

NEXT IAS

A UNIT OF MADE EASY GROUP

NEXT IAS (Head Office) : 27-B, Pusa Road, Metro Pillar no. 118, Near Karol Bagh Metro, New Delhi-110060

Ph: 011-49858612, 8800338066 | E-mail : info@nextias.com



E-mail : info@nextias.com



Web: www.nextias.com

(To be filled by candidate)

Code : GS2010/06

Name of Candidate : Divya Mishra

Roll No. : 2625904

Registration Number : Date of Examination : 25/11/2020

Exam Centre : Old Rajinder Nagar

Saket

Online

All India GS Mains Test Series - 2020 (Module-5)

Test-6

GENERAL STUDIES | Paper-II

Governance, Social Justice and International Relations and Issues

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

This Question-cum Answer (QCA) Booklet contains 56 pages. Immediately on receipt of the booklet, please check that this QCA booklet does not have any misprint or torn or missing pages or items, etc. If so, get it replaced by a fresh QCA booklet.

Candidates must read the instructions on this page and the following pages carefully before attempting the paper.

Candidates should attempt the questions strictly in accordance with the instructions specified in the question paper and in the space prescribed under each question in the booklet. Any answer written outside the space allotted may not be given credit.

Question paper will be provided separately and can be taken by the candidates after conclusion of the exam.

SUBJECT/PAPER
GENERAL STUDIES Paper-II

Invigilator's Sign. :

(For filling by Examiners only)

Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total	Signature	Q.No.	Page No.	Maximum Marks	Marks	Total	Signature
1	5	10				11	25	15			
2	7	10				12	28	15			
3	9	10				13	31	15			
4	11	10				14	34	15			
5	13	10				15	37	15			
6	15	10				16	40	15			
7	17	10				17	43	15			
8	19	10				18	46	15			
9	21	10				19	49	15			
10	23	10				20	52	15			
GRAND TOTAL											

EVALUATION INDICATORS		Remarks			
		Excellent	Good	Average	Needs Improvement
Content	Relevance				
	Economy of words				
	Examples/Current Linkages				
Presentation	Language				
	Structure				
	Sequencing				
	Novelty				

OBSERVATIONS

Dear

CONTENT

PRESENTATION

IMPORTANT INSTRUCTIONS

CANDIDATES SHOULD READ THE UNDERMENTIONED INSTRUCTIONS CAREFULLY. VIOLATION OF ANY OF THE INSTRUCTIONS MAY LEAD TO PENALTY.

DONT'S

1. Do not write your name or registration no. anywhere inside this Question-cum-Answer Booklet.
2. Do not write anything other than the actual answers to the questions anywhere inside your QCA Booklet.
3. Do not tear off any leaves from your QCA Booklet, if you find any page missing do not fail to notify the supervisor/invigilator.
4. Do not leave behind your QCA Booklet on your table unattended, it should be handed over to the invigilator after conclusion of the exam.

DO'S

1. Read the Instructions on the cover page and strictly follow them.
2. Write your registration number and other particulars, in the space provided on the cover of QCA Booklet.
3. Write legibly and neatly. Do not write in bad/illegible handwritings.
4. For rough notes or calculation, the last two blank pages of this booklet should be used. The rough notes should be crossed through afterwards.
5. If you wish to cancel any work, draw your pen through it or write "Cancelled" across it, otherwise it may be evaluated.
6. Handover your QCA Booklet personally to the invigilator before leaving the examination hall.

QUESTION PAPER SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Please read each of the following instructions carefully before attempting questions:

There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH.

All the questions are compulsory.

The number of marks carried by a question is indicated against it.

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 Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answer written in a medium other than the authorized one.

Answers to questions no. 1 to 10 should be in 150 words, whereas answers to questions no. 11 to 20 should be in 250 words.

Keep the word limit indicated in the questions in mind

Any page or portion of the page left blank in Question-cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

1. Around one-third of the Indian population still suffer from poverty after seven decades of Independence. Discuss the problems with traditional poverty alleviation programs and mention the steps taken by government in the last decade for poverty alleviation. (Answer in 150 words)

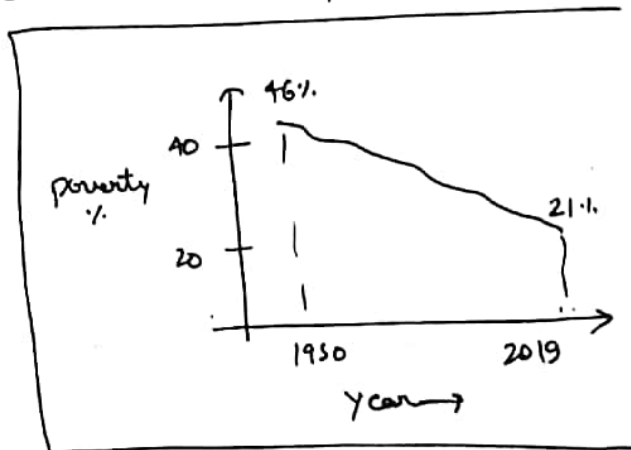
आजादी के सात दशक बाद भी लगभग एक तिहाई भारतीय आबादी गरीबी से पीड़ित है। पारंपरिक गरीबी उन्मूलन कार्यक्रमों से संबंधित समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए और पिछले एक दशक में सरकार द्वारा गरीबी उन्मूलन के लिए उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10

Poverty is the deprivation of wellbeing and creates several problems related to health, wellbeing, educational attainment and overall social justice.

Current poverty rate

- 373 million people are suffering acute deprivation and

270 Mn - under poverty line estimate
(Tendulkar committee)



Problems with traditional poverty alleviation programmes

- Taken approach based on entitlement benefit
- Lacks capacity building angle.

NEXT IAS

- Diversified and fragmented schemes
e.g. MGNREGA - jobs and
ICDS - food and health
- Panchayat level and district level
implementation - challenges
 - ↳ low administrative capacity
 - ↳ lacks proper infrastructure
e.g. roads, electricity and
IT infrastructure
- Unawareness among beneficiary.
- Beneficiary targeting - poor

Steps taken by Government in last decade

- National rural livelihood mission (Jobs)
 - ↳ Aajeevika mission
- Health - Ayushman Bharat (SoC beneficiaries)
Health & wellness centres
- Education - RTE, Sarva Shiksha
- Food and Nutrition - ICDS, MDM, Poshan
Atrojan
- Utilities - Saurajya (gas)
- Financial inclusion - Jan Dhan - 46 crore
people

Only by adopting
multipronged approach we can ensure
(Sustainable) - good governance and Antyodaya.

