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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

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|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-----------|
| Name of Candidate | MOHAMMAD MUNEEB BHAT. | | |
| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 325391 |
| Center | DELHI | Date | 24/08/18. |

| 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 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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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.

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All the Best

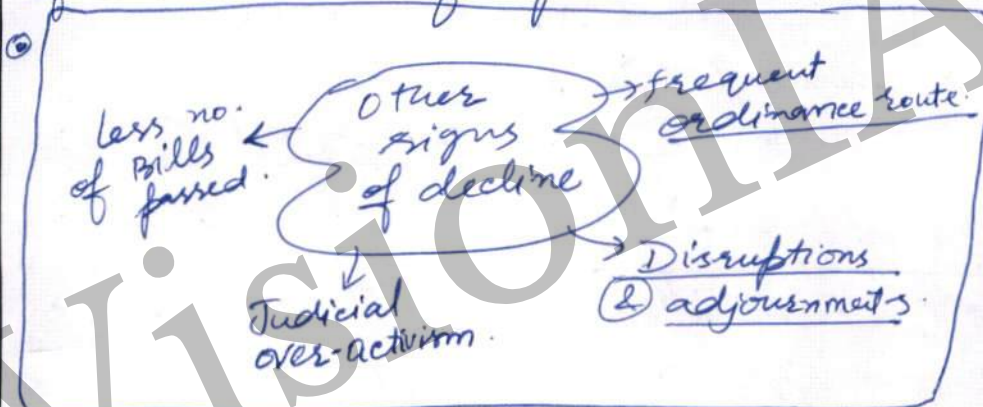
1. It has been argued that over the years there has been a steady decline in the efficacy of Parliament as an institution of accountability. Analyse and also suggest appropriate measures to address the relevant concerns.

(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।

Ans:- According to ADR - Stats,
Parliamentary sittings have reduced
from 140 days in 1961
to 67 days in 2015.

This is ~~an~~ the sign
of decline of parliament.



• Reasons :-

- ① majority in L. Sabha of the govt in power (lesser cooperation with Executive).
- ② weak opposition (no leader of opposition in 16th L. Sabha).

© Coalition govts resulting in policy paralysis e.g.:
UPA - from 2009-14.

© Executive - overexuberance like ordinance-route bypassing Parliament e.g.: Aadhaar bill.

© Suggestions :-

© mandatory sittings → 120 → L.S.
80 → R.S.
↳ Law-Commission (27th report).

© Consensus / minimum common - programme b/w govt. & opposition.

© Compensating waste of time with additional sittings (ADR).

© Role of Speakers - (Impartial and upright) to give space to opposition.

Indian Parliamentary Govt. rests on a robust functioning of all the three-organs in their respective spheres.

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।

Ans:- Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) were a landmark institutions in Indian federal polity ensuring democratic decentralization in sync with Grandhian ideals.

• As a Success :-

- (a) political-empowerment e.g.: Gram-sabhas (democracy at doorsteps).
- (b) Bottom-up approach to governance e.g.: G. Panchayat → Zila-parishad.
- (c) women-empowerment (mandatory 33% reservation).
- (d) Good governance & democratic decision making - e.g.: Social-audits of schemes by Panchayats & sabhas.

• (As a failure):-

(a) Empowering the already empowered
e.g:- domination by landlords &
high caste groups.

(b) lesser devolution of 3fs
(funds, functions & functionaries).

(c) pati-panchayat syndrome -
defeating the purpose of
reservation for women.

(d) Lack of capability of planning
& will to tax citizens at
lower level.

• As 2nd ARC says,
devolution from centre to states
(VII Schedule) is essential
for any devolution from
States to PRIs. PRIs hold
promise of equitable &
democratic Socialist Republic
called India.

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 अंतःकरण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Ans:- The office of CAG as a financial proprietor has been described as the 'most important office under Indian Constitution' by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar.

• As keeper of national accounts:

- maintaining accounts of Centre State govt along with PSUs.
- Ensuring financial soundness play on CFI & SFS.

• As a conscience keeper & a watchdog:

- Blowing lid in case of financial pilferage (e.g.: Coal block allocation scam).
- Ensuring financial accountability - through regular audits.

- As an arm of Parliamentary oversight over Executive.
- Ways to make auditing-process more effective:
 - Ⓐ Regular tabling of Reports in Parliament & discussions thereof.
 - Ⓑ Enhancing technical expertise of CAG-office in dealing with Complex-policy matters.
 - Ⓒ Exploring other-options as supplementary like Social-audit (from below) and External audit mechanism.
- CAG remains as a Constitutional bulwark in the Republic of India that needs further strengths to deal with challenges of 21st Century.

