



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	SHIVANK
Mobile Number	[REDACTED]
Email ID	[REDACTED]
UPSC 2023 Roll Number	2200616
Date -	31/8/23

TEST 2303
GS2

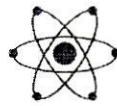
Time Allowed – 3 Hours

E 1 SEP 2023

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	3hr 30min
			EVALUATION DATE	
Email ID for Test Submission - testsubmission@smartworklabs.in Email ID for any Grievance - grievances@smartworklabs.in Email ID for other queries - info@smartworklabs.in			START:	9:00
			END:	12:30
			SPECIAL REQUEST WITH REGARDS TO EVALUATION -	

MACRO FEEDBACK



- 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)

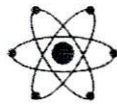
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Article 123 of the constitution empowers the president to issue an ordinance during the recess of parliament.

Nature of ordinance making power

- Temporary - it can only be for a maximum of 6 weeks after the parliament meets.
- Limitations of general legislation - ordinance subject to all legislations that applies to general law passed by parliament like restriction to Union list and concurrent list.
- Only on aid and advice of Council of ministers
- Cannot be used for constitutional amendment
- It can only be used as an emergency measure to deal with an imminent situation requiring fast action.



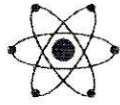
Dr. BR Ambedkar called the ordinance making power as a novel feature to handle emergency situations.

Following are various safeguards to prevent misuse :-

- Subject to judicial review as held by supreme court in RC Cooper case 1970 and Krishna Kumar case
- Ordinance cannot be reintroduced again and again with same text without any effort to get the ordinance passed
- This was held by SC in DC Wadhwa case 1997.

Other measures which can ensure more efficiency in ordinance making are -
creating detailed rules on ordinance making,
parliamentary discussions on need of an ordinance

UPSC--CSE--EXAM to ensure accountability of executive -



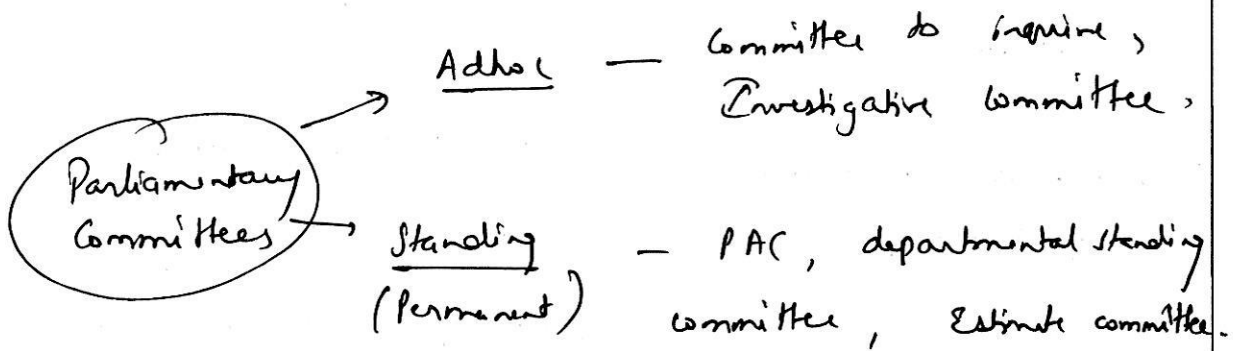
Q.2

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

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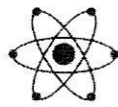
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Parliamentary Committees are instruments to reduce the huge workload of parliament. They are mentioned in constitution without specific provisions and work under the guidance of the speaker.

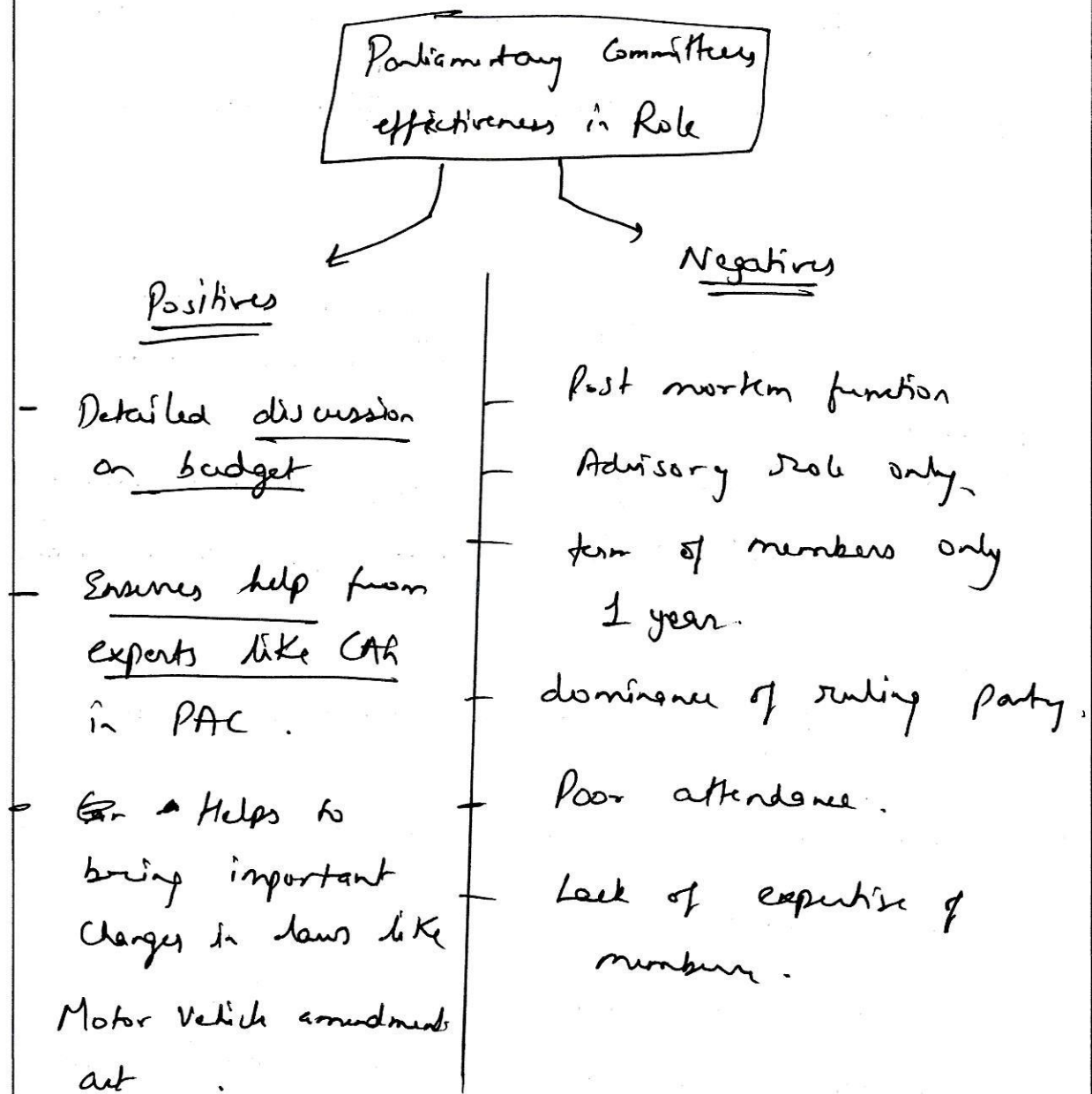


Why are they referred as mini-parliament

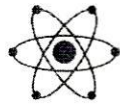
- Wide representation in proportion of representation in parliament.
- Ensures accountability of legislature to executive which is also the function of parliament
- Allows for detailed investigation of bills like departmental standing committees.



