has upshand on innovation  
in learning methods.

### \* Challenges :-

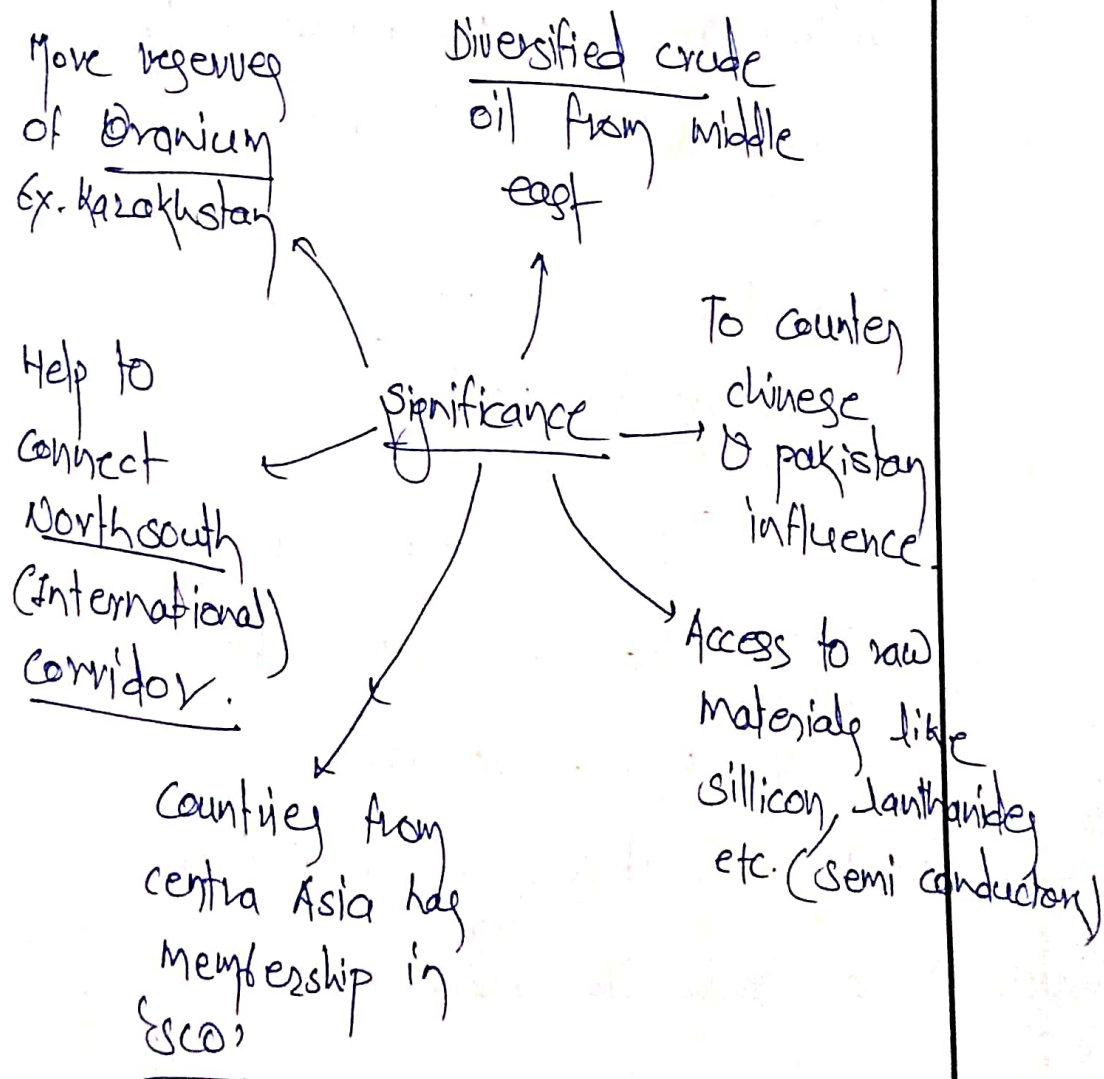
- Profit oriented private :-  
Exclusionary for poor people.
- Private sector neglected rural  
India & concentrated on metropolitan  
cities.
- No say of private on outdated curriculum
- Low grants to private from government
- Does not guarantee quality education
- 

Thus if private sector  
utilised in higher education then  
it can accrue far fetched outcomes  
to Indian education system.

9. Highlighting the significance of Central Asia for India, discuss the challenges in strengthening the Indo-Central Asian relationship. (150 words) 10

भारत के लिए मध्य एशिया के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, भारत-मध्य एशियाई संबंधों को मजबूत करने के समक्ष विद्यमान चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently significant  
growth seen in India-central Asia.  
Due to availability of raw material  
in central Asia & diversification  
of market (India)





\* Challenges :-

- No available of direct route.
- Chinese influence :-  
Ex. Turkmenistan leased mountain to China, BRIs
- Pakistan created deterrence :-  
Ex. India has anti muslim stance.
- Taliban ruled in Afghanistan further created deterrence to connect central Asia.
- Instability of government  
Ex. Kazakhstan protest.