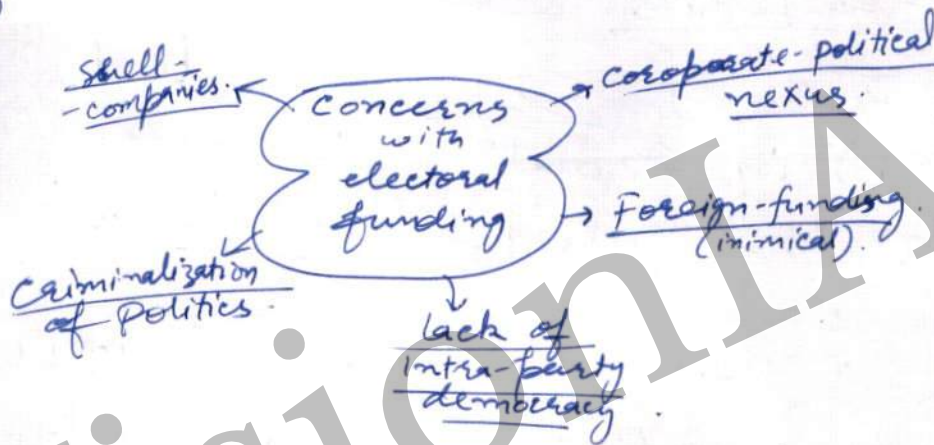
4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

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

Ans:- major more than 60% funding to political parties from 2003-04 to 2011-12 came from unknown sources (ADR-data).

⊙



⊙ Electoral Bonds:

As anonymous tools to donate funds to political parties resembling promissory notes - create more challenges than offering solutions.

• Electoral bonds at odds with transparent funding

Ⓐ No idea of 'who is donating to whom?'

Ⓑ Doing away with the provi-
-sion of profit ceiling (minimum)
for Companies (even shell-
-companies can donate).

Ⓒ Role of SBI (State led
PSB) in Routing Electoral
bonds (Ruling party bias).

• As per Law-Commission
State-funding and Compuls-
-ory Internal party elections
will go a long way
in ensuring electoral trans-
-parency.

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।

Ans: Lobbying refers to loitering in and around law-makers' chambers to advocate for favourable policymaking by Advocacy groups, Pressure groups or Interest groups.

• Lobbying as a grey-area:

(a) No formal legal recognition to lobbying unlike USA.

(b) Informal lobbying by groups like FICCI, CII - "empowering the already empowered".

(c) Nepotism & loopholes in regulatory mechanisms giving rise to undemocratic influences on parliamentarians.

• ways to ensure genuine & law-ful lobbying :-

(a) Recognize Lobbying - as a legal tool to influence policy-making (Venatchallair Commission).

(b) Encourage law-making influences rather than influence on executive (permanent).

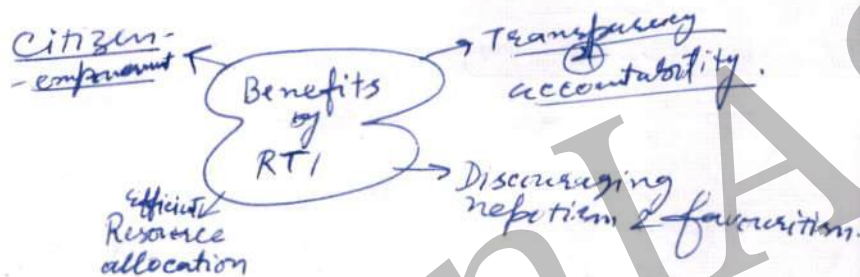
(c) Streamline role of NGOs through FCRA - to check influence of foreign groups.

• Lobbying as a tool to influence govt. functioning needs to be made transparent and taking the process out from grey zone to transparent arena (Law-Commission).

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 बांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- RTI-Act 2005 was landmark accountability statute that gave rise to CIC at Union level and SICs at State levels.



Issues with RTI :-

- (a) lack of enforcement of provisions regarding setting of PIOs.
- (b) Bogus-pleas.
- (c) Capacity enhancement of Info. officers (Io) as a big flaw.
- (d) Political parties & Judiciary out of RTI purview.
- (e) Passive disclosure under Suo-moto clause.

- Proposals to amend RTI :-
 - Enhancing the time-line to declare information (> 30 days) -
 - Rejecting bogus pleas at the admission stage.
- RTI along with whistle-blowers' Act (2013) need to be strengthened to ensure T&A in administration.
- 'Social-audits & citizen-charters can act as complementary tools to RTI in 'Good Governance' (2nd ARC).

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।

Ans:- Reservation policy in India is an important 'affirmative action' under A-15 & A-16 ensure social-justice & upholding principle of 'equality of opportunity (A-14)'.

- Reservation in promotions:-
- Indira-Sandhu case - 1992
↳ No reservation in promotions.
- S. Nagaraj case (2006):-
↳ Three conditions to be fulfilled for reservation in promotion:-
 - ① social & eco. backwardness.
 - ② less presence in administration.
 - ③ overall efficiency in administration.

