



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

| | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|---------------------|------------|
| Name of Candidate | kowsalya muugasamy | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | Eng | Registration Number | 409325 |
| Center | Online | Date | 20/08/2023 |

| INDEX TABLE | | | INSTRUCTIONS | |
|-----------------------|---------------|----------------|--|--|
| Q. No. | Maximum Marks | Marks Obtained | <p>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)।</p> <p>2. There are TWENTY questions printed in HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी में छपे हैं।</p> <p>3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।</p> <p>4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।</p> <p>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।</p> <p>6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।</p> <p>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।</p> | |
| 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: | | | Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring? | |
| Remarks: | | | Recommended | |
| | | | Strongly Recommended | |

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 & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में न्यायिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है?

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

Indian judiciary is envisaged as the fundamental guarantor of fundamental rights and bulwark of constitutionalism ensuring Rule of Law.

Need for a new law to ensure judicial accountability

- ① Collegium System of Appointment
 - opaque, goes against basic principles of accountability
- ② Judicial overreach - violates the broader separation of powers enshrined
 - Ex: K. Balu case of banning liquor on highways
- ③ Huge pendency of cases - justice delayed as justice denied.
 - NTDG says 61 lakh cases and 4.4 crore cases pending in HC and

Subordinate Courts

(H) Judicial independence taken to the level
of dogma

EX: Sexual Harassment case against
CJI - invoked independence

(E) Unbridled veto power in Basic Structure
Doctrine - since basic structure is
not exhaustively defined yet.

Checks available currently

→ Open to Right to Information

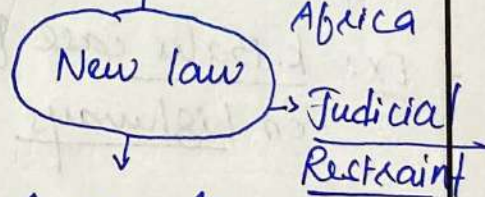
→ e-courts projects focussing on ultimately
reducing pendency.

Way forward

As Nehru envisaged,
Our Judiciary has an
active role in social
revolution (Narayani
Johari case, Menaka Gandhi case). But
Accountability is sine qua non for public
confidence

Consultative Appointments

like in South
Africa



Certain Financial
Autonomy

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 along with DPSPs have been called the soal of the constitution (Ambedkar). It ushers in social democracy without which political democracy becomes meaningless.

Reconciling FRs and DPSPs constitutionally

- ① Shankari Prasad Case (1951), Court held that all constitutional provisions including FRs can be amended.
⇒ put DPSPs over FRs
- ② Golaknath case 1967, it held that FRs can't be amended
⇒ put FRs over DPSPs
- ③ The parliament meanwhile reacted to this by enacting 25th CAA 1971

which considered Article 39(b) and 39(c) in higher pedestal than Article 14 and 19.

④ In Kesavananda Bharti Case 1973, the court agreed to the above amendment

⇒ Also held that basic features in FRs can't be amended

⑤ Parliament again envisaged to put all DPSPs over FRs, but the court declared that unconstitutional.

Thus the current understanding stands closer to the grand and noble vision

of Constituent Assembly as enshrined in Preamble - goal of a welfare state

⇒ the essence of it in Article 39(b) and (c) minimizing inequalities and distribution on commons for public good, prevention of concentration of wealth is considered above Right to equality.

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

Parliamentary democracy is also rightly called Prime ministerial democracy (Civics terminings) because of the highly critical role of PM in the functioning of the state.

Functions performed by the PMO:

① Administrative functions

- arranging for meetings with PM
- coordinating across departments and ministries to keep tab on PM set goals.

② Citizen forum

- has a 24x7 grievance redressal helpline to register complaints

③ Mediating function

- between PM and key stakeholders

Role in shaping public policy in India

- ① PM's vision of cooperative and competitive federalism of "Team India" was shaped through PMO - carried forward by NITI Aayog
- ② Serves as PM's expert office - (roping in experts) - to view the Cabinet's proposals critically
- ③ It also engages with Min of External Affairs to shape our foreign policy - virtual summits
- ④ Other climate goals - Panch Amrit was also shaped by them.