2. 'Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Yojana' not only combats the humanitarian crisis but also supports the vulnerable sections of the population. Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

'प्रधानमंत्री गरीब कल्याण योजना' न केवल मानवीय संकट का मुकाबला करती है, अपितु आबादी के सुभेद्य वर्गों की सहायता भी करती है। चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10

Government launched the PM Garib Kalyan Yojna in the wake of covid induced suffering on vulnerable section of the society and to boost demand in the economy.

↳ Package = Rs 1.08 lakh crore.

Combating Humanitarian crisis

- Poor vendors, selfemployed people - were given MGNREGA - enhanced payout.
- Jan Dhan Account holders - money in their accounts.
- SHGs and FPOs connected with NABARD
↳ easy interest loans and collateral free credit uptake.
- Farmers' package - for fertilizer, pesticide, water and seeds.
- Migrant workers - skilling and training
↳ affordable rental housing complexes schemes.

Supports vulnerable sections

- Women - safety, security, education, combating violence and jobs.
- Elderly - fund for healthcare and treatment assistive technologies.
- Children - digital education, inclusion and preventing child labour or offences during lockdown
- SC, ST (tribals) - MSP for MFP scheme Vandhan Yojna (Tribal SHGs)
- Transgender, self employed, labourers
 ↳ more given easy loans for business, moratorium on MSME loans.

Covid-19 Pandemic has been more disastrous for vulnerable sections than others and therefore policy intervention is need of the hour to ensure social inclusion for INCLUSIVE.

INDIA

3. Discuss the issues faced by Health Care system in India. How far the provisions of National Medical Commission Act, 2019 address them? (Answer in 150 words)

भारत में स्वास्थ्य सेवा प्रणाली के समक्ष आने वाली समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। राष्ट्रीय चिकित्सा आयोग अधिनियम, 2019 के प्रावधान इन्हें किस हद तक दूर कर सकते हैं?

(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

10

India spends only 1.4% of its GDP on healthcare against 2-5% mandated by National Health Policy - 2017. This has led this social sector to face multiple challenges.

Issues faced by healthcare system

- | | | | |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| doctor
population ratio | India
$\frac{1}{1456}$ | Bihar
$\frac{1}{4400}$ | WHO
$\frac{1}{1000}$ |
|----------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|
- Huge urban-rural divide in access, quality, equity of healthcare
 - ↳ 70% people in urban areas but 75% doctors and advanced technologies in urban areas.
- High IMR - 28 ; mMR - 113 ; Under five mortality - 33
- 10% global disease burden and 36% DALY burden
- Dual burden - communicable and non-communicable (65%) disease

- High out of pocket cost - 67%
- Fund, function, functionary challenge in health sector

National Medical Commission Act-2019 -
ability to address them

- Provide Health Regulatory system at National, state, district, and local level.
- Health Education - streamlined.
NEET (entrance), Exit tests and bridge course for AYUSH practitioners
- Health-Ethics, licensing Quacks in rural areas.
- Ayushman Bharat - trust or insurance based healthcare choice
- PPP mode in healthcare - NITI Aayog linking the District hospital with private medical colleges.

Hence by promoting healthcare infrastructure, insurance, private participation, smooth governance we should be able to achieve.

SWASTHA Bharat.

4. Social audit puts into practice the signature slogan of the Right to Information movement in India - "Our money, our account." In the context of this statement, discuss the significance of the recently launched Jan Sochna Portal and its limitations. (Answer in 150 words)

सामाजिक अंकेक्षण (Social audit) भारत में सूचना अधिकार आंदोलन - "हमारा पैसा, हमारा खाता" के आदर्श वाक्य को लागू करता है। इस कथन के संदर्भ में, हाल ही में शुरू किए गए जन सूचना पोर्टल के महत्व और इसकी सीमाओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें) 10

MKSS led a campaign through innovative methods like Jan sunwai to usher RTI. Social Audit is a form of RTI process that enables beneficiaries of the programme to evaluate achievement of outcomes.

- eg. MGNREGS - social audit
 & Meghalaya's social audit law.

Jan Sochna Portal: Significance

- Information democratisation. It is an initiative of Rajasthan Government.
- Enables pro-active information disclosure to bring about accountability.
- Effective participatory governance through grievance redressal.

- Feedbacks will make schemes more responsive and well-targeted.
- Addresses Bureaucratic corruption or red tapism / apathy.

Limitations of Jan sachna Portal

- Information disclosure - not binding, it can be denied by citing official reasons
- Only one state specific step, no such uniform Government policy at union level.
- Public Information Officers - not appointed at offices.
- Frequent updation and awareness among people - inadequate.

Moreover, it is a novel step taken by a state government and should be promoted throughout nation. Jefferson said, "Information is the currency of a democracy"

5. Though self-help groups (SHGs) have the potential to build the functional capacity of the marginalized, but they are facing certain constraints. Discuss the challenges faced by Self-help groups in India and suggest the ways to make them effective. (Answer in 150 words) हालांकि स्वयं सहायता समूह (SHGs), समाज के हाशिए पर विद्यमान वर्ग की कार्यात्मक क्षमता निर्माण का सामर्थ्य रखते हैं, परंतु ये कुछ बाधाओं का सामना कर रहे हैं। भारत में स्वयं सहायता समूहों के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और उन्हें प्रभावी बनाने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

10

SHGs are voluntary informal organisations that connect people from similar socio-economic background to provide social security, equality, agency and credit access.

of Kudumbshree (Kerala)

Challenges faced by SHGs:

- Poor credit culture, low digital and financial literacy.
- Some members taking advantage of group funds.
- Lack organisational structure and unstandard fund collection and immature credit culture.
- >50% women led but patriarchy dominating their functioning.

- Unorganised groups, lack necessary bargaining power.

