

UPSC

GS2.

Q)

How do you view the "Present state of affairs" after overturning the special provisions granted under Art. 370 to the erstwhile state of J&K? (10M)

Ans:-

Art. 370 of Indian Constitution is a temporary provision to grant certain special provisions to the state of Jammu and Kashmir during its inclusion into Union of India.

Ex:- Only non-citizens of Jammu and Kashmir can buy its land, No property rights to women if they marry out of their state, etc.

View of Present state:-

It is associated with certain advantages:-

- 1) It gives chance for India's integration.
[∴ all Indians can now buy and reside in J&K.]
- 2) It gives rights to women for raising voice on their inherited property.
- 3) It brings in IPC (Indian Penal Code) and IEA (Indian Evidence Act) instead of Ranbir code ⇒ Uniformity in Police and Judicial affairs.
- 4) Major legislations like:-
 - a) RTI

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b) Right to Education

c) NREGA Act.

Can all be applied now.

- 5) It brings in local government [73rd, 74th CAAacts] ⇒ thus more grass root democracy.
- 6) It can also extend many Central schemes.
[PMKISAN, Ayushman Bharat].
- 7) Can effectively weed out militarism, growing in LOC and LoAC.

However has certain issues:-

- 1) It denies the locals right to have exclusive right on their state land.
- 2) the manner in which it occurred with Governor's rule and President rule, often is criticised by many.
- 3) It created Internet shutdown ⇒ people and students losing their livelihood and education.
- 4) Increased centralisation [∴ UT formation] and military presence ⇒ creating mental tensions in residents.

Thus, J&K division has its loopholes, but could give path for progress when the principle of "Kashmiriyat-Zamniyat-Jisaniyat" is followed

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2)

"P Raj Institutions are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure." Critically analyse (704)

Ans:

Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRI) are outcome of 73rd Constitutional amendment Act, 1992 to enforce Schedule XI and Article 243(1-D), which finished more than 25 years by now.

Success ✓

It could bring in local leaders into main stream politics [State politics — as MLCs].

→ It created chance for utilisation of Funds directly by Panchayats.

(Finance ^{15th commission → panchayat grants for piped water supply.)}

→ It made rural citizenry more politically awaken. [Ex: Gram Sabha — as powerful tool → To disclaim the corporate's decision to spoil the environment] [In Kerala]

→ Direct democracy tool.

→ Chance to women to be part of Politics is ensured with its 1/3 reservation.

→ Proportional Representation to marginalised deprived [SC, ST's] also have ensured their political empowerment.

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Failure:

- 1) Still the Gram Sabhas and Panchayats remained the homes of powerful.
[Ex: Khap Panchayats]
- 2) Despite of it being direct democracy tool, it lacked democratic decentralisation of power.
- 3) Women and Dalits are made part of local Bodies as ornamental figures.
[Ex: Sarpanch Path's norm]
- 4) Parastatal bodies could make much progress due to their non-political state interferences.
[Ex: Krishi Vigyan Kendras, KVIC's - Skilling]
- 5) They are large to represent views of minorities.
[Ex: Lacked ~~any~~ Gram Sabha committees like Kerala, Assam in many states].
- 6) They couldn't mobilise revenue [instances], instead have been sources of complacency and corruption.

Thus, PRGs have both positive and negative effects, but their strengthening as PRGARC with more Gram Sabha committees, social audits, digitization can help grow root democracy.

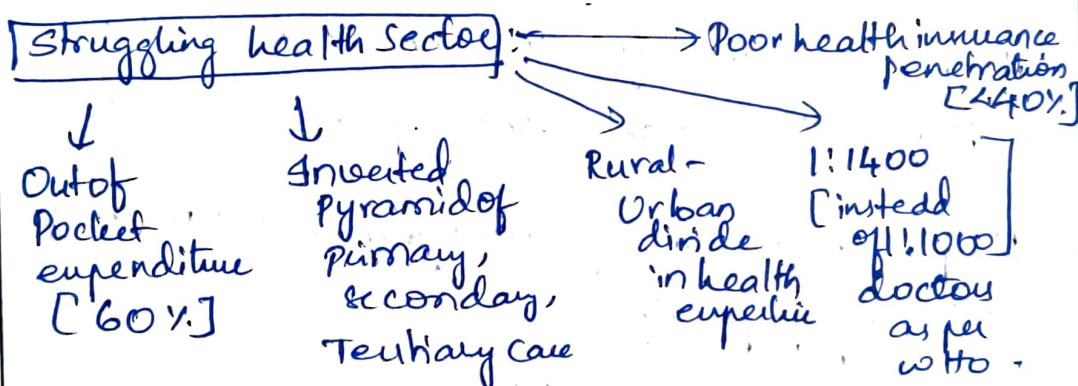
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3)

Examine how the NDHM mission will bring a paradigm shift in the already struggling health sector in India. (100)

Ans.

National Digital Health Mission (NDHM) is to digitalise health care profiles of our citizens on Voluntary basis to increase efficiency of Health Care service delivery by National Health Authority.



Shift to be brought with NDHM:-

- ① It creates electronic DATABASE of individuals, which can help in ramping Telemedicine services.
- ② It can decrease the cost of Diagnostics, with past health data of patient on disposal to the doctor.
- ③ Can thus ensure efficient health care services.

