



VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	KUMAR SUSHANT		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1267594
Center	ONLINE	Date	06/08/2022

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

- 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

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.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

States like West Bengal, Maharashtra and Rajasthan have withdrawn general consent.
General Consent refers to the automatic approval of transfer of Cases to CBI for smooth functioning.

* How this threatens Cooperative federalism:-

- (i) Friction between Centre and States:- The lack of general consent would lead to friction between State and Centre over Cases.
- (ii) Lack of Cooperation:- It would lead to lack of cooperation for Cases. This could disrupt functioning.
- (iii) Litigation:- This would increase litigation in Court as more and more States would go to Courts under Article 131.

(iv) Lack of procedure:- Cooperative federation requires following of procedure and amicable solution.

* Provisions to fix Cooperative federation

→ Subsidiarity:- Like European Commission, Only few cases where Central agencies could investigate automatically.

→ Use of Inter-state Council (Article 262):- To revive Cooperation.
(Also suggested by Punchhi Commission).

→ Reduction in Concurrent list Subjects:- To reduce ambiguity.
(Also suggested by Punchhi Commission).

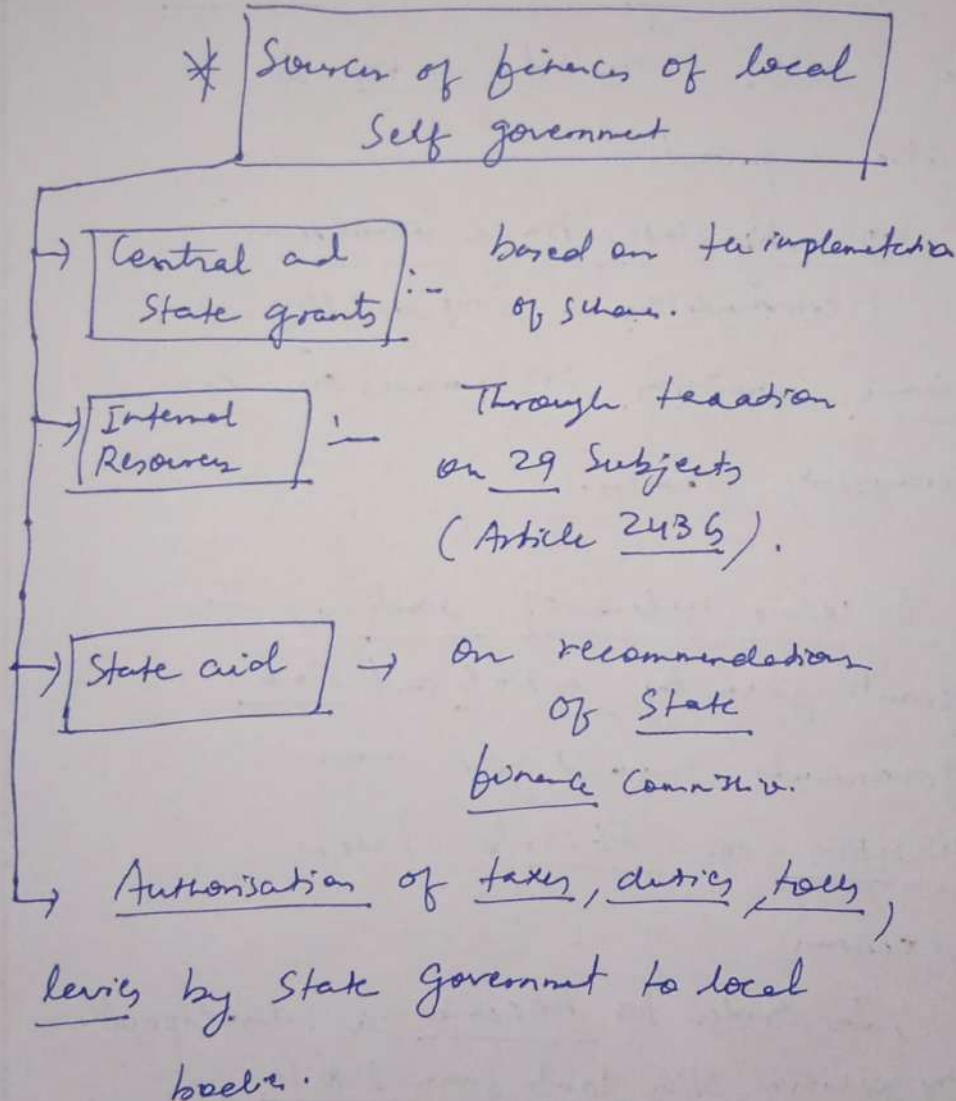
→ More financial devolution

Cooperative federation is the best method for functioning of India's democracy.
Constructive steps to weed out differences should be undertaken.

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

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

According to 2nd ARC report, lack of financial resources, local self governments have remained ineffective.



* Way to Strengthen finances:-

- (i) Devolving Powers:- Devolving taxation powers for all the 29 Subjects would increase their taxation base.
- (ii) Capacity building:- Building Capacity to Collect taxes and duties is also required.
- (iii) Implementing State Finance Commission recommendations:- Implementing Finance Commission recommendation on Strengthening finances.
- (iv) Flexible nature of grants:- The grants given by Central and State governments should give more discretion to PRIs to take decision.

In order to become a developed country achieve SDG goals from 1 to 16, financially sound decentralization is a pre-requisite.

