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GENERAL STUDIES

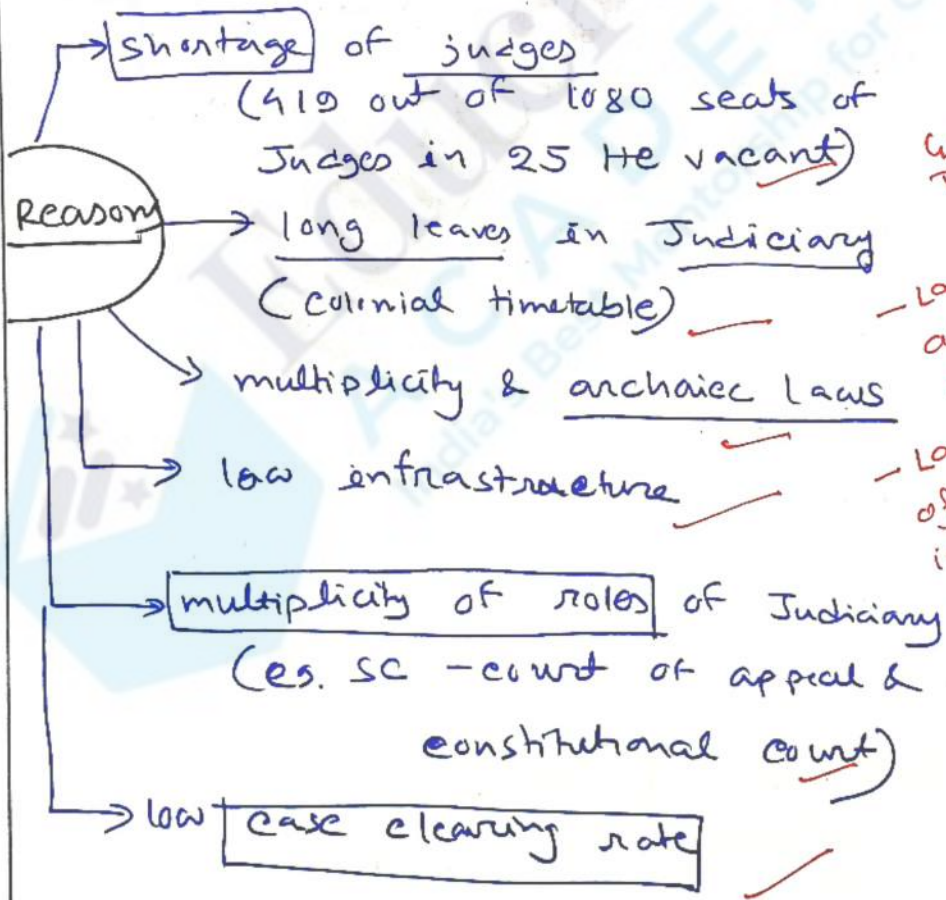
Name of the Candidate	Panamita Malakar		
Email ID		Roll No.	0602125
Mobile No.		Date	14/08/23

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS	
Q.No	Max.Marks	Marks Obtained	<p>1. Please write your Name, Email, UPSC Roll No. and Mobile number in the answer sheet</p> <p>2. There are 20 questions printed in English, all questions are compulsory</p> <p>3. The number of marks carried by a question or part is indicated against it.</p> <p>4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate (English), which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided.</p> <p>5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be struck off.</p> <p><i>Any specific message from Educrat IAS Mentors/Evaluators with respect to your copy?</i></p> <p><i>Mentor's Remarks:</i></p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p> <p>.....</p>	
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20	15	01	Mode of Examination:	Online <input type="checkbox"/> Offline <input type="checkbox"/>
Total Marks		95	TEST CODE:	Medium of Examination:

1. Analyze the reasons behind judicial pendency in India. Also, give some practical solutions to remedy this malady. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Economic survey 2018-19 mentioned there are 3.53 crore pending cases in India (0.16% of them in Supreme Court, 12% in High Courts & 87% in lower courts) Now this pendency is more than 4 crores.

Very Good introduction with data.



Good Points.

- Lack of awareness and trust in ADR
- Lack of structure approach of Police efficiency in providing case information.

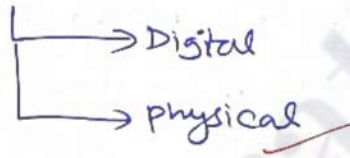
Solutions

- Increasingly awareness about ADR
e.g.:- Lok Adalats
- Rationalisation of Laws to avoid multiplicity

① Increase no of Judges & Judicial officials

↳ fulfil vacancy

② Improve court infrastructure



③ capacity building of human resources

④ Alternate dispute resolution (ADR) mechanisms

⑤ online dispute resolution (ODR)

⑥ build awareness, legal health, promote dispute avoidance, dispute conciliation & dispute resolution mechanism

Try to write within the given space

⑦ promote e-courts

⑧ systemic data management
eg LIMBS, NJDA (National Judicial Data Grid)

Judiciary's efficiency is paramount to maintenance

- of democracy. Hence Judicial Pending needs to be curbed



2. Does the Parliament seem to have lost its lustre as the temple of democracy in recent years? Critically examine. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Parliament is legislature is the law making body of the country. For effective functioning of democracy, the upholding of reverence of parliament is of utmost importance.

Good introduction.

losing lustre as temple of democracy

- Yes →
- ① lack of debate & meaningful engagement in parliament
 - ② low no of working days.
 - ③ allegiance to party and not people — has become the characteristics of politicians.
 - ④ Misbehaviour in parliament by politicians bring down their reverence in public eyes
 - ⑤ House-trading of politicians & defection

Support it with data of PRS (hardy of bills)

↳ posting

number

Loopholes in Anti-defection law (allowing mass defections)

⑥ criminalization of politics (provide data)

④ Lack of trust & confidence in election process.

No → ① parliament has brought significant no of progressive laws in last few decades years.

② Improved state of economy & perception of India in global narratives show parliament in good light.

③ Strong institutions es. Election Commission of India, political stability decisive policy making etc have enhanced value of parliament in recent years.

Good conclusion: Thus, though there are some black spots, overall parliament is ensuring a good and healthy democracy in India.



3. India and USA are two large democracies. Examine the basic tenants on which the two political systems are based. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Both India and USA are two large democracies, but with different philosophies and wants. Political expert Brahma Chennoy has rightly mentioned that USA wants a unipolar world and multipolar Asia whereas countries like India want a multipolar world & uni multi multipolar Asia.

Good introduction.

USA & China - Basic tenets

Similarities

- ① Both are democracies.
- ② USA is a global super power & India is emerging as a regional major power.
- ③ USA & India have come together in many groupings ie QUAD,

Discuss about Constitutional features like Rule of law, Fundamental rights, office of President etc. Mother & son International Relations -

minerals grouping, supply chain resilience initiative (SCRI) etc.

④ constitutionally, India has taken the concept of fundamental rights from USA.

Differences

only this part of answer fulfills the demand of question.

USA	India
① President is the <u>de-facto</u> head.	① President is ceremonial head. Prime minister is the <u>de-facto</u> head.
② President is not responsible to <u>senate & house of representative</u> .	② PM & ministers are collectively responsible to <u>Lok Sabha</u> .
③ Judiciary is not integrated & cannot comment on validity of laws.	③ one of the <u>most powerful</u> <u>Judicialaries</u> of the world - <u>Integrated Judiciary</u> .

