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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

Name of Candidate	Pulkit		
Medium Eng./Hindi		Registration Number	
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
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9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

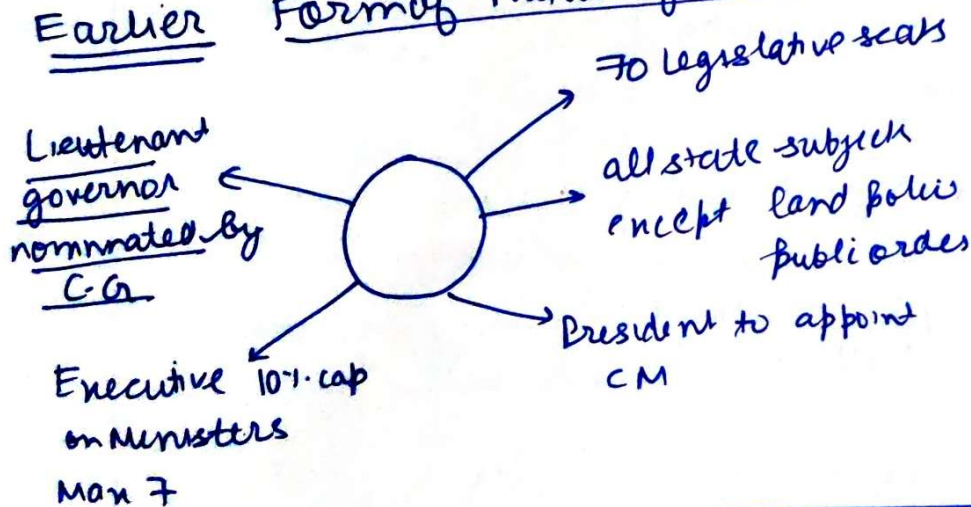
6.

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

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

69th Constitutional Amendment gave Delhi a special Union Territory status with a democratic structure of legislature with 70 seats.

Earlier Form of Nature of Delhi



Changes introduced	Analysis
① <u>Legislative assembly</u> The LA of Delhi shall not discuss day-to-day admin issue	+ve → streamline the slope -ve → reduces the competence of LA of the Delhi

② Lieutenant governor to be the main source of decisions. ↳ He must be informed about the decision and prior approval required	+ve → comply with SC 2018 Judgement -ve → <u>Issue</u> Lieutenant governor might hamper the governance by delaying No time limit for approval
③ Procedure of LA of Delhi to be same as of Lok Sabha	-ve → No freedom to LA to decide on its own Procedure
④ Salaries of LA to be decided by bill passed for reconsideration for President	-ve → affects <u>independence of the assembly</u>
⑤ <u>Committees for legislative assembly</u> to not inquire in other National related matters	Boils down to the importance of such committees

Thus Recent CNCTD Bill passed in principle goes against the 2018 SC Judgement that stated the need for democratic devolution to Delhi

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

(150 words) 10

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

Section 124 A of IPC provides for sedition law that bans a public dissent- causing or intending to cause violence. This is a Colonial law that have continued to this date with 2-4 % conviction rate.

Valid Arguments

- ① Rising Hate speech and Polarisation in 21st century
 ↳ sedition is a way to reduce such cases eg Social Media Technology
- ② Other IPC mechanisms do not give effective power to state to maintain public order
- ③ National security threats eg Nationalism and secessionist Movements

- ④ These provisions exists in other democracies as well → Violent protest are not a fundamental right
- ⑤ Deterrence → is very important and Preventive Detention is valid in Article 22 of Constitution

Arguments against

- ① Against Freedom of speech and expression
Article 19
- ② Recommended to Repeal by 2nd ARC
Law Commission
- ③ Low Conviction rate → Used for Political vendetta
- ④ Hate speech deterrence only by effective speech not by curbing speech

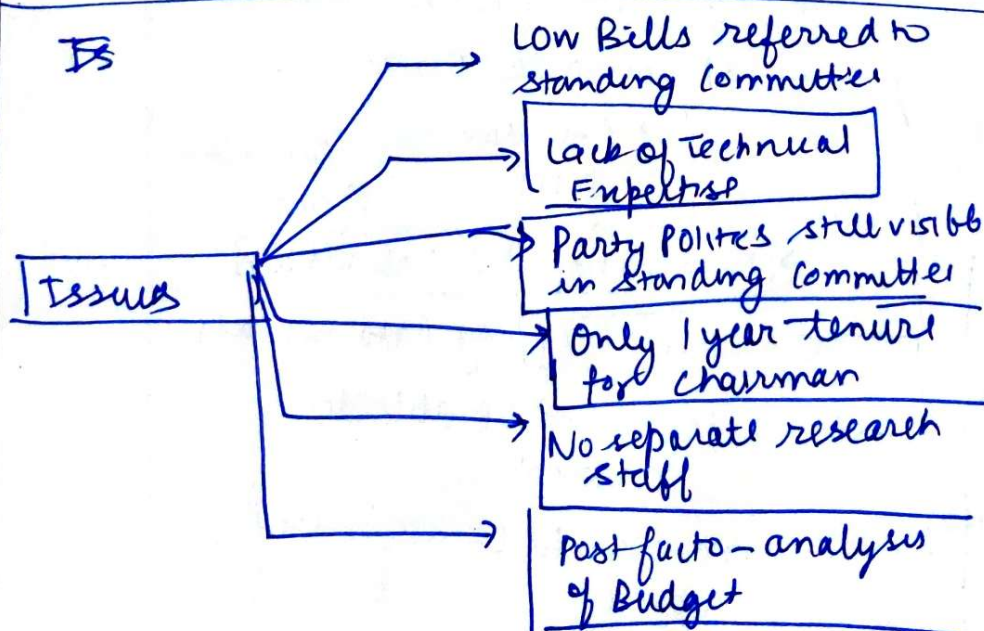
Singing from same Songbook is not the feature of democracy as noted by Law Commission. Thus, Nkrumah (CJI) recommended to repeal such archaic law

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

(150 words) 10

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

Number of Bills that have been referred to standing Committees have come down in recent years to only 24% according to ADR (Association of Democratic Reforms). Further → Standing Committees themselves are crippled with issues that has led to decline in their performance



Issues

- Low attendance ratio of Members in Committees
- Redactive documents eg CAEs
→ Committees
- Ministers cannot be summoned to Committees unlike in UK
- No Monitorable performance criteria by Speaker
- Duplicity / Parallel Committees
eg IT Committee and other adhoc Data Committee
on eg Justice BN Shrivastava

Address

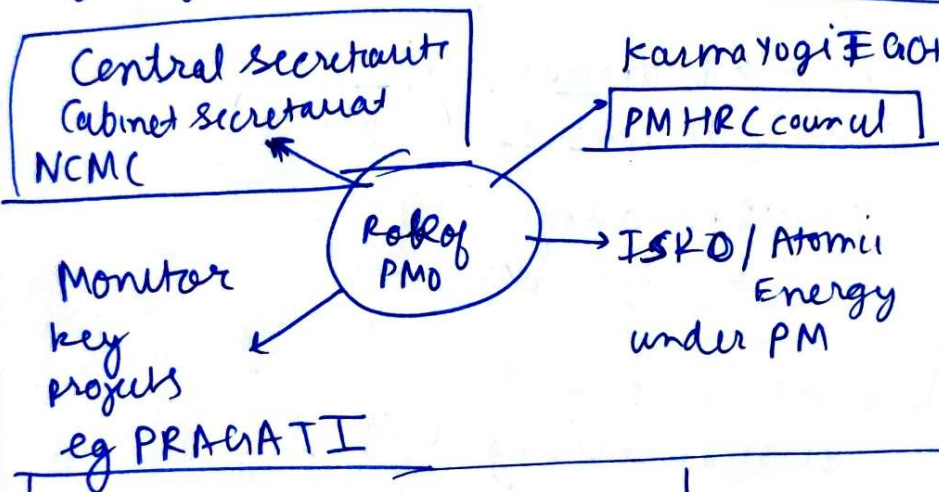
*
Recent Pegasus Row was not probed by Standing Committee but by Supreme Court

- Monitor dashboard
→ Attendance, Reports with other comm
- International Collaboration
- Research staff eg Data experts
- Minister must be able to come to Comm
- Tenure should be increased eg 1 year (Venkaiah Naidu)

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

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

PMO's office is has gained active
participation in streamlining the
processes and effective monitoring
of projects



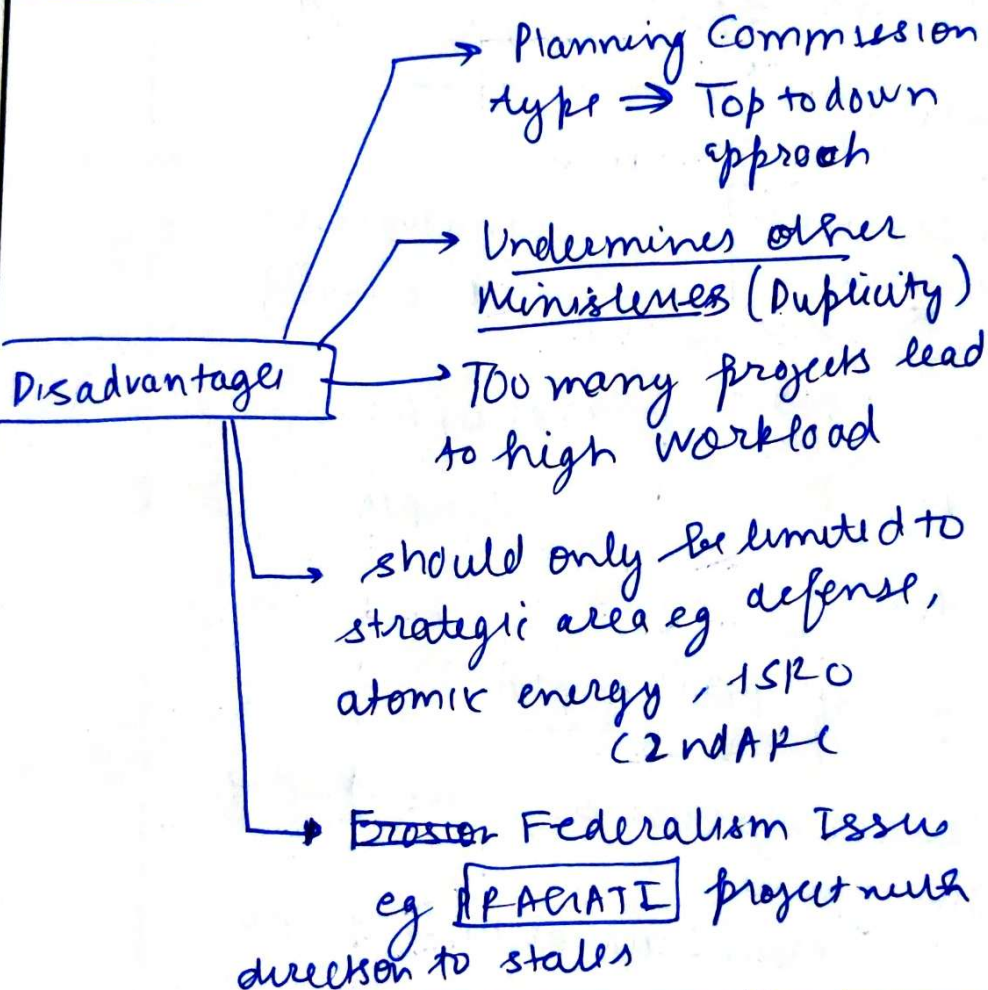
Advantages of PMO's role

- ① PM - leader of House as well head of government
↳ More authority in projects
eg PRAGATI has done
very well in federal balance between
centre and state projects