• In a recent judgement, Supreme Court called for reservation in promotion for SC/ST in sync with Nagaraj judgement.

• Benefits :-

① Ensuring SC/ST presence in higher bureaucracy (currently only 3- Secretary level officers are SC/ST).

② In consonance with 'carry-forward rule' under Indira-Sawhney.

③ To achieve Grandhian ideal of Swaraja (DPSP).

• Social justice is part of basic-structure doctrine and is essential for welfarist State like India.

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 खाद्यान्न 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।

Ans:- According to UNDP's - Global Hunger Report (2016), 54% of world's multidimensionally poor live in South-Asia & India is home to majority of them.

Although due to steps like Green-revolution, India became Self-sufficient in food production, yet not all people get enough - [Reasons]:-

(a) Pre & Post-harvest losses -
e.g. - Poor Infrastructure.

(b) Food-wastage - at homes → Restaurants.

(c) Exclusion errors in NFSA, PDS and MDM-Schemes.

(d) Exclusion due to migration in urban areas (urban-slums).

• major interventions :-

(a) NFSA-2013 → Basic minimum monthly food quotas to around 800 million Indians through PDS-System.

(b) MDM - scheme through SSA in Schools.

(c) MGNREGA - to ensure rural-livelihood.

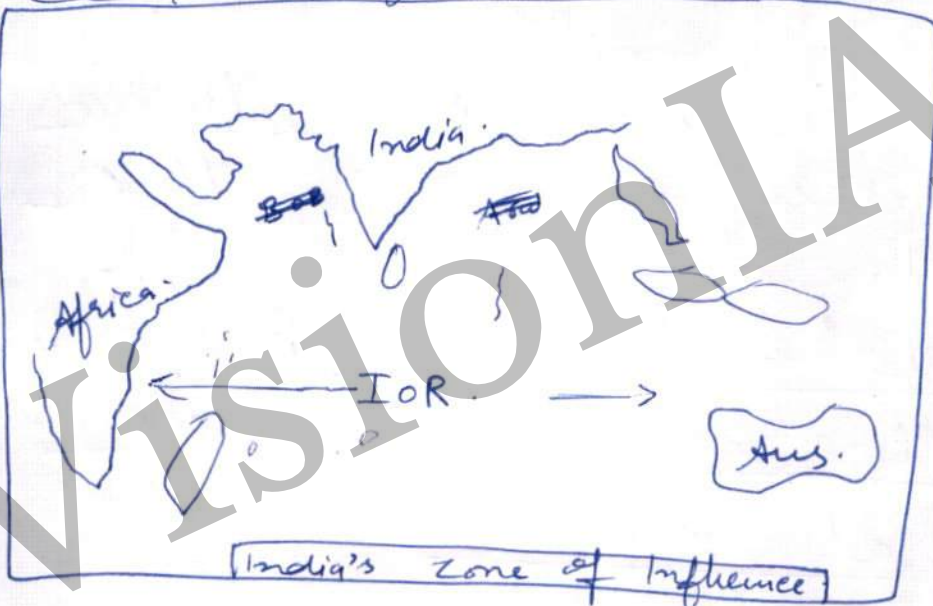
(d) Anganwadi & ICDS-Centres for holistic development.

• one-stop-convergence of Service Centres (ICDS) scheme along with ferti-fication of food will go a long way in tackling food scarcity challenges.

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। सविस्तर वर्णन कीजिए।

Ans:- India shares around 7000 km. of coastal-boundary with Bay of Bengal and Arabian Sea that are two important areas of Indian Ocean region.



- As a water body :-
 - ↓ fishery
 - ↓ Resources (minerals).
 - ↓ Tourism (A & N Islands).
- As an Economic-Stage :-
 - ↓ Blue-economy (India-Africa).
 - ↓ BIMSTEC (B.o. Bengal).
 - ↓ IOR-AR (Sagarmala).

- Social arena :-
 - India-Africa collaboration.
 - Mauritius & Seychelles cultural exchange.
 - India-ASEAN Collabor.

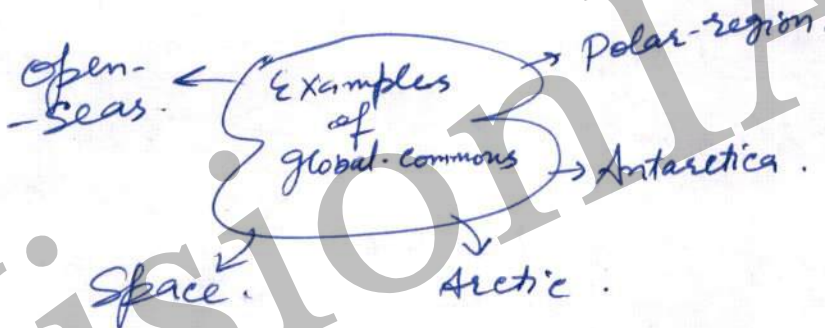
- Cultural dialogue :-
 - Hindi-divas (Mauritius).
 - Buddhism (South East Asia & Sri-Lanka).
 - Sufi-Link (Indonesia, Maldives)

- Growing Chinese-influence demands Sticking to UNCLOS and collaborations like Malabar-exercises to ensure 'rules based reign over global commons'.