- Helps in passage of budgets.
- Helps in ensuring financial accountability
(Eg) PAC via examination of CAG's reports



Thus, these committees play an important role in ensuring balance b/w legislature and executive



Q.3

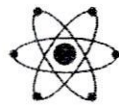
Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) in India have proven to be simultaneously a remarkable success as well as a staggering failure. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

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PRIs ~~was~~ were given constitutional status and permanent legal entity by 73rd constitutional amendment 1992. It has proved to be a remarkable success because:

- Converted representative democracy into participatory democracy. - political education of villages.
- Help to bring opportunities for marginalized by SC/ST reservation
- Improved position for women by 33% reservation for women seats
- Created local leaders by regular elections.
- Brought greater awareness among public.
- Ensured greater reach of government programs like MGNREGA, SBM ensuring government accountability.



However, despite islands of success, PRI have had staggering failures:

- Politicisation of village elections
- Capturing of power by elites
- Concept of "Sarpanch patis" — thus social empowerment was only theoretical.
- Use of money and muscle power alienating the concept of village awareness.
- Lack of adequate funds, functions by state government -
- Interference by bureaucracy in panchayat functioning made them dependent on them.

However, recent steps like Rashtriya gram Swaraj abhiyaan and village development plans can help to realise vision of PRI's as agencies for devolution of power and evolution of ideas.

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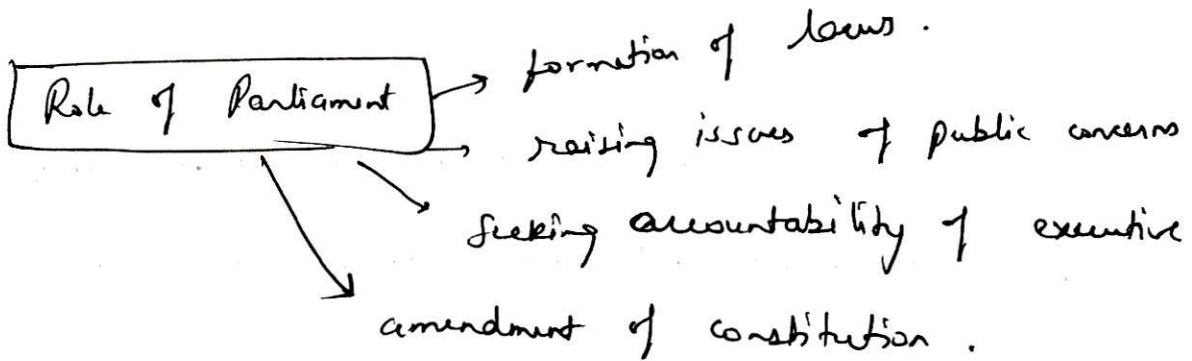
Q.4

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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Parliament (Article 79 - 122) is the legislative limb of the government. ~~P~~

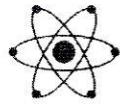


How can parliament act as agent of change for accelerated service delivery.

— Formulating new laws as per the requirement

(eg) - law for promoting digital equality in this era of digital world.

— Consensus building for collective action like consensus on a gig service economy code/ law to ensure better services.

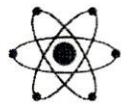


- Including marginalised Community development
like PwD, elderly to ensure their
participation in development.

Parliament is a representative
of the people and its actions are essential
for development.

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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)

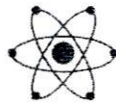
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Fundamental duties were added by 42nd
Constitutional amendment 1976. They were
added to part IV - A as non-justiciable
part.

Why 'duties must be treated at par with rights'

- Rights are dependent on duties (eg) - Right to clean environment depended upon duty to secure clean environment Art 51A (g).
- Duties help in better enjoyment of rights
like Right to life of women depends on duty to discourage practices derogatory to women.
- Duties ensure stability in society - (eg) - duty to promote common brotherhood.



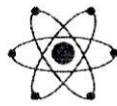
However, rights cannot be treated at par with duties as :

- Duties need capability and capacity of an individual.
- Rights are justiciable while duties are not.
- Rights were originally present in constitution and have deliberated upon while duties were not deliberated at same length.

Thus, a balance between rights and duties is ideal. Some laws to enforce duties can be enacted like Prevention of insults to National honours act (1971), SC/ST prevention of atrocities act. However, they cannot be granted same legal sanctions as rights. Duties are to be based upon moral conscience of enlightened public.

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Q.6

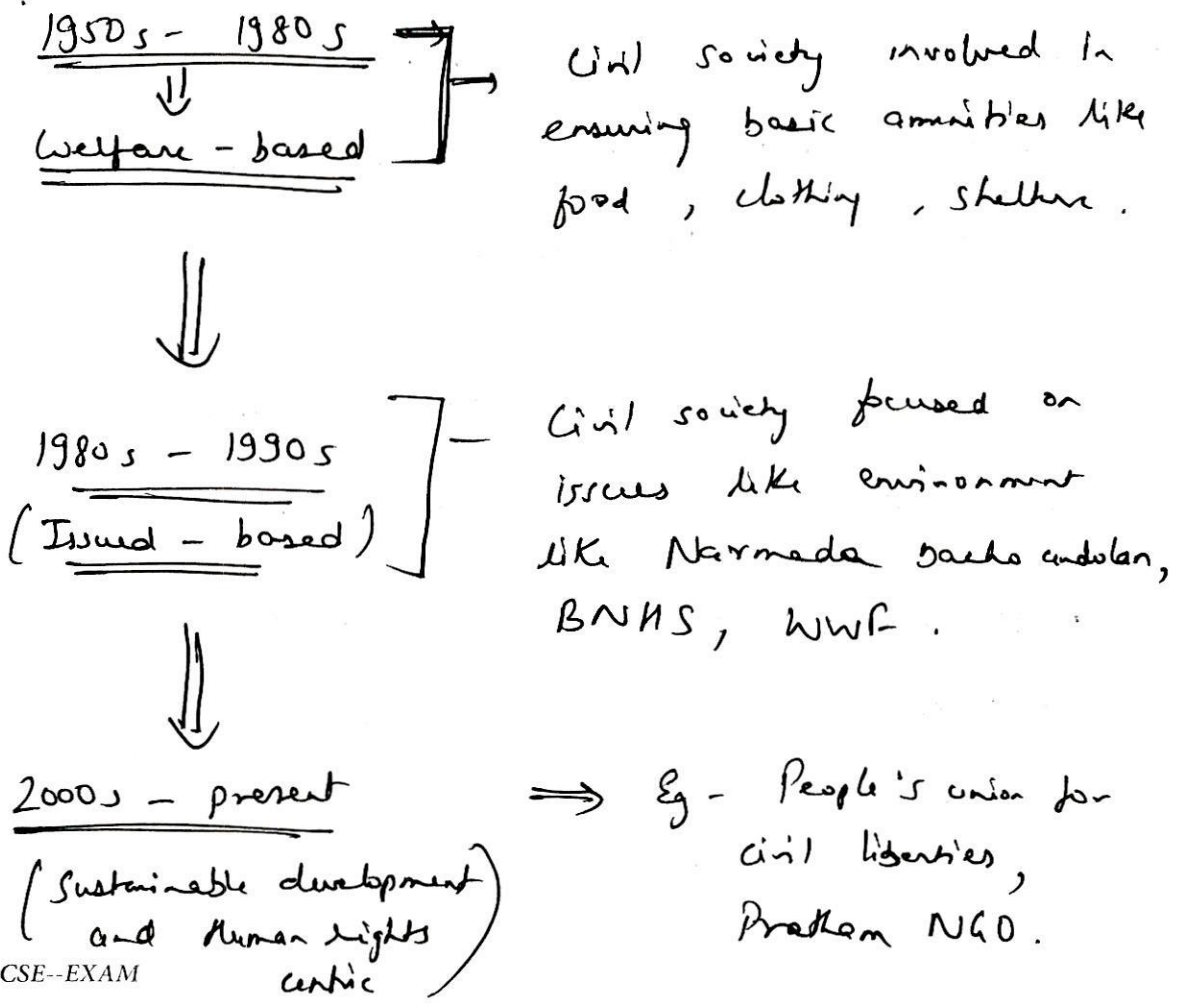
In contemporary times, the role of civil society organisations (CSOs) in India is evolving and becoming more complex. Discuss. (150 words, 10 marks)

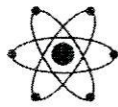
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Civil society is the 3rd pillar of governance
other than the state and private sector.
It helps not only as a check on the
other two but also complements them.