Thus, USA & ~~the~~ India are significantly different in many aspects of basic tenets.



4. Over the years, several demands have been made, for reasons that could be either political or administrative, to change the name of some states in India. In this context describe the procedure to change the name of the state in India and implications of it. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The recent demand for changing the name of 'Kerala' to 'Keralam' has thrown light on the process, reasons and implications of changing names of states.

Good contextual introduction.

Procedure

A) Initiated by states

① States can pass a ~~bill~~ ordinance or bill to request parliament to change the name of state.

You should mention the relevant articles of the constitution (Articles 3).

② However, power to change the name of states resides solely with parliament

③ Parliament can approve ~~in~~ the change of name by passing a resolution in both ~~the~~ houses & send it to president.

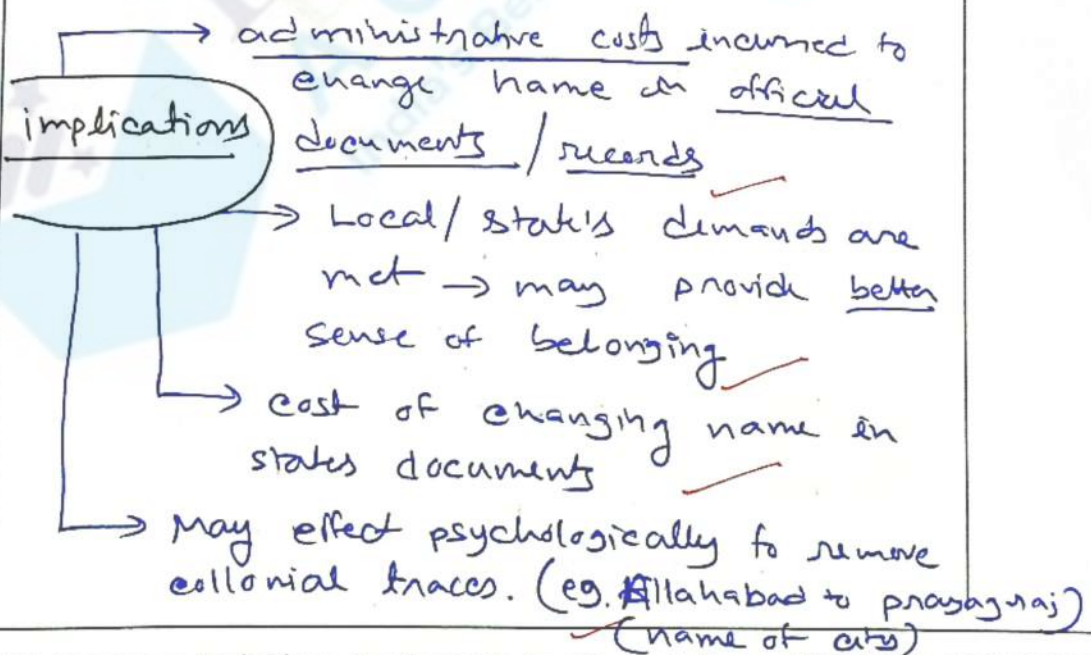
④ If passed by both houses, it requires president's assent to take effect.

initiated by parliament

if parliament initiates the same & passes, & the states cannot object by law. However, this has never happened in India that parliament initiated a name change without reorganisation of state.

Recent demands

- ① Kerala → wants name 'Keralam'
- ② Tamil Nadu → wants name 'TamizNadu'
- ③ West Bengal → wants to be named 'Bangla / Bengal'





5. "A Governor should be discharging his/her duty in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution, not just be an agent of the centre". Discuss the statement in the light of the role of Governor in the Indian polity. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

The post of Governor is a ^{Good introduction.} constitutional post. He/she is the ~~de~~ de-jure head of the state.

However, in recent times there is some controversies regarding this post.

① States alleging governor of working as a "agent of centre"

↳ As governor is appointed by central government.

↳ remains in office till the pleasure of president.

② Inordinate delays in passing bills

Governor has discretion to pass give assent to a bill passed by state legislature, return them send it for president's assent.

There is no fixed time limit on

You can note the issue of Vice-Chancellor's appointment or any other issue.



how long can governor delay the bill. This causes delay as alleged by state governments.

③ governor, by his/his discretionary power can recommend president's rule to a state. (Article 356).

You should also mention about the positive side of the post of Governor.

↳ states allege ^{Governor's} governments of undue recommendation.

④ Exchange of heated opinions

→ if parties at centre and state are different

→ tarnishing the image of both chief ministers & governor.

eg) in west Bengal

There is immense need of a healthy working relationship between state legislature and governor for efficacy of democracy — this needs to be maintained by both.

6. "A data protection law is needed more than ever in the recent times." Do you agree? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

As 'Data is the new oil' in the emerging global economy and Geo-political scenarios and with advent of digital revolution, Industrial revolution 4.0 (IR 4.0) and abundance of data generating every moment, there is a need for protection of data.

Good introduction

Reasons - Need for data protection

Reasons:-

① vulnerability of data producers/ owners of data - personal, confidential, critical data.

- Violation of Right to Privacy (Articles 21)
- Pukhraj Singh judgement.

② Role of non state actors and state sponsored actors on data theft manipulation & misuse

eg - chinese apps & hardware banned in India & USA

- misuse by data companies like



amazon, facebook & other tech-giants
for user manip choice manipulation
etc.

eg.

Shaping the
political
preferences
of voters.

③ Alleged use of data analytics on
political structures of the countries.
eg. use of deepfake, alleged involvement
of Cambridge Analytica in US
elections.

BN Srikrishna
Committee

④ 'Parens Patriae' role of government
to protect vulnerable people from
misuse of their data.

Relevant
conclusion

for these reasons, a digital personal
data protection bill has already been
passed by the parliament by

assigning proper responsibility to

~~data~~ data fiduciaries, data handlers

There are similar demands by the
government for data localisation too.

Hence, to promote data as a public

good, it is important to implement the law in letter &
spirit.



7. What is a no confidence motion and how different it is from a censure motion. Explain the procedure to move a no confidence motion? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

Parliamentary democracy is a representative form of government where the people elect their representatives and the ministers and government remain in power as long as they enjoy majority public confidence.

Good introduction.

A No confidence motion is initiated when parliament has no longer trust in the present government.
procedure to move a no-confidence motion:

- ① Has to be moved by a member of Lok Sabha supported by 50 other members of Lok Sabha.
- ② The speaker has the power to decide on the validity and decides a date and schedule for the no-confidence motion.

③ The members who initiated the motion then asks questions regarding functioning of the state on where they feel that the government has failed to deliver their duties - and call for a discussion.

Relevant points with good use of contemporary issue.

④ The government has to prove their majority and in the lok sabha and otherwise government falls.

⑤ In some rare cases, opposition can call for a no-confidence motion to oblige the government to discuss on topics of national importance eg. recent no-confidence motion on manipur issue

Gives equal importance to this part of answer.

Difference with censure motion :-

Against individual minister.

