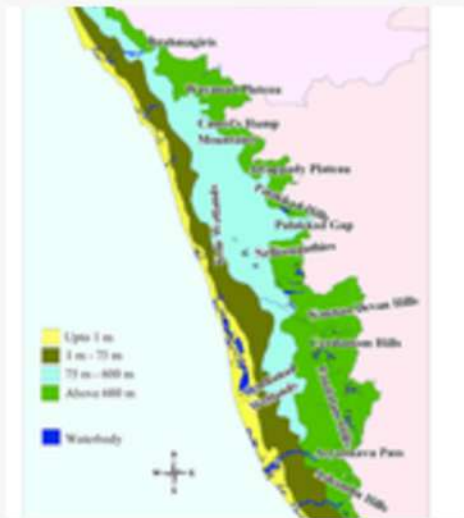


P2. NATIONAL



Cough syrup can't be sold without prescription: govt.- The Union government has tightened regulations on medicinal and cough syrups by removing their Schedule K exemption.

P3. NATIONAL



Kerala plans disease 'outbreak calendar' : - to map seasonal and regional disease patterns and strengthen predictive public health surveillance and epidemic response.

P4. LAW



SC issues notice on plea for overseeing rehabilitation units- seeking stronger regulation of rehabilitation and mental health institutions serving children with disabilities.

P8. INTERNATIONAL



World suffers from a shortage of trust, PM Modi tells G7 leaders - SpaceX's historic IPO, which pushed its valuation above \$2 trillion and made Elon Musk the world's first trillionaire.

Editor's Note

Health and governance emerge as the central themes of today's edition of The Pala Civil Times. As the saying goes, prevention is better than cure, and several recent developments reflect India's growing focus on proactive healthcare and stronger public welfare systems. The Union government's decision to tighten regulations on cough syrups aims to enhance drug safety and prevent tragedies linked to contaminated formulations. At the same time, the Supreme Court has sought stronger oversight of rehabilitation and mental health institutions serving children with disabilities, highlighting the need for better implementation of existing safeguards. Kerala's proposal to create a disease outbreak calendar further underscores the shift toward preventive healthcare through improved surveillance and preparedness. Beyond healthcare, the edition also examines important developments in governance, international relations and public policy. The Decoded Editorial section analyses the implications of the recent Iran-U.S. understanding and explores the structural causes behind India's growing urban water crisis. The International Affairs section focuses on the latest G7 Summit, highlighting India's engagement with major global powers and its emphasis on rebuilding trust, strengthening partnerships and advancing the interests of the Global South. Readers are encouraged to engage with each article carefully to gain a clear, well-rounded understanding of these significant contemporary issues.

Editorials Decoded

The Indian EXPRESS

Indian cities need to rethink water future



India's recurring urban water crisis reflects weak water governance, inefficient resource management, and inadequate adoption of sustainable water conservation measures.

THE HINDU

Limits of America



Iran-U.S. conflict ended in a diplomatic compromise rather than a military victory, highlighting the limits of force and the renewed importance of negotiations for regional stability.

Cough syrup can't be sold without prescription: govt.

The Union Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has amended the Drugs Rules, 1945 by removing the word "syrups" from Schedule K, which lists medicines exempted from certain provisions of the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940. As a result, medicinal syrups, including cough syrups, can no longer be sold under the exemption that previously allowed their availability through general stores in small villages. The change aims to strengthen regulatory oversight over the sale and distribution of medicinal syrups.

What the Amendment Means in Practice

The notification does not introduce a completely new prescription requirement for cough syrups. Most cough syrup formulations already contained ingredients regulated under prescription-only categories and were legally supposed to be sold through licensed pharmacies. The amendment mainly removes a loophole that allowed certain syrups to be sold by general stores in villages with populations below 1,000 by removing them from Schedule K of the Drugs act. **Cough lozenges, pills and tablets continue to remain under the exemption.** In most areas, cough syrups can now be sold only through licensed medical stores with a pharmacist present.

