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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

Name of Candidate	Prakhar Kumar Singh		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	504766
Center	Online	Date	30/11/2020

INDEX TABLE		
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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16	15	
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।

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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.
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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 रि कॉल' एक अत्यंत आवश्यक कदम है। आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

In October 2020, Haryana has allowed Right to Recall representative of Panchayats. This has again started debate over its utility.

Right to Recall means citizens have the right to call back or cancel the representation by a particular candidate of their region.

How it deepens democracy

- 1) Increases power in the hands of people as election is not a once in a '5 year activity'.
- 2) It makes representatives more accountable, transparent and citizen friendly.
- 3) People can engage in formulation of policies & hold representatives accountable.

- 4) It will decrease horse trading and corrupt practices.
- 5) International Best Practice: Sweden practices it.

Challenges

- 1) Increases complexity of election process.
- 2) Increases burden on Election Commission for reelection.
- 3) Financial burden on exchequer.
- 4) Politicisation of issues.
- 5) Inequality between lower level (Panchayats) and State & National level (No Such Right to Recall).

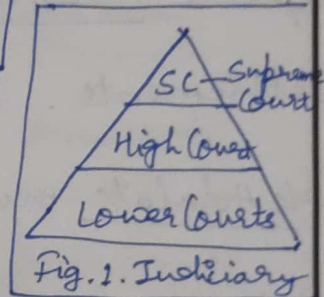
A Right to Recall can help in deepening the roots of democracy provided it is exercised cautiously. Other initiatives like Social Audit, Citizen Awareness must be explored first.

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।

More than 3 crore cases are pending in lower courts and 60,000 in Supreme Court. (2019)

Issues affecting lower courts



- 1) High pendency of cases
↳ More than 1000 cases are more than 75 years old.
- 2) Lack of number of judges with respect to vacancies
- 3) Lack of support staff in courts
- 4) Lack integration of technology with judicial system
- 5) Erosion of trust between judiciary & citizens due to corruption.

Ways to tackle

1) Expedited filling of vacancies of judges

↳ All India Judicial Service (Art. 312)

can be formed as All India Service.

2) Explore Arbitration and out of court settlements.

3) Lok Adalats must be formed at local levels.

4) E-Courts & technology can be used for providing faster records, postmortem reports, listing cases etc.

5) A cadre to man judicial offices for record keeping

Judiciary is the protector of Constitution and lower courts are the first point of appeal for any citizen. They must be reformed for expedited deliverance of justice

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।

Anti Defection law was formulated by 52nd

Amendment Act and added as 8th Schedule

in the Constitution to curb "Aaya Ram, Gaya Ram" politics of 1970s onwards.

Anti Defection law restricts the freedom of legislators as -

- 1) They cannot speak their mind and have to toe the party line.
- 2) Whip does not allow them to vote as an independent individual.
- 3) No difference between 'dissent' & 'defection'. But freedom of choice of legislators have to curbed in order to -
 - 1) Reduce incidence of horse trading.
 - 2) Provide stability to government.

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कुछ ना लिखें)

Speaker is to act as the decision maker with regard to anti defection complaints. But the decision of speaker is Subject to Judicial Review. (Kihoto Noloohan case)

- 1) speaker may have party-bias & hence may not be a neutral decision makers.
- 2) Law does not mention any time frame for speaker to act, hence speaker can effectively exercise ~~power~~ his discretion.

Suggestions

- 1) 2nd ARC has suggested to use whips only for substantial motions like Vote of No Confidence.
- 2) National Commission to Review Working of Constitution (NCRWC) suggested disqualification under 8th Schedule to be decided by Governor or President (on EC advice).

Above suggestions must be looked into to make it more effective.

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।

Constitution has envisaged for a State legislative Assembly for all states & few Union Territories (Delhi & Puducherry). 6 States ^{J&K} have State legislative Councils too.

