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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 2086)

Name of Candidate	ATUL TYAGI		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	
Center	ONLINE	Date	06/08/23

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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6	10	
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9	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **HINDI & ENGLISH**.
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं हिन्दी और अंग्रेजी 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।

Is student recommended for One-to-One mentoring?

Recommended

Strongly Recommended

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 & Sind Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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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

"Judiciary is the gatekeeper of a functional democracy." - Dr. Ambedkar.
Maintaining constitutional supremacy and fundamental rights accord high importance to judiciary. To cater to certain shortcomings, judicial accountability law is promising.

Need to enact the new law

① Selection process: Collegium system is construed to be:

- opaque - Lacking accountability - Esoteric

② It thus leaves scope for:
- nepotism - favoritism

Can be checked by accountability law.

③ Removal: is with safeguards that make it difficult:

✓ Justice Ranasingh and Justice
Deenabhai

∴ Internal accountability can be a check.

④ Post-retirement posts like political seats in Rajya Sabha can be checked by cooling-off period.

⑤ Pendency : over 80% in subordinate courts and 60,000+ in Supreme court : account for a timeline of judgments.

⑥ Contempt of court : is uncodified and goes into conflict of interest :

- arbitrary definition and punishment.

∴ Accountability law can clarify position.

However, other reforms are also needed



These reforms have to be balanced with judicial independence. This ensures rule of law and delivery of Justice.

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 are in Part III of Indian constitution, followed by DPSPs in Part IV. While the former lays limitations on state to infringe about human rights, the latter are guidelines and goals that the state must try to achieve.

Tough task in reconciliation

- ① Non legal-enforceability of DPSPs creates a conflict of status between it and enforceable fundamental rights (Article 32).
- ② 1st amendment created Schedule 9, to make certain acts of land reforms in the spirit of DPSPs out of judicial review (on the expense of property rights).

- ③ Shankari Prasad case upheld the same.
- ④ But, was denied in Golaknath case : "Fundamental rights are sacrosanct."
- ⑤ 25th amendment Act : Introduced 39(b) and 39(c) to be above Article 14, 19 and 31.
- ⑥ Keshavnanda Bharti case : upheld the same but put limitation of basic structure between DPSPs and FRs.
- ⑦ 42nd Amendment Act : Introduced 31(c) to make all DPSPs above fundamental rights.
- ⑧ Munera Mill case : stuck down for the final position :
only 39(b) and 39(c) can overshadow Fundamental rights and not all DPSPs.
It is thus clear that reconciliation of DPSPs and FRs has been a contentious task. Doctrine of Harmonious Construction tends to balance both.

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

Prime Minister is the ship that steers a Westminster form of Parliamentary democracy : first among equals. Consequently, the PMO has a central role to play in the country's top-level functioning.

Functions

- ① Correspondence: to the PM is managed and channelled through PMO.
- ② Briefing: of proceedings and preparatory notes.
- ③ Scheduling: of Prime Minister's engagements.
- ④ Agenda setting: by prioritisation of the time-task availability.
- ⑤ Noting and drafting of the office to

provide continuity and objective precedence setting for the institution.

Role in policy formulation

- ① Prioritisation of agenda : bringing the attention of the PM to relevant subject matters.
- ② Communication of Prime Minister's priorities to other ministries and administrative units.
- ③ Persuasive roles : through soft skills due to close contact with the Prime minister himself and his/her close aids.
- ④ Advisory role : accounting for the years of experience in the bureaucracy.
- ⑤ Input and technical assistance : within civil services as well as arranging expertise from outside, as needed
 → Committees, task forces.
 PMO thus forms the base of the fulcrum of top executive. It drives policy towards the national interest.

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) deals with sedition laws. It is the act or intention of exciting hatred, contempt or disaffection against the lawfully elected government. A colonial legacy, these laws need careful re-examination.

Need for re-examination and reconsideration

- ① Freedom of expression and speech (Article 19) hampered.
- ② Arbitrary application in the wake of subjective interpretations:
"hatred", "contempt", "disaffection."
- ③ Authoritarian spirit: discouraging critical views against the government.
- ④ Discourages people participation by setting a chilling effect on individual liberty.

BalanceCivil liberty
and rights

- ① Objective criteria of application - to prevent political targeting of innocent.
- ② Allow honest critical thought by encouraging debates, discussions.
- ③ Natural justice: give a chance to be heard.
- ④ Application of Article 20 and 22 to prevent unlawful arrest.

Sovereignty and
Integrity

- ① ~~State~~ Kedarnath case: if mantra is incitement of violence, apply 124 A.
- ② No toleration towards terrorist and secessionist activities.
- ③ Break channels of planned foreign support against Indian sovereignty by inimical organisations.

The new Indian criminal codes have attempted to rationalise sedition against nation, not a particular government. Safeguards of nation and citizens both are thus necessary.

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 : "Easy, efficient and Economic governance" - Prime Minister Modi. This has reached rural India too in the idea of grassroot strengthening. People participation however is of utmost importance as :

Citizen participation → success of e-governance
(in rural India)

- ① Real empowerment of the citizenry
- Literacy (literal + digital).
- ② Self-sufficiency as against dependence on urban centers.
- ③ Local solution to local problems
i.e. Ambhegaon village's 'people's concern for governance' group through e-governance initiatives.
- ④ Diversified agenda setting as per

the local needs :

→ Gram panchayat development plans in e Gram Swaraj Portal.

⑤ Solution to local issues

→ GIS based SWAMITVA scheme for land-reforms.

⑥ Success of existing schemes

→ Online audit of social impact of MGNREGA.

⑦ Participative strengthening of democracy

→ Informed voter choice as against caste, class based vote-banks.