If we counter issue of accessibility then we have wide access to mineral resources which hitherto underutilised in central Asia  
→ more useful for India.

10. Discuss the role that the Indian diaspora can play in the making of "Aatmanirbhar Bharat" (self-reliant India). Also, mention the challenges in this regard.

(150 words) 10

"आत्मनिर्भर भारत" के निर्माण में भारतीय डायस्पोरा द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान चुनौतियों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

### Aatmanirbhar Bharat

has pivotal role to gain self sufficiency in ~~all~~ things like, - export, manufacturing of solar p.v. cells, defence manufacturing etc.

Role of Indian diaspora in Aatmanirbhar Bharat

- Brings dollar to ease exchanges of imported goods (raw material)  
Ex. India's largest recipient in remittance.
- Diaspora has innovative skills which used in 'A.S'
- Bring large investment to make self reliant India.
- Exported goods has consumers market in other countries.

↳ Help to ensure relation with  
recipient countries  
Ex. diaspora diplomacy by current  
govt.

### \* Challenges :-

- ↳ ~~labour~~ (diaspora)-based on labour than  
skill set.
- ↳ Considers India as volatile market.
- ↳ Facilitates brain drain & shows negative  
attitude towards India.
- ↳ Low economic contribution :-  
Investment only ~~is~~ 0.5 to 1.5 %  
in Indian market.
- ↳ India's domestic policies has international  
repercussion  
Ex. Citizen Amendment Act.

If we use optimisally of  
Indian diaspora then it enhances trade  
part with certain countries.



11. A critical appraisal of the outcomes of the 74th Constitutional Amendment Act underlines the need for second-generation reforms to strengthen decentralisation of urban local governance in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

74वें संविधान संशोधन अधिनियम के परिणामों का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन भारत में शहरी स्थानीय शासन के विकेंद्रीकरण को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु दूसरी-पीढ़ी के सुधारों की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

74th Decentralisation process  
started in 1992 & 1993 to ensure  
participation of citizens in adminis-  
tration through 73rd & 74th amendment  
by inserting part IX A & part IX B.

\* Outcomes of 74th constitutional amendment :-

- Increased participation of people.
- Some urban local bodies generated own revenue efficiently.  
Ex. Mumbai, Pune, Bangalore etc.
- Devolve the power through 12th schedule through 243A  
Ex. Irrigation, water, drainage, land etc.

- Providing reservation to women & backward caste makes it participation who never tested power.
- Providing bureaucratic machinery for assisting & implementation of programmes.  
Ex. CEO of ZP, collector etc.
- Providing funds through State Finance Commission & Union Finance Commission.
- Gives duty to collect & levy taxes & fees.  
Ex. Land tax.
- \* Requirement of 2nd generation reforms:-
  - Unable to generate own revenue sources. Hence devolving more subject from 12th schedule.
  - Providing functionaries which subordinated to ULB's.

- Require to limit interference of state
- Giving tied funds on the basis of achievement should be separate.
- formation of parallel governance through executives need to be prevent
- Women empowerment still not in letter & spirit. Ex. Sarpanch pati.  
Therefore need to give tri-monthly training to female pradhan

Thus like Brazil, Argentina brought a fantastic results on ground by giving more power to urban local bodies. These needs to happen in India.



12. It is argued that unchecked and rampant exercise of the power to insert laws in the Ninth Schedule results in undermining of Constitutional supremacy and creation of Parliamentary hegemony. Do you agree? Justify your stand with logical arguments. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि नौवीं अनुसूची में विधियों को सम्मिलित करने की शक्ति के अनियंत्रित और व्यापक स्तर पर प्रयोग से संवैधानिक सर्वोच्चता में कमी और संसदीय आधिपत्य का सृजन होता है। क्या आप सहमत हैं? उचित तर्कों के साथ अपने मत की पुष्टि कीजिए।

1st amendment Act, 1951

inserted a 9th schedule to provide  
blanket immunity to laws from  
judicial review.

It enhance the parliament-  
ary supremacy by undermining  
constitutional ethos and thus lead  
to parliamentary hegemony in following  
ways :-

- Used to implement DPSP by under-  
mining fundamental rights.
- indirect accountability reduced  
as it prevent judicial intervention.

→ Against the separation of power  
(Article 50)

→ Rampant misuse of 9th schedule  
to avoid judicial scrutiny.

Ex. Reservation Act of Tamil Nadu,  
emergency provision like inserted  
prime minister's candidate.