Issues with state legislatures

functioning & Performance

- 1) High disruption causes wastage of time.
- 2) Not giving due notice for discussion & introduction of bills.
- 3) Lack of administrative staff for technical help and records keeping.
- 4) Members going into the well area & not allowing others to speak.
- 5) Delay in online upload of documents & sessions.

Measures to improve transparency

- 1) Using technology and live stream of state assembly session on lines of RSTV and Lok Sabha TV.
 - 2) Expedited filling of vacancies of staff in assembly.
 - 3) Pro activeness to publish information about performance of various MPs

/		\
Bills introduced	Time spoken	Disruption caused
 - 4) Increase ^{& fix} number of mandatory sitting days
- A Strong legislative assembly will help in deliberation over critical issues thus promoting 'Good Governance' as end result

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 refers to scrutiny of government processes and implementation of policies by present or potential beneficiaries.

MGNREGA (2005) and National Food Security Act (2013) has institutionalised it.

Role in increasing transparency & good governance

- 1) Makes the administration accountable by being open to scrutiny by the public.
- 2) Reduces incidences of corruption & forgery.
- 3) Increases participation of people in decision making and better implementation by reducing inclusion & exclusion errors.
- 4) Policies can be framed keeping local factors

in mind.

- 5) Better record keeping at local level for future reference.
- 6) Rights based approach by beneficiaries

Impediments in Institutionalization

- 1) Lack of Capacity at local level to scrutinise → low literary
↳ low skill sets for auditing.
- 2) Bureaucratic Apathy to share power with public.
- 3) Lack of Awareness about rights and govt. policies.
- 4) Reduced trust between administration & citizens.

Social Audit can be a panacea for citizen centric development & help reduce siphoning of funds for other purposes.

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।

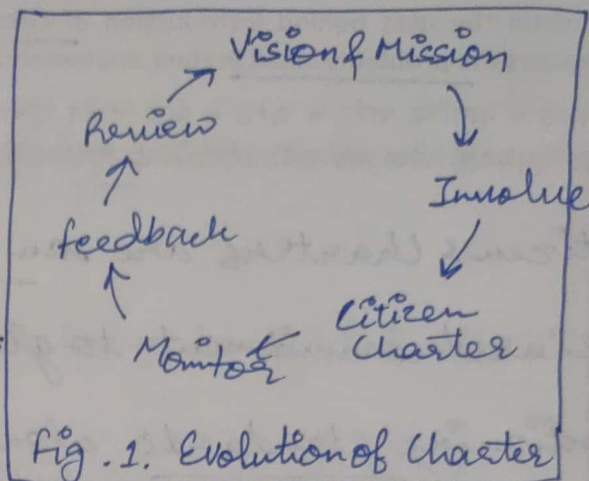
Citizen's Charters are an organization's declared commitment to give certain services, mentioning standards alongwith grievance redressal mechanisms.

Need of Citizen Charter

- 1) To make an organization commit to a certain standard of service
↳ Give 'Vision' & 'Mission' to organization.
- 2) To let the customers know about the services that can be expected.
- 3) To make a benchmark which needs to be achieved.
- 4) Grievance Redressal procedure in case services are not met.

Impediments in Citizen Charter

- 1) lack of legal & Statutory backing.
- 2) lack of awareness among citizens.
- 3) lack of coordination with NAOs, Civil Society during formulation stage.
- 4) Citizen Charter not followed in spirit.
- 5) No standard format of charter.



Way forward

- 1) Right to Service Acts - Delhi's doorstep service delivery can be replicated.
- 2) Senottam Model needs to be followed.

Integrated Approach → Citizen Charter
 → Grievance Redressal
 → Service Delivery Capability

Citizen Charter needs to be used as a 'means' to fulfill 'end' of citizen welfare.

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।

Public Distribution System is used to give grains (rice & wheat) at affordable cost (₹ 2/kg & ₹ 3/kg) to 75% rural & 50% urban households (National Food Security Act, 2013).

