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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	Vinayak Karbhari Narwade		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	654693
Center	Delhi	Date	11/8/2019

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		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	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		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	10		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	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		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।
8	10		
9	10		
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20	15		
Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar
Delhi- 110009

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. Reservation of seats in legislature is needed to ensure meaningful political participation of women and to make the democratic process truly inclusive. Discuss the statement in the light of 108th Constitution Amendment Bill.

(150 words) 10

महिलाओं की सार्थक राजनीतिक सहभागिता सुनिश्चित करने एवं लोकतांत्रिक प्रक्रिया को सही अर्थों में समावेशी बनाने हेतु विधायिका में सीटों के आरक्षण की आवश्यकता है। 108वें संविधान संशोधन विधेयक के आलोक में इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

The 17th Loksabha has seen so far the highest representation of women with 14% of seats occupied by them. Even after 70 years of independence, women struggle to find a way in to legislature.

~~State of~~

Need for reservation

* Meaningful participation of women

- Provides level playing field

- Ensures minimal numbers for

effective bargaining & collaboration

- Patriarchal mindset - hinders

women from contesting.

* A Inclusive democratic process -

- will give preference to women related issue
- will ensure equality in legislatures in gender parity.
- will help in legislations on sensitive topics related to women
- will make provisions for women organisations strengthening.
- special emphasis on protection of women, their labour force participation and education

The 108th Constitutional Amendment Bill provides 33% of reservation to women. This will in the Parliament This will enable participation at highest level

2. Discuss the issue of reservation in promotions for SCs and STs in public employment in the light of various judicial pronouncements and constitutional amendments. (150 words) 10

विभिन्न न्यायिक निर्णयों और संवैधानिक संशोधनों के आलोक में सार्वजनिक नियोजन में SCs और STs के लिए पदोन्नति में आरक्षण के मुद्दे पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court recently held that data related to backwardness will not be required for promotions in reservation.

Issues of reservation in promotion

- 1) Reservation in promotion -

Indra Sawhney Case - Supreme Court held reservation only for initial appointments and not for promotions.

77th Constitutional Amendment Act -

Parliament provided for reservation in promotion by amending Article 15 & 16.

- 2) Consequential seniority - Supreme Court in 90's held seniority of

promoted candidates will be restored to other officers of their batch.

84th Constitutional Amendment Act
- Restored consequential seniority.

3) Nagraj case - R Data required for backwardness, representation and efficiency of government.

- Led to vacancies.

General Issues - Against.

1) Not a fundamental right - ~~It~~ a state can make provision

2) Affects efficiency of government.

3) With Backwardness issue non-existent after being selected in services.

Arguments for -

1) Extreme low representation at secretary level posts - 2% in 2017

2) Will promote inclusive work culture due to presence of different backgrounds

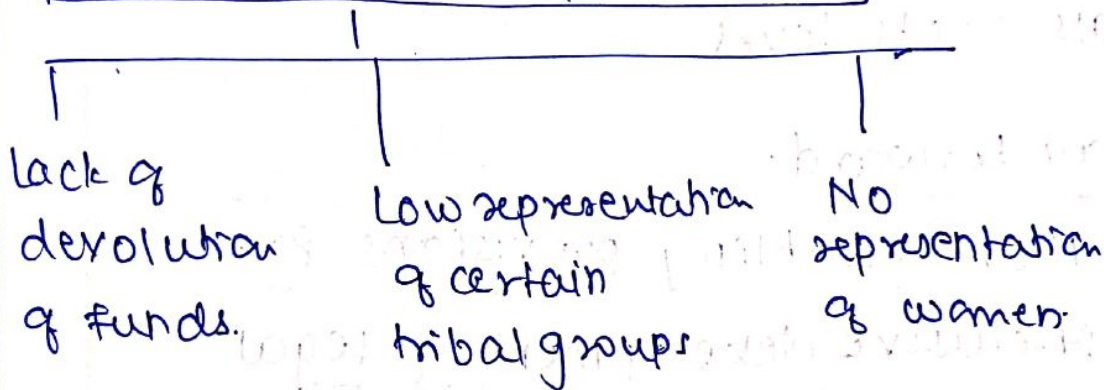
3. Highlight the reasons behind underperformance of the Autonomous District Councils (ADCs). How can their performance be improved?

(150 words) 10

स्वायत्त जिला परिषदों (ADCs) के निम्नस्तरीय कार्य-निष्पादन के पीछे उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। उनके कार्य-निष्पादन को कैसे बेहतर किया जा सकता है?

Schedule V provides for Autonomous District Councils in states of Assam, Manipur, Tripura for effective ~~the~~ administration of scheduled areas.

Reasons for underperformance -



The govt parliament passed the 103rd Constitutional Amendment Act to improve performance of ADCs -

Provisions

- 1) Finance Commission to devolve funds to ADCs

- 2) 33% reservation for women.
- 3) Increased the number of seats to provide representation for tribes not having the same.
- 4) Provides for village autonomous council which will be more at grass roots level.

Way Forward.

- More enabling provisions for inclusive development of legal code & judicial system of tribes.
- Provide for expert opinion on the ADCs.

ADCs can thus help in overall safeguarding and inclusion of the scheduled areas.

4. Highlighting the rationale behind continuance of the Official Secrets Act, critically discuss whether the Right to Information should be given precedence over it. (150 words) 10.

शासकीय गुप्त बात अधिनियम की निरंतरता के पीछे निहित औचित्य पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए कि क्या सूचना के अधिकार को इस पर वरीयता दी जानी चाहिए।

The Official Secrets Act is an antispying act promulgated in 1923 by the colonial government.

