



SMARTWORK LABS
IAS ACADEMY

**MAINS COACH
PROGRAM - 23**

Answer Writing Skill Development for
**CIVIL SERVICES MAINS
2023**

GENERAL STUDIES TEST 10

Name of the Candidate	MANISHA JANAMU
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UPSC 2023 Roll Number	6316998 ⁰ Date - 6 th Sept 2023

TEST 2310
GS2

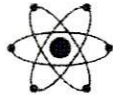
Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 250

Table of Marks			Instructions Set		
QUESTION	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	<i>Please Read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:</i>		
1	10		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.• All questions are compulsory.• The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.• Answers must be written in English and 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 a medium that the authorized one.• Use on black/blue pen ink to write answers. Do not use pencil other than for drawing diagrams/sketches.• Answers to Questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to Questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.• Keep the word limit indicated in the question in mind.• Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet must be clearly struck off.		
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COMMENTS	TIME TAKEN		EVALUATION DATE		
	START:		END:		
Email ID for Test Submission - tests submission@smartworklabs.in Email ID for any Grievance - grievances@smartworklabs.in Email ID for other queries info@smartworklabs.in			SPECIAL REQUEST WITH REGARDS TO EVALUATION -		

MACRO FEEDBACK

Let Win... in This Part



Q.1

Addressing hate speech has disrupted the freedom of speech and expression in India. Do you agree? Give reasons in support of your answer. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

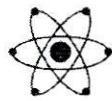
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'Hate speech' refers to the speech causing or inciting hatred against one community on the basis of religion, language, culture, etc.

↳ No clear provision in Ipe to deal with it.

Addressing it are disrupting Freedom of speech & Expression (FOS&E)

- ↳ i) FOS&E is provided by the constitution under (Art 19(1)(a)) as a fundamental right.
- ii) No clear definition of hate speech. Thus, it curbs political dissent.
- iii) No distinction between criticism and hate speech.
- iv) Cases of sedition against



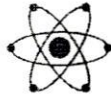
activists for spreading hate speech.
(eg) Misuse of Sedition.
✓) No objective classification criteria

Still, Regulation is needed.

- 1) There should be reasonable regulations on FOSLE.
- 2) Signity of others should not be up hurt by hate speech.
- 3) It can lead to communal clashes and mob lynching
(eg) Riots due to Bangalore hate speech on FB.

Law commission have recommended addition of Sec 153C in IPC to deal with hate speech and make it a non-bailable offence.

Canadian Model should be adopted where SC uses an objective test on basis of what is said, hatred incited and consequence to judge any hate speech.



Q.2

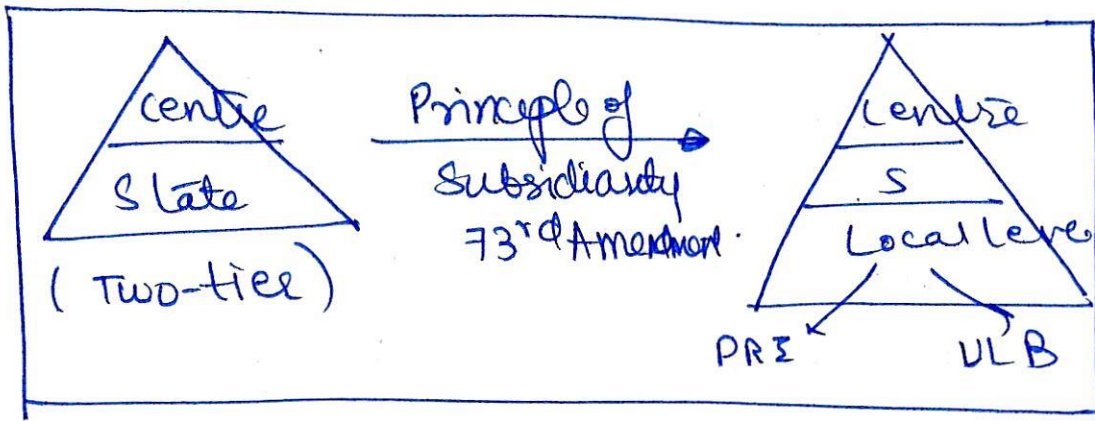
Subsidiarity is a virtuous principle of organising a federation. In this context analyse the role of 73rd Constitutional Amendment in achieving the goal of subsidiarity in Indian polity. (150 words, 10 marks)

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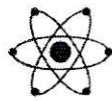
~~to~~ 'The principle of Subsidiarity' refers to devolution of powers to the lowest level.

(eg) PRIS, ULB | 73rd Amendment



73rd Amendment in achieving it.

1. Grassroot democracy and representation (eg) more than 50 lakh leaders.
2. Representation of vulnerable.
(eg) 33% reservation to SC
3. Role of Gram Sabha in voting & policy making.



4. women participation > 33% reservation

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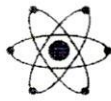
Still Not full subsidiarity

- ① Lack of funds with Panchayats.
eg dependent on state govt.
- ② Non-implementation of State Finance Commission recommendations
- ③ Lack of functionaries eg Many Panchayats don't have Panchayat Secretary.
- ④ Lack of human resource.
- ⑤ Bureaucratic hurdles.
- ⑥ Lack of real voice to Gram Sabhas & women @ Panchayat Patis.
- ⑦ Lack of capacity.

As recommended by ⁴ 2nd

ARC on Local Governance "devolution

of FUNDS, FUNCTIONS AND FUNCTIONARIES should be promoted to Panchayat level.



Q.3

Governor who is supposed to act as a "lynchpin" for smooth federal relations has now become the "long arm" of the centre. Do you agree? Justify your answer.
(150 words, 10 marks)

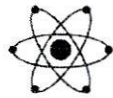
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Article 163 provides for the office of Governor to act as vital link between centre and State and promote smooth functioning of govt.

Supposed to act as lynchpin for smooth federal relations

- ① Link between centre and State government. (eg) Report to President.
- ② Oversees functioning of State govt. on democratic lines.
- ③ Promotes administration of scheduled areas. (eg) Art 244 for tribal areas, etc.
- ④ Art 200 - Power to pass the State govt bills and oversee if provisions are in congruence with constitution.



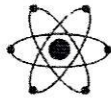
- ⑤ Reserve bills for President's recommendation
(eg Art 201) if he thinks the law needs approval of President.

Becoming long-Arm of Centre.

- ① Imposing State emergency on mala fide grounds under Art 356.
- ② Reserving bills for President to curtail functioning of government.
- ③ Acting as a spokesperson of central govt - (eg) opposition party in state.
- ④ Allowing no-confidence without floor test.
- ⑤ Reserving assent to money bill

As recommended by Sarkaria Commission that governor should act as impartial person.

