

①

With proliferation of IVF clinics rented wombs and exploitation of poor women became prevalent. The ART regulation bills aims at curbing the menace of the above issue.

features ⊛ No commercial surrogacy

⊛ Only for married couples

⊛ only once surrogacy

allowed for any altruistic surrogate women

⊛ Not for couples with any adopted/natural word.

Pros: ⊛ Helps in curbing exploitation of poor women

⊛ Prevents women health deterioration

⊛ Prevents child trafficking

⊛ Curb middlemen who profit from this kind of illegal transactions

⊛ Reduces abandonment of such children

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(Question No.)

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\* Eliminates Commodification of motherhood & protects Art 21 & Right to dignified life

Cons: \* No proper definition of relatives  
- ambiguity in who can become surrogate mother

\* Homosexual couples & single parents are discriminated - Against (Art 14)

\* The banning of commercial surrogacy might make it go underground ∴ difficult to regulate.

\* means of income for the poor women is affected - regulation rather than banning it is needed.

The ART bill is aimed at good outcomes, but more efficient implementation is needed for success of the law.

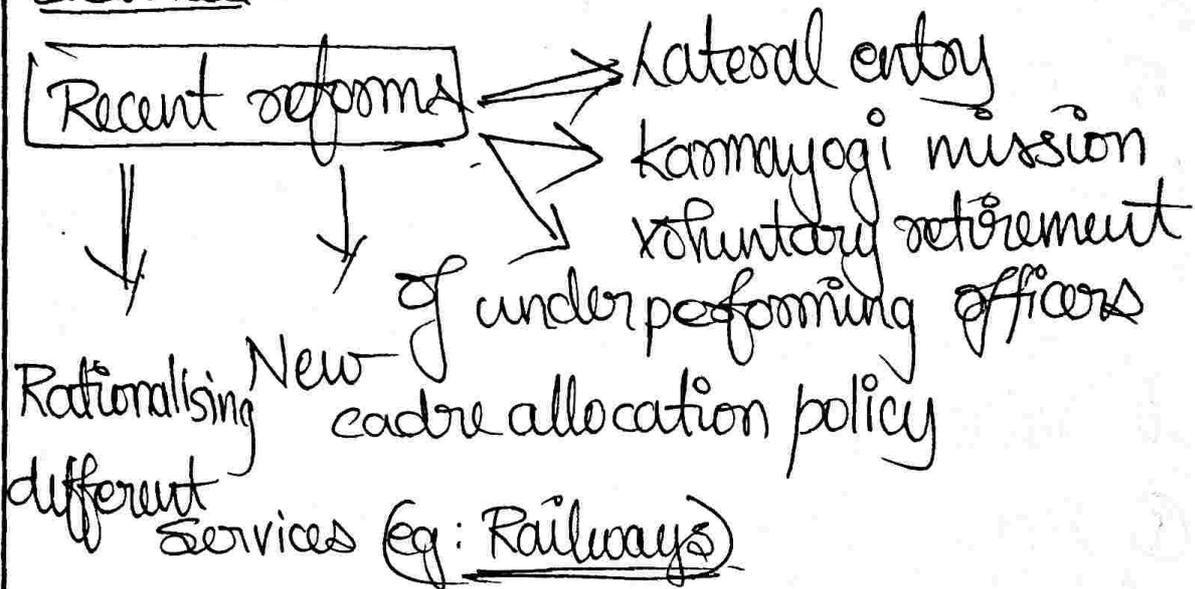
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(2)

The reforms in civil service is long overdue. The new generation, one service motto of is aimed at centralising the civil services.



[Need for reforms] : \*

- ⊕ leads to better expertise  $\approx$  informed decision making
- ⊕ Leads to better efficiency and outcome due to performance based appraisal
- ⊕ Better Innovative mechanisms to tackle the new age problems.

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\* Rationalisation of resources - better benefit - input ratio

\* Rule based - Role based - good governance.

\* Enhances transparency, accountability and effectiveness of the bureaucracy.

\* Homogenisation - better command control & implementation.

problems in new reforms \* Centralization - stifles innovation & dissement leading to reduced productivity

\* Bureaucracy - maintains status quo and is resistant to changes

\* Lateral entry → reduced career progression → less motivation to perform better.