Rationale behind continuance

- 1) security of the nation - Protects national interest.
- 2) Working of intelligence agencies is unhindered.
- 3) Prohibits disclosure of sensitive information which may be a threat.

When ~~the~~ Right to Information Act comes in OSA goes out. However under section 8 of RTI, government can deny information.

Arguments for precedence of RTI

1) According to 2nd A.P.E

Monopoly + Opaqueness + Discretion

- Accountability = Corruption.

RTI precedence will inhibit corruption.

2) Allegations in recent cases like

Rafale aircraft where report by

~~the~~ CAG was ^{full of} red data (crossed out

number of costs etc).

3) ^{Promote} ~~Prevents~~ accountability to public

Arguments against.

1) Critical military, security related information needs to remain secret

2) Will lead to failure of important projects where covert operations are must

Thus a balance needs to be established between OSA & RTI

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.

(150 words) 10

इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

The IndEA framework provides for a one government experience by integrating all the government services on one platform.

Main principles

- 1) Resource sharing and avoiding duplication of efforts.
- 2) Data sharing of between government
- 3) Optimal resource use
- 4) Effective and redressal mechanisms
- 5) Performance analysis of officers and government employees.

Benefits

- 1) Individuals and business get a one government experience.
- 2) Effective grievance redressal mechanisms.
- 3) performance management of officials helps in incentivising their work.
- 4) Resource sharing enables optimal use of resources.
- 5) One stop for all government services prevents difficulty in getting accustomed to different websites.

IndEA framework is thus an important step forward in improved governance. Dedicated IT teams for effective implementation should be bred.

6. What is the rationale behind having a mandatory 'cooling-off' period for retired civil servants? In light of numerous instances of violation of this provision, do you think there is a need to have a relook at Civil Services Conduct Rules? (150 words) 10

सेवानिवृत्त सिविल सेवकों के लिए अनिवार्य 'उपशमन' अवधि होने के पीछे क्या औचित्य है? इस प्रावधान के उल्लंघन के कई दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

- Civil servants have an important position in government and thus when they retire exercise influence over numerous officials of the government.

- This may promote private companies to ~~create~~ practice quid pro quo by incentivising civil servants to work in their favour.

Rationale behind cool off period

- 1) Prevents quid pro quo by private companies
- 2) Promotes unbiased and objective working of civil servants

3) Helps ~~to~~ prevents undue influence over bureaucrats post retirement

4) Prevents them from taking ~~major~~ decisions in favour of corporates just before retirement.

Need to relook at civil services

Conduct rules -

1) To prevent conflict of interest

2) To promote public welfare as the ultimate goal.

3) To be explicit and act as a guide to civil servants ~~for~~ in case of ~~any~~ conflicts.

The conduct rules are mostly a list of DO's and DON'T's. There needs to be a revision to ensure proper conduct. Code of ethics can also be a complement

7. Highlighting the key features of POSHAN Abhiyan, explain how it is an improvement over previous interventions in achieving the goal of malnutrition free India. (150 words) 10

पोषण (POSHAN) अभियान की प्रमुख विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, समझाइए कि यह कुपोषण मुक्त भारत के लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में पिछले हस्तक्षेपों की तुलना में कैसे समुन्नत है।

The POSHAN Abhiyan provides for a targetted approach of reducing malnutrition and child mortality rate.

Key Features

- 1) Nutritional Assistance to pregnant women & lactating mothers.
- 2) Adolescent girls and children also covered.
- 3) Institutional setup for effective monitoring.
- 4) AHA workers enabled with IEDS-CAS (Common application Software) for realtime monitoring.

5) Incentives at group level,
individual level for effective
implementation.

Improvements over previous schemes

- 1) Targetted approach per year
 - 2% reduction in stunting
 - 2% reduction in anaemia
 - 1% reduction in ~~child~~ infant mortality
 - 2) use of technology at grass roots level.
 - 3) convergence of different dimensions - mother's health, child's nutrition
 - 4) Instrumental conditioning to incentivise workers
 - 5) National Council to report progress directly to PM.
- Thus POSHAN Abhiyan is an important intervention for curbing malnutrition.

8. Highlighting the need of generic medicines in India, give an account of the reasons behind their lower availability and adoption. Also, mention some steps taken by the government in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत में जेनरिक दवाओं की आवश्यकता पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उनकी कम उपलब्धता और स्वीकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कुछ कदमों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

94% of the ~~total~~ patient health expenditure in country was out of pocket expenditure (OOPE). Nearly 60% of this OOPE was on medicines.

Thus there is an effective need for adoption of generic medicines to make healthcare accessible, affordable and quality.

Major Reasons of low availability and adoption

- 1) Nexus between doctors and pharma companies.
- 2) Lack of regulation - Numerous generic medicines without brand names available.

3) Fear of ^{substandard} quality and ^{non-}targetted side effects
~~treatment~~
~~approach~~ by doctors.

4) Lack of awareness among citizens
about generic medicines

5) Accessibility is a major challenge

Govt Interventions

1) PMBJP (PM Bhalaiya Jan Aushadhi
Pariyojana) for making generic
medicines accessible.

2) Keeping it outside IPR for
making medicines affordable.

Proper market regulation and
sensitisation of doctors can help
in effective adoption of generic medicines

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively.

(150 words) 10

बहुपक्षीय नियम-आधारित व्यापार प्रणाली द्वारा सामना की जा रही चुनौतियों का विवरण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। WTO पर विशेष बल देते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इन चुनौतियों का सफलतापूर्वक समाधान किया जा सकता है।

Multilateral rules based trading refers to collective acceptance of certain norms by participating nations for a seamless access to goods and services.