Censure motion does not intend to topple the government but only to alert it on issues of national importance or bring some wrong doing by the government in the light of the house.

These no-confidence & censure motions are important

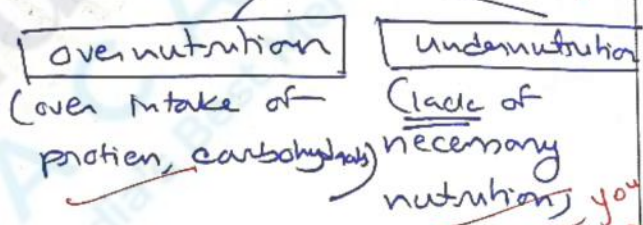
8. How is India tackling the menace of malnutrition? How can this problem be eliminated from the society? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

As per NITI Aayog's ^{MPI -} ~~Multidim~~ multidimensional poverty index, India has pulled out 13.5 crore people from ~~multidimensional poverty~~ multidimensional poverty in last 5 yrs.

Good introduction with data.

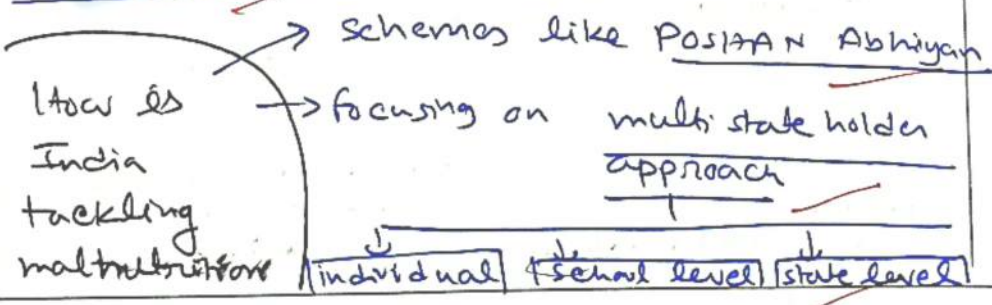
One of the component of multidimensional poverty is malnutrition. Malnutrition means improper amount of nutrition supplied to a person. can be

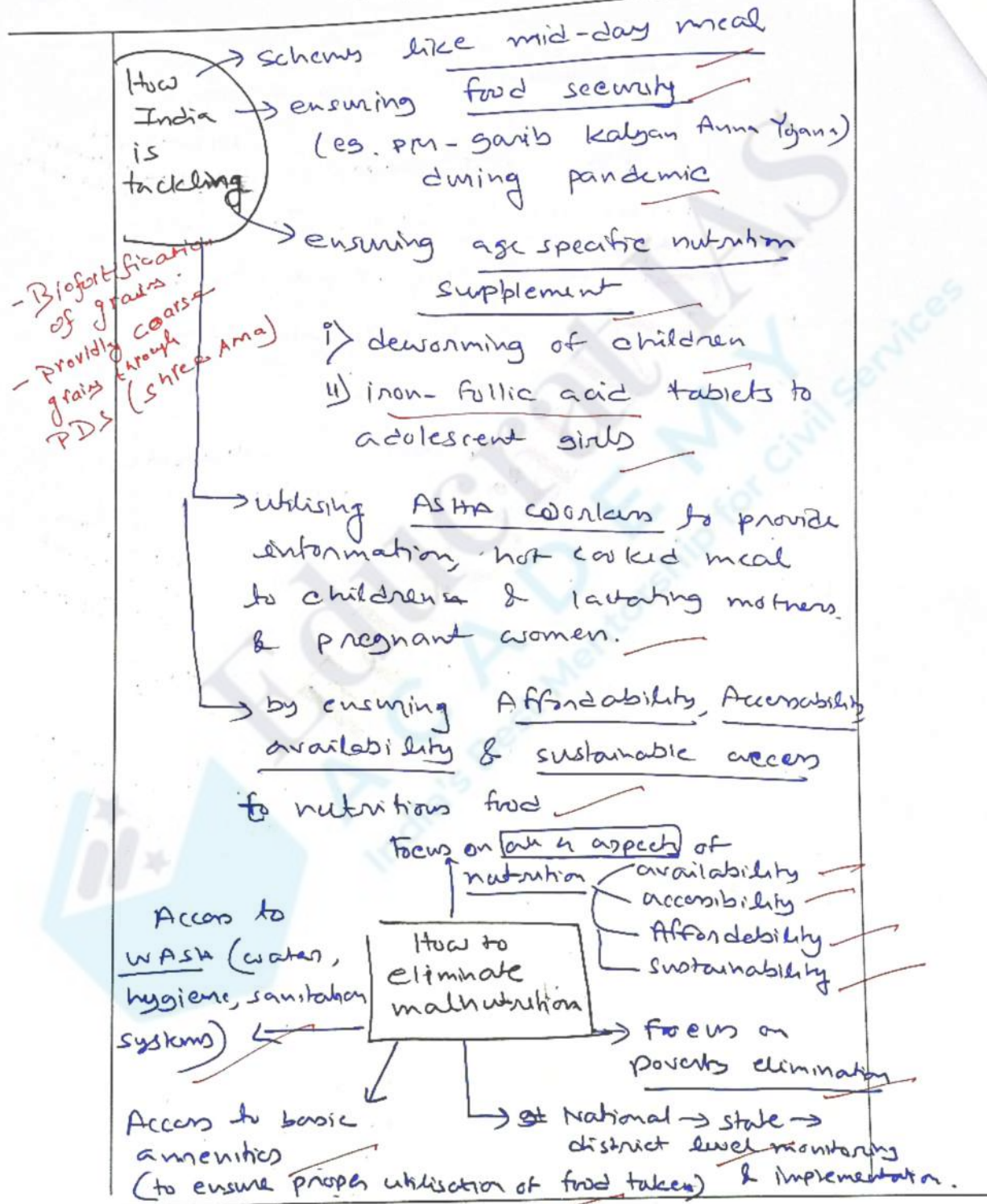
Good that you have mentioned both conditions.



You can quote the data of NFHS - 5

India's primary challenge is undernutrition, mostly in women & children.





Thus, malnutrition can be tackled by multiple means.



9. Critically examine the aims and objectives of SCO. What importance does it hold for India? (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

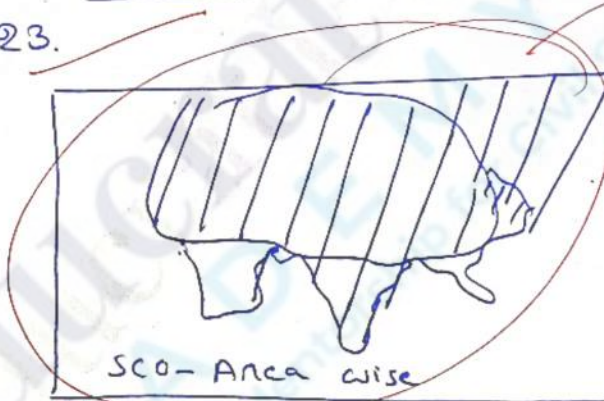
Sanghai Co-operation Organisation

(SCO) is an organisation of Russia, China, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, to which India & Pakistan joined in 2017 & Iran joined in latest summit in 2023.

