



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

Name of Candidate	NAMAN GOYAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	933854
Center	ONLINE	Date	6-12-2021

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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.

1. Highlighting the changes introduced by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act, 2021, analyse various issues with the amended Act. (150 words) 10

दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (GNCTD) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संशोधित अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans) Government of India introduced Government of NCT of Delhi (Amendment) Act 2021 in line with continuous tussle between the state and central government over power sharing and Supreme Court Directives in 2018

Changes in GNCTD Act, 2021:

- ① Government of Delhi would now mean Lieutenant Governor and not the elected government.
- ② Elected government can't make law on day to day administration without the LC concurrence.
- ③ LC can't reserve bills for President assent for the matters that fall beyond elected government powers

(5) Concurrence and advice of LG is
necessary before taking any policy
decision

Issues with the Amendment:

① Reduces power of the elected government
↓

Against democratic principles

② Against separation of power of executive LG and legislative government

③ multiplicity of authorities $\Rightarrow$ policy
Poor administration $\longleftrightarrow$ paralysis
and governance

④ Doesn't adhere to Supreme Court directives of power to be given to UT

⑤ Conflict between state govt & union

Art 239AA was inserted through 69th Constitutional Amendment Act to ensure better governance of NCT. Hence, coordination and cooperation

Call us : 8468022022, 9019066066

Visit us : www.visionias.in

of both the government with democracy
required

2. Are there valid arguments for continuing with sedition law in 21st century democratic India? Discuss in light of the debate surrounding it.

(150 words) 10

क्या 21वीं सदी के लोकतांत्रिक भारत में राजद्रोह कानून को जारी रखने के लिए वैध तर्क विद्यमान हैं? इससे संबंधित वाद-विवाद के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) Sedition law was added in the Indian Penal Code under section 124 in 1870 by the British Government to suppress voices

Any act that attempts to incite violence, threaten the government or produce enmity through words, action etc.

Need for continuity of Sedition:

① Protect from anti nationalistic activities

Eg Marxist, Naxalite movement

② Preserve the democratic principles and the government.

③ Ensure peace, law and order, better governance.

- ④ Protection from secessionist activities
eg Khalistani movement, Greater Nagaland
- ⑤ Maintain social cohesion, harmony
~~harmon~~ fraternity as enshrined in Preamble

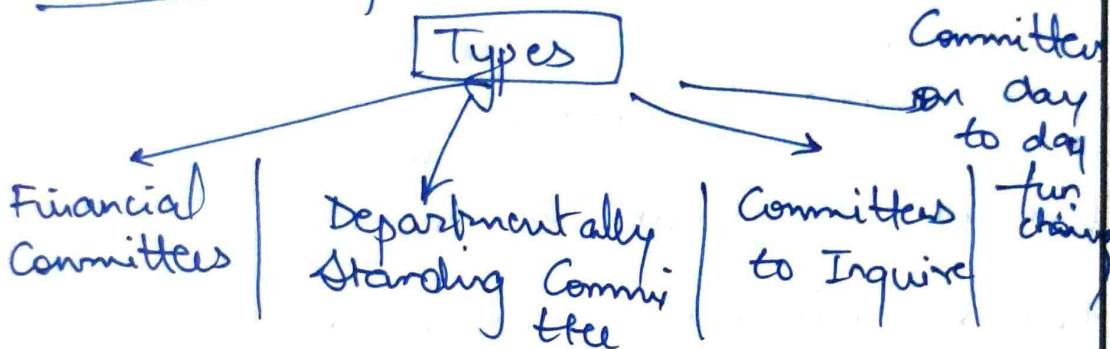
Against Sedition Law :

- ① Very low conviction rate of
2%, 100% rise in sedition charge ^{since 2014}
- ② Colonial law to suppress voices
of dissent $\Rightarrow$ Used to criticise
government
- ③ Other laws like UAPA, CrPC
exist to punish violators
- ④ Against Art 19(1)(a) of freedom of
speech and expression, no clear
violation and principles
- ⑤ Internationally, repeated by UK, Australia
Supreme Court in Kedar Nath Case,
Kanhaiya Kumar Case etc have
laid down regulations for sedition.
Sedition can be repealed or used very

3. Identify the issues that have contributed to a decline in the performance of Parliamentary Standing Committees. How can these issues be addressed?
(150 words) 10

उन मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने संसदीय स्थायी समितियों के प्रदर्शन में गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Ans) Parliamentary Standing Committees are committees formed by speaker/ chairman and work under the Parliamentary laws



Issues in declining performance

- ① Lesser transmission of bills to committees. eg 15th Lok Sabha - 74%.
17th Lok Sabha - 12% bills
- ② Lesser attendance among members
- ③ Poor insights and regulations of parliamentary work.
eg Public Accounts Committee report

is post mortem and less discussed

④ lack of proper secretarial assistance to the committees

⑤ low funding and meetings of committees. eg POP Bill - pending for 4 years till recently

⑥ Politicization of committees, chairman not appointed

Way Forward to address

① Develop a calender of meetings

② ensure minimum attendance of members

③ Regular elections and appointment

④ discussion of reports in the parliament

⑤ Study tours, expert meetings of committees.

⑥ Increase transmission of bills

NCRWC has proposed several recommendations for PSC to ensure that check and balance of legislature to executive is maintained

4. Despite being a non-constitutional body, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has wielded immense decision-making power in India. Discuss the advantages and issues associated with it. (150 words) 10

एक गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के पास भारत में निर्णय-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 4.) Prime Minister's Office is the apex and overarching body that controls all the ministries, departments etc

Advantages of PMO

- ① Integration and better cooperation of policy making
- ② Decision making authority along with the cabinet
eg lockdown COVID-19, attack on enemy
- ③ Faster and effective decision making
- ④ Certain institutions perform under PMO eg NTRD for cyber security, Chamber of Commerce

⑤ Engage all ministries together and direct them towards certain policy making

⑥ Authority of prime Minister in Parliamentary form (De-factor)

Issues with PMO

- ① Over centralisation and reduce powers of ministries
- ② Reduce deliberation, discussion and meetings
- ③ Orders can be against national interest eg demonetisation implementation
- ④ Higher powers to secretaries to PMO, reducing powers of other secretaries

Ensure accountability, transparency in PMO to encourage better decision making and implementation

5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures.

