210

VISION IAS

www.visionias.in

VISION IAS
R N 12 SEP 2018 NO. 03
RECEIVED

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	PAWAN KUMAR GOEL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	104395
Center	ORN	Date	12/9/18

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

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 that 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।

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

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

1) Parliament ~~aft~~ in 1950-60's used to meet for around 120 days now its ~~yes~~ has reduced to 80-90 days. ~~This~~

2) Simultaneously quality of debate have also deteriorated.

3) There are Increasing cases of disruption, lokjams.

4) Hasty passing of bills such as guillotine on entire finance bill 2018

solution

1) Making ~~rat~~ minimum number of sittings compulsory like in odisha legislative Assembly

2) Imposing fine ~~w~~ on those who regularly disrupt house.

3) Anti defection law should only be limited to

No-confidence motion, so as to improve the quality of debate. As parliamentarian are not able to speak their minds because of the whip.

4) Right to recall should be formulated in order to recall candidate with whose performance public is unhappy.

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

PRI were introduced through 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act to decentralize democracy.

Success of PRI

1) As a result of 33% reservation of women in PRI the participation of women has increased to 43% of the total panchayat members.

Thus PRI leading to women empowerment

2) In Kerala, PRI has been a huge success resulting in high literacy rate & better health facilities.

failure of PRI

1) Due to financial dependence of states they haven't been able to perform upto the mark.

2) Over-bureaucratication has reduced the powers of PRI.

Way forward

1) Making PRI financially autonomous & devolving more powers to it.

2) Educating women to fight menance of Sarpanch-Pati.

3) ~~Eno~~ Increasing participation of tribals in Gram Sabha to achieve objective of PESA in letter & spirit.

3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंत:करण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

CAG is a constitutional body under Article 146.
It functions as a keeper of national accounts, conscience keeper & watch dog by:-

1) Conducting auditing of Consolidated fund, contingency fund & public Account.

2) It also performs efficiency analysis & auditing of various schemes, organisation to look into efficiency in their operations.

3) CAG through its auditing acts as a watchdog & has been able to uncover various scams

Eg) Coalgate scam, CWG scam.

Ways to make Auditing more effective :-

1) Common Cause NGO suggested recruitment

of specialist in CAG to improve quality of Auditing.

2) Establishing an Audit Board to reduce the ~~con~~ present concentration of power in CAG.

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्माक चर्चा कीजिए।

~~Opaqua~~ Lack of transparency in political funding has been a matter of concern. As it leads to corruption, black money, crony capitalism & money laundrying.

Government introduced electoral bond scheme under which donors have to buy electoral bonds & ~~deposit~~ give it to political parties, which can ~~donate it~~ redeem it not in a specific account.

Advantage of Electoral Bonds

1) Protects donor from opposition political parties by ensuring anonymity.

2) It allows tracking of donations which has been deposited in political party's account.

Disadvantages of Electoral bonds

1) It provides anonymity to donor, where donor doesn't has to reveal to which political party it has donated money to.

2) Political parties also won't need to tell about their donors.

~~Wo~~ ? Electoral bonds will provide anonymity & is a regressive step which will lead to more corruption according to Election Commission of India.

Way forward

1) state funding of elections as suggested by Indrajit Gupta Committee.

2) National Electoral fund as suggested by former CEC SY Qureshi where ~~political~~ donors parties can deposit & each party will be ~~gision~~ given share ~~accor~~ according to their past electoral performance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

~~No~~ Lobbying refers to ~~go~~ putting pressure on government to take a particular decision.

In India lobbying laws against don't have clarity which - puts it in a grey legal arena.

Need to recognize & regulate lobbying as :-

1) ~~It~~ Regulation of lobbying will reduce ~~un~~ role of bribe & money. ~~un~~

2) It is also recognized in many countries like USA

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. **(150 words) 10**

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act gave legal right to access to information by public. ~~It was thro~~ It was introduced with the purpose of increasing transparency in system & holding government officials accountable.

Implementation of RTI Act hasn't being able to achieve its full potential as:-

1) Many times under offical secrets Act, demanded information is rejected.
2) Incomplete information is given.
3) often lots of Information is given which making processing information tough.
4) Frivolous RTI applications have increased burden of government.
5) often RTI is used to blackmail honest officials.

Recently some recent proposals to amend RTI

Act have ~~been~~ further raised questions such as:-

- Government will decide qualification, tenure of CIC. This will ~~have~~ impact independence & autonomy of CIC.

