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Name of Candidate	SURBHI SINGHA		
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	227299
Center	DRN	Date	01/01/2022

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

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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. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. (150 words) 10

प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Parliamentary oversight of administration
is an essential feature of the doctrine of
check & Balances

means to strengthen efficient functioning
of administration:

1. Prevent hasty-decision making by
administration

2.) ensure popular will in decisions &
policies of the administration, to enhance
~~also~~ acceptability. ex:- Protest over
farm ordinances due to poor parliamentary
oversight

3) enhance fiscal prudence & prevent
wasteful spending, due to fear of
oversight by PAC of Parliament

4) Mechanism for inclusion of diverse views & feedback of experts (eg):

Question hour, suggested amendments over bills

5) Thus, need for strengthening parliamentary oversight - ways of strengthening:

1) compulsory referring bills to committees (as in USA)

2) ^{Fix} Minimum no of days of parliament's sitting

3) principle of shadow cabinet, as in UK

strengthening Parliamentary oversight can help evolve Indian democracy into a truly representative form of government

2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

10th schedule of the constitution was inserted by 1st Amendment to the Constitution in 1951. It provides for ~~Acts which cannot be~~ immunity of certain acts inserted in schedule against Judicial review.

10th schedule: weakens Democratic credentials:

- 1) Against Doctrine of checks & balances by weakening Judicial oversight over constitution.
- 2) Tendency of Parliamentary sovereignty thus against separation of powers.
- 3) Certain acts in 10th schedule favour one community / region over other.
Ex: Andhra Pradesh - 75% reservation for locals in jobs

4) ~~However~~
 4) May be misused by legislature
 to violate fundamental rights of
 citizens.

However, ~~establish~~ Supreme Court in a
 ruling declared that 10th Acts in
 10th schedule post 1973 are not
 beyond judicial review. Further

1) Kesavananda Bharati judgement:
 Doctrine of Basic structure

2) ~~As~~ Judicial Activism
 are ~~safe~~ safeguards against misuse

3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Article 246 of the constitution provides for division of subjects into Union, State & Concurrent lists - as listed in the 7th schedule.

Corner stone of Centre-state legislative relations:

1) Provides for clear 3-fold division of powers as a constitutionally guaranteed feature of Indian federalism.

2) Concurrent list: contains

2) Union list: contains subjects of National importance & those requiring uniformity of legislation.

eg:-

3) State list: contains subjects requiring decentralized decision making. eg. Health, Law & order, Police.

4) concurrent list : subjects where
uniformity is desirable but not
essential. ex: education, contracts

5) Thus, clarity to states & flexibility
of decision-making.

Issues arising:

1) Instances of centre's encroachment
over state list of subjects. ex.-
Farm ordinances despite agriculture
being in state list.

2) Concurrent list gives predominance
to Union laws in case of overlap.
Misused by central governments.

3) Residuary subjects with Union ⇒
need to be defined.

4) Lack of commensurate fiscal powers
with states.

Thus, there is need for centre to follow
principle of subsidiarity in letter & spirit

4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. (150 words) 10

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 123 provides for issuance of ordinances ^{by executive} in extraordinary circumstances when legislature is not in session.

Ordinance-route: usurpation of power by executive:-

- 1) Legislation / law-making is a domain of the legislature in our democratic setup.
- 2) * & escape of parliamentary oversight over of laws.
- 3) Against principles of representative democracy, as Parliament is the form of people's representatives.
- 4) Reduces acceptability of bills & laws, as seen in farm protests against 3 farm laws recently.

Constitution envisages Art 23 to be an extraordinary tool, to be used occasionally. Despite this, unrestrained recourse to it:

- 1) Bihar government promulgated 200 ordinance in a matter of short period, inspiring DC Wadhwa judgement
- 2) Frequent resort to adjournment of sessions deliberately to promulgate ordinance.
- 3) crucial laws such as Aadhar law, Farm Ordinances - promulgated via ordinance - route.

Wang
In DC Wadhwa judgement, SC stated that repeated re-promulgation is a fraud on constitution. Thus, need for objective criteria & executive restraint in this regard.

5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? (150 words) 10

स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Recently, union government created a Ministry of Cooperation to coordinate & give impetus to cooperatives. In this light, questions are being raised over steadily increased number of ministries.

Reasons for increase :

1) Developmental :

a) specialized focus on subjects

[eg]: Ministry of MSMEs - for MSME-orientation

M. of Cooperation - for cooperatives

b) enhance areas. policy focus on neglected areas: Ministry of cooperation

✍

2) Political

- Accomodate more number of ministers for party support
- Rise of coalition culture

Need for phase-out & amalgamation

1) Lack of coordination : due to
inter-ministerial coordination & deliberation
has declined.

2) Delays in decision-making due to
increased size of council of ministers

3) Pressure on public exchequer for
managing expenses of staff & office
of multiple ministers.

4) Against spirit of constitution : which
put a bar on number of ministers to
be strength.

