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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1414)

Name of Candidate	Mohit Kasniya		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	37396
Center		Date	

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)। 2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं। 3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं। 5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे। 6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए। 7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Ans ①

Right to recall is a measure to recall the elected representative before the completion of his tenure.

Recently Haryana government passed bill for right to recall in local bodies.

★ Helps in strengthen democracy :-

① Additional Accountability tool in the hand of people.

②. 5 year time between elections in long term. ~~How~~ ~~in~~

③. Helps in reducing corruption, nepotism and favouritism.

④. Increase in participation of public in democracy and lead to more grievance redressal by elected representatives.

* Issue in right to recall :-

- ①. In First past the post System elected representation is not representation of majority.
- ②. Additional cost for frequent elections.
- ③. Recall of one MP or MLA may impact the democratically elected government.

Need to strengthen other means of participation and accountability such as.

- RTI, Social auditing, and participation in policy making.

Ans 2. Right to speedy trial is a fundamental right under Article 21 of Indian constitution. Free and fair trial is also a direction principle for state policy.

Need to strengthen functioning of lower courts

- ① More than 3 crore pending cases.
- ② More appeals from lower courts to higher courts leads to overburden higher judiciary.
- ③ High vacancies in the lower courts.
 - also increases vacancies in higher courts.
- ④ Infrastructural problems and low participation of women.
- ⑤ Technological and digital backwardness.
 - ↳ issues in internet connectivity, data maintenance.

Steps required :-

- ① All India Judicial Service
(recommended by law commission)
to fill the vacancies.
- ②. Infrastructure development $\Leftarrow$ regular
internet supply, digital gadgets and
other facilities.
- ③. Reforms in criminal justice system.
increase in standards of investigation.
- ④. Use of e-courts and e-NJDH to
fasten the trial of petty crimes.

Efficient lower judiciary directly
reduces the burden on higher
judiciary which helps in resolution
of federal and constitutional issues.

Ans 3 10th Schedule of Indian constitution provided for anti defection law.

— Provision.

Defection includes

- ①. Voting against or absent from voting in important matters.
- ②. Joining political party by Independently elected member.
- ③. Joining political party by nominated member after 6 months.

* Anti defection law or restriction on Freedom of choice :-

→ Yes, it restricts individual MP's to vote in favour of political party in key matters such as vote of thanks, non confidence motion etc.

→ In other matters such as ordinary bills, views in parliament

and his views and opinion in
parliamentary committee, individual
MPs and MLAs can work independently.

★ Role of Speaker

- ①. Speaker is final authority to
decide the matters of Anti defection.
- ②. Kihoto Hollohan Case - SC said
that decision by speaker is open
for judicial review.

Issues

- ↳ No time limit for speaker to
decide the matter.
- ↳ Judicial review is not available
All decision is not taken by speaker.

These demands are raised to remove
this power from speaker to President
with the recommendation from election
Commissioner, (NCRWC).

Ans 4

State legislatures are the highest law making bodies along with overseeing the executive ~~power~~ or controlling the executive in the state.

Issues in performance and functioning

①. Less meetings of state legislatures

Ex. UP assembly meets average 22 times in last legislature (2017-22).
a (PRS data).

②. Ruhs in parliament during the debate and discussion. Ex. Karnataka assembly, Maharashtra assembly.

③. Committees of the state legislature are not effective.

④. Seat of legislative councils are used for political purposes.

⑤. Debates and discussion are not effective.

⑥. Tussle between CM, and
governor to summon the
house in Rajasthan assembly.

⑦. Bills can be reserved by governor
indefinitely.

In Tamil Nadu → NEET bill.

★ Measures to increase transparency
and effectiveness

①. Fined Calendar for the state legislature.
(Recommended by NCRWC).

②. Proper use of powers under article 194
by the speaker to maintain decorum.

③. Line streaming of the functioning of
state legislature.