Suggestive ways for effective functioning

- Financial literacy and skill training
 - eg. SHG-bank linkage program
 - & SEWA's Lizzat Papad - microenterprises
- Egalitarian functioning, socially relevant action agenda.
 - eg. Jeevika didin (Bihar) against alcohol consumption.
- Linkage with Panchayati, ASHAs and NGOs - for liaisoning and health, education upliftment
 - eg. ICDS scheme.
- Uniform- area specific governance structure.

Suggestions of the

R. Gandhi and Malegaon Committee

can be adopted to truly make SHGs avenues of Gram Swaraj and Social Inclusion.

6. Various states have passed Right to services Act which focus on delivering public services in a time bound, decentralised and citizen friendly manner. In the light of the statement discuss the major challenges faced by administration in implementing the act and suggest measures in achieving the objective of the act. (Answer in 150 words)

विभिन्न राज्यों ने सेवा अधिकार अधिनियम पारित किया है, जो सार्वजनिक सेवाओं के समयबद्ध, विकेंद्रीकृत और नागरिक अनुकूल तरीके से वितरण पर केंद्रित हैं। इस कथन के आलोक में अधिनियम को लागू करने में प्रशासन के समक्ष आने वाली प्रमुख चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और अधिनियम के उद्देश्य प्राप्त करने के उपाय सुझाइए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

10

Right to Services Act is a Citizen's Charter highlighting the time, quality, standard and grievance redressal of citizens in provision of public services.

Challenges faced in implementation

- Service providers untrained, insensitive
- Beneficiaries - lack of awareness.
- The services covered under the Act not wholesome
- Grievance redressal mechanism - not very response.
- Huge corruption - TI corruption = $\frac{81^{th}}{100}$ ranking
- Punitive mechanism ineffective in case of denial of service
- Enabling infrastructure missing

Suggestive measures for achieving objectives

- Standardisation of expected services.
- multistakeholder consultation for formulation of Act provisions.
- Constant feedback mechanism to upgrade the systems and make it responsive
- Training of service providers
- Awareness-campaigns for citizens.

Citizen-centric administration is need of the hour. DARPA - servant model highlights that clients are citizens and have rights to demand from government, as a beneficiary of social contract.

7. Despite India and Nepal sharing unique people to people contact of kinship and culture, the relation between the two countries has witnessed many ups and downs in the recent past. Discuss the statement in the light of increasing friction between India and Nepal in recent times and suggest ways to improve the relations. (Answer in 150 words)

भारत और नेपाल के लोगों के मध्य रिश्तेदारी और संस्कृति के विशिष्ट संबंधों के बावजूद, हाल के दिनों में दोनों देशों के बीच संबंधों में कई उतार-चढ़ाव देखे गए हैं। हाल के दिनों में भारत और नेपाल के बीच बढ़ती तनावनी के आलोक में इस कथन पर चर्चा कीजिए और संबंधों को सुधारने के उपाय सुझाइए।
(उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

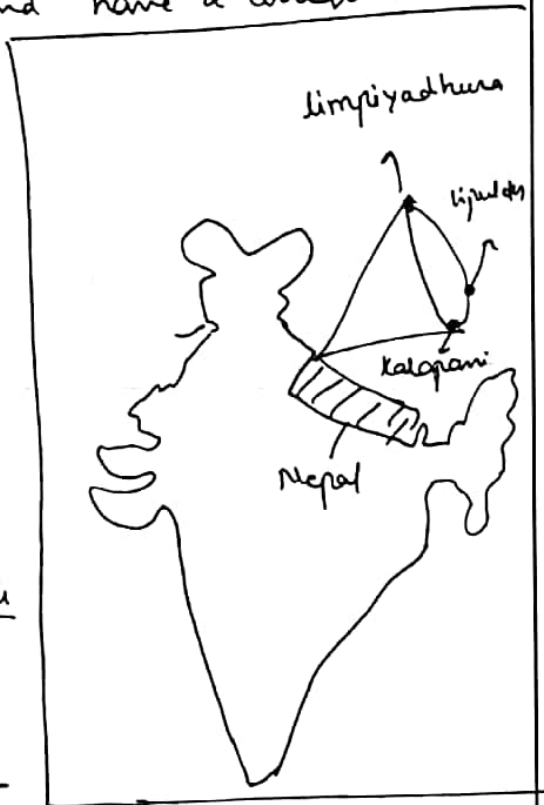
10

India and Nepal share close religious, ethnic, historical and civilizational ties and have a unique

bond of
'rati-beti ka rishta'

Ups and downs in recent past: Friction:

- Nepal unilaterally revised its map including Kalapani
- Ongoing boundary dispute at Susta (Bihar) and (Kalapani)
- China's influence - Trans-Tibetan Nepal Highway
↳ Nepal is in BRI/OBOR projects.



- Porous border - Safe Havens to North East Separatist groups.
e.g. ULFA, NSCN-IM
- Illegal immigration.
- Madhesi Issue and India, 2015
Blockade -
- People's perception in Nepal - 2015
Earthquake Indian Media overexaggerated our disaster help.
- River water issues.

Ways to improve relations

- Capitalise on people to people ties.
↳ recently military chief (India) visited and Nepal withdrew revised textbook.
- Trade, investment, connectivity, energy projects
e.g. Pancheshwar Hydro electric project
e.g. Raxaul-Jogbani - ICPs
e.g. Mediterranean-Andaman oil pipeline
- More FDI and ODA
- Joint working group over boundary questions.
We should adopt Non-reciprocity (e.g. Gorkha regiment) and follow Neighborhood First policy.

8.

