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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	502173
Center	ONLINE	Date	7/11/2020

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
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।

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।

Right to recall means citizens demanding elected official to step down from the office between the tenure, i.e. outside the election.

India is a representative form of democracy where right to recall is not allowed.

Much Needed Step / Reasons

1) Failure of Executive : Unable to deliver on their promises Eg Basic rights like right to food, safe environment, good health.

2) 5 year long time for elections : Makes citizens bound by incompetent authorities

3) Corruption in governance : Scams like 2-G, commonwealth etc demand greater accountability.

- 4) Measure to enforce ethics in politics: otherwise political parties focusing only on elections.
- 5) Corrupted electoral process: Use of money & muscle power leading to criminalization of politics. Eg 223 MPs face criminal charges in 17th LS.

However it may lead to political instability, greater expenditure on elections, policy paralysis, harassment of public representatives by opposition parties. Hence need to reform electoral process and ensure transparency + accountability through good governance.

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।

Economic Survey 2018-19 suggested

3.4 Mn cases pending in Judiciary out of which 86% is in lower judiciary.

Issues affecting lower Judiciary

- 1) Lack of enabling infrastructure: incomplete digitisation, court rooms.
- 2) Lack of skilled staff at lower levels
- 3) Lack of judicial competence of judges leading to appeals higher up.
- 4) Inability of higher courts to resolve vacancy issues
- 5) Complex legal system complicating judicial task. Eg. > 50% are undertrials.
- 6) Investigating agencies failure to collect evidence leading to low conviction rate

Measures to improve lower Judiciary

- D NITI Aayog strategy for New India suggested:
- (i) Judicial vacancies to be filled
 - (ii) All India Judicial Services by UPSC
 - (iii) Technology usage eg Tele-Law
- 2) Economic Survey suggests
- (i) Use of ADR mechanisms eg Arbitration
 - (ii) Simplification of laws across the nation - eg State-centre harmony
- 3) Need to incorporate talented workforce to work at lower levels through greater incentives.

Ease of doing Business + India's
growth is reliant on Indian Judicial
reforms (Economic Survey).

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 कानून 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।

51st Constitutional Amendment
brought 10th schedule i.e. Anti-Defection Law.
It restricts party changes / switches post
elections by representatives.

Restriction on freedom of Choice

Yes :

- 1) Individual MP/MLA can decide his stand.
- 2) Party leadership deciding stand on each issue is not aligned with representative form of democracy.
- 3) Toeing party line due to 'whip' makes Parliament's role of holding Executive accountable is faded away.
- 4) MP/MLA privileges get violated.

No :

- 1) Voter chose party as well as representative
eg : ADR suggests 52% voters chose party

- 2) They swore an oath and also abided by party manifests earlier.
- 3) Leads to corruption & political instability

Role of Speaker

- 1) Gets politicized: As speaker decides finally subject to Judicial review.
- 2) Recent cases show speakers not acting as leader of the house rather party arbiters member ruling
- eg: Arunachal Pradesh 2016 case

Need to depoliticize institution of speaker as per Page Committee of UK and reform/amend anti-defection law by limiting usage of whip.

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 provide representative form of democracy at the state level which is a vital feature of Indian federalism.

Issues of functioning & performance

1) Reduced scope for legislation: heavily tilted towards Union - division of power
eg: Subject list: Union - 98
State - 62 \ As per
Concurrent - 47 / 101st CA

2) Reduced Parliamentarism legislator capacity:
money & muscle power led to law breakers becoming law makers

3) Party dominance rather than citizen interest

- Institution of governor is potitized
eg: Art 201 reservation of bill arbitrarily used

- Use of Art 356 by Centre against opposition parties
 - Use of Centre agencies like CBI, NIA for political purposes.
- 4) Not following subsidiarity principle
- Not devolving powers & functionaries to local governments.

Measures

1) Need to implement Sarkaria Commission recommendations:

- (i) Capacity building of legislators
- (ii) Use of subsidiarity principle

2) 2nd ARC recommended:

- (i) Governor should be constitutional head of the state & not agent of Centre.

(ii) Reforming electoral politics.

Need to move towards developmental politics to achieve goal of good governance.