Background: Safety Concerns and Child Deaths

The regulatory change follows a series of tragic incidents involving contaminated cough syrups. In September 2025, at least 22–24 children died in Madhya Pradesh after consuming adulterated syrups. Since 2022, India-manufactured cough syrups exported abroad have been linked to the deaths of more than 140 children in parts of Africa and Central Asia. These incidents prompted discussions within the Drug Consultative Committee and eventually led to the amendment after stakeholder consultations on draft rules issued in December 2025.

Causes of Contamination and Suggested Reforms

Experts attribute many contamination incidents to the use of non-pharmaceutical-grade propylene glycol (PEG) or other solvents contaminated with toxic substances such as diethylene glycol and ethylene glycol. Contamination risks are particularly high when small manufacturers procure solvents from unverified supply chains. Experts have suggested several corrective measures, including the use of safer solvents, greater testing and quality control, wider availability of smaller sealed pharmaceutical-grade PEG packs, and increased use of drug suspensions, which may not require PEG and can be as effective as syrups.

Consumer Precautions and Medical Advice

Medical experts advise consumers to purchase cough syrups only from established brands and licensed pharmacies to minimize the risk of contamination. They also emphasize that not every cough requires medication, as many coughs resolve naturally. Different types of cough require different treatments; cough suppressants may be useful for dry coughs, while cough syrups are often not recommended when phlegm is present because suppressing the cough can prevent mucus from being cleared from the lungs. Proper medical consultation is therefore important both for safety and for accurate diagnosis of underlying illnesses.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Consider the following statements (2023):

Statement-I: India's public sector health care system largely focuses on curative care with limited preventive, promotive and rehabilitative care.

Statement-II: Under India's decentralized approach to health care delivery, the States are primarily responsible for organizing health services.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

RELEVANCE

GS II :Issues relating to development and management of Health

A.P. to partner with Google to create AI-cloud task force



The Andhra Pradesh government, led by Chief Minister N. Chandrababu Naidu, signed an agreement with Google to establish a special task force for cooperation in artificial intelligence (AI), cloud computing and digital governance during his visit to Singapore. The Chief Minister outlined a vision of transforming Andhra Pradesh into a major hub for AI, data centres and digital infrastructure, while seeking Google's support for strengthening digital governance and real-time governance systems through advanced cloud technologies. The discussions also covered large-scale skill development programmes in AI, machine learning and cloud computing to build a future-ready workforce. Alongside this initiative, Andhra Pradesh engaged with global partners in logistics, urban development and education to attract investments and strategic collaborations.

The AI-Cloud Task Force can accelerate Andhra Pradesh's emergence as an international technology and digital infrastructure hub by attracting investments in data centres, cloud services and innovation-driven industries. Such investments can generate high-skilled employment, strengthen the State's digital economy and support national priorities such as Digital India and Make in India. The initiative also complements Andhra Pradesh's real-time governance model, which uses digital platforms, data analytics and cloud systems to improve public service delivery and administrative efficiency. In parallel, engagement with UN-Habitat for a Centre of Excellence can support sustainable urban planning and smart-city development, particularly in Amaravati, helping position the State as a leading destination for technology, logistics and modern urban development.

RELEVANCE

GS II :Issues relating to development and management of Health

Kerala plans disease 'outbreak calendar'

The Kerala government has decided to develop an "outbreak calendar" to map the seasonal and regional patterns of disease outbreaks across the State, aiming to improve preparedness and response by the public health system. Health Minister K. Muraleedharan noted that certain diseases appear to follow recurring patterns, such as Nipah outbreaks being reported repeatedly in the Perambra region of Kozhikode between May and September, while some districts have recorded shigellosis cases. To strengthen surveillance, the government will establish **district-level monitoring cells** for early detection and rapid response to outbreaks and has constituted a high-power advisory committee headed by S. S. Lal to guide epidemic prevention and control measures.

