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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	AYAN JAIN		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1040520
Center	ONLINE	Date	23/8/22

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
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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).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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.

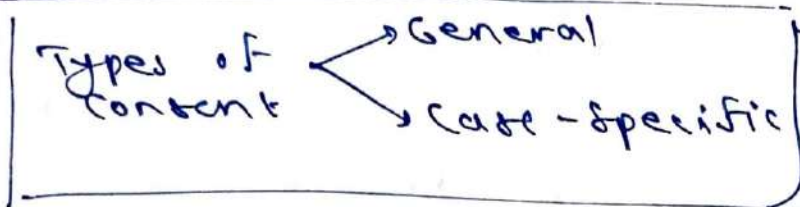
5.

6.

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

CBI is the central/apex agency for crime investigation in India.



In general consent, CBI can freely investigate any case without requiring case-wise consent.

How withdrawal of general consent to CBI threatens cooperative federalism

- ① Impedes crime investigation process which has consequences across India.
- ② CBI is a centre-level body which needs states' cooperation for proper functioning.
- ③ CBI also looks into cases of corruption which is crucial for centre-state relations.
- ④ The Constitution states that state governments should function without hampering the Union government's work.

- ⑤ Spoils the relations and harmony between centre and state.
- ⑥ Breaks the synergy required between different units agencies.
- ⑦ Forces the centre to take coercive actions (by Article 365)
- ⑧ Can potentially lead to President's rule in the state. (A356 / A365)
- ⑨ Centre has duty to ensure the proper working of state governments (A355) for which CBI is necessary.
- ⑩ It shows unwillingness of states to cooperate with centre
- ⑪ Puts political differences up.
- ⑫ Prioritizes state interests above national ones.

Santhoshan committee's recommendations can be followed to boost CBI's role in cooperative federalism.

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

Local self-governments are constitutionally mandated (Part 1X, 1XA from A243 to 243ZT).

However, they are able to generate only 5% of funds.

Grants-in-aid
from Centre

Borrowing
from Centre/
State

Devolution
by states
as per
State
Finance
Commission

Other specific
income of member

Sources
of
Finance
for
Local
Self-
governments

Taxes,
levies
(eg. Land,
Newspaper)

CSR Funds
under
Companies
Act

Fines
collected in
lieu of
punishments

Donations
from philanthropists/
public

Ways to strengthen the financial position of local self-government

- ① Make it mandatory for state governments to devolve funds (Presently, states decide).
- ② Increase taxation powers.
- ③ Income from rent / government enterprises to accrue to them
- ④ CSR funds can be mandatorily earmarked (fixed %) for them
- ⑤ Centre should regularly check which districts require more funding.
- ⑥ Voluntary donations from people by mobilizing public.
- ⑦ Foreign aid and investment
- ⑧ funds from Public Accounts to be divided between centre, state and local level.
- ⑨ Increase penalizing powers.

Local-level is the grassroots of democracy. SUMIT BOSE committee and BALWANTRAJI MEHTA committees recommendations can be followed.

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

Cabinet Committees are set up for important issues like Defence, Economy etc and comprise the Cabinet ministers.

① They comprise the leaders of the government who represent entire government

② They scrutinize the decisions and actions of the government.

③ They prevent major mistakes by any minister.

④ They regulate the working of the entire government.

⑤ The entire government is responsible for the decisions of any minister, so these committees analyze them

⑥ They reinforce that the decisions of any minister are those of entire government

How Cabinet Committees help in reinstating collective responsibility

① The members of these committees are all from the ruling party.

② They comprise the most trusted and qualified ministers.

How Cabinet Committees help in reinstating homogeneity of executive

③ They ensure that work / decisions of any minister are aligned to the entire government.

④ They scrutinize all decisions of all ministers.

⑤ They harmonize the actions / visions of different parts of the government.

⑥ They reinforce the party's ideologies thus homogenizing all members of executive.

Cabinet committees should be further empowered and should meet regularly for a more effective parliament.

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

'Good Governance' as described by WORLD BANK also includes an Efficient government which is transparent and finishes all projects timely.

Need to overhaul the public procurement and project management framework (PPPM) for faster, efficient, transparent ~~and~~ execution of projects

- Prevent delays in execution
- Eliminate time and cost overrun.
- Make procurement more transparent.
- To promote 'Make in India' in procurement.
(eg. Defence - Positive List)
- For better monitoring of ongoing projects
(eg. PRAGATI portal)

- For grievance redressal of citizens (eg. CPGRAMS)
- For better service delivery.
- To empower citizens.
- To minimize wastage of resources
- For better budgetary planning and allocation.
- To meet the goals of Wellfare State (Article 38)
- To speed up long-term projects (eg. Infrastructure: Gati Shakti)
- For coordination between different agencies (eg. National Infrastructure pipeline)
- To promote domestic industries and private sector
- To increase public participation (Jan Bhagidari)
- To fix accountability.

