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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1835)

Name of Candidate	KAJOL SINGH		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1083896.
Center	ORN	Date	14/8/22.

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. 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।

The Central Bureau of Investigation is the premier investigation agency in the country which derives its powers from the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

CBI needs consent from the states to enquire into cases related to their jurisdiction. Currently, 9 states have withdrawn the general consent, and hence CBI needs to request on case-by-case basis for permission to investigate.

Threat to spirit of cooperative federalism

- Due to different party governments in centre and state, there is an impression that CBI is being used to silence the opposition.
- Creates an environment of mistrust amongst the federal structure.

- Difficulty to investigate cases that cut across various states and hence leads to delay in delivering justice
- Conflict of CBI with the local police in carrying out the investigation and seen as encroachment.
- Police, law and order are state subjects, hence states see CBI interventions as taking away of autonomy.

SC have remarked about CBI as being a 'caged parrot' due to its lack of independence.

way forward:

- Transparent working mechanism.
- Independent authority to report to.

CBI has served the country well since its inception, but the institution should evolve with time towards greater citizen centricity and transparency.

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।

The 73rd and 74th amendments created the local self governments in the form of panchayats and urban local bodies for greater decentralization and people's participation.

Sources of finance

- ① Centre grant in aids based on the recommendations of finance commission.
- ② State grant in aids and devolution of funds based on state finance commission recommendations.
- ③ Loans from the state governments.
- ④ Own revenue in terms of taxes imposed such as land tax, fair tax etc. (least share).

The finances of the local self governments are not strong due to:

- tied nature of grants
- lack of devolution from states
- unwillingness to impose tax on their own community.

Measures to strengthen finances

- greater devolution of funds by states
- Provide functionaries to collect the taxes
- untied nature of grants to enable greater flexibility to adapt to local needs.
- more functions from the voluntary list to enable space for greater taxation to generate revenue.

People's Plan campaign is a step in the right direction.

Financial independence is important for local self ~~to~~ government bodies to be truly a grass root movement else it will be a rootless endeavour.

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 that have been provided for in the Government of India Transaction of Rules, 1961. They have been created to ease the burden on the cabinet.

Reinstating Collective Responsibility

- The research and enquiry done by cabinet committee are put to the cabinet and everyone has to agree to them.
- Collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha (Art 75) for the decisions taken by the cabinet based on committee recommendations / findings.
- Enforces accountability of the executive to the legislature.

Cabinet Committee providing
homogeneity of Executive!

- Since the specializations of various ministers vary hence the final decision agreed by everyone provides homogeneity of thought and support of the government.
- Reflects the view of the government on the whole and ministers have to agree to it else they can resign.

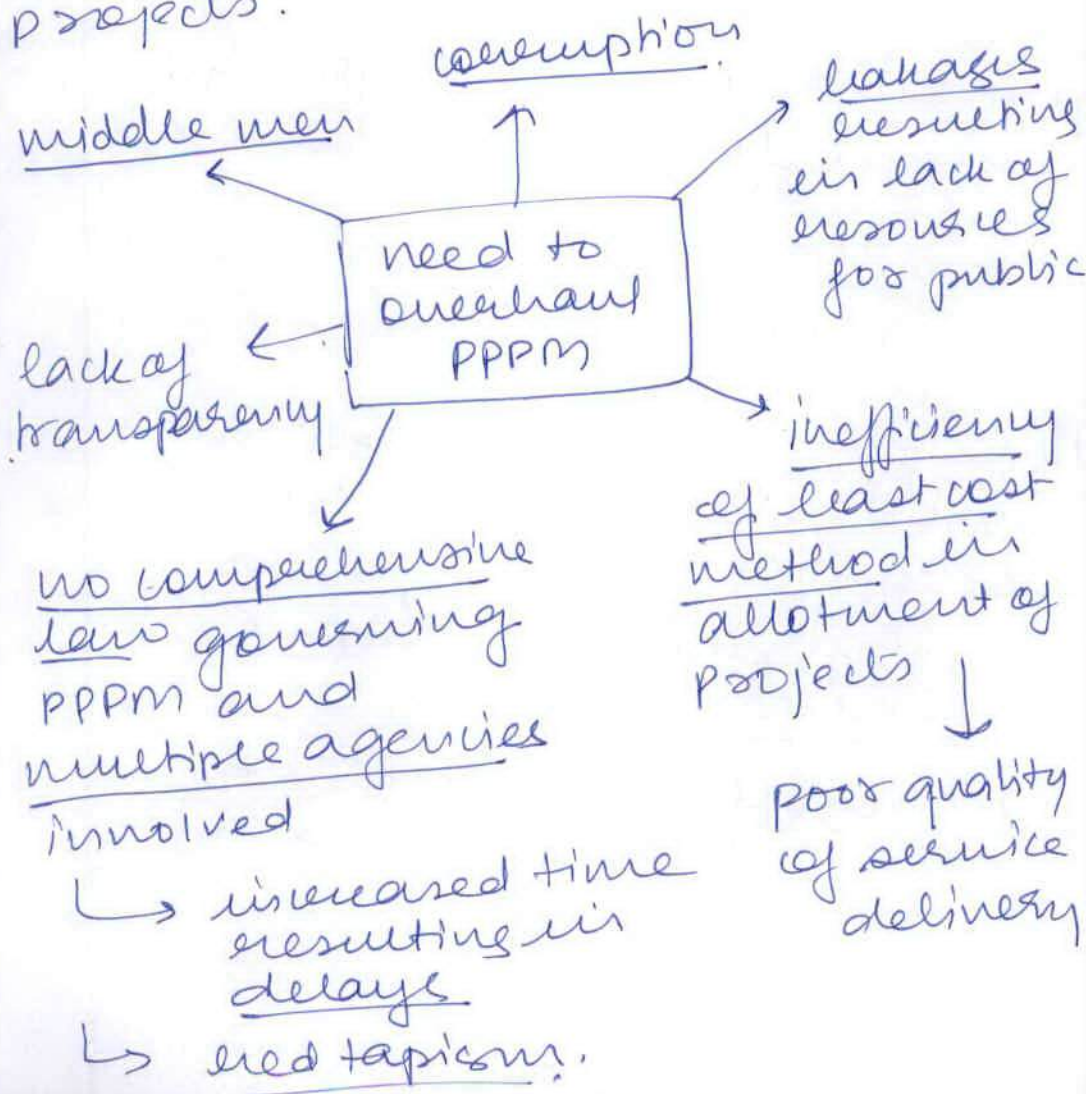
Cabinet Committees enable the ministers to have wider consultations and greater specialization in a given context hence make them collectively responsible to the legislature in some sense while maintaining homogeneity of opinions.

