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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1514)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	1222481
Center	ONLINE	Date	1/12/2021

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. Highlighting the changes introduced by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) Amendment Act, 2021, analyse various issues with the amended Act. (150 words) 10

दिल्ली राष्ट्रीय राजधानी राज्यक्षेत्र शासन (GNCTD) संशोधन अधिनियम, 2021 द्वारा प्रारंभ किए गए परिवर्तनों को रेखांकित करते हुए, इस संशोधित अधिनियम से जुड़े विभिन्न मुद्दों का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

The government recently passed GNCTD Amendment Act, 2021 which has ramifications on relationship between Center and govt. of Delhi.

Changes Introduced in Act

- ① Interpretation of 'govt': is now to be Lieutenant governor (LG) and not State Assembly.
- ② Rules of Procedure: of Delhi State Legislature Assembly to be aligned with Lok Sabha.
- ③ LG can rescind certain bills for President Assent.
- ④ Assembly to take LG recommendation on executive decisions.

Issues with the Act

- ① Against spirit of Democracy.
- ② Against Federal Principles.
- ③ Violates principle of Separation of Powers
- ④ SC in NCIT of Delhi v/s UOI (2018)
pronounced LRs must act as per advice
of ~~the~~ Council of Ministers
- ⑤ will hamper Delhi's Development
from people's representatives.

→ Have taking examples from
Global Metropolitan like Washington DC,
government elected by people in a city
must have power to work for people
as per spirit of Co-operative Federalism.

2. Are there valid arguments for continuing with sedition law in 21st century democratic India? Discuss in light of the debate surrounding it.

(150 words) 10

क्या 21वीं सदी के लोकतांत्रिक भारत में राजद्रोह कानून को जारी रखने के लिए वैध तर्क विद्यमान हैं? इससे संबंधित वाद-विवाद के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

Section 124 A of Indian Penal Code (IPC)

defines law of Sedition under which
government can imprison for life or
impose fine on citizen for inciting
issues against government established by law.

Valid Arguments for Law of Sedition

- ① Helps in Maintaining Public Order
- ② ~~is~~ used for protecting National
Sensitivity.
- ③ Held constitutional by Supreme Court
in Kedar Nath Singh Case (1962)
- ④ Used to control issues of Internal
Sensitivity.

[eg] It was used against Naxalbari
uprising

Issues with Law of Sedition

- ① Ambiguity regarding implementation and
Wording of law
- ② Used to silence Media and voice of
People.

[eg] Vinod Dua Case (2021)

- ③ Arbitrary use by government.

→ Hence though law has been
instrumental in maintaining National
Security, as per Law Commission
Report, a proper clarity in terms
of application is required. Following
SC orders, only Violence must be
considered as an offence under Sedition.

3. Identify the issues that have contributed to a decline in the performance of Parliamentary Standing Committees. How can these issues be addressed?

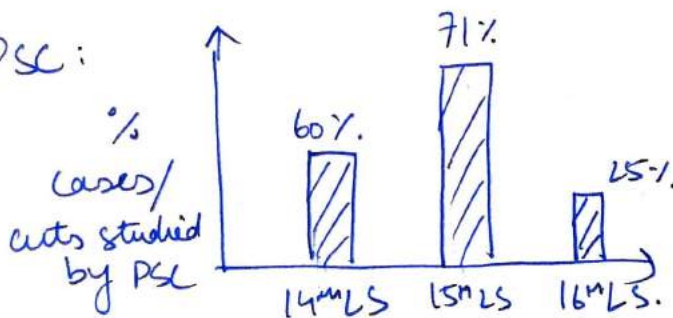
(150 words) 10

उन मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्होंने संसदीय स्थायी समितियों के प्रदर्शन में गिरावट में योगदान दिया है। इन मुद्दों का समाधान कैसे किया जा सकता है?

Parliamentary Standing Committees (PSCs)

are permanent committees containing Members of Parliament, having a secretariat and work under the ~~the~~ Speaker or Presiding Officer.

→ Recent report by Association of Democratic Reforms (ADR) cites reduced concurrence by PSC:



Issues contributing to decline

① Lack of debate on bills in the house

- ② No reference or reduced reference by Speaker / Presiding Officer to PSC.
- ③ Less sittings of Parliament.
- ④ Dominance of Ruling Parties.
- ⑤ Tenure of only 1 year leads to lack of time for holistic discussion.

Addressing these issues

- ① Increasing tenure of PSCs to 2 years (recommended by RS Chairman).
- ② Strengthening Voice of Opposition.
- ③ Performance Review of PSCs on a regular basis. (2nd ARC)

→ Since Deliberative Democracy forms heart and soul of a successful democratic setup, PSCs must be strengthened for better legislation in country.

4. Despite being a non-constitutional body, the Prime Minister's Office (PMO) has wielded immense decision-making power in India. Discuss the advantages and issues associated with it. (150 words) 10

एक गैर-संवैधानिक निकाय होने के बावजूद, प्रधान मंत्री कार्यालय (PMO) के पास भारत में निर्णय-निर्माण की व्यापक शक्ति है। इससे संबद्ध लाभों और मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Prime Ministers Office (PMO) refers to the administrative setup working directly under leadership of Prime Minister (PM) headed by Principal Secretary.

Immense decision Making Power of PMO

- ① Controls prime portfolios like Space, Science and Technology (PM-STIAC) to influence its decision.
- ② Influences the Cabinet Committees conduct and co-ordination.

Advantages

- ① Efficient and fast decision making.

- ② Synonymous with Cabinet form of government
(PM is de-facto head of government)
- ③ Better co-ordination between Ministers
- ④ Streamlined Policy Making.
- ⑤ PM as people's representative, hence
justifying power concentration.

