



SMARTWORK LABS IAS ACADEMY

MAINS COACH PROGRAM - 23

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

GENERAL STUDIES TEST 3

Name of the Candidate	MANISHA JANGHU
Mobile Number	
Email ID	
UPSC 2023 Roll Number	Date -

TEST 2303
GS2

Time Allowed – 3 Hours

Maximum Marks – 250

Table of Marks			Instructions Set		
QUESTION	MAXIMUM MARKS	MARKS OBTAINED	<p><i>Please Read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:</i></p> <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 - testsubmission@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

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Write Anything on This



Q.1

Comment on the nature of ordinance making power of the President of India. Discuss various safeguards which can help prevent possible misuse of such power.

(150 words, 10 marks)

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 नहीं लिखना
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Article 123 of the Constitution provides for ordinance-making powers to the President during emergency situations.

क्रॉसवर्ड
 = Art 123

Nature of ordinance making power

1. It is an executive power by which President can make executive ordinances.
2. when one house or both houses are not in session, then it is applied.
3. The ordinance can only promulgated on the issues on which Parliament can make laws, not otherwise.

(Eg) Ordinance cannot be promulgated on issues which infringes Fundamental right of Art 13 → Null and void



Various Safeguards available

- ① R.C Cooper Case (1997) :- The ordinance made is subject to judicial review on the grounds of malafide intentions.
- ② DC Wadhwa Case :- Successive re-promulgation of ordinance without getting the law passed by the Parliament infringes legislative duty and is unconstitutional.
- ③ Krishan Kumar vs State of Bihar ordinance making power is not substitute to legislation.
- ④ President needs to place the ordinance before Parliament within 6 weeks of its reassembly.

Thus, ordinance making is an extra-ordinary power for extra-ordinary situations only.



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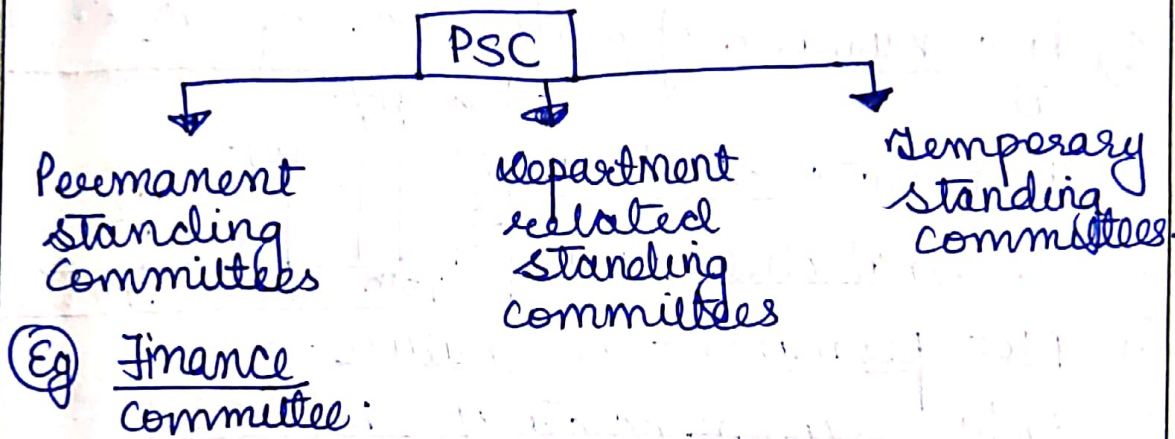
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Q.2

Why are Parliamentary Committees referred to as mini-Parliament? How effectively these committees have played their envisaged role? (150 words, 10 marks)

Article 105 and 118 refers to Parliamentary standing committees (PSC) for the successful functioning of the Parliament.



REFERRED AS MINI PARLIAMENT.

① As they perform the role of parliament by keeping a check on executive

(Eg) scrutiny of executive policies.

② Provides inputs and experts advice in policy making.



- ③ highlights loopholes in the policy
- ④ financial scrutiny of policies to ensure accountability (Eg Coal 29 scam revealed)
- ⑤ Assists CAG (Comptroller & Auditor) general in its functioning (Eg PAC (Public Accounts Committee))

EFFECTIVENESS of these committees

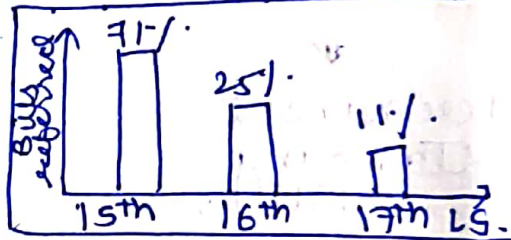
- ① low number of bills are referred to it

- ② Post-dated scrutiny:

- ③ Internal disagreements

- ④ Not permanent in nature:

- ⑤ only recommendatory bodies.



How to improve its efficiency

- ① Improve the bills reference.
- ② Give them more expertise and autonomy in their scrutiny.
- ③ Increase the tenure to 2 years.

As a mini-parliament, PSC keeps check on both legislature and executive to ensure transparency in the functioning of Parliament.

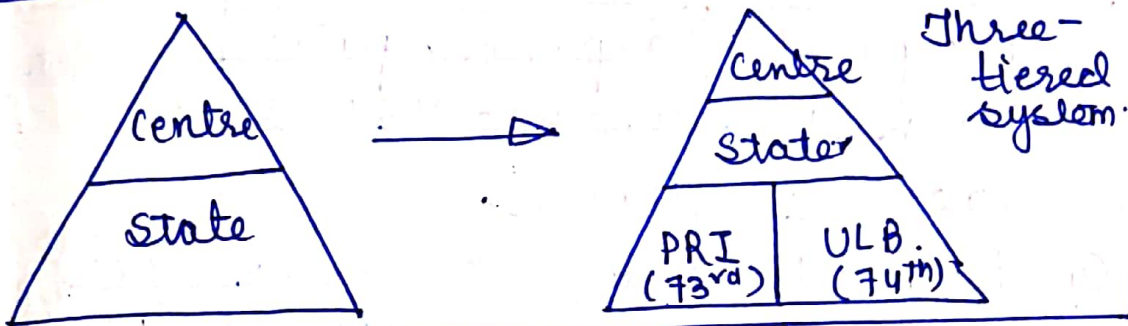


Q.3
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Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) in India have proven to be simultaneously a remarkable success as well as a staggering failure. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

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Indian federal system was transformed from two tier to three tiered by the 73rd and 74th Amendment acts, 1992.



Success of panchayati Raj institutions

- ① provided grassroots democracy by involving people at local level in politics.
- ② > 41 lakh elected representatives
- ③ shift towards bottom-up approach from the earlier top-down.
- ④ Involvement of women and vulnerable sections | (eg) = 1/3rd reservation for women.



- ④ Local needs were addressed
(Eg) Chamir Rajawat (Rajasthan) → provided toilets and improved living standards
- ⑤ Reduced leakages as more direct accountability of leaders
(Eg) Gram Sabha.

However, staggering failures

- ① Concept of Sarpanch patis
- ② lack of human resources.
- ③ lack of funcs.
- ④ lack of own revenue sources.
- ⑤ still discrimination against lower caste sarpanchs (Eg) house set on fire in Gujarat.

How to Improve

According to 2nd AAC on local governance

- ① There should be direct tax devolution by Finance Commission to panchayat levels.
- ② Local bodies should adopt own tax sources (Eg) property tax.
- ③ Nudge theory - behavioural change

Funds, functions and functionaries needs to be developed in true sense for its effective functioning.



Q.4

Parliament must act as an agent of change that ensures accelerated service delivery in order to attain the aspirations of a capable developmental State.
Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

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"The parliamentary democracy based on our constitution is revolutionary in this sense that it provides for social transformation from a medieval society to equitable society representing interests of all" ~ Justice D.Y. Chandrachud.