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।

Ans:- Global commons refers to the regions around globe & in the space over which all the countries have a joint stake under the auspices of UN or any other overarching body/convention.



- India's climate change policy :-
 - Common but differentiated resp-nsibility (C BDR).
 - Equitable - responsibility towards global commons.
 - Resolving issues through

Dialogue & Consensus (A-5)

① conception of Vandhava - Kutumbakam (world as one family).

- Shift in India's approach :-

① more proactive approach e.g.:-
INDCs at Paris-agreement.

② Driving from the front
e.g.:- ISA-2015 (Gurugram).

③ Leading South-South-
-Collaboration (BRICS, IBSA)

④ Lofty targets (e.g.:- Reducing
Carbon emissions by 33% vis-a-vis
2005 levels by 2030).

○ As a growing economy
with high stakes in global climate
& trade issues, India along
with China should pursue
Realpolitik and Collaborative
Foreign Policy on the issue.

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 है।

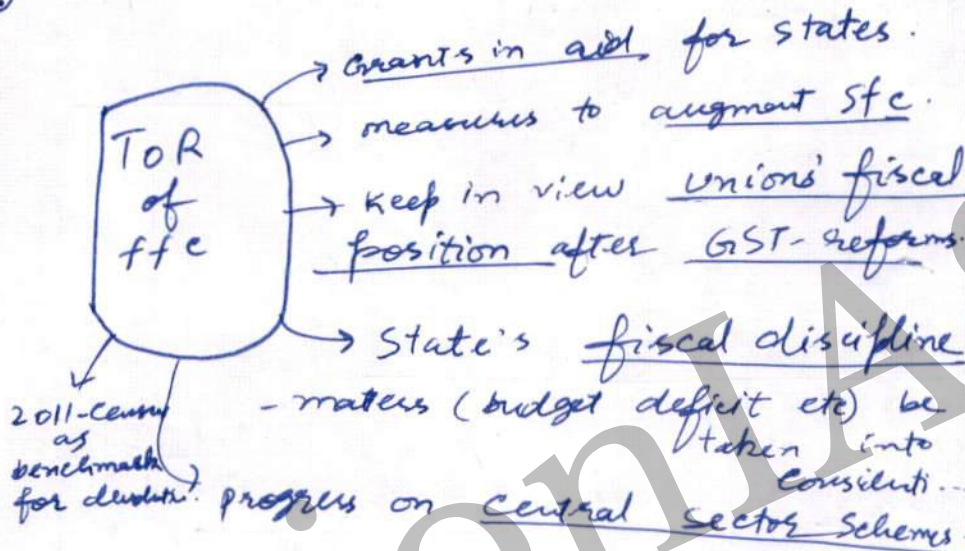
Ans: In the federal political set-up of India, finance commission acts as 'balancing wheel' of fiscal federalism [2nd ARC]

A-280 provides for a finance Commission at the union-level set-up every 5-years by the president to ensure:-

- (a) Vertical distribution of taxes between union and states
- (b) Horizontal fiscal balance among states and UTs.
- (c) Recommend fiscal propriety measures to augment STCs (State fin. coms).
- (d) Steps to ensure 'sound-finance'

- The 15th finance Commission came in the backdrop of higher expectation set by 14th finance commission.

①



Issues raised :-

- ① State autonomy over taxing powers - especially after GST-Council.
- ② Constraining State's manoeuvrability by trusting union's policies on States (e.g.: CSS scheme).

© Issue of constricting State revenue bases after GST-reform because Union now increases Cesses rather than tax rates

④ Punishing good performing States on achieving Replacement rates of 2:1 as per population control policy (South-North binary).

As C. Rangarajan says, States needs to manages finances well by checking populist measures like Loan-waivers. Union on its part needs to take States into consideration with the 'Cooperative spirit' shown by GST-council & NITI-Ayog's 'Team India'.

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 संक्षेपण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Ans:- As per Dr. B R Ambedkar in Constituent Assembly debates, 'our constitution is an outcome of indigenous features coupled with all the known Constitutions of the time'.

- Indian values in the constitution
 - Vasudhaiva Kutumbakam (A-51) → DPSP.
 - Respecting lives of living creatures (prohibiting cow-slaughters & compassion towards animals → DPSP).
 - Grandian ideals → Cottage Industries (A-40).