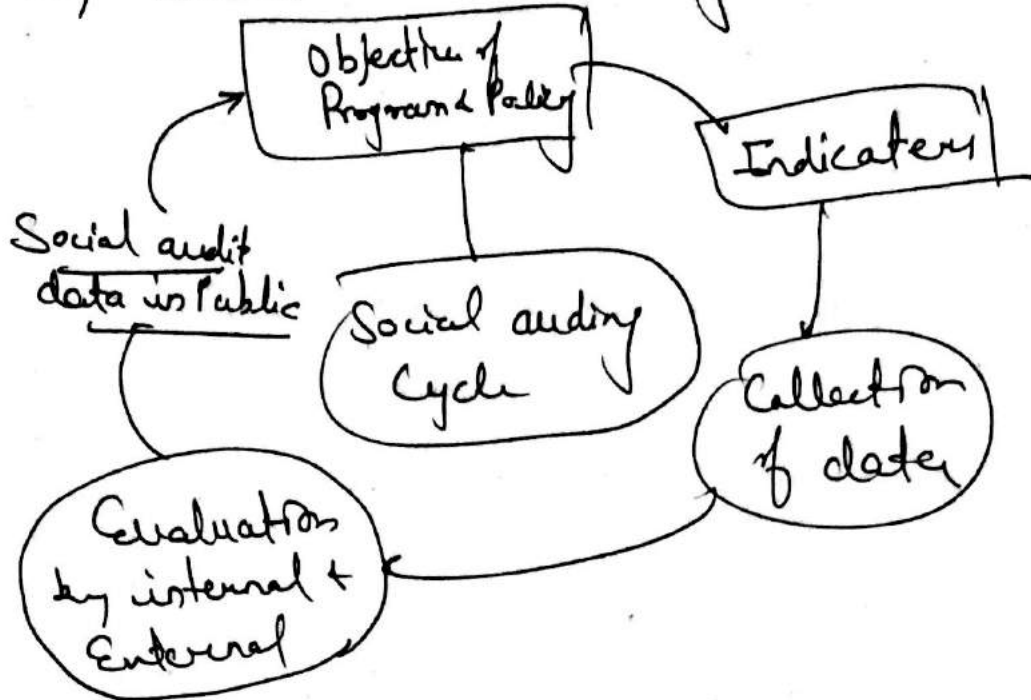
④. Compulsory sending the bill to committee
and compulsory attendance of members.

⑤. Fined tenure for governor office.

transparency and effectiveness are necessary
to a law making body.

Ans 5

Social auditing is audit of the Government Policies and their outcomes by local bodies and gram sabha.



Role in Good governance

- ① Increase peoples participation and strengthen the role of Gram Sabha.
- ② Effective grievance redressal according to feedback on policies & programs.
- ③ Improvement in policies according to the need of the people.

- ④ Reduction in corruption and irregularities in the schemes.
- ⑤ Data driven and Evidence driven governance with outcome orientation.

Impediments in Social Audits

- ① Social audit units (SAUs) are not taking data and feedback from gram sabhas (CAU Report).
- ② Not institutionalized → thus not uniformly used across states.
- ③ SAUs lack dedicated staff.
- ④ Availability of information in local language is absent.

Steps such as institutionalisation of social audit, Simple reports in public and improvement in policies according to these reports helps in fulfilling the objectives of Social Auditing.

Ans (6)

Citizen Charter is a document in all the department which tells about the service delivered by the department with its timing and manner along with grievance redressal mechanism.

Idea behind Citizen Charter

- ① Effective service delivery by already informing citizens.
- ② Increased accountability of departments.
- ③ Effective redressal of grievances of the public.
- ④ Dedication and public service oriented work force.

Problems faced in Implementation

- ① Periodic updation of Citizen Charter is missing

- ②. Unawareness among citizens as well as officials of the organization.
- ③. Defunct grievance redressal mechanism.
- ④. Citizen charter is a dead letter in an organisation.
Vision, mission and service delivery are only on letters.

