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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

Name of Candidate	Ching Jain		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	21606
Center	Online	Date	11/9/2019

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.

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।

Article 79 of the Constitution establishes Parliament, as an instrument of holding executive accountable.

Decline in Parliamentary efficacy

Decline

Suggestions

legislative control

→ growing use of delegated legislation

- Increase expertise in Parliament (R & D staff)

→ low productivity (average sitting per year - 70)

NCRWC: minimum 120 sittings.

→ ~~propose~~ anti-defection provisions.

- ~~the~~ Dinesh Goswami Committee: final decision with President.

Executive Control

- Frequent promulgation of ordinances - Limit the number of ordinances per year.
- Majority of executive in Lok Sabha - Law Commission (255th report) → 10th Schedule only when govt. in danger.
- lesser bills referred to Parliamentary Committee (16th Lok Sabha - 28%, 15th LS - 71%) - More bills should be referred to Parliamentary Committees.

Financial Control

- increased use of guillotine - Detailed scrutiny of bills
- Clubbing of ordinary matters in money bill / Adhaya bill controversy - Matter sub-judice with Supreme Court.

Speaker's Role

- Allegations of partisanship - Once a Speaker, Always a Speaker
 (Compulsorily resign from party membership / U.K. practice).

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।

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment

Act granted constitutional status to PRIs to ~~function~~ enable them to function as instruments of local self-government (Articll 2434)

Evaluation

<u>Goal post</u>	<u>Success</u>	<u>Failure</u>
Functions	- 29 functional items in 11 th Schedule	- States reluctant to transfer functions to PRIs.
Funds	- State Finance Commissions (Art. 243E) - Constitution grants them taxation powers.	- Dependence on State assistance (95% dependence) - large untied funds.

Functionaries	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Regular elections - Representation to SC/STs. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate training. - Ignorance & non-awareness.
Women's participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 33% reservation - Actual participation - 43%. 	Proneynism (Sarpanchpati)
Accountability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social audit 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lower awareness - Need for ombudsman
Convergence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Integrated functioning of 3 tiers - District Planning Committees. 	City - Rural divide

Way Forward

There is a need to implement 2nd ARC & Sumit Bose Committee recommendations for successful functioning of PAs.

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।

Article 148 of the Constitution envisages Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) to be the guardian of public purse in India.

CAG: as a conscience-keeper & watchdog

1. Audits ~~app~~ appropriation and finance accounts of governments.
2. ~~audit~~ Performs two types of audit
 - ↳ legal audit → expenditure by legal ~~means~~ principles
 - ↳ Proprietary audit → efficiency in expenditure.

3. Acts as a friend and guide for Public Accounts Committee

4. Audits the accounts of public enterprises and various state agencies.

Making auditing process more effective

P. N. Appleby has criticised CAG office in India.

Criticism	Suggestion
- Leads to policy paralysis	- Focus on departmental audit.
- Only IAS officers	- More representation to audit department officers
- Not comptroller (only auditor)	- Give comptroller functions to CAG
- Lack of expertise	- Specialised auditing agencies.

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 Association for Democratic Reforms (ADR), 69% of funding of national parties between 2004 and 2014 was from unknown ~~sources~~ sources.

Electoral Bond Scheme

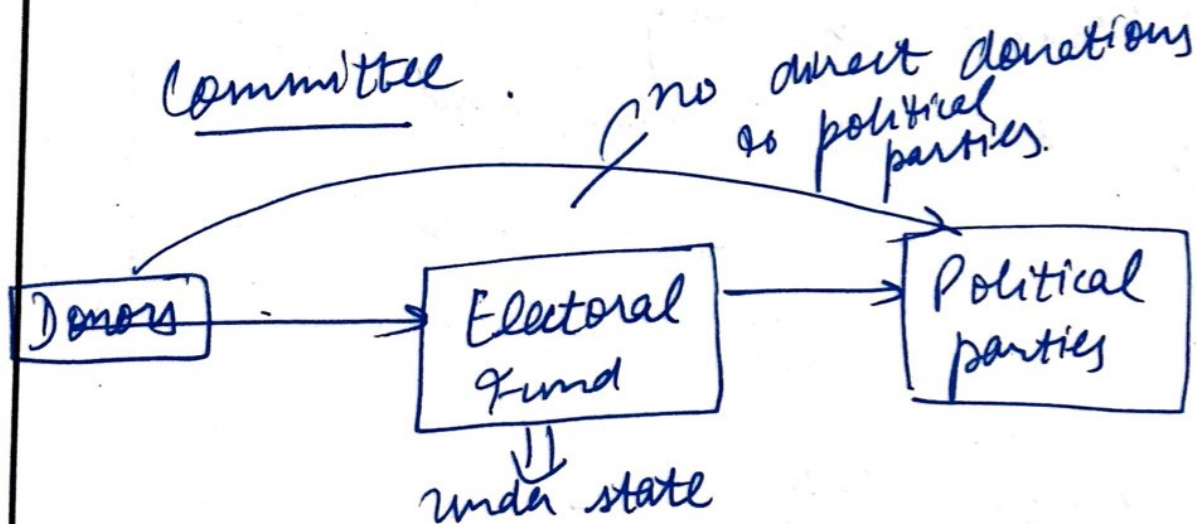
It was announced in Union Budget 2017-18. Through this scheme, the donors can buy electoral bonds through banks and contribute to political parties, while maintaining anonymity. It reduces cash-based political donations.

At odds with transparency

The anonymity clause under Electoral bond scheme goes against transparency. There is also a concern that black money may simply be routed through electoral bond route.

Way Forward

It is important to implement State Funding of Political parties as recommended by Judhvir Singh Committee.

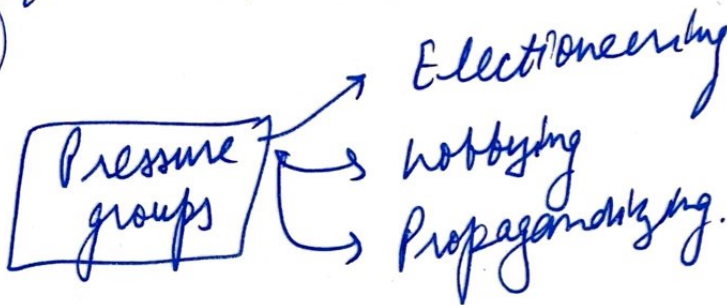


5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India.

(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 refers to pressure groups trying to persuade authorities for their interests.



