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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	Eng.	Registration Number	2324 38
Center	Korol Bagh	Date	19/12/2020

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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3	10	
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20	15	

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.

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।

Ans. Indian democracy has become one of the most vibrant democracy. Now there is a need to move towards substantive aspect of democracy - Direct democracy.

Right to recall is a mechanism of direct democracy where people have right to recall (removes a representative by voting him/her out).

→ Deepens democracy:-

- ① It will enhance accountability of representatives effectively.
- ② It makes people more empowered.
- ③ Discretion & distance of leaders decreases.
- ④ People can remove 'dead wood' incapable representative.

③ various states (MP, Rajasthan) have introduced Right to recall. It has increased effectiveness.

→ Arguments against

criticisms

- creates a situation of instability.
- Malafide use of Right to recall.
- signature campaign by opposition to remove representatives
- political maturity is less in India
- It will promote 'horse trading' & corruption
- Adds extra-burden to Election Commission.

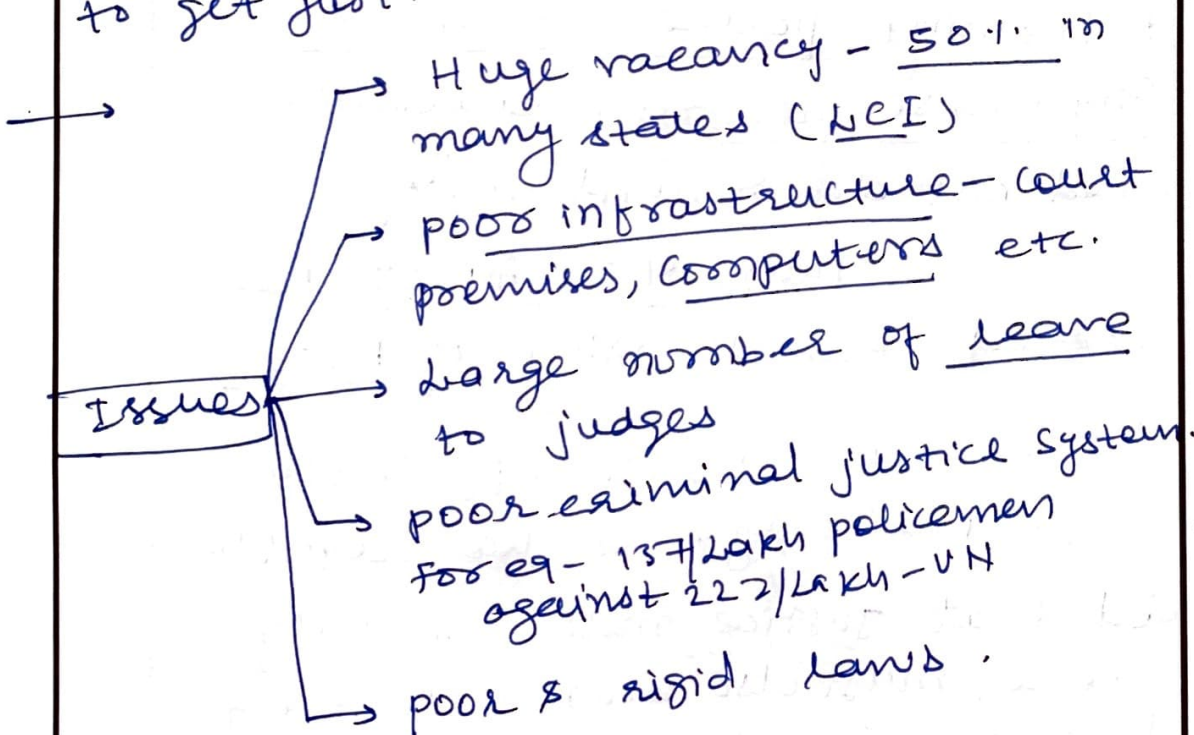
Thus, along with electoral reforms, Right to recall can be given a shot to deepen democracy in India. Ind ARC, NCRWC have also recommended this.

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।

Ans- Justice delayed is justice denied.
As per NJDG, 3.5 crore cases are pending in India. 60% prisoners are undertrials & 80% cases take more than 7 years to get disposed.

Justice is the foundation of any governance. It is citizens' natural & constitution right (Art 21) to get justice.



→ ways to address their functionings:-

- Bring AIJS into being to resolve issue of vacancy.
- concept of evening courts.
- Judicial impact assessment to assess judges
- creation of robust infrastructure.
- promote Alternate Dispute Redressal - conciliation, Arbitration, Gram Nyayalaya, NALSA.
- Plea Bargaining - Mallamath Committee.
- Reforming police - Prakash Singh case recommendations.
- need out old & right laws.