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।

The Public procurement and project management (PPPM) framework means the collection of goods and services by the government and the completion of public projects.



Measures to make PPPM faster, efficient and transparent

- Digitization of procurement data
- GPS tracking of procured goods and services to ~~enable~~ prevent leakage.
- Removing middle men and direct procurement to enable faster process
- one stop solutions to prevent delays and increase efficiency.
- Regular disclosure of information data etc under RTI.
- Citizen charter should be regularly updated to ensure quality service
- Robust grievance redressal mechanism.
- overarching framework to ensure uniformity and accountability.

Public satisfaction is necessary for the ultimate aim of good governance.

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। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Social Accountability is when the members of public, civil society etc do a stock take of the projects, schemes etc that are being given or implemented ~~for~~ by the government for the public.

Challenges and Vulnerabilities associated with it:

- unwillingness to reform due to vested interest of the one's executing the projects
- lack of specialization of general public to do it properly
- lack of action taken on the report prepared by the public or civil bodies
- No support from the government for monitoring
- vulnerability of one's doing the accountability due to resistance from powerful sections leading to

Security issues.

- Nexus between the ones being audited and the auditors who are generally from the affluent sections.

Measures

- capacity building and training of public to ensure accountability
- institutionalize social accountability to ensure → security of auditors
 - regular debates on reports
 - report on steps taken based on what was reported.
- Awareness generations is public about their rights and entitlements from the social contract.
- Robust grievance redressal mechanism should be in place.

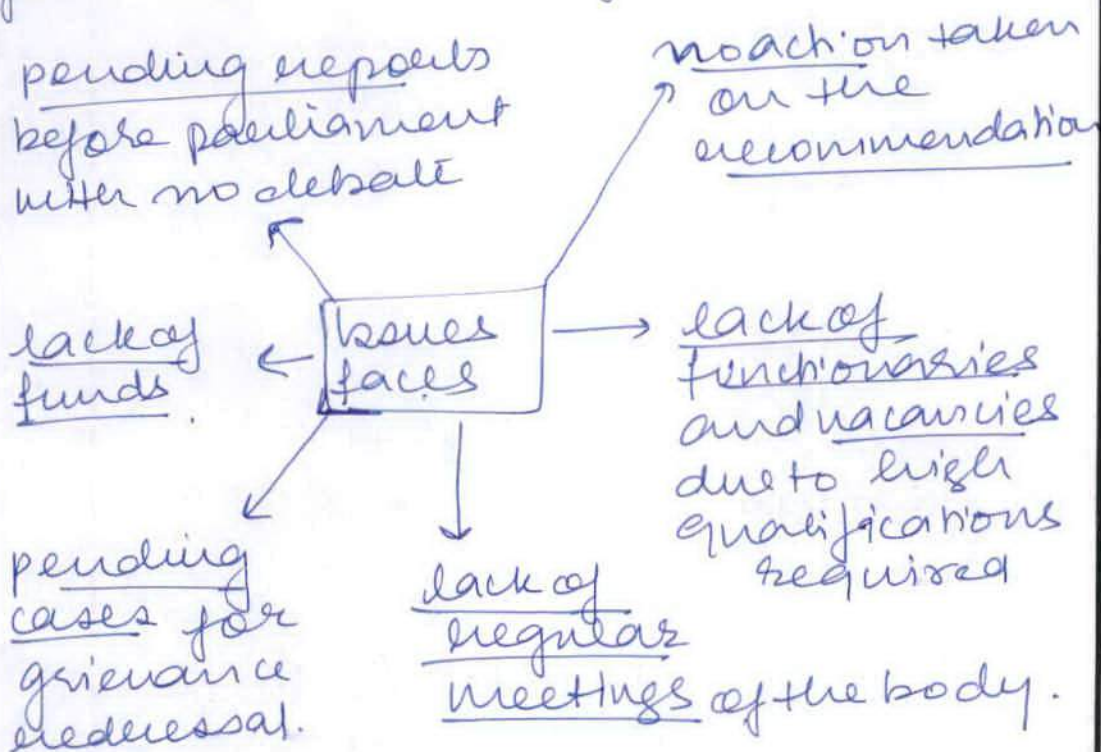
Initiatives such as social impact assessment before the project and social accountability after the start of implementation till the end would provide wholesome accountability & bring up the quality of service delivery.

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।

National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is a constitutional body that looks after the welfare and rights of the tribal population (8.6%) and ensures their wellbeing.

Recent Parliamentary Standing Committee on Social Justice reported that NCST has been dysfunctional for the past few years.



Measures to strengthen NCST:

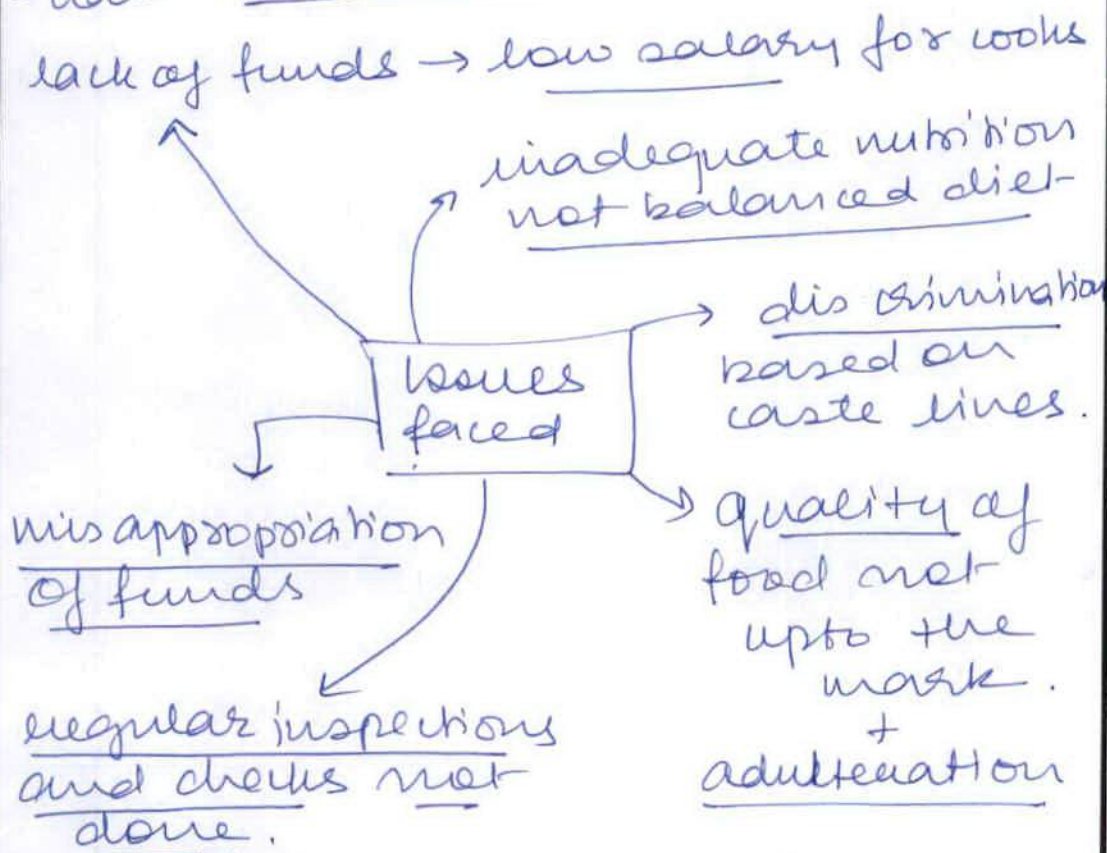
- filling up of vacancies as soon as possible with the requisite talent pool
- ensure regular meetings of NCST by keeping regular data and disclosing it on their website with agenda discussed.
- greater funds and functionaries with adequate tribal representation at policy level.
- Report on the recommendations of NCST adopted or rejected to ensure efficiency.
- Better dispute resolution mechanisms, going towards digital medium to cut costs and increase pace.

