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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	Rishabh Choudhary		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1091282
Center	online	Date	16/07/23

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. 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)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		5. 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।
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		7. 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।
8	10		
9	10		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
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. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में न्यायिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है?

Do you agree with the view that there is a need to enact a new law for ensuring judicial accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

A country's democratic functioning is reflected in the functioning of its judiciary.

Need for enacting new law for judicial accountability?

- 1) over 3 lakh pending cases with lower courts.
- 2) Average period for adjudication of dispute is 7 years (Law Commission)
- 3) Judicial apathy and regressive outlook.
- 4) poor utilization of resource: scarce capacity to deliver.

Will legislation will ensure judicial
accountability?

- 1) Without capacity to deliver, legislation won't work.
- 2) Only legislation can't ensure justice, it's implementation does.

What needs to be done

- 1) Technological upgradation of courts.
eg e-courts etc.
- 2) Resorting to pre-litigation measures
eg Lok adalats, arbitration,
negotiation etc.
- 3) Infrastructure development - keeping gender sensitivity in mind.
- 4) Strengthening measure for finality of judgements.

India's judiciary has a key role in ensuring its democratic credentials.

2. भारतीय संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों (DPSPs) में संवैधानिक रूप से सामंजस्य स्थापित करना एक कठिन कार्य रहा है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutionally reconciling Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) has been a tough task since the inception of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Fundamental Rights represents individual's rights; whereas DPSP are the social rights for collective good.

Why they are conflicting

1) Reservation / Affirmative action

limits normal equality (Article 14)

- Champakam Durairajam case, 1951

2) Land redistribution is conflicting with right to hold property.

3) Individual rights conflicts with religious rights and beliefs sometimes.

eg freedom of expression should not hurt religious sentiment.

However with evolution of democracy,
a fine balance is established.

1) Keshwananda Bharti case - Supreme Court invented 'Basic Structure' doctrine to limit DPSP on encroaching F.R.

2) Waman Rao case, SC held that Judicial review is possible on all cases, making fundamental rights, justiciable.

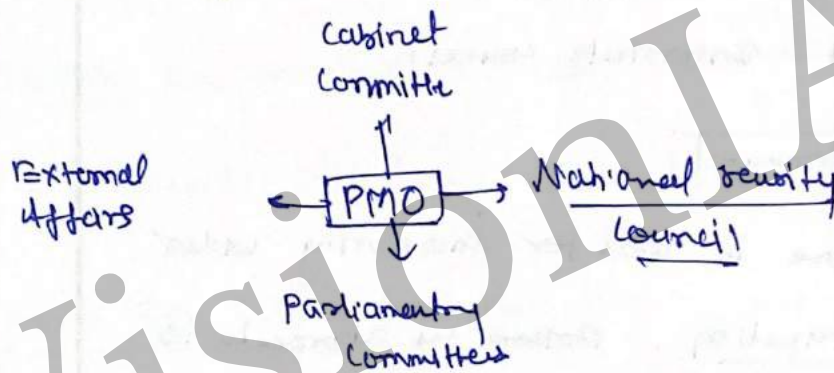
3) Minerva Mills case - SC held that balance between F.R. & DPSP is itself 'Basic Structure' of constitution.

Recent judgement in EWS case, SC upheld the validity of 103rd Amendment maintaining the balance between F.R & DPSP. Hence it became an bedrock of legal practice.

3. प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों और भारत में नीति-निर्माण को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the functions performed by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and its role in shaping policy-making in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

PMO office is often referred as
nervous system of government. It
plays key role in policy making



and Role
Functions performed by PMO

- 1) Security: It decides national security strategy by reconciling information of RAW, IB, ED etc.
- 2) Economic development: through analysing

Policies with various ministries eg.

Home, finance, IT etc.

1) Foreign Policy - with inputs from

MEA, NSA etc.

2) Domestic Policy - towards state

through mechanisms for collaboration

eg. Interstate council.