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

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

Cabinet Committees are extra-Constitutional
bodies to reduce the Stress and Complexity
of work related to Cabinet.

* How it reinstates collective responsibility
and principles of homogeneity of
Executive:-

- (i) Decisions taken by Cabinet Committees
are based on deliberation and
focus on collective responsibility.
- (ii) It reduces the workload on
Cabinet due to scarcity of time.
- (iii) Deliberations are important part
of Committee thus assuring the
idea of collective responsibility.

(iv) Decisions taken by Cabinet Committee are as a whole thus promoting homogeneity of Executive.

Ex:- Decision taken by Appointments Committee means that it is a collective decision.

Cabinet Committees have proved to be a viable idea to further enhance the Proponents of Parliamentary System in India.

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

(150 words) 10

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

According to reports, around 30% of India's GDP is being spent on public procurement and project management. (PPPM)

* Need for overhauling (PPPM) :-

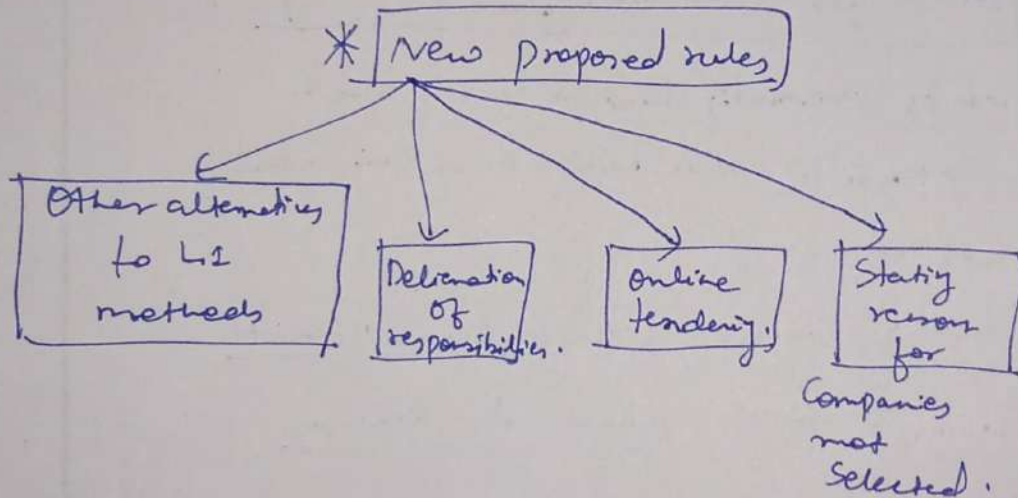
(i) Lack of overarching law :- With such huge expenditure, there hasn't been any law made on this.

(ii) Lack of unified procedure :- Different departments like Road and Highways, Railways etc have their own set of practices.

(iii) Inadequacy of L1 method :- L1 method has led to inefficient product, regular delays and hasn't benefited.

(iv) Unfair Practices :- Cases of Corruption and deliberate delays and other such unfair practices have been witnessed.

(v) Lack of Transparency :- Transparency in the process of Selection has been missing.



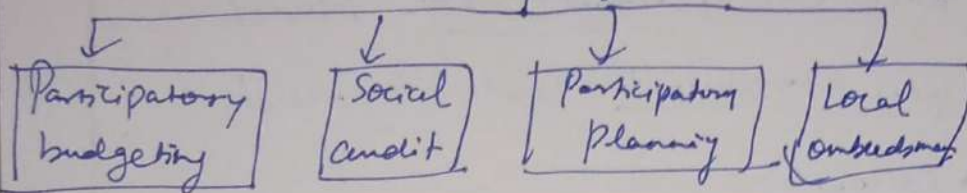
Procurement procedure needs to be impartial, transparent for better governance. New rules are a Constructive Step in this direction.

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

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

Social accountability refers to the accountability of government towards people through various processes.

* Methods of Social accountability



* Issues with these measures:-

- (i) Bureaucratic apathy:- Lack of coordination from bureaucracy for these measures.
- (ii) Lack of awareness:- Lack of awareness of among masses about these measures.
- (iii) Capacity issues:- Lack of capacity to undertake these complex measures.
- (iv) Non-involvement of Civil Society organisations.

* Measures required to make them successful:-

- (i) Adequately Acquainting People:- Awareness creation through advertising, Plays etc.
 - (ii) Involvement of Civil Society in a Constructive manner.
 - (iii) Model Code of Conduct (MCC):- Model Code for bureaucrats that they need to follow.
 - (iv) Penalisation:- Provision for penalisation for any inadequacy found in time bound manner.
 - (v) Availability:- Availability and quality of information in local language is also required.
- Persistent efforts towards accountable governance is the best way forward.

6. In view of the recent Parliamentary Standing Committee report, discuss the issues faced by the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) and suggest measures that can be adopted to strengthen it. (150 words) 10

एक संसदीय स्थायी समिति की हालिया रिपोर्ट को ध्यान में रखते हुए, राष्ट्रीय अनुसूचित जनजाति आयोग (NCST) द्वारा सामना किए जाने वाले मुद्दों की विवेचना कीजिए और इसे मजबूत बनाने के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

The recent report of Standing Parliamentary Committee stated that National Commission for Scheduled Caste Tribes (NCST) hasn't submitted report for 4 years.