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- 4) Can decrease the infrastructural gap to rural areas.
- [e.g. Echo network - telemedicine facilities]
- 5). Can decrease the patient load to doctors in rural areas, by diversifying the patient's choices.
- 6) It gives chance for Government to collect statistics to address the gaps.
- 7) Helps in monitoring demographic and morbidity details of population.
- 8). However issues like:-
- ① Privacy;
 - ② Cybersecurity ;
 - ③ Internet services and Infrastructure ;
 - ④ Digital literacy divide ;
- 9). all the above have to be addressed to ensure proper functioning of NDHM to secure SDA 3.0 [≠ HEALTH FOR ALL].

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4)

The System of Judges appointing Judges in higher Judiciary is an anathema and strikes at the root of a transparent judiciary. Critically analyses. (10M)

Ans.

"Collegium system" where the Chief Justice along with four other Senior Judges suggests the Government (binding resolution) to appoint, transfer and promote has been into practice by Third Judges Case of Supreme Court.

How it is against Transparency?

Because ↗

- 1) It is a clear case of Conflict of Interest.
- 2) It denies the role of Select committee which can include Judges as seen in many important posts like LokPal, Lokayuktas, CVC heads → which are autonomous based on their recruitment basis.
- 3) It doesn't allow - the Public to know the reasons for choosing the specific Judges [or Criteria (Honesty experience) for one over another].

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- 4). It has often took place when the Judges activism have been in years, transferring them without specific mentions, with no chance for hearing.
- 5) "Independence of Judiciary" should not strike against "Transparency" of its working.

However, the collegium system has ensured transparency by:

- ① Government, having a chance to send back the list; for reconsideration,
- ② Legislature with Art(124) having power to impeach Judge.
- ③ Recent Supreme Court order to disclose list of Candidates selected by Collegium ⇒ available with RTI.
- ④ Thus, various parts of polity have balanced powers with required checks but as per Law commission need to consider NJAC (9th AAC) also is an option to make processes more transparent.

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5)

In the context of SHGs in India, explain how it can provide benefits amidst the ongoing pandemic. Also suggest measures to make them more effective and empowered (10m).

Ans.

Self Help groups [SHGs] are groups of socioeconomically homogenous women mostly to achieve common objectives to become more empowered and solve issues by their own.

e.g. Kerala - Kudumbashree SHG.

Benefits - in Pandemic

- 1) In creating awareness in local population on need for social distancing and causes for spread
- 2) Can provide required microcredits to the poor labour.
- 3) Can be part of units to provide food to landless, deprived, destitute.
[e.g. Community kitchens]
- 4) Can help in supplying required day-to-day commodities.
[e.g. Odisha's - Malkangiri - SHG - Distributed farm produce in the villages in that district]
- 5) Can bring out domestic violence alerts and help women in times of shadow Pandemic

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- ↳ 6) Can be part of Government drive to increase Vaccine acceptance and decrease Vaccine eagerness.
- 7) Can make local administration aware of local child marriage and denial of quarantine measures.

Measures

- ① To make them financially efficient.
[Providing credit by Major PS Banks]
- ② To make them registered under local apex agency → To address needs for expertise.
→ Grievance redressal.
- ③ To make them part of local governing bodies to ensure Good Governance [Ex: for Social auditing].
- ④ Making them formal recognised and registered groups, to ensure more ease in working.

Thus, making them strong instead has a domino effect on local Governance which ensures "Good Governance" instead.

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- Q) What ails the Higher education sector in India? Critically analyse the role of High Education Council of India (HEC) in the regulation of higher education.

A/Ans

Higher education sector is the most underprivileged in terms of infrastructure but overprivileged one as in expertise among all the three sectors in Education in India.

Higher Education Sector

Its improvement depends upon:-

- ① Ramping the infrastructure divide in Urban and Rural areas.
- ② Making it more inclusive to different groups.
[Ex:- Women, transgender dropouts into special colleges.]
- ③ Increasing expenditure from Budget
[2.6 → 6% of GDP] as planned as per National Education Policy 2019.
- ④ Preventing Brain drain - by directing the human resources into major Universities with incentives.

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5. Bringing in diversity to the spectrum
of fields chosen.

[Not just on sciences but also in humanities]
Bringing more Universities.

6. Decreasing the cost of course [for EWS sections].

7. Making higher education available in local
languages too.

Role of Higher Education Council of India

It merges the UGC and NAAC, to
form into single regulator.

It helps in

Decreasing
duplication
of regulation

Makes accreditation
of Universities more
timely and relevant

Thus,
increases the
no. of Universities

Can increase
investment into
Higher Education
sector

Thus, Higher education has to be
a mandatory priority to ensure our demographic
dividend don't turn into demographic burden.

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Q) "In its preoccupation with the potential challenges in the neighbourhood and its enduring agitation to dance with the great powers, India has in the past missed out on the opportunities for productive partnerships with the middle powers." In the light of above statement, discuss how middle powers can help India in safeguarding its interests in the Indian Ocean and Indo Pacific region? (10M)

Ans:

Indian Foreign policy has always depicted "Idealistic" but has followed the veil of Idealism with the garb of Pragmatism.
[Ideal out, but strategic in means]

Issues
Difficulty with neighbourhood.
China's aggression over LoAC,
Pakistan's ceasefire violation
Bhutan's denial to be part of Motor Vehicle agreement
Nepal's <u>political aspirations</u> denying Bilateral diplomacy.

- aligning great powers for their supports.
- ① Signing BECA agreement with USA.
 - ② Being part of Japan-Supply chain audience group.
 - ③ Working with EU for Bilateral free trade Agreement.
 - ④ QUAD.