• Influence of Democratic and Socialist movements :-

- American Revolution → FRs (A-13 - A-32)
- French Revolution → Preamble
 - Liberty
 - Equality
 - Fraternity

- Russian revolution → Social Justice (A-15, A-16)
- Irish principles → DPSPs
- African anti-colonial struggles
 - anti-apartheid and non-
 - Alignment policy in foreign Policy (A-51)

Role of Indian national movement

- Social Justice → Preservation
 - Policy to continue struggle of B R Ambedkar & Grandhi towards Social - upliftment.
- Secularism and liberal-intellectual values (A-29, A-30 & A-44) of Nehru and M. Azad.
- Principles like Atma-shakti and Swaraj. (DPSP (A-36-50) and fundamental Duties (A-51A).

Moreover, the objectives -
Resolution moved by P. Nehru
in Constituent Assembly heavily
influenced the Constitution
through its preamble.

Indian Constitution alth-
ough borrowed from other
constitutions retains its
'novelty' and 'uniqueness' -
rooted in Indian ethos.

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।

Ans:- Independent Judiciary is an essential prerequisite to ensure vibrant democracy resting on 'separation of powers' and principle of 'checks and balances'.

Importance of Independent Judiciary:

(a) functional specialisation:

- Rule-making → Executive/Legislature
- Rule-executing → Executive
- Rule-adjudication → Judiciary

(b) separation of powers & checks & balances e.g.:- Art-13 of Indian constitution gives power of 'Judicial Review' to SCI (supreme court of India)

(c) Rule of law and equality before law → without any pre-conceived biases/stereotypes.

① Restricting power of state from encroaching into personal domains of citizens e.g:- doctrine of Basic-Structure (K. Bharti case).

② Prevents despotism and arbitrariness e.g:- Issuing writs under A-32.

• Safeguards to ensure independent Judiciary :-

① Security of Tenure to Judges (difficult impeachment process under A-124).

② charging court expenses and Salary and allowances of Judges on Cfl & hence not dependent on other two branches.

③ Appointment of judges in consultation with the

Judiciary e.g:- 2nd and 3rd
Judges case (Collegium System).

(d) Power of judicial review (A-13)
and wide-ranging powers
under A-32, A-136, A-137,
A-141, A-142 among others.

Judiciary has used
its jurisdiction to give the
unique concept of 'Basic
structure doctrine' in K. Bharti
-Case (1973). This has further
enhanced Judiciary's role.

As P. J. Nehru said 'Judi-
-ciary will play an important
role in the Silent revolu-
-tion of India'.

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 काफी 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।

Ans: Indian polity has two axis' - one union axis and the other federal axis. K. C. Wheare calls it 'quasi-federal' while as G. Austin calls it 'Cooperative federalism'.

A-1 mentions India as a 'Union of States' which means based on 'holding-together model' unlike 'coming together model' of US-constitution.

States have regained functional autonomy also called as maturing of Indian federalism like:- Political

(a) Lesser use of A-356 to impose President's Rule at State

level especially after Bommai
Judgement (1993) and the recent
Arunachal case (2015).

④ Reviving of Inter-state council
(A-263) thus emphasising on
dialogue & collaboration rather
than confrontation.

⑤ Coalition govts at centre (NDA
& UPA) resulting into need
of consensus & more auto-
-nomy to States.

• Economic :-

① Greater devolution by successive
finance Commissions e.g:- 13th
& 14th FCs.

② Collaborative federalism visible
in GST-council meetings after
101st constitutional amendment.

③ widening the tax base &
revenue pool of States
after GST.

• Structural problems :-

(a) Role of union in appointing Govern-
-ment bypassing State govts.

(b) Encroachment on State Economic
policies e.g.: 15th f.c. (Terms of
Reference).

(c) more number of entries in
Union & Concurrent list than
in State list (VII-Schedule).

(d) Sidelining of State govts in
WTO negotiations that have bear-
-ing of State Govt. policies as well
e.g.: IPR-issues or agriculture.

As held by Punchhi-
-Commission, Cooperative federa-
-lism is the only way forward
Using platforms like Sc-
(regular meets) & Zonal Councils
etc can go along way in red-
-ucing trust deficit.

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 विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Ans:- prevention of corruption is essential in a welfarist state like India which according to Larry Summers is 'suffering from utter chaos due to corruption & inefficiency'.

Prevention of corruption Act, 1988 was enacted in accordance with Santharam Committee guidelines to discourage corruption & ensure transparency & accountability in administration.

Recent amendments :-

① Need for prior-approval of Govt. to start investigation against public servants, Judges and magistrates.

This is in line with

Supreme Court judgement in M.K. Ayyappa Case (2013)

- (b) Restrictions on media ~~is~~ not to cover the cases before the investigation starts.
- (c) more stringent norms/penal-ties against public servants found guilty after investigation.
- (d) No need to declare assets and liabilities by spouses and kin and kin of public servants.