"India's current foreign policy marks significant qualitative shifts from that of the post-1947 regime." Discuss. (Answer in 150 words)

"भारत की वर्तमान विदेश नीति पूर्व शासन व्यवस्था की विदेश नीति से महत्वपूर्ण गुणात्मक बदलावों की दर्शाती है।" समर्थ कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

1. 2024
2024
2024

10

NEXT IAS

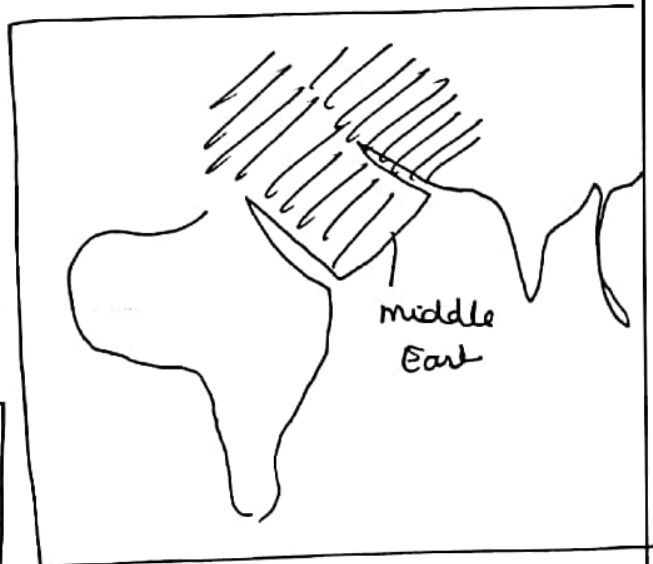
9. Indian diaspora has an important role to play in Gulf Countries' economy and society. In this context evaluate the role of Indian diaspora in the Middle East and the challenges faced by them in recent times of pandemic? (Answer in 150 words)

खाड़ी देशों की अर्थव्यवस्था और समाज में, भारतीय प्रवासियों की महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका है। इस संदर्भ में मध्य पूर्व में भारतीय प्रवासियों की भूमिका और हाल में महामारी के समय में इनके समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का मूल्यांकन कीजिए ? (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

10

Around 11 million Indian live in Middle East (Gulf countries) which significantly contribute to host nations economy, social diversity and

Indian remittances
therefrom and
diplomatic interest.



Role of Indian diaspora in Middle East

- mainly as Blue collar workers
↳ remittances, Jobs security issues.
- Population's significant proportion
of UAE - 1/3rd population (Indian)



10. After negotiating for about several years, India decided to opt out of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership (RCEP). Critically discuss India's decision to opt out of the RCEP. (Answer in 150 words)

लगभग कई वर्षों तक बातचीत करने के बाद, भारत ने क्षेत्रीय व्यापक आर्थिक साझेदारी (RCEP) से बाहर निकलने का फैसला किया। RCEP से बाहर निकलने के भारत के फैसले पर आलोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 150 शब्दों में दें)

10

Negotiations started from 2012, but by Nov, 2019, India opted out of RCEP (FTA between 10 ASEAN and 5 FTA partners) due to its cum set of concerns, which were unaddressed.

Reasons to opt out - making it a right decision

- Huge trade deficit already = \$104 Bn with ASEAN
- China's dumping of goods in Indian market
- 2014 not taken as Base year which will lead to India losing on customs revenue.
- Ratcheted mechanisms - not offering tightening import threshold.
- Subsidizer mechanism not provided.
- Question of labour, service trade - not addressed in our favour.

It is a right decision: reasons

- It will safeguard:-
 - ↳ dairy sectors (from New Zealand)
 - ↳ Agriculture
 - ↳ textile, automotive
- Domestic market - not ready yet for FTAs - regional value chains are not strong enough.
 - ↳ already high logistics cost - 14% of GDP
- Our FTAs with ASEAN, CEPA/CECA with Japan and South Korea not in our favour.
- Service sector - India's comparative advantage. war not well adjusted.
- Atmanirbhar Bharat and Make in India mandate.

India must develop its strength in terms of export and manufacturing competitiveness to enter into RCEP in due course.

Candidate must not write on this margin

11. Supreme Court recently ruled that the Centre cannot deprive NGOs of their right to receive foreign money by declaring them as political organizations. In light of the above ruling evaluate the need for framing of a law to regulate the funding and activities of NGOs in the country? (Answer in 250 words)

उच्चतम न्यायालय ने हाल ही में फैसला सुनाया कि केंद्र गैर-सरकारी संगठनों को राजनीतिक संगठन के रूप में घोषित करके विदेशी धन प्राप्त करने के उनके अधिकार से वंचित नहीं कर सकता है। उपरोक्त नियम के आलोक में, देश में गैर-सरकारी संगठनों के वित्त पोषण और गतिविधियों को विनियमित करने के लिए एक कानून निर्माण की आवश्यकता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए ? (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15

Supreme Court ruling has come in the wake of ongoing curbs placed on NGOs by the Government due to CBI, ED, FIU reports citing various deficiencies in their account keeping and allegation of anti-state activities.

Current Observations

- Only 10% of NGOs, out of 31 lakh in country have disclosed annual statement of accounts.
- Participation in proselytization activities
- Thwarting National development plans & nuclear projects set up appeared due to protests
- Hawala and benami transaction

- Money laundering and shell companies transactions
↳ as seen in cases of NGO to NGO transfer.
- Huge sum of money (>50%) being shown to spent on administrative expenses.
- Foreign funding to armchair government and lobbying impacts on domestic policy e.g. Greenpeace led protests.

Need for framing law

- A law will provide regulatory framework and give consistency and policy predictability.
- Ensures overseas donors' confidence.
- Constitutes as best practice.
- Safeguards NGOs rights and prevents ad-hocism and frequent state intervention.
- It will streamline funding and working mandate.

NEXT IAS

Recent changes in rules

Candidates
must not write
in this margin

o Fee Registration

- Aadhar made mandatory
- previous 3 years existence
- at least Rs 25 lakh should be spent on core activities in last 3 years.

o Funding above Rs 1 crore in installment

↳ the 2nd installment to be released only after field enquiry and certificate of utilization of previous funds.

- Summary enquiry provision in cases of embezzlement - prima facie.

NGOs / voluntary sector is quintessential for developmental activities (children, CRY, women, environment) but fair, transparent and democratic functioning is even more important. Any new law should address this.