② Accountability and effective Grievance Redressal Mechanism

↳ this ensures minimal corruption

③ PM → Head in MITI Advisory →
effective coordination ④ Crisis Management
and Disaster eg NCMC

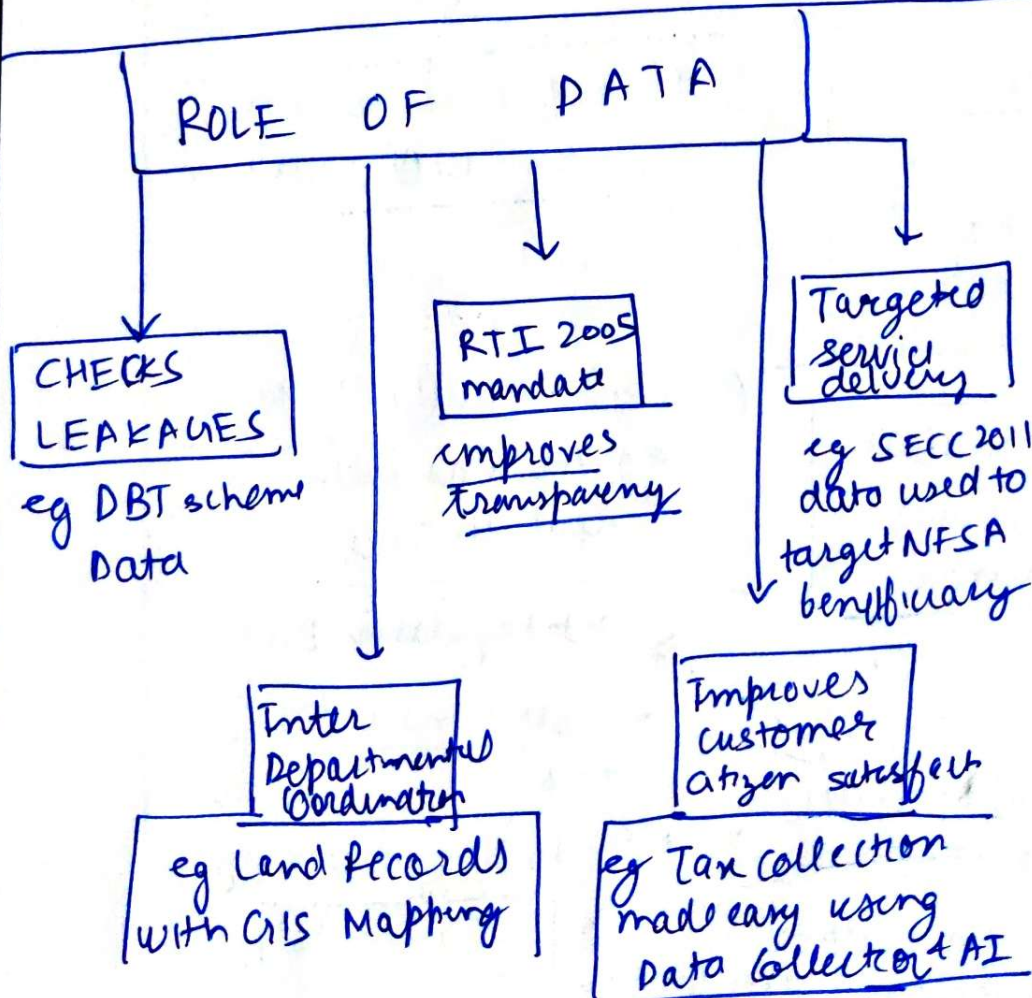


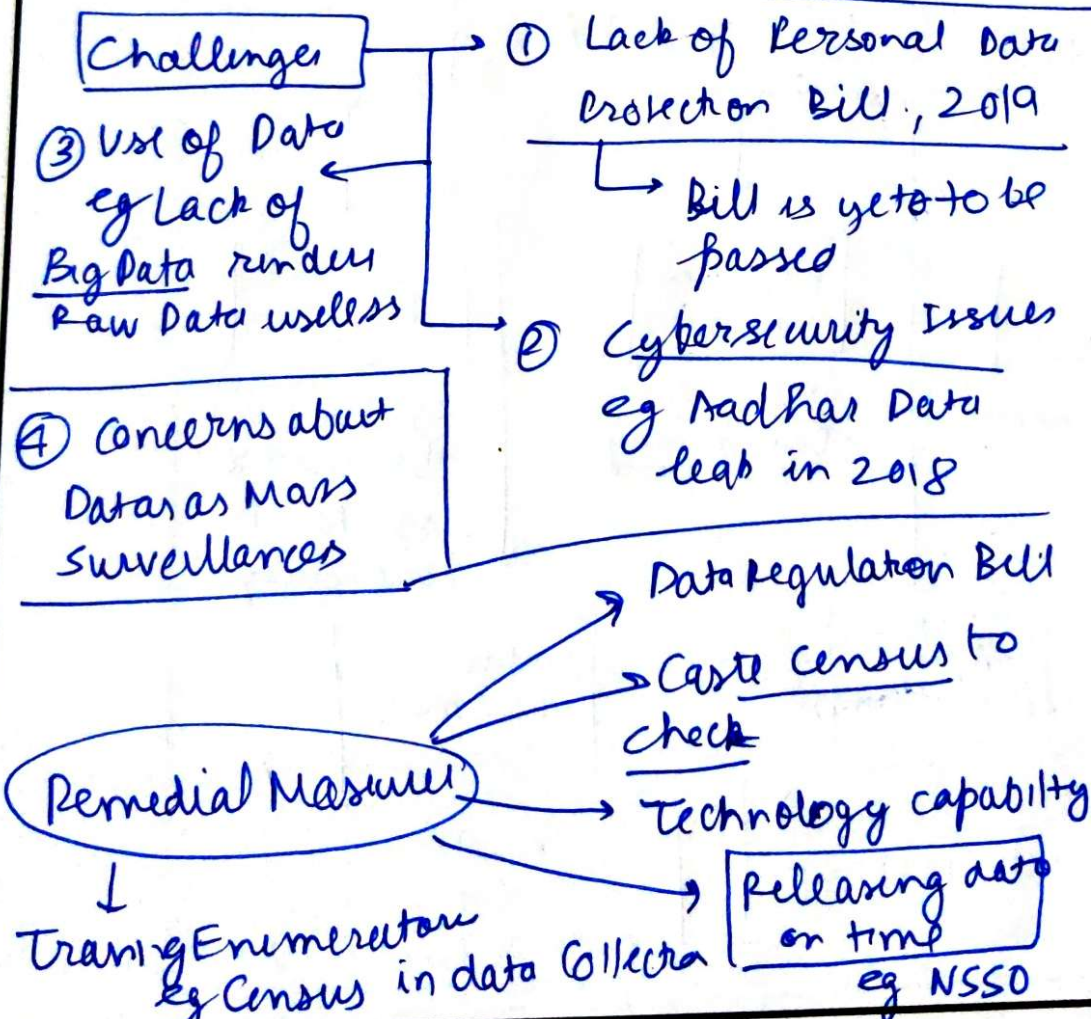
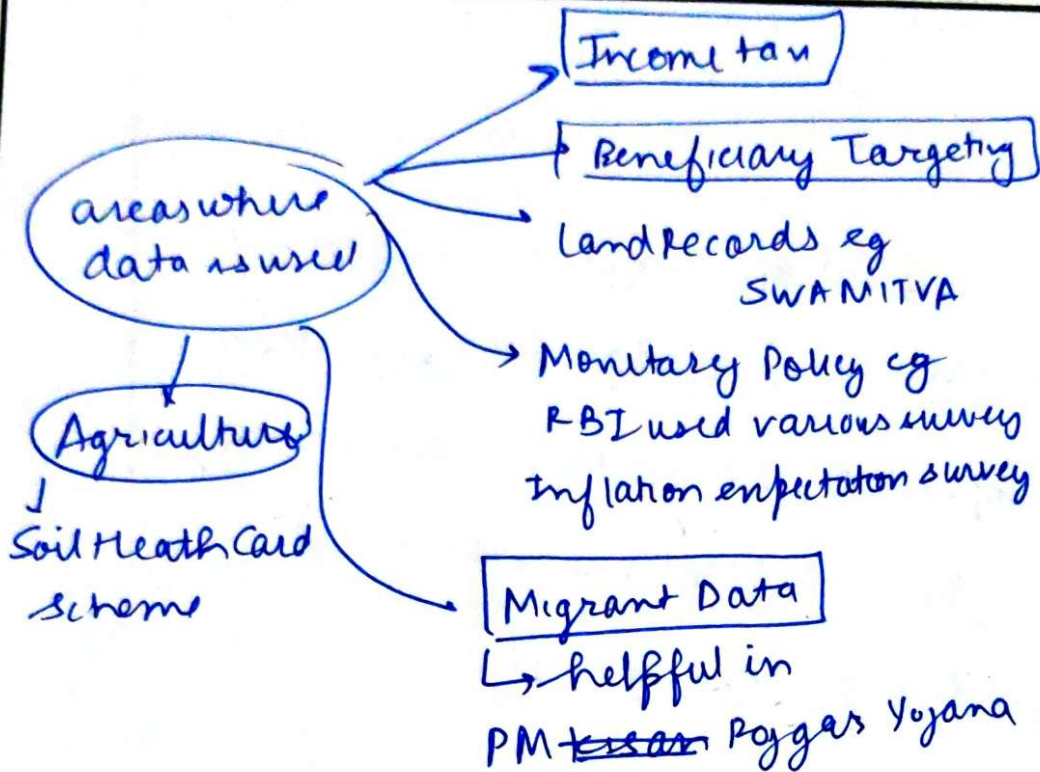
PMO's role has to be seen in positive
light. The number of days to move a bill
has reduced significantly due to PMO's
proactive role

5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures. (150 words) 10

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

Data is fuel of economy and driver of governance. Today E-governance has expanded its ambit. India's ranking Global Cyber Digital Infrastructure has improved enormously.