\* Reduced representation at higher echelons of policy making.

Whole overhaul of civil service is not needed, rather function based, and need based reforms are need of the hour.

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(Question No.)

Page No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_

(3)

EU-India have investment and economic transactions of around 3 billion euros

Enhanced economic cooperation EU-India:

For EU : \* Better professionals for cheap salary

\* New market post Brexit - India provides huge market opportunities.

\* India provides cheap generic medicines - useful for middleclass Europeans for affordable healthcare

\* To counter USA's protectionism and Germany's conservative policies.

\* Diversify products - luxury cars, wines, service IT products - helps in creating strong economic base during global stagnation.

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- INDIA -
- (\*) To counter rise of china
  - (\*) To provide job opportunities for IT graduates
  - (\*) To increase BOP in India's favour through service export
  - (\*) Diversify markets - in order to overcome deglobalization trend.
  - (\*) Get technology transfer and investment in infrastructure for structural development
  - (\*) Cooperate at WTO, G-20 forum and aid in attainment of SDG goals.
  - (\*) Create Service sector - tourism, IT, pharma as major giants.

INDIA-EU Cooperation help ~~India~~ both to realign themselves according to the new world order of multipolar political order by better cooperation.



The Gendergap report of 2019 opines that Indian women are politically empowered but lag in economic & social empowerment.

The recent debate on inclusion of women in armed forces shows social discrimination of women.

## Need for induction of women

- ⊗ To ~~put~~ bust the myth that women are physically weaker than men.
- ⊗ To empower women through sense of self confidence
- ⊗ Inspires young girls & women to join armed forces
- ⊗ Brings about variety of opinion on decision table
- ⊗ To train women armed forces of other nations - Afghani women forces.

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- ⊗ Economic empowerment
- ⊗ Increase social status
- ⊗ Break stereotypes.

[Problems in Induction] ⊗ Dignity of women is under danger if captured as prisoner of war

- ⊗ Very few women interested in joining
- ⊗ Gender sensitive training module is not developed.
- ⊗ Some fear Compromise of National security due to physical weakness in battleground.

Many nations like Israel, USA have women in combat roles, and have broken stereotypes, with proper training and education women will be able to perform their duty equally better.

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The president is the head of the state in India, while he is head of the government in USA. The election process of presidents differs as follows.

USA

president is chosen through the party's caucuses and ~~leaparties~~ at each ~~district~~ state.

Then, one candidate for president and vicepresident from republican and democratic party is chosen

INDIA

The party fields candidate for presidential election - mostly through top members decision.

No such step.

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Both the presidential candidates debate their policies & ideas

There is no such provision.

The electors of state choose an electoral college who in turn vote for president.

The MP, MLA of parliament & the state leg assemblies except nominated members vote.

Each state has equal voting rights.

The vote of MP, MLA is decided based on the population.

The whole state is counted in favour if majority votes are polled for one candidate.

The individual has to get a minimum threshold of votes for winning.

The election result is challengeable at federal court.

The election result is challengeable only at supreme court.

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(Question No.)

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With expanding urbanisation [80%]  
according to 2011 census, the number of  
slums has also proliferated. Around [87%]  
of urban population lives in slums.

## Issue with slums

- \* Congested housing space.
- \* Lack of sanitation, hygiene - leading to  
spread of diseases
- \* Inhuman living condition - against  
Art 21 of constitution
- \* Increased delinquency among slum  
children - No proper schooling against  
Art 21(A)
- \* Illegal activities are mushrooming -  
against law & order & National security

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\* Damage city aesthetics and illegal encroachment

STEPS : \* Urban housing facilities -  
eg: low rent urban housing scheme.

\* Registration of land in slums

\* Issuing identity documents to avail  
Government schemes

\* Creation of ~~the~~ slum rehabilitation  
board & implement schemes like Awas Yojana  
PURA - for urban rejuvenation.

\* Create hospitals & schools near slum  
areas to avoid child delinquency and  
to create better living standards

\* Provide employment opportunities to  
reduce inequality.

Slums are scars in the face of  
Urban spaces which need urgent reformation  
on UN Habitat lines.