Need to regulate lobbying

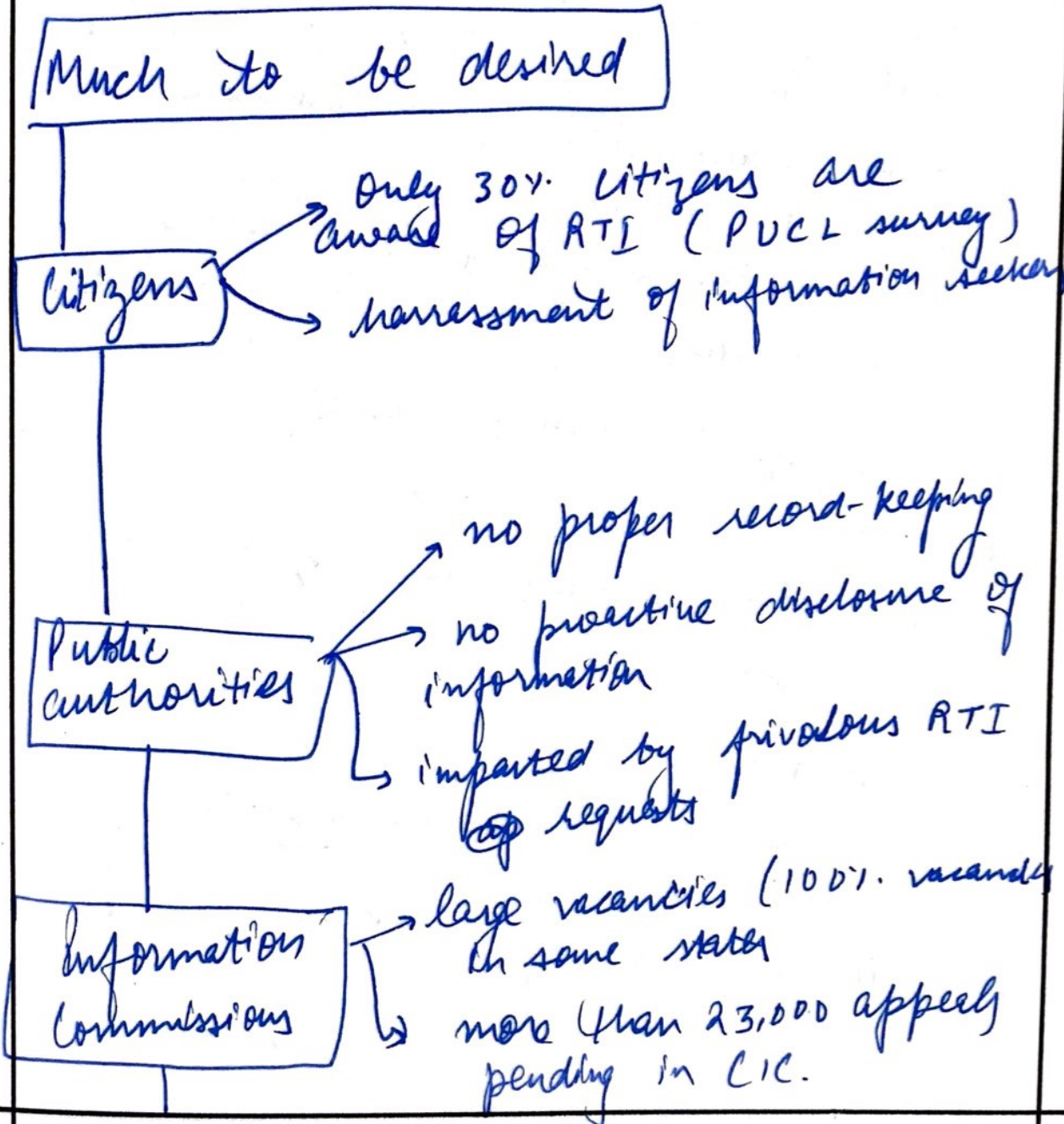
1. To prevent policy paralysis
2. To prevent conflict of interest.
3. To strengthen corporate governance.

4. To maintain a working relationship between pressure groups & govt.
5. To provide a meaningful dialogue process.

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।

The Right to Information Act, 2005 marks a watershed in ushering transparency in governance in India.



Enshroument of Secrecy → Official Secrets Act
→ Oath of Secrecy.

Recent amendment proposals

to - To enable ^{Central} Government to decide service conditions of Information Commissioners.

Criticism

1. Currently CIC enjoys status of Chief Election Commissioner ⇒ Independence
↳ with current proposal, he would become prone to political interference.
2. Against federalism ⇒ Centre to determine conditions of CICs.
3. Against pre-~~consultation~~ - legislative consultation policy.

Way Forward

Implement 2nd ARC recommendations to make RTI more effective.

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(4A) provides for reservations in promotions to socially and economically backward classes of citizens with consequential seniority.

Evolution

Indira Sawney Case (1993)

→ Supreme Court prohibited reservation in promotions

77th Constitutional Amendment

→ Article 16(4A) ⇒ reservation in promotions

85th CAA

→ reservation with consequential seniority

Nagraj Case judgement

promotion only when

Maintenance of efficiency (Art. 35)
 Backwardness of caste
 poor representation of caste
 quantifiable detail.

Supreme Court
(2018)

→ allowed reservation in promotion within the confines of law

Ability to meet objectives of social justice

1. Promotes affirmative action for upliftment of weaker sections (Art. 46).
2. Brings true Swaraj (Gandhi)

Way Forward

The focus should be on increasing representation of SCs/STs at recruitment stage itself, while maintaining efficiency of administration.

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।

According to Global Food
Hunger Index, India has been
 ranked at 100 out of 119 countries.

India produces enough food

↳ Green Revolution ⇒ self-sufficiency
 in food production

↳ 2017-18: foodgrain production was
 284 million tonnes

⇓
 enough to feed our
 population.

Not all get enough food

↳ State of Food Security & Nutrition
 in the World Report → India has
19 crore malnourished people.

Reasons

- Gender-inequality → 53% women are anaemic
- Caste-inequality → SCs/STs → do not get adequate food
- Poor sanitation → infectious diseases
poor ~~the~~ ^{the} utility of food
- Poor diet quality → carbohydrate-centric
- Large Income Inequalities → Oxfam report
top 1% earners own 83% of national wealth
- Corruption → PDS shops do not function effectively
- Mis-targeting → exclusion & inclusion errors in PDS.

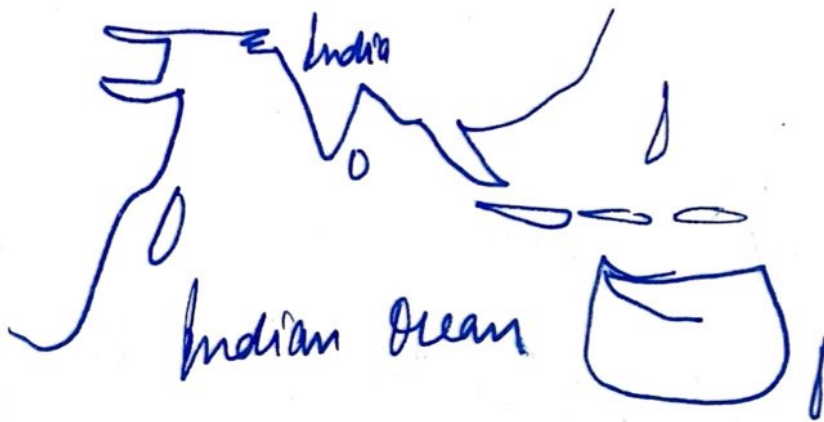
Major Interventions

- Food Security Act, 2013
- Integrated Child Development Services
- National Nutrition Mission
- National Nutrition Strategy
- Public Distribution System
- Mid-Day meals
- Eat Right Movement

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 is a part of
India's extended neighbourhood.