12. The civil service as the primary arm of government must keep pace with changing times in order to meet the aspirations of the people. Suggest the ways to reorient civil services into an outcome oriented apparatus for achieving social justice.
(Answer in 250 words)

सरकार की प्राथमिक शाखा के रूप में सिविल सेवा को, लोगों की आकांक्षाओं को पूरा करने के लिए, बदलते समय के साथ तालमेल रखना चाहिए। सामाजिक न्याय प्राप्त करने के लिए नागरिक सेवाओं को एक परिणामोन्मुख तंत्र में पुनर्स्थापित करने के तरीके सुझाए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15

Increasing complexity of administration in wake of a Pandemic, rising income levels, crime rates, technology disruptions (IoT) have necessitated civil services to keep pace to serve people effectively,

Changing times : Issues thereof

- Technology - e-Governance requirements (PRAGATI, GeM)
- Financial inclusion, fintech uptake of JAM trinity, PFMS
- Complex society - migrants, communalism, linguism, mob lynching, Transgender rights, women rights (#MeToo)
- Dealing with corruption
'Sanskritisation of corruption' - Subhash Basy

NEXT IAS

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

- Political arena - regional parties coming up, majoritarianism, minority rights
- Environmental justice
pollution, global warming, climate change led displacement (floods etc.)
- Economic challenges - slowdown, unemployment (6%), demographic dividend (> 60% population) capitalisation

ways to recover civil services

Social Justice (Outcome orientation)	→ poverty, hunger malnutrition
	→ rights based approach
	→ access to health, education technology, Justice system

What to do?

- Enhance teeth to tail ratio - NITI Aayog
- domain expertise - specialist bureaus
- Training and recruitment standardisation
 - ↳ Mission Karmayogi
 - ↳ lifelong learning, capacity building of bureaus - iGOT platform

- Ethical training and incentives for ushering good work culture
 - ↳ of minions Satyanishtha (Railways)
- Corruption tackling
 - ↳ transparency, accountability measures of citizen charter, social audit, public audit, integrity pact
 - ↳ RTI, CVC, CAG audits.
- Mid career evaluations and training.
- 360° performance appraisal
- Inducting experts from outside civil services of lateral entry. ↓
- Rule based → Role based approach
- offline and online learning.
- feedback, public participation.

Case study
<u>Beethar model</u>
Nandan Nilekani

India needs imaginative, risk taking, constructive, empathetic, honest civil servants. 9th High level Hota committee + 2nd ARC recommendations be given effect

13. Designing good policies is one thing, implementing them is another. Though National Education Policy 2020 provides for a broad direction to reform Indian Education System but the key to its success lies in its implementation. Examine.
(Answer in 250 words)

अच्छी नीतियां तैयार करना एक बात है, उन्हें लागू करना दूसरी बात है। यद्यपि राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति, 2020 भारतीय शिक्षा प्रणाली में सुधार के लिए एक व्यापक दिशा प्रदान करती है, परंतु इसकी सफलता की कुंजी इसके कार्यान्वयन में निहित है। परीक्षण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15

New Education Policy (NEP-2020) has provided an overarching framework for Indian education system but the implementation success and bottlenecks will determine the real impact

NEP-2020 : Broad contours

- School education : early childhood care and education, teacher training, curriculum overhaul, pedagogical changes, teacher qualification
 - ↳ provides school clusters
 - ↳ Board exams changes
 - ↳ uniform National board in continuation with state board
- College, university and research focus
 - ↳ with 3-tier classification of universities
 - teaching
 - research
 - Hybrid

NEXT IAS

- Subject choice flexibility
- Integration of dropouts in the education system etc.

Implementation challenges: Possible

- Fund shortage - currently only 3% of GDP spent on education as against requirement of 6%.
- Research and development - low funds (< 0.6% of GDP) whereas USA = 2.8%.
- Infrastructural bottlenecks
state universities, rural schools poor situation.
- Low RTE, 2009 compliance - only 6% schools follow.
- Huge digital divide → digital education divide
↳ only 30% student households have internet.
- Education governance and regulation
UGC, BCI, NMC, NCERT, CBSE, NAAC
↳ overlapping.

NEXT IAS

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

- Equity, access, quality, affordability, availability challenges
 - ex. one-teacher schools.
 - ex. girls dropping at secondary level and above due to no-toilets.
 - ex. Huge distance between communities and school.
- Skill-industry requirement mismatch
 - ↳ vocational education - weak point
 - ex. 500 Mn workforce - only 5% formally skilled.
- Corruptions - in fund/benefit disbursement
nexus- school administration, middlemen
ex. Jharichand scholarship scam.

Concealing programmes like Samagra Shiksha, RUSA, digital (DIKSHA portal, e-pathshala), NISHTHA (teacher and heads) should be promoted to overcome these challenges. We need Education - as life long learning (SDG) for Sukhikshit Bharat - Samavaddha Bharat

14. The low ranking of India in the Global Hunger Index 2020 raises concerns about India's food security issues. What explains India's paradox being the largest food producer and the home to the largest number of undernourished children and hungry people? (Answer in 250 words)

वैश्विक भुखमरी सूचकांक, 2020 में भारत की निम्न रैंकिंग, भारत के खाद्य सुरक्षा मुद्दों पर चिंता जाहिर करती है। भारत के सबसे बड़ा खाद्य उत्पादक होने और यहां पर सबसे अधिक संख्या में कुपोषित बच्चे और भुखमरी से ग्रसित लोगों की मौजूदगी के विरोधाभास के क्या कारण हैं ?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

15

India stood at a dismal 102th out of 130 countries in GHI ranking. 14% of our population i.e. 180 mn people are malnourished, with 2nd largest food production i.e. 280 MMT

Our food security issues

- Huge starvation population.
- >50% women and girls are anaemic
- 35% child stunting : 20% child wasting.
- we account for $\frac{1}{5}$ of global maternal death and $\frac{1}{4}$ global child deaths.
- food insecurity led diseases outbreak
 ex. JES in Terai belt (Bihar)
 when starved children ate litchi last year.

Explaining the Paradox: Surplus food production and hunger

- Beneficiary estimation - improper
- many people outside PDS network.
- Distribution issues - many are denied ration at FPS, due to lack of bimetric (Aadhar cards) e.g. Jharkhand - women died due to lack of Aadhar card.
- Exclusion and inclusion errors,
PDS card duplication, bogus cards.
- Corruption and leakage ~ (24-1) % of total.
↳ in FPS centers and distributors
- migrants - suffer due to non-portability of ration cards, lack domicile requirement.
- Supply, demand misestimation
↳ sideeffect of ECA, 1955 - hoarding.
- Unawareness among people about the ongoing schemes
e.g. Jharkhand / Odisha - tribals not availing benefits of ICDS / MDM

- food insecurity, as well as nutrition insecurity too.

