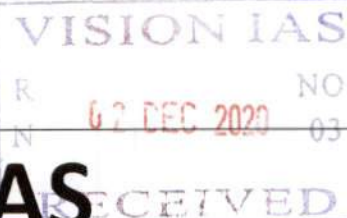




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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

Name of Candidate	Yadav Suryabhan		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	176745
Center	ORN (Offline)	Date	02 nd Dec 2020

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
2	10		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

1. The right to recall is a much-needed step to deepen democracy in India. Critically discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में लोकतंत्र को सुदृढ़ करने हेतु 'राइट टू रिकॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to recall is ~~such~~ method to remove elected leader (representative) owing to their non-accountability and poor work. It is core element in direct democracy.

How does it deepen democracy?

- makes leader more accountable.
- lessen the influence of muscle and money power, leading to fair and independent election process.
- better work culture, better interaction with local and thus addressing local issues.
- key to participatory democracy; thus shifting from representative democracy.

- will ensure grievance redressal of constituency of citizens
- reduce criminalisation of politics

Issues in right to recall:

- hurt the national aspirations.
- suitable for direct democracy
- additional fund for recalling election

- might infuse hatred element among citizen for unofficial work. or on grounds of castes, religion etc

- procedure for removal etc; will be debatable; eg: other constituency will also demand

Through NOTA, right to recall in some form have been introduced.

steps of recall needs to introduce in smaller scale to see the consequences.

- Way forward: more steps such as
- social audit & performance appraisal
 - proper use of MPLAD's fund.

2. For the justice delivery system to work for the ordinary citizen, it is imperative that the issues affecting the functioning of the lower courts in India be urgently addressed. Discuss. (150 words) 10

आम नागरिक के लिए न्याय वितरण प्रणाली को कारगर बनाने हेतु, भारत में अधीनस्थ न्यायालयों की कार्यप्रणाली को प्रभावित करने वाले मुद्दों पर तत्काल ध्यान दिया जाना आवश्यक है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Presently, around ³2.88 lakh or court cases are pending in subordinate court; which constitute 87.31% of all pendency.

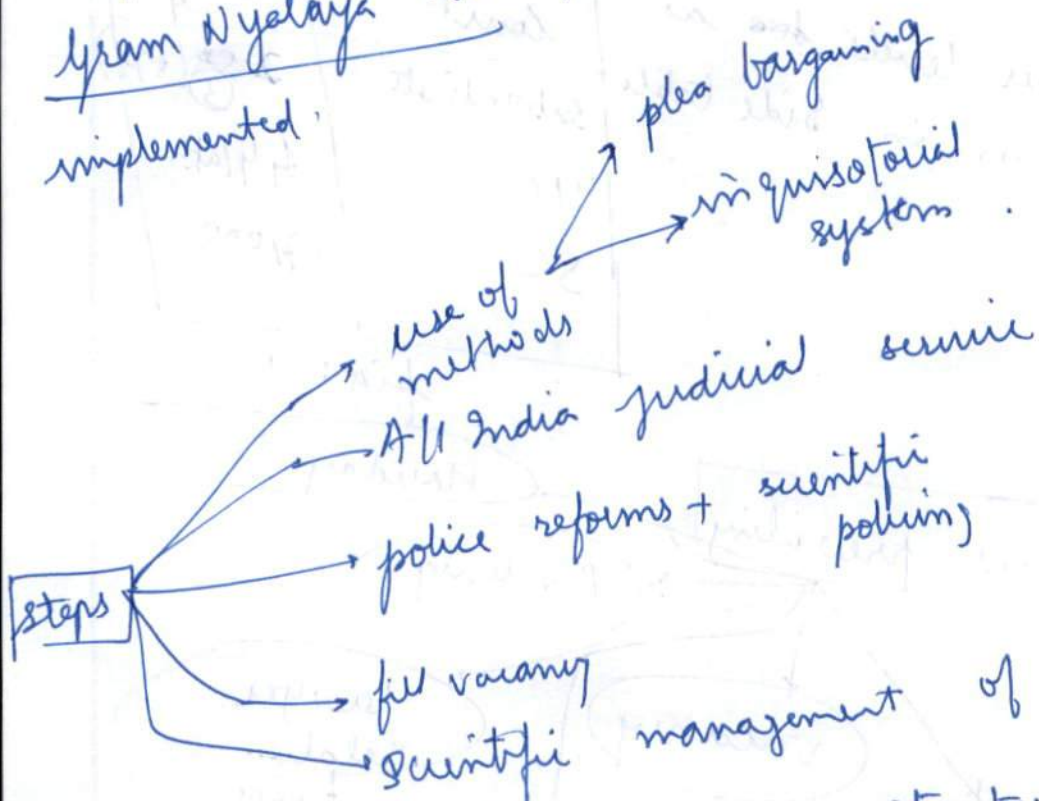
These pendency percolate to upper levels too as shown in side table

Court	Pendency
Subordinate	2.88 ³ 2.88 (87.31%)
HC	44 lakh
SC	67,000

fig: 1



- Around 5500 judge vacancy is there out of 22000 post. ~~Further~~
- Infrastructural deficiency as, there is shortage of 20% court rooms/office.
- holiday of more than 180 days, hampers the working condition.
- poor arbitration mechanism; such as Gram Nyayalaya Act: less than 12 states have implemented.



To seek 'justice', is basic structure of constitution, hence every must be put to do same

3. Is anti-defection law a restriction on the freedom of choice of legislators? Examine and also highlight the role played by Speaker in this regard.

(150 words) 10

क्या दल-बदल रोधी क़ानून विधि-निर्माताओं (लेजिस्लेटर्स) की 'चयन की स्वतंत्रता' पर एक प्रतिबंध है? परीक्षण कीजिए और साथ ही इस संदर्भ में, अध्यक्ष द्वारा निभाई जाने वाली भूमिका को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Through 52nd ~~sched~~ amendment,
schedule 10 have been introduced -
anti defection law to prevent horse-
trading and defection which result
in instability in the government.

How it affects the freedom of choice?

- voting against the party whip,
leads to automatic disqualification,
thus forcing legislator to take party
view.