Thus they are a critical functionary in ushering in the PM's vision of "Sabka Sath, Sabka Vikas".

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

Provisions of Sec 124 A of IPC - the
sedition law - protects the government
of the day against disaffection or
overthrow by inciting violence ^{or} of public
disorder.

Need for re-examination has arisen
as the SC recently put on hold all
charges under it - as its out of tone
with current social milieu.

striking balance between civil rights and
sovereignty, integrity of India

① Dismantles civil liberties and human
rights

→ vaguely worded - room for
discretion and misuse

- stringent bail provisions
- Affects the individual life beyond judicial proceedings - passports taken back, not eligible for government jobs
- Inordinate judicial delay makes the process itself a punishment
- low conviction rates under the provision

② Sovereignty and Integrity of India

- still not a matured democracy unlike UK or US
- Secessionist tendencies Ex: the recent Khalistan incident
- to maintain dignity of the state against abuse

But it does not argue well for the world's largest democracy to protect itself via such a provision. It has to come from empowered citizenry. As the Law Commission recommended, it has to be reconsidered.

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 initiatives like the Gram Panchayat Development plans on e-Gram Sabha, SWAMITVA schemes (property card) comes at intersection of ICT and governance.

Citizen participation - key to success of e-governance in rural India

① with the administrative machinery able to reach only so far,

⇒ it is citizens who take up the tail-end of implementation

Ex: Social Audit of MNRCA includes verification DBT transfers to beneficiaries

② A thoroughly need-based e-governance
⇒ citizens to be part of designing the initiative itself

Ex: Door step delivery of documents by Indore municipality by engaging the local deliveries

③ An informed citizenry ensures accountability of e-governance

Ex: PDS in a rural village, ^{Karnataka} use found to be misappropriating which citizens understood through RTI. (e-filings)

④ Imparts a sense of ownership to the initiative

Ex: increased use of e-service centers in grama sabhas through wide awareness campaigns.

Recent instances of PMAY-G having many beneficiaries linked to same aadhar could be checked through Grama Sabhas verifying the list before Executive authorities way forward:

All e-governance initiatives should include a separate set of citizen-touch points to usher in a truly participatory governance

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

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

Aspirational District Programme by Niti Aayog was envisaged to give a focussed attention to the selected poorly developed districts in terms of targets, support and coordination to improve the socio-economic indicators.

Achievement of objectives since inception

- ① Niti Aayog performance review indicates

→ reduced maternal mortality rates and infant mortality rates

→ increased access to sanitation and drinking water

→ frequent visits of ASHAs and health nurses

- ② The District Administrations were put on a competition to show

improvements

- increased sense of ownership
- responsive culture

where the programme lacked

- ① There were no set metrics/targets to say the district has fulfilled the aspirations
→ more underdeveloped districts could not be added
- ② Since it didn't involve any financial outlay, many backwards districts was short on resources
- ③ Risk of reversal of achievements once the monitoring stops.

In the year of Azadi Ka Amrit Mahotsav, this initiative aimed at bringing true Azadi for the millions of Indians. Active citizen participation should be envisaged to ensure sustainability of achievements.

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything in this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. NGO क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम्स को बेहतर बनाने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Non-Government Sector, the vibrant front in reaching the unreached, comprises of NGOs, Civil societies, trusts who play a vital role in achieving the welfare state goals of our country.

Technology in advancing the NGO sector, improving outcomes for beneficiaries

① Ascertaining the status of development

Ex: Pratham NGO uses digital enable surveys and analysis to inform on the educational status of rural students

② Providing market intelligence

Ex: Tata Trust sponsored Social Alpha provides market inputs to farmers

③ Crowd funding NGOs like Ketto primarily use ICT to directly

address needs of beneficiaries

④ SHGs are tying^{up} with e-commerce
platforms

Ex: current Cabinet plans to use
meesho platform to market products
of SHGs

⑤ Creating an empowered citizenry

Ex: ADR uses social media, youtube
to spread awareness about electoral
scenarios.

Thus technology is a force multiplier
when used with right intention and in
the right direction.