These changes can help create a SARVA SHRESHTHA BHARAT.

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

Social accountability refers to participation of PUBLIC in ensuring accountability of the government

(eg. Mandatory Social Audit in MGNREGA)

Challenges of undertaking and institutionalizing social accountability

- ① People lack experience of governance.
- ② Prevalent illiteracy renders many incapable.
- ③ few have will or time to engage.
- ④ Possible corruption / neutrality.
- ⑤ Must prevent negotiation / partiality
- ⑥ People have to be empowered and made fearless.
- ⑦ It might become counter-productive due to uninformed opinion of people.
- ⑧ Lack of transparency.

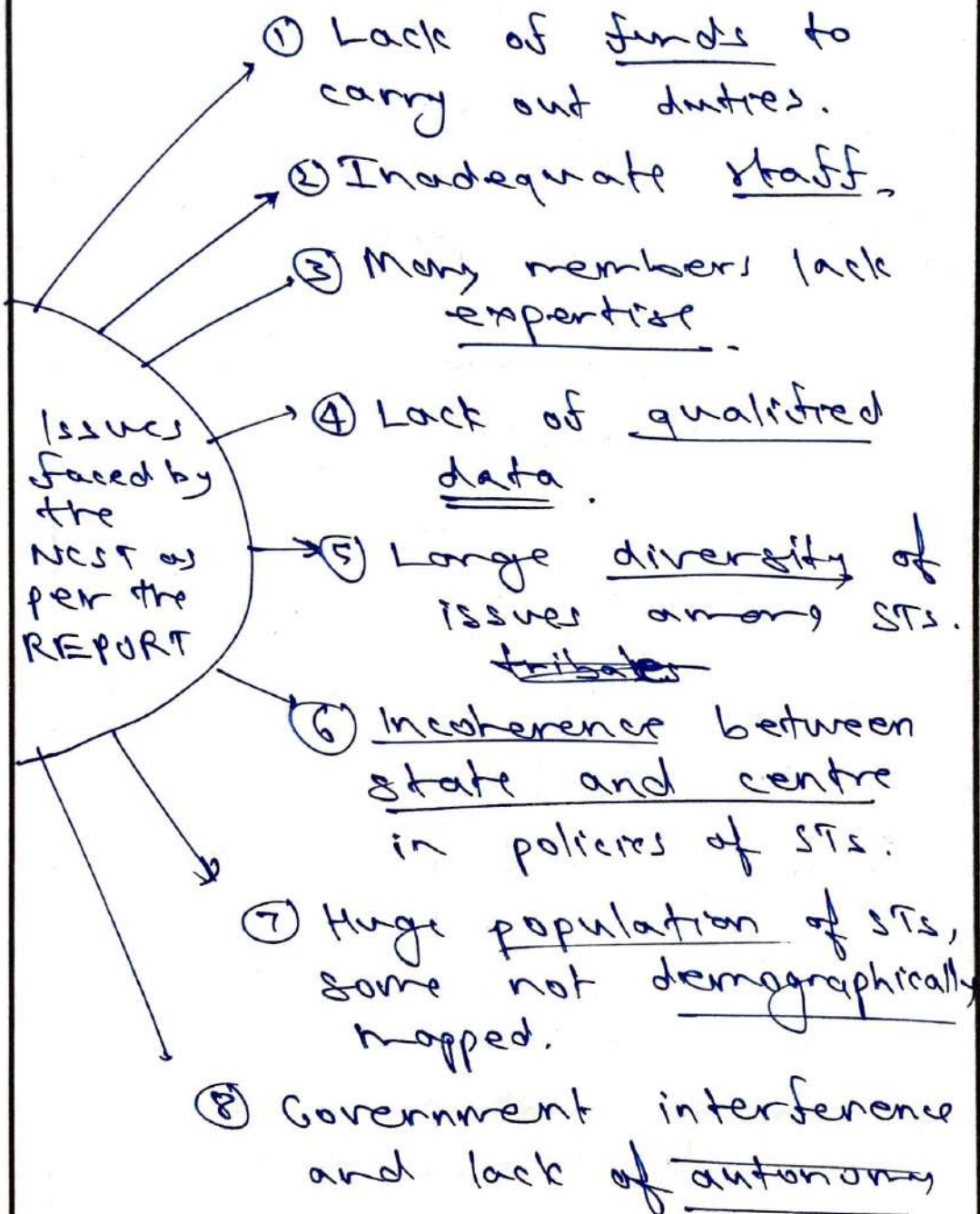
Measures required to overcome these challenges