Ongoing measures to address this

- Mid day meal, ICDS - in schools
- National Food security Act - 2013
↳ TPDS → new IM-PDS
- Aadhar seeding of ration card to prevent duplication
- Steel silos - for food storage.
- One nation one ration card → to enhance portability.

Way forward

Wadhwa committee

has also endorsed DBT and food coupons to address this challenge. Along with SMS Alert to beneficiaries, GPS tracking of stock movement, CCTV monitoring of FPSs, food fortification (cf. Golden Rice) can be introduced.

Poshit Bharat can only be

Ubharata Bharat

15.

"The troika of foundational military pacts signed between India-US is a big step towards strengthening India's position in the Indo-Pacific region". Discuss. (Answer in 250 words)

"भारत-अमेरिका के बीच हस्ताक्षरित बुनियादी सैन्य संधियों की तिकड़ी, हिन्द-प्रशांत क्षेत्र में भारत की स्थिति को मजबूत करने की दिशा में एक बड़ा कदम है"। चर्चा कीजिए।
(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

15

Recently, with the visit of USA Secretary of state, India signed IBECA agreement completing the troika of military pacts and a joint effort for secure Indo-Pacific

Troika of foundational military pacts signed

- GS MOA - geospatial intelligence, armed forces, joint training and assistance during disaster relief.
- COMCASA - for command and control assistance and gaining synergy between Indian and US systems.
- LEMOA - Logistics exchange and interoperability through each other's bases, fuel refill and reinforcements.

BECA

(2020)

- Basic exchange and cooperation agreement

This makes for complete alignment of India's military hardware/software, regulatory framework for seamless interoperability in times of need and in joint operations.

Big Step: To strengthen India's position in Indo-Pacific

- US changed name of its Pacific command to Indo-Pacific command
- India - new department Indo-Pacific in MEA
- PM's vision articulated in Shangri-La dialogue - from Eastern coast of Africa to USA's western coast.
- QUAD - with Australia, USA, Japan
↳ Malabar Exercise
- Tackles China's policy of OBOR, BRI

NEXT IAS

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

- By introducing BLUE DOT network.
- o It will boost India's role as net security provider in IOR
- o Tackling piracy off Somalia coast, terrorism threats and securing the maritime sea lanes of communication e.g. Malacca Strait and Hormuz Strait
- o Keeping in check Blue economy (UNEP's allotted area for polynucleide extraction) and white shipping.

Some concerns to be addressed

- o India's competing commitment
↳ SCO and BRICS (with China & Russia)
- o Need to be used as a USA's front in its fight with China (Trade War)
- o Different definitions of Indo-Pacific for India, USA, Japan & Australia.

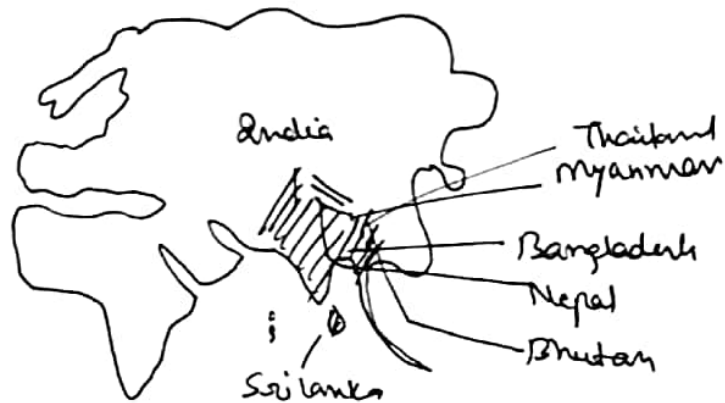
Nevertheless India's doctrine of ('5S' - Samman, Samvad, Sahyog, Shanti and Samridhi) is the lynchpin for safe, secure, free, fair and inclusive Indo-Pacific

16. "After a hiatus of almost two decades, the Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation (BIMSTEC) appears poised to once again assume significance in regional affairs". Discuss the role of BIMSTEC in creating an enabling environment for the rapid development of the sub-region. (Answer in 250 words)

"लगभग दो दशकों के अंतराल के बाद, बिन्स्टेक (Bay of Bengal Initiative for Multi-Sectoral Technical and Economic Cooperation & BIMSTEC) क्षेत्रीय मामलों में एक बार पुनः महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका धारण करने के लिए तैयार है"। इस उप-क्षेत्र के तीव्र विकास के लिए सक्षम वातावरण निर्माण में बिन्स्टेक की भूमिका पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें) 15

BIMSTEC is emerging as India's growing efforts for regional cooperation to address their demands of declining SAARC and emerging ASEAN.

BIMSTEC



Explaining Hiatus of 2 decades

- It was established with Bangkok declaration in 1999 to address growing converging regional needs.
- Over period of time, due to lack of initiatives by member countries it became dormant.

Gaining Significance in recent times

- During BRICS summit sidelines - BIMSTEC leaders were invited (2018).
- In the swearing-in ceremony of PM as well as in Republic Day celebrations.
- SAARC - is not very efficient these days due to challenges posed by Pakistan after URI attack.
↳ it makes BIMSTEC as an avenue to discuss, collaborate and deliberate on regional, common interests.
- Multipronged agreements are signed in areas of technology, trade, investment, energy, mariculture, Agriculture, people to people ties etc.

Role of BIMSTEC for creating enabling environment in subregion

- Anti-piracy and counter-terrorism efforts e.g. BIMSTEC DMEx - exercise held recently.
- China question - keen watch

↳ addressing Chinese inroads in Hambantota (99-years lease).
port

- Economic development of region through trade and investment
 ex. India - Myanmar - Thailand Trilateral Highway.
 + DBIN framework + CDR
- Cultural exchanges, (religion, medical) tourism - to build P2P ties.
 ex. ICCR efforts.
- Education, Health - COVID relief fund, fellowships in Indian premium institutes -
- Technical cooperation - ISA, "Indian technical and economic cooperation".

BIMSTEC is the bridge between India's SAARC and ASEAN and an enabler of Act East Policy.
 In the wake of RCEP negotiations, it will provide an access to markets and opportunity to capitalise on civilizational ties.

17.