* Issues faced by NCST:-

(i) Lack of finance:- Finance allocated to NCST has been inadequate to run operations.

(ii) Lack of personnel:- There is lack of trained personnel in NCST to carry out function.

(iii) No decision on reports:- No decisions have been taken on its report.

(iv) Tabling of its report:- Report of NCST has not been even tabled or discussed in parliament.

* Measures that can be adopted:-

(i) Finances:- Adequate finances should be allotted.

(ii) Compulsory discussion:- Compulsory discussion on its report in parliament.

(iii) Regular reports:- Regular reports by NCST should be made mandatory.

(iv) Capacity building:- Capacity building of NCST should be undertaken.

To uphold provisions for STs and implement decision of Urv. Deussen Committee, NCST should function properly.

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

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

Mid-day meal Scheme provides for one healthy cooked meal from Class I to VIII in all government-run schools:

* Issues with mid-day meal:-

- (i) Unaddressed Malnutrition :- According to NFHS-5 report, 37.8% children are stunted and 19.7% are wasted.
- (ii) Lack of nutritious food :- The food provided under the scheme has been not nutritious enough.
- (iii) Quality issues :- Various news reports on poor hygiene have been reported.

(iv) Corruption:- Corruption under the scheme has also been a major issue.

(v) Underpaid:- The Cooks working under Mid-day Meal are paid around 2,000 in Bihar which is extremely low.

* Remedial measures

(i) Nutritious food:- Addition of Egg, fruits and Millet.

(ii) Quality of food:- better quality of food.

(iii) Reduce leakage:- Reduction in Corruption by adopting technology.

(iv) DBT:- Use of DBT for external food as well.

Only when proper nutrition is provided, we can expect a prosperous India.

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

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

SDG goal number 5 votes for gender equality.
Out of which sexual and reproductive health
rights are most important.

Sexual and reproductive health (SRHR)
rights refers to the right to women over
the choices related to sex and reproduction
like family planning and vasectomy,

* Impediments to fulfilment of SRHR
in India:-

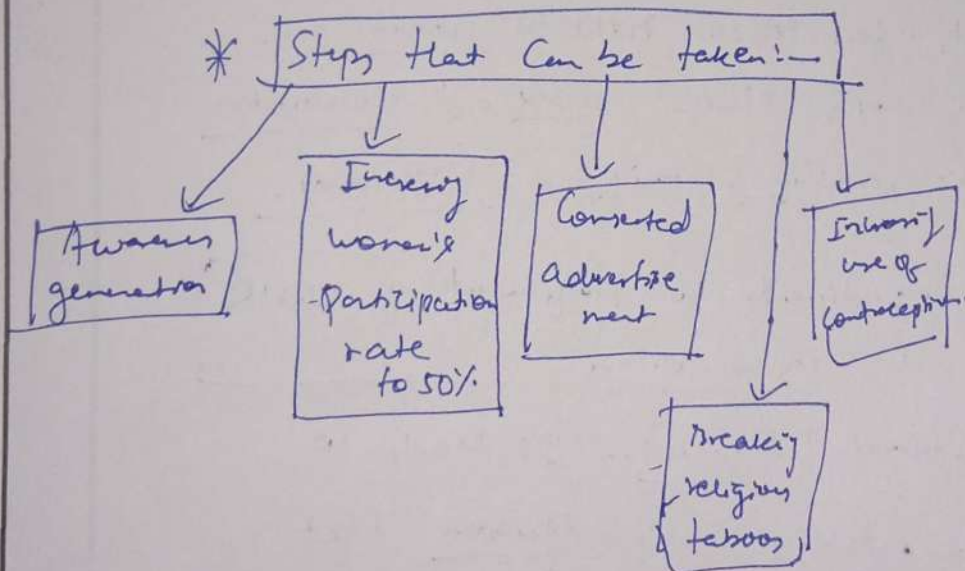
(i) Patriarchal Society:- It leads to
men taking such decisions that
women should take.

(ii) Low Economic independence:- Lack of
economic independence impedes the functioning
of SRHR. According to Niti Aayog, only
23.7% women are in labour force.

(iii) No proper law:- Lack of any adequate law on SRHR due to poor representation of women in politics.

(iv) Lack of Awareness:- There has been lack of awareness among women themselves.

(v) Cultural Stereotypes:- Cultural norms also hinder the functioning of SRHR.



India would be a perfect Society if it allows its women to use SRHR and will also help to achieve SDG goal no.5.

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

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

UNHRC has been constituted to oversee the functioning of human rights throughout the world.

* Functions

- To make provisions for independent experts to evaluate Human Right Report.
- To oversee the Human Rights report of countries.
- To pass non-binding resolutions on Human Rights.

Ex:- Recently, it passed right to Healthy and Clean Environment as a human right.

* Issues faced by Council:-

(i) State dominated:- The reports prepared are by states and there is no independent mechanism.

(ii) Driven by geopolitics:- Selection of UNHRC members (47 in total) are based on geopolitics rather than on Human Rights.

(iii) Non-binding:- The resolutions taken are non-binding in nature.

(iv) Lack of transparency:- Transparency on why a country was chosen if leaving.

(v) Many human rights violating countries are also part of UNHRC.

To strengthen human Rights Regime, strengthening UNHRC with adequate powers is essential.