- ① Education even for adults
(eg. National Adult Literary Mission)
- ② Incentivizing public participation
(eg. salary/money rewards)
- ③ Simplify the procedures.
- ④ Appeal to public.
- ⑤ Complaint-system must be seamless (eg. EPGRAMS)
- ⑥ Citizens charter should be mandated for every service/project.
- ⑦ Work must be made transparent
- ⑧ All records should be easily accessible (eg. RTI, Bhoomi portal of Karnataka)
- ⑨ Training and Capacity- building of people (eg. Workshops)

Social accountability is key to ensuring a government OF and BY the people.

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

Recently, a parliamentary standing committee was tasked to look into issues of NCST to improve its functioning.



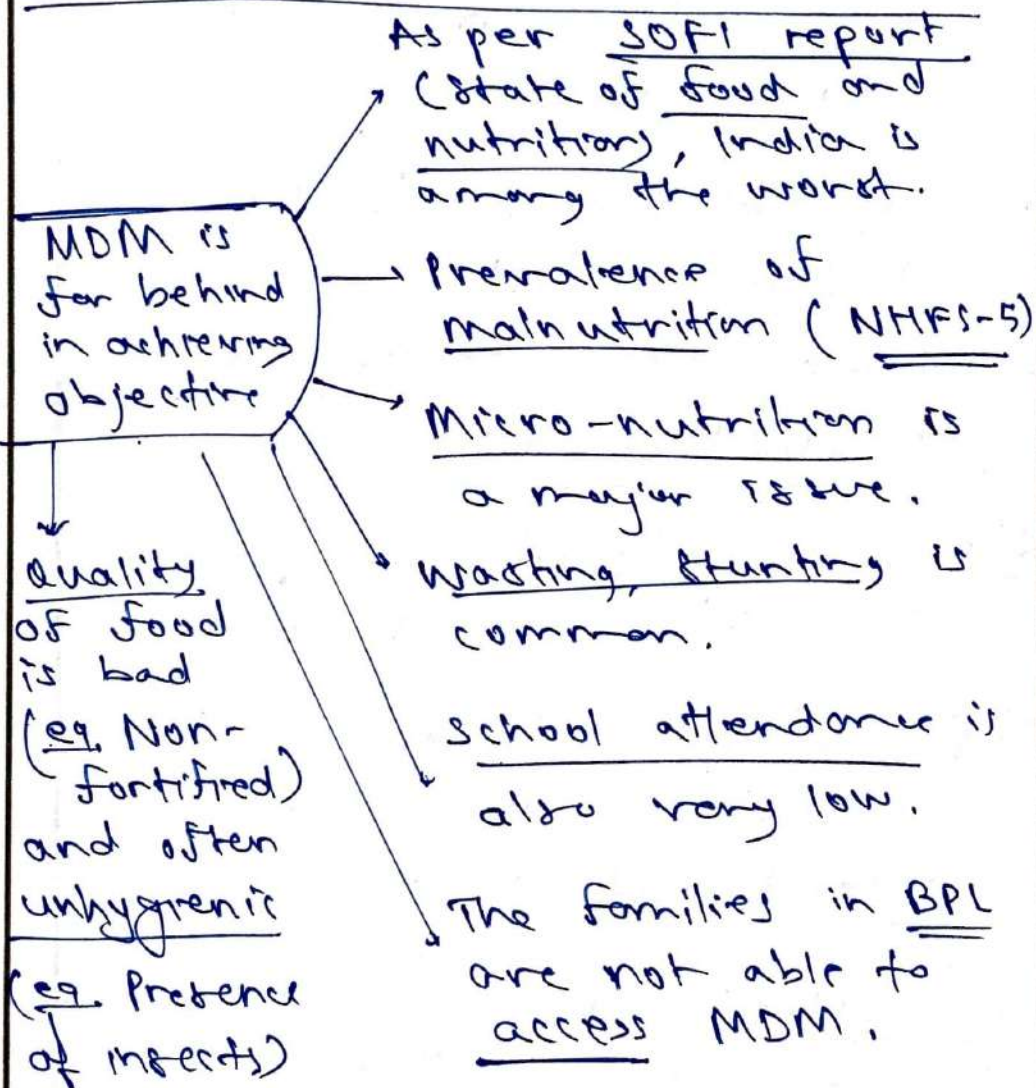
- Measures to strengthen the NCST
- ① Research scholars in the field of STs should be part of NCST.
 - ② Greater budgetary allocation
 - ③ Suo Motu powers should be given
 - ④ It should be consulted more often.
 - ⑤ If opinion of NCST is not followed, reasons should be stated.
 - ⑥ Increased staff,
 - ⑦ Use of technology (ICT) to collect data.
 - ⑧ should be given powers to punish.
 - ⑨ The SC and ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act should include specific punishments and functions

NCST can play major role in ST development and **INCLUSIVE GROWTH**.

