

GENERAL STUDIES

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			28th Aug 2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained		
1	10	04	1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet	
2	10	04	2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory	
3	10	05	3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it.	
4	10	05	4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.	
5	10	05	5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.	
6	10	05		
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8	10	05		
9	10	05	Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy?	
10	10	05	Mentor's Remarks:	
11	15	06	
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19	15	06	Start Time: 3:00	End Time: 6:00
20	15	05	Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		111	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination: English



1. Basic structure doctrine may be derived from the abstract. But that scarcely means it doesn't exist within the Constitution. Discuss.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Basic structure doctrine was put forward in the Keshavnanda Bharti Case in 1973.

It was called as the soul and spirit of constitution.

Derived from abstract! —

(a) Not mentioned in any provisions of constitution

(b) It is the judicial abstract, eg. only 1 different judgement (6:7)

(c) Not discussed in constituent assembly

(d) It blurs the concept of flexible constitution, separation of power (role of legislative).

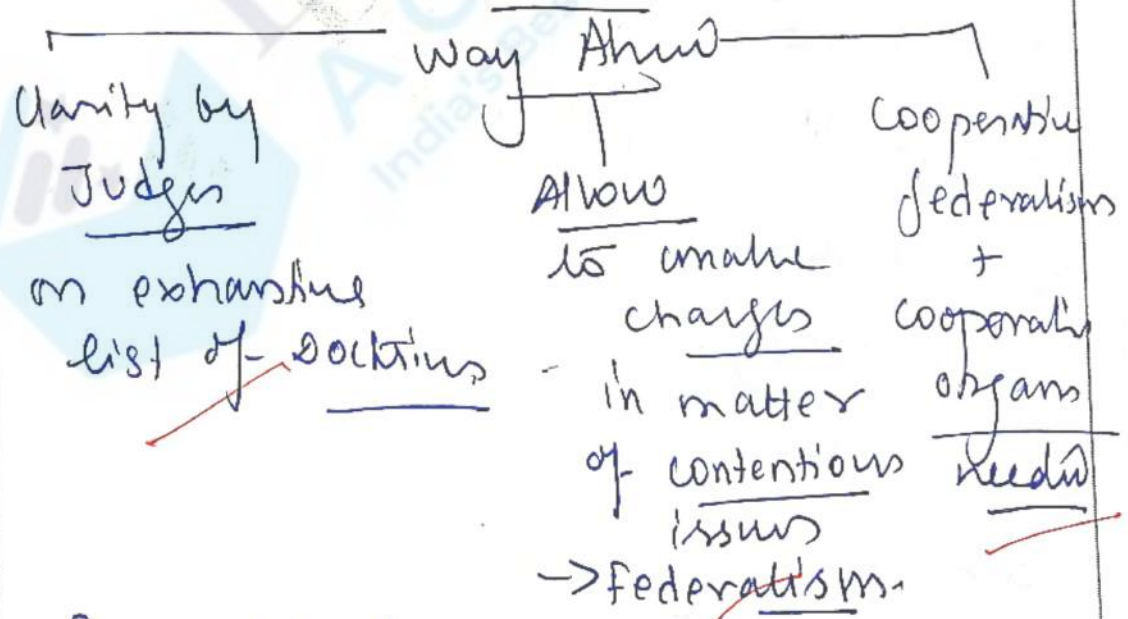
— You should discuss how it was present even before KB Judgment

eg: — Article 13 Judicial Review.

— Separation of power (Art. 50)

— Writ Jurisdiction (Art. 32, 226)

- But it exists in the Constitution,
- (a) The basic features are present in spirit Eg. Secularism added by 42nd CAA (SR Bommai case - it was called part of basic structure).
 - (b) It allows parliament to legislate. Eg. 24th CAA, but not arbitrarily A-13.
 - (c) It keeps checks and control for Fundamental Rights.



Basic Structure is an innovation, first noticed in Germany, now a success in India



2. The 'Right to be Forgotten' is an integral part of individual autonomy and forms a basic pillar of the right to privacy. Comment.
(Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

With the passing of US
Puttaswamy case, Right to Privacy
became fundamental Right (Art 21).