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

(150 words) 10

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

Urbanisation has rapidly changed
the scenario of governance in
areas. New civil societies such as
Housing Colonies, Residential Complexes,
has started to prop up along with
traditional Mechanisms such as
Urban Local Bodies, District Magistrate
and NAOs.

Conditions
favouring
such emergence

① Urbanisation landscape
has changed ⇒
40% urbanisation by 2050
expected

② Urban Challenges are
Solid Waste Management
Sanitation
Pollution

diverse

③ Parallel Policies such as AMPUT
SMART CITY along with Urban
Local Bodies

④ Housing Societies are growing fast REPA Act
→ thus they are increasing

Contribution	Policy
↓ <u>Governance</u> ① Housing colonies Boards are now seen to comply as a <u>collective unit</u> eg COVID Norms ② Easy for Administration as there is accountability with <u>Civil Society</u> secretaries <u>Members</u> ③ <u>Compliance</u> with Pollution & Waste disposal Norms is <u>Made easy</u>	AMPUT includes regulating landscapes → Civil societies promote cleanliness → Reduced crime Rates in Civil societies → Synergy with Urban Local Bodies

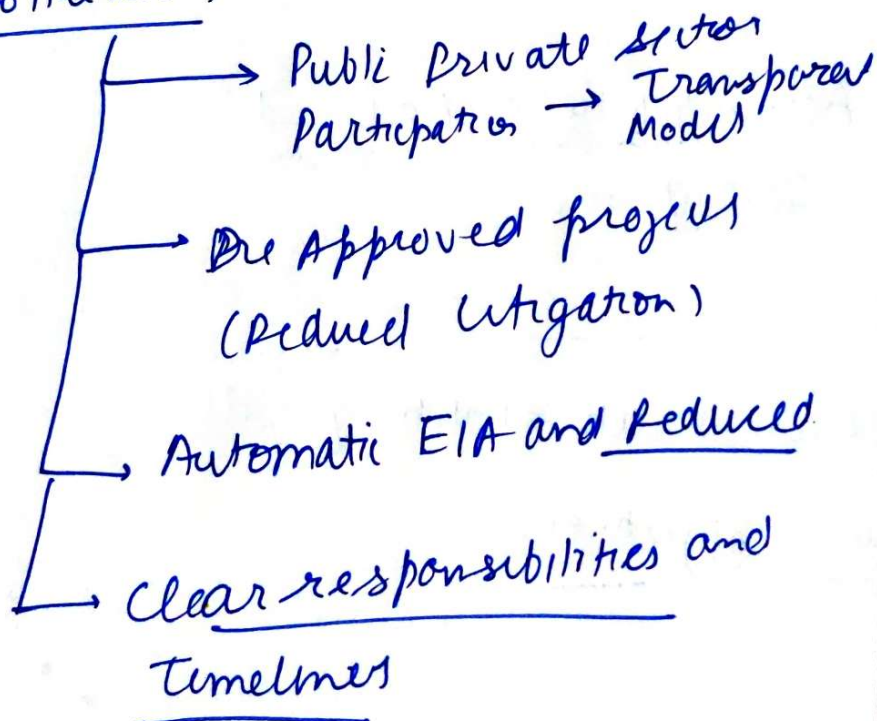
Civil Societies can act as another democratic
unit of administration. To create 4 tiers
of democratic devolution instead of three

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

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

Gati Shakti Mission is projected
to accelerate the infrastructure
pipeline across the country.

Infrastructure Bottlenecks



Improve Governance

Collaboration

- └ centre + state
- └ district + ULBs +
- └ state + private

→ E-governance ⇒ online
tracking of delivered
infrastructure

└ Accountability & reduced
Corruption

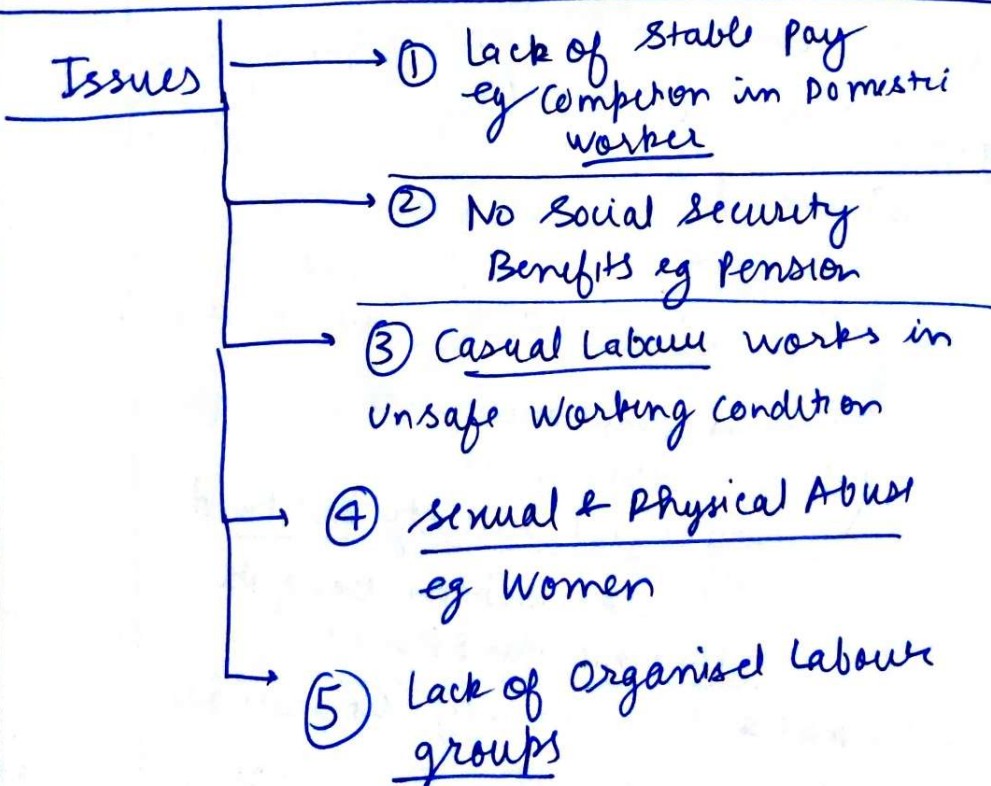
Thus Crati shakti fulfills its
own objectives.

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

(150 words) 10

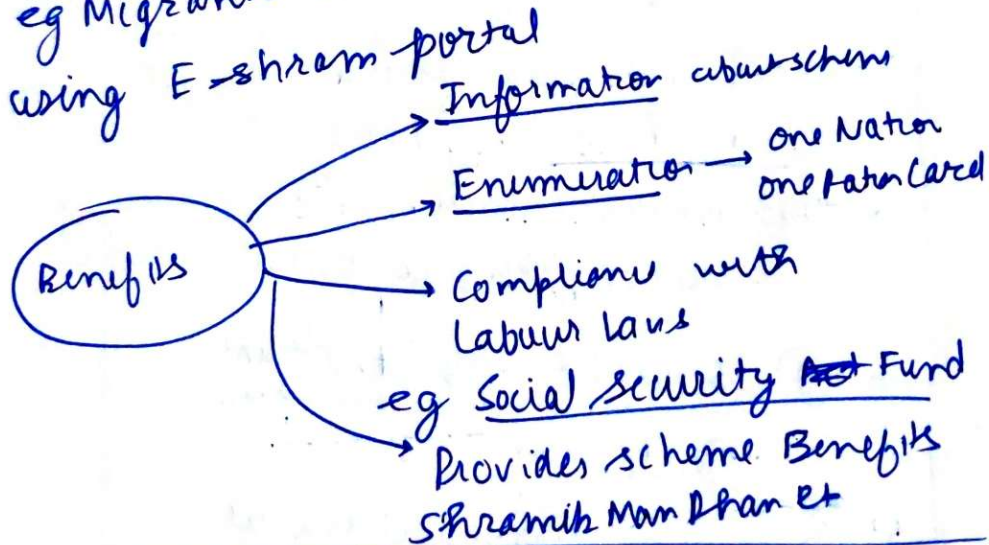
अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Recent Migrant Crisis faced in COVID-19 shows the vulnerability of Informal workers. India houses 94-1% of its workforce as informal based. Thus, their well being cannot be neglected



- ⑥ Low Working Wages due to
No trade unions
- ⑦ Vulnerable during recession eg
Layoffs by Employers
- ⑧ Migrant Workers unable to avail
PDS benefit in other state
- ⑨ Feminisation of agriculture →
Increasing Gender pay Gap

E-shram portal is a one-stop
portal for enumeration of workers to
eg Migrants can avail benefits of PDS
using E-shram portal



Thus Informal sector can only be protected
by providing them safety net. Social security
Fund & E-shram is a step in direction