(7)

The makers of the Indian Constitution made parliamentary system of government. It is defined as basic structure of Constitution.

Why parliamentary system

- \* Familiarity from British legacy
- \* Representative of different groups found in India.
- \* Leads to proper deliberation & debate on major issues
- \* To hold executive responsible for their actions and also to create accountability
- \* Representatives of different groups will pitch in varied demands & they will feel heard, leading to inclusive democracy

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## Presidential system

PROS	CONS
More expert law makers	Less representative ness of legislators
Better functioning	executive cannot be held <u>responsible</u>
Avoids vote bank politics	Favouritism (nepotism) in.
Able to better articulate policies. with less interference	The loyalty lies to executive head rather than people.

India is a culturally diverse nation in comparison to USA, and had representative democracy. National Commission on review of working of constitution found no need for change to presidential form.

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India has huge demographic dividend of 1200 crores and by 2050 about 65% of it would be working age population. But half of this - 49% is women who are left out in development process.

SDG 2030 agenda      SDG ① - Zero poverty  
= hunger.

The recent Rangarajan Committee on poverty data shows that women constitute more in below poverty line.

Reason: less education - low employment opportunity - low wages - increased poverty.

Reform \*

- \* promote women education.

- \* Increase women pay - reduce wage gap

- \* Create social values that are positive for women employment.

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SDG 5 - women equality. Gender gap report  
India fares poorly in meeting gender targets

Reform needed : \* Socio cultural  
behavioural changes

\* Support of government

- Reservation
- SHG groups
- education

SDG 10 - Reduced inequalities - women are  
still more prone to exploitation & discrimination

reform : \* domestic violence act 2005, POCSO act.

\* curb bonded labour & sex trafficking  
(recent sex trafficking act 2018)

\* Increase women in police force - gender sensitive  
policing.

SDG 3 - (Health & wellbeing) women

MMR & NMR rate has come down, but

still menstrual hygiene, female genital

mutilation, Anaemia need special care.

e.g. \* Anaemia mukt Bharat

\* PM matruvaya vudana  
yojana.

Women constitute 50% of world  
population - without them inclusive growth is not possible

9.

One of the main features of good governance in its Trinity - Accountable, responsible, transparent.

## Lack of transparency

- \* Individual privacy rights (vs) public interest information based on RTI are denied on grounds of sec 8(CD) of RTI citing privacy of individual
- \* Lack of realtime data upload of schemes on government digital platform. - information asymmetry.
- \* Non appointment of PIO as ombudsman in government offices.
- \* Audit of government bodies not done on time or with proper expense.
- \* Delay in judicial action -

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\* Official secret act 1927 - 'to deny information on govt on national security'

Effects of lack of transparency

\* Increase in corruption - India position worsened in global corruption index.

\* Lack of Trust in public functionary

\* Raise of parallel administration - threatening the legitimacy of the government  
(eg: Naxalite movement)

\* Wasteful resource utilisation - due to fund & resource diversion - loss for state

\* Income tax of public misapportioned - leading to negative sentiments.

Trust of public is vital for effective functioning of any government and need for transparency is important to gain it.

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10

The 4th Industrial revolution is knowledge based & digital revolution has opened up new, better opportunities which India must utilise.

for eg's (Digital India, e-governance are some key schemes to reap the benefits)

But certain structural impediments cause problems in fruitification of digital knowledge

ISSUE

REFORM

~~Low internet pen~~

low digital internet penetration

Extend internet infrastructure  
(eg: BharatNet, key Service centres)

low digital literacy

Encourage digital learning through NGO volunteers and Kvy centres

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Gender divide -  
Women only 27% of  
total users.

Train women in  
digital space  
eg: Facebook  
new tribal women  
digital education  
project

Poor front & back  
linkages.

Horizontal &  
vertical integration  
of different government  
departments

Data security &  
privacy threats

Create a robust  
data security law  
& cybercrime unit  
to protect public interest

Rural-urban divide  
- NE region only  
(30%)

Create schemes to  
provide infrastructure  
and net facilities  
[eg: Engage PRI in  
giving e-governance  
services]

The need of the hour is to democratise  
& internet for better vibrant democracy.

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(Question No.)

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(11)

The Indian Bureaucratic structure is riddled with presence of multiple autonomous bodies.