Thus, NITI Aayog has suggested too bringing of AIJS,

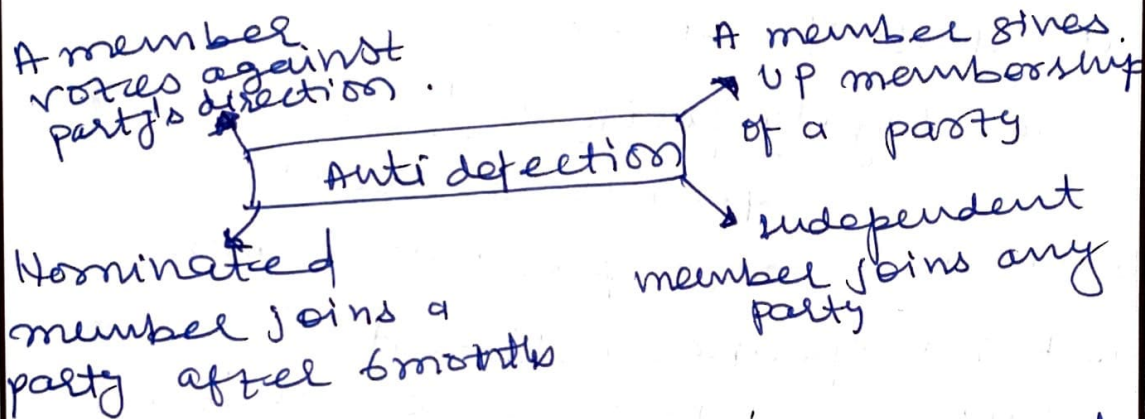
HSD4 etc to ensure efficiency of low judiciary. SC has rightly said that justice must not only be done, must also been seen being done.

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।

Ans - Anti-defection law was brought through 52nd Amendment Act - 1985 to curb menace of rampant defection. It is placed in 10th Schedule.



It has been argued that though Anti-defection was enacted to curb defection & to ensure stability of the govt. But it has become a menace.

- It undermines an individual representative's choice.
- promotes mass culture
- Dictatorship of the party

- Legislator is unable to put demands of his constituency.
- party whip becomes sacred word.

The Act says that speaker shall be the determining authority in case of defection.

Recent Karnataka case showed that post of speaker has become highly politicised.

Speaker exercises this power in a partisan manner. Karnataka speaker held that defecting legislators are not eligible to contest election for 5 years. This shows the arbitrariness & politicisation.

Thus, 2nd ARC has recommended that Anti-defection Act should be rehailed. It should be applied only in case of port stability. Moreover, power for deciding should be shifted from speaker to ECI.

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।

Ans

Indian constitution creates parliamentary form of govt at both union & state level. Art 153-216 deals with various aspect of state assemblies.

Functioning	performance
→ decreased sitting days & debating hours. → Bullying behaviour of members hampers functioning. → criminalisation of politics hurting efficiency → Reduced scope & power to hold executive accountable → Divisive politics on the line of parties	→ Reduced output to a great extent (PRS) → culture of debate & discussion is eroding → only 25-1% of Bills go to standing committees (PRS) → Anti-defection law has promoted 'sheep-mentality' → Reduced reasoning & deliberation.

→ measures to make
transparent

→ Functioning should
be telecasted.

→ publication of
reports & Bills
widely.

→ power to punish for
contempt should
be codified.

→ Capacity building
of speaker.

Effective

→ Mandatory 100
days sitting in a
year.

→ capacity building of
legislators.

→ Electoral reforms
to prevent criminal-
isation.

→ Empowering standing
committees.

→ Amending Anti-
defection law.

→ Behavioural change
to develop habit of
debate.

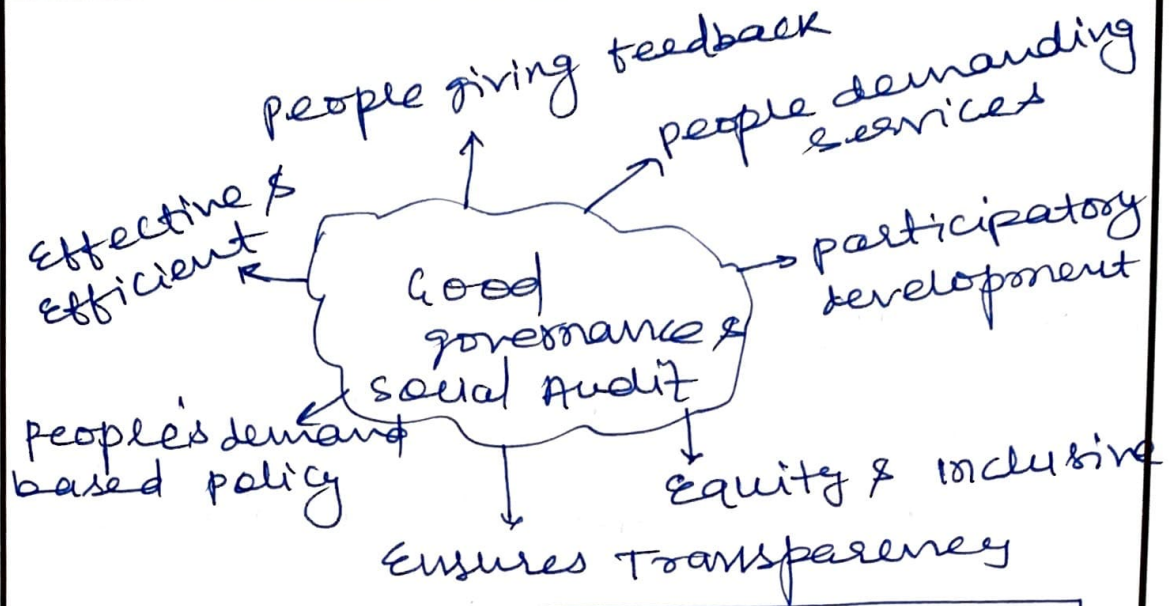
Thus, state legislative
assembly is nucleus to state
govt. strict measures must be
taken to achieve targets of
sustainability, Relevance, Financial,
Efficiency & Effectiveness as
recommended by 2nd ARC.