Issues

- ① Decreased deliberation on Policies.
- ② Effect of 'Kitchen Cabinet' on decisions.
- ③ Undermines Constitutional Morality
- ④ Against spirit of Federalism -

→ Hence, though the PMO justifies
itself to be a centre of power, too
much centralisation acts against spirit
of federalism and a Decentralised
approach is necessary.

5. Discuss the role of data in governance in India. Also, state the various challenges in this regard and suggest remedial measures.

(150 words) 10

भारत में शासन में डेटा की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में विद्यमान विभिन्न चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए एवं उपचारात्मक उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Data, in terms of social, political, economic, demographic spheres help the policy makers to formulate policies and hence leads to better governance.

Role of Data in governance in India

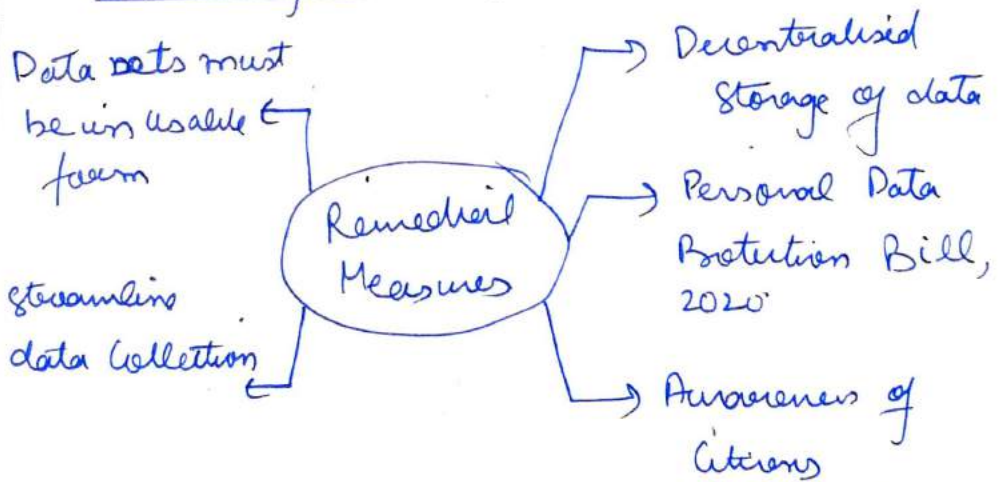
- ① Helps in formulating Policies.
- ② Better targetting of welfare Measures.
- ③ Helps in e-governance initiatives.

[eg] Aadhaar Data under Aadhaar enabled Payment System (AePS) has helped in Direct Benefit Transfer.

- ④ Helps in maintaining Security by predicting social behaviour.

Challenges

- ① Centralisation of data for governance leads to the risk of Data Breach.
- ② Privacy issues of citizens.
(KS Puttaswamy Case (2017)) cites Right to Privacy as fundamental right under Art 21)
- ③ Lack of Infrastructure to harness data.
- ④ Collected data is often not in usable form. (for AI Models).



→ Hence though data provides a promising ~~avenue~~ avenue for better governance, growing privacy concerns must be addressed.

6. With specific examples, elaborate upon the conditions that led to the emergence of a new civil society in urban India in the last few decades. Also, highlight its contribution towards effecting governance and policy changes. (150 words) 10

विशिष्ट उदाहरणों के साथ, उन परिस्थितियों का विस्तारपूर्वक वर्णन कीजिए, जिनके कारण पिछले कुछ दशकों में शहरी भारत में एक नए नागरिक समाज का उदय हुआ है। साथ ही, शासन और नीतिगत परिवर्तनों को प्रभावित करने में इसके योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

As per World Bank, 'Civil Society' is defined as any organisation in form of an NGO, Trade Union, etc. working for specific interest in a country.

Conditions leading to emergence

- ① No commitment of government to work on Sensitive Issues.

[eg] LGBTQ issue and Naz foundation

- ② Less resources at govt. dispense.
for education, health, etc.

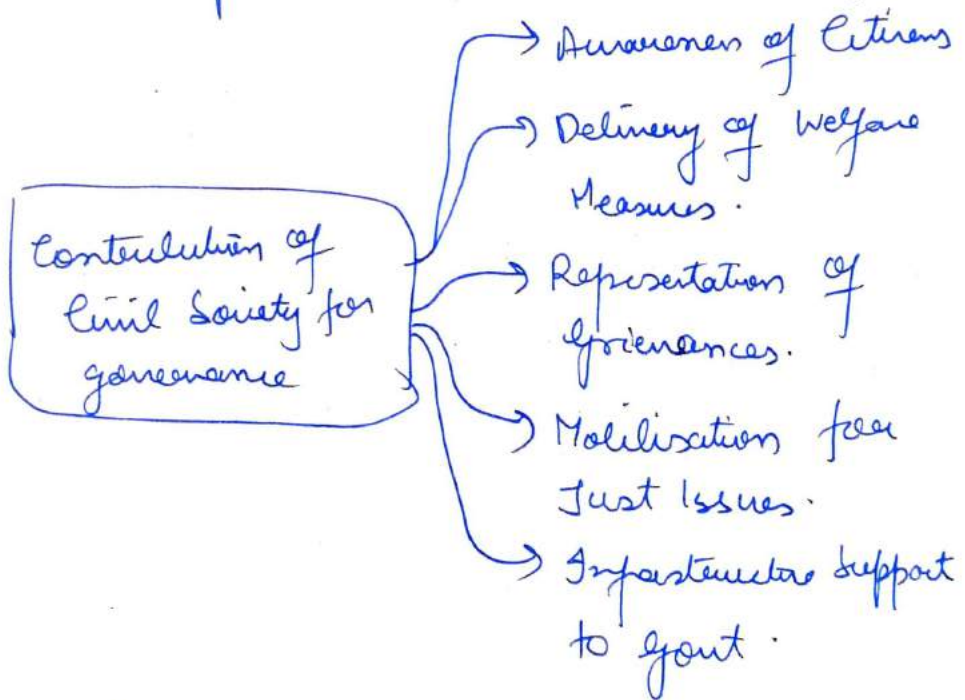
[eg] Kerala NGOs work for high literacy is commendable.

