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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

Name of Candidate	PREETAM KUMAR		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	324683
Center	online	Date	17/12/21

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh 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.

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।

Govt brought the GNCTD Act 2021 to smoothen the governance in the NCT region

Changes Introduced

- ① Government of Delhi would now mean Lt. Governor
- ② The Com has to take the opinion of Lt. Governor on every matter
- ③ The Delhi Legislative Assembly cannot discuss the executive matters and so the committees

Issues

- ① It violates the SC judgement

in Govt. of NCT vs UoI (2016) where
it upheld elected govt. to be
more important than Lt. Governor

② It undermines the role of
legislative assembly & its Committee
in ensuring accountability of
executive

③ Lt. Governor may use Art. 239AA
now to ~~to~~ undermine COM & refer
matters to president even more

④ It is against the principles of
representational democracy

we must ensure that
the elected govt. has sufficient
role in its domain which excludes
police, public order & Land

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 under ~~a~~ section
124A of IPC is defined as
~~inciting~~ inciting disaffection or
disloyalty towards lawful government
by words, texts, speech, picture etc

Arguments in Favour

- ① India suffers from issues of secessionist forces, naxalism & insurgency in North east
- ② India is still at a nascent stage thus anti-social & subversive elements can threaten its existence
- ③ It is tool in hand of govt. to ensure public order, peace & harmony in society

Arguments Against

- ① It is a colonial legacy used to stifle dissent by govt and subdue any rational voice
- ② NCRB data shows that between 2016-19 the number of ~~are~~ cases rose ~~from~~ by more than 150%. but the conviction rate fell from 33% to mere 3%.
- ③ misused by government due to ambiguous & unexplained words like disloyalty & disaffection
- ④ The masters of this ~~are~~ provision, Britain has also scrapped it in 2010

The provision can be kept but SC judgement in Kedar Nath case, of only cases leading to violence must be adhered to

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 like Public Accounts
Committees or Departmental Standing
Committees are backbone of
effective parliamentary functioning

No whip thus
better
deliberation

Roles

Technical help
to parliament
on technical
matters

Helps in tackling
the workload of parliament

Issues

- ① Polarisation along party lines in
these committees eg:- debate on
Pegasus by Committee on IT
- ② Bills are not referred to them
like only 25% Bills referred in
16th LS against 71% in 15th LS

- ③ only recommendatory in nature
- ④ Lack of experts on specific matters in these committees
- ⑤ Financial committees like PAC etc do only post mortem auditing

Resolution of Issues

- Venkaiah Naidu's 15 point charter of enrolling more experts in these committees & extending the tenure from 1 to 2 years
- Amending laws for compulsory referral of Bills to committees
- Building expertise of members by providing research staff etc
- making their recommendations binding or influential in nature
- Improving parliamentary ethos to shun partisanship

These committees are essential for public faith in democracy

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 नियंत्रण-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

PMO got prominence under the prime ministership of Lal Bahadur Shastri Ji, it is neither statutory nor constitutional body

Immense decision making power

- ① Headed by PM, who is head of Com thus it has a great impact on functioning of Com
- ② creation of PM-CARES funds etc are under PMO

Advantages

- ① Quick decision making
- ② coordination can be ensured in interministerial issues
- ③ PM is ~~the~~ ~~res~~ responsible for

functioning of govt thus he must have power

- ④ Various councils like PM-STIAC, on economic affairs have come up with good policies like Biotech - nology mission etc

Issues

- ① Power without responsibility as it is not a office under any law
- ② Reduces the authority of Council of ministers
- ③ Extra-locus power center
- ④ Against the parliamentary form of govt. where decision is by Com as whole & not a single person

Though it is a good step but balance must always be maintained to ensure representative democracy

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।

with the advent of
Industrial revolution 4.0, and
gourt. focus of e-governance has
brought data in center ~~of~~ of debate