NCST serves as a platform for greater discussion about one of the vulnerable sections of the Indian society and hence this needs to be used to the fullest to live upto the tag of welfare state.

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 is a centrally sponsored scheme of the Ministry of Education with the aim of increasing enrollment and reducing the dropout rates of the students while attending to their nutritional needs to ensure adequate human capital development.



Remedial Measures

- The officers incharge should do regular inspections of the campuses
- The food should include local ingredients to ensure a balanced diet that suits the children.
- Devolution of funds to pay the requisite salary for the workers in the bank accounts to eliminate leakages and misappropriation
- quality checks of the food grains being supplied.
- Diversify the meal by including milk etc.

Midday meal has been successful in reducing the drop out rate from the schools but the shocks due to pandemic and school closure have created a wide gap again which needs to be covered up to reap the demographic dividend.

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।

Sexual and reproductive health and rights (SRHR) means the freedom to choose the family size, spacing between children, abortion etc. to ensure better maternal and infant health.

It has direct correlation to SDG3 which deals with health for all and SDG5 which speaks of gender equality since women are a major stakeholder in SRHR.

Impediments in India

- focused on sterilization rather than other contraceptives which mostly women are subjected to
- Restricted abortion facilities.
- patriarchal society which oppresses women and doesn't give them rights over their reproductive capabilities.
- Social stigma attached to talking about it.

→ child marriage which leads to greater maternal mortality and weak infants leading to infant mortality

→ lack of awareness, access to contraceptives.

creating awareness among women about bodily autonomy

making men equal stake-holders in sterilization and contraceptive use

destigmatizing reproductive health with the help of civil societies and NGOs

Steps to be taken

3A's of contraceptive
↳ Availability
↳ Affordability
↳ Accessibility

Access to family planning facilities.

Stringent enforcement of laws against child marriage

Sensitization of children and public about gender equality and equal rights.

SRHR are a topic that the Indian society needs to be more vocal and accepting about since it impacts half of the population directly (women) and also the future generations.

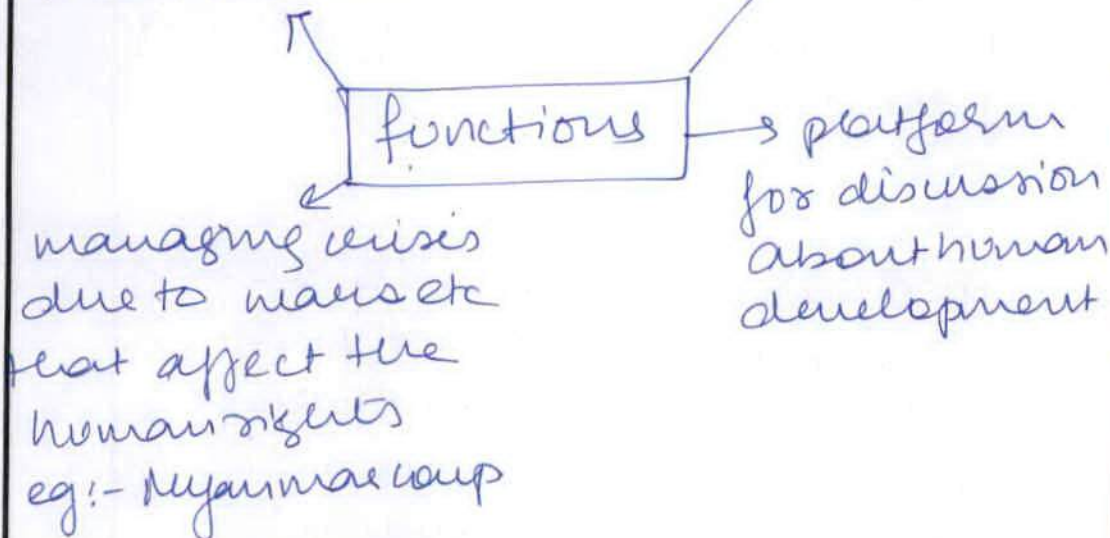
9. State the functions of the United Nations Human Rights Council. Also, discuss the issues faced by the Council in the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe. (150 words) 10

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।

United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) is an inter government-mental body that has 47 members and deals with the maintenance of the human rights world over.

maintains human rights amongst the member nations

call out for violations



Issues faced

→ Closed ballot voting hence questionable countries with questionable human rights records get elected.

- unopposed elections from certain regions implying hegemony due to lack of opposition.
- Proneness to politicization of human rights issues and biased voting.
- Repression of human rights violators.