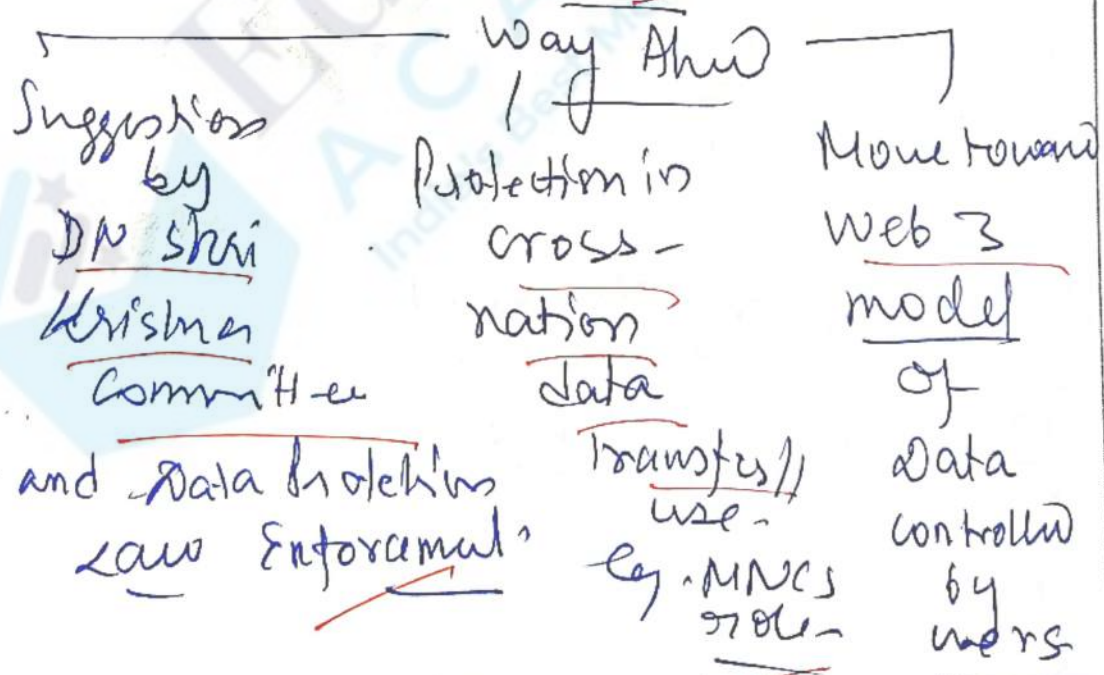
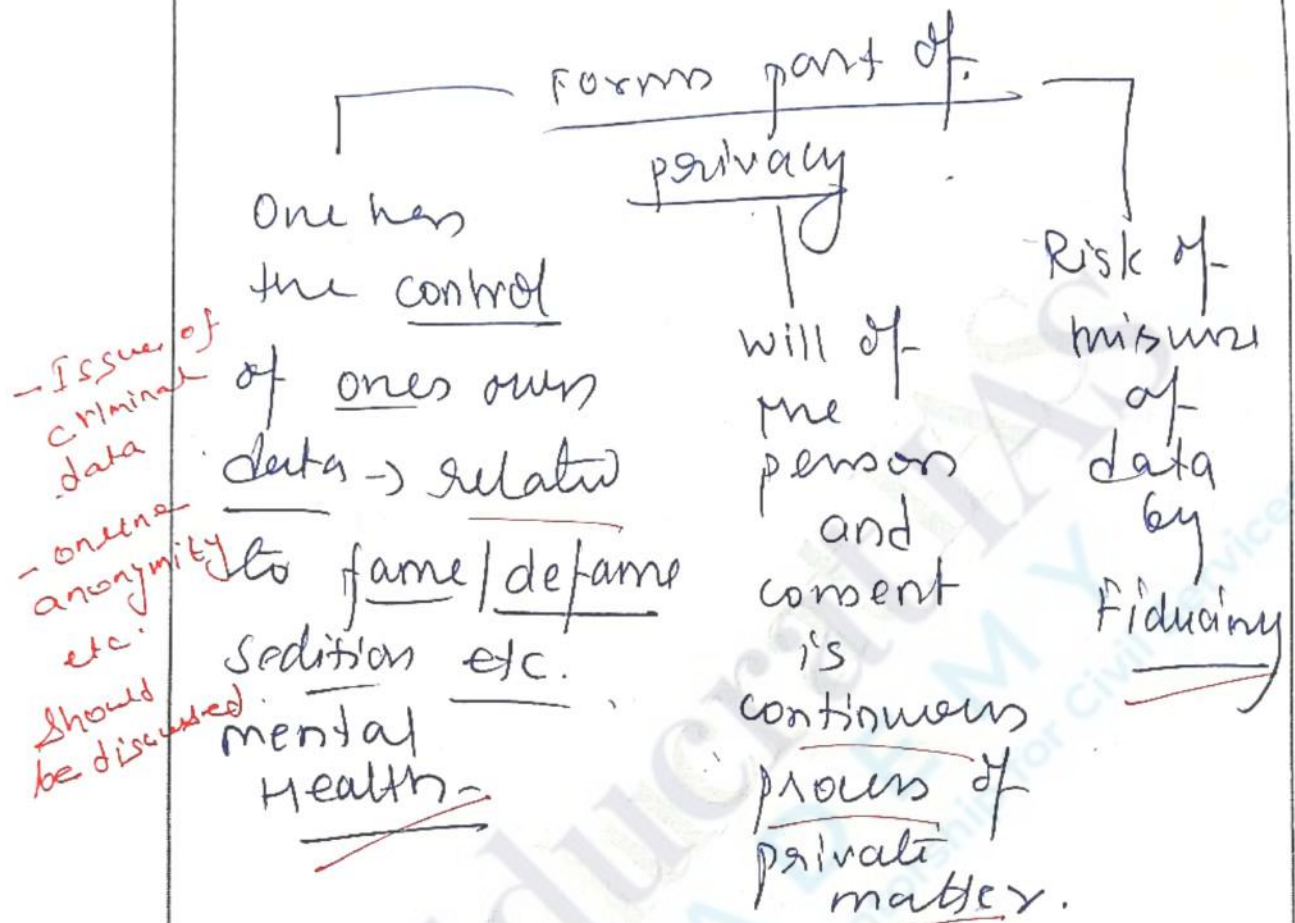
'Right to be forgotten' became
integral in course of time.

As integral part of individual autonomy

1) With rise of information on
digital platforms → one is available
online identity

2) Data principal's right to delete
and remove / change data is
of autonomous.

3) Data generation can be source of
one's IPR Eg. non-fungible tokens.



Data is new oil, to be forgotten in time of social media is important.

3. Analyze the significance of the office of the speaker in improving the legislative quality of the Parliament. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Speaker is the chairperson of the Legislature and a constitutional post (Article 67). Recently, there has been demand by opposition to allow fair play in Parliament.

Good introduction

Legislative Quality of Parliament dwindled

① Disruptions in the house discussions.
↳ in 16th LS 30% ten time.

② Absenteeism
↳ in 16th LS only 4% made 100% attendance.

③ Delay in taking the motion.
↳ manipulation issue (Rule 163 vs. 267).

In meeting above, the significance of office of speaker!

↳ fair chance of speech to all

party members.

b) Taking up motions and allow
matters of national importance

↳ thus, hold executive responsible.

↳ Manipur issue.

c). Passing of bills with due discussion

↳ deliberation and democracy
uphold within the House

d). Consensus across party lines

↳ avoid walkouts by opposition

↳ voice of representatives upheld.

e) Suggest the government on extending
the session days.

Conclusion
is missing
in the
answer.

As held by
NCWC (2007)

LS should be 120 days
RS for 100 days.

Democratic spirit should uphold.

Way Ahead

Political
Bias

be removed

with speaker

as non-partisan.

use of
speaker
post

for quality
debates.

4. Ordinance making by the executive is violative of the Principle of Separation of Power. Do you agree that the constitutional and Judicial safeguards have been successful in preventing the misuse of such powers? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Principle of separation of power is the basic structure and mentioned in Article 50 of UPSP. It refers to different organs of government to function ⁱⁿ their own territory.