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

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

West Asia refers to the Arab world with countries like Israel and UAE in it.

* Significance of West Asia

(i) Economic:- UAE is India's 3rd largest trade partner with \$57 billion trade while Israel also has great trade relation. (India has a positive balance of trade with Israel).

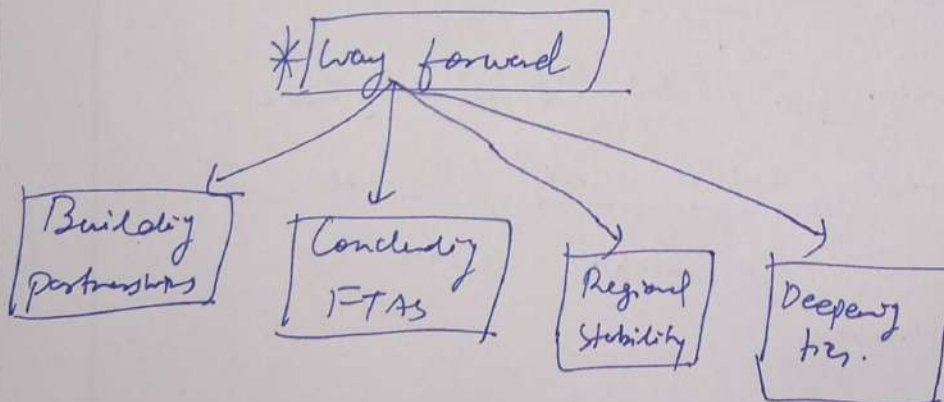
(ii) Strategic:- UAE and Israel have formed I2U2 with USA and can help India to take advantage.

(iii) Stability:- Stability in West Asia would ensure that issues like radicalism and terrorism are minimised.

(iv) Defence:- India could use modern technology by the Assistance of Israel.

(v) Technology:- UAE has announced to set up \$100 bn fossil parks in Dubai.
Commitments of green tech and technology has also been done.

(vi) Disposal:- India is largest contributor to UAE's disposal while 85,000 Tons live in India.



West Asia and Dubai's Collaboration could help India to gain economically, strategically as well as technologically.

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

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

The idea of "political democracy" stands on the lynch pin of right of vote and contest elections. It should be the most sacrosanct principle in a democratic country.

* Why should "right to vote" be guarded for prisoners?

(i) For Political Democracy :- Right to vote is the most fundamental value of any democracy and given to everybody.

(ii) For equality :- Article 324 stipulates that people can't be debarred from participating on basis of religion, race etc. for equality.

(iii) For their right :- Every individual participating in law and proceedings adheres to the state. In respect, he should be given his right.

(iv) For human Rights:- The Covenant on Civil and Political rights stipulates the right to vote as a part of human rights.

(v) Fairness:- More than 50% prisoners are under-trial i.e. they haven't been proven guilty yet. To be fair to them, voting rights should be given to them.

* Rationale behind decreasing voting rights of Prisoner in Representation to People Act, 1951:-

(i) Violation of law:- Prisoners have violated the law which is the command of Sovereign. It shows their disobedience to democracy.

(ii) Grave crimes:- Committing grave crime and expecting them to take enlightened decision is a paradox.

(iii) Operational issues :- Providing right to vote would lead to operational challenges to implement.

"Right to vote" is a basic tenet of a democracy. Provisions of postal ballot or other flexible procedure should be introduced and RPA should be amended to provide prisoners their rights.

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

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

Affirmative action refers to the preferential treatment for certain groups owing to historical injustice. Different models have been adopted throughout the world.

* Similarities and interactions between Indian and USA affirmative action:-

(i) Historical Injustice:- The blacks/Indians/natives in USA and the Shudras/untouchables in India both have a long history of social, economic and political discrimination.

(ii) Rationale behind Affirmative action:-

The rationale behind both the provisions have been to provide reserves for those vulnerable sections who have been left behind.

(iii) Provisions under Affirmative action:-

India provides for reservation in jobs
as well as admission to educational institutions whereas
USA provides for preferential treatment
and reserved area for blacks.

(iv) Provisions against discrimination:-

both the countries provide for stringent
penishments for disregarding the
equal moral worth for all.

For example, Article 17 in Indian
Constitution which makes practice
of untouchability a crime.

(v) Providing Educational and Cultural Rights:-

Making provisions for better educational
and social as well as preservation
of culture has also been part.

Affirmative action can be a great tool to achieve the idea of "social justice". Countries like INDIA and USA have made provisions to achieve that idea. However, in functional term, killing of dalits and discrimination against blacks (George Floyd being killed by police) do continue. Regular and perpetual persistent efforts are required to weed out the remnants of injustice.

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

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

Recently, Haryana passed a bill to reserve ^{75%} jobs in private sector having salary below 40,000 to locals.

* Arguments in favour of domicile based job:-

(i) Right to work:- Directive principles of State

Policy provides for State to provide employment and living wage. Such acts are according to such provision.

(ii) Allowed in Constitution:- Article 16

which talks about public employment doesn't debar jobs on basis of

domicile. i.e. using domicile as a criteria is allowed (Article 15(1)).

(iii) Skewed Central grants:- The distribution

of taxes on recommendations of Finance Commission have been tilted towards weaker States like Bihar and UP.

(iv) Rising Unemployment:- Recent NSO data shows that unemployment rate is 4.7%. To fulfil its duty to provide employment, States should take this step.