Improvements due to PDS

- 1) Decrease in malnutrition from 58% to 51% anaemic women.
- 2) Decrease in stunting & wasting of children.
- 3) A step to fulfill SDG #1 (No Poverty) & SDG #2 (Zero Hunger).
- 4) Rights based approach of food for all.

However it needs multiple adjustments as —

- 1) Migrants are not able to take ration in the state which they work.
- 2) Siphoning of rations - Black marketing by 'Quota' dealers, ~~and~~ fake ration cards.
- 3) Giving less grains than what they are entitled.
- 4) Delay in grain distribution - More than $\frac{1}{3}^{\text{rd}}$ of food produced is wasted. (FAO).

Solutions

- 1) One Nation, One Ration Card - It'll help migrant workers take upto 50% of monthly ration limit $\&$ in the state they work.
- 2) Using Aadhar enabled ration card to reduce siphoning of grains.
- 3) Biometric Authentication can reduce corruption, adoption of technology.

PDS is a right based act which has helped in moving 270 mn people out of poverty (multidimensional Poverty Index)

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 has improved its rank from 102 in 2019 to 94 in 2020 in Global Hunger Index.

Improvement in Socio-Economic Indicators

- 1) More than 270 million moved out of poverty from 2004-05 to 2011-12 (Multidimensional Poverty Index Report).
- 2) India's per capita income has crossed \$2000.
- 3) IMR has decreased to 31/1000 live births & MMR to 122 / 1 lakh births.
- 4) India's life expectancy has more than doubled to 69 years from 32 years (1947).

Performance in HNI has been dismal -

- 1) Undernourishment - Share of population in 'Nutri-Ruzzle' has been increasing, according to Angus Deaton (Nobel Laureate)
- 2) Child Wasting - More than 50% of world's wasted in India
- 3) Stunting - 38% India's Children.
- 4) Child Mortality - IMR: 31/1000 live births.

Steps to improve India's performance

- 1) Mid Day Meal Scheme, Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
- 2) Food fortification - to fight malnutrition.
- 3) LaQshYA program, PM Matsru Vandana Yojna to reduce child mortality.
- 4) Free food grain - Antyodaya Yojna, PM Garib Kalyan Yojna, 'One Nation One Ration Card'

Above steps have been taken to ameliorate & achieve SDG #2 (Zero Hunger)

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.

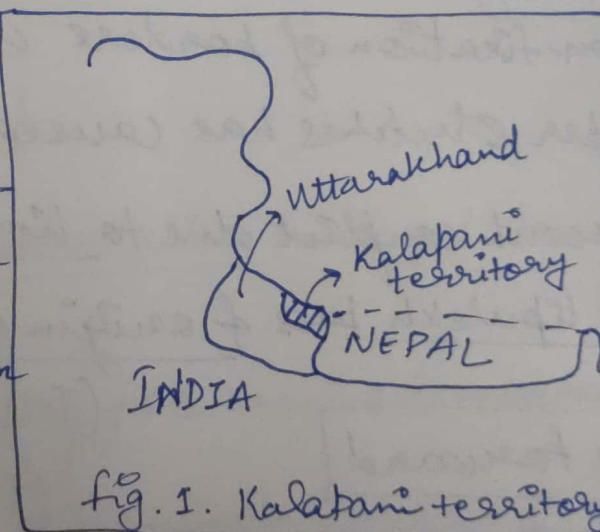
(150 words) 10

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 border dispute has recurred over Nepal's claims of Kalapani territory in North-East Uttarakhand. Nepal passed a new map including it.

Special Relationship

- 1) 1950 friendship treaty has led to 'open borders' between India & Nepal.



- 2) High number of Goorkha soldiers in Indian Army.
- 3) Open Border trade between India & Nepal
↳ 75% of Nepal's trade passes through India.
- 4) Madhesi population has historical & cultural links.

Border: Source of friction

- 1) Open border has caused infiltration of terrorists easily.
- 2) Located between 'Golden Crescent' & 'Golden Triangle' — huge amount of drugs, human trafficking occurs throughout border.
- 3) Non-fixation of borders clearly in upper stretches has caused rifts — like recent conflict due to Limpingadhura & Lipulekh pass & origin of river Kali.