How are civil societies evolving





Increasing complexities for civil societies



- Regulatory compliances with government like stricter FCRA act to regulate foreign funding.
- Evolving needs of society like present focus on right to privacy, transgender rights.
- Greater scrutiny and surveillance by general public and thus requires cautious and calculated approach.

Thus, civil societies need to evolve to balance their responsibilities to ensure compliance with law and to achieve their aim of social development.

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Q.7

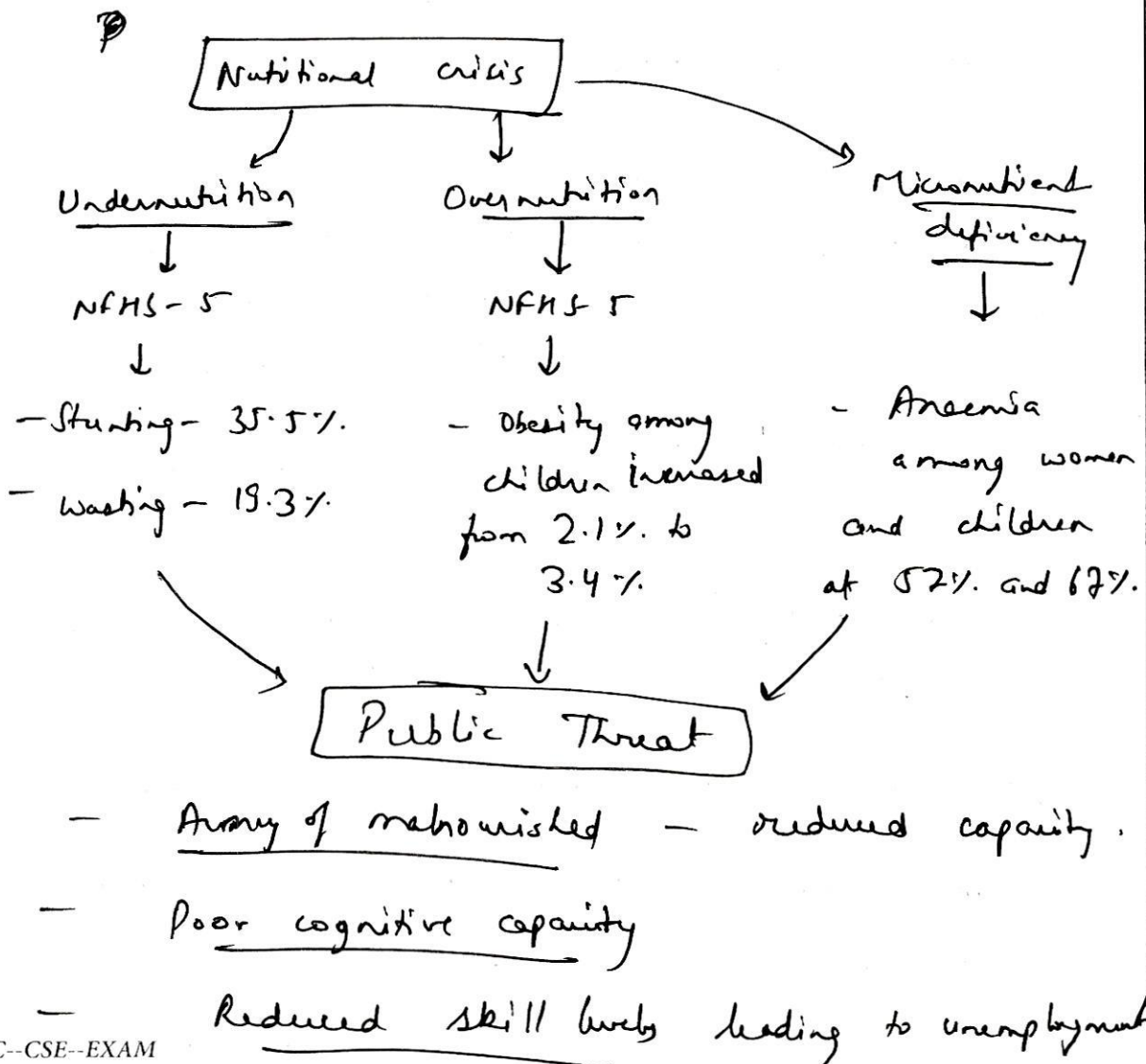
The nutritional status of India has been a matter of long-standing public threat. Discuss. Also, suggest measures to overcome the problem of nutritional crisis in India. (150 words, 10 marks)

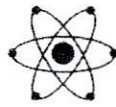
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Malnutrition in India has evolved from being a concern of food deficiency to become a triple burden —

- under nutrition
- over nutrition
- micronutrient deficiency.





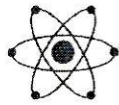
- Intergenerational cycle of malnutrition causing pressure on public health resources.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Measures to overcome nutritional crisis

- Providing efficient Maternal and Child Healthcare through antenatal checkups, IFA Tablets, early breastfeeding.
- Nutrition to mother & child \Rightarrow through ICDJ scheme, anganwadi centres, POSHAN Abhiyan.
- Healthy meals in school \Rightarrow through mid-day meal.
- Right to healthy food to poor via National food security act.
- Awareness regarding harmful effect of Junk food
- Actions like reducing trans fat level in food to reduce obesity.



Q.8

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

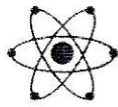
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E-governance is the use of ICT and other digital tools to ensure power is utilised for the benefit of citizens.

How e-governance empowered Government

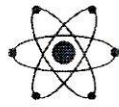
- Better targetting of schemes through JAM trinity and DBT.
- More efficient data monitoring and feedback like ~~Asst~~ ~~and~~ ~~just~~ CCTNS for crime record data tracking.
- Swift response as was done by direct bank transfer during COVID-19.
- Improving financial health by steps like GST Network, e-filing of tax returns.
- Improving transparency and thus trust on government.



E-governance empowering citizens

- Easy access to services like UMANG app for unified government services.
- Reduced corruption and harassment like online payment of MNREGA wages in bank.
- Raise voice and complains like via CPGRAMS portal.
- Easier compliance like pre-filled IT forms.
- Interact with government like portals like my gov.in.
- Ensure social empowerment like online authentication for elders through Jeevan Pramaan portal.

Thus, e-governance provides for ease of governance which in turn leads to ease of living for the citizens of new India in this



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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G20 is a forum that represent 20 strongest economies accounting for $\approx 85\%$ of GDP, $\approx 75\%$ of Trade and $\approx 60\%$ of population.