At the same time, it has to be
ensured that senior citizens, women
and other vulnerable groups are
provided adequate access (only 33%
women used internet NFHS-5) and
protection to address digital divide and
privacy issues.

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

Higher Education in India has a mix of government - IITs, IIMs, NITs and private players. with the GER of 35%. there is a lot to achieve to fulfill SDG-4.

Implications of entry of foreign educational institutions for Technical and HE:

National Education Policy 2020

envisaged entry of foreign institutions in this sphere.

Positive implications

① Improvement in quality

- ripple effects in Indian institutions too

② Reduces our import of higher education

- students have choices at home now

- ③ Innovation and industry-academia linkage - dispersal of their culture here
- ④ Improved competition ultimately benefits the society

Negative implications

- ① Inequalities in Education - due to high cost, suitability of candidates from fragmented schooling system
- ② Public good to a commodity - ethos of education being lost in competition
- ③ Undue pressure on Indian Universities given that except few IITs, IIMs, none featured in QS world rankings
- ④ Indianness of education - sociology culture of India being not passed on

Thus, India, needs to prepare and strengthen its fundamentals before we open up to foreign institutions.

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

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

Latin America, is the fulcrum of modern industries with its rich resource base, and India has been rightly focusing on this relationship.

Flourishing relationship - critical element

Recently, the External Affairs Minister visited 4 countries - Colombia and others.

① Oil resources - Venezuela has the largest reserves

② Lithium - the triangle countries of Argentina, Bolivia and Chile, very significant critical mineral

③ Argentina has cultural connections where Tagore stayed for sometime - critical for our soft power

④ Indian businesses are investing and

opening up opportunities there

⑤ Experiments in governance like the conditional cash transfers would be critical for India

⑥ Important Global South countries

But ^{pointers} several mistakes that need to be remembered in this relationship:

⇒ continued focus - hitherto neglected to the third ring of diplomatic countries

⇒ encouraging people - people contact
- via tourism, football
to overcome the physical distance

India's philosophy of vasudhaiva kutumbakam stands tall in this relationship as we see beyond the distance for a fruitful relationship.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

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

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

Debt-Trap diplomacy is where the countries are trapped by giving seemingly unconstrained debt flow to the level that that a sovereign default becomes a probability.

This is then used to get concessions or entry into the nation and economy.

China's debt-trap diplomacy in the neighbourhood

① Sri Lanka - impact on India includes,

→ loss of Hambantota port to china

→ loss of infrastructural development projects

- Affects our Tamil fisherman rights, Tamil community in the country

- vital maritime security challenges
- repercussions on Indo-pacific policy

② Nepal, impact on India includes,

- border security - new map showing
paths of India in Nepal
- through china's interference
in Nepal politics

③ Bangladesh,

- vital link for connectivity to
North East
- Smuggling across borders

④ North-East insurgency safe havens
in the bordering could be used against
us.

Thus, India needs to constructively
counter these influences like in case
of Sri Lanka where it assisted economically.

"Atmano mokshartham Jagadhitaya" -
for our welfare as well as theirs.