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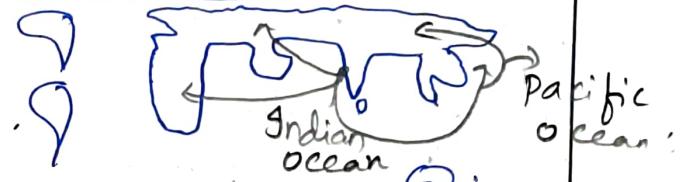
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Middle Powers can help India with

Middle powers refer to those nations of
Saudi Arabia, UAE,
Africa, Brazil, Germany, France, UK, South,
Korea, ASEAN which are not a part of
growing Bipolar tensions recently between China,
Russia and USA.

① Providing maritime surveillance :-

with physical
presence of their
naries.



② Can act as "port of calls" for ships of these
nations with one another.

③ Can ensure security for the energy carriers

[in ASEAN nations - in South China sea]

Saudi Arabia - in Hormuz strait

④ Can be a part of drive to ensure - SAGAR,
(maritime security policy), make India a responsible
power.

⑤ Can decrease / balance Chinese aggressions
and growing West Asian conflicts.

[in India - Vietnam → in South China sea]
SOPA, SOC → To decrease piracy
(France and
Vanuatu islands)

Thus, their combined effort can ensure :
Maritime sustainability

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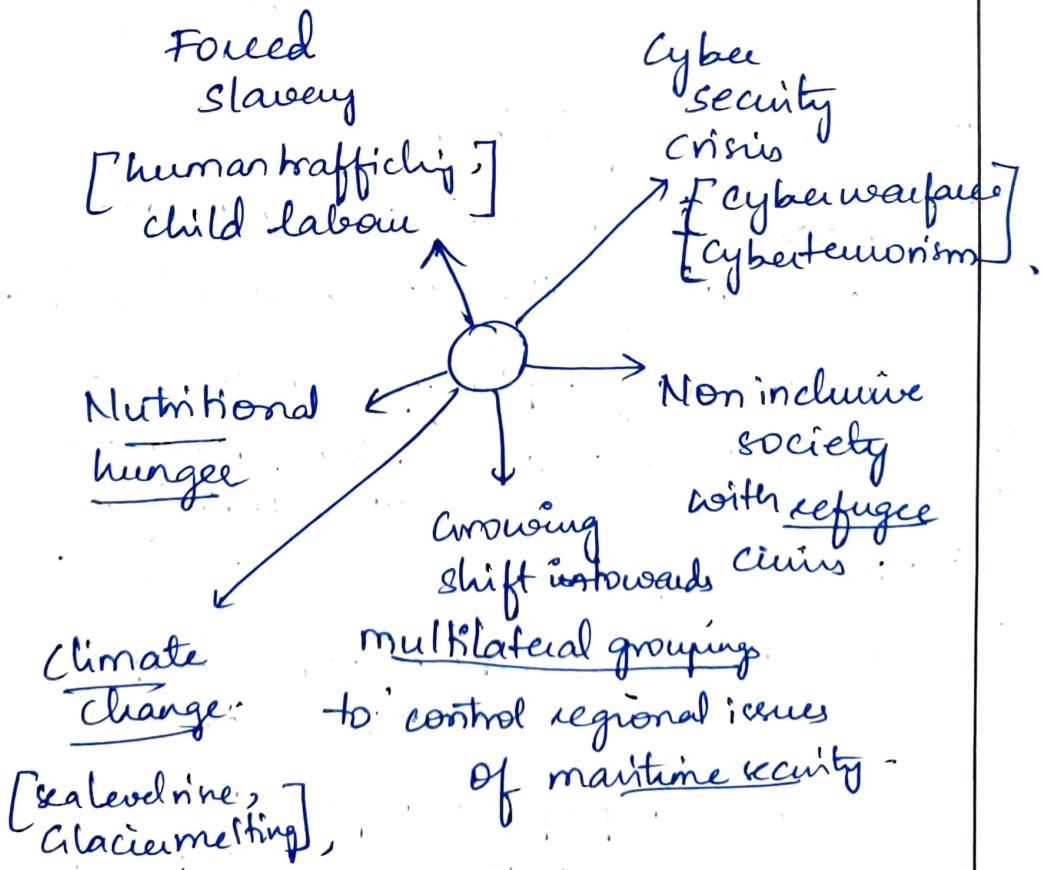
8)

The global institutional architecture of the 1940s cannot help humanity face the challenges of the 2020s. Discuss. (10M).

Ans.

The institutional architecture of 1940s formed as a result of World War II were United Nations [General Assembly, Security Council], WHO, World Bank, IMF and GLO which continued from post WWI.

Challenges of 2020



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Why 1940 institutions can't help?

- 1) still not representing Global views.
[~~Ex-Africa, Central Asia~~ - not represented in
UNSC at all]
- 2) They are based on old norms and old
superpowers [~~USA, USSR, UK, France~~]
- 3) They have bias in implementing the orders.
[: dependent on nations for staff and funds]
- 4) Lack expertise to control global arising
challenges. [~~Ex-Climate change - still not
acknowledged as required~~]

However, they can help in,

- 1) Addressing the humanitarian needs.
[~~Ex-WHCO - health; ILO - Labour dignity~~]
- 2) Are still largest platforms to bring in
Global focus. [~~Ex-Gambia's complaint in
ICT on Rohingyas~~]
- 3) Have been emerging with needs.
[~~Ex-UN → included UNISDR, UNEP,
UNCCD with time~~]

Thus, as proposed as per UNISCR brochure
in 2020, more Multilateralism and Reforms
in the major institutions (N.O.R.I.M.S) can help Global Good.

