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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	NEHA K.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	892821
Center	ONLINE	Date	17/03/2023

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	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 HINDI & ENGLISH. इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी 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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Total Marks Obtained:				
Remarks:				
			Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?	
			Recommended	Strongly Recommended

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

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5.

6.

All the Best

1. क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि भारत में न्यायिक जवाबदेही सुनिश्चित करने के लिए एक नया कानून बनाने की आवश्यकता है?

Do you agree with the view that there is a need to enact a new law for ensuring Judicial accountability in India? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Judicial accountability refers to the Court's ability to answer for its behaviour and be responsive to the constitution and redaction.

The recent move by Odisha High Court to publish records online, revision of rules for subordinate courts is a welcome steps at the same.

Existing laws for Judicial Accountability

- ① Subash Kashyap vs Information Officer at Supreme Court - ensure Chief Justices at Administrative level is subject to RTI
- ② Contempt of Court Act, 1971 ensures fair criticism is accepted
- ③ e Courts mission with grievance redressal technology

[Need for New Law]

- ① No Comprehensive Law on Judicial accountability
- ② Law Suo Moto Accountability of the judiciary.
- ③ Rampant Concerns with regard to Courts
 - ↳ 5. Crore pending cases
 - ↳ 90-1% budget allocation unspent. etc.

[Challenges to New Law]

- ① Independence of Judiciary should not be harmed.
- ② No encroachment on Separation of Powers - Lakshman Rekhe as former CJI Ramana called.

Law must be formed with multi stakeholder consent keeping challenges in priority to ensure faster, efficient Judiciary. Suo Moto action by courts should be welcomed.

2. भारतीय संविधान के लागू होने के बाद से मूल अधिकारों और राज्य की नीति के निदेशक तत्वों (DPSPs) में संवैधानिक रूप से सामंजस्य स्थापित करना एक कठिन कार्य रहा है। प्रासंगिक न्यायिक निर्णयों की सहायता से चर्चा कीजिए।

Constitutionally reconciling Fundamental Rights with the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs) has been a tough task since the inception of the Indian Constitution. Discuss with the help of relevant case laws. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Fundamental Rights as per part III
are justiciable claims for citizens, while
DPSPs of Part IV are non justiciable
guiding lights/ conscience of Constitution
as Granville Austin calls

Reconciliation efforts

- ① The 39th Constitutional Amendment
amended that not just Article 39(b)(c)
but all DPSPs can be subverted
Article 14 and 19.
- ② This effectively gave DPSPs an
upper hand over Fundamental Rights
and was questioned in Minerva Mills
Case
- ③ In the landmark Judgement Supreme

Court held that

"Harmonious balance of DPSPs and Fundamental Rights must be ensured"

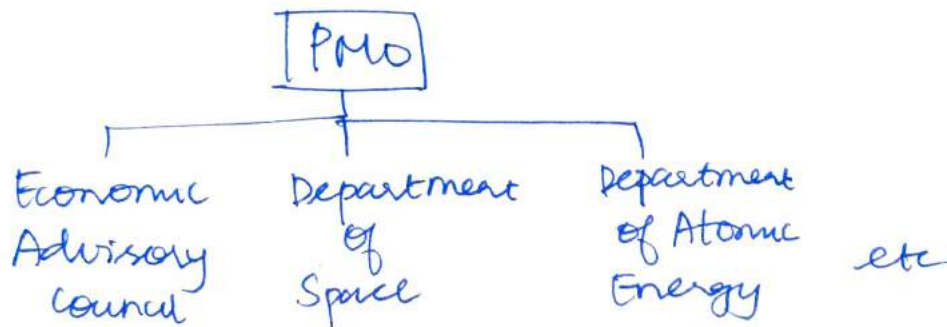
- ④ The Court struck down the amendment.
- ⑤ The Balance was questioned in Olga Tellis Case and the Court again opined that the balance should maintained.
- ⑥ In L. Chandrababu Naidu Case ~~also~~ the Court prioritised fundamental right to approach High Court and Supreme Court after Tribunal's decision to DPSP of 38(A) - Free Justice.

This way the court has used case by case basis to decide the balance and it's shift to cater to Justice.

3. प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) द्वारा किए जाने वाले कार्यों और भारत में नीति-निर्माण को आकार देने में इसकी भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the functions performed by the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) and its role in shaping policy-making in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

PMO is an executive body that existed since the period of Nehru.



Functions of PMO

- ① It aids coordination of various ministries and departments.
- ② It handles crucial and strategic areas of claim like Space and Atomic Energy
- ③ It also ensures advice to counsel from experts through discussion.
- ④ The PM heads the Office and the PMO handles his secretarial work

Role in Making Policies

① Reports and Surveys

eg Foundational Literacy and Numeracy Survey by the organisation indicated backwardness in regard (2022)
 ↳ call for PMSHRI school Infrastructure development in Budget (2023-24)

② Policy Guidelines on Atomic Energy and Space

eg No first use policy of Atomic weapons and Privatisation of space.