Good contextual introduction

Aims and objectives

① to maintain regional co-operation



There is no need to depict the area, through map in such questions.

between partner countries.

② maintain regional peace & development

Relevant points.

③ maintain security in the region

• Regional Anti Terror Structure (RATS) is a part of SCO for terrorism combating

④ Ensure prosperity of region & maintain co-operative relations among countries.

Importance from India :

Though SCO have been a largely less functional in recent past it is important because of

① to counter China's aggression

- Balancing China's CSTC i.e. engagement with central Asian republics

↳ Munro doctrine of China
↳ nomenclature & geographic aggression.

② to get access to the central Asian Region

- Can also act as a platform for dialogue with our belligerent neighbours

↳ energy rich central Asia

③ to maintain its energy security

④ To ensure its regional power in Asia as a major power.

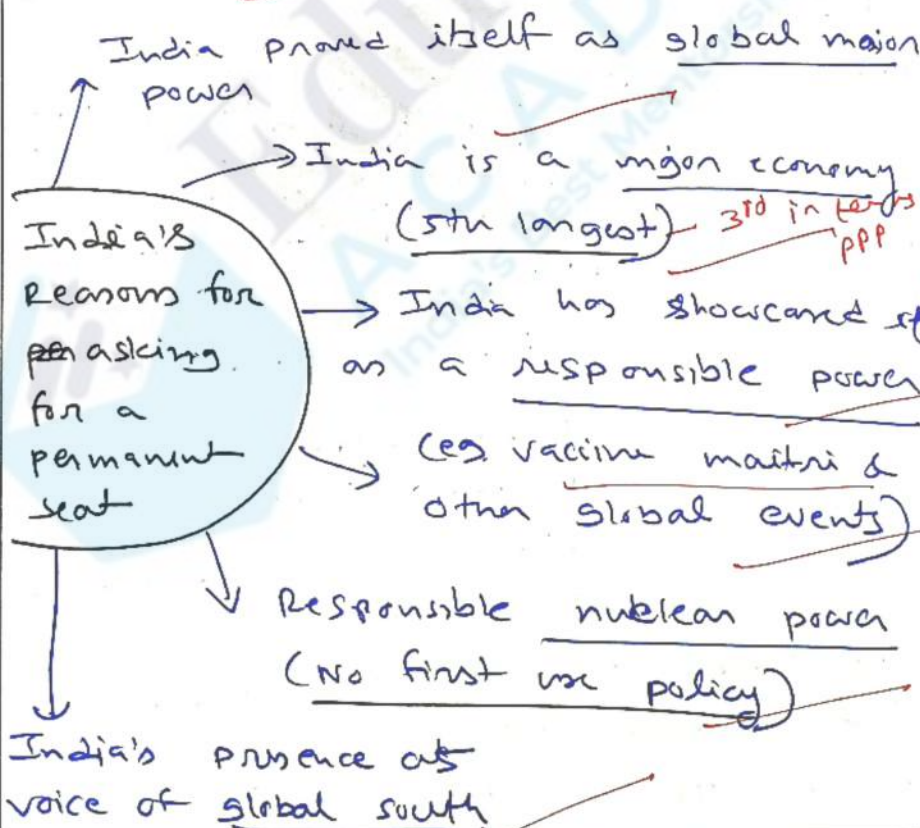
⑤ To ensure its voice as the voice of global south with unity of voice & purpose

Thus ~~see~~ a functional SCO is important for India's regional supremacy

10. Discuss the impediments India is facing in its pursuit of a permanent seat in UN Security Council. (Answer in 150 words, 10 marks)

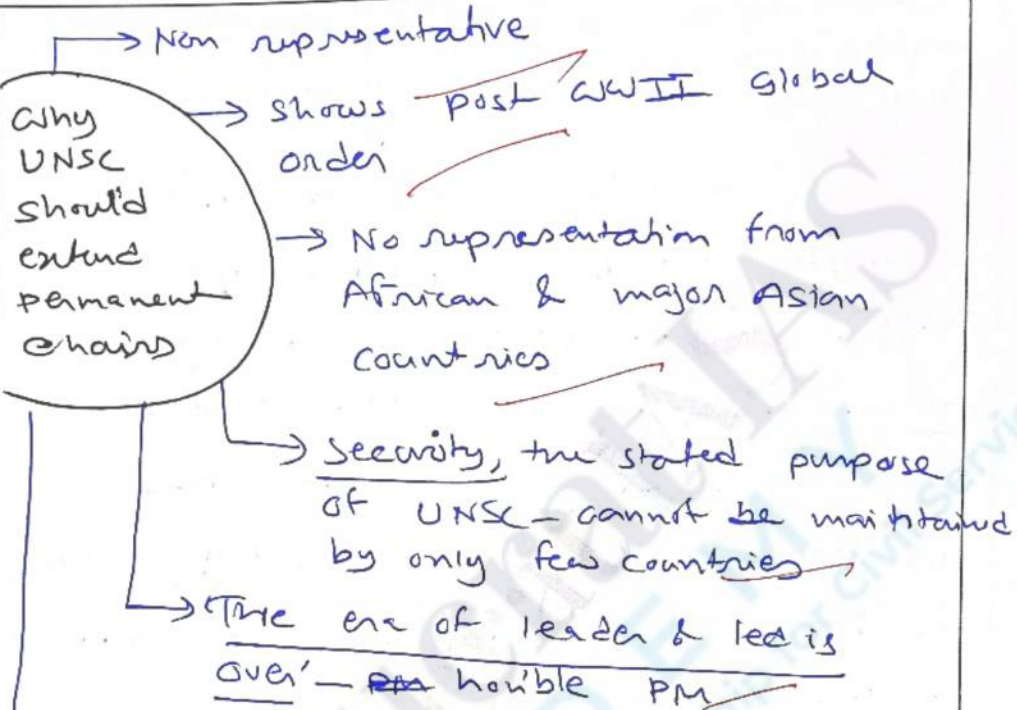
The UNSC was established as a post WW-II institution with major western powers as permanent members. India has been trying to get a permanent seat at UNSC for very long. It also recently concluded its term as a non-permanent chair at UNSC.

Good introduction.



Relevant points.

- You can also mention about the SAGAR doctrine and India's importance in Indian ocean region of world as Indo-Pacific region.



→ Global south countries represent significant economic & population strength

India's image of a soft state

Impediments faced by India

- Veto by perma permanent powers
 - India's inability to strongly raise voice against global issues (e.g. Russia-Ukraine)
 - Ambivalent approach of India
- China's objection
- Russia supported India's permanent seat
- Indifference of other permanent seat holders

Thus, India has a valid claim on a UNSC permanent seat and should continue pushing for it.



11. There is a dire need for electoral reforms in India, discuss various challenges related to elections in India and suggest some measures to resolve them. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

The Article 324 has established a Election Commission of India (ECI) to conduct elections to the Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha, State legislatures, office of president of India and vice president of India. It is tasked with all tasks related to conducting free & fair elections from preparing vota notes, assigning symbols & conducting elections.

Good use of constitutional articles in the introduction.

