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INDIAN INSTITUTE OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION
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NEW DELHI

ANNUAL ESSAY PRIZE COMPETITION-2021

Entries are invited for the Annual Essay Prize Competition-2021.

The value of the prize for the competition will be as under:

First Prize	Rs. 10,000/-
Second Prize	Rs. 7,000/-
Third Prize	Rs. 5,000/-

Any competitor who has got a prize on one occasion will not, on any subsequent occasion, be eligible for an equivalent or lower prize. The joint authorship of essays shall not be allowed and any essay with joint authorship shall not be considered for competition.

The topics for the competition are:

1. Sustainable Economy in Pandemic: Aatmanirbhar Bharat
2. Mission Karmayogi – Capacity Building for Public Service Delivery
3. New Education Policy of Govt. of India

The essay writers are expected to cover the following aspects in their respective entries:

1. Topic: Sustainable Economy in Pandemic: Aatmanirbhar Bharat

Focus Area to be covered

Sustainable Economy in Pandemic: Aatmanirbhar Bharat

The economic crisis triggered by the corona virus pandemic in 2020 gave birth to the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan (English meaning Self-reliant India Campaign). While the idea was first proposed by Prime Minister Narendra Modi, some of its features are similar to the Swadeshi movement launched on August 7, 1905, to take on the British regime of the time. Aatmanirbhar Bharat is not about being self-contained or being closed to the world, it is about being self-sustaining and self-generating" and pursuing "policies that promote efficiency, equity and resilience". This self-reliant policy does not aim to be protectionist in nature. The five pillars

of 'Aatmanirbhar Bharat'— **economy, infrastructure, technology-driven systems, vibrant demography and demand.** At the core of Aatmanirbhar Bharat is to create wealth and values not only for ourselves but for the larger humanity. Making the country self-reliant is the only way to make 21st century belong to India.

The Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan was announced in four tranches by the Union Finance Minister in May 2020. The economic stimulus relief package announced by the government is touted to be worth Rs.20 Lakh crores. This includes the already announced Rs 1.70 lakh crore relief packages, as the PMGKY, for the poor to overcome difficulties caused by the corona virus pandemic and the lockdown imposed to check its spread. This economic package of Rs 20 lakhs is expected play an important role in making India 'self-reliant' and benefit labourers, farmers, honest tax payers, MSMEs and the cottage industry.

Apart from putting emphasis on the announcements that had been made earlier in May 2020 under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan, the Union Budget 2021-22 continued its focus on Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. The initiatives listed under the Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan include upgrading facilities of defense public sector undertakings, modernisation of shipyards, launching locally-made defense items and signing of new memoranda of understanding with the private sector to enhance indigenization, delineating the strategic sectors to where PSUs will continue to remain but in lean shape. The new public sector policy unveiled by the Department of Investment and Public Asset Management (DIPAM) has put the focus back on the government's new disinvestment policy and its intention to retain a bare minimum list of PSUs in the strategic sectors. It will be implemented over the next three-four years and will see the number of PSUs in India reducing drastically.

Further, to bring the Micro, Small, and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector back on its feet, the Prime Minister announced to include the MSME sector within the purview of the **Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan.** The **MSME** sector with more than 6 crore MSMEs is the most vibrant and dynamic industrial sector contributing significantly to the GDP and export while employing around 40 per cent of the Indian workforce. The Budget 2021-22 has also been emphasized that the MSME sector will act as the bedrock for economic revival.

The authors may use the statistics and critically examine the reforms initiated by government in the areas mentioned below for Aatmanirbhar Bharat Abhiyan. Further, authors are expected to suggest measures to make India Aatmanirbhar.

- Local Business including MSMEs
- Agriculture, Farmers and Migrants
- Defense Procurement and National Security
- Job Creation and Effective Utilization of demographic dividend
- Governance reforms for transforming Government Services
- Technological and Infrastructure Development

2. **Topic:** Mission Karmayogi – Capacity Building for Public Service Delivery

Focus Area to be covered

Mission Karmayogi –

Capacity Building for Public Service Delivery

Recognizing the importance of role based training, the Government of India approved a new capacity building programme titled ‘Mission Karmayogi’ National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB) scheme for its civil servants with an aim to upgrade the post-recruitment training mechanism of the officers and employees at all levels. For this purpose a sum of Rs 510.86 crore will be spent over a period of 5 years from 2020-21 to 2024-25. Mission Karmayogi programme is being delivered through a digital platform called iGOT-Karmayogi. The iGOT initiative is aimed towards competency driven capacity building and human resource management of State and Central Government officers and marking a shift from ‘rule-based’ system to ‘role-based’ system. The aim of the mission is to harmonize the training standards, create shared faculty and resources, and have supervisory role over all Central Training Institutions. The main goal of this scheme is to improve the capabilities of civil servants for ensuring efficient service delivery of the highest quality standards.

The iGOT-Karmayogi platform is now acting as a launch pad for the National Programme for Civil Services Capacity Building (NPCSCB). The platform is expected to evolve into a vibrant and world-class marketplace for knowledge content, where carefully designed and examined digital e-learning material by various training/educational institutions will be made available to all government servants from assistant secretary to secretary level. All the training courses under this Mission Karmayogi programme will be accessible through web portal of DoPT and officers will have the choice to choose an online course depending on their domain areas. On this iGOT platform, all kinds of courses from national and international

institutes/universities will be made available for officers to choose and opt as per their job requirement and career enhancement. Besides capacity building, Government is planning to link training with officer's service matters like service confirmation after probation period, deployment, work assignment and notification of vacancies etc. It would eventually be integrated with the proposed competency framework.

