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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1051591
Center	—	Date	6/9/2022

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 ENGLISH & HINDI . इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी 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		
7	10		
8	10		
9	10		
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11	15		
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14	15		
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18	15		
19	15		
20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
Remarks:			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।

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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.

All the Best

1. The withdrawal of general consent to the CBI by certain state governments in India threatens the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

भारत में कुछ राज्य सरकारों द्वारा सी. बी. आई. से सामान्य सहमति वापस लेना भारत में सहकारी संघवाद की भावना के लिए खतरा उत्पन्न करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian model of federalism is cooperative federalism opposed to dual federalism of USA. In India, centre & states are not like 2 water tight compartments rather interlinked & interdependent on each other.

CBI was formed under Delhi Police establishment act. It is the Central Bureau of investigation & investigates matters related to murders, crimes against security of nation, even counter terrorism that spans across states.

Recent issues in CBI functioning -

- ① CBI needs consent of states to investigate matters within territorial jurisdiction.

It is of 2 types - general & case-specific.
① states including West Bengal have
withdrawn general consent. This
hampers cooperative federalism -

- ① As refusal of states to cooperate
with a central agency.
- ② Forces CBI to ask for case-specific
comment - hampers delivery of justice
& threatens security of public.
- ③ It reflects party issues are major
states are opposition ruled states -
the crux of India's federal issues

however, it highlights the increasing
trend of usage of central agencies
for political interests & weeding
out opposition, which weakens cooper-
ative federalism too.

There is need of 'ethics in governance'
as highlighted by 2nd ARC, to give life
to our cooperative federalism structure.

2. Stating the sources of finance for local self-governments in India, suggest ways to strengthen their financial position. (2) (150 words) 10

भारत में स्थानीय स्व-शासी सरकारों के लिए वित्त के स्रोतों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उनकी वित्तीय स्थिति को मजबूत करने के उपाय सुझाइए।

The 73rd & 74th amendment act, 1992 gave constitutional status to local self government. It was based on principles of democratic decentralisation for empowerment of people at grassroot (Part IX, IXA).

Sources of finance for local self government

① Devolution of grants-in-aid by states
② The states delineate the taxes, fines & fees to be appropriated by local government (Property tax)
Above 2 points are done on recommendation of State Finance Commission

③ Finance Commission (Art 280) also gives concrete suggestions to augment consolidated fund of state to increase devolution to local government.

① Various municipal bodies earn by monetising services, assets as land
BMC, Mumbai.

however, local bodies lack funds causing strain on their functions given in XI & XII schedule. Measures to take -

① Promoting self-reliance by efficient collection of designated taxes
② property tax

② NITI Aayog proposed municipal bonds

③ Vijay Kelkar proposes sharing of GST proceeds with local governments.

④ Reduce proportion of tied funds (now 90% funds are tied) to give autonomy & flexibility to local bodies

⑤ Collaborate with banks to get formal credit.

Local self governments are necessary to include masses into political system & eventual upliftment.

3. Cabinet Committees play an important role in reinstating collective responsibility and principle of homogeneity of the Executive in the Indian Parliamentary system. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संसदीय प्रणाली में मंत्रिमंडलीय समितियां सामूहिक उत्तरदायित्व और कार्यपालिका की एकरूपता के सिद्धांत को बहाल करने में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाती हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian Parliamentary system is Westminster model where executive is from among legislature. Executive is responsible to Parliament in general & Lok Sabha in particular.

Cabinet committees are formed from members of Cabinet, presently there are 8 such committees. 1 cabinet committee on security.

Role of cabinet committee in -

- (A) Reinstating collective responsibility
- Art 75(3) puts collective responsibility on executive or council of ministers.
 - Cabinet committee discuss on matters of grave importance.

This debate enhances democratic delibe-
ration-care of collective responsibility

(B) Principle of homogeneity -

→ All members after discuss give
a homogenous opinion, plan of
action on a topic.