The outbreak calendar is expected to make Kerala's public health system **more predictive rather than reactive** by identifying disease trends based on season, geography and historical data. This can help authorities deploy resources, intensify surveillance and implement preventive measures before outbreaks escalate, particularly for vector-borne diseases such as dengue and chikungunya and water-borne diseases such as cholera and typhoid that show seasonal tendencies. The initiative also promotes a coordinated "One Health" approach by integrating the efforts of the Health, Animal Husbandry, Food Safety and Local Self-Government departments to tackle zoonotic and communicable diseases more effectively. By improving early warning capabilities and interdepartmental coordination, Kerala aims to reduce the health and economic impacts of future epidemics and strengthen overall public health resilience.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Appropriate local community-level healthcare intervention is a prerequisite to achieve 'Health for All' in India. Explain (GS II – 2018)

Supreme Court seeks response from Centre, States on Aadhaar 'misuse'

The Supreme Court has sought responses from the Centre and States on a petition alleging the misuse of Aadhaar cards as proof of citizenship, domicile, residence and date of birth. Filed by advocate Ashwini Kumar Upadhyay, the plea argues that such usage violates **Section 9 of the Aadhaar Act, 2016**, which states that **Aadhaar is only a proof of identity and not of citizenship or domicile**. The petition also cites a 2023 UIDAI clarification reiterating that Aadhaar cannot be treated as proof of citizenship, residence or date of birth.

The petition contends that the misuse of Aadhaar enables illegal immigrants and infiltrators to obtain other identity documents and potentially secure inclusion in electoral rolls. It specifically challenges the use of Aadhaar as proof of date of birth and residence in Form-6, the application for fresh voter registration, arguing that this could affect electoral integrity. Seeking a stronger verification framework, the plea calls for reforms in voter registration processes and proposes a high-powered monitoring committee comprising legal, cybersecurity and forensic experts to oversee such measures.

SC issues notice on plea for overseeing rehabilitation units

The Supreme Court has issued notice on a public interest litigation seeking stronger monitoring and regulation of rehabilitation centres, child development centres and mental health establishments catering to children with disabilities. Filed by disability rights lawyer Rahul Bajaj and child rights activist Zaheer Abbas Jan, the petition highlights alleged gaps in the implementation of the **Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016**, the **Rehabilitation Council of India Act, 1992**, and the **Mental Healthcare Act, 2017**. The Court observed that the matter requires priority consideration.

The petition argues that weak enforcement of existing laws has resulted in inadequate oversight of institutions serving children with disabilities, exposing them to poor-quality care, unsafe conditions and shortages of trained professionals. It also points out that many institutions remain unregistered and that only a few States have prescribed quality standards for mental health establishments. Seeking systemic reforms, the petition calls for mandatory registration of rehabilitation centres, regulation of mental health and rehabilitation professionals, and time-bound implementation of statutory safeguards to protect the rights and welfare of children with disabilities.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Consider the following statements: (2020)

1. Aadhaar metadata cannot be stored for more than three months.
 2. The state cannot enter into any contract with private corporations for sharing of Aadhar data.
 3. Aadhaar is mandatory for obtaining insurance products.
 4. Aadhar is mandatory for getting benefits funded out of the Consolidated fund of India. Which of the statements given above is/are correct?
- (a) 1 and 4 only
 (b) 2 and 4 only
 (c) 3 only
 (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

RELEVANCE

GS II : Indian Polity; GS II : Social services : Health



PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. The Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016 remains only a legal document without intense sensitization of Government functionaries and citizens regarding disability. Comment (GS II - 2022)

Limits of America (The Hindu : 17-06-2026)

The U.S. and Israel launched military operations against Iran with the objectives of weakening the Iranian regime, curbing its nuclear and missile programmes, and reducing its support for groups such as Hamas, Hezbollah, and the Houthis. However, after more than 100 days of conflict, the U.S. signed a preliminary memorandum of understanding (MoU) with Iran aimed at ending hostilities, restoring maritime stability in the Strait of Hormuz, and initiating broader negotiations on unresolved issues, including Iran's nuclear programme and sanctions.