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Q) The Centre has got more powers to raise the resources and states were given more responsibilities. Explain how this dichotomy came under serious scrutiny in the context of COVID-19 pandemic. (10M)

Ans :-

India has been referred to as.

"Union of India" as per preamble of India. It gives residuary powers to Union in all the matters.

Centre - more powers

II

① Can announce new Taxations in regard to Union list [which is wider].

② Has higher hand in terms of concurrent, residuary list also.

③ Can collect cess, suchage without devolution to states.

④ It takes the note of Finance commission, CST council to give state deficit grants.

State - more responsibilities

II

① Must collect with state functionaries central list taxes.

② Have no role in getting revenue share if collected more.

③ Are dependent on Centre for Statutory (282) and discretionary grants (275).

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In times of COVID-19

- ① The conflict with respect to GST has been exposed.
[where states alleged denial of Centre's will to pay the compensation in times of emergency.]
- ② The SDRF is granted [$75 \rightarrow 90\%$] by Centre's NDRF funds.
- ③ The states were allowed to borrow beyond 3% of GSDP only on terms of fulfilling certain criteria - giving 0.5% relaxation for each.
- ④ The Disaster funds for District were asked to be used by Centre from Mineralogy funds.
- ⑤ Restricted states to borrow from markets (or) invite FDIs in state corporations without its permit.

Thus, ^{recent} in times the Centralised mechanism of Financial devolutions was clearly exposed.

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- 10) In the context of India-China relations, what do you understand by the term "Wolf warrior diplomacy"? What are the options available with India to deal with the situation? (10m.)

Ans
=

Indo China relations have come under strain with recent ceasefire violations at Line of Actual Control at Pangongtso lake.

What is Wolf warrior diplomacy?

It has been the technique employed by Chinese diplomacy / embassies to counteract their dissident voices.

- ① By bringing in defects in India's internal politics.
- ② Touching the sovereignty issues of India [our Kashmir, Citizenship Acts].
- ③ Depicting Making India to be equally responsible for the Chinese aggression on the border conflicts.
- ④ Supporting its supporters by being in their loop holes into global stages.

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[fit US's soldier's autonomy]
and Australian

Options to India

- ① To continue its diplomatic channels with its friendly nations bilaterally.
- ② To confront China with military and political heavy hands.
[at summits of G20, NAM etc]
[SCO]
- ③ To Use strategic terms of trade.
[fit Recent FDI Amendment to decease Chinese takeovers]
- ④ To be vocal as chair of WHA (2020-21), equally emphasizing the loopholes in Chinese Governance.
- ⑤ To have diplomatic channels open for Chinese discussions on Border issues with China.

Thus, it needs smart power to face growing new strategic defences of China.

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- ii) "Rarest of the rare, yet not too rare". Death penalty in India is not an uncommon phenomenon. In this light, discuss the concept of Mercy petition and argument for and against death penalty. (15M)

Ans.

Death penalty / Capital punishment has been into discussions in Indian Judiciary on the basis of ethical dilemma:-
of Right to life Vs Right to enacted deterrence for ~~rehab~~ accused in society on realising his mistake.

Mercy Petition

- ① It is a chance for reappeal post the highest court orders - no rebatement for Death Penalty to the President ~~Govt~~ of Centr.
- ② It is based on concept of Art 72 of President to pardon the accused on humanitarian grounds.

It is based on "Natural Justice"

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Death Penalty

In Favour :-

It creates strong,
legitimate
deterrence in
Public

It has been
in practice in
nations like
West Asia

[which sees
drop in
crimes against
women]

It can be
considerable
to punish a
accused in
heinous crimes.

[
- Child sexual
abuse
- Murders and
disfigurement
- Death of post
rapes]

It can
enure belief
of Public in Judiciary
and legal proceedings in
this post truth world.

[decreasing lynching/mob
attacks]

Against Death Penalty,

① It is against Right to life of an individual.
[Art 21]

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- ② It denies individual (accused) chance for correcting / restoring his character.
- ③ ~~There~~ It has been in practice since ages, in India still there is no change in cime number.
- ④ It has been denied (or) asked to removed from IPC as per law commission and asked to limit to only few instances with guidelines.
- ⑤ Many liberal societies like EU - don't have it, still have low cime rates.
- ⑥ Thus, death penalty though appears to be restorative has deterributive nature of Justice which needs redeemal for issue.

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- Q) India is known to have a large number of undictials in the prison. Recently the issue of the need for anti-torture legislation was raised in the parliament. In light of this, discuss why a strong anti-torture law is the need of democracy like India. (15M)

Ans.

Recent Thoothukudi son-father due deaths have brought into lime light the growing custodial/torture deaths.

Has large no. of Undictials,

As per Amitava Ray committee

↓
Prisons
are overcrowded
[>130%]

↓
Undictials
are maximum
who bear the sentences
beyond actual terms

[∴ huge pendency of court cases]

3 Crore cases - as per
Delhi zero pilot project
in subordinate judiciary

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Need for strong Anti Torture law

India has signed Convention on Torture but failed to ratify the same.