Measures

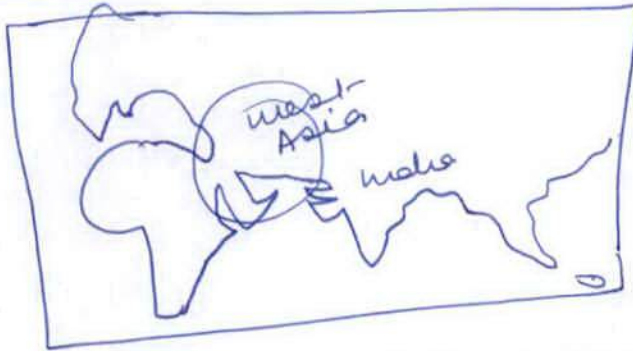
- open ballot voting for elections.
- Stock take about the human rights violation with condemning the violators.

The UNHRC is a global body which serves as a platform for the like minded nations to work towards human development and security. However, it faces many internal issues which need to be rectified to ensure proper functioning and achievement of its objectives.

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 has had significant cultural and historic ties with India in the past with the silk road which have today developed into multisectoral cooperations.



It is part of India's extended neighbourhood policy.

geopolitical significance

- looking west policy as it connects to Europe
- Balancing China in Asia eg:- ^{chinese port}
- Religious connect, cultural soft power.
- Indian Diaspora in the region.
- INSTC and Ashgabat Agreement.

Geo economic significance

- Resources
 - ↳ oil imports from the region.
- Shipping lanes of communication and choke points
eg:- Bab-el-mandab
- Chabahar port for connectivity to ~~sea~~ central Asia bypassing Pakistan
- International north south transport corridor.
- I2U2, involving Israel and UAE from west Asia, also called the west Asian Quad for food security in India.

The significance of west Asia for India derives from the facts of India's belief in a multipolar world where west Asia is balancing the growing significance of Indo pacific region.

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 Representation of the People Act 1951, says that a person under trial, in prison or in custody is not entitled to vote.

Reasons

- when a person commits a crime they lose the right to equality as they are segregated from society
- Resources are not enough to conduct elections for all in prison to vote.
- It might affect the purity of the election process
- It will be the duty of the government

Arguments against

- democracy should be representative and participative.
- Those who don't have a vote don't matter to politicians hence plight of prisoners conditions is never improved
- against reformative justice and ag.
- against the idea that after release they will be assimilated in the population

The undertrials have a right to vote as they are to be treated innocent until proven guilty and hence should not be deprived of the right to vote.

In a piecemeal approach first the undertrials and then the other sections of prisoners can be allowed to vote.

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 is also called positive discrimination which is usually employed to correct the historic wrongs against certain minorities or communities.

India	Similarities	USA
Scheduled castes (explicit) others - Scheduled tribes, OBC.		native americans (implicit) Blacks, transgender etc.
quotas in terms of reservation in higher education.		targeted goals to ensure representation in higher education

Interaction

India's affirmative action journey started before America and they learned from India which is evident from the use of terms like caste legislations and Boston Busing in America while referring to the discriminatory laws.

Though both the countries are trying to do away with the historical wrongs done in the past but there are cases that point to the prevalence of racial discrimination still such as those faced by the people of LGBTQ+ community.

Change has been there but there is scope for more and perhaps the need for more for an equitable society.

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 government had passed a law for reservation in private sector jobs where the annual salary was less than Rs 30,000/-.

Constitutional position

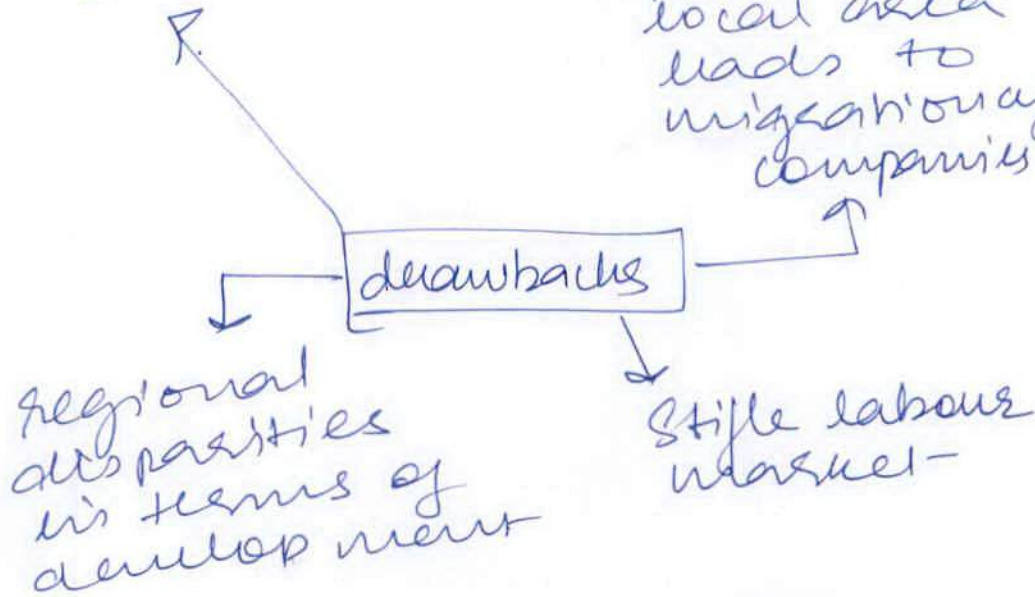
- Art 15 does not bar reservation based on residence but only bars when it is arbitrary, arbitrary or evasive (Art 14).
- Art 16 does not ensure application of reservation to private companies (DP Joshi case).

~~Art 14.~~

- Art 19 - freedom of movement throughout the nation.

Promotes
sort of
soft ideology

lack of
 requisite talent
 pool in the
 local area
 leads to
 migratory
 companies



There needs to be a balanced approach and creation of more jobs suited to the geography and human capital of the states to arrest unplanned migration.

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 हैं। क्या आप सहमत हैं?

Sedition law has its roots in the colonial times in Section 124A of IPC.

It defines sedition as an attempt to spread hatred or topple the democratic government by words, actions etc.

~~It is a move~~ when charged under this offense the person cannot leave the country as passport is taken away and cannot sit for civil services examinations until proved innocent.

Arguments Against

- Sedition law even the countries that enacted it (Britain) has done away with it
- used to silence dissent by

opposition, students etc.

- loosely defined and hence open to interpretation by executives
- low conviction rate, less than 3%

In the Kedar Nath judgement the SC had ruled to use it sparingly.

In a recent judgement the SC has ordered abeyance of use of sedition law and directed the Central Government to reconsider it.

