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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	Anoushka Sharma		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	1040213
Center	Online	Date	24/12/21

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।
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Total Marks Obtained:			
Remarks:			

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

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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. Parliamentary oversight of administration is not an end in itself rather it acts as a means to strengthen the efficient functioning of the administration. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

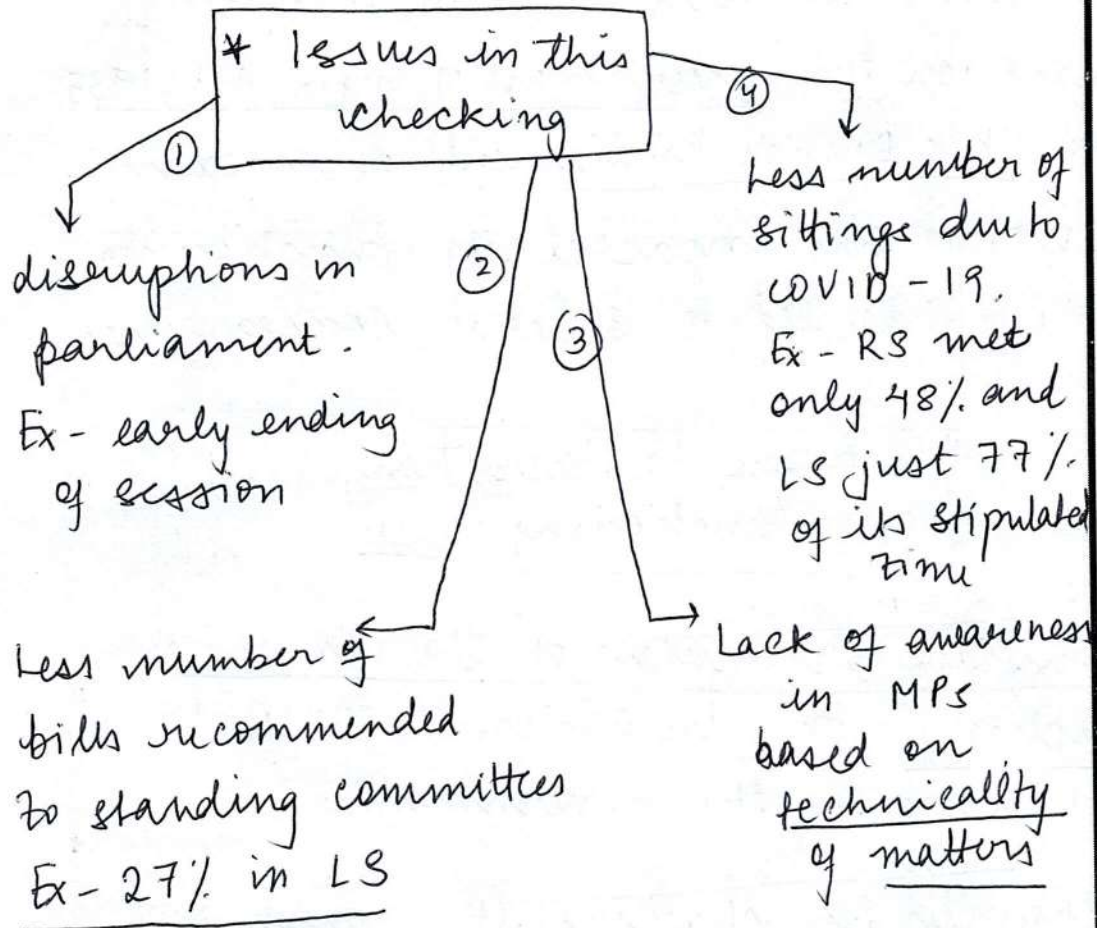
प्रशासन की संसदीय निगरानी अपने आप में एक अंत नहीं है बल्कि यह प्रशासन के कुशल कामकाज को मजबूत करने के एक साधन के रूप में कार्य करता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

Parliament in India has been created based on the government of India Act, 1935 and UK's British Parliament as an example. COVID-19 has impacted its functioning which has led to several consequences.

* Means to strengthen functioning

1. Provides for review of the executive actions. Ex - discussion of COVID-19 policies by the government.
2. Provides for checking the need and validity of the bills proposed by the executive.
3. Through its parliamentary committees under Article 105 and Article 116 check the functions, functionaries and funds.

4. Provide representation of the will of the people.



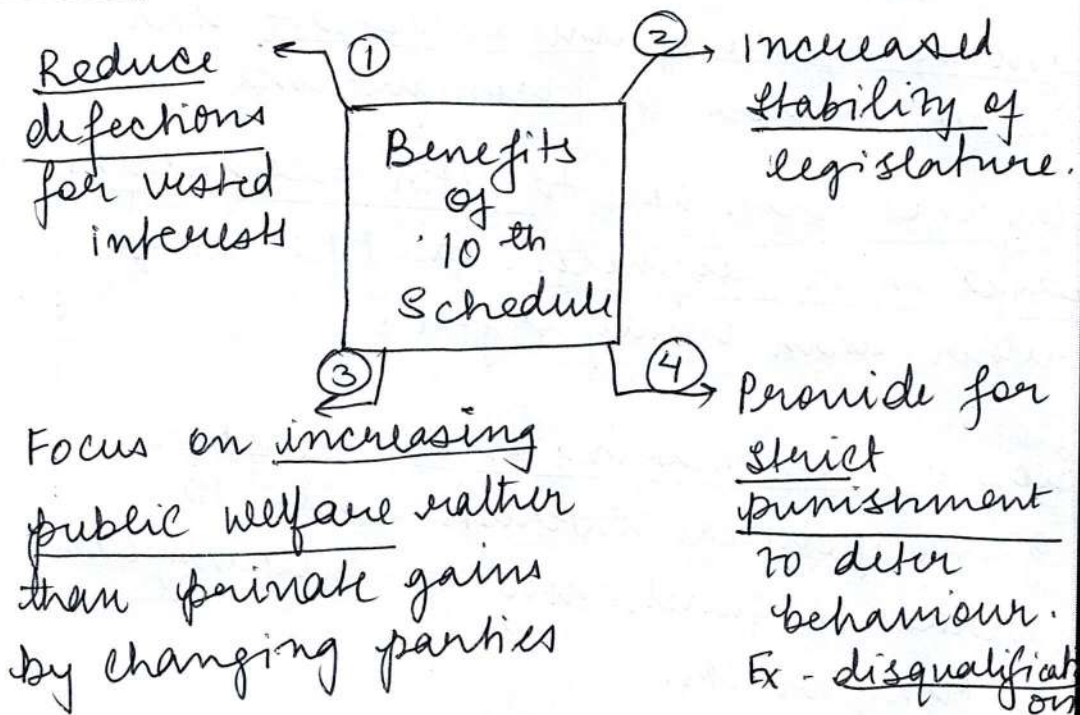
Therefore, to strengthen the constitutional powers vested in Parliament, India should adopt independent commission for prerogation, a fixed calendar and increased interaction with experts. This will help strengthen mandate of welfare and representative state.

2. The Tenth Schedule of the Constitution has weakened the democratic credentials of India's representative democracy. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

संविधान की दसवीं अनुसूची ने भारत के प्रतिनिधि लोकतंत्र की लोकतांत्रिक साख को कमजोर कर दिया है। समालोचनात्मक विवेचना कीजिए।

The Tenth Schedule deals with the defection provisions. It was added by the 52nd Amendment to prevent the phenomenon of 'Aaya Ram and Gaya Ram'.



But despite its good intentions and purpose, it has not been very successful.

* Weakened Democratic Credentials

1. Suppresses dissent by representatives due to fear of violation of party whip leading to disqualification.
2. Promotes representatives as agents of party not people, as party mandate is supported.
3. Ignores needs of the electorate and rather focuses on concurrence.
4. Has not been able to deter resignations based on its loopholes. Ex - MPs resign rather than openly defect.
5. Slow decision making by the Speaker given political interests leads to weakened functioning. Ex - disqualification of Manipur CM.

Therefore, to strengthen defection provisions SC has recommended an independent commission to decide defections and setting a time limit on decision of disqualification.

3. Article 246 of the Indian Constitution is considered as the cornerstone of Centre-state legislative relations. Discuss. (150 words) 10

भारतीय संविधान के अनुच्छेद 246 को केंद्र-राज्य विधायी संबंधों की आधारशिला माना जाता है। विवेचना कीजिए।

According to K-C Wheare, India is a federalism of quasi nature. And this is best manifested in Article 246.