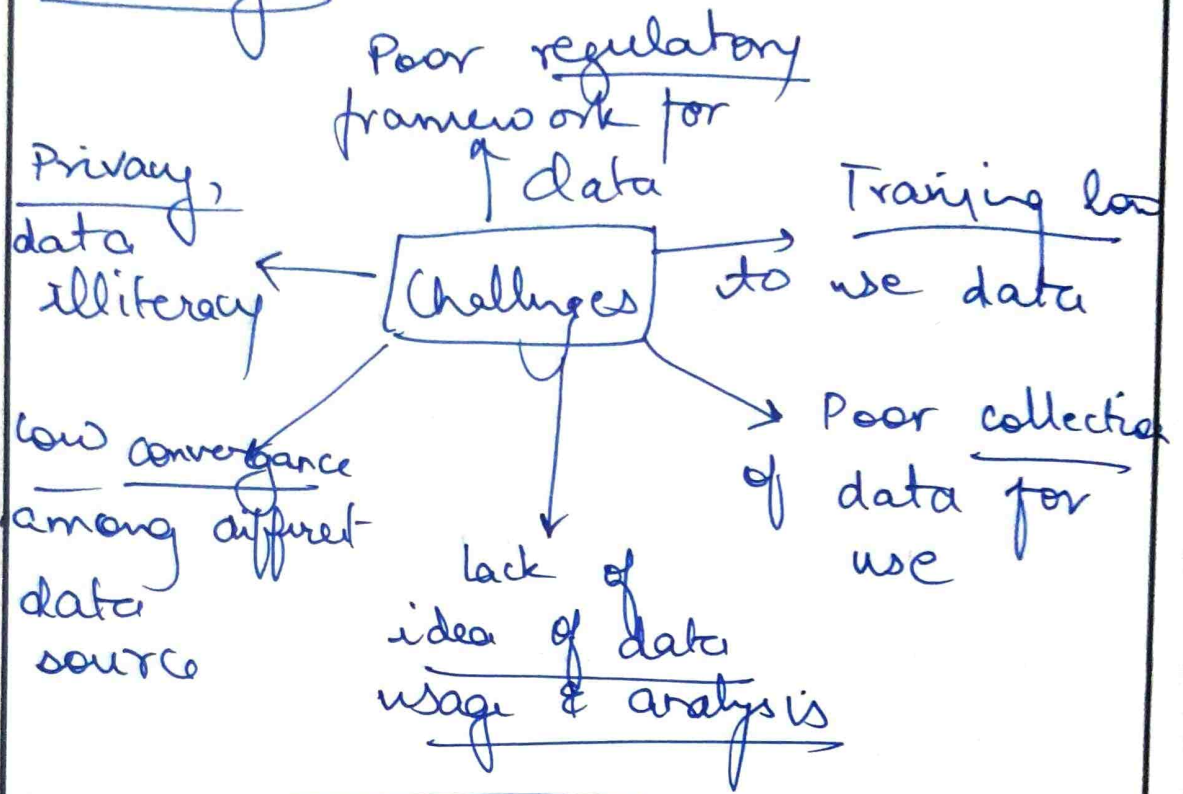
(150 words) 10

भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए एवं उपचारान्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Ans) Various parliamentary committees and ARC II focussed upon use of data and e-governance.

Role of Data in Governance

- ① Better decision making through evaluation of pros & cons
Eg data on poverty to provide incentive
- ② Objectivity in decision making
Eg Recent cases of reservation based on population share
- ③ Guides the action of civil servant
Eg if low utilisation of MGNREGA
↓
focus on that
- ④ Ensure transparency, accountability and responsibility
Eg. data on vaccines → transparency

ChallengesRemedial Measures

- ① Better regulatory framework by amending IT Act, 2000
 - ② New data policy to encourage favourable use of data.
 - ③ Community participation, SHG, NGO, civil society to use data
 - ④ Pass PDP Bill, encourage private sector
- Data is the NEW OIL and should be used in implementing better policy and good governance

6. With specific examples, elaborate upon the conditions that led to the emergence of a new civil society in urban India in the last few decades. Also, highlight its contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes. (150 words) 10

विशिष्ट उदाहरणों के साथ, उन परिस्थितियों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए जिनके कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में शहरी भारत में एक नए नागरिक समाज का उदय हुआ है। साथ ही, शासन और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने में इसके योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Ans) Civil society is the 4th pillar of democracy and part of voluntary organisation

emergence of civil society

① Urban India - immigration → slums & poor
demand better lives of ← lives
citizen