→ Enhances ~~not~~ dictatorship of ~~an~~  
executive through legislature.

Ex. Ordinance issuance.

→ Rule of law breached.

→ Prevent judicial review guaranteed  
through Article 13, 32 & 226.

However due to activism  
of judiciary it prevents parliam-  
entary hegemony through :-

① Kesavananda Bharati case :

It limits the law making process by upholding basic structure (Federalism, rule of law, secularism etc)

② I.R. Coelho case :

Supreme court held that judicial review is part of basic structure of constitution. And 1<sup>st</sup> schedule has not right to confer blanket immunity from judicial scrutiny. It leads to from 24<sup>th</sup> April 1973 laws open for judicial scrutiny.

Therefore it ensures check & balance through accountability mechanism ultimately towards public at large.



13. Asymmetry is an important characteristic of federalism in India, which has helped in the accommodation of diverse demands inherent in our democracy. Discuss.  
(250 words) 15

असममिति भारत में संघवाद की एक महत्वपूर्ण विशेषता है, जिसने हमारे लोकतंत्र में निहित विविध मांगों के समायोजन में सहायता प्रदान की है। चर्चा कीजिए।

### Asymmetric federalism

meaning giving preference or priority to one state over other states.

Ex. 5th and 6th schedule of constitution.

### \* Importance of asymmetric federalism

- Development as per need of state government based on circumstances
- Helps to accommodate diversity of various region
- To prevent secessionist tendency from few states.  
Ex. Nagaland.

→ promote equal justice by giving handholding approach to backward states.

¶ How it accommodates diverse demands of

→ 5th schedule :-

Giving the autonomy over their resources like mining rights, customary laws etc.

→ 6th schedule :-

Giving more autonomy to certain district councils from Assam, Manipur, Naghalaya, Mizoram etc.

→ Article 371(1) :- Maharashtra & Gujarat for development of Marathwada, Kutch & Vidarbha areas.

→ Article 371(K) :- for development of Karnataka-Hyderabad region.

- 457 - compensation on the basis of previous tax collection.  
Ex. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Gujarat has priority.
- Representation in Rajyasabha based on the population. Giving more preference to big states.  
Ex. Disparity of seats between UP & Sikkim.

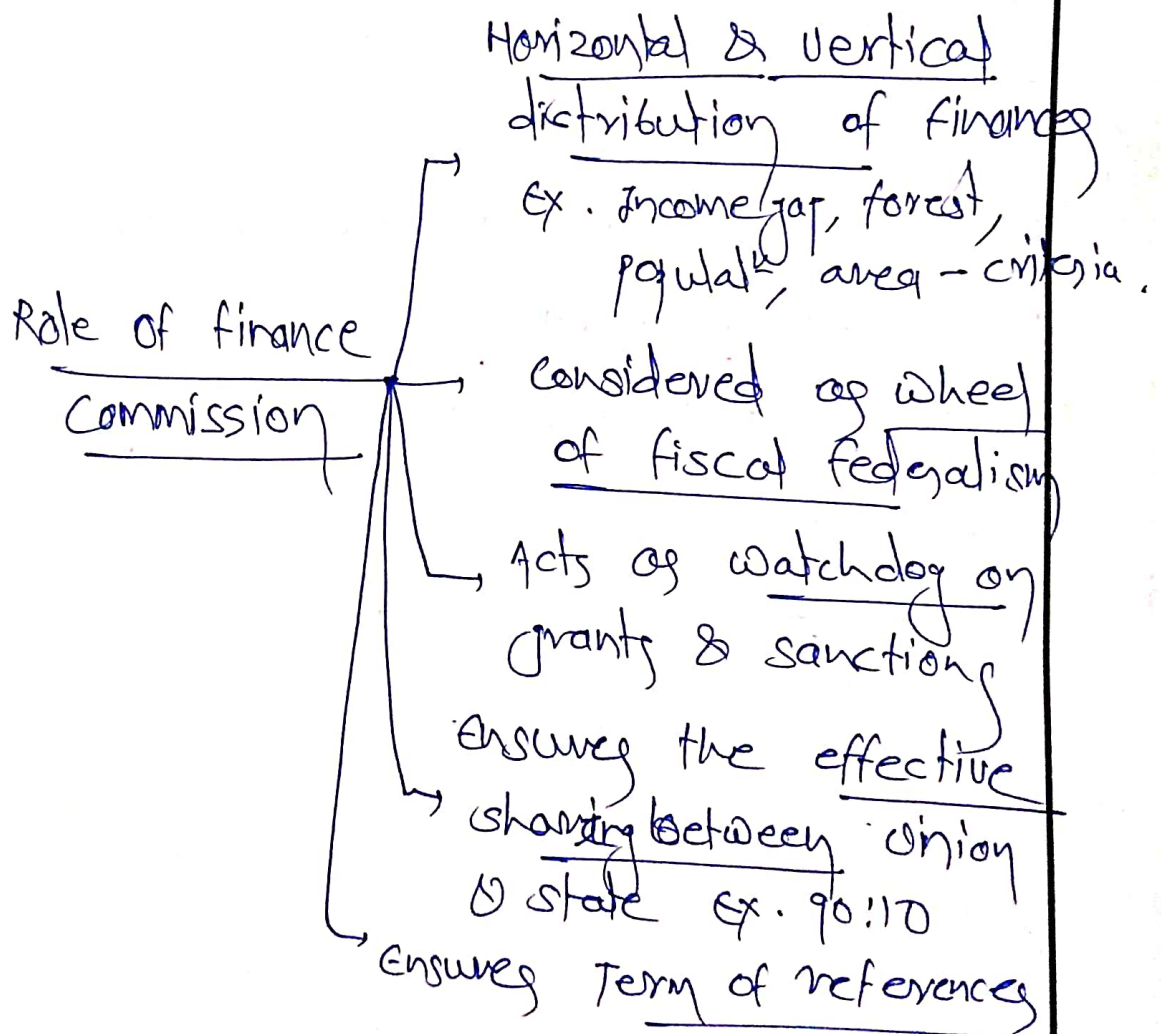
These provisions help to counter ill development, backwardness of state, to reduce regional disparities etc.