As said by SC that governor is not a remuneration under the constitution but a separate CONSTITUTIONAL POST. Hence, the dignity & sanctity of the office should be maintained.



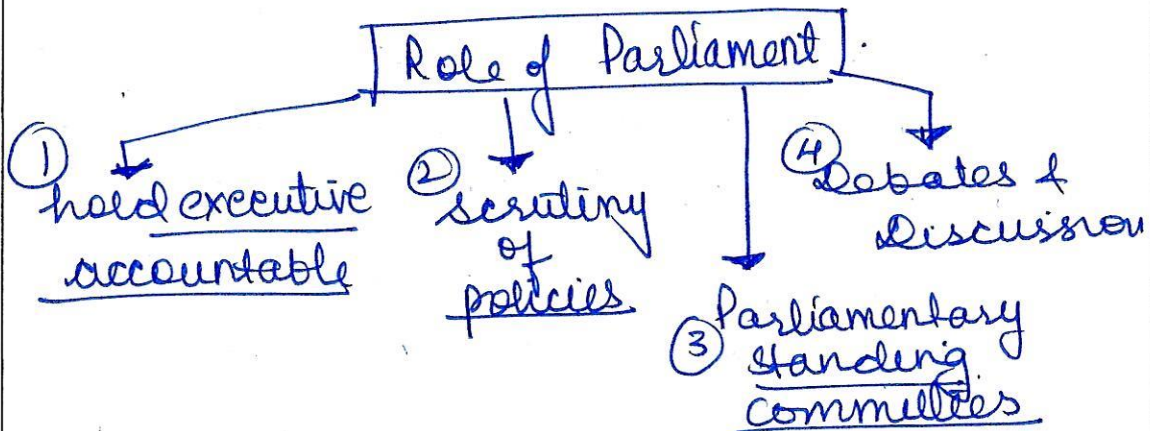
Q.4

It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns. (150 words, 10 marks)

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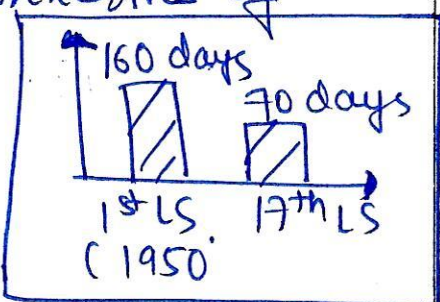
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Indian leaders adopted Parliamentary form of government due to the accountability of executive envisaged in it via debate and discussion.

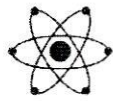


Decline in Parliamentary Efficacy

① Reduced sittings in terms of number of days.
(eg) even ^{more} during COVID.



② Reduced referrals of bills to Parliamentary committees. (eg) only less than 10% referred in 17th LS.



- ③ Passage of bills as money bill to decrease scrutiny (eg) Sachar bill
- ④ Increased disruptions and suspension (eg) vice-president recently suspended members of opposition party
- ⑤ Lack of debates and discussions (eg) walkouts more over talk outs

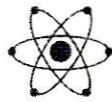
Measures

- ① Make a schedule of parliamentary sitting of minimum number of days.
(eg) followed in UK and USA
- ② Increased reference of bills to Parliamentary Standing Committees
- ③ Promote ethics to reduce disruptions via ethics committee (formed in 1997)
- ④ Increased accountability of govt. via opposition parties.

An 'accountable Parliament' which is kept in check by other organs is needed for smooth functioning of Parliamentary democracy.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.5

Constitutional morality focuses on the rights of individuals and protects it from popular morality notions of the society. In this context, discuss whether constitutional morality can be divorced from societal morality?

(150 words, 10 marks)

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पत्रिका में
लिखना
ना

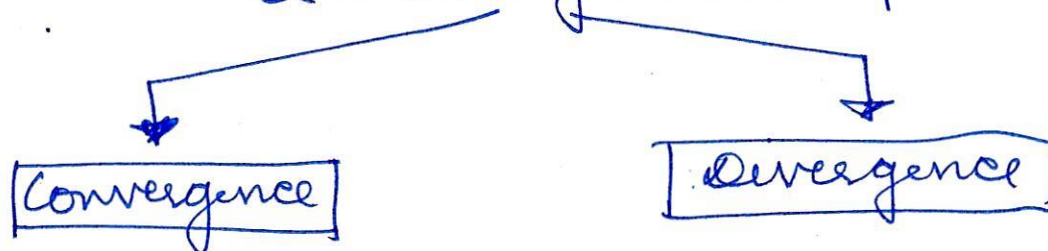
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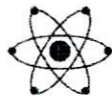
(CCM)
Constitutional morality refers to upholding the values of constitution like right to equality, freedom, etc.

whereas (PM) Popular Morality refers to the values, principles being followed in society which may or maynot be constitutional (eg) discrimination against LABORS.

Can CM be divorced from SM

2 kinds of relationship





CONVERGENCE

1. Societal Morality = Freedom of religion (Art 25-29) provided by Constitution
2. Liberty is provided by constitution which is breath for societal upliftment.

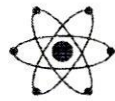
DIVERGENCE

1. when societal moral standards are regressive.
(eg) women entry ban in temples
↳ Sabrimata Case.
2. when societal standards practices discrimination.
(eg) Art 17 untouchability ban.

Societal & constitutional morality majorly are in confluence. But in case of conflict, constitutional morality is upheld.

उम्मीदवारों को इस कोश में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Q.6

Critically analyse the effects of decentralized governance on the empowerment of tribal communities.
(150 words, 10 marks)

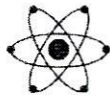
उम्मीदवार को इस सीमा में नहीं लिखना चाहेगा

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The tribals have a unique culture due to the geographical, historical and cultural factors. which needs to be preserved.

Decentralised Governance

- ① Promotes tribal autonomy and way of life of tribals: (eg) 6th schedule
- ② Promotes tribal rights over traditional land (eg) PESA Act, 1999.
- ③ Improve tribal integration with the country & decreased Alienation.
(eg) 6th AND 5th schedule.
- ④ Improve public service delivery to the tribals (eg) MSP for MFP (Minor forest produce)

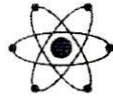


- ⑤ Give them their community and land rights (eg) Forest rights Act, 2006 gave tribal rights.
- ⑥ Improve education by decentralised control (eg) Eklanya model residential schools teach tribal language.
- ⑦ Improve their skill development (eg) Bamboo products being promoted.
- ⑧ Preserve collectivity and values of living (eg) Live in harmony with nature.
- ⑨ Promote economic development (eg) TRIFED.
- ⑩ Improve tribals social indicators (eg) Reduced Anaemia in women.