eg SPARC, YUVA of Dharavi
of Mumbai for rehab

② Social security low, poor food availability, education in urban

↓
eg civil society like CRY, Helpage,
Sona Sood

③ Climate risk in Urban India
↓ development concerns
Floods, droughts, etc

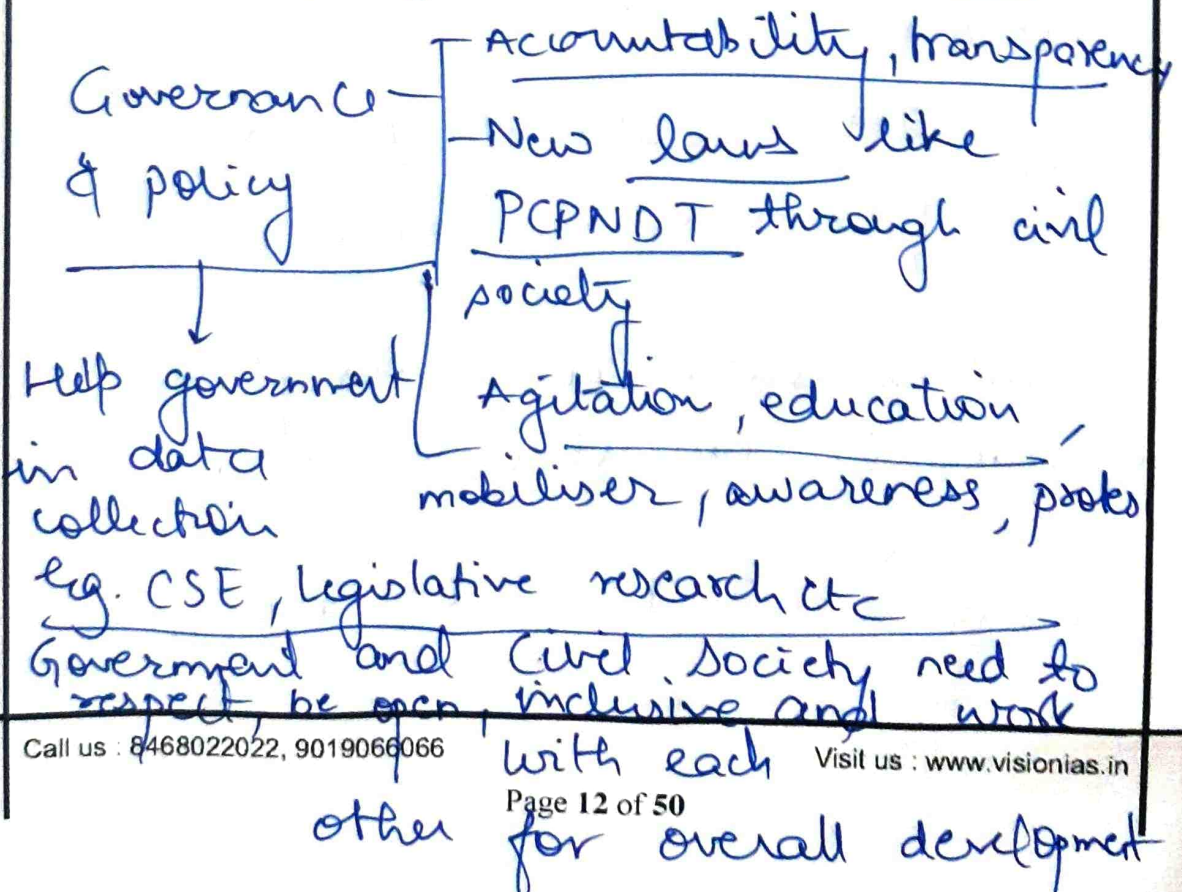
Eg climate change NAO, citizen organisation, Aarey forest

④ Environment of urban India

Eg BNHS, WWF, other environmental NGO

⑤ Rights & social security of old age, women & other vulnerable

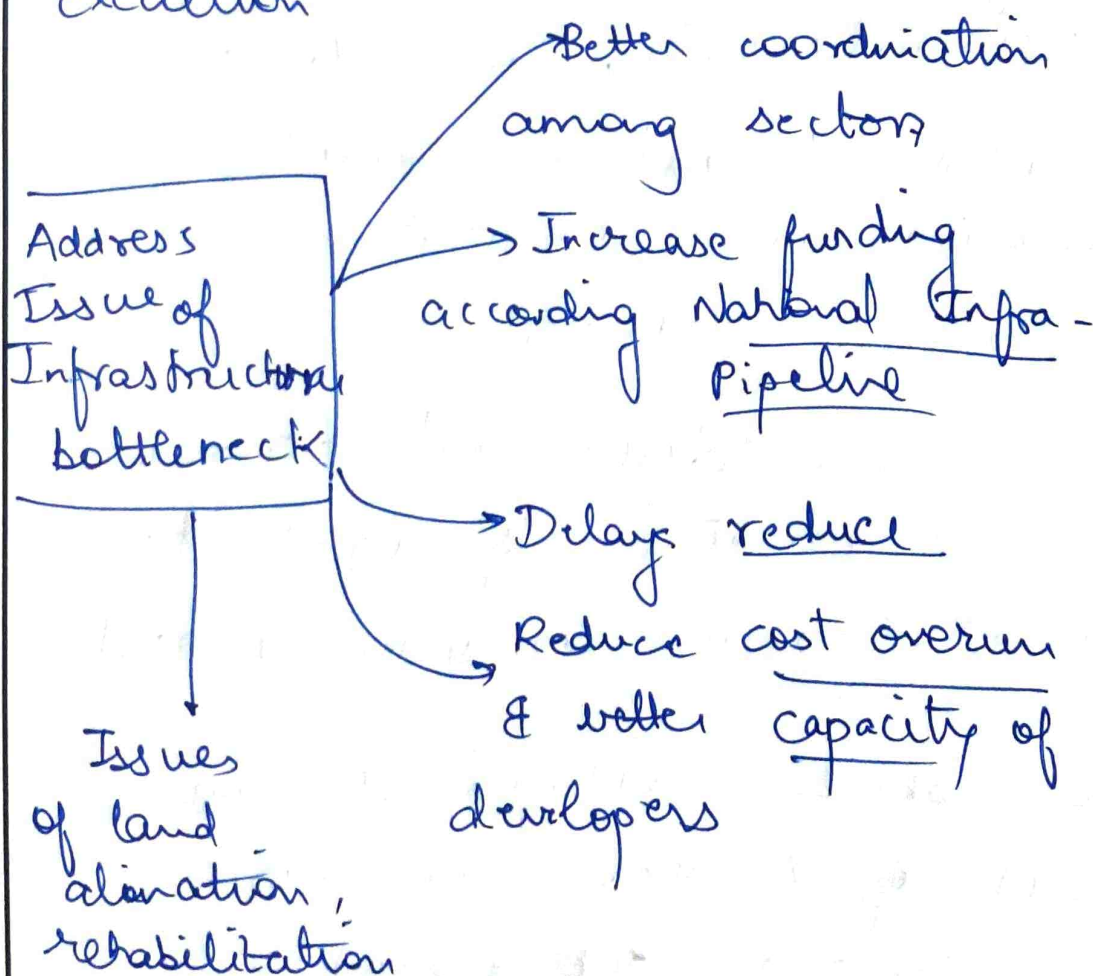
Eg Goony, Smile Foundation



7. The Gati Shakti mission has the potential to not only address the issue of infrastructure bottlenecks but also streamline the governance processes in the country. Elucidate. **(150 words) 10**

गति शक्ति मिशन में न केवल अवसंरचना संबंधी बाधाओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता है अपितु देश में शासन प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने की भी क्षमता विद्यमान है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans) Gati Shakti Mission is the recently launched mission that brings together various sectors like road, rail, power, irrigation, urban development for better policy execution