5) ~~A~~ Approvals from multiple
ministers → ↑ red tapism → ↓ GoDB

Thus, amalgamation & rationalization is needed
in spirit of minimum government &
maximum governance

6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

(150 words) 10

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Digital India scheme was launched in 2014 to coordinate efforts for digitization in public service delivery.

Success of Digital India:

- 1) Government service delivery has become digitized on edge of Jan-Shan, Aadhaar & Mobile connectivity (Jan connectivity) ex:- TPDS
- 2) Schemes ^{platform} Schemes like PMGDISHA & Mysam to enhance citizen engagement in service delivery.
- 3) Digital justice delivery: e-courts
- 4) Information in public domain strengthened citizenship under RTI.
ex:- PFMS portal
- 5) Access to knowledge resources.
ex:- NPTCL Portal, National Digital Knowledge Library.

- 6) India has highest data consumption
challenge (10 GB/capita per month)
- Areas of concern

1) Rural-urban Digital divide :

59% - rural households have access to internet

~80% - urban households

2) Gender digital divide

3) Lack of access to digital infrastructure
(only ~25% rural households have a computer)

4) Lack of digital literacy among all
⇒ exposure to frauds, cyber-crimes

5) Inclusion & exclusion errors due to lack of universal digital identity
ex: PDS - ration denies ⇒ starvation deaths, blackhand

6) concerns around Privacy

Way forward :

Universal access to internet & digital infrastructure as per SDGs is crucial to success of digital India

7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. (150 words) 10

भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Poverty measurement is a comprehensive & central tool for policy & governance in India. Currently, tendulkar line is used in official estimates & issues related to poverty measurement in India:

1) Lack of consensus over approach to poverty measurement -

eg: a) Tendulkar line : Based on Calorie-consumption + Basic services

b) Rangarajan committee : Include nutrient along with Calorie intake

c) Multi-Dimensional poverty index - UNDI : Include sanitation, housing etc in poverty measurement

d) Bhutan's Happiness index → Happiness is a measure.

- 2) surveys for measurement are not all inclusive. eg:- SECCs - only select households surveyed.
 - 3) Poverty ^{differences} within households not included FGS: segmentation of poverty - women eat last & least
 - 4) Regional differences in cost of living measures to improve
 - 1) comprehensive measure of poverty
 capturing standards of living on lines of UNDP's HDI,
 - 2) capture intra-household differences for informed policy-making
 - 3) link poverty line to inflation indices such as CPI
- It is crucial to capture poverty holistically to design policies to tackle it

8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. (150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

NEP 2020 paved the pathway for internationalization of higher education in India, by:-

- 1.) Allowing greater freedom to universities & colleges to recruit foreigners
- 2.) Allowing top 100 ranked institutes globally to open colleges in India.

Rationale behind internationalization

- 1.) Enhance reach of education through larger number of universities & colleges in India
- 2.) emulate best practices from foreign universities. Emphasis on practical learning
- 3.) Promote academic-industry

Emphasis by leveraging on network of foreign universities

4) Prevent brain drain from India

5) Enhance quality & standards of higher education in India.

6) Increasing GER to 50% by 2035

Associated challenges:

1) High cost of education associated with private foreign universities - like Harvard, Stanford.

2) May shift focus away from government's responsibility of education via Public universities.

3) Challenge of attracting NCIs to open colleges in India.

4) Ensuring quality checks

While internationalization is a good step, it must be accompanied with steps to ensure equitable & universal access to higher education, increasing GER from present ~27% to 50% by 2035

9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. (150 words) 10

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

Free Trade Agreements are bilateral or multilateral agreements between nations/regions to reduce tariff & non-tariff barriers to trade between them.

Significance of FTAs

- 1) Foster ~~great~~ impetus to exports - thus fostering greater economic growth & employment generation
- 2) Promote regional integration - e.g. - ASEAN nations, & MERCOSUR - ~~PEA~~, etc.
- 3) Help build on competitive advantage of each constituent unit
e.g. India - services, Bangladesh - textiles.
- 4) Promote integration with regional value chains to take benefits of economies of scale [e.g.] India - Vietnam can

benefit from each-other's manufacturing expertise.

Analysis of FTAs w.r.t India

Beneficial	Not beneficial
1) Increased trade with <u>ASEAN</u> nations post-FTA 2) Policy certainty ⇒ boost to indigenous manufacturing in India. Ex. textiles, leather 3) India is the 11th exporter of the world. FTAs have helped 'promote' India's service sector.	1) Widened trade deficit with Japan post-FTA 2) Misuse of rules of origin norms for dumping of goods from China. 3) Hurt India's indigenous MSMEs - via cheap imports

Economic Survey 2019-20 favoured signing of FTAs by India by building a case in their favour - for India's overall growth

10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. (150 words) 10

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Multilateral Development Banks refer to institutions providing development finance & other support to enhance inclusive growth & development among members, & non-members.

Ex:- NDB (BRICS)

AIB, etc.