→ This enhances clear directions &
its efficient implementation.

Collective responsibility is based on
fact that all executive will loose
majority & fall together. They must
be collectively responsible for their
actions. This gives coherent
direction to administration.

4. There is a need to overhaul the public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework of India for faster, efficient and transparent execution of government projects. Comment.

(150 words) 10

सरकारी परियोजनाओं के तीव्र, कुशल और पारदर्शी निष्पादन के लिए भारत के सार्वजनिक खरीद और परियोजना प्रबंधन (PPPM) ढांचे में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Public procurement & project management guidelines or framework gives directions on purchase of equipments, raw material, finished goods by the government. Eg defence procurement procedure, etc.

Need to overhaul this framework =

① To clearly delineate the sources from where procurement to be done Eg National security directive on telecom gives trusted sources for procuring.

② To bring about transparency → as witnessed that procurement route used for corruption by getting commissions by officials.

- It can include transparent 'integrity pact (CVC)' for project completion.
- ③ Easier accessibility to resources at competitive prices
 - Ⓐ Genral packet
 - ④ Faster delivery of equipments.

This would lead to -

- ① Faster completion of projects
~~It~~ shortage of semiconductor chips has slowed down projects in electronic sector.
- ② Security of project ensured - makes project resilient ~~to~~ cy infrastructure denied murabi bidding.

Project completion requires various materials at different stages. The procurement streamlining can add to its quick, efficient implementation.

5. Adequate measures are required to overcome the challenges and vulnerabilities associated with undertaking social accountability initiatives and institutionalising them. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक जवाबदेही पहलों को शुरू करने और उन्हें संस्थागत बनाने से जुड़ी चुनौतियों और कमजोरियों को दूर करने के लिए पर्याप्त उपायों की आवश्यकता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Social accountability initiatives refers to societal measures to make government or NGOs responsible for their actions & behaviours.
 Ex social audit in MNREGA.

Challenges & vulnerabilities in social accountability -

- ① It is sporadic & at small-scale which cannot be extrapolated or generalised over large areas.
- ② Lack of skilled auditors
- ③ Institutionalisation is a time-taking, long duration process
- ④ Awareness generation issues, illiteracy among masses, digital divide to use social media.

- ⑤ Non-accessibility to reliable,
correct data on projects
- ⑥ Inadequate transparency & rejection
of RTI requests on frivolous grounds.

Measures needed -

- ① RTI Act, 2005 should be strengthened
- PIOs accountable
 - self-disclosure of information
 - 2nd ARC recommends repeal of
official secrets act, to make transpa-
rency not secrecy the norm.
- ② Education & awareness penetration
- ③ Laws & regulations mandated
social audits by law.
- ④ NPOs or civil society should be
promoted to take initiative & MKSS
- ⑤ Social stock exchange can be
used to gather funds by social capital

There is need of social accountability
for efficient governance.

6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. (150 words) 10
- एक संसदीय स्थायी समिति की हालिया रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए और इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Parliamentary standing Committee reported NCST to be a defunct organisation - which has not submitted a report in 4 years.

NCST

1. Constitutional body
Art 338.
2. Protection of tribals of India (8% population)

Issues faced by NCST —

- ① Lack of funds
- ② Nature recommendatory —
cannot take actions
- ③ Large number of vacancies

in NCSP

- ④ Lack of trained people from experienced tribal background
- ⑤ Used as post for political replacement of leaders ~~who~~.

Measures —

- ① Mandatory submission of report & its tabling in Parliament
- ② Time given to report & measures taken on same to be publicised.
- ③ Full vacancies
- ④ Fund allocation.

7. While the Mid-Day Meal scheme was aimed at fulfilling the nutritional needs of students, it is far behind in achieving this objective. Discuss. Also, suggest remedial measures in this context. ① (150 words) 10

यद्यपि मध्याह्न भोजन योजना का उद्देश्य छात्रों की पोषण संबंधी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करना था, किंतु इस उद्देश्य को प्राप्त करने में यह काफी पीछे है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संदर्भ में उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Mid-day meal scheme aims at providing nutritional cooked meal at lunch at schools. It aimed at increasing enrollment at school as well as nutrition.