Arguments for

- maintain the sovereignty and security of the nation
- anti national elements creating social unrest.

way forward

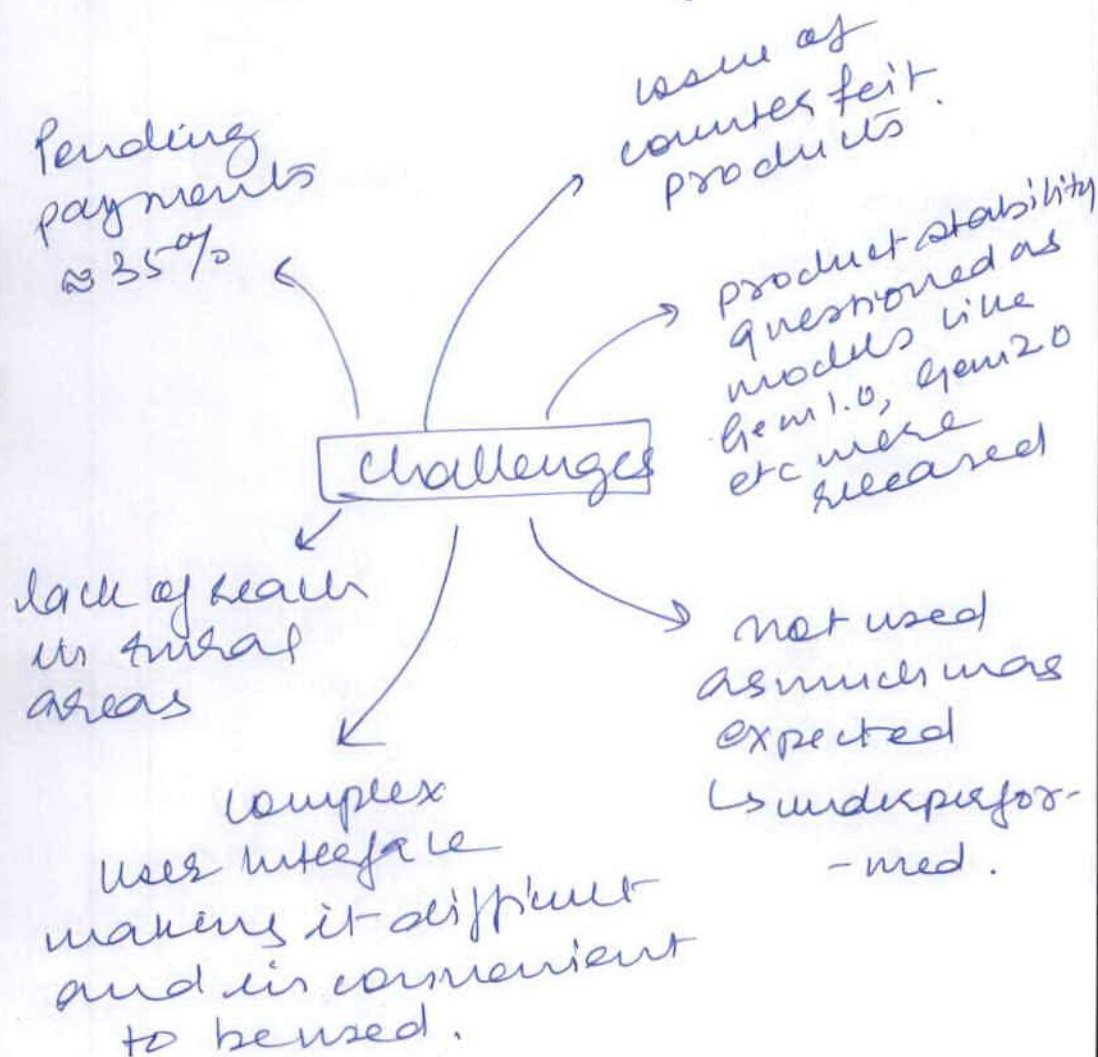
- follow the Kedarnath judgement in spirit.
- better definition of terms used in the law to reduce ~~the~~ the scope of misinterpretation.
- Alternate mechanisms can be used. eg UAPA.

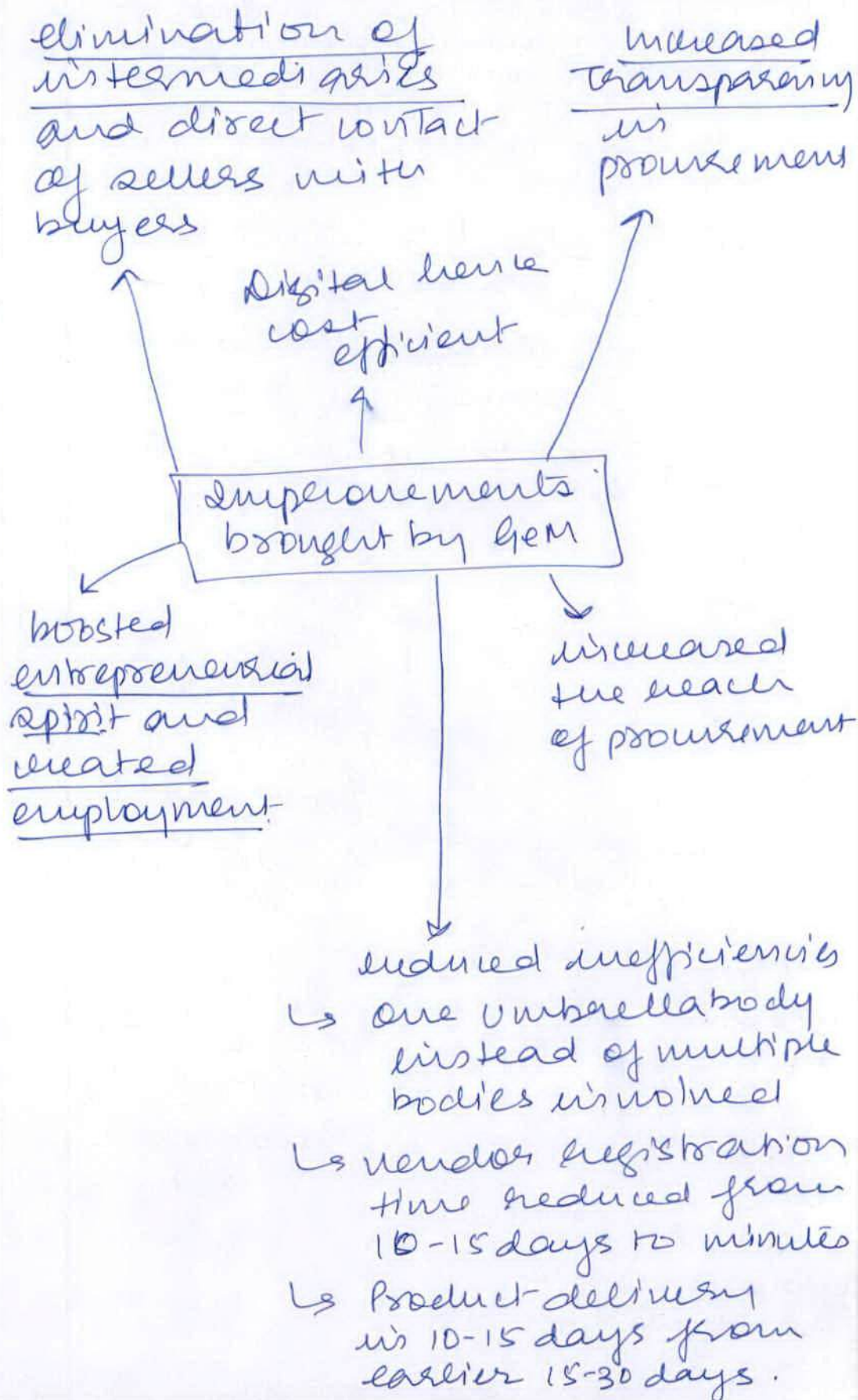
Sedition law can be refined and used sparingly only when there is absolute proof of attempt to toppling the government.