⑧ Accountability : from online access to points of power → My Gov

Common Service centers

Financial Inclusion

(Jan Dhan and mobile banking)

Steps needed for success in rural India

Infrastructure (physical - hardware digital - Gramnet)

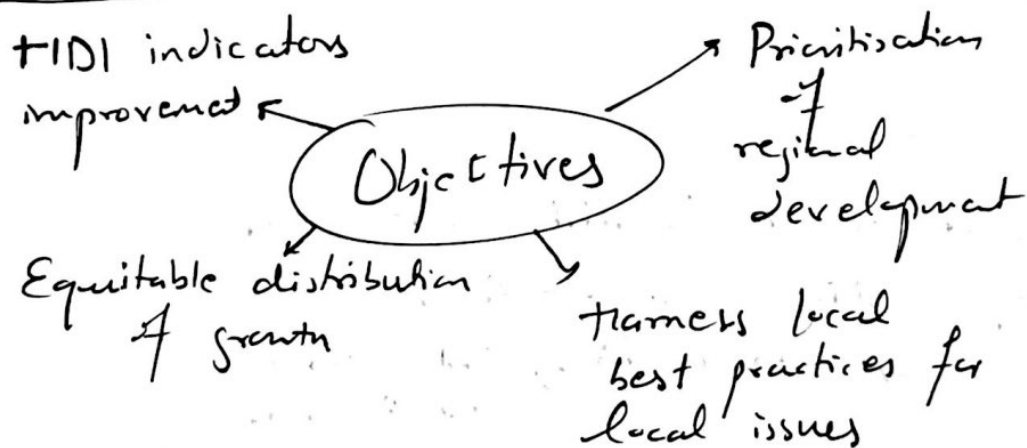
Vernacular Content

With JAM trileta, India has shown the transforming impact of e-governance. It fulfils the vision of - Gram Uday se Bharat Uday

6. आपके अनुसार आकांक्षी जिला कार्यक्रम अपनी शुरुआत के बाद से 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 program (ADP) was based on the Antyodaya for sarvodaya principle. It prioritised areas in need of developmental assistance to transform India from a developing to developed nation.



Success

- ① Evidence based policy making to target areas lagging in indicators like health, education etc.
- ② Optimum utilisation of resources : by targeted delivery.

- ③ Regional connectivity for dispersal of development
 ↳ Kurupiya bridge in Odisha to connect tribal hinterlands.
- ④ Fulfilment of intended targets
 ↳ Saturation of 500 A&DP blocks (Economic survey 2023).
- ⑤ Following principles of Nehru's Panchsheel: local development as per local needs.

Concerns

- ① Development is still focused on city-centric conglomeration
 ↳ SMART cities, NP focused on urbanisation.
- ② Behavioural change needs sustained efforts
 ↳ high TFR in Aspirational districts like Bihar and UP.
- ③ Grassroot institutions weakness: funds, functions, functionaries.

The program is now expanded to Aspirational blocks.
 The empowerment of Grassroot ULBs and Panchayats will enable capacity building for all.

7. NGO क्षेत्र को आगे बढ़ाने और लाभार्थियों के लिए आउटकम्स 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

Vijay Kumar committee have advised for infusion of technology in NGOs. This is to strengthen the role of civil society as the 4th pillar of democracy.

Technology's role

Advancing NGO sector

- ① Ease of formation: as against multiple registration and documentation needs, from pillar to post at present.
- ② Funding and resource allocation:
 ⇒ Use of India's robust, financial digital infrastructure - UPI.
- ③ International collaboration for best practices
 ⇒ Video-conferencing, remote-access learning etc.

- ④ Lawful regulation and monitoring
 i.e. Present concerns by CBI that only 10% are with registrar society of India.
- ⑤ Prevent security threats like
 foreign propaganda or cybersecurity.
 i.e. Concerns against Amnesty International.

Outcomes

- ① Greater reach through digital space
 i.e. Save the children's social media fund-raising.
- ② End point delivery
 i.e. Annapurna's village distribution through urban collection of food from events.
- ③ Availability beyond physical limitations
 i.e. Jayoti's 24x7 helpline for sexual abuse victims.
- ④ Emergency tackling
 i.e. During COVID, oxygen was arranged by online coordination.
- With a voluntary sector policy (2nd ARV), NAOs can be strengthened further. Technology infusion will play a key role in that.

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

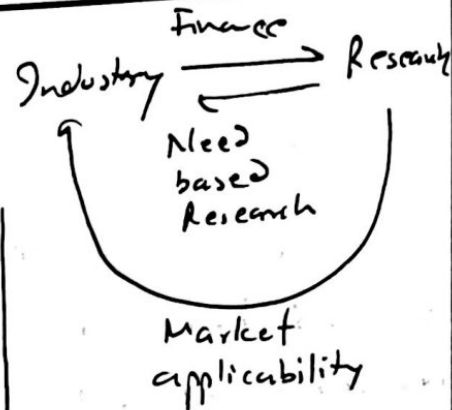
Discuss the implications associated with the entry of foreign educational institutions for technical and higher education in India. (Answer in 150 words) 10

The New Education Policy, NEP 2020 has prioritised inclusion of foreign universities to set campus in India. This is to provide world-class education opportunities and harness our demographic dividend.

1 Benefits

- ① Check on the mass-out migration of students abroad: loss to the exchequer + brain drain.
- ② Best practices of pedagogy from the world-over.
- ③ Much needed impetus to India's research:
 - Domination of western journals so far.
 - Teacher shortages.
- ④ Research-academic linkage as in the trend in western

Europe and North America →



- ⑤ Justice to students who cannot afford to go abroad by bringing foreign campuses home.

1 (concerns)

- ① Commodification of education: profit motive of private institutes.
- ② Consequent concerns on affordability.
- ③ Representation of deprived communities life reservations may be difficult.
- ④ Appropriate curriculum as per Indian needs.

Quality assessment of the proposed foreign players

1 Way thread

↓
Curriculum suitability for Indian skilling and market

possible government subsidy to deprived sections seeking the positive fallouts

This is a welcome step to push the Indian education system to newer heights. It also holds the potential for → Brain drain to Brain gain.