Challenges to Elections in India

① Challenges with ECI

- appointment of election commissioners (CEC & other 2)
- executive intervention in appointment
- cannot punish for violating model code of conduct or breaching expense limit

Lack of punitive rights



- Remote voting system.
- Issue of anonymity in electoral Bonds.

- has no permanent secretariat
- No power to amend RPA rules to effectively improve conducting elections
- expenses not charged on consolidated fund of India

② challenges with political parties

- lack of intraparty democracy
- politic criminalization of politics
- not abiding by election model conduct rules
- money & muscle power in politics

③ challenges with general public

- lack of awareness & interest in political process
- lack of trust in ECI & fairness of elections
- lack of fair options of politicians to change from

Measures to resolve

① more powers to ECI & accountability & transparency in working

② recent bill to appoint based on search & selection committee recommendation - collegium system

Based on the judgement of Supreme Court

③ Power to ECI on punish violators of model code of conduct (MCC)

power to register & detect parties - strict vigilance on electoral process (monitoring the instances of)

④ political parties

→ to maintain integrity democracy
→ to curb use of money & muscle power in politics

Have powers of money power etc.

④ other suggestions

- one nation one election
- one member not applying for multiple seats
- proposed rules in RPA Act to ensure transparency & weed out fake votes

these measures would ensure fairer election & put

people's faith back in the system.

12. What is delimitation and why is it needed? Describe the procedure for the delimitation process in India. Is there any need to change the process of delimitation in India? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

~~Delimitation~~ Delimitation is the process of dividing the country or ~~can~~ into areas of election into territorial constituencies. The election to Lok Sabha is based on these territorial constituencies while election to Rajya Sabha is based on states.

Also to the state assemblies.

Procedure of delimitation

You can mention about the constitutional provision related to delimitation in India.

① Delimitation is done by the delimitation commission based on the census data.

(You can mention about on 87th CAA, 2003 - census data of 2001 to be used for this purposes till 2021)

② Last census in India was in 2021 and 2021 census was postponed due to covid-19 pandemic. Hence, current delimitation of



constituencies is based on ~~2011~~²⁰⁰¹ census

③ J & K was changed into a union territory ~~in~~ with legislation in 2019 and hence delimitation commission has worked on delimiting constituencies in J&K.

④ After the Delimitation commission decides on the constituencies it shares the same with election commission.

Need of changes in delimitation process :-

- ① Need of frequent delimitation.
- ② Permanent secretariat of delimitation commission is suggested by many.

Write
more
points or
explain
the
points
mentioned
by
various
committees
in
the
question.

③ more transparency in working of the commission is suggested by various committees.

④ Independence & Accountability mechanisms need to be strengthened.

Thus delimitation commission can be improved by the mentioned suggestions.



13. Though there have been several different estimates of poverty in India, all indicate reduction in poverty levels over time. Do you agree?
(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

There have been several ^{Good introduction.} different estimates of poverty & all the latest is by Suresh Tendulkar committee. Poverty is defined as the consumption & earning of those in the lowest strata of the society, as defined by Economic survey.

• Poverty can be of two types.

① Absolute poverty → Measure of ^{Mention the criteria too.} poverty based on ~~the~~ a set limit of daily expenditure set by India/United Nations. If a person falls below that expenditure level, he is said to be in poverty.

② Relative poverty → Inequality & difference

in ~~pe~~ expenditure levels in the society.

• There is also a ~~wide~~ concept of multidimensional poverty whereby poverty is measured by different parameters

eg. Access to basic amenities or ability to change one's current conditions (Amartha Sen's concept)

ideally, multidimensional poverty is a better measure of poverty than absolute poverty indices.

• The recently released ~~MP~~ MPI by NITI Aayog ~~data~~ suggests India have pulled out 13.5 crore people out of poverty in last 5 years. However, India still hosts the maximum number of poor in the world. Also, Covid-19 Pandemic has pushed another 5 crore people below

You should mention about the various methods of poverty calculation.

- YK Agha Committee

- Lakshminarayana Committee

- Rangarajan Committee

Capability Approach.



Poverty line (BPL)

Continuous decrease in poverty levels

Yes, It is true that due to various measures, poverty incidence (Reduced from 55% to 28% in last 5 yrs) has been decreasing in India due to by various measures.

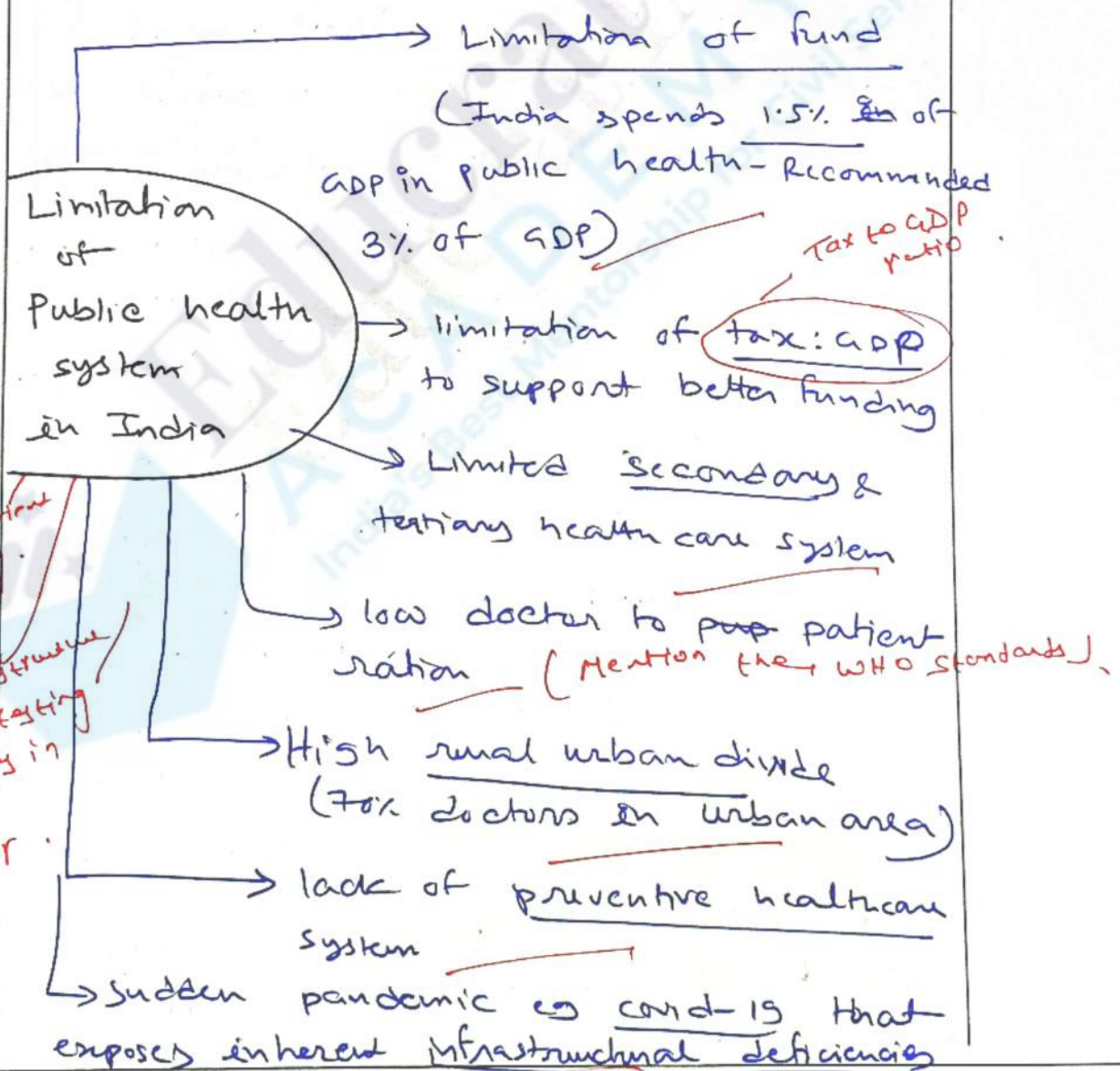
- Anti poverty measures
- food security programmes (PM-AKAY)
- Services to ensure basic amenities (es. VJWALA Yojana)
- Job generator (MA-NREGA)
- Skill updatation (PM KVV)
- for Nutritional security (PM-POSHAN)
- Health security (PM-Ayushman Bharat, PM-JAY)
- basic income to farmers (PM-KISAN)