Behind its objectives

- ① Global hunger index places India at 101/116 nations
- Stunting: 39%
 - Wasting: 17%
 - Undernutrition ⇒ 20%

Measures to be taken

- ① Rice fortification for

meeting deficiency in iron,
Folic acid, zinc

② Supplement eggs, bananas
in MDM

③ increasing home delivery as
schools closed in COVID

④ PAN-POSHAN scheme -

- local vegetables
- Kitchen garden concept
- local university students
promote & contribute.

MDM must be strengthened
to achieve malnutrition
must bhavat

8. Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) remain critical for the attainment of the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In this context, discuss the impediments in the fulfilment of SRHR in India. Also, mention the steps that can be taken in this regard. (150 words) 10

सतत विकास लक्ष्यों (SDGs) की प्राप्ति के लिए यौन एवं प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य और अधिकार (SRHR) महत्वपूर्ण हैं। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में SRHR की प्राप्ति में आने वाली बाधाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में उठाए जा सकने वाले कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

Sexual & reproductive health refers to availability of information and ability to take decisions of one's own sexual health. It also encompasses availability of sexual & reproductive healthcare & devices like contraceptives.

Impediments —

- ① Patriarchal society
 - women denied SRHR or decision making
 - lack of education &

hence awareness among women on SRHR.

- ② Taboo in society
~~is~~ menstruation seen as impurity in society
~~is~~ 'sex' is forbidden discussion

- ③ Unhygienic sanitation hampers SRHR.

Measures —

- ① Scotland law for free sanitary product fight period poverty
- ② Awareness on contraceptives
"Education - best contraceptive"

9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. (150 words) 10

संयुक्त राष्ट्र मानवाधिकार परिषद के कार्यों का उल्लेख कीजिए। साथ ही, विश्व भर में मानवाधिकारों को बढ़ावा देने और उनके संरक्षण में परिषद द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए।

United nations human rights Council was formed to perform functions of -

- ① Protection of human rights of people around world
- ② Promotion of universal values of rights of women, minorities, etc.
- ③ United nations - human rights declaration 1948 prepared to spread awareness among states & people.

Issues faced by UNHRC -

- ① Recommendations are not binding as states are sovereign.
- ② China ignores UNHRC calls for

Violation of rights of Uighur Muslims

- ② Human rights criticised as -
- 1.1. attempt to regime change
by China & Russia
 - 1.2. Cultural imperialism by
West Asia (not promote women
rights)

- ③ Lack teeth to take action
- Ⓐ Myanmar coup & situation
of Rohingya Muslims
 - Ⓑ Ukraine crisis

UNHRC needs collective security
to be enhanced & protected by
UNSC. Also, medium ethos of
'Vasudhaiva Kutumbhagam' shall
bring human rights at front in
global community

10. West Asia is an important strategic region for India with profound geo-political and geo-economic significance. Discuss. (150 words) 10

अत्यधिक भू-राजनीतिक और भू-आर्थिक महत्व के कारण पश्चिम एशिया भारत के लिए एक महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक क्षेत्र है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has deep civilisational & cultural links with West Asia.
West Asia is our extended neighbourhood and important strategic region.



Geo-economic significance -

- ① Energy security - India is 3rd largest importer of oil and West Asia is abundant with oil.
- ② Remittances from Gulf nations add to India being largest receiver of remittance in world.
- ③ Market for Indian goods is

agricultural products

① huge resources - minerals as
gold, silver

Geopolitical significance -

- ① with Afghanistan under Taliban,
West Asia is important for
balancing Pakistan & China.
- ② China has enlarged its footprint
via from-China \$400 Billion deal
for 25 years.
- ③ Important from security perspective
via terrorist groups of ISIS, & our
situation in JK.
- ④ Muslim minority sentiments
via amid tackling Israel-Palestine
issue.