Streamlining governance process

- ① Cooperation and coordination among ministries for better, effective and inclusive policy making
- ② Better stakeholder participation
 - Government
 - Citizens
 - Private Sector
 - Civil society
 eg school and computer to local
- ③ Proper deliberation in policies
- ④ Decentralised nature of grants, policies, acts, p. legislation
- ⑤ Grievance redressal
- ⑥ Proper accountability and transparency in the execution of infrastructure project. Eg reduce corruption in road

Gati Shakti is envisaged to achieve targets of National Infrastructure Pipeline by 2025 and ensure Pro-people governance

8. Giving an account of the issues faced by workers in the informal sector, discuss whether the recently launched e-Shram portal can help in addressing them. (150 words) 10

अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देने हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Ans) Over 90% of the workers work in the informal sector who have low training and skills

Issues faced by workers

- ① Poor governance in the informal sector → Administrative apathy in granting social welfare
- ② Lack of social security like Pension, insurance, food, accident cover etc
↳ e.g. COVID-19 - most impacted informal sector
- ③ Administration doesn't register them → electoral rolls, ration cards etc

- ④ Food unavailability due to non-interoperability of rations cards
- ⑤ Social pressure due to loneliness, attacks, poor housing, health and education eg slums and squatter
- ⑥ Politicisation of labour class
eg Son of soil policy

e-Shram Portal

Supreme Court direction

- ① Registration of all informal workers → around 106 registered
- ② Better delivery of public services
- ③ Identification of labour and their movement
- ④ Ensure social security. eg Kerala and West Bengal have highest registrations → best welfare

Art 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, Code on wages, security, occupational hazards and

COVID 19 induced migrants have increased need of e-Shram

9. Clarifying the significance of the recent developments on the issue of global minimum tax, discuss its prospects and challenges for India.

(150 words) 10

वैश्विक न्यूनतम कर के मुद्दे के संदर्भ में हालिया घटनाक्रमों के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 9) Global Minimum Tax is proposed by the G-20 to tax minimum 15% to all corporates

Significance:

Significance

- Increase tax collection
eg India \$100n rise
- Equity in tax application
- Avoid Base Erosion & Profit Shifting (BEPS)
eg Mauritius, Ireland
- Regulate and avoid need of equalisation levy on digital Cos
- Better global monitoring of corporate sector for data frauds

Prospects

- ① Higher tax collection
↓
Use in socio-econ welfare by countries
- ② Use in COVID-19 recovery
- ③ Better distribution of wealth among rich & poor & reduce inequality
(Art 39, 340 a, b, c)
- ④ Shared cooperation of states
- ⑤ Innovation in all countries

Challenges

- ① Countries like Ireland oppose
- ② Against sovereign power to tax
- ③ India may lose some IT and other industries
- ④ Difficult to achieve single minimum rate

Countries should talk, coordinate and use platforms like G20, WTO, OECD, BRICS to ensure global minimum tax

10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geo-politics. Comment. Also, discuss how it may affect India's interests.

(150 words) 10

AUKUS सुरक्षा समझौते की घोषणा ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के हितों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है।

Ans) AUKUS was a security pact among Australia, UK, USA (all anglophone countries) to increase cooperation in defence.

New era of global geopolitics

- ① Deviation away from QUAD as US & Australia are members while Japan & India not included
- ② Militarisation of Indo Pacific
↓
Provide nuclear submarines to Australia
- ③ Control hegemony of China. Direct Attack
↳ against nuclear power, hyper sonic missiles of China

④ Formation of 2 blocs

Western, US
European, India
Australia

China, Russia,
Pakistan



Threat of Cold War

⑤ Australia broke French order

Deviation from NATO, focus on Indo-Pacific

However, not much would change as Indian Ocean has already been militarised and New Zealand, South East Asian countries have reservation

Impact
on India

Issues

Alternative QUAD

Chinese threat

Strengthen military capacity of QUAD

Increased Anti China grouping

option of increasing membership of QUAD

Financial mobilisation towards India's military

India can strengthen France relation

11. Effective devolution of finances is an important requirement for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to fulfill their objectives. Discuss while also elaborating on the reasons behind lack of financial resources for PRIs in India. (250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRI) को अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त का प्रभावी हस्तांतरण एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। भारत में PRIs के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) Article 243 I provides for the constitution of Finance Commission by every state to recommend the devolution of finances to panchayats.

Importance of effective devolution:

① To ensure that PRI become unit of self and local governance with sufficient powers

② PRIs would be able to take decision regarding :

Legislations
for rules of
villages and
Gram Sabha

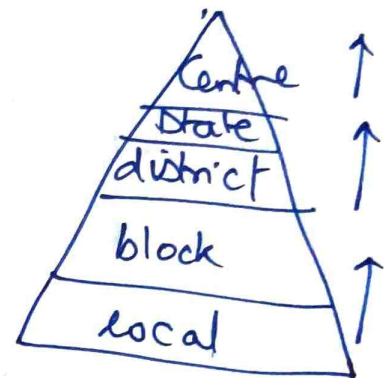
Administration
of Markets,
water bodies,
education, health,
agriculture (Art 243G)

Judicial
powers
of
panchayat

③ Reduce dependence on Parastatals and parallel bodies

eg District development Authority regulates planning

④ ensure decentralised planning, development and participation of locals



eg only 5% of funds by PRI is self generated, rest through funds

⑤ Reduce bureaucratization, interference and sector specific grants

Reasons for lack of finances :

① Poor finance generating resource like local taxes, levies, tolls etc

② Reluctance of Gram Panchayat to collect taxes from locals

- ③ Scarcity of funds among state government
- ④ Tied funds provided by states through sector specific, region specific & other grants eg MGNREGA
- ⑤ Poor social audit and regulatory mechanism $\Rightarrow$ Corruption and leakage
- ⑥ Lack of effective regulation and understanding of accounting among officials

WAY

FORWARD

- Finance Commission should increase its funds to FR1
- State Finance Commission should be instituted every 5 years
- Increase horizontal & vertical devolution
- Capacity building to levy taxes, tolls, charges

12. Judicial activism is a necessary tool to guard against "legislative adventurism and executive excesses". Critically discuss in the context of the doctrine of separation of powers as provided in the Constitution of India.

(250 words) 15

"विधायी जोखिम और कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण" से रक्षा के लिए न्यायिक सक्रियता एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। भारत के संविधान में यथा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) Judicial Activism refers to increase interference of judiciary and making laws towards socially progressive societies. Judicial Activism is manifestation of 'due process of law' which is against Separation of Powers.