(Treaty of Sagauli 1816)

Way forward

- 1) India & Nepal have 'Roti-Beti' ka Rishta' & hence must use 'Back Channel Diplomacy' to sort out issues.

(Cultural Diplomacy) & '2+1' mechanism with China

Can be used to engage with Nepal. Tripartite Doctrine must be followed.

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।

World Health Organisation was formed in 1945 & is a specialised organ of United Nations. It has emerged as a centrepoint for research & information dissemination amidst COVID-19.

Relevance of WHO

- 1) It helps in collaboration among different nation
 - ↳ COVAX facility for vaccine development.
 - ↳ Solidarity Trial.
- 2) A centrepoint to disseminate correct & fact based information & guidelines.
- 3) To classify any disease as of 'international concern' or a 'pandemic'.
- 4) It helps in popularising international best practices.

Lacunae of WHO

- 1) Delay in declaration of pandemic
- 2) Accused of bias with USA & China -
Current DA Tedros is considered to have pro-China bias by USA.
- 3) Excessive dependence on voluntary contributions (>80%) & USA, China.
- 4) Lack of powers to punish nation states not following its advice.

Recent changes to fight COVID-19

- 1) A new cell of Global Health Emergency has been opened.
- 2) A new division on Research & Development has become functional.

WHO is all the more important amidst 'deglobalisation' tendencies & can help in SDG #3 (Good Health & Well Being)

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11. Identifying the different capacity gaps that exist in Urban Local Bodies (ULBs), highlight the need for capacity building of these bodies. What steps have been taken by the government of India in this regard? (250 words) 15
शहरी स्थानीय निकायों (ULBs) में मौजूद विभिन्न क्षमता अंतरालों की पहचान करते हुए, इन निकायों के क्षमता निर्माण की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालिए। इस संबंध में भारत सरकार द्वारा क्या कदम उठाए गए हैं?

Urban local Bodies got a Constitution backing by 74th Constitutional Amendment Act in 1993.

Capacity Gaps

- 1) Lack financial independence as not able to generate revenue on their own.
- 2) Infrastructural facilities like offices for legislators are in dilapidated condition or even not present.
- 3) Principle of subsidiarity - Higher level State & National govt. not giving them adequate powers
↳ Only 9 subjects out of listed 19 have been devolved to them.

4) Lack of Capacity Building Workshops

for local level functionaries.

5) Best practices not promoted adequately.

6) lack of adequate personnel.

Need for Capacity Building

1) More than 50% of India's population
to reside in urban areas by 2030,
from current 31% (census 2011).

2) financial independence necessary to
give 'Quality Services'.

↳ Mayoral functions need to be autonomous
(Global Best Practice: Paris).

3) Newer Challenges: Climate Change,
Heat Island Effect, Desertification,
need to be dealt.

Steps taken by Government

1) AMRUT: Atal Mission for Rejuvenation &

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।

GST Council is a constitutional body under

Art. 279-A. The Chairperson is Union

Finance Minister. Voting Pattern $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 33\% \text{ Union} \\ 66\% \text{ States} \end{array} \right.$

Any kind of proposal ^{to be passed} needs 75% of the votes.

It recommends changes into various GST rates & slabs.

Positive Changes by GST Council

1) Cooperative Federalism - All states are represented in the council & requirement of 75% votes for any proposal give them adequate weight.

2) 'One Nation, One Tax' - A step towards it to rationalise the tax system.

- 3) Increase communication between Union & State government.
- 4) Consensus on critical issues - Petrol, Aviation Turbine fuel etc. kept out of GST.

Shortcomings of GST Council

- 1) States have been stripped of their major revenue sources, thus increasing dependence on the Union government for finances.
- 2) Deadlock over Compensation Cess amidst the COVID-19 pandemic (5 years)
↳ Nonpayment of ₹1.35 lakh crore cess to states.
- 3) Manoeuvring by Centre to ask states to take loans directly from market.
- 4) Alcohol & Petroleum are out of GST.