This way the PMO plays a major if not pertinent role in the Governance and policy making of the country.

4. भारतीय दंड संहिता (IPC) की धारा 124A के प्रावधानों का पुनरीक्षण करने और उन पर पुनर्विचार करने के लिए नागरिक स्वतंत्रताओं एवं मानवाधिकार संबंधी चिंताओं तथा भारत की संप्रभुता एवं अखंडता को बनाए रखने और उसकी रक्षा करने के बीच संतुलन बनाने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Re-examination and reconsideration of the provisions of Section 124A of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) requires striking a balance between concerns of civil liberties and human rights and maintaining and protecting the sovereignty and integrity of India. Comment (Answer in 150 words) 10

Section 124 A of IPC - Sedition -
is an act, spoken/written, caricature/
symbol, that aims to evoke
disaffection against the government.

Challenges Post by Section 124(A)

① Loss of civil liberty to Dissent
against the Government. Dr DY Chaudhary, the CJ, points that ~~Defence~~
"Dissent is the safety valve
of Democracy".

② Human Right Violation by frequent
and arbitrary arrest, curbing right to
movement, freedom etc.

③ Low Conviction Rate poses question
on the executive action.

Need for the Act

- ① Sovereignty of the Country by ensuring Government is not harmed by nonpious actions.
- ② Integrity of Country - To ensure external and internal forces. don't divide the country's unity.
- ③ Curbing Illegal Activities against lawfully elected Government

eg → Capital Hill incident of USA can be curbed if it had Sedition law.

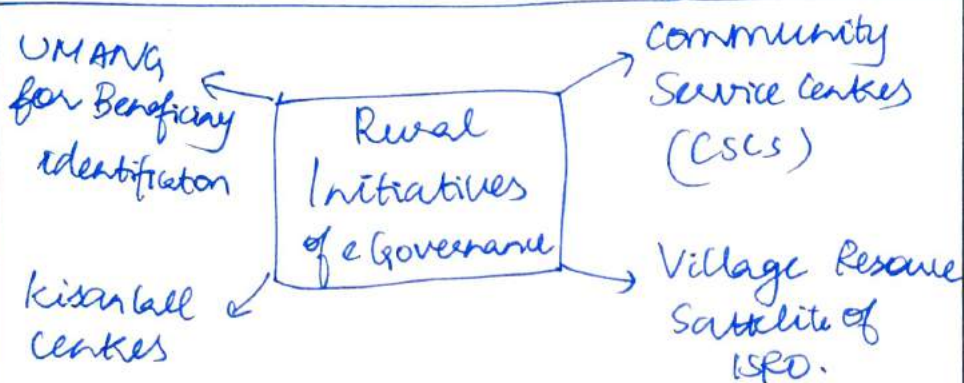
Though the need is pertinent there is need for revision.

The new Bharat Nyay Sankhita and Bharat Nagarik Suraksha Sankhita aims to correct the same and ensure the law that prisoned Gandhi does not prison another innocent.

5. "ग्रामीण भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस पहलों की सफलता के लिए नागरिक भागीदारी महत्वपूर्ण है।" टिप्पणी कीजिए।

"Citizen participation is key to the success of e-governance initiatives in rural India." Comment. (Answer in 150 words) 10

e Governance is the process of using ICT - Information and Communication Technology based services to ensure service delivery.



Need for Citizen Participation

① Digital Divide in Rural Area

↳ 68% penetration compared to 113% in Urban areas

↳ low digital literacy

② Exploring Services Online and using of

services will give more investment
on the outcome based budgets.

- ③ Grievance Redressal and Feedback
Can make them more user friendly.
- ④ Use of Open Forge's - Open source
code for own purpose by the
user people can ensure tailor made
services.
- ⑤ eGovernance is electronic Transaction
and interaction to be used to full
potential.

Peritatives → Digitalisation can be
used to empower ^{user} citizen to participate
in the eGovernance revolution
of service delivery in India.

6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरुआत के बाद में अपने उद्देश्यों की प्राप्ति में कितना सफल रहा है?

How far do you think the Aspirational District Programme has been able to achieve its objectives since its inception? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Aspirational District Programme was launched in 112 districts with 49 parameters of achievement.

Objectives of the Programme

- ① Efficiency of Governance to be increased by skilling and capacity development.
- ② Spatial Sanitation and Cleanliness with parameters of Open defecation, piping and water availability.
- ③ Health Parameters like child mortality, maternal mortality, institutional deliveries etc
- ④ Pollution and Environmental Parameters like NCAP-Clean Air Programme Targets in 102 cities.