~~Sri B~~ Further data protection Bill by BN Srikrishna committee talks about amending RTI to protect right to privacy.

These recent cases ~~have~~ will further impacted functioning of RTI.

Way forward

1) Bringing judiciary & political parties under RTI
2) Giving autonomy & Independence of CIC
3) Balancing between right to Information & right to privacy.

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Article 16(4) of constitution provides reservation to backward castes in education & employment opportunities.

Evolving policy on reservation in promotions:-

1) Indira Sawhney Case → It ~~g~~ upheld reservation to OBC & inserted upper limit of 50% on the reservation. ~~It was silent~~

2) Nagraj Case → It said reservation to SC/ST in promotion depends on 3 factors:-
   a) Inadequacy of representation in public service
   b) Efficiency of organisation
   c) historic backwardness.

It had ~~up~~ put a hold on reservation to SC/ST in promotion. ~~citing reasons of~~

3) Presently Supreme court is hearing matter regarding reservation of SC/ST in promotions.

There has been demand to give reservation to SC/ST in promotions so as to: ① give them representation in higher echleons of government service.

② It would be in line with principles of social justice as it would help to write the wrong of the past.

Challenges in reservation of SC/ST in promotions:-

① It would reduce efficiency of organisation as easy promotions would disincentivize SC/ST community to work harder.

② It would demoralize other communities if they know that their chances of promotions have reduced. This should reduce efficiency of organisation.

③ It can create problem in hierarchial order in the bureaucracy.

Instead of giving reservations in promotions. It would be better to fill the already reserved vacant seats for SC/ST communities to increase their representations in public service.

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. **(150 words) 10**

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India produces enough food, but still India is suffering from hunger as soon by India's rank in Global Hunger Index ~~by IP~~ [100 out of 119 countries]

Reasons behind paradox:-

1) Wastage of foodgrains due to lack of cold storages & ~~pest~~ rodent attacks

2) Inefficient procurement mechanism by food Corporation of India.

3) Poverty & high food inflation makes access to food difficult.

4) Corruption & ~~diverge~~ diversion of foodgrains in PDS.

5) ~~More focus~~ More focus on cash crops than food crops.

~~Sol~~ Solution

National food ~~secu~~ Security Act, 2013

Children

1) Integrated child development scheme (ICDS)
2) Mid Day Meal
3) National Nutrition Mission

Prevention of Corruption

1) Use of Aadhar to reduce divergence of food in PDS
2) Social Audits of PDS by meghalaya government
3) Digitization of PDS

Way forward

1) Construction of more cold storages
2) Preventing rodent attacks on food grains.
3) Improving procurement of food grains by FCI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate.**(150 words) 10**

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Through Indian ocean 50% of Cargo & 80% of world's oil passes. This shows the importance of Indian ocean to India.

Economic

1) India ocean is a major transit trade route.
2) 80% of India's oil needs are imported through Indian ocean.
3) Majority of India's trade happens through it.

Social & Cultural

1) Indian Ocean has always been a cultural melting point with people of different culture coming together.
2) cholas through Indian ocean spread Indian culture to ASEAN region. ~~Go~~ Indian government has started Project MAUSAM to research culture in Indian ocean region.

3) Thus Indian ocean is not just a water body it is becoming global stage of economic, social & cultural dialogue especially with entry of superpowers like US & china.

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. **(150 words) 10**

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India has always been at forefront of environmental protection, as environmental protection is part of our value system.

Initially India was a little concerned about impact of development due to environmental protection. India wanted developed countries to take more responsibilities as they were the major polluters in line with Kyoto & montreal protocol.

But after signing paris climate deal ~~India~~ & ~~ds~~ withdrawal of USA from it has ~~led d~~ made India a leader of environmental protection.

India has founded International Solar Alliance alongwith France to encourage use of

solar energy.
India plans to install 227 GW of renewable sources of energy by 2022 & produce 30% of energy needs ~~by~~ through renewable source by 2030.
Use of LED ~~lbs~~ under UJJALA programme & installing rooftop solar panel through SRISTI scheme. India has now becoming major global leader in environmental protection.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. **(250 words) 15**

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही हैं।

Finance Commission (FC) is appointed by President under Article 280 every 5 year to determine:-

1) Devolution of net proceeds of tax between centre & states & between different states.
2) Ways to augment consolidated fund of states to improve working of panchayats
3) Provide guidelines regarding grant-in-aid to states by centre.