Role of Data in governance

- ① Evidence based policy formulation
eg:- more focus on poor districts
under aspirational district program
- ② statistics based implementation
eg:- covid-19 vaccination program
with help of Cowin App
- ③ mid-way course correction is
more robust eg:- increasing
budget in MGNREGA looking
at numbers of migrant workers

Challenges

- ① Cybersecurity threat :- eg :- Shutdown of electricity in Mumbai in 2021
- ② ^{Data} Theft by subversive elements like Kudankulam power plant attacks
- ③ Fear of surveillance by State
eg :- the recent pegasus controversy

Remedial measures

- ① Enact a ~~new~~ robust Personal Data protection Bill
- ② Create a 'National Cyber security Strategy' for security of data
- ③ Capacity building of government departments by ~~infra~~ infrastructure - re as well as skills of personnel

Recommendation of
BN Srikrishna Committee on data
protection must be guiding light
for govt.

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।

Civil Society is the third pillar of society in addition to Government & Business. It includes NBOs, Trade Unions, women & student groups etc

Emergence in Urban Areas

- ① Awareness among people due to rise of social media & literacy eg: Nirbhaya march
- ② Unplanned urbanisation & poor living conditions due to it eg: Old Age India to help old in urban areas
- ③ Demand for rights & equality as well as reduced role of

government

- ④ Influence of globalisation and
exertion of ~~consumer~~ individualism

Contribution

- ① Anti-Corruption laws like the
lokal due to 'India Against
Corruption
- ② Pro-women law due to nirbhaya
march & subsequent Justice
Verma Committee recommendations
- ③ Environment protection as
seen in mc mehta case where
SC banned firecracker in Delhi
- ④ It has also led to devolution
of powers to local urban bodies
to meet the aspiration of people

Govt. must ensure that
civil society does not resort to
obstructionist activism under external
influence

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 was launched to coordinate the ~~the~~ infrastructural efforts of nearly 16 ministries worth ₹ 102 lakh Crore under National Infra Pipeline

Address infrastructural ~~process~~ Bottlenecks

- ① It will lead to coordinated efforts thus streamlining infra structure
- ② Hard as well as soft infra like school, hospitals are under it
- ③ Funds of ₹ 102 tr are much more than current investment of ₹ 5 tr/year
- ④ Roads, bridges, airports, energy infra, telecommunication are

envisaged under it

Streamline Governance process

- ① A portal will lead to sync of measures by the central minis-teries as well as state govern-ments
- ② It will provide a precedent for future infrastructure projects with better convergence & integration & complementarity
- ③ It will effective in enhancing the access to e-governance by bridging the digital divide between urban & rural areas

Effective implementation
or the project is key for its
success

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।

Informal sector refers to the sector which is out of government regulation and tax net. India has more than 90% of its workforce in Informal sector (Economic survey 2019)

Issues faced by workers

- No social security like old age pension, maternity relief etc
- low wages compared to formal sector
- poor skills due to no formal training
- exploitation by long working hour poor working conditions
- Perpetuation of vicious cycle of poverty

e-Shram portal is launched by M/o Labour to enroll the unorganised worker (around 45 crore) on direct ions of Supreme Court

Benefits

- Creates proper data & record
- Govt. can supply the benefits of many schemes to these
- Proper data analytics will help identify skills & create job opportunities accordingly
- Social security measures like Atal Pension Yojana or other micro-pension schemes can be brought out

However mere enrollment on portal is not enough, govt. must ensure to use the data to bring them under formal sector by providing Credit etc

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 an effort led by G20 + OECD
to setup a minimum tax of
15% on corporates around the world

Significance

- ① It will lead to uniformity in
Corporate taxation laws
- ② MNCs will not be able to avoid
tax using safe havens
- ③ Increased revenue for the
governments where actual business
happens

Prospects for India

- ① India could gain billions of
USD from ~~tax~~ these service tax
on digital platforms