14. In India, the Finance Commissions are established pursuant to the constitutional mandate. In this context, do you think the State Finance Commissions have been effective in promoting fiscal federalism? Substantiate with arguments. (250 words) 15

भारत में वित्त आयोगों की स्थापना संवैधानिक अधिदेश के अनुसार की जाती है। इस संदर्भ में, क्या आपको लगता है कि राज्य वित्त आयोग राजकोपीय संघवाद को बढ़ावा देने में प्रभावी रहे हैं? तर्कों के साथ पुष्टि कीजिए।

Finance Commission is  
a constitutional body under arti-  
cle 280.



to various states.  
 ↳ Further advisory body of  
 recommendations are not  
 binding.

Recently finance commission  
 (Art 280) makes compulsory to  
 form state finance commission  
 to devolve grants after 2024.

① Importance of state finance commission  
 to devolve grants :-

- ↳ largely dependence of grampanchayat  
 on grants of SFC's
- ↳ provides additional funds to make  
 easy allocation to certain programmes.
- ↳ ensure effective implementation  
 of schemes & programmes.
- ↳ Helps to ensure coordinate response  
 from various departments

- Detailed analysis of regional variation and giving them grants as per requirement.
- Act as watchdog, regarding use of grants, funds in ground level.
- Ensure devaluing grants from central finance commission to urban local bodies (well distribution)

However delayed allocation, formation of SFC as well advisory nature makes them inefficient on ground.