Steps taken to strengthen it

- 1) Conciliatory approach to give states freedom to decrease their fiscal deficits
 - ↳ Increasing of State limits to borrow from 3% to 5% of GDP
 - ↳ Centre borrowing from market to give shortfall of funds in compensation
(ces)
- 2) Remaining 5 items of petroleum to be brought into GST system in a phased manner.
- 3) Further reduction in no. of tax slabs to 2.
Rationalisation of tax structure can help in increasing tax collection (Economic Survey 2016-17)
GST is a step in this direction & GST Council must be used with 'federal spirit'

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।

N. Balakrishna has called 'Preamble' as

'Identity Card of the Constitution'. It is

the 'horoscope' of the Constitution.

1) Kesavananda Bharti Case (1973) declared Preamble to be a part of the Constitution.

2) The ideals of 'Justice' in Constitution has been derived from the Soviet Revolution & USSR Constitution.

Preamble → Sovereign of power
 → Objectives of polity
 → Date of giving Constitution to ourselves
 → Ideals

Justice has been envisaged in all 'Social, Economic & Political' spheres.

JUSTICE: To give someone what he/she deserves.

- i) Social Justice: It implies discriminatory practices need to be shunned such as untouchability. Everyone must get equal respect in society. No discrimination on race, caste, sex, religion etc.
- ii) Political Justice: It means adequate representation to hitherto vulnerable sections like SCs/STs, Women etc. in legislatures.
- iii) Economic Justice: Historically, trade has been a monopoly of few higher castes. It postulates to give equal economic opportunity to compete in markets as well as availability of basic sources to earn living.

Steps taken towards them:

i) Political Justice

- ↳ 33% reservation of women in Panchayats
- ↳ Art. 330 (Lok Sabha) & Art. 332 (State legislatures) - Reservation for SCs/STs.
- ↳ Art. 14-18 (Right to Equality)

ii) Social Justice

- ↳ Art. 17 - Abolition of untouchability
- ↳ Art. 23 & 24 - Abolition of Child Labour.

Legal:

- ↳ SC/ST (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989.
- ↳ Prevention of Manual Scavenging Act

iii) Economic Justice

- ↳ Freedom of Trade Across the Country (Art 301)
- ↳ Art. 15(6) - Reservation for Economically weaker Sections.
- ↳ MGNREGA Act (2005)

As Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said, without Social Justice, Political Justice will wither away. Hence, Both are important in Contemporary 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।

Seventh Schedule in our Constitution deals with 3 lists -

- i) Union list (97 subjects) - Railways, Foreign Affairs, Defence.
- ii) State list (Police, land, Health).
- iii) Concurrent list - Education, Taxes on various subjects.

Federal tensions due to different placement of entries -

- 1) Amidst COVID-19 pandemic, Union government gave various guidelines & took measures such as lockdown using Disaster Management which is not under any list, hence parliament can make laws. Also, 'Social Security' under Union list was used to make

laws.

While State govt. fumed over the dictation as 'Health' is a state subject.

- 2) Overcentralisation of powers and issues.
- 3) Police :- Tussle between Delhi government & union government.
- 4) Agriculture : Although a state subject, Parliament has passed 3 farm laws in October 2020.
- 5) Land being a state subject while foreign affairs being a union subject, has delayed various boundary agreements.

Proposed changes

- 1) Many entries have outlined their utility such as separate entry on taxes on newspaper, Relief Rehabilitation. They can be removed.
- 2) Newer entries like Disaster Management.

Information Technology, Climate Change
need to be introduced in concurrent
list.

3) Police can be moved in Concurrent list
to have a unified policing structure.

4) Similarly, land can be pushed to
Concurrent list.

5) Health needs to be pushed into Concurrent
list like Education was done by 42nd
Amendment Act.