Way forward

1) there is need for increasing wider

Participation. Bottom up approach to

governance

2) Improving monitoring through dashboards

3) Reconciling data and forming

Data-driven Policies.

PMO office can play a critical role

in idea of developed India by 2047.

4. भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धारा 124A के प्रावधानों का पुनरीक्षण करने और उन पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं एवं मानवाधिकार संबंधी चिंताओं तथा भारत की संग्रभुता एवं अखंडता को बनाए रखने और उसकी रक्षा करने के बीच संतुलन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Re-examination and reconsideration of the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) requires striking a balance between concerns of civil liberties and human rights, and maintaining and protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Section 124A of IPC deals with matters of sedition. Enacted during the colonial period, the provision is much contested in public debate.

Need for Reexamination

- 1) Freedom of expression is crucial in democracy, hence there is need for 'limited application', restricting it's political use.
- 2) SC in Kedar Nath Singh case held that sedition should be applied in

Interest of same cases.

- 3) S.C. Vombalkore case, 2022. - apex court withheld application of sedition
↳ low conviction rate - 2%.

Maintaining Balance between National Security and Liberty

- 1) Unrestricted application amounts to democratic slippage.
- 2) Undermines the fundamental rights.
- 3) Freedom of Press is equally important in democracy → Supreme court.
- 4) Criticism of government does not amount to national criticism of state / sedition.

Recently, restoring media one license in Media one case, S.C. held that there is need for limited and enlightened application.

5. "ग्रामीण भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों की सफलता के लिए नागरिक भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Citizen participation is key to the success of e-governance initiatives in rural India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Citizen's participation is an important pillar for ensuring good governance -

UNDP.

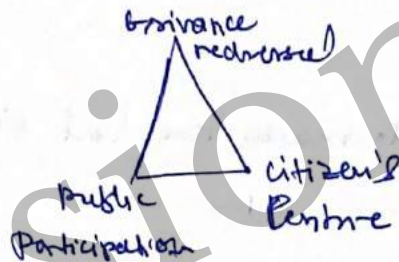
Need for citizen's participation in rural areas

- 1) e-governance to reach the last mile need active involvement of e-Kranti Mission.
- 2) Empowering locals in rural areas through e-governance will strengthen Panchayati Raj system and democracy.
- 3) effective and efficient public delivery of services can be ensured.

4) e-governance can ensure social
accountability and better governance
redressal mechanism.

1) Way forward

1) Need to adopt pro active, pro people
e-governance model based on Swatham
model.



2) Bridging digital divide, regional
disparities and social inequalities
through e-governance. eg. NeGP 2.0.

3) E-governance can potentially transform
the way public services are delivered
making it more egalitarian, fair & inclusive.

6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरुआत के बाद से अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में कितना सफल रहा है?

How far do you think the Aspirational District Programme has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aspirational district program was launched by NITI Aayog for socio-economic development of most backward districts.

Success of Aspirational District Program (ADP)

- 1) Tribal growth achieved economic growth by 2 crore points.
- 2) Empower locals to have better access to education.
 - ⇒ ekalaya schools
- 3) Reduced social disabilities in seeking employment.
 - ⇒ PM Apprenticeship Program

4) Youth exchange programs ; Improved
exposure to new ideas for entrepreneurship.

However, certain challenges remain

1) Regional disparities — out of
104 districts — 80% growth coming
from 20 districts.

2) Issues of Insurgency, Naxalism,
et terrorism affected targets.

3) Lack of funds, poor capacity of delivery,
bureaucratic red tape & apathy.

Way forward

Need for strengthening APP to ensure
mandate of best utilisation of resources

to subserve common good. (Article 39)

7. NGO क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम्स को बेहतर बनाने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।
Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

NGO refers to voluntary formations for promoting public interests. eg. NGO Pratham, Give India, Swachh foundation etc.