They need of the timely grant as well their formation to make them effective



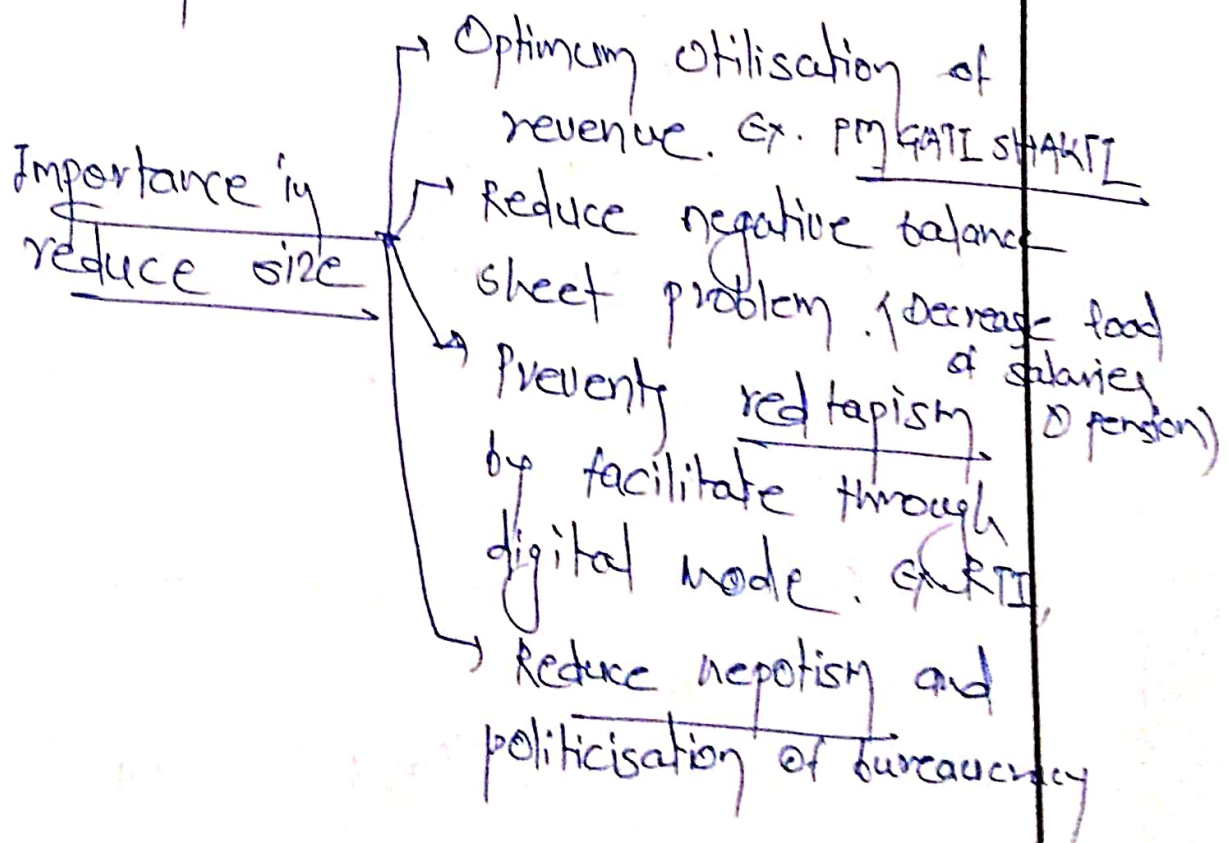
15. Reduction in the overall size of the bureaucracy has been seen as the underlying idea behind civil services reforms. Is it a good idea to reduce the size of the Indian bureaucracy? Examine in light of the experience of India.

(250 words) 15

नौकरशाही के समय आकार में कमी को मितिवि सेवाओं में सुधार के पीछे अंतर्निहित विचार के रूप में देखा गया है। क्या भारतीय नौकरशाही के आकार को कम करना एक उपयुक्त विचार है? भारत के अनुभव के आलोक में परीक्षण कीजिए।

Recent government has promoted a slogan "Maximum governance, minimum government".

These shows that government further wants to reduce size of bureaucracy.



- ↳ Helps to prevent rigidity in regulations and leads to maximum efficiency.
- ↳ provide flexibility
- ↳ Ensures checks & balances.  
Ex. estram portal.

But it has consequences  
negative as follows :-

- ↳ Reduction in employment.  
Ex. CPII - Employment reduce from  
24% to 16%.
- ↳ Cybersecurity related more  
Ex: As per report India witnessed  
rise in cyber crimes.
- Digital divide :-  
Accentuated disparities between  
rich & poor.  
Ex. Esttram portal has not gained

attention, as government requires.

→ Digital errors:

- Biometric authentication not recognise thumbprints leads to exclusion from beneficiary list. (Copyright holders)  
Ex. PDS-digitisation, eOruvarak platform.

→ Machine gained dis overpower & big discriminatory power leads to arise question related to ethics

Therefore it needs to be balance between bureaucracy and technocracy according to need of hours and further required grievance redressal systems.



16. There is a need to ensure better ethical standards, accountability and management of temples in India. Discuss in the context of issues associated with state intervention in management of temples. (250 words) 15

भारत में मंदिरों के बेहतर नैतिक मानकों, जवाबदेही और प्रबंधन को सुनिश्चित करने की आवश्यकता है। मंदिरों के प्रबंधन में राज्य के हस्तक्षेप से संबंधित मुद्दों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme court in  
Shebait rights ~~gives~~ stated that  
religious affairs of temple has given  
to inheritory. But financial manage-  
ment rights gives to state.

→ Under Article 25 :-

It distinguishes religious-matter  
(Ex. faith) & other religious matter  
(Ex. management of funds)  
(Shiner matt case)

→ Need :-

→ Corruptibility of Mahants or priest  
→ Temples of India getting large  
donation from devotees.

Ex. Tirupati temple - 1000 Cr/yr

- Helps to upholding value of religion by providing transparency.  
Ex. Conscience helps to use money appropriately.
  - Balance sheets turning into dark sheet as ~~to~~ source of funds unknown
  - Conflict of interest between trustees of temple & government
  - If we use for welfare of citizen they gets access to large order utilised funds.
  - Use of funds for radicalisation
- \* Issues :-

- Violation of Article 28 regarding management of endowment and trust.
- State intervention creates a threat to secular fabric of country.