Nehru's Panchsheel should be followed to deal with tribals to increase their development and promote integration.

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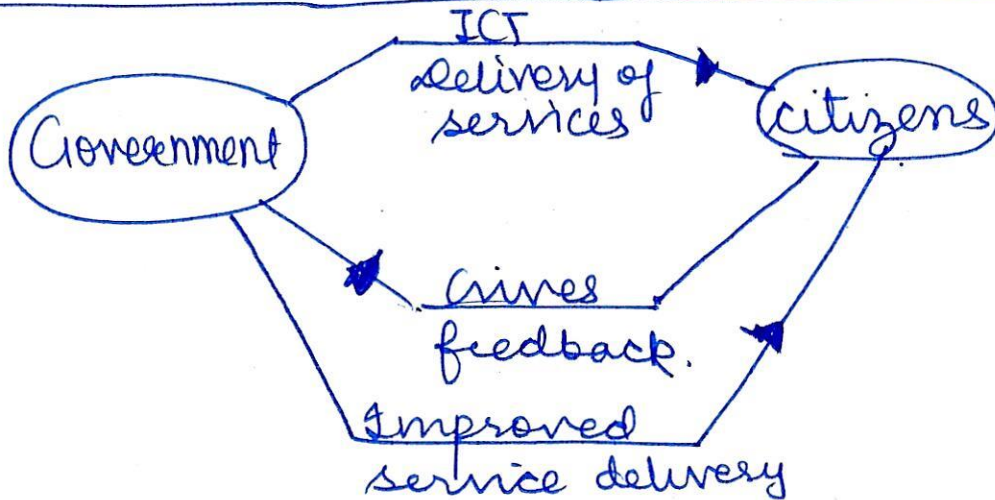
Q.7

Information and Communications Technology (ICT) is progressively becoming an essential tool for improving the trust between governments and citizens. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

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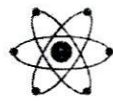
"The ICT have become a game changer in the e-governance which is improving trust between govt. and citizens"
~ PM Modi



trust improvement :-

1. Reduced leakages in service delivery (eg) DBT
2. Improved Transparency in delivery of services (eg) PM JAM
Jan Dhan

Yojana money during covid-19.

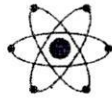


3. Effective grievance redressal mechanism (eg) PM Man Ki Baat.
4. Active involvement of citizens
(eg) COWIN App.
5. Reduced hassles for citizens
(eg) BHIM App, Digilockers.
6. Feedback reciprocation between govt and citizens is fast
(eg) mygov.in fast response.
7. Digital land rights (eg) e-Bhoomi Portal in Karnataka
8. Promotion of Digital India Mission.
9. Improved digital connect with citizens

Issues

- (1) Digital divide (Rural are 54%)
less access to phones
- (2) Lack of awareness

Improved community centres are needed for digital infra.
like PM-WANI to improve faster service delivery for digital empowerment



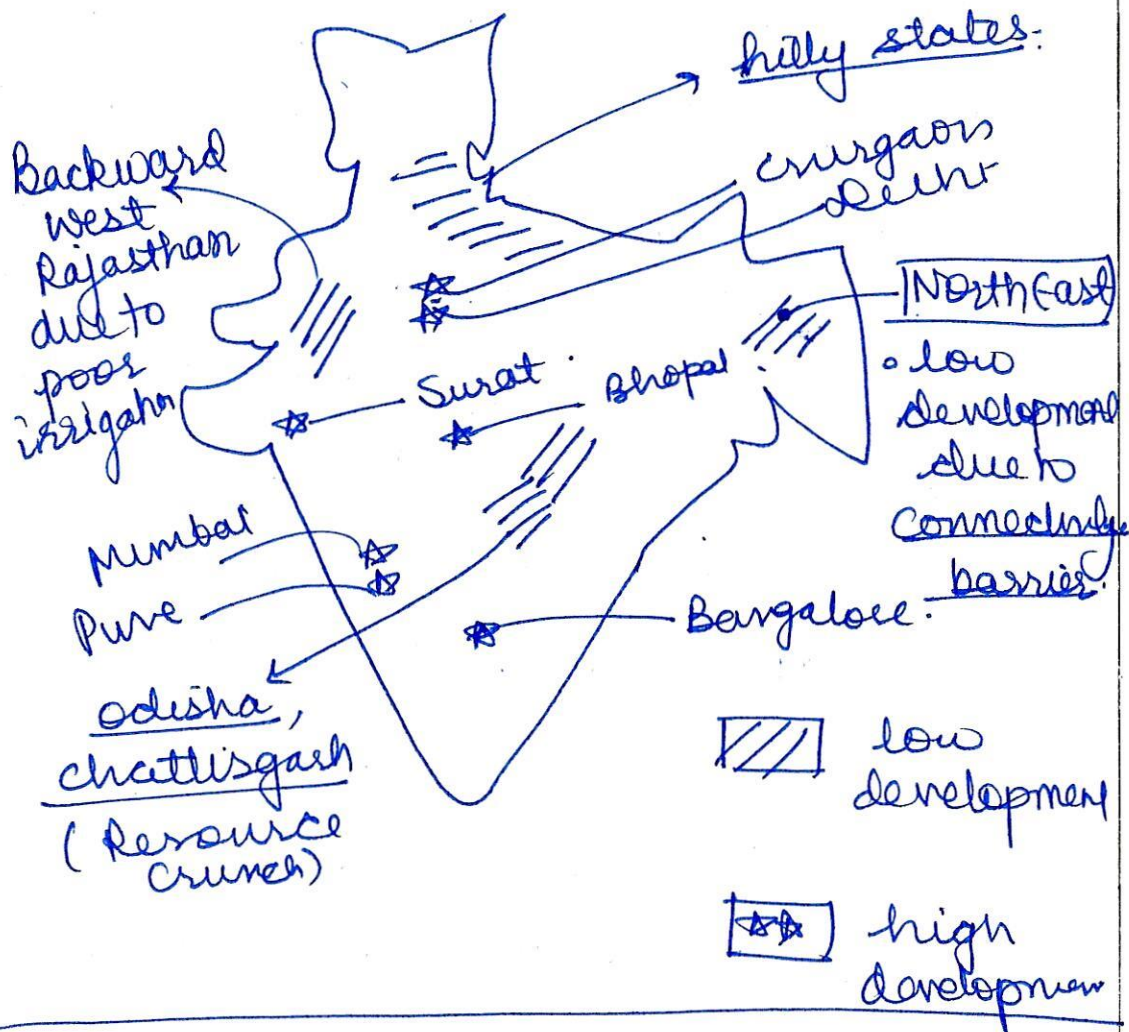
Q.8

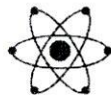
Explain various factors responsible for regional imbalances in development in India.
(150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवार को इस सीमा में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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India is 3rd largest economy in the world in terms of PPP. However, there are regional imbalances in the development process.