- ① Since police stations are poorly equipped with staff which is bringing burden of cases of meagre staff making them mentally vulnerable.
- ② It can create a point of deterrence for police who exercise power on citizens.
- ③ To ensure Art (21), (22), (14) to have their enforcement.
- ④ In light of no proper public grievance redressal against police crimes it can bring in new guidelines / institutions.
- ⑤ It can bring in international co-operation for liberal nations in terms of funds to ensure LIBERTY of our citizen.

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However more steps like

- ① To release the undertrials (who finished $\frac{1}{3}$ of their term in prison) on bail
⇒ as per Ankitava Ray committee
- ② To consider establishment of Police Complaints authority.
[as per Prakash Singh Guidelines]
- ③ Digitalisation of enquiries and CCTV installation of police stations,
- ④ Making locals empowered in regard to addressing the police excesses with civil societies.

Can all be the steps to ensure
antibias law be supplemented with
rightful measures to ensure SABKA SAATH
SABKA VISHVAS.

- Q3) "childhood malnutrition is a multi dimensional problem." Elaborate. How far the institutional framework of PoshanAbhiyaan is destined to overcome the challenge? (15M). ^(NMHMim)

Ans -

Recent Global Hunger Index²⁰²⁰, have placed India in 94 of 107 nations, with about 23% of its population facing malnutrition.

Multidimensional - Malnutrition

① Nutritional deficiency

- It is not just due to low calories/proteins/fats, but also due to low Iron, Iodine, Vitamins [A, B₁₂, etc].

② Malnutrition as cause and effect of Under 5 morbidity (or) infections

[Ex: Diarrhea (or) pneumonia \Rightarrow deceasing aborption]

③ They are largely associated with low Birth weights \Rightarrow which are due to child marriages and teenage pregnancies

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- ④ It is also due to lack of awareness regarding healthy practices.

[eat Use of Green leafy vegetables, meat]

- ⑤ Poverty laden nation with poor income can't spend on supplemental nutrition.

[eat On Fruits) balanced diet as per Thalimonia
[Economic Survey 2019-20]
it costs 2/3rd of main salary of nonvegatians diet]

- ⑥ Non convergence

of departments for holistic development.

[Sanitation, PDS, reproductive health care]

- ⑦ Presence of social taboos [colostum to be discarded, menstruation as chance to provide women with less healthy foods].

- ⑧ Huge population and migrants [43 billion as per census 2011]

Poshan Abhiyan

- ① It brings over convergence of various welfare schemes.

[PDS, ICDS, Midday Meal, Deworming, vaccination, etc]

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- ② It has outcome targets [Anaemia to ① by 9%,
stunting by 6% ↓
by 2024]
- ③ It brings in co-ordination of ministries
(health, women, drinking water).
(Jalshakti)
- ④ It focuses on regional healthy diets.
[Our Poshan Atlas of India - with local food products]
- ⑤ It integrates funds of various schemes, to
ensure financial resilience.
- ⑥ It focuses on mobilizing communities
with Nutritional rehabilitation centers and

Thus, Poshan Abhiyan can ensure
progress in Nutritional corrections to an
extent to ensure zero hunger, health
for all under SDG - 2,0,3,0.

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14)

What is FCRA? Recently several NGOs have been suspended under the provision of FCRA. Critically analyse the issue in light of NGOs working in India. (15M)

Anur

Foreign Contribution Regulation Act (FCRA) is a legislation to control the foreign aid being given to NGOs (Voluntary sector)

It helps in:

① To prevent
External state
Actions
interference

[~~en~~ & green
Peace is alleged
to halt ^{our} nuclear
power projects]

③ To bring
accountability

financially
in the society
in working of
NGO's.

② To prevent
Money laundering

④ To prevent
misuse of NGO's
funds.

[~~en~~ Radicalism/
Extremism
encouragement]

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Suspension of NGOs is can make
dangerous !

- ① It can halt the process of Governance [as civil societies, they are major parts of our large populations].
- ② It can give discretion for Executive to stop NGOs working to bring out corruption.
- ③ It can make NGO's lose their morale in working for Not for Profit model.
- ④ It create disruption in working modalities of smaller NGOs with greater centralisation.

Thus, in spite of recent FCRA Amendment, balancing of NGOs function as guided by Law Commission by delegating their regulation to state and supreme

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Court's order - to make NAO's details
searchable can help in providing more
transparency.

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15)

In Independent India, Police reforms are mostly attributed to the intervention by the constitutional courts than by the state Govts. In the light of the statement, discuss the current challenges in bring reform in police forces. Also state the steps to be taken to make the system more people friendly? (15M.)

Ans:-

Police system as department is a legacy borrowed from British Government which is followed for more than 130 years by now.

Challenges to bring reforms

① Legal

↳ To bring overhaul change in Indian Evidence Act and Indian Penal and criminal procedure codes.

↳ It is a laborious and time taking process with already overburdened Judiciary.

↳ Needs expertise to deal with new issues.
 [Cyber security, Pornography sites in
 Cryptocurrency, deep web]

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2) Administrative :-

- ↳ Needs co-ordination between state and central polity on uniform terms.
- ↳ Police department is highly politicised, to reform it we need strong political will.
- ↳ It needs funds and expertise to upgrade the armoury and technical tools.