For Economic Dialogue

→ Large traffic

↳ $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of global cargo traffic

↳ $(\frac{1}{2})$ of global container shipments

↳ $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of global oil shipments

→ Blue Economy → fisheries
India got right to explore polymetallic nodules in Central Indian Ocean. Visit us : www.visionias.in

Social dialogue

- People-to-people contacts
- Human development
(ex:- India's ITEC programme)
- Tele-medicine & Tele-education

Cultural dialogue

- Reviving old trade routes
- Using India's soft power
(films, democracy, festivals, diaspora).

Conclusion

Indian Ocean diplomacy of India is in line with SAGAR principle (Security And Growth for All in the Region).

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 would be the worst sufferer from climate change, along with many developing countries.

Shift in India's climate change negotiation stance

1. Focus on mitigation & adaptation.
2. Emphasis on Common But Differentiated Responsibilities with Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC)

3. Ambitious domestic action

- ↳ NDCs
- ↳ National Action Plan on Climate Change
- ↳ focus on renewable energy (175 GW by 2022)
- ↳ Afforestation - Increase in green cover

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।

Article 280 of the Constitution deals with the Finance Commission.

Constitutional role of Finance Commission

1. To recommend the distribution between Union and States of the net divisible pool of taxes with the Union.
2. To recommend the allocation of funds of such pool to each state.
3. To recommend measures to augment finances of Panchayats

in light of State Finance Commissions' recommendations.

4. To make recommendations on any other matter referred to it by President.

Issues with Terms of Reference (TOR) of 15th Finance Commission

The TOR include consideration of population figures of 2011 Census in allocation to States. The Southern states including Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka are opposing this term as they have been successful in population control.

measures. Population figure of 2011 Census would lead to lesser devolution of funds to these states, ~~while~~ thus effectively penalising them for controlling population. On the other hand, it would reward those states, that have not been effective in population control.

Way Forward

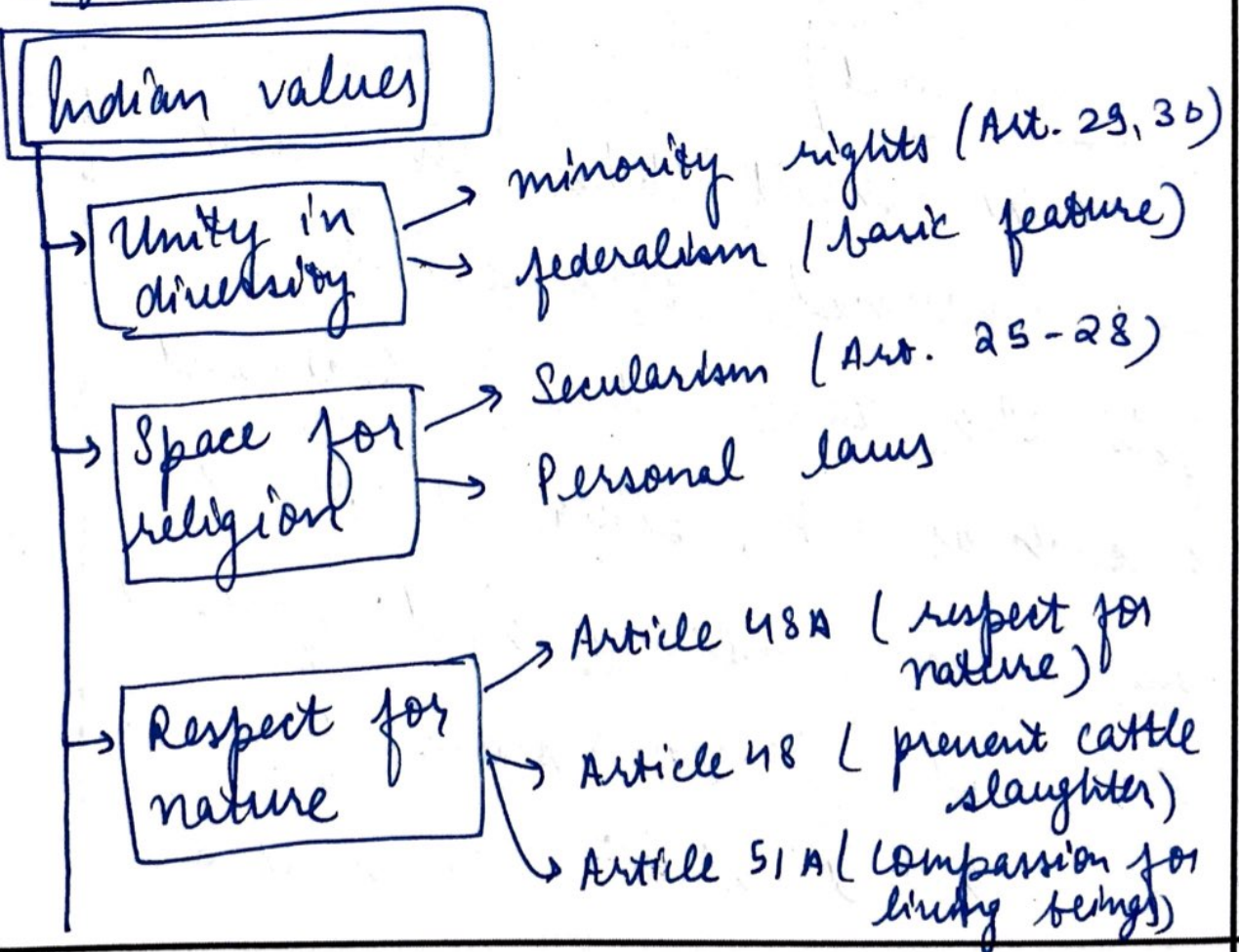
The Centre should take the view of all concerned stakeholders. Analysts also argue that backward states such as U.P., Bihar, Jharkhand, having larger populations, need focussed attention and hence more funding. The F.C. should also recommend on

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।

The constitution of India is an amalgamation of diverse set of values, while incorporating best principles from each value-system.