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

SDG 2 aims at zero hunger and
SDG 3 talks about good health.

The MDM scheme aimed to achieve
both these SDGs, as well as
to increase Gross Enrolment
Ratio (GER) and attendance.



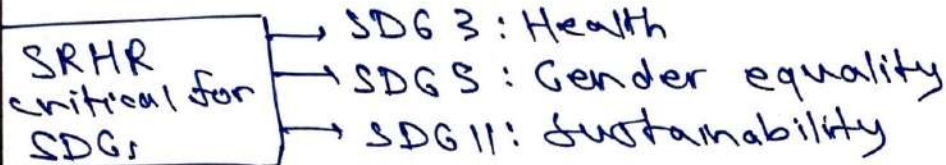
Remedial measures for MDM

- ① Involve private sector as food producers / caterers.
- ② Increase budgetary allocation for the scheme.
- ③ Use nutrient-rich and cost-effective foods like coarse cereals.
- ④ Diversify meals to ensure balanced diet.
- ⑤ Employ food fortification (e.g. MUKTOSHRI rice)
- ⑥ Ensure attendance of all students via monitoring.
- ⑦ Focus not only on food availability but also nutritional outcomes.

The POSHAN scheme can complement MDM and ensure that malnutrition is overcome.

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

In light of the recent change in USA's Roe v/s Wade judgement, sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) have come to limelight.



Impediments in SRHR fulfilment

- ① Lack of awareness especially in rural areas.
- ② Taboo on topic of sexual health.
- ③ Lack of medical facilities.
- ④ Inadequate health infrastructure (e.g. Hospitals in remote areas)
- ⑤ Lack of experts in the field (Gynecologists)
- ⑥ Women not treated equally, especially in rural areas.
- ⑦ Out-of-pocket expenditure

(OOP) is very high and unaffordable.

- ⑧ Regular check-ups are not feasible for most people.
- ⑨ Lack of contraceptives.

Steps to improve SRHR

- ① Increase awareness by conducting workshops.
- ② Menstrual and reproductive health discuss in schools.
- ③ Promote institutional delivery (eg. Janani Suraksha Yojana)
- ④ RCH centres (Reproductive and Child health) should be in every district.
- ⑤ Out-patient care of mothers (eg. Matru Vandana Yojana)
- ⑥ Maternity leave (eg. A42)
- ⑦ Sexual health advertisements
- ⑧ Remove taboo on sexual health

SRHR is a must- for women empowerment and preventing diseases.

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

The UNHRC is one of the five principal organs of the UN and plays role in promoting human rights across the globe.

FUNCTIONS of UNHRC

- ① Ensure all countries are promoting human rights.
- ② Monitoring the violation of human rights (e.g. China)
- ③ Carrying out initiatives for promoting human rights
- ④ Building global consensus regarding human rights
- ⑤ Increasing the scope and ambit of human rights
- ⑥ Trying to institutionalise human rights in countries by legislative backing.

Issues faced by UNHRC in protection and promotion of Human Rights across globe

- ① Non-cooperative governments (eg. Taliban)
- ② cannot impinge on sovereignty of nation.
- ③ All countries put security above human rights (eg. Preventive Detention)
- ④ Lack of data and means for scrutinizing countries.
- ⑤ Countries disobey / ignore the directives of UNHRC (eg. China)
- ⑥ Non-transparent functioning and West-dominated body is not trusted by all

The UN Declaration on Human Rights (UNDHR) should be a guide for all nations' constitution.

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

West-Asia comprises countries like Iran, Iraq, Turkey and also the CAR nations like Uzbekistan.

India has so far not tapped the potential in these nations.

Geo-political significance of West Asia

- Bridge between Europe and Asia.
- connectivity from Asia to Europe.
- Iran has strained relations with USA.
- Iran and Turkey are major military powers.
- Iran has nuclear power.
- Location of these countries is central between USA and Indian Ocean.
- Political systems in these

nations are undergoing change

Geo-economic significance of West Asia

- Huge trade potential.
- Connectivity with Europe can be harnessed for trade.
- Cheaper arms supply.
- Shorter shipping routes.
- Energy security (e.g. TAPI pipeline)
- Energy diversification prevents dependence on Russia.
- Raw material availability
- Market for finished goods.
- Minerals / Resources
e.g. Crude Oil, Natural Gas.
- Investments in infrastructure will counter China's BRI.

