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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

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|-------------------|----------------|---------------------|----------------------------|
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| Medium Eng./Hindi | ENGLISH | Registration Number | 146733 |
| Center | ONLINE | Date | 3 rd - 9 - 2018 |

| 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 | | |
| 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: | | | 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। |
| Remarks: | | | |

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों में 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।

Parliament is the torch-bearer of true democracy in India. It holds executive and legislature accountable to the people.

| DECLINE IN EFFICACY | MEASURES TO ADDRESS |
|--|---|
| (i) Reduced number of sitting hours ^{days} from ~120 hours ^{days} after independence to ~60-70 days today. | (i) Constitutional amendment to fix minimum number of days to 120 for LS and 100 for RS as recommended by Law Commission. |
| (ii) Reduced amount of debates/discussions hours. eg. Entire Budget of 2018-19 was discussed only for 40 hours. | (ii) Greater role of opposition and Speaker/Chairman of the houses to ensure proper debates and constructive criticism takes place. |

(ii) Only 29% bills were referred to Parliamentary Committees in 16th LS. This results in many loopholes in bills/policies and hence, lesser accountability.

(iv) Frequent disruptions less time to Question hours etc. This prevents holding executive responsible to legislature.

(v) ~~Less~~ Reports of CAG, CVC, UPSC are not taken up for discussion on time

(iii) Mandatory provisions of referring bills on complex subjects like finance to the Parliamentary committees

(iv) Law commission recommendation on prior launch of annual calendar of sittings. It will give more time to frame questions.

(v) Political will is necessary to ensure that such reports are appropriately taken up.

Parliament is a temple for democracy. Its respect must be maintained and it should be effectively used to ensure accountability.

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 गंभीर विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल उग बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किस बर्तुओं के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments added a 3rd tier to democracy, thus ensuring decentralisation of powers.

Success of PRIs

- (i) Greater participatory democracy.
- (ii) Reservation for women ensured that they hold 44% seats today.
- (iii) Targetted approach towards problems as locals are more aware about solutions.
- (iv) Citizen-centric governance, hence good governance.
- (v) Greater accountability of legislature as well as executive to the people.

FAILURE OF PRIs

- (i) No effective decision making powers

as states have not devolved much powers.

- (ii) Lack of financial resources restrict many policy steps.
- (iii) Panchayati-Raj syndrome → women merely for name-sake.
- (iv) New GST Regime has completely ignored the taxing powers of local Govt.

Though PRTs has been a remarkable step in the history of democracy, but there lies many loggishheads in its implementation. These must be done away with for it to truly be the third wheel of federalism.

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 हम कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) U/A 148 is known as the watchdog of the privy purse. It ensures that any money from Consolidated Fund of India is well spent.

CAG as keeper of our national accounts

- It maintains a report showing the expenditure done from CFI and its proper usage.

CAG as conscience-keeper and a watchdog

- Financial accountability through CAG = ensures that people's money is well spent.
- It holds the conscience of the nation i.e. public welfare at every step.
- Proper auditing standards ensure no divergence from status quo and hence,

an effective watchdog.

However, unlike in UK, CAG in India is restricted to post-mortem work.

Moreover, there lies many exceptions which exempt CAG's auditing.

eg. deals related to national security.

Given the functions of CAG, it must be empowered to ensure effective and efficient auditing.

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 में असंगत है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

According to Association of democratic Referees (ADR), 69% funding of political parties is anonymous. Under this light, Electoral Bonds scheme was notified by Govt. in Budget 2017-18.

PROS :-

- e-funding will ensure no black money is used in the process.
- Banks will ensure that sources of funding are legitimate.
- Time period of 15 days to claim the money under it will prevent it to become another currency.
- Anonymity will ensure that donors are not harassed.

CONS :-

- Since the public sector banks come under the ruling party, it might misuse the data of donors.

- The issue of anonymous funding will still not be resolved.
- No limit on maximum amount will result into huge amounts of funding to parties.
- Exemption of taxes is further a concern under the scheme.

Though Electoral Bonds schemes is a great step towards electoral reforms but loopholes need to be plugged. In parallel, Dinesh Goswami committee's recommendations on state funding of elections can also be explored.

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। दूर संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

lobbying refers to having a certain influence on the policy making, laws, rules etc. by groups like businessman, landowners, tobacco factory owners, civil servants etc.

NEED TO FORMALLY RECOGNISE and REGULATE IT :-

- There is no law that covers lobbying. This results in unregulated steps with no consequences.
- Backdoors used by lobbyists results into black money and corruption in the system.
- Political parties fail to declare their interests, if any in favour of some particular group.
- Many international democracies like US

have formally recognised it and benefitted from it.