'Cooperative Federalism' is needed to
give 'Effective Governance' to citizens
of the Country. Rationalisation of lists
must be taken as urgent measure to
sort out the issues.

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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 सैवाद 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।

Civil society refers to organisation by common citizens of the country to alleviate suffering of vulnerable sections & help in better implementation of government policies.

Globalisation has led to 'interconnectedness' and 'integration' of regions and hence have increased the role of civil society in governance.

Role of Civil Society:

- 1) Policy Implementation - With newer methods to devolve information, civil society can help engage citizens in policy formulation & implementation.

- 2) Economic Empowerment - Kudumbashree
in Kerala has helped in formation of self help groups (SHGs) to give better financial standing & empowerment.
- 3) SEWA by Ela Bhatt has helped in Empowerment of women since 1970s.
- 4) Poverty & Hunger: Various organisations are providing free food to vulnerables. Such as - Anshay Patra foundation.
- 5) Environment Protection groups - raising awareness.
- 6) With availability of information (RTI), transparency & accountability are penetrating deep into the system
↳ Rights Based Approach.
(Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan)

Hence, role of state is changing from being a 'regulator' to being a 'facilitator'

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।

Civil Services have been dealt in Part XIV of Constitution from Art. 309-315. Civil Servants have been called 'Steel frame of the Nation' and are generally appointed by Constitutional Authority like President or Governor.

Need of Reforms in Civil Services

- 1) With ever evolving challenges & newer technologies, rising debate over Generalists (IAS) vs Specialists.
- 2) Status Quoist and Red Tapism has led to Bureaucratic Apathy.

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- 3) less than 50% officers have more than 2 years tenure (Nota Committee)
- 4) Political interference in working.
- 5) Increasing Politician-Bureaucrat Nexus leading to corruption
↳ Teenu Toshi (IAS) - ₹ 200 cr corruption.
- 6) Bureaucrats not able to generate sustained interests.

Government has thus proposed lateral entry at mid-level positions (Joint Director)

It will help in -

- 1) Bring fresh perspective & talent.
- 2) Bring Domain expertise to tackle technical challenges in a better way.
- 3) A Generalist minister needs a specialist secretary.
- 4) Reduce corruption as lateral entrant is new.

But lateral entry is not a panacea for all ills. Rather following solutions need to be sought -

IAS → Loyalty
 → Resurrection Ensured
 → Long career at ground level

- 1) Tenure Based System by State Civil Services Board.
- 2) After 14 years, IAS officers to develop Domain Expertise in 2-3 sectors (not committed)
- 3) National Institute of Public Policy to be formulated.
- 4) Mission Karmayogi - Capabilities Council
~~It~~ will help give new age skill to Civil Servants.
- 5) Allow some IAS officers a tenure in private sectors on reciprocal basis.

The need is to specialise some generalists & generalise some specialists. Public spirit & loyalty should be at the core of any reform.

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

DISA

(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।

Online Education has gained traction amidst COVID-19 imposed lockdown & teaching has entirely shifted Online. It is education by using ICT tools over the Internet. using skype, zoom, vedantu, Byju etc.

Challenges in Online Education

- 1) Digital Illiteracy - Literacy rate among rural population is low & digital education is almost nonexistent.
- 2) Gender Gap: Only 29% of internet users are women so online access to education is largely male dominated.
- 3) Rural-Urban Divide: Internet speed in

rural areas is very less & live classes are a distant dream.

- 4) Expensive gadgets: Online education is primarily done on a smartphone. 29% of India's population is in multidimensional poverty & smartphone for them is a luxury.
- 5) SC/ST/Vulnerable Section - 47% of STs are in BPL, hence expensive data packs can be ill-afford by them.
- 6) Non-Existence of online lectures in vernacular languages. Heavy reliance on English language.
- 7) Teachers are not able to use new technology with ease.
- 8) Decreased student-faculty interaction.

Measures to address above challenges

- 1) SWAYAM Prabha channels, SWAYAM Portal

have been opened free of cost with universal reach.