Though there are still some & many people ~~at~~ BPL in the country, it has made significant endeavours to improve in last few years.

14. Public health system has limitations in providing universal health coverage. Do you think that the private sector could help in bridging the gap? What other viable alternatives would you suggest? (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good introduction

According to Economic survey, 80% of tertiary healthcare activities in India occur in Private sector.



capability of pub private sector to bridge the gap:

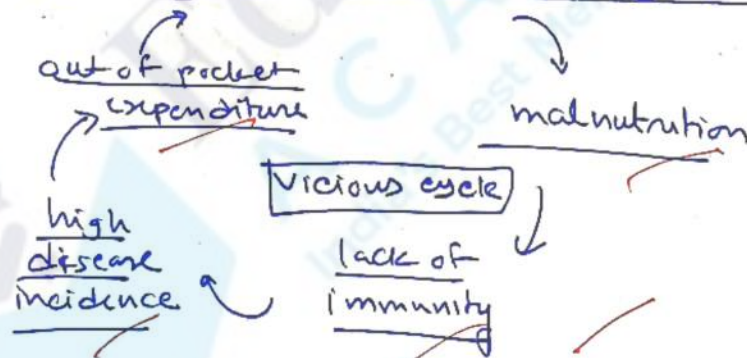
① Private sector can bridge the gap of tertiary health care but not in primary & secondary health care - due to lack of access to remote locations.

Recently, the government has cited the reduction in out of pocket expenditure. You can use the data.

② Profit minded Pvt sector

2.1 -> may increase out of pocket expenditure by people

2.2 -> Resultant food budget skews



③ focus on high density & rich areas - Resulting in regional & rural-urban disparity

④ Erosion of state role in providing safety



net to people.

Other viable alternatives

① Strengthen protective & primary health care system.

② Increase 3 I's (suggested by Economic survey)

- investment
- Insurance
- Innovation

Good point
- Capacity building of Health Sector by Infrastructure development
- Maintaining the required workforce

③ use of technology intervention

↳ tele medicine

④ leverage traditional knowledge systems & AYUSH of Alternative Cure System.

⑤ Universal health coverage like PM-JAY that leverage private health infrastructure too.

⑥ Encourage focus on outreach public assistance to critical health issues like muscular dystrophy, DR-TB etc.

Thus by the following measures India can ensure good health to all.



15. The quality of higher education in India requires major improvements to make it internationally competitive. Do you think that the entry of foreign educational institutions would help improve the quality of higher and technical education in the country? Discuss.

(Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

The quality of higher education in India needs major improvements in the following sectors:

Need of Improvement

- ① Applicability of knowledge
- ② Industry academia linkage
- ③ Job readiness of specific courses
↳ enhance employability of youth
- ④ Multiplicity of education boards
(eg) - central & state boards
- ⑤ multiplicity of examination & grading pattern
(eg) CBSE, ICSE Boards, v. & grade systems etc.
- ⑥ Internationally non-competitive education quality.

You can mention about QS university ranking in introduction.

- Faulty curriculum
- Lack of research ecosystem.
- Job-oriented rather than skills-oriented.
- Absence of vernacular in higher education.
- Problem of Affordability.
- Lack of Government institutions in higher education (especially technical and medical).



⑦ Lack of research mindedness
(eg - ^{0.7%} 0.16% of GDP invested in
Research & innovation)

⑧ Siloism in educational institute
(college) & Research institutes
↳ which are supposed to work
in tandem.

Entry of foreign institutes

Good
mentioning
of context.

Recently, UAC has released a
notification to invite foreign
higher education institutes to open
campuses in India - there will be
autonomy in functioning but they
should abide by country's norms
updated from time to time.

Opportunities

- saving forex reserve of
students who go abroad to
study.
- competition → better quality of
education.
- massification of higher education.

opportunities → full time courses by top rated foreign educational institutes
→ mixture of students & cultures.

challenges → how to ensure quality control?
→ how to attract best institutions
→ if they could abide by national norms
→ to attract & retain best faculties
→ to ~~add~~ ensure similar quality as original institute

other options → student exchange programmes
→ better industry-government-academia linkages
→ internationalisation of Indian institutes (eg IIT, IIMs in abroad)
→ global best practices

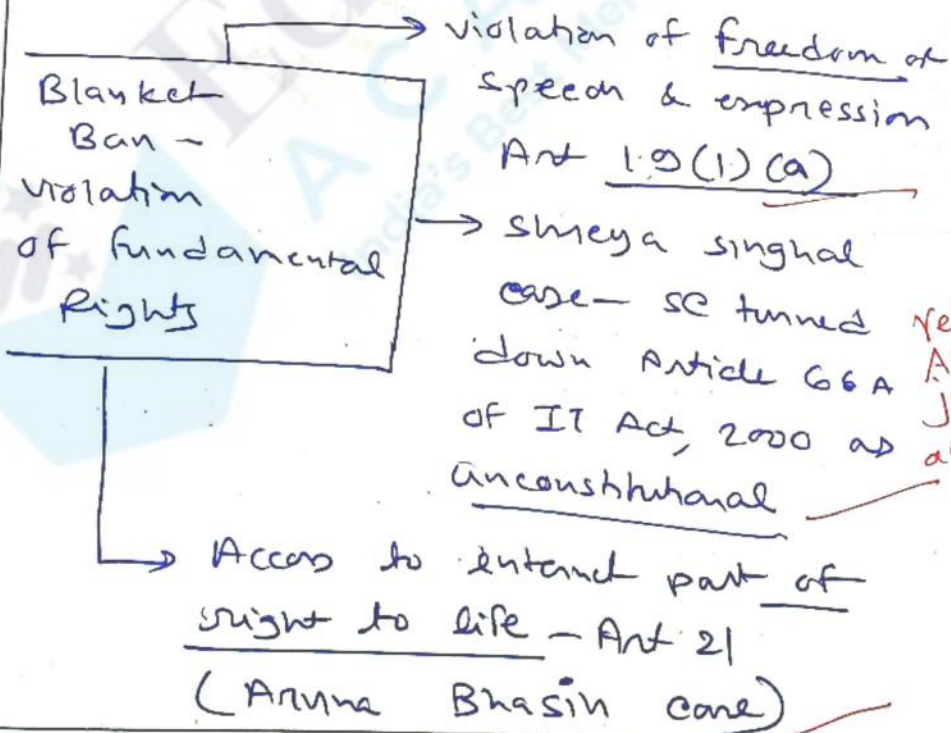
By following the ~~st~~ above measures and managing above challenges India can become better poised in higher edu. sector.