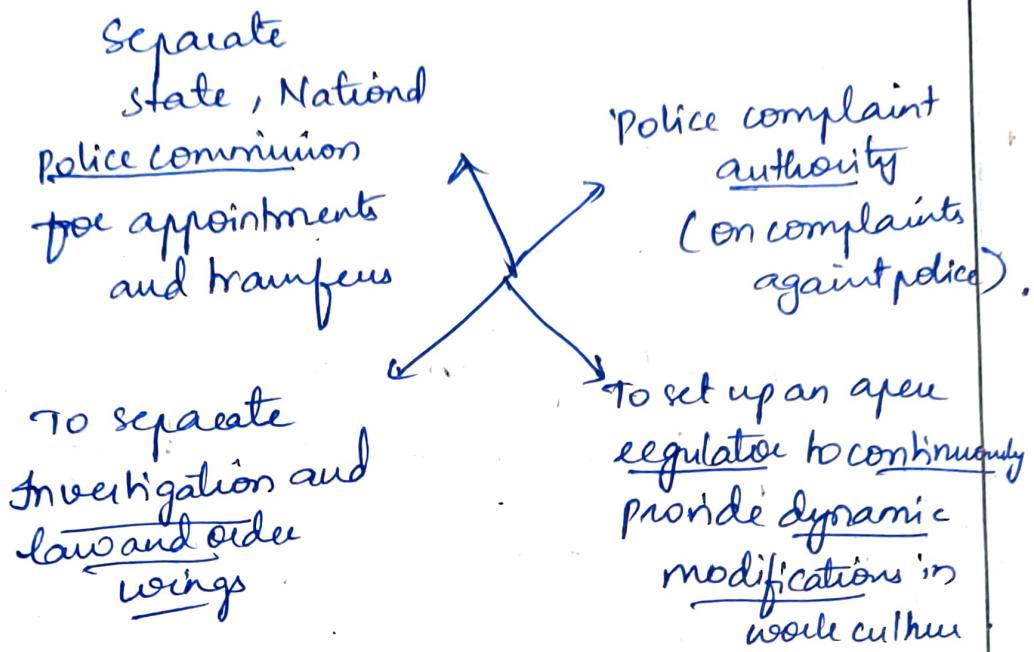
3) Behavioral :-

- ↳ Social structure has prejudices on Police department.
- ↳ The police officials also need regular brainwashing and expertise sessions to bring nationality and expertise ⇒ efficiency.

Steps :-

- ① Steps to follow the Prahlad Singh guidelines for police reforms :-

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- ② Increasing patrols and social media accounts
- ③ Police to be part of Seminars and workshops to work with local public solving issues.
- ④ Friendly police stations [with attitude and attitude]

Thus, police department needs holistic redressal to ensure its effectiveness in society.

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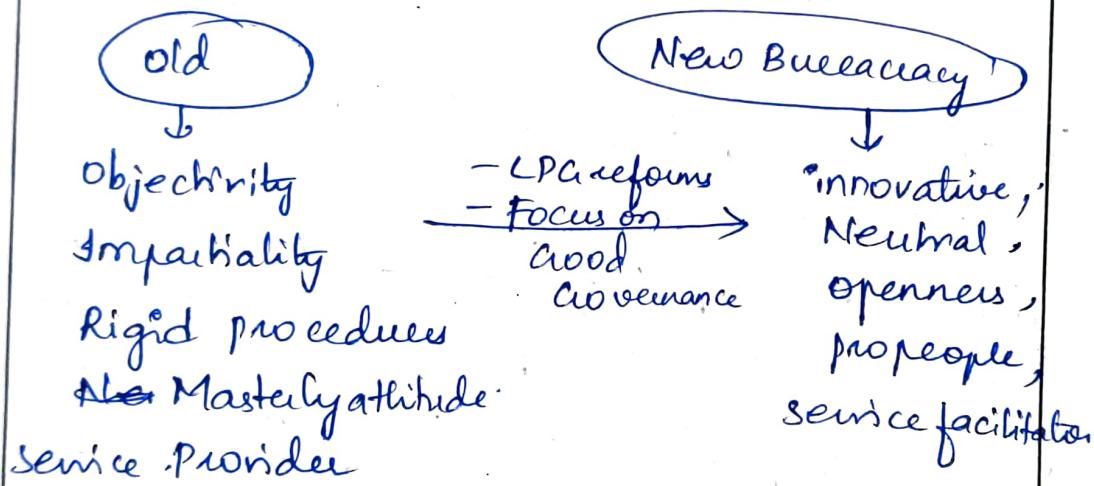
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Q16)

Administration is meant to achieve something and not to exist in some kind of an ivory tower following certain rules of procedure. In the light of above statement, discuss how civil service can be made more responsible and citizen friendly.

Answ.

Present day administration has been emphasized to be more citizen friendly, pro people to suit to the dynamic needs.



Civil service can be made responsible,

① By involving local citizens in the process of governance.

[or social audits].

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- ② By enhancing Government's working information accessible.

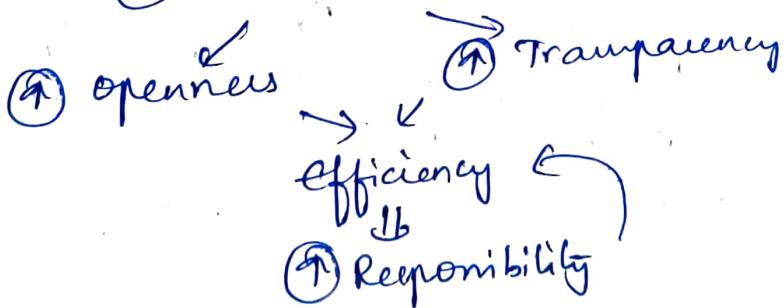
[RTI, single window, open desks system]

- ③ Enforcing compulsory Citizen charter

- ④ Bringing awareness in communities from local empowered groups [SHGs, FPOs] to put their demands.