For its strategic importance, India
has used non-alignment & de-hyph
nation policy for West Asia.

11. Disenfranchising prisoners desecrates a cherished value in a democracy i.e. 'right to vote', which should be guarded earnestly. Discuss in the light of The Representation of The People Act, 1951. (250 words) 15

कैदियों को मताधिकार से वंचित करना वस्तुतः लोकतंत्र के एक प्रशंसनीय मूल्य, अर्थात् "मतदान के अधिकार" का अपमान करना है, जिसकी गंभीरतापूर्वक रक्षा की जानी चाहिए। लोक प्रतिनिधित्व अधिनियम, 1951 के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

The Representation of people's act, 1951 provides qualification, various aspects that could lead to disqualifi- cation of people in voters list. It gives substance to "universal adult franchise" given in Art 326.

Disenfranchising prisoners -

① Loss of 'right to vote' - which is central to democracy

→ democracy is rule of, for & by the people. The sovereignty of people is exercised by the "voto" in elections.

→ its loss removes that section from political system partici-

patron, in turn ignored by the
aspiring political government groups
Ex migrants ignored as do not
vote where not domicile

[RPA, 1951] provides that in case of
conviction for serious offences, etc.
persons' right to vote will be taken.
This approach gives rise to a 'punishment
based approach' rather than a
representative approach as highlighted
by our Home minister.

Prisoners since come back to society
(90%), there is need of rehabilitative
approach for their overall improvement.
Gandhiji proclaimed "hate the sin,
not the sinner".

'Right to vote' to prisoners could
fasten the prison reforms by pressur-

Raising politicians to head to their demande too. It is as highlighted no one is a "born criminal".

There is need to amend RPA, 1951 to give right to vote to all prisoners -

- ① to deepen democracy where 'one vote, one person, one value'
- ② Equality - the essence of democracy shall be restored.
- ③ Their incorporation in public sphere will add to own growth as this is sphere of debate & discussion.

'Modernisation of prison scheme and concept of green jails (Kerala) (open jails) are step in right direction. Right to vote too must be extended.

12. There are similarities and interactions between the affirmative action adopted by India and USA owing to similar historical injustices faced by their respective vulnerable groups. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत और यू. एस. ए. के सुभेद्य समूहों द्वारा सामना किए गए एकसमान ऐतिहासिक अन्याय के कारण, इनके द्वारा अपनाई गई सकारात्मक कार्रवाई के बीच समानताएं हैं और इनका एक-दूसरे पर प्रभाव पड़ा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Affirmative action refers to special initiatives towards vulnerable sections. It is a concept of 'welfare state' (Art 38, Preamble). India and USA both showcase these actions. Eg reservation policy of India (Art 15)

Similarity & interaction in affirmative action of India & USA is due to

① Similar historical injustice -

→ Affirmative actions work to uplift a section that suffered historical injustice Eg castes in India & Blacks in USA

→ It is based on concept that without state's help, these sections would not be able to come at par with rest population.

① Inequality propagates due to base on of wealth which communities as SC, ST lack.

② Similar ideologies and ideals of constitution -

→ USA, the oldest & India, the largest democracy

→ Ideals of liberalism - of liberty freedom & equality

③ freedom is freedom from basic necessities or increase in choices for which affirmative action.

③ Provision of fundamental & human rights in India & USA

→ USA's bill of rights inspired India's Part III of constitution

→ human rights talk of denied life that due to historic injust ice of 'untouchability' or 'slavery' was denied to certain

groups
→ Thus similar affirmative action of social security or job at dignified place/sector is provided.
eg India banned manual scavenging by act, 2013 as 40% were from SLs.

however, there are differences in situation of India & USA

→ Per capita income of India is \$7800 & of USA is \$60,000. The standard of living is better of in USA.