* Arguments against Such reservation

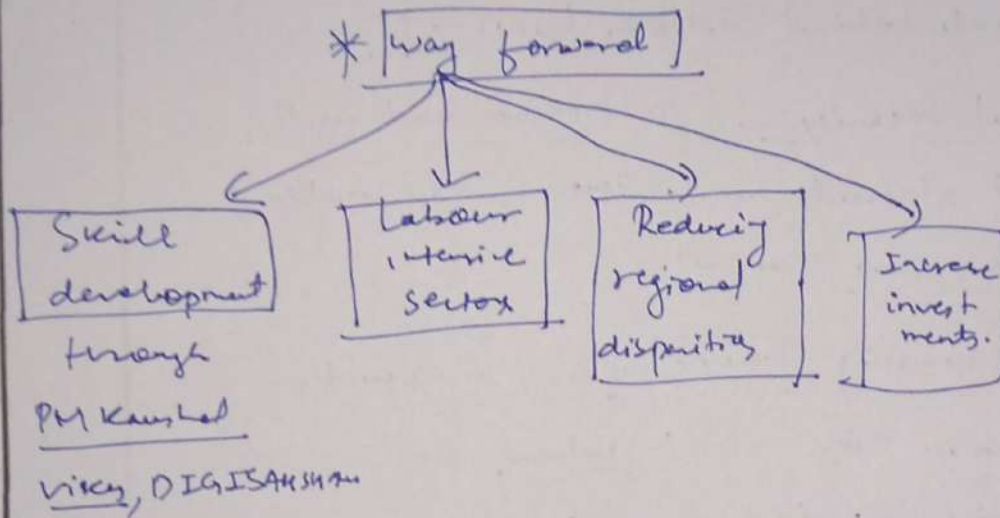
(i) Against Fundamental Rights:- Article 14, 15 and 19 (Right to profession) allows to work and doesn't discriminate on basis of domicile.

(ii) Sons of Soil Theory:- Such initiatives would fuel Sons of Soil Theory and would promote regionalism.

(iii) Unease of doing business:- Complying with such provisions would lead to comprising on merit, this could reduce business interest. Ex:- Gurgaon is IT hub, it could lose investments.

(iv) Return of Inspector Raj:- Regulation of
Such laws would lead to return to
inspector raj

(v) Not the core issue:- The core issue is
unemployment. This distracts from real
issues.



Domicile based reservation can't be
a solution to unemployment crisis.

Focusing on skill development, quality
education and sustained increased
investment is the requirement.

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

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

Section 124 A of the Indian Penal Code makes provision for Sedition which has been vehemently criticised from various Sections of society.

* Rationale behind Sedition Law:-

- (i) National Security:- To ensure that anti-national elements are contained efficiently, Sedition law can help.
- (ii) For Counting Insurgency:- To counter insurgencies like in Nagaland or Kashmir, Sedition law can be important.
- (iii) For efficient action:- In decisions related to national security, efficient decision could be taken through use of Sedition law.

* Why is it an attack on liberal democratic values?

(i) Against Fundamental Rights:- The basic principles of Right to equality, equality before law (Article 24) and Article 22 are violated.

(ii) Unscrupulous ^{use} ~~use~~:- Supreme Court in its Kedar Nath Judgment (1962) argued that no one should be detained under sedition if his words don't intend to incite violence.

(iii) Against Freedom of speech:- It goes against Article 19 i.e. freedom to speech and expression.

(iv) Culling dissent:- It has ^{been} used to cull dissent which is a foundational principle of a democratic society.

(V) Low Conviction:- Conviction rate of around 2% shows the misuse of law.

Committees like Malimath Committee and J.S. Verma Committee have also recommended to end the sedition law.

Recently, Union home minister has called for revisiting of Colonial laws while the Supreme Court has asked for review of sedition law. This shows a positive sign towards ending a colonial and regressive law.

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

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

Government e-market place has been a online portal where government directly procure from various vendors.

* Improvement brought about by Government e-marketplace:-

- (i) Strengthening MSMEs:- Procurement from small and medium enterprise would strengthen their finances.
- (ii) Cost-effective:- Government procurement for daily items have become hassle free and cost-effective.
- (iii) Efficiency:- Early process has brought efficiency in procuring and delivery of goods.

(iv) Use of Technology:- Government has itself been an example of how to use technology effectively.

(v) Low rate of return:- ^(percentage) The rate of return of products have been lower which shows quality and Satisfaction.

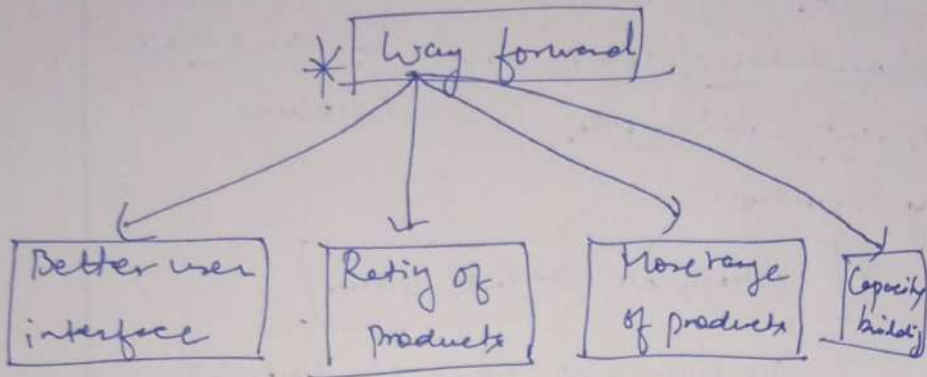
* Challenges faced by e-marketplace:-

(i) Interface:- Interface of government e-marketplace could be improved for better navigation.