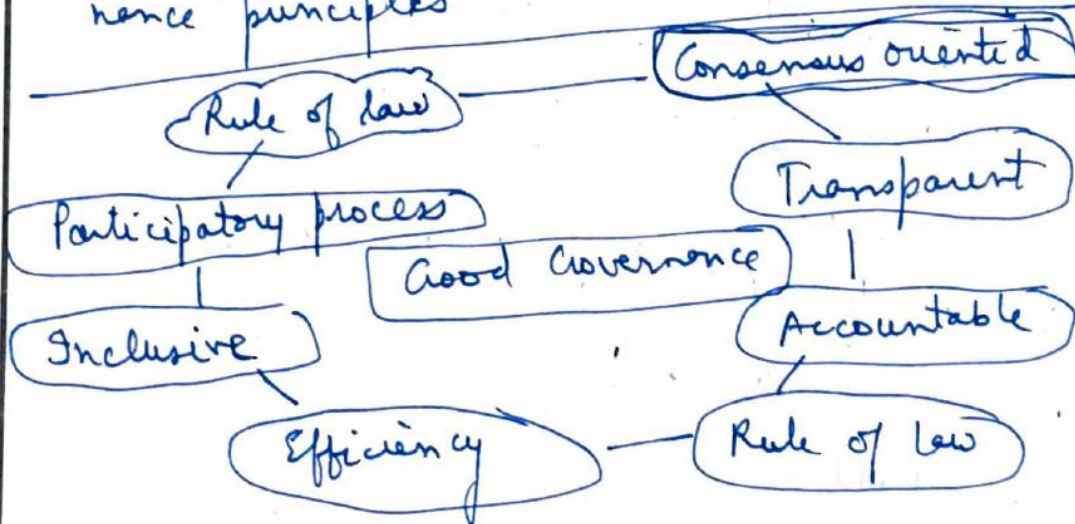
5. Social audit not only increases accountability and transparency but also facilitates good governance. Discuss. Also, highlight the impediments faced in institutionalizing social audits in India. (150 words) 10

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 Audits refer to auditing done by stakeholders i.e. beneficiaries themselves.

Features

- 1) Increases accountability of government
- 2) Ensures transparent processes & no corruption eg: MKSS in Rajasthan
- 3) Citizen engagement ensures good governance principles:



Impediments

- 1) Lack of capacity to audit by stakeholders eg less literacy & knowledge of technicalities

- 2) Bureaucratic Inertia : 'Colonial mindset'
as shown by 2nd ARC
- 3) lack of proper documentation in
government office.
- 4) less interested public themselves i.e
not demand driven.
- 5) Not backed by Citizen Charter.

Measures

- 1) Use of Technology : E-office
- 2) Need to build citizen capacity.
- 3) Use of charter in concrete forms
to assign proper roles & grievance
mechanisms.
- 4) Civil Society Activism : NAO/CSOs like
MPSS need to hold local level officers
accountable

Social Audit is revolutionary
tool for good governance (World Bank)

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 refers to declared public commitment of deliverables, grievance mechanisms in a timely manner by the government agencies.

Idea Behind Introduction

- 1) New Public Management : Citizen centric governance & good governance principles adopted post LPG reforms.
- 2) Inability to deliver services : Crossroot changes did not occur as expected in last 20 years. Eg : literacy, electricity reach.
- 3) Corruption at lower levels : Only 0.15 paise out of a rupee reached (Mani Shankar Aiyer Committee)
- 4) Ease of living : Citizen would know their rights.
- 5) Increased state capacity : enthus efficiency.

Problems

- 1) Not following principles of :
- (i) Realistic goals
 - (ii) Measurable outcomes
 - (iii) Consultative preparation
 - (iv) Compensation promised in case of
 - (v) defaults Accountability of functionaries
- 2) Lack of knowledge database to benchmark goals.
- 3) Capacity building of staff required
- 4) laxadaisical bureaucratic attitude.
- 5) Citizen demand is not as expected,
still poor citizen participation.

As 2nd ARC recommended need to ensure the goals are achievable, staff is adequately trained and incentised / penalised for outcomes of delivery.

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

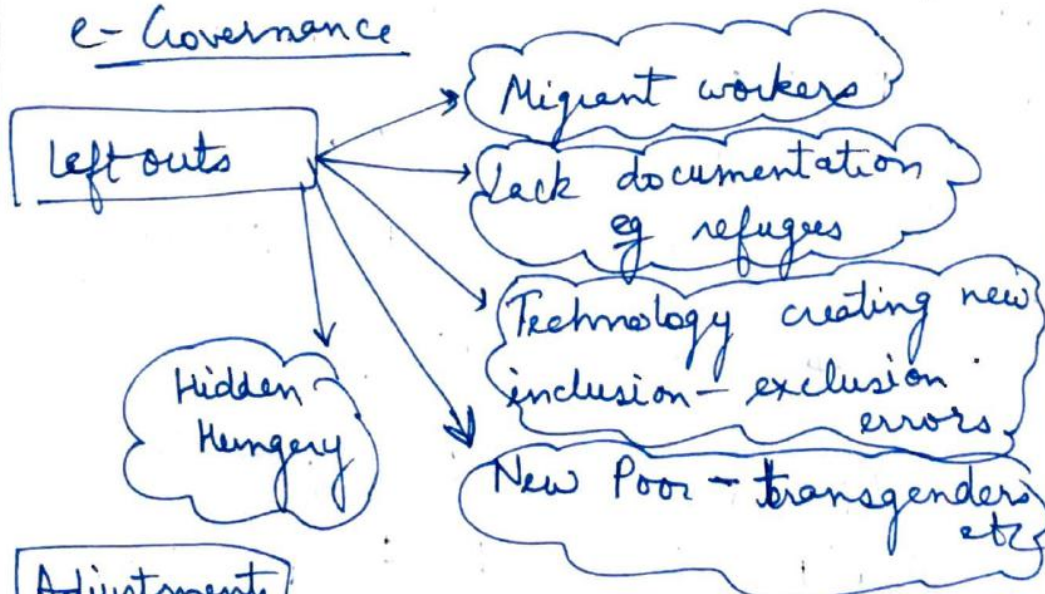
भारत में सार्वजनिक वितरण प्रणाली ने प्रशंसनीय सुधार दर्ज किए हैं, हालाँकि प्रवासी श्रमिकों और इस प्रणाली से न जुड़ पाए लोगों के संदर्भ में, इसमें विविध समायोजनों की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