- 2) eSanjevani portal for mental stress issues due to ~~non~~ interaction of students since a long time.
- 3) Teachers in State Education departments are trained via PRERNA App & nudged to upload lectures in vernacular languages.
- 4) PMDIKSHA: Digital Saksharta Abhiyan to make 6 crore Indians digitally literate.
- 5) Many teachers using microphones to give lectures in govt. schools following Social Distancing protocols (Innovative practice in Rampur UP).

Online Education can have a liberating effect if above challenges are tackled & SDG #4 Quality Education can be achieved.

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।

In 2019, Esther Duflo & Abhijeet Banerjee won Nobel Prize in Economics for conducting Randomised Control Trials (RCTs) in India & Africa.

What is RCTs?

↳ It refers to randomly dividing a population into different groups to determine the impact of a particular policy on behaviour of people and thus judging the outcome & its impact.

India has 21% of population Below Poverty line (Tendulkar Committee)

RCTs can help in poverty alleviation by-

1) Examining the impact of policies at formulation stage itself.

2) India's poverty is multidimensional — it can help in finding which sectors can help multifold impact in reducing poverty.

Ex- According to Economic Survey 2017-18, Universal Basic Income of only ₹ 5000 can reduce it to 9% within a couple of years.

3) It helps in breaking down a large problem into smaller executable steps.

4) It can help in developing practical policies which take local factors into account.

5) It uses Nudge theory to realise outcomes.

Limitations of RCTs

1) It is a mathematical approach of Indian

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society is so diverse that it is difficult to factor in all variables. Ex-Caste, Religion

- 2) Lack of adequate data over the needs of Indian populace.
- 3) The project may fail to scale up as trials are done under lab conditions.

Way forward

- 1) Quasi Universal Basic Income can be a potential solution whose trial is currently undergoing in Madhya Pradesh.

RCTs need to be applied to Indian Policy making as a supplement. It can help in scientifically reduction of poverty & help achieve SDG # 1 (No Poverty).

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

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।

(250 words) 15

India has a strong Diaspora of more than 20 million across the world. The 'deglobalisation' & protectionist tendencies can have an impact on them.

Protectionism

- 1) It refers to increasingly opening up of economic & political opportunities exclusively for local residents, to exclude the migrants.
- 2) USA reducing the number of H1-B visa quota → 75% of beneficiary are Indians & Kuwait
- 3) Middle East: UAE, formulating new law for employing local people as certain percentage of total employment.

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4) Decreasing utility of WTO, USA taking away GSP status of India → signs of Protectionism.

Impact on Indian Diaspora

- 1) Remittances — India is the highest beneficiary of \$83 bn remittance.
- 2) Loss of jobs for 11 mn Indian diaspora in West Asia.
- 3) Accommodating deported people in the economy when already unemployment rate is high (CMIE: 9.1% in May 2020).
- 4) Lack of Better educational opportunities.
- 5) Crimes against the diaspora.

India needs to become the 'consensus builder' and emerge as champion of 'multilateralism & globalisation'. India

enjoys huge 'soft power' due to its diaspora.

Policies at the world front need to be formulated keeping 'Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam' in mind (All World is one family).

