



# VISION IAS

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## GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	Komal Punia		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1026090
Center	Online	Date	24/08/2023

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

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## 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.

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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

The need for National Judicial Accountability Bill has long been envisaged to usher accountability and transparency in judicial appointments and proceedings.

Need for accountability law

- ① Opaque collegium system functioning  
↳ judiciary appointing judges  
in non-transparent manner.
- ② Very limited applicability of RTI - despite being public authority.
- ③ CJI's role as master of roster  
↳ can be misused.

- ④ Vacancies and judges shortage  
↳ 21 judges per million population.

National Judicial Accountability Bill

will usher -

- ↳ disclosure of grounds of judges appointment.
- ↳ timely appointment to fill vacancies.
- ↳ will ensure judicial standards and Principle of Natural Justice.

Thus, there is need for enacting a new law. Supreme Court judgement of Swapnil Tripathi vs Supreme Court - live broadcasting of judicial proceedings is the first step.

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 as enshrined in Part III [Art 14-32] are hallmark of individual liberty and safeguards against arbitrary legislation.

While DPSPs are moral obligation on state for public welfare.

Reconciliation - a tough task

- ① Conflict started with policy of reservation ensuring DPSP.
- ② Supreme Court in Golaknath Case accorded transcendental position to fundamental rights.

③ 24<sup>th</sup> Constitutional Amendment

Act - Art 39(b), (c) supremacy  
over fundamental rights.

↓

④ Keshavanand Bharati case (1973) -

↳ upheld constitutionality of  
24<sup>th</sup> Amendment subject to  
basic structure.

⑤ subsequent amendment - all  
DPSP supreme over FRs.

⑥ Minerva Mills case - balance  
between DPSP & FRs - bedrock  
of constitution.

Doctrine of harmonious interpretation

evolved to clarify the relation  
between DPSP & FR - according  
to which they should be  
harmoniously interpreted.

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

Prime Minister's Office (PMO) headed by Principle secretary is mandated to perform and ease burden of Prime Minister (PM).

### functions-

- ↳ ① Art 78 - communication with President as he seek information from PM.
- ↳ ② Interdepartmental coordination.  
↳ with cabinet secretariate & Parliament secretariate.
- ↳ ③ Seeking suggestions from stakeholders (public) on policy matters.

## Role in shaping policy-making

- ① Assist PM's flagship schemes  
 (eg) PM Awas Yojana, Swachh Bharat mission.
- ② Planning role - with respect of functions of PM.
- ③ helps achieving PM's responsibility as Primus inter pares

However, it has been accused of

Overcentralisation  
in planning  
process.

dilution  
of federalism

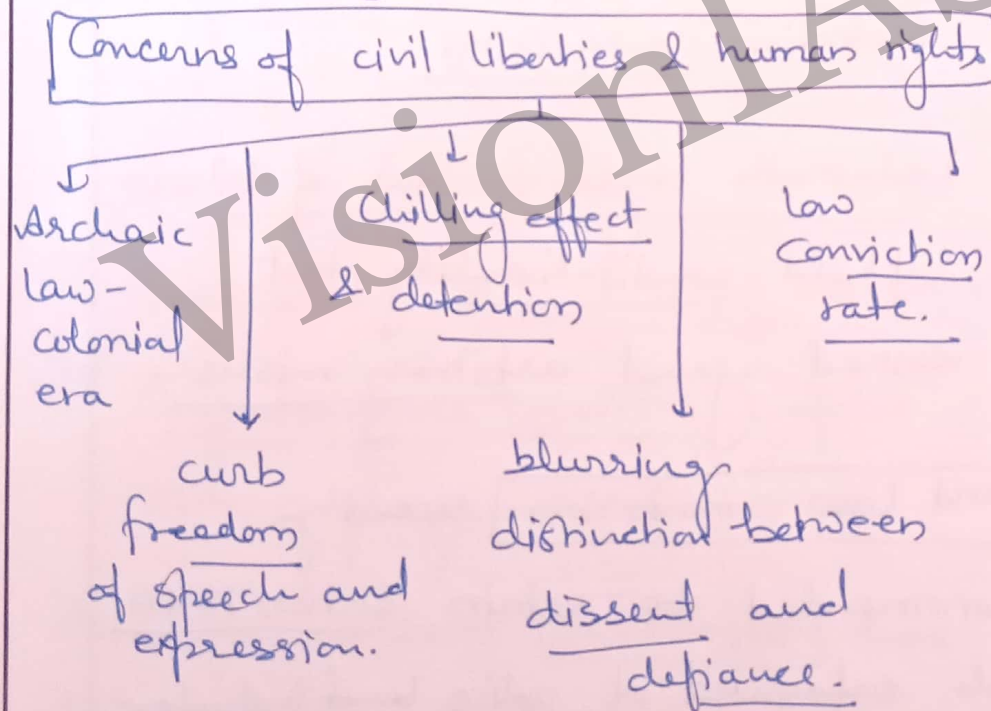
lack of  
stakeholder  
consultations.

PMO plays significant role in Indian Parliamentary system in reducing burdens of PM (real head).

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 संप्रभुता 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 IPC is a safeguard against seditions i.e. willfully delegitimises authority of lawfully established government.



Maintaining sovereignty & integrity  
↳ promote national security.

- ↳ ② Art 19(2) - reasonable restriction  
on freedom of speech & expression..
- ↳ ③ Ensure law and order & deter  
hate speech, defamation, contempt  
of court etc.