Relations with West Asia can help India become a global leader. Chabahar port etc should be sped up.

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

Recently there has been debate regarding extending POSTAL BALLOT / Proxy voting to prisoners.

Imprisonment leads to disqualification of candidates.

RPA 1951
in this
regard

Prisoners are NOT allowed to vote

Gives list of other cases where Right to vote is not there.

Why disenfranchising prisoners desecrates Right to vote

- ① Most of the prisoners are undertrials (NCRB data) so may not even be guilty.
- ② Many others are in prison for petty crimes which doesn't make them a big liability ~~is~~ / criminal.

- ③ Prisoners too are human and normal functioning members of society.
- ④ Universal Adult Franchise (A324, 326) doesn't discriminate between prisoners.
- ⑤ A person's being found guilty may not be an express indicator of morality.
- ⑥ They can contribute to improving the polity.
- ⑦ Prisoners will be back outside too and will live under the government, so must be given say/choice.
- ⑧ Potentially can be misused by parties to imprison people who dissent or speak against government.
- ⑨ Society has all kinds of people, and harmony and equality is important.

- ⑩ Article 14 (equality of all before the law) extends to right to vote.

Why Right to vote must be safeguarded

- ① It is necessary for a vibrant democracy.
- ② Ensures Universal Adult Franchise (Article 324, 326)
- ③ Ensures a government BY the people and OF the people.
- ④ It allows Diverse and comprehensive opinions.
- ⑤ Will help in deepening of democracy.
- ⑥ choice of government is the cornerstone of democracy.

Exploring PROXY VOTING for prisoners who are undertrial or for non-serious crimes can help.

Guidelines in the LILY THOMAS case and AMITAV ROY committee can help

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

Affirmative action refers to taking steps towards the upliftment of backward and vulnerable sections to bring them at par with others.

- eg. Reservation for SC/STs.
- eg. Lower fees for women.
- eg. Incentives for girl child.
- eg. Garima Greh for transgender.

Similarities between affirmative action in India and USA

- ① Both give fundamental rights which includes protection of the weakest.
- ② Prevent discrimination and take active steps towards creating a harmonious society. (eg. USA : Black, India : AIT)

- ③ Reservations for backward classes in government and education
- ④ Incentives for women empowerment
- ⑤ Monetary benefits for the poor (eg. No tax below an income level)
- ⑥ Welfare schemes and programs
(eg. India - MGNREGS
USA - Work programmes)
- ⑦ Scholarships in Education for poor and backward
(eg. Merit-cum-means)
- ⑧ Political empowerment by reserving seats in Parliament.
- ⑨ Economic empowerment.
- ⑩ Preserving dignity of the downtrodden (eg. A2I, SMILE scheme)
- ⑪ India borrowed features from USA's Bill of Rights.
- ⑫ USA learned a lot from India's welfare schemes.

How these owe to similar historic injustice by vulnerable groups

- ① Discrimination in society
eg India - SC/STs / Dalits
USA - Blacks
- ② Economic hardships.
- ③ Lack of opportunities to grow.
- ④ No voice in government.
- ⑤ Vast inequalities.
- ⑥ Lack of political will or government focus.
- ⑦ Social boycott
- ⑧ Inferior treatment.
- ⑨ Segregation of society
(eg. Lower castes weren't allowed to drink water from some wells)

Affirmative action is key to upliftment of the weak, and learning from each other can improve situation of both India and USA.

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

The recent decision to reserve seats for locals in employment of private sector jobs by HARYANA has sparked debates and objections.

Arguments FOR domicile-based reservation in private sector

- ① Each state should improve the condition of its people.
- ② Lack of availability of jobs creates frustration and social unrest.
- ③ Often jobs require an experience ~~of~~ of having lived in that state.
- ④ Some states are more backward than others and need to protect their interests.
- ⑤ Some states are much more

populated but not have enough jobs.

- ⑥ When people from other states take up jobs in a state, it creates resentment.
- ⑦ Reserving can prevent such inter-state issues
- ⑧ Will reduce inequity between states.
- ⑨ People are more motivated when working in own state.
- ⑩ Will reduce corruption

Arguments AGAINST reserving jobs (domicile) in private sector

- ① Populist tendencies.
- ② Can aggravate regionalism
- ③ 'son of soils' phenomenon
- ④ can affect national unity and fraternity.
- ⑤ May not be best for nation.