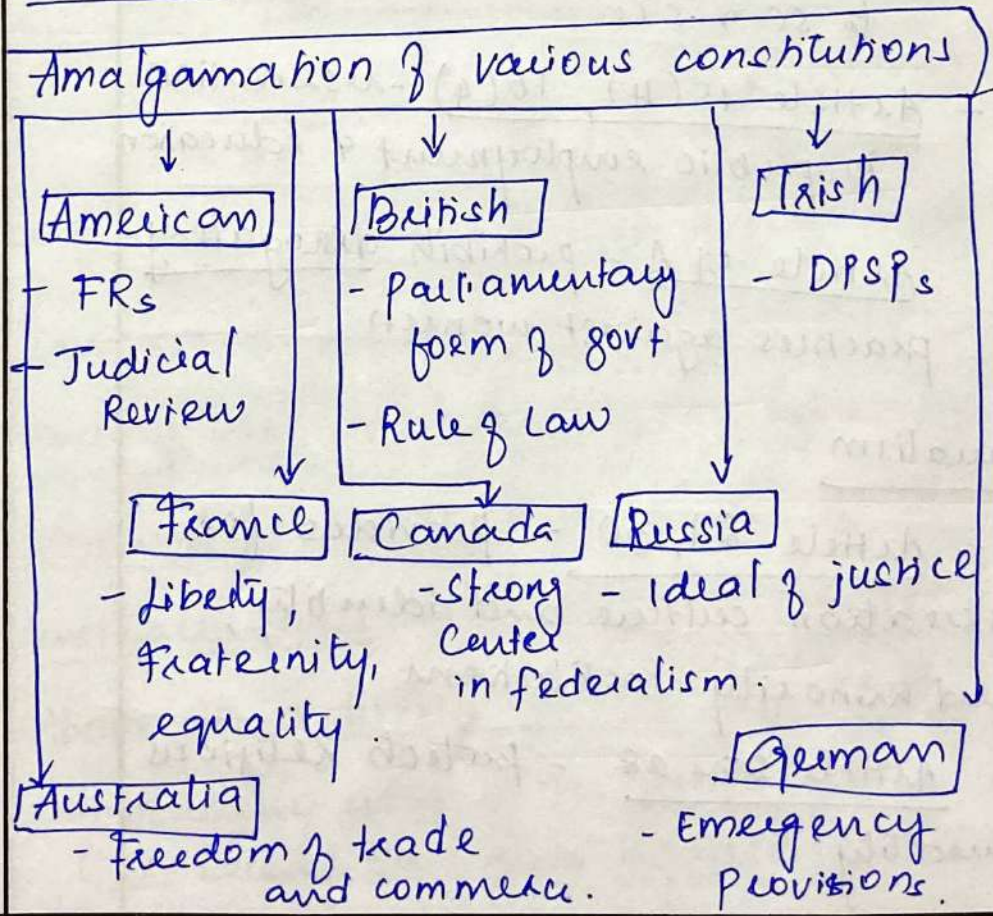
Don't write anything in this margin

Don't write anything in this margin
(इस स्थान में कुछ ना लिखें)

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

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

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar remarked that our constitution is made after ransacking all the constitutions in the world, since a constitution framed that late could not expect to have it substantially different.



Imbibes social justice, pluralism and equality through various provisions

① Social Justice

- FRs of Article 15 - prohibits discrimination on caste, ^c creed, race, religion, sex
- Article 17 - Abolishes untouchability
- DPSPs - education and development for vulnerable section
- Article 330 & 332 - political justice to SC & STs
- Article 15(4), 16(4) - reservation in public employment & education
- Article 51 A - prohibits discriminatory practices against women

② Pluralism

- Article 29, 30 - provides for preservation culture and identity, and minority institutions
- Article 25-28 - protects religious plurality

- Art Schedule V and VI - protects tribal way of life, autonomy and ethnicity
- Article 371 - 371J - protects tribal traditions.
- Also protects Linguistic plurality

③ Equality

- Article 14 - equality before law and equal protection of law
- Article 16 - in public employment

Thus, our constitution is not a mere lawyer's document, it represents our way of life, a transformative document that sows seeds of welfare state and social revolution.

Above its a living document, that continuously adds to the principles.
(Ex: Recent EWC quota injustice).

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

Bodily autonomy of women is an inherent right, it doesn't ~~goes~~ into oblivion when the strings of marriage get attached.

Recent developments on the issue of criminalizing marital rape:

⇒ more and more women are coming out to reveal the abuse and rape undergone by them in their married life.

Implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape

Positive implications

- ① Uphold women's right over their bodies

- ② From a culture of silent suffering to a culture of empowerment
- ③ Strengthen women's liberty - by presenting them legal protection
- ④ Societal maturity to respect nuances in rights and liberties
- ⑤ Ending oppression in the name of sanctity of marriage.

Negative implications

- ① As the solicitor General remarked, this could wade into sanctity of marriage
 - Other laws like Domestic Violence Act 2005, IPC to protect against abuse and rape.
- ② Separating the genuine from the misuse

③ Maturity of the courts and judges leave much to be desired in understanding nuances.

Ex: Judges proposed marriage between the victim and the accused in a case of rape.

