

**Answer:**

Globalisation is the spread of goods, services, technology, ideas and processes across national boundaries. It implies an intensification of the levels of interaction, interconnectedness or interdependence between the States and societies, which constitute the world community.

Globalisation has **affected the functioning** of the State due to the **impact of pressures generated on it** by global institutions, information technology and increasing concern for efficiency and productivity. This has led to the **transformation of the role of the State from managing to facilitating socio-economic activities**, thereby creating space for other stakeholders like the private players, civil society etc.

Further, the globalisation discourse introduced new concepts like the **Paris Principles on human rights** and the **concept of 'Good Governance'** highlighted by the World Bank in 1992 report '**Governance and Development**'. Also the fact that markets are usually driven by **profits** while state organisations being mired in **inefficiency** and **unresponsiveness**. Whereas, the civil society organisations work in a more participatory, flexible, less bureaucratic, cost- effective, accessible, and people-friendly manner.

The above developments enabled, empowered and reinforced the role of **civil society to engage in management of many socio-economic areas that hitherto belonged to the State**. This can be seen as:

- It plays an important **role in governance and policy advocacy**. Issues of civil liberty and political representation of the marginalised have been taken up by them. *For instance*, the Right to Information campaign began with the **Mazdoor Kisan Shakti Sangathan** to bring in transparency in village accounts via the demand for minimum wages in rural India.
- It plays an important role **in integrating excluded sections of society** within the global economic chain by developing their income-generating skills and providing them with required financial services and market linkages. *For instance*, **The Self Employed Women's Association (SEWA)** has utilized various innovative structures, such as crafts and producers' groups, self-help groups (SHGs) for economic empowerment of marginalised women.
- It promotes and facilitates **participative development projects** thereby creating conditions for people's empowerment and deepening of democracy. *For example*, the **Association for Democratic Reforms** provides research support for political reforms and works towards transparency in the electoral process. Similarly, the **Kudumbashree** in Kerala conducts social audits for various government projects.
- It is a **reservoir of political, economic, cultural and moral resources** to check and aid the processes of the State. *For example*, **Akshaya Patra Foundation** aids the State in the implementation of the Mid-day meal scheme.
- It aids the State in the **rehabilitation process during disasters**. *For instance*, in the ongoing Covid-19 crisis, NGOs such as Goonj, Zomato Feeding India etc. have played a critical role in providing food, water and transportation facilities to the migrants.

A country rooted in strong civil society traditions would ensure that the prerequisites of good governance namely transparency, efficiency, accountability, participation and responsiveness are adhered to. The diversity in civil society organisations ensure their dynamic and evolving role in governance in different capacities. This is possible only if conditions for a mutually advantageous existence of the State, market and civil society are nurtured and sustained in the present globalisation context.

16. **Highlighting the need for reforms in civil services with special focus on the Indian Administrative Services (IAS), critically discuss the apprehensions associated with lateral entry in civil services.** (250 words) 15

**Approach:**

- Very briefly explain the role played by civil services in India.
- Mention some key constraints facing civil services with special mention of IAS.
- Write about the lateral entry scheme and assess associated benefits and apprehensions.
- Conclude briefly.