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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	KRUSHABD LATMER	Registration Number	23609
Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Date	9/9/18
Center	JP		

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

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI** इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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.

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।

Rajya Sabha's 2007
Rules committee report identified
the declining efficacy of Parliament
in India. As a key pillar in
our political structure this is
unwelcome.

REASONS:

1. As shown by ADR quality of members of Parliament is declining. 33% have criminal cases against them (29% presently)
2. The amount of time that parliament sits for has been declining to less than 100 days recently.
3. Disruptions ~~are~~ and protests in parliament have been increasing.
4. There has been increasing dependence on subordinated legislation with

impugner deliberation.

5. Many laws are passed without any discussion using routes like ~~fast~~ money Bill
6. Lack of independence of Speaker & Council.

SOLUTIONS :

- ① Electoral reforms as per Law Commission's 25th report are needed to improve quality of officials
- ② There is a need to strengthen quality of support staff to help improve scrutiny.
- ③ Law to restrict minimum number of days parliament sits for must be enacted as done in Orissa
- ④ Those causing disruptions must be severely punished for breach of privilege
- ⑤ Speaker's independence must be assumed as per Bommai case judgement. As the highest level of deliberation, Parliament should be efficient & accountable

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।

Starting from 1958 PRIs
became constitutionally recognised
with the 73rd amendment act, 1993

ACHIEVEMENTS

- ① Deepened democracy and made
government more accessible
to citizens
- ② have representation to the
marginalised. eg. women
constitute 41% of elected officials
of PRIs as per Economic Survey 2018-19
- ③ encouraged citizen centric
governance via tools like
social audit. Puccas given
to Gram Sabha also important
- ④ Allowed representation of
needs of all

CONCERNS

1. Funds - ability to raise own funds is minimal as powers are not transferred by state. Further, state doesn't transfer adequate funds as well state finance commission not appointed on time.
2. functions - powers given are minimal due to lack of devolution. quality of governance also poor.
3. functionaries - elected officials are of poor quality. There is no redressal available against electoral offences in most states.
4. Others - Gram Sabha is prone to elite capture.
 - Rashto Saepanch Pati issue exists etc.

Thus PRIs can be said to a success in the making. Schemes like Gram Swaraj Abhiyan aim to strengthen their capacities.

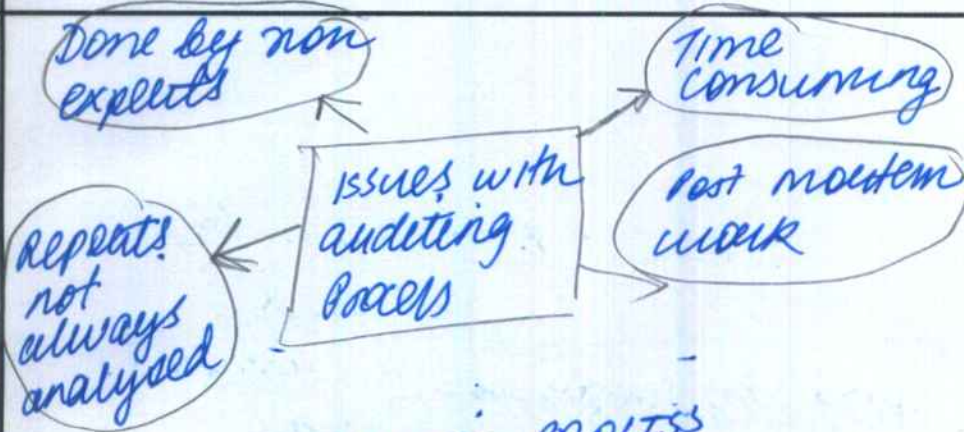
3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. **(150 words) 10**

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

Article 148 of the constitution recognises the CAG as the ~~the~~ watchdog of government purse.