MDBs : crucial for holistic development

1) Access to lines of credit & finance at cheap rates - Ex:- India is the largest recipient of development finance from ADB

2) provide expertise & capacity building for financial & viability of projects.
Ex:- NDB-BRICS & India & Japan

help ensure successful infrastructure initiatives in Africa as part of Asia-Africa Growth Corridor.

- 3) Protect against neo-colonialism. eg:-
China's BRI - Debt trap Diplomacy
- 4) help emulation of best practices across world. eg: ADB, AIIB led projects in India - best practices from Japan etc.
(Bullet Train, etc)

concerns about functioning

- 1) Dominance of few more powerful countries in decision-making forums.

eg: ADB - US, China Dominated

- 2) Skewed funding patterns. eg:-
lesser initiatives in conflict-ridden zones like Israel-Palestine, Syria.

- 3) often soon seen as tools of neo-colonialism
eg: IMF-induced LCR reforms in India.

- 4) Conditionality of loans

There is need for democratization & reform

of MDBs based on Global South-South cooperation.

11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Inter-state river water disputes are
a consequence of India's federal
setup... Recent disputes over Canvey
& Margadani rivers bring the issue to
light

Legal framework to resolve ISRWs

1) Article 262 of Constitution :
Power to Parliament to provide for a
mechanism;

2) Inter-state river water disputes Act
1956

3) Govt State List : Irrigation & water
supplies

4) Union List : Development &
regulation of inter-state rivers

Despite the legal framework, inter-state water disputes continue:

- Canvey water sharing between Kerala, Tamil Nadu.
- Mangaladayi dispute between Goa, Maharashtra & Karnataka
- Krishna dispute, etc

Reasons for continued existence of disputes

- 1) Non-acceptance of tribunal awards by states. ex:- in case of Canvey dispute
- 2) Provision for appeal by special leave to SC $\Rightarrow$ delayed dispute resolution
- 3) Rise of regional state parties & river-water disputes taking populist colour.
- 4) India's river systems are highly monsoon dependent. During off-monsoon season, lack of flow of water in rivers $\Rightarrow$ water shortage $\Rightarrow$ disputes

between states-

- 5) Lack of inter-state coordination
such as basin data sharing →
suspicion & allegations of over-use

Measures to resolve

- 1) setup a permanent tribunal for
river-water disputes with time bound
resolution
- 2) enhanced river-basin data sharing
between states
- 3) forums for peaceful resolution of
disputes: eg. inter-state council under
A-263
- 4) impart finality to awards of
permanent tribunals.
- 5) encourage rain water harvesting &
other traditional approaches to resolve
water shortage issues.

River water disputes are both a hindrance
& opportunity to building harmonious
inter-state relations, must be leveraged
in right direction

12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss. (250 words) 15

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

with a population of ~1.3 bn people
 ▽ judges - population ratio is below
 adequate, technology is a welcome
 step towards improving efficiency &
 reach of judicial system.

Use of technology: ⇒ efficiency of judicial system

1) Greater Access to justice

Ex: e-Courts, ~~&~~ virtual sessions ⇒
 reach justice beyond physical premises
 of court

2) Reduce cost of travelling to courts
 & access to justice - via virtual
 sessions Ex: High Courts - present
 only in State Capitals. SCs only Delhi

- 3) ~~creates~~ enhance efficiency & v
credibility of
evidence → for improved criminal
justice. [eg] use of DNA fingerprinting
to ascertain identity of culprit.
- 4) National Judicial Data Grid ⇒
enables better policy-making on
improving efficiency. [eg] :- knowledge
about ~35% vacancies → steps towards
increasing no. of judges.
- 5) Reduce duplicity of efforts [eg],
centralized data of criminals - access
to police stations.
- 6) Online filing of cases, PILs, FIRs
⇒ reduced red-tapism

Challenges of Technology in Judicial system

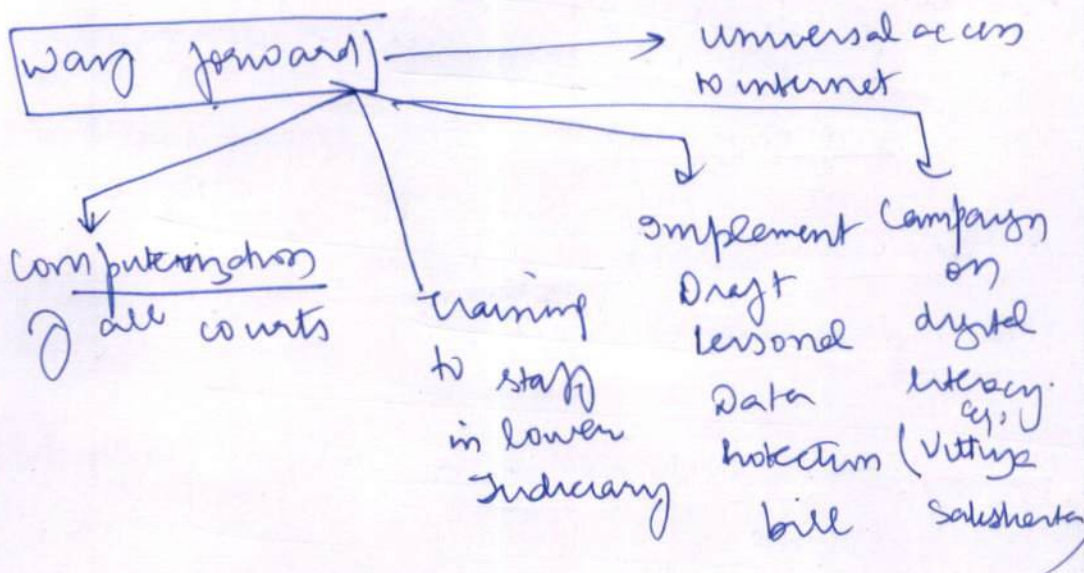
- 1) Lack of digital infrastructure in
remote areas. [eg] - only 25% rural
population has
access to
computer
Access to
internet - 5%
rural