Though societal changes can't be brought about through decrees, it is a first-step to empowerment as has been with many women's legislations.

It is in the progress of women that the progress of the society can be measured.

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

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

15

Federalism is a form of government that constitutionally divides the powers of national and regional governments so that each operate in their independent jurisdiction. (K C Wheare)

Indian model too centralized

- ① Legislative sphere skewed towards Union (91 subjects now)
- ② Even in state sphere, Rajya Sabha or states can pass a resolution to surrender power
→ Bills reserved by Governor
- ③ Centralization of taxation powers and decentralization of expenditure responsibilities
- ④ Appointment of Governor
- ⑤ Integrated Audit, Election, Judiciary

- ⑥ Single citizenship, single constitution
- ⑦ Destructible states (Article 3)
- ⑧ Flexibility in Constitutional Amendment
- majority provisions by simple majority
- ⑨ Asymmetrical representation in Rajya Sabha.

Provides adequate space and autonomy to states

Federalism is a political contrivance to balance national unity with state's rights - AV Dicey

- ① SC held that federalism in India is not convenience, but of principle
- ② Constitutionally divided powers
- ③ Post LPG, economic center has gravitated towards center states
- ④ Rigidity in Amendment - provisions relating to federalism by special

majority + ratified by at least half of states.

⑤ Rajya Sabha has equal powers in amendment, no joint sitting

⑥ Independent judiciary.

As it is said that that one nation wasn't born in times of hope, but in the atmosphere of turmoil, it became imperative to have federal supremacy. Even ^{now} the secessionist tendencies continue

But as envisaged by our PM, India's growth can be propelled by Team India Center and states, a new paradigm of cooperative federalism wherein both mutually dependent on each other to deliver good governance.

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

Election Commission of India (Article 324) is envisaged to uphold the democratic legitimacy of our state through free and fair elections.

Recent judgement of SC on appointment process

→ Said, the intent of the Constituent Assembly was for Parliament to enact a law on appointment

→ Appointment by President was temporary provision

→ framed a committee of

- PM

- LoP

- CJ

to recommend appointment until Parliament enacts a law.

Far-reaching implications

- ① Credibility and confidence of ECI
- from images of bias and partisanship
- ② Uphold the strength of democracy
- as people's faith in democracy goes up.
- ③ Vibrant Fourth branch institution
to ensure checks and balances
- ④ Fundamentally change electoral politics - action against money power, MCC violations can be more sharpened.

But a lot to be desired:

As the 2nd ARC pointed out, ECI should have

- an independent secretarial staff
- financial autonomy (between

2013-17, 6000 crores delayed for
-VVPAT)

to be charged on CFI

→ equality in security of tenure to
CECs and ECs.

are needed to usher in a real
fundamental shift.

Nevertheless, this is step in the
right direction to strengthen the
democratic edifice of our nation

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 is the permanent executive who work at the intersection of policy making, implementation and service delivery besides being citizens' grievance redressal institution.

diversified challenges in opening up of economy and integration with global trends:

- ① Political - rising demands for transparency, accountability
- ② Economic - complex FTAs, protecting Indian producers and consumers against unfair practices (dumping)
- ③ Security - Cyber security, increased access to drugs via dark net,

anonymity of cryptocurrency in
money laundering, terrorism

④ Social - protecting indigenous
culture, languages in the face
of globalization,
ensuring safety of women as
they embrace modern work life

⑤ National integrity and Unity -
secessionist movement abroad
affecting our image and internal
security. Ex: Khalistan movement
in Canada and Punjab.

Require holistic reforms for efficient
service delivery

① Karma Yogis with
- domain expertise and
behavioural expertise
to face the multidimensional challenges

② Breaking silos

- leveraging collaboration and
convergence

③ Continuous learning - i Got platform
to remain alert to new develop-
ments.④ Embracing technology cautiously⑤ Ease of Government service along
with ease of living

Example - Bangalore Police's recent
initiative to completely transform
their image as responsive and cordial
beside effective through feedback
mechanism from public is a case in point.

New age of administration
requires professional, innovative
and hands on civil servants working
in the philosophy of Swami Vivekananda's
Icama yoga.