- ② USA has been forcing India to remove equalisation levy, this will be resolved now
- ③ may lead to Tech giants opening their offices in India thus more investments & jobs

Challenges

- ① Creating consensus on this among the major countries on the issue
- ② Ensuring India's interest are taken care during negotiations

India must work with like minded countries to ensure that MNCs do not exploit the developing countries

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 is a security pact between Australia, UK & USA to strengthen the naval capabilities of Australia in the Indo-Pacific region

(New-era of global geopolitics)

- ① Indo-Pacific is the new center of rivalry than atlantic earlier
- ② Concentrated efforts of global powers to contain the rising & aggressive china
- ③ It also bring to ~~the~~ center the differences between France & USA, both Nato members
- ④ Nuclear ^{submarine} ~~ships~~ in the region may

lead to domino effect with others
also enhancing their capabilities

- ⑤ signifies the rise of era of
minilaterals to achieve one's
goal than multilateralism eg:-
Quad, Aukus etc

Affect India's Interests

- ① It may undermine the role of
Quad, of which India is a member
- ② The centrality of India in counter-
ing ~~to~~ china may be challenged
- ③ USA has not signed any pact to
transfer nuclear technology with
India as it did with Australia
- ④ Proliferation of nuclear submarines
in the region is threat to India
as a net security provider

India must see AUKUS as
⑤ complementary to the Quad &
must not feel threatened by it

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 Institutions (PRIs) were setup by 73rd CAA (1992) to fulfill the objective of administrative decentralisation & grassroots democracy

Financial position of PRIs

- ① generates only 5% of their revenues and depend on center & state for remaining 95%. (Economic Survey)
- ② collects only 20% of collectable property tax

Reasons

- ① Unwillingness of state governments to devolve taxation subjects

from schedule 11 (voluntary measures)

- ② Reluctance of PRI's to collect the collectable taxation
- ③ central & state govt. not wanting them to be autonomous

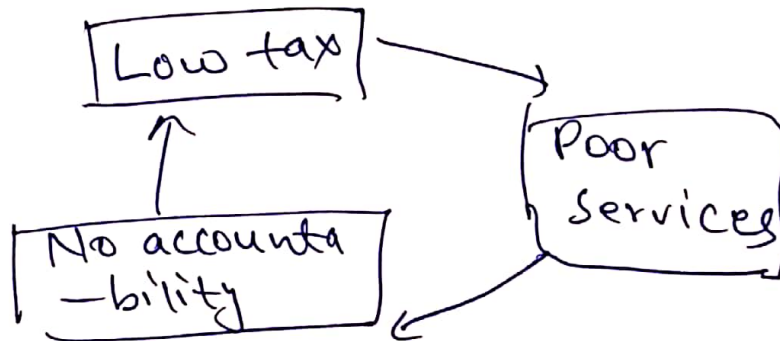


Fig: Low-equilibrium trap

Important Requirement to
full fill their objective

objectives of decentralised
governance, representational
democracy & financial autonomy

- ① Appropriate funds will lead to strengthening of basic

Facilities like hospitals, schools,
roads & drainage

- ② It will ensure more accountability
of PRI by gram sabha
- ③ Crisis like COVID-19 Could have
been better handled
- ④ Elected representative will be
able to resolve local issues
like water scarcity etc
- ⑤ Empowerment of women &
thus more inclusion & participa
tion

Conditional devolution
directly on recommendation of
Finance Commission (Art. ~~280~~ 280)
on devolving more powers by state
can go a long way

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।

~~Act~~ Separation of powers doctrine is fundamental to prevent overcentralisation of power and thus authoritarianism

Constitutional basis

- ① Article 50:- separation of Judiciary and executive (CrPC (1973) enacted)
- ② Art. 52-78! defines executive while 79-123 defines legislative and Art. 124-147 defines Judiciary separately thus proposing Separation of powers
- ③ Supreme court in Raj Narain vs Indira Gandhi case upheld that legislature cannot adjudicate