2) Digital literacy is another
impediment to efficient justice
delivery

3) staff in subordinate courts is not
well-versed with computerization
→ newer technologies.

4) Digitization of data ⇒ concerns
around privacy & data breach.

5) threat of cyber-attacks ⇒ Delayed
or denied justice (e.g. Mumbai power
blackout)



Justice delayed is justice denied! Thus,
role of technology must be leveraged for
ensuring speedy justice.

13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

~~73rd~~ 74th amendments to constitution
provided for Municipalities in urban
areas for decentralized approach to
urban governance.

Current urban planning capacities: skeletal

- 1) Funds: less than 5% of urban
funds are self-generated $\Rightarrow$ lack of
discretion in spending
- 2) Functions: None of the
states have effectively devolved functions
under 12th schedule $\Rightarrow$ lack of powers
for urban planning
- 3) Personnel:
- lack of trained personnel with
adequate skillset for urban planning.

4) Functionality: A

a) Silo-based approach to urban planning

b) Lack of effective cooperation & coordination between various urban planning authorities

[eg], Delhi Jal Board Jal Board of RWAs Municipality : low coordination

* Need for systemic reforms:

1) enhance generation of funds at municipal level via innovative instruments like Municipal bonds

2) ensure effective devolution of power as recommended by 15th Finance Commission

3) enhance competitive federalism at local level via schemes like SDG index

4) enhance coordination between the 3 tiers of governance [eg]: Aspirational

District Programme : coordination ^{Via} Pradhan Officers ; ~~state~~ state.

Need for change in mindset

- 1) Bottom-up approach to planning & development - to must be internalized.
- 2) Shed 'one size fits all' model to enhance local participation in planning.
[eg]. Mohalee sabhas in Delhi
- 3) enhanced citizen & civil society awareness via citizen charter & public service standards framing.

By 2050, nearly 50% population will reside in urban areas. There is need for immediate reforms to fulfil SDG goal - 11 of sustainable cities.

14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected.

(250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment

Acts provide for minimum 33%.

reservation for women in local bodies at all levels.

Above has resulted in greater role & representation of women in local bodies.

[eg]: Majority states have as much as 50% representation

Despite above feat, women's representation in state legislatures remains sub-par.

- 1) No state has 50% or more representation of women in state legislatures.

2) Only 9.1. average representation
in state legislative assemblies.

Reasons:

Social:

- 1) Reservation under 73rd & 74th C.A.s
has not resulted in true empowerment,
due to issues like Sarpanch Patis,
dummy representation
- 2) Politics as a field is seen
unsuitable for women in patriarchal
societal setup.
- 3) Reluctance in power sharing w
males.

Political:

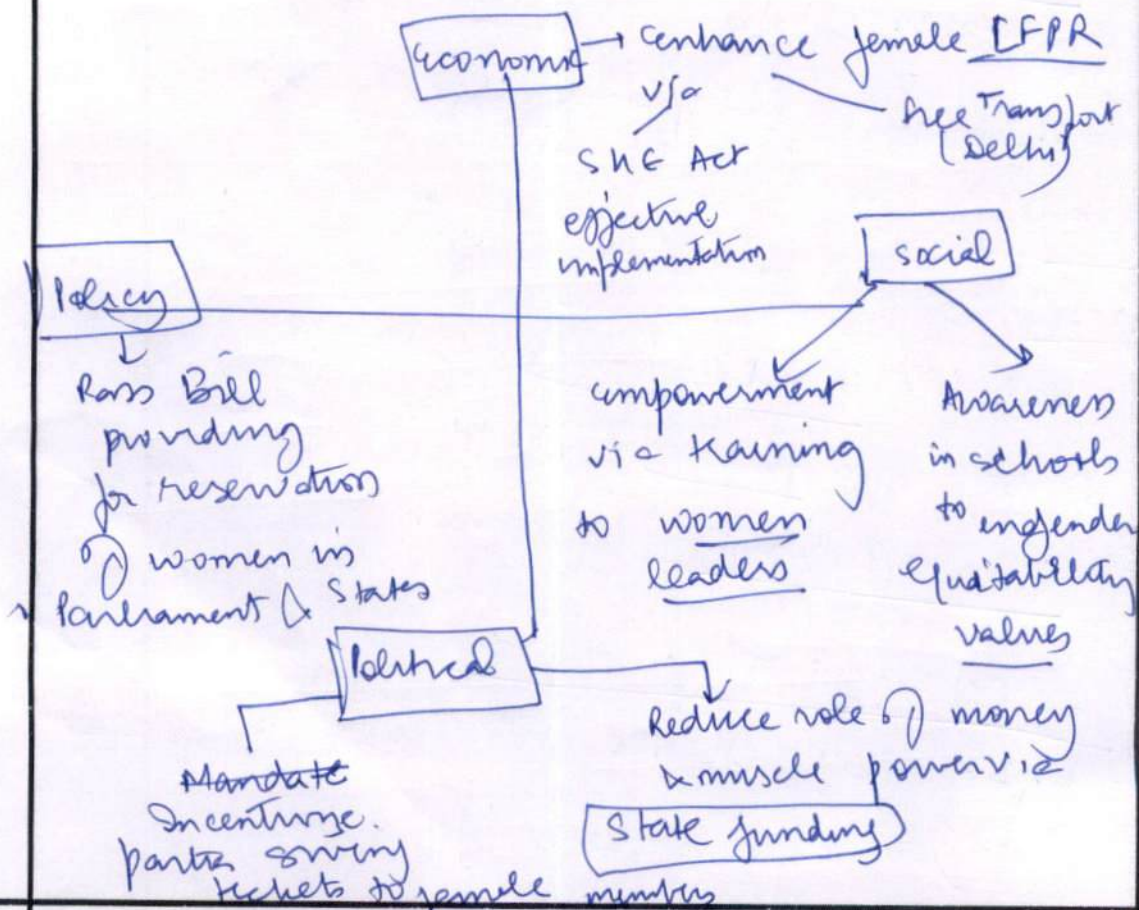
- 1) Role of muscle-power & money-
power in politics → perceived as
low winnability of women.
- 2) Criminalization of politics
(ADR: 43). LS MPs have criminal
cases) → low chances for women

- 3) Lack of internal democracy within parties $\Rightarrow$ Party - tickets not
4) ~~not~~ given to woman candidates

Economic

- 1) Low economic ~~part~~ empowerment
of women (Female LFPR : ~24%,
declining trend) $\Rightarrow$ Reduced agency
to participate.
- 2) Unpaid care responsibility

Measures for correction:



15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. (250 words) 15

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Public service delivery effectiveness is one of the most critical components to development & good governance - as highlighted by the COVID pandemic.

Issues with traditional Accountability mechanisms:

Issues	How social accountability is better
1) Top-down approach to service delivery	Bottom-up approach, shedding 'one size fits all'!
2) Scope for corruption & nexus	Participation of civil society - reduces enhances scrutiny & reduces scope of <u>MANREGA</u> ⁹⁹

3.) Passive approach is citizens as recipients

eg) MGNREGS social audit - enhanced effectiveness of scheme

Active approach.

empowers citizens to act as agents of change → Participative democracy
eg: social audit of budgets by Gram Sabhas in Meghalaya

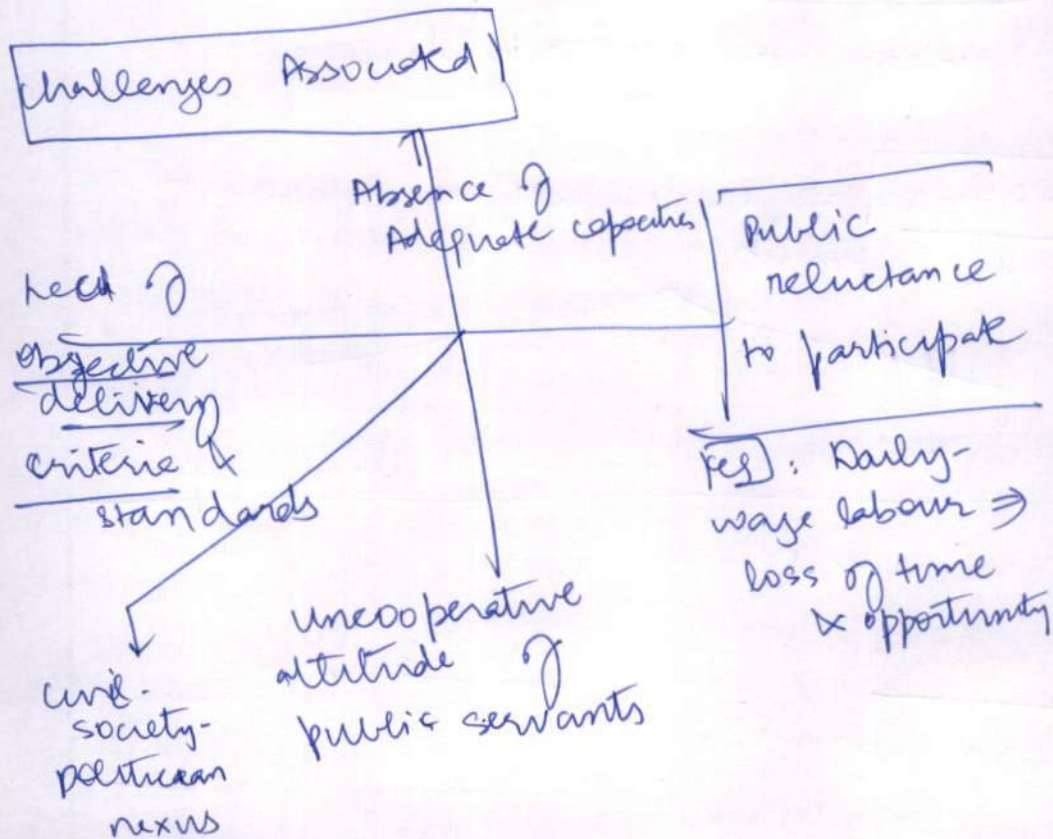
Pre-conditions for success of social accountability:

- 1) Legislative backing : to enhance ensure institutionalization of social audit mechanisms. eg: MGNREGS's legal backing to social audit → enhanced effectiveness.
- 2) Informed & aware citizenry : who can question government lapses
- 3) Capacity building & training of civil

society & citizens to ensure effective
audit. eg. Accounting skills

4) forums for deliberation & discussion
to shape public opinion - eg: Gram
Sabha discussions.

5) Objective delivery standards via
citizen charters - to ensure rights-based
entitlements, as opposed to passive
recipients



citizen charters - mandatory social audit
can institutionalize & transform audit
mechanisms - towards realization of
efficient public service delivery

16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MGNREGA is a flagship scheme of the govt Government of India providing guaranteed 100 days of employment to every rural household.

MGNREGA ⇒ Public welfare & rural development

Public welfare	Rural Development
1) <u>Guaranteed employment</u> ⇒ buffer against agricultural vagaries in rural areas	a) creation of <u>durable physical</u> & <u>social infrastructure</u> ex: <u>irrigation canals</u> in Rajasthan, MP

2) legal guarantee $\Rightarrow$
rights-based approach
to employment.

3) Compensation for
delay in providing
employment

b) enhanced
connectivity
through
construction of
roads

c) Inclusive
growth :
~33% must go
to women

Need for strong & capable PRIs for
success of MGNREGS:

1) Productive infrastructure & assets
need active and informed PRIs
directing asset creation $\Rightarrow$ 'bottom-up'
approach.

2) Monitoring completion of works &
quality checks $\Rightarrow$ Gram Sabha role

3) Performance of effective social
audit is responsibility of PRIs.

- 4) Generate awareness among resident about working & existence of MGNREGA to help avail benefits
- 5) Proposal & execution of works is done at district level. effective coordination & reduction in red-tapism depends on capable PRs

Way forward

- 1) Regular Gram Sabha meeting to ensure effective use of MGNREGA's opportunities
- 2) harmonisation of funds, functions & functionaries (and ARC)
- 3) coordination with centre & states for grievance redressal
- 4) spirit of competitive federalism

MGNREGA is an institutional scheme for change sinks on effective implementation which is responsibility of PRs.

17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

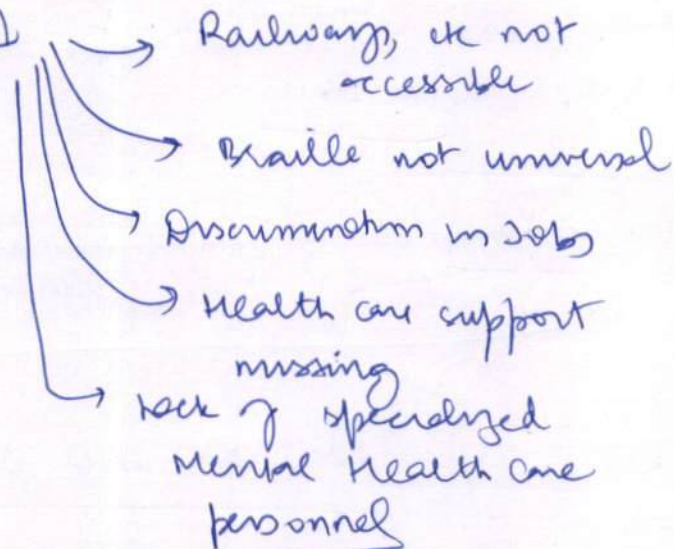
India has nearly 2.2% of its population living with some form of disability as per census 2011.

Safeguards

Legal Safeguards	International Conventions
1) Rights of Persons with Disability Act. provides for reservation in jobs (5%) & educational institutions. 2) Articles 15-18 : equal treatment & prohibits discrimination	1) UN Charter on Universal Rights 2) International Covenant on Human Rights 3) UN Convention on Rights of Persons with Disability

3) Accessible online
Campaign: enable
access to public
infrastructure.