Challenges to rules based trading & WTO

- 1) Consensus based.
- 2) Failure of grievance redressal mechanism.
- 3) Protectionist policies by USA.
- 4) Green room meetings hinder democratisation of WTO.
- 5) Lack of attention to concerns of LDC (Least Developed countries).

Way Forward

- 1) Plutilateral decisions will help making treaties faster.
- 2) A democratic grievance redressal mechanism is the need for hour.
- 3) Green room meetings should be avoided to promote "one nation one vote principle".
- 4) Developing and LDC concerns should be at forefront.
- 5) Promote regional trade agreements.

The WTO has been successful over the years to achieve an integrated globe. Countries like India, France Brazil should take the lead in providing collective leadership.

10. Highlight the major impediments affecting India-US trade relations. What possible consequences can the recent withdrawal of Generalized System of Preference (GSP) have on India-US trade relations? (150 words) 10

भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों को प्रभावित करने वाले प्रमुख अवरोधों पर प्रकाश डालिए। हाल ही में, अधिमानता की सामान्यीकृत प्रणाली (जनरलाइज्ड सिस्टम ऑफ़ प्रेफरेंस: GSP) की समाप्ति से भारत-अमेरिका व्यापार संबंधों पर क्या संभावित प्रभाव पड़ सकता है?

India - US trade relations account for 140 billion \$. GSP is concessions offered to developing countries by developed countries.

Major impediments in trade

- 1) Protectionist policies by US due to trade surplus in India's favour.
- 2) Tagged India as tariff-king due to differences over customs tariffs on Harley-Davidson Bikes.
- 3) India placed in US TR's Priority List.
- 4) withdrawal of GSP status.
- 5) ~~tariff~~ CAATSA and sanshions on Iran.

Impact of GSP withdrawal.

- 1) Affects 70 m \$ of Indian exports to US
- 2) These are mainly in textile sector which is labour intensive.
- 3) A hit-back from India might further aggravate the war.
- 4) India was the largest beneficiary of GSP status. This will reduce Indian exports to US.
- 5) Might lead to volatile currency.

70 m \$ although a small amount of 140 b \$ can have an impact on the labourers of textiles.

deliberations are needed between representatives of both countries to smooth differences

11. In a democratic setup, it is imperative that independence be balanced with accountability. Discuss in the context of judiciary in India. (250 words) 15

किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Constitution provides for separation of powers between legis executive and judiciary for independent functioning of judiciary.

Three j:

Need for independence

- 1) SC, HC are bulwarks and protectors of Fundamental rights of citizens.
- 2) Independence promotes non-partisan and objective functioning of judges.
- 3) Increases faith of public in Judicial system.

However recently there have been cases of judiciary being in the hot seat due to lack of accountability.

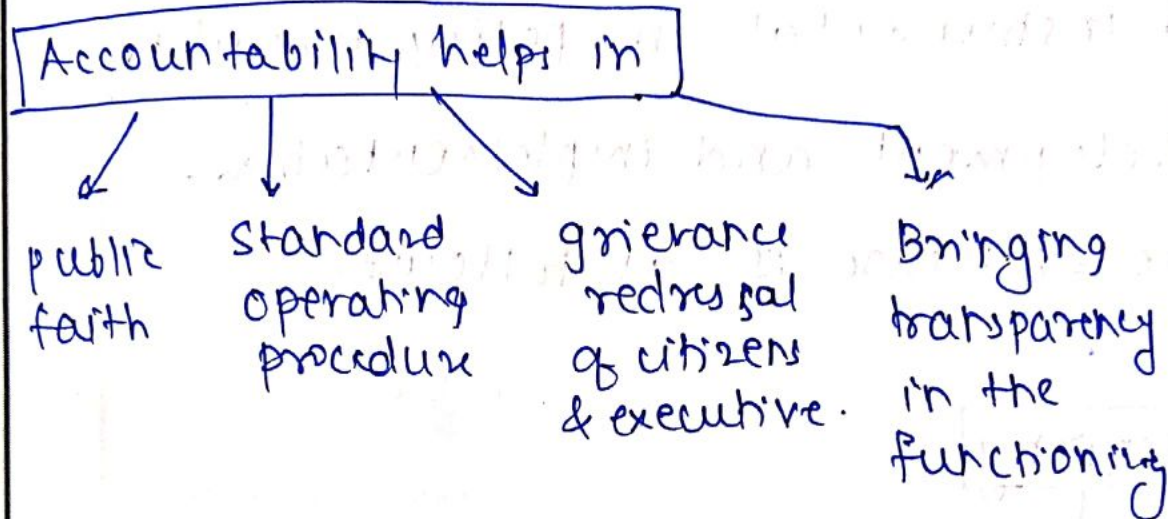
The flip side of independence is accountability.

Recent cases & need for accountability -

- 1) Allegations of sexual harassment against CJI - need for code of conduct of judges
- 2) Conflict of interest - CJI presiding over his own case
- 3) Last year 4 supreme court judges complained about CJI manipulating rosters to his advantage
- 4) collegium system - extremely opaque, no criterion defined for selection of judges.
- 5) Judiciary has kept itself out of RTI & has an inhouse mechanism

for declaration of assets.

Who should the judiciary be accountable to? is a major question so that it won't affect their independence



Thus a code of ethics / conduct for judiciary and a supervising mechanism within the judiciary itself can help in preserving the fountain of justice.