Article 246 provides for delegation of legislative powers to each other. It provides for the separation of legislative powers into -

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graph TD
    A[Separation of legislative powers into -] --> B[Union]
    A --> C[Concurrent]
    A --> D[State]
  
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कुछ ना लिखें)

4. Although the provision of issuing ordinances amounts to the usurpation of legislative power by the Executive, both Centre and states in India have taken unrestrained course to it. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

हालांकि अध्यादेश जारी करने का प्रावधान कार्यपालिका द्वारा विधायी शक्ति के अधिग्रहण के समान है, फिर भी भारत में केंद्र और राज्यों दोनों ने इसे अनियंत्रित रीति से प्रयुक्त किया है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The ordinance making power of the governor and President are co-terminus with the legislative powers of the Parliament and State legislature.

Increasing use of the powers is
seen due :-

1. Suspension of legislature, especially during COVID-19, states were required to amend laws. Ex - Protection of essential workers.
2. Helps escape scrutiny by the legislature for a time period.
Ex - the farm laws were passed as an ordinance.
3. Helps increase the powers of the executive in absence of legislature.

4. Helps evaluate the impact of a change before codifying it. Ex- reservation ordinance before bill.

Though the ordinance making powers were supposed to be the used in a limited manner, they have seen increased misuse.

* Way Forward

1. In S.R. Bommai, the SC highlighted that the legislature cannot be suspended, to use ordinance power.
2. Focus on utilisation of online measures to conduct Parliament given any new exigencies. Ex- cases of COVID-19.

Therefore, Parliamentary scrutiny is essential to prevent concentration of power. This will help maintain basic structure of 'separation of power'

5. There has been a manifold increase in the number of ministries in the central government since independence. Do you agree with the view there is a need to phase out many ministries and amalgamate others in this context? **(150 words) 10**

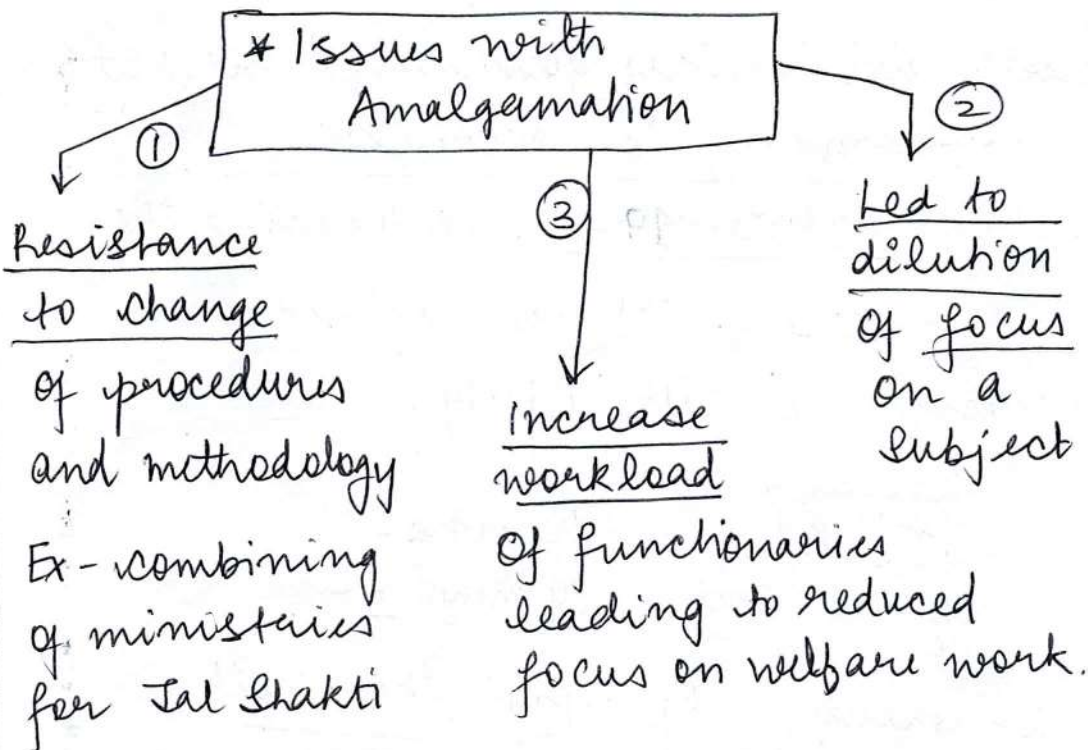
स्वतंत्रता के बाद से केंद्र सरकार में मंत्रालयों की संख्या में कई गुना वृद्धि हुई है। क्या आप इस विचार से सहमत हैं कि इस संदर्भ में कई मंत्रालयों को चरणबद्ध तरीके से समाप्त करने और अन्य को समामेलित करने की आवश्यकता है?

Recently, the central government formed a new ministry for cooperatives to further Article 19.19. Increasing the number of ministries has led to discussions on its utility.

* Need for phasing
out many ministries

1. Too many cooks, spoil the broth' -
lead to duplication of work.
2. Increase bureaucratization of the process, leading to delays.
3. Conflicting subjects of ministries.
Ex - Ministry of coal vs Ministry of Renewable Energy
4. Overlap of work between ministries
Ex - Ministry of Social Justice as

well as ministry of women and child development focus on women schemes.



Though, it can be tedious, streamlining of number of ministries is required given limited funds but diversity of goals. Therefore, as recommended by 2nd ARC, ministries with overlapping functions should be merged to reduce workload. This will help increase efficiency and effectiveness.

6. Evaluate the success of Digital India in fulfilling its vision of transforming India into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy.

(150 words) 10

भारत को डिजिटल रूप से सशक्त समाज और ज्ञान आधारित अर्थव्यवस्था में बदलने के अपने दृष्टिकोण को पूरा करने में डिजिटल इंडिया की सफलता का मूल्यांकन कीजिए।

Digital India refers to the umbrella mission focused on increasing internet penetration, e-governance and telecommunication infrastructure in India.

* Success

1- Digitally empowered society

- ① e-governance through use of apps such as UMANG, etc.
- ② Use of Common Service Centres to avail government services in rural areas.
- ③ Focus on financial literacy of people in addition to digital literacy.

2. Knowledge Economy

- ① → Increased use of digital apps gave a boost to entrepreneurs.
Ex - Zomato, Uber, etc.

- ② → Increased job creation of skill intensive nature. Ex - technicians, AI experts, etc.
- ③ → Increased equity by allowing access to content online. Ex - through DIKSHA App - Education.

But despite this, a few challenges remain :-

- ① Low digital literacy - According to visa study, only 13% in rural areas.
- ② Lack of data protection bill - As highlighted by Justice Shri Krishna Committee.
- ③ Increased surveillance and cyber crimes by hackers.

Therefore, through effective utilisation of DIGITAL INDIA, we can achieve equitable growth to fulfil SDG- 1 & 2 on the path to ₹ 5 Trillion economy.

7. Examine the issues related to poverty measurement in India. Suggest measures to improve upon the existing methodologies. (150 words) 10