Synthesis in Indian Constitution



→ Ashoka's Dhamma → Respect for elders (Art 41)
→ International peace (Art. 51)

→ Respect for women → Article 15(3)
→ Article 51A (respecting women)

Democratic movements

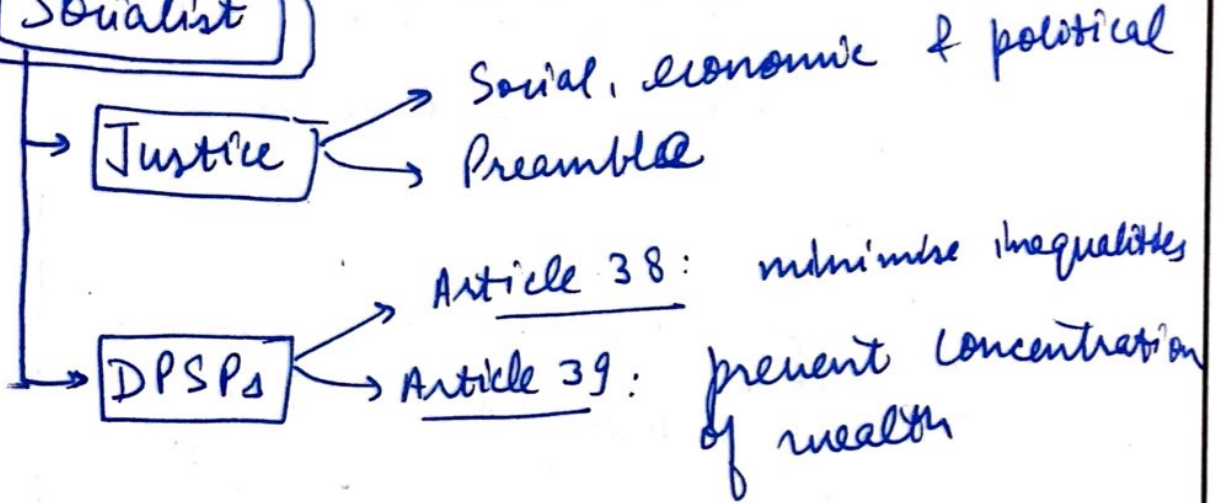
→ Universal Adult Franchise → Articles 325 & 326

→ Parliamentary government → Article 79
→ Collective responsibility of executive (Art. 75)

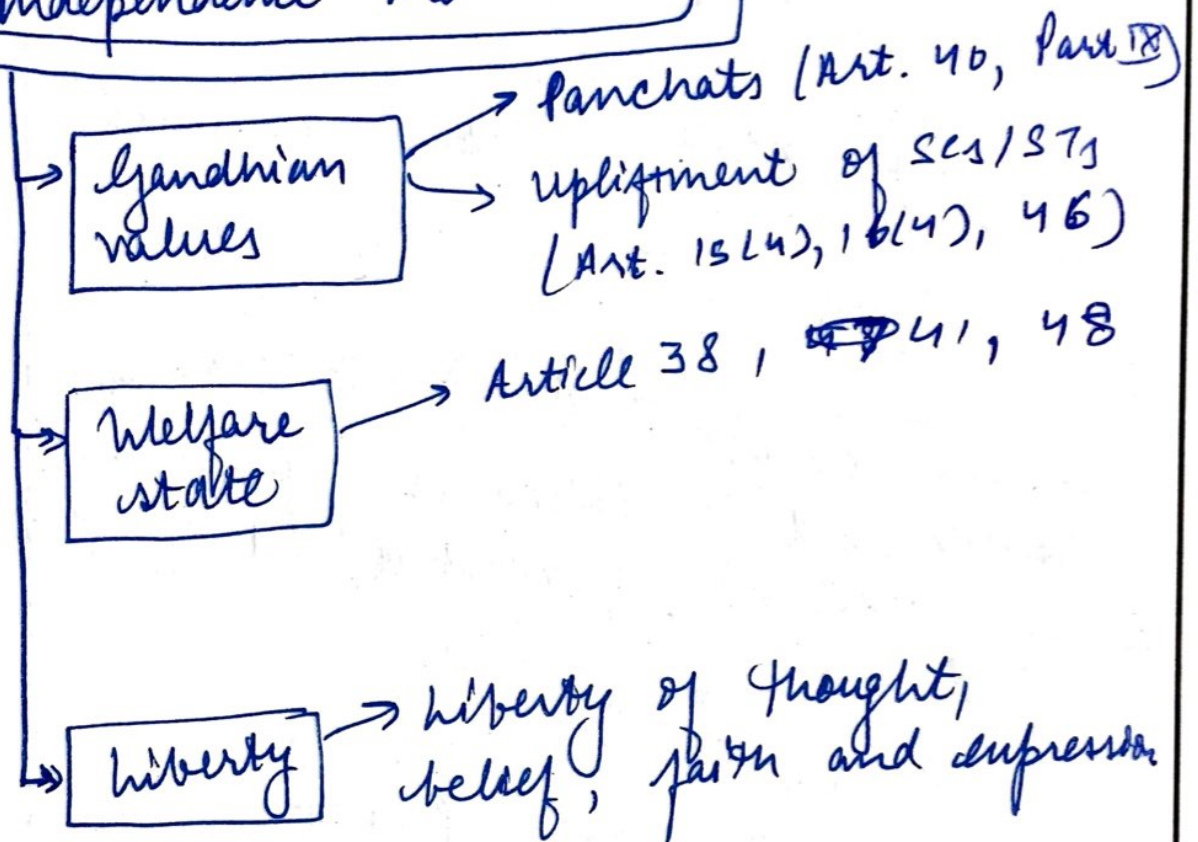
→ Fundamental Rights → Part III
→ Equality, Freedom, Religion, against exploitation

→ Republic → equality of status
→ no privileged class

Socialist



Independence movement



Conclusion

Indian Constitution adopts the best elements of different value systems and adapts them to Indian conditions.

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।

The independent judiciary is one of the basic features of Indian Constitution (Keshwananda Bharati case).

Importance of independent judiciary

1. To uphold citizens' fundamental rights. (Part III).
2. To maintain federal structure.
3. To function without any biases and prejudices.
4. To ensure effective justice delivery.

5. To uphold Rule of Law.

6. To maintain a balanced institutional set up and separation of powers. (Delhi Laws Case)

Safeguards to ensure judicial independence

1. Article 50: separation of judiciary and executive.

2. Article 121: judges conduct cannot be discussed in Parliament.

3. Appointments: by President after consultation with judiciary (Article 124)

↳ Collegium system (Third Judges case)

Don't write anything in margin
(इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें)