→ India's focus thus is on not only vulnerable facing historic injustice but also fear from any section. Schemes as - reser-
vation for transgenders (Kaumata-
Ra) or MNREGA, PM-KISAN.

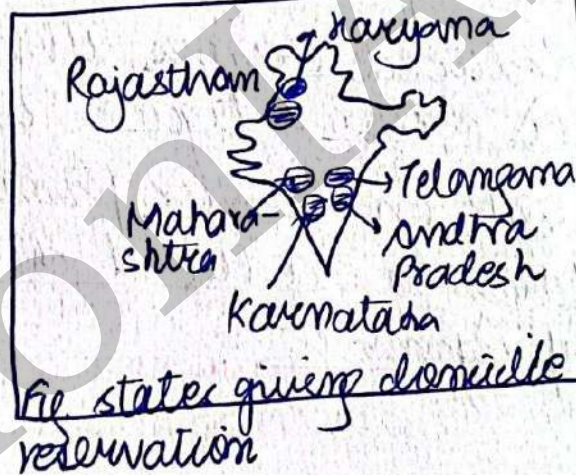
13. Objections to domicile-based reservation in private sector jobs on the grounds of constitutional equality and freedom are misplaced. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

संवैधानिक समानता और स्वतंत्रता के आधार पर निजी क्षेत्रक की नौकरियों में अधिवास आधारित आरक्षण पर आपत्ति अनुचित है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Reservation is an affirmative action done by state. Constitution allows reservation under Art (15(3), 15(4), 15(5), 16(4) etc. Naryana recently give domicile based reservation in private sector for jobs less than ₹50,000/month salary, 75% reservation.

Objections to domicile based reservations are observed.

They are misplaced as -



- ① This would give employment to people of the state - utilising resources of people for people.

② Reduce internal migration to state and issues associated as
 - congestion / traffic
 - pressure on infrastructure
 - creation of slums
 would reduce

③ Increase economic growth of state with increased motivated labour force

④ Reduced crimes, illegal activities
 & drugs & liquor abuse.

⑤ Look in labour from agriculture
 adding to reduced disguised employment

However, the renewal creates more problems than it solves —

① Propagate 'son-of-soil' theory
 & disturb harmony of societal fabric of India & backlash against migrants in Maharashtra

- ② Reduced ease of doing business -
 → reduce investments to that
 states, divert to other state/nation
 → extra-conditionalities & issue
 of finding skilled labour within
state.
- ③ Against idea of "one nation" and
 unity, freedom of movement
 across states.
- ④ Increased cost of output by gener-
 ally migrant labour works at low
 wages
- ⑤ hamper equality of opportunity
 in job sector.
- ⑥ Populism may lead to its demands
 in other states - hampering economic
 growth & complex procedures
 rather than simplification.

India must focus on ease of doing
 business & attracting investment
 to abroad & utilise its demographic
 dividend.

14. There have been arguments that sedition law is an attack on the very foundation of India's liberal democratic principles, as enshrined in the Constitution. Do you agree? (250 words) 15

ऐसा तर्क दिया जाता है कि राजद्रोह कानून भारत के उदार लोकतांत्रिक सिद्धांतों की नींव पर हमला है, जैसा कि संविधान में निहित हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

Art. 124(A) of Indian Penal Code defines sedition as attempting or bringing hatred, contempt and disaffection against a lawfully elected government. This can be by either use of words, written piece or otherwise.

Sedition law is attack on foundation of liberal democratic principles—

- ① It hampers the freedom of speech & expression - fundamental right (Art 19(1)(a)) of constitution.
- ② Sedition law has been misused by governments to silence

genuine criticism

② denies 'right to dissent' - also a fundamental right (derived) under Art 19(1)(a).

③ The cognizable non-bailable nature of law's punishment is misused to deny bail to accused.

④ Attack on liberty to express oneself eg. Vinod Dua was looked under sedition to speak against government's handling of COVID-19.