"Tackling global pandemic is one of the core objectives of WHO, but it is being criticised for failing to exercise its global health leadership and act decisively". Critically analyse WHO's response in battling the Corona virus outbreak. (Answer in 250 words)

"वैश्विक महामारी से निपटना उल्क्यूएचओ के मुख्य उद्देश्यों में से एक है, लेकिन वैश्विक स्वास्थ्य नेतृत्व और निर्णायक ढंग से कार्य करने में विफलता के कारण इसकी आलोचना की जा रही है"। कोरोना वायरस के प्रकोप से लड़ने में उल्क्यूएचओ की प्रतिक्रिया का आलोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

15

WHO (World Health Organisation)
is the global health agency in UN to oversee health governance, deficiencies and provides timely support through financial and medical aids and by providing guidelines timely.

Core objectives of WHO

- Global healthcare system - Oversight.
- Funding health programme in poor countries e.g. Sudan, Zambia.
- Alliancing with Donors, private sector players for vaccines and medicines e.g. GAVI Alliance
- Releasing guidelines and advisories based on threat perception of diseases e.g. epidemic, pandemic e.g. Corona

- Alert Governments about health emergencies and deficiencies.

Critical analysis of WHO's Corona virus outbreak response

- USA alleged - Pro-china bias.
- Late and untimely nature of warning of COVID threat potential
 - ↳ Wuhan outbreak - information asymmetry led people to travel and USA, EU - worst affected.
- Still No solution insight of Russia SPUTNIK - only 90% effective PFizer vaccine - undergoing trial.
- Huge death toll and active cases are rising
 - ↳ USA - 10mn people affected.
- EU and many countries facing 2nd or 3rd wave.
- Ongoing fund crunch
- World Health Assembly - membership and mandate is overlapping and loosely defined.

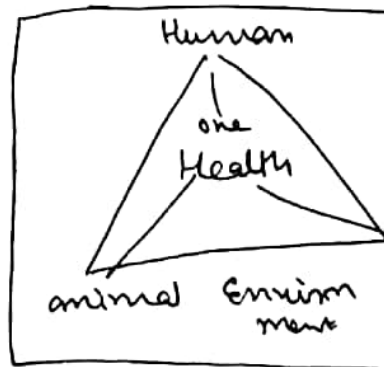
NEXT IAS

- Delayed and inadequate action in comparison to its responsibility size

It's successes in tackling past challenges

- Elimination of Polio from the world - now only in 3 countries - Nigeria, Pakistan ^{et.}
- Handled H1N1, Ebola, Zika and HIV epidemics
- Already constrained in terms of its funding - tied fund dependence.
- Low quantum of flexi-funds
- Africa continent - usage is highest and WHO has been successful in treating endemic diseases like cholera, Typhoid there.
- It has created global healthcare awareness

Whenever gives the mounting issues, there is a serious need for WHO reforms and looking health from a holistic perspective i.e. ONE HEALTH



Candidates must not write on this margin

Candidates must not write on this margin

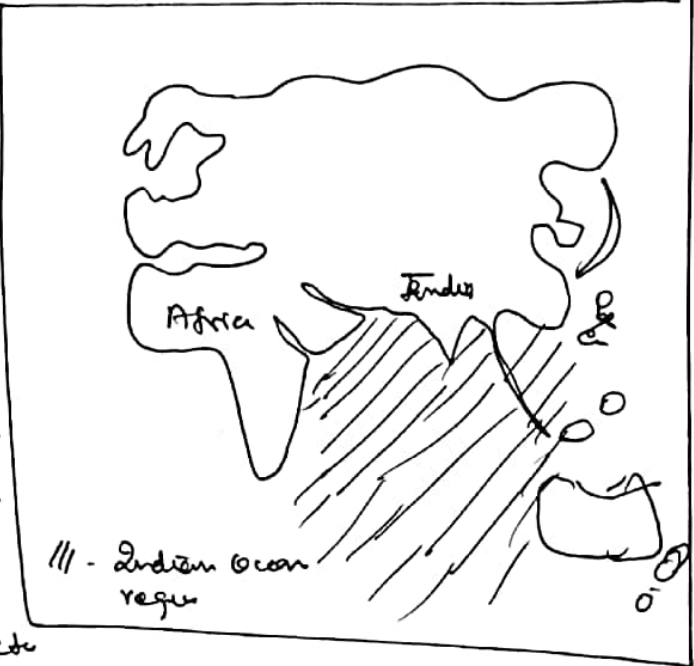
18. "Indian Ocean Region is considered a very significant maritime region in the world but the vastness and diversity of the region presents a broad spectrum of challenges". What are the challenges IOR has been facing? Discuss the initiatives taken by the Indian government in order to create a stable and peaceful environment in the region. (Answer in 250 words)

"हिंद महासागर क्षेत्र (IOR) दुनिया में एक बहुत महत्वपूर्ण समुद्री क्षेत्र माना जाता है लेकिन इस क्षेत्र की विशालता और विविधता चुनौतियों की एक व्यापक श्रेणी प्रस्तुत करती है"। पद किन चुनौतियों का सामना कर रहा है? क्षेत्र में एक स्थिर और शांतिपूर्ण वातावरण बनाने के लिए भारत सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों पर चर्चा कीजिए। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

15

IOR is one of the world's most important and busy sea route with 50% of global oil trade and container

movement on which depend world's 2 largest economies of India, China.



important areas

Malacca strait
Sunda strait
Hormuz strait etc

challenges faced by IOR

- Competing powers and great game
 et China - OBOR (maritime silk road)
 et UK - Diego Garcia (Seychelles)
 et USA - Indo-Pacific Policy.

NEXT IAS

◦ China's Hegemony and India's backyard.
e.g. Quadrant port (Pakistan) → in
response India's Chabahar port.

Candidates
must not write
in this margin

◦ Competing military, geopolitical interests

↳ India's version - Indo-Pacific
is different from USA or Australia's
definition

◦ Energy Security - for China - all oil/gas
supply from Middle East comes through
here

◦ Indian Diaspora - 11 million in littoral
states.