③ No representation ^{by} of political parties
of certain sections of population :

[eg] Small groups like Safai Karmachari.

④ Government's Policy on Voluntary
Organisation, 2007.

⑤ Increasing Govt - NGO collaboration
to implement schemes and measures.



→ Hence, in changing socio-economic
scenarios, effective governance calls for
a GO-NGO partnership.

7. The Gati Shakti mission has the potential to not only address the issue of infrastructure bottlenecks but also streamline the governance processes in the country. Elucidate. (150 words) 10

गति शक्ति मिशन में न केवल अवसंरचना संबंधी बाधाओं का समाधान करने की क्षमता है अपितु देश में शासन प्रक्रियाओं को सुव्यवस्थित करने की भी क्षमता विद्यमान है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Recently the government has rolled out Gati Shakti Mission to streamline the projects and implementation under government's capacity.

Gati Shakti to solve Infrastructure Bottlenecks

- ① Alignment with projects of National Infrastructure Pipeline (NIP).
- ② Provision of effective disposal of infrastructure finance requirement.
- ③ Mission made implementation for a targetted service delivery approach.

Streamlining Governance.

- ① Co-operation and co-ordination of General Ministers.
- ② Using PRAGATI portal to monitor and report on bottlenecks in governance.
- ③ Grievance redressal of industries and private contractors.
- ④ Implementation of PPP model to deliver infrastructure assistance.

→ Hence, since Infrastructure and effective governance forms backbone of any successful Welfare State, Gati Shakti is indispensable to this regard.

8. Giving an account of the issues faced by workers in the informal sector, discuss whether the recently launched e-Shram portal can help in addressing them. (150 words) 10

अनौपचारिक क्षेत्र में श्रमिकों द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली समस्याओं का विवरण देते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या हाल ही में प्रारंभ ई-श्रम पोर्टल उनका समाधान करने में सहायता कर सकता है।

Informal nature of India's economy
has been a long drawn issue. As
per Centre of Monitoring Indian
Economy (CMIE), close to 91% of
India's workers are engaged in unorganised
sector.

Issues faced by Workers

- ① No regulation of Working Hours.
- ② Poor Working Conditions
- ③ Lack of Social Security Benefits.
- ④ No Insurance / Coverage in event
of injury at Workplace.
- ⑤ No provision of Humane living conditions.

- ⑥ Meagre Wages, sometimes lower than Minimum Wages.

e-Shram Portal

Launched by Ministry of Labour.

- ① Help in tracking Migrant Workers.
- ② Provision of Social Security Benefits through Social Security Funds.
- ③ Provision of inclusion in Pension Scheme.
- ④ Delivery and eligibility of Welfare Measures like PDS by implementing One Nation One Ration Card.

→ Govt. is making constant efforts to provide just working conditions as a mandate under Art 41 and 42 of Constitution ~~as per~~ through initiatives like e-Shram.

9. Clarifying the significance of the recent developments on the issue of global minimum tax, discuss its prospects and challenges for India.

(150 words) 10

वैश्विक न्यूनतम कर के मुद्दे के संदर्भ में हालिया घटनाक्रमों के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, भारत के लिए इसकी संभावनाओं और चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent G-7 meeting has concluded to support the idea of Global Minimum Taxation (Corporate) to get rid of Base Erosion Profit Shifting (BEPS)

Significance of Development

- ① Will eradicate the 'race to the bottom' of countries acting as Tax havens for MNCs.
- ② Increase in resources to government.
- ③ Decrease in Tax Evasion.
- ④ Boost to Global Economy post pandemic Slump.

- ⑤ Better Welfare Measures due to increased financial resources to govt.

Prospects for India

- As per Tax Justice Networks India loses around 10 bn USD annually due to evasion.

① Reduce in tax evasion of MNCs going profit in India.

② 15% limit suggested is below India's limit (of 22%), hence not affecting its own resources.

Challenges in this regard for India

includes: ① Increase in unaccounted transactions and Black Money by MNCs to evade taxes.

② Least Developed countries may no longer act as hubs of development for MNCs.

10. Announcement of the AUKUS security pact heralds a new era of global geopolitics. Comment. Also, discuss how it may affect India's interests.

(150 words) 10

AUKUS सुरक्षा समझौते की घोषणा ने वैश्विक भू-राजनीति के एक नए युग की शुरुआत की है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। साथ ही, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारत के हितों को कैसे प्रभावित कर सकता है।

AUKUS security pact refers to a trilateral pact between Australia-UK-US recently announced in relation to Nuclear Submarines in Indo-Pacific.

New Era in Global Politics

- ① Formalisation of age-old ties between Australia-UK-US.
- ② Intelligence sharing to be improved as this group has emerged from 'Five Eyes' intelligence grouping.
- ③ Counter to China's hegemony in Indo Pacific.
- ④ One of the first Security Pact in IOR.

- (5) ~~Also~~ Alienation of France which is a major power in Indian Ocean Region.