Agent of change for accelerated service delivery

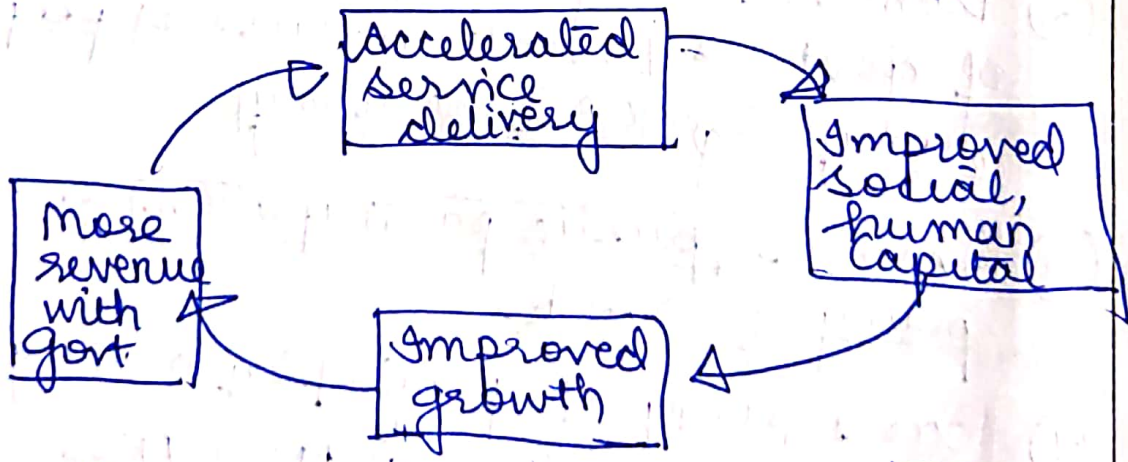
- ① legislation for social welfare (Eg) National food security Act, 2013 for food to poor.
- ② Promotes transparency and accountability of govt → Prevents misuse of peoples money. (Eg) CAG scrutiny
- ③ Involves public participation for policy feedback.
- ④ Eases living of people by making conducive policies (Eg) PM-WANI.



Parliament's role in fulfilling aspirations of a Capable developmental state

Q.5
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- ① Economic development by increasing to doing business.
- ② Human development → giving skills to people (Eg) PMKVY
- ③ Educational development by giving equitable education to all (Eg) Article 21-A
- ④ Social development → efforts for vulnerable section (Eg) India for women, SC
- ⑤ Environment sustainable development
(Eg) NAT, Art 48A



Thus, it will ensure Art 21
Right to life with dignity.



Q.5

Fundamental duties under Article 51A needs to be treated on a par with the fundamental rights that the Constitution guarantees". Comment.

(150 words, 10 marks)

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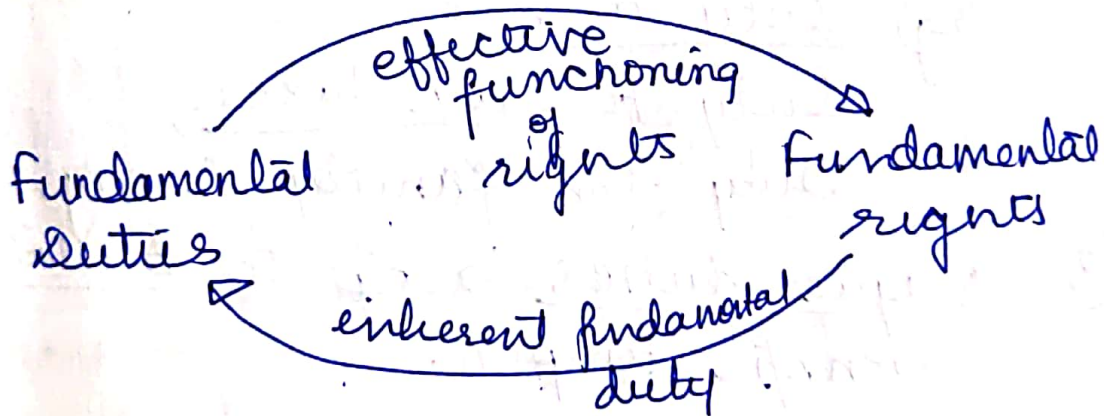
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(Art 13-32)
Fundamental rights and
(Art 51A)
Fundamental duties both go
hand in hand'
(PM Modi)

Swaran Singh Committee = 42nd Amendment, 1976.

FD on par with FR.

① Duties flows from rights



② Right of one is the duty of the other.

⊕ Vehicles on left side will only be followed if all follow it - otherwise accident.



③ Rights of citizens also imply duty for them. (Eg) Art 21 Right to healthy environment = Art 51(A) duty to protect environment.

④ duty towards the state for protecting the rights of the citizens.

Issues in enforcing FD.

① Non-enforceable.

② Imp. duties are not included.

(Eg) duty to vote,

duty to pay taxes,

duty for family planning.

③ Vague duties → (Eg) To build scientific temper.

A fine balance is needed between both to achieve harmonious society.

प्रश्न
उस को
नहीं लिख
नाहिए

Q.6

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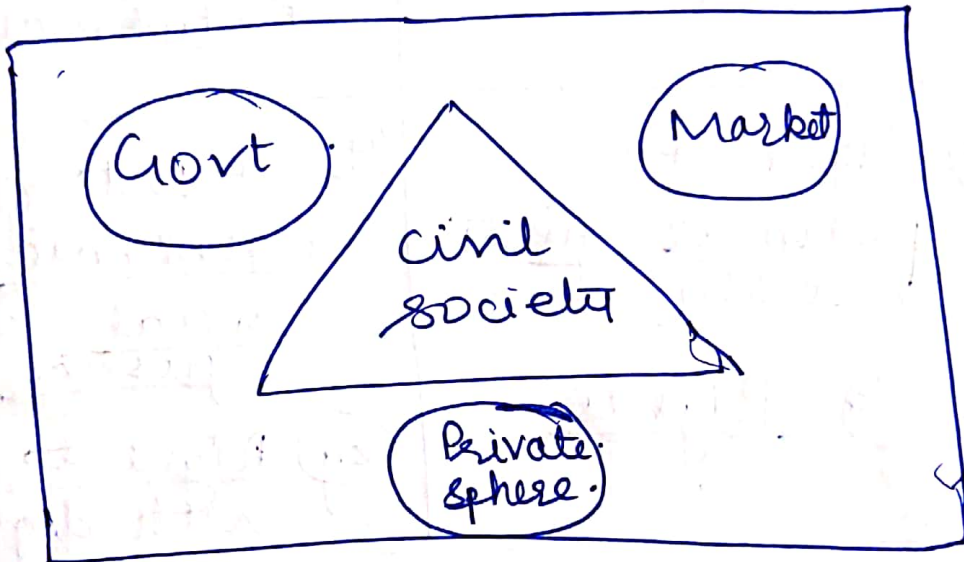
Q.6

In contemporary times, the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is evolving and becoming more complex. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

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Civil society organisation is anything which is neither government, nor private business and nor market space.



Role is evolving and becoming more complex!

TRADITIONAL CIVIL SOCIETY

MODERN TIMES.

- Demand for livelihood rights

- demands for more inclusive human rights like liberty.



Traditional	Modern
<p>② Formed around a single issue</p> <p>(Eg) <u>SEWA = women</u></p>	<p>② Formed around <u>multiplicity of issues</u></p>
<p>③ <u>Methods adopted are lobbying, electioneering.</u></p>	<p>③ use of social media for raising voice</p> <p>(Eg) <u>Me too</u> Slut walk.</p>
<p>④ Fight for <u>political justice</u> mainly</p> <p>(Eg) <u>Rights</u></p>	<p>④ Fight for <u>economic and social justice</u></p> <p>(Eg) <u>Right to life with dignity</u></p>

Q.7
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Thus, civil society acts as a watchdog of the government institutions and promotes equality in society.