Way forward

- ①. Regular updation of Citizen Charter.
- ②. Penalties on the Citizen Charter.
- ③. Feedback forms along with Citizen Charter for updation.
- ④. Well functioning grievance redressal mechanism.

Effective implementation of Citizen Charter helps in achieving goals of good governance across the institutions.

Ans ⑦

Public distribution system helps in fulfilling the legal provisions of NFSA to provide food grains to poor at Subsidised costs.

Improvements in PDS systems

- ①. Linkage with Aadhar to reduce bogus beneficiaries.
- ②. Linking with mobile phones.
- ③. Pos machines and identification mechanism in the shops.
- ④. Increased coordination across all levels local - State - Central level.

* Issues with respect to migrant workers

- ①. Non-Interoperability between States.
- ②. Ration card of one state can not be used in the state.

- ③. Other Issues such as technological issues in identification, are still present.
- ④. Covid-19 induced lockdown highlighted the issue and government take corrective action for improvement by launching.

★ ONORC (one nation one ration card scheme).

- ①. Now migrants can use their ration card in destination state for ration.
- ②. Scheme is still under formulation. State with several states does not linked their PDS shops with national grid.

ONORC helps migrants to ~~achieve~~ realise the benefits of PDS system.

Ans ③

India ranked 101/116 countries according to Global hunger index ~~in~~ 2021.
India.

Parameters in GHI

- ↳ Undernourishment (16%)
- ↳ Stunting (37%)
- ↳ Wasting (17%)
- ↳ Under five mortality.

India improved in social indicators such as health, literacy, water and sanitation.

Problems in nutritional security

- ① Monotonous diet → focus on rice & wheat (cereal crops).
- ② Lack of nutritional education among parents.
- ③ Unavailability of foods due to issues in PDS (Technological issues).
- ④ Issues in mechanism of GHI as it did not consider regional variations in diet requirements and definition of undernourishment is different than India.

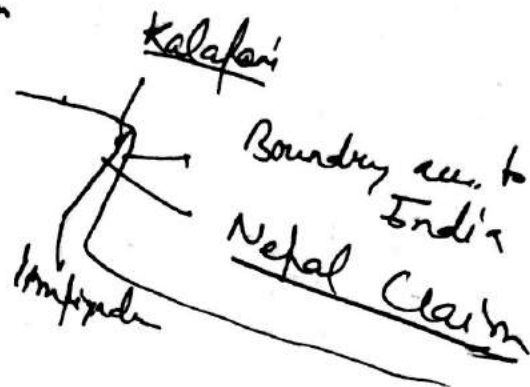
Government measures

- ① Integrated Child development scheme
to provide nutritional support to mother and child.
- ②. Poshan Abhiyan - to reduce stunting, wasting and iron deficiency.
- ③. Mid day meal scheme revival:
↳ Nutri gardens and nutritional checkpoints.
- ④. Fortification of foods - in rice fortification in PDS rice.
- ⑤ Focus on millets and pulses to increase diet diversification.

Climate smart agriculture, crop diversification, nutritional education and improved water and sanitation will help India to improve in Global Health Index.

Ans 9

India - Nepal have a border dispute over the regions Kalapani, Unfiyadun and Lipulekh.



Recent Issues

- ① Over the map published by Nepal, with showing ~~territory~~ territory of India in their map.
- ② Treaty of Shigali for border demarcation held that River Kali is the boundary between India and Nepal.
- ③ Issue is related to the origin of the river.
- ④ Bilateral talks and negotiation to resolve the dispute is lacking.

Way forward

- ①. Arbitration and negotiation to resolve the dispute.
- ②. Follow the principle of panchsheel and quijal doctrine to resolve the dispute.
- ③. Follow the historical border arrangement.

Talks and deliberations are the right way to solve any dispute in international relations.

Article 51 of Indian constitution also calls for negotiation and arbitration.

Q.10 WHO is an international institution in the area of health which helps ~~in~~ poor countries to fight with diseases and epidemics and frames ~~the~~ framework to control the pandemics.