- Recognition will help in formation of stronger pressure groups and ensure that interests of different sections are well-represented.

Thus, there is a need to fill the void of this legal and policy arena.

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

पास 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 में जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

RTI Act, 2005 was a revolution in empowering the people of India. It ensured the much needed transparency in the system.

However, there lies many issues and loopholes in its implementation:-

- (i) Public ^{Information} Officers (PIOs) remain unappointed.

This prevents answering any RTI queries
eg. Political parties, SC has yet to appoint PIOs.

- (ii) data dumping rather than information provider. Such complex data is hard to interpret for common public.

- (iii) Exemptions under Section 8: Section 8 is widely interpreted and many queries are rejected on the same grounds.

- (iv) New wave of RTI activism by filing frivolous queries and using it as a tool to blackmail.

Recent proposals to amend RTI Act also seems to decline its purpose.

- (i) Salaries, allowances of CIC and IG to be decided by central govt.

↳ Reduce their status, which was earlier equivalent to Election Commission.

↳ Will impact their independency.

- (ii) Tenure to be decided by central govt., instead of fixed term of 5 years.

↳ reduces them to whims and fancies of Govt.

Any change in status-quo of CIC, IG will change the objective behind RTI. Such amendments should be critically scrutinized before enforcement.

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 ममालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Supreme Court in Indira Sawhney Case (1992)

rejected the reservation in promotions in India. However, under M. Nagaraja Case (2006) it upheld the validity of Article 16(4A) providing reservation in promotions.

POSITIVES OF THE POLICY

- SOCIAL JUSTICE: It will ensure that different sections of society are well-represented at all levels of employment.
 - It will provide equal opportunities to all.
 - It will gradually do away with hardships faced discriminatory treatment.
 - Issues of only 4 Secretaries from SC/ST category in 15th 2017, only 7/100 teachers are SC/ST in central universities etc. will be resolved.

ISSUES with the policy

→ Social justice might be get subverted with the concept of Subsequential seniority.

→ It will become Reservation cum merit, rather than merit cum reservation.

→ Might get used as a tool of vote-bank politics.

Reservation has always been a critical aspect. The path to it must be carefully treaded to ensure proper benefits for all sections of society.

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 खाद्यान उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास को खत्म करने हेतु, हम संदेश में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Production of the adequate amounts of food doesn't ensure its adequate usage or distribution to the people.

PARADOX IN INDIA

- Acc to UN's Food Report, 40% Indians are malnourished.
- India ranks as low as 100 on Hunger Index by IFPRI.
- ~50% of its population is severely anaemic.
- Wasting (low weight for height) is common phenomenon in India.
- India known as food bowl of the world.
- Rising agriculture exports due to bumper crops.
- Overflowing FCI godowns as noted by Supreme Court.

INTERVENTIONS TO ADDRESS IT :

- Widening scope of Public distribution System to increase greater variety of food crops.
- Field to mouth concept by reducing number of intermediaries through reformation of existing APMG.
- Mid-day meal schemes to handle both hunger and overflowing godowns.
- Pilot projects on direct procurement by states in Chhattisgarh.

Such steps must be effectively taken by involving all stakeholders to fulfill the goal of SDG-Goal-2 [end extreme hunger by 2030].

9. India sees Indian Ocean as not just a water body, but a global stage for continued economic, social, and cultural dialogue. Elaborate. (150 words) 10

भारत, हिंद महासागर को मात्र एक जल निकाय के रूप में ही नहीं, बल्कि निरंतर आर्थिक, सामाजिक और सांस्कृतिक संवाद के एक वैश्विक मंच के रूप में भी देखता है। मविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए।

Indian Ocean, the only ocean to be named after a country holds a great relevance India views it through multi-purpose lens.

Indian Ocean as global state for

① ECONOMIC DIALOGUE

- More than 70% world's shipments and $\frac{2}{3}$ rd oil trade passes through it.
- India's 90% trade by volume happens through this region.
- This is surrounded by 40% world population in littoral states and hence, near to emerging economies of South Asia.

② SOCIAL DIALOGUE

- This is the region where various civilisations came and merged

with each other.

- It provides great opportunities for people-to-people contact.

③ CULTURAL DIALOGUE

- With the connectivity in the region, a culture of one nation has got linked with another.

eg. Buddhism in India, SE Asia.

- It provides huge scope for cultural tourism.

Indian Ocean thus offers a wide amount of opportunities. US has recently renamed its Asia-Pacific Command as Indo-Pacific Command due to its increasing relevance.