Issues with multiple autonomous bodies:

- (\*) Duplication of efforts: Same role and functions are performed by different bodies leading to wastage of resources.
- (\*) Multiplying cost to the state: This leads to financial constraint to the state, causing deficit of finance and other capital investment
- (\*) No fixed point of contact for directing grievances and doubts regarding the scheme.
- (\*) Ill defined project and implementation lag due to lack of cooperation and hierarchy

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of command.

\* Shifting of responsibilities in case of any maladministration [eg: deanganga project].

\* Corruption increases - leading to poor transparency & efficiency in plan. conceiving & implementation.

## Solutions for efficient functioning

\* Merge or combine plural departments engaged in same function (eg: Ministry of Jal Shakti)

\* Use ICT and digigov platform for vertical & horizontal integration of the bodies.

\* Cabinet Secretary - like nodal office to coordinate various efforts of the government

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(Question No.)

- ⊗ Proper command control and defined hierarchy - and enhanced responsibility
- ⊗ Creation of realtime basis updation works of various schemes and programmes on government portal.
- ⊗ Sizing down of workforce which is redundant and fiscal prudence (eg: financial management system).
- ⊗ Scientific training & capacity building of the officers and lower end staffs.
- ⊗ Regular review of different ministries and bodies for efficient functioning.

Through 'less government and more governance and shifting from 'rules based' to 'role based' governance a good governance system can be established.

(72)

India has a huge demographic resource which can be translated into 'demographic dividend' through adequate skill training.

Around 30% of educated youths do not have required skills for employability according to the NITI Aayog reports. Two major reasons are :

- ⊗ More academic based education rather than research and practical based university education. [eg: Number of assessment tests @ college & universities]
- ⊗ Outdated Macaulay education syllabus
- ⊗ The syllabus only imparts technical skills and soft skills like communication skills are ignored or less concentrated upon.

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(Question No.)

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- \* The 4th Industrial revolution is a knowledge based economy - but our university still prepare students for 3rd industrial revolution based jobs.
- \* Lack of updation by college staffs ⇒ outdated teaching method
- \* Concentration of resources & money on few premier institutions ⇒ other bodies are neglected. (eg: IIT, AIIMS)
- \* Gross enrollment ratio for sc/st/obc & women is below the national average.
- \* Rural-urban divide on infrastructure and accessibility

Changes imperative for betterment of skill education

- \* update syllabus - to current needs of jobs (eg: programming knowledge)
- \* Invest more on all tiers of universities - to reduce ocean of mediocrity.

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- \* Industry - University tie ups for more on hand experience learning (eg: Internships)
- \* Creation of vocational stream in colleges also for students to explore (eg: Skill learning clubs)
- \* Implement ICT for better accessibility of opportunities for rural and disadvantaged groups.
- \* Syllabus Centralization and acredition of skill training institutions (eg: Nation Skill acredition Council)
- \* Encourage entrepreneurship culture in universities through special clubs and management classes.

To provide jobs for the growing population of India both demand side through entrepreneurship and supply side through skill training is imperative.