- ⑥ Only the Parliament can provide for such reservation, so these are unconstitutional.
- ⑦ Article 14 says all people in India must be treated equally.
- ⑧ AIS, 16 apply for public employment not private.
- ⑨ Reservation may affect efficiency and output of private sector.
- ⑩ Diverse people in private sector boosts the firm.
- ⑪ It can be seen as interference by government in private sector / excessive regulation.
- ⑫ Many private sector firms operate at multi-state level.

The decision should be halted and multi-stakeholder meetings should be done to build consensus.

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

Sedition Law is provided for in IPC Sec 124 A (Indian Penal Code) and has been there since 1870.

I agree that sedition law is an attack on democratic principles but it is still necessary.

Why sedition law is considered attack on foundation of democratic principles

- ① It goes against Freedom of Speech and expression (A(19)(a))
- ② Prevents dissent and constructive feedback which is at core of democracy.
- ③ Can be misused by the party in power, violating A14 (Rule of Law - A v Dicey)

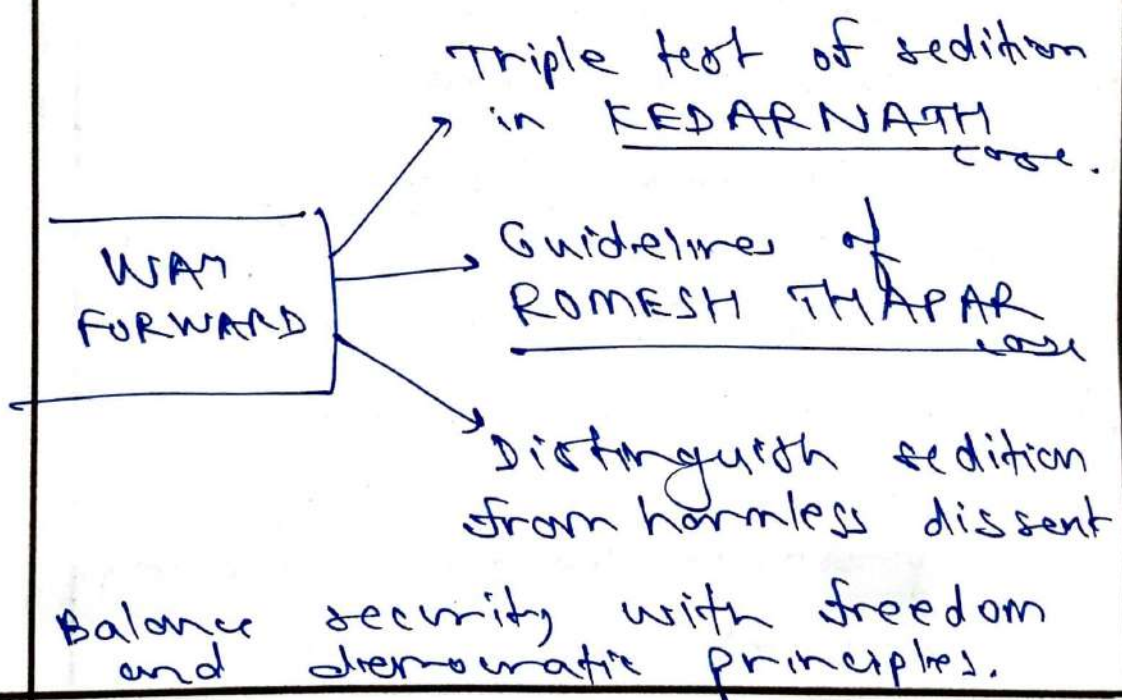
- ④ Gives arbitrary powers to the government.
- ⑤ Restricts public participation which is must for democracy.
- ⑥ Is considered harsh and draconian
(e.g. Britain repealed it recently)
- ⑦ Reduces the social accountability that active citizens played.
- ⑧ Abridges freedom and liberty of individuals (Preamble, A21).
- ⑨ It is a colonial legacy
(e.g. Tilak was arrested under this)

Why Sedition Law is still important for nation

- ① For National security, to prevent any anti-national elements from acting.
- ② To prevent anti-India sentiment from rising (to preserve unity and integrity)
- ③ To prevent unnecessary

criticism of government which
hampers development.

- ④ To prevent propaganda
and indoctrination against
the government or the country.
- ⑤ To prevent hate speech or
communal incitement.
- ⑥ It can protect the social
order and harmony of
society.
- ⑦ Prevents riots and other
Law and order issues



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

The Government e-Marketplace (Gem) was established for procurement in government matters as well as to boost Make in India and self-reliance.

Challenges of GEM

- ① Slow transactions / procurement
- ② Time and cost overruns
- ③ Non-transparent mechanism
- ④ Possible partiality in the transactions (eg Tenders)
- ⑤ Inadequate digital interface.
- ⑥ Frequent crashes of server.
- ⑦ Government staff is not adept at ICT.