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 and Latin America have traditionally held vast potential due to common convergence and complimentarity: be it our history, developing status, economics or aspirations. The same is being harnessed at a renewed pace recently.

Critical element of Indian policy → Latin America

- ① Rising roles of the developing world
⇒ India-Brazil in BRICS.

- ② Economic complementarity

⇒ India's service sector: IT, banking, finance

Latin America's agriculture, energy security potential: Argentina, Brazil etc.

- ③ Diaspora connect: Gimmityas of India origin in Caribbean Island

1) Presidents of Guyana and Suriname's latest visit to India.

④ South-south cooperation with India has a leader of the voice of the south esp. in G20 summit.

⑤ Environmental stand of "common but differentiated responsibilities", lithium reserves of E-mobility etc.

Limitations

① Geographical tyranny: with lack of connectivity.

② Institutional limits: only about 11 missions across Latin America (2019).

③ Limited people to people connect: linguistic divide, tourism not fully harnessed.

④ China's dominance: with trade and investment far above India's.

More embassies for reach ← Way Ahead → Diaspora reconnect
↓
harness India's digital delivery to meet Latin America's needs

The two regions when connected can lead to a win-win situation. It should thus be prioritised on mission-mode.

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

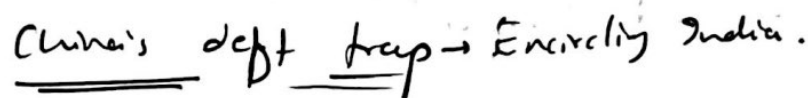
What is debt-trap diplomacy? How does China's debt-trap diplomacy impact India's interests in its neighbourhood? (Answer in 150 words) 10

Debt-trap policy is an Geo-economic policy of China of financing low-income country's infrastructure.

On the non-repayment of the same, strategic concessions are gained such as 99-year lease of Hambantota port in Sri Lanka.

Impact on India's interest

- ① Encirclement of Indian Ocean: along with its string of pearls policy.
- ② Challenge India's sovereignty: CPEC corridor through Pakistan occupied Kashmir.
- ③ Overpowering connectivity of India's neighbourhood by filling vacuum — South Asia is the least connected



- Development diplomacy
- Assumption
Island projects
- 1 Way Ahead
- Global
center
- Multi-alignment
for deterrence
- QUAD, 12U2
- Build Back Better of G7

"One can change friends but not neighbours."
There's a need to shift India-China relations
from conflict to cooperation to cooperation.

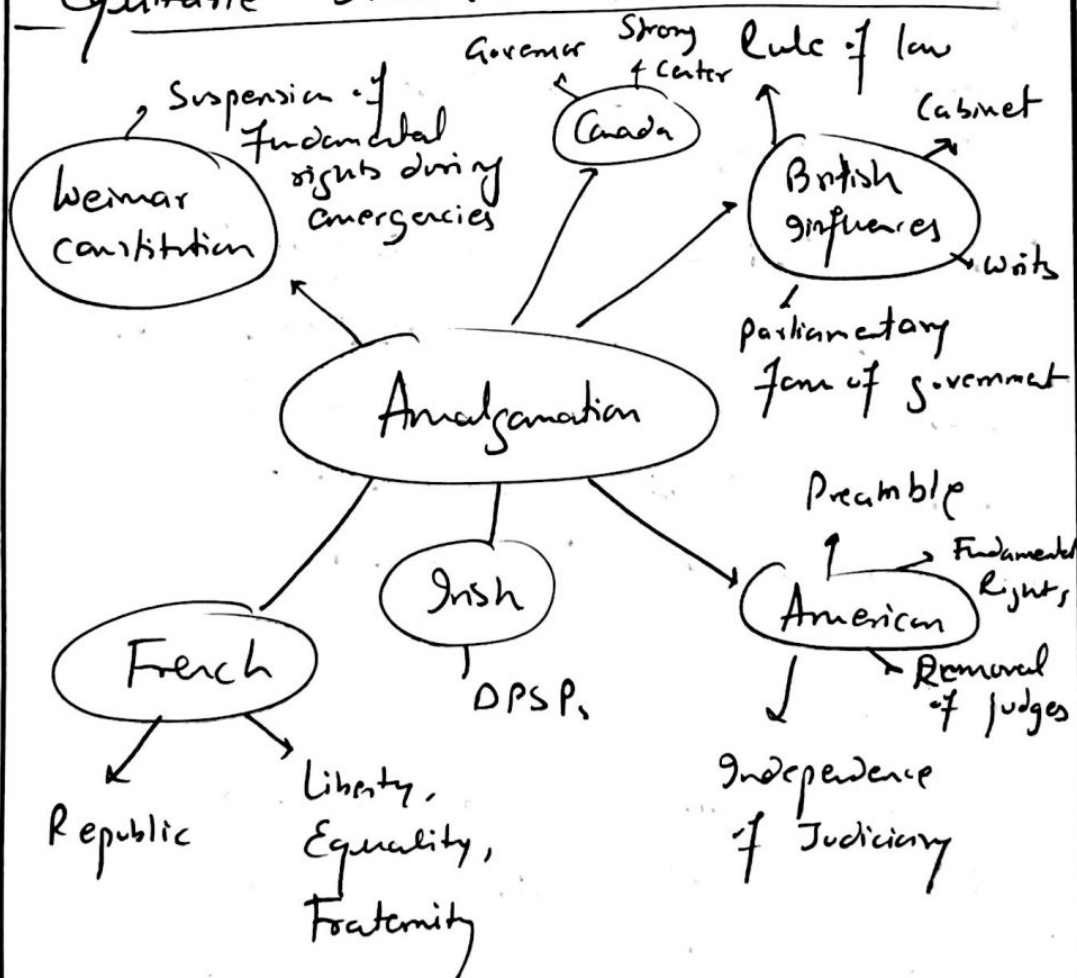
11. विश्व भर के विभिन्न संविधानों का मिश्रण होने के बावजूद, भारतीय संविधान अपने विभिन्न प्रावधानों के माध्यम से सामाजिक न्याय, बहुलवाद और समानता को आत्मसात किए हुए है। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

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

"Constitution is not merely a lawyer's document. It is the vehicle of life and its spirit is the spirit of the age." - Dr. Ambedkar.