Relevance of WHO

- ①. Helps in coordination among countries.
- ②. Independent inquiries over the spread and reasons for the disease.
- ③. Providing support to poor countries with information, medicines and vaccination program.

— WHO + GAVI → Calls for voluntary licensing and helped in increasing availability of vaccination.

- ④. Framework ~~and~~ to control the spread of virus.

③. Research and innovation support

Lacuna in functioning

- ①. Autonomy is questioned over its involvement in china.
- ②. Control of few countries is increasing.
- ③. Call for Voluntary licensing is not accepted by many countries e.g. USA.
- ④. Poor financial support mechanism.

Independent functioning of global institution is necessary to fight with global issues such as Covid-19 pandemic.

Ans 11

74th Constitutional Amendment Act gives the constitutional status to urban local bodies with provisions for regular elections, reservation of seats for SCs, STs and women.

helps to fulfill the aim of effective democratic decentralisation

- ①. Financial dependence → on the grants from the state government and central grants.
- ②. Functions are not transferred by the State government.
- ③. Functionaries → No dedicated staff of municipal bodies to fulfill their objectives.
- ④. Training and capacity building is missing for planning and development.

⑤. Tenure of mayors are not fixed.

This highlights the need for capacity building of local bodies as:- Capacity building

④. Leads to

①. ~~the~~ Participation of local bodies in planning will become meaningful.

②. Financial autonomy helps in solving local problems such as Sewage treatment plants and sanitation problems.

③. Reduces burden on state government to provide staff to local bodies.

⑥

* Steps taken by Government :-

①. Municipal bonds for local bodies in Ahmedabad and other municipalities.

U.P.S.C.

प्रश्न संख्या
(Question No.)

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- ② TULIP scheme :- for involvement of graduates in planning process.
- ③ Dedicated staffs for local bodies
- ④ Non tied grants by finance Commission along with tied grants.
- ⑤ People's plan campaign to increase participation in planning process.
- ⑥ Capacity building program to train the officials and people representatives.

Other measures such as:-

- ↳ transferring more functions.
- ↳ Increasing local taxes.
- ↳ Separate municipal services.

Will further help in realising the true democratic decentralisation.

Ans 2 Article 279 A is added by 101th Constitutional amendment act to form the GST Council.

Composition - Centre 33% voting rights

All states - 67% voting.

Objective -

- To bring reform in indirect taxes.
- Set the indirect taxes for all products.
- Centre-state coordination.
- Bring petroleum product under the ambit of GST.
- Decide matters related to GST Compensation cess.

Performance of GST Council :-

- ① Solved GST Compensation Cess issue provided platform to centre & state

to resolve the issue.

②. Helped in One Nation One market by bringing uniformity in taxes.

③. Participation of states in deciding various tax rates.

④. Improvement in tax collection :-
more than 1 lakh crore for last few months.

Some issues in the functioning

① Concerns raised by states

- vest power in the hand of centre.

↳ as to pass any matter $\geq 1/4^{\text{th}}$ votes are required.

② → Still Not able to bring petroleum
product under the ambit of GST.

③. Confrontation on the GST compensation issue.

④. Frequent Changes in the tax slabs.
Creates uncertainty in market.

Overall GST Council is working
towards the cooperation federalism
and as a platform to enhance the
federal structure of the country.

A③. Preamble of India provided the Justice to all including political, Economic and social Justice.

Political Justice :- means providing opportunity to part in all political processes, representative to all the sections of the society and demands of all the section should be heard.

Constitutional steps

Fundamental rights :-

Article 14 - Right to Equality.

Article 16 - ~~And~~ No discrimination in ~~public~~ employment.

Article 19 - Right to form association including political party.

73rd & 74th Constitutional Amendment Act

↳ Reservation for SCs, STs and women.

Article 324

↳ Universal Adult franchise and Election Commission for free and fair election.