AUKUS and India's Interest

- (1) Complement to QUAD as AUKUS is a security part while AUKUS is security.
- (2) Democratic countries to become significant in region, a positive for India.
- (3) Will help in Countering China in IOR.

→ Given all the positives for India's foreign policy, AUKUS goes contrary to ASEAN's interest of Non-Nuclearised South Pacific. Hence QUAD's partnership with AUKUS can help to win ASEAN co-operation on the issue.

11. Effective devolution of finances is an important requirement for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) to fulfill their objectives. Discuss while also elaborating on the reasons behind lack of financial resources for PRIs in India. (250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRI) को अपने उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए वित्त का प्रभावी हस्तांतरण एक महत्वपूर्ण अनिवार्यता है। भारत में PRIs के लिए वित्तीय संसाधनों की कमी हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का वर्णन करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd and 74th amendment Acts (1992)

ushered the era of Local Government in India. However lack of fiscal empowerment is reducing effectiveness of these bodies.

Devolution of Finances : Importance

- ① For effective implementation of Policies.
- ② To upgrade Health infrastructure at PHC and SHC level.
- ③ To provide autonomy to Local Bodies.
- ④ To enable innovation in governance at local levels.

- ⑤ To address regional issues which are better understood by local governments

Reasons behind lack of Fiscal Devolution

- ① Lack of complete devolution of powers as per 11th and 12th Schedule.
- ② Centralised nature of Fiscal Architecture.
- ③ Overly prescriptive attitude of Central Sector Schemes (CSS)

[eg] As per data by CEDA, around 40% of total Devolved funds are for CSS.

- ④ Lack of rights to levy Taxes.
- ⑤ Taxes assigned to Urban Local Bodies (like Municipalities) give less/negligible financial resource base.

Way Forward

- ① Effective devolutions as per 11th and 12th schedule.
- ② Government must act as enabler for local government.
- ③ Right to raise their own taxes must be expanded.
- ④ As per ~~State Finance Commission~~ Punchhi Commission Report (2007), local govt. must be given ^{more} representation in legislative council.
- ⑤ Implementation of recommendation of State Finance Commission and FC.

→ Hence, only by fiscal empowerment of local bodies, local governments can act as an effective tier of government.

12. Judicial activism is a necessary tool to guard against "legislative adventurism and executive excesses". Critically discuss in the context of the doctrine of separation of powers as provided in the Constitution of India.

(250 words) 15

"विधायी जोखिम और कार्यकारी अतिक्रमण" से रक्षा के लिए न्यायिक सक्रियता एक आवश्यक उपकरण है। भारत के संविधान में यथा प्रदत्त शक्तियों के पृथक्करण के सिद्धांत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Doctrine of Separation of Powers refers to the separation or distinction in powers of different organs of government to ensure better administration and legislation.

Provisions in Constitution

- ① Article 50: DPSP talks about separation of Executive and Judiciary.
- ② Art 211 and 111: Judiciary can't interfere in procedures of legislature.
- ③ Conduct of Judges cannot be discussed ~~under~~ in legislature unless a procedure of impeachment is initiated.

Judicial Activism is defined as the process in which Judges of Courts follow an activist approach to deliver justice to citizens, not following usual Judicial Precepts.

- Art 142 enables Judiciary to take measures to deliver complete justice, going further to Judicial Activism.
- Art 13 : Gives Judiciary Power to strike down provisions/legislations or actions of executives if they are ultra-vires.

Advantages of Judicial Activism

- ① Enables Checks and Balances.
- ② Helps in establishing a Welfare State.

③ Decreases Majoritarian Tendencies and Hasty Legislations

[eg] In COVID-19, a 12 member committee was established to oversee oxygen allocation to states/UTs by SC.

Issues with Judicial Activism

- ① Judicial Activism turning into Judicial Adventurism and Judicial Overreach.
- ② 2F: Fund-Functionary issue is understood better by Legislature.
- ③ Encroachment of power of Democratically elected government ⇒ Against Democratic Spirit.

→ Though Activism has yielded jewels, SC in 2006 judgements has asked Judges to practice restraint as Judiciary cannot encroach on powers of government of day.

13. The electoral bond scheme is part of what appears to be a growing trend away from transparency and accountability in electoral funding. Critically analyse. (250 words) 15

चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना उस बढ़ती हुई प्रवृत्ति का भाग है जो चुनावी फंडिंग में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही से दूर जाने की प्रतीति होती है। समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Electoral Bonds are defined as instruments used by political parties to collect funding. It was introduced as a part of Finance Act 2017.

Provisions of Electoral Bond Scheme

- ① Anonymity: Anyone buying electoral bonds will stay anonymous in identity.
- ② They can be bought only through electronic payment or demand Draft.
- ③ Political Parties to encash bonds within 15 days. (by Profit)
- ④ Finance Act removes limit of 7.5%

from companies enabling unlimited funding.

Issues with Transparency and Accountability

- ① Anonymous Transactions disable even Election Commission of India (ECI) and Income Tax Authority to get information on funding.
- ② Increases role of Money in election
[eg] Recent report by ADR $\Rightarrow$ 6 lakh Cr has been spent in electoral bonds.
- ③ Provides opportunity to Corporates to lobby and affect govt. policies.
- ④ 'Right to Know' as a fundamental right is eroded.

Way Forward

- ① Compulsory auditing powers to ECI and Income Tax Authorities to Party funds.
 - ② Transparency of funding by disclosure of identity to ECI.
 - ③ Dinesh Goswami Committee recommendation to provide for state funding of elections.
 - ④ PUCI v/s UOI (2004) : SC provided for transparency and people Right To Know the candidates of elections.
- Though electoral bonds scheme paves a way to curb black money in elections. Increased ~~anonymity~~ anonymity has decreased Transparency and Accountability.