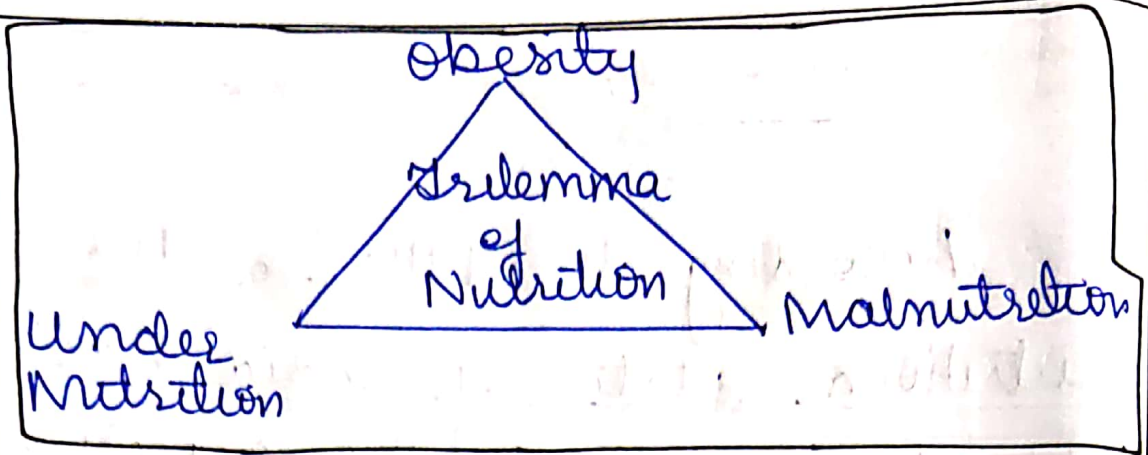
Q.7

The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long-standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (150 words, 10 marks)

According to NFHS-5, the nutritional status of India has diminished in all the aspects.

Criteria	status
undernutrition	36%
Wasting	20%
Malnutrition	32% -
Anaemia in women	<p>57% → 68% increased</p>
Anaemia in Men	<p>23% → 72%</p>
Anaemia in under-5 children	<p>53% → 63% increased</p>

UPSC--CSE--EXAM



MEASURES TO OVERCOME:

- ① Health → Ayushman Bharat
↳ Increase health GDP to 2.5%
- ② Food security → NFSA, 2013
 - ↳ Mid-day Meal
 - ↳ Nutrition enriched rice (folic acid)
 - ↳ PM Crab Kalyan Ann Yojana
- ③ Financial security
↳ MNREGA

~~Finan~~
All above measures financial, food & health can help India overcome its vicious cycle of nutritional deficiency.



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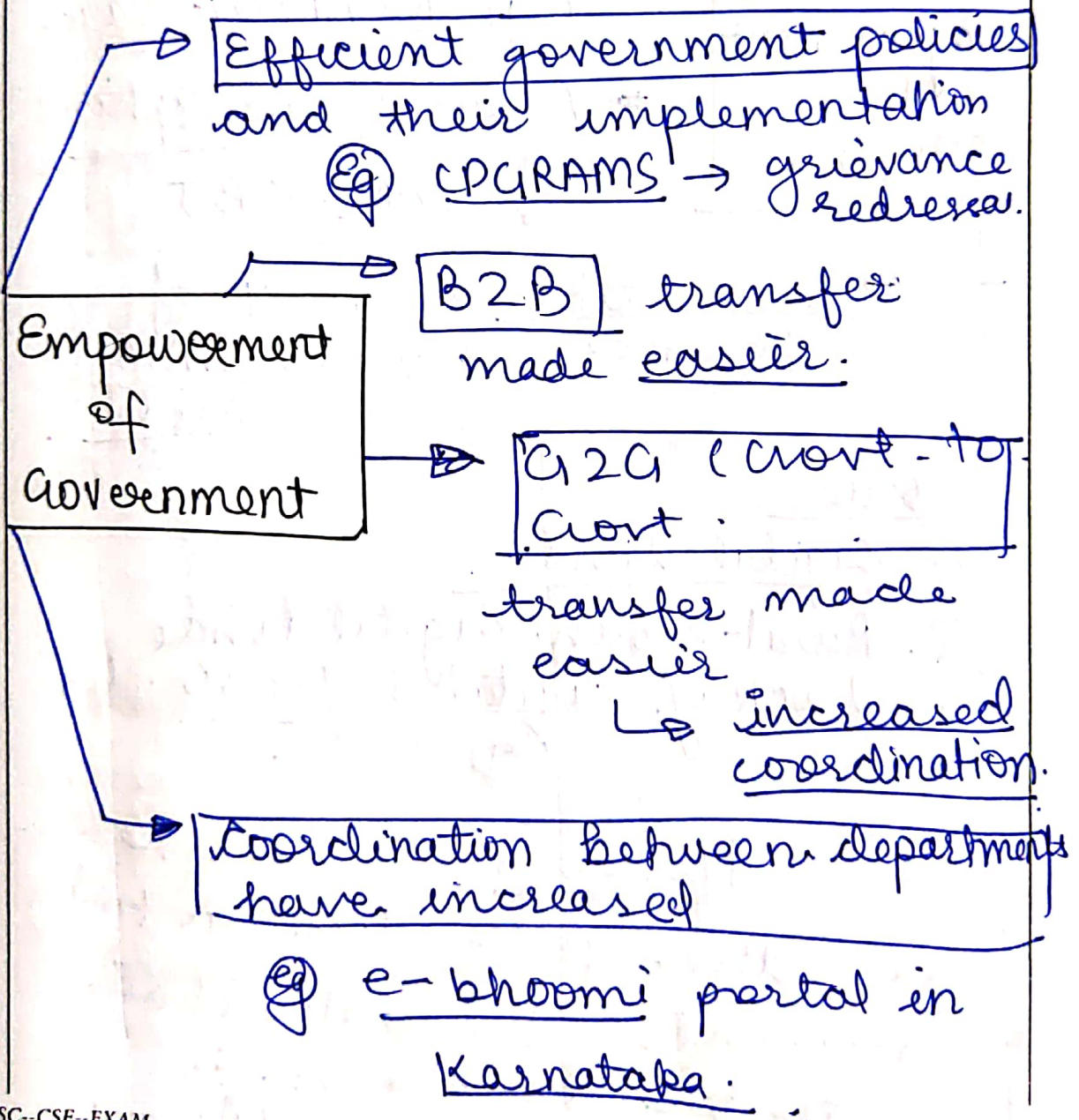
Q.8