Legal Steps

- ↳ Representation of peoples act, 1950
- ↳ Representation of peoples act, 1951.

Economic Justice

↳ Includes reduced inequality based on income and resources. Provide equal opportunity to all for Economic development.

Constitutional Provision

- ↳ Article 38 of DPSP called for welfare state with justice including social, economic and political and removing inequalities.

↳ Article 31b, c → Reducing concentration of wealth and equitable distribution of

resources .

Legal measures and government schemes

↳ NREHA - Employment to unskilled worker.

↳ MUDRA loans, Startup India and stand up India to provide Economic opportunities to backward classes.

Social justice → to remove discrimination based on caste, ~~sex~~ gender, religion and race. Providing dignified life to all the sections.

Constitutional measures

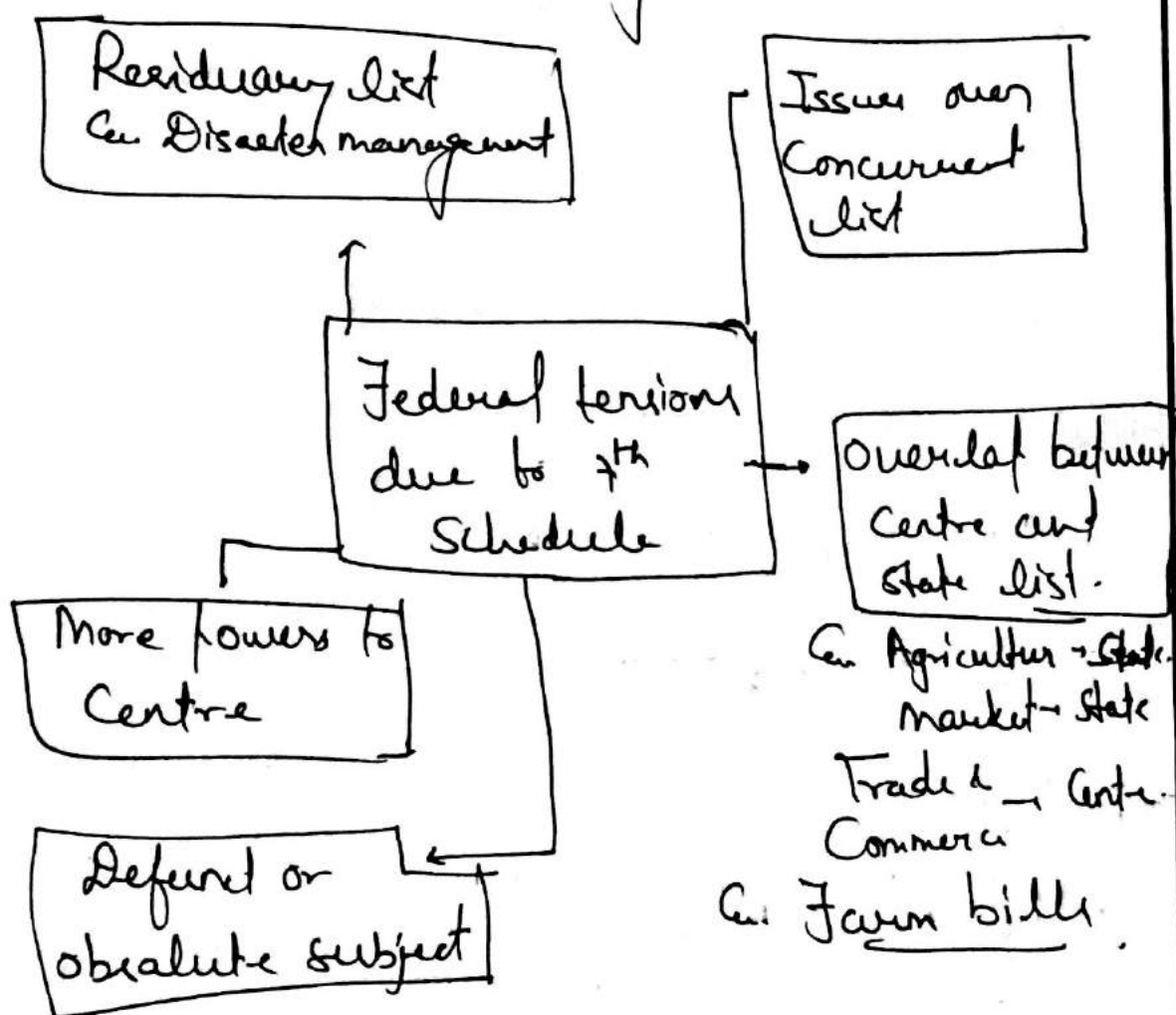
- ↳ Article 14 - Abolition of untouchability.
- ↳ Article 42 - Maternity benefits.
- ↳ DRSP - Equal pay for equal work to men & women.