India constitution is similarly holding the spirit of a just, plural and equitable India.



Inhibiting Social Justice

- ① India's unique issues like untouchability and addressed by Article 17 : prohibit the socially unjust practice.
- ② Social evil of child labour prohibited - Article 24.
- ③ Affirmative action provided for in Article 15 and 16 : caste, race and gender.
- ④ Later additions of economic criterion for EWS (Economically weaker section).
- ⑤ Representation of socially deprived sections in decision making powers
→ SC/ST reservation in parliament.

Pluralism

- ① India's conception of unity in diversity at the heart of constituted assembly debates.

- ① Resultant Indian secularism : No discrimination. Equal celebration
 ⇒ Article 26-27.
- ③ Protection of minority rights
 ⇒ Article 29, 30.
- ⑦ Special institutional provisions for promotion of minority languages:
 article 350(A).
- ⑧ Vibrant political diversity including regional parties

Equality

- ① Rule of law under article 14 for all.
- ② Universal adult franchise to all.
- ③ Prohibition of discriminatory practices
 article 15, 16
- ④ Economic justice and equality through
 DPSPs ⇒ 39 (b) and 39 (c).

Indian constitution has thus captured the spirit of Indian people and their ethos. It envisions a united country of equality, liberty and fraternity.

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

The Supreme Court has expanded marital rape to be included in IPC's rape laws of Section 375. This has been a long-awaited step in gender-justice. However, it is not free from challenges in implementation either.

Implications of legal protection

Positive

- ① Human dignity kept at the top as Consent is sacrosanct in an act of sex - within or outside of wedlock.
- ② Patriarchal tyranny is checked :
idea life wife is the property of man.

- ③ Bodily rights arrested of all, especially women in this case.
- ④ Related crimes like beating, downy induced violence may also be checked.
- ⑤ Deterrence of associated sexual crimes with awareness generation.
- ⑥ Legal participation of women such as PILs.
- ⑦ Consequent strengthening of a gender-sensitised civil society.

Limitations

- ① Reporting of private space needs emboldened women and supporting system $\Rightarrow$ NGOs, STCs, helplines.
- ② Cultural resistance possible due to patriarchal ideas of taken-for-granted concern in marriage.

- ③ Female felicity in patriarchy
 rep. Guilt on 'duty' of husbandly needs.
- ④ Gender neutrality is still missing for men.
- ⑤ Emerging ideas like LGBT marriages need more nuances for application.

Way Ahead

- ① Robust police mechanism of 24x7 helplines, female constables, mobile police vans for emergencies.
- ② Shelter and re-habilitation like Swadhar gruh and one-stop centres.
- ③ Ownership rights to women: major reason for financial dependence.
- ④ Gender-sensitive education in schools, including sex education, non-victim blaming etc.

"Yaha narayatu piyate, samate take derate."

It is high time to check heinous act for marital rape for the benefit of a humane society.

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 federalism accommodates a variety of federal voices in a centre-leaning, holding together Union. This is aimed at balancing its unity along with its diversity.

Criticism of too centralized

- ① Reorganisation of states is entirely in central hands : article 3.
- ② Office of Governor as the executive head is appointed through the center.
- ③ All India services forming a central control in state machinery.
- ④ Financial federalism is inclined to the central grants
 ↳ Financial commission, GST compensation

⑤ Judicial integration : Appointment to removal of state judiciaries with the SC and union.

⑥ Emergency provisions :

Article 352, 356 and 360 : turn the state structure ~~into~~ ^{from} federal to strictly unitary.

However, a counter is :

Adequate space and autonomy

① Federal units with their own governments and legislatures.

② Local bodies by 11th and 12th schedule.

③ Asymmetric federalism to address special needs of states
 ex Article 371 for Nagaland.

④ Regional autonomy for tribal issues
 ex 5th and 6th schedule : the latter

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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 March 2023, Supreme court gave the judgement of appointment committee consisting of the Prime Minister, Leader of opposition and Chief justice for ECI. This is a bid to bring objectivity and accountability in the crucial office.

Fundamental change

Correct process

- ① No legislative guidelines.
- ② Minister of Law suggests potential names to the prime minister (PM)
- ③ Based on the PM's advice, president appoints the CEC, Chief election commissioner and 2 other election commissioners.

SC Judgement

- ① PM
Leader of Opposition
CJI } Accountable
+
participative
decision making.

Far-reaching implications

- ① Prevents present government's accountability-free arbitrariness.
- ② Set objective standards for selection : meritocracy over favouritism.
- ③ Opposition's role will carry the responsibility of greater cooperation too.
- ④ Judiciary as the adherence to justice by rule of law.
- ⑤ Increased institutional faith in ECI.

- ⑥ ECI with greater scope to carry forward its crucial roles -
- Supremacy, direction and control of free and fair elections.
- ⑦ Prevent criminalisation of politics, such as by strict application of rule of law.

Concerns

- ① Accusations of Judicial overreach by the executive.
- ② Recent overturning of the judgement by ECI (selection and conditions).

Bill, 2023 : PM
LOO
Cabinet minister → (Minority of opposition + Absence of judiciary)

Bring ECI expenses under charged expenditure

Way ahead
objective selection criteria

Legal status to Model code of conduct
Prevent re-appointment

"Free and fair elections are the lifeblood of a democracy." - T N Seshan. ECI's independence is necessary to ensure the same.