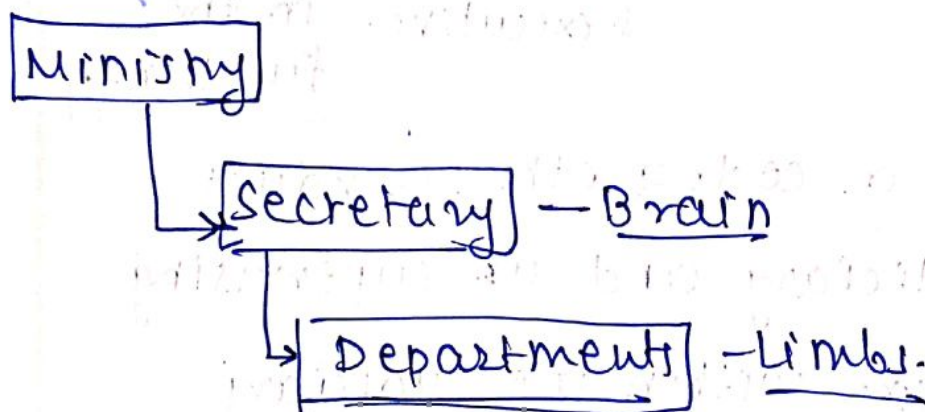
12. Despite various strengths, there are certain weaknesses in the existing structure of departments of the government which render the system slow and cumbersome. Analyze. (250 words) 15

विभिन्न गुणों के बावजूद, सरकार के विभागों की वर्तमान संरचना में कुछ दुर्बलताएं विद्यमान हैं जो व्यवस्था को धीमा और बोझिल बना देती हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

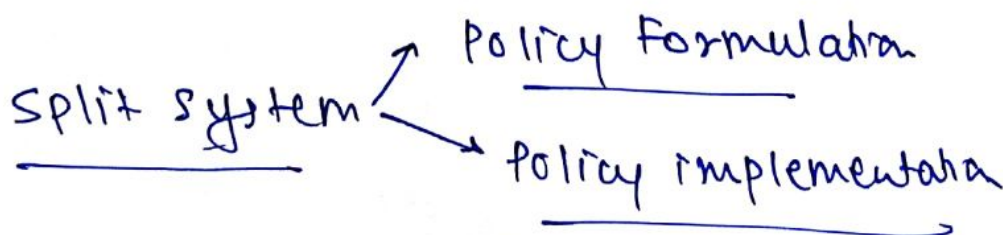
The Indian government ^{structure}

is ^{an} instrumental in policy formulation, development and implementation.

The structure is as follows.



India adopted a split system of ~~its~~ institutions.



Strengths of the dept structure

- 1) Separation of Policy formulation and ~~is~~ implementation helps in avoiding mediocre policies ^{for} ~~which are~~ convenient on ground implementation.
- 2) Separation of ministry into departments helps in assigning responsibility & holding accountability.
- 3) Promotes leadership with bureaucrats getting experience in variety of leadership positions.
- 4) Helps in budget formulation and a comprehensive overview of resources.
- 5) Specialised functioning of department

Weaknesses

1) Fragmentation of policies -

Ex. Numerous ministries -

Ministry of shipping, Roads,
Railways, Civil aviation

2) Hierarchical structure renders it
difficult for quick decision making.

3) Red Taping is prevalent due
to functioning in silos.

4) Lack of grievance redressal
mechanisms or enforcement of
same.

5) Accountability is hampered
due to dispersed responsibility

The department ^{structure} needs effective
restructuring while preserving its
strengths.

13. In the light of criticism surrounding the composition and functioning of Rajya Sabha, do you think it exists merely as a secondary house of the Parliament? (250 words) 15

राज्यसभा की संरचना और कार्यप्रणाली से संबद्ध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

The Rajya Sabha is an integral part of the Parliament providing representation to states and balancing federalism.

Composition & Functioning -

1.) It is critiqued to be a safe haven for candidates who lost in legislative assembly elections.

2.) RS has passed/discussed less than one bill per sitting in the last year.

3.) It has no say over money bills and can delay them for merely 14 days.

Rajya Sabha is an effective deliberative chamber which ~~enjo~~ lies somewhere in between senate of USA (most powerful) and House of Lords (weakest chamber) of UK.

RS at par with LS

- Ordinary
- 1) Bills can be introduced in any House & require consent of both the houses.
 - 2) It has equal say in election of President & his impeachment.
 - 3) ~~Article~~ It has parity in approving emergency provisions.
 - 4) ~~Art~~ Article ~~30~~ 312 provides for All India services. Such new services

can only be introduced if it passes a resolution.

→) RS can ask the parliament to take over state subjects in certain cases.

↳) RS enjoys representation of experts which promotes nuanced viewpoints.

Thus RS is an effective balancing wheel and except in certain cases like money bill, it is at par with Lok Sabha.

14. Despite legislative changes with respect to funding of political parties in recent years, many challenges still exist with regards to transparency in electoral funding. Discuss. Can state funding of elections help in addressing these challenges? (250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में राजनीतिक दलों के वित्त-पोषण के संबंध में विधायी परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, चुनावी वित्त-पोषण में पारदर्शिता संबंधी कई चुनौतियां अभी भी बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। क्या राज्य द्वारा चुनावों का वित्त-पोषण इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने में सहायता कर सकता है?

Political funding was sought to be clarified by introduction of electoral bonds. ~~Ho~~ This however has increased certain challenges.

Challenges with regards to transparency

- 1) Crony capitalism — promotes quid pro quo — corporates affecting decision making.
- 2) Political parties are outside the scope of RTI.
- 3) Exempt from Income Tax. Need to disclose amounts only greater than 20,000 Rs.

4) Problems with electoral bonds-

i) Negated the provision (cap of 7.5% on net profit for funding - promotes shell company formation

ii) SBT being government body can be biased towards the ruling party.

iii) Foreign contributions are allowed under FCRA which may affect decision making.

(iv)

Electoral reforms

State funding of elections refers to state providing for campaigning and other expenses of the candidate contesting elections.