Legal measures → Prevention of atrocities against ~~have~~ SCs & ST, Abolition of dowry etc.

Social and Economic justice together forms the distributive justice.

AS/4.

7th Schedule of Indian Constitution distributed the powers between centre and state. It includes 4 lists central list, State list, Concurrent list and residuary list.



Thus reforms are needed to update the list through addition, removal and appropriate placement.

Addition

- includes addition of disaster management.
- Add residuary list in the Concurrent List.

Removal

- ↳ Remove the obsolete entries
- ↳ Rationalize the list by removing overlapping subjects.

Aftereffect placement

- ↳ Helps in reducing Centre-state tussle in inter-state water sharing
- Put water in concurrent list as recommended by Mishra-Sharma panel.

Other reform includes recommended by
ARC & Punch

- ① States consideration on the matters of concurrent list
- ②. Avoid the use of ~~positive~~ federal supremacy provision.
- ③. limited use of Article 248-253 where centre can make laws for State subject.

Amendments in the list can be made under Article 368 by parliament with special majority and with the support of half of the state. Thus it requires coordinated efforts by centre and state to amend the list.

1453

Globalisation leads to the free flow of Ideas information goods and services across the borders.

With these globalisation also helps in transfer of better practices from one region to another.

Role of Civil Society which shifted due to globalization.

- ①. ~~Environmental~~ Developmental projects impacting environment sees Continuous Increase in role of CS in their planning and execution.

A. Amnesty International.

- ②. Issues related to financial autonomy to women ..

- ③. + Human rights, poverty and hunger issues are taken up by CS.

A. World food program.

U.P.S.C.

- ④. Availability of Essential services
Such as health, education, skills
also shows increasingly role of
Civil society.

Ex. Aarogya Setu foundation.

- ⑤. Globalization helps in spread of
~~more~~ Civil society movement
from one region to another.

Ex. Me too movement.

Environment movement Ex.
Greta Thunberg popularised all
across world.

Civil society plays important role
in increasing public participation,
Connecting between people and
their representatives and helps in
better service delivery.

Ans 16

Civil Services specially I.A.S plays major role in policy formulation, policy implementation, policy enactment and grievance redressal of the citizen.

Need for reforms in Civil Services

- ①. Need of specialized officers in technology driven world.
— Blend of generalist and specialist is required.
- ②. Training and capacity building in mixing between the service years.
- ③. Grievance redressal and citizen interaction are lacking.
- ④. Issues with respect to Cadre rules and centre state relations.

- ⑤. High discretion with loopholes in standard operating procedures.
- ⑥. Reluctant towards technology.

Lateral entry means the direct entry of ~~private~~ experts from private organisation at Joint Secretariat or higher levels by the government.

Apprehensions in lateral entry :-

- ① Not aware about the governance system and ground realities.
- ② Chance of nepotism and favouritism.
- ③ Talented people are not ready to join at lower levels in the government.
- ④ Qualification and promotions criteria become conflicting.