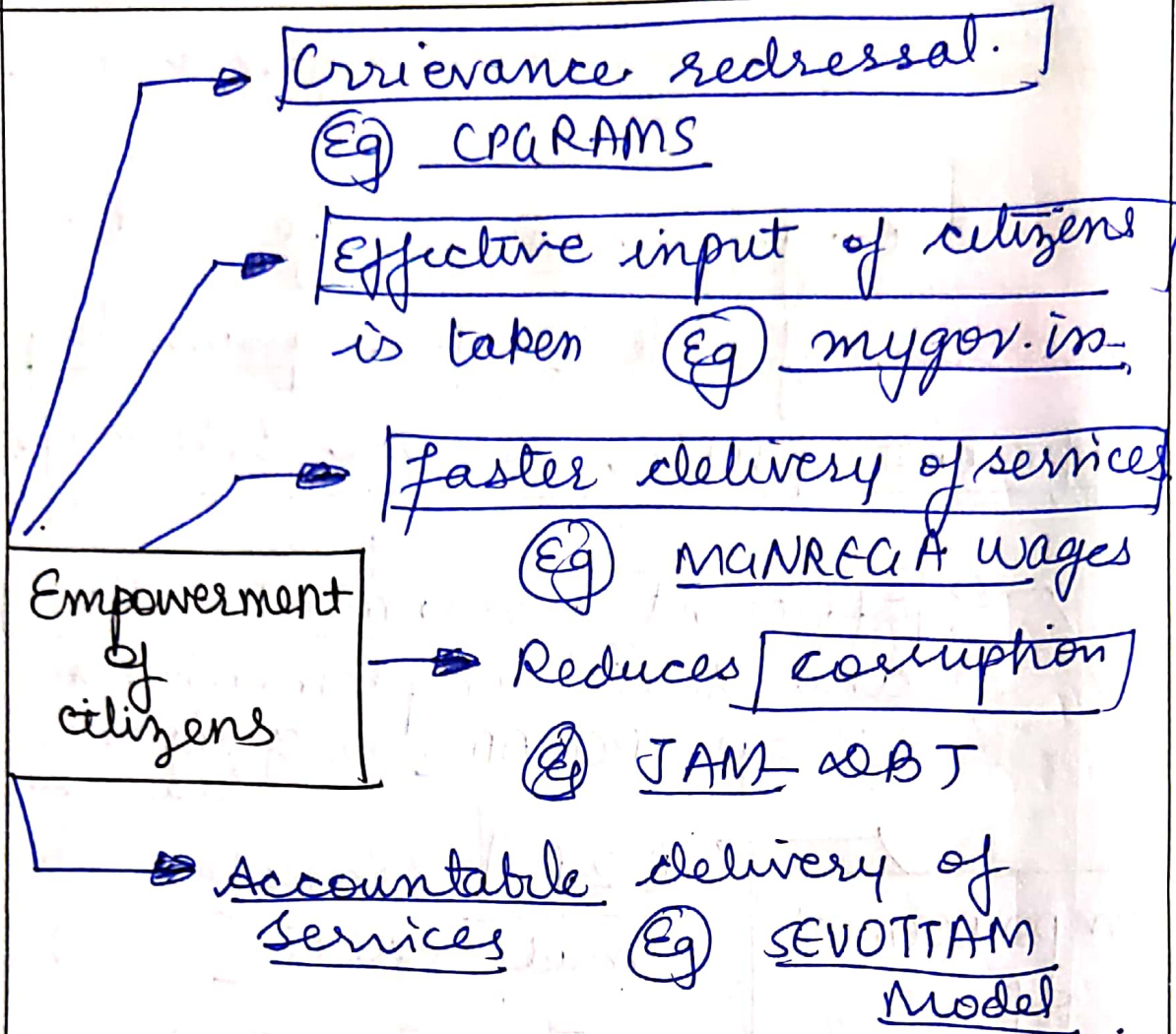
E-Governance has led to empowerment of both the government and the citizens like never before. Comment. (150 words, 10 marks)

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e-governance refers to the use of ICT for promoting efficient public service delivery.





Issues

1. Digital divide
2. Rural-urban digital divide
3. Lack of digital infrastructure
(Eg) CSE.

However, e-governance has the potential to truly revolutionise the value chain starting from govt. to citizens.



उम्मीदवार इस हिसाब से नहीं लिखना चाहिए
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Q.9 India's G20 Presidency provides a great opportunity to give voice to concerns of the Global South. Discuss/ (150 words, 10 marks)

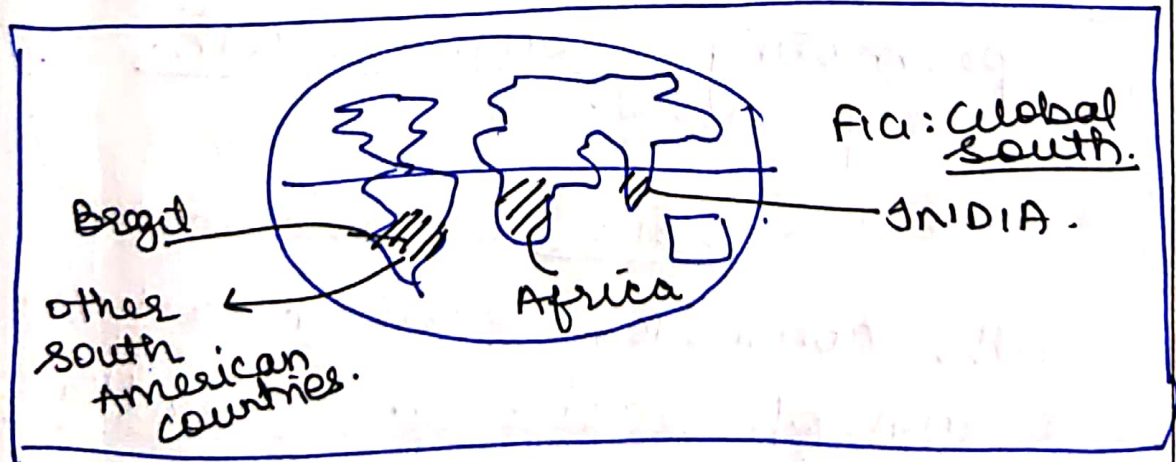
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PM Modi said that 'India's G20 agenda will be inclusive, ambitious, actionable and decisive':

opportunity to give voice to concerns of global south.

G20
• 85% GDP.
• 75% world trade
• 70% world population

① Promote South-South solidarity



② India invited African nations to be part of different meetings.



- ③ India talked for expansion of A20 to include African countries
- ④ Social sector cooperation of all countries
- ⑤ International action on terrorism affecting southern developing countries more.
- ⑥ Issue of climate change whose impact is most seen on the developing southern countries.
- ⑦ Energy security for all developing countries of south.
- ⑧ India acted as a leader for promoting south-south cooperation.

India by including south countries tried to achieve its aim of Vasudeva Kutumbkam of "one earth, one family, one future".



Q.10

"Indian diaspora, one of the most "vibrant and dynamic", is the largest in the world. In this context discuss how Indian diaspora can be a reliable partner for India's progress in Amrit Kaal? (150 words, 10 marks)

Acc. to Ministry of External Affairs, Indian diaspora consists of 18 million Indian living abroad temporarily or permanently.

Vibrant and dynamic

- ① contains all classes
↳ white collar = USA, UK
↳ worker, labourers = Middle east
- ② connected to roots
↳ largest remittances received by India = \$ 111 billion
- ③ Eco contribution = Lulu Group by Yusuf ali for economic cooperation
- ④ India's soft power

Reliable partner for Amrit Kaal

- ① Improve investments in India by

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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its diaspora.

↳ Economic growth.

② Political cooperation → Role in US-India civil nuclear deal.

③ Policy shift from active disassociation to strategic asset.

④ Spread Indias cultural ethos in the world.

⊙ E.g1 Yoga, Indian Music

⊙ E.g2 Indian diaspora is the most respected in USA due to their hardworking nature and honesty.

⑤ Strategic role — in FIPIC

↳ ⊙ Mahendra Chaudhary → President of Fiji

⑥ Improves bilateral relationships with host countries.

e.g. The present govt. went beyond demanding that the diaspora do more for India. It promised that India would do more for them as well”

~ C. RAJAMOHAN.



Q.11

What are the grounds of disqualification of a legislator under the Representation of People's Act 1951? Also discuss significant role played by Supreme Court in improving the disqualification process. (250 words, 15 marks)

The Representation of People's Act, 1951 (RPA) was enacted by the Parliament under its powers in Article 327 and 328 to ensure smooth functioning of elections with transparency.

Grounds of disqualification u/ RPA, 1951

- ① Sec 8 of RPA, 1951 :- for committing any offence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, VAPA, POTA, 2002.
- ② For conviction under profiteering, hoarding, and conviction under Dowry prohibition Act.
- ③ Disqualified for conviction for 2 years (+ 6 years) from contesting elections.