14. The significance of the principle of subsidiarity was well reflected in the management of the COVID-19 pandemic. Analyse. (250 words) 15

समनुपंगिता (सबमिडियरिटी) के सिद्धांत का महत्व कोविड-19 महामारी के प्रबंधन में बेहतर रूप से परिलक्षित हुआ है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Principle of Subsidiarity refers to the capacity of Executive to deal with post legislation issues arising out of dynamic nature of Indian Polity.

→ This principle is reflected in the policy of Delegated Legislation present in Indian constitution

Subsidiarity and COVID-19

① Inadequacy of Legislation:

- Epidemics Diseases Act 1897 was

an outdated provision, however used with Subsidiary rules being

notified continuously during pandemic.

② Lack of Parliament Sittings :

- Due to pandemic, many welfare measures were rolled out by ordinances or by executive actions.

③ More power to local government :

- Asha Workers and Auxiliary Nurse Midwives ^{were} ~~also~~ used to identify patients and effectively control pandemic at forefront.

④ Continuous Monitoring by Executive :

- PM himself appeared several times announcing policies and maintaining transparency.

⑤ Autonomy to Medical Bodies:

- Principle of Subsidiarity was respected as Medical bodies like ICMR, NCDC ~~were~~ were given autonomous powers and upper hand in decision making.

→ Hence, even when country's legislative framework was compromised, in a once in a century COVID-19 crisis, principle of Subsidiarity was respected and reflected to manage crisis in country.

15. Social media has ushered in greater transparency and accountability in governance. But accountability through social media is no alternative to institutional accountability. Analyse. (250 words) 15

सोशल मीडिया ने शासन में अधिक पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही की शुरुआत की है। लेकिन सोशल मीडिया के माध्यम से जवाबदेही संस्थागत जवाबदेही का विकल्प नहीं है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Social Media, being a prominent mode of communication and interactions has helped to increase transparency and accountability in governance.

Role of Social Media in Governance

- ① Dissemination of Information by Government.

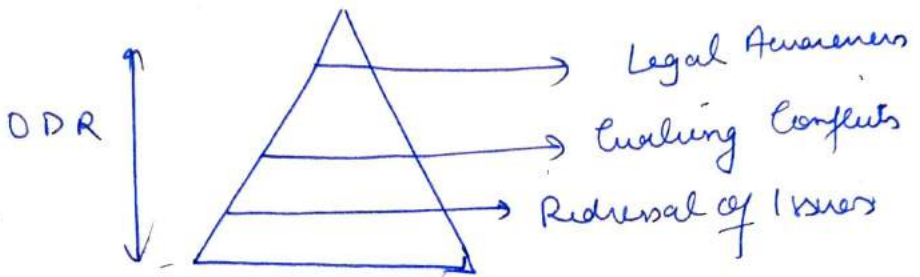
[Eg] Government bodies and politicians disseminate information through Twitter handles.

- ② Grievance Redressal:

Portals made by Traffic Police, Cyber Crime Cells, etc. help in effective grievance redressal.

③ Online Dispute Resolution:

Helps in achieving 3 levels of Dispute Solutions



④ Social Audit increasing Transparency:

government issuing information of resources used by it for people and bodies through Social Media.

⑤ e-governance initiatives through social media

Institutional Accountability refers to accountability being claimed by different organs or institutions of government in public space.

Social Media Accountability not a substitute
to Institutional Accountability

① Digital divide in country makes
Social Media unaccessible to masses.

(TRAI report says only 54% have
access to internet)

② Increasing Gender Divide and discrimination
on Social Media makes Accountability
'Men Centric'

(GSMA report says only 14.9% Women
safely have access to Social Media & Internet)

→ Hence, in a country where at least
50% of population don't have access to
internet and social media, Institutional
Accountability and Transparency becomes
sin-gua-non of effective governance.

16. Although the State has the right incentives and intentions to deliver public services efficiently, its capacity to do so is questionable. Critically discuss in the context of India. (250 words) 15

यद्यपि राज्य के पास सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के कुशलतापूर्वक वितरण हेतु उचित प्रोत्साहन और उद्देश्य विद्यमान हैं, तथापि ऐसा करने की उसकी क्षमता संदिग्ध है। भारत के संदर्भ में समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

State in a democratic setup like India is bound by procedures, cautions, deliberation and rights of citizens. Hence it is often remarked that Capacity to deliver services is questionable.

Incentives to State to deliver services

- ① Exchequer to country's Tax Resources.
- ② Collection of Foreign Exchange Resources (FOREX) for Economic Sustainability.
- ③ State receives Global Aid and cuts

as a centre to implement Welfare
measures of global institutions.

Intentions of State

- ① Promises made in election
Manifesto.
- ② Policies for delivery of Welfare
made and announced in President's
Address.
- ③ Citizens Charter as a commitment
to effective service delivery and
Grievance Redressal.
- ④ Provision of Transparency and
Accountability to citizens to
ensure Intentions of State and
its progress.