Achievement Towards these Programmes

- ① Nearly 35% Open Defecation free districts in India
- ② 324 per lakh maternal mortality and about 30 per lakh child mortality as per NFHS-5
- ③ Pollution Parameters achieved by reduced PM:25

However, some failures include

- ① Skewed Implementation in some districts over others.
- ② Slow Changes due to low political will

This way the programme has achieved some mandates, However there is a need to overcome these by NITI Aayog's push and research based policies.

7. NGO क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम को बेहतर बनाने में प्रौद्योगिकी की भूमिका महत्वपूर्ण है। उदाहरण सहित विवेचना कीजिए।

Technology has a crucial role to play in advancing the NGO sector and improving outcomes for beneficiaries. Discuss with examples. (Answer in 150 words) 10

Technology has revolutionised most institutions and organisations, especially with IR4.0-Industrial Revolution at bay.

It has also influenced the NGO sector.

Role of Tech in NGO Sector

- ① Websites for better visibility of NGOs
eg → Akshay Patke NGO's page, Green Peace page etc
- ② Online Payments ensures ease of collection especially in crowd funded NGOs.
- ③ Online Interaction With Beneficiaries

has helped in service delivery with ease.

④ Grievance Redressal at Online level for the beneficiaries

⑤ Government's Single Window Clearances

has also ensured easy funding and clearances for NGO.

⑥ Social Media and other Technology

have made creating awareness and raising campaigns easier

→ PETA's Caged activists with placard ~~your~~ freedom is their freedom for animal rights.

This way technology has revolutionised functioning of NGOs as viable organs of help to the nations poorest as per World Bank's Mandate

8. तकनीकी और उन्नत शिक्षा के लिए विदेशी शिक्षण संस्थानों के भारत में प्रवेश में जुड़े निहितार्थों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

There have been new foreign Institutions set up in India.

eg. GIFT City accommodating Australian Universities as part of ECTA - Comprehensive Trade Agreement with Australia.

It was envisaged by New Education Policy 2020 as well.

Implications associated with these Institutions

① Positive Implications

①.1 Reduced burden of Government to spend on Higher Education

①.2 Reduced Brain Drain due to collaboration within India

①.3 New Age Technology and research facilities.

①.4 Collaboration across ~~institutions~~ countries for Research and Development.

①.5 Quality Education with International standards.

①.6 Increased competition among the institutions

↳ Better Quality services

② Negative Implications

②.1 Educational Divide across rich who can afford and poor who can't

②.2 Loss of Indian Touch to Education with foreign faculty and habits.

Thus there is a need to envisage conditions favouring India in the deals like reservation for poor, lower fees, Scholarships to ensure full benefits of Foreign Institutions.

9. भारत और लैटिन अमेरिका के देशों के बीच फलता-फूलता संबंध भारत की विदेश नीति का एक महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The flourishing relationship between India and countries of Latin America has become a critical element of India's foreign policy. Examine. (Answer in 150 words) 10

India - Latin America relationship
saw high point with about 80% increase in trade across the region.

This relationship emerges to be a critical element.

Significance of Relationship

① Strategic

- ①.1 Reserves of lithium in the lithium triangle - Bolivia, Argentina and Chile Brines
↳ necessary for new technology and electronics.

- ①.2 Oil and Ores in the region
↳ ~~Ecuador~~

② Diplomatic

- ②.1 Brazil has been a partner

through BRICS with similarities
in the countries unity.

(2.2) Indian Diaspora in Guyana
and Suriname.

(3) Economic

(3.1) Best Practices can be shared

↳ Brazil's ethanol production

↳ Chile's fishing capabilities etc.

(3.2) Trade ties - high population in
region.

(4) Military

↳ Military and Defence trade
can be increased.

(5) Institutional

↳ IPEF - Indo Pacific Economic
Partnership.

Thus there is a need to reinforce
this interest to tap into new areas
to extend India's Diplomatic Ideal
of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam.

10. कण-जाल कूटनीति क्या है? चीन की कण-जाल कूटनीति भारत के पड़ोस में भारतीय हितों को कैसे प्रभावित करती है?

What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Debt Trap Diplomacy is the policy through which huge unpayable amount of debt is given in disguise of good will, infrastructure development.

This debt traps the ^{other} country into an obligation for unrequited claims and action by the loaner country.

eg → Hambardotta Port goes to Chinese lease for 100 years due to Sri Lanka's inability to pay back.

Implications to India's Interest in Neighbourhood

① String of Pearls by China.

①-1 Pakistan's Gwadar Port is reaching a similar state amidst the country's financial turmoil.

①-2 This can lead to encircling of India

with Chinese Ports susceptible to naval attacks, trade wars, choking of Strategic points etc.

- ② India's Economic Diplomacy should become more robust with more spending to counter.

eg → Credit line to Sri Lanka, Bangladesh etc.