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 Marketplace (Gem)
is an online portal for procurement of goods and services by the various ministries and departments of the government





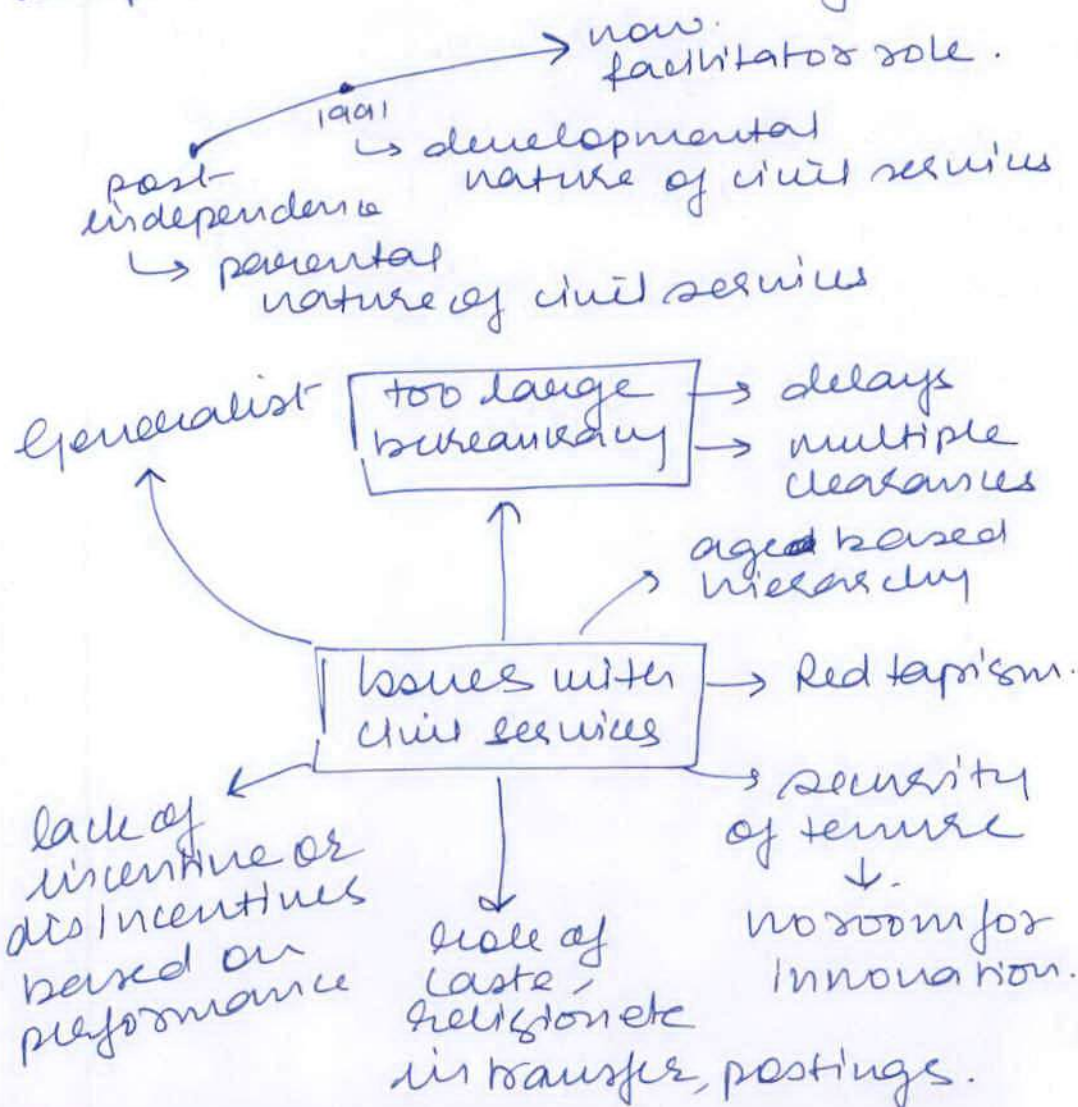
Gem is an ~~is~~ instance of e-governance which is also part of the good governance as it is transparent, citizen centric, accountable, efficient, timely etc.

However, adequate grievance redressal mechanism particularly related to the payment of dues should be put in place to enhance the adoption rate of the platform by users.

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।

The civil services seem as the steel frame of the Indian administration and are permanent executives who keep the country running.



Reforms required.Recruitment

- ~~Reduce~~ Reduce the weightage of interviews.
- Specialization for certain posts.
- Reduce the size of bureaucracy.
- ~~→~~

Training

- mid ^{senior} ~~grade~~ training to enable the decision of which department the person should be deployed in (2nd ARC)
- adaptation to new and emerging technologies
- Resilient training to job based outcomes with specialization
- Stepstakeholder: Mission Karamyogi

Evaluation

- Digital evaluation eg submission
eg:- sparrow.
- Multi stakeholder evaluation
- Incentives based on performance
(2nd ARC)
- Develop benchmarks to assess
officials
- Terminate service of those
that have consistently
underperformed.

Civil services need to maintain the high standard required to provide the public service hence need to evolve with time to meet the current ethos. Mission Karmayogi is a step in the right direction.