Arguments for -

i) Will ~~be~~ provide for limited

resources and hence avoid
use of black money.

2) Level playing field for weaker
sections and new candidates

3) will promote greater transparency
in campaigning.

Arguments against

1) will shift the use of black
money underground.

2) will distance political parties
from public.

The 2nd ARC & NCRWC has
recommended for state funding
of elections. ECI has sought for
additional powers to hold the
parties accountable. Greater powers
to ECI & partial state funding
can be way forward.

15. Successful and long-lasting urban transformation critically depends on reforming the way our cities are governed. In this context, highlight the challenges plaguing urban governance in India and suggest some strategies to overcome those challenges. (250 words) 15

सफल और चिरस्थायी शहरी रूपांतरण मुख्यतया, हमारे शहरों को शासित करने के तरीके में सुधार पर निर्भर करता है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में शहरी शासन को दुष्प्रभावित करने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए और इन चुनौतियों को दूर करने के लिए कुछ रणनीतियों का सुझाव दीजिए।

India will have 50% of its population living in cities by 2030. Thus there is a critical need to transform urban governance.

Challenges

1) City planning - Currently being done at master level. Ignores socio-economic changes

2) Transport - Operates in silos. No effective connections & last mile connectivity.

3) Social indicators - Neglect of cultural heritage. Gender

inequality in terms of health care access and education.

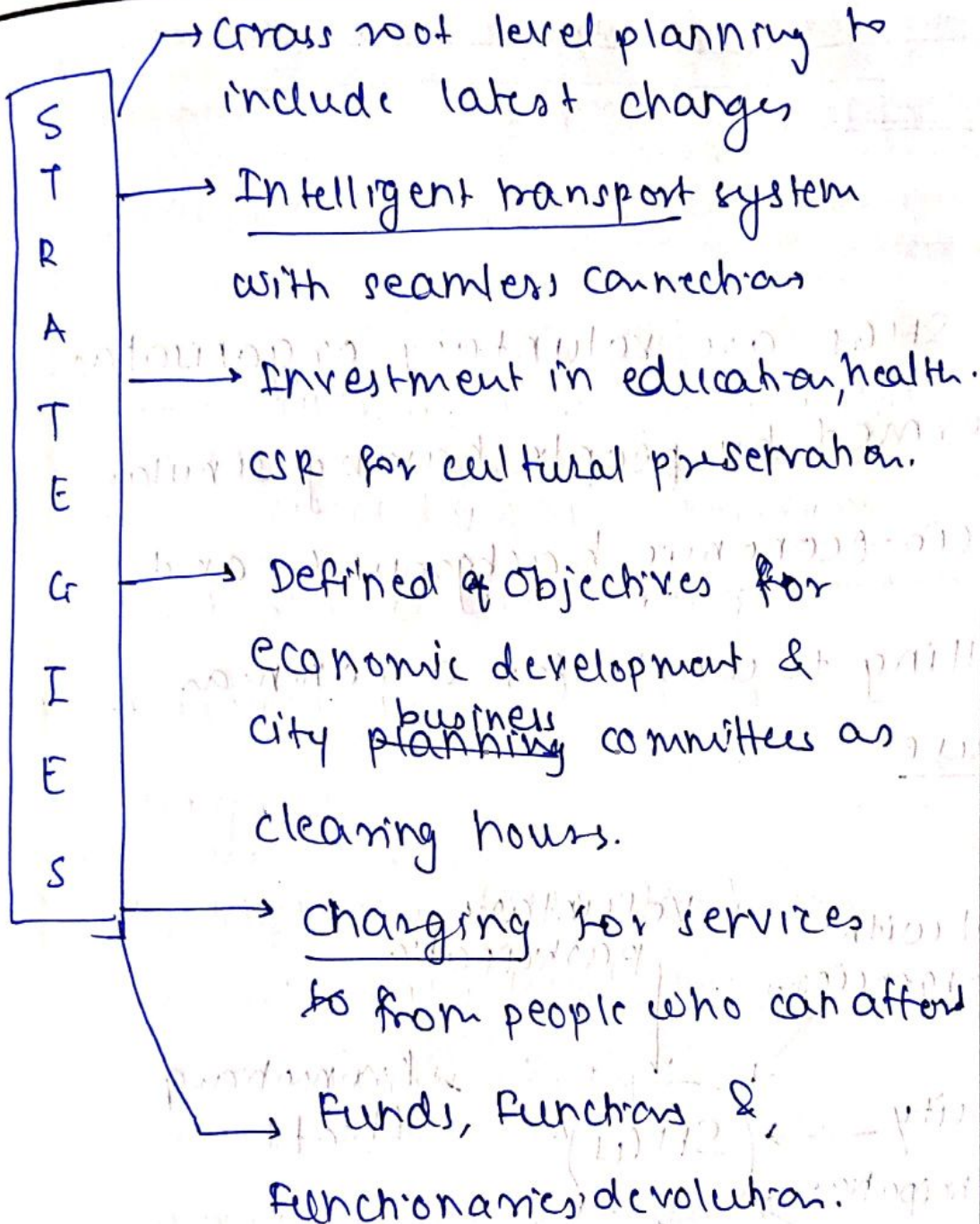
4) Economic - Disconnected from national development strategy.

5) Physical - water and sanitation services are not available.

Slumification further worsens the issue.

6) Finance - Not available according to expectations. weary of introducing taxes on locals.

7) Parastatal bodies leading to overcentralisation in project implementation.