- Enhances politicisation of religion as it impacts principle of principled distance
- Arises of question, regarding how state has power to intervene in theological & ecclesiastical
- Religious worship Act stated that right of inheritance to further generation.
- Threat to minorities as imposition of majoritarianism

To counter these require

- 3rd party audit, for scrutiny.
- Empowerment of people regarding fund utilization.
- Promote transparency through providing decisions of temple on public portal.



17. What do you understand by feminisation of old age? Highlight the issues associated with it in the Indian context. Also, mention the measures taken by the government in this regard. (250 words) 15

वृद्धावस्था के नारीकरण से आप क्या समझते हैं? भारतीय संदर्भ में इससे जुड़े मुद्दों पर प्रकाश डालिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Feminisation of old age meaning the more numbers of women getting old compared to male counterpart.

→ As per NFHS-5 8 out of 49.5% of female population, around 15-20% are getting old.

\* Issues of feminisation:-

- ↳ Health facilities are not gender sensitive & has more priority to male.
- ↳ Lack of revenue resources
- ↳ Has deep mental pressure & depression in old age feminisation.

- Due to nuclearisation, 'old age ladies' are neglected.
- Deep social stigma related to old age. Thus they not integrated in society.
- Technological divide :- as old ladies has no access to internet, mobile phones.
- Low availability of old age care centres
- \* Measures of government :-
  - 1) Vay Vandana Yojana :-  
If male counterpart died then pension gets to female counterpart.
  - 2) Sanjay Gandhi Niradhar Yojana of Maharashtra government :-  
To widows, old ladies, physical handicaps.  
- ₹1000/month

- 3) KIRAN portal :- To counter problem of mental issues by providing free counselling.
- 4) Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana :- Free treatment upto ₹ 5 l irrespective of family size.
- 5) Indira Gandhi National Pension Yojana :- for above 60 yrs age.
- 6) National Social Assistance Programme

Thus one size fits approach led to neglect feminisation of old age. Therefore required comprehensive policies to better targeting.



18. Given its impact on both individual resilience and the resilience of the economy, is there a case for strong universal social protection in India? Discuss. (250 words) 15

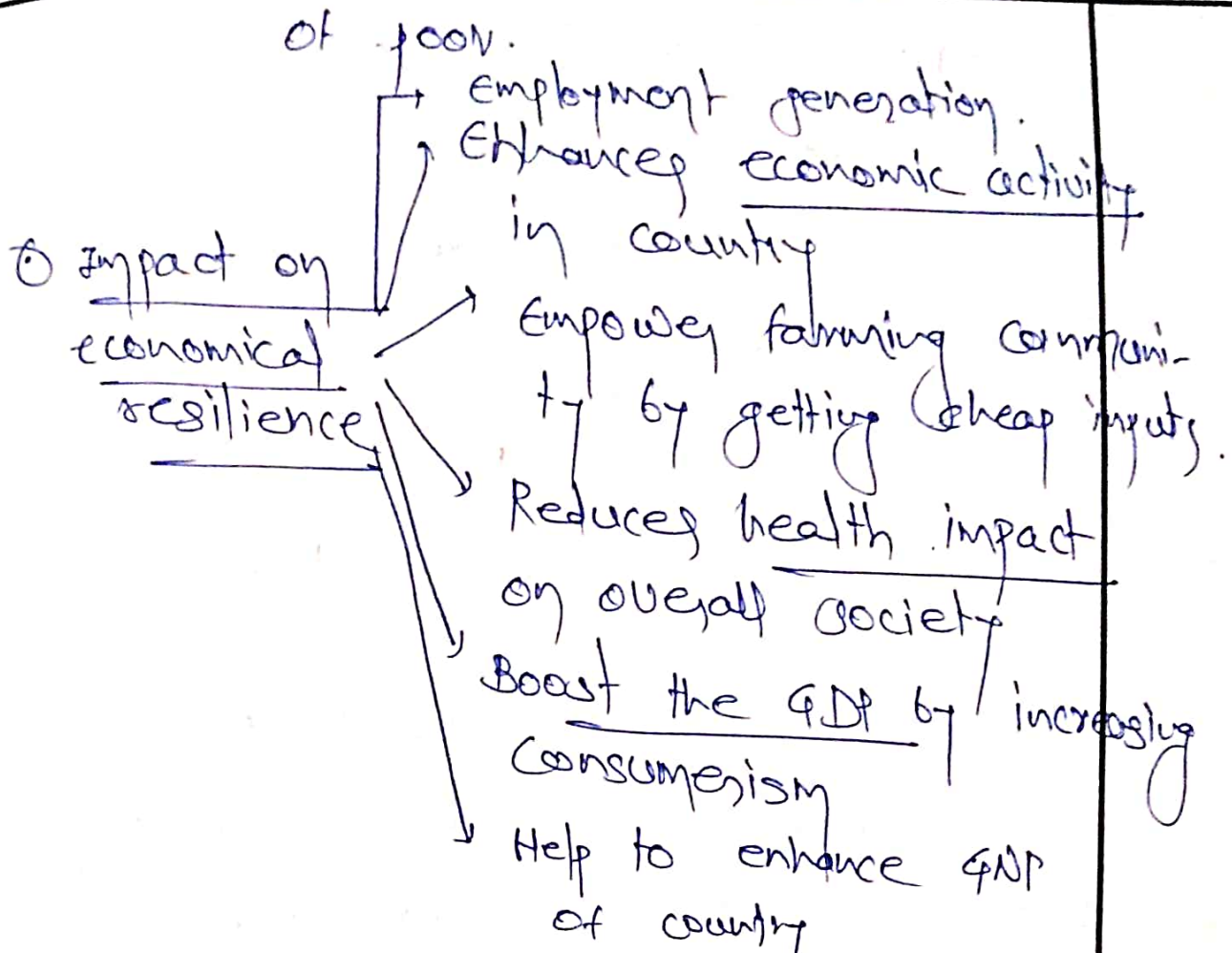
व्यक्तिगत लचीलेपन और अर्थव्यवस्था की प्रत्यास्थता दोनों पर इसके प्रभाव को देखते हुए, क्या भारत में सुदृढ़ सार्वभौमिक सामाजिक सुरक्षा की स्थिति विद्यमान है? विवेचना कीजिए।