Compromised Capacity to deliver

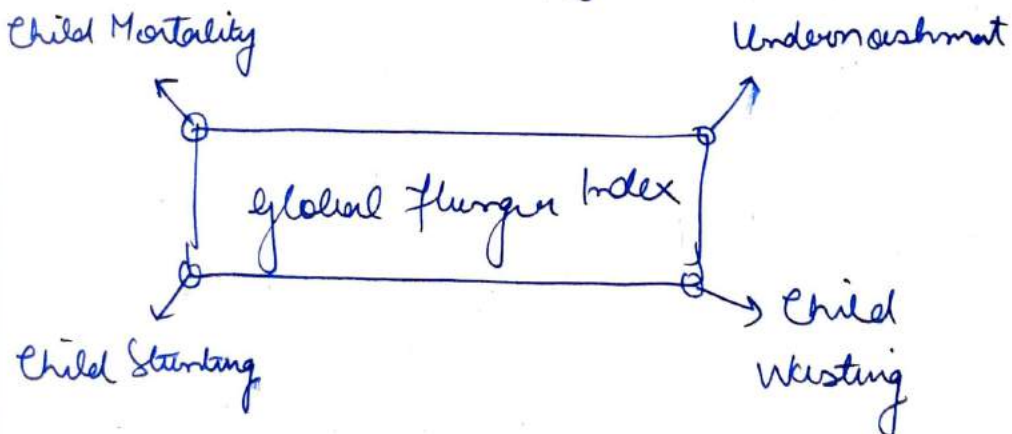
- ① Red Taping and delay due to procedural issues
- ② Institutional Capacity to check and measure progress is compromised.
- ③ Infrastructural Capacity to implement policies is lacking.
- ④ Low absorption capacity of states and bodies of allocated funds
- ⑤ Decrease Social Capital and trust of citizens in capacity of state.

→ Though the intentions and incentives look promising, capacity to deliver must be ramped up by adopting Servotam Model of Governance and improving Centre-State coordination

17. The problem of hunger in India does not lie in food production but various other underlying issues. Discuss in the wake of decline in India's ranking in the Global Hunger Index, 2021. (250 words) 15

भारत में हंगर (भूखमरी) की समस्या खाद्य उत्पादन में नहीं बल्कि अन्य कई अंतर्निहित मुद्दों के कारण है। ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स, 2021 में भारत की रैंकिंग में गिरावट के आलोक में चर्चा कीजिए।

The recent Global Hunger Index Report (2021) published by Concern World Wide and Welt Hunger Hilfe ranks India 101st, behind Bangladesh, Pakistan and other neighbours. Hunger situation in India is under 'Serious' category as per report.



Status of Food Production in India

- ① After green revolution in 1960s, India has become self sufficient in food production.

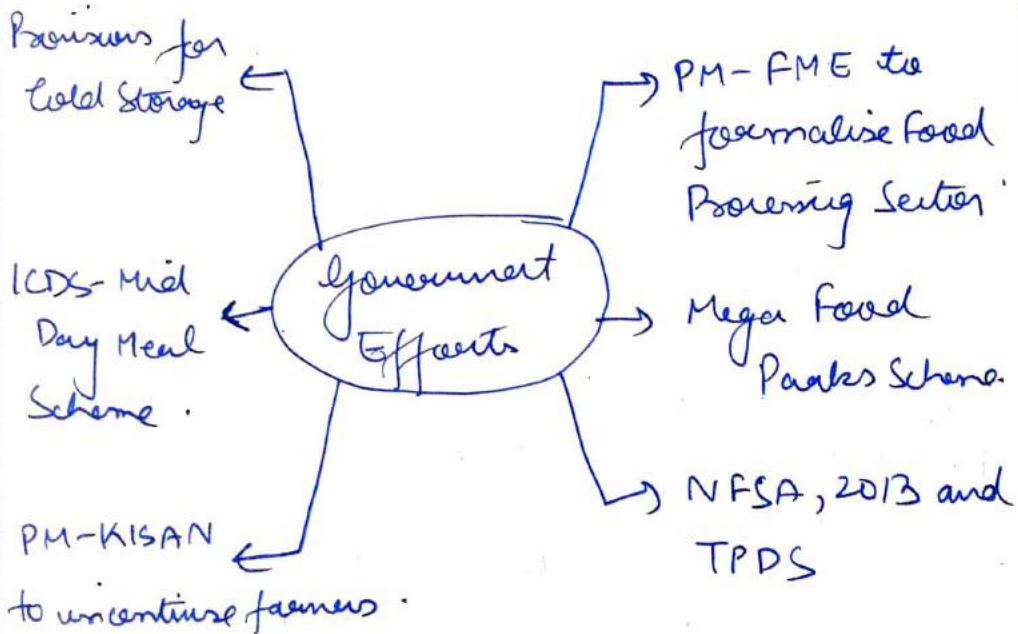
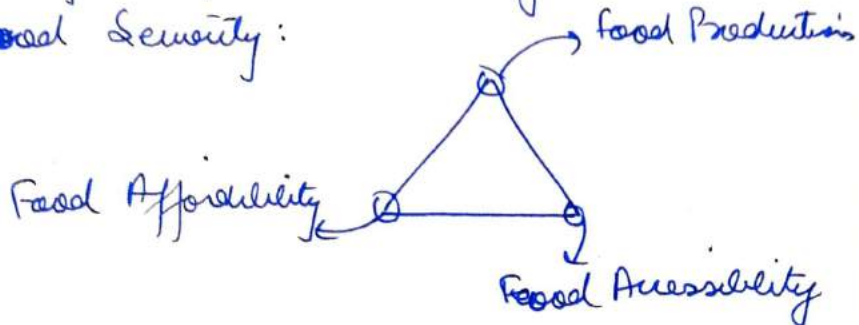
- ② India ranks 1st in Rice, 2nd in Wheat, 1st in Cereals, 1st in Milk Production and 2nd in Fruits & Vegetables

→ Clearly Food Production is not an issue of hunger issue in India as India is a net exporter of food since 2 decades.

Underlying Issues:

- ① Lack of Food Processing Industries to increase shelf life of food.
- ② Lack of proper Storage Facility due to compromised infrastructure.
- ③ Food Wastage: As per FCI data, 64000 tonnes was wasted (2011-17).
- ④ Lack of Forward-Backward linkages in supply chain of food.