<u>Executive</u> ↓ Implement laws, rules etc.	<u>Legislative</u> ↓ Make laws	<u>Judiciary</u> ↓ Adjudicate
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Ordinance making powers is conferred on the president under Article 123, on Governor (A.213)

When both or either assembly not in session, ordinance by President can be passed in emergency and same to be passed in assembly once summoned.

You can write these things in points.



violation of principle

Checks and Balance
cannot be upheld.

In deliberation, discussions.

Eg. Selhi Service Bill.

Executive path of government to

legislative laws.

Eg. By-pass the votes in assembly

Provision of

Re-passing the

ordinance is

mockery of constitution (SC on Bihar's case)

17 times re-promulgated

Cooper case

DC Wadhwa case.

Constitutional and Judicial mechanisms have helped in some ways.

1) Provision on passing the same one assembly convened with reasons

2) Emergent reasons allowed.

3) Judicial Intervention in Bihar's case

4) Checks and Balance by Judiciary → Review (A-32, A-226).

The power of organs should be used according to its function.



5. What do you understand by the principle of subsidiarity? Explain how the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act strives to achieve this principle. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Principle of subsidiarity refers to allow the decentralisation of power - if the district can attain a function, state should not do it, same if state can, centre shouldn't.

Better definition can be used.

73rd Constitutional Amendment came in 1992 with Panchayati as third tier of governance.

Achieved this principle: —

1) Devolution of power - Schedule XI. → Kerala has devolved all the powers.

2) Active role of three tier structure 'village, block, district' - in planning & implementing e.g. MGNREGA.

3) Active role of social audit.

4.) Gramroot data collection and inclusion of beneficiaries, taxing.

Has not fully achieved this:

1.) Devolution is voluntary → Bihar has less than 5 functions.

2.) Shortage of fund, function, functionaries (Mani Shankar Iyer Committee) -

3.) States themselves are glorious municipalities → political issues.

4.) Lack of efficiency by features like corruption (2nd ARC calls devolution of corruption), Sarpanch Pati.

Five Points

More Inclusion in Planning. Eg. Gram Sabha in Sch. V States.	Way Ahead Firing of functionaries ↳ E-governance ↳ CPGRAMS	Allow Panchayat members in Assemblies
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→ Active Role of Finance Commission / State E. Commission

Panchayats are the models of Gandhi's Sanvodaya model of decentral governance

6. What is the difference between e-governance and m-governance? Analyze the benefits of m-governance over e-governance in the Indian context. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

e-governance refers to use of Electronic tools like internet, computers, mobile. m-governance is the use of mobile in government delivery of services.

Differences

<u>E-governance</u>	<u>M-governance</u>
→ <u>Wider</u> <u>concept</u>	→ <u>subset</u> of <u>E-governance</u> .
→ <u>Internet</u> is <u>essentially</u> <u>needed</u>	→ <u>internet</u> can be <u>used</u> or <u>not</u> . <u>Eg. use</u> <u>tokens</u> via <u>Mobile</u> <u>SMS</u> .
→ <u>Allow</u> the <u>whole</u> <u>streaming</u> of <u>data</u> and <u>function</u> by <u>executions</u> . <u>Eg. e-gov.</u> in <u>Criminal</u> <u>Postal</u> .	→ <u>User-centric</u> <u>approach</u> . <u>Eg. MyGov</u> . <u>In</u> .
→ It forms the <u>framework</u> . <u>Eg. open</u> <u>Source</u>	→ It is <u>specific</u> . → <u>COWIN</u> <u>App</u> .

Benefits in Indian Context:

M-governance

→ wider reach to people. Eg. Concept of E Surve ERUPI etc

→ easily data connection, Survey questionnaire etc.

→ use of tablets in next census

→ Utility basis.

Eg. E6 Telelaw App.

other benefits

use of advance features in

ease of doing business

At least risk privacy, cyber threat should be addressed!

E-governance

→ cost effective

Eg. GEM Portal

→ use of technology and data enabled

policy making.

Eg. E-Shram Portal

→ use of innovation.

and wider

reach. Eg. Tele medicine.

Good answer.

7. A healthy democracy rests on the twin pillars of a functioning civil society and a responsive government. Justify the statement in the context of India with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Civil society organisations are non-government bodies functioning in public service. The tandem of CSO and responsive government pillars of democracy.

Functioning Civil Society	Responsive Government
<p>1) Bridge the gap of information, to people. Eg. Pratham (NGO) data on education.</p> <p>2) Keeps the govt. on toe - answerable, ↳ MKSS led to RTI Act</p> <p>3) Help the most vulnerable in democracy to empower. Eg. SEWA</p> <p>4) Model by Ela Bhatt.</p>	<p>1) Takes in the feedback. Eg. My Gov. In</p> <p>2) Self-Certified complaints. ↳</p> <p>↳ Eg. Gram Sadak Yojna App.</p> <p>3) Give information</p> <p>↳ 4) Response under Right to Information Act.</p>

Good analogy.

other aspects

① Functioning civil society and government together give voice to voiceless.
Eg. migrants crisis was dealt by CSOs during COVID.

②. People's trust and building confidence social campaigns like TB etc.

③ Pressure on govt by CSO.
↓
Anna Hazare Movements.

Mischievous activities of some Intl. NGOs

(Amnesty, Greenpeace)

FCRA rules

Issues

Non-Associational nature of CSOs / NGO

Eg. Religious organisations spread bias

Concentration of power

↳ Executive Raj
↳ Limited responsive Govt.