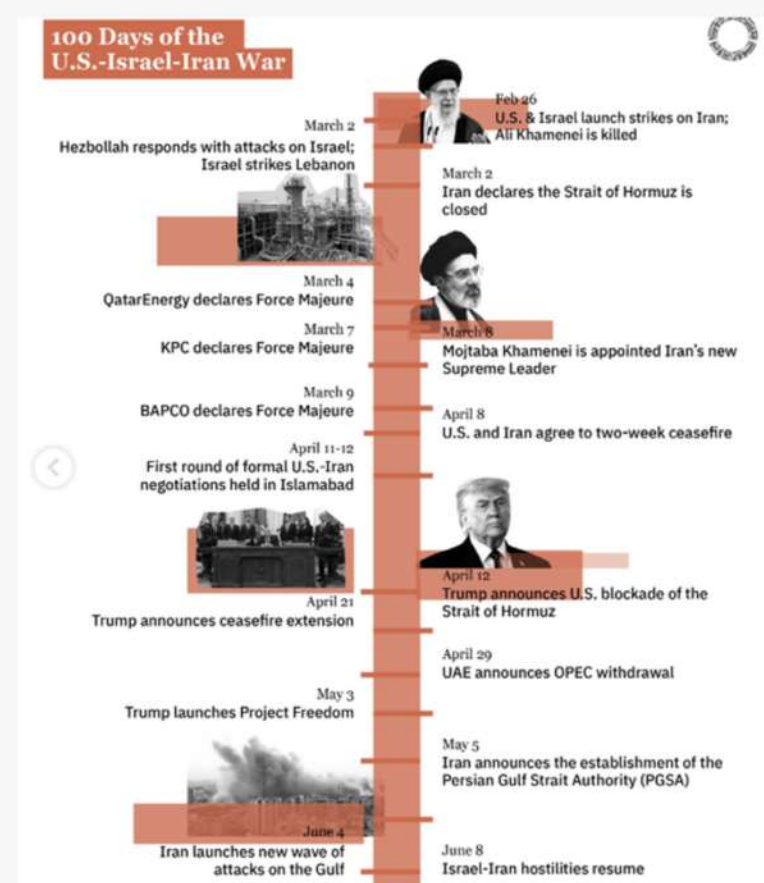


Future Implications and Challenges

The MoU represents only an initial step towards regional stability, with significant challenges still ahead. The success of future nuclear negotiations will depend on maintaining the ceasefire, reopening vital shipping routes, and addressing sanctions and security concerns. Israel's opposition to concessions towards Iran and ongoing regional tensions could undermine the process. Nevertheless, both Iran and the U.S. have strong incentives to pursue diplomacy, making negotiations the most viable path towards long-term peace and economic stability in West Asia.

Strategic Assessment of the Conflict

The conflict demonstrated the limits of military force in resolving the Iranian nuclear issue. Despite extensive pressure, the U.S. and Israel failed to achieve their principal objectives, while Iran preserved its strategic capabilities and influence. This outcome has strengthened Iran's negotiating position and exposed shortcomings in Washington's assessment of Iran's resilience, geographic advantages, and capacity to withstand prolonged confrontation. Consequently, the U.S. has shifted from a coercive strategy to a phased diplomatic approach.



PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: Israel has established diplomatic relations with some Arab States.

Statement-II: The Arab Peace Initiative' mediated by Saudi Arabia was signed by Israel and Arab League.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I incorrect is but Statement-II is correct

RELEVANCE

GS II : International Relations

Indian cities need to rethink water future (Indian Express : 17-06-2026)

The ongoing heatwave has intensified water shortages across several parts of India, including major cities such as Delhi, Mumbai, Bengaluru and Chennai. Rising temperatures have increased evaporation losses and reduced water availability. However, the current crisis cannot be attributed to weather conditions alone. The situation highlights deeper structural problems in urban water management and raises concerns about the long-term sustainability of water resources in Indian cities.