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।

World Bank's 2018 Report that 60 crore Indians face climate stress today highlights vulnerability of India to climate change. India has therefore taken up greater responsibility in handling climate risks and managing global commons.

→ Earlier India advocated the steps to be taken by developed countries eg. In Kyoto Protocol, only developing countries had binding targets.

→ But now, India itself wants to be a participant of managing climate change.

eg. INDG declared under Paris Climate deal.

→ It is taking up international collabora-

tion to find alternatives.

eg. International Solar Alliance
along with France.

→ Domestic policies, laws have been framed keeping in mind the climate changes.

eg. "More crop per drop" under
Krishi Sinchayee Yojana.

eg. National Biofuel Policy, 2018

eg. CAMPA etc.

Such policy changes are a welcome step and true realisation of Common but differentiated responsibilities (CBDR).

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।

Finance Commission is a quasi-judicial body constituted U/A 280 of the constitution.

Constitutional role of FC

- (i) It provides for the principles which should govern the aids given to the States by Centre U/A 275.
- (ii) It provides for devolution of taxes between Centre and States U/A 282.
- (iii) It provides for methods to augment Consolidated Fund of States.
- (iv) Any further matter that can be referenced by President in his/her order.

Constitution of 15th Finance Commission under the chairmanship of NK Singh has brought in many controversies related to Terms of reference (TOR).

(i) Use of 2011 Population Census

↳ This will result into ignoring the efforts put in by southern states to reduce their population size. Use of 2011 census will penalise them for effective population control.

(ii) Rationalising the tax devolution that has been increased by 14th FC to 42% from 32%.

↳ States are anyway under revenue stress due to decreased taxing powers under new GST regime. Any reduction in devolved taxes will restrict their fiscal space to a large extent.

(ii) No mention of special category status, on the lines of 14th FC

↳ This has irritated states like Andhra Pradesh which have been long demanding the special category status.

15th FC has been appointed at a great time when India has taken substantial economic reforms and marking its upward trajectory of growth rate of 7%. It is necessary that cooperation of states are well ensured for effective decision making.

12. The spirit of the constitution of India represents a synthesis of Indian values, democratic and socialist movements in west and our independence movement. Elucidate. (250 words) 15

भारतीय संविधान की भावना भारतीय मूल्यों, पश्चिम के लोकतांत्रिक व समाजवादी आंदोलनों एवं हमारे स्वतंत्रता आंदोलन के संश्लेषण को निरूपित करती है। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Indian Constitution is not only a political document but a representation of our collective values, struggles, and history.

Representation of Indian values

- Indian society is a deeply religious society.
↳ Constitution does effectively provides for freedom of religion, rights to religious minorities and principles of secularism.
- We value animal rights equally
↳ Directive principles of state policy U/A prevents killing of milch animals.
- Respect to our elders
↳ DPSP U/A 41 is on the same lines
- Women rights → Universal adult suffrage U/A 326

Representation of democratic and socialist movements in West• French Revolution

↳ Ideas of ~~Justice~~ liberty, equality, fraternity in our Preamble.

• Russian Revolution

↳ Justice for all through Article 15, 16 to provide equal opportunity and no discrimination.

• USA's Constitutional Amendment for Bill of rights

↳ FRs in our Constitution.

• Socialism under Nehru as a blend of ongoing Capitalism and Communism in the world.Representation of our independence movement• Fight for 'purna swaraj'

↳ Truly democratic setup in the country.

- Right to speech U/A 19 which were highly curtailed during colonial movements.
- Liberty of life U/A 21
- Greater preference to representative rather than stable democracy
 - ↳ Adoption of Parliamentary form of Govt.
- Unitary feature in federal constitution to handle diversity and prevent any further partition
 - ↳ Art 3, Art 311, Art. 356 etc. are representation of same.

Indian Constitution is an organic and living document, that ~~comes~~ is the results of ~~it~~ history of the world as well as ideals of the people.

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

न्यायपालिका के स्वतंत्र न्यायपालिका का क्या महत्व है? न्यायपालिका की स्वतंत्रता सुनिश्चित करने हेतु हमारी राजनीतिक-संवैधानिक व्यवस्था में निहित रक्षोपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Judiciary is the third organ of our democracy, after executive and legislature. It helps in keeping checks and balances on other two organs.

Importance of Independent Judiciary

- (i) Fair Justice : Independent Judiciary ensures that there is no biasedness for any particular section of society and all are equal in eyes of law.
- (ii) No Spoil-based system : It will ensure that appointments are merit-based, and are not politicised for personal benefit.
- (iii) Law and Order in Society : It will ensure proper implementation of policies and Constitution ideals.
eg. Triple Talag judgement to ensure women are not discriminated.