Universal social protection  
in India has tied funds with  
sectors such as agriculture (PM KISAN)  
and other. But it required -

- Unconditional funds
- Untied
- Oneside direct transfer

① Impact on Individual Resilience

- Help to overcome poverty trap.
- Enhance to bridge the gap between calamities  
ex. COVID-19 lockdown
- Helps to purchase daily necessities
- Enhance saving rate



However universal social protection leads a negative impact on societies. As follows.

- Increase in leisurness of individual.
- Still amount of social protection is very low.
- It cannot help to overcome health benefit & calamities

- employment loss
- Increase in inflation.
- Diversion of tax payers money to freebies.
- Freebies considered as more loss of government treasury.

Thus required increase in allocation to universal social protection by tied them with certain social sectors like - Health, education, nutrition which further strengthens human capital of country.



19. There have been arguments that with the old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges, issue-based coalitions are gaining traction and have become the arenas of functional cooperation. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि पुरानी वैश्विक बहुपक्षीय व्यवस्था बढ़ती चुनौतियों का प्रबंधन करने में विफल रही है, जबकि मुद्दे-आधारित गठबंधन लोकप्रियता प्राप्त कर रहे हैं और कार्यात्मक सहयोग के क्षेत्र बन गए हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, United nation failed to tackle ~~&~~ crisis situation like Russia - Ukraine which can ultimately lead to food insecurity and ~~has~~ disrupts supply of crude oil - energy materials.

therefore it has matter of debate concerned to old global multilateral order failing to manage rising challenges like -

- Inadequacy of WHO to counter COVID-19 pandemic
- provision of vaccines & equitable distributions are not getting traction.

- IMF's Washington consensus failed to counter the global recession of 2008.
- questionable UN role in Afghanistan and Arab Spring.
- World Bank failed to protect interest of least developed & developing world.  
Ex. TRIPS failed to protect interest of developing world.
- 'UNHRC' failed to protect rights of Rohingya atrocities and atrocities on Uyghur muslim.

★ Issue based coalition gaining traction :-

- Development of minilateralism :-  
Ex India - France - Israel, Aukus group.
- Based on like minded interest.  
Ex Quad related to open & secure

Indo pacific

→ promotion of best self interest.

Ex BRICS.

→ ease to deal with few countries on same page

→ Coordinated approach of eastern countries to for reforming in IMF & world bank.

Ex. Asian Development Bank & Contingent Reserve Arrangement.