At present a number of Central Training Institutes, State Administrative Training Institutes are conducting training programmes at the induction and midcareer level. However, most of their training modules are available in offline mode. Now under the iGOT initiative, GoI envisages to deliver a comprehensive and systematic capacity building training in online, face-to-face and blended manner. Therefore, the success of training modules will depend on the ability of Training Entities to design and deliver effective training modules based on digital technologies, online communication and e-learning.

In the light of above, the essay should focus on the following aspects:

- How Mission Karmayogi will catalyze continuous, lifelong, on-the-job learning behavior among civil servants?
- To what extent Mission Karmayogi will be able to build a future-ready civil service with the right attitude, skills, and knowledge, aligned to the vision of new India.
- Role of i-Got as a dynamic online market place for capacity building & a shared learning platform.
- Strategies for technological adoption, implementation and development of an online content for i-Got enabled market place.
- How will iGoT Karmayogi platform harmonize the diverse operations of training institutions?
- How has been the experience of iGoT Karmayogi Platform so far?

3. Topic: New Education Policy of Govt. of India

Focus Area to be covered

New Education Policy of Govt. of India

This National Education Policy envisions an education system rooted in Indian ethos that contributes directly to transforming India, that is Bharat, sustainably into an equitable and vibrant knowledge society, by providing high-quality education to all, and thereby making India a global knowledge superpower. The Policy envisages that the curriculum and pedagogy of our institutions must develop among the students a deep sense of respect towards the Fundamental Duties and Constitutional values, bonding with one's country, and a conscious awareness of one's roles and responsibilities in a changing world. The vision of the Policy is to instill among the learners a deep-rooted pride in being Indian, not only in thought, but also in spirit, intellect, and deeds, as well as to develop knowledge, skills, values, and dispositions that support responsible commitment to human rights, sustainable development and living, and global well-being, thereby reflecting a truly global citizen.

The global education development agenda reflected in the Goal 4 (SDG4) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by India in 2015 - seeks to "ensure inclusive and equitable quality education and promote lifelong learning opportunities for all" by 2030. Such a lofty goal will require the entire education system to be reconfigured to support and foster learning, so that all of the critical targets and goals (SDGs) of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development can be achieved.

The world is undergoing rapid changes in the knowledge landscape. With various dramatic scientific and technological advances, such as the rise of big data, machine learning, and artificial intelligence, many unskilled jobs worldwide may be taken over by machines, while the need for a skilled workforce, particularly involving mathematics, computer science, and data science, in conjunction with multidisciplinary abilities across the sciences, social sciences, and humanities, will be increasingly in greater demand. With climate change, increasing pollution, and depleting natural resources, there will be a sizeable shift in how we meet the world's energy, water, food, and sanitation needs, again resulting in the need for new skilled labour, particularly in biology, chemistry, physics, agriculture, climate science, and social science. The growing emergence of epidemics and pandemics will also call for collaborative research in infectious disease management and

development of vaccines and the resultant social issues heightens the need for multidisciplinary learning. There will be a growing demand for humanities and art, as India moves towards becoming a developed country as well as among the three largest economies in the world (NEP, 2020)

The essay writers may emphasize on any one or more areas that are mentioned below.

1. Benefits, Advantages and Challenges in NEP, 2020
2. Equitable and Inclusive Education for All: Challenges, Opportunities and Action Plan
3. Designing Curriculum for holistic Learning: Identifying the Enablers and Barriers
4. Role of Technology in Education: Future Opportunities for Education Technology
5. Vocational Education: State of affairs and Opportunities with a specific reference to NEP 2020
6. Effective Governance of Higher Education: The New Role of the Regulators
7. Innovative Financing Mechanism for implementing NEP 2020
8. Language based diversity and Power of language: Direct and indirect impact of Multilingualism Policy
9. Implementation Strategies for NEP 2020: Issues and Way forward

References:

NEP (2020),

https://www.education.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/NEP_Final_English_0.pdf,

General Guidelines for the Essay

The essay should be in English or Hindi language. The length of an essay should be approximately around 5000 words. An essay exceeding 5500 word limit shall not be accepted. The contestant must indicate the total number of words of the essay, failing which it shall not be accepted. All essays must be typed in double space on only one side of the paper and those entries which do not adhere to the stipulation shall deemed to be rejected. It should be submitted in triplicate under a “nom-de-plume” or “alias”. The full name and address of the competitor should be mentioned on a separate sheet and enclosed in a sealed envelope bearing the nom-de- plume on the outer cover with the

following inscription.

Annual Essay Prize Competition – 2021, Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi

All essays should be sent to the Director General, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002, by Speed Post and soft copy through email: trgiipa@yahoo.co.in, so as to reach him not later than September 15, 2021. The envelope should be marked “Annual Essay Prize Competition – 2021”. The entries received after the due date may not be entertained.

The essay will be adjudged by a body of judges and the award of the judges shall be final. The institute reserves the right not to make any award if none of the essays submitted meets the necessary standard. Any essay which receives an award shall become the joint intellectual property of the author and IIPA.

N.B. Intending competitors who wish to seek any further clarification may write to the Director General, Indian Institute of Public Administration, Indraprastha Estate, Ring Road, New Delhi-110002