- legislators cannot go against
party and thus represent narrow
view

- at times, legislators have to ~~to~~ vote
~~despite~~ against their conscience and
mandate of people.

Role played by speaker:

- (1) final authority to disqualify under 10th schedule
- (2) ~~can~~ can also delay the disqualification and thus affecting the neutral role as insuired
- (3) speaker can even resign from party; and not loose membership of house.

Reforms required: way forward:

① 2nd ARC mooted, Election commission to be final authority to recommend president

② Disqualifying from party only and not from Parliament

③ eg: UK way; to dis issue whip only on no. confidence motion, money bill, budget, substantive matters.

4. What are the various issues pertaining to functioning and performance of state legislatures in India? In this context, suggest some measures to make state assemblies more transparent and effective. (150 words) 10

भारत में राज्य विधान-मंडलों की कार्यपद्धति और निष्पादन से संबंधित विभिन्न मुद्दे क्या हैं? इस संदर्भ में, राज्य विधान सभाओं को और अधिक पारदर्शी तथा प्रभावी बनाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

State legislatures are viewed as 2nd tier of federal structure. Their role is enshrined in ideals that "strong state makes strong nation".

Issues in functioning

- ① Lesser number of days sitting;
eg: Haryana set for just 13 days avg in 2010, 2011; likewise UP in 2017, Delhi, Karnataka set for 17, 29, 40 days only.

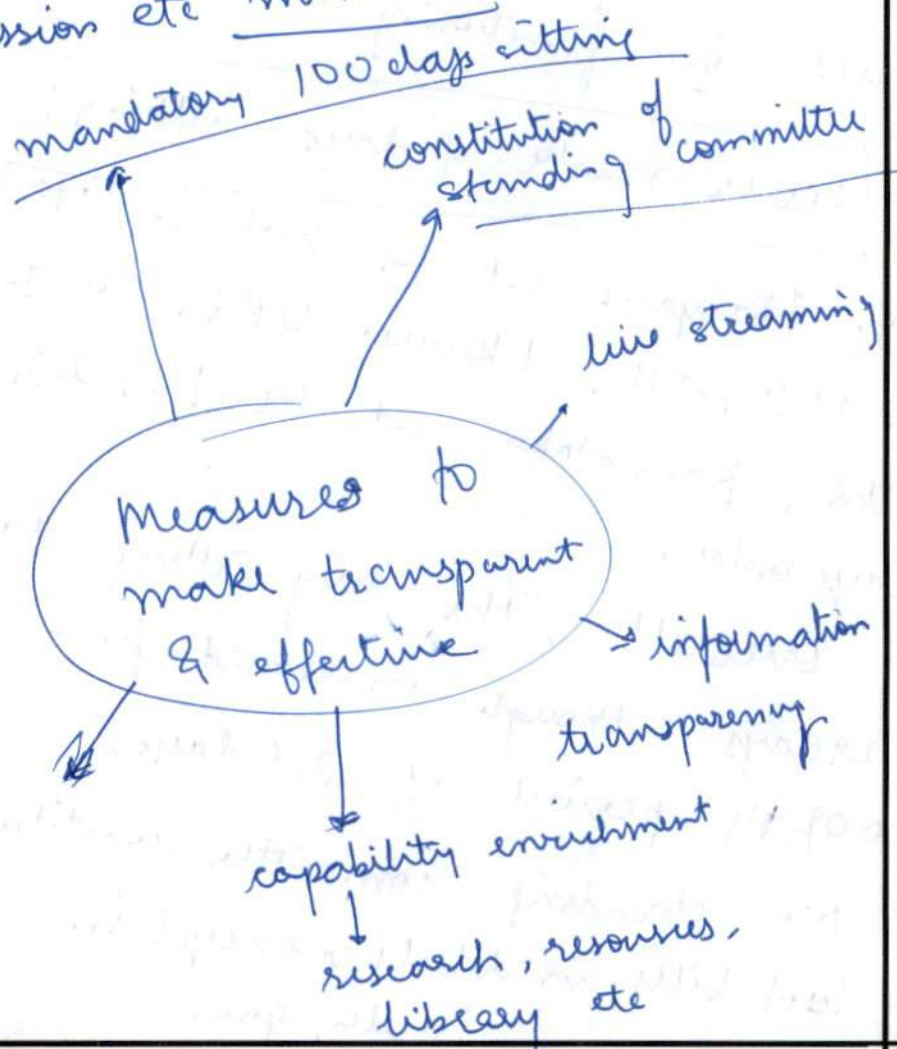
Overall, the avg sitting day is 29 days. though increased from 2009-14 period of 26 days.

- ② No standing committee constituted to look bills in details, except in Kerala, Goa.

③ Direct passing of bills without discussion; eg: in Haryana in 2012, more than 14 bill passed in one go. Same is true for many states

(4) No public consultation, like Parliament; ; no input from civil society

(5) no transparency in debate, discussion etc "minutes".