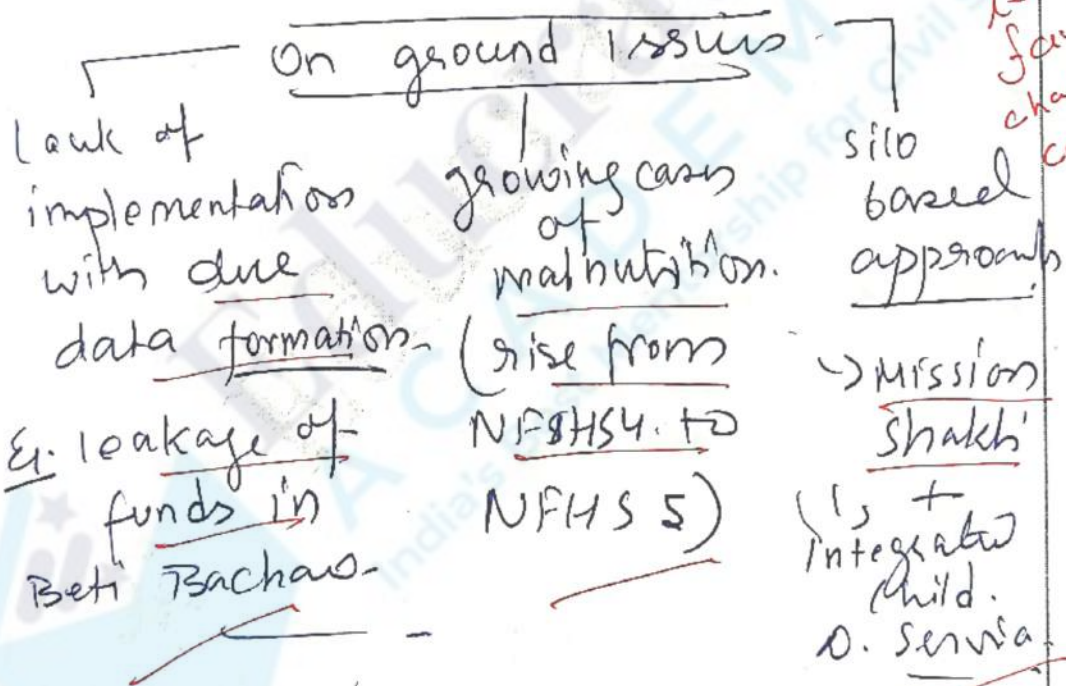
awareness issue of people

To make democracy vibrant, it is the people who should be aware first - Eg.

Kollam became 1st Constitutionally literate.

8. How far do you think that the reclassification of the schemes under a new triad- Mission Vatsalya, Mission Shakti, and Poshan 2.0 would lead to a better implementation on the ground? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

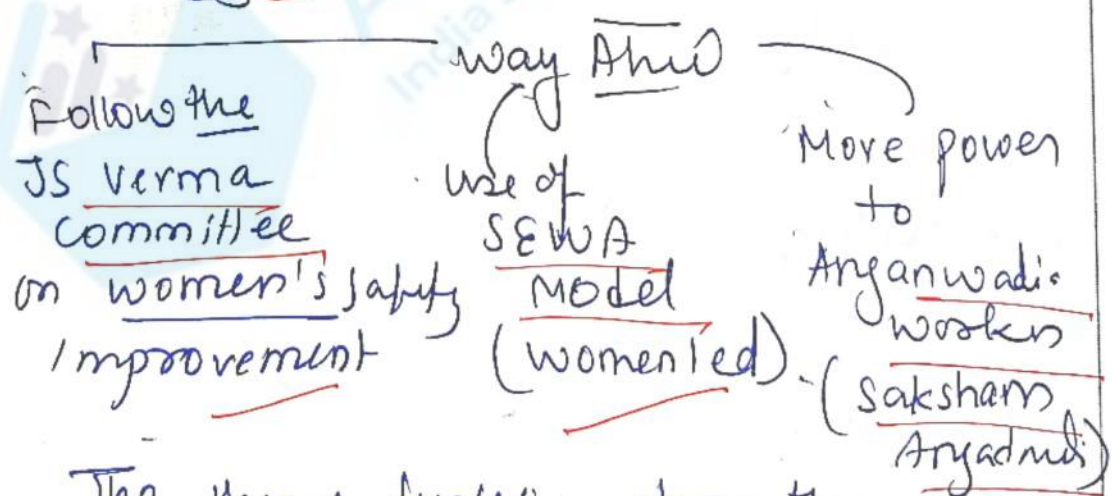
Reclassification of the schemes for women, children development is needed. Given the host of issues on the ground.



Multiplicity of schemes lead to faulty chain of command.

The reclassification of new triad Mission Vatsalya, Mission Shakti, Poshan 2.0 would lead to better implementation on ground!

- (i) Focus of integrated aspects -
child development (Vatsalya) Safety
of women (Shakti) and address hidden
hunger (Poshan 2.0).
- (ii) use of resources without overlap
of functions. Ex. Child, safety, Health.
- (iii) Link with the use of women led
force - Asha workers, Anganwadis.
- (iv) Address data enabled solutions.
- (v) Focus on implementation, less
leakage.



The three functions show the priority
of meeting gender justice (SDG 5).

9. India - Nepal relationships holds the immense potential for both countries. In the light of the statement, highlight the prevailing issues between the two countries. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

India - Nepal relations are part of India's Neighbourhood ^{First} policy. Both share cultural, historical, geographical proximity.

Holds immense potential for both

India

Nepal.

- | | |
|---|---------------------------------------|
| 1) Strategic buffer state. viz-a-viz China. | → protection from China. by India. |
| 2.) Source of Hydroelectric power. | → Trade partners. |
| 3.) People to people connects with UP, Bihar → Madhesi and link to religion | → use of Indian currency by Nepalese. |
| Atomism → Nepal's Janakpur. | → Market for Hydroelectricity |
| 4.) Market for India's goods. | → Mobility of people. |

→ Portals in disaster management, Himalayan protection.

→ use of Nepal's men → Gorkha Regiment (China is aiming for it.)

→ Access to ports → Bay of Bengal.

→ Logistics support, disaster management.

eg. Nepal earthquake. Covid vaccine.

Relevant points

- ① Border Uncertainty
- ↳ Lipulekh, Limpiyudha.
- ② China's inroads
- ↳ Nepal joins Himalayan Trans Border Infrastructure (BRI)
- ③ Madhusri Issue
- ↳ demography change
- ④ Nepal's demographical on demonetisation.
- ⑤ Anti-India/Pro-China parties - CP M in Nepal
- ⑥ use of controversial maps by Nepal.

way thru

use of HIT formula (PM Modi) Highways, Iways, Transways.

People to People Ties.

Roti-Beti Ka Ristha.

Keep Investments open.