- ⑧ Prevalence of corruption
- ⑨ Mostly it is in English language only.
- ⑩ The interface is not user-friendly.

Improvement in procurement by government due to GEM

- ① Brought all goods and services on a unified platform.
- ② Increased choice availability
- ③ Allows price discovery and opting for most efficient option.
- ④ Digital interface saves redundant efforts.
- ⑤ Faster than manual procurement
- ⑥ More transparent than non-digital

- ⑦ Time ly completion of projects is possible
- ⑧ Impetus to domestic manufacturers (ex. MSMEs)
- ⑨ Push to Make in India
- ⑩ Lower corruption
- ⑪ Records are maintained which increases the accountability.
- ⑫ Financial propriety of the government as a whole.
- ⑬ Increased participation of private sector.
- ⑭ Efficiency and effectiveness of the agencies have improved.

Thus, while GEM has some challenges, it has made major progress and has huge potential towards DIGITAL INDIA.

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

"The Civil Services form the steel frame of India"

- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

As agents of socio-economic transformation of India, the civil servants must themselves be highly trained and adept.

Need of a reformed system of training, recruitment and evaluation

- ① Recruitment process should ensure selection of persons as is aligned to needs/ demand of civil service.
- ② Modern times require expertise in ICT.
- ③ ~~the~~ Civil servants must be sensitized, and there should not be any relaxation

- ④ Regular evaluation will incentivize continuous performance.
- ⑤ A system of rewards and punishment to keep check.
- ⑥ Public management skills need to be imbibed.
- ⑦ In present system there is still overhang of old times.
- ⑧ Innovation has to be valued.
- ⑨ Civil services must be efficient and effective.
- ⑩ Evaluation on key parameters like efficiency, punctuality etc.
- ⑪ Feedback can help analyse areas of improvement for civil servants.
- ⑫ Recruitment should focus on mindset and dedication.
- ⑬ Personality and adaptability of person should be given

- high weightage of marks.
- (14) Solution-oriented civil servants are a must, to solve problems of society.
 - (15) Evaluation system itself must get updated regularly owing to changing times (eg. Digitization)
 - (16) Training should also be in soft skills like leadership, communication skills
 - (17) Re recruitment process should be rigorous to ensure tenacity
 - (18) The civil servants must be responsible and proactive.
 - (19) Evaluation be linked to promotion.

Mission Karmyogi is a step in this direction; Recommendation of HOTA committee and BASWAN committee are also crucial.

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

World Bank highlighted that the pandemic caused 'Learning Loss' which may aggravate Learning poverty and persisting inequalities.

Education ↔ SDG 4

→ Online free courses like SWAYAM, MOOCs.

→ Repository of free digital content (e.g. DIKSHA, eGyanKosh)

Initiatives
taken by
government
for education

→ National Education Policy (NEP 2020)
with focus on
Yoga etc.

→ Teacher training
(e.g. NISHTHA)

→ Improving school infrastructure.

→ Focusing on learning outcomes (e.g. PISA)

Despite this, need of intervention
to overcome learning loss and
persisting inequalities

- ① Literacy levels vary across
state, (eg. Kerala > 90%)
- ② Most teachers are not well-
trained.
- ③ Lack of schools in rural
areas.
- ④ Learning outcomes are still
very poor (ASER study
by PRATHAM)
- ⑤ Academia - Industry mismatch
leading to joblessness.
- ⑥ Public Schools are not as
good quality as private.
- ⑦ Affordability issue with
private schools.
- ⑧ Lack of moral education
- ⑨ Curriculum is not diverse
(As NER suggested)
- ⑩ ~~Need~~ of multidisciplinarity

- ⑪ Skilling has to be done in conjunction with education (eg. coding skills)
- ⑫ Innovation has to be imbued (eg. Atal Innovation Mission)
- ⑬ Standardized system of education needed (eg. CBSE, ICSE, State boards)
- ⑭ Examinations should not only test memory but application of understanding.
- ⑮ Literacy and numeracy skills are important (eg. NIPUN)
- ⑯ Inequalities can be reduced with increased education opportunities
- ⑰ Education spread will help uplift backward classes.

Education system must be reformed; Recommendation of KOTHARI committee can be used.

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

~~NCDC~~ (Centre National Centre for non-communicable diseases (NCDC) has pointed out alarming threat due to both communicable and non-communicable diseases.

Communicable disease, } Viral, HIV,
Dengue, Malaria,
AIDS / STDs, Typhoid

Cardiac risks,
Hypertension, stress,
diabetes, blood
pressure, cholesterol } Non-communicable disease,

Need to revamp health surveillance system in this light

- ① Diagnosis of diseases to be done early to prevent spread.
- ② Early detection can lead to easy cures.