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।

Ans - Social Audit is a mechanism where community takes the assessment of claimed expenditure & asset creation. It is one of the core to attain good governance

- Social Audit & accountability & transparency
- It upholds public servants responsible for their actions.
 - Discovers instances of corruption
 - Bottom-up approach ensures participation of civil societies.
 - promotes transparency as audit report is published widely
 - makes system dynamic & goal oriented
 - community-led development.



→ Impediments in Social Audit:-

- Bureaucracy does not share information
- lack of participation of civil society.
- Govt lacks confidence in direct democracy.
- people lack awareness & capacity to do social audit.
- complexity of the process.
- caste & religion barrier.

Thus, Meghalaya has enacted Social Audit Act to achieve good governance. Further, NFSM, MGNREGA have social audit provision. Social audit is crucial for community-led development.

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।

Ans-

Citizen's charters was introduced by John Major's govt in UK. It was adopted in India to enhance ethos, ethics, equity & efficiency of an institutions

Citizen's charter entails the services provided by an organisation, values of the organisation & grievance redressal mechanism.

→ Idea behind citizen's charter (CC)

↓
providing better services to the people.

↓
treating people as a participant & not mere beneficiary.

↓
To ensure bottom-up approach.

↓
To redressal of people's grievances.

↓
providing - value, choice, standard, Accountability, transparency &

- quality in service delivery.

Issues
in
CC

- poor design and inadequate implementation.
- No legal backing & no periodic updation.
- Business process reengineer not done
- No consultation with civil societies & citizens.
- No transparency & accountability.
- special care of women, elderly, PwD not taken.

Hence, The ARC has recommended following measures to strengthen CC:-

- Hold officers accountable
- periodic updations & Review
- Reform civil services before its implementation
- Give legal backing
- Consultative way of formulation.

Thus, CC has immense potential. It can be strengthened by adopting SERVOTAM model & SERVQUAL model.

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।

Ans - Public Distribution System (PDS) is the biggest poverty alleviation program of the govt. As per world Bank, India has lifted out 210 million people out of poverty between 2005-2016.

→ Achievements of PDS:-

- Food security to poor people.
- Affordability & Accessibility of nutritious food
- Special provision for pregnant & lactating women
- Annapurna Annayojana for elderly
- Antyodaya through sarodaya.

However, it has

some challenges like:-

- Inclusion-Exclusion error
- poor people are still left out.
- Ghost beneficiaries & diversion of food grain.

migrants also face severe challenge due to non portability of ration cards. It puts them under the vicious cycle of poverty-hunger-underemployment.

Hence, PDS requires multiple arrangements:-

For migrant workers:-

- ① One nation - one ration card ensuring ration card portability through out nation.
- ② Migrants should be allowed to take 50% ration when staying outside.
- ③ Link it with Aadhar-mobile.

For those left out

- ① weed out ghost beneficiaries.
- ② Tackle fudging of master rolls.
- ③ Use SECE data, census data to prevent inclusion-exclusion error.
- ④ Gram-panchayat should have power to identify poor.

Thus, PDS needs reforms as suggested by Shanta Kumar Committee & NITI Aayog to make it more effective.

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।

Ans- Global Hunger Index has put India at 97th rank showing palpable condition of stunting, wasting, malnutrition & child mortality.

India has achieved various remarkable achievements on multiple socio-economic indicators like:-

- Achievement of MDG goals
- Enhancing life expectancy from 64 to 67.5 years.
- Reducing out of pocket expenditure from 68% to 58%.
- Reducing Anaemia from 52% to 38%.

However, GHI has highlighted :- Stunting - 38%
wasting - 22%
malnutrition - 32%
child mortality - 22/1000

India needs to improve on these indicators. to ensure effective improvement, India has launched various schemes:-

- (a) National nutrition mission to reduce anemia, stunting - 2.1% per year till 2022 & reducing wasting 3% per year till 2020.
- (b) National nutrition authority as a nodal agency
- (c) POSHAN Abhiyaan
- (d) Janani Suraksha Abhiyan, ICDS & Aanganwadi to reduce child mortality.
- (e) Transformation of Aspirational districts - convergence, cooperation & competition.
- (f) Mid-day meal scheme and Annapurna Anna yojana.
- (g) SDG goal - 1, 2, 3 & 6

Thus, elimination of socio-economic issues is a prime agenda of our nation. It will help achieving constitutional goals like justice, equity & freedom.

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।

Ans - Recently, Nepal has objected India's new map on the ground that some Indian territories belong to it. It has objected by saying that Limpiyadhura, Susta (Bihar), Lipulekh & Kalapani belong to it.

→ Border Issue - A testimony to the special relationship

→ Both nations have signed Treaty of peace & friendship & have open border.

→ Border disputes seldomly matters due to intense community to community relation.

→ Nepal blames India for interference in its domestic sphere.

close Relations become sour when not handled with maturity & wisdom.

→ Dispute - A source of recurring friction

→ Both nations have different interpretation of Treaty of Sugauli - 1816 which determines border.