- ⑤ Using social media, technology to make governance more accessible

① discretion



To bring people citizen friendliness.

- ① By increasing civil servants' interaction with local communities.

[with workshops, seminars]

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- ② To involve public in governance,
as decision makers.

[~~for~~ Gujarat - participatory budgetmaking]

- ③ To provide openended complaint
boxes with anonymity.

[To meet the required
needs → To get trust of
public]

- ④ To encourage locals in empowering
locals by direct engagement.

Thus, Civil services can become
more responsible and citizen friendly
by merely focusing on Good Governance
measures.

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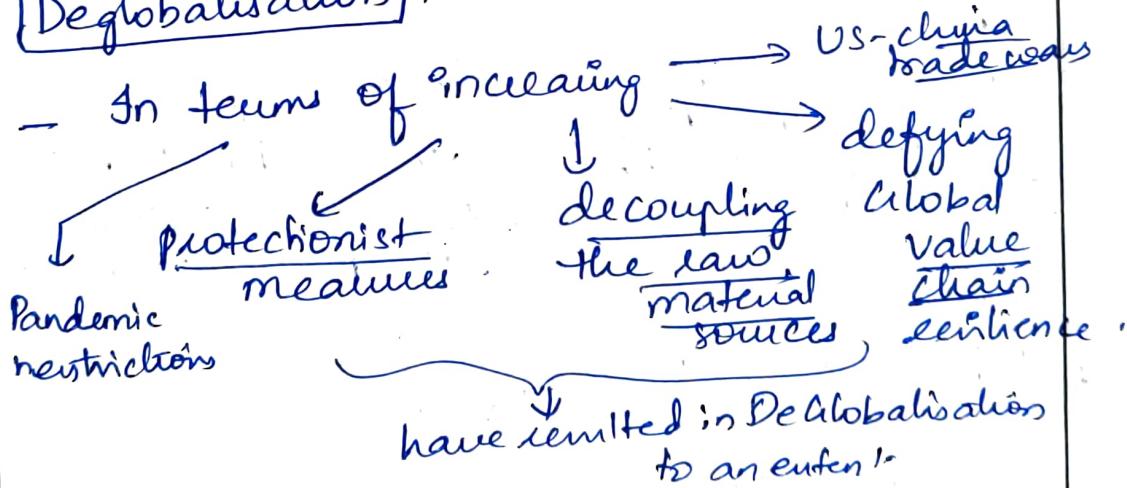
प्रश्न
क्रम कुंड

- Q) Are the countries around the world witnessing deglobalisation? Discuss the reasons behind this phenomenon. What will be its implications for India?

Ans

Recent COVID-19 pandemic has added to the global economic struggles of nations already facing economic slowdown.

Deglobalisation:-



Reasons:-

- ① Growing Chinese expansionist tendencies.
[e.g. South China Sea, Djibouti
along sealanes of communication]

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- ① COVID-19 restrictions for cross border
movement of factors of production
- ② Growing US-China trade war conflicts
- ③ Increasing nationalism by Conservative
Right wing politicians Globally
- ④ EU-BREXIT policy with no clarity on terms
of trade.
- ⑤ Falling fuel prices with growing
volatility in West Asia [Israel - Palestine,
Afghanistan Taliban power]

Implications on India,

Negatively ↘

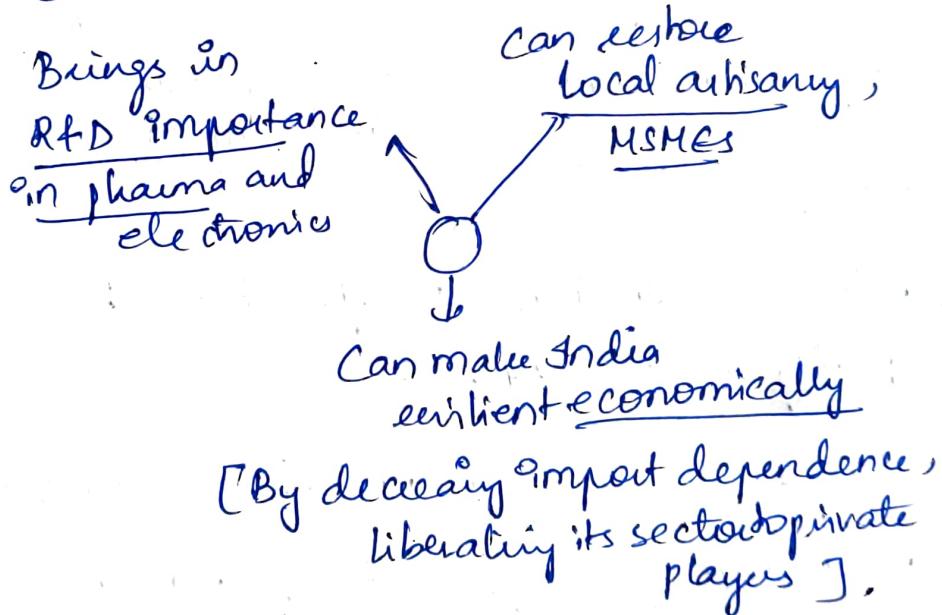
- ① It can decrease FDI's in India.
- ② Can deprive the diapora of opportunities
[H1B visa restrictions]
- ③ It can decrease the manufacturing
capabilities of electronics, pharma sector.
[APIs, electronics - mostly imported]

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प्रश्न
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- ④ ~~पॉसी~~ Can risk its energy security from West Asia.
- ⑤ Can bring halt to its regional aspirations in Afghanistan, Iran, ASEAN nations with connectivity and markets.