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

(150 words) 10

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

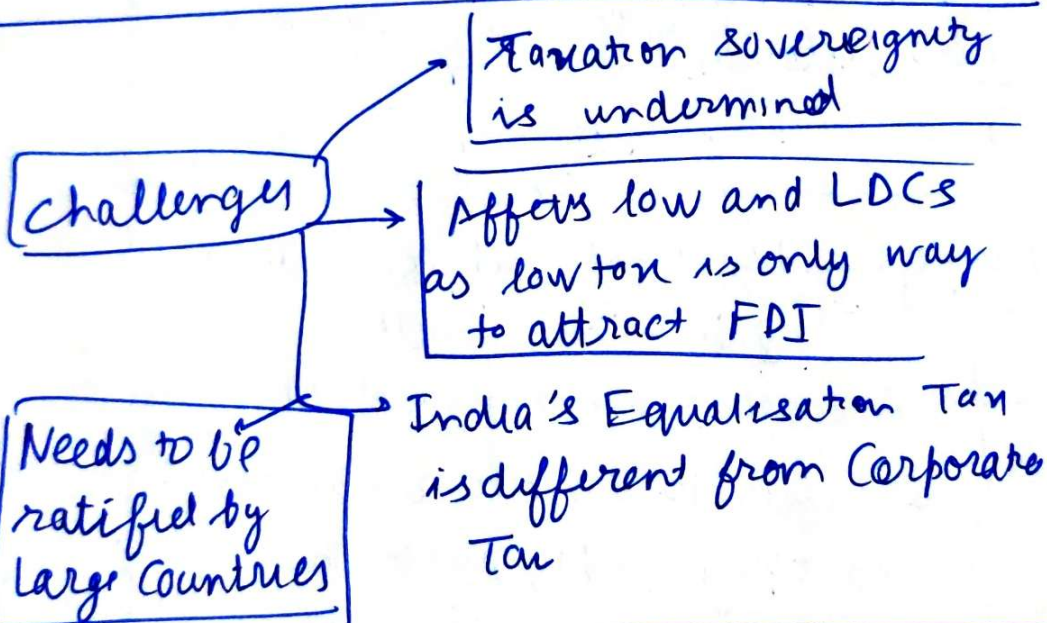
Recently, global corporate Tax of 15% to be levied on corporate Multinational Companies was agreed upon by G7 - Financial Ministers.

India is a signatory to OECD BEPS Convention and benefits from Global Corporate Tax of 15% percent

Significance → Multinational companies evade taxes resulting in losses to domestic jurisdiction
→ Unfair to domestic companies as they comply with Tax
→ Money Laundering results in Financial crimes

Thus global Minimum Tax would ensure that this is level playing field

- Prospects →
- ① Domestic Tax Base Increased eg
India Tax to GDP ratio is only 10.5 % now
 - ② Corporates disincentivised to set up offices in other countries → Retain employment
 - ③ Fair & transparent way of sharing taxes
 - ④ Fulfill Obligations to BEPS convention



Ensuring Transparent Taxation to evading MNCs has resulted in levelling the ground
Thus it will reduce malpractices in future

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

(150 words) 10

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

AUKUS refers to formal alliance/
pact between Australia, United
Kingdom and US to ensure
a safe, secure and peaceful
Indo-Pacific and global world order.

New Era of Geo-politics

- ① AUKUS → intended to put pressure
on China ⇒ creating Multipolar
World
- ② Increased Focus on Geo-politics of
Indo-Pacific
- ③ Flexible than NATO as UK, Australia
and US are like Minded in Multipolar
aspects

④ Revive Tradition Pacific Atlantic Relations and Trade

AUKUS, may be seen as potholes of
alliances in order to ~~seen~~ rising
Counter rising China

India's interests

eg Australia
recent dispute
with China over
Trade Media

Positive

① Counter rising
China

② India friendly
with all AUS, UK & US

③ Indo-Pacific expected
to be more secure
Militarily

Negative

① AUKUS might
be sidetracked

② Indo-Pacific ~~with~~
focus → strategic
autonomy of India

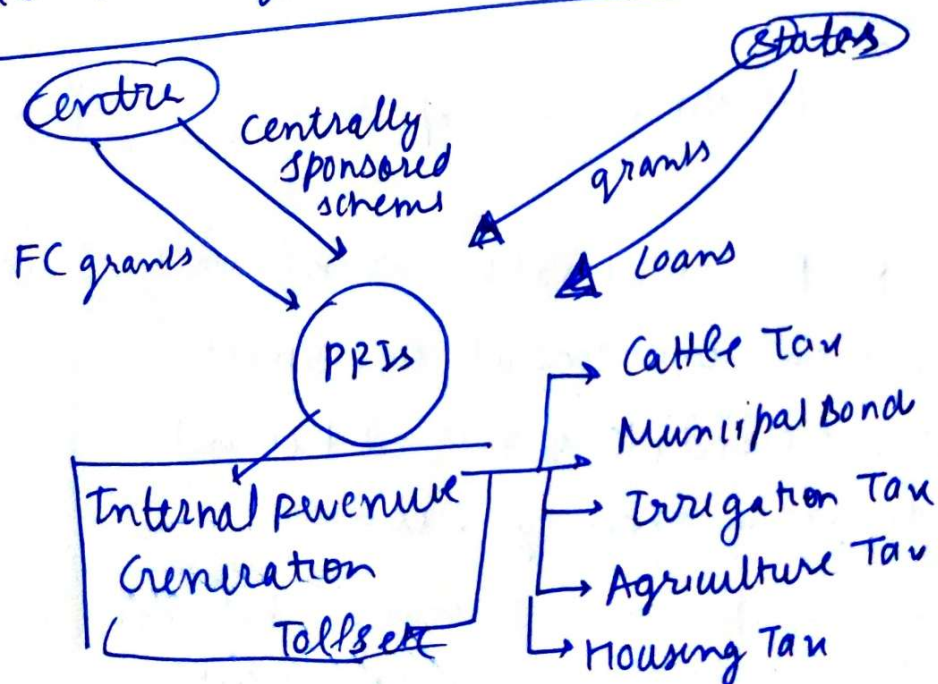
③ Exclusion of India
has raised some
fears of sidetracking

AUKUS must ensure that it enables it
as a vehicle to pursue rules based
international order rather than
forming alliances for personal gain

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

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

Panchayati Raj was created by 73rd Amendment which gave powers in 29 items listed in 11th schedule. However, it is seen that PRI's have failed to deliver on their mandate due to lack of Funds at its disposal.



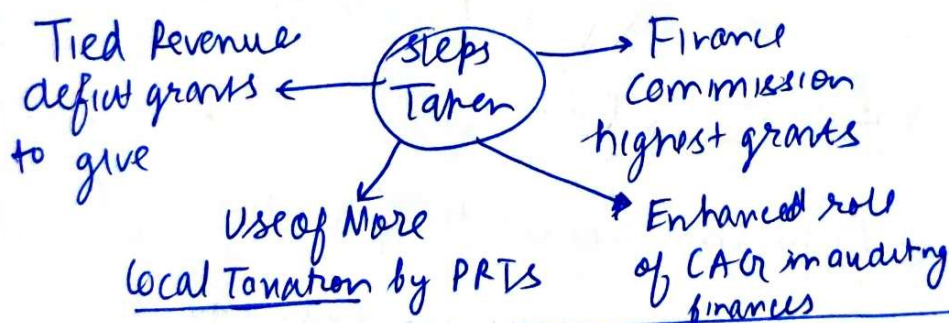
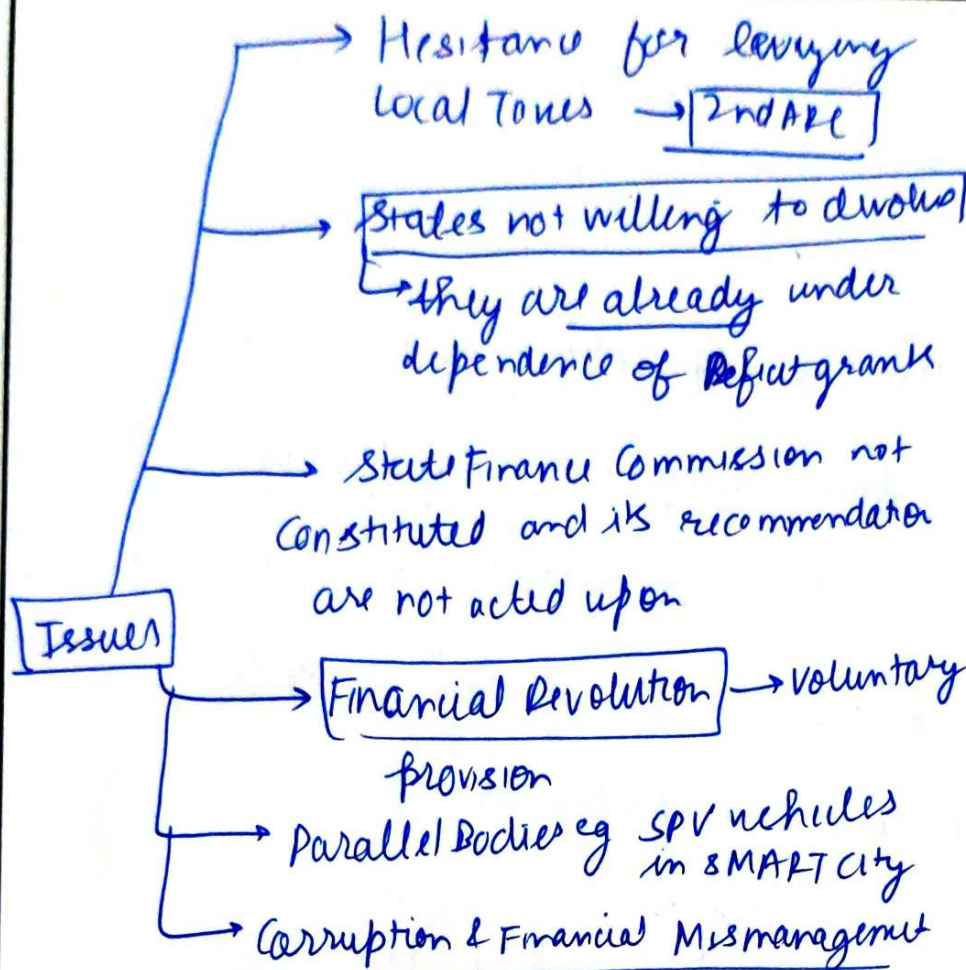
PRI's are expected to levy local Taxes but it is seen that only 1% of GDP is internal Revenue generation, but 4% of GDP is actual expenditure. Thus they rely heavily on loans, grants from both state and Central Governments