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

Indian civil services were famed by the vision of Sardar Patel as the steel frame of India.

This includes forming the backbone of administration, service delivery and nation building.

Diversified challenges due to integration and opening of economy

- ① Increased regulatory role : absence of which had led to 2008 financial crisis in USA.
- ② Counter supply-shocks in black swan events
 i.e. COVID crisis.
- ③ Negotiate food-fuel-fertiliser access for citizenry
 i.e. IFS negotiations for Black sea grain deal.

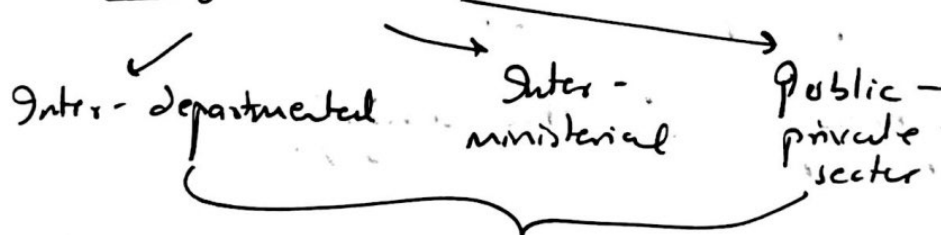
- ④ Curve out beneficial FTAs for India
~~ie~~ CEPA with UAE and ECTA with Australia recently.
- ⑤ Check neo-imperialism such as dumping of environmentally polluting items in developing countries like ship scrapping.
- ⑥ International organisational reforms like WTO stalled by USA.
- ⑦ Labour reforms: balance comparative advantage as well as welfare (as against Chinese exploitative labour regime).

Hollistic reforms → service delivery

- ① Recruitment: Demand expertise as one necessity along with the generalist competence in an increasingly technical oriented world.
- ② Training: Content upskilling and reskilling
~~ie~~ iGOT platform.

- (3) Performance oriented appraisal and budgeting for accountability (Hota Commission)
- (4) Infusion of private sector expertise
Key Lateral entry.
- (5) Diluting hierarchical boundaries and veto points : collaborative and constructive input across the civil service chain.

(6) Integration



Integrated policy formulation and implementation. Key PM Cati Shakti.

- (7) Shift from Rule based to rule based duties
Key Mission Karmayogi.

Empowerment of the citizenry through systems and institutions over individuals is needed. This shall drive civil services for the Amrit Kaal.

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

Digital India's vision is to bring smiles on millions of faces with the click of a button. Data plays an essential role in the amplification of this drive, being the new fuel.

Rule of open data

Transparency $\Rightarrow$ Accountability

- ① Open access to all for use of data like problem solving, digital infrastructure ~~cost~~ development etc.
- ② Easy monitoring of performance results
 $\Rightarrow$ Number of beneficiaries covered.

- ③ Objective tracking of results
 ex CIS-based monitoring of PM-
 Awas Yojana.
- ④ Open competition to not just enhance
 quality but check crony-capitalism.
- ⑤ Prevents data anarchy: with
 monopoly of government alone.
- ⑥ Local solutions for local problems
 ex boost to India's startups from UPI.
- ⑦ Equitable and transparent disposal
 of development
 ex CNDC taking over monopoly
 of states like Amazon, Flipkart.

Challenges

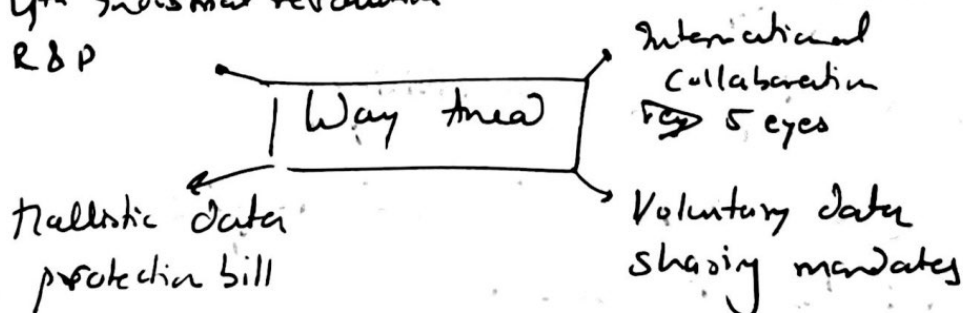
Quality $\rightleftharpoons$ Reliability

- ① Lack of data and record keeping
 techniques at present
 ex Manual files of government
 offices.
- ② Limited sourcing, cleaning, selecting

in present government data

- ③ Limited access to certain data like SECC, 1011.
- ④ Delayed conduct of national statistics like Census, NRC due to situational and political exigencies.
- ⑤ Multiplicity of data sources
~~ex~~ CIME employment data differs from that of PLFS.
- ⑥ Data protection and privacy concerns.
- ⑦ lack of infrastructure
 - physical: Data centers, Cloud computing
 - human: Data scientists, Statisticians.