PDS refers to government giving food security to BPL population of country.

Improvements

1) Targetted PDS - SECC database & almost 75% coverage in rural & 50% in urban areas

2) lowered corruption & leakages through e-Governance



Adjustments

1) Use of Aadhar card nationwide :

one nation - one nation card

- 2) Ensuring social security net to be inclusive: transgenders, refugees, stateless (eg ~~to~~ religiously persecuted)
- 3) Curbing leakages further: accountability at lowest level through citizen engagement - real time monitoring apps
- 4) Enhancing reach - still only 1 PDS shop at 40 kms.
- 5) Biometric authentication needs adjustment - multiple pathways needed eg IRIS scan, thumb impression etc
- ▷ Moving towards nutritious food eg vitamins, protein, millets instead of cereal centric policy.

PDS can curb both poverty & hunger thus ^{help} achieve SDG 1 & 2 both.

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 103 / 119 (2018) in GHI. Despite economic growth, we need to curb hunger & ~~for~~ ensure inclusive growth.

India's Hunger

Reasons :

- 1) Increasing population & resource crunch
- 2) Falling agricultural productivity hurting farmers & poor both.
- 3) Poor WASH (Water, Sanitation & Hygiene)

- 4) Angus Deaton suggests 3 reasons
- ↳ Poor women education
 - ↳ Less focus on child health care
 - ↳ Poor hygienic conditions

- 5) Regulatory problems : Cereal centric

policy causing hidden hunger.

- ↳ Despite growth in per capita income,
per capita calorie consumption has
gone down.

Consequences

- 1) Food Budget squeeze seen: people are ^{relatively} ↑
rich but spend less on food.
- 2) Increased health spending: 68%
out-of-pocket (WHO)
- 3) luxury items & junk food preferred
- 4) loss of human capital

Need to ensure higher jobs &
higher living standards to ensure
India's hunger is extinguished. Progressive
UBI should be adopted.

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।

India - Nepal have free & open borders as per India - Nepal Peace & Friendship agreement 1950.

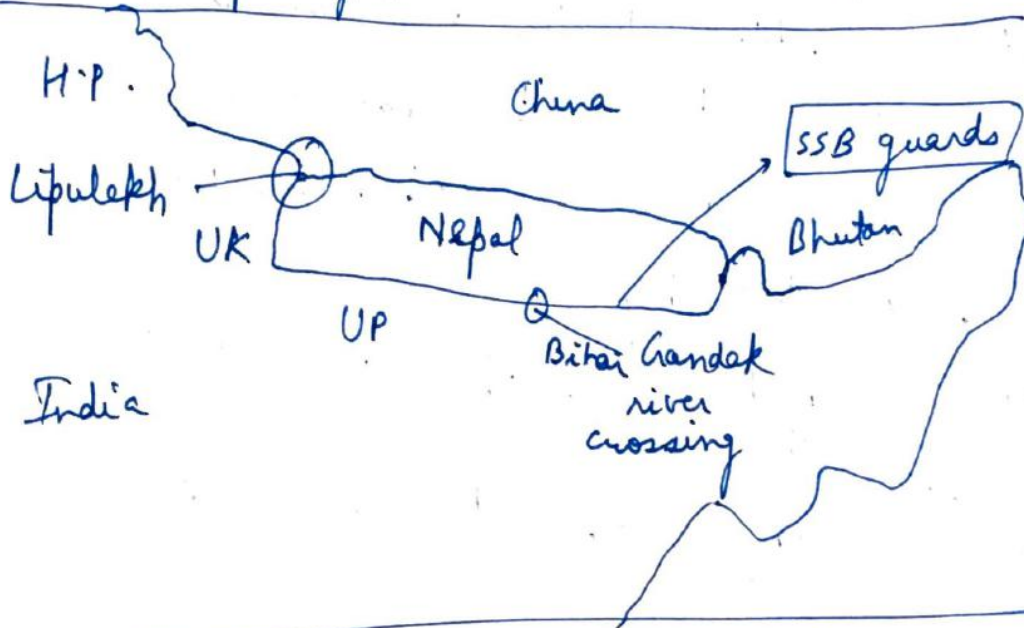


Fig - India - Nepal Border issues

Border Issue

- 1) India - Nepal Border disputes ..
Kalapani - Lipulekh area and
Bihar border due to changing
course of Gandak :