ENVISAGED ROLE :

- ① to audit government's consolidated fund, contingency fund and public account.
- ② same for states
- ③ to audit government PSUs.
- ④ it also prescribes format of account keeping.
- ⑤ As conscience keeper it works with public Accounts committee to conduct:
 - regulatory audit
 - legal audit
 - proprietary audit



WAYS TO IMPROVE PROCESS

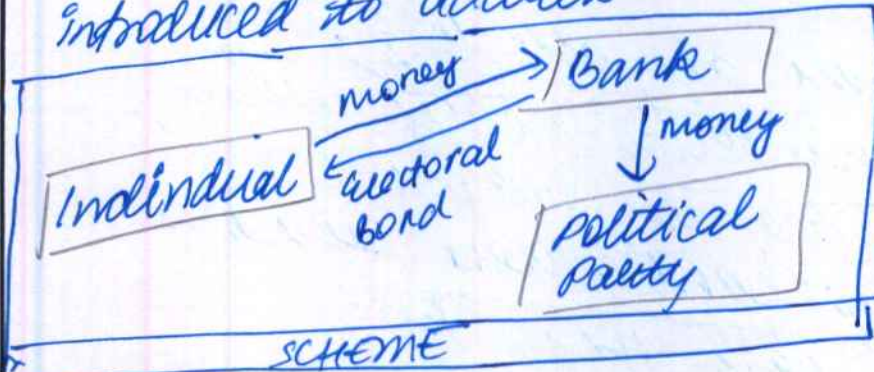
- ① Concurrent auditing should be instituted to recognize mistakes as soon as they are made.
- ② Subject experts must be hired on contractual basis.
- ③ Reports of CAs should not only be presented in Parliament but debated upon.
- ④ Institutional capacity of CA's office must be improved by allocating more resources to ensure it fulfills its constitutional purpose. CAs must be reformed as above.

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। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

As per ADR data 69%
funds received by political
parties in 2014 were anonymous.
Electoral bond scheme was
introduced to address this -



FEATURES -

1. Individual can deposit money in banks digitally.
2. will get zero interest bond in return
3. Political party will then receive this money via bank

ADVANTAGES

1. only digitally verifiable money can be deposited by individual

this prevents laundering
2. Political parties receive money
anonymously preventing
profiling of donors

CONCERNS :-

1. In books of political parties
donations are still anonymous
2. Banks are able to gain
information about who
donated to whom -
3. Complicated process which is
not easy for all to
understand

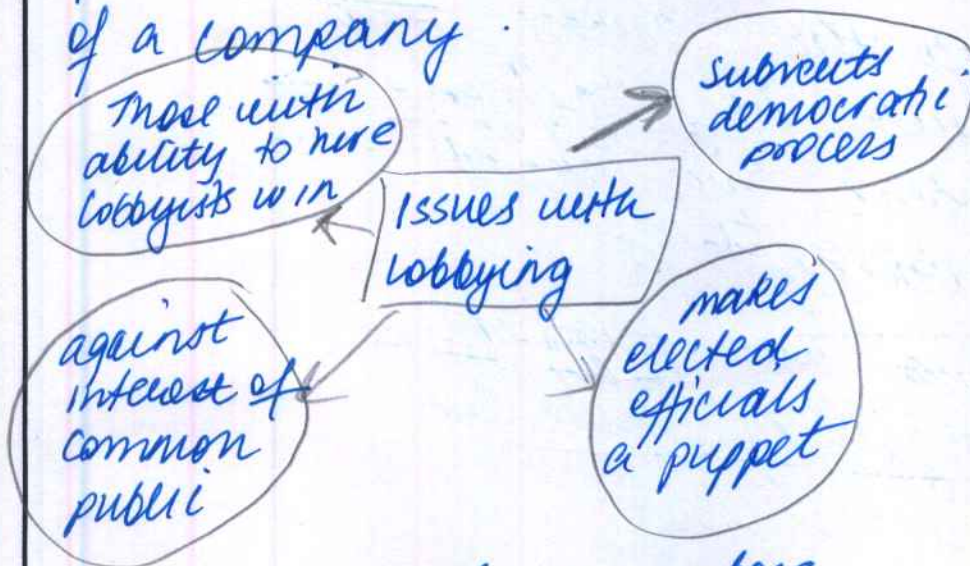
CONCLUSION

Thus there are some concerns
with this scheme. There
should be increased emphasis
on transparency as mentioned
in law commission's ~~200~~ 255th
report on electoral reform.

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।

Lobbying is the process of using independent lobbyists to influence political process in favor of a company.



Despite the above there is a need to recognize and regulate lobbying because -

① It is illegal yet happens very frequently. Walmart claimed to have lobbied Indian politicians in 2014.