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

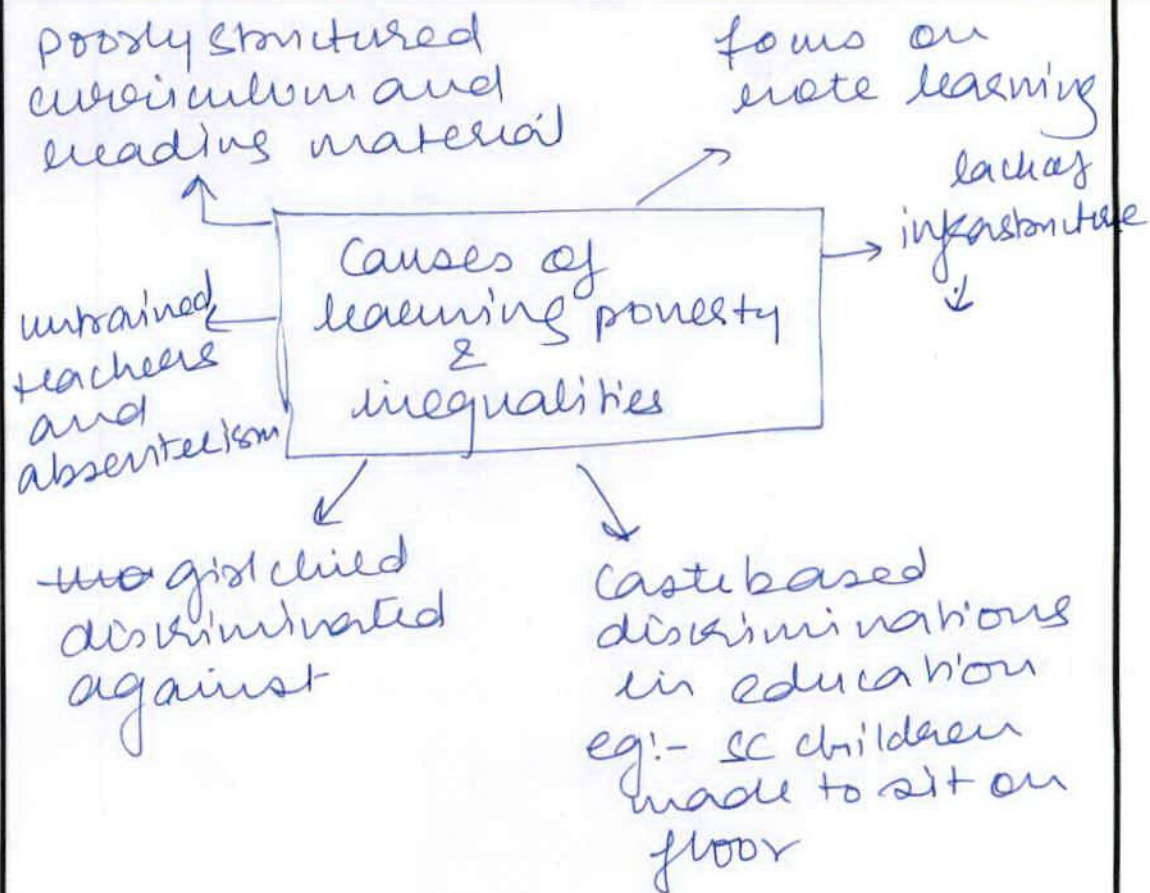
शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा आरंभ की गई पहलों के बावजूद, लर्निंग पॉवर्टी (अधिगम निर्धनता) के साथ-साथ विद्यमान असमानताओं से निपटने के लिए बड़े हस्तक्षेपों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian government has made right to education a fundamental right with the 86th amendment to the Constitution, recognizing its importance and has taken various steps such as:-

- Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan
- Mid day meal
- Beti Bachao, Beti Padhao, etc

Despite these, learning poverty, (which is the inability to read and comprehend an age appropriate passage by age 10) and various other inequalities still persist.

According to world bank, learning poverty in India has increased to 70% post pandemic which was at 53% prior to it.



Achievements

- universal enrolment at primary level
- dropout rate reduced to 1.5%
- only 35 lakh students out of school in 6-14 age group.
- 97.5% schools have drinking water facility
- 95% have functional toilet facilities.

way forward

- Teacher training.
- Infrastructural support -
eg:- less than 40% schools have
working computers
- connect vocational education
with normal curriculum to
ensure adequate human
capital development.
- New education Policy
- NIPON Bharat Scheme.

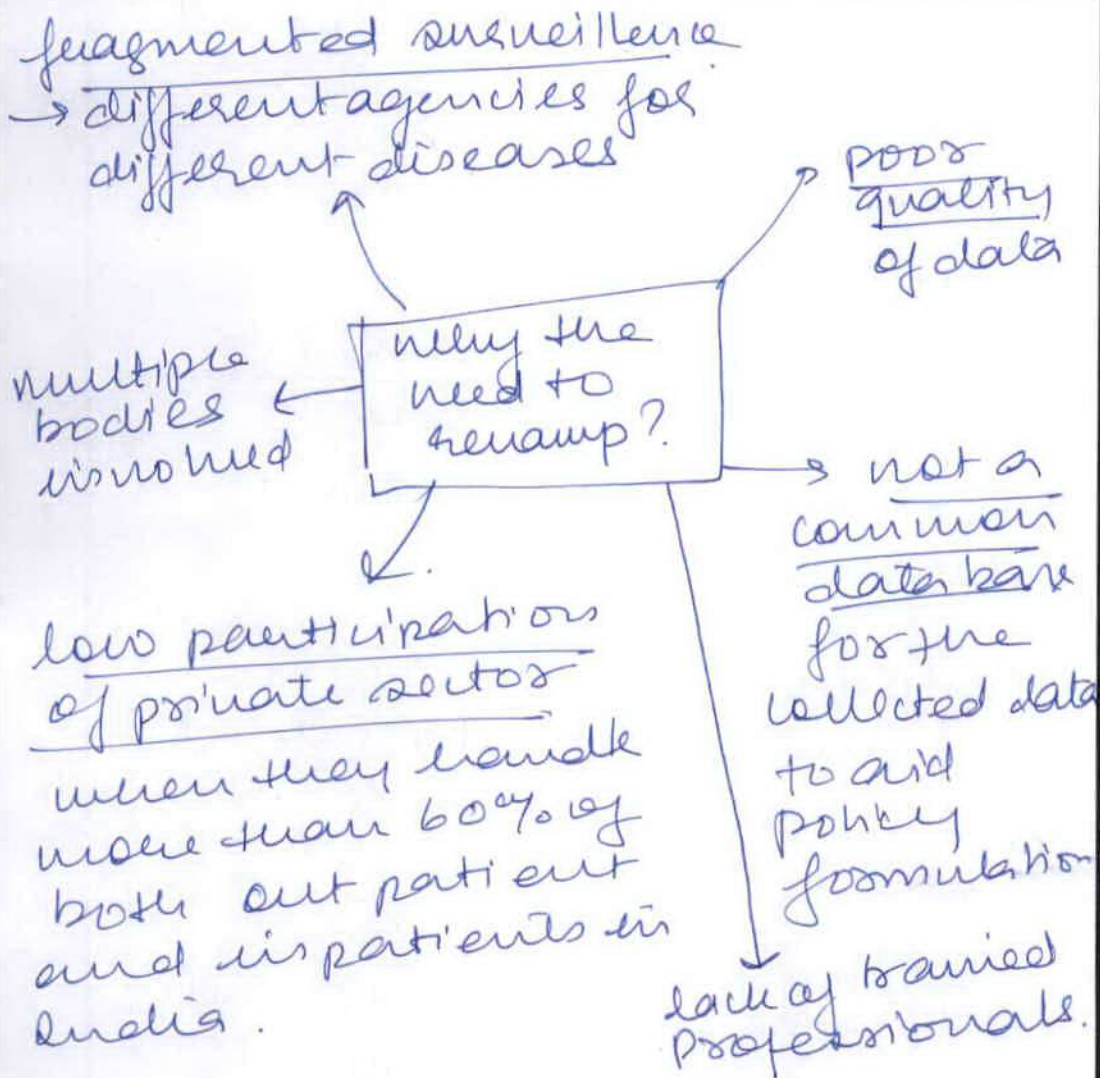
It is imperative to invest
in the school education of
children. China and South
Korea did it in the later
half of 20th century and both
the countries benefitted immensely
from the improved human
capital and work culture.