⑤ Arbitrary arrests - against Art 20 and Art 22 of constitution

⑥ No mechanism for appeal deny right to constitutional remedies (Article 32).

however, the historical & present conditions of India need sedition law to -

- ① handle internal security threats by Maoists, left wing extremism or insurgency.
- ② handle terrorist organisations spreading non-state propaganda.
- ③ Tackle secessionist tendencies amid hostile neighbourhood.

Way forward—

- ① Law Commission recommends to repeal sedition law.
- ② Colonial laws with mentality opposite to democratic principles must be removed/reformed.
- ③ Put-in-place measures for transparency & reduced misuse.
- ④ And ARC — ethics in 'governance'.

Sedition law must be reformed to meet present needs of India.

15. Despite Government e-Marketplace facing certain challenges, it has brought about a significant improvement in the procurement of goods and services by various government agencies. Discuss. (250 words) 15

गवर्नमेंट ई-मार्केटप्लेस द्वारा कुछ चुनौतियों का सामना करने के बावजूद, इन्होंने विभिन्न सरकारी एजेंसियों द्वारा वस्तुओं और सेवाओं की खरीद में महत्वपूर्ण सुधार किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Government - e-marketplace (GEM)
is an online portal from where government procures its basic equipments or goods like office stationary supply of printers.

Challenges faced by GEM

- ① Inadequate choices for different products ~~in~~ many times only 1 brand for one product
- ② This leads to monopoly & inefficiency. Less competition & high prices waste taxpayers' money.
- ③ Non-availability of various

items ~~in~~ COVID-times many offices
procured emergency hand-held
thermometers outside gen.

④ opportunistic pricing ~~in~~ COVID
time saw rise in prices of
sanitizers to more than double.

⑤ less efficient supply chains
→ non-delivery to remote loca-
tions - adding to regional dispari-
ties by not promoting governance
at these places.

Improvement in procurement of
goods & services -

- ① Transparency in procurement -
→ reduced corruption
→ easier track of expenditure
- ② Procurement has streamlined
→ easy access to goods not

available in far remote areas
→ promote Ricardo's theory of
comparative advantage by a
national market
- proper resource allocation

- ③ easier tracking of delivery time
- ④ increased digitisation of various offices & panchayats
- ⑤ competitive pricing & efficiency in money for value.

Way forward -

① Public procurement guidelines
→ price caps on essential items
→ guidelines to improve supply chain

② Empowering various private sector startups, etc. - increase good availability & competition

To realise goal of digital India, we must put impetus on Gem.

16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15
- अत्यधिक कुशल और जवाबदेह सिविल सेवा के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन की एक संशोधित प्रणाली लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Civil services work towards imple-
mentation of schemes for well-
being of people & development of
nation. They are established
as 'steel frame' of India under
Article 311, 312.

Issues in civil services -

- ① Inefficiency - lack of motivation
& skills
- ② Corruption & alleged Pooja
Gupta, IAS, Tharekhand.
- ③ Risk aversion, lack of innov-
ation
- ④ Political interference and
control by card of transfers
postings

- ⑤ lethargic; laid back attitude
due to security of service
- ⑥ Not act as public "servant"
rather consider people as servant

This requires reformed system for
civil services -

- ① Training -
→ Continuous training & reskilling
is required at regular intervals
via Mission Karmayogi
- ② evaluation
→ Kiram Agarwal Committee
proposes mid-term review of AIs
- ③ Other reforms proposed for
efficiency & accountability -
3.1) 2nd ARC proposes repeal of
Art 311 & protection via
comprehensive law

3.2.) NCRWC proposes -

- Oath of transparency not Oath of secrecy
- Oath of 'good governance'
- like 74R Subramaniam case, 2013
- proposes independent civil services
board for postings, transfers

3.3) NC Saxena proposes weeding out inefficient officials by regular checks and evaluation performance.

3.4) Peta Committee, 2004 proposes only domain knowledge and merit as basis of promotion.