Issues being debated wrt ToR of 15th finance Commission are

1) Population

In Earlier finance commission report 1971 was taken as base year of the population. Now in 15th FC, 2011 has been taken as base year.

States especially the Southern states are against this, as they think that they ~~are being~~ will be penalised for controlling growth of population. As because of lower population they will be getting lesser amount of money.

2) Controlling fiscal deficit

States will be awarded for controlling fiscal deficit & for not ~~or~~ ~~un~~ becoming populist, so as to control macroeconomic indicators. But which scheme is populist is very subjective in nature.

3) Implementation of Union government pet scheme

State governments which have implemented union government schemes properly will be given extra allocation of funds. ~~Mo~~ So many states who have focussed on their own schemes will be penalised

4) No consideration of forest cover as was done by previous finance commission. This would drastically impact finances of North-Eastern states.

Government needs to address the fears of different state government & also make them part of decision making process in light of federal principles of Indian democracy.

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian constitution is an amalgamation of multiple constitutions ~~&~~ of world with our own Indian values.

This can be seen from the following instances:-

1) Preamble

India adopted principles of Equality, liberty & fraternity of French revolution

It also mentions justice ~~which is~~ & socialist state which have been inspired by the Russian socialist movement.

2) Fundamental Rights have been inspired from democratic values of USA

3) Directive principle of state policy (DPSP)

It ~~const~~ consists of → Gandhian DPSP, ~~Liberal~~ socialist DPSP, & Intellectual DPSP

Therefore our DPSP are an ~~armal~~ synthesis of Indian values, democratic & social movement of west.

Like Gandhian ~~in~~ DPSP talks about ban on slaughter of cows, giving women & child right to health.

socialist DPSP includes providing free legal aid to poor, participation of workers in industry.

Intellectual DPSP inspired by democratic movement includes protection of environment

4) Fundamental Duties are inspired by Russian revolution & our struggle for Indian Independence

5) Having Right to Equality, Abolition of untouchability ~~un~~ & Right to follow Religion of fundamental rights have been inspired from our Independence movement.

c) Concept of separation of power has been taken from French Revolution.

India developed a constitution by synthesises of best values of west with our own existing values & struggle of independence movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. **(250 words) 15**

लोकतंत्र में स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary is one of the 3 main pillars of the Indian democracy.

Independent Judiciary is important for sustainance of democracy as :-

1) It acts as a ~~balance~~ check on the powers of legislature & executive.
2) It is the guardian of the fundamental rights of the citizens of the country.
3) It is responsible to ensure that state functions according to constitutional framework.
4) It holds government accountable.
5) It interprets laws & provides justice to citizens.

To ensure independence of judiciary, multiple safeguards have been provided like :-

1) Appointment of Judges through collegium

system. This shield judges from executive control.

2) Removal of judges is only possible through impeachment, which is a very tough process.

3) Judges are appointed by president & their salaries are charged on Consolidated fund of India.

4) Power to punish for contempt of court.

5) Appointment of chief Justice of India on recommendation of outgoing chief Justice of India.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Even though Indian federalism has matured quite a bit, with states having far greater control of their economic and political management, serious structural problems still remain. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

यद्यपि भारतीय संघवाद काफ़ी हद तक परिपक्वता प्राप्त कर चुका है जहाँ राज्यों को अपने आर्थिक और राजनीतिक प्रबंधन पर पर्याप्त नियंत्रण है, तथापि गंभीर संरचनात्मक समस्याएं अब भी विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian federalism ~~is~~ has matured a lot with India moving from a quasi federalism to competitive to collaborative federalism.

Growth in Indian federalism

1) Economic

·) 14th finance commission devolved 42% ~~under~~ of net tax proceeds instead of previous 32% to states.

·) Over years states have been given more autonomy to use their funds.

2) Political management

·) Due to ushering of era of coalition politics states political powers have increased considerably.

·) States have been given power regarding

devolution of powers to the local governments like panchayats & municipalities.

Despite these improvement, still structural problems exist such as:-

1) Political

·) Misuse of Governor's office to appoint CM during hung assembly.

·) Union exercising overarching power over states

·) Misuse of Article 356 to declare Presidents rule

2) Economic

·) Union government decides terms of reference of finance commission without much concurrence from state government.