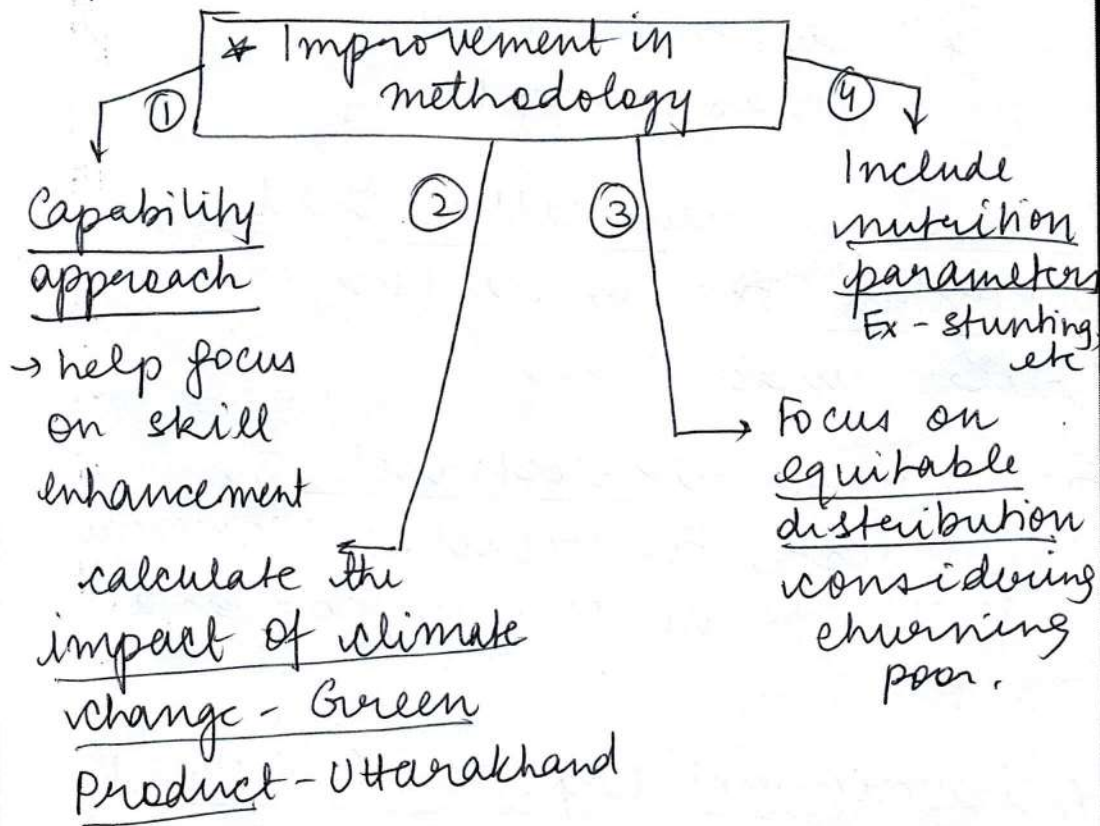
भारत में निर्धनता के मापन से संबंधित मुद्दों का परीक्षण कीजिए। मौजूदा पद्धतियों में सुधार के उपायों का सुझाव दीजिए।

Poverty refers to the inability of people to fulfil basic needs such as housing, food, clothing, etc. In India, various committees have given different methodologies, example - Tendulkar criteria, Bradgil formula, etc.

* Issues with poverty measurement

1. Focus on money rather than nutrition. Ex - Low ranking on the Global Hunger Index
2. Focus on private costs not the social costs. Ex - Impact on environment due to use of firewood as a fuel.
3. A line does not help identify distribution and reasons for being below the poverty line.

4. Based on estimates of the extending organised sector activity to the unorganised sector - 90% of the economy.
5. Not much difference between the people on borderline. Therefore wrong to exclude them. APL vs BPL - churning poor.



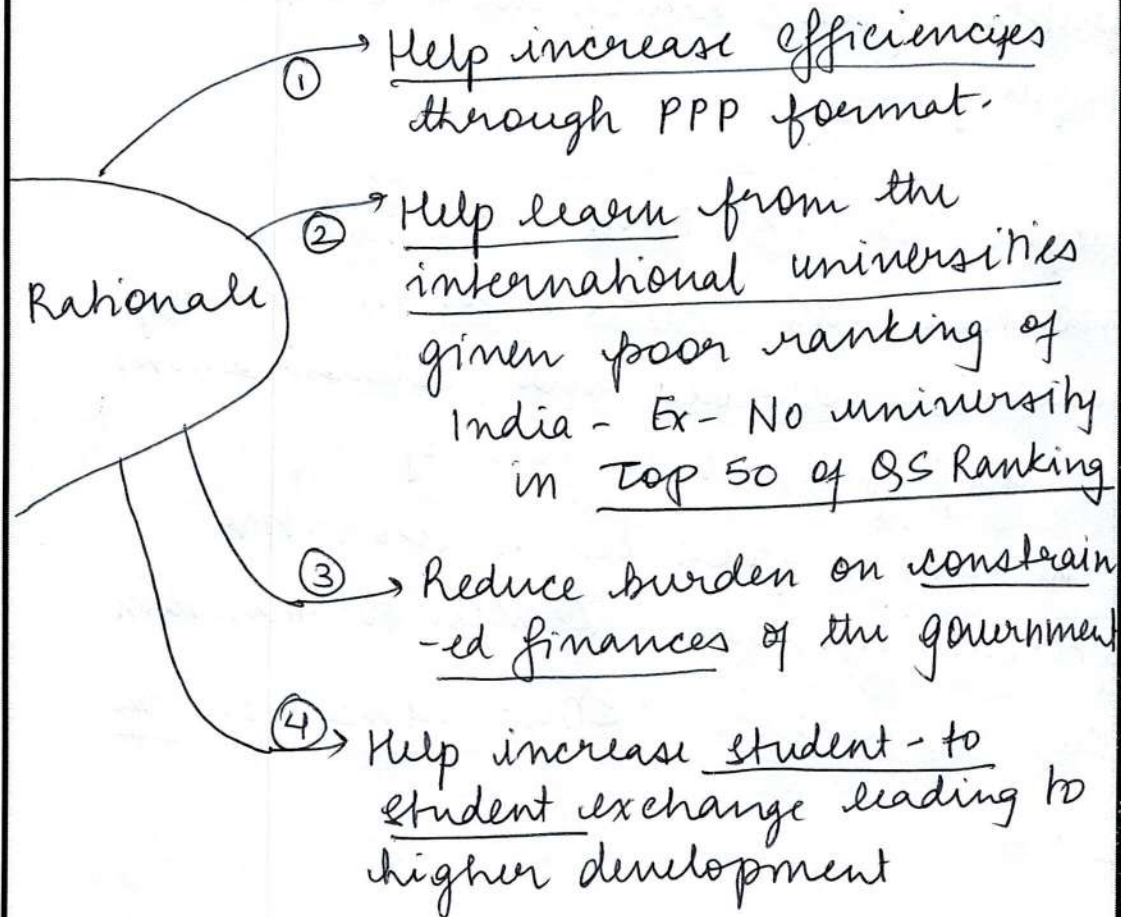
Therefore, correct methodology is crucial to achieve SBCI-NO Poverty and reduce the COVID induced poverty.

8. As one of the recommendations of the National Education Policy (NEP) 2020, discuss the rationale behind internationalisation of higher education in India and its associated challenges. **(150 words) 10**

राष्ट्रीय शिक्षा नीति (NEP), 2020 की सिफारिशों में से एक के रूप में, भारत में उच्चतर शिक्षा के अंतर्राष्ट्रीयकरण के लिए दिए गए तर्क और इससे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Internationalisation of higher education has been negotiated between nations under the WTO agreement of GATT.

The NEP focuses on internationalisation to help achieve target of 50% gross enrollment by 2030.



Associated Challenges

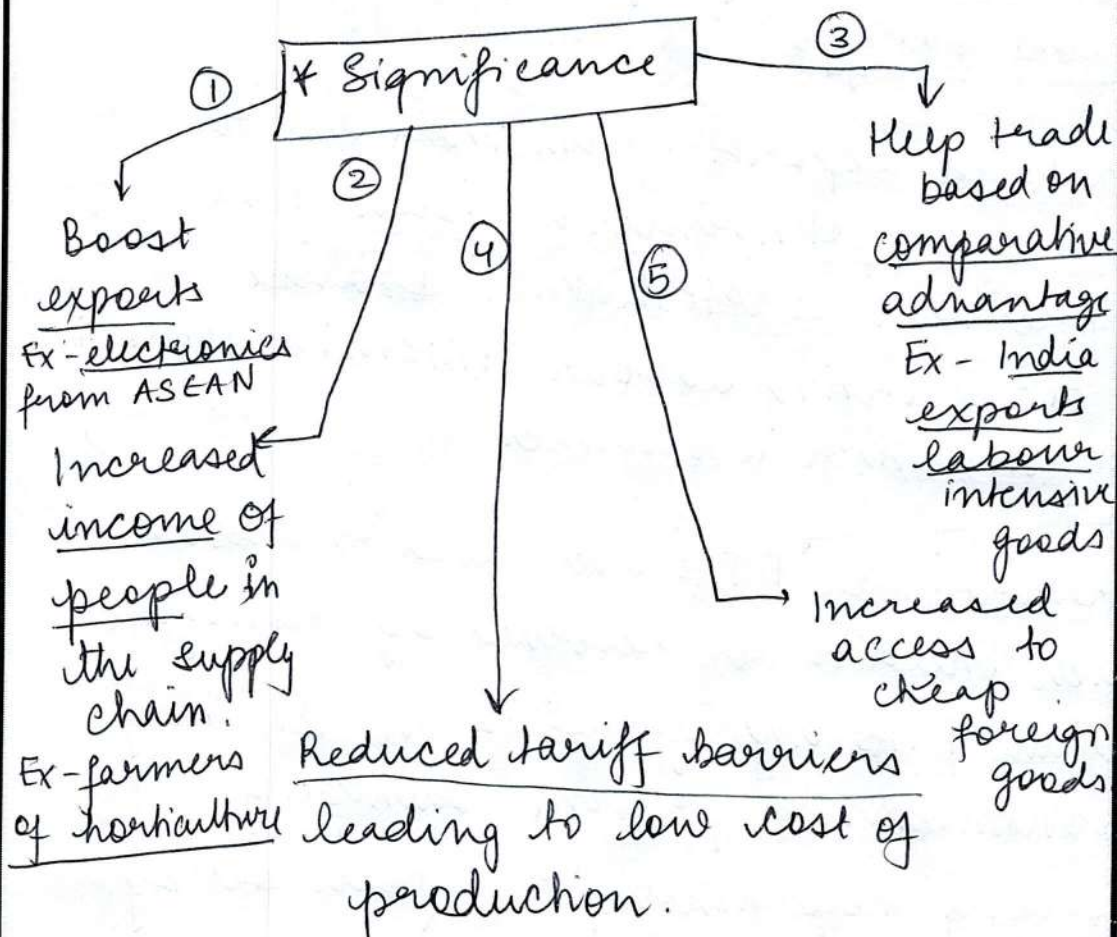
1. Resistancy of universities gives restrained funds.
2. Low sentiment of foreign universities given low ranking of Indians in tests such as PISA, etc.
3. Increase costs of education for poor.
4. Lead to commercialization of a public good, which will reduce equity.