(ii) Quality of products:- There have been questions on the quality of products delivered through govt marketplace.

(iii) Local languages:- It isn't yet available in multiple languages.

(iv) Volume of procurement :- Volume of procurement could be made better by further incentives.



Government e-marketplace has brought gains for all the stakeholders.
 Consideration to further improvements
 of marketplace with innovative
 ideas is the road ahead.

16. A reformed system of recruitment, training and evaluation needs to be put in place to take forward the development of a highly efficient and accountable civil service. Discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

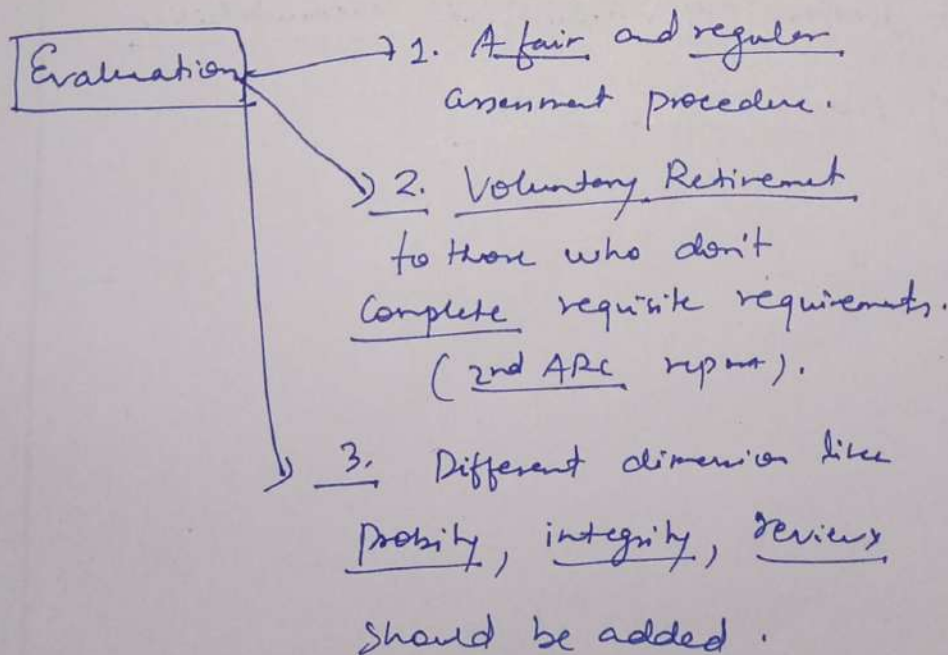
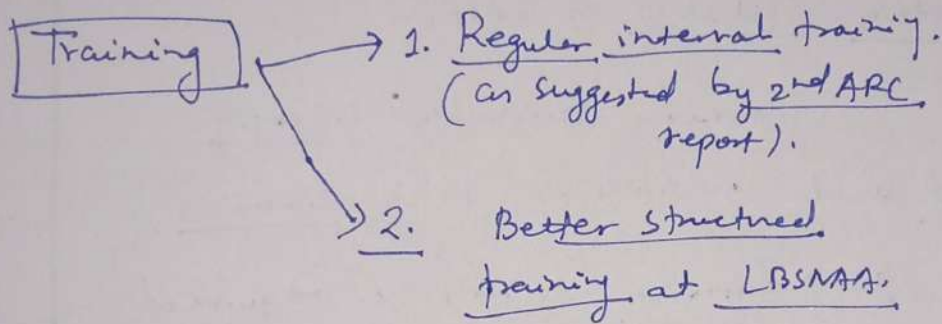
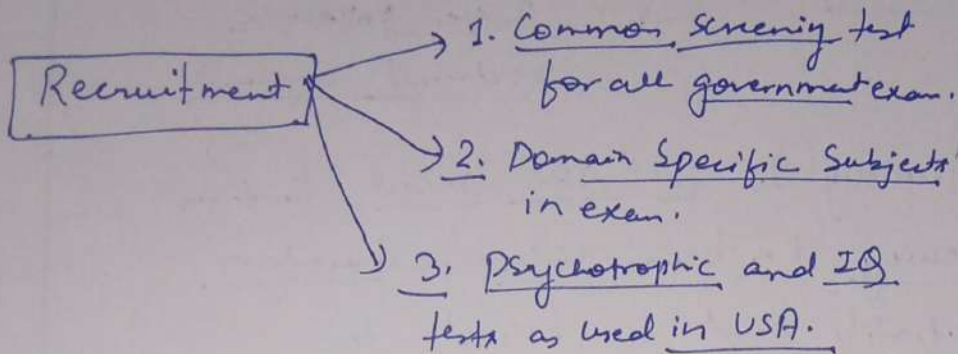
अत्यधिक कुशल और जवाबदेह सिविल सेवा के विकास को आगे बढ़ाने के लिए भर्ती, प्रशिक्षण और मूल्यांकन की एक संशोधित प्रणाली लागू करने की आवश्यकता है। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

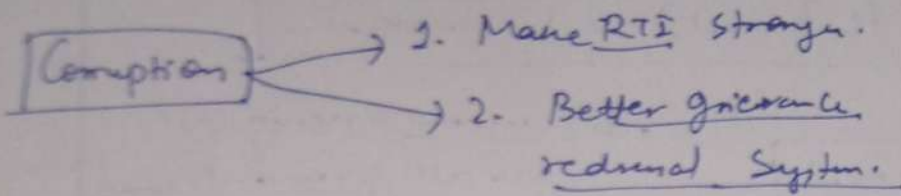
Civil Services play the very important role of implementation of policies and law and order.
An efficient Civil Service is the backbone of any country.

