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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	52250
Center	JAIPUR	Date	10/11/21

INDEX TABLE

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

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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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. 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 में जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi Amendment Act, amends the section 329 A of constitution which govern the administration of Delhi.

Major changes introduced in it are:-

- 1) It gives Lieutenant governor a final say in matters of Delhi i.e. he may reject the advice of COM in case of a dispute.
- 2) It does so to remove the friction in administration of Delhi.

But these amendments have raised certain eyebrows as:

- 1) It goes against the principle of parliamentary form of government where the elected government has a final say.
- 2) It violates the supreme court judgement which asked LG to act on advise of COM and disputes to be referred to the President.
- 3) This may centralise the administration of metropolitan Delhi.

Hence the reform should not only focus on removing friction but should also promote the goal of democratic decentralisation.

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।

Sedition law has a dubious distinction of being one, designed to suppress national movement, and -then used by those suppressed to ensure national feeling.

Sec 124 - A of IPC which criminalises Sedition has been under criticism for following reasons:-

- 1) Frequent usage by the government for trivial issues too.
- 2) The conviction rate remains abysmally low, and hence it is seen as a tool of suppression.
- 3) Colonial origin questions the intent of use.

4) has become a means to settle
political vendetta.

But despite of such blamishes it
remain of utility as:-

1) The secessionist tendencies as
very much a reality ex Naga
movement, Kashmir liberation terrorism

2) It restricts the fundamental right
in favour of sovereignty & integrity
of nation. Hence is a constitutionally
recognised restriction.

3) ~~Misuse~~ Misuse of a law is no ground
for repeal but is of reform.

Hence it should be continued only
in a reformed manner where it
adheres to s.c. specified situations
in Kanhaiya Kumar case

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?

Parliamentary Standing committees
are a tool to enhance Parliamentary
scrutiny of executive and hence
an essential component of
Indian democracy.

Issues with the committee:-

- 1) Decline in the number of
bills referred to standing
committee
ex in the ~~ex~~ current Lok Sabha
< 25% of bills have been
referred.
- 2) Delay formation of committee
- 3) Short term of appointment (1 year)
prevent development of
experience.

4) Members are layman without
~~subjective~~ expertise

5) Apart from Public accounts
committee they don't get expert
help.

Looking at their importance it
is crucial to empower them.

1) As per NCRWC, formation of
Standing committee and passing
all bill to them should be
made mandatory.

2) Provide them with research
resources, expert support

3) Longer duration of appointment
to help develop experience.

4) Report of all committees should
be compulsorily discussed.

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।

Prime ministers office (PMO's)

power and authority is a reflection of PM's power only and hence in a majority government clearly outlined others

Advantages of this :-

- 1) It provides expert support to PM for decision making
- 2) faster decisions are made as avoid hierarchies
- 3) Encourages other ministries for faster work and improves work culture instead of responsibility shifting.
- 4) Certain national security agencies working under it (ex RAW, NSA)

needs the kind of secrecy and efficiency of this office.

But there are certain issues too with this office.! -

- 1) It diminishes the authority of Cabinet and cabinet secretary
- 2) Less representation in decision making.
- 3) Faster decisions does not necessarily guarantee a better decision.
- 4) Confuses administration in case when PMO and cabinet secretariat passes conflicting orders.

This disrupt normal hierarchy.

Thus, it is an important office but its hierarchy must be clearly established under GOI rules of Business.