Recently Finance Commission released 66,000 crore grants to PRIs and ULBs

Why Effective Devolution is Important



- ① Democratic Decentralisation → in finance
- ② Implementation best done at local levels
- ③ Constitutional mandate of 3rd tier and Not undermining them by states
- ④ Rural landscape eg Farming challenges can be solved using Financial devolution



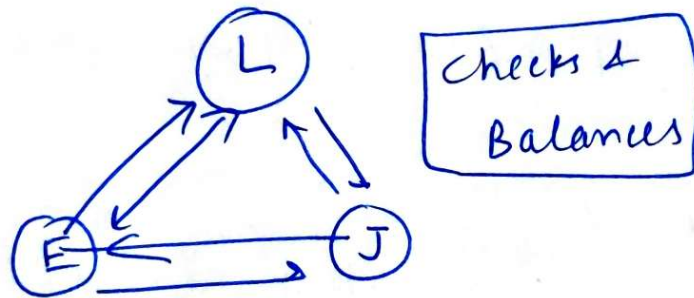
For 3rd tier to keep running it needs the fuel of Finances. Bolivia's example of Finances is case in point where 20% of Taxation is raised by Local Bodies

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

(250 words) 15

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

Doctrine of separation of Powers
in Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain
Case is basic structure of Indian
Constitution. We follow a system
of checks and Balances



Judicial Activism refers to proactive
role played by Judiciary in enforcing
rights of Individuals and using its
powers under Article 142 of
Indian Constitution

Judicial Activism Necessary Tool

① Legislative Adventurism

→ Federal spirit of Constitution
eg Parliament 97th Amendment
over powers of state scrapped

→ Separation of power principle
eg Article 122 → Parliament
cannot discuss court matters

→ Money Bill → Supreme court

recent Judicial Review of

Aadhar Act 2016

→ recent Farm Laws to be examined
by SC

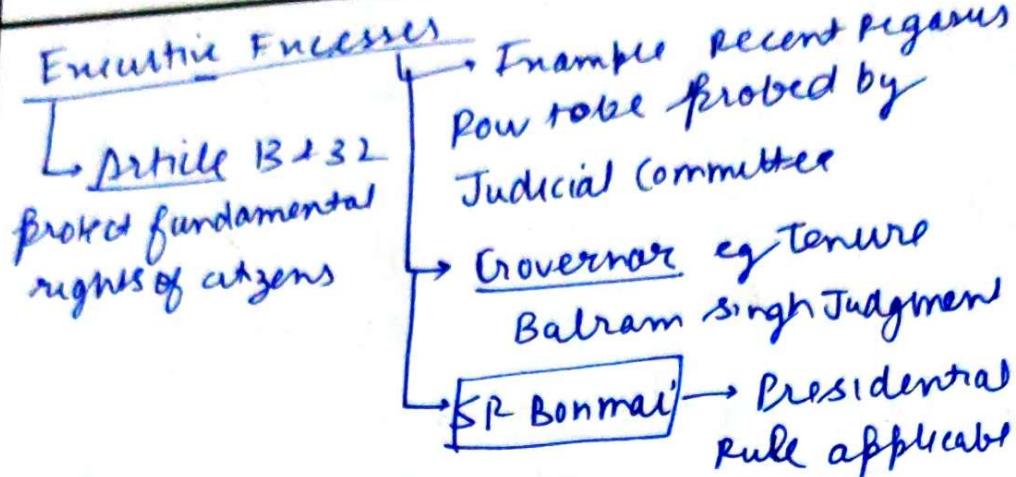
Basic Structure

→ Secular laws

→ Judicial Independence

eg 99th Amendment NJAE

scrapped null + void



Howev Judicial Activism should not become Judicial Adventurism

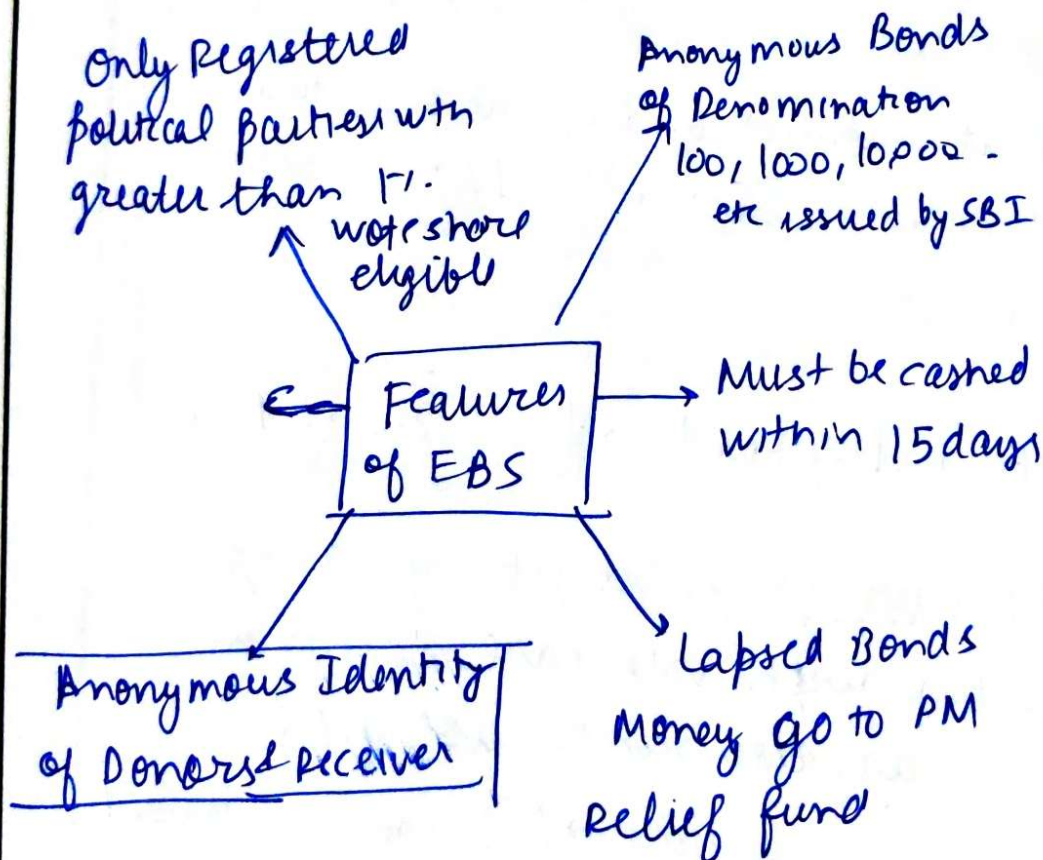
- ① Recent Liquor Ban on High Ways
- ② Judiciary Comments on Functioning of Parliament → Breaches Article 121 & 122
- ③ 2G Scam cancellation of Licenses
- ④ Interlinking of Rivers → advice policy to executive
- ⑤ BCCI committee probe

Judicial Activism should be exercised using restraint in principle with ethos of Constitution. separation of Power is a tough task to maintain & all ^{powers} ~~burden~~ by Judiciary should be used in responsible manner

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

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

Finance Act 2017 introduced
Electoral Bond scheme to regula-
rise legitimate sources of funding
to the political parties



However, it is seen by many
as fraught with opaque Procedures

⑧ Growing Trend

- ① Political Party out of RTI
- ② EBS scheme has anonymous
donation / funding → this is not
acceptable in democratic country
- ③ Election Commission → only enquiry
about ~~number of~~ Amount of total
donation received. Not sources
of Donation
- ④ PM Relief Fund → also out of RTI
- ⑤ Opacity in eligibility → eg
Parties with vote share less than
1% are also seen to use EBS
source → Election Commission

- ⑥ Cash Donations are anonymous
when below 2000 rupees
- ⑦ FCRA regulation eased to allow
joint venture funding to political
parties [Finance Act 2016]

However, Electoral Funding is getting
more transparent compared to earlier

- ① Fraud Money Not allowed to enter
↳ EBS scheme only through
Banking system.
- ② Political Parties disclose the total
amount received to ~~Finance~~ Election
Commission
- ③ Reduced Bar on Cash Donations
eg 20,000 → 2000 only

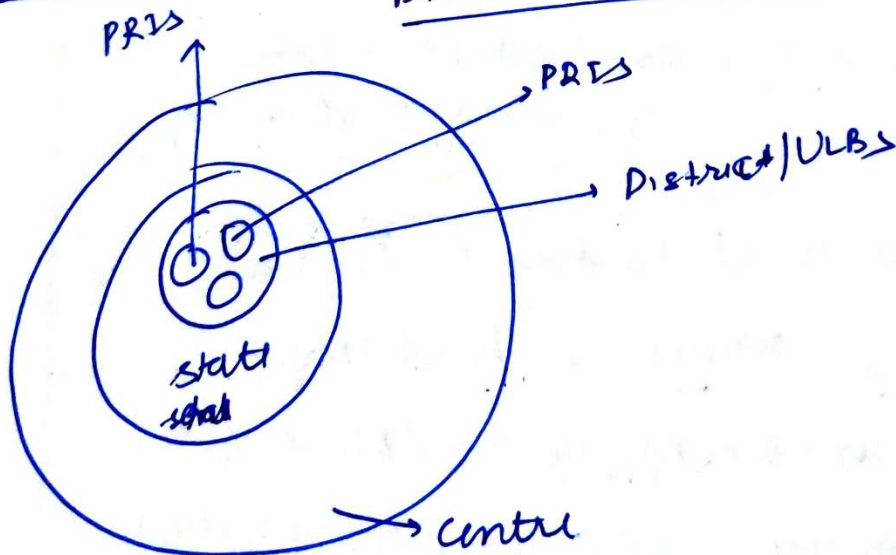
For Electoral funding to be transparent
political Consensus is hard to gather.

This has been major roadblock for
Election Commission. Rather Political parties
should be brought under ECI

14. The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. (250 words) 15
समनुषंगिता (सब्सिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप से परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Principle of subsidiarity refers to principle that tasks which are capable of being done at lower levels should not be done by higher levels. This is equivalent to democratic decentralisation of power.