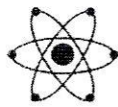
However, G-20 lacks proper representation from global south as :-

- Only South Africa from African continent.
- few countries from South America



Opportunity for India to raise voice

- Acquire leadership position of Global South.
- Help India's soft power in Africa.
- Improve and strengthen India's ~~so~~ credentials as permanent member of UNSC



Concerns of global south that India can raise

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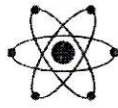
- Climate change specially affecting islands of pacific and south east asia.
 - Terrorism affecting south asia, africa.
 - Equitable sharing of health care and vaccine
 - 'Neo-liberalism of MNCs and need to regulate them.'
 - Financial terrorism like Base erosion and profit shifting
 - Food security amid Russia - Ukraine war.
- Thus, India has a golden opportunity to cement its place as a leader of Global South.

It must as per the motto of

"One Earth, One family and One future"

उम्मीदवासी को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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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)

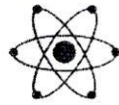
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Indian diaspora are persons of Indian origin who have acquired the citizenship of foreign countries. As per UN, the strength of India diaspora stands at nearly ≈ 1.8 crore.

Vibrant and dynamic nature of diaspora

- Spread across different countries like Middle eastern nations, USA, ~~UK~~ UK, Australia, Caribbean islands.
- Covers varied social and economic strata.
- Involved in variety of jobs like blue collared workers in middle east (≈ 90 lakhs), top CEOs like Sundar Pichai, Satya Nadella in USA.



How Indian diaspora can be a reliable partner

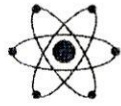
- Economic support via remittance - In 2022, India became 1st country to receive over \$100 billion in foreign remittances
- Improve soft power by acting as ambassadors of Indian culture. (Eg) - Butter chicken is most liked dish in UK
- Influence policies in favour of India
(Eg) - US-India civil nuclear deal 2005 had an important role of Indian-Americans
- Spread of Indian culture and traditional values like Yoga, diwali.
- Bringing innovation in Indian institutions ~~Govt~~ and Universities -

Government Steps

→ Pravasi Bhandiya divas

→ OCI card scheme.

→ Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs



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)

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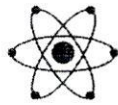
Representation of People's act 1951 is responsible for actual conduct of elections.

It has many provisions like

- qualification for MP/MLA
- Corrupt practices.
- registration of political parties.
- disqualification of MP/MLA

Grounds of disqualification for legislators under RPA 1951

- 1) If convicted for an offence for > 2 years
- 2) If ~~is~~ removed from public service for the offence of Corruption.



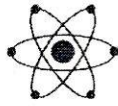
- 3) If interested in government contracts or services.
- 4) If owner of a company with >25% government stakes.
- 5) If convicted for promoting practices (social work) like sati, untouchability.
- 6) If held responsible for promoting enmity between groups.
- 7) If he/she is not able to give account of election expenses within specified time.
- 8) If found guilty of corrupt practices.

Significant role played by SC in improving disqualification process.

- 2002 SC ruling in ADR v/s UOI Case that an elector must declare his assets, criminal antecedents, etc.

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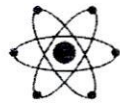
- Lily Thomas case 2013 where SC held that there must be immediate disqualification of candidate. It thus removed the 3 month clause provided for appeal.

- SC in 2018 judgement declared that political parties must declare the criminal details of candidates in newspaper and social media to increase awareness and transparency.

Free and fair elections is the bed rock of democracy and hence measures must be taken to improve transparency. Political parties must be brought under RTI as per CIC 2013 ruling,

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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)

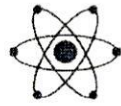
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NHRC was established ~~by~~ as a statutory
body by protection of human rights
act ~~2013~~ 1993

Powers of NHRC to enable it as a
watchdog to preserve human rights.

- Analyse existing schemes / laws / constitutional
safeguard against human rights violence.
- Takes suo-moto cognizance of violence
and rights violation
- Inquire into cases on complaints.
- Visits jails and detention centres without
warning
- Conduct research on human rights.
- Powers of a civil court which enable
it to summon attendance, releasing
data and records from departments to
inquire the case.



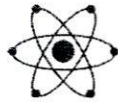
- NHRC has own nucleus of investigating officers to look for rights violation
- NHRC report is presented to central government which has to reply about the actions taken or reasons for not taking them.

Success of NHRC

- Abolition of bonded labour system.
- Providing rights to manual scavengers.
- Bringing awareness about sexual violence which led to vishaka guidelines.
- Child labour prohibition & legislations and rules were due to NHRC pressure.
- Took de-moto cognizance of plight of migrants and called upon action by government.

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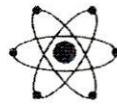
Limitations of NHRC

- Recommendations are advisory in nature and hence have no force.
- Cannot provide compensation to victims.
- Cannot give any relief to the group whose rights are violated.
- Lack of funds and dependence on government for same.
- Cannot act on complaints older than 1 year.
- Bureaucratic style of functioning.
- Cannot act on complaints against military / paramilitary / security forces.

The recent amendments of 2019 have further increased role of government in functioning of NHRC. It must be given powers to provide relief/ compensation to victims to fulfill its role of human rights protection.

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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)

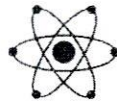
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Article 44 of the constitution (DPSP) directs that state shall provide for a uniform civil code throughout the Territory of India. Presently, Goa is the only state which has a UCC. UCC would provide for uniform personal laws governing marriage, divorce, succession, etc.

Desirability of UCC

- Promote unity and sense of oneness.
- Remove discriminatory practices from personal laws. (eg) - Practice of Triple Talaq which was removed by SC.
- Improve conditions of women as most personal laws are against women. (eg) - Hindu personal law favoured succession by male child.



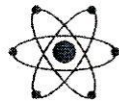
- Reduce the case burden in judiciary by a simpler personal law code.

However, in a country as diverse as India, there are many apprehensions regarding implementation of UCC like:

- Against the freedom of religion as guaranteed by fundamental rights (Article 25-28)
- Against the concept of "Unity in diversity" as India follows tolerance among all religions.
- Lack of consensus among universal personal codes.
- It may lead to imposition of majority personal laws.
- It can diminish social capital and increase communalism, sectarianism and violence.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हार्जिन में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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- India does not even have uniform criminal laws. Court's case pendency require systemic solutions in judiciary.

Law Commission report of 2018

also suggested that the time is not yet ripe for UCC in India.

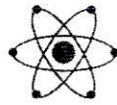
We should focus on removing the discriminatory practices of individual religions and proper codification of personal laws. forced UCC may do more harm than good.

No reform can be more important than the social harmony and spirit of

Unity and Integrity of country and value of faternity as highlighted in the Preamble.

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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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)

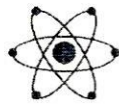
उम्मीदवारों का इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Article 124 of constitution provides for appointment of judges to higher judiciary but lacked clarity over the word of "consultation" by president. This led to tussle b/w the executive and judiciary over judicial appointments and the subsequent formation of collegium system by 2nd and 3rd Judges case (1993 and 1998).

How Collegium system protects judiciary?

- Provides seperation of power as judicial members appoint indirectly, which is
- also provided in Article 50 of constitution
- Enhances meritocracy as seniors judges can be the best judge.



- Ensures balance of power and accountability of executive and legislature.
- Helps to maintain public trust and credibility.

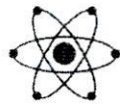
It was for these reasons that the 99th Constitutional amendment was struck down in 4th Judges case which provided for executive interference through NJAC.