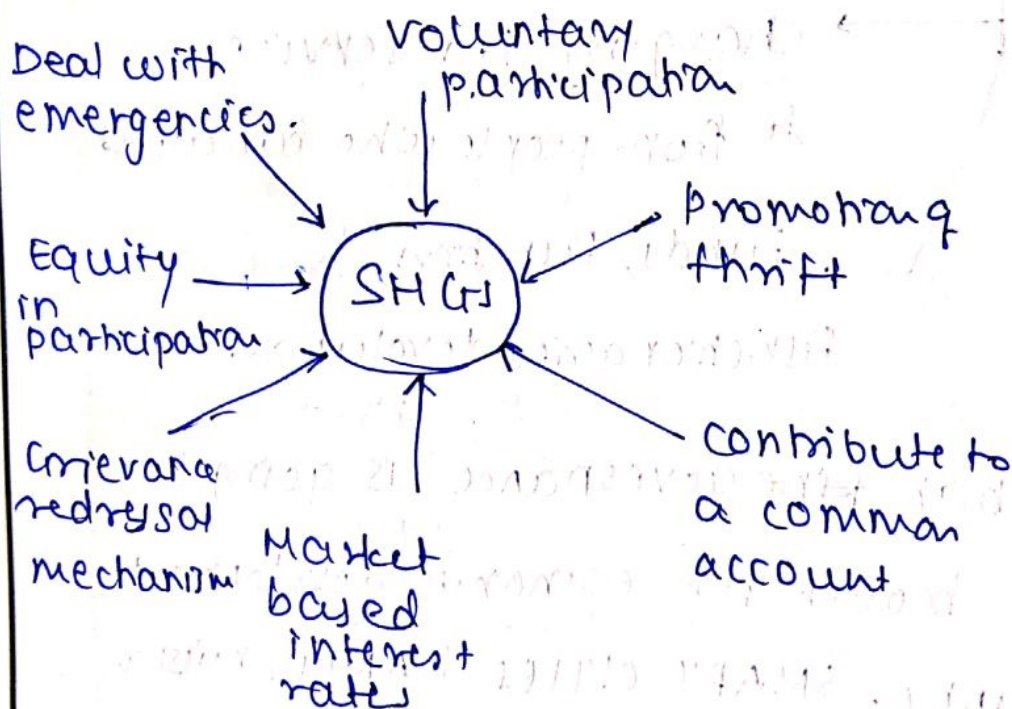


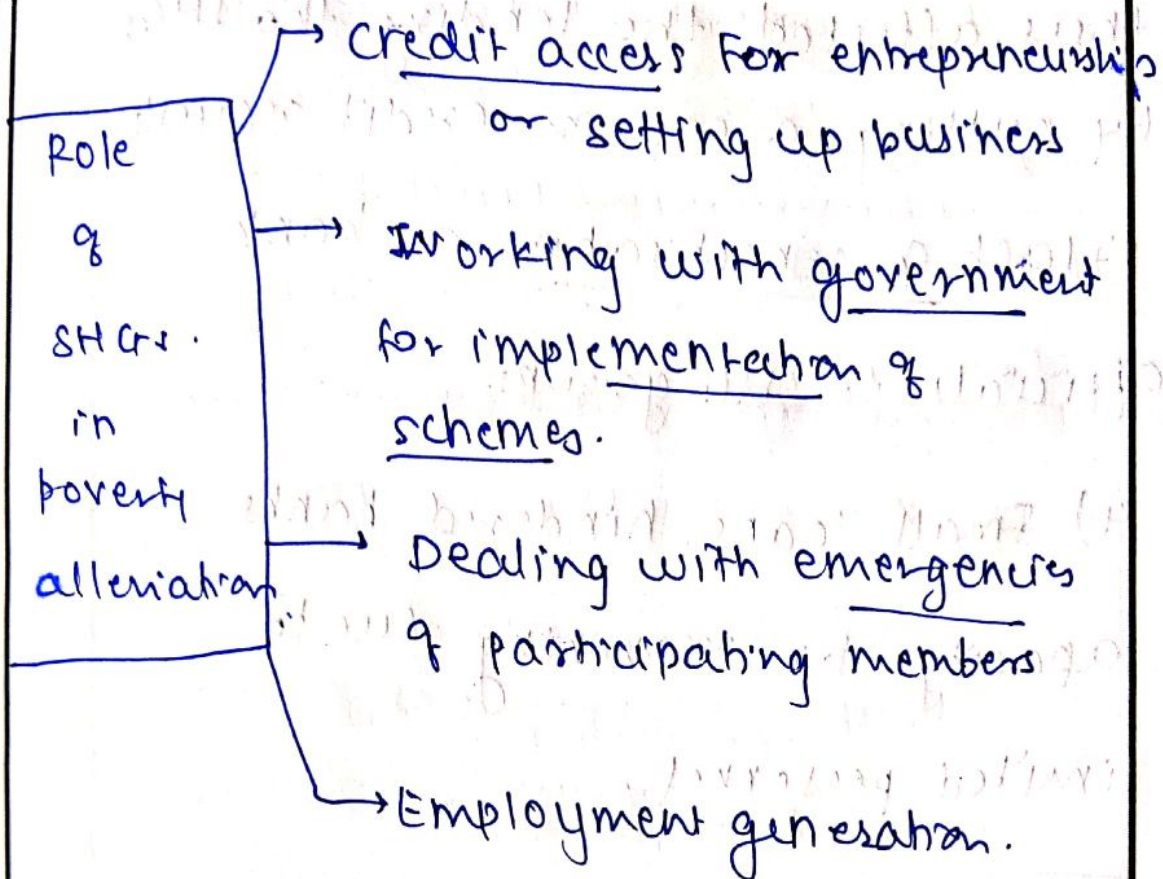
Urban ~~fine~~ governance is going to be a booster for economic development of country. SMART CITIES & AMRUT mission provide opportunities for improved & intelligent governance

16. Explain the role that SHGs play in poverty alleviation in India. Highlighting the shortcomings of the SHG-Bank Linkage programme, give some suggestions to improve its performance. (250 words) 15

भारत में निर्धनता उन्मूलन में SHGs द्वारा निभाई जा रही भूमिका को स्पष्ट कीजिए। SHG-बैंक लिंकेज कार्यक्रम की कमियों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, इसके निष्पादन में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ सुझाव दीजिए।

SHGs are voluntary organisations formed by people having similar socio-economic background and willing to work for a common cause.