India-Nepal should further strengthen it via fora.



10. "Indian Diaspora is the true and permanent ambassadors of the country". In this context, bring out the significance of the Indian diaspora with suitable examples. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Currently, 3.4 crore diaspora are in present in different countries.
Diaspora refers to people of Indian origin with foreign passport or NRI.

You can make a reference to PM's Speech.

Significance of Indian diaspora:

- 1). Living bridge of connection between nations with shared history. Eg. Rishi Sunak in UK as PM.
- 2). Promote groups and India foreign deals. In USA 2005 Nuclear Deals were finalised with this. In US Congress there is Samosa Caucus (Indian origin) members.
- 3). Source of India's Soft power →
Eg. Howdy Modiji Event.

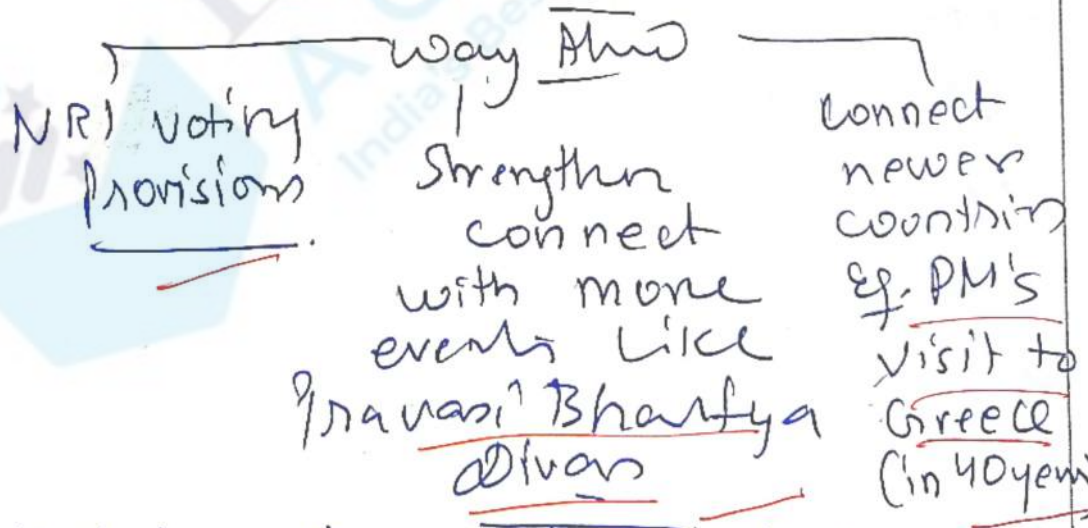
4.) source of economic strength
→ FDI, (eg. Semicon. Co. deal.
is Indian origin CEO), Remittances
(crosses \$100 bn).

5.) open source of visas → UK Young
Professional scheme.

fair
points

6.) source of talents in foreign nation
eg. Silicon valley in US ruled by
Indian origin engineers (Sundar
Pichai)

7.) say in global institutions - eg.
Gita U.opinath in IMF.



Albeit issue of Khalistan is to be
handled (Canada). Diaspora are permanent
ambassadors.



11. There seems to be no end to the debate surrounding the nature and extent of parliamentary privileges. In this regard, assess the need for codification of Parliamentary Privileges. Also, highlight the judicial pronouncements in the direction of bringing clarity to parliamentary privileges. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Parliamentary privileges are present in Article 105, Article 102.
In collective privilege it means:—
(i) Right to issue publications
(ii) Deny entry in the legislature
(iii) Contempt of legislature
(iv) Deletion/ Erasure of media publication

In individual privilege it refers to:

- (1) Right to free speech while in assembly without contempt
- (2) Right to be saved from call of evidence 90 days before and after the sessions.

Relevant
Mentioning
of Privileges



(2) Need for codification of Parliamentary Privileges:-

(1) check arbitrariness by the parliamentarians in their speeches wrt to sedition / defamation - cf. Adani case.

(2) limit the scope of powers to allow judicial review

(3) Allows MPs, MLAs to chant out their action. as per code.

(4) use of informed decision by Media, public → in publications etc.

Judicial pronouncements:-

a) help establish in Media

Freedom (Romesh Thapoo case)

if the publication is true, then media cannot be banned.



(b) Control of criminal defamation,
and untoward behaviours of MLAs/MPs
Eg. SC booked MLAs in Kerala for
throwing sleepers.

(c) use of protection from judicial
cast 40 days (+/-) not applicable if
- criminal case involved (Eg. Jan
Chowkidara case 2018).

(d) Judiciary has asked to follow
2nd ARC on judicial codification
of privileges.

It is said that biggest privilege
is the non-codification. Therefore
for checks & balance and to
uphold the responsibility government it
is imperative for codification of privileges.

Searchlight
case

Keshav
singh case

Raja Ram
pal case

The hindu
case.

12. "Today audit is considered an important part of value addition". Discuss this statement in light of importance of the CAG. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Comptroller and Auditor General is a constitutional post under Article 148 to secure and overlook the accounts. He is also the head of Audit and Accounts Department.

Audit is considered important part of value addition

Relevant Points.

① Maintains propriety and

② Anomaly in the Schemes get noticed

③ Upholds public trust. eg.

fiscal prudence of policies

→ leakage in BBBP Scheme

2G Scam Admsh Society. revelation.

eg. Recently CAG highlighted the 78k users have same

by CAG

④

no. under Ayushman Bharat Digital.

uphold Responsive Government.

34 crore gone for dead patients.



UPSC
further importance of ^{CAs} CAEs :-

(1) Audit the departments of Central
Ministries.

(2) Financial compliance of
accounts gets checked.

(3) Performance compliance of
Central and State government.

Issues:

(1) Post - Mortem check of
accounts.

(2) lags and pending works.
eg. 3422 audit accounts of
Municipalities pending.

Relevant
Points.



③. Limitations of functionaries
and fund.

④. Audit of PSUs is half baked
job.

- Guardian of
public purse.

way ahead

①. Follow the NCRWC (2007), expand
the team of CAGs.

②. Good governance model ->
allow in time of budget
allocation -> zero budget.