- ② will give recognition to lobbyists
- ③ will ensure no illegal activities like bribe taking are occurring
- ④ will bring transparency to the process. ~~that~~
- ⑤ will help citizens identify where true interest of their politicians lie.
- ⑥ Those with fragmented bargaining power can also corrupt lobby.

This will make the process of lobbying more accountable and democratic

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 2005 was the culmination of a people's movement to improve transparency and accountability in governance.

ISSUES WITH RTI

① Too many exceptions -
under Section 8 of the Act the exceptions are large. They are also vaguely worded

② Lack of protection -
there have been many instances where RTI activists have lost their lives due to lack of protection or legal safeguard.

③ Outside purview -
many public bodies are outside the purview of RTI e.g. judiciary, BCCI etc.

④ Peer implementation -

- many PSUs yet to appoint public information officers
- 30 day time line routinely flouted
- High pendency at chief information Commissioner level

⑤ lack of awareness -
many are still unaware of their rights as citizens under this act.

Recent proposal was aiming to dilute RTI ~~act~~. It has now been withdrawn.

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 of the
constitution allows for reservation
in public employment.

EVOLUTION:

- ① Initially article 16 didn't provide for reservation in promotion.
- ② In Mandal case 1993 (Indira Sawhney) too this was denied.
- ③ 77th constitutional amendment Act followed by 81st etc. made a provision for reservation in promotion.
- ④ In M Nagaraj case 2006 supreme court stated that reservation in promotion will only be given if government can prove lack of representation for a particular group. In 2018

Supreme Court has asked government whether such backwardness exists and why

NEED FOR RESERVATION:

It has been observed that higher echelons of government are monopolised by those from unreserved category. Thus there is a LACK OF REPRESENTATION. ~~So~~ this reservation will provide them with socio economic development.

CONCERNS

It will be misused by those who have already availed reservation for multiple generations. It may also harm merit and unity of ~~the~~ ^{public} services. Thus while scheme may help achieve representation, merit should not be compromised. as mentioned in 2006 judgement.

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।

India is a food exporting nation with ample production. Yet many lack access to food.



Thus while in India there might be physical availability of food, we still rank 100/118th in Global Hunger Index due to:

lack of economic availability to purchase

hidden hunger in form of poor access to wholesome diets

Major interventions —

- ① National Food Security Act 2013

Aims to provide 67% population with ~~the~~ wheat, rice and coarse cereals.

2. Second Green Revolution

↓
 Focus on Pulses Focus on coarse cereals Focus on non green revolution regions

This aims to improve nutritional quality of food basket. It also aims to bring equity in physical access to food.

3. National POSHAN Abhiyan

This is a scheme launched in 2018 to address nutrition security in a holistic manner.

4. National Nutrition Strategy launched by NITI Aayog.

The above must succeed if we all to achieve zero hunger as envisaged in sustainable development goals 2030.

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।

Indian Ocean throughout the course of history has served a multiple roles -

① ECONOMIC -

→ 40% of world's trade and 90% of oil shipments pass through this region

→ It also has high deposits of rare earth metals, polymetallic nodules etc.

② CULTURAL -

It has served as a cultural connect between Arabic countries and India as well as South East Asia and India.

Hinduism ~~was spread~~, Buddhism etc. were spread via this. Silk Route also went through here

- ③ SOCIAL and SECURITY -
→ serves as means of livelihood
for many fishermen
→ important for security of
India.

- ④ DIPLOMATIC -
→ point of contention in diplomatic
ties with China

EFFORTS BY INDIA

- ① Navy's Maritime Strategy
Document 2015 aims to make
India a net security provider
in this region
- ② Project MAUSAM aims to
revive cultural ties with Arab nations
- ③ Project SAGAR aims to foster
security and cooperation in the
region
- ④ Forum like Indian Ocean Rim
Association, BIMSTEC etc.
focus on this region as do
military exercises like MILAN
Thus India follows a
multipronged approach

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 emerged as a responsible green power in recent years.