4. Security of tenure → judges to be removed only in a prescribed manner (Article 124) (Judges Enquiry Act)

5. Ban on pleading post-retirement.

6. Expenditure charged on Consolidated Fund of India / State.

7. Conditions cannot be varied to disadvantage after appointment.

8. Supreme Court is a Court of Record and has Contempt powers (Article 129)

9. Supreme Court laws to be binding on all authorities (Article 141)

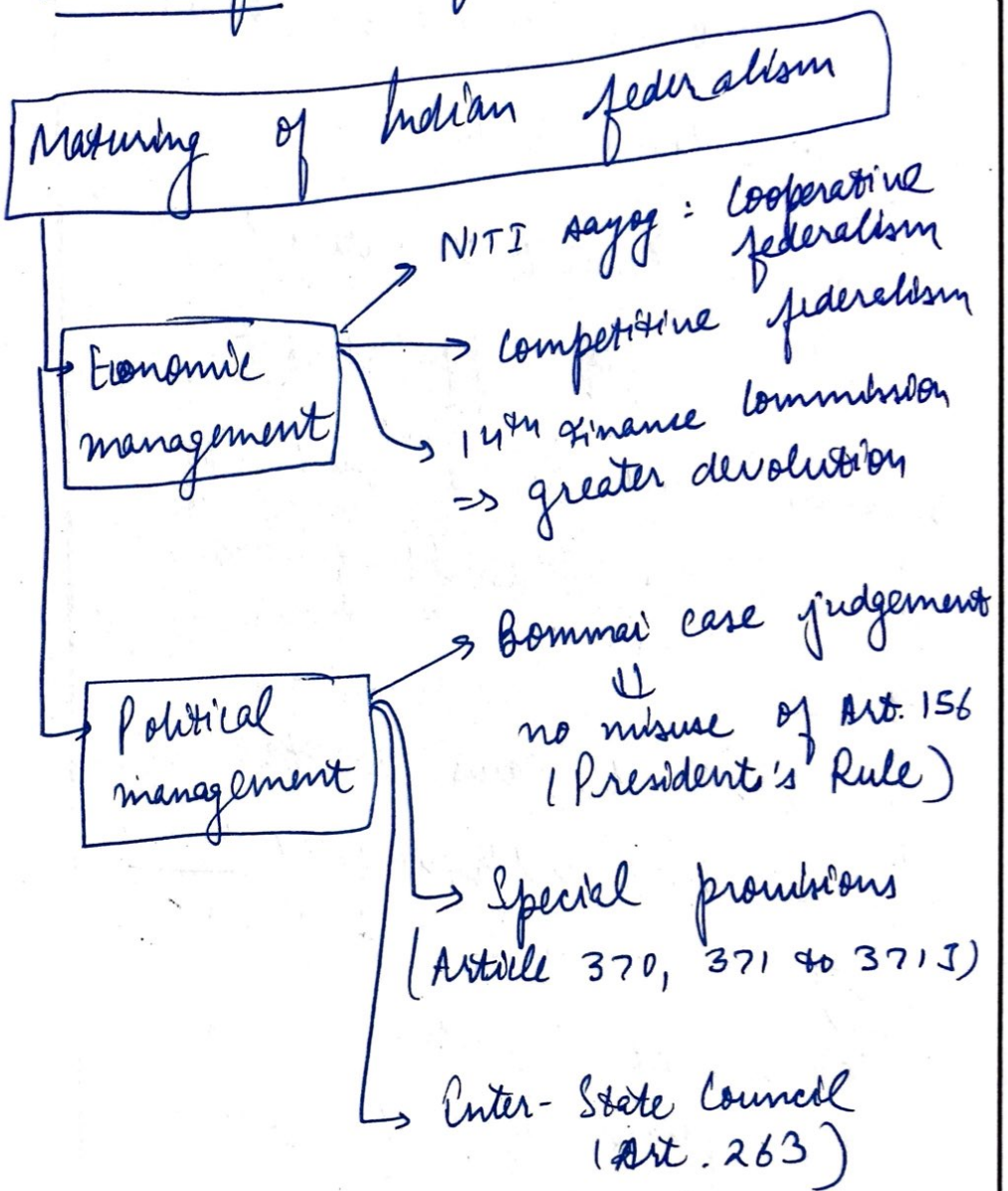
Conclusion

The independence of judiciary is necessary to uphold Rule of Law and Constitutional principles.

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

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

Federalism is one of the basic feature of Indian Constitution.



Structural problems still remain

Role of Governor

→ Partisan role

→ Imposition of President's Rule
(Uttarakhand, Arunachal Pradesh)

→ Reservation of State bills for President → No time limit for decision-making

Financial problems

→ Controversy over terms of reference of 15th Finance Commission

→ Poor utilisation capacity of states

→ Continued dependence of Central devolution

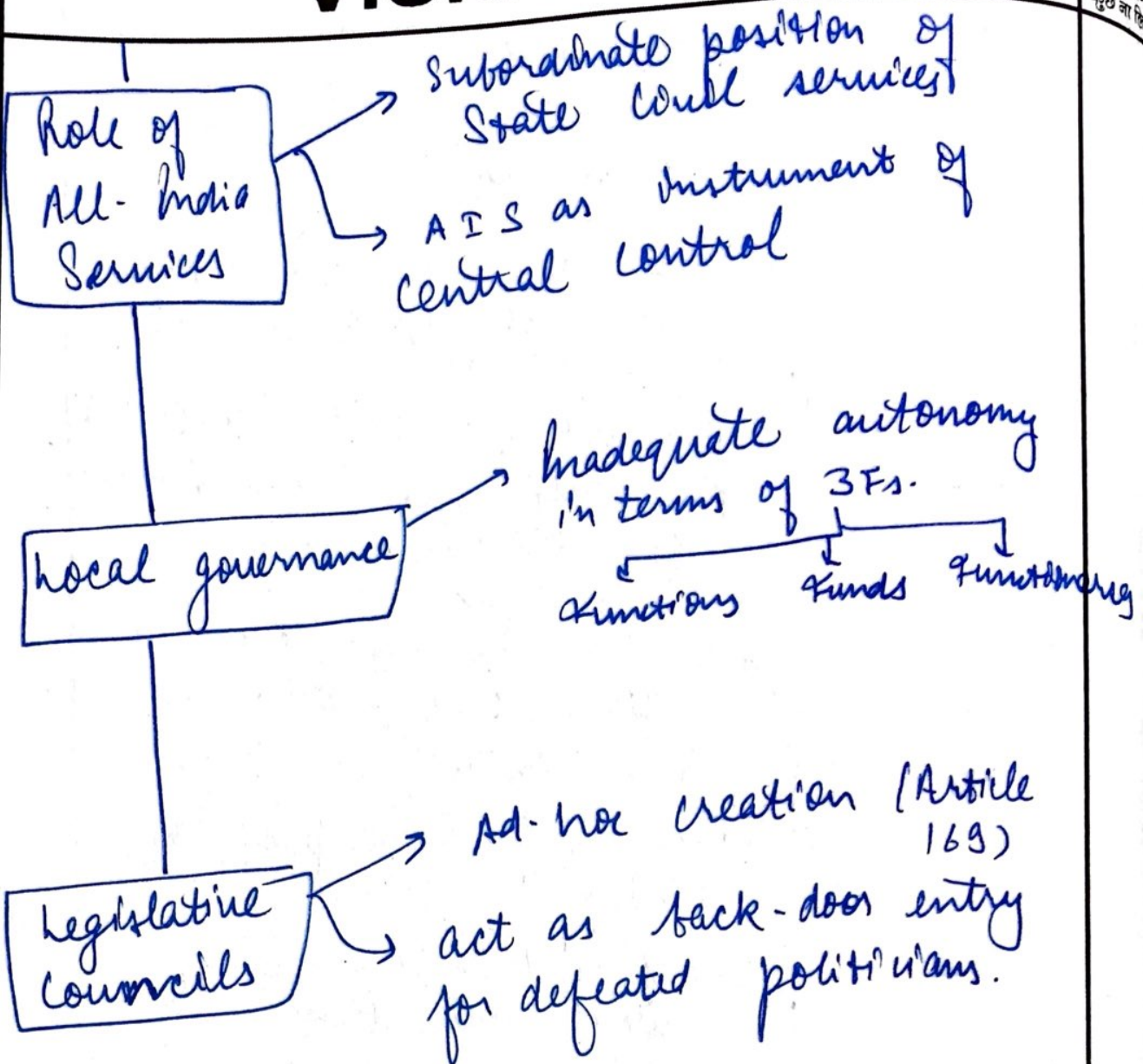
Inter-state issues

→ Delays in resolution of inter-state disputes (Cauvery, Beas)

→ Non-functional zonal councils.