- 2) Historically : family ties exist and part of the same culture eg Ramayana, Buddha
- 3) Recently : firings & killing of 1 SSB guard plus increased tensions due to new maps by both countries.
- ~~These are~~ +
- 4) Anti-India activities : Nepal Border is used by terrorists, smugglers. These are recurring frictions.

Special Relationship

- 1) Nepali-Indians people connect is deep.
- 2) Many work across the border.

The recent issue requires deft diplomacy & following of Trijial doctrine to deal with our special smaller neighbour.

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।

WHO is specialized ^{UN} medical agency that ensures global solidarity. Covid 19 pandemic has brought out its lacunae.

Relevance of WHO

- 1) Globalized world: New epidemics & pandemics due to people movement required combine efforts
- 2) Disparity in resilience: Global North can deal on its own but Global South need expert help.
- 3) Information source: Authentic, credible platform for science.
- 4) Increasing new challenges require concept of One Health: treating health of humans & environment as unified whole.

Lessons

- 1) Politicization : Superpowers rivalry seen eg US- China accusing of misusing WHO; Issue of Taiwan.
- 2) Accountability of officials : Director General Tedd Ross accused of not acting swiftly.
- 3) National governments not giving adequate space : WHO should be empowered to investigate scientifically world over, eg : China not allowing in Wuhan.
- 4) Lack of funds : US coming out has rendered WHO helpless & resource less.
- 5) Vaccine research & distribution : Not been able to serve its mandate

WHO requires reform by accommodating trusted partners & giving it more demo-
cratic accountability as suggested by PM

Modi

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?

Article 243G added through
74th CA gave ULB constitutional
mandate in India. We have 3 tier
multi
Urban governance structure.

Capacity Gaps

- 1) Lack of Funds: inability to tax
more due to less & less wieldy tax
number
subjects given.
- 2) Lack of Functions: State governments
have not devolved as given by
74th CA.
- 3) Lack of Functionaries: Not been able
to retain adequately trained staff.
- 4) Capacity building required of current
staff - technology usage, good governance

principles.

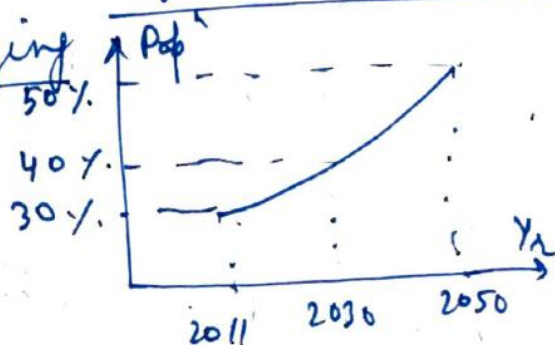
- 5) Citizens not actively holding ULB
elected officials accountable.

Need for Capacity Building

- 1) Cities are engines of growth: (ES 2018-19)

- 2) Rapidly urbanizing

Fig: UN



- 3) Increasing Traffic
& resource crunch

- 4) Increased citizen ease of living -
Smart Cities Mission

- 5) Ease of doing business requires better
urban facilities.

- 6) Need to prepare for IR 4.0.

Govt Efforts

- 1) Smart Cities Mission: To develop
infrastructure & increase capacity of

ULB

2) State Finance Commission : To develop database & give funds through incentivisation of good performance.

3) NITI Aayog plan on transforming urban governance by engaging international bodies eg USAID, JICA etc.

Need to follow subsidiarity principle and good governance to ensure URB help in national growth.

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।

Article 299A gives for GST Council that is formed by both Centre & states, thus symbol of Cooperative federalism.

Performance

1) Mandate :

- (i) To decide on tax slabs.
- (ii) To ~~give~~ ^{decide} emergency funds / cesses.
- (iii) Ensuring compensation to states on loss of revenue.

2) Voting pattern < 75% centre
25% state

and decision is based on special majority (i.e. 66%) thus Centre has a veto.

3) Performed Well :

- (i) Ensuring states get a voice.
- (ii) One Nation One Tax regime to enable EoDB.
- (iii) Slabs got rationalized. Now only 4.

Need improvement:

- (i) Politicization of decisions eg Kerala's emergency cess due to floods got delayed.
- (ii) States not being given adequate compensation out of IGST.
- (iii) Imposition of one model of development on all states with differing conditions.

Need to keep on deliberating with states to ensure Sabke Saath - Sabka Vikas and centre must deliver on its promise.