However, collegium system is also shrouded with criticisms like :

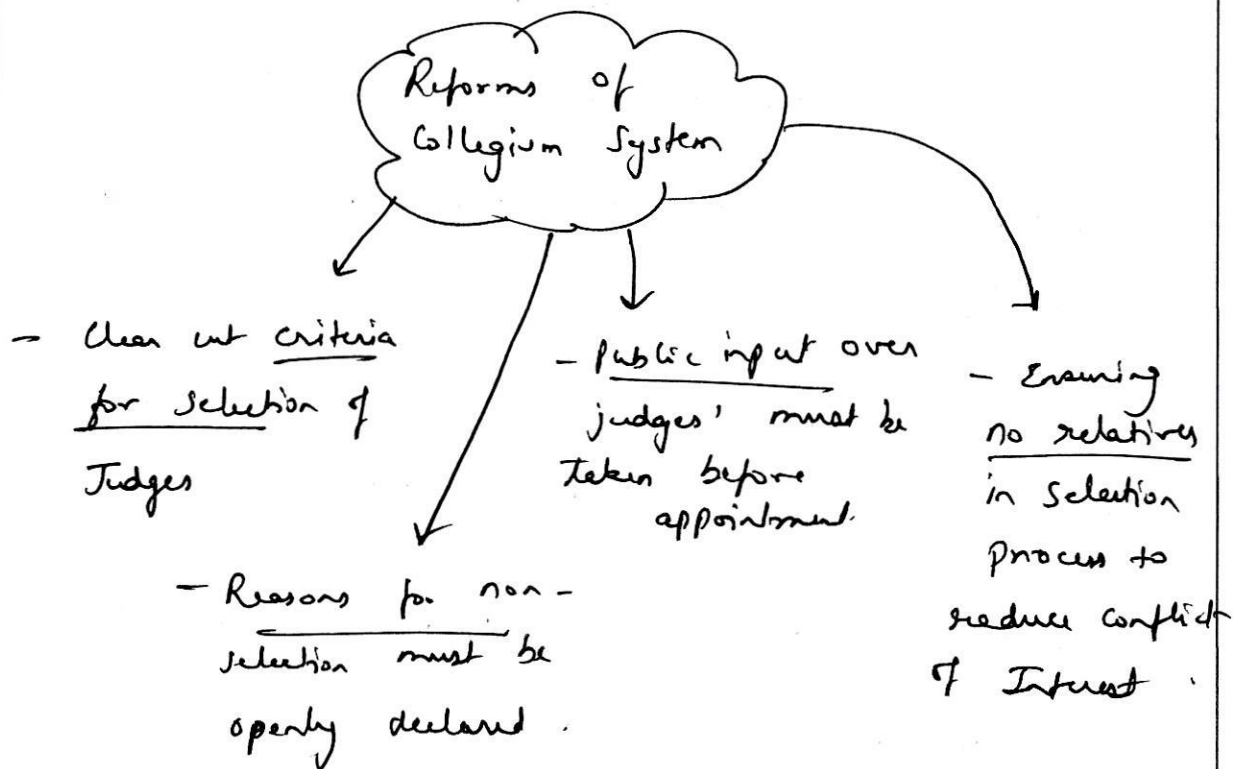
- Lack of transparency over reasons for selection.
- Cases of nepotism as highlighted by Law commission 130th report highlighting Uncle Judges' syndrome.

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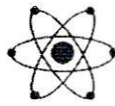
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- Judicial supremacy promoted over judicial accountability.
- Judicial apprehensions to disclose appointment procedures under RTI Act, 2005
- Reduced trust of people in judiciary.



A Strong and accountable judiciary is the bedrock of protecting citizens rights and separation of powers.



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.

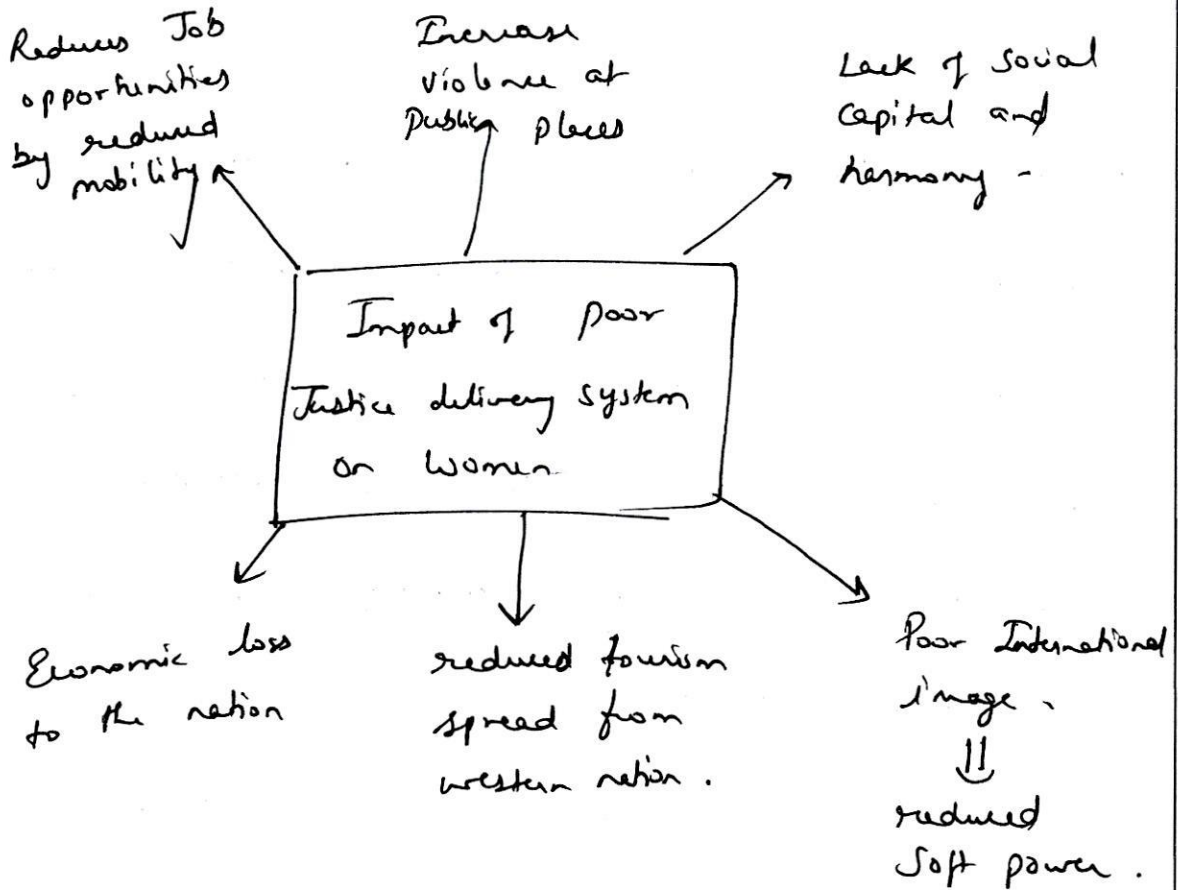
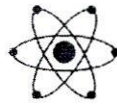
(250 words, 15 marks)

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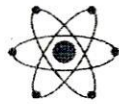
As per NCRB 2021 report, there has been 15.3% increase in crimes against women which now stands at 64.5 incidents / lakh population. This highlights the systemic issues of "gender insensitive" justice delivery system like :-

- Lack of adequate number of women police officers.
- Low ~~too~~ senior women police officers.
- Poor representation of women lawyers at the bar and judiciary
- Low number of female judges — (Eg)
only 12.5% of SC judges are female
and only 13% of female judges in high court -



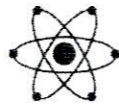
Thus, there needs to be an immediate thrust on gender inclusive justice system!

- Increase women officers in the lower level of constabulary.
- More number of women senior police officers in the field jobs.