Benefits of lateral entry

- ①. Expert knowledge of private sector.
Ex: Nandan Nilekani, UIDAI.
- ②. Involvement of specialized officials.
- ③. Changes in work culture of the bureaucracy.
- ④. Technology enabled officers helps in upgradation of government departments.

Thus we need to reduce the cons to fulfill the benefits of lateral entry in civil services by transparent appointments and proper guidelines to be issued for their promotional structure.

Ans (4) Covid-19 induced lockdowns highlighted the need to shift towards the online education to provide continuous education to the children.

Challenges associated with online Education

- ① Digital divide :- more than 40% of rural students do not have access to internet services.
- ② Increase the cost of Education by additional costs for mobile, laptops, internet thus poor will be left behind.
- ③ Impacts mental health of Children by increased screen time.
- ④ Benefits of Social cohesion and interaction is missing in online education.

- ③ Reluctance among teachers to opt for online education.
- ④ less interaction between teachers and students.
- ⑤ Increased cases of cheating and plagiarism.

Measures to reduce the above Challenges

- ①. Digital infrastructure need to be reach in every corner of the country by covering all Gram Sabhas.
- ②. Online portals such as NPTEL and MOOC programs in multiple languages.
- ③. Capacity building programs for students and parents to increase 'digital literacy'.
- ④. limited hours of online classes.

- ③ Blend of online and offline classes as permanent solution.
- ④ Training of teachers to maintain professionalism through regular interaction with students.

Government steps such as Bharatnet, MOC, Digital India will help in increasing internet penetration and availability of online education.

B (1)

Poverty alleviation programs are continuously improving and updating in India since Independence.

Randomized control trials helps in identifying effectiveness of policy. by.

① limited trials and observing the results.

② Pilot project at small levels in different areas.

③ Data driven and goal oriented policy making.

④ Small scale implementation, observation, improvement then go to large scale.

* Poverty reduction Programs require

① Participation of all stakeholders

②

Ans 19

Protectionism is a step taken by Countries to protect their ~~border~~ country from incoming goods, services and migrants.

Causes of Rise of protectionism

- ①. US removal of H1B visa.
- ②. US-China trade & increased protectionism.
- ③. European Union strengthen the visa norms to reduce foreign students.
- ④. Covid-19 also led to faster the protectionism.

Impact on Indian diaspora :-

- ↳ Many Indians are working in technological companies in US and Europe.

labours in gulf countries.

Thus protectionism leads to

- ①. loss of ^{Jobs} many Indians in foreign countries.
- ②. Reduction in Remittances.
 From Gulf countries -
 from USA and Canada.
- ③. Students aspiring for foreign universities get impacted.
- ④. less investment opportunities for business classes.
- ⑤. People to people interaction across countries will be reduced.

Protectionism does not only impact Indian diaspora but also is a threat to globalization and international organisations such as WTO. Thus countries need to rethink about their approach.

Ans 50

Panchsheel is the guiding principle for relation with neighbouring countries given by Jawaharlal Nehru.

It includes.

- ①. Mutual respect,
- ②. peaceful coexistence.
- ③. Respect the sovereignty of other nation.
- ④. Non interference
- ⑤. Non aggression.

China has constantly violated the provisions of Panchsheel through its Aggression in Indian region

Including

- ① Aggression in Ladakh region and Galwan valley.

- ② Interference in domestic matters of countries through Debt trap diplomacy.
- ③. Aggression in South China Sea and India Ocean.
 - Stealing of pearls in Indian Ocean.
- ④. Methods such as Negotiation and Settlements of disputes are not opted.

Still India follows the principles of Panchsheel by trying to resolve the conflict by arbitration and Negotiation.

Need for change in strategy :

- Principles of Panchsheel requires effort from both sides.
- To protect sovereignty & Integrity.
- Continuous aggression by China.

① Long-term approach :-

↳ Protecting our interest including :-

- ↳ Territorial integrity.
- ↳ Economic interest.
- ↳ better neighbourhood relation.

with continuous efforts towards
principle of Panchsheel is the
right approach for India.