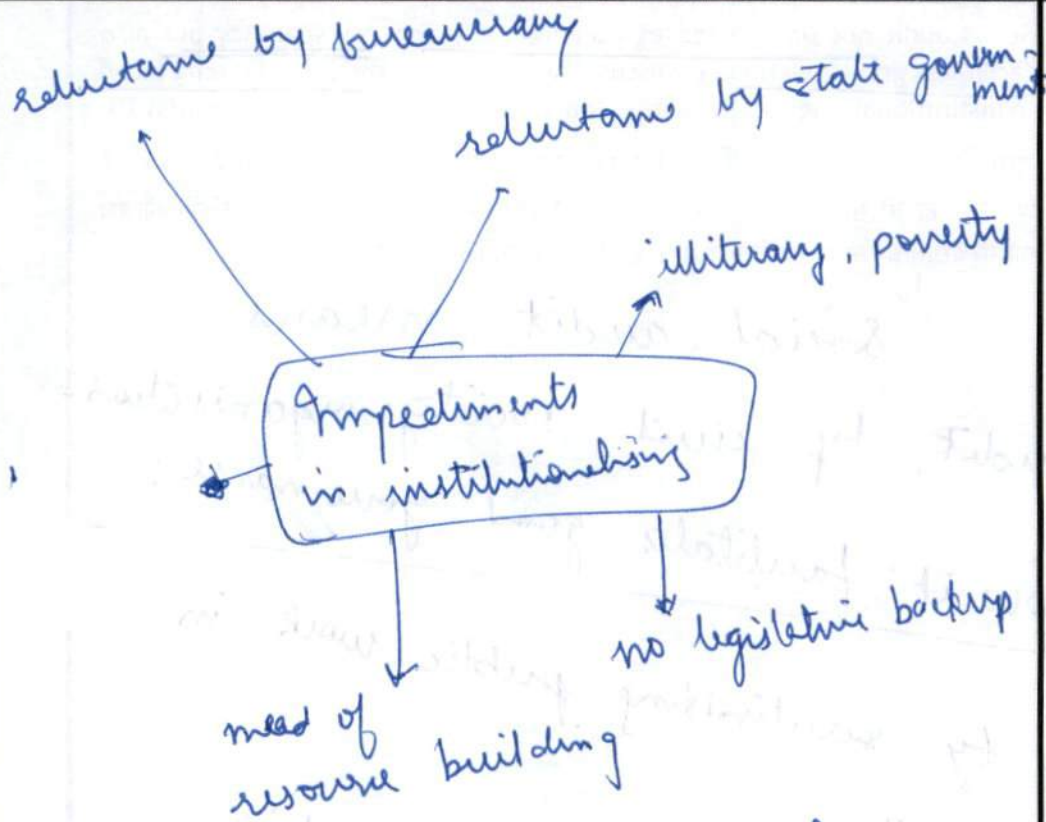


5. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. (150 words) 10

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (सोशल ऑडिट) से न केवल जवाबदेही और पारदर्शिता बढ़ती है, बल्कि यह सुशासन को भी सुविधाजनक बनाता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, भारत में सामाजिक अंकेक्षण को संस्थागत बनाने में आने वाली बाधाओं को भी रेखांकित कीजिए।

Social audit means
audit by civil society organisation.
How it facilitates good governance:

- by scrutinising public work in detail
- giving suggestions for amending policy
- grass root democracy penetration, consensus oriented, participatory decision making
- clearly it displays effectiveness, outcome of policy
- it is inclusive, thus achieves greater good of number.



The way MGNREGA has become more efficient, - through social audit, other schemes can such as POS can also follow the course. Centre and other state should take inspiration to give legislative backing to social audit law like Meghalaya.

6. Explain the idea behind introduction of citizen's charters in India. Also, discuss the problems faced in their implementation. (150 words) 10

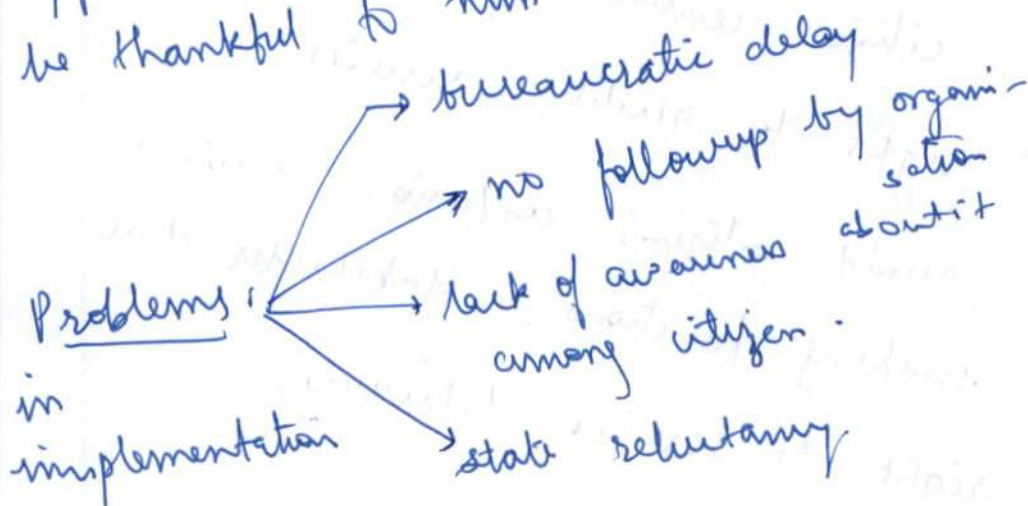
भारत में नागरिक चार्टर के आरंभ के पीछे निहित विचार को स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, उनके कार्यान्वयन के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं की विवेचना कीजिए।

citizen charter is a ^{voluntary} document which reflect the goals, ambition of organisation which provides the service

Idea behind citizen charter

- citizen centric governance
- right to quality service
- avoid citizen's confusion such as making functions, stakeholder deal
- right to service delivery.
- grievance redressal
- customer satisfaction.
- ideal of welfare state to support citizens -

Mahatma Gandhi summarised
Citizen's charter as "The customer is
king", he is reason for our work.
He is not impediment, He is part of it,
we are not doing service by providing
him facility, he is giving us the
opportunity to do so; thus we should
be thankful to him".



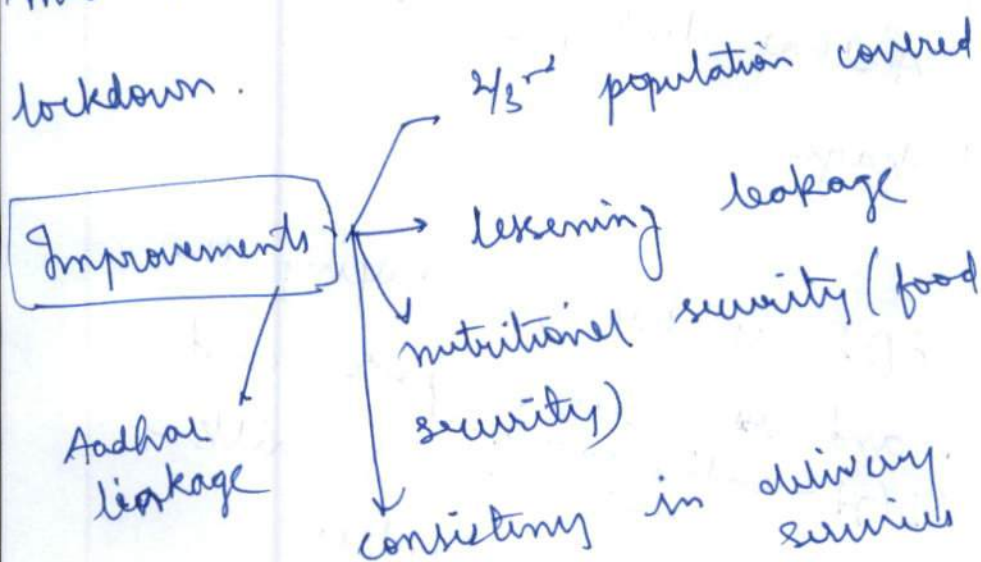
Way forward: following steps are
required for effective implementation