Groundwater Depletion and Ignored Warnings

Several studies have warned about India's growing water stress for years. **The NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index (2018)** cautioned that many Indian cities were living beyond their hydrological means. More recently, the **Jal Shakti Ministry's Dynamic Groundwater Resources Assessment** also highlighted the overexploitation of aquifers. Despite these warnings, authorities have largely treated water shortages as isolated events instead of addressing the underlying causes of groundwater depletion and seasonal scarcity.

Governance and Infrastructure Deficiencies

Urban India's inefficient use of water is driven by ageing distribution networks, inadequate metering systems and weak municipal governance. Large quantities of water are lost due to leakages and poor management. In addition, insufficient wastewater treatment and inadequate rainwater harvesting prevent the optimal use of available resources. These shortcomings reduce water security and make cities more vulnerable to shortages during periods of high demand and low rainfall.

Need for Demand-Side Water Management

The **Mihir Shah Committee** observed in 2016 that India's water policies have traditionally focused on increasing supply rather than managing demand. While this approach helped meet agricultural and food-security objectives, it paid limited attention to efficient water use. Programmes such as the **Atal Bhujal Yojana** have begun encouraging sustainable groundwater management in agriculture. However, effective demand-side management also requires scientific assessment of water use by households and industries to prevent excessive consumption.

Nature-Based Solutions & the Way Forward

Some cities have recently adopted nature-based solutions to improve water security. **Lake restoration projects in Mumbai and Bengaluru** are helping revive local water ecosystems and improve groundwater recharge. However, such efforts need to be expanded significantly to achieve meaningful results. India still lacks a comprehensive urban water strategy comparable to **China's Sponge City programme**, which uses green infrastructure and natural landscapes to retain rainwater.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Consider the following statements:

Statement-I: According to the United Nations' 'World Water Development Report, 2022', India extracts more than a quarter of the world's groundwater withdrawal each year.

Statement-II: India needs to extract more than a quarter of the world's groundwater each year to satisfy the drinking water and sanitation needs of almost 18% of world's population living in its territory. Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

- (a) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is the correct explanation for Statement-I
 (b) Both Statement-I and Statement-II are correct and Statement-II is not the correct explanation for Statement-I
 (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
 (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

RELEVANCE

GS III : Economic Development - Infrastructure

PRACTICE QUESTION

Q. With reference to India's recurring urban water crisis, consider the following statements:

1. The crisis is driven solely by rising temperatures and climate change-induced evaporation losses.
2. The NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) had warned that several Indian cities were living beyond their hydrological means.
3. Inefficient urban water management is linked to factors such as ageing distribution networks, inadequate metering, poor wastewater treatment and insufficient rainwater harvesting.
4. Nature-based solutions such as lake restoration and rainwater retention through urban green infrastructure have been suggested as part of the long-term solution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
 (b) 2 and 3 only
 (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
 (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

World suffers from a shortage of trust, PM Modi tells G7 leaders

At the latest G7 summit in France, India participated as a partner country in discussions on “Forging New Partnerships and Rebuilding International Solidarity.” Prime Minister Narendra Modi emphasised that the world today suffers not from a shortage of resources but from a shortage of trust. Calling trust the most important strategic asset, he urged countries to move beyond the traditional donor-recipient model and build partnerships based on equality and mutual respect.

G7 Summit Context and India's Participation

The G7 is an informal grouping of Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States, with the European Union participating as a non-member partner. Originally formed in response to the 1973 energy crisis, it has evolved from a forum focused on economic cooperation into a platform addressing major global challenges such as development, health, security and climate issues. During the latest summit, Prime Minister Narendra Modi highlighted India's engagement with the Global South stressing that developing countries seek partnership rather than assistance and showcased India's contributions in Africa through capacity building, agriculture, water management, energy and training initiatives.