- All Women police stations ~~to serve as~~
~~role models~~ ~~and~~ ↳ in areas of high
crimes against women.
- Promote gender sensitisation of male officers
for crimes against women.
- Increased patrolling of dark areas and
women crime prone zone.
- Increased awareness and motivation to
women law students by senior women
judges as role models.
- Some affirmative action for women in
judiciary can be explored.
- Minimum half of judges must be
women in dealing with heinous women
crimes.

Thus, only a gender inclusive
~~just~~ justice system can be called as a
True protector of liberty of individuals.



Q.16

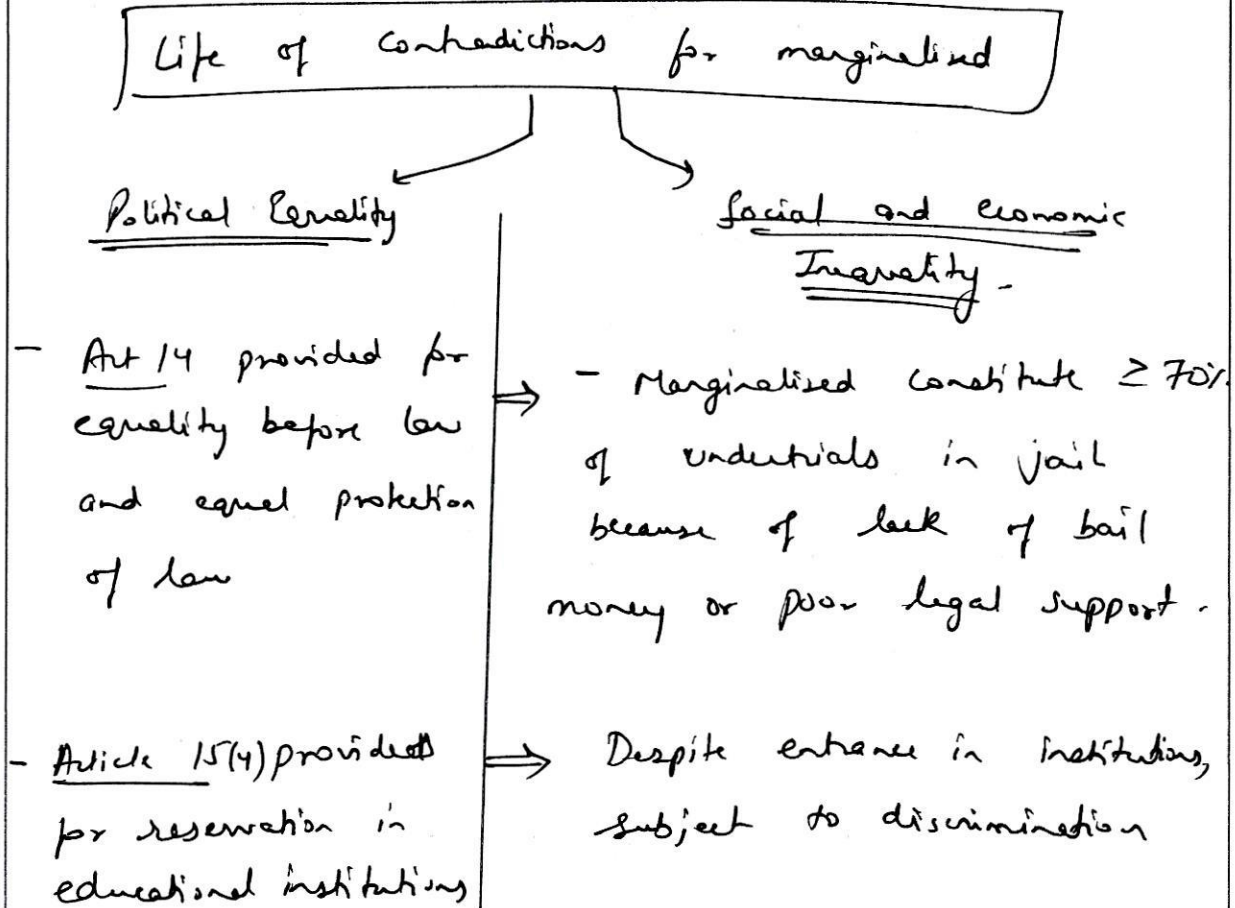
The deeply embedded economic and social inequality that co-exists with political equality marks a life of contradiction for the marginalised. In this context, discuss the major challenges to effective social security measures in India.

(250 words, 15 marks)

उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Article 38 of constitution directs the state to promote the welfare of citizens by promoting a social order permeated by justice and to minimise inequalities in income, status, opportunities and facilities. But this direction seems to be a distant possibility in present times.





- Art 16 (4) provides
for reservation in
jobs .

⇒ Increase in private sectors
jobs and contract jobs
reducing government job
availability .

- Art 17 calls for
abolishing untouchability

⇒ Honour killing , Social
ostracization still prevalent
as per NCR B report .

- Article 19 provides
for freedom of
speech and expression .

⇒ Digital divide inhibits
participation ; also exists
dominant caste groups like
Khatap panchayats .

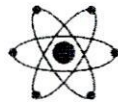
Article 325 - 326 provide
for equal participation
in elections .

⇒ Huge requirements of
money and muscle power
in elections keeps marginalised
at bay .

Major Challenges to effective social security
measures in India .

- High number of marginalised population

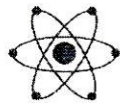
- Low fiscal space for social security programs



- Leakage and Corruption in social security programs.
- Poor targeting of beneficiaries and one size fits all approach.
- Poor primary health and education that is essential for human capacity.

Suggestive measures for effective social security

- Better targeting using JAM trinity.
 - Direct benefit transfer using bank accounts to prevent leakage.
 - Piece meal engineering approach through specific data like SECC 2011 data
 - Focus on common good like primary health and education for improving human capacity
- Thus, only with concerted efforts will we be able to achieve



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)

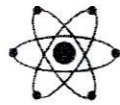
उम्मीदवारों को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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Alma ata declaration on health called on all countries to focus on primary healthcare and contribute 2/3rd of health budget to this sector. It was because it considered (PNC) primary healthcare as bedrock of health system of country.

Why is it essential to improve primary healthcare

- Maximum population can be catered as ~~63%~~ $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of our population lives in rural area served by PHC / Subcentres.
- Minimum investment for maximum returns as disease can be best cured at early stages.
- Easier to eliminate communicable disease like dengue, malaria, yellow fever, etc.

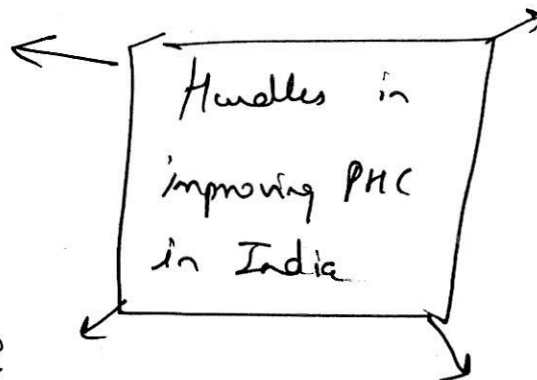


- Impact of vaccination can be best felt as high level of vaccine coverage also protects general population (eg) - OPV, COVID-19 vaccine.

- Easier to focus on behavioural change to stop non-communicable diseases like lung cancer, MI stroke. Promotion of smoking cessation, alcohol stoppage can have great impact.

Low doctor:
population
ratio
(1:1400)

Reluctance of
doctors to
serve in rural
areas.