Therefore, to maintain inclusive education, the restrictions on opening universities abroad and collaborations will help prevent neglect of equity. As a social good with positive externalities, it is crucial to maintain focus to achieve SDG - 'Education for All'.

9. Stating the significance of Free Trade Agreements (FTAs), examine whether they have been as beneficial as expected for India. (150 words) 10

मुक्त व्यापार समझौतों (FTAs) के महत्व को वर्णित करते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि क्या वे भारत के लिए अपेक्षा के अनुसार लाभदायक रहे हैं।

Free Trade Agreements refer to agreements between two nations, where tariffs and non tariff barriers are reduced on goods and services to boost trade. They maintain a negative list of goods, on which tariffs are not to be reduced.



Though beneficial, these goods and services traded under FTA have not been beneficial for all.

* Issues

1. Increased trade deficit of India with nations. Ex - India has trade deficit with all but 3 members of ASEAN.
2. Increased dumping of goods given low tariffs. Ex - Steel, etc
3. Reduced exports from India due to low competitiveness of goods given previous protectionist stance.
Ex - Importing labour intensive goods from tiger economies.

Therefore, the FTAs have led to issues which need to be resolved by renegotiating the FTAs and focusing on checking mechanisms to prevent dumping.

This will help achieve the goals set by the Uruguay round of talks of WTO.

10. Though multilateral development banks (MDBs) are crucial for holistic development of developing nations like India, there are certain legitimate concerns about their functioning. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि बहुपक्षीय विकास बैंक (MDBs) भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के समग्र विकास के लिए महत्वपूर्ण हैं, तथापि उनके कामकाज के बारे में कुछ वैध चिंताएं भी हैं। विवेचना कीजिए।

Multilateral development banks have seen a spurt in their growth with increase in formation of nation groupings. Recent examples of these include Asian Development Bank, New Development Bank, etc.

* Crucial for holistic development

1. Provide untied aid to nations unlike IMF and World Bank. Ex - IMF wanted LPG Reforms for aiding India's BOP crisis.
2. Help fund infrastructure projects in India.
 - DRIP Project of dam reconstruction
 - STAR3 Project.
3. Help in providing technical expertise

based on regional interests. Ex - NDB of BRICS and LDC Bank in Istanbul.

4. Provide quick funds transfer as members are usually of same grouping or same needs. Ex - AIB transfer to India during COVID-19.

✶ Issues

1. Dominance by few nations - USA and Japan are major stakeholders of ADB.
2. Low funds due to non transfer by members.
3. Vested interests clashing lead to poor functioning. Ex - NDB - India vs China.

Therefore, MOBs provide a quick and efficient forum of fund transfers, which needs to be further developed to help achieve equitable growth across the world.

11. Despite the legal framework to resolve inter-state river water disputes, why do they continue to exist? Also, discuss measures that can be taken to resolve such disputes in an expeditious and agreeable manner.

(250 words) 15

अंतर्राज्यीय नदी जल विवादों को हल करने के लिए कानूनी ढांचे के विद्यमान होने के बावजूद, वे अभी भी जारी क्यों हैं? साथ ही, ऐसे विवादों को शीघ्र और सहमतिपूर्ण रीति से हल करने के लिए किए जा सकने वाले उपायों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Recently, the Ken Betwa interlinking project was approved, highlighting the benefits of successful collaboration which is absent in the present inter state river water disputes.

Under Article 262, the Parliament can form/setup a inter state river water dispute body, to help resolve issues. India has seen around 10 such bodies, but without much success.

* Reasons for existence

1. Long standing issues - As the disputes are deep rooted, the process is time consuming.

2. Forums of collaboration - As water is a state subject, any discussion can only happen between states.
3. Provide forum for expressing grievances. Ex - Kerala - Tamil Nadu dispute on water sharing of Mullaperiyar Dam.
4. Lack of technical experts lead to frequent changes causing delays.
5. Bureaucratic functioning given the engagement of secretary level officials.

Therefore, despite constitutional measures, the redundancy of these councils call for preactive change.

* Resolution of disputes

1. Change the law to allow for Supreme Court to adjudicate the matters, as currently, it is barred from

listening to these cases.

2. Implementation of binding awards needs to be ensured by the States for effectiveness of these forums.
3. According to ARC, setting up a permanent dispute resolution mechanism can help resolve matters quickly.
4. Have a dedicated cadre of technical experts on the lines of NGT.

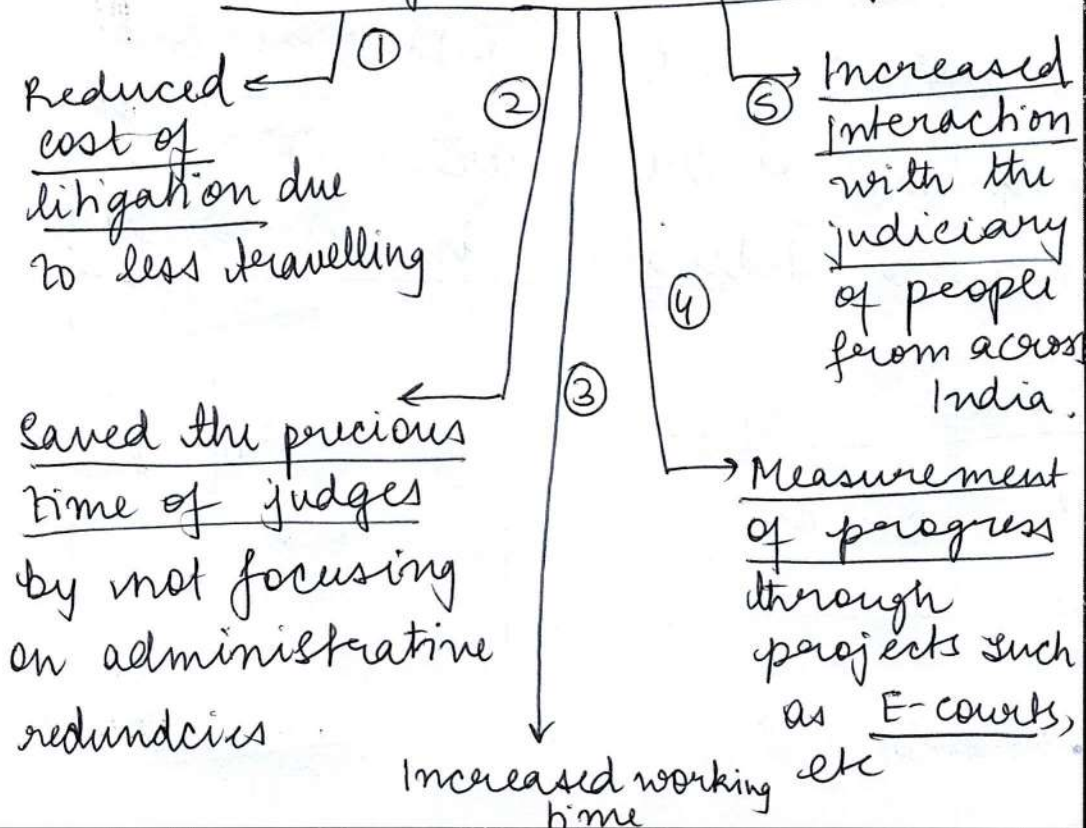
Therefore, to help resolve the long standing disputes, proactive measures need to be taken to give effect to the ambitious River Interlinking programme of the government, while ensuring federalism is maintained.