Although the amendments try to rectify erroneous handling of public servants & overcome policy paralysis, yet several issues have been raised :-

- (a) In contravention to other Supreme court judgements

where it held that 'prior-approval'
Clause violates the spirit of
Rule of law under (A-14).

⑥ Barring media from repor-
-ting is a threat to freedom
of speech & expression (A-19(a)).

⑦ Encouraging crony - Capita-
-lism by defeating the
purposes of RTI-Act and
whistleblowers' protection Act (2013).

• Although safeguarding
genuine policymakers & their
decisions is welcomed but giving
blanket clean chit to every
public servant is to be discou-
-raged. Implementing Lokpal-Act
2013 in letter and spirit
along with enforcing 2nd ARC
'Code of ethics' guidelines should
be the priority.

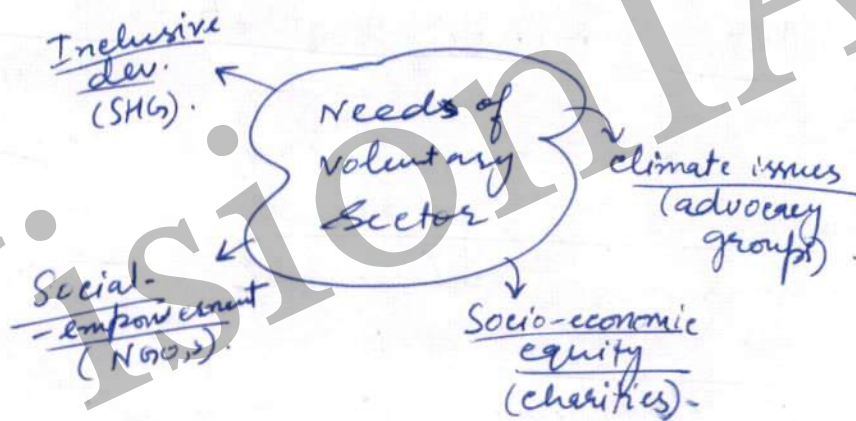
16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

(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।

Ans:-

Voluntary sector is an overarching term covering NGOs, self-help groups, charities, Societies and other organisation associated with socio-economic or political facets of the body politic.



Issues plaguing the voluntary sector:-

① multiple regulatory bodies -
e.g.: MHA, Mo. finance affairs
over FCRA-Act & hence NGOs.

receiving foreign funding.

(b) Funding & lack of credit → e.g.:
self-help groups and micro-finance
bodies in rural areas.

(c) Lack of Capacity & manpower :-
e.g.: charities^{orgns.} that have an
important role to play in times
of disasters (e.g.: Kerala floods).

(d) Bogus-organisations — e.g.: In
disguise of organisations acting as
anti-social-hubs e.g.: Bihar-
-home-shelter case.

(e) Red-tapism and Corruption
in administration — hampering smooth
functioning of voluntary organisation.

• Need of a national accreditation
agency :-

(a) To overcome multiple-regulatory
system currently in vogue.

- (b) Ensure clear line of responsibility and transparency in their functioning.
- (c) Data and Statistics will be available regarding Voluntary organisations.
- (d) To overcome foreign-agencies' influence on bodies & organisations in India.

As 2nd ARC notes, role of voluntary sector is very important in ensuring equitable development. Proper demarcation of regulations & fund-flowing is need of the hour to streamline their functioning.

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?

Ans:- Teacher is a vital link to ensure human-development in physical, mental and intellectual domains - (UNESCO's Global Education Monitoring Report (GEMR)-2016).

RTE-Act 2009 also lays stress on teacher's role in ensuring overall development of a child.

[Importance of Teacher]:-

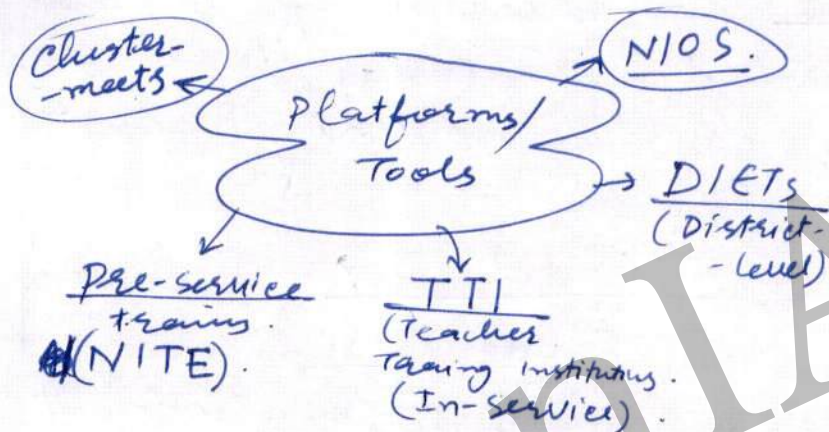
(a) Democratic-teaching - ensures student retention & dropping the levels of out-of-school-children.