4th Industrial revolution
RDP



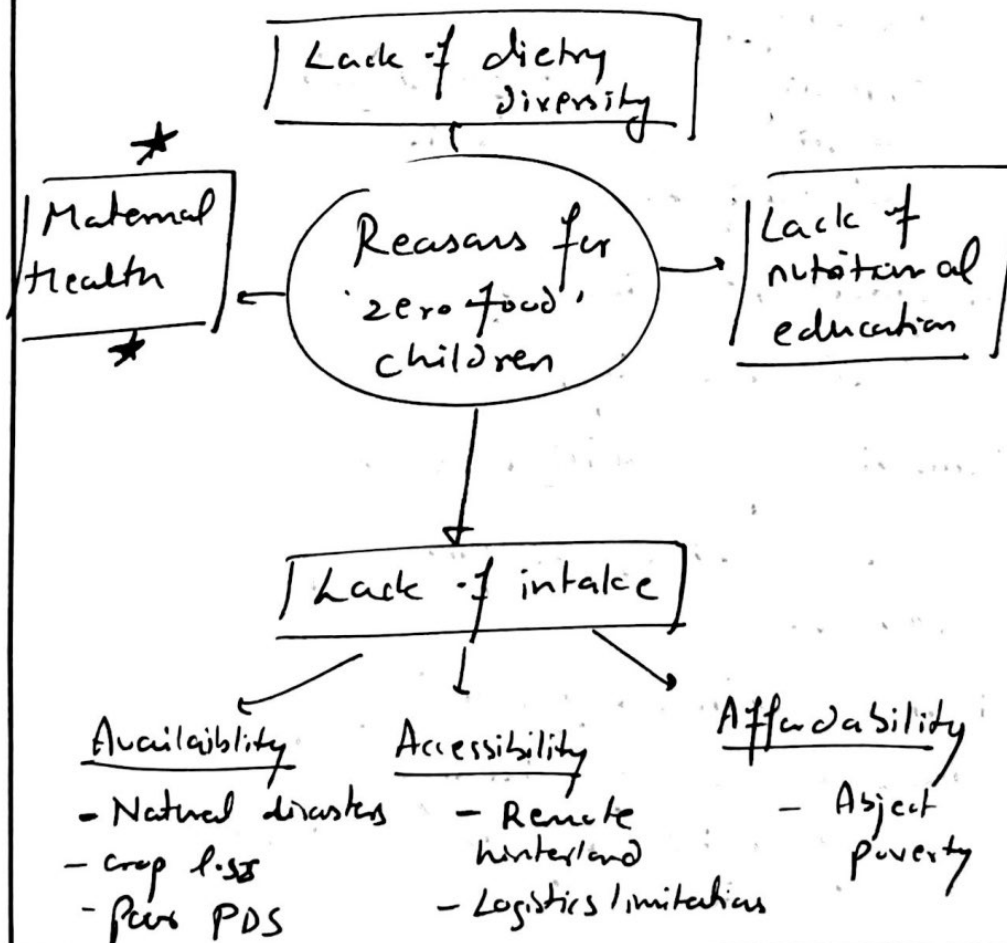
E-governance holds the potential to fulfill the aspirations of millions. India's digital delivery of services has been pitched by Dr. Jaisankar as its USP. Data can drive that to newer heights.

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

"You cannot tell a child that you gave him food yesterday." -
Zimbabwean proverb.

32% of Indian children are stunted while 18% are wasted. This is a deprivation of basic rights to be addressed by reducing 'zero food' children.



Role of maternal nutrition in zero food children

- ① Poor pre-natal growth during pregnancies :
 - Weak bodily capacity
 - Limited nutritional needs
 - Contention between child and mother (unborn) for survival.
- ② Infant health compromised at crucial growth stage
 - stunting
 - wasting
 - underweight.
 - Breastfeeding deprived
- ③ Susceptible to diseases
 - Reduced immunity.
- ④ Utilisation of nutrition lowered
 - less reception, absorption of nutrients.
- ⑤ Limited nutritional knowledge of mothers → lack of diversity
→ Artificial supplements : not aligned to child needs.

Priority of maternal nutrition →
reduce zero food children

① Planned pregnancies based on
the mother's physical and mental
preparedness.

② Institutional delivery and care
⇒ PM Matru Vandana Yojana.

③ Supplements for targeted treatment
⇒ Iron folic acid and calcium
intakes during pregnancies.

④ Maternal - child care mission
⇒ Shishu Suraksha + Matru
Suraksha Yojana

⑤ Crucial growth years' health
⇒ Immunisation - Indrachurish
ICDS and ICPS.

⑥ Nutritional education of women
⇒ Millet infusion in diet.

"Health is wealth": Healthy children will
ensure a healthy Indian future by SDG 3.

18. हाल ही में, केंद्र सरकार ने दुर्लभ रोगों के उपचार हेतु व्यक्तिगत उपयोग के लिए आयातित सभी बाह्य 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? इनका 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

Nation health Policy, 2017 envisions "Health for All". This also includes the traditionally ignored domain of rare diseases due to their limited targets. The fatality however makes it important to address these gaps.

Concerns.

- ① High fatality rate due to limitations of treatment facilities.
- ② Low incidence makes them lie at the back-burner, as against mass-diseases like TB, malaria etc.
- ③ Resultant lack of infrastructure:
- Physical: specialised medical equipments, super specialised facilities.

- human : trained medical professional to address specific rare diseases.

(4) Limitations in research and development :

- High infrastructural and technical costs.
- Relatively low returns due to lack of marketability (unlike common diseases like generic drug formulations)

(5) Higher spread of such diseases : due to lifestyle changes.

(6) Environmental contact spreading unknown diseases : COVID virus itself, necessitating "One health" concept.

Resolution of concerns

(1) Public funding : increase to at least 2.5% of GDP from present 2.1% (National health mission).

(2) PPP for technical expertise :

Government $\rightleftharpoons$ Private sector
(Funding) (Research)

③ International collaboration for pooling for:

- Resources - Skilled workforce
- R&D infrastructure - Data

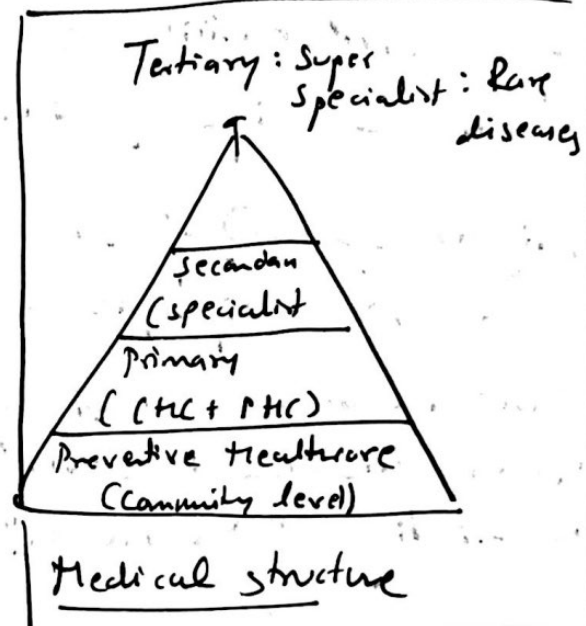
→ Use of WHO country cooperation strategy.