Judicial Activism is the practice of giving ~~into~~ different interpretation to the law or constitution than what was originally intended

JA: a necessary tool :- Art. 142

- ① It fills gap left by executive and legislature thus complete justice under Art. 142 eg:- Nishalcha guidelines
- ② Upholds Accountability of executive and legislature :- eg:- Prakash Singh case or D.K. Basu guidelines
- ③ Progressive & amplified interpretation of laws :- eg:- Right to education in unnikrishnan case
- ④ Saving public funds & shunning corruption like cancellation of coal blocks in 2012

However it has its own
challenges:-

- ① Lack of expertise of judges in polycentric issues eg:- liquor ban on highways
- ② violates separation of powers
- ③ may lead to executive overreach, which is interference by executive in judiciary
- ④ financial losses to nation like cancellation of 2G spectrum
- ⑤ negative cases of imposition of patriotism in National anthem in cinema halls
- ⑥ Judicial overreach eg:- SC/ST - atrocities act

Need is to balance
between judicial activism &
faith in legislature & executive

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 प्रतीत होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral Bond scheme
was brought in 2017 for providing
a mechanism to fund political
parties by purchasing bonds from
SBI bank

Objectives

- ① To bring transparency and accountability in electoral funding
- ② To prevent black money from entering politics as legal route of SBI is undertaken
- ③ Reduce criminalisation of politics & influence of money power
- ④ Providing a convenient way for people to make contribution & anonymity thus prevent victimisation

Issues with Electoral bonds :-

- ① According to ADR, ~~the~~ the share of unknown source in funding has increased from 50% in 2017 to 67% in 2018
- ② 96 % of this unknown sources was from electoral bonds
- ③ Parties need not disclose the donor of the electoral bond to Election Commission (ECI)
- ④ Foreign companies can also donate through this thus external interference in elections
- ⑤ Government PSU & can donate any amount from the earlier restriction of a certain percentage
- ⑥ Unduly benefits the incumbent govt. as they can access the identity of donor through SBI

- ⑦ more than 90% of Electoral Bonds were of 1 crore denominations thus promoting crony capitalism

Solutions

- Supreme Court needs to decide on its constitutionality speedily
- concerns of ECI & RBI must be taken into consideration by Government
- state funding of election to be explored (Jnderjit Gupta Committee)
- political parties be brought under RTI thus promoting internal democracy (CIC order on it)
- cap on party expenditure & not candidate alone

Free & fair election are part of basic structure & foundation of Indian democracy

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

Principle of subsidiarity
refers to the devolution of functions
to the lower levels like local
self governments & shun the
tendency of overcentralisation

Covid-19 & Principle of Subsidiarity

- ① Poor primary health care centers:-
as the local governments did not
have funds (5% self generated
by Rural bodies)
- ② Top down approach:- of national
lockdowns, school closure even
though the crisis was not same
everywhere, this could have
been better tackled by state

or district administration

- ③ Kerala model of empowered ~~self~~ local self government led to timely tending of needs like foodgrains etc where others states suffered
- ④ migrant crisis was ill-handled due to apathy at central level & not knowing the ground position
- ⑤ The dissemination of information by govt. and controlling panic & was not effective as people were losing faith, but local governments could have been more credible
- ⑥ mass unemployment due to lockdowns led to hunger, domestic violence & poverty, state govt could have been more suitable to take localised lockdowns

Steps needed

- ① A model Act by Union for devolving more power to local governments
- ② Granting more financial powers like professional tax as done in Tamil Nadu
- ③ ~~Atten~~ separating powers of state & local governments like Kerala panchayati Raj Act
- ④ more Financial autonomy to state governments by giving - direct taxation powers
- ⑤ shunning imposition of unilateral actions like NAMA Act etc

we need to transform
India from a mere representation
democracy to participative democracy

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। विवेचन कीजिए।

Social media refers to platforms where people can create, share & upload content
eg:- Facebook, Twitter, Youtube