Structure of Subsidiarity in Disaster Framework



COVID-19 Management

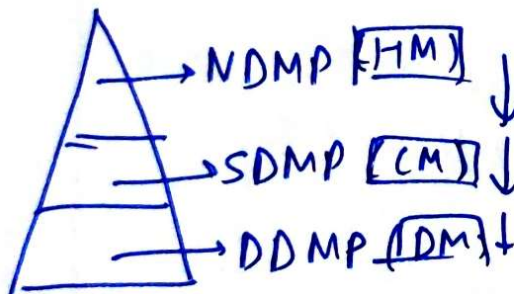
① Distribution of vaccines

↳ Task with states, and district administration

② Lockdown measures

↳ Enforcement was done by both PRIs and ULBs along with NGo groups. This was supervised by District Administration and so on

③ Disaster Management Plan



↳ this was implemented in part by using local resources

④ Epidemic Diseases Act → gives powers to states to issue local guidelines.

Not done/enforced by center

⑤ Distribution of Critical Equipment Ration

- ⑥ Essential Commodities Act : states were given power to identify hoarding
- ⑦ Urban & Panchayati Raj Institutions → played an Important Role of lockdown guidelines

However in some cases we have seen
Subsidiarity Not followed

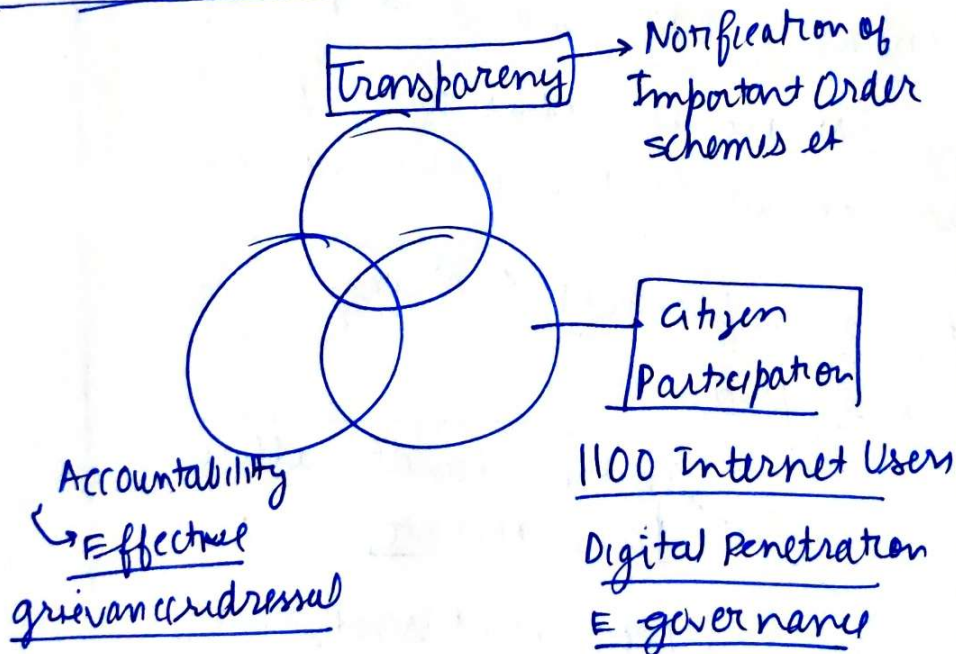
- ① Procurement of Vaccines
↳ States were not allowed to procure vaccines
- ② Zoning of States was done by Centre which could have been balance
- ③ DM Act guidelines followed top to down approach

Federalism and principles of Subsidiarity
go hand in hand together. Ensuring
this would improve governance and
efficiency in service delivery

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

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

Social Media has shrunk the distance and reduced the time for a citizen to interact with government institutions. It has increased citizen participation along with Transparency and Accountability



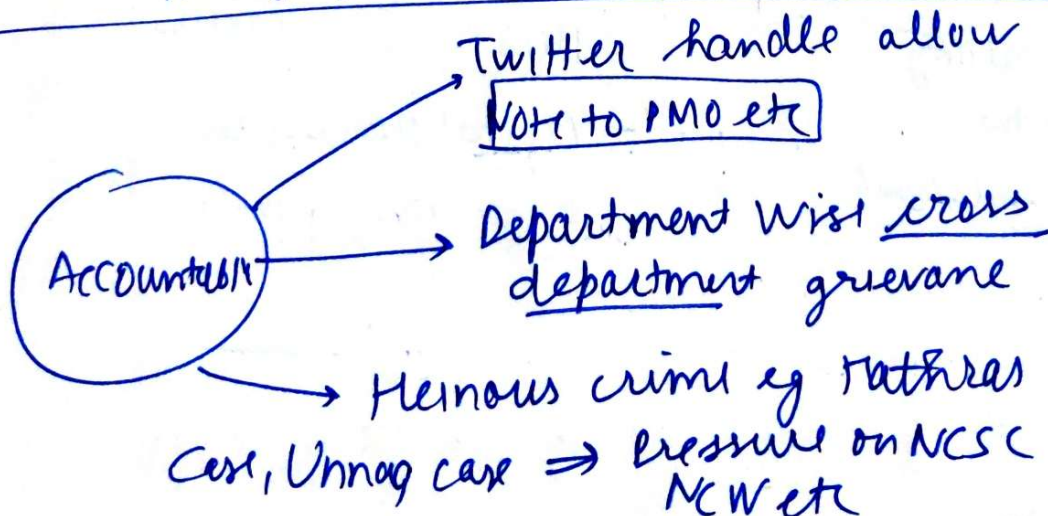
How social Media has increased

Transparency → ① Important Notification
appointment, transfers, schemes
are notified using Social Media

② Citizen view each other grievances
on Twitter feeds → this improves
the participation rate and obliges
govt. to be more transparent

③ Linkage of RTI and Social Media
social media is used as tool to promote
and spread govt. website information

④ Press conferences & Meets → on
social media



However it is not a substitute

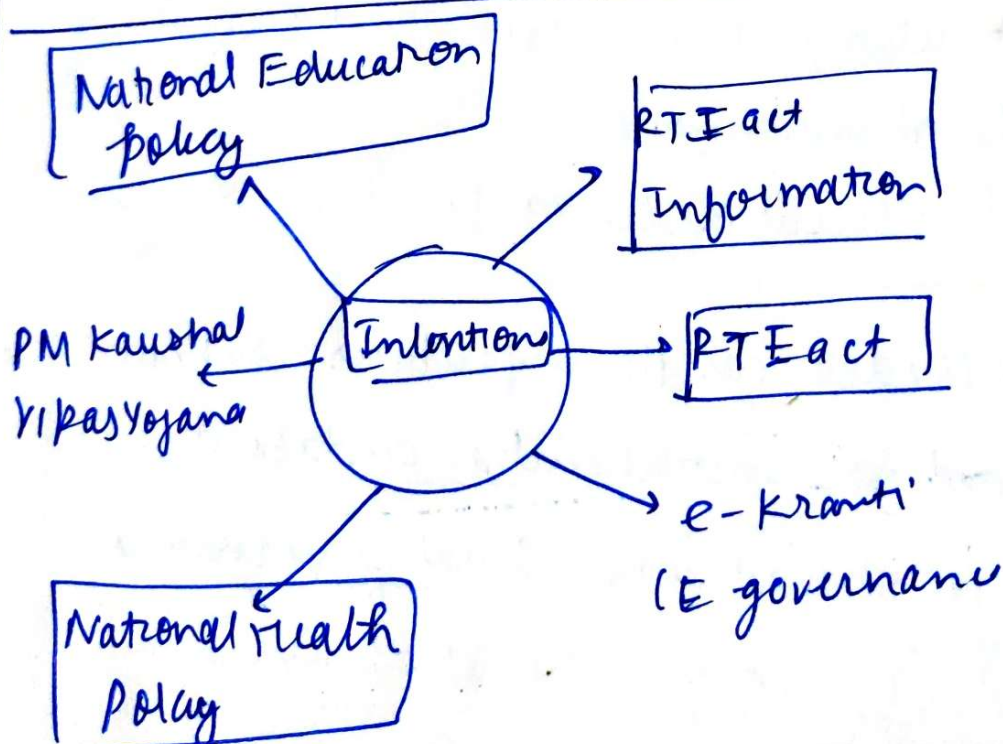
- ↓ No legal Backing
- ① RTI → only provides information to be discharged in writing & not on social media
 - ② Volume of social media Request render difficult for govt to answer to grievances all at once
 - ③ Social Media websites → themselves are non accountable for acts on their platform
 - ④ Institutional Accountability → ensures authentic information
 ↳ Social Media ⇒ fake accounts etc

Social Media can be a facilitator but not replacement for Institutional accountability.
 COVID-19 showed how Social governance proved effective in vaccinations etc

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

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

Public service delivery is important
determinant of political, social
and economic democracy. DPSP 38,39
~~and~~ provides for effective delivery
of public services by the state to
ensure social, economic, political justice



Problems in Service Delivery

→ Infrastructure Capability

↳ eg ~~Bar~~ Healthcare hospitals below WHO standard

→ Personnel scarcity

eg No. of teacher-pupil ratio
~~How~~ Doctor 23/ 1000000 population
in
against WHO standard of
44 per Million

→ Technology Gap → Low penetration of e-services + smart technology

→ Regional Problems eg Rural Areas face ~~the~~ problems → service delivery

→ Effective Financial Management

Resource Crunch

→ Tan to GDP
ratio only 10%.