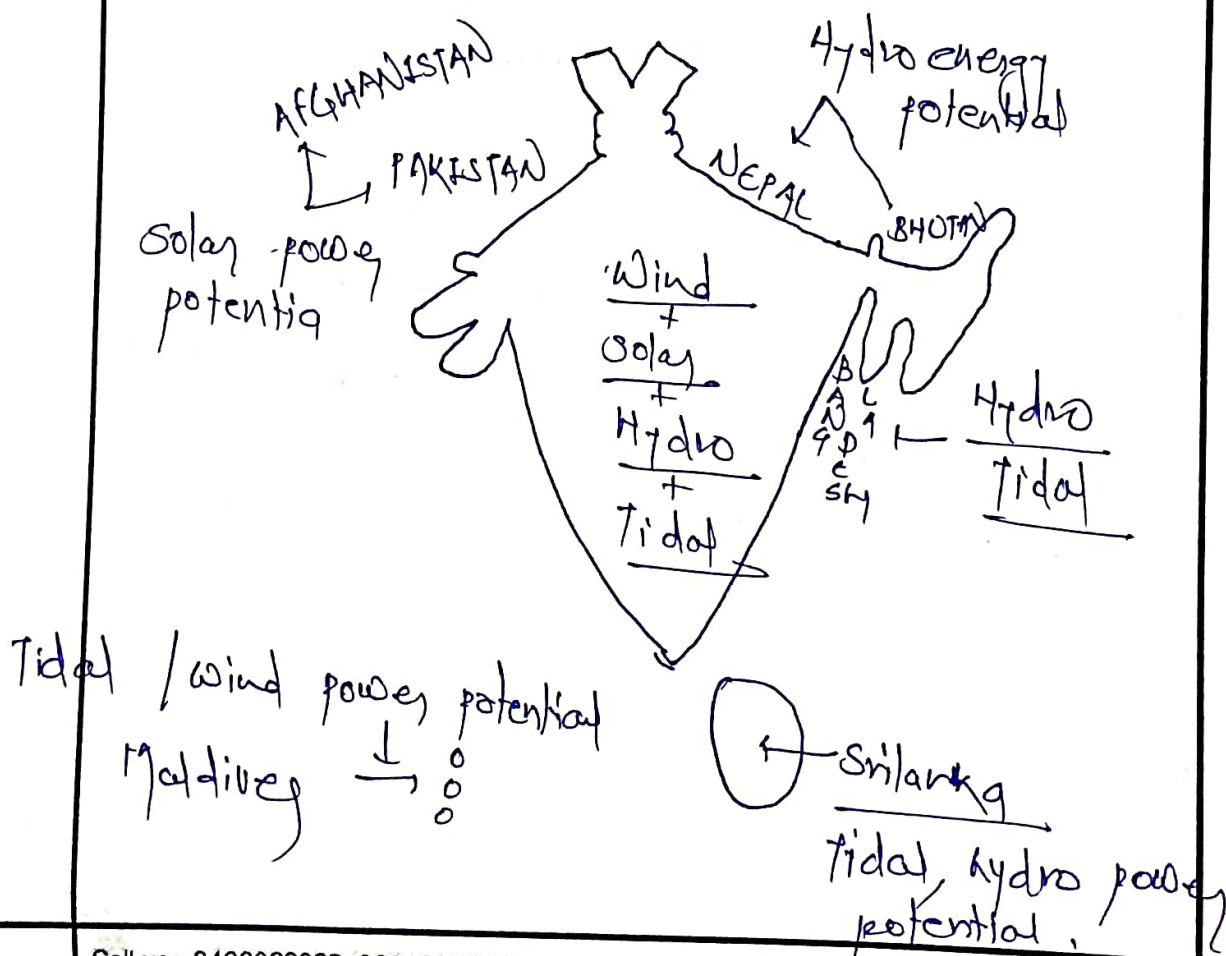
Thus rise of multilateral has against the principle of 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' & 'Ata Vishwachi majhe ghar'. It lacks universalisation approach.



20. India intends to achieve a balanced and optimal development of energy infrastructure in the South-Asian region through mutual understanding and cooperation. In light of this statement, discuss the need as well as existing gaps in South Asia's energy cooperation. (250 words) 15

भारत पारस्परिक समझ और सहयोग के माध्यम से दक्षिण-एशियाई क्षेत्र में ऊर्जा के बुनियादी ढांचे में एक संतुलन और उसका इष्टतम विकास सुनिश्चित करना चाहता है। इस कथन के आलोक में, दक्षिण एशिया में ऊर्जा सहयोग की आवश्यकता और इस संदर्भ में विद्यमान कमियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Dysfunctional of SAARC  
and lagging of dialogue in BIMSTEC  
leads to inefficient utilisation of  
energy cooperation.



- Need
- Countries are not self sufficient in energy - South Asia
  - Dependent on imported coal - all countries
  - By integrating grid network helps to cheap availability of power locally
  - Helps to minimise ABT losses of energy
  - Population of South Asia - growing at faster pace, so required and demand more energy.
  - Help to reduce logistical cost
    - overdependence on other countries
    - Ex. CHINA, Australia etc.

\* Issues :-

→ Dysfunctional of SAARC

→ Hesistance to meet on common ground

- due to lack of faith
- Difficulty enhance by topographical undulating terrain
  - lack of mineral resources
  - lack of technological development to connect grid.
  - Border issues created deadlock in energy cooperation
  - suspicion against each other.

Thus need of the hour  
creating grid in south asia as  
per potential of countries.  
Thus it will enhance effectiveness  
in energy cooperation.