Social media & Transparency & Accountability

- ① Grievance Redressal :- by twitter governance, where ministers take cognisance of complaints from tweets & act on them
- ② Awareness :- has risen among public of their rights eg:- Narmada Bachao Andolan used these for reaching to masses

- ③ mobilisation :- of people to compel government eg :- India Against corruption or Nirbhaya march
- ④ Announce of policy decisions by leaders on these platforms thus making more transparency eg :- Donald Trump tweets on twitter

Issues with social media governance

- ① No certainty of results from social media campaigns like LGBTQ still not allowed to marry
- ② It is extra-constitutional means thus subdues the official channels like Pragati or MyGov etc
- ③ People can even undertake motivated campaigns on these platforms

eg:- toolkit sharing during farm
Protests

Thus we need institutional
Accountability

- Dedicated platforms, portals
& helplines like Banking
ombudsman by RBI
- organisations like CVC, Lokpal
& CAG needs to be strengthened
- developing ~~exp~~ intra departmental
checks & balances
- Innovative tools like social audits,
Citizen report card should be
made compulsory

Accountability is
must for good governance, reducing
corruption & arbitrariness (by RTI)

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।

Article 38 of Indian Constitution (DPSP) make India a welfare state thus engaging in providing host of services to public like healthcare, education etc

Right incentives & Intentions

- ① Good policy like Poshan Abhiyan, Sarva Siksha Abhiyan etc have been formulated with benign Intentions
- ② Providing good services will lead to trust in government thus is a right incentive

③ Other Right Incentives :-

- meets the obligation of constitu
tion to provide justice
- Better human capital & living
standard of people

④ Right intentions :-

- formation of policies like
DBT to reduce corruption
- promotion of e-governance for
good governance & equitable
& inclusiveness

Questionable Capacity

① Financial constraints :- leading
to suboptimal outcomes eg:-
MGNREGA is short of budget

② corruption :- govt can't be
vigilant everywhere & legal

loopholes are exploited

- ③ Poor logistics :- to reach harsh terrains or backward regions like maoist centers
- ④ Poor work culture & apathy of officials in implementing schemes
- ⑤ - Red tapism & too much hierarchy & adherence to procedures delays results & approvals (according to World Bank : 18 days to start business in India while 2 days in Singapore)

Community
participation
for better
policies

e-governance
to reduce corruption

Solutions

Enact Citizen
Charters Act

& Right to
Services Act

Proper auditing
based on outcome
& not outlay

Recommendation of 2nd ARC
For a seven step model & serottam
model can be explored

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।

The Global Hunger Index 2021 by World Economic Forum placed India at 101st rank in its ranking, from 92 in 2020

Parameters {
Undernourishment
stunting
wasting
Underweight

India produces 290 mn tonnes of foodgrains against a requirement of 230-240 mn tonnes to feed every India. Despite this we have :-
→ 194 mn Indians sleeping hungry
→ 25% of world's hungry people are in India (Unicef)

Reasons underlying hunger

- ① Affordability :- India has 22% of ~~the~~ its population as poor (Tendulkar Committee 2011)
- ② wasting :- Globally 30% of food is wasted but it is 40% in India, a loss of ₹10000 cr (World Bank)
- ③ Exclusion from programmes like PDS, mid-day meal
- ④ Poor maternal health responsible for stunted & underweight children
- ⑤ Hidden Hunger :- mere intake of rice & wheat is not enough, micronutrients (Iron, zinc), vitamin like B12 etc are also needed

- ⑥ monocropping & green revolution has reduced food diversity (consumption of cereals down from 32 gm/person in 1970s to 4 gm today)

Solutions

- ① Bio-fortification of crops like rice etc to fight hidden hunger
- ② Community canteens like Indira Rasoi (Rajasthan) for affordable food
- ③ Diversification of food in PDS, inclusion of eggs, milk in mid day meal
- ④ Promotion nutricereals like Bajra, Ragi under Poshan Abhiyan