SHG-Bank linkage programme was launched by government to promote institutional access to credit.

Shortcomings

- 1) Failed in addressing the concerns of SHGs - limited approvals of loans.
- 2) Credit based on deposited amount

thus affected the lending to SHGs by putting a cap on credit requests.

3) lack of sensitisation of bank officials to SHG groups.

4) Small loans hindered banks capacity for recovering due to limited personnel.

Steps needed -

- 1) sensitisation of bank officials towards SHG groups.
- 2) **In**creasing the loan disbursement
- 3) providing for guarantee to the loans upto a certain amount

SHGs are important for poverty alleviation as well as women empowerment. Any steps for their empowerment are welcome.

17. Despite initiatives taken by the government in recent years to address the challenges of the Indian higher education system, many reforms are still required to improve its quality and enhance its relevance. Analyse.

(250 words) 15

भारतीय उच्च शिक्षा प्रणाली की चुनौतियों का समाधान करने के लिए विगत वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा की गई पहलों के बावजूद, इसकी गुणवत्ता में सुधार लाने और इसकी प्रासंगिकता बढ़ाने हेतु अभी भी कई सुधारों की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Indian higher education system is performing ~~well~~ substandard of its expectations. Only 49% of its graduates are employable. This speaks of the ~~the~~ shortcomings & need for reforms.

Initiatives taken by government

1) Infrastructure -

RISE - (Revitalising Infrastructure)

and HEFA (Higher Education

Financing Authority)

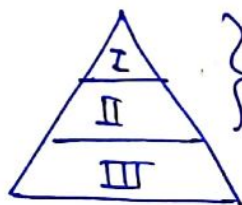
2) Institutions of eminence -

10 in public & 10 in private sector will be given complete autonomy.

3) Teachers education & training -
- ASPIRE (Annual Refresher Training for teachers)

4) Research Schemes like IMPRESS (Social Sciences) to promote research

5) Governance - Three tier structure



} performing well - autonomy
} worst performing - high restrictions.

However, in spite of all these efforts, barely 2-3 universities make it to top ~~1000~~ 200 in world rankings.

Further reforms are needed to improve quality & enhance its relevance -

1) Gov. Governance - Allow autonomy to major institutes in devising curricula and fees related decisions.

2) Allow foreign universities to setup joint degree programmes

3) Research - Industry - Academia and Academia - National Labs connect
- National Education policy - recommends National Research Fund for enhancing research

4) Institutional restructuring - Research universities
- Teaching universities
- Colleges

First two focus on research. Third focuses on practical training.

5) Teachers should be given annual training programs & development opportunities.

Higher education can be very important for reaping benefits of demographic dividend.

18. Giving an account of the progress made under the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, mention the challenges that it faces in achieving its target. How can the implementation of the programme be fast-tracked? (250 words) 15

प्रधानमंत्री आवास योजना के अंतर्गत हुई प्रगति का विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अपने लक्ष्य को प्राप्त करने में इस योजना के समक्ष आने वाली चुनौतियों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस कार्यक्रम के कार्यान्वयन को किस प्रकार त्वरित किया जा सकता है?

PM Awas Yojana has been instrumental in providing shelter to thousands of families in the country.

Principles

- insitu rehabilitation
- beneficiary led credit
- credit led subsidy

Progress made

- ~ 5 lakh houses in rural areas (PMAY-Gramin) have been constructed.

- ~ 60% of the needs in urban areas have been fulfilled.

Challenges -1) Land availabilityland under
litigationland
under
PSEsland
under
state
govts.2) Material for construction - is

expensive due to lack of facilities

for recycling of construction & demolitionwaste.3) Small account loans render it

difficult for banks for recovery.

4) Private sector participation is

low due to misappropriation of risks.



Suggestion

- 1) Bringing land under PSEs for affordable housing.
- 2) Proper recycling of C&D waste to provide for cheaper inputs.
- 3) ~~Studying~~ budgeting banks for lending to instituted beneficiaries.
- 4) ~~PPP~~ Private partners should be involved more actively.
- 5) Proper rehabilitation facilities while developing slum areas.