EVOLUTION OF CLIMATE POLICY

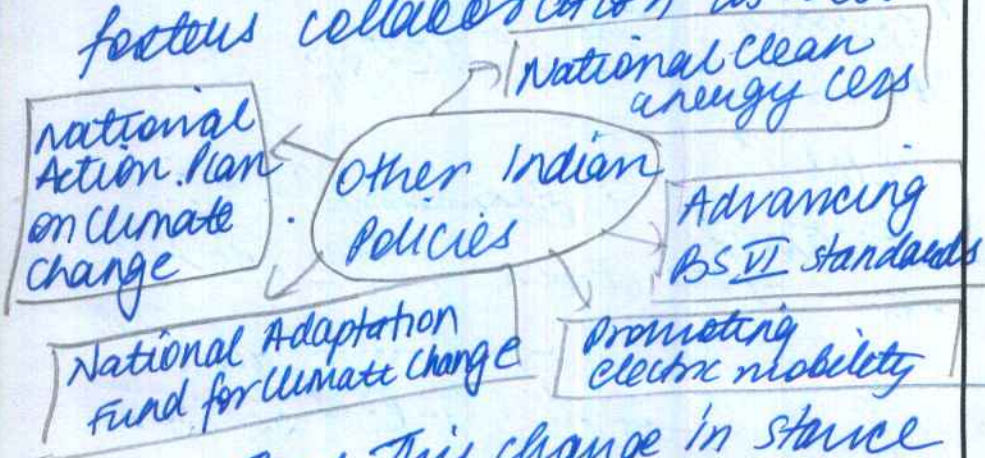
① Active opposition:
Up to the negotiations for Kyoto Protocol India states its belief in common but differentiated responsibility. It prioritised development over climate change.

② Cooperation -
Over time India began cooperating with global powers as seen in Copenhagen Accord of 2009. It also fulfilled commitments under its UN Framework Convention for Climate Change.

③ Active proponent

→ At Paris climate change summit 2015, India showcased leadership as being one of the first one's to submit its ambitious intended nationally determined communications.

It also signed the same by launching International solar Alliance India has cemented its role as a positive influencer. This treaty based organisation fosters collaboration as well.



Thus, This change in stance is also reflected in our efforts :

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।

Constitution of India

under Article 280 ~~has~~ talks about formation of Finance Commission. The role is defined as below -

1. Identify the way to distribute net tax proceed between centre and state.
2. Devise ways to provide grant in aids to states (under Article 275). This are to plug revenue gap in states.
3. Horizontal distribution of net tax proceeds between states
4. To ~~work~~ work on any other matter given to it by the President of India.

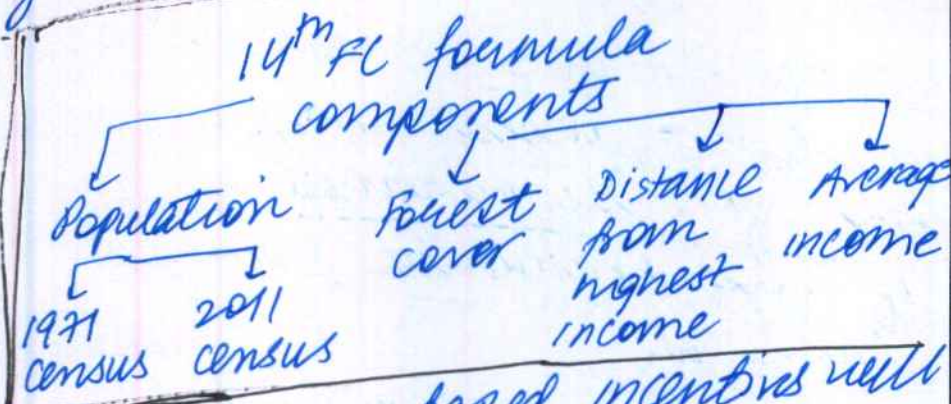
Thus it is a constitutionally recognised institution that protects cooperative fiscal federalism in the country.

RECENT ISSUES -

Following Terms of Reference have allegedly been given to the 15th Finance Commission -

- ① How to use census data of 2011 in calculating horizontal distribution of tax proceeds.
- ② Devise Performance measuring index to incentive well performing states
- ③ How to distribute taxes between centre and state etc.

The most important issue with this is that when Census data of 2011 is used states which have taken steps for family planning and reduced population growth will be penalised.