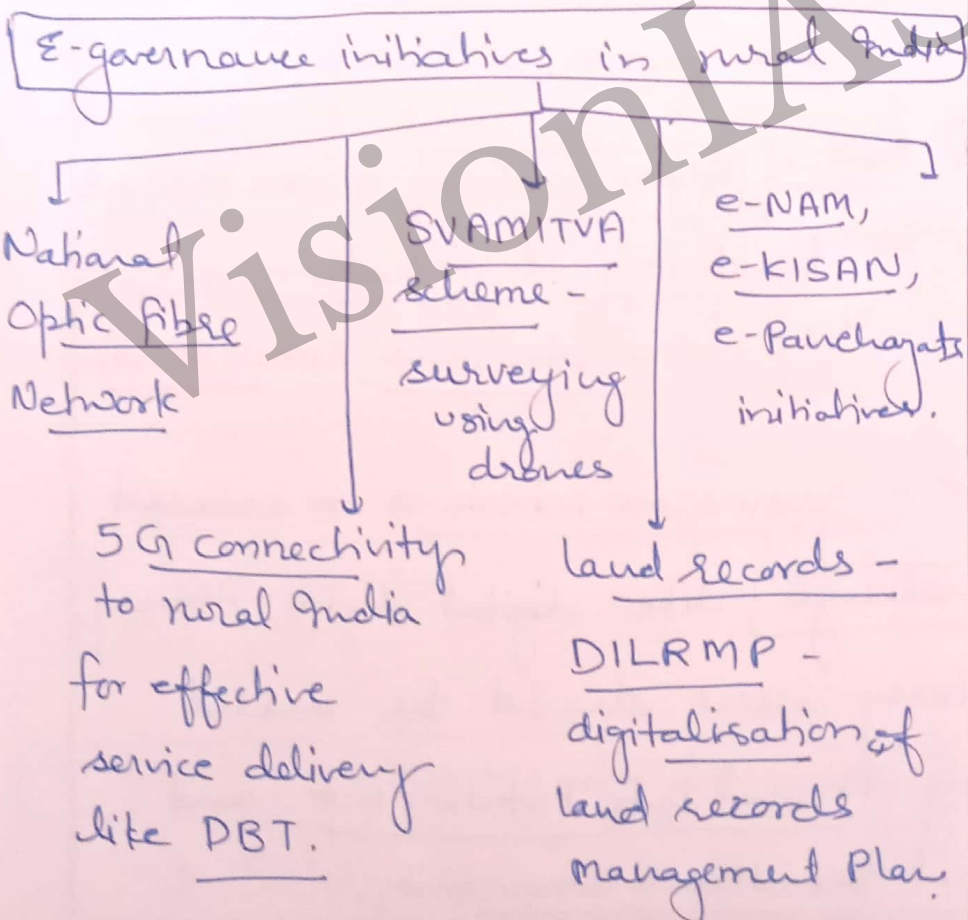
### Striking a balance

- ↳ Adequate safeguards for  
protection expression.
- ↳ Kedarnath Singh vs State of Bihar -  
upheld constitutionality but  
warned against arbitrary misuse.

22nd Law Commission recently  
recommended to retain Section 124A  
with safeguard of police level inspector  
level enquiry to protect liberty & rights.

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

E-governance refers to use of information and communication technology, computer resources in social and economic resource management and public service delivery.



## Citizen participation as key

- ↳ ① Social Audit for timely completion of projects.
- ↳ ② Effective use of citizens charter for better service delivery.
- ↳ ③ Local resources and local constraints  
 (e.g.) Soil Health cards - for soil quality.
- ↳ ④ Role of Gram Sabha, Gram Panchayats in beneficiary identification  
 (e.g.) e-muster rolls (MGNREGA)

for e-governance initiatives to succeed, challenges like digital divide, illiteracy, privacy issue should be tackled using Personal Data Protection Act and rural broadband connectivity.

6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरूआत 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 Programme (ADP)  
was launched to develop districts  
with poor socio-economic indicators.

### Success of ADP

- ① Improved ranking of districts.
- ② Provisioning of basic amenities —  
housing (under Awas Yojana),  
sanitation, water etc.
- ③ Integrated with SC & ST development
- ④ Infrastructure creation coupled  
with employment generation.

However, certain challenges has  
retarded its functioning —

- ① Non-fulfillment of Sustainable

Development Goal ranking.

- ② lack of adequate funds.
- ③ poor quality infrastructure -  
lack of education, healthcare -  
skill deficits.

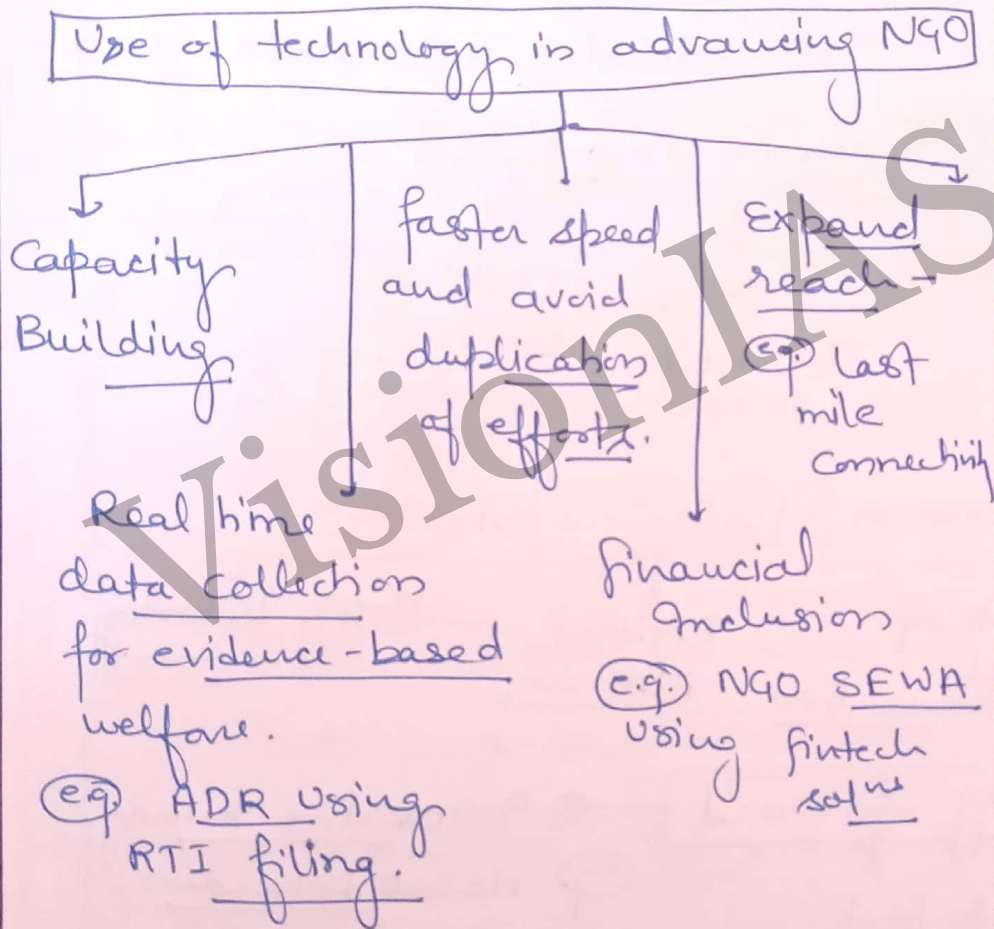
To improve its functioning and expand its reach -

- ① Budget 2023-24 increased fund allocation.
- ② also introduced Aspirational Blocks Programme. (ABP).