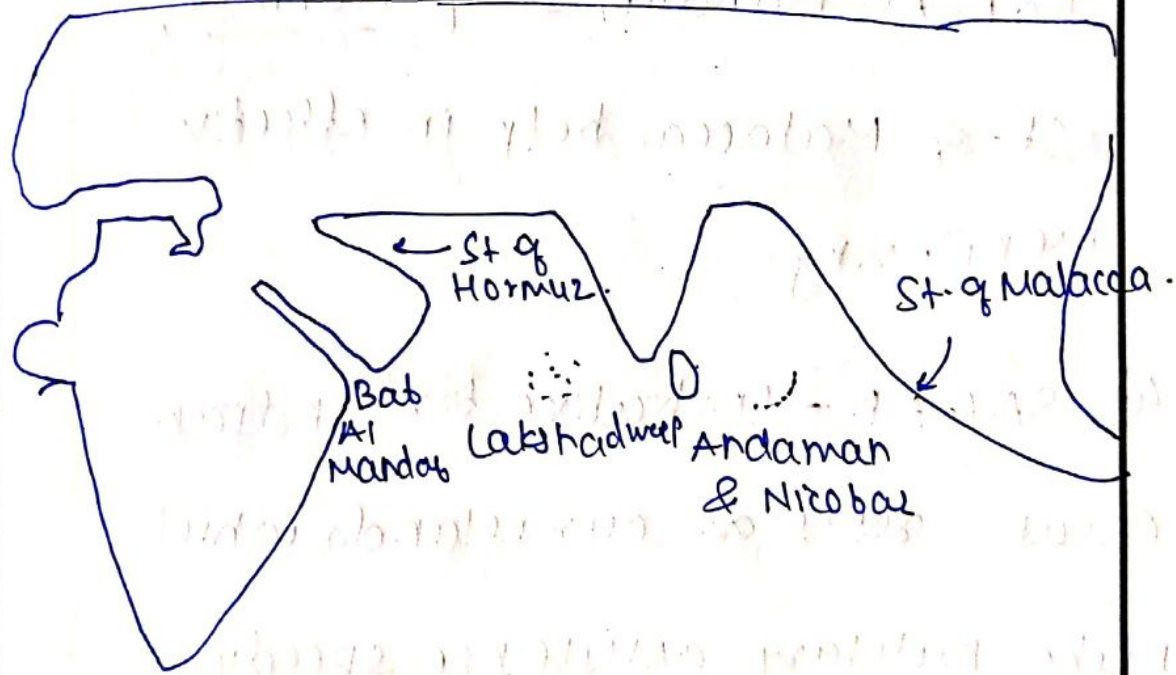
PMAY is an instrumental scheme for inclusive development. Its effective implementation will help in better lifestyle and improved economic opportunities.

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

हिंद महासागर के द्वीपीय राष्ट्र इस क्षेत्र की भू-राजनीतिक रूप-रेखा को आकार देने और भारत की समुद्री सुरक्षा सुनिश्चित करने में अत्यधिक रणनीतिक महत्व रखते हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Indian Islands of Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep have helped extend India's reach in the Indian Ocean.



Strategic value

1.) Extending India's EEZ -

Indian Navy can effectively control large portions of ocean.

2) Theatre of commands or Military bases

Ex. INS Shibpur, INS Kohassa
INS Utkosh
in A & N Islands.

3) Proximity to chokepoints -

Bab-Al-Mandab, St. of Hormuz,
St. of Malacca help in effective
monitoring.

4) SAGAR - Initiative for Indian Ocean - rests on our islands which make military assistance speedy and readily available

5) Refuelling for our ships for effective patrolling

6) ~40% of the global trade is through the Indian ocean region. Helps in ~~also~~ raising India's clout.

7) Their locations are important for weather forecasting.

8) Lakshadweep provides base for Indian Deep Ocean Mission.

which will have a tidal based desalination plant.

9) Finally exclusive rights over minerals and fisheries promote economic development.

Thus Indian islands are important not only for economic development but also for strategic purposes.

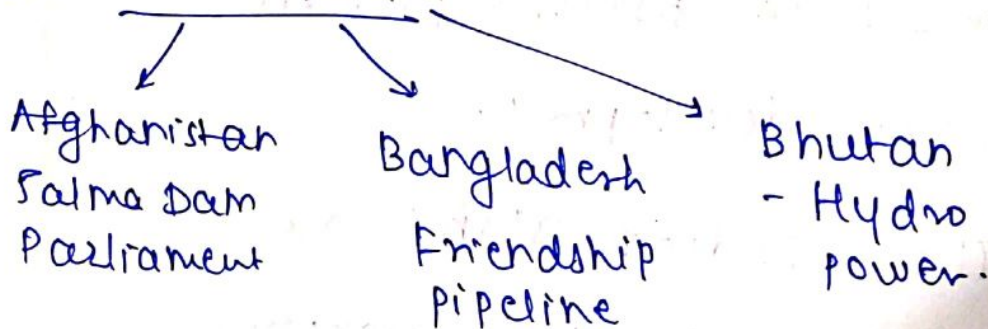
20. Development assistance, a key instrument in India's foreign policy, has seen a considerable expansion in the past few years both in its scope and reach. Elucidate.
 (250 words) 15

भारतीय विदेश नीति के एक प्रमुख साधन के रूप में 'विकास सहायता' के दायरे और पहुँच दोनों में विगत कुछ वर्षों में काफ़ी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India's became a net donor of development assistance last year. This is important as seen from its neighbourhood first policy.

Ministry of External Affairs being the nodal body, development assistance has seen expansion in scope & reach.

1) Infrastructure -



2) Line of credit have been given to Bangladesh, and other

Countries.

3) Defence - India is increasing its defence exports and plans to reach 1b\$ in exports by 2025. These are financed by line of credit.

4) Equipment donations -
Ex. Dornier aircraft to Seychelles.

5) Human Resources Development

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graph TD
    HRD[Human Resources Development] --> EVB[e-Vidya Bharati  
(Education training)]
    HRD --> EAB[e-Arogya Bharati  
(Medical training)]
    EVB --- FAF[for African nations.]
    EAB --- FAF
    
```

e-Vidya Bharati
(Education training)

e-Arogya Bharati
(Medical training)

for African nations.

6) Deputation of Experts -

↳ Ex. ECZ helping in Sri Lanka and ~~and~~ e-letrons.

7) i) Exchange programs, study tours.

Limitations

- Limited funding with MEA.
- ~~Limit~~ China's presence.

A Positives

- Reinstates neighbourhood
first policy
- Active involvement of sciencing
nations in projects

India's development assistance has been instrumental in poverty alleviation & resources access to its partners. This further ~~etc~~ enhances India's stand for UNSC permanent seat.