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

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

Data is the new currency with immense potentialities for transformation in all walks of life.

Promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance

① Role of informing

Administration - Recently data of Ayushman Bharat was used to identify loopholes in policy leading to fake beneficiaries

People -

data on savings through DBT schemes (around \$21 billion in central schemes alone) promotes

Accountability

② Role of better targeting benefits

- Data of IT department, vehicle

registrations, Electricity payments -
being used to draw out beneficiary
list in TN Free Transfer to women
scheme. (Transparency)

③ Role in augmenting states' revenue

- through transparency in GSTN
data on claims of ITC

④ Role of effective service delivery

- Karnataka has a system of
Application no. assigned to citizens which
enables them to track the status online.

Challenges in ensuring quality and
reliability of open data

① Quality

- silo data sets with no primary
keys envisaged
- poorly designed data collection
sets.

- ② Digital divide between rural and urban areas - in terms of internet, computer systems
- ③ No standard frameworks or centralized coordination
- ④ Poorly envisage future perspectives

Way forward:

- National Open Data Enterprise (NODE)
- India Enterprise Architecture
- India Stack
- Central coordinating Authority
- Digital literacy and infrastructure

This will propel India to achieve the Panch Pram of a developed country.

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

Children are the most vulnerable section in malnutrition with 33% stunted, 19% wasted (as per NFHS-5). It is also estimated that many a children receive no food at all.

Linkages with maternal nutrition:

→ Health of the mother directly affects the health of the newborn

→ impacts natural immunity

→ In the post-partum phase, nutrition provided to mothers is also shared with the children

→ One in 2 women in India are anemic

→ leads to MMR (113), IMR (35)

→ Importance of breast-feeding in preventing malnutrition of children recognized by WHO.

What can be done:

① strengthen

+ NFS Act 2013

→ ICDS

→ Anganwadi centers

with funds and resources

② Poshan Abhiyan app to be used identify particularly vulnerable children

③ Engage civil societies to bring in behavioral change.

It becomes imperative to fulfill SDG-2
Zero Hunger

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, as the name goes, affects one in a million population. Since its a minority disease group, no adequate research and pharma development is being done on these. Ex: Sickle Cell Anaemia

To reduce the economic burden of drugs and food cost of the people with these diseases, Govt exempted these from customs duty, (since India is a nascent market, mostly its imported).

Concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue

- ① Communicable - though most of the diseases are NCD, some

are communicable .

- ② Some of the rare diseases are also generic affecting public health at large.
- ③ Adds to the nation's disease burden, hence imperative for "Health for All" (SDG 3)
- ④ Ensuring Article 21 (Right to life and liberty) of these people

Ways to resolve:

- ① Promote pro-bono research in these areas - A framework for the same - where Govt supports basic necessities
- ② Secure favourable Intellectual Property Regime for these drugs to enable its manufacturing in

India.

③ To actively engage CSR funds
in addressing the financial
hardships of this group

Gandhi's talisman of upholding
the rights of even the last man in
the line should be appreciated here.
Thus, State should actively play a
role where the private withdraws.

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 is the center of the new multi-polar world encompassing the entire Indian and Pacific ocean littorals.

Need to acknowledge and recognize underlying intentions

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 India - the fulcrum of multi-ethnic, multi-linguistic and multi-cultural heritage of India, has potentialities in connecting India with its neighbours.

Need to address challenges

Internal

- ① Insurgences - disturbs peace, law and order, stability.
- ② Inter-group conflicts - the recent Kuki, Meitei conflict in Manipur
- ③ Poorly developed - especially infrastructure

④ Very low emotional integration
with India to play pivotal
ambassadors.

External

- ① safe havens, funds and arms
movements across borders
- ② Smuggling with neighbouring
states
- ③ Instability in Myanmar spilling
over to our NE

Once these are resolved, they can
play a pivot in connecting India
with its neighbours.

Pivotal connecting space

→ India - Myanmar - Thailand
Trilateral Highway

→ Bangladesh, Bhutan, India,
Nepal network

→ further connections with South
East Asia - like Laos, Cambodia,
Vietnam.

Thus, NE and its development has
both internal and external dividends.