⑤ Lack of 3 pillars working in tandem for Food Security:



→ Therefore, though, India has achieved Food Self Sufficiency, as per SOFI Report 2020, around 23.3% of total Hunger Stricken population is Indian. Underlying issues must be addressed at priority.

18. Democratization of primary healthcare is indispensable for fulfilling the objectives of equitable and comprehensive care in India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में समान और व्यापक देखभाल के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने के लिए प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य देखभाल का लोकतंत्रीकरण अपरिहार्य है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Healthcare, Education and Nutrition forms the 3 indispensable pillars of Human Capital Development. Democratization of Primary health care refers to availability of health care services to all equitably.

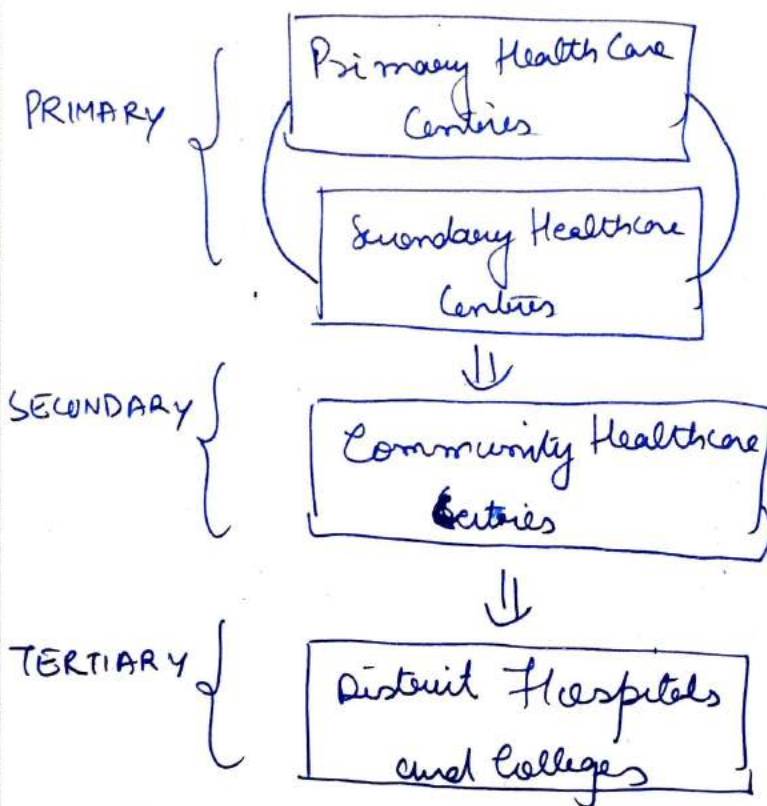


Fig. Healthcare System in India

Democratisation of Primary Healthcare in India

Advantages:

- ① Provision of Healthcare for all
- ② In tune with Art 47 to provide healthcare services to citizens (DPSP).
- ③ Decentralised response to disease outbreaks for control.
- ④ Increased availability of healthcare services in remote location.
- ⑤ Decrease in IMR and MMR by increase in Institutional deliveries.
- ⑥ Decrease in Out of Pocket Expenditure (OPE) on healthcare (NHA 2018 data says it is 48.8%.)

→ Hence this is indispensable to decrease regional inequalities of healthcare services.

Efforts by government for Demoralisation

- ① PM-JAY: Providing ₹ 5 lakh insurance to poor families.
- ② PM-AYUSH (ABHM): Ayushman Bharat Health Infrastructure Modernisation.
- ③ Door to door Vaccination under 'Hare Ghar Dastak' initiative

Way Forward

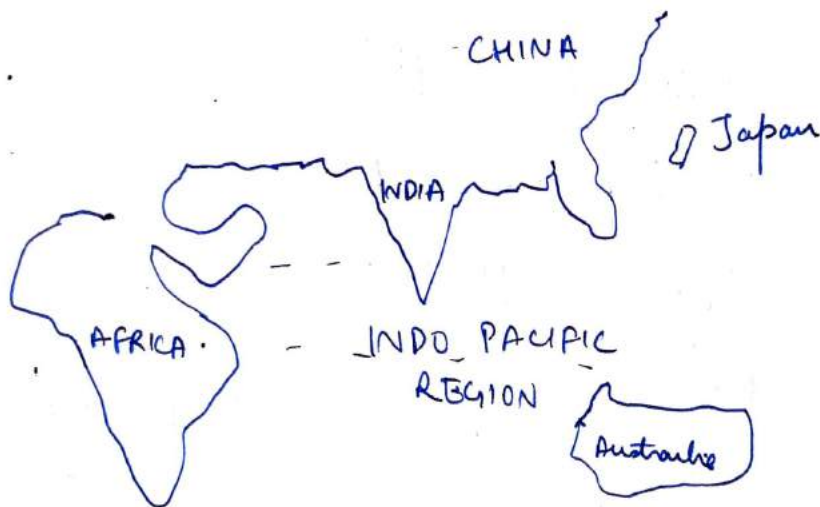
- ① Use of Telehealth initiatives like e-Sanjeevani to conduct collective sessions for similar disease control.
- ② Use of ECHO platform for capacity building of healthcare staff.
- ③ Improving capacity of local bodies to improve PHCs, SHCs, CHC infrastructures.

→ Hence, the current initiatives of govt. cast a promising picture towards achievement of SDG 3 by demoralisation of Healthcare.