12. While use of technology is a welcome step towards improving the efficiency of the judicial system, it must be understood that technology itself comes with a set of challenges that make justice even more inaccessible. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

हालांकि न्यायिक प्रणाली की दक्षता में सुधार की दिशा में प्रौद्योगिकी का उपयोग एक स्वागत योग्य कदम है, लेकिन यह भी समझा जाना चाहिए कि प्रौद्योगिकी स्वयं चुनौतियों के एक समूह को साथ लाती है जो न्याय को और भी अधिक दुर्गम बनाती है। चर्चा कीजिए।

COVID-19 pushed many institutions to shift to online mechanisms and judiciary is no different. As technology initiatives such as e-Adalat, etc were present, their prevalence has recently increased.

* Benefits - Welcome Step



Despite, this certain challenges remain

1. Lack of digital Infrastructure - Less than 38% of judges have computers in their office
2. Poor telecommunication infrastructure in India - Given low internet penetration of ~40% in rural areas.
3. Poor digital literacy forms a barrier to effective use of devices such as laptop, etc.
4. Exclusion due to poor internet connectivity leading to delays in court proceedings. Ex- Poor progress of BharatNet in India.
5. Hacking and surveillance by non social elements can harm the integrity of the proceedings

These elements present challenges making

justice inaccessible.

* Way Forward

1. Invest in court infrastructure by utilizing funds from Consolidated fund of India.
2. Have a hybrid option of courts to deal with any issues faced by poor due to non accessibility.
3. Focus on Bharat Net and PM-WANI to develop infrastructure of even backward areas.
4. Increase digital literacy through CSR programmes such as Internet Sakhi (Tatas), etc.

Therefore to achieve DPSP Article 39-A - legal aid to poor, digital inclusion is key for increased justice delivery equitably.

13. The current urban planning capacities in India are extremely skeletal and need systemic reforms and a change in mindset. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भारत में शहरी नियोजन की वर्तमान क्षमताएं अत्यंत सीमित हैं तथा प्रणालीगत सुधारों और मानसिकता में बदलाव की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

It is expected that by 2070, urban areas would contribute 50% of the GVA.

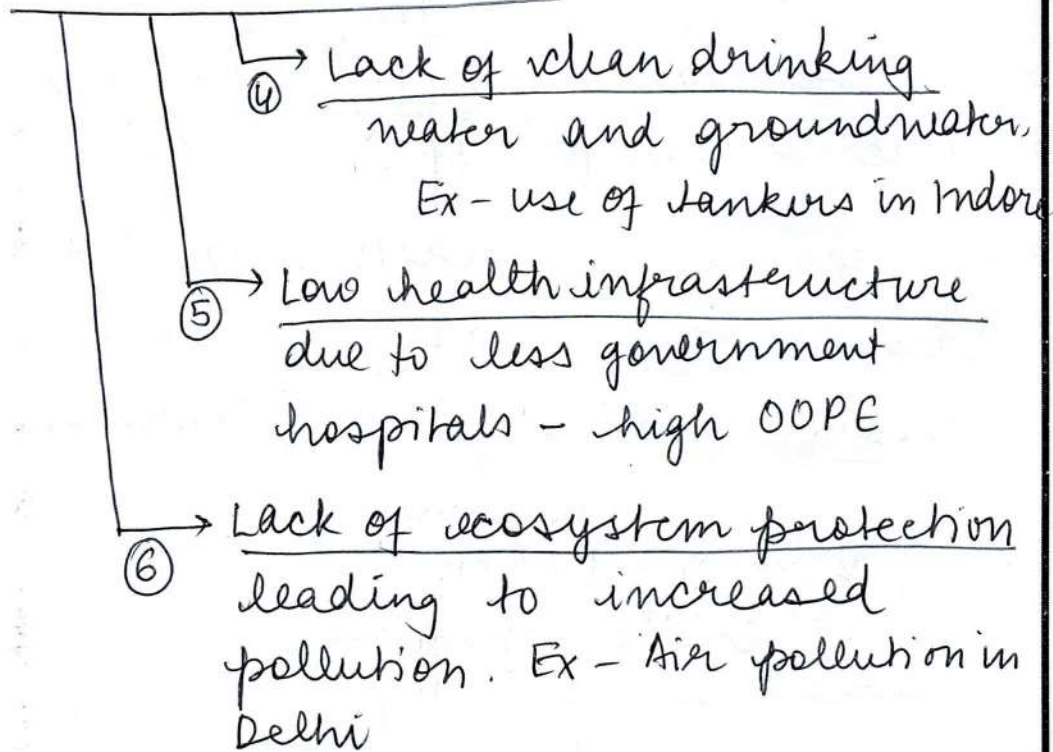
The increasing urbanization has led to pressure on infrastructure and resources, requiring proper planning.

* Current Urban Planning Capacities

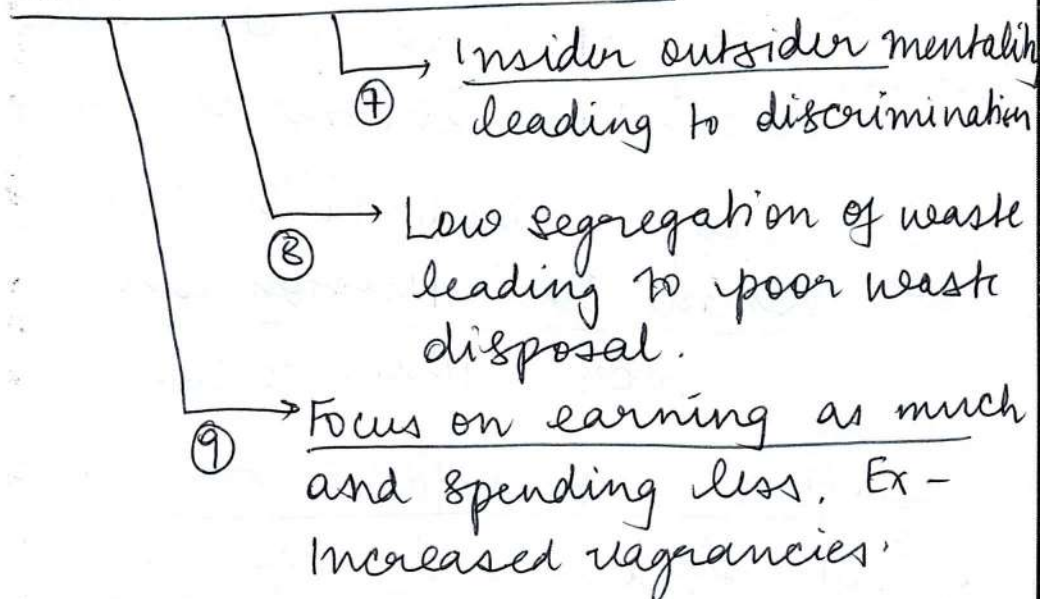
1. Extremely skeletal

- ① → Low disaster resilience in face of floods, etc.
Ex - Mumbai, Chennai
- ② → Slow implementation of Smart Cities Mission, leading to poor e-governance.
- ③ → Poor housing facilities lead to clustering in slums, impacting health. Ex COVID in Dharavi.

2. Crunch in Resources



3. Issues with mindset



These issues, need a change in mindset and proper implementation of schemes

* Way Forward

1. Fast and proper implementation of Schemes
 AMRUT ← PMAWAS YOJANA → SMART CITIES MISSION

2. Work on Push factors
 Increasing rural jobs ← Increasing schools → Increasing rural wages.

3. Focus on urban afforestation to deal with increasing pollution.

4. Charges for usage of water, etc and segregation of waste.

5. Community involvement to have people based development.

6. Increased spending on disaster resilient infrastructure.

Therefore, as by 2030 - 40% of people will live in urban areas, urban area development needs to be key focus and target of collaborative development.

14. Reservation for women in the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) has not translated into corresponding increase in women's representation in India's state legislatures. Bringing out the reasons for the same, discuss how under-representation of women in the state legislatures can be corrected.

(250 words) 15

पंचायती राज संस्थाओं (PRIs) में महिलाओं के लिए प्रदत्त आरक्षण उसी अनुपात में भारत की राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के प्रतिनिधित्व में वृद्धि में परिवर्तित नहीं हुआ है। इसके कारणों को वर्णित करते हुए चर्चा कीजिए कि राज्य विधान-मंडलों में महिलाओं के कम प्रतिनिधित्व में कैसे सुधार किया जा सकता है।

The 73rd and the 74th Constitutional Amendment provided for compulsory $\frac{1}{3}$ rd reservation for women in India, at the local self government level.