④ Compulsory licensing for formulation of generic drugs.

⑤ Telemedicine

for overcoming spatio-temporal limitation

⑥ National Digital Health mission.



⑦ Tertiary coverage extension to rare diseases under Ayushman Bharat.

⑧ National health stack for incidence evaluation, predictive analysis and resultant evidence-based policy formulation

Right to health is a basic guarantee of welfare state. India's National Health Mission is a stride towards this goal.

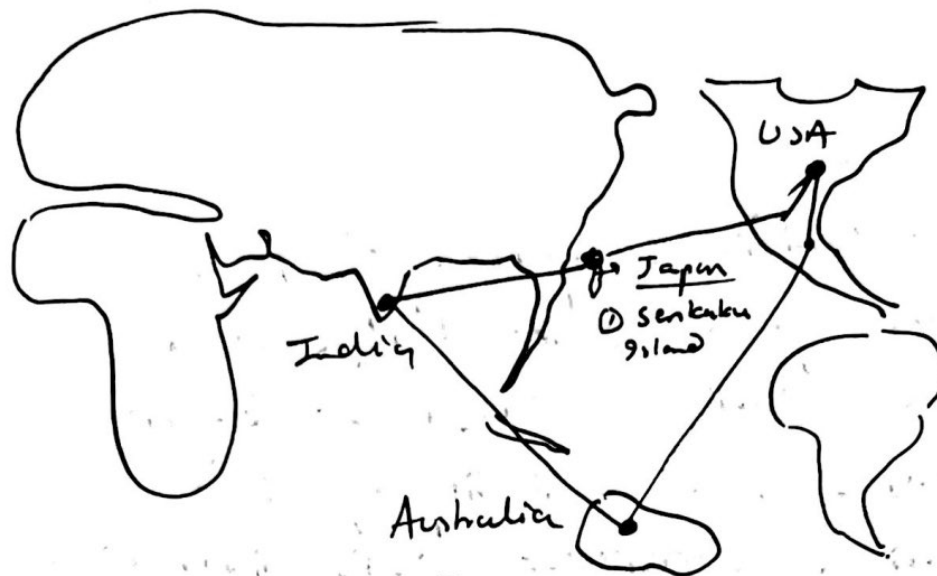
19. हिंद-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में यथार्थवादी और प्रभावी सहयोग के लिए, इस क्षेत्र से संबंधित विभिन्न देशों के प्रमुख हितों को स्वीकार करने और उनकी पहचान करने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

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

Indo-Pacific comprises of the expanse from East-African coast to the west-American coast. It emphasises the centrality of this geopolitical construct, USA's pivot to Asia policy, Chinese aggression and India's strategic centrality.

Countries and their stakes

- ① India — (i) Maintain its strategic competence at the head of Indian Ocean.
- ② USA — (i) Assure role as global power
- ③ China — (i) Rise in the global arena through assertive aggression.

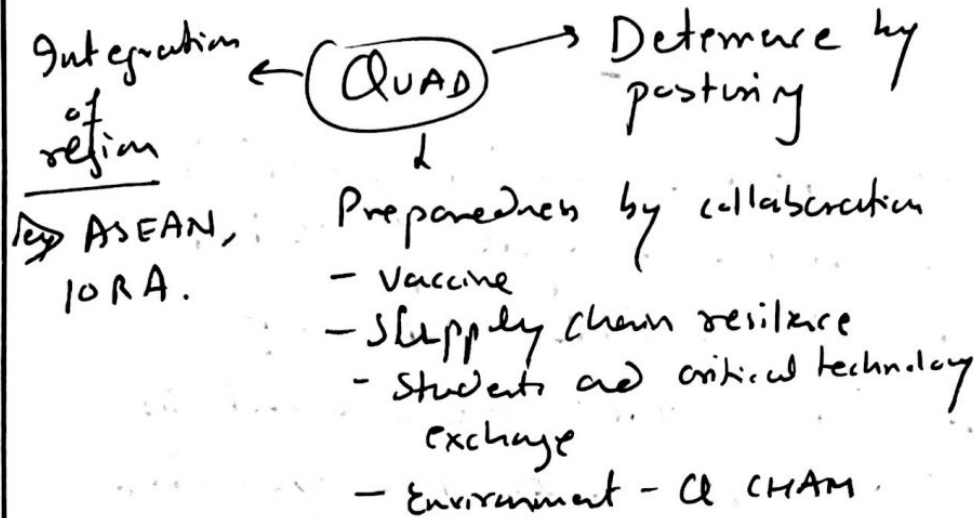


QUAD: ^{Issue-based} Multi-aligned

- ④ Japan: counter Chinese aggression.
- ⑤ South-east Asian: spirit of ASEAN tigers
- ⑥ Australia: Rule-based Pacific
- ⑦ South Korea: Rise in the region
- ⑧ Russia: maintain its hold by expanding to the far East.
- ⑨ North Korea: rogue nation for authoritarian control.

True realisations of various stakeholders will lead to practical collaborations.

① Issue-based multi-alignment like:



② Dialogue and diplomacy:
Conflicting claims of 9 dash line.

③ Free and open trade for the benefit of all: choke-point of Malacca as a global-good.