→ Nepali politicians use India as a funching bag to enhance their vote bank.

→ Nepal is objecting India's presence under Chinese influence. India has a military post in Kalapani.

→ Nepal wants to gain advantage of India-China rivalry.

→ EPICommunist party of Nepal maintains its hegemony due to its anti-India stance.

Thus, Nepal & India have relation of Roti & Beti. PM Modi has held that Nepal is sannabhumi & India is Kosmabhumi. Hence, India & Nepal should appoint a Border resolution committee to resolve the issue.

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।

Ans- Covid-19 pandemic has engulfed entire world in its influence. WHO was founded in 1946 with the objective to ensure an efficient healthcare facility for all around the world.

However, Covid-19 has exposed the deep divides in WHO.

→ Lacunae in WHO:-

- ① Partisan role - WHO did not hold being accountable. It also delayed declaration of Covid-19 as PHEIC.
- ② Funding of WHO is of 2 types - voluntary (11.1) & Assessed which comes with condition (89.1)
- ③ Other multilateral organisations like GAVI, Global medical alliance are challenging WHO.
- ④ WHO has become an organ ~~to~~ of politicisation. current DG of WHO -

won with china's backing, hence avoided blaming china rather appreciated chinese actions.

→ Need of WHO:-

- WHO remains crucial in promoting R&D in medicines & vaccines.
- It is essential for elimination of diseases. It has helped eliminating Small pox, Gender pest, polio.
- Small nations, developing nations of Asia & Africa are immensely dependent on WHO.
- WHO is a crucial body to attain SDG goals - 1, 2, 3 etc.

Thus, ~~these~~ USA has threatened to leave WHO (22% funding) - However, goal should be to reform the WHO to make it more accountable, inclusive, transparent instead of calling it a biased body.

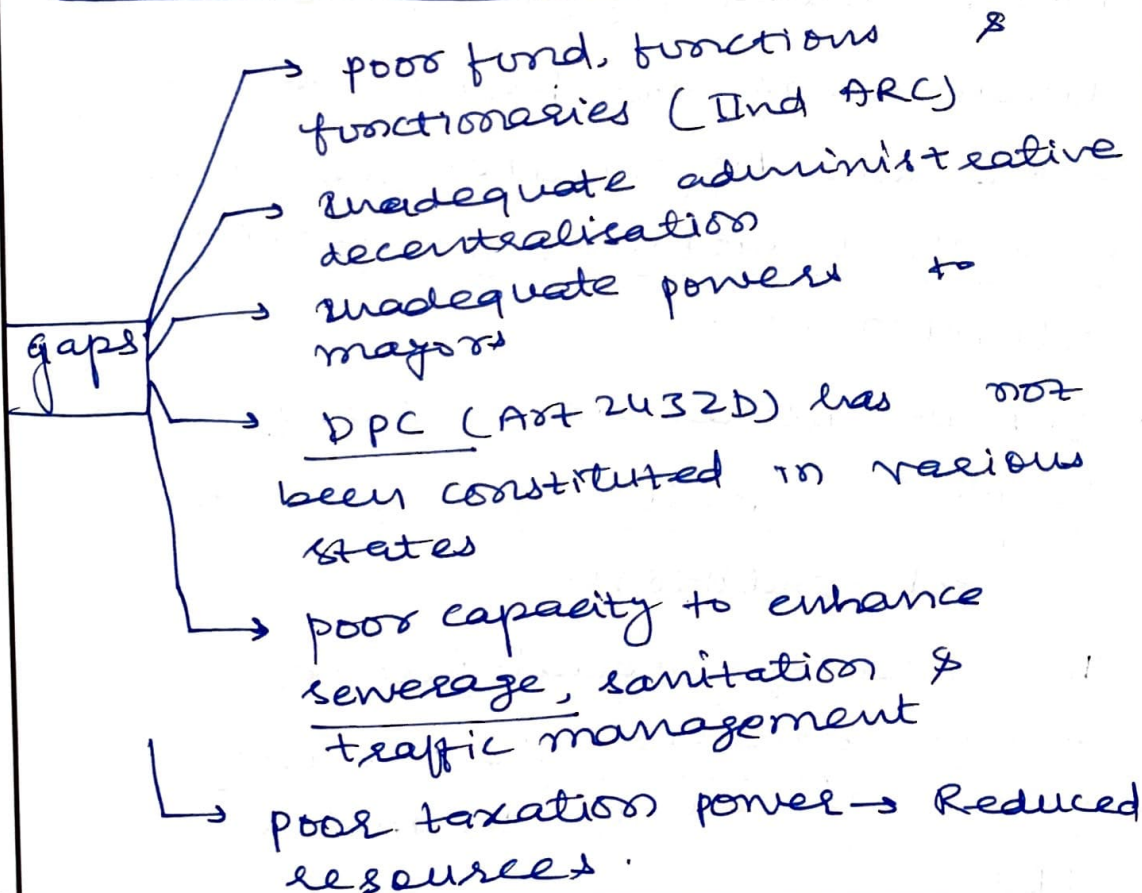
11. Identifying the different capacity gaps that exist in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), highlight the need for capacity building of these bodies. What steps have been taken by the government of India in this regard? (250 words) 15

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?

Ans

74th Amendment Act - 1992 has created urban local bodies on the principle of subsidiarity. It aims to enhance good governance along with ensuring humane governance (Aamartaar Sen).