Both programmes together will help India achieve SDGs 1, 2, 6,  
It's an Azadi ka Amrit Kaal.

7. NGO क्षेत्रक को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम 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

NGOs are informal, voluntary organisations working for public welfare.



Improving outcomes for beneficiaries

- ① Better engagement through

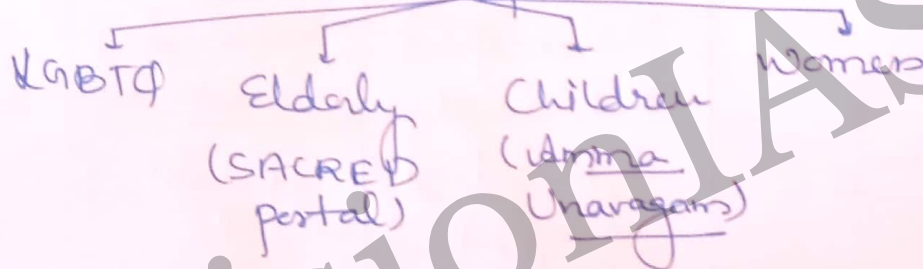
use of projectors, power point.

(e.g.) Society for Integrated Development  
of Himalayas (SIDH)

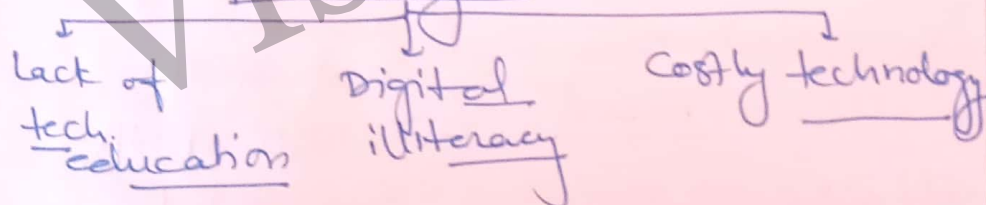
↳ ② Beneficiary empowerment -

(e.g.) ASER report online -  
help education awareness.

↳ ③ Inclusive development



However challenges like -



Way forward

State led  
capacity building  
(KUDUMBASHREE)

① Innovative technology  
(e.g.) HESLO Dehradun -  
small wind farms.

National Policy on Voluntary organisations 2008  
can provide way forward.

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

National Education Policy 2020 envisages

India as knowledge superpower. for this entry of foreign educational institutions to improve education standards and world class education is allowed.

Positive implications

- ↳ ① International best practices within country.
- ↳ ② checking brain-drain.
- ↳ ③ India as knowledge hub  
↳ Increase FDI & investment
- ↳ ④ Human resource development  
& harnessing demographic dividend
- ↳ ⑤ Improve QS ranking of Indian universities

Negative Implications

- ① Impact on indigenous knowledge systems.
- ② Unregulated - may increase Anti-India propaganda among youth.
- ③ Rising competition for domestic universities & colleges.
- ④ dilution of culture & sovereignty.

Way forward

- ① Regulatory framework without hampering autonomy.
  - ② effectively implement foreign currency Regulation Act (FCRA) to curb foreign fund for Anti-India activities in education.
- foreign educational institutions with sufficient safeguards will contribute to knowledge economy and Amrit Pechhi

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

Flourishing relationship India and Latin American countries is a testimony of South-South cooperation.

Relationship between India and Latin American countries -

- ① International forums - supporting India's bid of permanent membership at UNSC (e.g.) Brazil
- ② Global groupings -  
BRICS : 25% GDP, 40% population.
- ③ Trade potential - unlocked potential.  
Chile - lithium leader  
Peru - marine economy

## Alignment with foreign policy

- ① India's look west policy - increasing engagement with western countries.
- ② Interests in Indo-Pacific - common strategic area of interest
- ③ Aim of leadership of south -
- ④ Countering China's increasing presence in the continent.

## Challenges

- ① Trade below potential - no significant trade agreement.
- ② Chinese investment in the region.

## Way ahead

- ① Strengthening South-South solidarity.
- ② Timely project export.

Latin American continent is a continent of opportunities for India.

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

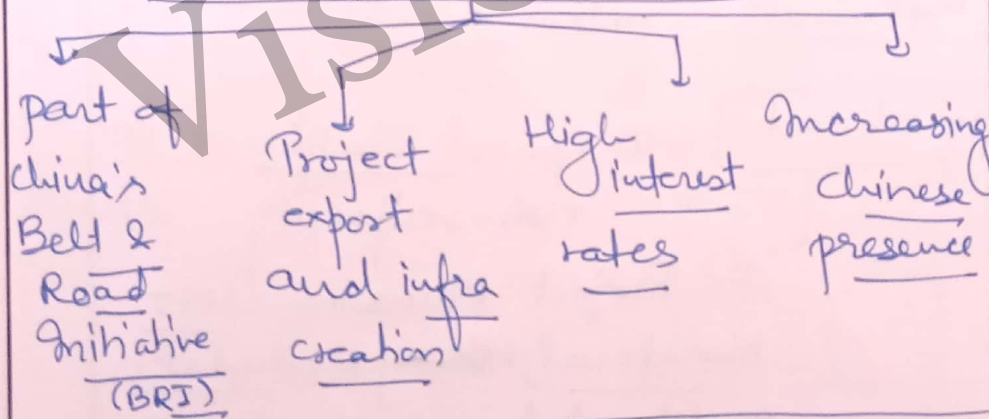
Debt-trap diplomacy in context of

China is huge investment coupled with unsustainable debt rates in

developing and needy countries.