* Challenges in Present System

- Recruitment: Generalist exam in times where Specificity is required.
- Training:
 - Lack of Regular training.
 - Inefficient early training.
- Assessment →
 - NO transparent mechanism for assessment.
 - NO procedure.
- Accountability →
 - NO laying off of Staff who haven't performed amicably.
- Corruption:
 - Pervasive nature of Corruption in Indian bureaucracy.

* Reforms that could be undertaken:-





According to 2nd ARC report, Indian bureaucracy has been able to maintain neutrality and has helped to maintain stability as well.

However with the changing world and addition of new dimension, new and progressive reforms are required for better efficiency and accountability of Indian civil services.

17. Despite initiatives taken by the Indian government to achieve critical goals in the education sector, major interventions are required to tackle learning poverty as well as the persisting inequalities. Discuss. (250 words) 15

शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई पहलों के बावजूद, वर्तमान पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता) के साथ-साथ विद्यमान असमानताओं से निपटने के लिए बड़े हस्तक्षेपों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

According to a report published by World Bank, the number of students unable to read a text appropriate to their age has increased from 53% to 70%.

* Initiatives taken by government

- New Education Policy, 2020
- Samagra Shiksha Abhiyan.
- NIPUN Bharat initiative.
- Khelo Bharat Scheme.

* Challenges in education sector:-

- (i) Low spending:- Kothari Commission argued for 6% spending of GDP on education, it is still around 3% of GDP.
- (ii) Lack of private participation:- Private sector has an underwhelming presence in education sector.

- (iii) Inequality in Society:- According to World Inequality Report, top 10% of India has 57% of national income. This reduces potential of poor to afford education.
- (iv) Poor quality:- Education in government schools have been of poor quality.
- (v) Lack of Infrastructure:- Apart from buildings or other facilities, UNESCO reports that there are still 1.2 lakh single teacher schools in India.

* Major interventions that are required:-

- (i) Increase Spending:- Only with 6% spending of GDP, better resources for infrastructure and teachers could be made.
- (ii) Access to technology:- ASER Survey found out 24% students have no access to phone. Providing access to technology like mobiles and Smart classes is required.

(iii) Assessment of quality:- Learning poverty has been due to low focus on quality. Assessment of schools and its quality is important.

(iv) Providing infrastructure:- Proper infrastructure is pre-requisite for any educational attainment.

(v) Qualified teachers:- Revisiting teacher recruitment methods and their regular training is required for better outcomes.

(vi) Use of Regional language:- It is a fact that students learn quickly in mother tongue. Better quality books in mother tongue can be provided.

CII reports suggest that if properly harnessed, Indian economy could value \$9 trillion by 2030. However, with learning poverty, such ambition will face a severe dent.

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

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

The Covid-19 Pandemic has shown and reflected upon the vulnerabilities of Public Health Surveillance System in India.

* Issues with Present System:-

- (i) Lack of Infrastructure:- There is lack of Concrete infrastructure like labs for proper surveillance.
- (ii) Lack of personnel:- In India, number of doctors is way above (around 1,500/ Lakh) the prescribed limit of WHO. For surveillance, System is even dire.
- (iii) Lack of Coordination:- Coordination between various stakeholders have been underwhelming in India.

(iv) Inefficient use of AYUSH doctors:- AYUSH doctors haven't been used efficiently for Surveillance.

(v) Inadequate Spending:- Spending on Healthcare System have been around 1-1.5% of GDP which is lower than other developed countries.

* Initiatives taken by government

→ INSACOG:- for genome sequencing.
(group of 28 labs).

→ National Health Mission:- for adequate infrastructure.

→ Ayushman Digital Health Mission:- Development of capabilities for surveillance.

→ Ministry of Ayush was formed in 2014.

* Way forward

- (i) Increase in Spending - Need to Spend 6% of GDP.
- (ii) Better infrastructure - Building of labs and reporting at correct time.
- (iii) Recruitment of adequate amount of Personnel.
- (iv) Coordination among all Stakeholders.

Public Health should be a priority for India's government. WHO has already predicted that we can see more Corona-19 like viruses. Recently, Monkeypox has also been discovered. Constructive and comprehensive steps in timebound manner is urgent.

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

(250 words) 15

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

The Balance of Payment (BoP) crisis leading to Constitutional and economic crisis can have wide repercussions on India.

* Repercussions on India:-

(i) Migrants:- There can be an outflow of migrants on the maritime boundary of India.

(ii) Ethnic Conflict in Sri Lanka:- The economic crisis can also trigger another Tamil versus Sinhalese aggression leading to geopolitical tensions for India.