- Information facilitation centre.
- Citizen charter law
- follow best examples
 - T. & A. district administration
 - Hyderabad RTO office
 - water commission, Bangalore

7. The Public Distribution System in India has shown laudable improvements, however in the context of migrant workers and those still left out, it needs multiple adjustments. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ने प्रशंसनीय सुधार दर्ज किए हैं, हालाँकि प्रवासी श्रमिकों और इस प्रणाली से न जुड़ पाए लोगों के संदर्भ में, इसमें विविध समायोजनों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

PDS provided food aid to more than 80 crore Indian during lockdown.



Issues in context of migrant workers

- lack of data of migrant workers
- no mechanism for inter state transfer of benefits
- not as per taste of regions & community.

- lack of document with worker
 - reluctance by state to provide benefits -
- Steps by government:

- (1) "One nation one ration card" -
for portability across India
- (2) Aadhar linkage, & decrease leakage

PDS is key for helping the urban and ~~the~~ rural poor, and achieve SDG-1 - ending poverty, adding milk + pulses

(other way to improve it)

- biofortified product
- Ready to use food for lactating / pregnant and remote region
- (diversify food as per tribal need)

8. While India has shown improvement in a number of socio-economic indicators over the years, considerable work still needs to be done to improve India's performance in the Global Hunger Index. Discuss.

(150 words) 10

यद्यपि, भारत ने विगत कुछ वर्षों में कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक संकेतकों में सुधार दर्ज किया है, तथापि वैश्विक भूख सूचकांक (ग्लोबल हंगर इंडेक्स) में भारत के प्रदर्शन को बेहतर करने हेतु अभी भी बहुत कुछ किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

India ranked 102 in global hunger index in 2019, as in a report by welthunger worldwide; displaying a poor state of food security & nutrition status.

Improvement in socio-economic parameters

stunting	→ declined to 37.8
wasting	→ declined to 21
malnutrition (under 5)	→ declined to 44
anaemic patients	→ women → around 50%.
life expectancy	→ increased from 33 in 1947 to 77 (2011)
maternal mortality	→ 116 (2019) from 166 (2011)

→ improving mid meal scheme,
by adding egg, milk, pulses,
giving food for home also,

Measures required

→ improving sanitation - achieving
ODF - I, II, and water plus
status

eg: eliminating dog faeces,
clean drinking water

→ ready to use the food

→ biofortification of food.

→ food diversification.

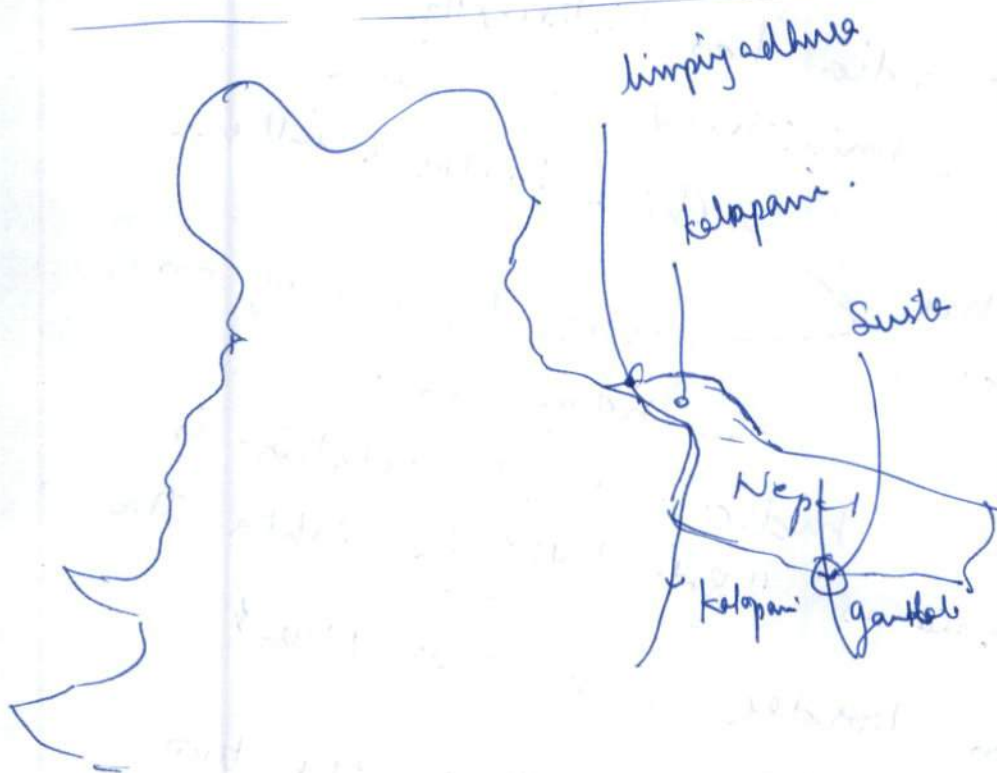
→ reducing trans fat products

aid of nutritionist and
dietician can enhance the awareness
regarding nutrition security and
thus aiming next Right to nutrition.