·) Union can only make taxation laws.

Ways to solve above problems :-

1) Inter-state Council (Article 263) : There should

be regular meeting of Inter-state council to resolve disputes between states & union government.

2) Increasing representation of states in NITI Aayog

3) ~~Establishes~~ Passing Interstate Water dispute (Amendment) Bill 2017 to tackle interstate water dispute.

4) Making state government part of decision making process while determining in terms of reference of finance commission.

Government should take more measures like GST Council to enhance collaboration between states & Union on matters of critical importance.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरूद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 was recently amended to ~~allow~~ balance action against corrupt public servant & protection of honest official.

Amendment are as follows :-

1) ~~It~~ Now even before initiation of enquiry, permission of superior authority, will have to be taken. This ~~ensures~~ ensures honest officers are protected.

2) Section of Prevention of Corruption Act which states that in case of fault official can be charged of getting pecuniary benefits & tried upon. This section has been removed.

3) Now not only taking bribe, but giving

bribe is also an offence.

So new amended law strikes a balance between enforcement overzealousness & need to ~~or~~ take action against corrupt public servant.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.
(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector includes NGO's, SHG etc. charitable organisations.

Issues plaguing voluntary sector are :-

1) Mushrooming of fake organisations
There has been ~~recent~~ increased cases of ~~increased~~ fraud by fake NGO's & charitable organisation.

2) No accountability of voluntary sector organization on how they are using money raised from donations.

3) Corruption & embezzlement of money by these voluntary sector organisations.

4) Use of foreign aid without ~~follow~~ registering under FCRA (foreign contribution Regulation Act)

In light of these challenges, there is a need for

National Accrediation Agencies to :-

① Ensure that the voluntary sector organizations are legit

② It will allow rating of these organisation, which will help donors to decide for themselves to which organisation they want to donate money.

③ Bring transparency in working of these organisation.

④ Regular review by this agency will help to improve efficiency of the organisation & also help to ~~to~~ keep track of money. Thereby preventing moneylaundering.

⑤ It will develop an atmosphere of competition between the ~~NGO~~ NGO's.

It is high time that National Accreditation Agency is established to rate the voluntary sector organisations.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? **(250 words) 15**

बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Teacher are at the very core of our educational system. Quality of teacher determines the quality of teaching outcomes.

Given its importance teacher ~~tr~~ training has been the focus area of the government, but the present system suffers from some glaring problems such as:-

1) Shortage of teacher training Institutes.
2) Lack of proper accredation of teacher training institutions.
3) One size fits all approach of teacher training institutes throughout country.
4) Problem of fake training certificates.
5) Many teachers are teaching without undergoing any professional training

⇒ Ways to solve these challenges :-

1) Opening of more training teachers Institutions
2) ~~Ro~~ Creating mandatory online registration mechanism for each training institutions, so as to curb menace of fake training institutions.
3) Capacity building of ~~to~~ ~~teache~~ training institutes in order to improve quality of training imparted.
4) Having different teacher training modules depending on regional requirements of districts.
5) Training teachers in vernacular language of that region.
6) Introduction of teacher Entrance test as recommended by TSR Subramanium Committee to ensure quality of teachers.

Government should develop stringent monitoring mechanism to ensure that quality training is imparted to teachers in order to improve learning outcome.

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. **(250 words) 15**

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

AYUSHMAN BHARAT was proposed in Budget 2018-19 with the aim of universalizing access to healthcare.

It has 2 components:-

1) Health & Wellness Centres → They will provide primary healthcare & become backbone of Indian health architecture.

2) National Health Protection Scheme → It will provide insurance of ₹ 5 lakh to 10 crore poor families. With a coverage of 50 crore beneficiaries it will be world's largest public healthcare insurance scheme.

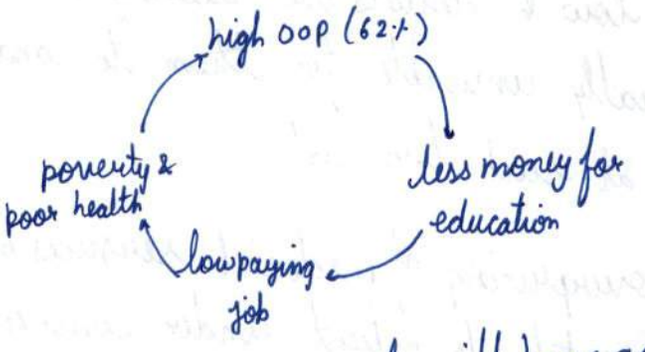
. This shows the massive scale of the scheme.