(e.g.) China's leasing of Hambantota port (99 years) Sri Lanka.

features of debt trap



Impact on India's interest in neighbourhood

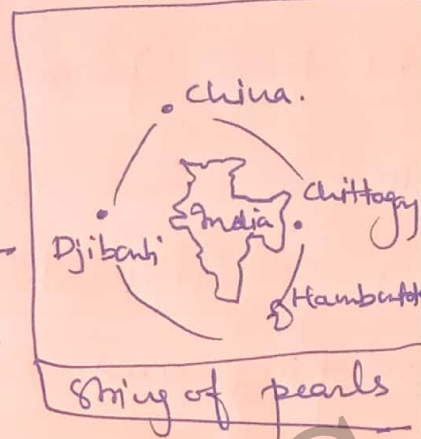
① Except Bhutan - all neighbours part of BRI.

② Strategic interests - china's string of pearls - encirclement of India.

③ Economic influence

on neighbours -

(e.g.) Yuan Wang-5 -  
visit - Sri Lanka's debt  
situation.



④ Impacting foreign policies of neighbours

(e.g.) fear of China - Pak - Afghan axis

⑤ breaching India's sphere of influence - Indian ocean

Way ahead - ① Qujral doctrine -  
non-reciprocity.

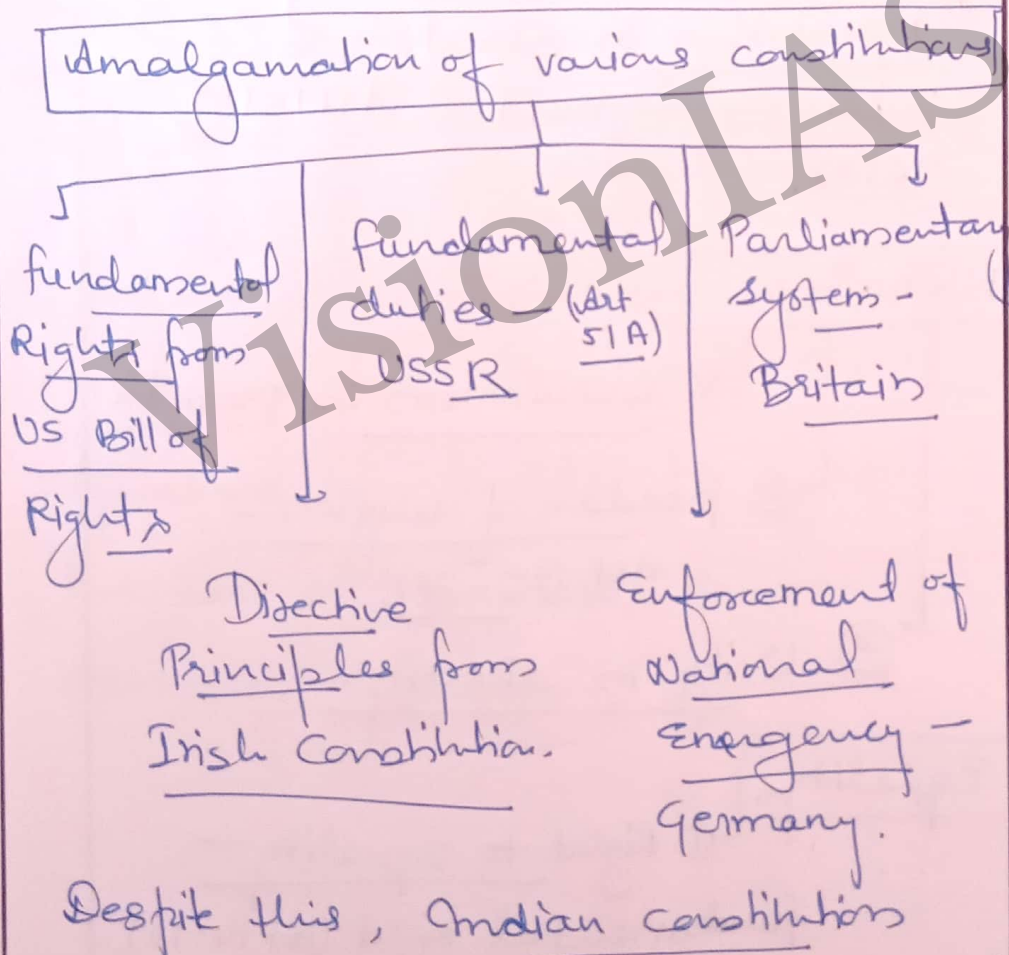
② Project Mausam, IMT  
bidateral, Kaladar  
multimodal etc - timely  
execution.

Countering the impact of debt trap  
is essential for India's Neighbourhood  
first Policy.

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

Indian constitution is one of largest constitution with various elements from other constitutions across world.



imbibe -

## ① Social justice

- ↳ ① Art 15, 16 - fundamental rights - Prohibit discrimination based on race, religion caste etc.
- ↳ ② Prohibition child labour (Art 23) & human trafficking (Art 24)
- ↳ ③ Reservation in education & public employment - Art 15(3), 16(3).

## ② Pluralism

- ↳ ① Secularism in Preamble
- ↳ ② freedom of religion - Art (25-28).
- ↳ ③ Unity in diversity.

## ③ Equality

- ↳ ① Right to Equality - fundamental right (Art 14-18)

↳ ② Universal adult suffrage  
(Art 326)

③ Protection of interest of vulnerables

However, challenges undermining it -

Curbing of  
freedom of  
speech,  
hate speech.

Communal  
tensions -  
eg. Nuh  
violence

failure of  
trickle down  
& increasing  
inequality

Despite these challenges, Indian  
Constitution has lived upto  
aspirations of people to fulfil  
the aims of Socialist, Secular,  
democratic Republic.

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

Marital rape is an exception under section 375 IPC which exempt it from criminalisation purview by scrutiny of police.

Issues of marital rape

- ① Domestic violence and lack of bodily autonomy.
- ② As per UNFPA, 766% women face violence with marital rape as one of biggest cause.
- ③ Violates women dignity.
- ④ Infringe the Right to freedom.
- ⑤ leads to unsafe abortions.

These challenges demands criminalisation of marital rapes but there are issues of criminalising it -

- ① Difficult to prove between consensual and forced.
- ② prone to misuse due to inherent opacity.
- ③ May destabilise institutions of marriage:
- ④ Against customary laws
- ⑤ Ignore the dimension of male sexual exploitation.

### Way forward

- ① Justice Verma Committee recommended to criminalise.

- ② Many countries have criminalised
- ③ Supremacy of constitutional  
morality over customary  
morality.
- ④ Spread awareness about  
reproductive autonomy and  
agency.