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।

Post independence the health system in India was ~~so~~ very poor and due to wide spread of communicable diseases, the focus has been on the surveillance of these in India majorly known as the Integrated Disease Surveillance programme.

However, the share of non communicable diseases in the cause of mortality has increased to 65% in 2019 and hence there is a need to revamp the public health surveillance system in India.



Measures

- Standardization of the data, collected so that it can be utilized by researchers and policy formulators
- Digitization of health records with the help of unique health ID (UHID) to enable interoperability.

- Release of data by the private sector participants in health care to ensure a more wholesome picture of the Indian health scenario.
- Capability and human resource development to ensure better quality collection of data.
- Monitoring of social media as a means to identify and locate spread of diseases in communities at local level.

With the advent of digital age it is important that the healthcare surveillance also develops so that it can encompass all the stakeholders and hence become more efficient.

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।

Sri Lanka has been undergoing an unprecedented crisis which has impacted the whole world including India.



The debt to GDP ratio was over 100% for Sri Lanka. This has also led to social unrest, protests and storming of the presidential building; fall of the government etc.

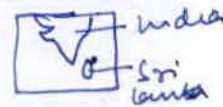
Impact of crisis on India

① China issue

China has already taken over the Hambantota port of Sri Lanka due to inability of debt repayment.

China may end up taking over more infrastructure as collateral which is a security concern for India.

As can be seen with recent Chinese Research ships in Sri Lanka which could spy on India's southern peninsula which has a lot of nuclear plants.



② Influx of illegal migrants due to distress

③ May lead to resurgence of Tamil issue

④ Sri Lanka was an important destination for Indian goods hence reduced exports

⑤ Threat to passage of Indian imports and exports across Sri Lanka

Steps taken by India

- ~~400mn~~ ^{\$1.5bn} line of credit - (two)
- \$400mn currency swap deal
- \$500mn deferred loan repayment
- provision of basic amenities like food, grains, petrol etc.
- India being the pharmacy of the world has supplied essential drugs and medical equipments.
- India was supplied to resolve the food security issue.

India's belief in Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam meaning the whole world is a family is the guiding light for it to provide assistance to its neighbours in the times of need which India has done time and again.

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।

India has been part of various organisations for the Indian Ocean region such as

Indian Ocean region comprises of the littoral states of the Indian Ocean such as in covering the continents of Africa, Asia and Australia

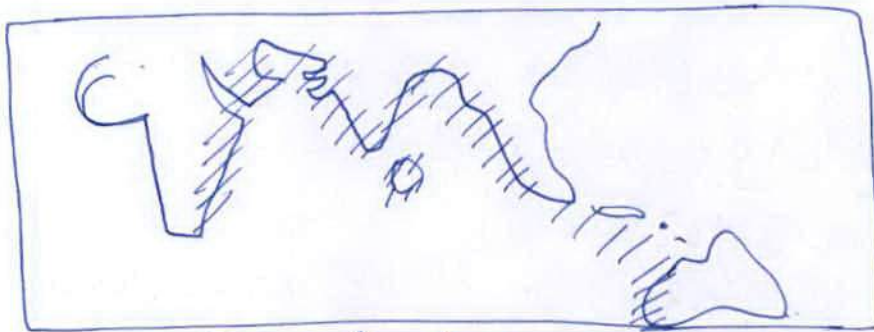


Fig: Indian Ocean region.

It represents nearly 50% of the world population and has major trade lanes and sea lines of communication passing through with numerous choke points such as bab-el-mandab etc.

India as a reliable partner in IOR

- humanitarian aid provider
eg:- Mauritius in 2014 (water).
Tsunami, 2004.
- Covid 19 vaccine supply to the
neighbourhood
- line of credit for high impact
development projects in the
countries of IOR
- part of multilateral institutions
like Indian Ocean Rim Association
Indian Ocean Naval Symposium
etc
- rule based order promoter
in the region.
- SAGAR policy.

India as a net security provider

- action against piracy by regular
patrolling of ships.
- free trade in the region by not
encroaching on sovereignty.
- aid to nations
eg:- Maldives operation Cactus.
- assistance during natural disaster
- ~~the~~ such as cyclones which are

dominant in the region.

→ naval exercises with other member nations such as SLINEX.

→ Early warning system for the Indian ocean region in the aftermath of the tsunami in 2004.

India has time and again proved it-self as a reliable partner in the Indian ocean region more so with the suppression of China's deep trap policy and aggressive militarisation with the string of pearls policy.

However, India needs to balance its approach while maintaining and respecting the sovereignty of the nations so as not to give off the big brother image.