Performance based incentives will also lead to higher inequity -

However it is also important to ensure equity per person in transfers to state which will happen only if 2011 data is included. For a like inter state council should be used to solve this problem.

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 amalgam of socio-political thoughts from various countries, including Ancient India.

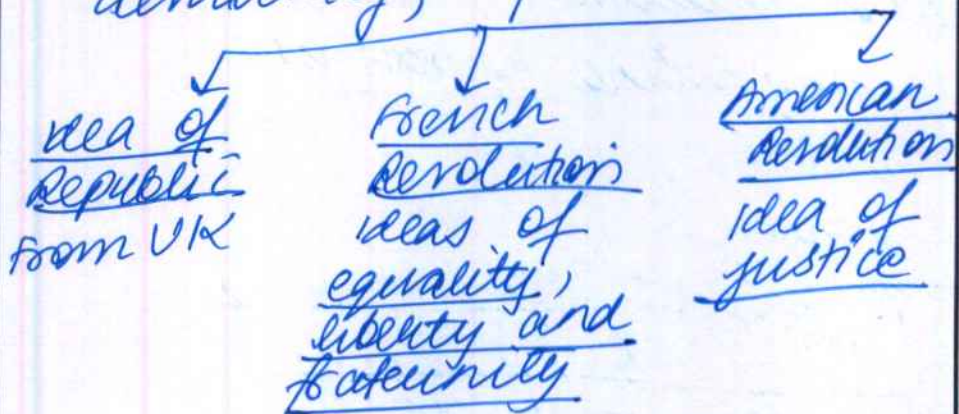
I INDIAN VALUES :

- Constitution upholds Indian values of brotherhood or Unity and Fraternity promised in Preamble.
- Values like syncretism upheld
- It recognises respect for environment etc.

II DEMOCRATIC MOVEMENTS :

- The preamble of India declares it to be a democratic republic.

- It further promises:
economic, political and social democracy
- These ideals are taken from movements for democracy, eg:



III SOCIALIST MOVEMENTS

- Indian constitution declares itself to be a Democratic socialist country
- We are a welfare state
- These ideals have been drawn from socialist movements:
- Russian Revolution
 - Irish Socialist movement
 - Fabian Socialist movement
- eg: DPSP

IV INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

- India became a sovereign state to honor the fight of independence ~~struggle~~
- key ideas of constitution are drawn from here:
 - promoting Khadi as a directive principle of state policy
 - To respect ideals of independence movement is a fundamental duty
 - ~~the~~ fundamental rights include the right to freedom of expression that was integral to our independence

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar said that Indian constitution is an innovation, having borrowed the best from the world.

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 as the final interpreter of our constitution is a strong pillar of our democracy

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graph TD
    Pillars --> Judiciary
    Pillars --> Legislative
    Pillars --> Executive
  
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IMPORTANCE OF INDEPENDENT JUDICIARY :

- ① Ensures that we deliver on the promise of justice
- ② Ensures constitutional safeguards are available to those whom they are promised
- ③ Provides an avenue for the victims to seek redressal
- ④ By interpreting constitution they deepen democracy in our

- courtesy. eg. ~~recent on~~
5. Act as a check on powers of both executive and legislative and prevents their overreach
 6. Protects common man against arbitrary laws

As a result
judiciary is said to be the
last hope for citizens -

SAFEGUARDS FOR INDEPENDENCE

1. Appointment of judges -
As laid down in Judges Inquiry Act 1968 and the constitution judges are appointed independent of executive intervention
2. Appointment of others -
Chief Justice of India has

the powers to hire his own
secretarial staff.

3. Security of tenure -

It is ensured on appointment

4. Process of removal

The constitution lays down
the process of removal of judges
it is a multistep process that
includes a judiciary led
inquiry as well.

5. Terms of employment -

Terms like salary, pension etc.
is decided by parliament and
can't be changed for the worse.

6. Employment opportunities

Post retirement opportunities are
restricted to prevent judges being
influenced. Thus independence is
adequately ensured. There is a
need of internal judicial reforms to
strengthen itself.

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।

India's constitution recognises it as a unique Quasi-federal state with three tiers of government.