Despite, this the female representation in the current Parliament stands at 9%. The representation in state legislatures is also low compared to number of women Sarpanch.

* Reasons

1. Male dominated area of political parties make the females uncomfortable to join politics.

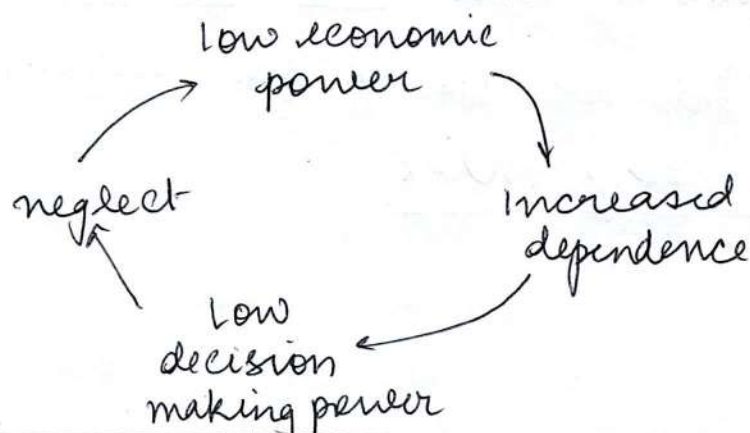
2. Proxy culture - As the culture of 'Sarpanch-pati' is prevalent even though not recorded officially.

3. Criminalization of politics - In the current Parliament, 47% of the representatives have pending criminal cases.

4. Stigmatization of roles as 'care giver' and 'soft to handle power' demotivate female participation.

5. Commodification of women - Ex - being called 'eye candy', which is highly disrespectful.

6. Low economic empowerment



Therefore, to correct under-representation

1. Reservation for females in political parties - minimum number of tickets to be given.
2. Increasing awareness about role in policy making - help in more targeted welfare
3. Reducing criminalization by utilizing fast track courts for quick disposal of cases.
4. Increasing gender sensitization of electors.

This can help India achieve engendered development and SDG - Gender Equality and better ranks in the Global Gender Gap Index.

15. For effective public service delivery, there is need to shift from traditional accountability mechanisms to social accountability mechanisms. In this context, discuss the pre-conditions for the success of social accountability efforts and challenges associated with them. (250 words) 15

प्रभावी सार्वजनिक सेवा वितरण के लिए, पारंपरिक जवाबदेही तंत्र से सामाजिक जवाबदेही तंत्र में स्थानांतरित करने की आवश्यकता है। इस संदर्भ में, सामाजिक उत्तरदायित्व के प्रयासों की सफलता के लिए पूर्व-शर्तों और उनसे जुड़ी चुनौतियों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

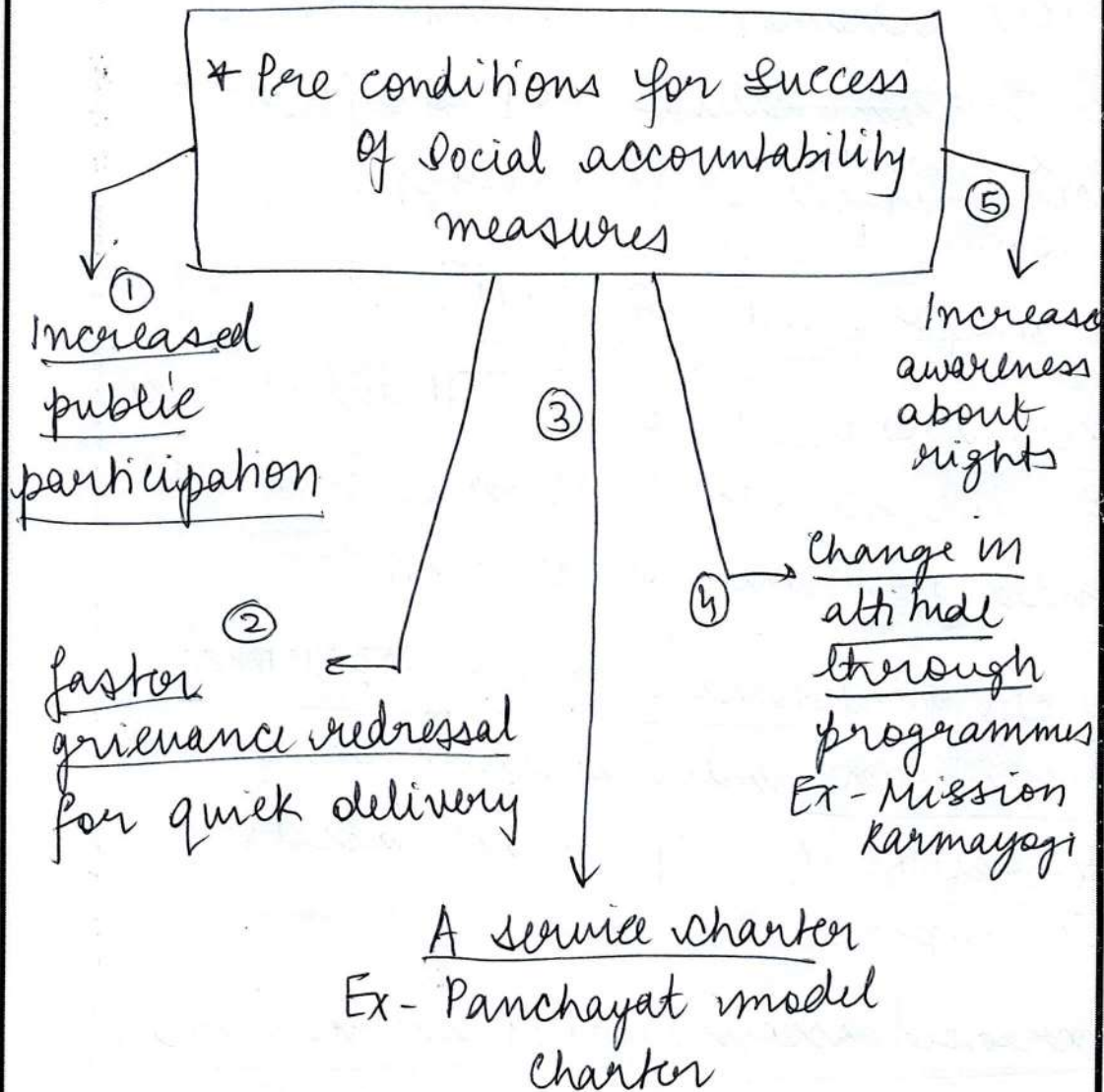
Public Service delivery is the crux of the mandate of welfare state as stipulated in the Basic structure doctrine. The various schemes' implementation has been uneven calling for shift in the accountability mechanisms.

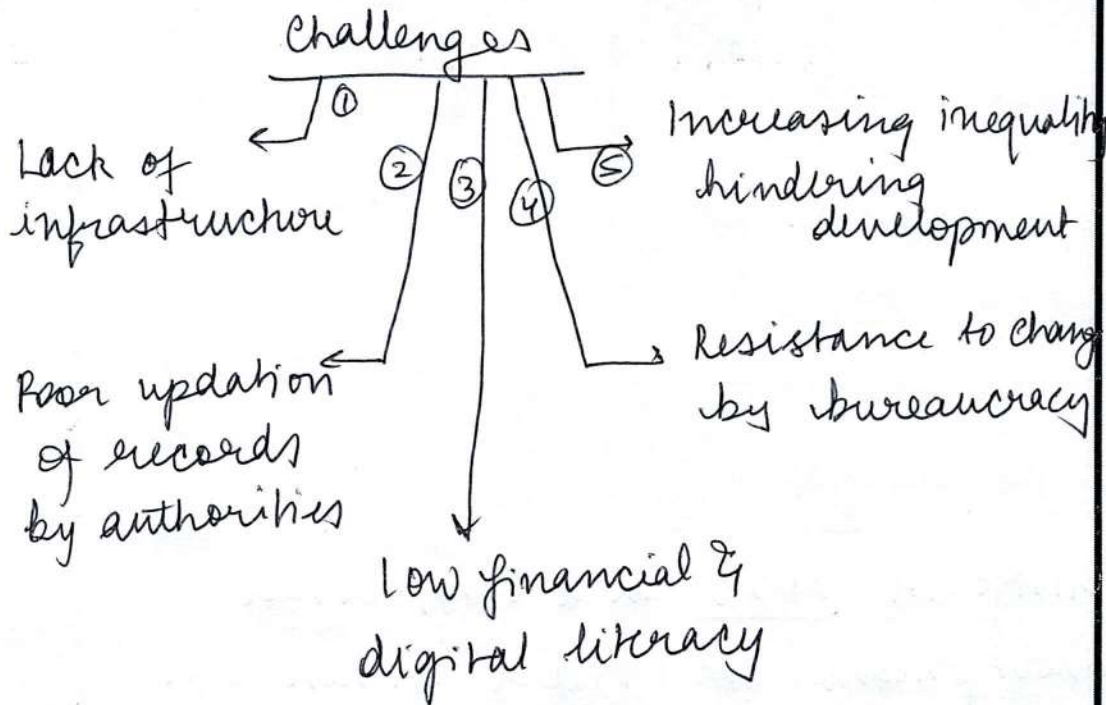
* Need for shift

1. More aware electorate - At independence, the literacy rate was low, but now India is a more aware nation.
2. Better performance given continuous monitoring under social accountability.
Ex - GeoNREGA helps track assets developed.
3. Increased accountability due to increased