Role of Technology In advancement

- 1) Better targeting: Data driven approach can help identify potential regions and sectors.
- 2) Reducing Inclusion/Exclusion errors - through digital identification by NGOs.
eg. Give India developed tagging programs.

- 3) Better Regulatory mechanism for NGOs through technical interventions.
- Issue: 90% NGO don't file FTR.
: only 2% are registered.
- 4) Development of Vernacular language:
using GAI and chatGPT to understand and respond in local language.
- 5) Improving reach & accessibility to last mile. eg Mobile apps, tele services etc.
- 6) Improve Public Participation. & awareness
- 7) led to Rural development
- “Swadesh foundation - Introducing technology to farmers like micro irrigation etc NGOs are 'partners in development' says, and are repeat for better public services.

8. तकनीकी और उच्चतर शिक्षा के लिए विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के भारत में प्रवेश से जुड़े निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Recently, UGC has issued guidelines to allow foreign educational institutions to setup domestic branches in India.

Positive Implications of the Move

- 1) will improve education environment; quality education within country.
- 2) ~~will~~ prevent foreign exchange, going towards students studying abroad.
- 3) Competition will lead to better services and ancillary facilities for students eg Hostels, libraries etc.

Negative Implications

- 1) Promotion of English instead of Hindi / Vernacular language.
- 2) Increase the educational divide on economic lines.
- 3) Won't help in improving employment opportunities in labour intensive sectors.

Way forward

Overall, allowing foreign institution is positive move. Need to manage the implication by regulatory and legal clarifications.

Education has trickle down effect to uplift whole community. Hence it must be promoted. to ensure quality education for all (SDG 4).

9. भारत और लैटिन अमेरिका के देशों के बीच फलता-फूलता संबंध भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The flourishing relationship between India and countries of Latin America has become a critical element of India's foreign policy. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Latin America was earlier labeled as last frontier of foreign policy. Facing 'out of sight, out of mind syndrome'.

However recently, relationships are flourishing —

- 1) Negotiations of Preferential Trade agreement between India & MERCOSUR.
- 2) Indian exports to Brazil, Argentina, Peru, Chile are all time highest by Automobiles, IT Industry etc.
- 3) Important for securing critical minerals like lithium (Argentina, Bolivia, Peru).

- 4) India increasing diplomatic mission in the region.
- 5) Partnership for Reforms in WTO with Latin America (G77 grouping).
- 6) Reforms in UN and other multilateral organization. are shared goals.

Potential for Relations

- 1) Current bilateral trade of \$80 B can be increased alot.
- 2) Improving connectivity & signing FTA will boost exports
- 3) Technological cooperation in ethanol blending, Agricultural sector.

According to World Bank, Latin America with per capita GDP of \$8000 is a significant market for India exports.

10. ऋण-जाल कूटनीति क्या है? चीन की ऋण-जाल कूटनीति भारत के पड़ोस में भारतीय हितों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

debt trap diplomacy is extending unsustainable debt to country by bribing officials or false promises. later with high potential for default.

eg Sri Lanka (Hambantota port)

Impact on India's Interest in Neighbourhood

- 1) security interest are compromised, eg Chinese debt trap to Sri Lanka → Chinese presence in the region.
- 2) violating India's territorial integrity eg CPEC passing through POK often called unsustainable.

3) encirclement of India by 'string of pearls' theory.

eg EMEC - with gyavichayur port
(Myanmar) Coos island

4) economic interests - leading to more
vulnerability of India's neighbour for
defaulting on debt payments, eg Maldives

5) Diplomatic interests - China's Policy is
Creating tensions between India & its
neighbours eg India-Nepal relationship
due to Chinese interference.

6) India's policy of sustainable and environmentally
sound development is affected with
Chinese will for justice and development.

India need to adopt a pro active policy
for countering Chinese threat in region.