EVOLUTION OF INDIAN FEDERALISM

- ① Panchayati Raj Institutions were constitutionally recognised in 73rd and 74th amendment act
 - ② Finance Commission under Article 280 of constitution provides fiscal transfers to state
 - ③ Body like Interstate Council promote cooperative federalism.
- In recent times following achievements have been made -

- ① Planning Commission has been abolished to empower states
- ② NITI Aayog has been established. It's based on the principle of cooperative federalism as seen in its governing council's structure
- ③ Goods and Service Tax is a unique system aiming at cooperation across all levels with state getting more administrative powers.
- ④ 14th Finance Commission in its award has increased share of states in taxes from 32% to 42%.

SERIOUS STRUCTURAL PROBLEMS -

Despite above increase in economic and political powers at state level following issues remain -

1. States are still dependent on centre for financial resources
 2. High debt burden on states is a concern
 3. As mentioned in economic survey 2017-18 local bodies raise only 9-10% own revenue
 4. Functions allocated to states are also limited as state list has only 53 subjects with many shifted to concurrent list
 5. Functionaries working at state level are poor in quality, weakening their capacity
- federalism has many achievements to its name there still are many issues

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

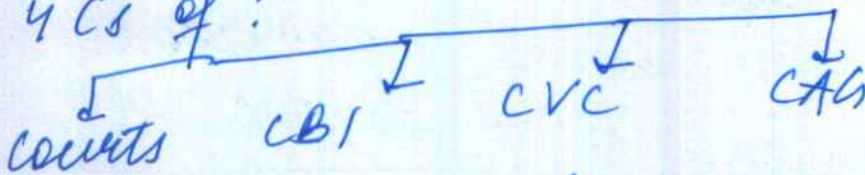
भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Prevention of Corruption Act was enacted to penalise corruption among public officials
features of recent amendment-

- ① Definition of corruption under Article 8(1v) has been changed. New mens rea is important to prove corruption.
- ② Further there must have been some pecuniary gain to prove corruption.
- ③ Prior sanction is now needed at both stages of registering complaint and post investigation.

PURPOSE

→ In India officials are afraid to take important decisions due to fear of prosecution by the 4 Cs of:



this leads to policy paralysis.

→ Further honest officials were punished in the broad interpretation of corruption as seen in the Harish Gupta's prosecution of in Coal scam. This affects morale of officials

→ Thus law was amended to empower honest officials to take decisions and prevent logjam, while also punishing the corrupt.

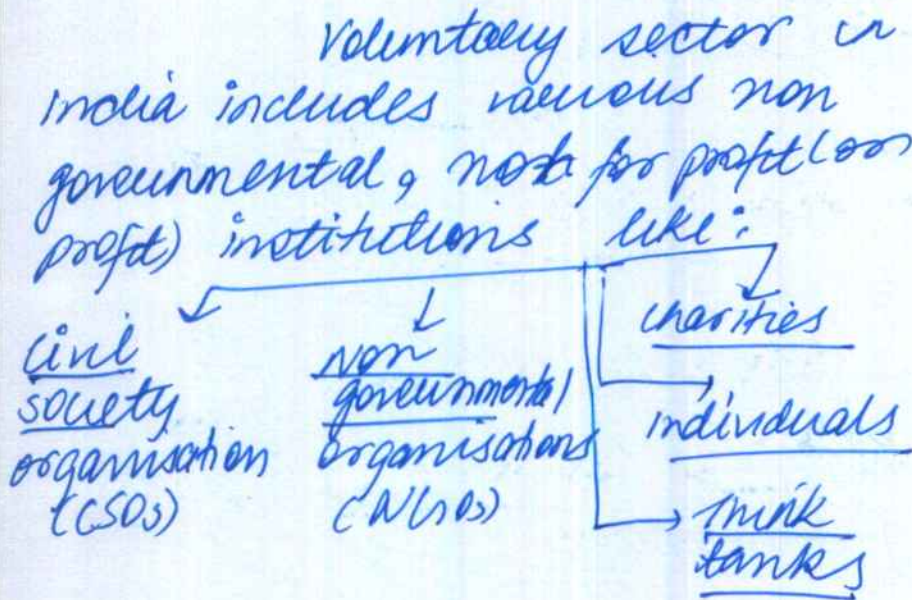
ISSUES :

1. Increases the proof required to prove corruption. This also protects the dishonest.
2. The requirement of prior sanction when registering complaint will prevent independent investigation.
3. There is no way of differentiating between honest and dishonest officials. It should be left to courts to decide.
4. Amendment weakens ability to prosecute corrupt.
There is a need to strengthen this law again while bringing about broad social change against corruption.