Vijay Kelkar suggests need of NITI Aayog 2.0 to ensure one more body for fiscal federalism that is more

democratic and decides on developmental
aid like erstwhile Planning Commission

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।

Preamble is the introduction to the Constitution that shows the ideals that inspire India.

Justice

Preamble reads "Justice Social, Economic & Political".

Social : It means abolition of discrimination. Ensuring dignity to all citizens.

Economic : Ensuring equitable economic order. Thus removal of poverty & inequality.

Political : It means giving free & fair elections as well as Universal Adult

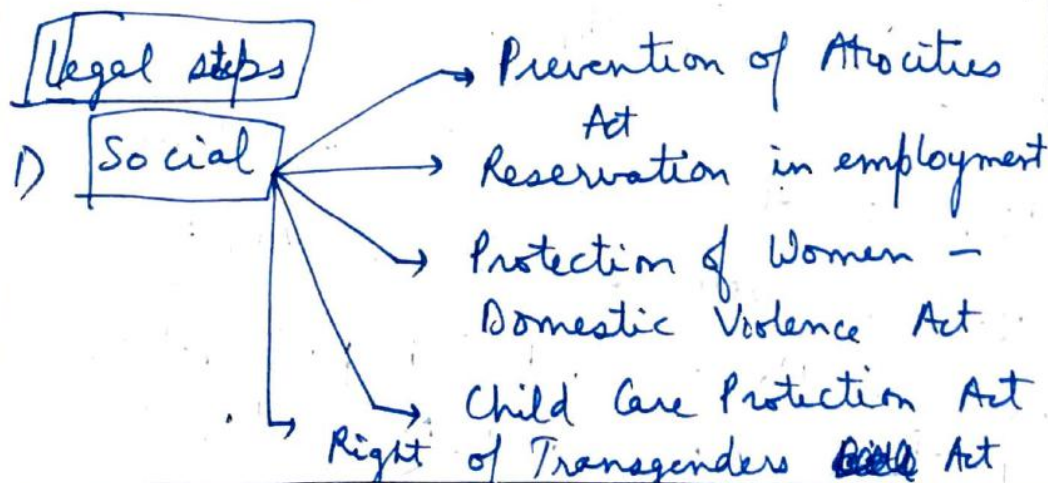
Franchise. No one is denied participation in political processes eg. Reservation of seats

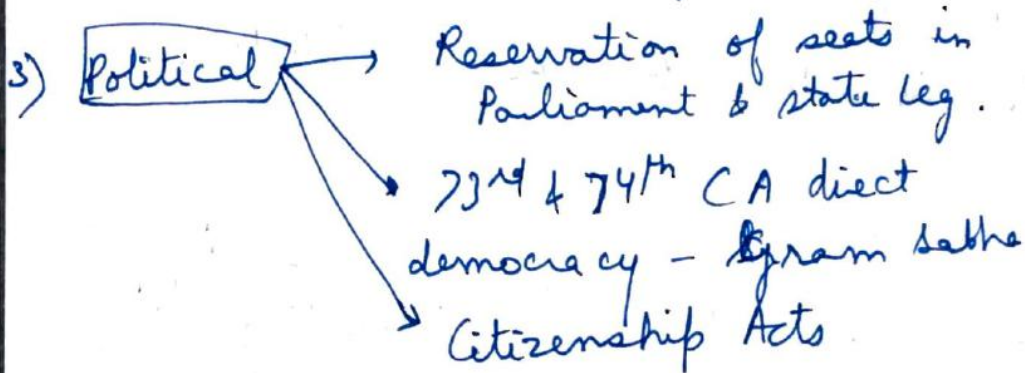
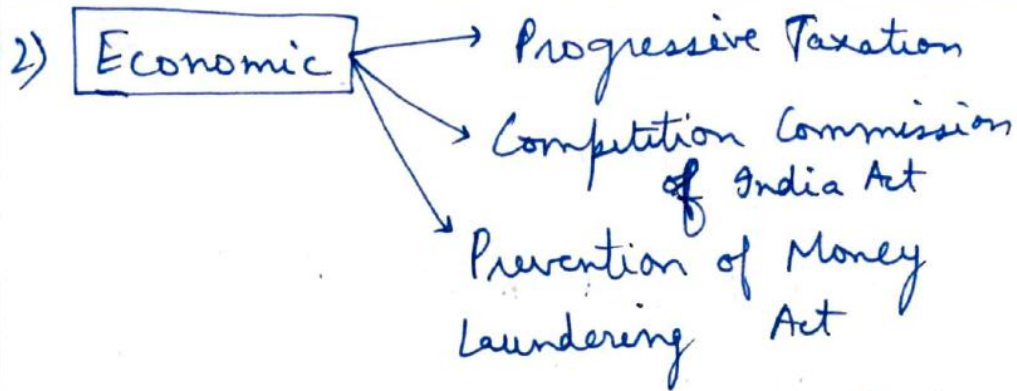
Constitutional Steps :