(iv) Keep a check on legislature : It will ensure that policies are framed by following proper procedure of law and by competent authority. Non-allegiance to any group/party ensures no personal vendetta.

(v) Checks on executive : It will ensure that no law or policy is misused to fulfill personal interests.

Safeguards to ensure independent judiciary.

(i) Minimal role of executive in appointment

This ensures that no personal favours are done and judiciary is appointed independent. Since Govt. is biggest litigant (46%), it otherwise would have resulted in conflict of interests.

(ii) Tough procedure of removal of SC/HC judges

Removal requires 2/3rd majority of the house, which is hard to obtain unless substantial grounds.

(iii) Safety of tenure and terms and conditions cannot be changed for disadvantage during the tenure.

(iv) Contempt of court as valid ground to restrict freedom of speech and expression U/A 19. This prevents influencing judgements by wrong remarks, condemnation etc.

(v) Salaries charged on Consolidated Fund of India thus ensuring financial independence.

(vi) Writ jurisdiction U/A 32, 226 as basic structure of Constitution as decided in L. Chandra Kumar Case. This upholds principle of constitutionalism and judicial independence.

Independent judiciary is necessary for effective functioning of other two organs. It must be well ensured.

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

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

Indian federalism, a unique type of quasi-federal structure has come a long way since independence. It has matured in many contexts, while facing problems in ~~some~~ few of them.

GREATER CONTROL OF STATES UNDER FEDERALISM :-

① On economic management:

→ Increased devolution to states by 14th FC. Increased from 32% to 42%.

→ Even under new GST regime, taxes on products like petroleum, alcohol under the states.

→ States have 2/3rd voting in GST council

→ Greater borrowing independency from external sources.

② On political managements ::

- Dispute Resolution committees to let them resolve inter-state disputes amicably.
- States have full control on powers of 3rd-tier.
- No State subject has been taken up by centre in the past 40 years.

CONCERNS STILL REMAINING :-

- Misuse of Governor's position U/A 161, 200, 201, 356.
eg. Recent tussle between Delhi Govt and Lt. Governor.
- Lack of financial powers under new GST regime, restricting their fiscal space.
- NITI Aayog's new model bills like Model Land Leasing Act encroaches upon State's subjects.
- Misuse of All India Services to control the states.

→ Interstate Council not effectively utilised U/A 263 to resolve Centre-state disputes and give them greater voice.

On this context, it is necessary that recommendations of Sarkaria and Punchhi Commission on cooperative federalism must be effectively promoted.

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 मंशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक मंतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Recent amendments to PCA, 1988

- Bribe giver is equally punishable ^{permission}
- Mandatory ~~inquiry~~ ^{inquiry} before taking action against public servant.
- Stringent punishment.

→ Bill acts as breakwaters for unnece-
sary complaints by providing
provision of permission of competent
authority before the arrest.

→ It provides for strict action against
those who have proved to be
corrupt.