11. विश्व भर के विभिन्न संविधानों का मिश्रण होने के बावजूद, भारतीय संविधान अपने विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय, बहुलवाद और समानता को आत्मसात किए हुए है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite being an amalgamation of various constitutions from across the world, the Indian Constitution imbibes social justice, pluralism, and equality through its various provisions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's famous remark

that Indian Constitution was made
by ransacking all the major constitutions
of the world.

It imbibes the value of social justice

1) Article 14 - states that, those
~~and~~ should be equality before law
and equal protection; providing
for Rule of Law over Rule of mighty

2) Article 15 - Prohibits discrimination
on grounds of Religion, Race, Caste

Sex and Place of birth.

↳ 15(2), 15(3) → Provides for Affirmative Action in favour of SC & ST.

3) Article 16 Prohibits discrimination in public employment on grounds of religion, race, caste, sex, residence, descent and place of birth.

↳ 16(2), 16(3) → Provides for reservation in government jobs

Values of Pluralism

1) Fundamental right to freedom (Article 25-28)

↳ provides for free practice, promotion and propagation of religion

↳ freedom to manage religious affairs

2) Social & educational rights (Article 28-29)

↳ ensure pluralism by giving right of protection of distinct culture.

Provides for Equality

1) Preamble — Mandate equality of opportunity; to promote it equally among all.

2) Right to equality (Article 14-18)

↳ to ensure fairness, legitimacy and justice in democratic republic.

3) DPSP Article 39 → strive to minimise inequality.

Way forward

1) Need to develop of constitutional morality — NCWC under Venkatesh Chaitanya.

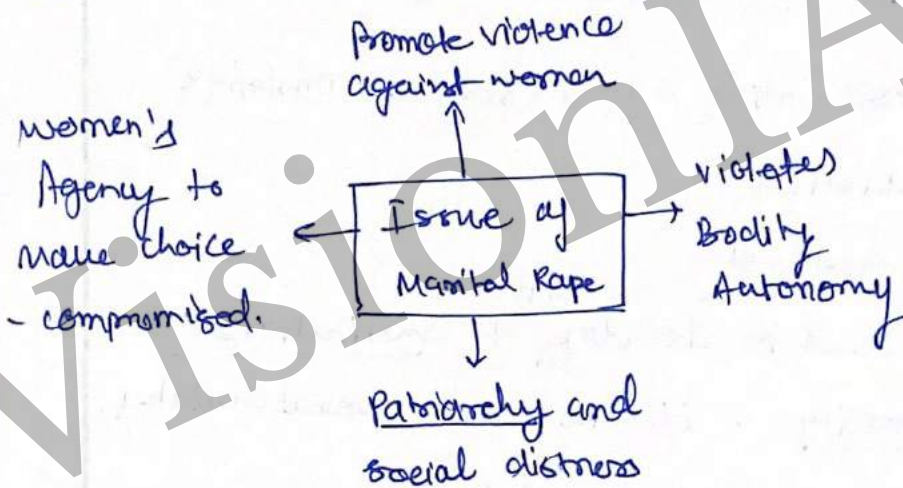
2) promoting fundamental duties in citizens

Realistic approach in 'Amrit Kaal' is required for achieving the true potential of nation.

12. हाल के कुछ घटनाक्रमों ने भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित करने के मुद्दे को प्रकाश में लाया है। देश में वैवाहिक बलात्कार के पीड़ितों के लिए कानूनी संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent developments have brought to light the issue of criminalizing marital rape in India. Analyse the implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Supreme Court recently highlighted the need to amend personal laws eg. Hindu code, Muslim personal law; which don't criminalise marital rape.



Implications for ensuring legal protection

1) will prevent violence at home / personal sphere

as NCRB highlights 27% women face domestic abuse.

- 2) Allow women to speake up and get justice
eg Naz foundation research suggests
overwhelming support among women.
- 3) Improve Bargaining power and Refuse
sexual advances
- 4) Will lead to women empowerment
- 5) Better self actualisation → More
economic opportunity.