Judicial Activism to Guard against Legislative Adventurism:

① legislature may make laws against modern societal values eg criminalising LCBTQ while judiciary decriminalise Sec 377

② Some laws may be against constitutional principles and

modern social norms $\Rightarrow$ Judiciary
protect from these laws

eg alleged that ban on certain
interfaith marriages $\Rightarrow$ Various

High Courts declared against Art 14, 21

③ Legislative reluctance or delay in making laws

eg VISHAKHA guidelines

④ Legislative adventurism to go against environmental principles
eg Ban on Delhi firecrackers, plastic

⑤ Therefore, the judiciary is engaging in law making $\Rightarrow$ AGAINST strict separation of power

Executive Excesses.

① Registration of PIL when administration is apathetic

- ② Administrative not able to maintain social justice, law & order
eg setup SIT, banning liquor shops on highways
- ③ To encourage national feeling if administration is unable to perform
eg National Anthem in Cinema
- ④ Improve and guide administration
eg lockdown ordered by Allahabad HC
- ⑤ Stop excesses of administration
eg Internet Ban in Jammu & Kashmir

The separation of power is getting weaved with increased interference to ensure social justice and better administration. However, the judiciary should be considerate of administrative challenges of manpower, lack of expertise and data before performing judicial restraint.

13. The electoral bond scheme is part of what appears to be a growing trend away from transparency and accountability in electoral funding. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना उस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीति होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans) Electoral Bond Scheme was enacted with the target to reduce funding through black marketing in elections.

Features :

- Purchase electoral bond of Rs 1000, 10000, 1 Lakh, 10 Lakh, 1 Crore etc
- Submit in State Bank of India
- 4 times in a year, 10 days
- Non transferable, non marketable
- Any person or company

Electoral Bond taking away Accountability and Transparency

① Non disclosure of identity

↓
Lack of transparency

- ② Use of money or cheque to deposit funds
- ③ Exemption from Income Tax filing
- ④ Electoral bond scheme and parties don't come under RTI
↓
Lack of accountability
- ⑤ exemption from earlier limit of 7.5% of profit to company
- ⑥ Only deposition in certain branches of PSU - SBI (low accountability)
- ⑦ Only good performing political parties eligible eg National, state parties and others ⇒ Injustice and inequality
- ⑧ Ruling party - 50% of electoral bonds, top 10 parties - 90% funds
- ⑨ New Shell Companies

Benefits of Electoral funds

- ① Reduce black market $\Rightarrow$ Formalisation of economy $\Rightarrow$ CAG remarked that political parties & election contribute to 40% black money
- ② Disclosure of party wise funding
- ③ Higher contribution to political funding
- ④ Strengthening political funding

• Strengthen Election Commission to regulate flow of money

WAY

AHEAD:

- Political parties under RTI
- Disclosure of depositors
- Allow all parties towards electoral funding
- Provide accounts & expenses

Political funding need to be regulated and think of state funding as mentioned

14. The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. (250 words) 15

समनुषंगिता (सब्सिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप से परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans) COVID-19 pandemic gave opportunity to strengthen federalism and subsidiarity through cooperative and competitive federalism among center and states

Principle of Subsidiarity

- ① Delegation of power, roles and responsibilities to the lower tier of states
- ② Financial decentralisation
- ③ Executive and administrative freedom to local tiers
- ④ Broad policy framework and allow specific to be developed by states and local

- (5) Situation based, case to case and bottom led development

Subsidiarity in COVID-19:

- (1) Decentralised lockdown by states during second wave based on requirement
- (2) Quarantine facilities, medical development by states. eg oxygen enhancement
- (3) Policy development for migrants, hunger, job security, skilling et
eg UP, Bihar launched skilling of immigrants and use for MGNREGA
eg Kerala provided free food to all
- (4) Education - school reopening
- (5) Screening of passengers
- (6) Vaccination by the state &

local bodies

eg BMC of Mumbai

⑦ Administration of local panchayats and municipalities engaged in execution

eg incentives for COVID vaccines

Issues of over centralisation

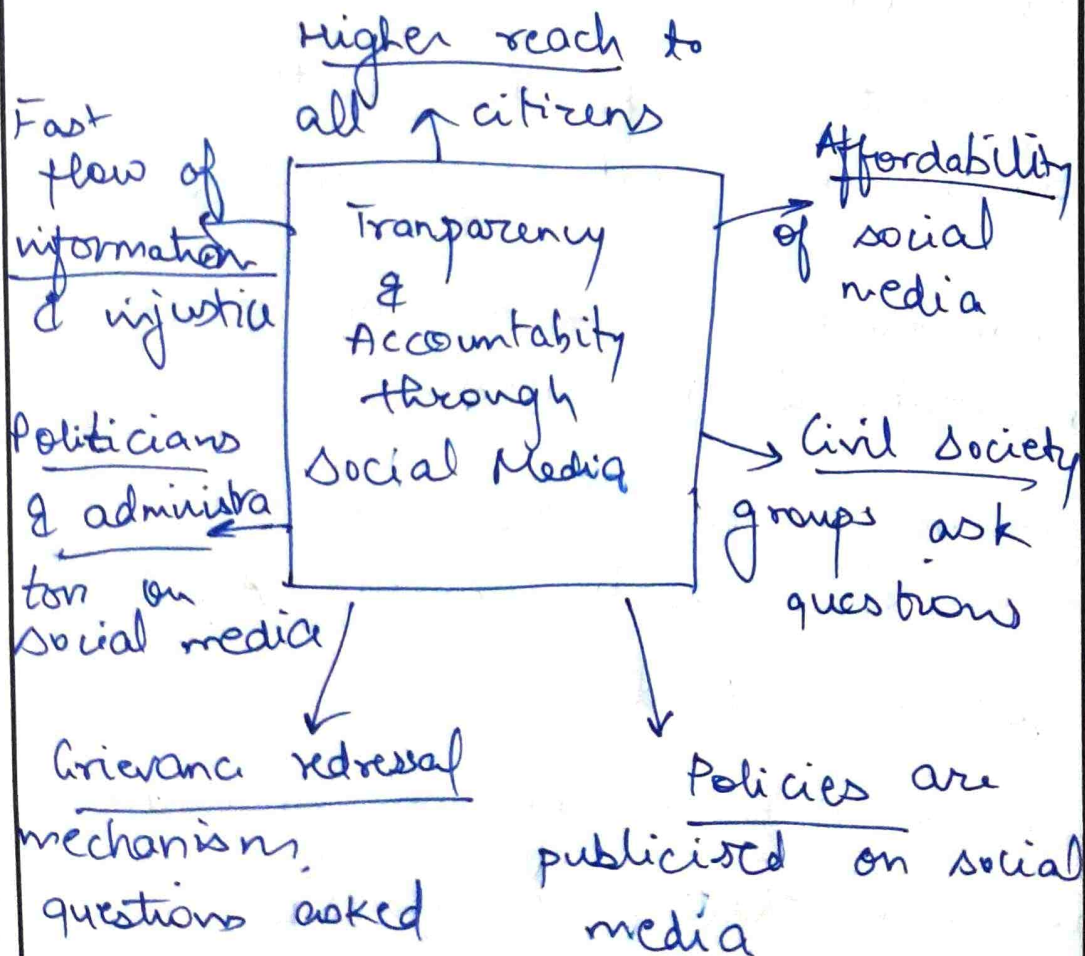
- ① During first wave - lockdown, quarantine by centres
- ② Central scheme - PM Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana etc
- ③ Direction to centres given
- ④ Use of Disaster Management Act, 2005, Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 to centralise