Despite above safeguards, rights of
persons with disabilities are still
not a reality



Reasons:

1) lack of availability of resources

[eg]: there are only 10000 psychiatrists
for a population of 1367 Indians

2) lack of effective public
pressure & lobbying in favour of
inclusive public infrastructure.

3) scattered population & low representation
of disabled in politics $\Rightarrow$ low

Vote-bank politics

i) social stigma associated - especially
with psychological disability - hindrance
to accessing health support

ii) lack of awareness : many still
perceive psychological disabilities as a
'disease'

Way forward :

1) Direct PM-Cares funds for building
inclusive public infrastructure

2) earmark a percentage of all policies
for disabled. [eg] housing - PM-Awas
Sukh Development -
PM EG, etc

3) Reservation in jobs of seats in LS &
R.S for effective voice in Parliament

4) encourage mental health care professionals
through setting up colleges.

ideally a welfare state cannot be
fulfilled unless the specially-abled find a
place in public domain.

18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. (250 words) 15

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) with the aim of 'Housing for All' was launched to provide pucca sanitary houses to deprived rural households, as per SECC.

Success of PM Awas Yojana (Gramin)

- 1) 790% completion of targets under the scheme
- 2) effective monitoring & tracking of service delivery via Awas online portal
- 3) integration with SBM-Grameen to provide WASH-compliant households.
→ reduction in disease prevalence (eg: diarrhoea)

- 4) enhanced awareness about benefits.
- 5) House in name of ^{eldest} female member
→ engendered social change in
the heart of India's patriarchal
mindset hubs.

Issues that remain:

- 1) Not all rural households families
been included, on the eve of
target of 2022 of Housing for All.
- 2) Bureaucratic red tapism & implementation
delays
- 3) Lack of adequate funds for project
completion
- 4) Reports of leakage at local level
level - leading to diversion of
resources, sub-par quality material
usage.
- 5) Inclusion & exclusion errors in
beneficiary identification under SECE

Way forward

- 1) Innovative housing challenge
as recommended by New India @ 75
report
- 2) Capacity buildy & training to ensure
effective social audit at village
level
- 3) Reduce inclusion-exclusion errors
under SECC via integration of data
from other schemes
- 4) Build on other schemes like
MAHATMA to reduce duplicity of
efforts

Housing is an essential criteria under
both SDGs & UNDP-MDI.

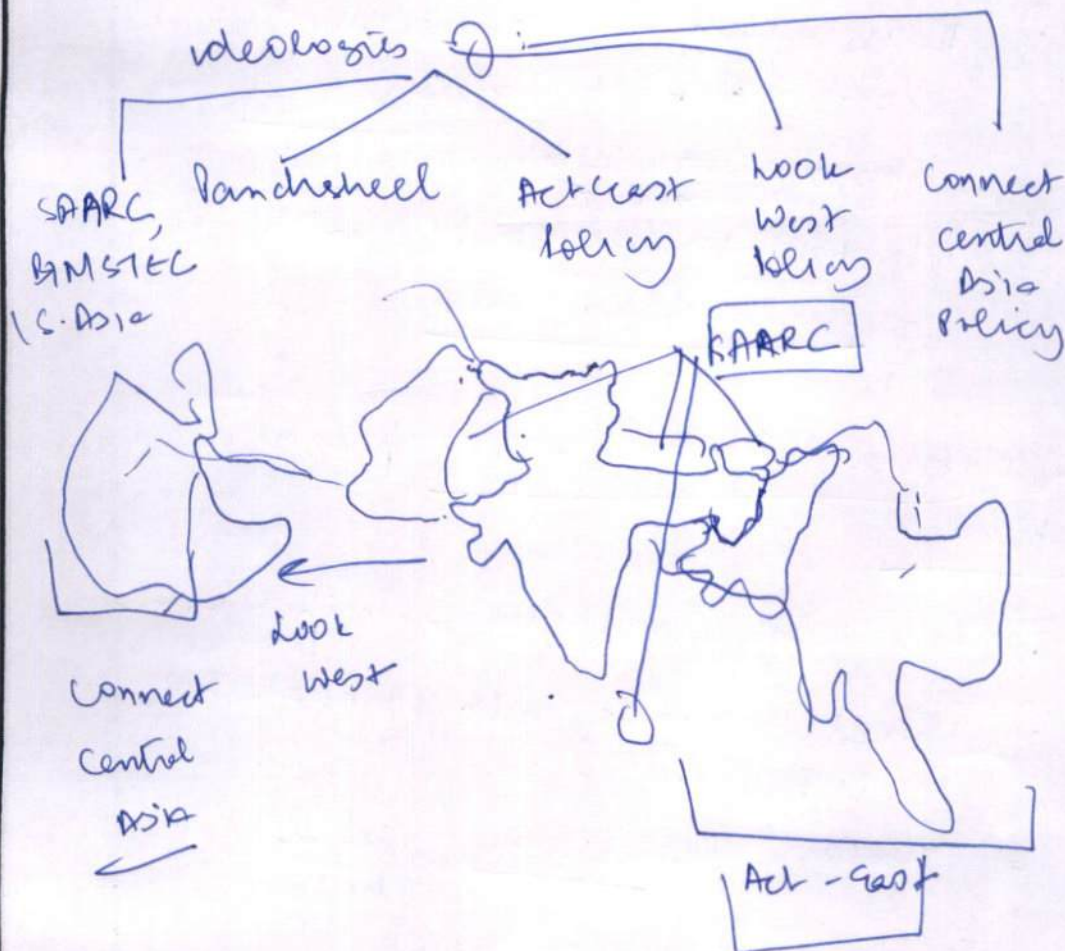
Housing for all must be achieved
expeditiously through active participation
of all stakeholders