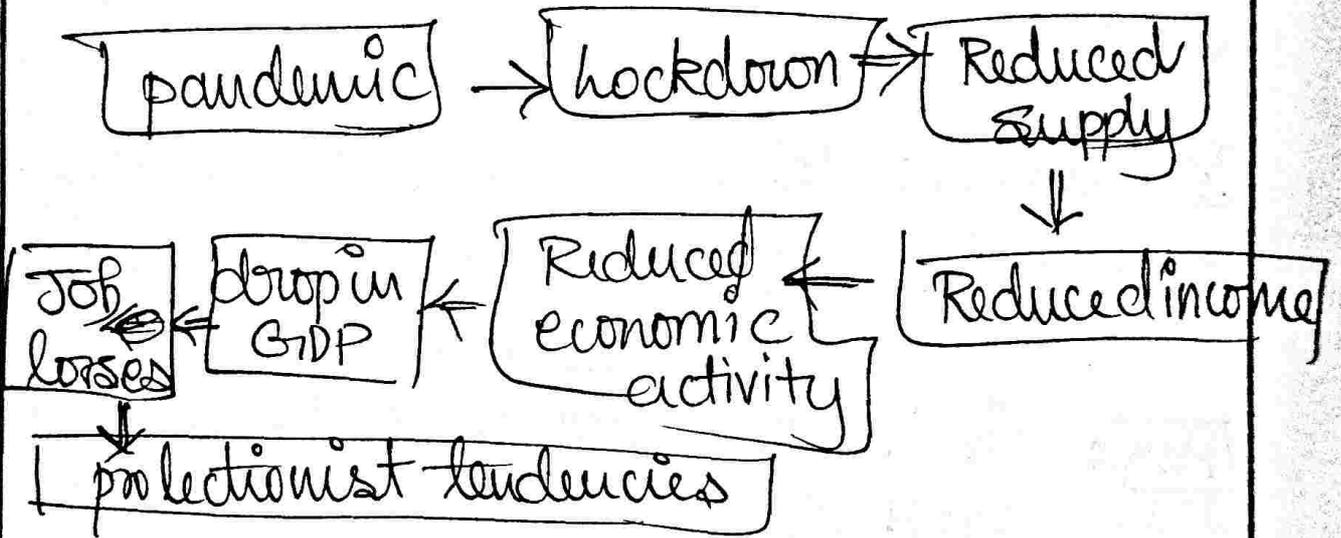
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(13)

The covid-19 pandemic has resulted in negative GDP growth in almost all major developed nations. This has caused apprehensions among global circles.



Growing demand for abandoning WTO.

due to :

- (\*) Reduced export market
- (\*) Reduced orders for production
- (\*) Job loss
- (\*) Profit reduction - due to reduced economic activity.

## RISE OF REGIONALISM :

⊛ MSME : It will help MSME, through capture of domestic market and increase their profit.

Con: They will lose their global value chain market

⊛ Exports : will be affected and cause BOP crisis and job losses (eg: Service sector, Pharma sector)

Pros: Avail government support measures (eg: MEIS)

⊛ Imports : if necessary items can be reduced leading to better BOP (eg: Import substitution)

Con: Import of ~~the~~ finished technical goods will widen the BOP.

⊛ Help give boost to Make in India scheme and help boost manufacturing sector (eg: PPE kit making)

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(Question No.)

⊗ Rise of regionalism in world will lead to reduced job opportunities for educated & skill youth [eg: VISA restrictions of USA].

⊗ Reduced transfer payments to India.

⊗ Create lesser economic liaison due to protectionist measures (eg: Tariff war of China-USA) causing peril for consumers

⊗ competitive advantage for consumers is lost

⊗ Leads to reduction in quality of services & products

⊗ creates global slowdown.

⊗ Risk of China - due to USA protectionism.

In the post globalised world where all regions of the world are interconnected and the process has reached a maturity, regionalism & protectionist tendency will only cause more harm than benefits.

(14)

According to ADR recent report  
in the present lok sabha - 29% of representatives  
have serious criminal charges against  
them.

In order to curb criminalisation  
of politics - Supreme Court resorted to a slew  
of measures:

- ⊛ 1997 SC ruling on declaration of  
assets of candidates to Election Commission  
in election affidavit.
- ⊛ Pucl Vs UOI made it mandatory  
for candidates and their dependants to  
declare asset & liabilities; criminal  
records etc...
- ⊛ (Lok prahari Vs UOI) - made it mandatory  
to declare reason for choosing criminal  
record candidate when other candidates

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were available

(\*) Hily Thomas vs UOI - barred convicted criminals from competing in elections

But even after so many measures the issue persists because:

(\*) money and muscle power - making the winnability of candidate prime reason

(\*) politics-buro-legislative nexus leading to improper translation of the laws & order of courts.

(\*) Corruption in the system.

(\*) ethno-centric loyalty of voter base

(\*) Weak implementation due to lack of political will.

(\*) Rule makers being rule breakers creating opportunities for criminalisation of politics.

(\*) less power to Election Commission to implement rules.

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## Election Commission effectiveness:

- ⊗ They are only able to suggest changes and recommendations and not implement them due to lack of power.
- ⊗ Suggestions like ⊗ disqualification of MP in defection should be based on EC recommendation by president/governor not speaker.
- ⊗ Bar candidates who are charged by competent court with offence punishable for 2 years or more, before 6 months of election, have not been given life nor implemented.
- ⊗ The RPA 1951, has provisions only for convicted persons to be barred not for untrial candidates..