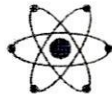
FACTORS

- ① Lack of state govt resources eg small states.
- ② Low agricultural productivity eg vidharbha.
- ③ Lack of connectivity eg North east
- ④ Ethnic conflicts hinders developm
eg manipur
- ⑤ Naxalism in Chhattisgarh (Red Corridor Belt) hinders development.
- ⑥ Industrial bias in urban areas
eg low industries in Bihar.
- ⑦ Lack of services sector eg based
in Chennai & Bangalore majorly
- ⑧ difficult terrain restricts
development eg Jammu Kashmir

However, balanced
growth is sine qua non for
equitable & sustainable growth.

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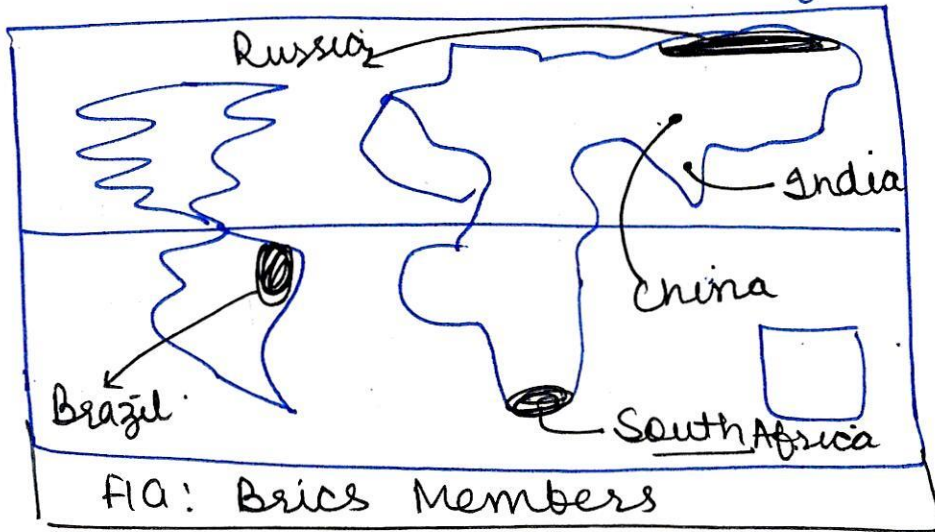
Q.9

Any expansion of BRICS is futile without serious efforts to nurture trust and foster cooperation. In this context discuss the challenges faced in the expansion of BRICS. (150 words, 10 marks)

उम्मीदवारों का इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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BRICS is an inter-continental ~~regional~~ grouping of 5 countries to promote peace, security and cooperation amongst themselves and the world. (eg) New Development Bank by BRICS.

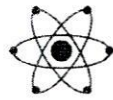


Issues

1. Lack of cooperation among countries
(eg) India-China

GDP = 40%
Population = 30%

2. Lack of clear action plan.



3. Low level of trade amongst themselves
(eg) India and Brazil
4. Not show any concrete alternative to UN.
5. Lack of delivery of projects

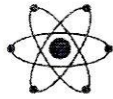
Challenges in Expansion

1. Need to provide equal contribution in terms of money. (eg) Poor countries are left out.
2. No clear ideology on which membership should be expanded
3. Lack of trust & cooperation amongst existing members.

Hence, Building trust, cooperation & finding clear pattern for future collaboration is the need of the hour to promote BRICS as an effective institution for multilateral development.

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Q.10

G20's wider representation and relative inclusivity, compared to other international forums, that span nations across both the Global North and South has its pros and cons. Critically examine. (150 words, 10 marks)

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The recent G20 meeting was hosted by India with its motto of Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (one Earth, one family & one future)

G20 → 19 countries + EU
→ world population = 80%
→ world GDP = 70%
→ world trade = 75%

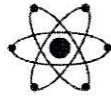
Wider Representation and Relative Inclusivity

PROS

- ① Brings voice to small and poor countries (eg) South-South cooperation.

CONS

- ① Lack of consensus over issues due to diverging interests
(eg) developed vs developing.



② Represents the interests of developing countries.

③ Promotes inclusive decision making

④ It promotes the principle of global earth and all have equal say for its preservation.
④ Eg Climate change.

④ Eg ISA.

⑤ Uphold rights of small island.
Developing countries

⑨ Issues in programmes implementation

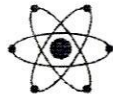
④ Eg Blue Dot Network
still not implemented

③ Build Back Better world is not in force.

④ Lack of target oriented conclusive agreements

⑤ only a discussion forum due to lack of binding commitments

Hence, G-20 inclusiveness is majorly its strength. However, it should be made more inclusive by including other countries. And at same time, more target oriented to achieve goals.



- Q.11 Repeated violations of the Model Code of Conduct (MCC) have raised questions on its effectiveness. In this light, discuss the idea of making MCC a part of Representation of Peoples Act, 1951. (250 words, 15 marks)

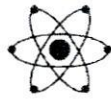
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The Model code of conduct (MCC) is a set of agreement over how the elections should be done. It is an agreement between various political parties for following a set of guidelines for free & fair elections.

VIOLATIONS of MCC

- 1.) Politicians giving hate speeches during elections. (eg) inciting hatred on basis of religion, region to garner votes.
- 2.) violation of expenditure limit (eg) not reporting true expenditure
- 3.) Big parties use celebrities for undue advantage. (eg) celebrities expenses are not included in expenditure limit.



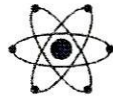
- 4) Media outlets running fake and paid news. eg propaganda to promote certain party.
- 5) Undue discrimination with individual candidates eg less expense.
- 6) Politician and criminal nexus for garnering votes eg increased criminalization of politics { ADR Report = >43% MPs have criminal cases going on them }.
- 7) Lack of transparent assets of candidate & family in public domain. eg { only 25% have filed } { Lokniti survey }

Making MCC a part of RPA, 1951

- ① Act statutory backing thus effective just like laws.
- ② Power to Election Commission to enforce it.
- ③ Power to Election Commission to

उम्मीदवारों को इस सीध में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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penalise for the violation.