→ Capacity gaps in ULBs



↳ Inadequate human capital & institutional capacity.

↳ poor devolution of powers by the states.

→ Need for capacity building

→ 45% of Indian GDP comes from urban areas.

→ 32% of our population resides in cities, 400 million more people will be added by 2040.

→ Urban areas are facing some severe daunting challenges like slums, squatters, sanitation, pollution etc.

→ Infrastructures like schools, hospitals, roads, sewers are in bad conditions.

→ The idea of social justice, equity, equality, fraternity undermined due to incapable ULBs.

→ steps taken by the govt:-

- ① 74th CAA empowers ULBs for self-governance.
- ② municipal bonds for meeting financial crunches. eg. Ahmedabad Amravati muni bonds.
- ③ AMRUT scheme for urban area rejuvenation.
- ④ smart cities mission for retrofitting redevelopment, & green development of advanced cities.
- ⑤ project holidays - PRA SAD, Dekho Apna desh, Rurban mission, PMAYU to enhance urban areas.

Thus, along with above measures, Arc Ind has suggested other measures like - making mayor's post politically relevant, civil service reforms, ZIFCL, NUFCL for finance, Amending 74th CAA. These steps will ensure sustainable urban development (SDG-11)

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।

Ans —

101st CAA introduced GST in India in order to achieve principle of one-market, one-tax. Art 269A establishes GST council as the nucleus of whole GST regime.

- composition & powers of GST
- Union finance minister as chair person.
- State finance / revenue ministers as members.
- Decision to be taken by majority of Not Less Than 75% votes.
- 1/3rd vote share to union & 2/3rd votes to states.
- GST Tribunal to address differences between union & states.
- It establishes fiscal federalism.

→ Achievements of GST Council

- Achievements**
- Decisions primarily taken with consensus, less instances of voting.
 - Adequate deliberation with states (cooperative federalism)
 - GST Network to collect data & enable GST Council to take right decisions
 - well established 4-slabs of GST rates
 - Suggestions & Advice of states & experts taken into consideration.
 - It has been able to plug cascading effects, effective functioning of tax regime.

→ Shortcomings of GST Council

- state's autonomy and right to set rates have gone.
- It has imbalanced the fiscal federalism causing 'Three legged race'

- GST collection has declined.
There is presence of several loopholes.
- states' shares are not being transferred to the states by the union (CAG report)
- Union govt influences the decision & acts as big brother.
(Affects cooperative federalism)
- Hampered states autonomy to take suitable actions next taxation.
- ULBs & panchayats have been ignored completely.

Thus, there is a need to make GST council more effective by inducting experts, panchayat's representative giving more say to states to make it efficient & robust.

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।

Ans - Indian constitution is not only a 'power map' but also an aspirational document. The preamble is the key to our constitutional values. It is called as the horoscope of the constitution.

→ Adjectives Attached the 'Justice'

① Social Justice - It aims to achieve social justice by creating a level playing field in the society. It propounds for taking affirmative actions for emancipation of people who have suffered 'historical injustice'.

② Economic Justice - provides for equitable distribution of national resources. It aims to bridge-

the gap between haves & have nots. B.R. Ambedkar held that without social & economic justice, political democracy will fail.

→ (a) political justice — It creates

Rule of law, equality before law. It also provides fundamental rights to the people & founds constitutionalism & constitutional morality.

→ constitutional & legal steps taken

- (a)
- Art 14(2), 15, 16, 25, 30, 46, 17, 18 to ensure social justice
 - SC/ST (prevention of Atrocities) Act
 - Reservation in jobs, education, Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, PRTs.
 - schemes like Stand Up India, Hai Roshni, Hai Manzil
 - PM's 15-points for minorities, 5th & 6th schedule, Art 371A-4

⑥ Economic Justice

constitutional	Legal
→ Art 16 - equality in public employment → Art 39, 43, 46, 300A - for equitable distribution of resources → DPSPs, Art 16(4), 16(4)(b) for reservation.	→ Labour laws & Labour codes → MGNREGS Act → Maternity benefits Act. → Abolition of Right to property → schemes like Skill India, Make in India mission

⑦ Political Justice

constitutional	Legal
→ Rule of law, & equality before law - Art 14, → fundamental rights - Art 13 - 36 → Art 326 - Right to vote	→ RPA - 1951 → laws for decriminalisation of politics → political decentralisation - 73rd & 74th CAA → social audit, good governance.

Thus, India has come a long way and it has been able to achieve justice to a great extent. It has more to do by attaining DPSP & SDG targets.

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।

(A) Indian constitution provides for federal form democratic political system. power has been distributed between union & the states by 7th schedule.

However, there remains a federal tension between the two. The recent handling of Covid-19 pandemic, formulation of farm laws have exposed the tension to a greater extent.

The SC has propounded various doctrines like piths & substance, colourable legislation, Basic structure to ensure stability of 7th schedule. However, it appears that there is a need to look at 7th schedule in serious manner.

→ Addition of entries

→ Art 248 provides Residuary power to the centre. situations have change since 1947, it required addition of entries like - state's managing disasters, pandemic etc.

→ Removal of entries

→ some entries have become redundant. 2nd Arc & NCRWC have recommended removal of entries like management of water resources from either union or state list.