Relevant points.

16. Blanket bans on digital connectivity not only violate the fundamental right to access the internet but also have wider implications for society. Discuss. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Good contextual introduction

Studies have revealed Indian situation of blanket ban on digital connectivity to be bringing down Indian perception in global stages. J&K saw 500+ days of internet shutdown after A-370 abrogation & in manipur internet is down from May-3 till date.



Very Good points with relevant Articles, Judgements and Statutes.



Wider
implications
of
Society

→ internet as a public good

→ ban on internet only
proves inefficiency of
authority to control
prevailing situation

↳ ban on internet causes
aggravated situation of
hostility → access to internet
acts as safety valve
of grievances and method of
peaceful protest/discussions

→ causes ban on societal
services eg e-commerce, food
delivery, e-commerce & other
digital applications

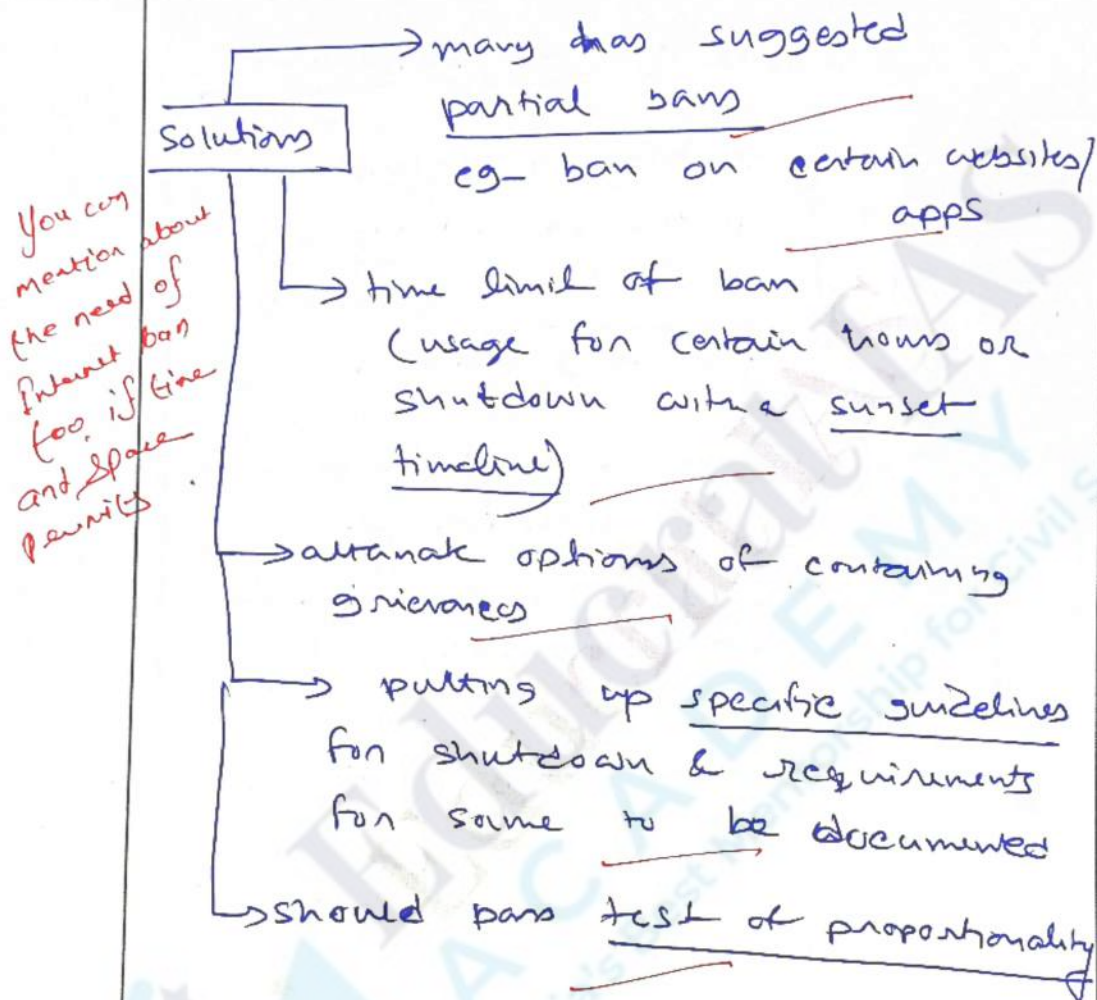
Distribution of
Supply Chain.

↳ harming economy

↳ harming ease of doing
business

↳ right to do trade (FR)

↳ Art 19(1)(g)



Good connection

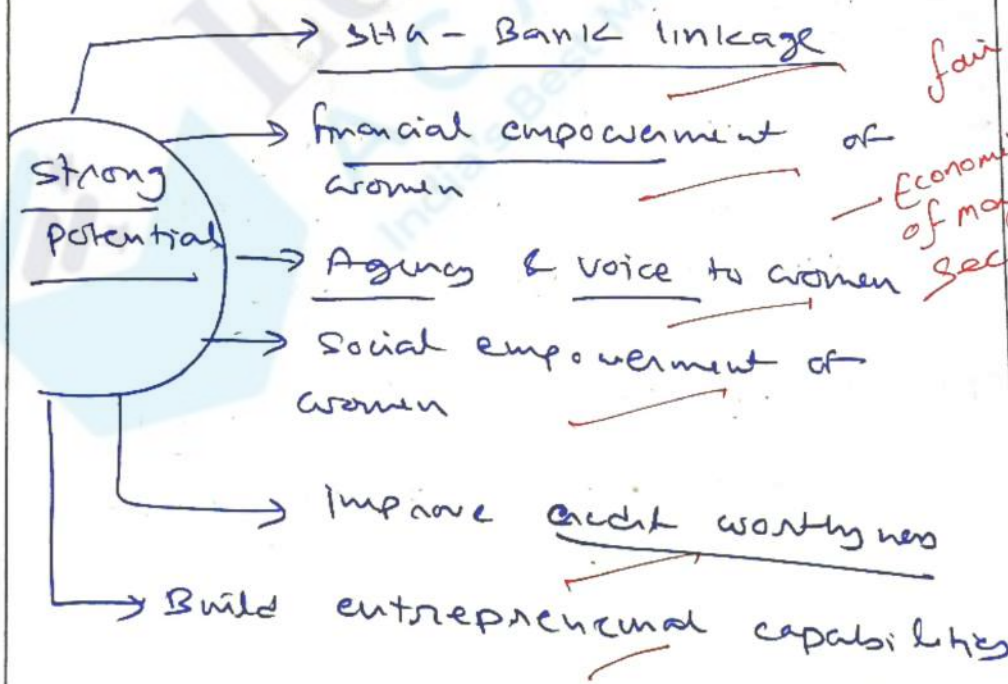
Thus, complete ban on internet usage is harmful for democracy, society & economy and hence should be reconsidered and be objectively defined & legal framing should be done before applying them.