- ④ Sec 123 - for practicing corrupt practices like subbery
- ⑤ Sec 123(3) - for attempting to promote feeling of enmity or hatred between different sections of citizens on basis of religion, language, caste, etc.
- ⑥ Sec 9 - dismissed for corruption or disloyalty to constitution
- ⑦ Sec 10 A - failure to lodge account of election expenses.
- ⑧ Practice of Sati or advocation of it.
- ⑨ Sec 125 A - publication of any false statement.
- ⑩ Booth Capturing



Role of Supreme Court

① Lily Thomas case, 2013 - Supreme Court struck down Sec 8(4) of RPA which gave 90 day window to convicts for appeal. Immediate disqualification

② Indira Gandhi vs Raj Narain - free and fair elections as part of basic structure of Constitution

③ Jaya Bachchan case - disqualification for holding office of profit.

④ ADR and PVCL Case - SC made mandatory for candidates to give financial and other information at time of filing nominations.

⑤ Raja vs C. Mahendran case - SC mandated disqualification for providing fake information.

RPA, 1951 and judiciary have from time to time promoted free and fair elections as backbone of a representative democracy.

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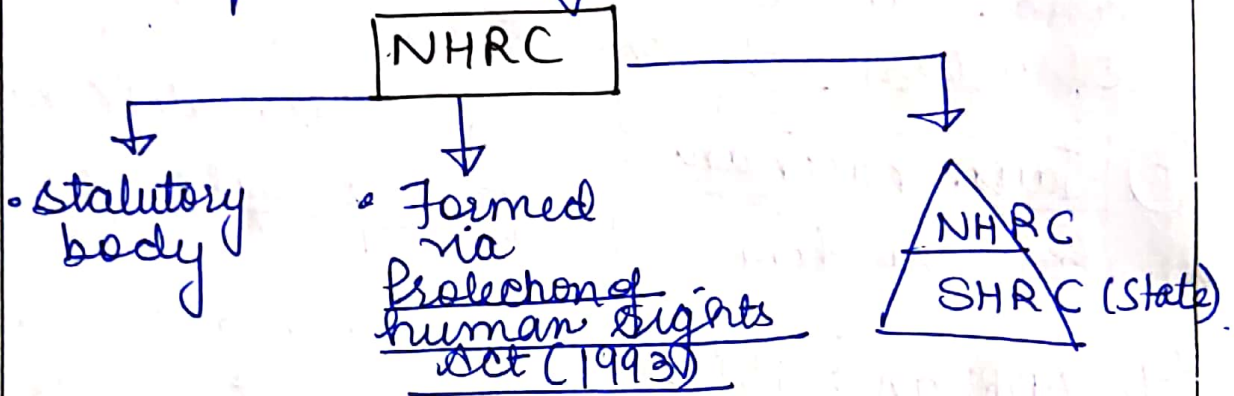
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Q.12

Discuss the role of National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) as a watchdog as well as the torchbearer in preserving human rights against any form of violation. (250 words, 15 marks)

The National human rights commission (NHRC) was formed in 1993 as a promoter and preserver of human rights.



Watchdog and torchbearer in preserving human rights.

① Follows principles of UN Convention on human rights.

② Take suo-moto action against human rights violation.

⊕ taking up case of unreleased prisoners even after fulfilling of jail term.



- ③ Provides justice to vulnerable sections like women, SC, ST
- ④ Advocates upliftment and protection of vulnerables! (Eg) Taking up cause of child-trafficking.
- ⑤ Promotes social justice in the society.
- ⑥ It also protects the livelihood rights of people. (Eg) NHRC provides free legal aid to poor to fight their cases.
- ⑦ Can inspect any authority for its investigation.
- ⑧ Provides for rehabilitation of affected individuals.

However, there are few constraints

- ① It can take up any cause only for 1 year of occurrence of the incidence, not after it.
- ② It is only a recommendatory body. → No real power.



- ③ Lack of trained human resource.
- ④ Paucity of funds and functionaries.
- ⑤ cannot penalise the violators.
- ⑥ Not a constitutional body.

WAY FORWARD

- ① NHRC should be allowed to take-up cases after 1 year of their happening.
- ② Increase the funds and human resource available with NHRC.
- ③ Promote a decentralised and integrated human rights approach.
(Eg) setup human rights commissions at panchayat and local level.

Effective functioning of NHRC will improve the Art 21 (Right to live with dignity), Art (14) (Right to equality) and Art (19) (prohibition of discrimination) → trinity of fundamental rights.



Q.13

Uniform Civil Code (UCC) aims to enforce a uniform legal framework to all citizens, irrespective of their religion. Do you think UCC is desirable for a nation that is as diverse as India? Give arguments to justify your opinion. (250 words, 15 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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uniform civil code (UCC) refers to a uniform set of personal laws for all the citizens across religion, caste and community.

Art 44 of our constitution asks state to implement UCC.

Need for UCC

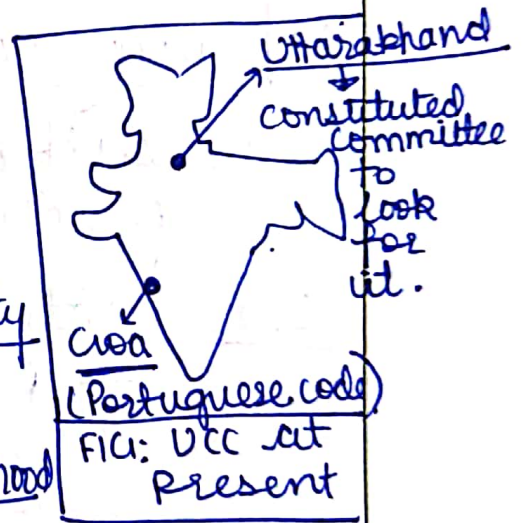
① Socio-Economic Needs

1.1. It will promote equality of all religions.

1.2. true feeling of brotherhood and fraternity

1.3. uphold Article 14 - equality in all senses.

1.4. uplift women of all community.
↳ (eg) Prohibit practices derogatory to them.





② Administrative needs

- 2.1. Uniform laws will improve administrative efficiency.
- 2.2. Reduce litigation burden due to difference in personal laws.

No Need for UCC

“A uniform nation does not need to necessarily have uniformity”

① Socio-economic reasons

- 1.1. different socio-cultural practices of people.
- 1.2. Interference in private spheres
↳ Restricts [Art 19] Right to freedom of religion.

② Administrative reasons

- 2.1 Clash over what personal codes should guide all.

③ Political reasons

- 3.1 Alienation of minorities



3.2. Imposition of majority cultural values upon minorities:

3.3. No need from within.

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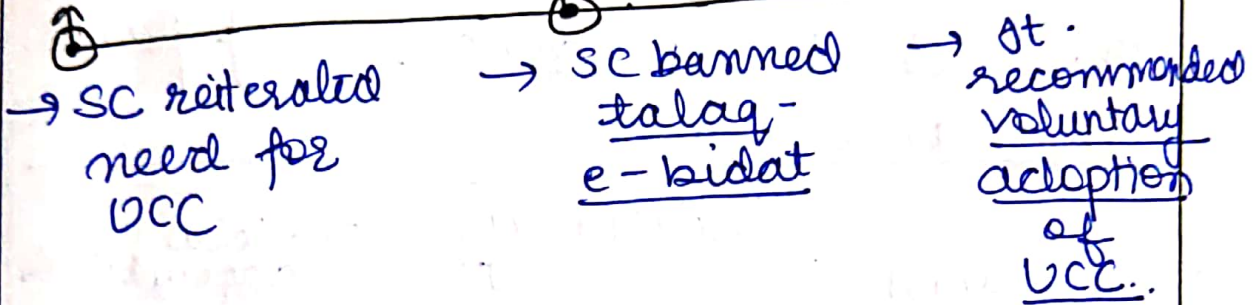
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Progress in UCC debate

Shah Bano Case (1985)

Shayara Bano Case (2019)

Law Commission



Law commission recommendations on family reforms.