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

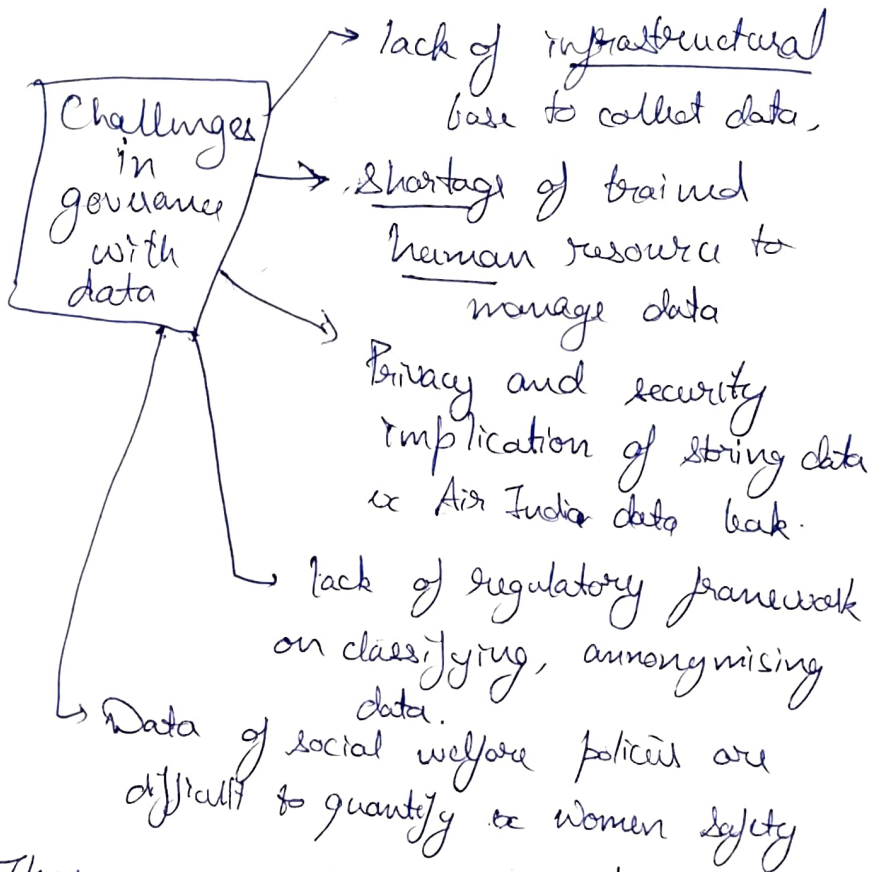
भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए, एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Data is the new oil, and not only corporates but governments across the world are keen to mine it.

This is because data has a crucial role in governance:-

- 1) It forms the foundation of evidence based policy making.
ex data on migrants is collect before forming policy
- 2) It measures the output and outcome of policy intervention
ex Aspiration district program regularly measures data.
- 3) This enables comparison of state government.
- 4) Also the feedback data helps in

impediment of service delivery.
But, the road is not all easy to
utilise data



Thus a gamut of remedial measures need to be taken

- early passage of Personal data Bill 2019 based on Srikrishna committee.
- Investment in human & physical infrastructure.
- Tapping on private sector potential through open data Platforms ex DPI

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।

Marking a break from Gandhian organisations, recent decades have seen a variety of ~~of~~ civil society ~~association~~ which are new in form, objective and methods.

Conditions which led to this booming of civil society are :-

1) Increased educational status of people demanding complex rights.

ex PUCR ~~for~~, APR for reforms in elections -

Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan for RTI - increasing transparency.

2) Globalisation and exposure to new ideas

ex Climate change movement
Friday for future.

3) Changing sociocultural factors
ex Pride movement.
~~4)~~ and Naz foundation which
has led to decriminalisation
of homosexuality thus protecting
rights

4) Increased leisure time due to
reduced work
ex Green Robin Hood army,
to teach poor people on weekends.

These agencies have transformed
the governance by increasing
transparency (RTI), accountability
of government (ADR, POCL), ~~up~~
upholding the rights of people
(ex LGTR), and ~~take~~ surrounding
policies to current times (ex
climate change movement)

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 initiative ~~taken~~ by
announced by the Prime minister

attempts to accelerate the
infrastructural project and
ultimately push ~~to~~ India
towards a 5 trillion economy.

It will address the issue of
infrastructural bottlenecks by

- 1) Preparing a list of eligible projects which are stuck.
- 2) Looking at impediments in such projects
- 3) Group of experts to address the regulatory gaps which is causing the delay.

4) ease the access to credit or
monitise it so that the
project gets completed.

Also at same time it aims
to restructure and improve
upon governance by: -

- 1) finding areas of inefficiency
causing the bottlenecks.
- 2) cooperative participation with
the stakeholder (which is
essential for governance)
- 3) Reorient the policy for
future projects.

Thus it will streamline governance
to push for infrastructural
acceleration and removing
bottlenecks.