(iii) China's presence:- This could trigger close contact between China and

Sri Lanka leading to further inroads near
the territory of India.

(iv) India's economic loss:- India had a
trade surplus and highest trade with
Sri Lanka in South Asia. It would lead to
decline in exports.

(v) India's investment:- Investments made
by Reliance, ONGC in Sri Lanka could
face a setback.

* Repercussion for the world:-

(i) IMF:- Question on the working of
IMF and its ability to handle
crises would stir once again

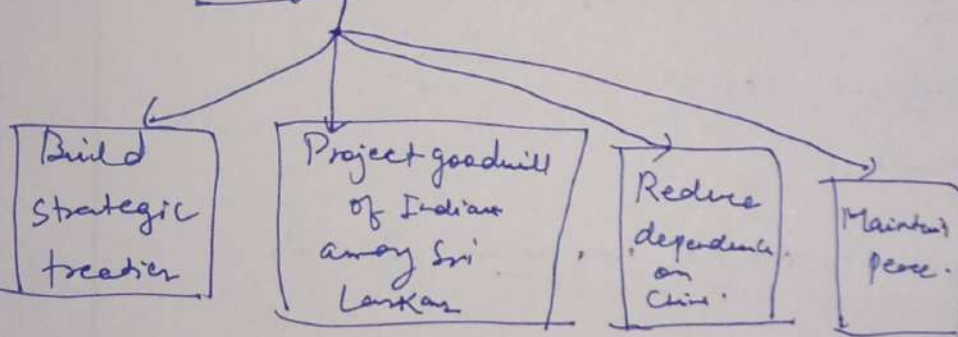
(ii) Instability in South Asia.

(iii) Economic turmoil:- The Ukraine
Russia war and then Sri Lankan
crisis has led to further economic
turmoil.

* Steps taken by India

- \$2 billion line of credit.
- Exporting oil and necessary agricultural products.
- Foreign investments like Triconomale Farm.
- Vouching for Sri Lanka on international platform.

* Way forward



India, according to its "Neighbourhood First policy" should definitely help Sri Lanka. But the approach shouldn't be of "Neki kar deniya net dol" but (do good & forget about it)
 "Neki kar or denika baygi" (do good and advertise).

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

(250 words) 15

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

With the geopolitical compass shifting towards Indo-Pacific, India has the opportunity to become a net security provider.

* Factors that makes it a net security provider:-

(i) Geographic location :- India is centrally placed in Indo-Pacific and can play a significant role in providing Security.

(ii) India's SAGAR doctrine :- India's Sagar doctrine stands for a free, open and rule-based Indo-Pacific.

(iii) India's international Image :- India's international image has been of a law abiding and peaceful country.

(iv) Naval Exercises:— India conducts several naval exercises like Malabar in Indian Ocean.

(v) Deterrence against China:— India is the only country that has potential to challenge China's aggressive policies in Indian Ocean.

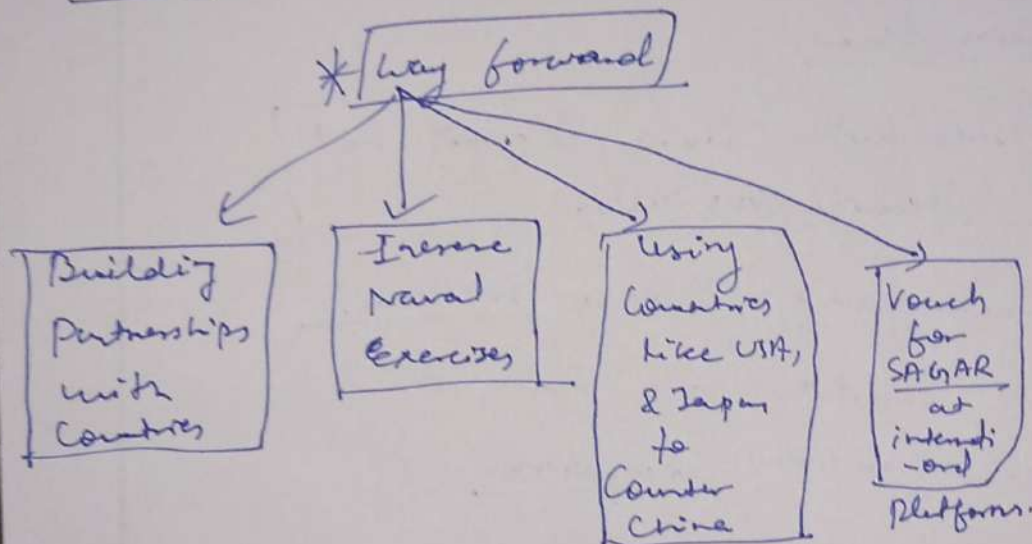
* Issues with India becoming net Security provider:—

(i) Economic Cost:— Being a net security provider, India will have to expand military expenditure.

(ii) Confrontation with China:— It will put India in direct contest with China. China with superior navy could take advantage.

(iii) India's reluctance to naval base:- India
has shown reluctance to naval base
in the recent past.

(iv) India's 'Strategic autonomy':- It
hinders India's prospects of forming
alliance like AUKUS.



India has an important role to
play in Indian Ocean. Leveraging its
potential by forging alliance and
building consensus for free and open
Indian Ocean is the way forward.