Intended Benefits to scheme are as follows:-

1) India has high out of pocket Expenditure of

62% which has pushed 63 million people below poverty line.

High out of pocket expenditure (OOP) also leads to perpetuation of poverty :-



So under NHPS, poor people will have access to Insurance cover.

2) High Health & Wellness Centres will help to tackle shortage of doctors & reduce burden on teritary healthcare system.

3) It is a step towards universalization of healthcare.

challenges in AYUSHMAN BHARAT scheme:-

1) It will put pressure on public exchequer as it requires massive amount of finance.

2) Worldover such insurance based models have been misused by private insurance companies to earn profit.

3) Cost of treatment under Ayushman Bharat is very low & doctors are calling it ~~eco~~ financially unviable for them to conduct procedures at such low cost.

4) chances of overpricing of medical services by private hospitals to patient under insurance coverage.

5) States already having ~~such~~ similar insurance schemes are apprehensive about replacing their existing structure with a new structure of AYUSHMAN BHARAT

Overall its a step in right direction. Its success will ensure affordable quality health to crores of people.

AYUSHMAN BHARAT scheme's shortcoming needs to be resolved as its success will usher health revolution in India.

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

China has become the largest trading partner of Africa thanks to its $3 trillion FOREX reserve compared to India's $ 400 billion reserves.

So India is looking at different ways to increase its footprints in Africa such as:-

1) Asia - Africa ~~Cooperation~~ ~~Development~~ growth Corridor
India & Japan have collaborated together to develop quality infrastructure in Africa.

2) Holding meeting of African Development Bank in India

3) Dealing with regional African organisations such as ECOWAS of west African countries.

4) Helping African countries to develop.

social infrastructure such as schools, hospitals.

5) Providing bright African students with scholarship to study in Indian universities.

6) Working with South Africa in multilateral institutions like ~~BIR~~ BRICS & IBSA

7) Training solar Mamas to install solar panels in rural Africa.

8) Collaborating with ~~African~~ Indian Ocean littoral African countries ~~A~~ under Indian Ocean Naval Symposium.

9) Combating pirates near coast of Somalia to provide open & safe maritime route for trading.

10) Developing deeper people to people ties through student Exchange programme, tourism.

India & Africa have got civilzational ties & India should use its goodwill in order to tackle the ~~exan~~ revisionist power like China who ~~has~~ is conducting debt-trap diplomacy to expand its sphere of influence.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. **(250 words) 15**

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

America has imposed sanctions on Russia & Iran according to which any country that does trade with them will suffer from secondary sanctions.

India being a trading partner with Russia & Iran ~~will~~ is facing a threat of American sanctions.

These sanctions will affect India in following ways :-

1) Russia

America under Countering America's Adversary through Sanctions Act (CAATSA) has imposed sanctions on Russia.

a) India who is an old defence trading partner of Russia is dependent on Russian equipment not only

because of legacy issues but also for modernisation of its armed forces.

b) India is in final stages of signing deal with Russia on trade of S-400 triumf anti ~~missible~~ missile system.

So sanctions on Russia can threaten S-400 deal & put India's national security at risk. Also India requires russian spare parts for its older russian equipments.

2) Iran

) Iran is 3rd largest oil supplier to India.

) India has invested in chhabahar port in Iran which will provide India access to Afghanistan & ~~Pakistan~~ Central Asia bypassing Pakistan.

America wants India to reduce import of oil to zero from Iran which will impact our energy security & Iran also provides oil at discounted rate.

Stalling of chhabahar port will give china a

chance to expand its footprints in the region.

) It will also cut India's chances of accessing Central Asia.

3) India's Reputation → It will come under threat if India ~~co~~ succumbs to USA's pressure. As it would mean to go back on our principle of Strategic Autonomy.

Ways to Address problem

1) Work with like minded countries like china, which is also dependent on Iranian oil.

2) Try to convince USA, that it ~~would~~ allowing India to buy Russian equipment & accessing Central Asia will strengthen India to counter china.

3) Use of alternative payment mechanism like setting up branch of UCO bank or paying Iranian oil with wheat from India.

India has categorically stated that it only accepts UN sanctions & not sanctions by any country. So India should take steps to safeguard its Interest.