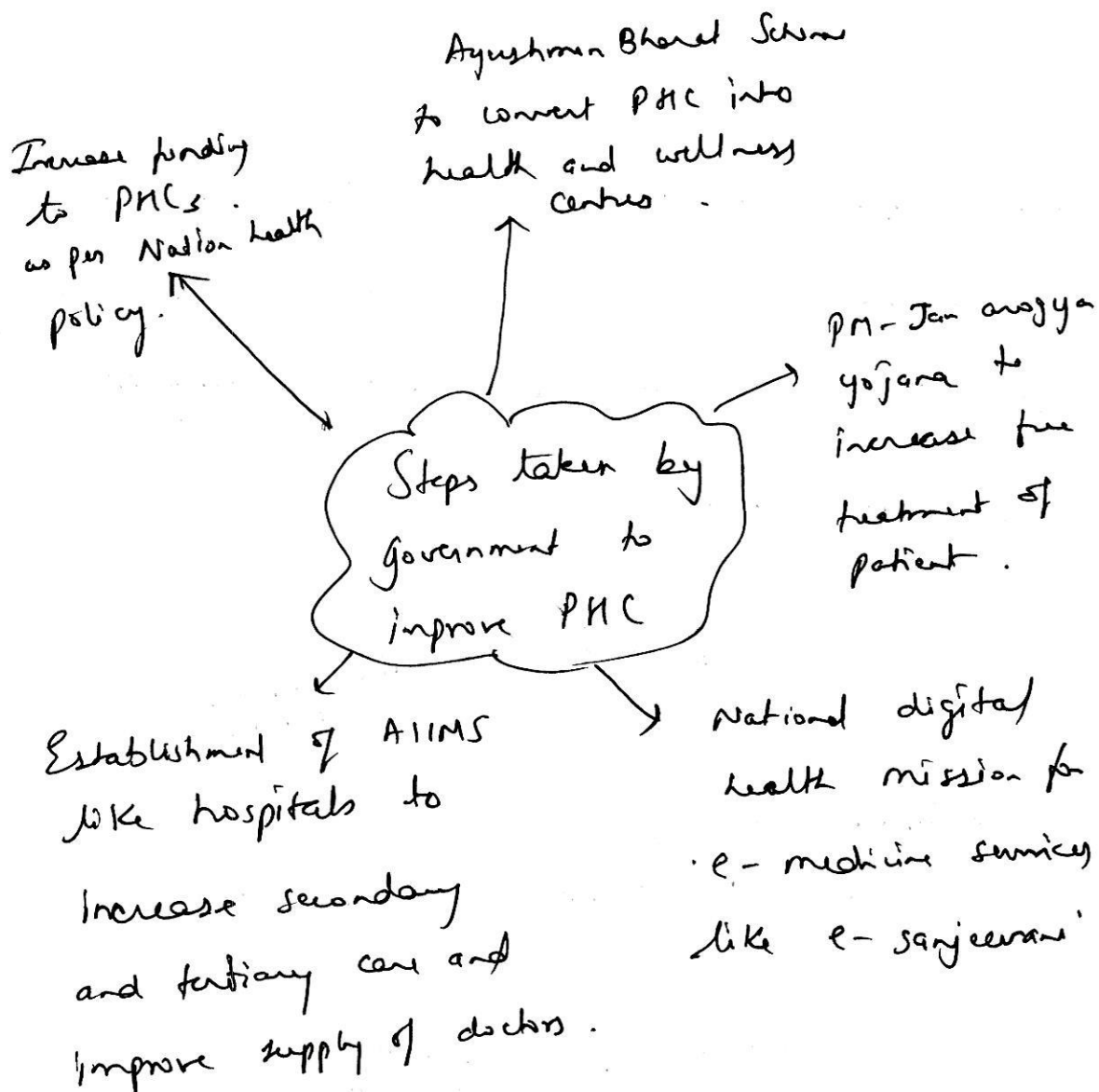
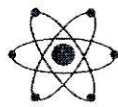


Poor health infrastructure
and support
staff like
lab technicians.

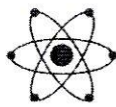
Reduced government
spending on PHC

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Thus, through focus on PHC
we can ensure 3Ps of preventive,
protective and palliative health care from
the earlier concept of curative healthcare
to ensure SDG goal 4.

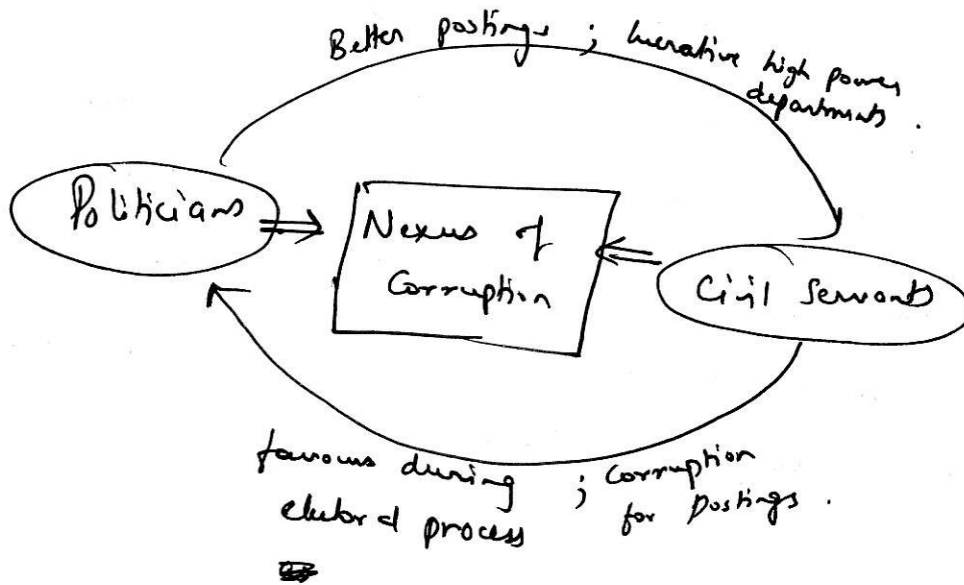


Q.18 Accountability of civil servants to the political executive has resulted in the politicisation of the Civil Services. In this context discuss how external accountability mechanisms can ensure that civil servants are responsible to public? (250 words, 15 marks)

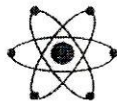
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Civil services was envisaged as the steel frame of India but it has been ruined due to loss of neutrality and politicisation of civil services.



2nd ARC has recommended both internal (moral) and external (institutional) measures to ~~also~~ tackle this problem.

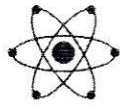


External accountability measures

- ~~Provide~~ whistleblowing mechanisms and their protection to bring out corruption cases -
- Increase punishment for convicted officers -
- Code of ethics and Code of Conduct to be added with oath of Integrity
- Social audit mechanism for schemes with autonomy -
- Implementation of RTI act within time limits -
- Use of ICT and e-governance tools like SPARROW to ensure accountability
- Annual confidential reports to have detailed account of performance and probity

उम्मीदवासी का
इस हाथिए में
नहीं लिखना
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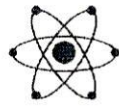
Along with external accountability tools, internal tools like ethical training at LBSNAA, moral education in school and incentives for honest officers can also go a long way to ensure neutrality and impartiality.

Recent steps like Mission Karmayogi and lateral entry of to civil services can also help in ensuring accountability of civil servants to the Constitution.

Thus, the 21st century civil services must ensure accountability to act not only as the steel frame but also as Catalyst of change in this "amrit kaal".

उम्मीदवारी को इस हाशिये में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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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)

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इस हाशिए में
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United Nations (UN) was created in 1945

following world war II when there were

2 major super powers namely USA and USSR.