④ Violating MCC then will be an offence and PIL can be filed against it in SC.

⑤ Responsibility on the media to give real news.

⑥ Penalty on politicians for using hate speech.

⑦ Penalize politicians for advocating irrational freebies.

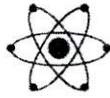
Other measures.

① Give powers of instant disqualification for violating MCC to the ECI.

② Dinesh Goswami Committee - for State funding of elections.

③ Implement Verma Committees recommendations against criminalization in politics.

Hence, Making MCC more effective by including in RPA, 1951 along with above reforms can help India achieve substantive democracy in the form of free fair elections.



Q.12

Do you agree that the operational realities of the Anti Defection Law go against the intent of the law?
(250 words, 15 marks)

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इस हाशिए में
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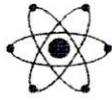
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The Anti-defection law was enacted by Parliament in 1985 via 52nd Constitutional Amendment to curb the political defections for vested interests.

(eg) to curb 'Sya Ram gaya Ram' in Indian politics

Anti-defection law

- 1) If any member voluntarily gives up membership of the party on which he/she got elected.
- 2) joins another party
- 3) Independent MLA/MP joins any party after election.
- 4) Nominated candidate joins any party after 6 months of nomination.
- 5) split in party (less than $\frac{1}{3}$)



eg Intent of the law

- 1.) To curb defections.
- 2.) To promote parliamentary democracy.
- 3.) To promote free & fair elections and prevent horse trading.

Exception

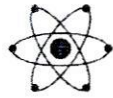
If 2/3rd members of a party joins another party

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एक ही पार्टी में
नहीं जाया-
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OPERATIONAL REALITIES

- 1.) Issues for individual MPs/MLAs as they cannot talk freely
eg Infringes Art 19(1)(a)
- 2.) Horse-trading happening in terms of party merges eg Recent Maharashtra case of Shiv Sena.
- 3.) from parliamentary interests to party interests.
- 4.) Role of whips have increased
- 5.) Curbed dissent of MP/MLAs
↳ lack of voice for their representatives.



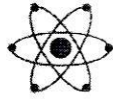
- 6) Partisan role of speaker for clearing deflection application.
(eg) favours ruling party;
- 7) have increased parliamentary disruptions and reduced parliamentary productivity
(eg) Meet only for 70 days.

WAY FORWARD

- 1) Instead of curbing defections, focus should be on promoting internal party democracy.
- 2) Law Commission recommends that President should decide on deflection on advice of ECI, not speaker.
- 3) Kesham Meghachandra case, 2007?
SC asked Speaker to decide on deflections within 30 days.
- 4) Speaker should act as a neutral person while deciding deflection cases.

Thus, right use of anti-deflection law is necessary for parliamentary stability and seamless governance.

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Q.13

Despite the creation of a separate commission to address the problems of women arising out of discrimination and atrocities against them, women are yet to get their due respect and rights in India. In this context, discuss how far the National Commission of Women has been successful in its intended role?

(250 words, 15 marks)

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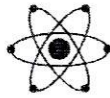
The National Commission for women (NCW) was formed in 1993 to protect and promote the rights of women.

However, these

are still issues faced by women:-

- Statutory body
- suo-moto powers.

- 1) Patriarchy starting at home.
eg sex selective abortions despite PCPNDT Act in States like Haryana, Punjab.
- 2) Lack of economic capital due to discrimination eg wage gap - women get 34% less salary than man for same work { Gender Gap report }
- 3) Cases of domestic violence and rape are increasing
eg Marital Rape still not a crime.



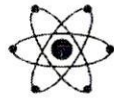
- 4) Exploitation of women in informal sectors (eg) women Mazdoors at hand of Thekedars. (Bihar case)
- 5) Public violence against women (eg) harassment in public transports
- 6) Child brides and domestic work
(eg) Recent case of 12 yr. old girls harassed by Pilot couple. Photo was their domestic helper.

Success of NCW

- 1) By suo-moto power of taking up cases, it has taken up cases of domestic violence, rapes
- 2) Investigate and can hold inquiry for the crimes.
- 3) Increased awareness in society regarding women empowerment
(eg) support to BBBP campaigns
- 4) Involvement with NCOs, SHCs for spreading awareness in society.

उम्मीदवारों का इस इलाक़े में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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- 5) Promotes rehabilitation of woman by providing them alternate livelihood eg tying up trafficking rescue victims with skills training cause.
- 6) Provides report to Parliament to improve women's conditions.

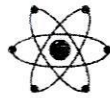
Issues

- 1) only a recommendatory body to Parliament.
- 2) cannot give binding suggestions.
- 3) Lack of infrastructure and low funding.
- 4) Lack of human resource.

The NCW should be made more capable by providing it with funds, functions and functionaries to achieve true gender equality and SDG5 { gender equal society }

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इस सीमा में
लिखना नहीं है।

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Q.14

The ombudsmen, brought in by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, have become ineffective both at the Centre and in the states. Do you agree? Suggest steps that should be done to revive these institutions. (250 words, 15 marks)

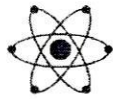
The Jan Lokpal Andolan led by Shri Anna Hazare against corruption led to formation of Lokpals at centre and states by the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.

Lokpal & Lokayukta

- statutory body
- selected by committee having PM, leader of opposition and CJI.
- can take action against all govt-employees = Grade A, B, C, D.
- structure
 - Centre (Lokpal)
 - state (Lokayukta)

Ineffectiveness

- ① lack of formation of Lokayuktas by states eg only 10 has formed till now.



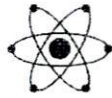
- ② Overlap with other bodies (eg) overlapping of functions with CVC.
- ③ Not a constitutional body. Thus, lacks some power.
- ④ Reports to Parliament are only recommendatory.
- ⑤ Political parties are not covered under its ambit.
- ⑥ Lack of human resource capacity.
- ⑦ Regulatory Issues (eg) needs to inform by giving notice if proceeding on individuals above Cabinet Secretary level.

Steps to Revive

- ① Make it compulsory for the States to form Lokayuktas.
- ② Give more power to conduct impartial enquiry.