Para-diplomacy

→ Lesser role for States in foreign affairs



Way Forward

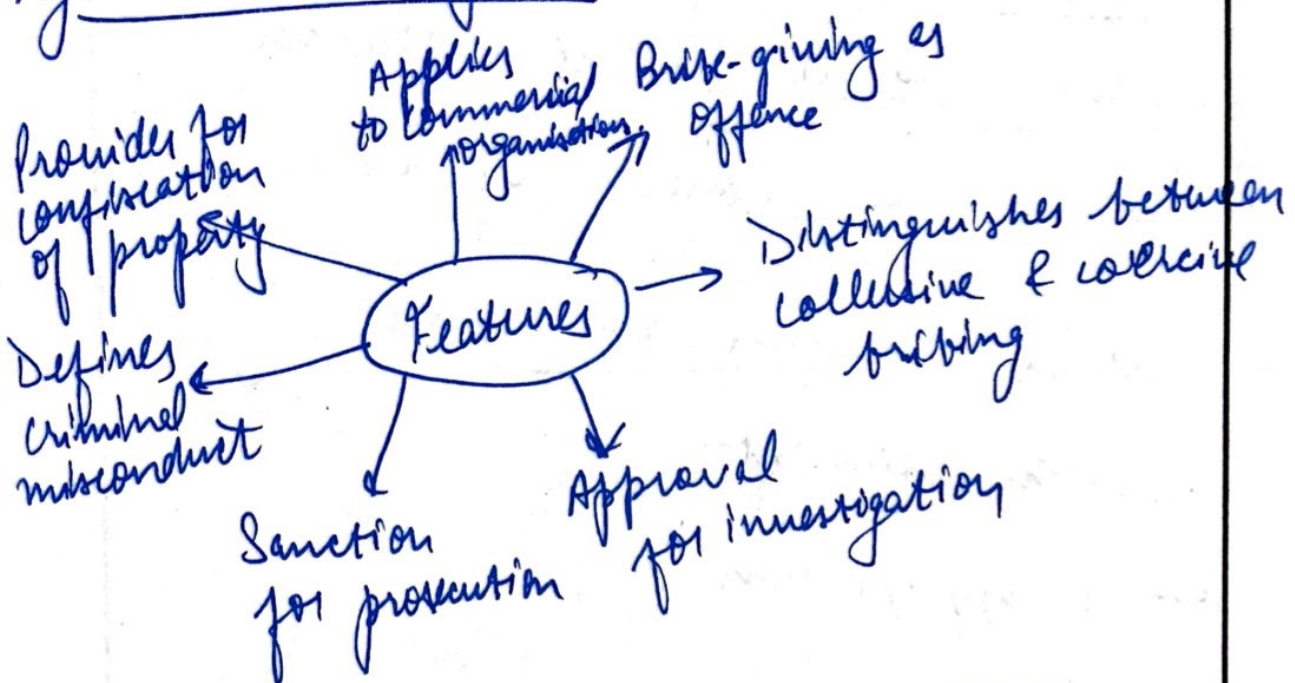
It is important to address these structural problems in line with the recommendations of Punchi Commission report

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 (Amendment) Act, 2018 seeks to amend 1988 Act, so as to ~~be~~ bring it in line with United Nations Convention

Against Corruption.



Balance between overzealousness & stringent action

VISION IAS™

1. Protects against coercive bribe-giving, if matter is reported within 7 days.
2. Approval of appropriate authority is required to begin investigation against public servants \Rightarrow to shield against undue harassment.
3. Sanction $\&$ required for prosecution \Rightarrow to protect against harassment to honest officials.
4. Defines criminal misconduct by a public servant
 - \hookrightarrow misappropriation of public property
 - \hookrightarrow disproportionate assets $\} \Rightarrow$ removes ambiguity

5. Applies to commercial organisations to check corporate frauds.
36. Provides for time-bound trials.
7. Stringent punishments including confiscation of property.

Conclusion

This Amendment strikes a fine balance between enforcement overzealousness and need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. There is also a need to address political corruption in the new commission's 255th report.

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।

The voluntary sector refers to non-governmental organisation (NGOs). Currently around 33 lakh NGOs are functioning in the country.

Issues with voluntary sector

1. Lack of accountability
(ex:- Muzaffarpur & Deoria shelter home cases).
2. Non-transparent funding
3. Acting against national interests
(ex:- as front groups for mafias)

4. Lack of credibility.
5. Resource-constraints (^{popular} unwillingness to donate).
6. Inadequate liaison with government authorities.
7. Man-power ~~is~~ constraints (unwillingness to work in rural areas).
8. Caste issues → at village level
 → difficult to mobilise SCs.

Need for national accreditation agency

1. To provide certification to NGOs.
2. To ensure their accountability
3. To increase credibility in public-eyes
4. To establish working relationship

with government.

5. Bring transparency (accreditation to be based on transparent disclosures)

Way Forward

There is a need to implement the recommendations of a high powered committee in line with National Policy on Voluntary Sector.

1. ~~to~~ Set NITI Aayog as nodal agency between voluntary sector & Govt.
2. To reduce ^{human} interface between Govt. & NGOs.
3. Rationalise registration procedures
4. Transparency in funding

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?

"Mata Pita Guru Deivam" (Mother,
Father and Teacher are gods).

Teacher plays an important role in the life of children, including determining their learning outcomes.

Importance of teacher: Learning outcomes

1. To impart correct subject knowledge.
2. To bring innovative methods of learning.
3. To make correct assessment of child's learning ability.
4. To motivate the children to learn.

5. To use right methods of
pedagogy.

Problems in teacher training system

1. Poor subject knowledge

Direct B.Ed ~~to~~ (after 12th class)
with no subject knowledge

⇓

12th pass teacher is eligible to teach
up to 8th class

2. No updation

Teachers do not update themselves
with new subject trends.

3. Quantity issues

↳ inadequate trainers

↳ inadequate training institutions.

4. Quality issues

~~↳ No~~

↳ outdated training curriculum

↳ NO training in child psychology.