Civil services are the "steel frame" that needs to be reformed & strengthened. Efficient civil services can be promoted by Code of ethics & conduct too as proposed by and ARC.

17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Disedss. (250 words) 15
- शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई पहलों के बावजूद, लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता) के साथ-साथ विद्यमान असमानताओं से निपटने के लिए बड़े हस्तक्षेपों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

World Bank report, 2022 pegs the learning poverty from 53% in 2020 to 70% in 2021 due to COVID.
This data is of developing nations as India.

Initiatives of government in education sector

- ① Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaam
- ② Right to education act, 2009 - has increased enrollment in primary level to ≈ 100%.
- ③ Mid-day-meal (NFSA) adding to nutrition & learning competence in children.
- ④ Girls' hostel scheme - promoting women higher secondary education
- ⑤ NEP, 2020.

(A) Learning poverty - refers to number of 10 year olds children who cannot read & understand an age-appropriate story.

→ India's education has increased number of educated, yet "quality" of education is serious issue.

→ Intervention needs -

(a) NIPUN Bharat - foundational & numeracy learning till 2025-26 in all students by class II, not later than class II.

(b) Nutritional requirement - to develop cognitive ability - PM POSHAN scheme, malnutrition mukt Bharat.

(c) Teachers' training for interactive & efficient learning → PM DIKSHA, NISHTA 2.0.

(d) Infrastructure of smart classroom for greater concept understanding & retention.

(B) Inequalities in education - exist over urban & rural areas and across income/class groups.

→ Interventions needed -

① Eliminating digital divide
(ASER, 2020 → only 1/3rd children had access to device to watch online class during COVID)

② Teacher absenteeism in remote areas - tackle by biometric attendance

③ Initiatives as 'Police under study programme' in left wing extremist areas

④ Inclusion of children of migrant labourers under RTE, 2009

⑤ Eliminate child labour (100 → 10 million child labour in India)

Education is fundamental to development of human personality & must be made available to all. India (Art 21A) made it fundamental right.

18. In light of the burgeoning burden of both communicable and non-communicable diseases, there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15.

संचारी और गैर-संचारी दोनों प्रकार के रोगों के बढ़ते बोझ के आलोक में, भारत में सार्वजनिक स्वास्थ्य निगरानी प्रणाली में सुधार की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

COVID-19 pandemic has killed nearly 5 lakh people in India. However, in long term trend, 73% of deaths are caused by non-communicable diseases like cardiovascular diseases.

Issues in India's health care surveillance system -

① Absence of data on geographical or disease-wise variation of cause of death.

② Government and CSOs data on COVID death due to lack of oxygen are varying.

③ Internet penetration is limited.

④ Reveal India only 30-35% internet penetration. This causes absence of interoperability of

data & surveillance

③ Absence of record keeping & maintenance at hospitals, especially PHCs.

Aimed burden of communicable & non-communicable disease, need to revamp public health surveillance—

① For data-driven and evidence based policy making.

eg patients of cancer, and their prevalence can add to programs by government on same

② Track of communicable disease & its spread eg COVID

→ mark contagious zones to prevent its further spread.

→ Isolation of infected people
eg monkeypox.

③ Need of national digital

health mission to step up & create
digital ecosystem for creation of

→ health ID

→ professional doctor registry

→ professional facilities registry

to have track of patients history,
disease, interoperable data.

o increased survival chances for
history based medicine prescription

o data use for R&D to generate
innovative solution

eg) stem cell therapy for HIV
patient successful in USA.

Surveillance systems can help
transform India's healthcare
system and achieve goal of
healthy & active living.

19. The repercussions of the ongoing economic crisis in Sri Lanka extend beyond its borders. Discuss with specific reference to India. Also, mention the steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka tide over the crisis.