- 1.) Recognise a standard age of marriage (18 years)
- 2.) Compulsory registration of marriage.
- 3.) codification of personal laws.

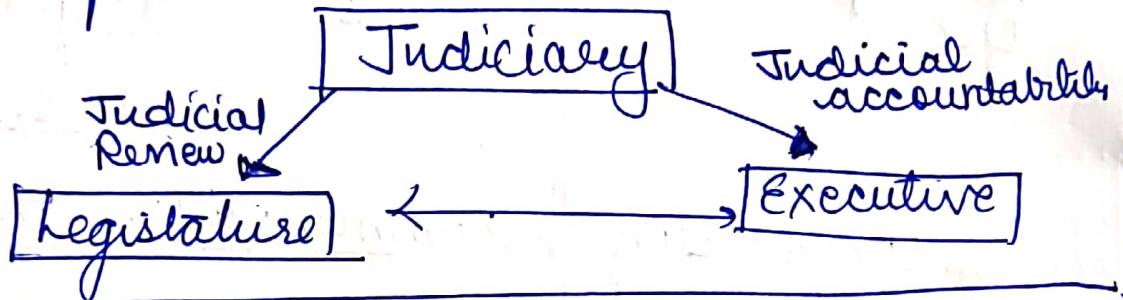
The above steps are needed first as UCC is neither possible nor desirable at this time, as recommended by law commission.



Q.14

"Although Collegium system was invented to protect the judiciary from political influence it has not been immune to criticism", Critically analyse the statement and suggest reforms to improve the appointment of judges in the higher judiciary.
(250 words, 15 marks)

The judiciary is an integral organ of Parliamentary democracy which keeps checks on other two organs legislature and executive. Thus, its independence is of prime importance



EVOLUTION OF COLLEGIUM SYSTEM.

- 1983 ○ SP Gupta vs. VOI Case :- consultation with CJI means concurrence.
- 1993 ○ 2nd Judge case - CJI needs to consult two senior most judges.
- 1998 ○ 3rd judge case - CJI needs to consult 4 senior most judges
- 2017 ○ 4th judge case - struck down NJAC

UPSC Mains-EXAM



Protect judiciary from political influence

- ① To ensure independence of the judiciary.
- ② To keep checks on executive and legislature
- ③ To promote accountability of the govt. at the hands of judiciary.
- ④ For transparent appointment of judges without any political vested interests
- ⑤ Expert advice of judiciary as it know the needs of judges.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हॉलमार्क में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Issues in Collegium system

- ① It is against the check and balances by executive and legislature on judiciary.
- ② After struck down NJAC, judiciary did not itself evolve any independent mechanism for appointment.



- ③ Uncle judge syndrome promoting nepotism in judiciary.
- ④ Closed door appointments.
- ⑤ Lack of transparency in the appointments.

Reforms to Improve

- ① Judiciary should itself constitute some NJAC (National judicial appointment commission) like mechanism.
- ② open criteria for appointment of judges ensuring accountability.
- ③ National judicial commission like UPSC can be formed to select judges on merit.
- ④ Ensure diversity by including more women, transgender judges.

Above steps can make an open, transparent and efficient judiciary.



Q.15

There is a need for gender sensitisation of justice delivery system in India for handling the serious offences against women. In the light of the statement suggest measures that can be taken to ensure an equitable justice delivery system.

(250 words, 15 marks)

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The book called 'general guidelines on eliminating gender stereotypes' was recently released by the CJI, N.V.

Need for gender sensitisation of justice delivery system in India

① Justice to all - it will ensure social, economic and political justice to the vulnerable.
(eg) vishakha guidelines on women's safety by SC.

② Promotes substantive justice by upholding rights of most vulnerable.

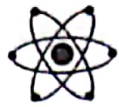
③ It will promote women to fight for justice and decrease their hesitancy.



- ④ Implement CEDAW (UN convention on elimination of all form of discrimination against women).
- ⑤ Make court an accessible and sensitive place for women to approach in.
- ⑥ Transgender will not feel neglected and their rights will be upheld.

Issues in Gender Sensitisation

- ① Wrong use of stereotypical language by judges.
eg "Not obedient ~~women~~ wife" → it perpetuates "Pativrata image" of women.
- ② Patriarchal judgements :- eg Marital rape is still not banned
- ③ Two finger test for rape victims was done for decades till recently. → It perpetuates the notion of honour lying at women's vagina and



which determines her character.

- ④ Expensive justice for women and other vulnerable.

Measures to ensure equitable justice delivery

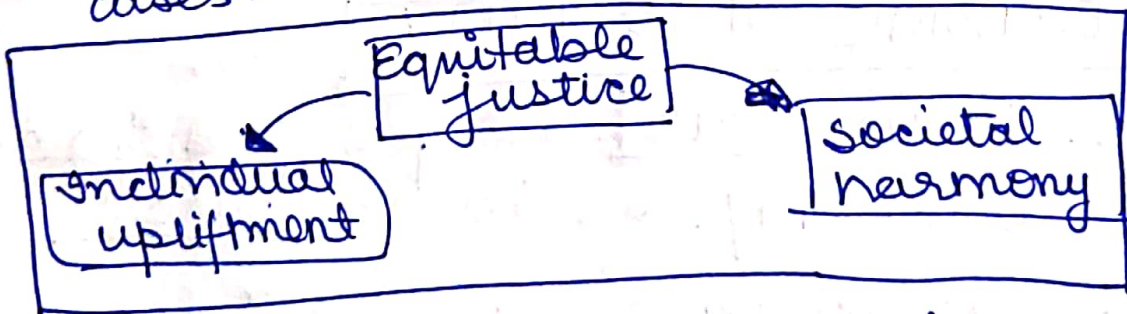
- ① Proper implementation of APSP (Art) 39(A) of free legal aid to poor.

- ② Promote gender-sensitive vocabulary in judgements.

- ③ Use of technology to provide speedy justice to all.

- ④ Involvement of NAO, SHG for justice to all sections of society.

- ⑤ Fast disposal of vulnerable sections cases.



Thus, Right to speedy justice is the fundamental right under Art 21.

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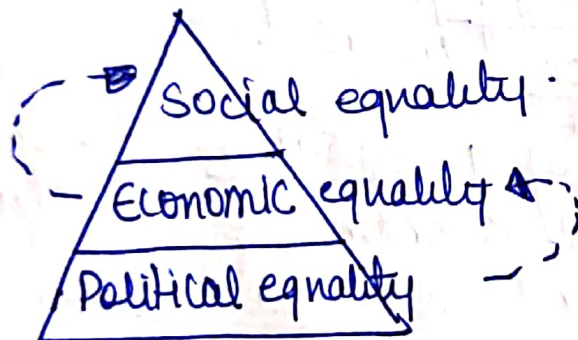
Q.16

The deeply embedded economic and social inequality that co-exists with political equality marks a life of contradiction for the marginalised. In this context, discuss the major challenges to effective social security measures in India.

(250 words, 15 marks)

"From 15th Aug. 1947, we will be entering an era of contradictions, wherein marginalised will have political equality but social and economic inequality"

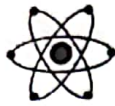
~ Dr. B.R. Ambedkar



(Not transforming into true equality consisting of all.)