Learnings from 1st wave that local interventions are required to better tackle COVID-19, allowed centre to decentralise its functions

15. Social media has ushered in greater transparency and accountability in governance. But accountability through social media is no alternative to institutional accountability. Analyse. (250 words) 15

सोशल मीडिया ने शासन में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जवाबदेही संस्थागत जवाबदेही का विकल्प नहीं है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Ans) Social Media has increased outreach in the present world with over 60 cr Indians using internet, 40 cr whatsapp, 20 cr active users of Facebook.



Accountability through institutions

- ① Formal accountability with threat of punishment
eg CVC, CBI, CAG etc
- ② Proper understanding of matters and issues
- ③ Detailed analysis based on laws and rules
- ④ efficient and effective with transparency and responsibility
- ⑤ Understanding of laws and proper institutional mechanism
- ⑥ Citizen grievance redressal
eg citizen charter, social Audit
sevottam Model
- ⑦ Use of e-technology and governance in accountability mechanism
eg CSC, UMANG, CPGRAMS, NeGPet

Issues in accountability to Social Media which institutions don't face

- ① Lack of digital literacy, availability of digital infrastructure
eg NSSD-2018 report 4% rural have computers, 29% urban. 40% digitally illiterate
- ② No proper institutional framework
- ③ Spread of Fake News
- ④ No formal accountability to punish violators
- ⑤ Lack of understanding among citizens of rules and laws.

Therefore, social media can be used to strengthen formal accountability institutions by grievance registration by CB, CVC, Lokpal combined with Media, civil society's participation

16. Although the State has the right incentives and intentions to deliver public services efficiently, its capacity to do so is questionable. Critically discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि राज्य के पास सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के कुशलतापूर्वक वितरण हेतु उचित प्रोत्साहन और उद्देश्य विद्यमान हैं, तथापि ऐसा करने की उसकी क्षमता संदिग्ध है। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) State is authorised to deliver public services as these public services are non-profit based, non-exclusionary and welfare oriented which private organisation can't provide.

Incentives of states to deliver public services

- ① Elected to deliver good governance
- ② Constitutional provisions towards citizen development
eg Fundamental rights, DPSP etc
- ③ Motive and values of selflessness, public service delivery, quality of service, objectivity, neutrality, efficiency, citizen centricity

Intentions to deliver

- ① Collect funds through taxes to deliver services
- ② Develop socio-economic welfare of the society
- ③ ~~Administration~~ appointed with the objective of service delivery
- ④ Scholars like John Rawls, Hobbes & other Contractarian theory provide for public delivery

Capacity of state to deliver:Issues

- ① lack of funds
- ② low capacity of functionaries,
training is low
eg only 5000 IAS in 130
Cr population

- ③ low efficiency & effectiveness
than the private sector
- ④ Bureaucratic attitude - status quo,
rules based, discompassionate,
hierarchical, formal, slow etc
- ⑤ High accountability measures
reduces efficiency
- ⑥ corruption, red tapism etc

Strengths of state:

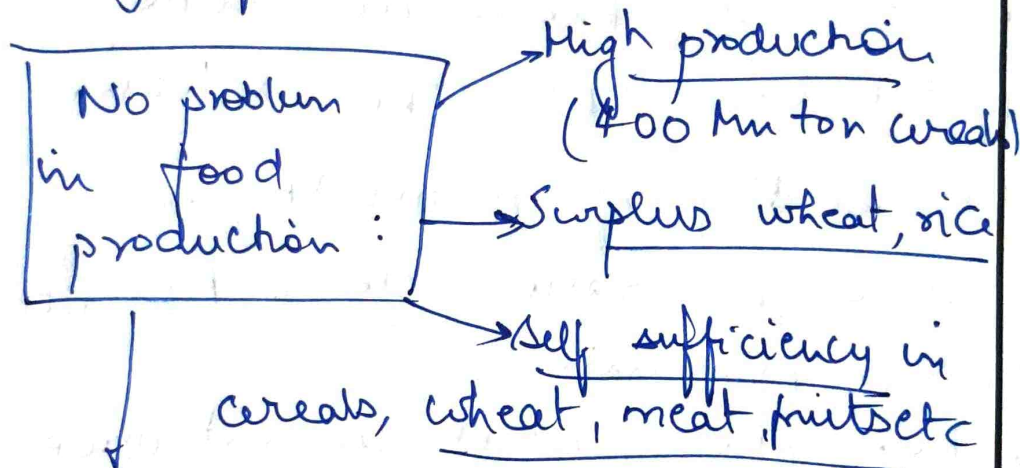
- ⑦ large administrative machinery
- ⑧ Vulnerable section welfare
with selflessness & no profit
- ⑨ Enforce rules & laws and
participatory approach (decentralisation)
- ⑩ Continuous, no bankruptcy

Several measures are required as developed by ARC II like professional training, autonomy, accountability etc of Civil Service & state for 'Sabka

17. The problem of hunger in India does not lie in food production but various other underlying issues. Discuss in the wake of decline in India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index, 2021. (250 words) 15

भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans) India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index declined to 101/116 globally from 94th rank in 2020.