Criminalisation marital rape is  
a long envisaged reform. With  
adequate consultations and  
awareness campaigns, Indian  
society must welcome it.

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।" विघ्नेषण कीजिए।

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

15

Indian model of federalism is unique. As per K.C. Wheare, it is quasi-federal in nature.

Criticized for being too centralised

- ① Governor's office -

↳ misuse of Art 200, 201

↳ President's rule report.

↳ misuse of discretionary powers (Art 163)

- ② 7<sup>th</sup> Schedule -

↳ more number of subjects as well important subjects in Union list.

- ③ All India services - tussle between centre & state.

- ④ financial dependence - Statutory &

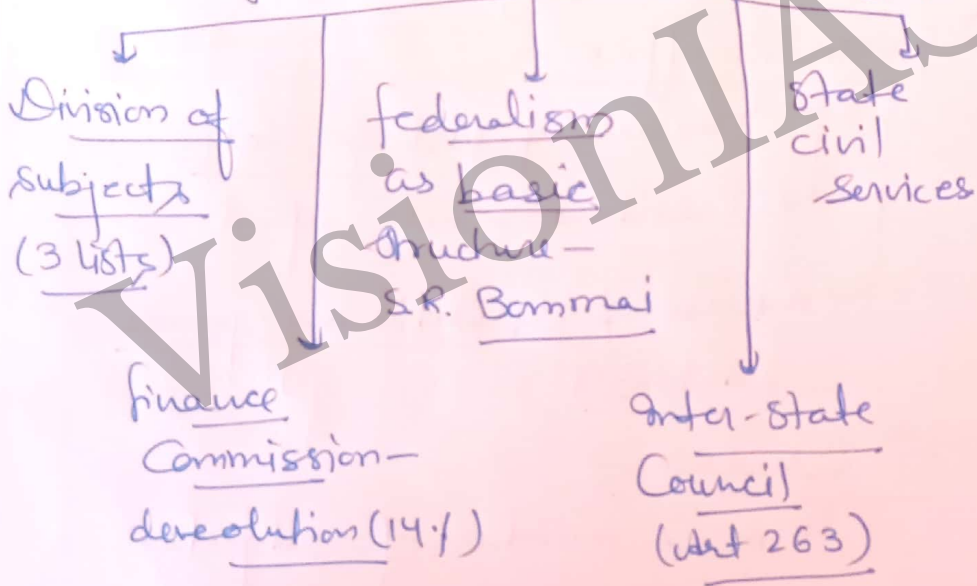
discretionary grants

⑤ Amending power to centre - limited state's role (Art 368)

⑥ Constitutional provisions -

- ↳ Emergency
- ↳ Art 256, 257 - centre can issue directions.

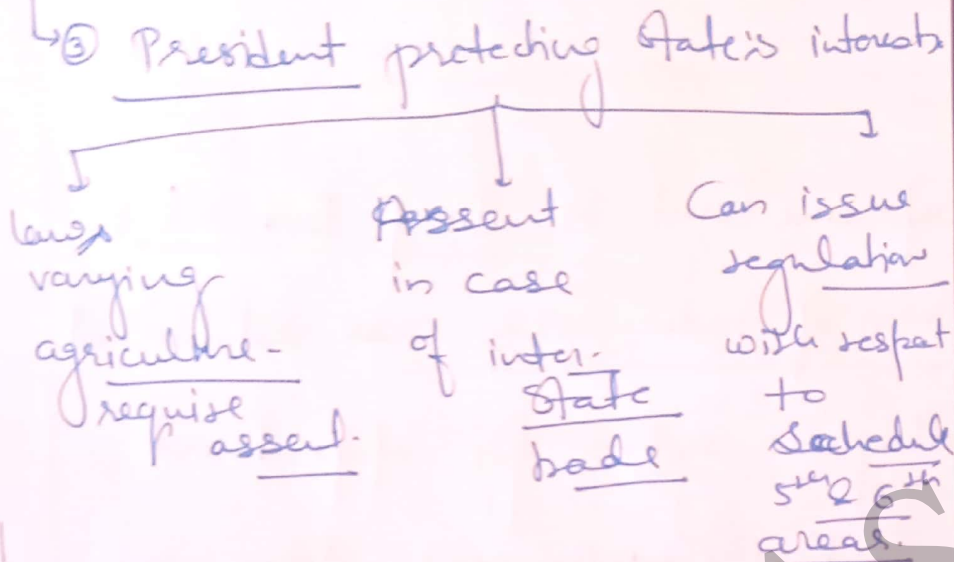
Yet, it provides adequate space to States



Autonomy to states

- ↳ ① State list - exclusive legislative power.
- ↳ ② Separate Vidhan Sabha &

Vidhan Parishad.



④ GST Council & NITI Aayog

Supreme Court in West Bengal vs Union of India case clarified that Indian constitution does not spell strict federalism.

In order to specify the nature of federation, a fresh State Reorganisation Commission can be constituted.

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 Anoop Barnswal vs  
Union of India 2023 case established

collaborative system for appointment  
of Election Commissioners doing away  
the power of executive (President).

Changes made in appointment process

- ↳ ① Appointment by committee  
of Prime Minister, Leader of  
Opposition, and Chief Justice of  
India.
- ↳ ② Parliament can form  
legislation for process.

## Rationale for changes

- ① perceived legislative vacuum
- ② amnesia of legislature as not formed law for appointment yet.
- ③ to usher transparency & accountability
- ④ To free election Commission from executive influence
- ⑤ to tackle issue of truncated tenure of ECs.

This judgement is being criticised for -

- ① Judicial overreach
- ② dilution of separation of power.
- ③ Reform desired (Dinesh Goswami committee) but via legislation & not judicial pronouncement.

↳ ④ Not reported cases of arbitrariness by Election Commission which would have necessitated this.