transparency. Ex - RTI filling led to information about the low ration card based food allotments.

4. Development of technology - allows for faster monitoring of measures. Ex -
 (1) WIN app vaccine appointment





Therefore, taking example of MGNREGA, measures have to be taken to increase social accountability by focusing on collaboration with various stakeholders. This will help fulfil the idea of Sarvodaya by Gandhiji as well as fulfil DPSP of social and economic justice.

16. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA) remains one of the most ambitious programmes for public welfare and rural development, but its objectives cannot be achieved without strong and capable Panchayati Raj Institutions. Elucidate.

(250 words) 15

महात्मा गांधी राष्ट्रीय ग्रामीण रोजगार गारंटी अधिनियम (मनरेगा) अभी भी लोक कल्याण और ग्रामीण विकास के लिए सबसे महत्वाकांक्षी कार्यक्रमों में से एक है, लेकिन इसके उद्देश्यों को मजबूत और सक्षम पंचायती राज संस्थानों के बिना हासिल नहीं किया जा सकता है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

MGNREGA 2005 is a watershed development in India given its increased development outcomes. It is a rural partial wage employment scheme guaranteeing work for 100 days to all adults 18 and above.

* Impact *

1. Public welfare

- ① → Increasing female empowerment given low skill work.
- ② → wages / employment to SC/ST
- ③ → Provide job in non agricultural season
- ④ → Reduce urban migration by 32%

according to NACER Study.

2. Rural Development

- ① Increase construction of rural assets - durable in nature.
- ② Increase employment of disguised labour from agriculture
- ③ Increase rural wages by 8% according to Dilip Mukerjee

* Need for strong Panchayati Raj Institutions

1. Registration is through Gram Sabha, thereby requiring functionalities.
2. The 60:40 allocation of wages to cost require utilising low funds for construction for most durable assets.
3. Hiring labour for completion of work before monsoon season, coincides with demand for

agricultural labour. This requires help of Gram Sabhas.

4. The Devolution of funds is through the Panchayat

5. The DBT nature of transfer requires infrastructure development.

Therefore, for equitable development and utilisation of MGNREGA for better growth and development of rural areas require quick adoption of technology and providing local government with 3 Fs - Funds, functions & functionaries

17. Despite legal safeguards and international conventions, the State has failed to uphold the rights of persons with disabilities in general and those with psychosocial disabilities in particular. Discuss in the context of India.

(250 words) 15

कानूनी सुरक्षोपायों और अंतर्राष्ट्रीय अभिसमयों के बावजूद, राज्य सामान्य रूप से दिव्यांगजनों और विशेष रूप से मनोसामाजिक दिव्यांगजनों के अधिकारों को बनाए रखने में विफल रहा है। भारत के संदर्भ में विवेचना कीजिए।

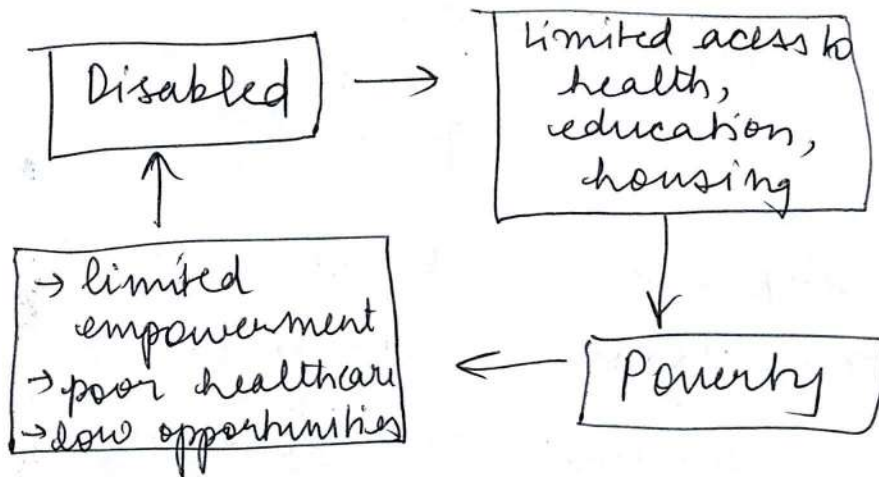
Disabled people form 2.8% of the current population of India. They are disabled not due to self defect but rather due to failure of social infrastructure.

* Legal and International Conventions

1. Disability Act → provides for 20 types of disability
 → reservation of 4% in jobs
 reservation of 5% in education

2. International UN Convention

- advises states to form disabled friendly infrastructure
 → Rights of disabled.



* Issues faced

1. Stigmatization by people
2. Low investment by government
3. Lack of healthcare facilities
4. Stigmatization of mental health leading to low treatment.
5. Low economic incentives - Paid ₹ 500 under National Assistance Programme.
6. Expensive aids - non removal of GST on them, leading to high costs.

Therefore, proactive steps are required by the government.

* Way Forward

1. Transition to social concept of disability
to increase inclusion.
2. Focus on providing free of cost
healthcare aids like under
Rashtriya Vayoshree Yojana.
3. Increase investment on healthcare
in terms of psychologists, etc
4. Focus on infrastructure development
under Accessible India Campaign
 - 50% accessible
public places
by 2030
 - 30% offices
by 2030.

The disabled people are already at a disadvantage. This disadvantage needs to be reduced through focused aid and dedicated healthcare policy to deal with physical as well as psychological disability, for inclusive fulfillment of DPSPs.

18. To what extent has the PM Awas Yojana (Gramin) been successful in solving the problem of rural housing in India? Discuss with adequate arguments. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में ग्रामीण आवास की समस्या को सुलझाने में प्रधान मंत्री आवास योजना (ग्रामीण) किस सीमा तक सफल रही है? पर्याप्त तर्कों के साथ चर्चा कीजिए।

PM Awas Yojana was launched with the aim of fulfilling housing needs of rural areas. According to studies, 77 crore houses need to be build to deal with population growth.

The scheme aims for housing for all by 2022. The scheme has seen uneven success over the years.

* Impact

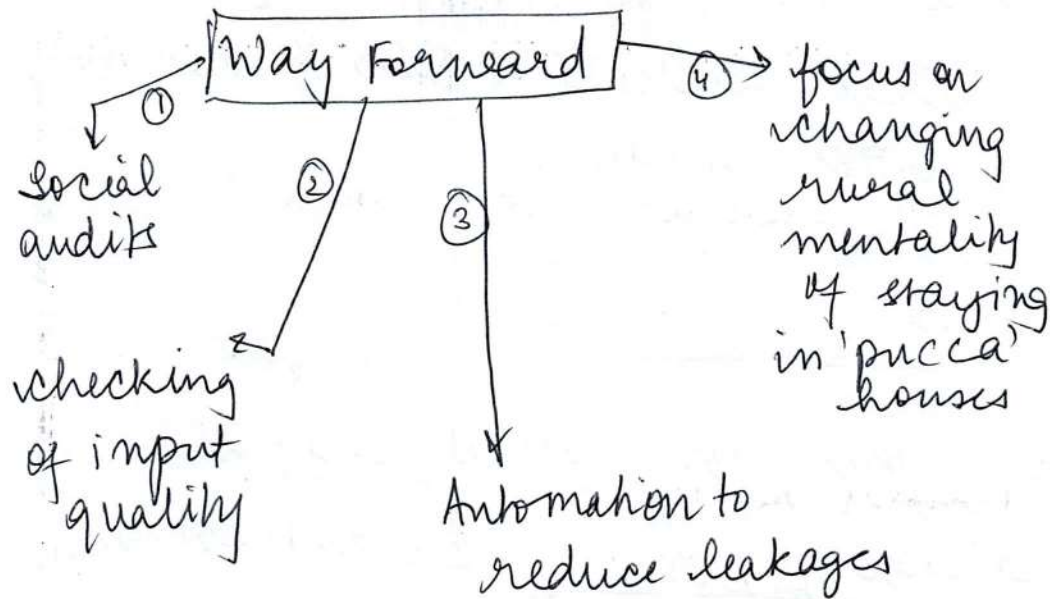
1. Increased construction of Pakka houses in replacement of mud houses.
2. Increased development of rural areas infrastructure.