19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India has adopted a Neighbourhood First Policy repeated with its



Potential of India's Neighbourhood First Policy for South Asia:

1) Energy Security:

- Nepal & Bhutan are hydro-power surplus Nations.
- Bangladesh: Natural Gas

2) Trade & economic relations

- ① Bangladesh is an emerging economy with manufacturing powers in technology
- ② Potential for integration with regional value chains

3) external relations & soft power diplomacy:

- ① Buddhist diplomacy with Sri Lanka
- ② shared history with Bangladesh & Pakistan
- ③ Tibetan Buddhism - Nepal & Bhutan
- ④ Bollywood diplomacy

4) Border & internal security:

- ① Cooperation with Pakistan, Myanmar for shared intelligence, border surveillance

Despite potential, regional cooperation in South Asia suffers:

- 1) Regional trade : Only 5.1% of South Asia's total trade
- 2) Multilateral forums like SARF becoming idle
- 3) ~~4~~ 2) Impediments to cooperation
 - 1) Economic:
 - Poor realisation of FTAs.

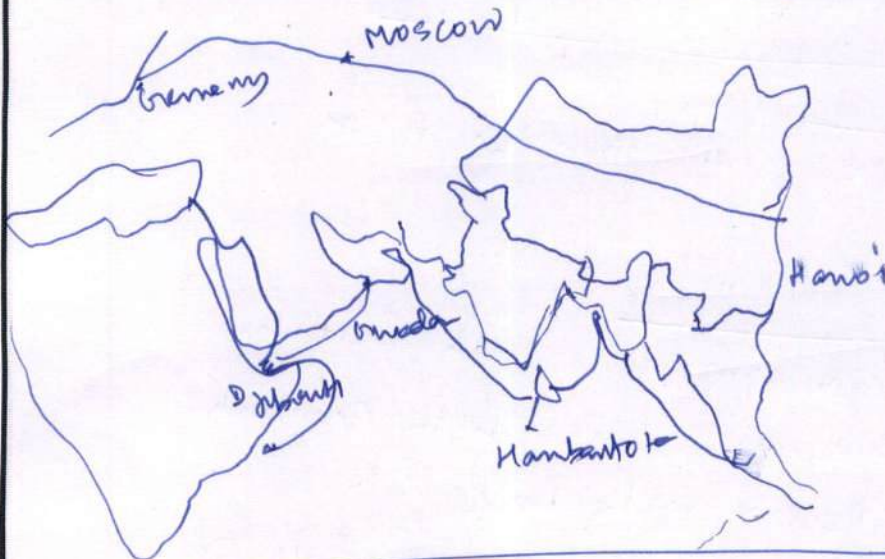
2) Inter-State issues:

- 1) Terrorism issue with Pakistan
- 2) Fishermen issue with Sri Lanka
- 3) Rivers with Bangladesh
- 4) Perceived Big brother attitude of India
- 5) Chinese encroaches via its Debt trap diplomacy (Hambantota port, Sri Lanka)
- 6) Lack of connectivity :
 - (- BBIN not completed)
- 7) India's stalled projects → seen as lack of commitment.

20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए-ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's Belt & Road Initiative is a massive infrastructure project by China aimed at rearing ancient maritime & terrestrial silk route.



BRI: unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals

- 1) Sri Lanka's Hambantota port :-
on lease to China for 99 years
- 2) Maldives - lost a port to China.

3) China funded highways in Europe -
were found to be financially
unviable as per independent studies

4) Projects in Africa $\Rightarrow$ leading to
loss of assets to China.

BRI: part of debt-trap diplomacy,

1) Unsustainable Debt: Many BRI-
source countries owe an unstable
part of their GDP as debt to China.

2) Lack of training & capacity
building services - accompanying funding

3) Lack of transparency over projects
funded by China.

4) clauses for handing over infrastructure
to China in case of failed repayment

5) High rate of interest as compared
development finance

6) information asymmetry.

Thus, BRI is seen as part of
China's debt trap & it's larger
string of beads strategy - aimed at
winning strategic locations &
encircling India from all sides.

Way forward :-

- ↳ Alternate forums such as
Blue Dot Network of USA, Japan,
Australia.
- ↳ Strengthen multilateral development
banks like WB, ADB, NDB
- ↳ International pressure on
China for transparency in funding
mechanism.

Rise of Asian century & India's role as
net security provider need active
intervention against above strategy.