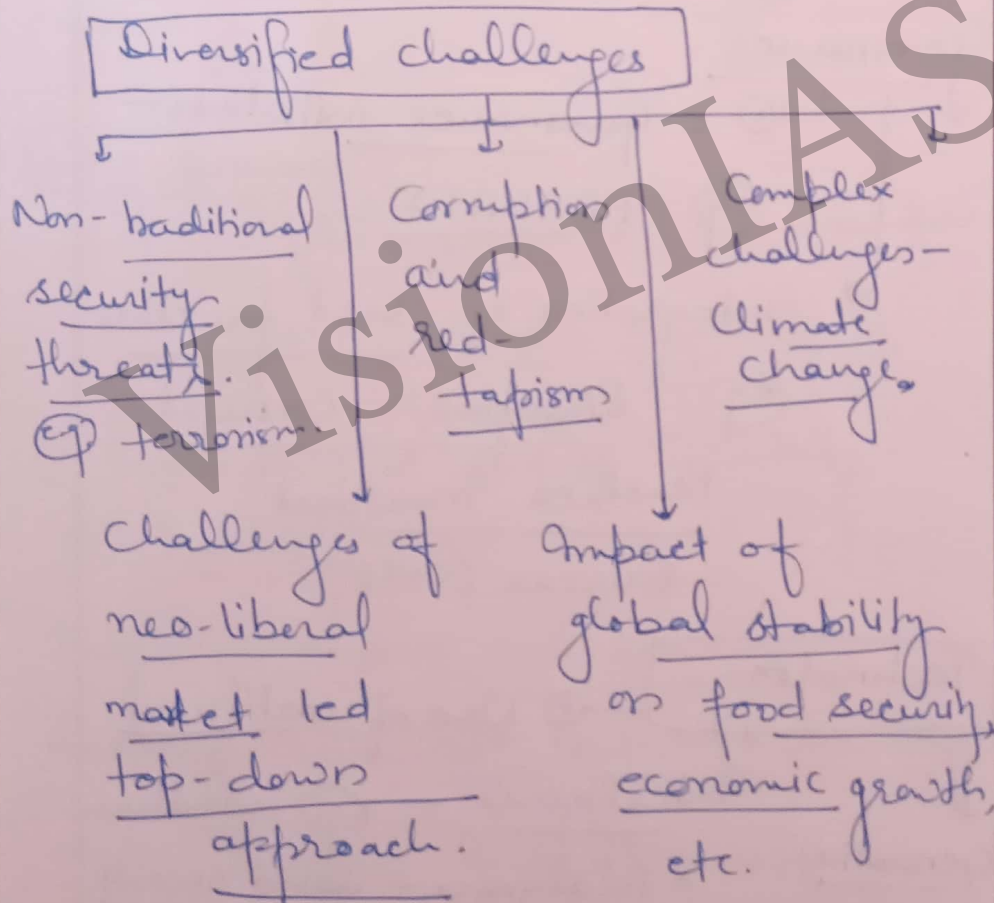
The judgement has far reaching consequence as judiciary usurp legislative power.

Though ARC II recommended for selection committee but as envisaged in Art 324, the legislation should be by Parliament.

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 considered as backbone for effective service delivery and good governance.



Holistic reforms for efficient service  
delivery -

① Political front - Accountability,  
transparency, Bureaucratic  
anonymity (e.g. Social media  
celebrity - civil servants)

② Governance -

↳ ① e-Governance initiatives -

(e.g.) PRAGATI

↳ Integration of best practices

(e.g.) Singapore's Corrupt  
Practices Investigat  
Bureau (CPIB)

③ Technology - ① Use of artificial

Intelligence - (e.g.) Andhra  
& Telangana - land records  
blockchain based.

② Generative  
AI (e.g.)  
ChatGpt

④ Knowledge Inclusions

↳ Indigenous as well as modern.  
 ↳ different streams & backgrounds.

However Challenges persists -

↳ Status  
quoist  
nature

↳ Resistance  
to reforms

↳ Power  
asymmetry -  
hinder service  
delivery.

Way forward

- ① Hota committee Recommendation
- ② IGOT - Mission Karmayogi
- ③ National Civil Services Training Institute.

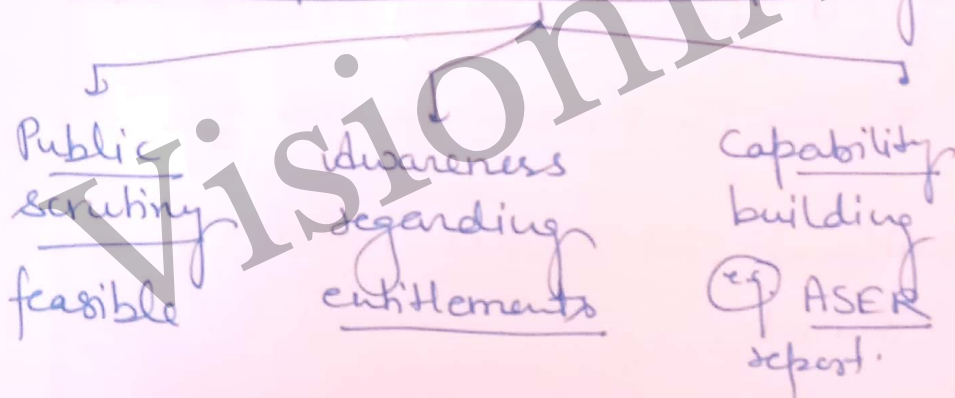
These will ensure civil services  
 dealing with 21<sup>st</sup> century challenges  
 and leading India to newer  
 heights in Amrit kaal.

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 चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं?

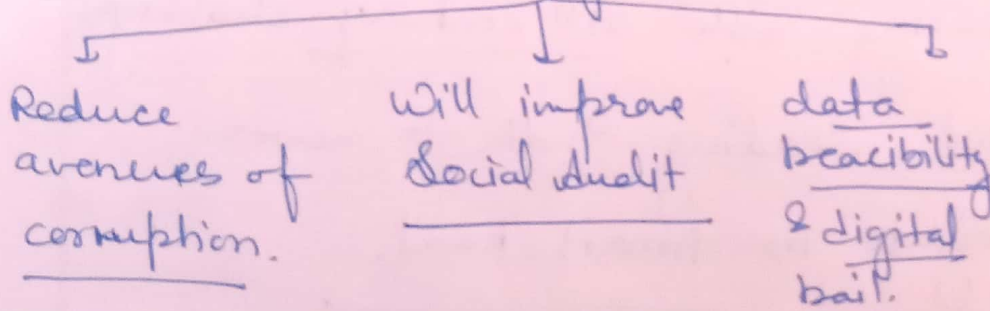
What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Open data refers to data publicly available which doesn't infringe privacy and need data principle's consent.