However various issues are also
highlighted by stakeholders

- 1) False complaints might increase
overburdening judicial system.
- 2) Law will not be gender neutral
- 3) can become tool for blattemailing.

- 4) would led to interference in personal matters and need amendment of personal laws.
i.e. Amendment to constitution required.

Way forward

- 1) Progressive realisation of social goals — i.e. Agency of women should be improved.
- 2) Piecemeal approach need to be taken, criminalisation of non-consensual marital rape is essential first step.
- 3) Wider social consultation and debate on on floor of parliament.

Supreme Court in Puttaswamy judgement held that Bodily autonomy is part of Right to life (V/A 21). Hence we should progressively move towards removing social taboos.

13. "संघवाद के भारतीय मॉडल की अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत होने के कारण आलोचना की जाती है, लेकिन यह राज्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर और स्वायत्तता भी प्रदान करता है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"The Indian model of federalism has been criticized for being too centralized, but it also provides adequate space and autonomy to the states. Analysd. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Federalism is referred as a political
coexistence between states which
want unity without uniformity.

- A.V. Dicey.

Indian model - sui generis says granville

Austin because it reconciles national
unity and regional aspirations.

However, criticised for too centralised

1) Unequal financial relations

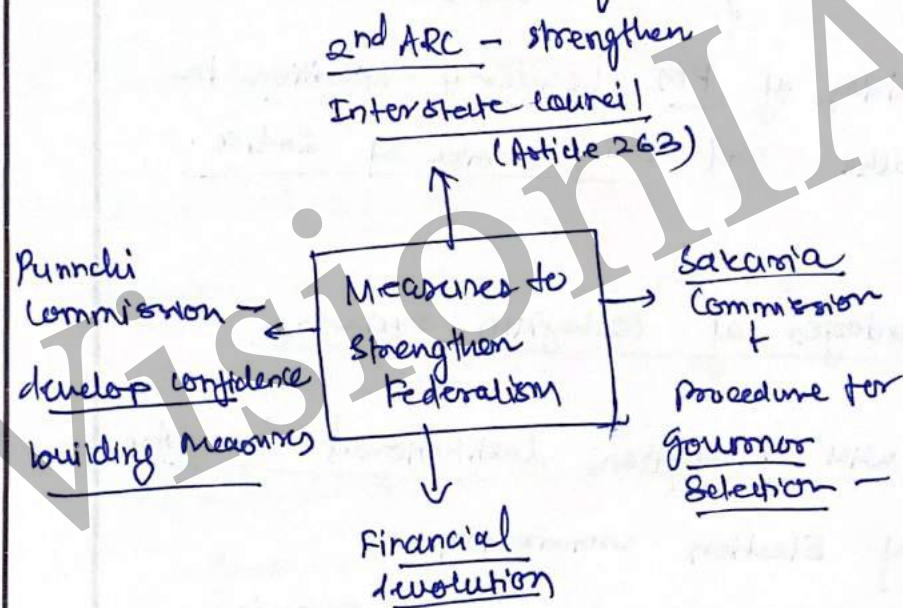
eg 80% of Revenue to centre

Majority collection by centre

distributed by GST Council,
finance commission etc.

- 2) Provision of 7th schedule.
 → majority of subject in Union and
 Concurrent list
 → Priority order → union list > concurrent
list > state list
- 3) Emergency Provisions under Article 352,
 356, 360
 ↳ suspension of state on failure of
 constitutional machinery.
- 4) Indestructible Union of destructible state
Article 3 → Parliament can change
 state boundaries.
However it also provides for Autonomy
- 1) Normal circumstances — Parliament
 can't legislate on state list.
- 2) 2/3 representation to state in
 GST council, for ensuring financial
 autonomy.

- 3) 15th Finance Commission - 41%
devolution to state.
- 4) Bommai case - State government
can't be suspended without floor test
- 5) 3rd Tier of federalism - local bodies
have substantial autonomy.