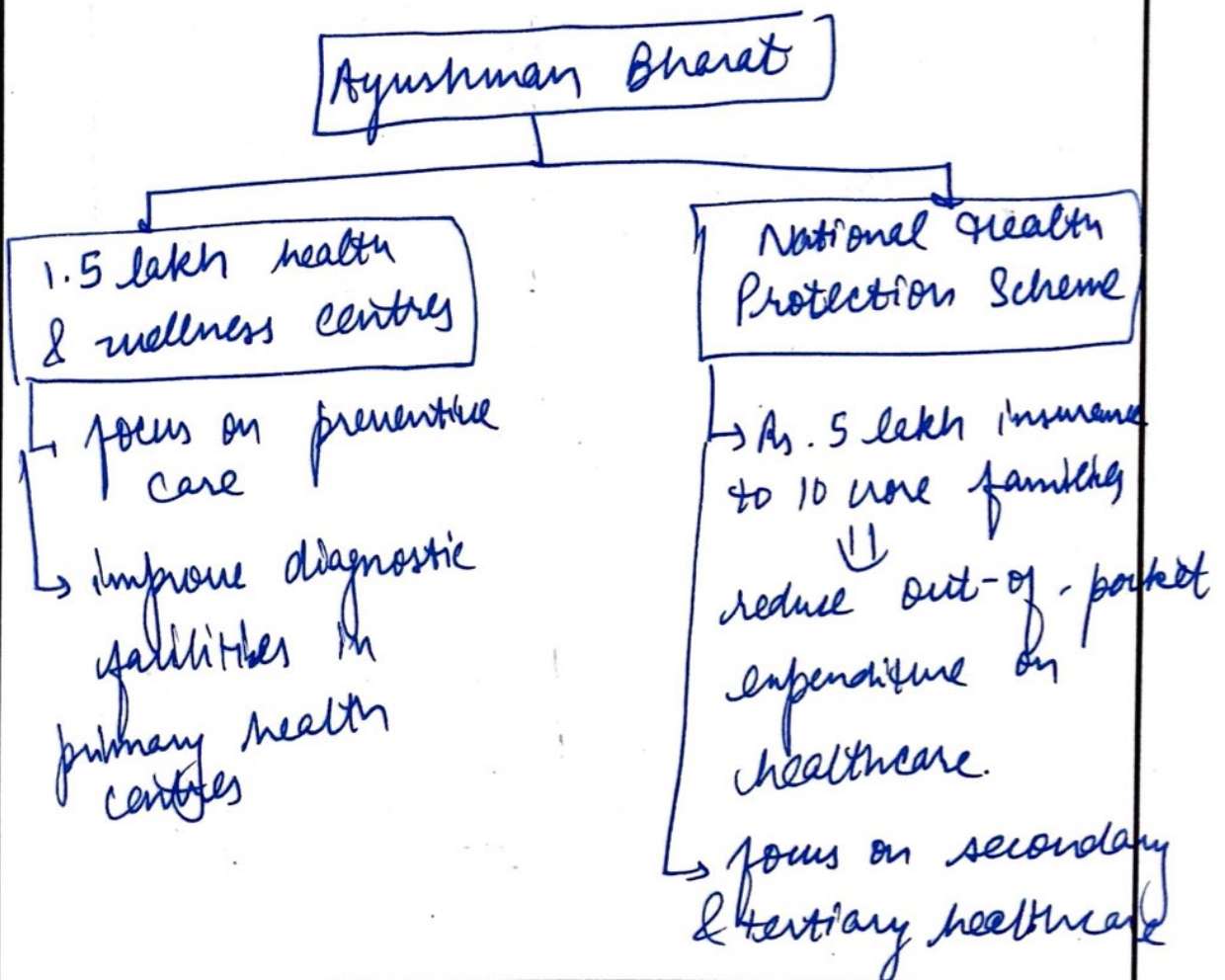
Way Forward

1. Use of Information Technology in teacher training.
2. Bring in subject specialisation in teachers' training.
3. Constant interaction among teachers
⇒ for constant updation.
4. Increase public expenditure on teacher training.
5. updation of ~~the~~ training curriculum.

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।

Article 47 of the Constitution directs the State to improve public health.

In this direction, Government has ~~to~~ announced Ayushman Bharat programme.



likely obstacles

Health & Wellness Centres

Challenges

Counter-Argument

Inadequate doctors
 (61% of PHCs have 1 doctor each)

- National Medical Commission Bill → address shortage of doctors
~~Incentives to be provided to serve in PHCs.~~

Non-availability in rural areas
 (only 20% of PHCs are in villages)

- Incentives to be provided to doctors to serve in rural areas.
 - Integration of AYUSH doctors.

- Poor infrastructure
 (only 30% of PHCs have sufficient medicinal stock)

- Infrastructure of PHCs to be improved

low focus on non-communicable diseases.

- Adequate emphasis to be laid on NCDs & preventive care.

National Health Protection Scheme

Challenges	Counter-arguments
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Private doctors may prescribe unnecessary medicines & high costs 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Well-defined packages under NHP
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Possibility of collusion between insurance companies and hospitals 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Strict monitoring. - Prescribed guidelines.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate tertiary healthcare in small cities in govt. hospitals. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - PPP mode ↳ healthcare to be provided in private hospitals.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Inadequate public health insurance coverage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - It seeks to increase coverage to include 50 more people

Conclusion

Ayushman Bharat is a welcome step

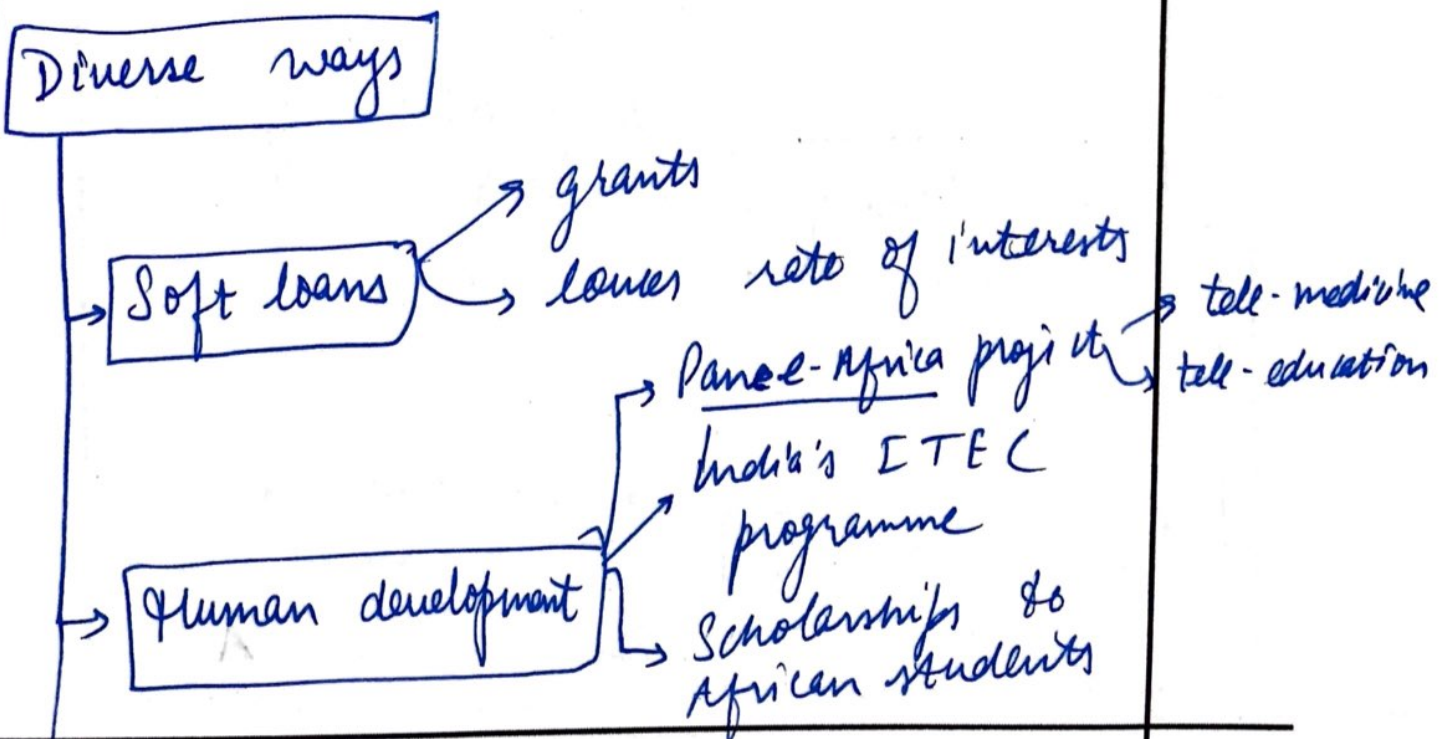
in realising Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)-3 (universal healthcare)