India need to act fast to salvage the demographic dividend and achieve the SDG #2 of zero hunger

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।

Primary healthcare refers to the basic administration of medicine at the sub Health Centers & Primary Health Centers

Current Status

- 60% of health expenditure is on tertiary & secondary not primary
- lack of doctors, nurses & beds at primary health centers in villages
- In urban areas it is even more neglected

~~Democratization of Public~~

Democratisation of Primary Health Care

It means to make health care affordable & accessible to every one in a quality manner

- ① It will lead to inclusivity as poors will be able to get timely treatment
- ② Reduced out of pocket expenditure for citizen thus more disposable income on food, education etc
- ③ It the most cost efficient health intervention for state to invest in
- ④ Basic issues of illness, pneumonia (responsible for 15% IMR), Contraceptives & family planning can be ensured

- ⑤ Pandemics like Covid-19 could have been better handled if PHCs were strengthened

Way Forward

- ① ~~to~~ Increase public expenditure to 67% on primary health (as per Finance Commission & NITI Aayog)
- ② Incentives to doctors to work in rural areas
- ③ Emulating practices like Mohalla Clinics in urban areas
- ④ Telemedicine as an alternative
- ⑤ strict ~~implementation~~ of Ayush - man Bharat to build 1.5 lac Health & wellness centers (currently only 79000 built)

we can ~~also~~ implement the thailand model also for universal healthcare & achieve SDG 3

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 is a geographical construct ranging from west coast of Americas to East Coast of Africa



Fig: Indo-Pacific Region

Evolving discourse

- becoming center of geopolitical
- a ~~is~~ region of major power rivalries

Factors

- ① Rise of economic giants like India, China & South East Asian nations making it important for trade
- ② An aggressive China wanting to dominate & rescinding USA wanting to maintain hegemony
- ③ Major energy supply from Gulf countries is through IOR for energy security
- ④ Rise of non-traditional threats of piracy, natural disasters & terrorism (26/11 attacks)

India's interests

- ① India wants to be a net security provider in the region

- ② Essential for India's security
eg:- string of pearls of china
- ③ For a open & free sea lanes
of communication for trade &
economic growth eg:- ONGC
exploring oil in South China sea
- ④ To contain china's rise in our
neighbourhood (Mandala Theory)

Challenges

- ① Difference of views between USA
& India on its objective (India
at shangri la said it is not against
anyone)
- ② Naval capabilities of India are
limited
- ③ Compromises our strategic autonomy
by siding with US
- ④ pressure from china & Russia
against this idea

India must engage with
Quad to ensure its core 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।

Afghanistan is one of the neighbours and important part of 'neighbourhood first policy' of India

Current
Regional &
Global strate
gic environ
ment



Fig: Afghanistan & India

① Takeover

by Taliban & imposition of strict
Sharia laws & threat to India's
investments (salma Dam, Highways
of nearly 3 billion USD)

- ② Influence of Pakistan :- as a patron & controller of taliban regime
- ③ China making Inroads :- afghanistan already joined BRP & CPEC
- ④ Export of terrorism & radicalism from afghanistan & issue of J&K Security
- ⑤ Narcoterrorism from the Golden Crescent is threat to national security & demographic dividend
- ⑥ withdrawal of USA & now power rivalry between USA, China, Russia & India to exert dominance on Afghanistan

India's Afghan Policy

- must be based on our national & strategic interests
- People to people connect must be maintained & humanitarian

- assistance provided like food & medicine
- collaborate with UN & other international players to pressurise taliban in being humane & inclusive
 - Engage with taliban without recognising it to protect India's investment & interests
 - strengthen the security of J&K
 - organise regional meetings to build consensus among regional players like central Asia, Iran, China, Pak etc

India must resort to all majors to bring peace & stability in Afghanistan, which is a link to central Asia & resource rich too