19. In the context of the evolving discourse on the Indo-Pacific, analyse the factors driving the global shift towards the region. Also, identify India's interests and challenges in this regard. **(250 words) 15**

हिंद-प्रशांत (इंडो-पसिफिक) पर विकसित हो रहे संवाद के संदर्भ में, इस क्षेत्र की ओर वैश्विक झुकाव को प्रेरित करने वाले कारकों का विश्लेषण कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में भारत के हितों और चुनौतियों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

Indo-Pacific Region refers to the region surrounding Indian subcontinent, including Indian Ocean, South China Sea and Pacific Island states.



Global Shift Towards the Region

- ① Shift of US foreign Policy to align with Interest of Indo Pacific.

- ② growing India-US relationship
- ③ Increase in groupings involving India
Pacific Reg. QUAD, BIMSTEC, SAARC
- ④ Increase in Interest of European Union
and UK in India Pacific post Brexit.
- ⑤ Shift of conflict of interest from
Atlantic to Pacific region.

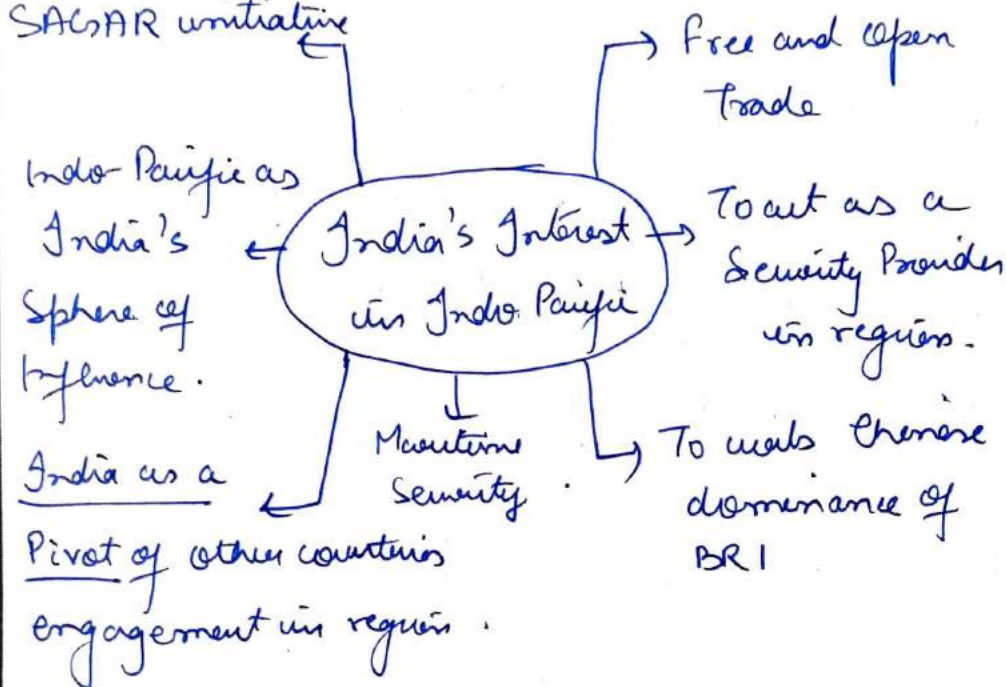
Factors Driving this Shift

- ① growing importance and hegemonic tendencies
of China and efforts by US to limit
that.
- ② Region represents more than 1/3rd of
Global Population
- ③ Hubs of developing Economies, a fertile
ground of Investments.
- ④ Present in several Sea Lines of
Communication (SLOCs) like Aden-Malacca

and Hormuz - Malacca route.

⑤ Indispensable for Energy / Trade Security.

SAGAR initiative



Challenges ① growing Importance of China in region.

② Territorial disputes with countries like China and Nepal.

③ Climate Change its effect Indo Pacific adversely.

→ Hence, since the World stage is set to change its course to Indo Pacific, India must act as a security provider in region.

20. India's Afghanistan policy must be based on a clear-eyed understanding of important strategic goals in the region amidst the current regional and global strategic environment. Elaborate. (250 words) 15

भारत की अफगानिस्तान नीति वर्तमान क्षेत्रीय और वैश्विक रणनीतिक परिवेश के बीच इस क्षेत्र में महत्वपूर्ण रणनीतिक लक्ष्यों की स्पष्ट समझ पर आधारित होनी चाहिए। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Recent coup by Taliban in Afghanistan has changed India's engagement with Afghanistan government and calls for a change in Policy.

Strategic Goals of India in Afghan Region

- ① To gain a window to cross Central Asia by bypassing Pakistan.
- ② To improve regional connectivity
- ③ To curb Terrorism in region for National Security.
- ④ Age-old Developmental Partnership with Afghanistan.

- ⑤ To decrease Pakistan influence in region.
- ⑥ To prevent Afghanistan from becoming an economic burden for China.

Current Regional and Global Strategie
Environment

- ① Grows instability in region post US withdrawal.
- ② China's interest in Lithium reserves of Afghanistan.
- ③ China's efforts to curb Taliban Islamic Movement (TIM) to protect insurgency in Xinjiang.
- ④ Shifting focus of Cold War from US to Eurasia.

Way Forward

- ① Engagement with Afghanistan using Regional Diplomacy more than Bilateral Diplomacy.
- ② Becoming active participant in dialogues like Moscow 10 group and Pelhi Declaration (eg: India was excluded from Troika plus)
- ③ Global Consensus to make Taliban respect Inclusivity, Ethnicity and Welfare in governance.
- ④ Using UNSC as a forum to curb terrorism in region.

→ Since Taliban takeover of Afghanistan is a reality now, India must actively use its diplomacy in region to protect its investments and diaspora.