1) Social : A14-18 highlight these measures. Right to Equality⁽¹⁴⁾, Right against discrimination⁽¹⁵⁾, Right to Employment⁽¹⁶⁾, Abolition of Untouchability (A17) and abolition of Titles (A18)

2) Economic : Various DPSPs ensure social & economic democracy like Art 38, Art 39 : Preventing accumulation of wealth

3) Political : Art 325 : Right to Vote
Art 19 : Freedom of speech & freedom to form associations





Although they are taken as discrete but they are connected to spirit of Justice as fairness & providing rule of law to all citizens of India.

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।

7th schedule delineates division of powers among federal units - Centre & states according to our Constitution.

Federal Tensions

▷ Tilted towards Centre : ^{Centre not} trusting states to deliver.
Subject lists

98	47	62
Union state	state	Concurrent

2) Centre's control over state legislations

(i) By RS resolution - although hardly federal chamber anymore.

(ii) By state's consent

(iii) For international treaty implementation - state not consulted eg. Infra

- projects delay due to state not ready.
- Border dispute with Bangladesh got delayed
 - Teesta river issue still unresolved.

3) Administrative Tensions

(i) Misuse of Art 356 - states need to comply centre's directions even outside 7th schedule.

(ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes: Centre gives less flexibility, implementation burden & without due consideration of state's fiscal health.

4) States disproportionately implement plans but lack on funds. Centre's control a lion's share.

5) Ambiguous entities causing multiple legislation.
 Eg State: Water
 Union: Inter-state river

Agriculture : state

Marketing : ~~Union~~ Concurrent

~~Education~~

Suggestions

- 1) Need to rationalize entries as per subsidiarity principle (2nd ARC)
- 2) Increase state fiscal sources.
- 3) Greater accountability in implementation by states - ensuring zero leakages.

To ensure competitive cooperative federalism, need to ensure better division of powers -

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।

Globalisation refers to greater interconnection between people across the world. It has led to rise of many non-state actors like MNCs, CSOs, NGOs.

Role of Civil Society

- 1) Increasing citizen awareness
NGOs providing greater grassroots connect eg: SHIKSHA
- 2) Increasing employment sources
earlier planning model & state as employer failed. Now privatisation is the source for growth.
- 3) Increasing social issues awareness
through activism eg women violence & women entrepreneurship avenues by SAATHI NAO; SEWA NAO

4) Expanding state's resources :

- Implementation of schemes like
Mid-Day meal by AKSHAY PATRA
- augmenting resources through
charity, fundings

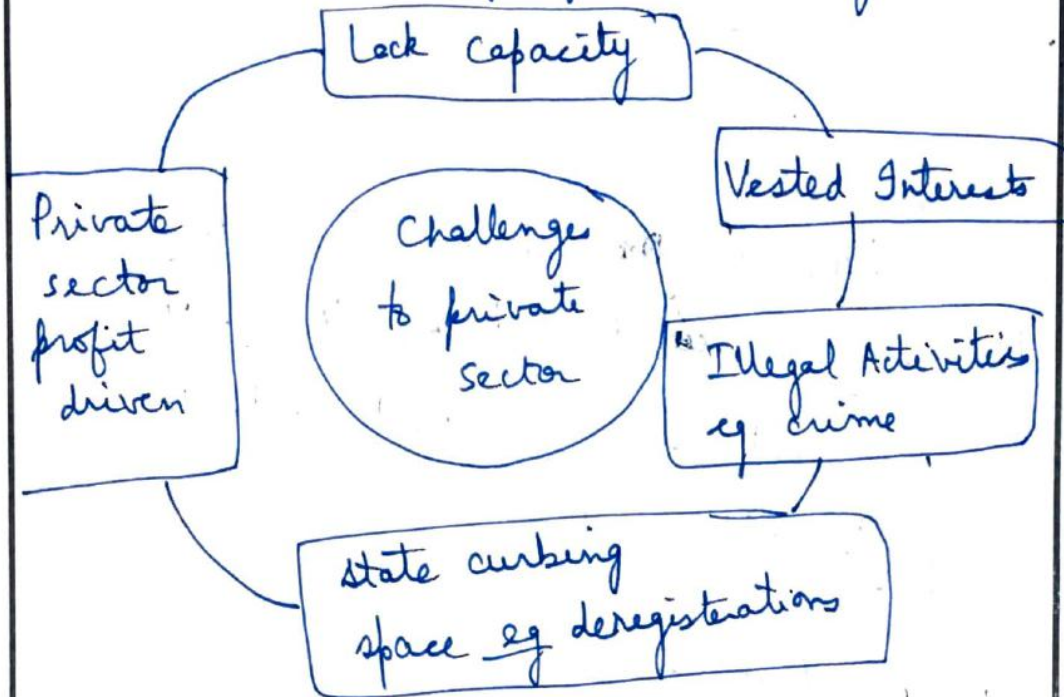
5) Innovation at NAOs : Bill & Melinda
Gates foundation funding technology
to implement Swachh Bharat Mission
eg: Cleaner of latrines