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।



ISSUES PLAGUING SECTOR

- ① Lack of institutional capacity prevents these voluntary organisations (VOs) from contributing significantly.
- ② many VOs face ~~prosecution~~ antagonism from government as they oppose government policies.

- ③ They lack adequate financial resources.
- ④ Human resources in these sectors are poor in quality
- ⑤ Quality is not uniform
- ⑥ At times they act as fronts for tax evasion, money laundering etc
- ⑦ Foreign countries' governments are known to use VOs to influence policy making in India.

As envisaged in the National Voluntary Sector Policy 2007, a National Accreditation Agency will help overcome above challenges -

- ① will mandate accreditation of ~~10~~ VOs leading to more transparency.

- ② will promote standards in this sector
- ③ will foster competition as vs. fight for accreditation and recognition
- ④ will prevent illegal activities by monitoring
- ⑤ will make it easy for vs to raise resources by with a high accreditation
- ⑥ will bring uniformity in this industry

Thus such an agency must be formed. Voluntary organisations are a key part of our social capital. They must be cherished. Recent efforts like FARA - AFMS for NRI's will serve this purpose.

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?

Dr APJ Abdul Kalam
recognised teachers as the key contributors to how a child shapes up. Teachers in India are trained at various level at Teacher Training Institutions.

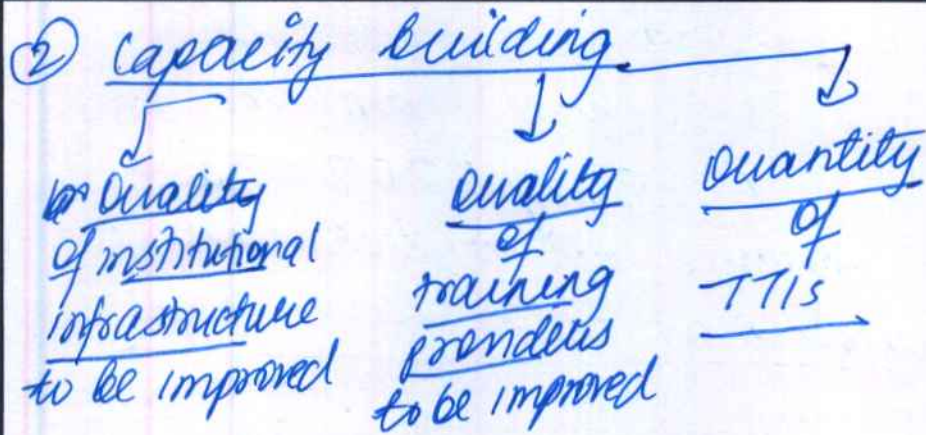
PROBLEMS :

- ① Infrastructure of these teacher training institutes is poor.
- ② The training material used is outdated.
- ③ The training providers are themselves poorly trained and not prepared for task at hand.

- ④ less emphasis is given on imparting ethical education
- ⑤ there is deficit in number of TTIs
- ⑥ The exams held to ascertain proficiency of teachers when in training are not free from cheating, influence etc.
- All this implies we produce poor quality of teachers:

WAYS TO ADDRESS :-

- ① Technology:-
there is a need to use technological solutions like massive online open courses to update the quality and content of teacher education.



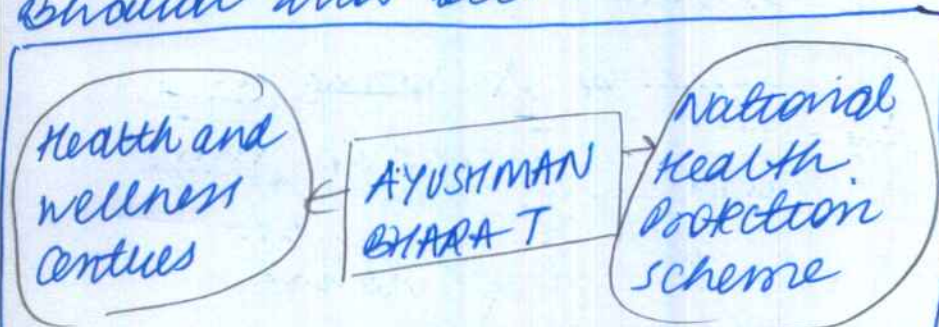
③ Standardise
There is a need to make uniform standards across the country

④ National test
A uniform national teacher education test must be introduced to check quality.