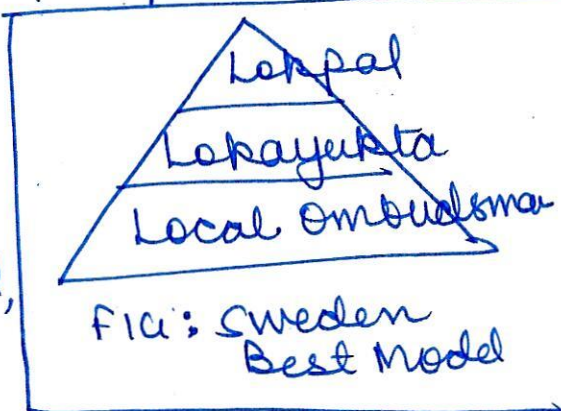
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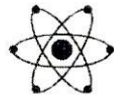
- ③ Involve local stakeholders and community in functionaries
- ④ Make their recommendations binding on the Parliament, or at least Parliament should be answerable on non-acceptance.
- ⑤ Give more funds and autonomy.
- ⑥ Security of tenure to the Lokpal.
- ⑦ Build Local Ombudsman to prevent corruption at local level.

Hence,
on Swedish model,
more power &
autonomy should be given
to it to promote corruption free
society.



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इस हार्जिन में
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Q.15 What different methods are available to resolve inter-state conflicts in India? How far do you think these methods have been successful to address the problems? Justify your answer. (250 words, 15 marks)

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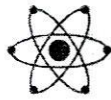
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Article 1 defines India as a "union of states" where sometimes there are horizontal conflict between states. disrupting the FEDERALISM.

(eg) Between Maharashtra and Karnataka over Belgaum.

METHODS TO RESOLVE

- ① Constitution has provided for Inter-State Councils (Art 262) for peaceful resolution of disputes
- ② Zonal councils chaired by Home minister for cooperation among states.



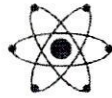
- ③ Inter-State river water disputes council (Art 263) and Inter-State river disputes Act.
(eg) Kaveri & Krishna river tribunals
- ④ River tribunals by supreme court
- ⑤ Art 142 - original jurisdiction
- to SC to decide on inter-state disputes.
- ⑥ AST council (Art 279A) to resolve conflict between two or more states by consensus.

Success of the Methods

- ① There are still many pending disputes. (eg) Krishna tribunal
- ② Demands for separate States (eg) Vidharbha.
- ③ There are issues over land boundary (eg) Greater Nagalim issue.

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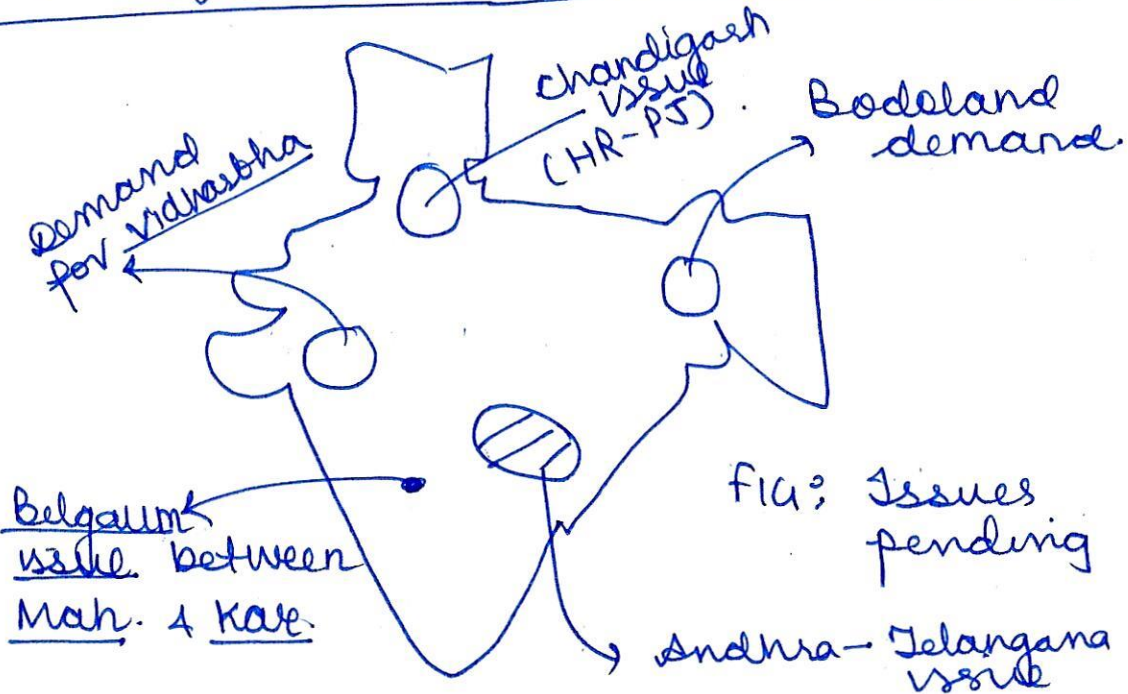
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- (4) Still many land-boundary disputes are pending (eg) Belgaum case;
- (5) Regionalistic demands (eg) Purvanchal

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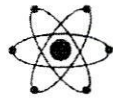
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Steps

1. Make Inter-state council more effective by conducting regular meetings
2. Promote peaceful resolutions of disputes:

Horizontal federalism in form of State-State cooperation is sine qua non for vertical federalism.



Q.16

Civil service is the backbone of our government and plays a crucial role in the smooth running of the nation. In this context discuss the reforms that are required to address the challenges being encountered by Civil Service.

(250 words, 15 marks)

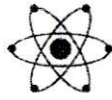
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“Civil services is called the steel frame of modern India” by Sardar Vallabhai Patel due to their importance in running the country.

BACKBONE

- ① Promotes policy implementation
eg Swachh Bharat Mission
- ② Promote policy planning
eg Permanent executives and give advice to ministers
- ③ Promote social upliftment
eg work for poor, SC, ST
- ④ Promotes social justice in society eg work for poor
- ⑤ Helps in Transformation of the society.



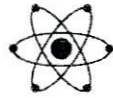
CG Rural Development

CHALLENGES & REFORMS

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Challenges	REFORMS
<p>Internal challenges</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ <u>Red-tapistic culture</u>→ <u>lethargy</u>→ <u>Rules bound</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Make them <u>Roles bound</u> not <u>rules bound</u>.• Increased <u>commitment towards work</u>.• <u>Performance Appraisal</u> { <u>sparrow</u>, <u>PROBITY</u> and <u>SOLVE</u> }
<p>Challenges due to <u>modern digital age</u></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">→ <u>Digital incapacity of previous generation civil servants</u>→ <u>lack of innovativeness</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Promote <u>Mid-career training</u> of civil servants to make them up to date with <u>present needs of systems</u> { <u>2nd ARC recommendation</u> }• Provide <u>digital-skill</u> to civil servants• Improve <u>efficiency by team-work</u>.