6) Increasing our notions of equality :
LBGTQ+ movement, #MeToo

7) Facilitating businesses worldwide :
eg US India Business forum

8) Helping the destitute & poor
eg: "Baba ka Dheba" - Social Media
activism by civil society

However they face challenges like



Hence state needs to ensure smooth regulation and enable civil society to play active role in good governance initiatives like Social Audits, CSR fundings, Citizen engagement - crowd sourcing eg. My Gov.

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।

IAS is ~~one~~ of the three All India Service conducted by UPSC. It is a generalist service and holds the higher posts at senior levels.

Need for Reforms

1) Like all Civil Services IAS is also

plagued by :

- (i) Complacency due to absolute job security
- (ii) Lack of transparent working; colonial working (2nd ARC)
- (iii) Increased complexity in governance require higher skill & domain knowledge

- (iv) Political interference: ad hoc transfers & postings without matching aptitude & interests
- (v) Unholy Bureaucracy - Politician - Mafia nexus: corruption scams eg 2G, coal, mining (2nd ARC)
- (vi) Panchayati Raj could not succeed due to Bureaucratic resistance (Mani-Shankar Aiyer Committee)
- (vii) Harassment by politicians; media of honest officers by misusing RTI
- (viii) Lack of legal protection to whistleblowers makes IAS inefficient

Lateral Entry refers to induction of specialists at middle - higher levels in Bureaucracy from the private sector.

Positives

- 1) Greater competition, hence increase in efficiency
- 2) Expertise into IAS along with generalist
- 3) Private sector awareness thus creating comprehensive evaluation

Against

- 1) Not been able to work in government setup in short period of 3-5 years
- 2) Circumventing UPSC standards.
- 3) Might be ^{more} gullible to ~~more~~ corruption / conflict of interest may arise.

Need to ensure gradual lateral entry alongside improving domain knowledge of already talented workforce.
Lateral Entry should also be supported with lateral Exit to reform the IAS

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।

Covid 19 lockdown shut down schools, colleges & training institutes. Thus online education, learn from home (LFH) emerged.

Challenges

- 1) Infrastructural: not everywhere internet or electricity available specially rural & remote places.
- 2) Accessibility: poor children cant afford devices eg suicides due to no mobiles
- 3) Language issues: Major online content is in English. Rural areas speak native languages or tribal
- 4) Lack of skilled teachers: old teachers are avert to use computer / tech

devices.

- 5) School funds insufficient: Not all ^{have} computers, cameras to record lessons
- 6) Affect on Learning Outcomes: some kids learn better through teacher interaction.
- 7) Schools are much more than content: Children learn socialization, ethics & develop personality at school, colleges.

Thus following steps are required to make it a feasible option:

- 1) Distribution of devices: Eg Kerala govt to the needy
- 2) Ensuring internet & electricity availability: SAUBHAGYA + BHARAT NET implemented fast & 100%.

- 3) Teacher training : Use of DIGITAL portals require re-skilling .
- 4) Need of private sector help : govt started induction of edutech startups
- 5) Using AI to improve learning outcomes based on personalized content
- 6) Ensuring equity, inclusivity, affordability, quality and continuity of education services
- Mobile
 - TV
 - Radios
 - Distance Learning Modules-Tablets

Education budget needs to be increased to 6% of GDP and as per current times it is important to invest in digital education .

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।

Recently Abhijit Banerjee won Nobel Prize in Economics for his RCT experiments for poverty alleviation schemes evaluation.

RCT

It is a controlled experiment on a small sample set that checks behaviour & outcomes of a certain condition. Then changed conditions are applied and tested.

This method allows us to know - what combination of efforts worked best to achieve a certain outcome.

For eg Poverty alleviation requires spending on health, education, WASH and expanding social security net to

those who fall back again ~~to~~ BPL.

Saliency of in Policy Debates

- 1) Data based policy can be formulated:
- 2) Ensuring outcomes based plan of action which is missing in many schemes. For eg e-NAM did not result in ground level changes for farmers
- 3) Modelling behaviour of stakeholders
eg: 'Nudge Theory' (Economic survey) important to achieve outcomes. For eg "SBM", "Beti Bachao Beti Padhao" schemes.
- 4) Academic linkages & experiments in public policy increases efficiency.
- 5) Innovelty to deal with new challenges
eg: Climate change will reduce yield of land. How can we ensure sustainability of farm practices.

- 6) Scalable models can be developed.
- 7) RCTs are also an evolving method, thus in future, further changes can be accommodated.