④ Exchange of best practices:
India: digital delivery of services
Japan: Disaster resilience

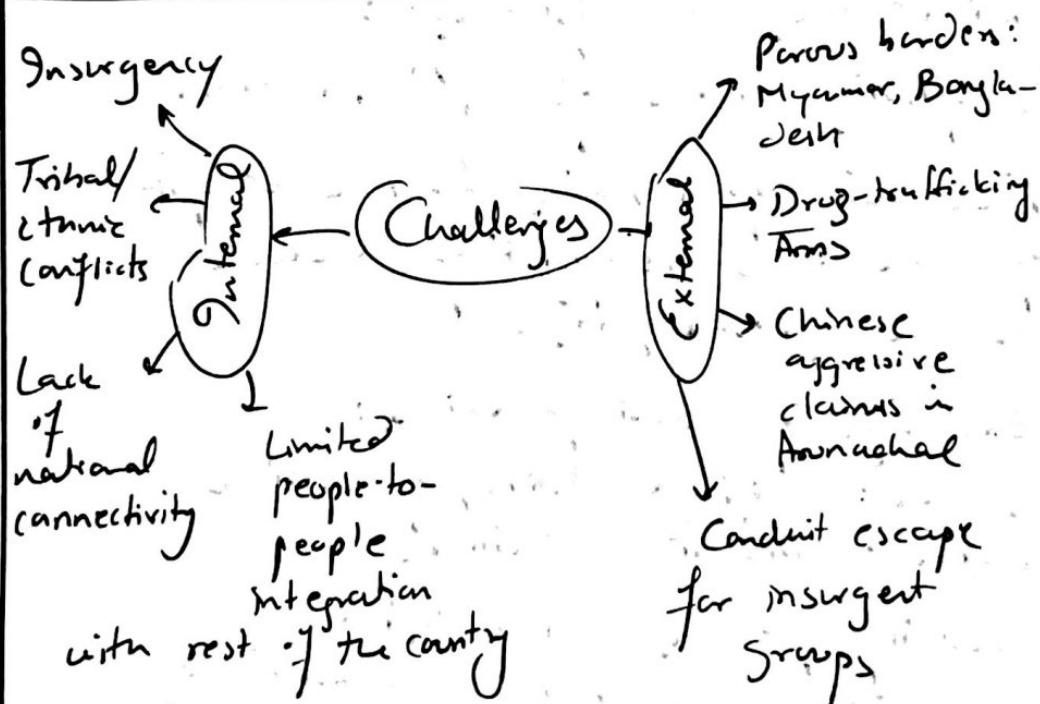
⑤ Security for all in the region
Taiwan threat to be checked by display of active support.

Indo-Pacific is rife with revisionary tendencies. These are to be encouraged in a multi-polar world as long as they abide by rule based order. India's SAGAR doctrine is a guide to that.

20. भारत और उसके पड़ोसियों के बीच एक महत्वपूर्ण संपर्क 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

North-Eastern India is a conduit to the virtuous cycle of region growth and India's Act-East policy. This however needs substantive groundwork to harness the opportunities.



Addressing challenges for connectivity

1 Internal

- ① Deployment of central forces in the

Manipur violence for ~~se~~ ceasing
violence immediately.

② Peace negotiations across stakeholders

⇒ Indian-Naga NSCN peace accord.
Government

③ Reconsideration of legacy demands

⇒ ST status by Meiti.

④ Greater functional autonomy

⇒ 5th and 6th scheduled areas
declaration.

⑤ Inclusive development : Internal connectivity,
education, health and employment growth

⇒ Udan for North-east, Ministry of
Development of North-east region initiatives.

[External]

① Border demarcation exercise with
China :

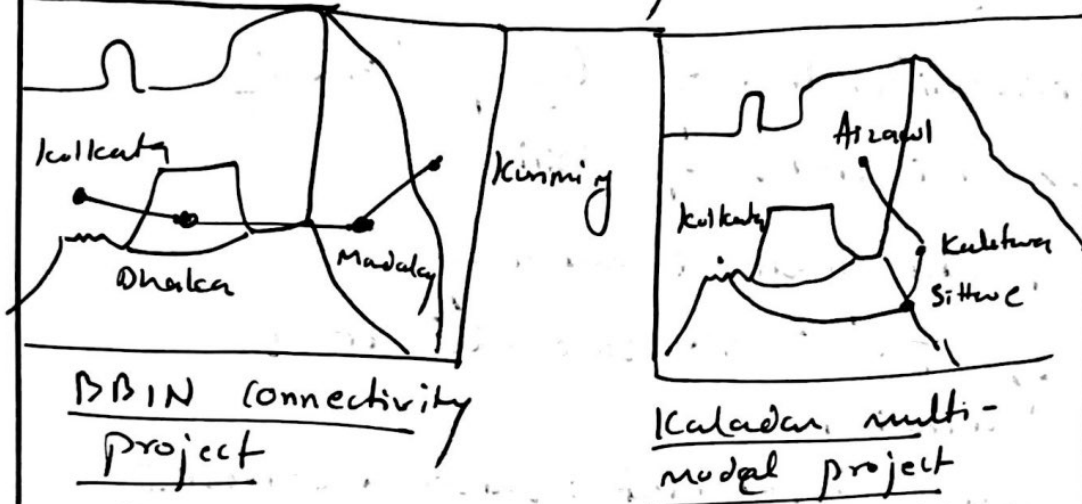
- Border defence cooperation agreement
- confidence building measures.

② Border management for cross border
crime check.

SMART fencing : radar, thermo detector, drones, sonar etc.

③ Bilateral exercise for curbing insurgent ~~key~~ operation Sunrise with Myanmar

④ Use regional connectivity : SAARC, BIMISTEC



⑤ Expedite existing networks like
.. tri-lateral highway.
- Funding - Execution - Evaluation.
based on
Deadline

⑥ Regional stability : call for democratic
transitioning of Myanmar

North-East thus opens India's doors to
a prosperous region through connectivity.
It fulfils India's inclusive growth and
Neighbourhood first policies in vision.