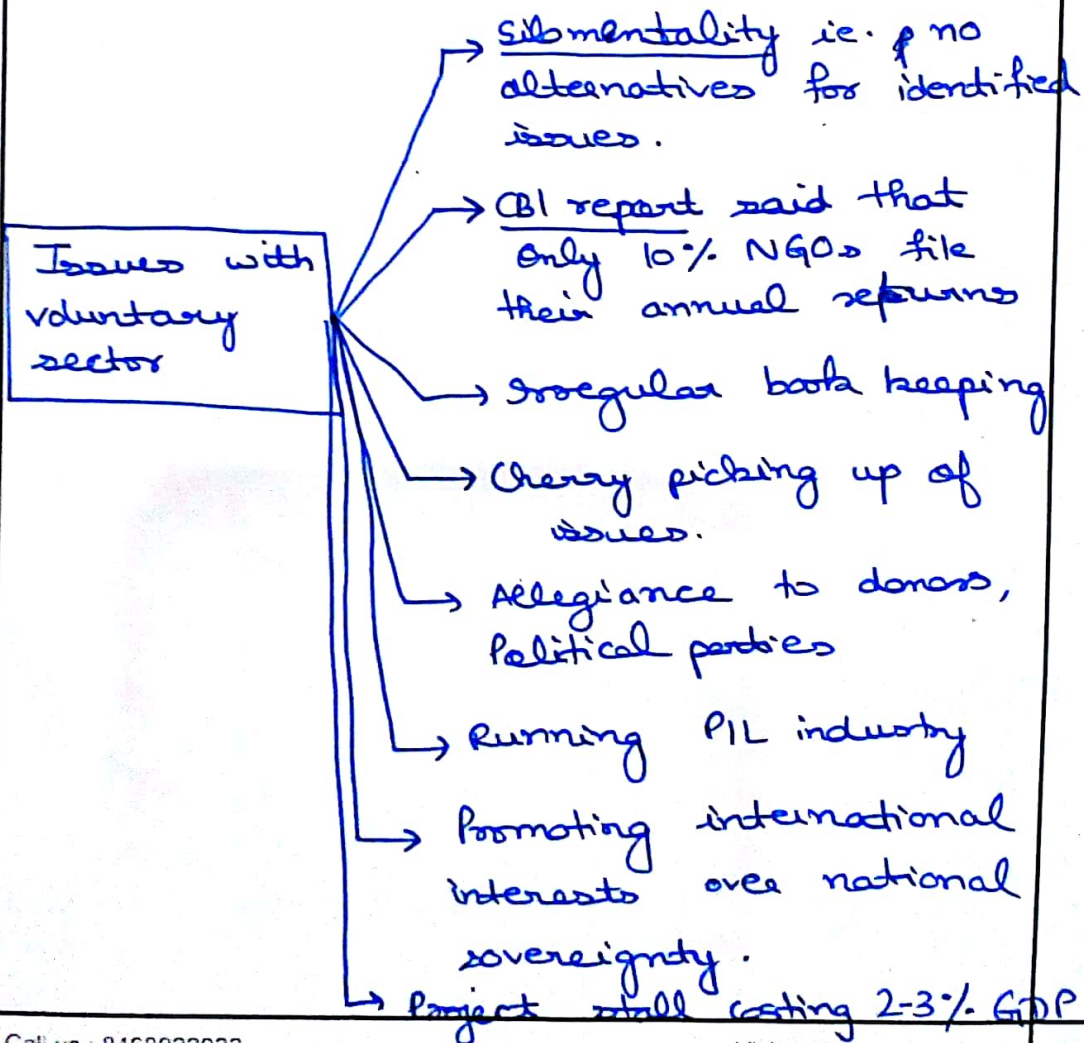
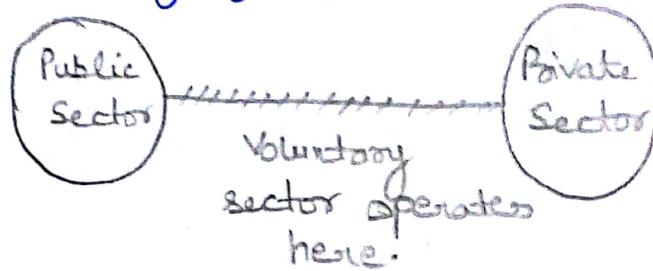
Thus, a balance between the both.

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।

Voluntary sector consists of non-profit civil society groups like NGOs etc.



Given the issues with voluntary sector, there is a need for national Accreditation agency.

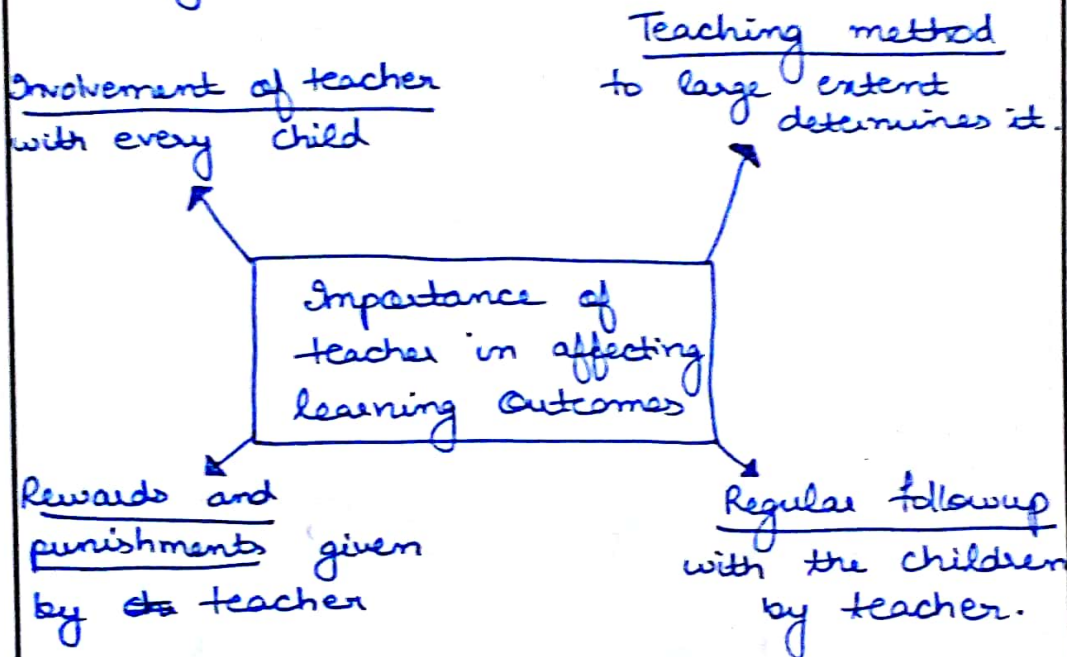
- Regulate them from indulging into corrupt practices, misappropriation of funds etc.
- On lines of international practices like National Charities Commission in UK.
- Greater clarity in their role and vested interests.
- Prevents them from being another front of political parties.
- Reviewed on the basis of their performance
- Regular auditing.