High investment in agriculture and rise in farmers income

Other issues in food insecurity

① Systemic risks post farming:

- High wastage of 10% of or 1 LG of produce
- Marketing, storage and transport

system is broken

- low food processing of food
- Dependence on imports in oilseeds, pulses (source of protein) etc

② Availability of Food:

- Issues in Public distribution distribution (PDS) like exclusion, non seeding of AADHAR, one nation, one ration, closed FPS etc
- 45 Cr Migrants
- Milk, pulses, meat, egg not under PDS, ICSD, Mid day Meal
- Exports of crops like onion

③ Affordability of food:

- High inflation → average 6% (2021)
- High poverty → 21% (Tendulkar)
- Poor implementation of PM-AASHA, PSS, PDPS etc, MSP.

- Lack of perennial availability of certain fruits

④ Poor Adoption of food

- ~~Safe~~ sanitation, hygiene issues
- High prevalence of disease → low absorption of food
- High rate of IMR, MMR, diseases like communicable, NCD

⑤ Awareness issues:

- Poor awareness of healthy & hygienic food
- Non awareness of government policies & interventions, poor implementation

① Reform PDS, open market operation, FCI, MSP & other procurement, MDM, AASHA, ICDS

② Innovative techniques of food security like Pradhan Mantri

③ Balanced provision of food

④ Sanitation & WASH

WAY
AHEAD
&
SOLUTION

18. Democratization of primary healthcare is indispensable for fulfilling the objectives of equitable and comprehensive care in India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में समान और व्यापक देखभाल के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का लोकतंत्रीकरण अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans 18) Primary Healthcare is the lowest tier of healthcare and comprises of primary health centres, community centres & Anganwadi and take up 50% of Government health expenditure (NHA)

Need of equitable & comprehensive care

① Rural urban divide

↳ 70% hospitals in 30% urban areas

② Regional divide

↳ 1 doctor in 20000 in Bihar
1 doctor in 200 in Delhi

③ Gender inequity, higher accessibility to upper rich sections

④ High out of pocket expenditure

↳ 48% OOPEx - NHA, MoHFW

- ⑤ low budgetary allocation to health
↳ 1.3% of GDP
- ⑥ Emphasis on tertiary sector and private sector (70% of spending)
- ⑦ High incidence of disease, IMA, MMR, poor health etc

National Health Policy 2017

- Objectives**
- Reduce IMR - 28/1000, MMR - 100/1000, life expectancy to 70
 - Better availability to all
 - low expenditure

Democratisation of Primary Health Care

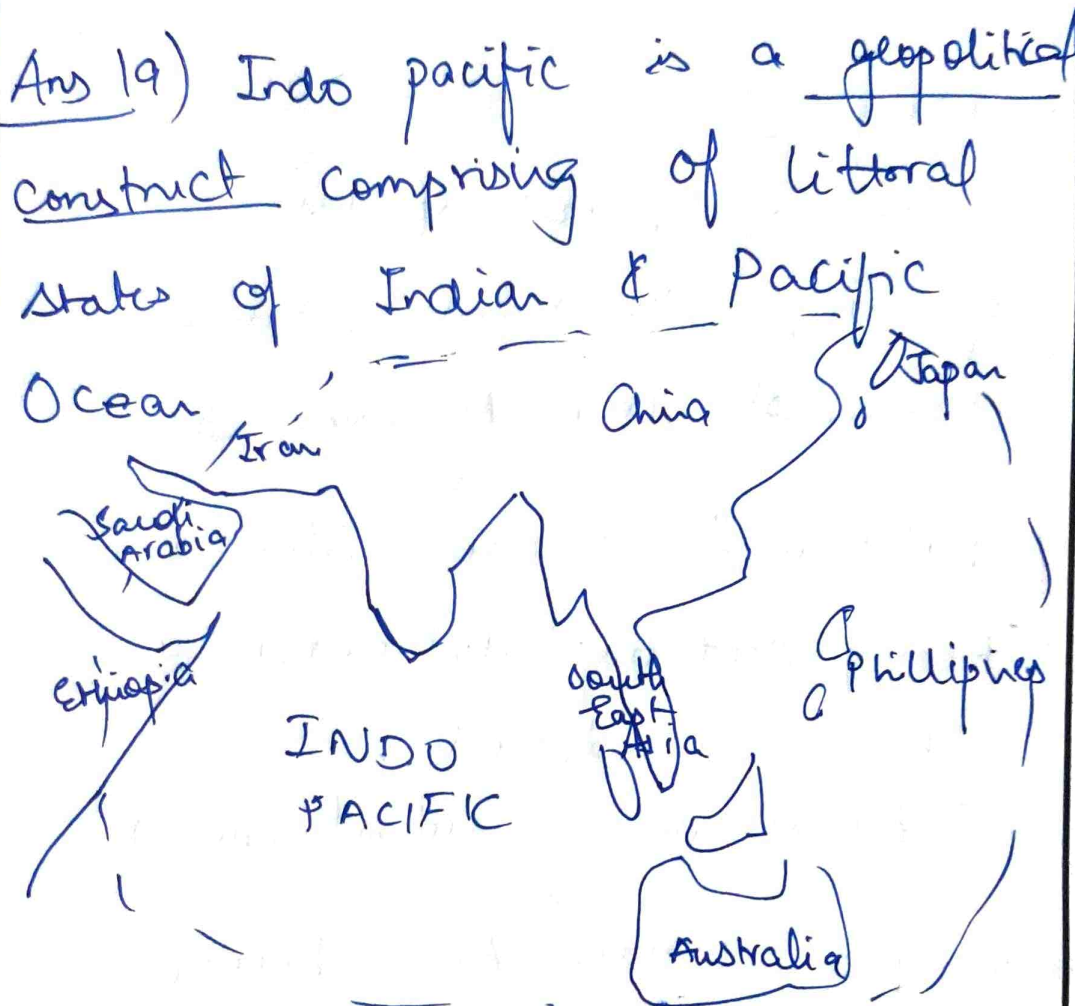
Issues	Solutions
① Lack of trained capacity of personnel	Training and increasing colleges
② Low doctor patient ratio (1:1400)	Increase uptake and compulsory