- ③ Strategic Superiority in Indian Ocean could be questioned.

- ④ India's genuine Infrastructural efforts could be questioned.

Thus there is a need to ensure institutionalised financing and international rules for investment.

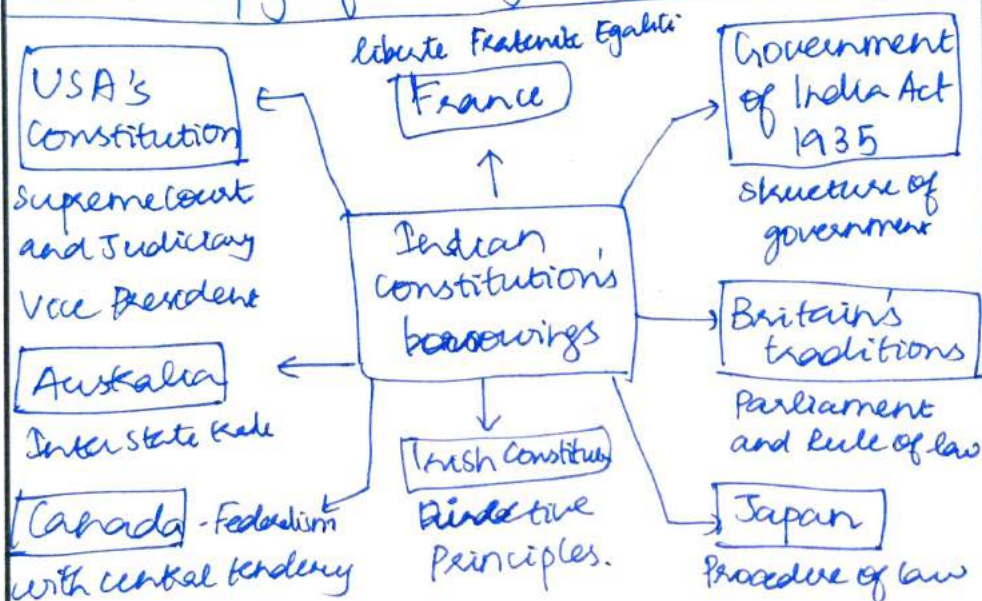
India should use its diplomatic strengths to counter financial might to ensure Neighbourhood First policy

11. विश्व भर के विभिन्न संविधानों का मिश्रण होने के बावजूद, भारतीय संविधान अपने विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय, बहुलवाद और समानता को आत्मसात किए हुए है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

Despite being an amalgamation of various constitutions from across the world, the Indian Constitution imbibes social justice, pluralism, and equality through its various provisions. Comment. (Answer in 250 words)

15

India constitution is often criticised as a copy of many other constitutions



However the Indian Constitution is crafted to ensure certain fundamental values through various provisions:

① Social Justice

①.1 Article 18 - Right Against Untouchability and Centre's power

to frame laws to ensure Justice

①.2 Article 15(3) - State can make reservations for Women and children.

①.3 Article 15(4), 16(4), (5) - To ensure Socially and Educationally backward classes get Justice

①.4 Article 350(A) to ensure linguistic culture is protected by Special Linguistic Officer, President can also make provisions for the same.

② Pluralism

②.1 Article 25-28 - Freedom of Religion for all citizen and non citizen

②.2 Article 29, 30 - Protection of Minority- linguistic and Religious.

②.3 Schedule 5 and 6 for preserving Tribal traditions across country

②.4 Article 371 A to F to ensure interest of different sections are safeguarded within the Union of India.

③ Equality

③.1 Article 14, - Right to Equality before law - Race, Religion, Caste, sex, place of birth.

③.2 Article 15, 16 for other Equality in Opportunity, Status and Employment.

③.3 Equality in contesting elections to President, Vice President, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha etc.

This way Indian constitution ensures the ideals in preamble like Equality, unity, liberty ensuring Social Justice and Pluralism.

12. हाल के कुछ घटनाक्रमों ने भारत में वैवाहिक बलात्कार को अपराध घोषित करने के मुद्दे को प्रकाश में लाया है। देश में वैवाहिक बलात्कार के पीड़ितों के लिए कानूनी संरक्षण सुनिश्चित करने के निहितार्थों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Recent developments have brought to light the issue of criminalizing marital rape in India. Analyse the implications of ensuring legal protection for victims of marital rape in the country. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Marital Rape refers to the unconsensual sex within the premises of a registered marriage.

Recent developments in this regard

- ① CoPC does not consider rape within marriage an offense.
- ② HC of Karnataka has claimed Marital Rape in few cases.
- ③ HC of Kerala held in a judgement that Marital Rape is a ground for Divorce.
- ④ In the social discourse, there are argument in favour and against. But Constitutional Morality with

equality is often invoked.