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

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

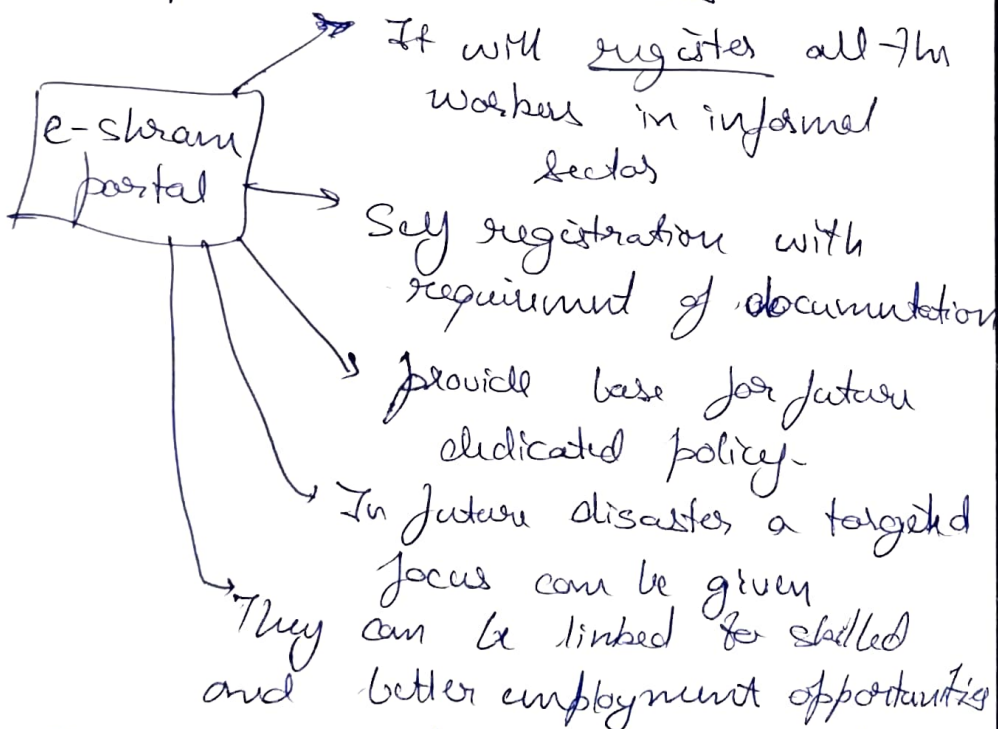
Informal sector though hidden from governmental ~~books~~ data books but is the only visible option for India's ~~so~~ 90% of the workforce.

But due to informal nature the workforce face certain challenges:-

- 1) The wages are low and mostly dip below national minimum wage.
- 2) Lack of social security benefits
ex Migrants were forced to walk home on lockdown due to lack of social security
- 3) women and children are more represented here and remain vulnerable to exploitation.

- 4) It remain away to governmental welfare measures due to absence of record with government.
- 5) Health, education, skill of workers is neglected and hence a vicious cycle keep their future productivity low.

Recently e-shram portal was launched to help address these issues



Thus if implemented well, it can lay the foundation of more inclusive workforce

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।

Global minimum tax is a proposal to put a limit of 15% for taxation on corporates. If any country drops its rate below this the leading partners can top up the tax to make it 15% for corporates.

~~Prospects~~ It has received wide support globally and for India also many prospects lie:-

- 1) It will end the race to bottom with its competitors like Vietnam
- 2) Competition will be on fair parameters like skilled workforce
- 3) Increase revenue generation for India's social welfare program

4) India will no longer need to spend energy in finding tax avoidance ~~to~~ done by corporates.

But certain questions have been raised with this proposal:-

- 1) It might reduce India's policy options and impinge on sovereignty.
- 2) If all countries doesn't come on board, India will act as loser to developed world.
- 3) Also India ~~has~~ already has arrangements like Equilisation Levy. Thus India must join such forum but should bargain a suitable policy space for itself.

10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geopolitics. 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 (Australia, United Kingdom and United States) security pact is new major development of geopolitics -

- It marks a closer alignment of like minded democracies
- ~~The~~ The agreement to supply nuclear submarines ~~is~~ to Australia will have implications on Indo Pacific.
- Chinese reaction to the development has clearly shown the deepening fault lines

The future is hidden to us but the clue AUKUS gives are

were much evident of the
rising new global order.

And as an active participant India
is not immune to the development.

→ India will appreciate the convergence
of interest of world powers in
stabilising Indo-Pacific.

India has a converge with them.

→ India shares a strong relation
with all the three countries.

→ This may push for India's
acquisition of more nuclear
submarines.

But it has raised some alarms
by satting France and China
and hence India took the
diplomatic beline in welcoming
this initiative.

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।

PRI institution has envisioned to usher in an era of democratic decentralisation where principle of subsidiary (i.e. ~~the~~ function should be done by level closer to people) is adhered to.

And to achieve this vision financial empowerment is a must as:-

- 1) Financial discretion allow them to plan policies and make expenditure to fulfill them.
- 2) Accountability of the spending bring in ~~the~~ accountability

of work.