Supreme court in Bommai case held
that federalism is 'Basic structure' of
Constitution. Hence we must work
towards strengthening federal polity.

14. भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में नियुक्तियों को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय ने नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को मूल रूप से बदल दिया है और इसके संभावित दूरगामी निहितार्थ भी हो सकते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent judgment of the Supreme Court on appointments to the Election Commission of India (ECI) has fundamentally changed the appointment process and can have potentially far-reaching implications. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Supreme court in recent judgement held that ECI appointments should be held through a collegium system comprising of PM, Leader of opposition in Lok Sabha and Chief Justice of India.

Advantages of collegium system

- 1) will strengthen institutional integrity of Election Commission.
 - ex. Recent allegation of favouring Ruling Party during W.B. elections
- 2) Independence of Election Commission from ~~the~~ Political interference

- 4.g. Recently EC were criticized by PMO
raised concerns on their neutrality
- 3) Build confidence among all parties —
Strengthen institutions of democracy.
 - 4) Improve Transparency and Accountability
in appointments
 - 5) Consensus-based election process.

However ARC and NCRWC have
highlighted other issues in working of
Election Commission —

- 1) Expenditure is sanctioned by
government.
- 2) Lack of own cadre of Bureaucracy.
- 3) Poor technological development.
- 4) Low funds and Lack of capacity
to enforce model code of conduct.

Measures can be taken to develop an
Robust Election Commission -

- 1) ~~changing~~ changing expenditure on
consolidated fund of India
- 2) Recruitment of own Personnel.
- 3) Technological advancements
⇒ Recently discussed Remote
Voting Machines
- 4) overhauling the culture of ECI.
⇒ Absolute impartiality needed.

S. Y. Quoroli (Former ECI) suggests that

Elections ~~com.~~ are wonder's in India.

They are prerequisite for democracy.

we need to work towards making

robust and resilient democratic

institution as per constitutional mandate.

15. वैश्विक बदलावों के साथ समेकन और अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने के परिणामस्वरूप लोक सेवाओं के लिए विविध चुनौतियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, जिनके कारण कुशल सेवा वितरण के लिए उनमें समग्र सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Integration with the global trends and opening up of the economy has resulted in diversified challenges for the civil services, which require holistic reforms for efficient service delivery. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Civil services are umbilical cord of
democracy that links the people
to elected representative, executing
the public policy.

Diverse challenges after LPG reforms 1991

1) Expansion of private sector adds
complexities in service delivery
eg interference in the Auction,
Allocating tenders etc.

2) NBIO's have increased owing to
increased public awareness and
participation.

b Challenges of interference in daily
working, Media trials etc.

3) Technological challenges : Information
technology led to development of social
Media, communication networks — poses
Challenges of consistent upgradation.

4) Increased organised and transnational
crimes — source delivery does not
result into illegal activities.

eg. P-B-C Nexus — Nohra committee

This requires holistic reforms in Civil
Services

4) Agility in working — need to be
open to ideas and embrace
creativity

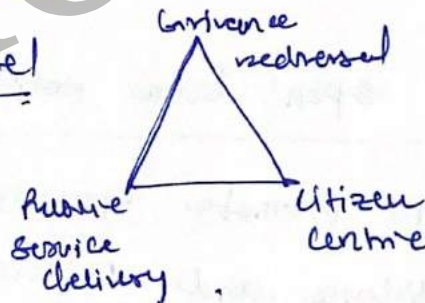
eg. — Indone DM used geo-engineering
in waste management.

2) Embracing new technology — for improved
service delivery.
eg. DBT, NCHP 2.0, UMANG portal.
etc.

3) Proactive approach rather than reactive
approach — Kota committee

4) Reforms in appointments & transfers
to avoid undue external interference
eg Civil services board — 2nd ARC

5) Focus in citizen centric administration —
Swastham Model
— 2nd ARC



Today we need 'karmayogi' civil servants
who can contribute towards national
development.

16. भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेहिता को बढ़ावा देने में ओपन डेटा क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? देश में ओपन डेटा की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियां विद्यमान हैं?

What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

open data policy of government

envisage to share government data

with public for ensuring better

capacity development, transparency and
accountability.

Role of open data policy

1) will promote stakeholders
confidence and ensure transparency
of Gatishakti Nustorplan.

2) Develop good & citizen centric
government

eg UMANG Portal, NCLP 2.0.

database., digilocker, COWIN Portal
etc.

3) Accountability of Public servants towards

Public entitlements

eg digital citizen's charter.

4) Attract investment and promote

healthy business environment

eg SWIFT Portal

Challenges in insuring quality and
reliability of open data

1) Lack of data storage norms:

- often leads to storage outside
nation.

2) e-governance data sharing policy -
not available

- 3) Lack of layering of data.
- 4) Consent and notice to stakeholders
— B.N. Srikrishna Committee
- 5) Timebound storage and disposal
of data is missing.

Measures suggested by A.P. Shah Committee

- 1) Consent and notice must be taken
- 2) Data sharing norms and Reasonable
use by private players need to be
found.
- 3) e-gov portal like Nehru 2.0.
e-digital kranti should be
strengthened
- 4) Participatory and Inclusive approach.
e-governance can transform good governance
into pro-people - proactive good governance.
— PM Mooli.

17. भारत में 'जीरो फूड' बच्चों की व्यापकता को कम करने के लिए मातृ पोषण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

To reduce the prevalence of 'zero food' children in India, maternal nutrition needs to be made a priority. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

According to ~~world~~ Global hunger Index,
India ranks 107 / 120 countries. Shows
the need to take health on priority.

Prevalence of 'zero food'

NFHS-5 data suggests 35% - undernutrition

15% - stunted, 24% - wasted highlights

Poor nutrition and lack of 'hidden
hunger'.

Issues with prevalence of 'zero food'

children

1) Low health & well being for
children.

- 1) Poor educational attainment
- 2) high disease burden.
- 3) poor actualisation of skills.
- 4) Low economic opportunity
- 5) Increased Poverty.

Need to Strengthen National Nutrition

- 1) Prenatal nutrition can improve healthy development of child in fetus.

by Aanganwadi schemes.

Janni Suraksha Yojna

- 2) Postnatal care will lead to

healthy mother & child's health

by Through distribution of food
under NFSA, 2013.

3) Specifically targeting Nutritional
deficiency.

eg Fortification of food

eg Promoting 'shree anna'

34) development of primary healthcare
architecture

eg Ayushman Bharat Mission.

9) Access to telemedicine, online
consultation, prescription and
regular health checkups.

eg Digital health Mission.

~~Health~~ Promoting opportunities for
healthy development of children is

Constitutional Mandate - Article 29.

18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी खाद्य सामग्रियों और दवाओं को सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्रदान की है। भारत में लोक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दे के रूप में दुर्लभ रोगों से संबंधित चिंताएं क्या हैं? इनका किस प्रकार समाधान किया जा सकता है?
- Recently, the Central government exempted all foods and drugs for rare diseases imported by people for personal use from customs duty. What are the concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue in India? How can these be resolved? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Rare disease are non-communicable disease affecting few individuals that require special attention and treatment. eg. cancer, AIDS, etc.

Need for exemption of custom duty

- 1) provide access to vulnerable and poor
- 2) Improve availability of medicines eg. cancer medicines.
- 3) Improve choices for Doctors and Patients — empower to choose treatment of choice.