National accreditation agency is thus a huge step towards reforming voluntary sector.

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

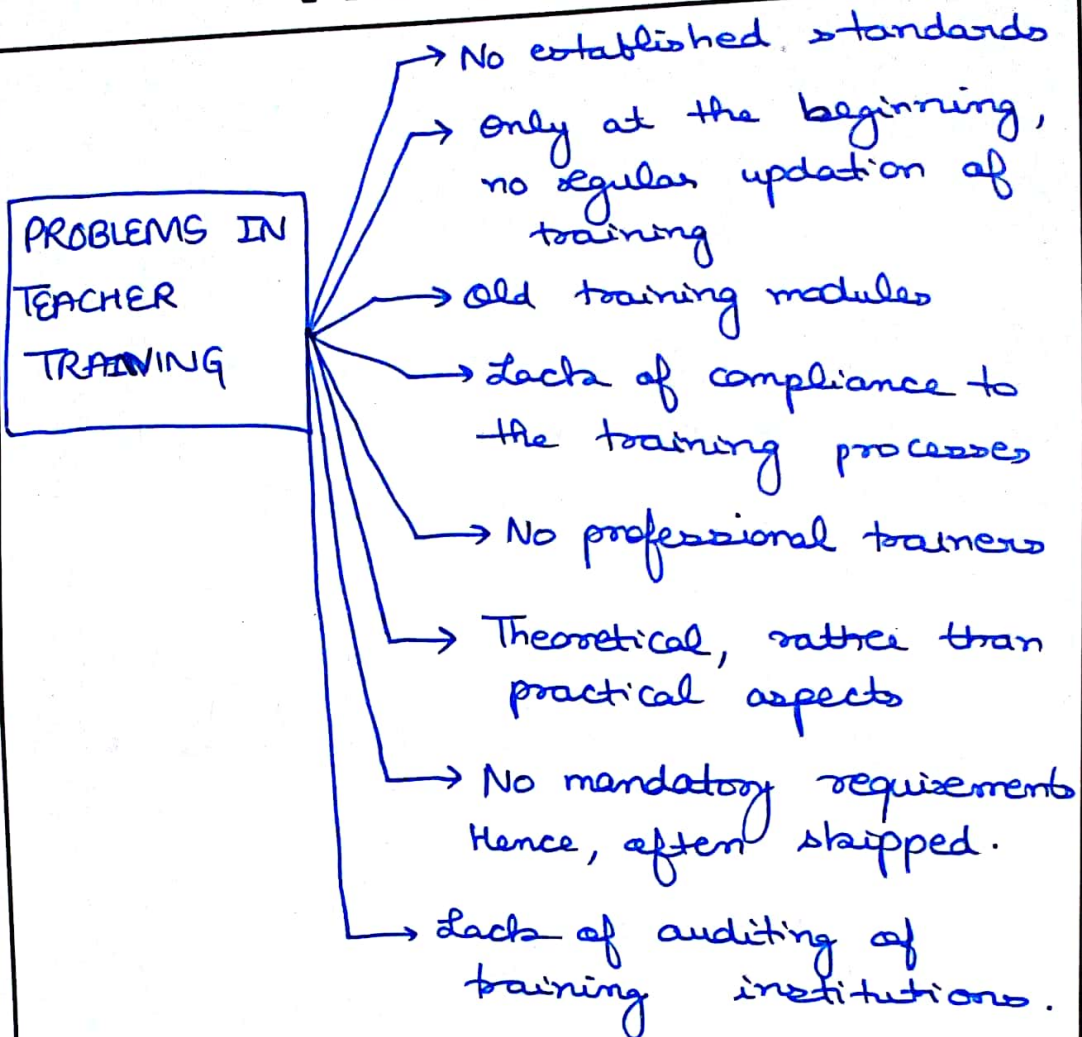
बच्चों के अधिगम परिणाम को प्रभावित करने में शिक्षकों के महत्व को देखते हुए, भारत में शिक्षक प्रशिक्षण की वर्तमान प्रणाली में विद्यमान समस्याओं पर चर्चा कीजिए। इनसे कैसे निपटा जा सकता है?