3/ Current devolution has proven
ineffective as

→ Taxation base of PFI is thin

→ State devolution is minimal

→ Fund of scheme are tied
with their uses

4/ Hence an effective devolution
is the first step to begin
PFI empowerment.

~~But~~

5/ Also it is the best closest
to ground an hence best under-
stand the need of the area.

But this dream remains
constrained because:-

- 1) Of the items mentioned in 11th schedule, most states have done an uncategoric devolution
- 2) Thus PPI's have a very thin tax base.
- 3) The fund of scheme has no discretion at the level of PPI and are tied in nature.
- 4) Reluctance of PPI's to use taxation power as they are afraid of public backlash.
- 5) Poor accounting procedures keep them away from issuing bonds to get resources.

Thus an enhanced financial devolution is a must and Ministry of Panchayat is incentivising the same through PEIAS scheme

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

(250 words) 15

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

Indian constitution does not explicitly mention the absolute separation of power as proposed by Montesquieu. But instead separation of power with a mix with added checks and Balances is implicit in constitution.

As per it Judicial activism is a bulwark against:-

A) Legislative adventurism

An activist judiciary does not restrict itself to assessing the procedure followed but at times question a law if it violates

the due process i.e. the basic
structure

ex In Kesavananda Bharati case

Court laid foundation of Basic
structure of constitution which
cannot be taken away by
government.

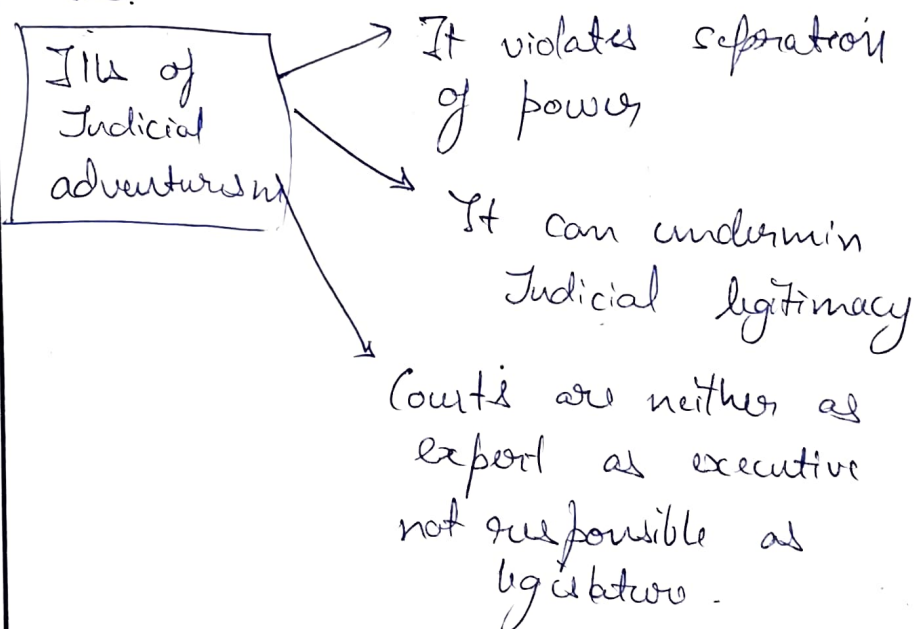
In J.R. Coelho case it narrowed
down the immunity 9th schedule
granted to legislative
adventurism.

☐ It also guards against executive
excess :-

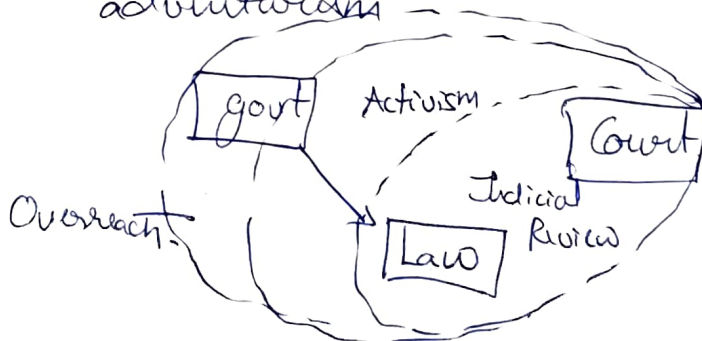
It can ask executive to fulfill
it duty or restrict any
excess from duty.

ex Judiciary laid down Right to
Privacy in Putuswamy case

and restricted the excessive
breach of privacy by executive.
But this activism should
not turn into Judicial adventurism
as:-



Thus a golden mean should be
followed between activism and
adventurism -



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 उम बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीत होती है। ममालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral Bond scheme proposed the use of Electoral Bond which are bearer bank instruments - as a means of political donation and hence to curb down cash donations.