Positively &



Thus, deglobalisation has both positive and negative impacts on world and India too.

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18)

COVID-19 has presented India with an unprecedented opportunity to help restructure the South Asian economy and regional co-operation. In the light of the above statements discuss Reasons why SAARC has been a dormant organisation till date and steps India should take to revive SAARC. (15.M)

Ans.
=

Recent virtual SAARC summit after years of halt in its working brings into limelight its importance in COVID-19.

Reasons

- ① Pakistan - Indian conflict took its platform to SAARC.
- ② Despite of being institutionalised lacked economic engagement of its members.
- ③ Increased emphasis of sub-regional groupings [e.g. BIMSTEC, BBIN]
- ④ Big brotherly attitude was contributed to India's magnanimity by regional members.

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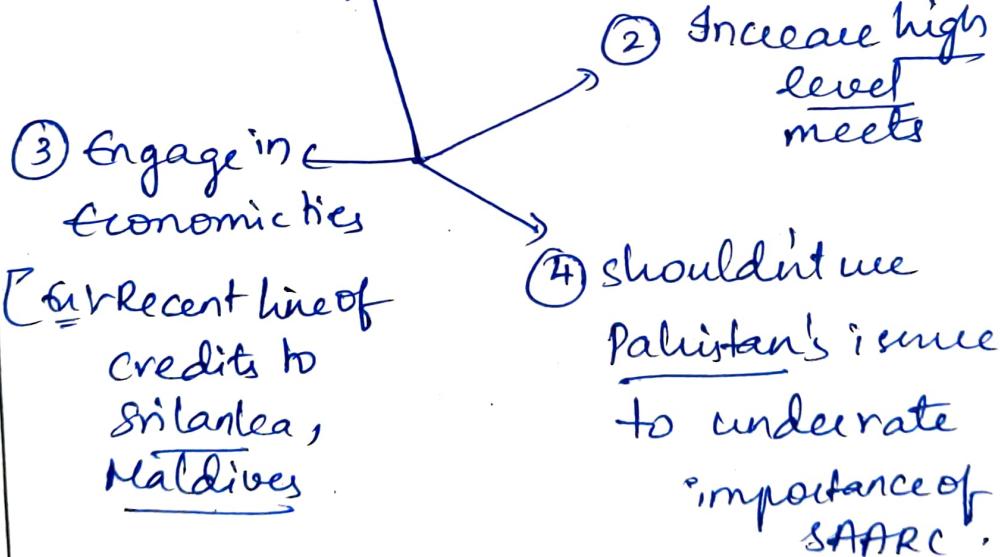
⑤ Growing Chinese proximity by SAARC members

[Ex: Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar]

To revive

India needs to :-

① Focus on connectivity (~~SIGART, BBN~~)



[instead deals such issues Bilaterally]

Thus SAARC revival with more magnanimity as per Congruent Doctrine can help India.

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19)

Can the increasing number of PILs be contributed due to the lack of proper grievance redressal mechanism for the citizens within the executive domain? Discuss.

Ans

(PIL) Public Interest Litigation is an Indian innovation to grant a chance for common public to hold executive accountable.

Lack of grievance redressal:-

Yes, because:-

It gives chance for public to instantaneously halt the government excesses.

CSEWEP projects

Can give public a chance to bring a government excess under Judicial's notice.

Impatience in governance can be supplied with PIL.

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However PIL has certain other
uses too,

① In spite of Grievance redressal,
its enforcement is poor.

[∴ Politician - bureaucrat nexus]

② Accountability with no proper separation
of powers can't be guaranteed
with effective Grievance redressal.

③ It brings an chance for some other
person to represent issues faced by
public in large & which deals with
Art 39(1) - free justice
when our population is largely
unaware of Judicial
adventurism.

Thus PIL is beyond a mere
redressal system.

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मैथ्रल
टिप्पणी

20) "The new education policy is an old wine in new glass". Do you agree with this view?
Examine.

New Education policy 2019, is based
in series post 1968, 1986 formulated
by Kashinagar committee.

Old wine in new glass

No because :-

① It includes major reforms like:-

(i) 5+3+3+4 system
gives importance to Anganwadi
centres as preschool education
centres.

(ii) Focuses on increasing GER ratios to
100% by 2030,

(iv) National mission on literacy and
numeracy

(v) Education in mother tongue till class 10

(vi) Special Education zones

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Higher education

- (i) National Education technology forum
- (ii) Vocational training from class - 6
- (iii) Academic bank of credits
- (iv) National research foundation
- (v) Universities in local languages
- (vi) Universities for signs language,
Pali and Sanskrit

Focus on teacher education

- (i) B.Ed → course for 4 years

On gender

gender Inclusion funds
are all the steps which make
it innovative.

However issues like

- 1) Increasing GDP expenditure to 6% by 2030,
- 2) Issue related with its implementation
with poor financial backg.

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- 3) Lack of subject expertise
[due to brain drain],
- 4) Regional education in local languages
need conversion of books
into new languages.
- 5) Converging health and education
in AW centers.

The above all appear to be the
same contents on which we have
been engaged with but lacked
effectivity in terms of enforcement.