→ proper placement

→ some entries like public order is in state list whilst deployment of forces for maintaining is in union list - entry 2(h).

→ state has agriculture & local trade while union has entry for managing markets & trade.

Such imbalances create tension and promotes a tendency of colourable legislation. proper rationalisation is essential to stop any manhandling of federal issue.

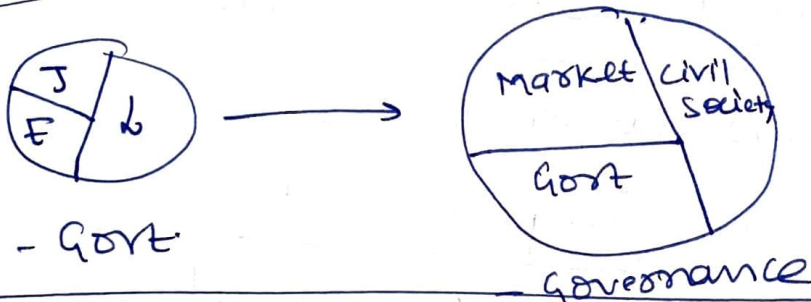
Thus, in India we do not have centre-state dispute but party-party dispute (HCRWC). yet we require rationalisation of 7th schedule for cooperative federalism & good governance.

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।

Ans- Globalisation entailed rolling back of state. It stated that gort should be replaced with governance.



civil society has emerged as a very crucial institution. It has been filling the vacuum created by rolling back of state. civil societies are managing various socio-economic areas like:-

- ① Development through participation of people. Earlier, there was -

- bureaucracy led development.
Now people-led ~~gover~~ development
has become participative,
bottom-up approach. It has
adopted various measures like
social audit, transparency,
accountability etc.

(b) Capacity building - Earlier
state was having commanding
heights in employment
generation, skill development etc.

Now civil societies have come to
the forefront. They are providing
education, skill, health facilities
to the people.

(c) Awareness generation among
people about their rights &
entitlements. Civil societies
have ensured resistance to
unsustainable development,

violation of fundamental rights,
forest rights etc.

(d) democracy penetration by
making people capable of
holding public functionaries
transparent & accountable.
civil societies like SEWA, Pahal,
Gonjan are playing key role.

However, it is to
be noted that IB report had
highlighted the deficiencies of
civil societies. As per the report,
there is loss of 2-3% of our
GDP due to vested interests of
HQs. For eg- Commonpeace funded
religious conversion, Greenpeace
funded to halt Kudankulam nuclear
plant.

Thus, state & civil
society must work in tandem
to ensure greater development
& social, economic & political justice.

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।

Ans-

Civil services is called as the steel frame of India. civil servants play a role of change agent who work for transforming a traditional society into modern society. And achieving unity & integrity of India

→ Need for reforms in civil services

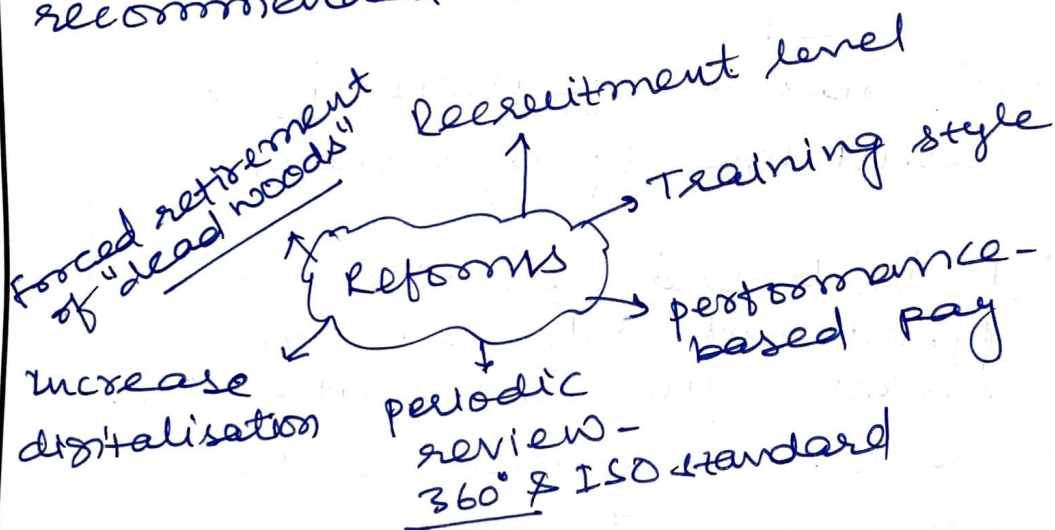
- ① Old and outdated rules do not match the need of present time.
- ② Increased partisanship & instances of corruption. 2nd Arc has held that corruption greases the wheel of bureaucracy.
- ③ Generalised IAS officers are not effectively armed with to-

- tackle 21st century challenges.
eg- climate change, WTO, 4th IR.

① increased inefficiency in the
service, dead woods, red tape,
influence peddling, politicisation.

② IAS officers have elite mindset,
less touch with villages.

Hence, 2nd ARC has
recommended various reforms:-



Recently, Govt has
allowed lateral entry in to
civil services after recommendation
from - 1st & 2nd ARC, NITI Aayog.

→ Benefits of lateral entry:-

→ Bring new work culture.