~~Russia~~. However, with the collapse

of USSR and emergence of new powers

like China, India, Brazil, Germany,

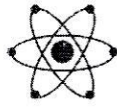
etc, the world has turned more

multilateral. This calls for UN reforms as:

- Change in balance of power with new
emerging powers like India, Brazil,
Germany.

- Increase in number of members from 113
at inception to >190 presently,

- New challenges like climate change,
global diseases and terrorism.



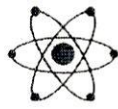
- Lack of democratic representation where Europe is over represented and South America and Africa is not represented.
- Interconnected world (Eg) - Russia - Ukraine war caused global inflation.
- Absence of alternate inclusive organisations like UN.

Reforms needed (as suggested by UN report)

- Expansion of UN Security Council with new members like G-4 countries.
- Regional representation in UNSC
- Veto of permanent members should be reconsidered
- Relation of UNSA and UNSC should be reexamined.

उम्मीदवारों का इस हाथिए में नहीं लिखना चाहिए

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— Functioning and decisions over UN peace
keeping process must be made more
democratic with greater involvement other
than UNSC permanent members.

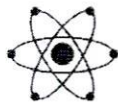
— Change of voting pattern and balance
blw UNSC and UNGA.

These reforms can be
instrumental for humanity as said by our PM,

" Only a reformed multilateralism with a
reformed UN at its core can meet
the aspirations of the humanity".

उम्मीदवारों को
इस सीमा में
नहीं लिखना
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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)

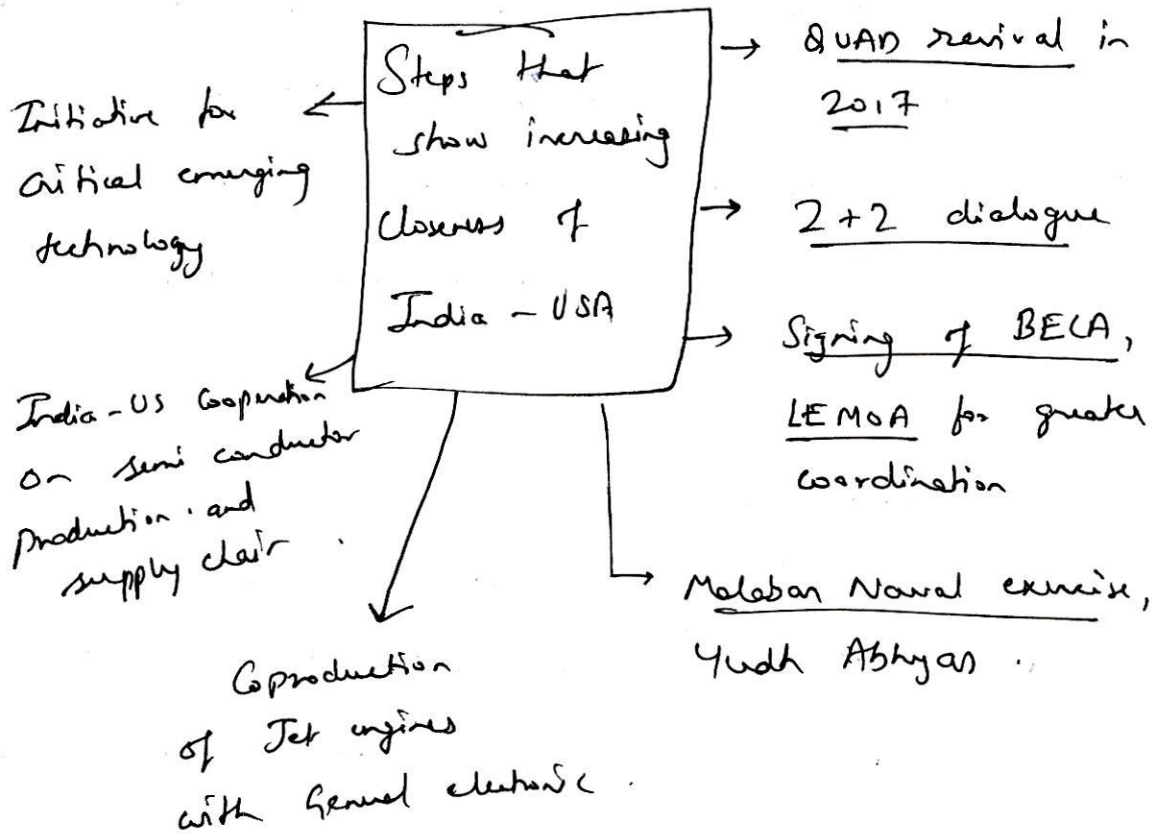
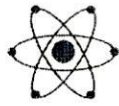
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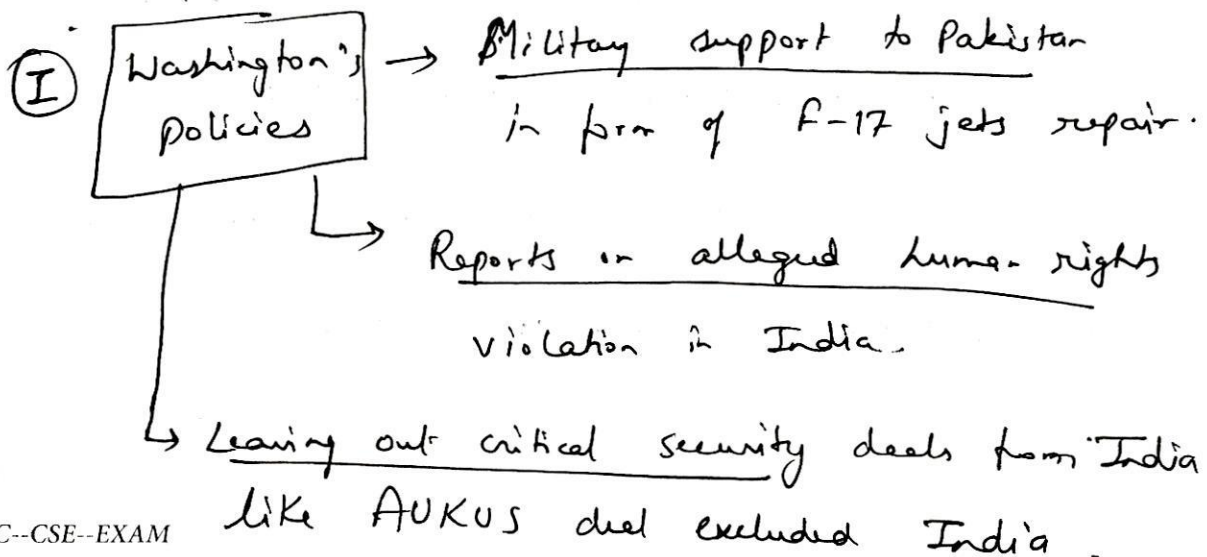
India and USA stood on opposite sides during cold war. However, with a common threat of aggressive china has been one of the many reasons to bring the two democracies closer.

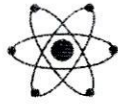
How has china brought India - US closer

- Aggressive policies threatened - (9) - border stand off like doklam stand off with India and against USA allies in south china sea.
- Need for US to find an alternative to China
- Need to secure resilient supply chain after COVID-19 shock.
- Pressure on USA from allies like Japan to seek greater convergence with India.



However, there are skill apprehensions b/w India - US due to following :





↳ Interference of USA in India's neighbourhood harming Indian interests like in Bangladesh and Myanmar, USA actions has caused trouble in the region.

II

India's actions also causing USA apprehensions

→ India's closeness to Russia and independent stand of Russia-Ukraine war.



↳ India's membership of BRICS, SCO, RIC largely seen as anti-USA grouping.

India - USA partnership is the most important strategic partnership of 21st century and it will shape the future of the new world order.

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