(b) Discouraging corporal punishment - by teachers enhancing learning outcomes (MHRD-Survey).

(c) focusing on personal-interac-

-tion and local area approach to various concepts enhances interest & thereby outcomes (ASER-report).

• Present system of teacher-training :-



• Problems in present system :-

- (a) focus on Inputs rather than outputs e.g.:- ASER-survey.
- (b) Pre-service training is missing in most of the States (State-Subject).
- (c) Obsolete training methodology - like black-boards.

(d) Lack of synergy between State level, District level & Block level - training programmes

• Way-forward:

(a) Go for outcome based training approach (NITI-Aayogs 3-year action agenda).

(b) use e-technology platforms like tele-education, video-conferencing.

(c) In consonance with New School curriculum & democratic pedagogy techniques

• RTE-Act ensures teacher recruitment is done in fair manner (T.S.R. Subramaniam-Committee) & focus is on CCE (Continuous & Comprehensive evaluation).

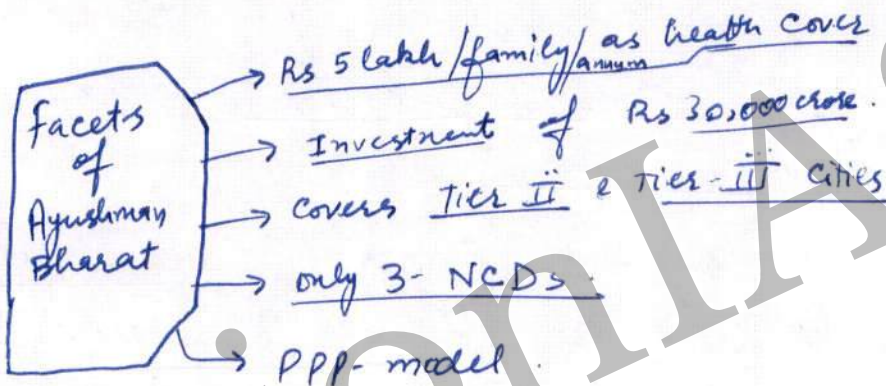
18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

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

Ans:-

Ayushman Bharat - scheme as a household based medical insurance scheme is in line with SDG-3 target of achieving universal health insurance.

①



② Challenges before Ayushman Bharat :-

(a) Identifying rightful beneficiaries & prevent leakages and pilferage.

(b) Ensuring regional equity beca-
-use private hospitals prefer

urban areas over rural areas.

© Timely disbursement of funds to hospitals & avoiding challenges that EWS (Eco. weaker sections face) under RTE-Act to get free education in private schools.

④ fiscal-discipline of Union-govt. under FRBM-Guide-lines.

① way to ensure smooth flow of A. Bharat is

① Using SECC-data to ensure foolproof inclusion & exclusion.

② Using DBT-platform to prevent pilferage.

③ Interface with private hospitals - like ombudsman at District level.

Given that Ayushman Bharat Scheme does not ~~cover~~ ^{have} universal health insurance goals, other steps needed to be taken are:

(a) Increasing spending on health upto 2.5% (WHO) of GDP.

(b) PPP-model at district hospital level.

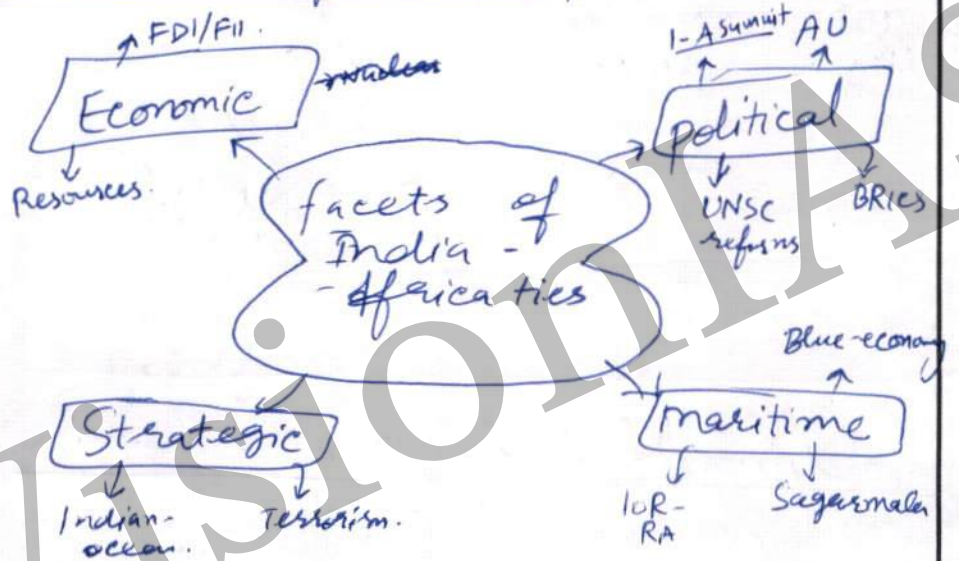
(c) Strengthening CHC (Community Health Centres) & HWC (Health & Well-being Centres) in rural-areas

To achieve goals under A-43 (health), Govt. needs to focus on primary, secondary & tertiary sectors to ^{ensure} holistic healthcare in sync with WHO-guidelines.