- instill a sense of competition among officers.
- specialised officers to tackle advanced & complex issues.
for eg- Nandan Nilekani as Aadhar chairman.
- Enhanced efficiency & effectiveness.

→ criticisms

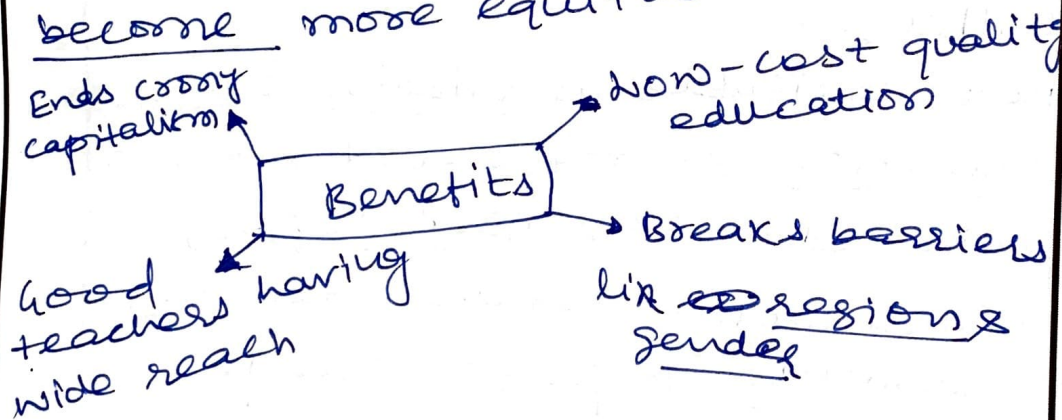
- It may get politicised & result into spoil system.
- party-based selection & appointment will hurt civil services values like neutrality.
- short term service tenure cannot motivate officers
- It creates resentment in permanent executives & reduces motivation to work.

Thus, above issues have been taken into consideration as lateral entry is allowed only after UPSC ~~clears~~ clearance to ensure transparent & neutral selection.

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।

Ans- Online education has become the new normal in India given the COVID-19 pandemic. Govt has also been pushing for online education as it has become more equitable.



→ challenges before online education

- ① infrastructural constraints - mobile penetration is 156% in urban regions, 47% in rural areas. only 14% Indians have laptops (NSSO report)

(b) Internet connectivity is faltering in rural areas. Females have low access to internet.

(c) Online education is not trustable by parents. children not going to school are pushed into work labour.

(d) Not efficient way to conduct online assessment & examination.

(e) quality control becomes a challenge.

(f) Not equitable as tribals, dalits, minorities do not benefit from online education (ASER report)

(g) No interaction between teacher & students & peers hamper personality formation.

→ Measures needed to address them

(a) A nodal department to control quality & reach of online education.

- (b) creation of infrastructure like providing mobile & laptops.
- (c) internet connectivity to ensure equity & accessibility.
- (d) capacity building by giving training to rural, tribal, dalit, minority, girl etc children.
- (e) Better cyber management to prevent extortion by education mafias.
- (f) Behavioural change among parents through information, communication & education.

To address above issues, govt has launched vidyanyali, DISHA, VAANI projects, digital india mission, manodarpan project, Bharat Het, K-phone (kerala) etc to ensure online education ensures quality, equity & accessibility (SDG-4)

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।

Ans. -

Recent Nobel prize was awarded to two economists for doing research for poverty alleviation.

They have propounded that RCT RCT helps reducing poverty.

RCT entails targetting particular population and providing essential needed services to them. For instance, certain persons will be provided nutrient rich food, some will be provided employment, some will get education & skill. This system has become efficient in alleviating poverty.

India has 21.9% of its population under poverty & 28+ under multidimensionally poor (UNDP-MPI). In this scenario,

RCT becomes very efficient.

→ RCT & policy formulation:-

- (a) It will help differentiating poor on the basis of their need.
- (b) Particular reason for poverty for a certain section of population will be identified.
- (c) It will help making policy, implementation & achieving target in effective way.
- (d) Several reasons like chronic poverty, relative poverty, health-related poverty, learning poverty will be tackled effectively.

- (e) It will help in formulation of poverty alleviation ~~poverty~~ policy for diverse set of people efficient.
- (f) Further, RCT will also help better utilization of resources.
- (g) Schemes & initiatives like MAHATAS, Mid-day meal, POSHAN Abhiyan, Annapurna Anna Yojna, TPDS, DAY-NRLM etc will be implemented effectively.

Thus, RCT will help building people's capacity, elimination of deprivation & achieving humane governance along with SDG-1 & 2.

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।

Ans- Indian diaspora is the largest diaspora in the world. They send remittance of ~ \$ 82 billion per year. (IMD report).

Due to GFC & recent COVID-19 pandemic, there rose in protectionism all around the world. Western countries are restricting immigration & are changing their approach.

→ Western countries are aiming to provide employment to local people.

→ Middle-east & Gulf countries have changed their policy. Qatar has mandated that 75% jobs should be reserved for nationals.

→ there is rise of right-wing parties in west who oppose globalisation.

→ How does it impact Indian diaspora

→ Loss of livelihood due to migration restrictions.

→ They will ~~be~~ face xenophobic & racial discrimination.

→ movement towards india where employment opportunities are meagre.