Concerns related to rare disease are

a Public health issue

1) Low Capacity of Health Infrastructure

or poor detection at early stages

→ burdening secondary infrastructure

2) Lack of trained Medical Practitioners

or Doctors, Nurses etc -

or NFHS - 5 32000 PHC in India

3) poor knowledge and skills of
Personnel

4) Lack of Coordination between
Hospitals, researchers and policymakers

5) High rare disease burden of
cases in India

Ways to Resolve rare disease burden

1) Health Insurance for all

eg Ayushman Bharat

2) Early detection facilities

eg ASHA-workers empowerment

3) Increase spending on Health

eg 0.7% GDP → 2% GDP

4) Health Infrastructure development for

rare disease

eg Cancer hospitals, Cardiovascular disease hospitals.

'Atma Atta declaration', which India is

one of the first signatories targets to

ensure health for all. Further Article

47 of constitution asks State to

provide healthcare facilities.

19. हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में यथार्थवादी और प्रभावी सहयोग के लिए, इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित विभिन्न देशों के प्रमुख हितों को स्वीकार करने और उनकी पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।
For realistic and effective collaborations to take place in the Indo-Pacific region, there is a need to acknowledge and recognize the underlining intention of the various countries with stakes in the region. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Indo-Pacific refers to region extending from ~~west~~ ^{east} coast of Africa to the west coast of America. With the fastest growing region it provides significant opportunities.

Need for collaboration in Indo-Pacific

- 1) To ensure inclusive Indopacific
→ Not excluding any nation from access and freedom of navigation.
- 2) Adhering to International laws
eg UNCLOS, Bilateral and Multilateral agreements

Underlying Interest of various countries

Collaborative Interests

eg QUAD, AUKUS, JAI —

have interests in keeping democratic order.

eg ASEAN, Asia Pacific forum

have interest to prevent geopolitical conflicts.

eg India's interests to keep Indo-Pacific open, inclusive and rule based. Perspective sensitivities of other

— Panchsheel Principle

Competitive Interests

eg conflicts in South China sea

→ Parcel Islands between China & Vietnam.

eg Preventing Hegemony of any single power to make rules.

eg Chinese self declared territories and claim over whole south China sea.

Respecting the territorial integrity of

Small countries

eg Chinese taken humbantota with debt trap policies.

Need for Realistic and effective collaboration

↓
Common
Shared
framework

↓
Preventing
Ideological
battles

↓
Economic
rule of
law

↓
calling
out
Debt trap
policies.

Indo-Pacific region has to be open,

Inclusive, free and prosperous for
sustained growth.

20. भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क स्थल के रूप में स्थापित होने से पहले, भारत को अपने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों तरह की अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There is a need to address the underlying challenges, both internal and external, in the North-Eastern region of India before it can serve as a pivotal connecting space between India and its neighbours. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

North-East represent one of the most
culturally, ethnically, religiously and
racially diverse region in the world.

Internal challenges in the Region

- 1) Insurgency against state

eg NAGA groups are still
underground.

- 2) Ethnic conflicts

eg Kuki-Meites
Conflict Manipur

- 3) Geographical Isolation

↳ Poor connectivity with
rest of India



4) Organised crime

↳ Arms trafficking, Drug trafficking,
Money laundering in the region.

5) Poor economic development

- ↳ fight for limited resources
- ↳ Inter-tribal conflicts.

External challenges in the Region1) China - covertly supporting

insurgency and violence, through funds
and Arms.

2) Myanmar - open borders / smuggling

and organised crime - golden triangle.

→ Refugee exists - Rohingya's

3) Bangladesh - safe escape route

for insurgents, connect with terrorism
and Radicalism.

Need to address Challenges to Connect India with Neighbours

1) Important for ensuring security of
Infrastructure and personnel

- eg Katolam Multimodal Project,
IMT Tri-lateral highway
Ahankhura - Agartala Rail line

2) To usher economic development by
connectivity & industries in region.

3) Reinisation of democratic institutions
are upheld.

- eg 6th schedule, PESA Act, Forest Rights
act.

4) Developing social cohesion and unity

North-east is key to India's Act-east

Policy, We need to work towards

making isolated area as frontier of development