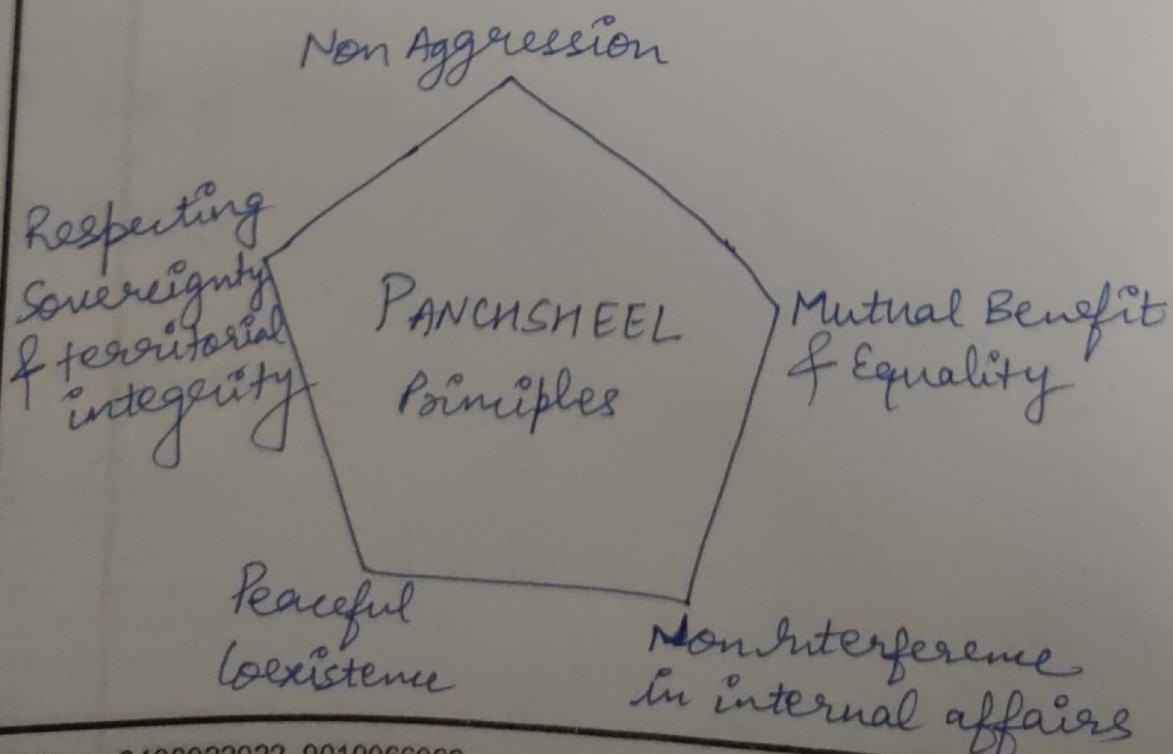
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20. In the context of India-China ties, explain the term 'Panchsheel'. In view of the argument that China has persistently violated these principles, argue whether the longstanding approach requires changes. (250 words) 15

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 was one of the first country to recognise China as china gained independence in 1949. The relationship in 1950s was forged on the principle of 'Hindi Chini Bhai Bhai' (Indians & Chinese are Brothers).

Jawaharlal Nehru
Indian PM & Chinese Zhou Enlai formulated 'Panchsheel' to give more strength to relationship.



But soon they were violated as China declared war on India in 1962.

Violation of Principles

- 1) China not recognising Ladakh as a part of India as new Union Territory (2020).
- 2) China's CPEC Corridor passes through Gilgit-Baltistan threatening India's Sovereignty.
- 3) China considers Arunachal Pradesh as part of Tibet.
- 4) Incursion by Chinese soldiers along LAC & Pangong Tso in May 2020 threatens Mutual Peace.
- 5) Not respecting Transboundary Agreement of 1993. Keeping this in mind India needs to follow a more pragmatic policy -
 - 1) Revisit 'one-China' policy by engaging with Taiwan at diplomatic level.
 - 2) Increase border infrastructure in Arunachal Pradesh in line with Dawlat-

Beg-Oldie Road in Ladakh.

3) 'Wolf warrior' diplomacy of China needs to be encountered by India's 'soft power' & 'Cultural Diplomacy'.

4) Increase self reliance by 'Atmanirbhar Bharat' & reduce dependence on China for APIs, electronics etc. as it has been 'weaponising supply chains'.

5) Engage with other major power to counter Chinese Aggression - 'Quad', 'Blue-Dot Network', 'Malabar Exercise' etc.

Panchsheel principles & 'Wuhan Spirit' of not alienating disruptions into dispute seem to have lost relevance. The need is to counter the 'String of Pearls' by a 'Necklace of Diamond'.