India's Role in Multilateral Discussions

The summit brought together G7 members, partner countries such as Brazil, Egypt, Kenya, South Korea and India, along with institutions including the World Bank and the African Development Bank. India supported initiatives relating to a coordinated response to the Bundibugyo Ebola outbreak and a roadmap for cancer control, reflecting the G7's expanding focus beyond economic issues to global health and development. However, India did not join a communiqué on restructuring the global development finance architecture, indicating its preference for maintaining flexibility on certain international economic issues.

India-Canada Engagement

On the sidelines of the summit, Prime Minister Modi held bilateral talks with Canadian Prime Minister Mark Carney. Discussions focused on trade, investment, technology, energy security and people-to-people ties. Both sides reviewed progress in bilateral relations and expressed interest in advancing negotiations on an India-Canada Free Trade Agreement. Energy cooperation featured prominently, including the implementation of the **Security Energy Partnership** and a **long-term uranium supply agreement between Canada and India**. The meeting reflected efforts by both countries to strengthen ties after a period of diplomatic strain.



India's Meetings with the U.K. and UAE

Prime Minister Modi also met U.K. Prime Minister Keir Starmer and UAE President Mohamed bin Zayed Al Nahyan. Discussions with the U.K. focused on expanding economic cooperation following the signing of the India-U.K. Free Trade Agreement, which is expected to deepen trade and investment links. In his meeting with the UAE leadership, Mr. Modi reviewed ways to strengthen the strategic partnership and thanked the UAE for supporting the Indian expatriate community.

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. The long-sustained image of India as a leader of the oppressed and marginalized Nations has disappeared on account of its new-found role in the emerging global order". Elaborate (GS II – 2019)

RELEVANCE

GS II : International Relations

Practice Questions and answers

- Q. With reference to India's recurring urban water crisis, consider the following statements:
1. The crisis is driven solely by rising temperatures and climate change-induced evaporation losses.
 2. The NITI Aayog's Composite Water Management Index (CWMI) had warned that several Indian cities were living beyond their hydrological means.
 3. Inefficient urban water management is linked to factors such as ageing distribution networks, inadequate metering, poor wastewater treatment and insufficient rainwater harvesting.
 4. Nature-based solutions such as lake restoration and rainwater retention through urban green infrastructure have been suggested as part of the long-term solution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?

- (a) 1 and 2 only
- (b) 2 and 3 only
- (c) 2, 3 and 4 only
- (d) 1, 2, 3 and 4

Answer: (c) 2, 3 and 4 only

Statement 1 is incorrect because the article argues that climate change alone cannot explain the water crisis; structural issues such as groundwater depletion, poor governance and inefficient water management are equally important. Statements 2, 3 and 4 are correct. The article highlights warnings issued by the CWMI, identifies major governance and infrastructure deficiencies, and advocates nature-based solutions such as lake restoration and urban rainwater retention systems to improve water security.

Q. Q. The petition concerning rehabilitation and mental health facilities highlighted that only a few States and Union Territories have prescribed minimum quality standards under which Act?

- (a) National Health Mission Act
- (b) Clinical Establishments Act
- (c) Mental Healthcare Act, 2017
- (d) Rights of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2016

Answer: (c) Mental Healthcare Act, 2017

The petition argues that implementation of the Mental Healthcare Act remains incomplete, with only a limited number of States and Union Territories framing minimum quality standards and registration mechanisms for mental health establishments and professionals.

Q. Which committee observed that India's water policy had traditionally focused on augmenting water supply rather than managing water demand?

- (a) Kelkar Committee
- (b) Mihir Shah Committee
- (c) Kasturirangan Committee
- (d) Swaminathan Committee

Answer: (b) Mihir Shah Committee

The Mihir Shah Committee highlighted the need for demand-side water management and institutional reforms in the water sector instead of relying solely on supply augmentation.