- ⑤ Justice Verma Committee also recommended rape is rape despite relations of rapist with victim.

Implication of Legal Protection to Victims

① Positive Implications

- ①.1 Reporting of all forms of rape.
- ①.2 More respect for women's consent while in any relationship
- ①.3 Old Notion of Marriage struck down with Section 377 judgement saying wife is not property of husband, this move can ensure it within marriage.
- ①.4 Healthy Marriages with mutual respect across the genders.

② Negative Implications

②.1 fear of breakdown of marriage
as institution

②.2 Proof and Evidence Collection
would be difficult

②.3 False accusations might
surface for claims of divorce



This way the law can be made while reducing the negative implications, to ensure the issue of Marital Rape is addressed to. ensure Gender Justice

13. "संघवाद के भारतीय मॉडल की अत्यधिक केंद्रीकृत होने के कारण आलोचना की जाती है, लेकिन यह राज्यों को पर्याप्त अवसर और स्वायत्तता भी प्रदान करता है।" विश्लेषण कीजिए।

"The Indian model of federalism has been criticized for being too centralized, but it also provides adequate space and autonomy to the states." Analyse. (Answer in 250 words)

15

Indian Model of Federalism was called Federalism with centralising tendency by Ivor Jennings, Quasi Federal by KC Wheare.

But Dr B R Ambedkar stayed firm about this model.

Centralising Tendency of Indian Model

① Financial Powers

①.1 High Taxation powers - Income Tax, Corporate tax etc.

①.2 Foreign Exchange controlled by Centre and RBI.

①.3 Finance Commission of India appointed by President (Centre) decides the Grants (Article 273) and allowances to states.

①.4 GST - Article 269(A), 279(A) → Council

With $\frac{1}{3}$ rd share of votes from centre.

② Executive Powers

②.1 Governor to state Appointed by centre (Article 161).

②.2 All India Services like IAS, IPS. appointed by centre.

③ Legislative Powers

③.1 Residual list with Centre as per article 247.

③.2 Concurrent List final decision by centre. → Schedule 7, List 3.

③.3 Legislative power of Rajya Sabha on states with special majority

④ Emergency Provisions

④.1 President's Rule when state doesnot obey the centre's orders (Article 355).

④.2 Financial Emergency (Article 360).

Space and Autonomy for State

① Financial Powers

①.1 Article 266, 267, 268 ensures states get due share or complete revenue from various means.

② Executive Powers

②.1 State Public Services Commission to ensure state recruitment

②.2 Governor Assisted by Council of Ministers at State level and Chief Minister.

③ Legislative Powers

③.1 State list - list II of Schedule VII

③.2 Exception to states from concurrent rules of the centre

↳ Governor can request delegation of function to centre and president to state.

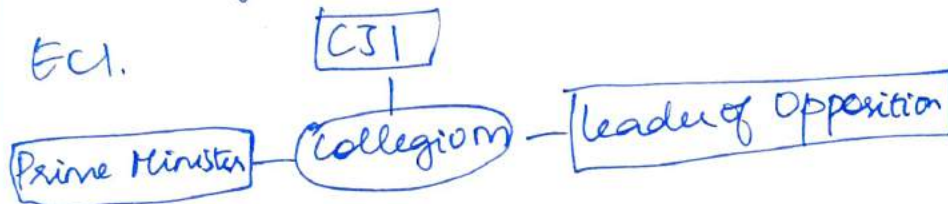
This way the Federalism which is the basic structure of the Constitution ensures sovereignty, integrity of centre along with autonomy of states.

14. भारतीय निर्वाचन आयोग (ECI) में नियुक्तियों को लेकर उच्चतम न्यायालय के हालिया निर्णय ने नियुक्ति प्रक्रिया को मूल रूप से बदल दिया है और इसके संभावित दूरगामी निहितार्थ भी हो सकते हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

The recent judgment of the Supreme Court on appointments to the Election Commission of India (ECI) has fundamentally changed the appointment process and can have potentially far-reaching implications. (Discuss. Answer in 250 words)

15

In Anoop Bandhuwal Vs Union of India case, the Supreme Court opined that a collegium would appoint the ECI.



Earlier Mode of Appointment

- ① The President appoints the Election Commission - ECI, Election Commissioner and chief - Article 324.
- ② It was based on executive → Council of Ministers' decision.
- ③ In Mohinder Singh Gill Case the Supreme Court called for specifying qualification, medium of selection, criteria etc.

- ④ But the Conditions of services remained in President's power and effectively the Council of Ministers.

Implications of the Change

① Positive Implications

- ①.1 Involvement of diverse views from Judiciary and Opposition.
- ①.2 Enhances Independence of the ECJ from the Executive who are to be elected from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha → effected by ECJ.
- ①.3 Reduces the Conflict of Interest of the Council of Ministers.