It was shaped with benevolent intentions such as:-

- 1) It ensures KYC of donors to curb the menace of black money
- 2) It hides the identity of donor to prevent political harassment.

3) Restrict the use to legitimate political parties only with $> 1\%$ vote share.

But in order to attain these objectivity, the scheme forgo certain crucial goals! -

1) It decreased the transparency of political funding. And now neither the EC1 nor public is aware about donor.

2) This violates Right to Information on under Article 19 which is a prerequisite for Right to vote.

3) ~~It~~ Without transparency even Accountability cannot be brought.

- 4) People cannot question the lobbying or private interest involved in public policies.
- 5) This this is a step backward for democracy.

This doesn't money policy is reflective of a trend, but the reflection has to be corrected too. Hence there is a need of reform where apart from black money, transparency is also a goal. The detail of donation can be revealed to SC, and published online much like the Tharshand government.

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

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

Principle of subsidiarity means

those decisions which can be taken closest to the public (lowest level) should be given to that level. And only those functions which can't be performed are passed on to higher hierarchy.

ex: 73rd and 74th Amendment Act

Significance of this was reflected during times of COVID:-

1) PRI institutions were the eyes and ears of government to ensure quarantine.

ex - Health ministries micro-containment plan

- Odisha gave quarantine powers

to Sarpanches.

- 2) The distribution of food grains was possible by involving local government.
- 3) Kerala's success story in ~~not~~ tackling COVID was due to leveraging Kudumbashree model with PRIs institutions.
- 4) Also the success of vaccination campaign depended on the involvement of local tier.

But this not mean the elimination of higher tier of government

As those function which cannot be performed at lower level were passed to higher ones

3) COVID platform to centralise

The equitable distribution of
COVID vaccines.

- 2/ The supply chain of oxygen
containers, medicines, were
best tackled by centre.
- 3/ Initial lockdown and ~~the~~
phased opening was decided
at central level.

But there were some gaps
in coordination amonging tiers
which led to deficiency and
blame ~~game~~ game.

which calls for a institutional
setup to tackle pandemic, which
is designed in line with
principle of subsidiarity.

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 can be regarded as
the Magna carta of human
civilisation & as the ruler
and those ruled have never
been more closer.

Social media has ushered in
transparency and accountability
in governance:-

- 1) Government regularly updates
the ongoing programs online.
This enforces implementing
organisation to remain
accountable to public
- 2) People use platform like Twitter
to question government-

ex People complaining of delay in train arrival using social media (Twitter).

3) It allows users to bypass paid news and ask critical questions to leaders.

4) It has built in social capital which is not only assisting government by opening up discussions ex Swachh Bharat Campaign.

But this form of accountability lacks the efficiency of institutional accountability.

1) Social media due to anonymity of user remains an informal mechanism,

2) The answerability of government on social media has no legal backing

3) Hence ~~it~~ cannot match the effectiveness of judicial accountability

4) It lacks the expertise of institutes like CAG bringing financial accountability.

5) Digital divide restricts the use of social media to select few only.

Thus social media can complement existing mechanism but are a no replacement for institutional horizontal and vertical accountability.

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।

Government is ~~for~~ for the people, by the people and for the people but when it tries to do something for the people, it finds itself handicapped by the people.

Governmental public service delivery efficiency is questioned by
Certain factors :-

- 1) The overlap of policy making and implementation, choose an easy to implement but low on dividend policy.
- 2) Bureaucratic red tapism makes the implementation tardy.

3) Lack of infrastructural base
to deliver upon.
ie to deliver health services.
Shortage of doctors, facilities is huge

4) No inbuilt mechanism of
accountability and hence leakages
are high.

5) As famous quoted by ex-PM, out
of ₹100 spent on welfare only
less than ₹1 reaches the target.

But of late the reforms ushered
have questioned this questionable
attitude

1) Reforms in civil services like lateral
~~and~~ entry and Kar Mission
Karmyogi has resolved to
strengthen the service delivery.

2) e-governance reforms has improved the speed of delivery even across geographical barriers

3) ~~So~~ Inclusion of social audit as an essential component in MGNREGA has provided a mechanism of accountability

4) Year by year organisations are improving their service delivery score in Sevottam model.