• Generic and silo mentality but at present, we need innovation

→ Promote lateral entry of civil servants.

→ Induction of expertise civil servants.

(eg) For secretary to Mo finance, promote civil servant with finance expertise

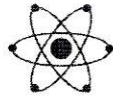
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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STEPS TAKEN

1. 360° Appraisal to remove non-efficient civil servants (eg) compulsory retirement of recent 27 IRS
2. Sparrow, Probity & Solve
3. PERFORM OR PERISH - Improve efficiency.
4. Mission Karmyogi - to promote new age civil servants who can deal with new age challenges (eg) Improved training.

UK Model can be followed of gradual promotion to top positions to new civil servants starting with lowest level (Grade C) on the basis of efficiency, performance, delivery and previous record.



Q.17 Despite consistent progress, Indian public healthcare continues to be overcrowded and underfunded. Examine the issues that make Universal Health care elusive in India.
(250 words, 15 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस सीट पर न लिखना चाहिए

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Despite progress made in healthcare, still the out of pocket expenditure (OOPE) on health is 45% (NFHS-5 data, 2021)

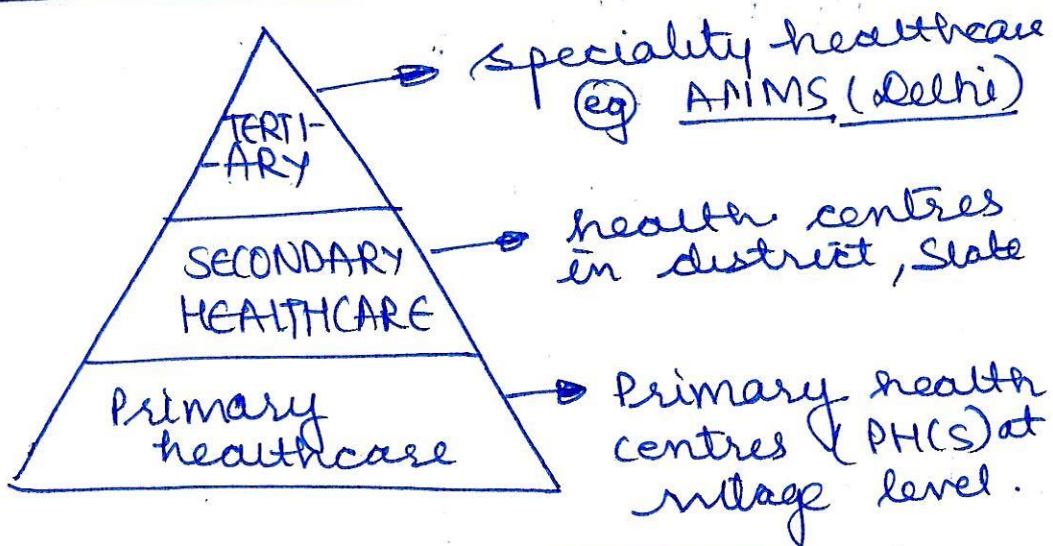


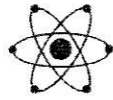
FIG: Healthcare structure.

Issues

① OVER-CROWDED

1.1. Demands for public healthcare outpaces the supply

(eg) > 23% population is poor. (Census 2011) (Below BPL)



1.2. low technologically advanced infrastructure. eg lack of oxygen pumps during covid-19.

1.3. low doctor to patient ratio

	D : Patient .
WHO	1 : 1000
India	1 : 1456

2.) UNDER-FUNDED - only 1.5% of GDP is spent on healthcare.

3.) lack of doctors to be serving in rural areas.

Issues in UNIVERSAL HEALTHCARE

1) Rural divide - doctors don't want to serve there.

2) Lack of rural medical infrastructure

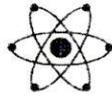
3) Low focus on primary healthcare

4) Low focus on rare diseases (eg) Leukemia

5) Low social inclusion of vulnerable groups

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथ में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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- (eg) AASHA workers denied to visit SC houses → Discrimination
- 6) Household deliveries → > 15% in rural areas due to stereotypes

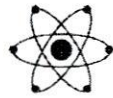
STEPS

- 1) Increase expenditure on health-care (National Health policy, 2017 says increase it to 2.5%)
- 2) Improve primary healthcare :
- 3) Invest in prevention over curative (advised by WHO)
- 4) Include AYUSH doctors in this to improve doctor ratio.
- 5) Build health assets.
- 6) Promote healthy lifestyle :
(eg) Mission Life .

Thus, Good health and well-being will also help India reap its demographic dividend & achieve SDG 3.

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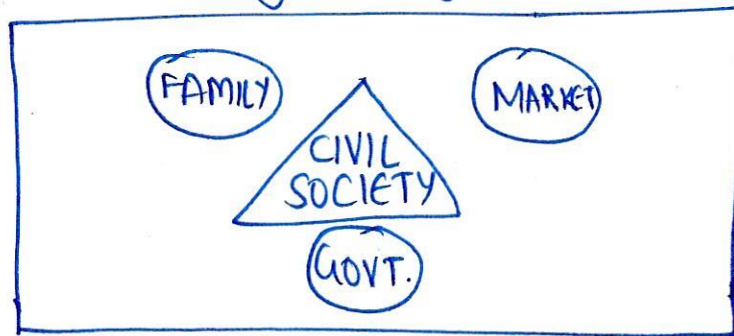


Q.18 Discuss the crucial role played by civil society in supplementing the government's efforts to promote development. (250 words, 15 marks)

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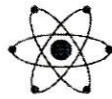
Civil society occupies that space which is neither government, nor private business and nor family.



Role of Civil Society

1. Political Arena - Promote interest articulation of people and brings transparency (eg National campaign for right to information)

2. Education - Promotes education via school infrastructure provision and other facilities



(eg) Kratham NAO is involved for school education promotion.

3. Promotes healthcare by investing in community healthcare.

4. Promotes Environmental awareness

(eg) Save Soil Campaign.

(eg) Narmada Bachao Andolan

5. Promotes social justice in society

(eg) Kailash Satyarthi Campaign for Bachpan Bachao.

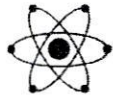
6. Does social audit of govt. policies & helps in their effective implementation

(eg) Social Audit of schemes like MGNREGA.

7. Promotes effective delivery of services.

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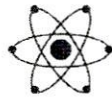
However, Issues

- 1) Lack of organised structure.
- 2) Based around a charismatic leader and dies after a popular struggle.
- 3) Lack of awareness among common people.
- 4) Lack of funds and functionaries to operate.