② Negative Implications

- ②.1 long drawn process
- ②.2 Pending Criterion and Qualification that are to be specified, as per

Dinesh Goswami Committee

(2.3) Lack of Independence of EC due to accountability to people versus accountability to the collegium and judiciary.

Reforms
Needed

→ Dinesh Goswami Committee wants meeting's minutes to be published online

→ The Expenditure by EC should lie in non votable part of CEI - Consolidated Fund of India

→ Protection to the other Election commissioners on line of Chief election commissioner

This way the EC can ensure free and fair elections that are basic structure of constitution (Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain case) and is the lifeblood of any democracy.

15. वैश्विक बदलावों के साथ समेकन और अर्थव्यवस्था के खुलने के परिणामस्वरूप लोक सेवाओं के लिए विविध चुनौतियां उत्पन्न हो गई हैं, जिनके कारण कुशल सेवा वितरण के लिए उनमें समग्र सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Integration with the global trends and opening up of the economy has resulted in diversified challenges for the civil services, which require holistic reforms for efficient service delivery. Discuss (Answer in 250 words) 15

With Globalisation, liberalisation and Privatisation of the country in 1991, came new opportunities.

For the largely colonial civil services, there emerged diversified challenges that required holistic reforms.

Challenges to Service Delivery after LPG Reforms

- ① Shut Down of several PSUs led to civil servants role as business managers crumble.
- ② Competition with Private for service delivery and efficiency.

eg Hotel Business of Indian Government versus new chains of multinational hotels.

③ New Collaborators like NGOs,
CSOs etc.

④ New Regulatory Challenges

④.1 Need to let go off management
role

eg Foreign Exchange management
Act
↓
Foreign Exchange Regulation
Act.

④.2 Ensuring fairness in market
and consumer protection

eg Competition Commission of India,
Consumer Protection Act

④.3 Developing Capital Market

eg Securities Exchange Board of
India Act → SEBI.

Reforms That Were Taken Include

① Active Service Delivery with close

collaboration with NGOs, CSOs.

eg Mid Day Meals - Atishay Patke Foundation

② Privatising Service Delivery

eg Cleanliness plants with collaboration with private companies in Delhi, Varanasi etc.

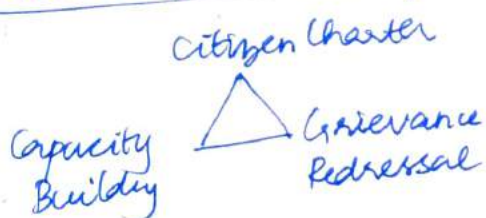
③ Only engaging in non excludable Public services

eg Transport corporations were privatised, Air Crafts, FDI was allowed in many sectors.

Reforms Required Include:

① Entrepreneurial Service Delivery with choice among citizen to choose their mode of service.

② Sendham Model of 2nd ARC.



This way Indian civil services can reform itself to ensure effective service delivery and good governance to reach \$5 Trillion in Amrit kad.

16. भारत में ई-गवर्नेंस में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेहिता को बढ़ावा देने में ओपन डेटा क्या भूमिका निभा सकता है? देश में ओपन डेटा की गुणवत्ता और विश्वसनीयता सुनिश्चित करने में कौन-सी चुनौतियाँ विद्यमान हैं?

What role can open data play in promoting transparency and accountability in e-governance in India? What are the challenges in ensuring the quality and reliability of open data in the country? (Answer in 250 words) 15

Open data refers to data available and accessible to all for reading and analysing.

The Economic Survey pointed out that a man in BPL also pays car loan, this is the problem with closed data. Hence there is a call for open data.

Role of open data in e-Governance

- ① Transparency of the Government in achievements and failure.
eg GATI SHAKTHI for pending projects
- ② Accountability of Government to the people regarding the current status of the initiatives.
eg Justice Clock by Supreme Court shows pending cases.
- ③ Effective Beneficiary Identification

④ Targetted schemes and policies based on areas of failure.

eg Matrutva Yojna after Maternal Death in India reach above 200 per lakh.

⑤ Adaptable Services and delivery mechanism.

eg UMAN a portal for identification of eligibility schemes.

⑥ Course correction and Evaluation of the schemes.

Challenges to ensuring Data Open

① Methodology of data collection and display difficulties

eg Female Labour Force Participation Rate Data was called incorrect by Economic Survey 2023-24.

② Statistical Inconsistency in comparison due to change in dynamics, methods etc.

eg → Tendulkar's poverty line indicates 21% poverty but India had become low middle income country with \$3.2 then \$1.9 of Tendulkar, thus showing inconsistency

③ Pampering of false data into open data

④ Different and conflicting data by different institutions

eg → Global Hunger Index - 107th rank of India amidst significant achievement shown by NFHS-5.