→ Leakage/Corruption eg 33% leakage in MNREGA

Capacity is increasing Now

- ① Teli Health → Reduce cost and requirements
(E-Sangeevani)
- ② SWAYAM - MOOC → Reduce the need to augment infrastructure drastically
- ③ Public - Private Sector Participation
↳ PPP → infrastructure in Health, Education etc
- ④ DBT & PM Jan Dhan Yojana
Better Targeted Public service delivery

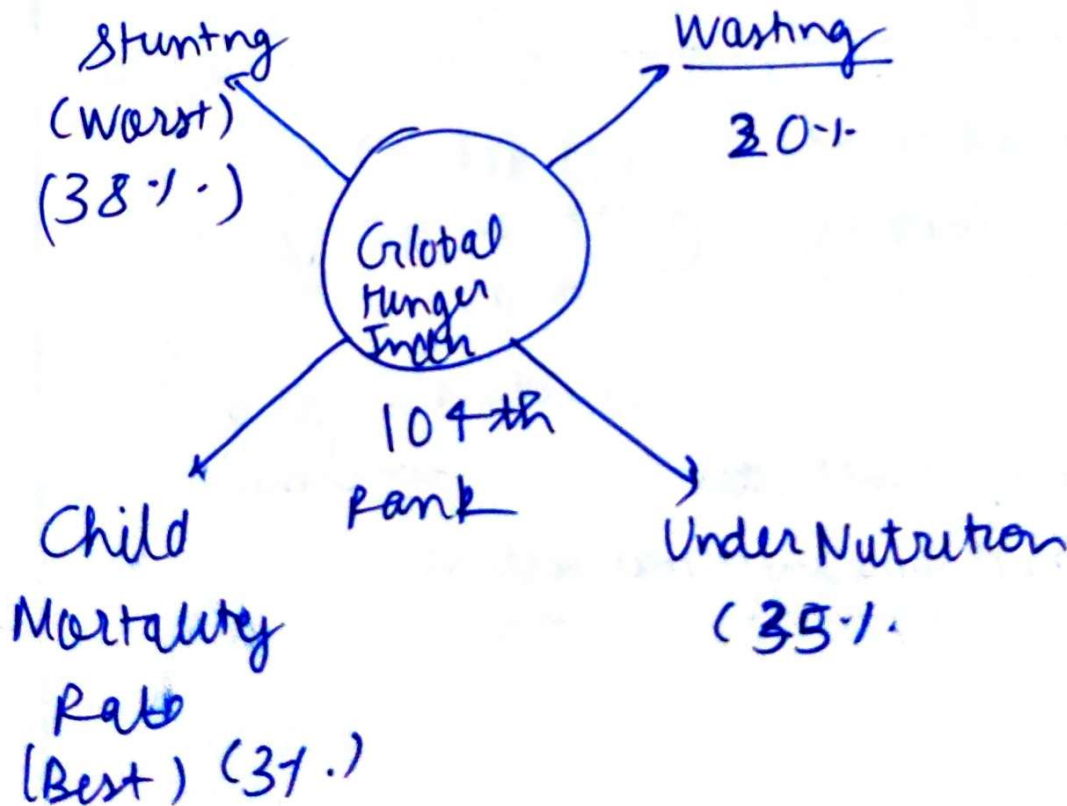
~~Recent~~ introduction of

Thus, National Investment Pipelined serves the dual purpose of service delivery and infrastructure capability

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

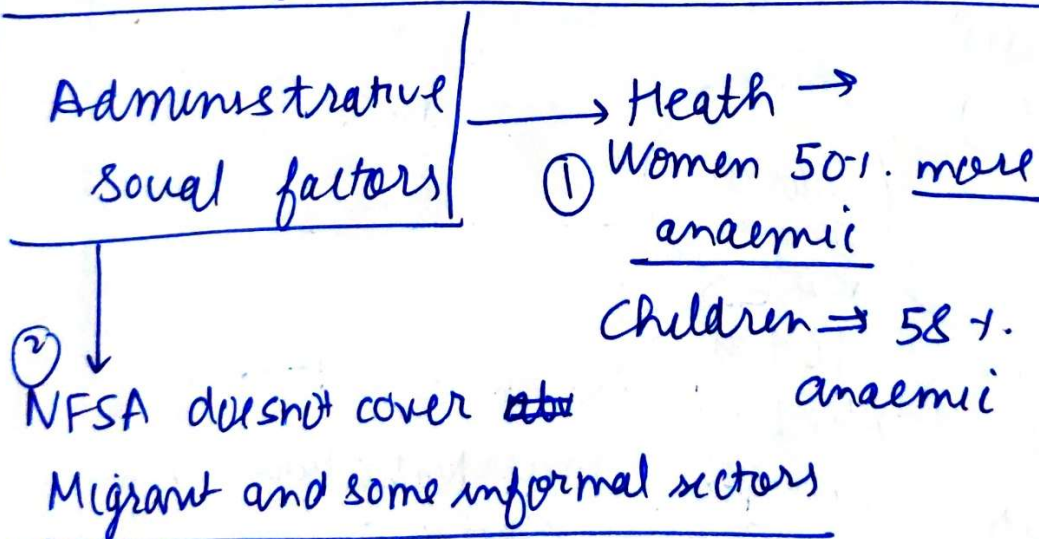
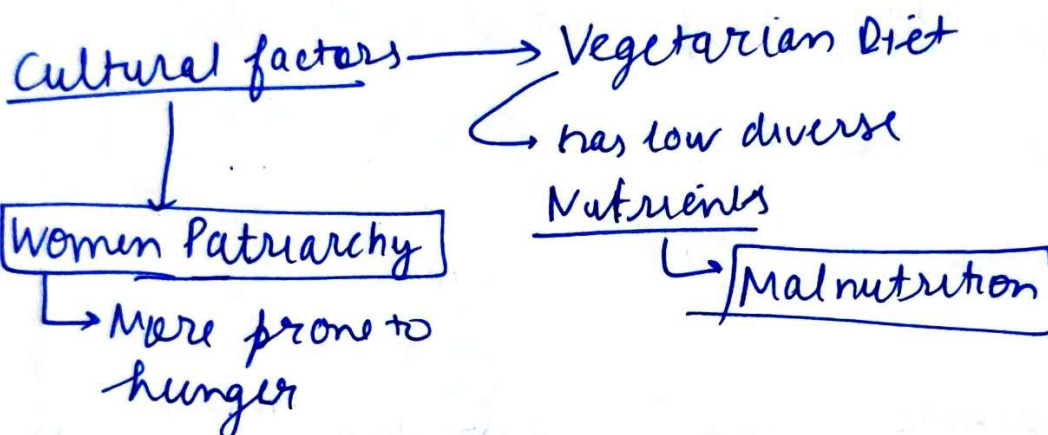
भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Economic Survey, 2021 mentioned that India has a food surplus and exports it to other Nations. However, despite that India continue to rank low in Global Hunger Index.



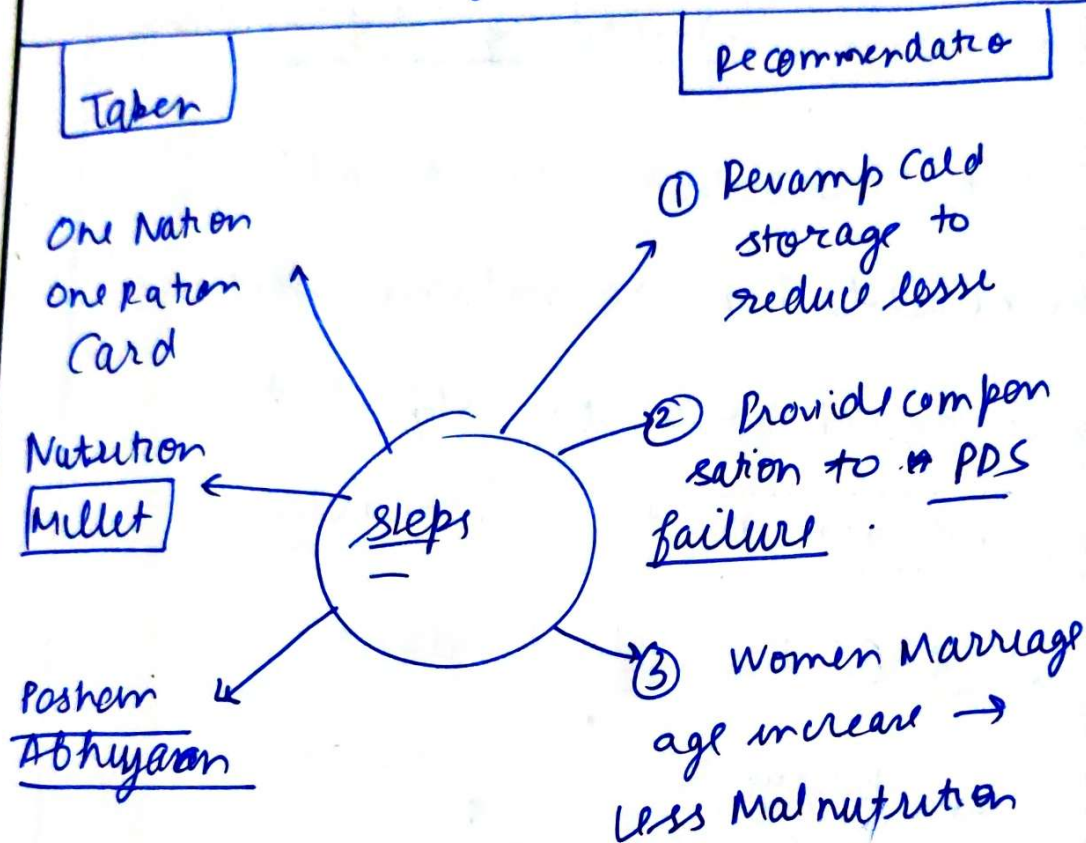
Underlying Issues

- ① Efficiency of PDS services
 - ↳ Poor quality of rice wheat
 - ↳ High wastage
- ② Lack of Buffer storage ~~ex~~
Cold storage $\Rightarrow$ High wastage



③ High Out of Pocket expenditure on Non-food services $\Rightarrow$ Rising Hunger

④ Food + Meal is not MultiNutritious
 $\hookrightarrow$ Lack of calorie intensive food