ECONOMIC INEQUALITY

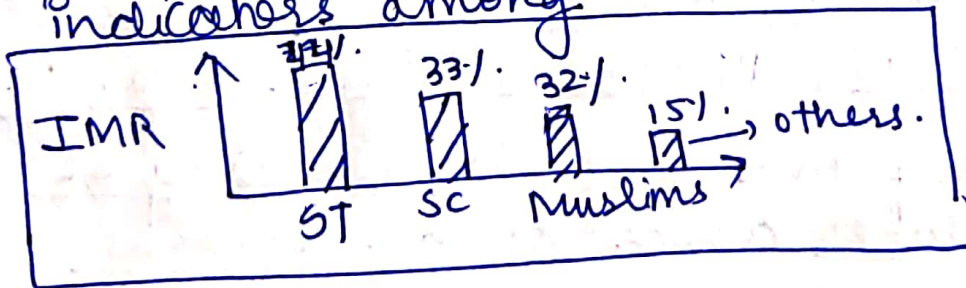
1. Oxfam India → Top 10% in India owns 77% of its resources.
2. World Bank report → "during COVID in India, the rich grew richer & the poor became poorer"



- ③ Disparity in income of poor sections and rich CEOs.
- ④ Men-women economic opportunities are different.

SOCIAL INEQUALITY

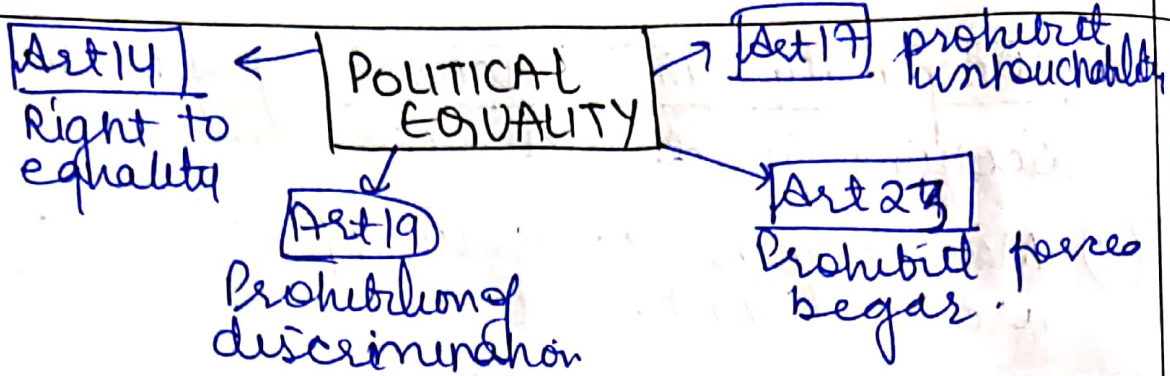
- ① Recent Migrant crisis during covid showed the social disparities present in society.
- ② Lower castes are overrepresented in slums } study of scholar } Chandhyam Shah }
- ③ Rural-urban inequality
- ④ Discrimination :- (eg) Rajasthan SC groom beaten to death for riding horse.
- ⑤ Poor education and health indicators among vulnerable.



- ⑥ low education and literacy.

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Q.17

Challenges to social security measures

- 1) Political & business Nexus.
- 2) Corruption - bureaucratic delays, red-tapism.
- 3) Leakages in PDS.
- 4) Invisible role of women - lack opportunity.
- 5) Administrative inefficiencies.

WAY FORWARD.

- 1) Improve administrative efficiency by curbing corruption.
- 2) Effective implementation of measures like NFSA, 2013, PDS, Mid-day Meal, PM Careless Kalyan Yojana.
- 3) Improve service delivery of states and local bodies.

India, by following above step can move from procedural equality to substantive EQUALITY.



Q.17

While it is vital to concentrate on all three levels of healthcare, it is essential that the government considers primary healthcare improvement as a public good.
Comment. (250 words, 15 marks)

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Indian healthcare consists of three-tier structure consisting of primary, secondary and tertiary healthcare.

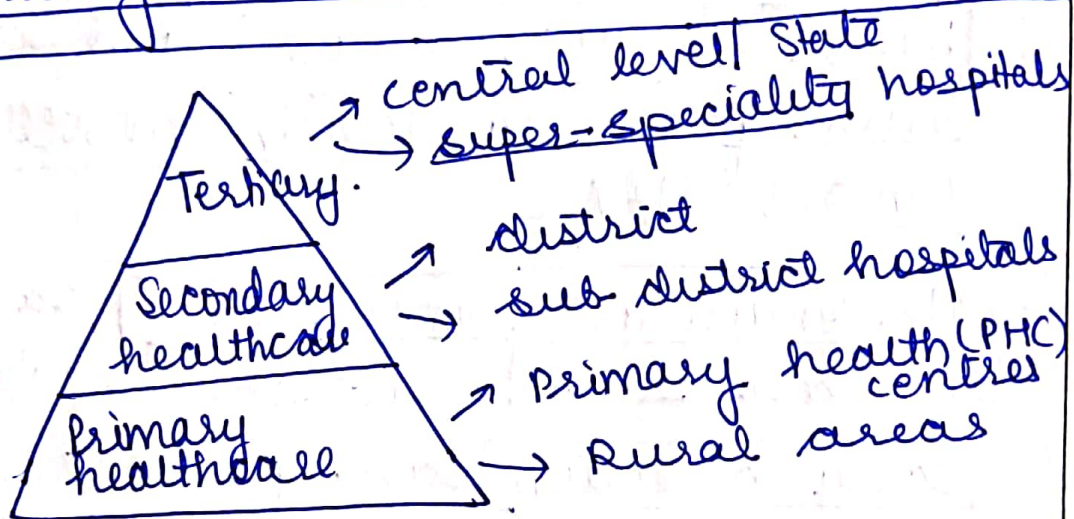


FIG: Indian healthcare system.

~~It is~~ vital to concentrate on all three levels

① As Health is an integrated one. Thus need cooperation of all three levels.

② The prevention of disease needs integration & synchronisation of all three levels.



- ③ Interdependence of each level on the other.
- ④ "Health" being state subject (ENTRY =) can be best addressed by focusing on all levels.

Need for considering primary healthcare improvement as a public good

- ① Based in rural areas and serves rural poor via Health and Wellness Centres (HWC)
- ② Prevention at primary stage can decrease burden at other stages.
- ③ Early detection can prevent spread of viruses. (Eg) COVID-19 showcased failure of our primary healthcare.
- ④ Involvement of community via AASHA - promotes healthy lifestyle in population (Mission Life)
- ⑤ Improved rural and basic health infrastructure.



Issues in PHC

- ① 74% doctors are based in urban areas.
- ② Lack of accessibility and integration with secondary & tertiary healthcare.
- ③ Lack of technology (eg) MRI scan.
- ④ Less funds and functionaries at rural level.
- ⑤ low doctor to patient ratio
WHO = 1:1000 (D: Patient)
India = 1:1456 (n: n)

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Measures to improve it

- ① Increase health spending to 2.5% of GDP & envisaged by National health policy, 2017.
- ② Mandatory service of doctors for 5 years in rural areas.
- ③ improve infrastructure and connectivity of primary healthcare.
- ④ Promote tele-medicine & tele-consultation.

It will ensure SDG

3: Good health AND WELL BEING



Q.18

Accountability of civil servants to the political executive has resulted in the politicisation of the Civil Services. In this context discuss how external accountability mechanisms can ensure that civil servants are responsible to public? (250 words, 15 marks)

Article (309-323) of our Constitution provides for civil services and its independence. However, recently politicisation of civil services is on rise.