- ③ Monitoring can prevent viral outbreaks (eg. COVID-19)
- ④ Studying long-term effects can help come up with remedial measures
- ⑤ Data on diseases can help create vaccines.
- ⑥ Non-communicable diseases can be mapped to lifestyles (eg. Role of walking in curing diabetes)
- ⑦ Regular health check-ups should be mandatory.
- ⑧ Out-patient care should be institutionalized to ensure treatment is complete
- ⑨ Tele-medicine initiatives like eSanjeevani to monitor health.
- ⑩ Genetic modifications/ mutations can be tracked.

- ⑪ Data repository of diseases is inadequate as of now.
- ⑫ Better surveillance will allow testing of traditional medicines (eg. AYUSH)
- ⑬ side-effects of treatments can be monitored.
- ⑭ Slow-onset - non-communicable diseases can be studied.
- ⑮ Diseases can be eradicated in Mission mode (eg. Polio, Small Pox)
- ⑯ To keep in check emerging outbreaks (eg. Monkey Pox, Tomato Pox)

Thus, public health surveillance needs to be revamped.

Apps like AAROGYA SEVA can play a major role.

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

Sri Lankan economy has gone into crisis owing to rising fuel prices, global inflation,

Ukraine-Russia war as well as lockdowns as it was a Tourism Economy.

How Economic Crisis in Sri Lanka extends to other countries like India

- ① Trade with Sri Lanka goes down.
- ② Investments in Sri Lanka are lost.
- ③ Non-recovery of debts to Sri Lanka.
- ④ Interdependent economies (sale/purchase etc) causes slowdowns in others.
- ⑤ Joblessness can cause social

unrest and riots

- ⑥ As Sri Lanka has many Tamils, the crisis affects sentiments of Indian Tamils
- ⑦ Possible migrant crisis as people may come to India
- ⑧ Potential security issues for India ~~due~~ due to growing joblessness.
- ⑨ Affects regional growth.
- ⑩ Reduced connectivity between different countries.
- ⑪ Diaspora of other countries is affected (Many Indians live in Sri Lanka)
- ⑫ Remittances reduced (eg. from Sri Lanka to India)

Steps that India has taken to assist Sri Lanka

- ① Extended line of credit
- ② Donations and aid from private firms.
- ③ Providing essential Food and medical supplies.
- ④ Helping control the law and order situation.
- ⑤ controlling the pandemic by vaccine supply.
- ⑥ Diplomacy assistance.
- ⑦ Policy suggestions by experts
- ⑧ Extended the time / deadline of debt recovery.
- ⑨ Helping in infrastructure creation in Sri Lanka.
- ⑩ Supporting Sri Lanka in getting international aid.

Thus, Sri Lanka's economic crisis has repercussions for other countries thus we must help them.

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

The Indian Ocean Region (IOR) is growing in importance and geo-political significance.

India's aim of SAGAR : Security and Growth for All in the Region is to be a net security provider in the IOR.

India as a reliable partner and net security provider in IOR

- ① India is the major / biggest country of the region.
- ② Geographic location of India gives it a central importance in the IOR.
- ③ India always aimed for development of the entire region / neighborhood (eg. Gujarat Doctrine)

- ④ India has a strong Navy and Coast Guard.
- ⑤ India has started conferences of security in IOR
(e.g. Goa Maritime Conclave)
- ⑥ India is leader at IORA and IONS.
- ⑦ India carries out patrol and defence exercises with others in this region
(e.g. Exercise Malabar ← India, USA, Japan)
- ⑧ The International Fusion Centre (IFC-IOR) is headquartered at Gurgaon.
- ⑨ Project MAUSAM to build / harness cultural links of all countries in IOR.
- ⑩ CDRI (Coalition for Disaster Resilient Infrastructure) puts

IOR in focus, to overcome
tsunamis, ~~etc~~ cyclones etc.

- ⑪ Counter-terrorism and
anti-piracy measures.
- ⑫ Anti-smuggling (eg. from the
golden triangle).
- ⑬ To boost trade in the
region.
- ⑭ Improving connectivity
(eg. IMT trilateral highway)
- ⑮ Shipping routes can be
explored.
- ⑯ overcome China's 'String of
Pearls' by 'Double Fish
Hook Policy'
- ⑰ Protect strategic and military
interests of all. (eg. Diego
Garcia)
- ⑱ For national security.

Thus, India should increase its
focus on the IOR as it
offers ~~being~~ a chance for
India to take lead.