9. Discuss the border issue between India and Nepal in view of the observation that it is both a testimony to the special relationship and a source of recurring frictions. (150 words) 10

भारत-नेपाल संबंध वस्तुतः विशेष संबंध का एक प्रमाण होने के साथ-साथ बारंबार होने वाले टकराव का भी एक स्रोत है, इस अवलोकन के आलोक में दोनों के मध्य सीमा-विवाद की समस्या पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent border issue erupted
between India & Nepal; at
Kalapani, Limpiyadhara, Susta,



Reasons for dispute:

- ① India recently issued map. to which Nepal objected

- ~~Alapa~~ Nepal considers origin of Kali river above Kalapani (much above) and thus region is under Nepal
- while India considers the region to be under India - as recognised by China in 2015 to initiate bilateral trade.

- India has historically ~~administered~~ ^{administered} the same

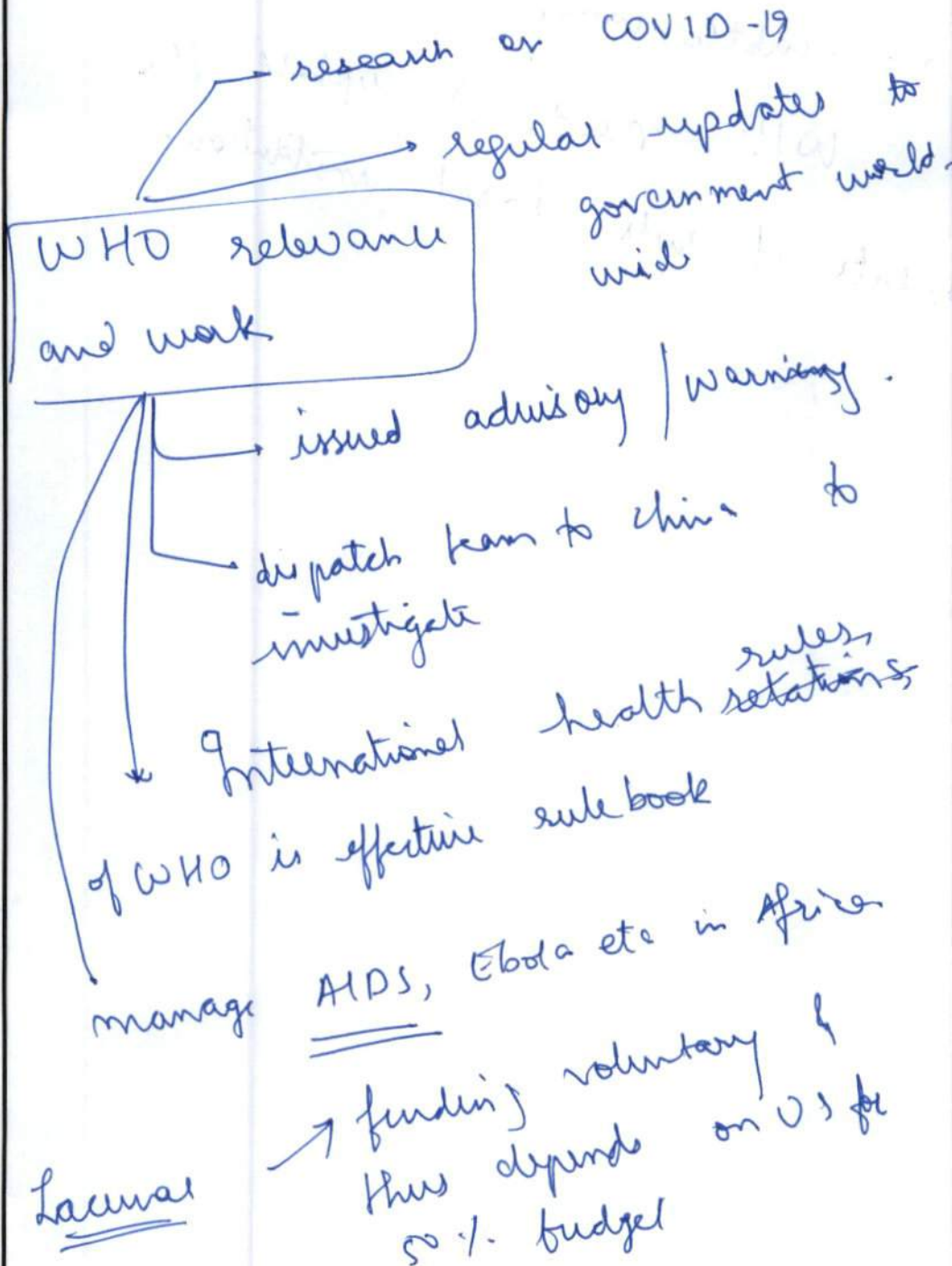
other reason  China factor & influence

India - Nepal relation is as said as "Roti beti" ke rishta. The open border and Indo-Nepal

friendship treaty reflect the two nations understanding. Thus the such dispute should be resolved bilaterally

10. The evolving global situation around Covid-19 simultaneously highlights the relevance of the World Health Organisation (WHO) as well as its existing lacunae. Discuss. (150 words) 10

कोविड-19 के चतुर्दिक विकसित वैश्विक स्थिति, विश्व स्वास्थ्य संगठन, (WHO) की प्रासंगिकता के साथ-साथ इसमें विद्यमान कमियों को भी रेखांकित करती है। चर्चा कीजिए।



- appointment issue; eg. recent
director shown allegiance to china
in a subtle way
WHO needs to uphold the
mandate of sub based institution.

11. Identifying the different capacity gaps that exist in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), highlight the need for capacity building of these bodies. What steps have been taken by the government of India in this regard? (250 words) 15

शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में मौजूद विभिन्न क्षमता अंतरालों की पहचान करते हुए, इन निकायों के क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Urban local bodies, being 3rd tier have critical role in administration, as its the grass root.

Different capacity gaps

- Financial
- Human resources
- functional gap.

(i) financial constraint:

- Presently, ULB contribute less than 2% of total GDP in revenue collection.
- some major municipality have much revenue compared to other
- lesser devolution of tax by state

(ii) human resource constraint:

- No uniform personnel management
- no cadre or training of personnel.

- poor awareness
- lack of professionalism

(iii) functional constraint:

- interference by state and central govt through parastatal bodies ; eg: Rural development body or water commission or SPV under smart city mission have similar function
- lesser devolution of functions under schedule XII



Presently urban areas contribute 65% of GDP (2011 census) and the population is expected to rise from 31.4% to 45% (by 2030). Hence following steps are ^{taken} ~~essential~~ for better management.