- | | |
|---|---|
| ③ low financing of 50% of total | primary healthcare
duty
→ Increase to <u>75%</u> |
| ④ low private participation | → leverage <u>PPP model</u> of healthcare |
| ⑤ low infrastructure
- 1 PHC in 25 villages | → setup more hospitals
better <u>facilities</u> ,
new <u>machines</u> |
| ⑥ Disease <u>surveillance</u> is low | → Integrated disease surveillance through <u>ASHA</u> |
| ⑦ Cooperation of clinics and district hospitals | → Strengthen PM-JAY,
Jan Aushadhi Kendra,
better <u>regulation</u> &
<u>accountability</u> |

Primary Health Care is the most crucial link to improve the health scenario & achieve [SDG 3 target]

19. In the context of the evolving discourse on the Indo-Pacific, analyse the factors driving the global shift towards the region. Also, identify India's interests and challenges in this regard. (250 words) 15

हिंद-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफिक) पर विकसित हो रहे संवाद के संदर्भ में, इस क्षेत्र की ओर वैश्विक झुकाव को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत के हितों और चुनौतियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।



Factors driving global shift.

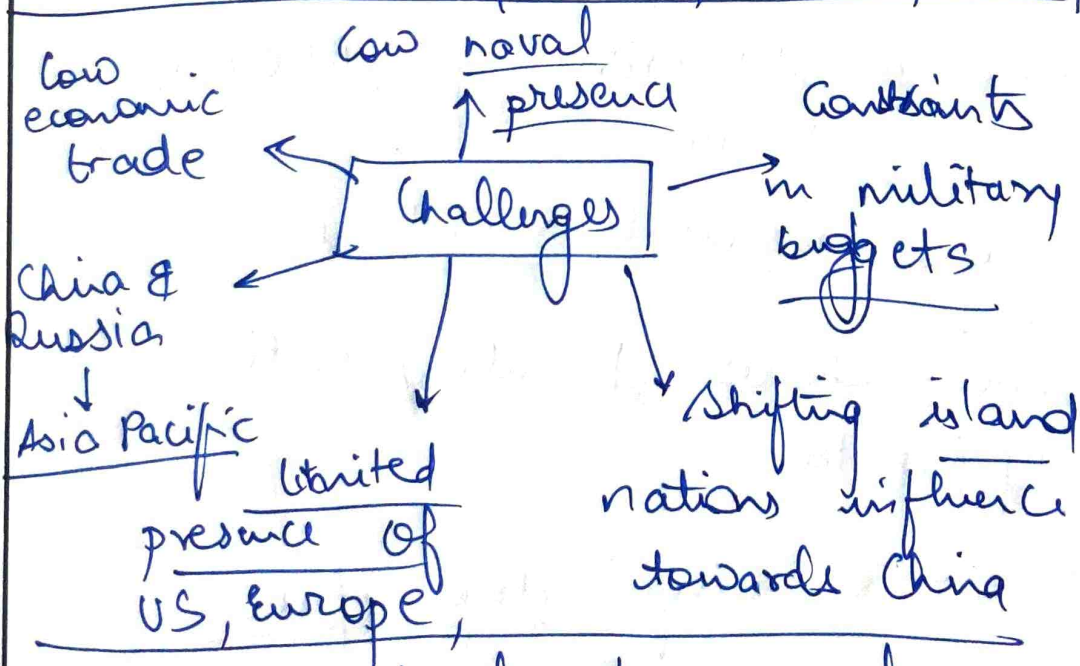
① Rise of Asian countries both economically, geopolitically.

Eg Rise of China & India

- ② Increase trade in Indian Ocean
↳ 80% of crude trade, critical
sea lines of communication
- ③ Countering China in the region
 - String of Pearls of China is
Djibouti, Gwadar (Iran), Chittagang
(Bangladesh), Cocos (Myanmar), Sri Lanka
 - military bases across Indian Ocean
 - Heavy debt trap diplomacy of
China - investments
 - Influence among littoral states
- ④ Shift from Western Asia Pacific
to Eastern Indo Pacific →
Pivot is now South East Asia
- ⑤ Huge economic resources - crude,
minerals, fisheries
- ⑥ Piracy and terrorist challenges

India's interest:

- ① Peaceful, open, inclusive and free Indo Pacific - QUAD principle
- ② Control maritime security threat from China - militarisation in Maldives, Andaman & Nicobar, Theater Command
- ③ Free flow of trade, navigation rights
- ④ Protect EEZ and economic resource
- ⑤ Cooperation among South Asia - South East Asia & Australia.
[eg. IADR, SAGAR, IONS]



India has developed several mechanism like Indo Pacific strategy, QUAD, FIPIC, ASEAN, IDRA, Mausam which would

20. India's Afghanistan policy must be based on a clear-eyed understanding of important strategic goals in the region amidst the current regional and global strategic environment. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारत की अफगानिस्तान नीति वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक रणनीतिक परिवेश के बीच इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों की स्पष्ट समझ पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans) Recent overturning of Afghan democratic government by the militant Taliban after USA and NATO withdrawal has increased challenges for India's Afghan policy

Threat to India due to regional & global strategic environment

- ① Rise of terrorism - LeT, Al Qaeda ISI etc
- ② Regional insecurity & violence
↓
India shares boundary with Afghanistan
- ③ Threat of Illegal drug, fake currency, arms trade
- ④ leverage Pakistan to influence

Afghan policies

- ⑤ Increased intervention of China
- ⑥ India's strategic and humanitarian assets eg Salma dam, Parliamentary building, pipeline and other H/D C/P projects under threats
- ⑦ Reduced say of India in Afghanistan
↓
strategic loss

India's Policy:

- ① India need to understand role played by US, NATO in Afghanistan and align with their actions
- ② Wait & watch in recognizing the taliban government based on other countries actions
- ③ Use of multinational force like

UNSC (member) So to raise
voice of Afghan atrocities and
human rights.

④ Engage with UN and other
countries to humanitarian Aid
Eg wheat through Wagah Border

⑤ Push for peaceful transition toward
democratic powers

⑥ Protect interests of minorities and
women

⑦ Clear understanding of regional
neighbours like
Central Asia and
Russia, Iran, China

Way Ahead

India needs to
start informal discussions with Taliban
and ensure that its interest is followed