→ Reduced opportunities to get good jobs abroad.

→ proper utilization of skills is difficult.

→ decreased remittance earning for india.

→ violation of human rights of Indian diaspora.

Hence, increasing protectionism is certainly going to hurt Indian diaspora. It can be eliminated by signing bilateral agreements on services & labour movement along with FTA in goods.

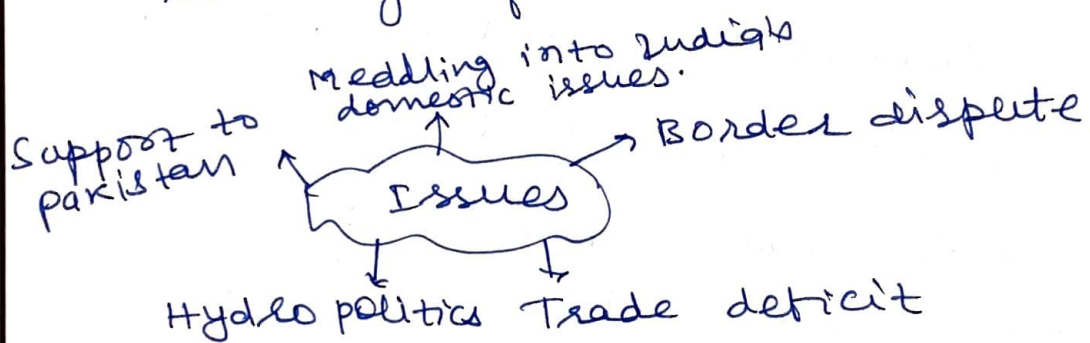
Thus, India must prepare itself to ensure better job availability to Indian diaspora in domestic economy. Recent pandemic has exposed the faltering system. The SWADTS scheme & T&ST scheme are in right direction.

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।

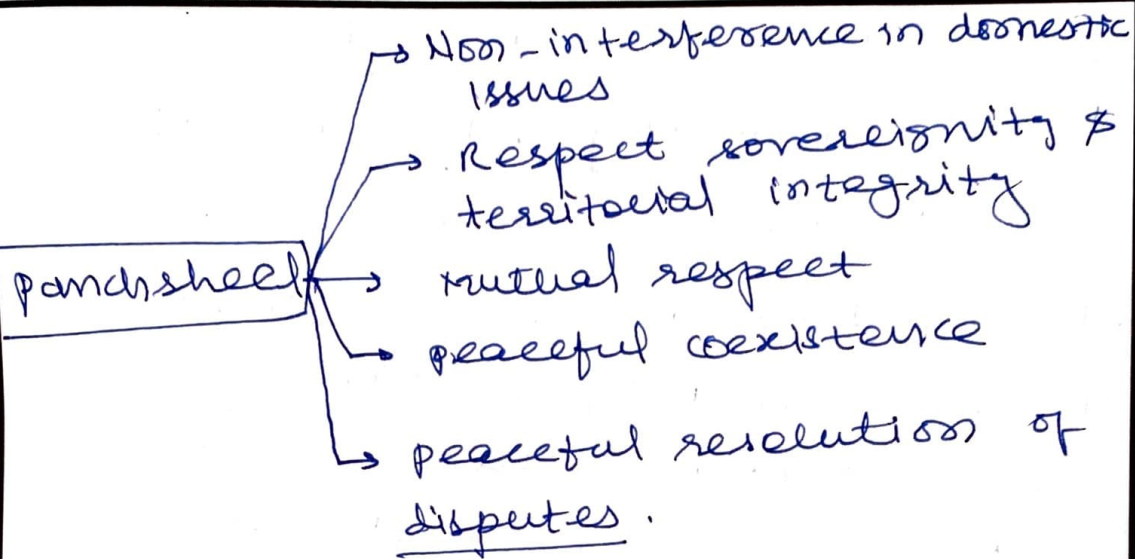
Ans-

India and China have long historical enmity. China has emerged as biggest security threat to India. Recent clash at LAC (Chaiwan valley) has highlighted the severity of the situation.



Panchsheel

It was signed between India & China during visit of Pt - Nehru to China. The is based on Buddhist principles of peace & aims to stabilise relationship.



However, china has violated these principles on multiple occasions! —

- 1962 war
- Annexation of ARSAI CHAN & SOKSGAM valley.
- SONDOROSCHU clash
- DOKALAM stand off
- DAC stand off.
- Meddling into Kashmir issue
- Supporting Pakistan against India.

Moreover, there is clash of geo strategic goals. China wants that India should become a junior partner of China. China wants to create a unipolar Asia led by it. Its schemes like-

BRI - CPEC passing through Gilgit-Baltistan, string of pearls, assertion on Indo-Pacific etc have been hurting India's interests. India wants to maintain multipolar Asia & respectable place for all. It wants to ensure that Indo-Pacific remains Free, open & inclusive.

Hence, to counter China's belligerence, there is a need to move towards Panchamrit (Samman, Sambad, Sahyog, Shanti & Samridhi), along with 'strategic autonomy'. India has come out of 'historical hesitation' & has joined QUAD, AAFC, given idea of SAGAR, 20RA, 20NS, Blue economy.

Thus, India should re-calibrate its policy with mix of realism & idealism to handle China actively & to protect its own geo-economic, geo-strategic, & geo-political interests.