3. Reduced slums leading to poor living conditions.
4. Increased resilience in face of disaster.
Ex - Cyclones in Odisha.

* Challenges

1. Low completion rate of project
2. Leakages to middlemen and suppliers
3. Renting of houses by people to earn extra money and staying in unsafe houses
4. Low facilities such as drinking water, sanitation, etc.
5. Slow disbursement of funds for the project.
6. Poor construction quality due to leakages.

This has led to a uneven success of the scheme.



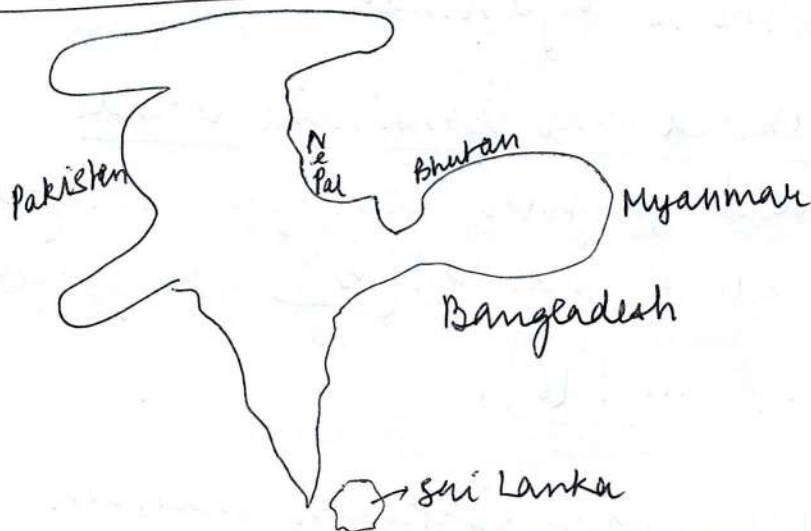
Atwas Yojana holds the potential to provide safe livelihood to rural people. This can help achieve decentralized and democratic growth in India.

19. Despite the potential of India's Neighbourhood First policy, there have been several impediments to regional cooperation in South Asia. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत की नेबरहुड फर्स्ट नीति में क्षमता होने के बावजूद, दक्षिण एशिया में क्षेत्रीय सहयोग के लिए कई बाधाएं विद्यमान हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

India is the largest nation in the subcontinent with 73% of GDP and 66% of the population. Its Neighbourhood first policy is based on inclusive development of the neighbourhood.



* The impediments to the regional cooperation are:-

1. Big Brother attitude of India - where countries such as Nepal and Sri Lanka have expressed dissent -

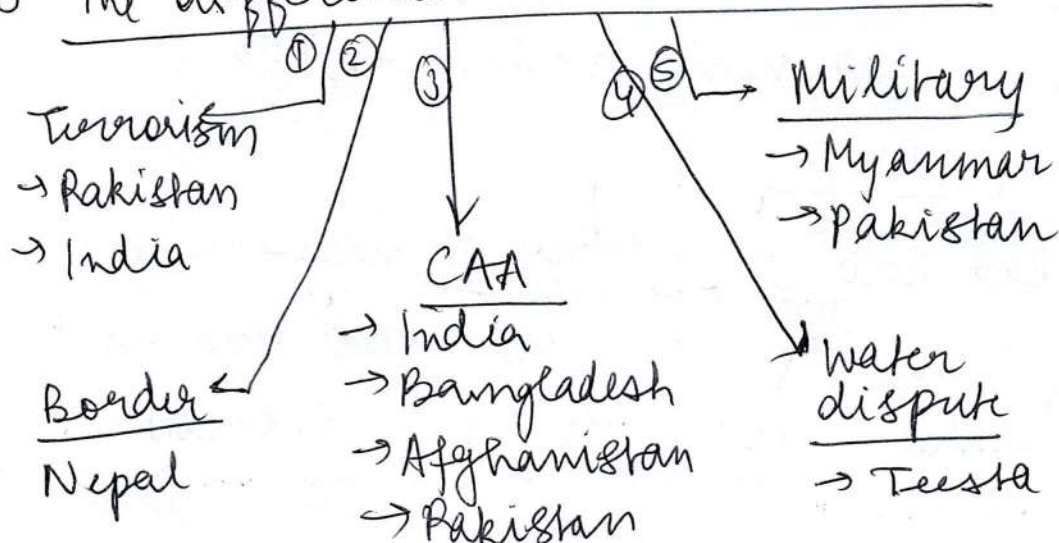
2. Increased penetration of China - through its debt-trap diplomacy and fast implementation of projects.

3. Slow completion of infrastructure projects

- Roopur nuclear plant - Bangladesh
- Amklaj - mohhari pipeline
- ports in Myanmar.

4. Low intra sub continent trade has led to poor economic integration. The trade stands at 5% compared to 66% in EU.

5. The differences between nations



Therefore, for better integration, steps required are:-

1. Promotion of intra trade to boost economic ties based on comparative advantage
2. Boost cultural relations through Track II diplomacy.
3. Increase untied aid to counter China's BRI.
4. Increase faster implementation of infrastructure projects.
5. Renewal of treaties of friendship between nations.

India's neighbourhood policy holds the key for integration of the area. This is crucial given its unique cultural, economic and political history.

20. It is argued that China's Belt and Road Initiative has resulted in unsustainable debt-for-infrastructure deals in several countries across continents and it is a part of debt trap diplomacy. Discuss. (250 words) 15

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि चीन का बेल्ट एंड रोड इनिशिएटिव महाद्वीपों के कई देशों में गैर-संधारणीय अवसंरचना के लिए ऋण आधारित सौदों में परिणत हुआ है और यह ऋण जाल कूटनीति का एक हिस्सा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

China's BRI was launched in 2013

It focuses on infrastructure development

based on :-

Road

→ on sea.

Belt

→ on land

It has resulted in various unsustainable deals given the :-

→ low financial viability of the projects

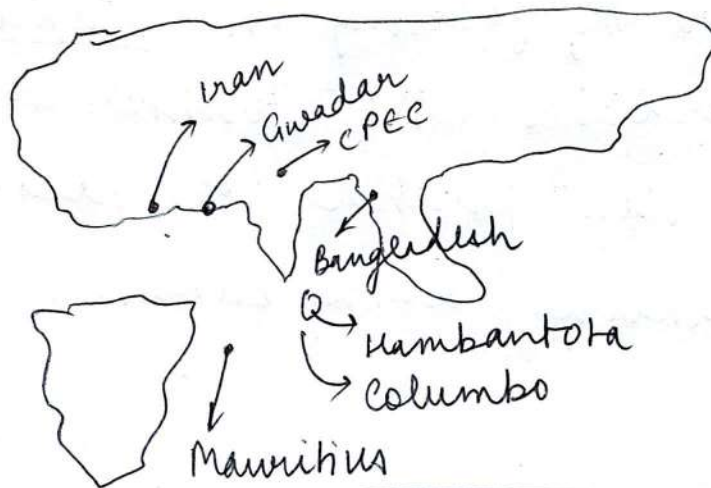
→ high costs of construction

→ low repayment capacity of nations

→ high interests plus harsh conditions of the loans leading to unsustainable debt agreements such as 100 years of Hambantota

part-

Projects under BRI



This is leading to increasing resistance by countries, which can be countered by India through

1. Unhied aid
2. Lines of credit - Sri Lanka
3. Low interest loans
4. North South Collaboration - India Japan in Sri Lanka and Africa
5. Utilisation of soft power
 - Yoga
 - Culture → Buddhism
 - education Scholarships

Therefore by focusing on Diamond of
democracies as a counter to BRI,
India can further the idea of
Vasudhaina Kutumbakam.