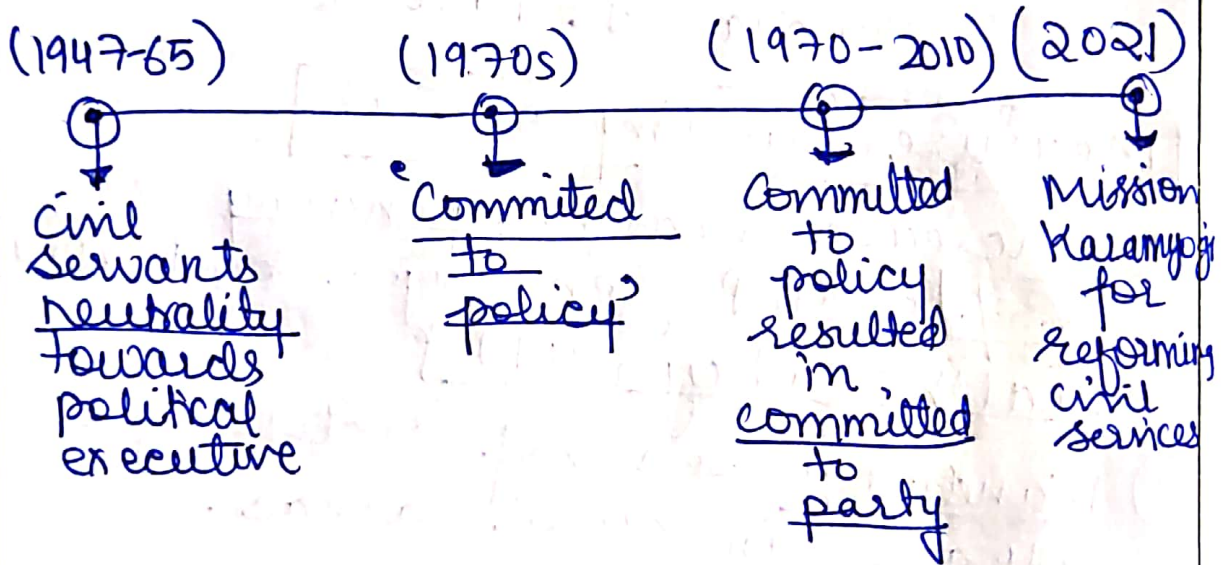


FIG: Timeline of civil services involvement with pol. executive

POLITICISATION of CIVIL SERVICES

① Political interference in the functioning of civil servants.



(2) Appointment and transfers have political say which causes disruption in transparent functioning.

(3) Politicians - civil servants Nexus causing corruption, red-tapism.

(Eg) Joshi & Joshi (IAS couple) in MP did corruption of Rs 3000 Cr. with politicians.

(4) Partisan loyalties by civil servants to gain professional stepping.

(5) Accountability enforcement mechanisms are weak.

(6) It led to wastage of public money, assets, etc.

External accountability Mechanisms

(1) Code of conduct rules, 1968 prohibits any gift taking more than Rs 2000.

(2) All India services conduct rules (1968) enforces a standardised conduct on all.

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- ③ Citizen centric administration by Sevottam Model to ensure service delivery to the public.
- ④ Right to service delivery act in some states ensures accountability and transparency.
- ⑤ CPCGRAMS portal for grievances redressal.
- ⑥ Mission Karamtogi for efficient training of civil servants to ensure self accountability and not indulge in corruption.
- ⑦ Code of Ethics should be implemented [2nd ARC recommendation]

A free, transparent and independent civil services is needed for modern India, as envisaged by Sardar Vallabhai Patel → to be er true steel frame of my country, INDIA.



Q.19

With the advent of new multilateral order, it is critical to make United Nations reform a reality to represent the entire international community. Discuss.

(250 words, 15 marks)

“The crisis of the present situation should be solved by adopting new social order, rather than living on past glory”.

~ EAM, S. Jaishankar at the UN meeting conference.

New Multilateral order

① Shift from USA-hegemony to Multiple powers.
(eg) USA, China, Russia, India.

② Include the interests of all the countries.

③ Kindleburger trap. - No single country to provide for all the world.

④ The rise of 90 (No hegemonic power) due to multi-lateralism.

⑤ Stagnant reforms:

Countries	Representation
55 → 120	$(5P+6) = 15 (5P+10)$
120 → 190	No increase in P5

⑥ B4 demands. (India, Germany, Japan, Brazil) for permanent seats in UNSC.

⑦ Skewed representation → No African country in P5 despite having huge population.
 → No Latin American country.

⑧ UN Charter 6 to prevent any conflict
 ↳ could not prevent Russia-Ukraine war.

⑨ Vested interests → China vetoed Resolution 1207 on terror listing by India.



Steps Needed

- ① Increase representation of African and Latin American countries
- ② Expand the UNSC council → No. by USA and Russia is step in right direction.
- ③ Prevent wars like crisis by keeping effective check on its members
- ④ Ensure accountability and transparency.
- ⑤ Consensus based response to global challenges (eg) COVID-19.



Thus, 'UN reforms' will strengthen the real mandate of UNITED NATIONS."

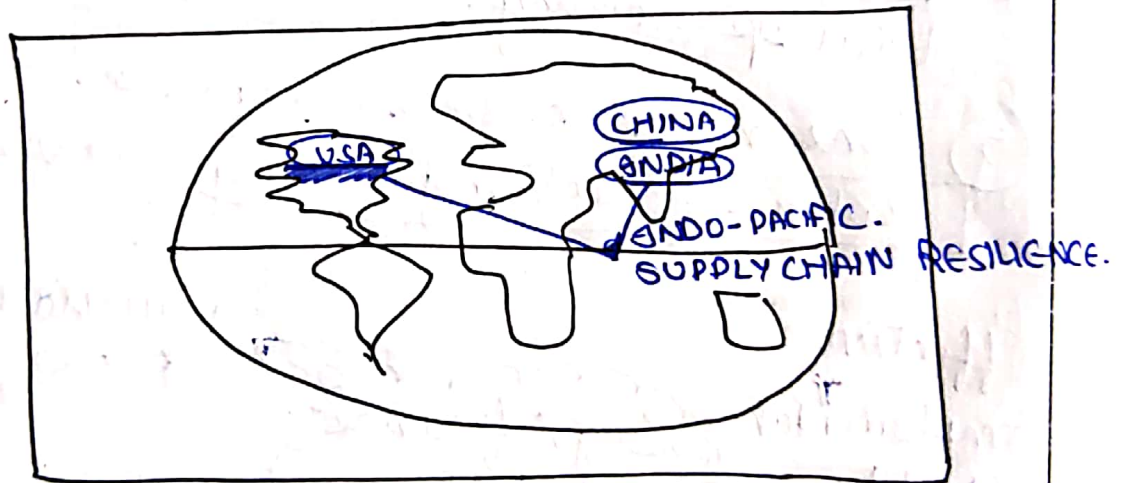
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Q.20 Although China's rise has brought India and the United States closer, New Delhi's strategic interests are nevertheless threatened by Washington's policies even now. Analyse with suitable examples. (250 words, 15 marks)

The rise of China as a major power has threatened US hegemony in the world. This has brought USA close to India as it sees India as its "PIVOT TO ASIA POLICY".



INDO-US TIES

① Trade has improved [\$]
India has trade surplus with USA.

② Tourism with India & USA has increased.

[2nd most favoured destination]
by Indian.



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- ③ Economic ties via supply chain resilience initiative
- ④ Environment - working together on environmental safety → (eg) CDRI
- ⑤ Political engagements → b/w worlds oldest and world's largest democracy
- ⑥ Diaspora of India is well respected in USA (eg) Kamala Harris = Vice president
- ⑦ Defence - LEMOA, COMCASA agreement
- ⑧ Strategic - Indo-pacific economic framework (IPEF), QUAD
- ⑨ Soft power of Yoga and Music in USA
- ⑩ Civil Nuclear Deal → exemption from Nsec

However, despite it, there are challenges for New Delhi due to Washington.

- ① Defence ties with Russia are affected
- ② Sanctions by USA on Iran 3rd largest oil supplier.



- ③ USA - sanctions on S-400 purchase from Russia -
- ④ Trade
 - 4.1 Removal of India from Most favoured Nation -
 - 4.2 Removal of Developing status of India.
- ⑤ USA - issue against Indian subsidies at the WTO.
- ⑥ India classification in Special 301 list of USA -
↳ infringement with IPR.
- ⑦ IPCF → trade agreement → Not in line with Indian needs.

WAY FORWARD

Indo-USA relationship are immensely important to counter-China, maintain peace & stability in Indo-pacific. Thus, both should address each others concerns and achieve convergence;