(i) Rajiv Gandhi

(i) Complementary schemes such as AMRUT, HRIDAY, Smart cities mission etc.

(ii) Fifteenth finance commission, devolution increased fund allocation.

(iii) setting up of Sumit Bose committee and its recommendation for personnel management.

To truly realise the ideals of Article 40 and 74th amendment, more devolution of power and funds by state government is required.

12. Assess the performance of the GST Council as a constitutional body vested with powers to take all major decisions relating to Goods and Services Tax.

(250 words) 15

वस्तु और सेवा कर (GST) से संबंधित सभी बड़े निर्णय लेने की शक्तियों से लैस एक संवैधानिक निकाय के रूप में GST परिषद के प्रदर्शन का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

With 101st constitutional amendment act, under article 269-A, GST council has been established to perform functions such as:

- (i) sharing of tax collection of inter-state trade
 - (ii) timeline for inclusion of alcohol, petroleum, diesel, electricity under GST ambit
 - (iii) cesses, surcharge regulation
 - (iv) Co-operate with states to arrive at decision making in tax related matters.
- So far more than 30 meeting of GST council has been held.

Positive role played so far:

- (i) Consensus based decision making, have been followed till Jan 2020 - which reflects the spirit of co-operative federalism.
 - (ii) Allowed for states aspiration: eg. Kerala was allowed to impose clarity cess.
 - (iii) Arrival of common rate slab - of 5, 12, 18, 28%
 - (iv) one-vote-one-value: thus protecting smaller states in tax matters.
- Criticisms of GST council:

- (i) Taking away the power of state in fiscal & taxation matters.
- (ii) not able to address the issue of lesser devolution of fund and compensation of states as promised.
- (iii) Sovereign authority of Parliament to make law and decision has been vested to some other body.

(4) hurts the aspiration of some state
eg: smaller state are often lacking resource
 and any move by majority will hurt
 them.

GST council have not been
 able to address the list that have not
 been included in ambit; such as alcohol.

GST council needs to work in
 tandem with finance commission and

NITI Aayog to ensure smooth
 functioning of fiscal federalism.

13. Discuss each adjective attached to the word 'Justice' in the 'Preamble'. Highlight some constitutional and legal steps taken towards each of them in India. (250 words) 15

उद्देशिका में प्रयुक्त 'न्याय' शब्द से जुड़े प्रत्येक विशेषण की विवेचना कीजिए। भारत में उनमें से प्रत्येक की दिशा में उठाए गए कुछ संवैधानिक और विधिक कदमों को रेखांकित कीजिए।

"Justice - social, economical and political" is one of our preambular value in Indian constitution.

Social justice: means equality of treatment, abolition of untouchability, freedom of opportunity, empowering citizens. It also means gender justice to women, transgender and LGBTQ community.

Constitutional provisions include:

- Article 14, 15, 16 (Right to equality).
- Article 17, 23, 24; which advocate for prohibition of untouchability, child labour, bonded labour and other such exploitative practices.

— Article 43, maternity and safe working condition
Legal mandate: → National food security Act, Prohibition of untouchability Act, 1955, Prevention of atrocities Act.
Economic justice: ; includes distributive justice, empowering citizens to take opportunities.

Constitutional provision

- Article 43, equal pay for equal work
- Article 39, minimizing concentration of wealth.
- Article 15, 16 → reservation for SC/ST/OBC/EWS in employment
- Article 39(b) - free legal aid

Legal:

- MGNREG Act, for providing employment

- Recent labour code, for minimum wage, bonus, equal pay for equal work etc
- NALSA Act, Gram Nyayalaya Act, Village court, Lok adalat etc.

Political justice: means equal value of citizens both in terms participation of voters and as contesting election.

Constitutional provisions:

- Article 326, which advocates for right to vote and contest election
- All the provisions of fundamental (13-32) right which enrich the civil liberty to achieve political democracy
- Reservation of SC/ST in parliament (332) panchayat (243) and state assembly

Legal mandate:

- Representation of people Act - 1950 & 1951.

The term justice; needs to be made achieved in spirit and thus will achieve - political, social & economic democracy

14. Federal tensions in India highlight the need for reforming the Seventh Schedule through the addition, removal and appropriate placement of entries. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में संघीय तनाव, प्रविष्टियों को जोड़ने, हटाने और उचित व्यवस्थापन के माध्यम से सातवीं अनुसूची में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Last year, CM of telangana suggested for scrapping of VIIth schedule. This highlights the needs for reform of VIIth schedule.

Other reasons to change } Increasing ^{subject} list in Union, 102, and decreasing in state list from 52 to 42

→ Rationalising the centralised sponsored schemes expenditure
eg: 90% of central expenditure goes through CSS, and presently more than 60 such schemes are there.

→ encroachment in state list and subject; by centre.

→ resource and fund crunch for

states due to COVID-19, GST, UDAY scheme, farm loan waiver etc -

- much better administration: eg: states are often reluctant to take reformative step: such as judgement given in Prakash singh case, implement model tenancy law, agricultural marketing reforms.

What are the reforms required:

(i) strengthening inter-state council: so that price consultation occurs, while framing a law on concurrent list.

(ii) Punchhi commission & Sarkaria commission recommended the same).

(2) taxation matters: certain freedom is required for imposing cess, surcharge through amendment in Article 269.

(3) Better administration:

→ eg: placing disaster management,
cyber crime in concurrent list.

(4) Memorandum of understanding:

with north-eastern, big state and
backward state (UP, Bihar etc), is
required, to avoid one size fits all
approach.

Seventh schedule is wheel of
federal structure, which balances the
harmonious centre-state relation. Thus
appropriate reform to satisfy the aspiration
of smaller state and backward is
need of hour.

Along that, state should also
take responsibility for devolving power
to local bodies as under schedule, XI and XII,
to avoid getting overburdened.

15. The 'globalisation' discourse has reinforced the role of civil society in the management of many socio-economic areas that hitherto belonged to the State. Comment.