Teacher acts as first source of formal socialisation for the child, hence holds great relevance in affecting their learning outcomes.



Thus, given the importance of teacher, it is very much necessary to ensure effective training.

Training under Teacher Education (TE) is one of the methods to do so. However, it is plagued with many problems.



To address these issues, following steps must be taken :-

- (i) National standards of training that will ensure uniformity in education.
- (ii) Learning from best practices of Nordic countries
- (iii) TE (module) under SSA to be updated regularly.

- (iv) Should be compulsory even for contrac-tual positions.
- (v) Practical stimulations while training.
- (vi) Mandatory followup to ensure effectiveness
- (vii) Professional trainers should be brought in.

These steps will ensure that a teacher is well-trained to be a builder of nation's future.

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। ममालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat scheme launched under Budget 2018-19 has two components:

- National Health Protection Scheme
 (for tertiary and secondary health care)
- Health and Wellness Centres
 (for primary healthcare)

SCALE OF AYUSHMAN BHARAT

- NHPS is expected to cover 10 crore households i.e. 40% of Indian population.
- Health and Wellness Centres are expected to open 1.5 lakh centres nationwide.

BENEFITS OF AYUSHMAN BHARAT

- Health insurance will reduce out of pocket expenditure which currently stands at 70%.
- It will ensure greater realisation of goal of 2.5% GDP health expenditure

as envisioned under National Health Policy, 2017.

- Increase capabilities of people by ensuring good health of all.
- Primary healthcare will ensure early handling of diseases.
- Help in reducing high IMR, MMR of the country.
- Based on international practices of universal health care like Beslia Familia in Brazil.

OBSTACLES IN THE WAY

- Teritisation of healthcare due to greater focus on NHPS can result in cost spiral.
- Possibility of ghost beneficiaries, frauds by insurance companies.
- Financial resources are constrained. initial corpus of ₹2000 crore for the scheme is very low.

- Out-patient Care which accounts for 70% expenditure is still outside its purview.
- Health governance due to high levels of corruption, nepotism in Medical Council of India might come in the way.
- Skewed representation of doctors i.e. 82% doctors serves 28% population can get reflected in the services under the scheme.

Proper implementation of Ayushman Bharat requires involvement of all stakeholders as well as technologies like Block-chain technology to prevent any frauds etc. It is a revolutionary step in the health sector of India.

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 जिनके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

China has huge military as well as economic presence in ~~India~~ Africa.

- Billion dollars aid given.
- Recent naval base at Djibouti.
- High involvement ⁱⁿ infrastructure development.

But due to restricted financial resources, India cannot match China's financial clout. Therefore, it is diversifying and exploring other ways.

ENHANCED CO-OPERATION

- (i) Asian - African Rural Development Organisation (AARDO) : To uplift the economies of rural areas of Africa.
- (ii) Pan Africa e-Network : To increase connectivity in the region.

VISION IAS
2014-2015
FOUNDED BY
VISION IAS
2014-2015

(iii) Indian Technical and Economic Cooperation (ITEC) : To provide training and skills to local youth.

eg. Solar Mamas are trained to effectively utilize solar energy.

(iv) Training to doctors, nurses, hospitality staff and thus, building capacities of people.

(v) People-to-people contact through shared history, providing scholarship etc.

PROMOTION OF DIPLOMATIC PROFILE

(i) Asia-Africa Growth Corridor with the help of Japan to pool resources for investment in Africa and increase diplomatic presence.

(ii) Economic help by providing \$2 billion aid recently.

(iii) African Forum summit held in India for better engagement.