Challenges

- 1) Derived out of small sampleset.
- 2) Not always depict reality Eg
USA sample not applicable to Indian context.
- 3) Biases inherent of the scientist & the team. Eg: One might favor UBI over state central plans thus ignore other results.

RCTs need to be incorporated in policy formulation despite its flaws due to its ability to predict outcomes.

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।

Covid 19 is predicted to bring death of globalisation and return of closed border - Westphalian world order.

Rise in protectionism prior to covid 19 was also an indicator.

Rise in Protectionism

1) Inherent flaws of neoliberal globalisation had many side-effects i.e. job loss in global North & economic loss to global south.

2) global MNCs hurt smaller ^{local} industries.

These countries are raising both.

Tariff & non-Tariff barriers.

Impacts on Migration

1) Reduced visa grants eg USA scrapping H1B in 2020

- 2) Less people exchange either due to local job demands or xenophobia.
- 3) Distress migration from Africa and Middle East into Europe is despised by some countries. Eg: Hungary, Poland For Right governments

Indian Diaspora

- World's largest international migrant (International Stock of Population, 2019)
- large no (30 Million) Indians stay in other countries with their families.
- Countries closing job avenues lead to crisis situations. Eg Qatar, Kuwait
- USA restricting entry of skilled professional - job security threatened
- Many students are on heavy loans by Indian banks. Financial security also gets impacted.

- large no. of remittances received by families at home will be impacted
Eg Kerala - Middle East Blue Collar workforce

- On the positive side:

- (i) Reverse of Brain drain - students, skilled workforce returning
- (ii) Families reuniting - elderly parents living alone.
- (iii) Indian Businesses get required demand from local market.

Government has taken several measures like matching skill set of incoming migrants as well as persuading foreign governments. Need to ensure our diaspora remains safe.

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।

India - China recently exchanged clashes & ~~after~~ death after 45 years at Ladakh Border. This has created policy debate over India - China relations, which were earlier guided by

Panchasheel

- Given by Zhou Enlai & J.L. Nehru
5 principles → Non-interference in each other's internal affairs, respecting territorial integrity etc.

This meant not changing the borders unilaterally.

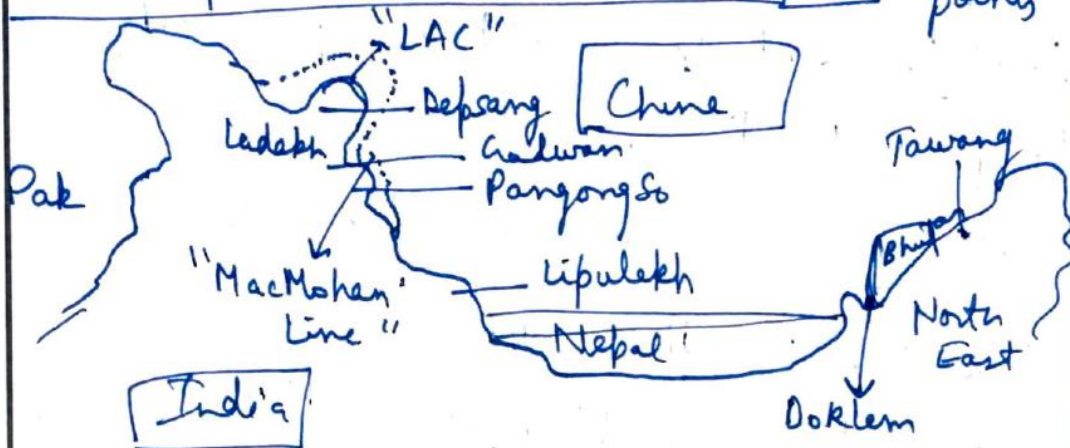
India - China Agreements

- Border Peace & Tranquility 1993 and several later MoUs held Panchsheel as guiding principle for relations.

Violation by China

- Disputed land border

Fig: Clash points



- Invasion into Indian side of LAC.
- China does not accept MacMohan;
- now it has altered & violated 1962 LAC.

Long standing Approach

- 1) Appeasement: ~~opening of trade~~ ^{Acceptance of} "One China Policy"
- 2) Creating Interdependence to deter Chinese: opening up trade - Now \$50 Bn trade deficit
- 3) Supporting "China's peaceful rise"

Need for Change

- 1) Support to Pakistan's anti India activities
- 2) Inciting India's neighbours eg Sri Lanka, Nepal, Maldives.
- 3) greater power imbalance than 1970s
(China = 5 x India's GDP)
- 4) USA actively pushing for India's involvement in containing China.

Challenges

- 1) China is a neighbour & will remain ^{so}
- 2) Need to ensure development of country first instead of provoking larger military force.
- 3) Best foreign policy is to be friends with all.

Need to ensure our own capability in defence, economy, cyber to ensure China does not dominate and respect its commitments.