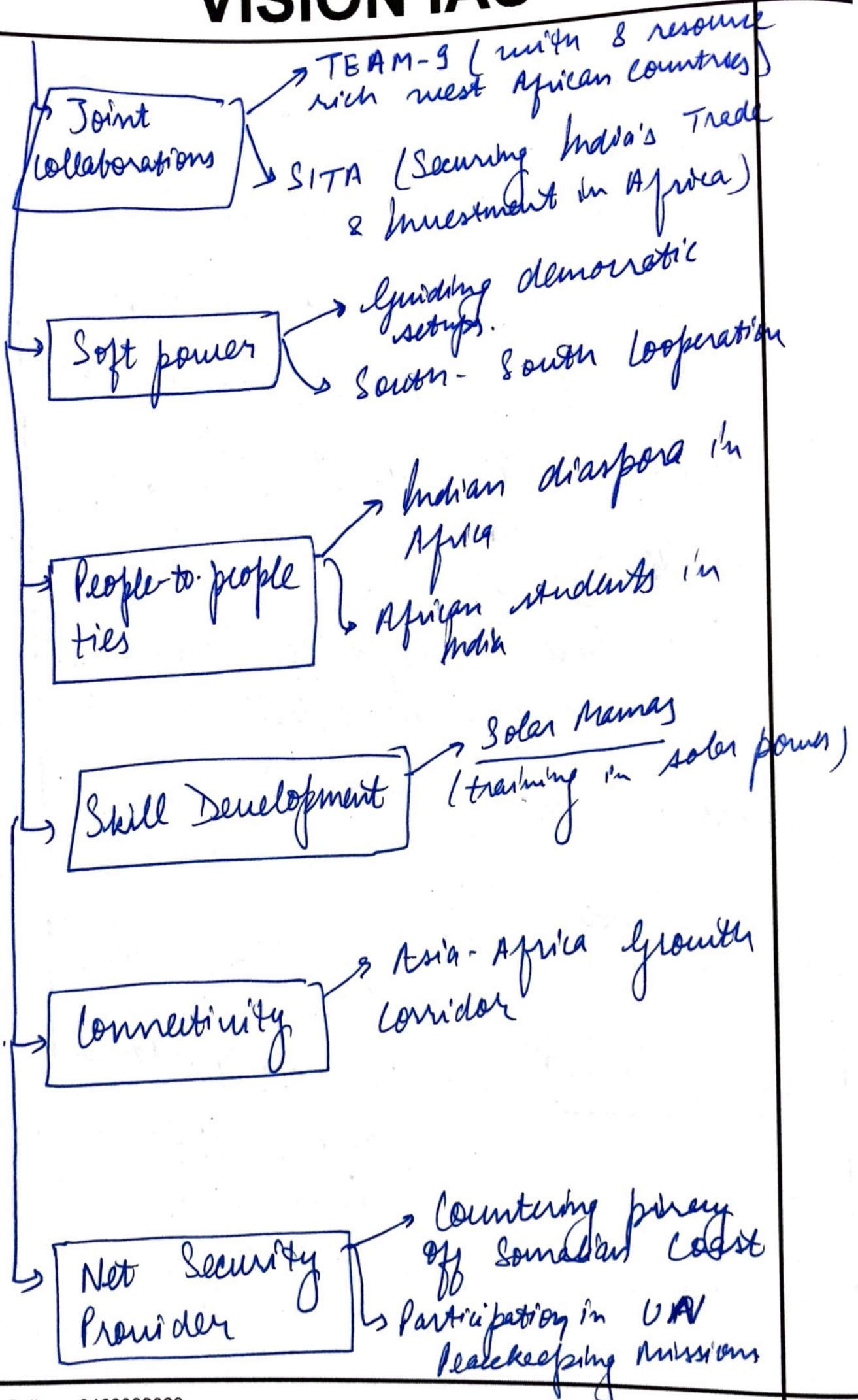
19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

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 is pursuing ~~cheque~~
cheque - book diplomacy in Africa,
 which India cannot match
 realistically.

But India is increasing its
 diplomatic profile in Africa in
 diverse ways.





Multilateral
Cooperation

→ UNSC reforms
→ African Development Bank
meeting held at Gandhinagar.

Way Forward

The Africa and India share a
Common history and can collaborate
to achieve sustainable development.
India is continuously enhancing its
diplomatic profile in Africa.

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।

Recently U.S. has put sanctions on Iran and Russia through CAATSA (Countering America's Adversaries through Trade Sanctions Act).

Impact on India

- Impact on oil imports from Iran (~~not already~~)
 - ↳ increase in domestic import bill
 - ↳ increase in oil prices
- Impact on India's connectivity projects through Iran
 - ↳ Chabahar port

↳ Amgabat agreement
 ↳ ⊕ International North-South Transit Corridor Project

3. Impact on defence imports from Russia (ex:- S-400 systems).

4. Impact on India's strategic partnership model of defence manufacturing.

5. Impact on India-Russia trade ties.

6. Difficulty in balancing ties between Russia & U.S.

Shielding India's strategic interests

1. Reduce oil dependence
 - ↳ Renewable energy (175 GW by 2022)
 - ↳ Biofuels - National Biofuels Policy.

- ↳ Electric vehicles (FAME)
2. Maintain strategic autonomy
(Shangri La dialogue)
3. Dialogue with U.S. (2+2
dialogue)
4. Alternate (non-dollar) payment
mechanisms with them

Conclusion

It is important to take these steps to maintain India's strategic autonomy and shield India's strategic interests.