Role of open data in transparency



Role in accountability



There are challenges with respect to

### ① Quality

- ↳ ① fraud accounts
- ↳ ② Duplication of Aadhar details
- ↳ ③ fudging of e-muster rolls  
(MGNREGA)

### ② Reliability

↳ ① Biases and ethical issues

↳ ② No mechanisms to check accuracy.

Thus these challenges can hinder use of open data.

### Way forward

↳ ① Open data governance

policy - to maximise its use.

- ↳ ② Big data Analysts
- ↳ ③ Use of AI algorithms to enhance quality & accuracy.

As directed in Puttaswamy judgement

Personal Data Protection Act will

regulate & protect personal data.

Similarly, there is need for framework for using open data in promoting e-governance.

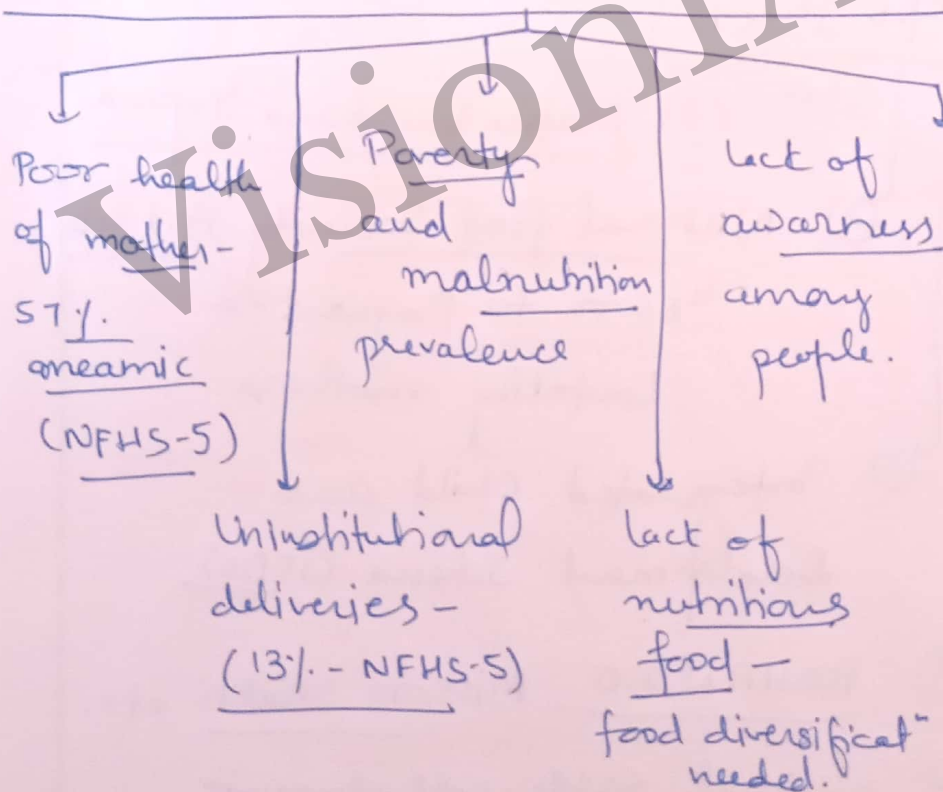
17. भारत में 'जीरो फूड' बच्चों की व्यापकता को कम करने के लिए मातृ पोषण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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

As per NFHS-5, 19% of children are wasted while 35% are stunted.

This reflect nutritional deficiency and prevalence of hidden hunger.

Causes of prevalence of 'zero food' children in India-



## Need for maternal nutrition

- ① In order to reduce IMR (32/1000) and MMR (103/1000).
- ② feeding milk - best nutrition for child - provides strong immunity.
- ③ reduce stunting & wasting.

## Steps taken

- ① PM Matru Vandana Yojana
- ② National Food Security Act 2013  
₹6000 to Pregnant & Lactating mothers.
- ③ Integrated Child and Development Scheme (ICDS)
- ④ POSHAN 2.0, Mission Shakti etc.
- ⑤ National Sickle-cell Anemia Mission.

further measures needed-

- ① fortification of food
- ② food diversification
  - millet
  - milk
  - Pulses
  - vegetables
- ③ maternity education to women.

These measures will ensure realisation of SDG 2 (zero hunger) in effective manner.

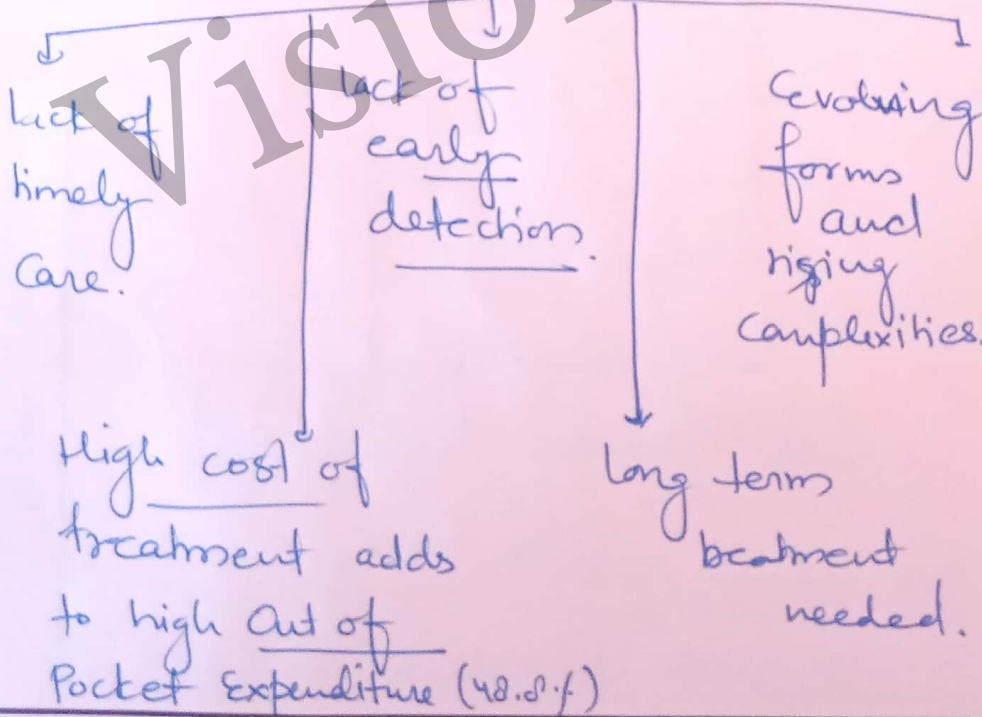
18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी खाद्य सामग्रियों और दवाओं को सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्रदान की है। भारत में लोक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दे के रूप में दुर्लभ रोगों से संबंधित चिंताएं क्या हैं? इनका किस प्रकार समाधान किया जा सकता है?