The de minimisation of politics is necessary for inculcating trust in the democratic system and EC being watchdog of democracy needs ~~better~~ <sup>more</sup> power to realise the above.

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(Question No.)

(15)

Africa and India are both past colonies of British and share similar history and also they have similar constitutional values.

- \* High human resource
- \* High natural resource.
- \* Increasing global power
- \* Strategic location
- \* UN-aid

Africa  
Continent  
of Hope

India - Africa foreign policy ⇒ To contribute to development of local communities  
⇒ minimum interference in local issues  
⇒ gain maximum with minimum exploitation through dipomatic mode.  
⇒ Invest in communities & infrastructure  
⇒ counter china.

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## Areas of Cooperation

- \* Help the nascent democracies in many African states - (for eg: Training them through Indian election Commission officials)
- \* Engage the communities - through skill training and knowledge impartation (eg: skill India)
- \* Develop infrastructure - for better investment & job opportunities - (Asia-Africa INDIA-JAPAN-AFRICA growth corridor)
- \* Engage Pharma industry for cheap drugs (HIV, malaria) and help in health & sanitation
- \* strengthen socio cultural ties  
eg: (Mahatma Gandhi centenary celebration)
- \* Empower women through education, health & sanitation & economic empowerment  
C eg: UNESCO and Ecosoc (India chapters)
- \* Military training & equipments export from India to Africa.

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Challenges \* Growing imprint of China more than three times of Indian invest - checkbook diplomacy.

\* presence of hostile nations in the region leading to poor diplomatic ties

\* poor project implementation & delay leading to corruption.

\* Protests from Environmentalists or development projects.

\* Threat from terrorist and insurgency  
(eg: Boko Haram)

\* The United African nations forum as domestic representative of African multilateral organisations.

By investing in Africa both India and the host stand at gains. 7 proper Cooperation with the multinational is imperative.

(16)

India is facing a paradoxical growth trend. The ascent of India in Ease of doing business and World Bank - GDP per capita is in contrast to its poor ranking in Global Hunger Index.

India constitutes around 10% of the world's malnourished children.

## Problem of Malnutrition & Its Severity

\* Causes low cognitive development in under-5 and children in schools - leading to poor academic skills as seen in A&ER report.

\* Hidden hunger - leads to vitamin deficiency and causes poor child development.

\* Anemia among boys and girls - leading into adolescents & vicious cycle of malnourished babies.

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(Question No.)

\* Child wasting  $\approx$  child stunting - India has fareed badly in Asian countries and has fallen back on achieving target.

\* demographic dividend becomes demographic disaster - and translates to reduced economic productivity.

\* Disease adjusted life years has decreased in India - showing reduced human resource capacity.

\* Economic cost - more expenditure on curative treatment which leads to diversion of fund from capital forming activities.

\* Decreased immunity and increase in Non communicable disease morbidity.

Suggestions for malnutrition free India by 2020.

\* Intensify midday meal scheme

\* Regular health checkup at schools

- \* De-worming day to be held regularly
- \* Invest in paediatric care in government hospitals
- \* 6x6x6 strategy of anaemia mukta bharat - to tackle Anaemia.
- \* Create awareness against junk food through social media - to tackle child obesity - encourage physical education
- \* Anganwadis  $\Rightarrow$  Balwadi to have proper scientifically designed diet plan for mothers & babies.
- \* Providing ~~the~~ supplements to eradicate hidden hunger.
- \* creation of dedicated cadres through ASHA workers  $\&$  ANM workers to make sure every child gets nutritious meal.

Nutrition  $\&$  health of the children  $\&$  women is important to achieve SDG-172  $\&$  for inclusive growth.

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(17)

India's vibrant democracy depends on the sanctity and efficiency of the legislative bodies. The parliamentary committee help in furthering the democratic process.

question hour.  
zero hour.  
half hour discussions  
starred question  
short Notice questions

help in questioning  
the executive and  
avoid autocratic  
decision making.