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।

Ans: India - Africa ties are guided by anti-colonial spirit based on the values of South-South cooperation [pm modi].

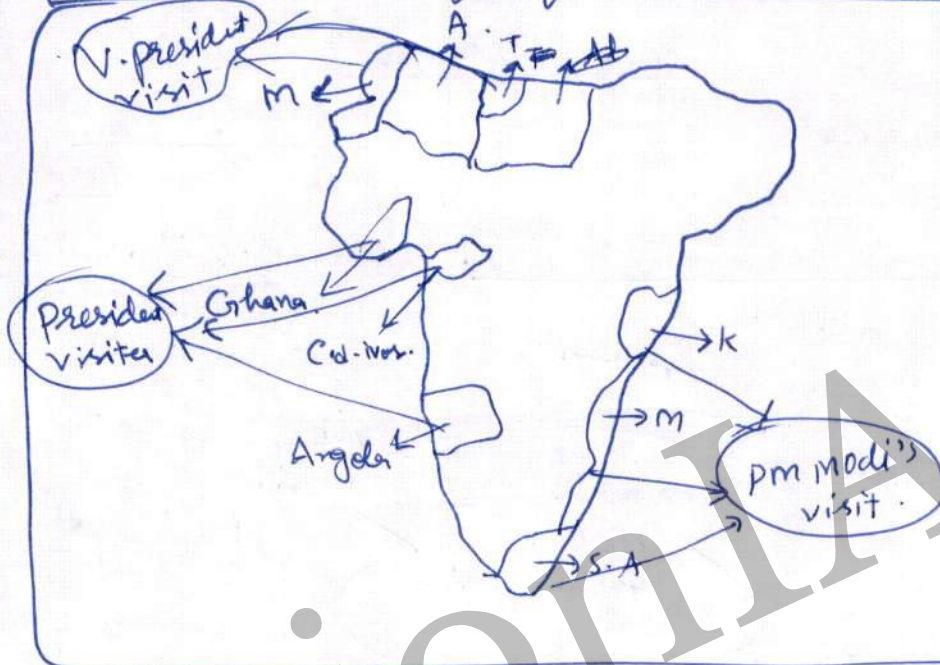


India's approach to Africa when china's influence is growing :-

@ more than 52 heads of state - visited India in the past 3-years.

⑥ India-Japan collaboration on Asia-Africa-growth Corridor.

⑦ India's diversifying visits :-



⑧ India-African-Union-Summits regularly

⑨ South-Africa as an important partner in BRICS.

⑩ Solar-energy investments
e.g.:- Solar parks in Tanzania.

⑨ Blue economy - focus by linking India's Sagar Mala with S. Africa 'op. Phakisa'.



• Challenges remain:

- (a) Violence against Africans in India (Bengaluru etc).
- (b) Growing Chinese maritime influence (e.g. Djibouti port)
- (c) Threats like Terrorism & piracy in coastal areas.

• Using platforms like NAM and India-Africa Forum
Can go a long way in ensuring India's stakes in Africa remaining safe.

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।

Ans: American Sanctions on its adversaries have been termed as 'transactional approach' by Trump administration.

• CAATSA (Combating American adversaries Transactions security Act) is a tool used by USA administration to ~~des~~ threaten even its allies against doing trade with America's enemies.

• Effects on India :- negative

① on Iran → India's stakes

• India is directly affected by American approach towards Iranian isolation.

- Chabahar port.
- Access to Afghanistan & Central-Asia.
- Energy (Gas & oil).

② on China → India's trade deficit aggravates with poor trade prospects.

(k) on Russia

India's stakes

- ↳ India-Russia friendship.
- ↳ Defence deals (S-400 triumph)

• Russia-china-pak axis in case of Sanctions is a nemesis for India.

• Positives

(a) on Pakistan

↳ curbing Terror-funding.

↳ Peace in J&K.

(b) on N. Korea

↳ Nuclear-non-proliferation.

• India's approach should be :-

(a) Strategic autonomy - as pressing our own interests
e.g:- with loan in Rupee
or Euro-dealings.

(b) 2+2-dialogue with USA
to exert India from CAATSA - Sanctions

- (c) Bilateral negotiations with US-administration.
- (d) following only UN-backed sanctions.
- (e) working with BRICS & 'G20-US' - groupings.

India must pursue an independent & strong foreign policy in view of inward looking US-approach.