Steps

- 1) Promote more autonomous functioning of civil society.
- 2) Govt. should take input of civil society before policy planning (eg) Recent farmers' protest happened due to lack of it.

Civil society should have more say in government work as it has real awareness of the ground level issues.



Q.19 The United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC), responsible for strengthening the promotion and protection of human rights around the globe, is often accused of being a "cesspool of political bias". Discuss. (250 words, 15 marks)

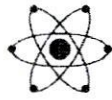
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"Human rights are life and breath for one's dignity and self respect." To protect them, United Nation human rights Council (UNHRC) was established by the UN.

FUNCTIONS

- 1.) Promotes of human rights of vulnerable. (eg) poor Syrian war victims
- 2.) Prevents escalation of war and provides for peaceful conflict resolution.
- 3.) Upholds Refugee rights (eg) Myanmar Rohingya refugees.
- 4.) Penalise individuals promoting violation of human rights
(eg) UNHRC sanctions.

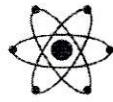


However, it has been accused of being "a cesspool of political bias" because:-

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नहीं लिखना
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- ① discriminatory condemnation of human rights (eg) aligned with west.
- ② Infringes political sovereignty of a country (eg) UNHRC condemnation of human rights in Kashmir without visiting the field.
- ③ does not criticize China for violation of human rights of Uighur Muslims. (Xiangjiong province)
- ④ could not prevent Russia-Ukraine war (eg) led to millions of people's rights being violated.
- ⑤ did not condemn discrimination against blacks in USA
(eg) George Floyd case.



- ⑥ did not condemn human rights violation in Europe eg degrading conditions of workers → Racist slurs
- ⑦ Mute over human rights violations in middle east countries
eg Nizamat system.

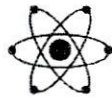
WAY AHEAD

- ① Make the body more transparent and open in its functioning
- ② decrease hold of western powers for using it for political biases.
- ③ Promote consensus based human rights prevention strategy.

Thus, UNHRC should follow its charter for which it had been established to promote human rights across the globe.

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Q.20

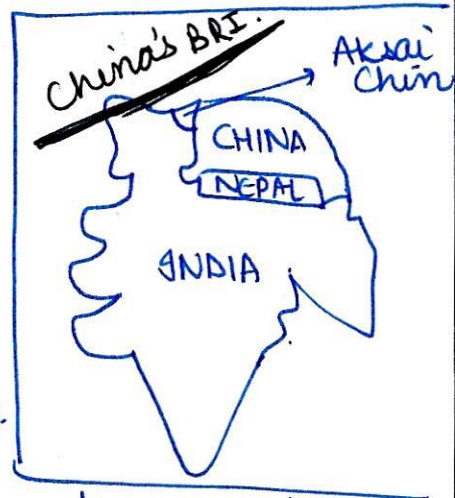
Improved China-India relations will serve the common interests of the two countries and peoples, and is also conducive to peace, stability and development of the region. Discuss the statement in context of India-China relation hitting an all time low in recent times. (250 words, 15 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Growing cooperation of India with West (QUAD, IPEF) and China's with Pakistan (RCEP) have caused an all time low relationships between India & China.

However, these improved relations can help in :-



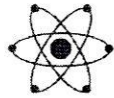
① Improving trade
\$100 billion at present

↳ Indian exports = \$16 billion

② Indian exports can be improved

③ Energy cooperation in shale gas, marine resources.

④ Technological collaboration on the



Semiconductors manufacturing, rare earth metals (REM)

(China holds largest reserves for REM)

⑤ Political cooperation via bilateral talks can help attain stability and peace at the borders

⑥ Global order - Both have similar vision of countering west hegemony at UNSC and reforms in UN.

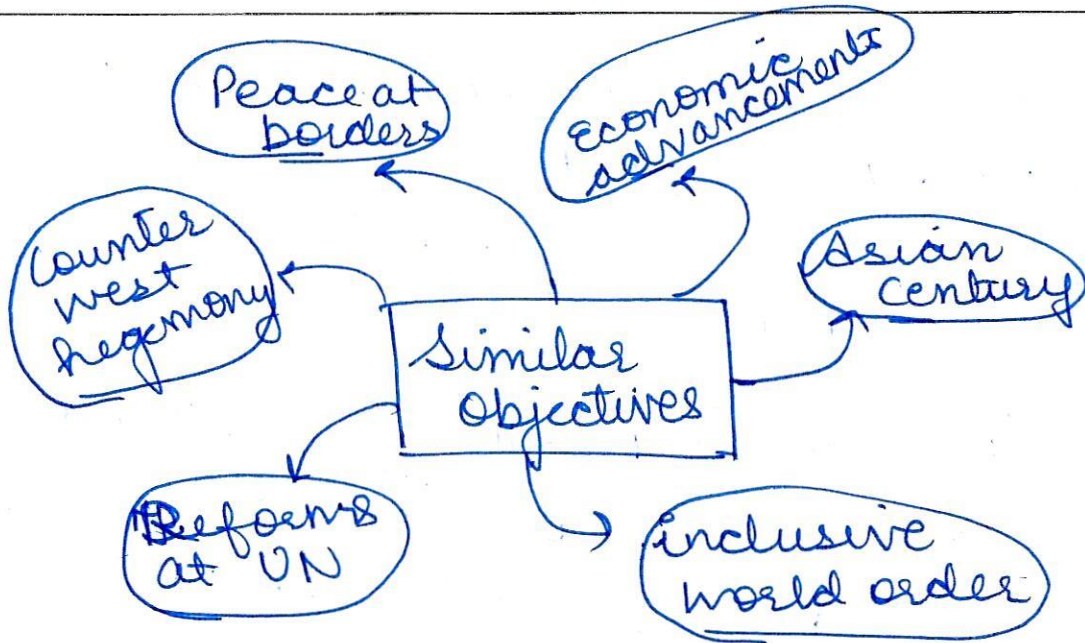
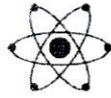
⑦ Cooperation against terrorism
eg RATS in SCO against extremism & terrorism

⑧ Convergence in Indian ocean for security & growth for all

eg INDIAS → SAAR
CHINAS → Supply chain initiative

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India and china should go back to their roots of relationship in Panchsheel agreement and promote

- i) peaceful cooperation
- ii) mutual coexistence
- iii) Territorial sovereignty
- iv) No interference in internal matters.
- v) Mutual trust.

And promote rise of Asian century in form of Asian powers led by China and India.