③. use of e-governance

Ex. AI used by CAGs on
the corruption cases - recently.

BR Ambedkar called office of
CAGs - the most important
for this season.

13. Without any checks and balances, resting unbridled powers with the executive to regulate the digital content raises a fundamental, legal and ethical question; making it contra-constitutional. Elucidate. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

With passing of Digital Media Ethics Code Rules (2021) and recent Digital Personal Data Protection Bill, there is a concern of executive's reach.

Different Questions Raised! →

↳ Fundamental → whose control owns data (data principal).

↳ Role and limit of executive → how to define it.

Legal → Role of Data fiduciary and data principal under IT rules define this role.

→ OM Ethics Code Rules has
to ask the significant social
Media Intermediary to self correct.

- 1) Ethical Question → Right to
Privacy gets breached (Article 21)
→ Breach of freedom of speech.
→ Status ⇒ Snooping and role
of pegasus like situation.

Way forward :-

- 1). Follow the Executive
restrain and uphold privacy
(BN Srikrishna Committee).
- 2). use of clear areas of
restrictions → like national
Security.

3.) - Ease the provisions like
Sedition section 124a) (IPC).

4.) Use of an expert committee
with digital media & representatives
to control the data.

5.) use of AI, algorithm to
be away from biased control.

6.) use of rules of Print media
should be on same lines for
digital Newspaper.

2.) use of Judicial guidance.

The executive's role should
be more of facilitator and
protector (cyber laws) and less
controllers.

- Also, discuss
how it amounts
to violation
of fundamental
rights under
Article 19(1)
↓
These are
not reasonable
restrictions
of 19(2)

14. Highlight the need for the creation of an independent umbrella authority for central investigation agencies. Do you think it will solve the concerns associated with the status of 'Caged Parrot' of CBI?
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Supreme Court has suggested of an umbrella central investigation agency on the pretext of fair and free role of security agencies like ED, CBI.

Need for creation of independent umbrella authority

① Arbitrary decision of agencies can be checked.
Eg. ED's case. 2003-2014 - 2 no conviction, 85% opposition cases (2014 onwards - 888 cases, 34 convictions).

② Oversight Mechanism and Responsive governance.
Eg. SC asked CVC to overhaul CBI.

③ Need a separate legal identity for investigations
CBI under DSPE Act, 1946



④. Better coordination with States on issues of general consent.
→ Clash on this with CBI.

⑤. Build more trust based investigation and less politicisation with fair play.

Concerns associated with status of caged parrot of CBI: -

a). Under the political control of government → with highest cases of opposition.

b). Lack of clarity of selection and priority of cases.

c). Use as vendetta → break cooperative federalism trust.

→ Support these issues with examples

way Ahead : —

- a) Appointment procedure of the umbrella authority should be more fair inclusive of Judiciary, leaders of opposition
- b) Allow security of tenure, no postings post retirement
- c) use of expert officers and
- d) devise a framework of selection of cases
- e) use of audit to ensure the checks & balance (CAEs).
- f) Expand the officers strength.

(Sanathanam Committee).

Investigative agencies help to keep the systems clean. They should also be clean to function.



15. Timely ventilation and redress of grievances ensure public trust in the government. In light of this statement, present an account of the various steps taken by the government of India for effective public grievance redressal. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Public grievance redressal is key to ensure responsive government and ensure public trust.

It ensures public trust:

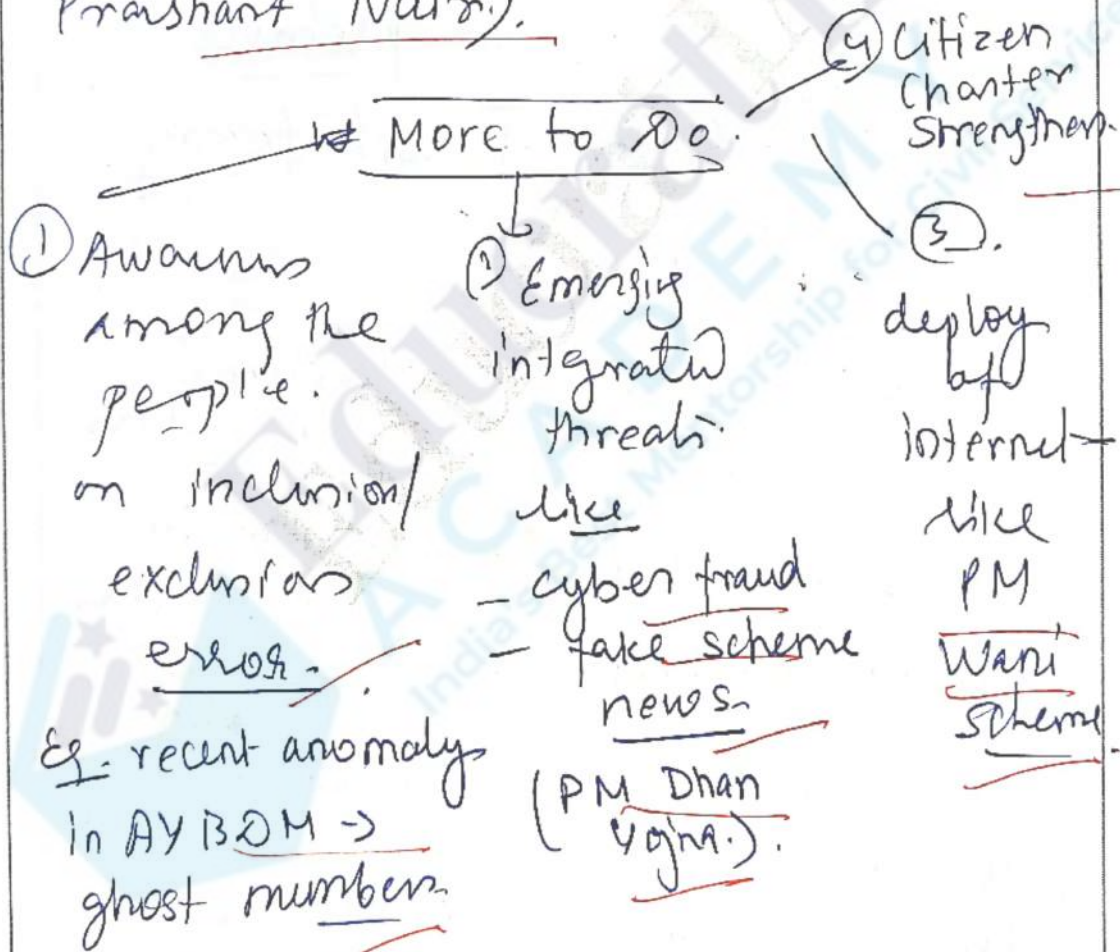
- ① People are able to timely give their complaints.
- ② Uphold the spirit of representative deliberative democracy.
- ③ Informed voters are more empowered.
- ④ Give them access to their rights.
- ⑤ Public participation in community work \uparrow , voter turnout ratio \uparrow