Thus there is a need for National Data Policy, 2012 to include these changes for effective implementation of Open data.

17. भारत में 'जीरो फूड' बच्चों की व्यापकता को कम करने के लिए मातृ पोषण को प्राथमिकता देने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

To reduce the prevalence of 'zero food' children in India, maternal nutrition needs to be made a priority. Comment. (Answer in 250 words) 15

Zero Food Children refer to the malnourished children.

NHFHS-5 Data shows that 35/lakh are malnourished, 17 are stunted.

Relationship between Zero Food children and Maternal Nutrition

① Data relations

①.1 Out of pregnant women, 50-1 are anemic.

①.2 This leads to less nutrition to child.

② Lack of MicroNutrients needed for child's growth in womb

③ With less nutrition, less breast milk for mothers

is generated. This weakens children further.

Measure Taken

- ① PM Matrutva Yojna - This scheme aims to ensure testing, scanning and medical facilities for new mothers.
- ② National Food Security Act gives ₹6000 for purchasing more nourishing content for mothers who are pregnant in the family.
- ③ PM Janani Yojna - This scheme ensures nutrition to child when newly born and the post partum needs of the mother.
- ④ Anemia Mukh Bharat - is a vision to eradicate anaemia by frequent testing, iron and folic acid tablets.

⑤ AASHA workers ~~work~~ to ensure awareness among new mothers and pregnant women.

⑥ POSHAN Abhiyan also aims to holistically integrate mother's health.

There is also need to concentrate on other factors like:

① Nourishing food

①.1 Fortifying Food

Copenhagen consensus ensures 2T benefit for every 1T spent on fortifying

①.2 Mid Day Meals for children with protein and other micronutrients.

② Health care Overhaul with increased community centre.

This way India can achieve SDG-2 - Zero Hunger and ensure the Demographic Dividend is reaped.

18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी खार सामग्रियों और दवाओं को सीमा शुल्क से छूट प्रदान की है। भारत में लोक स्वास्थ्य के मुद्दे के रूप में दुर्लभ रोगों से संबंधित चिंताएं क्या हैं? उनका किस प्रकार समाधान किया जा सकता है?

Recently, the Central government exempted all foods and drugs for rare diseases imported by people for personal use from customs duty. What are the concerns related to rare diseases as a public health issue in India? How can these be resolved? (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Rare Diseases include Hutchington Chorea and other low prevalence diseases. India has a dedicated National Rare Disease Policy for effective changes and care for patients.

Concerns related to Rare Diseases

- ① low Research on cause of treatment and recovery
- ② Costly Medicines and food for the patients
- ③ low Manufacturing base in India for these medicine

④ Low trained doctors with respect to rare diseases.

⑤ Low Diagnosis at earlier and preventable stage.

↳ leads to worsening of conditions.

Measures to Resolve Concerns

① Awareness Generation

↳ among people regarding the diseases

↳ among doctors regarding the symptoms, diagnosis, facilities, etc

② Encourage Research in the area of Rare Diseases.

↳ ensure volunteers are present.

↳ encourage patients to participate

③ Manufacturing Medicines by ensuring

↳ TRIPS compliant Compulsory
licensing for some diseases

↳ Cancellog IPR and encouraging
open research

↳ call for Scientific Social
Responsibility for technology
sharing

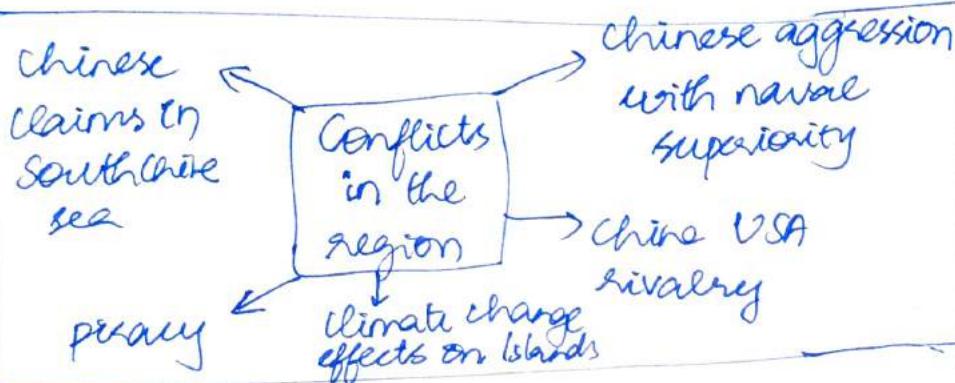
④ Encourage Dedicated facilities for
these diseases.

This way these diseases
can be effectively controlled and
SDG-3- Health for all can be
achieved.

19. हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में ग्यारहवादी और प्रभावी सहयोग के लिए, इस क्षेत्र में संबंधित विभिन्न देशों के प्रमुख हितों को स्वीकार करने और उनकी पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

For realistic and effective collaborations to take place in the Indo-Pacific region there is a need to acknowledge and recognize the underlining intention of the various countries with stakes in the region. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Indo Pacific is a geopolitically active area with over a hundred countries, 55% global trade.



To ensure effective collaboration there is a need to acknowledge the countries and intentions, as follows:

- ① China - large area in the South China sea



- High Resources in the region
- Show off as major power with assertion.

Realistic Collaborations Established

- ① QUAD - India, USA, Japan, Australia
 - ↳ Common Interests like humanit-
arian assistance, supply chain
resilience
 - ↳ maintaining rule based order.
- ② CPTIP - Central Pacific Trade Partnership
 - ↳ Across Northern America, Latin
America and Asia
 - ↳ Trade, dispute redressal etc.
- ③ Indo Pacific Meet by China without
India and USA, with Laos, Cambodia,
Vietnam etc.

To ensure these collaborations align
to global rule based order with
integrity and sovereignty concerns
of nations there is need for collaboration
and consensual rule setting by UN.

② India - Fair Global Rule based order



- String of ^{pearls} chains policy of China to choke ports.
- Neighbourhood first and Indian Ocean Region
- Poly Metallic Nodules and International Sea Bed Authority's permission to mine bagged by India.

③ USA

- ③.1 Rule based order
- ③.2 Maintaining its superiority and hegemony in the region
- ③.3 Ensuring fair trade

④ Japan

- ④.1 Territorial disputes with China and Russia
- ④.2 Rule based order

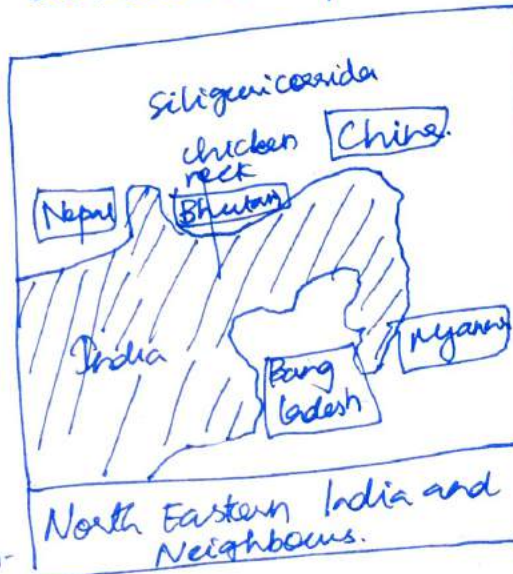
⑤ Australia - Rule based order, privacy

20. भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण गंपक स्थल के रूप में स्थापित होने से पहले, भारत को अपने पूर्वोत्तर क्षेत्र की आंतरिक और बाह्य दोनों तरह की अंतर्निहित चुनौतियों का समाधान करने की आवश्यकता है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

There is a need to address the underlying challenges, both internal and external, in the North-Eastern region of India before it can serve as a pivotal connecting space between India and its neighbours. Comment (Answer in 250 words) 15

The Look East and Act East policy of India along with Neighbourhood first policy of India, makes North Eastern region crucial for the relationship with neighbours

Need to Address challenges in North East



① Internal

①.1 feeling of alienation from mainland as pointed out by Benjamin committee

①.2 Ethnic tension $\rightarrow$ Kuki-Meitei conflict of Manipur.

①.3 Insurgency and Left Wing Extremism

② External②.1 Bangladeshi and Myanmar Refugees
→ Rohingyas②.2 External states support for
internal rebellions
→ China for left wing ExtremismMeasures to address challenges and Connect① Bilateral Ties and Military strength①.1 Operation Sunrise with Bhutan
to combat Maoists and insurgents①.2 Border Strengthening with Border
management systems①.3 Bangladesh's help in controlling
Rohingya crisis.② Increasing Infrastructural Capacity②.1 Kaladhen Multi Modal Project
with Myanmar for free trade
and movement across the Kaladhen
river to Tripura.

2.2) BEIN - Bangladesh Bhutan
India Nepal road network

2.3) IMT - India Myanmar Thailand
Trilateral Highway.

3) Fostering People to People ties

3.1) Nepal's relationship with
Buddhist and Hindu pilgrimage
circuits.

3.2) Bangladesh with trade efficiency
↳ largest trading partner is India
in South Asia
↳ Energy Pipeline from Siliguri to
Prabhatipur of Bangladesh.

4) Border Delineation

4.1) Mac Mohan line with China despite
Cartographic claims over Arunachal

4.2) Chumbi Valley between Bhutan
China and India.

Thus way the relationship can be
better fostered to ensure Vasudhaiva
Kutumbakam starting from Northeast