(250 words) 15

'वैश्वीकरण' से संबद्ध संवाद ने ऐसे कई सामाजिक-आर्थिक क्षेत्रों के प्रबंधन में नागरिक समाज की भूमिका को परिपुष्ट किया है जो अब तक राज्य से संबंधित थे। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

In the post 1991, period, role of state has changed from provider to facilitator and regulator of services. This has also changed the need for civil society, such as NGO, charities trust etc.

Role of civil society; post globalisation

(i) Implementing schemes; owing to state limitation in delivering public service.

eg: ① SHGs, ASHA worker implement Aajeevika gramen express yojana, Integrated child development scheme respectively.

② TERI is implementing lighting a billion lives campaign.

(ii) Ensure accountability and quality service, from private sector as state is merely a regulator and facilitator.
 eg (i) M KSS ^{advised} ~~implemented~~ for RTI Act;
 (ii) Anna Hazare led India against corruption to demand accountability and proper utilisation of public funds.

(iii) Health and education and nutrition:

eg: Mid day meal scheme is implemented by NGO,

likewise, teach India, Kailash Satyarthi foundation, Kashi Vikash merged for providing education

(iv) Work in rural areas, where state work is not reflected well.

(v) Emergence of occupation based group

such as bisan union, have led to protection of their interest in post privatisation period

(vi) Civil society is also consulted in policy formulation, and implementation. eg: post 1991, govt had always asked for public opinion on law.

(vii) Civil society now also participates in election, and thus bringing more democratic representation; which was hitherto restrict to state.

(viii) Managing disaster; eg: Kudambashree led a relief effort in post Kerala floods.

Civil society groups provided aid during pandemic COVID-19, and have helped state in achieving the vision of welfare state :-

16. Highlighting the need for reforms in civil services with special focus on the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), critically discuss the apprehensions associated with lateral entry in civil services. (250 words) 15

भारतीय प्रशासनिक सेवा (IAS) पर विशेष रूप से ध्यान केंद्रित कर तथा सिविल सेवाओं में सुधार की आवश्यकता को रेखांकित करते हुए, सिविल सेवाओं में पार्श्व प्रविष्टि (लेटरल एंट्री) से जुड़ी आशंकाओं की आलोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

Hota committee, surindranath committee, 2nd ARC and shashi tharoor panel have recommended for reforms in civil service to ensure that the so called steel frame does not get rust.

Need for reforms in civil services:

(i) Human resource management
- training, bureaucratic apathy, red tapism, rule bound etc

(ii) Functional issue:

- political interference: and thus
politicisation of bureaucracy
- rule bound

- performance appraisal mechanism
- 1400, IAS post lying vacant of 6396.

(iii) Structural issues and issues in IAS..

- IAS hegemony: presently 75-80% top post is occupied by IAS in all department
- heavy top-down structure in IAS:
eg: IAS and IRS have ^{same} strength, though the top scale post is much more in IAS than the ideal of 0.5-1-1.
- reforms: such as lateral entry, for bringing domain expert
- Generalist vs Specialist view: of civil service. eg: DRDO was headed by generalist and ISRO by specialist, highlights the better progress made by specialist in specialised domain

- (4) Improving work culture, etc.
 (5) T S R Subramaniam judgment of SC to establish civil service board for transfer & Apprehensions associated of lateral

entry:

(1) Accountability after the officer is

retired

(2) objectivity in appointment process

(3) 5 year term for officer is less,

the required need to understand the field situation and thus lesser

incentive to attract private experts

Mission Karmyogi - National
capability building programme for
civil services will bring more
 dedicated and disciplined officers; and
 is the first positive step toward reform

17. Online education is gaining traction in India due to the ongoing COVID-19 crisis. Identify the different challenges that need to be addressed before it can emerge as a feasible alternative to classroom learning in India. Suggest some measures to address the above-identified challenges.

(250 words) 15

वर्तमान में जारी कोविड-19 संकट के कारण भारत में ऑनलाइन शिक्षा बढ़ रही है। उन विभिन्न चुनौतियों की पहचान कीजिए जिन्हें भारत में कक्षा अधिगम (क्लासरूम लर्निंग) के एक व्यवहार्य विकल्प के रूप में इसके उभरने से पूर्व दूर किए जाने की आवश्यकता है। उपर्युक्त चुनौतियों का समाधान करने हेतु कुछ उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

With current state of lockdown, for better utilization of time and continuous learning, Indian have shifted to an online mode of education.

Different challenges include

- attitudinal, to learn online; thus behavioural change is required; both in educators and student
- privacy issues: for girl. eg: personal chat box with offensive message can prevent girl access to education

- data issues: whether the lecture is recorded and what if the data is stored in outside country etc; thus bringing issue of data localisation.

- infrastructure: , such as gadgets , internet connectivity in deep areas for seamless connection .
 - regulatory body: ; to look after the quality , content , online abuse etc .
 - platform to support such as service ; eg: presently zoom app (private) is used .
 - address digital divide & rural-urban gap .
- Measures taken already by government
- (i) Bharat net ; for building infrastructure
 - (ii) operation digital board ; for class X , XI , XII and higher by UGC .
 - (iii) NPTEL courses as quality content , and other DD channel for students .

More measures required to address challenges:

(i) Personal data protection bill;
for addressing privacy issues

(ii) Building infrastructure, providing common school or place with gadget

eg (i) gadget bank:

(2) Banks in Bihar have displayed successful model of online education

(iii) Dedicated software, platform, app etc

(iv) "Cyber crime" and security
monitoring framework.