(250 words) 15

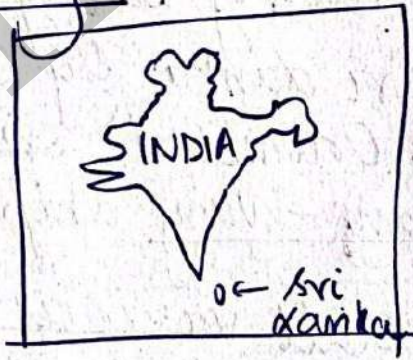
श्रीलंका में जारी आर्थिक संकट का प्रभाव उसकी सीमाओं से परे भी पड़ रहा है। भारत के विशिष्ट संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए जो भारत ने इस संकट से निपटने में श्रीलंका की सहायता के लिए उठाए हैं।

Sri Lanka is facing its worst economic crisis since 1948 independence.

This is a result of -

- ① Declining Forex tourism after COVID & Easter attacks shrank
- ② Reduced tax revenues
- ③ debt-trap diplomacy of China via Belt & road initiative lending
- ④ Promotion of overnight shift to organic farming

Repercussions of ongoing crisis are felt beyond borders -



- ① has cautioned developing nations of China's BRI projects vs Bangladesh

② Impact on India -

2.1. Instability in our neighbourhood
causing influx of refugees in
India (e.g. Rameswaram, Tamil
Nadu has gotten Sri Lankan refugees)

2.2. Push Sri Lanka more in lap
of our competitor China as it
requests for debt-restructuring
from China. This is next to
get help from IMF for loans.

2.3. Risk of use of strategic assets
of Sri Lanka by China
(e.g. Crumpled Sri Lanka allowed
Yang-Wang ship to enter its port)

2.4. Stall various infrastructural
projects of India (e.g. Trincomalee
oil tank farm)

2.5. India pushed more to create
its strategic space in Sri
Lanka via giving aid.

Steps taken by India to assist Sri Lanka -

- ① India has given worth \$4 Billion of aid to Sri Lanka
- ② extended line of credit worth \$500 million for purchase of essential items
- ③ Delivered essential medicines fulfilling role of 'pharmacy of world'
- ④ "Vaccine mitra" - COVID-19 vaccines
- ⑤ humanitarian aid - delivered
→ food ~~in~~ wheat & rice consignments worth tonnes.
→ fuel too delivered

India following its policy of 'neighbourhood first' policy and as a 'relative' of Sri Lanka has helped Sri Lanka. India can be called as 'net security provider' in region.

20. India is a reliable partner in the Indian Ocean Region and can take on the role of being the net security provider in the region. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र में एक विश्वसनीय भागीदार है और इस क्षेत्र में निवल सुरक्षा प्रदाता होने की भूमिका निभा सकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

International politics' centre has shifted from Atlantic to Indo-Pacific region. The centre of this is India-focused in Indian ocean region.

India as reliable partner in Indian ocean region -

- ① India's SAGAR policy promotes security to all in the region
- ② India is cooperating with nations in maritime security domain -

eg naval exercises, such as Malabar exercise

- ③ India is net-security provider

→ for keeping threats of piracy at bay - since 2008 Indian navy & coast guard check Somalia based piracy.

→ Environmental security by

- IRIS initiative for small-island developing nations @ Maldives
- ISA (International ocean alliance) for energy security

→ India negotiated at WTO for developing nations for-

- food security aspect @ Bali programme or peace clause, 2013
- suspension for IUU fishing subsidies: protect marine security.

④ India via its "vaccine maitri" programme delivered COVAXIN to Indian ocean neighbours

19) Maldives, against "vaccine nationalism" of west.

20) India as an economic & rising military power can challenge China's debt-trap or wily warrior diplomacy

21) Sri Lanka's economic crisis, 2022

Way forward —

1) Strengthen existing programmes

→ SAGAR, BIMSTEC, QUAD,

→ Indian Ocean regional association (IORA)

2) Engage with Europe, Germany & France on Indo-Pacific "free & open" concept.

India is central to Indian ocean & it is time for India's rise & start of Asian century