Function of departmentally related standing committee: \* Scrutinise the laws

→ collect data and analyse post and pre effects

→ create analysis of the legislation or issue at hand.

→ give expert opinion in recommendations.

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## Importance of standing committees

- ⊗ Diverse views - Since the committees have members from opposition party also.
- ⊗ Keep balance on ruling government - Since they enjoy majority in house, the committee provide alternate avenue for pitching criticism.
- ⊗ Analysis of legislation done in a detailed manner, since parliament working hour is less and also filled with disruptions
- ⊗ Creates expert opinion, since most legislators are generalist eg: (RBI governor was summoned for the electoral bond issue)
- ⊗ Provide scrutiny on fiscal prudence and accounts of various institutions & bodies
- ⊗ Space for meaningful deliberation
- ⊗ Space for recording any dissent or

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recommendation of the individual MP.

(\*) Provides detailed material for legislators to debate on in the parliamentary session.

(Shortcoming) \* Reduced manpower.

(\*) ~~B~~ lack of expertise and expert opinions when called upon.

(\*) Attendance in committees is minimal (less than 50%).

(\*) The recommendations are not binding.

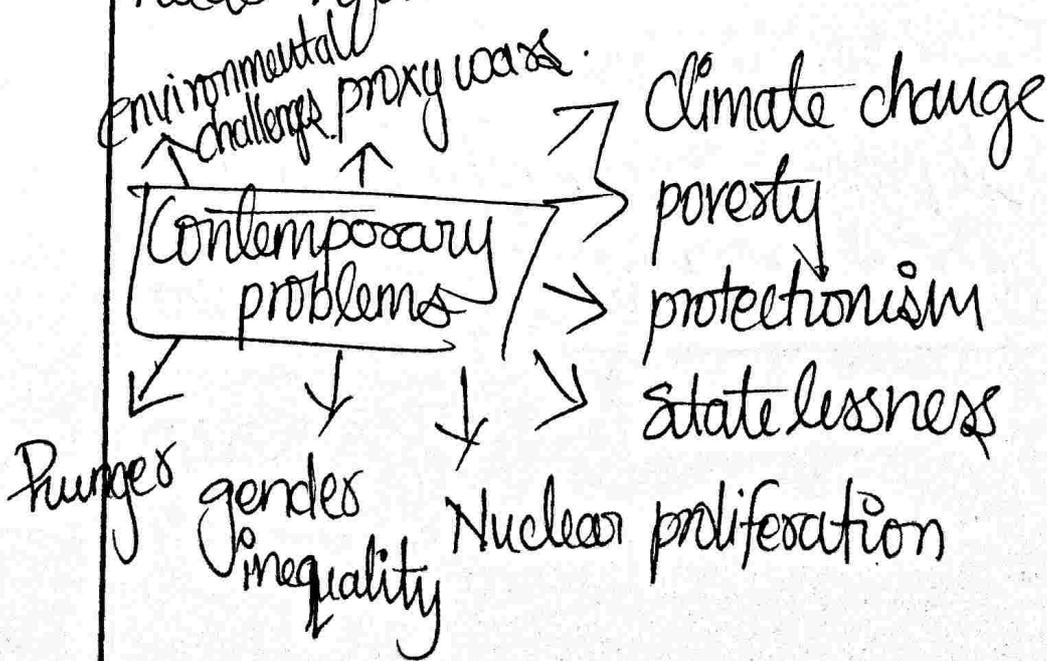
(\*) Overlapping of functions. due to plthra of committees.

The standing committees are imperative to provide a diversified and informed decision making in the legislative process.

(18)

The United Nations was formed in the aftermath of the second world war in order to prevent ~~the~~ another world war and to rehabilitate the economies of the world.

With more than 75 years of existence & addressing various challenges, it still needs reforms in certain areas:



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Legitimacy reforms \* New health pandemic

WHO has been complacent in dealing with pandemics in past - [Ebola, SARS] and now also - COVID-19

reform: better realtime data based measures  
Increase budgetary provisions.  
Engage ICT for better reach.

\* One sided decisions - G77 nations complain of dominance of G7 group in major decision making process.

reform: \* Voting based on population  
\* Include more ~~rep~~ developing countries in head position.