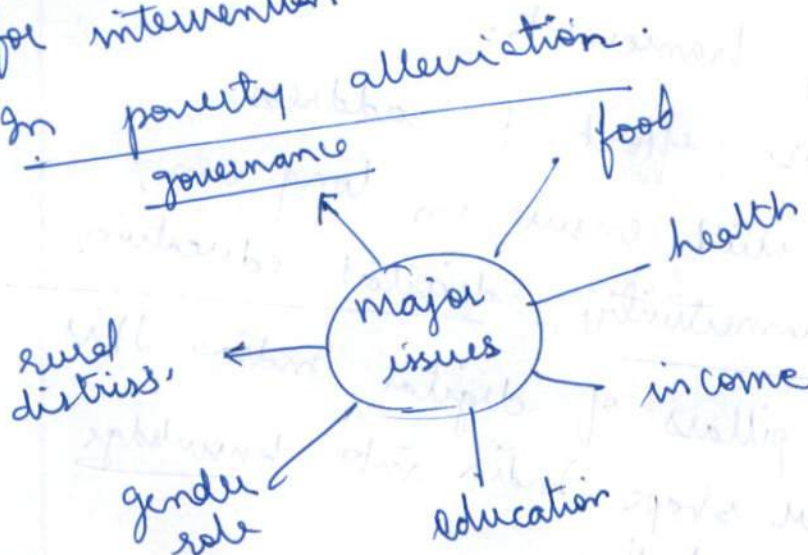
More effort to address challenge will ensure in long run, digital connectivity, digital education, which are pillars of digital India. This will further shape India into knowledge economy hub.

18. In recent times, Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) have acquired salience in policy debates. In the context of poverty alleviation programmes in India, discuss the role RCTs can play in policy formulation. (250 words) 15

हाल के समय में, रैंडमाइज्ड कंट्रोल ट्रायल (RCTs) नीतिगत बहस का महत्वपूर्ण भाग बन गया है। भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों के संदर्भ में, नीति-निर्माण में RCTs द्वारा निभाई जा सकने वाली भूमिका की विवेचना कीजिए।

The nobel laureat Abhijit Banerjee have presented nobel method of poverty alleviation through randomised control trial.

In RCT, every issue is broke down into smaller issue, which leads us to root. This gives holistic idea to policy makers for intervention at various stage.



Now - further every issue can be subdivided as



Thus in this way, it offers following

role:

- (1) Intervention required, at number of stage
- (2) addressing all stakeholders, thus leading to inclusive growth.
- (3) addressing regional disparity; as it focus on issues of region and works on weakness

- (4) no one size fits all approach.
 (5) allocation of responsibility, fund, function gets more weightage and thus outcome becomes important.

This novel method needs to be brought in poverty alleviation in India to reduce from 21.9% to less than 10% and thus achieve sustainable development goals - (1) — ending poverty by 2030.

19. Internationally the rise of protectionism and changing approach of many countries towards migration may have a significant impact on the Indian Diaspora. Explain.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राष्ट्रीय स्तर पर उभरते हुए संरक्षणवाद और प्रवासन के प्रति कई देशों के परिवर्तित होते दृष्टिकोण का भारतीय डायस्पोरा पर महत्वपूर्ण प्रभाव पड़ सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Presently Indian diaspora are more than 11mn in total; which are India's pillar of soft power and diplomacy - strength of diaspora: region wise

30-40% Indian are in CARIM countries

Remittance	Country	number
\$13bn	← UAE	3.5mn
\$11bn	← Saudi Arab	2.5mn
~10bn	Kuwait	> 1 lakh
\$7.5bn	US	> 2mn
(2016 data)	Germany	1.69 lakh
	UK	1mn
student	Australia	0.07mn

Rise of protectionism and changing migration policy: events and impacts.

① **BREXIT**: - Indian industry and their link in under disarray - further student getting visa have halved

(2) USA: America first policy and
his Americans led to issues in H1B
visa (skilled worker), H4 visa and
L1 (for spouse) etc.; have ^{led to} cumulatively
decreased ~~add~~ students going US.

(3) UAE and Saudi Arabia
- under banner to provide ^{jobs to} local
and owing to constant objection regard-
ing labour regulation have affected
Indian worker.

Reasons for such policy:

- crisis owing to COVID-19
- trade war, protectionism
- strict labour regulation

Impact on diaspora:

- loss of employment and opportunities for
skilled worker

- less remittance remittance
 - lesser FDI investment and thus
less subscription to government bonds
 - issues of spouse & child : due to
separation : thus leading to emotional
stress among those who have returned.
 - discrimination in appointment
 - less cultural intermingling ; less tourism
etc
- Probable benefits in India
- "Brain gain" : through SU ADESK
skill exercise mapping
 - contribution to entrepreneurship & Indian
economy

The Indian diaspora is well
known for good work culture, highly
skilled, professional work, co-operation
with locals and ~~not~~ hostility. This values
for project Indian diaspora in
positive ways, which will be helpful in
long term.

20. In the context of India-China ties, explain the term 'Panchsheel'. In view of the argument that China has persistently violated these principles, argue whether the longstanding approach requires changes. (250 words) 15

भारत-चीन संबंधों के संदर्भ में, 'पंचशील' शब्द को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस वाद-विवाद के आलोक में कि चीन ने इन सिद्धांतों का बारंबार उल्लंघन किया है, तर्क प्रस्तुत कीजिए क्या इस दीर्घकालिक दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन की आवश्यकता है।

Soon after the independence, PM, J.K. Nehru advocated for panchsheel in Indo-China relation, which reflects the constitutional value mentioned under Article 51, of DPSP.

Panchsheel : means 5 ideals ;

- (1) mutual respect to sovereignty,
- (2) no interference in internal matters
- (3) just and honourable relation
- (4) mutual trust and co-operation

How has china violated these

principles:

- (i) CPEC ; violates Indian sovereignty as it passes through India state of Jammu and Kashmir ; likewise Arunchel Pradesh etc.

(2) Present Ladakh crisis and Doklam crisis (2017); by impinging upon state border.

(3) commenting on change of status of Jammu and Kashmir; violates the principle of non-interference

(4) distrust reflected through voting against India in UNSC (reforms), data security, supporting Pakistan and terrorism, opposing NSCs entry;

and huge trade deficit (\$51bn).

India's panchshet advocated for peace has been largely unsuccessful, as reflected in 1962 war, numerous border crisis of Doklam, claiming of Jawang tract (Arunachal), Ladakh, etc.

Hence more changes are required to reflect the realism,

co-operation in economic ~~term~~ matters,
only.

At the same time, negotiation
and peaceful resolution should be
priority.

As described India China
relations are about to "co-ordination",
conflict, co-operation and communication.

Thus more informal summit such
as of Wukam and Manalapuram to
deflect tension and build peace should
be held.

The long term approach; will
help as India China is neighbours and
peaceful relations will help in better
security of Indo-Pacific.