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 diseases are non-communicable diseases with very less prevalence & usually lack of availability of treatment.

Eg. Spinal Muscular Atrophy

Concerns related to rare diseases



Resolution of these challenges -

- ① High quality, low cost treatment
- ② Enhancing accessibility - as  
uneven distribution of tertiary healthcare
- ④ Preventive care - lifestyle  
changes and awareness.
- ⑤ Early detection and diagnosis.
- ⑥ Increase availability of trained  
doctors & nurses.

Steps needed

- ① Collaboration with Private  
Player - PPP (NITI Aayog)
- ② Right to health - (Bandhua  
Mukti Morcha case.)
- ③ Enhancing insurance penetration.

- ↳ ④ Enhancing GDP expenditure  
on health (NHP- 2.5%)
- ↳ ⑤ Inter-country collaboration  
on diagnosis & treatment.
- ↳ ⑥ Resolving issues with Intellectual  
Property Rights to enhance  
availability of generic drugs.

National Policy of Rare diseases also  
to reduce their overall burden  
and proactive treatment for all.

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 region has emerged as a new theatre of interest with increasing assertion of China and rising interest of US in the region.

Rising interests and underlying intentions -



① China's expansion -

- ↳ String of Pearls
- ↳ 9 dash line
- ↳ dispute over territorial waters -
  - ↳ (eg) Scarborough Shoal, Spartley Island.
- ↳ wants to monopolise the region

and 'Unipolar Asia.'

② USA

- ① Thucydides trap - counter China.
- ② Counter Russia - Sanctions due to Russia-Ukraine war.
- ③ Policy of Pivot to Asia.
- ④ Nuclearisation - AUKUS alliance
  - ↳ NATO+5 status asked to India.

③ European Union -

- ① Balancing ties with China & India.
- ② Enhancing cooperation & trade.

④ Australia

- ① Acquisition of nuclear powered submarines.
- ② Geostategic significance in the region.

⑤ Russia

- ① Rising China - Russia axis
- ② Strategic interests.

Recognising underlying intention is important →

- ① to prevent arms race
- ② Stability and harmony of regid.
- ③ India's vision for SAGAR - security & growth for all.
- ④ free and open Indo-Pacific

Recent incident of organisation of Indian Ocean forum by China without involving India showcase the vested interests.

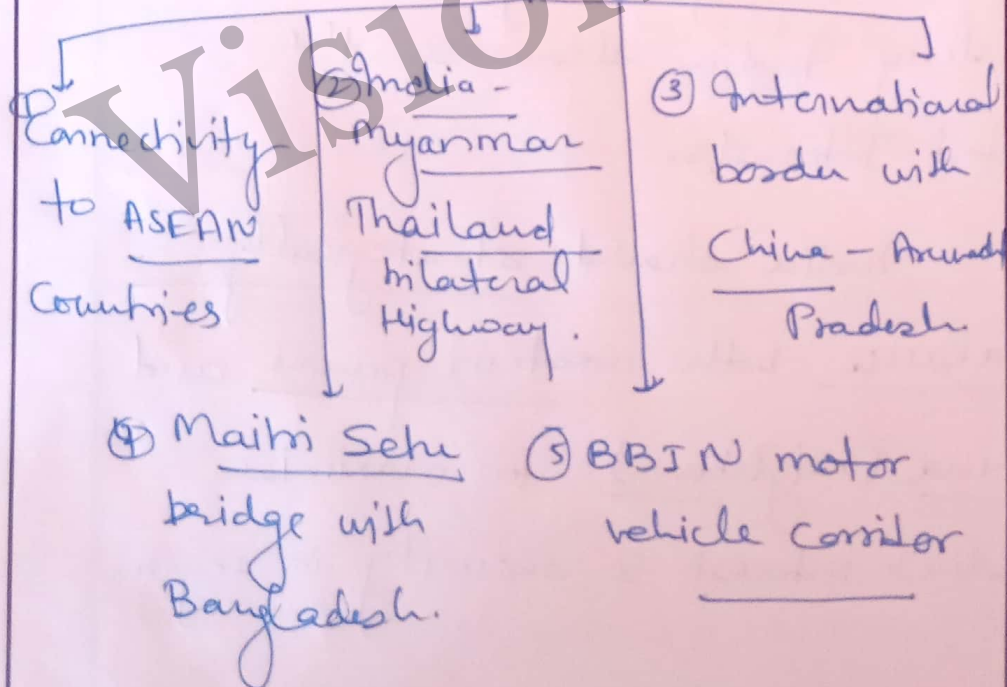
India should strategically balance both western powers and china (neighbour) to maximise India's interest & security in region.

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-Eastern region share almost  
99% border with international  
highlighting its pivotal role  
in neighbourhood first policy.

Pivotal role in connecting space  
between India & neighbour



However, challenges of North-East hinder connectivity.

### ① Internal Challenges

- ↳ ① Internal tensions -
  - ↳ (e.g.) Manipur violence,
- ↳ ② Protection of indigenous rights of tribes
  - ↳ (e.g.) voice against Sanskritisation & demand for separate land.
- ↳ ③ Integration with mainland India
  - ↳ (e.g.) People Liberation Army, Nagalim demand.

### ② External Challenges

- ↳ ① Illegal immigration - Chakma, Hajongs, Rohingya
- ↳ ② Drug & Human trafficking
  - ↳ Proximity to golden triangle
- ↳ ③ Role of external state & non-state actors

Need to address by way of -

Internal

① Peace dialogues-

(eg) Bodo peace process.

② Development-

(eg) PM DevINE.

③ Strengthening security agencies.

④ Resolving controversies over AFSPA.

External

① Engagement with neighbour - Gujral doctrine.

② ASEAN centrality

③ Look East Policy.

④ Land Boundary Agreement (Bangladesh)

⑤ Prevent illegal immigration & drug trafficking

Thus multipronged approach to strengthen domestic capability and tackling challenges alongwith achieving foreign policy objectives in neighbourhood is need of hour.