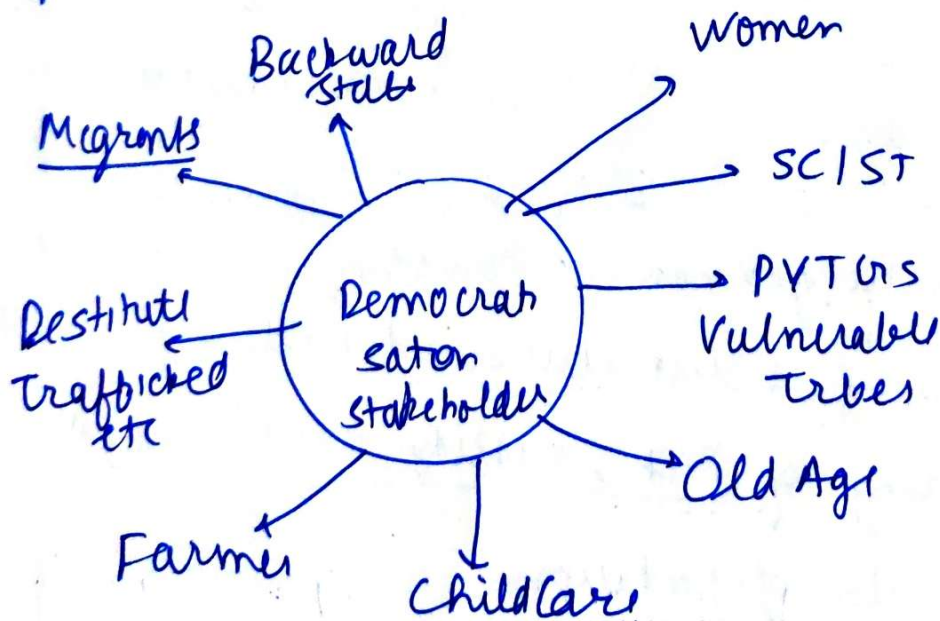
Thus Hunger can be solved by intervention in food distribution + better Monitoring of Rich, quality Diet amongst the Indian population

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

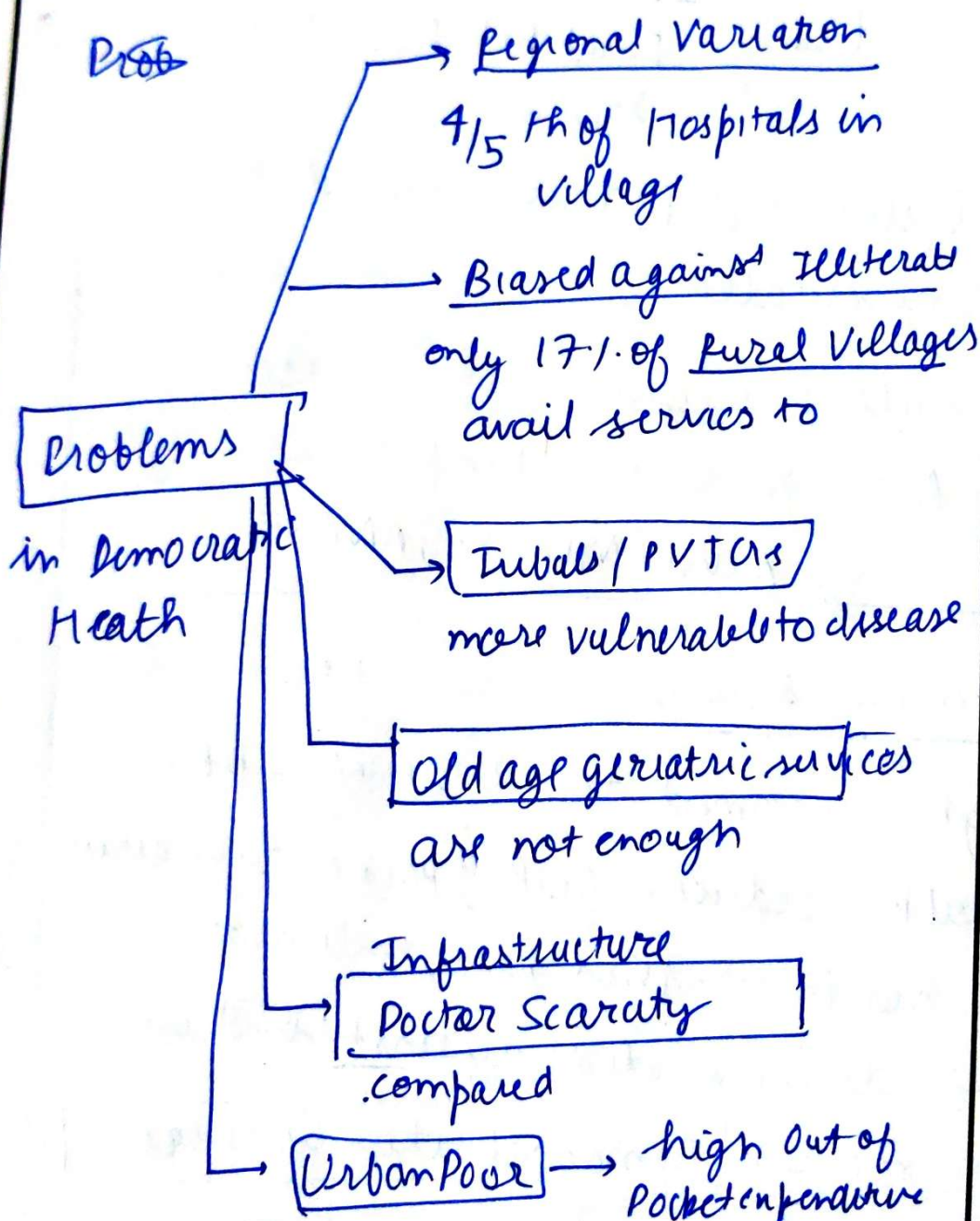
(250 words) 15

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

Democratisation of health care -
refers to promoting & providing
health care services to all
vulnerable / marginalised sections
and reach out to left out
individuals and regionally
poor & Backward Regions



Article 47 provides for equitable health care for all. Thus services for Health must be able to reach all section for the society



Solutions for Democratic Health

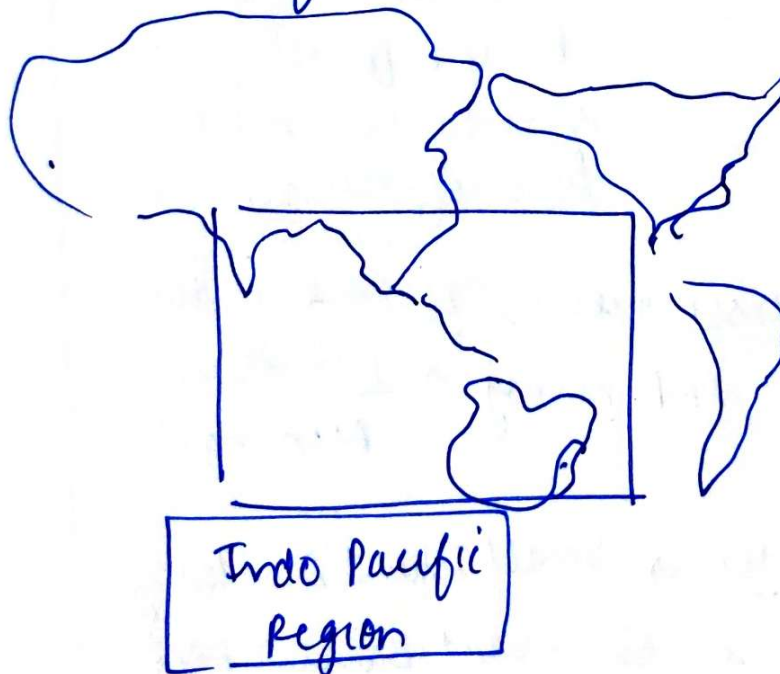
- ① More PHCs & Hospitals in
Backward Areas
- ② special focus to Maternal- Neonatal
and Geriatric services
↳ eg Surakshit Matritva
Yojana
- ③ Tribals and PVTAs should be
vaccinated
- ④ State Insurance for healthcare
for poor, & urban poor
eg ARUSHMAN YOJANA

Economic Survey mentions that
high Investment to 2.5% of GDP in
health reduces OOP (Pocket expenditure)
in health → thus poor will not
be discriminated against ~~bad~~ in
health ⇒ Democratisation of Health

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

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

Indo Pacific Region refers to continuous area surrounding Indian and Pacific Ocean. This has become global focal point due to increasing trade, rising economies of South east & South Asia



Factors Driving global shift

- ① South Asia → Rising economies of subcontinent
- ② Trade potential eg Vietnam, Thailand
all have emerged to ~~be~~ 70% of trade
through Indopac
- ③ Logistics & secure sea lines of
communication eg China has all major
factory for MNCs
- ④ Energy security → Gulf petroleum
export through Indopac
- ⑤ Rise of China → thus Indo
Pacific focus by
West to balance the
power of China
- ⑥ Economic Resources eg Mineral Nodes
PMN mining & petroleum
mining etc
- ⑦ Environmental ⇒ Small Island Developing
states eg Fiji & Great Barrier Reef

India's Interest

- ① Strategic Autonomy → Indian Ocean region
- ② Act East Policy → eg Myanmar, Thailand
- ③ Neighbourhood First Policy
- ④ Counter's China's threat
- ⑤ Energy & Mineral Source eg
IOA → 150,000 sq km
PMV nodules

India's Challenge

- ① China's string of pearls in region
- ② Rising Military Bases in region
- ③ QUAD is not a continental alliance → only Maritime
- ④ ASEAN + RCEP Miss out on trade
- ⑤ China's Dumping of goods

QUAD is a step towards a more rules based order Indo Pacific region. AUKUS is another addition to strategic security of the Region

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

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

Recently, Indian government
engaged with Taliban's officials
and agreed to provide wheat grains
for energy food security.

It also chaired UNSC to
pass Taliban Counter terrorism
resolution to stop Afghanistan as
a source of terrorism

Clear - understanding of strategic goal

① Regional security → Very important
for South Asia to flourish. Thus
Afghanistan needs to be stable
politically

② Zero Terrorism and Kashmir

strategic goal → No Taliban against
Kashmir

↳ thus maintain strategic
internal security

③ Role of Pakistan should be reduced

↳ Sovereign Afghan-government as
the key so that ISI might not
meddle and use Afghan against
India

④ Strategic goal → Connect Central
Asia

↳ TAPI pipeline (energy
security)

↳ Chahbahar-Zahedan
investment route

⑤ Refugee → Tackle using Strategic
Interest ⇒ India must ensure that
Refugees are settled in India

to ensure global fraternity support
for India

⑥ G20 & Pressure / UNSC →
Taliban might be pressured to
maintain Neutrality Non-interference
in internal affairs by threat of
sanctions

⑦ Countering China's strategic goal
of Belt & Road Initiative → by
engaging with projects in To Afghanistan

It should not be based on idealist theories
of Non-Reciprocal Friendship and China's
own Self Interest etc

Stable and peaceful Afghanistan
should ensure no terrorism & other
security threats are reduced. International
Pressure is key to hold Afghanistan responsible