In this light, govt has taken various steps:

- 1). Forming of a Ministry like.
Min of Personnel and Public Grievance
headed by PM.
- 2). Financial complaints case - RBI's
Ombudsmans Scheme.
- 3). Use of feedback/complaints.
↳ Gram Sadak App → can upload
images.
- 4). Social Audit → Meghalaya model.
- 5). Use of e-governance for suggestions
↳ MyGov.in.
- 6). Use of social media apps →
BMC (Mumbai Municipal Corporation)
promise to listen potholes complaint
in 24 hours or else money back.
- 7). Innovative communication link

like Chintan Shinas (Uttarakhand's model of ^{on} Uniform Civil Code).

2) governance model → lunch with DM, compassionate Kozikode (IAS, Prashant Nair).



Public Grievance is the source of correction and people led model of governance with aim of Antyodaya.

Good conclusion

Sarvodaya through Antyodaya

16. Do you think that the cooperative sector has suffered due to a lack of democratic spirit & skewed geographical penetration? Argue your case with suitable examples. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Cooperative organisations are formed on the mutual trusteeship model. Recent time, there is an effort to promote cooperative movement with forming of a ministry.

Suffered: democratic spirit

→ issues in election of the members

→ Politicisation in multi-stakeholders multi-state cooperatives

→ Too big size, caters less to members.

skewed Penetration.

→ Credit in West, South India.

→ Traditional Centres → Amul Maharashtra (IFCO)

→ More support by State (respective) govt → State subject.

- ①. Cooperatives forming in non-traditional states like UP; Odisha; (with rise of capital)
- But reversal trend has also been seen.
- ②. computerisation and support by Central govt.
↳ on farming cooperatives
↳ 63,000 PACS computerised.
- ③. Use of legislative means for multi-state cooperative organisations.

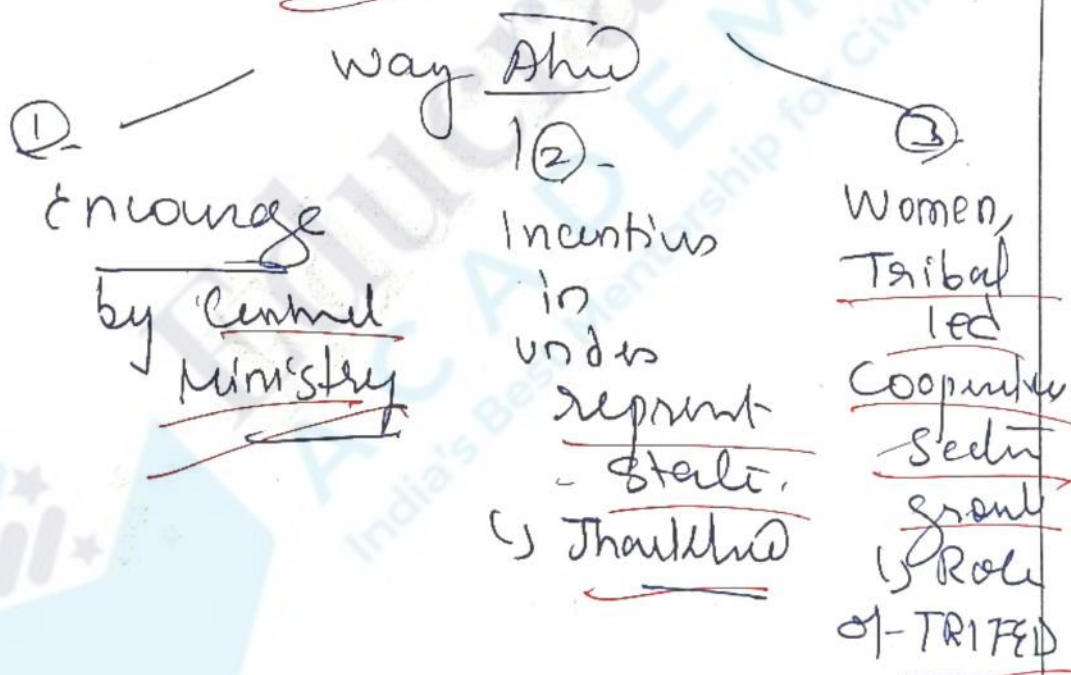
Relevant points.

Still, issues:

- (1). election procedure within the state
- (2). cooperatives is a state subject (97th CAA squashed by SC).

(3) Credit → under priority sector is not skewed in western India.

(iv) Avenues of growth through traditional, non-corporate style.
limited



Good Conclusion

With aim of Sahkar se Samriddhi the cooperative sector should be evenly spread and inclusive



17. Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA) was enacted to deepen grass-root-level democracy in tribal areas. How far has the Act been successful in achieving the same? Critically evaluate. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Panchayats (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act 1996 (PESA) was an attempt to apply Panchayati (73rd CAA) provisions in Schedule 5 States (other than Schedule 6) with high tribal population.

Good introduction.

Enacted to Deepen Grass root Democracy

① Tribal populations in Schedule 6 States → under developed with distinct identity, culture, systems.

② More autonomy via Grams Sabha

③ Protection of forests and Ecosystems by people led governance

④ Establish State responsibility for Tribal Areas

four points.