Practice Questions and answers

Q. Consider the following statements: (2020)

1. Aadhaar metadata cannot be stored for more than three months.
 2. The state cannot enter into any contract with private corporations for sharing of Aadhar data.
 3. Aadhaar is mandatory for obtaining insurance products.
 4. Aadhar is mandatory for getting benefits funded out of the Consolidated fund of India.
- Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 and 4 only
- (b) 2 and 4 only
- (c) 3 only
- (d) 1, 2 and 3 only

Ans: a

Statement 1 is not correct: A Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court ruled that the Aadhaar metadata cannot be stored beyond six months.

Statement 2 is correct: Part of Section 57 of the Aadhaar Act, enabling body corporate and individuals to seek authentication, has been held unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Statement 3 is not correct: In the 2018 judgement, the Supreme Court held that Aadhar is not mandatory to purchase the insurance products, however, it can be voluntarily used for KYC of the insurance products. Even IRDA has made similar rules.

Statement 4 is correct: The Supreme Court ruled that any welfare scheme, drawing funds out of the Consolidated Fund of India, would require Aadhar to deliver the benefits to the intended beneficiaries.

Q. Consider the following statements (2023):

Statement-I: Israel has established diplomatic relations with some Arab States.

Statement-II: The Arab Peace Initiative' mediated by Saudi Arabia was signed by Israel and Arab League.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

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- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I incorrect is but Statement-II is correct

Ans : Option (c)

An important new trend of the Middle East in the twenty-first century is the emergence of open, friendly relations between Israel and some Gulf Arab states. Although the diplomatic agreements that the United Arab Emirates (UAE) and Bahrain signed with Israel in 2020 marked a milestone in ties, the Gulf states and Israel have long maintained channels of contact and collaboration. After Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) signed the Oslo Accords in the 1990s, a number of nations in the region, including Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman, developed relations with Israel. **Hence statement 1 is correct.**

The Arab Peace Initiative is a comprehensive peace strategy that was put forth in 2002 by Saudi Arabia's then-Crown Prince Abdullah. In exchange for Israel's withdrawal from the territories it captured in the 1967 Six-Day War and a "just settlement" to the Palestinian refugee problem, the Initiative demands an end to the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians and normalisation of ties between Israel and the entire Arab world. The plan was approved by the Arab League in March 2002 and again in March 2007. The Middle East Quartet had supported the plan in 2003, but it was immediately rejected by the Israeli government, which labelled it a "non-starter." **Hence statement 2 is not correct.**

PYQ Compass

UPSC questions previously asked from the themes discussed on this page.



Q. Consider the following statements (2023):

Statement-I: According to the United Nations' 'World Water Development Report, 2022', India extracts more than a quarter of the world's groundwater withdrawal each year.

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- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Ans : C

According to the United Nations' 'World Water Development Report 2022' India, which accounts for more than 25% of the annual worldwide groundwater withdrawal is one of the nations with considerable groundwater extraction. About 89% of this groundwater is used in India for irrigation.

Q. Consider the following statements (2023) :

Statement-I: India's public sector health care system largely focuses on curative care with limited preventive, promotive and rehabilitative care.

Statement-II: Under India's decentralized approach to health care delivery, the States are primarily responsible for organizing health services.

Which one of the following is correct in respect of the above statements?

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- (c) Statement-I is correct but Statement-II is incorrect
- (d) Statement-I is incorrect but Statement-II is correct

Ans : Option (b)

Statement-I: The public health care system in India primarily prioritises curative care and places less emphasis on preventative, promotive, and rehabilitative care. This assertion is true. India's public health care system has historically placed a strong emphasis on hospitals and specialised medical care, with a greater emphasis on curative care.

Statement-II: The States are principally in charge of planning health services under India's decentralised system for providing medical care. The federal government offers direction, regulatory frameworks, and financial support to the states, but it is up to the states to plan, administer, and deliver healthcare services in accordance with local priorities and needs.

Despite the fact that both statements are true, Statement-II does not adequately explain Statement-I.