17. Microfinancing was introduced in India as a solution to poverty and to empower Self Help Groups (SHGs). Despite its strong potential, the microfinance sector faces challenges related to accessibility in India. Analyse. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Self help groups are groups by people with similar economic conditions and motives to ensure poverty alleviation, empowerment by means of microfinance & resource pooling.

Good introduction with definition.

In India, it started with SEWA on the lines of Srameen Bank in Bangladesh (idea of Md. Yunus).



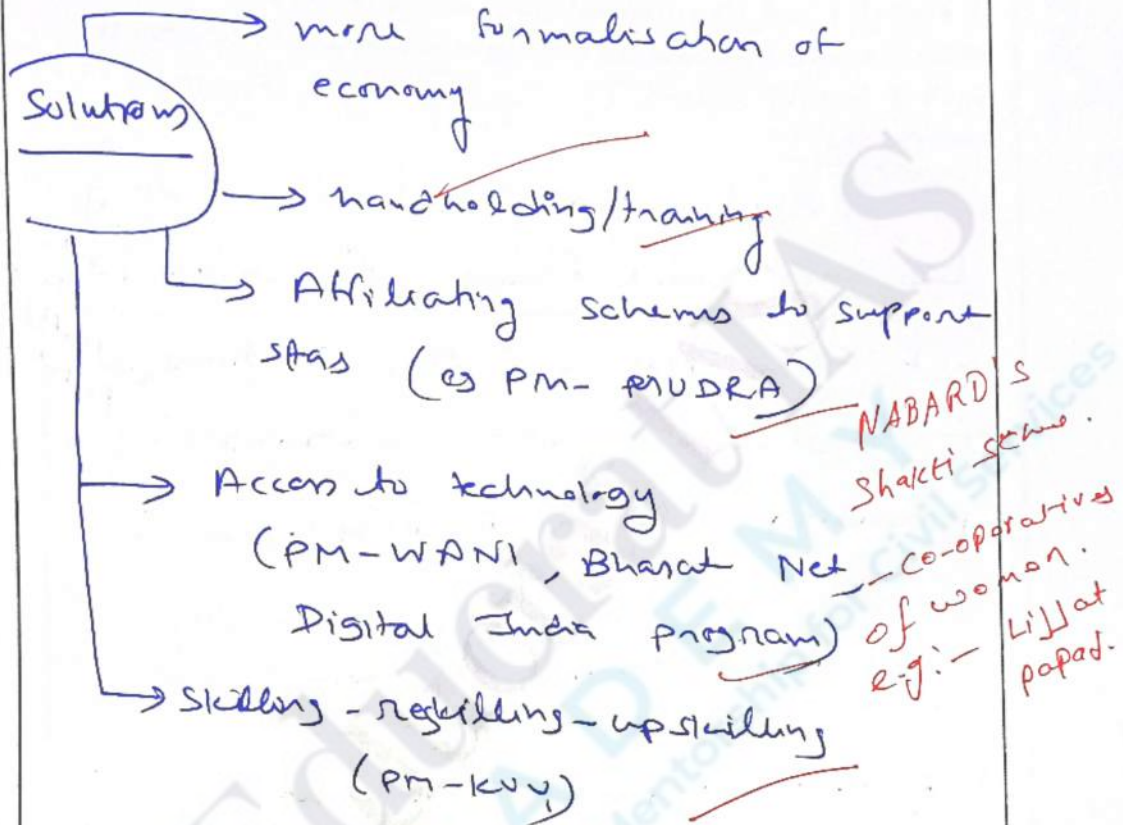
four points.

Economic independence of marginalised section.

Microfinance - challenges related to
accessibility

- Social stigma associated with SHGs
- ~~Govt~~ Rules behaviour of bank officials
- Lack of access of documents in vernacular.

- ① Access to formal credit by women
- ② Access to market - (lacks) economies of scale
- ③ Access to training facilities - skill updation
- ④ Access to forward - backward market linkage
- ⑤ Access to latest technology - due to rural urban divide & digital divide
- ⑦ Access & Affordability
↳ Access to low interest finance



A convergence of related schemes and focused & coordinated effort is need to strengthen sitthi in India



18. Initially Civil Services in India were designed to achieve the goals of neutrality and effectiveness, which seems to be lacking in the present context. Do you agree with the view that drastic reforms are required in Civil Services. Comment. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

civil servant are said to be the steel frame of India that holds the country in times of instability and continues providing services to people.

- you can mention Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.

Need of Drastic reforms -

- ① politicization of Bureaucracy
- ② crony capitalism
- ③ committed bureaucracy
- ④ Red-tapism
- ⑤ Top-down model of governance

Try to explain some of the keywords or support with example.



① Lack of participatory governance

② Lack of accountability & transparency
due to huge discretion.

Method to usher drastic changes

① Mission Kamajogi

(Good mentorship)

② Accountability mechanisms

Institutional

- ① CAG
- ② CVC
- ③ Courts
- ④ Annual Confidential reports
- ⑤ Lokpal Lokayuktas
- ⑥ CBI
- ⑦ Whistle blowers

Non-
Institutional

- ① Social Audit
- ② RTI
- ③ participatory
governance
mechanisms
- ④ Civil Society

Relevant
points

- ③ mid-service training
- ④ Regular sensitization with need to public & society
- ⑤ Self awareness
- ⑥ feedback mechanism in policy implementation
- ⑦ No fear for transfer/promotion
- ⑧ Avoiding political intervention in administrative works.

By these methods drastic reforms can be brought in civil services.

You can mention the recommendation of 2nd ARC.
— Report of Parliamentary Committee regarding recruitment process.

19. "The key to a more settled Sino-Indian relationship is a greater acceptance by both countries of multi-polarity and mutuality, building on a larger foundation of global rebalancing." Critically analyse the above statement. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

India-china ~~was~~ ^{Good} were allies during ~~the~~ post WWII era but 1962 war turned ~~it~~ them into competitors and there is a ongoing crisis and power play between the countries since ~~then~~.

Need for
greater
Acceptance
of
multi-polarity
&
mutuality

- china's BRI to not respect Indian boundaries
- china to refrain from Aggressive cartographic & nomenclature aggressions
- India to strengthen its power in Indo-pacific

Good introduction.

Both are continuing civilization and economic competitors.

Important for growth of Asian region.



mutuality

Please
complete
the answer.

→ Joining & continuing discussions
at multilateral forums
eg. SCO, BRICS etc

→ Both India & China are
major powers in Asia and a
settled equation between them
is needed for a peaceful
Asia



20. Strategic autonomy and no military alliances are two tenets of India's foreign policy. In this regard what do you understand by 'strategic autonomy'? Do you think India is strictly pursuing strategic autonomy? Critically analyse. (Answer in 250 words, 15 marks)

Strategic Autonomy is the idea of being able to pursue ~~the~~ a country's own core (national security) & peripheral (economic) interest & interest &