() Forest & Act

Not so successful:

- (1) Gram Sabha's role in major forest produce - is not met.
- (2) Intervention by the - State govt in financial devolution
- (3) Late implementation of the PESA provisions → eg Chhattisgarh
- (4) Tribals mobility and culture annihilation.
- (5) Recent Forest Conservation (Amendment) Act 2023 gives power/autonomy to put deemed forests

Successful: -

- 1). Gram Sabha has autonomy in minor forest produce



minority cases. Eg. Even with the
State of Odisha's acceptance,
Niyamgiri hill tribal sabhe not
allowed Vedanta project (SC also
upheld)

- 2.) Give them autonomy on cultural
aspects. → festival, customs, rules
trade etc.
- 3.) Representation / Reservation in
favor of tribals.

Following the Bhumia, Xaxa
Committee, the tribals development
is indeed needed. The PESA
provisions should also be strengthened
on lines of 3F - Fund, Function,
Functionaries and F- unceasing.

18. Women bear a disproportionate burden of the gaps in our health-care system. Do you think a constitutional right to health will help in bridging this gap? Also, suggest suitable alternatives. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Recently, right to health bill was passed by Rajasthan govt with this there is need to refocus on health aspects.
women bears gaps in our health care system! —

- less focused on women centric health - Eg. - Rise of Anaemia cases (67%)
- less women workforce → nurses ratio in India is lowest in South Asia.
- untrained workers like Asha, Auxiliary Mid wives → paid less, no security, no training.

Relevant points.



- lesser women in STEM field.
- ↳ 34.1
- Higher competition in medical field → 63000 seats of NEET with 2700,000 applications
- Controversy in State led solutions
- Famil Nandu's governor disallowed my medical exam of state.
- Constitutional Right To Health:-
Can bridge the gap:-
- Address the women led care at pregnancy (to curb maternal mortality at 118 now).
- ~~Use~~ Allow women in the workforce.
- More rights to Asha, Anganwadis

not helpful! if: →

(1) General Health Care Expansion

(2) Not address the preventive health care

way thru

use of
Awareness
based
Health
practices
for
women

more
female
work
force
Women
→ Nursing
colleges

use
of
geriatric
care,
care
economy

You should also mention how constitutional right to health is essential for enjoyment of other fundamental rights like right to life



19. "BIMSTEC lies at the crossroads between SAARC & ASEAN, drawing its energy from the natural convergence of the countries around the Bay of Bengal". Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

BIMSTEC is the regional
intergovernmental forum
formed in 1997 with Bay of Bengal
Declaration -

Members

- India
- Bangladesh
- Nepal
- Bhutan
- Thailand
- Myanmar
- Sri Lanka

crossroads between SAARC and
ASEAN
→ connects South-Asia
with South East Asia with
common members of both
groups.
Eg. India, Nepal, Bhutan.

2) Cultural Affinity, Trade,
Logistics continuance,

eg. BBIN Agreement.

3) Strategic Interest Convergence

↳ Blue Economy

↳ Free Open Indo Pacific

↳ Free & fair Trade.

↳ WTO's issues

↳ UN Reforms (UNSC)

Demand for
multipolar
world order

Expansion of UNSC

Observation:-

(1) SAARC is a jammed
vehicle due to the effect
of Pakistan.

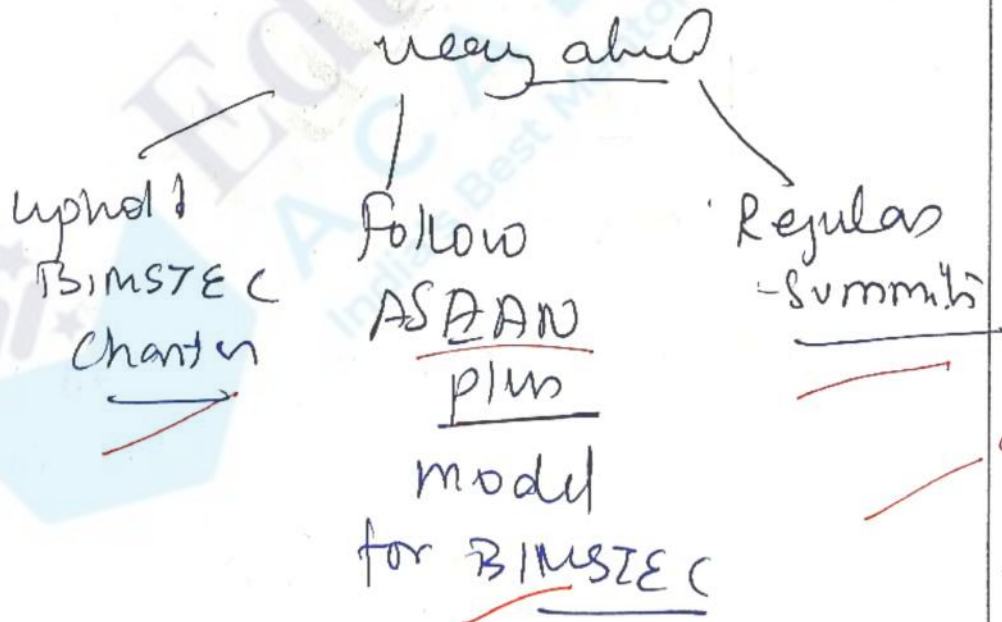
(2) BIMSTEC is not as



Integrated as ASEAN
(S.I. of trade vs. 25% regional
rule)

3.) India's dominance in
BIMSTEC ministry in ASEAN.

4.) ASEAN is integrated
group with regular summits



Conclusion
can be
better.

The idea of neighbourhood
first can be held by this.



20. The recent Russia-Ukraine war has deepened the Sino-Russian engagement. Analyze its geopolitical implications for India. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Sino-Russian engagement has been called as limited friendship.

Recent Russia-Ukraine war was deepened the relations —

(1) Issues with sanctions of US led. model hegemony

(2) Convergence on 'interamb-
on expansion of Ukraine,
Taiwan (China)

(3) China's interest to lessen India's ambivalence

write
more points
in the
answer.

(4) Russia's dependence on
China for trade → \$100bn.

Implications for India: —

(1) Strategic tough call
to side with US.

(2) Lessen military import-
from Russia.

(3) use of Russia as hedge
in borders dispute is
a learn for India.

(4) China's coercion in UN
cannot be met.