Representativeness \* UNSC - No representation from India, Africa and most Asian countries.

Reform \* Include India in permanent UNSC  
\* Include Africa also - since 70% of UN activities are done here - but they lack representation.

- ⊗ Remove veto power of UNSC.
- ⊗ Reduce proxy war - interference in the name of responsibility by western powers.

Relevance Global Trade war - WTO failed to curb protectionist tendencies & tariff war.  
reform: better implementation of rules.

Global climate change: Except India no other country is on track to deal with it.  
reform: penalise & isolate nonconforming nations.

Global hunger & poverty - has failed to eliminate it in poorer countries  
reform: Engage technology & fund transfer from developed to poor countries to tackle inequality & poverty.

~~Global Peace~~

The UN is a powerful platform for multilateral engagement, therefore need for updation is vital to maintain its relevance.

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(Question No.)

इस भाग में कुछ  
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(79)

Religious Conflicts moted by fundamentalism  
⇒ extremism are major cause of conflict in  
Middle East ⇒ between Middle East ⇒ Israel

Geopolitical realignment & Normalization of  
relation between gulf and Israel:

- ⊛ Recognition of Israel as sovereign  
nation by the Middle East Countries -
- ⊛ Economic ties has deepened.
- ⊛ Religious differences kept aside and  
cooperation in Gulf Countries Council,  
OPEC, and UN platform.

Benefit for Gulf Countries

- ⊛ Better economic growth
- ⊛ Use resources strategically and  
gain profit

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⊗ Exchange technology & empowers the communities (eg: Israel desalination plants, defence)

## INDIA & ITS INTERESTS:

⊗ India is dependent for crude oil on Gulf nation - better cooperation will attract lesser sanctions and reduced BOP deficit.

⊗ India-Israel ties are stronger and major investments done in India by Israel will remain unaffected

⊗ India has 2<sup>nd</sup> largest Shite population - therefore Iran-Gulf cooperation will help India maintain its culture diplomacy & leverage it gainfully.

⊗ Gt help in countering China and western power presence in Eurasian region

⊗ Help bring stability in Afghanistan - ~~the~~ INSTC and ~~the~~ TAPI pipeline for India's progress.

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- \* Help gain leeway into untapped oil resources in Gulf countries.
- \* Help maintain India-US ties without attracting anti Israel sentiments.
- \* Help in Overseas Indian workers - job security
- Cons : \* Internationalisation of Kashmir issue
- \* oligopoly of crude oil - no competitive price advantage
- \* less market penetration of Indian defence goods due to Israel dominance.

A stable and harmonial relation in middle east is necessary for India to increase diplomatic ties and create a well-oiled economic cooperation.

(20)

Reservation policy aims at bringing about better distribution of public goods and deepening social justice.

Art 14, 16(4), provide provisions for affirmative action for disadvantaged groups.  
- socially, educationally.

Increasing reservation demand:

⊗ Agrarian distress - Rural labours hit bad  
⊗ Jobless growth - leading to widespread unemployment.

⊗ Decreased job opportunities for educated youth.

⊗ Relative deprivation of dominant caste groups

⊗ Politicization of reservation for political gain.

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The recent agitations of Jats, Yadavs, and tribes of Rajasthan, marathas on pretext of pseudo backwardness has made the revisiting of reservation policy.

Effectiveness \* Objective: The reservation policy has been able to achieve inclusiveness in decision making process & jobs in government sector and educational institutions.

\* Range of penetration of benefits - has been restricted to only a few privileged groups within each caste, leaving the others still backward.

\* Educational backwardness is still present since GER for SC/ST is only 16% while national average is 25%.

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\* Social backwardness is largely present - atrocities against dalits increased by 7% (NCRB report)

Eventhough it has lead to inclusion in political & bureaucratic discourse of & disadvantaged groups, it has not brought required socio behavioural changes which will take time.

\* The demand for reservation by dominant groups cannot be encouraged until they provide proper evidence of social & educational backwardness & isolation - since it dilutes the principle of affirmative action.

(way forward) \* Evaluation & feedback for policies on different <sup>caste</sup> groups, social status.

\* Rohini Commission on subcategorization of OBC.

\* Create communal harmony and brotherhood among citizens.