◦ Security challenges - piracy, drug trafficking,
organized crimes and terrorism
↓
Mumbai (26/11) - 2008
attack

◦ Exploitation competition
in maritime resources (fish, minerals)

◦ Unsettled boundaries → dispute

e.g. India - Bangladesh
e.g. India - Pakistan

◦ Disaster prone - Cyclones (Fani), Floods,
poor population.

Steps taken by Indian Government

- Information fusion centre (IFC-IOZ) - with coastal radar network - for coastal surveillance.
- IOC - participation
- Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.
- Satellite surveillance - for security and disaster forecast.
of HYSIS, NISAR etc.
- Joint Exercises - SLINEX, SAMPRITI, Malabar
- IOFA - membership
- BIMSTEC, BRIC SAARC - all have maritime security and economy as an agenda.
- ITEC, cultural exchange programmes

India adopted SAGAR (Security and growth of all in the region) approach alongside Indo-Pacific Ocean's initiative to create a shared vision of multilateral, cooperative and collaborative partnership in IOZ.

19. It is seen that bilateral and multilateral treaties are growing as an alternative to the WTO in present times. In this context discuss the challenges being faced by WTO and suggest key areas of reforms to safeguard the interest of emerging economies?
(Answer in 250 words)

यह देखा गया है कि वर्तमान समय में डब्ल्यूटीओ के विकल्प के रूप में द्विपक्षीय और बहुपक्षीय संधियाँ बढ़ रही हैं। इस संदर्भ में डब्ल्यूटीओ द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए और उभरती अर्थव्यवस्थाओं के हितों की रक्षा के लिए प्रमुख सुधार क्षेत्रों के सुझाव दीजिए ?

(उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

15

Recently, many countries are engaging in bilateral agreements or regional partnerships (cf. RCEP) in wake of WTO losing its relevance on account of various factors of panel appointment, USA's actions.

Growing bilateral and multilateral treaties

- o Trans Pacific Partnership
- o ASEAN + SFTA partners entered into RCEP
- o MERCOSUR (Andean Nations)
- o BREXIT
- o FTA between EU and Asian countries
 - ↳ India's CEPA and CECA's with ASEAN, Sri Lanka, Japan, ~~Sri Lanka~~ South Korea.
- o African Union - customs' union

Challenges faced by WTO

- Dispute settlement body - panel is incomplete due to USA blocking appointment
- USA's unilateral actions
 - ↳ funding irregularities
 - ↳ sanctions on countries dealing with Iran & CAATSA Act

↓

∴ EU entering into Barter trade with
- de-globalization and rising regionalization of global value chains
- China' No longer world's factory
 - ↳ trade shifting to low cost - low wage countries - Bangladesh, Vietnam
- Regional representation - inadequate
- Funding issue - affects workability.
- Decisions are not binding
 - ↳ many agreements not accepted
 - Doha round, Bali round on 'peace clause'

NEXT IAS

- Divide between advanced economies and developing economies (China, India) over amber box and Blue box subsidies
- Non-tariff barriers - gaining traction
e.g. Sanitary and Phytosanitary
- MFN status withdrawal and USA taking out GSP preference
↳ Huge adhocism in world trade

Reforms to Safeguard interest of Emerging Economies

- Governing body reform - regional representation
- Funding pattern - Voting pattern alignment for giving voice to LDCs and developing countries.
- Agreement on Agriculture, TRIPS - must be addressed → Peace clause effectuated.
- Enabling regulatory framework
world is under turmoil due to COVID, demand-supply shock, IR+0, Trade war, protectionism. It has made WTO all the more important to become robust and resilient.

Candidates must not write in this margin

20. According to the International Migrant Stock report 2019, released by UN DESA, India has the world's largest diaspora. Enumerate the initiatives taken by the government for engaging the Indian diaspora around the world. How can India leverage such large diaspora to promote its interest abroad. (Answer in 250 words)

संयुक्त राष्ट्र आर्थिक और सामाजिक मामलों के विभाग (UN DESA) द्वारा जारी अंतर्राष्ट्रीय प्रवासी स्टॉक रिपोर्ट, 2019 के अनुसार, दुनिया का सबसे बड़ा प्रवासी समुदाय भारतीय है। दुनिया भर के भारतीय प्रवासियों को जोड़ने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों की गणना कीजिए। भारत किस प्रकार विदेशों में अपने हितों को बढ़ावा देने के लिए इतने बड़े प्रवासी समुदाय का लाभ उठा सकता है। (उत्तर 250 शब्दों में दें)

15

Indian diaspora constitute 20 Mn people sending back remittances worth \$ 00 Bn to India. Our diaspora has emerged as an political pressure group and economic-social ambassadors across the world.

eg. Kamala Harris (USA, VP elect)

Initiatives taken by the government

- Study-in India initiative to engage Indian origin students.
- Delho - Apna Desh - tourism, warmth and respect towards home culture and heritage.
- Pravasi Bharat Divas - '9 January' every 2 years.

NEXT IAS

Candidates
must not write
on this margin

- et Pravara Bharatiya award - for mer efforts for Indian cause
- o Training and skill upgradation courses for Blue collar workers - Middle East migrant
- o Conulate access, citizenship rights and representation to them
 - ↳ evacuation during wars, conflicts (Yemen, Syria, Sudan)
 - ↳ during COVID crisis - Project VandeBharat special A1 flights.
- o NRI and PIO card holders - multiple entry, visa-free, lifelong travel access.
 - ↳ NRI corporate investment relaxations.

Leveraging diaspora to promote our interests abroad

- o By establishing meaningful contact
 - et Rishi Sunak (UK Cabinet)
 - et Priyanka Radhakrishnan (Minister in New Zealand)

- Regular contact through festivals and functions, Embassy parties, conferences
- For Indian interests in Middle East et Energy security, Afghanistan - Taliban peace process.
- Social security transfer agreement
↳ India and Brazil.
- Extradition treaties - India and Saudi Arabia
- India's interest in EU and USA regarding education, data security, agriculture (WTO), ISA, (CDR) investments
- Counter-terrorism efforts - diplomatic isolation of Pakistan
 - et. Subdued international interest on abolition Article 370.
 - et India - Samba sector tunnel, Diwali attacks highlighting
 - et FATF grey listing.

Diaspora is our National asset and needs to be groomed for our interests and also ensuring varudhain kutumbkam.

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK

SPACE FOR ROUGH WORK