Thus the right incentive and intension can yield right outcome if these reforms are pursued to their conclusion.

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।

At a time when India food production has hit an all time high and export are rising with double digit growth, the irony arose due to sudden dip in India ranking from 94 to 102. Thus the factor of efficiency are to be found elsewhere that is :-

A) In distribution of food produced

1) ~~Indi~~ Some states like Punjab are surplus in production while regions of central India still face food scarcity due to lack of

Food transport from surplus regions

- 2) Exclusion caused by wrong Aadhar based verification and thus they are deprived of PDS
- 3) The quality of food, regularity of PDS service is still questionable
- 4) Lack of portability of PDS cards was also a major reason.

[B] Intake of food when available

- 5) Behavioural practices prevent proper nutrition
e.g. wealthy children eating carbohydrate only diet.
- 6) Socio cultural practices e.g. neglect of nutrition of girl child.

7) Prolonged feeding over breastfeed hampers the nutrition

[C] Diseases causing decreased absorption

8) Lack of sanitation, handwashing lead to parasitic infections. They reduce nutrient intake.

9) Lack of timely treatment of diarrhoea by zinc causes mucosal disruption — reduced absorption.

[D] Even the criteria of oral examination for calculation of GNI appears faulty at some parameters

But with wasting time on debates of criteria as India should look correct plethora of deficiency through a revamped post ~~COVID~~ POSHAN Abhiyan

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

(250 words) 15

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

As per the Alma Ata Declaration
Primary health care is the most
effective in tackling health outcomes
and India remains committed
to achieving a universal coverage
at PHC.

But PHC in India are plagued
with certain challenges:-

- 1) Shortage of human resources
with due to non fulfillment
of vacancy or absentism
- 2) Shortage of infrastructural
support

3) Lack of referral linkage to higher ~~center~~ centres.

In light of these ~~deficiencies~~

Democratisation of primary healthcare is indispensable as-

1) Appointment of village committee to oversee the affairs will bring in more responsibility in administration

2) It will question the infrastructural deficiency and hence Accountability to improve services will be there.

3) More involvement of local will change attitude of fear against modern medicines

- 4) All involvement of all sections much like PRI will make service more equitable and eliminate exclusion.
- 5) It will also reduce leakage of resources and corruption rampant at PHC level

Thus Kudumbshree Model of Kerala is one to be imitated in other states so that local people get involved in management and functioning of their health centres.

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-पैसिफिक) 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 is the new Atlantic"
and has rightly attracted the
eyeball of all regional and
non regional actor across the
globe.

Factors which are causing the
shift:-

- 1) Countries around Indo Pacific
are the leading economic
powerhouse
- 2) Any disruption will choke world's
supply chain and will
ultimately involve all
- 3) Rising stature of China and
its aggressive posturing in south

China sea has ~~se~~ raised the eyebrows in geopolitical landscape.

4) Other countries like India, Australia, ~~also~~ Japan also have global ambition and may get involved / affected in this region.

5) Also the region is resource rich e.g. Polymetallic nodules, Jshores etc. And these development rightly invoke India's interests as! —

1) India pregers a peaceful, rule based order, conducive for its growth.

2) India's economic interests might get affected by supply chain disruptions.

3) India has a long coastline

and seek to development utilising
the region.

- 4) It provides India an opportunity
to align with like minded
countries.

But the shift has come with
certain challenges for India.

- 1) Any spillover of conflict and
can easily involve India
- 2) Supply chain disruption, will
hurt India's interests.
- 3) Ramifications of India's position
will be felt on our northern
border with china.

Thus India has all the reasons
to associate with the development
while keeping a caution to
safeguard its interests.

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।

The regime change in Afghanistan has more destabilising implication than any hope of ending of war.

In light of this, countries across the world are realising their policies with Afghanistan.

India's policy must be framed with strategic goals:-

- 1) India's association with a Nationalist Afghanistan government is a must in rising faction fights.

- 2) India should keep a precondition of not hosting Anti India terror groups on Afghanistan.
- 3) India should walk carefully so that impact of India-Pakistan relationship can be minimised on Afghanistan.
- 4) India should leverage its historical association and huge development aid in recent times to build on the relation.
- 5) India ~~is~~ is better placed in negotiations through regional forums like SCO, than bilateral meetings.

Inspite of best intentions
India should be prepared
for increased cross border
terrorism and should give
a befitting ~~self~~ reply to the
same.