As per district education information system only 25% schools meet RTI Act norms for teachers. There is thus a need to improve both quantity and quality of teachers.

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।

In Budget 2018-19 a new scheme of Ayushman Bharat has been launched



Pillars of Ayushman Bharat

Key features:

- ① Aims to provide universal health coverage
- ② Under Health and Wellness Centres the primary health centres in 2.5 lakh Gram Panchayats will be expanded to include wellness component
- ③ Under National Health Protection Scheme insurance cover of

₹ 5 lakh will be provided to 10 crore rural families, expanding coverage to 50 crore individuals.

POSSIBLE PITFALLS :

- ① Recognition of beneficiaries:
How these 10 crore households will be identified is an issue as multiple options are available (SECC, BR etc.) but all suffer from issues.
- ② Budgetary allocation
This year only ₹ 2000 cr was made available for the scheme. NITI Aayog estimates requirement of ₹ 10000 crore. Similarly only ₹ 30,000 per Panchayat available for HWC.
- ③ Cooperation with states
Various states have their ongoing

schemes that will prevent it from being a success. It requires nationwide cooperation

④ Model followed :
which model is followed
eg. Trust based v/s government led will determine success of the scheme. Will also prevent scheme from being uniform

⑤ Insurance led model :
reliance on insurance hasn't helped in past as seen with failure of Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana which suffered from delayed compensation, denial of claims, low coverage etc

The above must be kept in mind to make Ayushman Bharat help realise swasth Bharat :

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 today is the largest economy at purchasing power parity while India is 4th largest.

largest approximate GDP (\$ trillion)	India	China
	\$2.5 trillion	\$11 trillion

Thus, given China's financial clout India is diversifying in ways to reach out to Africa -

- ① Emphasis on PEOPLE TO PEOPLE connection instead of China's impersonal approach to diplomacy
- ② Indian efforts in Africa are AFRICANS LED development

while china has its own machinery and people.

- ③ India places emphasis on common cultural TIES with Africa eg. visit by President to various African countries
- ④ India's development efforts in Africa are led by Indian private sector. eg. Airtel helped developed Africa Pan Africa Telecom network
- ⑤ emphasis is on SOUTH SOUTH COOPERATION by presence and development of various diplomatic fora: eg:
- ~~India~~ IBSA fund for poverty alleviation
 - support to African Development Organisation
 - India - Africa Forum

⑥ India has partnered with Japan under its Asia-Africa Growth Corridor initiative to deepen ties.

⑦ While China aims at profit generation and provides conditional credit India is emphasising areas of mutual cooperation.
Pharmaceutical industry of India supplies all generic medicines to Africa.

Thus India aims to be an active partner to help Africa achieve its Africa Agenda 2063 while also countering China.

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 a
punitive policy of sanctions
against adversaries.
These include:

<p><u>Primary</u> <u>sanctions</u> Applied directly against the violating country eg. <u>North Korea</u></p>	<p><u>Secondary</u> <u>sanctions</u> Applied against countries that <u>trade with</u> <u>the primary</u> <u>violator</u></p>
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AFFECT ON INDIA

① Primary sanctions basically prevent India from getting access to and trading with the adversary if India wishes to ally with the USA.

② Major affect of sanctions on India is realised through secondary sanctions as it ~~is~~ actively penalises India when it interacts with the country. As a result:

- India's trade with ~~USA~~ ~~USA~~ has decreased after sanctions were imposed
- India doesn't actively partake in North Korea's trade
- ~~second~~ sanctions on Russia are also negative for India.

CAATSA :

This is the mechanism used to apply secondary sanctions. India recently got a waiver ~~at~~ under CAATSA to deal with Russia in defence imports ~~and~~.

India can thus shield itself against these
sanctions by seeking
waivers. It can also
expand its export basket
beyond USA to reduce
dependence and regain
strategic autonomy.