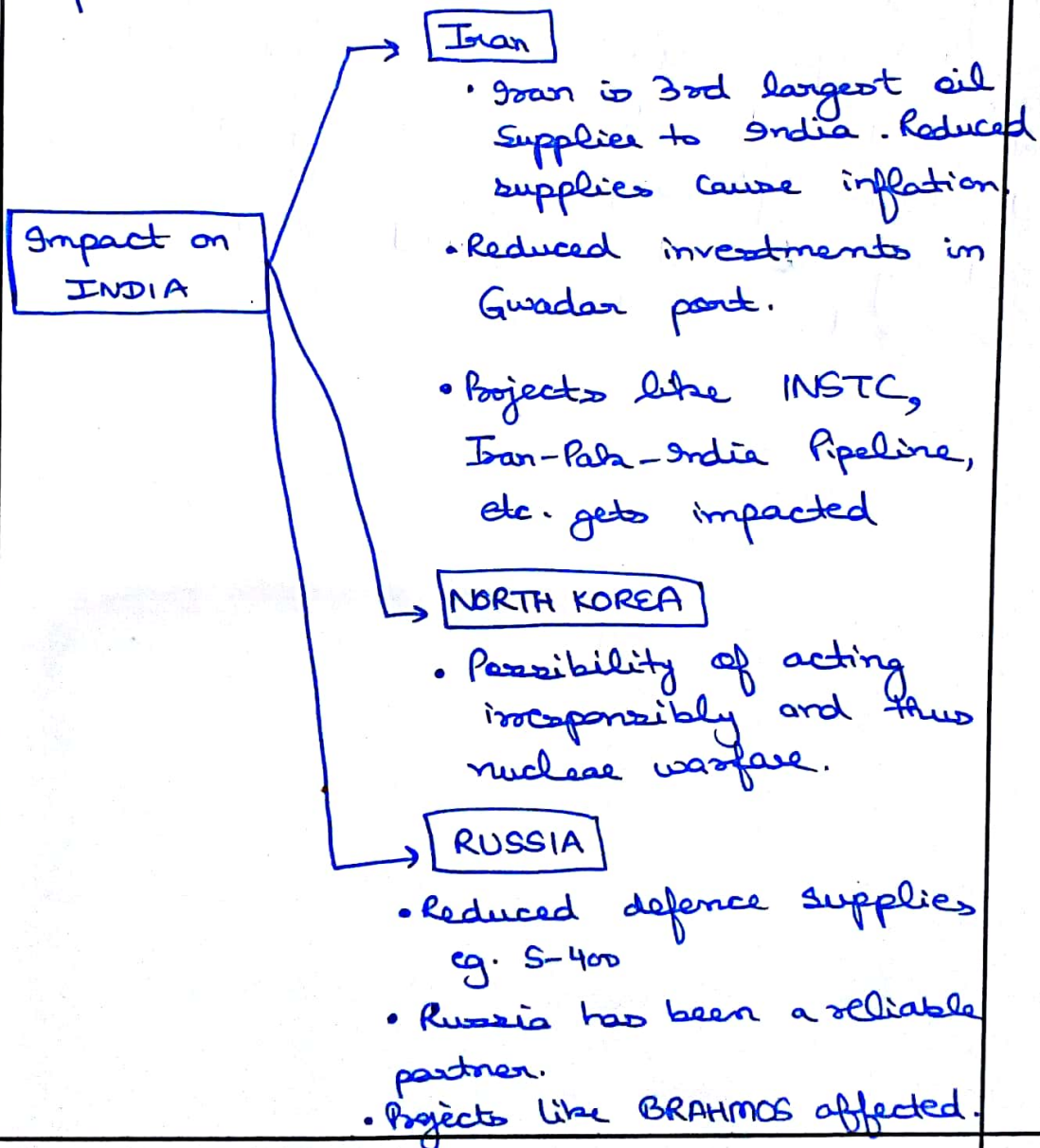
- (iv) Frequent visits to hitherto ignored countries like Rwanda, Kenya, Uganda.
- (v) Increasing trade ties.

India-Africa relations should not be viewed through lens of China. India brings its own strengths to the continent. Africa enjoys better relations and trust with India due to absence of aggression and debt diplomacy. This must be effectively utilised to build relations with entire continent.

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।

Unilateral sanctions of America on its adversaries like Iran, Russia, North Korea etc. have huge impact on ~~impact~~ India.



CAATSA (Countering America's Adversaries through Sanctions Act) is used as a tool to punish the countries who maintain relations with countries like Iran, Russia and North Korea.

India's strategy to shield itself from CAATSA

- Soft diplomacy through diaspora, etc. can have an influence on America's policies and thus providing exemptions to India.
- 2+2 dialogue → a recent remarkable step in ensuring better communication at high levels. This can result in greater understanding of concerns of each other.
- Non-alignment → Hitherto, India has followed non-alignment. By not accepting any unilateral sanctions by US, it will re-enforce its policy.

→ Acting as leader of the region → India can ~~for~~ act as neutral mediator between US and other countries to facilitate better cooperation and trust in relations.

These steps have been worked upon by India, thus resulting into waiver given for Russia under CAATSA. India should try for similar waiver for Iran to ~~pen~~ secure its stakes in the region.