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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	9596
Center	Hyderabad	Date	8/09/2019

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Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH**
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
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.
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.

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

(150 words) 10

Political participation of women in India stand at 14% in ^{17th} Lok Sabha, while the Global average stands at 22.8%. In this wake, Government introduced 108th constitutional amendment bill to increase 33% of seats to women in Parliament & state legislature.

Necessity of women participation

- 1) In overall India, women political participation just stands at 11.2% while in some countries like Rwanda, it stands at 60%.
- 2) so, the bill increases women participation to at least 33%.
- 3) lack of women participation ⇒ lead to poor focus on women related issues like

Domestic violence, marital rape, etc

- u) increasing women participation brings inclusivity. women constitute 50% of our population, but are poorly represented. so, it brings empowerment of women
- s) children issues like child abuse, child education will be given needed importance

challenges

- 1) proxy candidates like scamper parties.
- 2) resistance in some parties.
- 3) reduces democratic right of people to vote
- 4) frequent rescoped constituency changes can bring instability to political aspirants

As Ambedkar said, "political progress is key to socio-economic progress". women emancipation can only occur through increasing their political participation. 10th amendment is right step

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

Constitution provides 15% reservation to SCs & 7.5% reservation to STs in legislature, jobs, etc. But it does not provide any reservation in promotions.

This issue was taken up by Supreme court in 1994 and said that the reservations in promotions are unconstitutional and they should be limited to entry stage.

But supreme court in Agarwal case, 2006, said that the reservations in promotions are constitutional. But it held that, state must show the backwardness (or) insufficiency of numbers of these communities to provide reservation in promotion.

But recently, in 2018, supreme court said that states need not show the data to prove that backwardness (or) lack of numbers of these communities. It said that reservations in promotion are inherent in the constitution.

Necessity of
reservation in
promotion

- 1) It increase participation of SCs & STs in higher structures of governance.
- 2) Bring inclusivity.
- 3) Better participation in policy making

The supreme courts understanding evolved as the days went by and it came to conclusion that reservation in promotion is an basic right of oppressed classes.

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

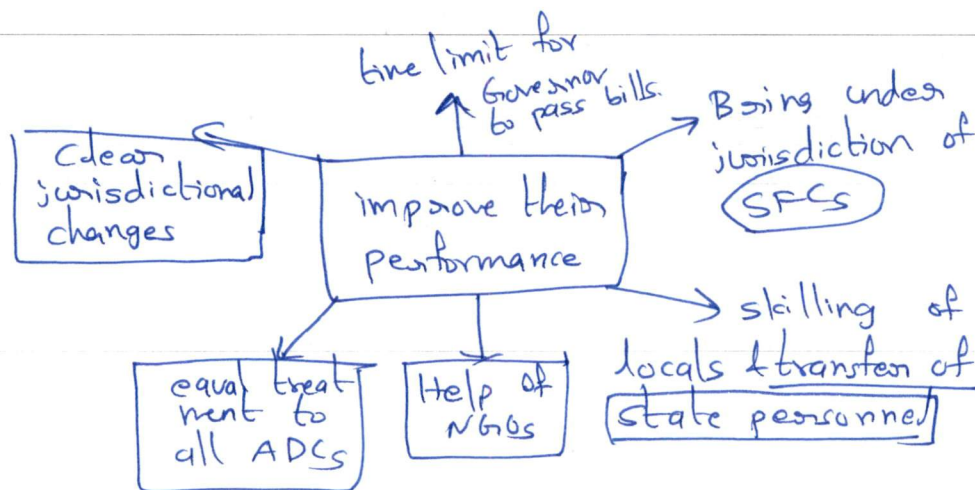
(150 words) 10

6th schedule of the constitution contain provisions relating to ADCs. According to it, every ADC will have 30 members — 20 directly elected & 10 indirectly elected appointed by Governor. It has various legislative, administrative & financial powers to act as units of local self Governance.

Reasons behind underperformance

- 1) They don't come under purview of state finance commission (SFC) ⇒ so, they are devoid of fund devolution under article 243.
- 2) Some are very big & some are small
⇒ There is lack of uniformity in size.
- 3) some states have migrated from Union territories to states ⇒ so, some ADCs come under district jurisdiction

- ⇒ overlap of powers
- 4) Governor's apathy ⇒ doesn't pass the bills for a long time
- 5) Diversion of funds for illegal activities & funding extreme outfits ⇒ like NDFB
- 6) lack of ^{skilled} personnel ⇒ problems in administration



APCs are important in achieving Gandhi's
vision of Gram swaraj in India.

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

Official secrets ^(OSA) Act, 1923 was enacted by the British Government to comb ~~and national~~ nationalist activities and any threats to British sovereignty. It contains provisions like punishments with jail term for any act of espionage against state. and hides Government information from leaking out.

Government has passed RTI act, 2005 to improve transparency & accountability in Governance. It ~~is~~ has ~~p~~ improved people emancipation & gave rise to social accountability.

But some provisions of ~~OSA~~ OSA, 1923 come in line against ~~application~~ application.

of RTI act. These are

- 1) Ministers take a oath under OSA to not to divulge information
- 2) OSA provisions are cited to classify information as secret ⇒ to deny RTI information

Rationale behind continuation of OSA

- 1) To protect sovereignty.
- 2) To protect state secrets from leaking out.
- 3) To punish traitors.

RTI is called "master key to Good governance". • presence of OSA has only hindered RTI act. so, the provisions of OSA must be nationalised so, that ~~it~~ it gets precedence over OSA in many cases and OSA applicability should be limited to cases those threaten stability of nation

5. Write a short note on India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA) framework. Highlighting its main principles, examine how its full fledged implementation can improve the existing governance landscape of India.
(150 words) 10

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

civil servants constitute the bulwark of democratic functioning of the society. They man important posts during their tenure which includes posts which require their neutrality, objectivity and even going against ministerial advice. In order to ensure this, they have protection under Article 311 & 312.

'cooling off' period refers to a year (or) two of gap after retirement before retired civil servants can take up any other position in civil services.

Rationale

→ 1) To maintain their neutrality during the tenure

→ 2) They are not influenced by post-retirement benefits

→ 3) Distance between civil servants & ministers ⇒ relation does not become collusive

There have been various instances of violation of this. For example, shaktikanta Das was appointed RBI Governor. Naripendra Mishra was appointed as principal secretary to PM. So, there is a need for relook at rules

Need for relook

→ 1) Bring out a code of conduct for civil servants which incorporates these provisions

→ 2) To explicitly bring a provision banning any form of appointments.

→ 3) Imbibing standards of morality & integrity

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

'POSHAN abhiyan' (or) National nutrition mission (NNM) has been launched to reduced mal-nutrition in India. According to WHO, 40% of children in India are malnourished & 34% of pregnant mothers are malnourished.

Key features

- 1) food fortification to improve nutrient content in food.
- 2) Integrating MDM with NNM to improve outcomes
- 3) using help of Auxillary mid-wives ASHAs in supplementing nutrition programmes
- 4) village resource centres

Improvement over previous interventions

- 1) It focuses on food fortification like Iodine in salts etc
- 2) It focuses on nutritional component

of each section separately

→ weekly iron & folic acid supplement for

→ girls nutritional packets.

→ 3) Focus is on integration with health component. It focuses on mother's maternal health.

→ 4) Focus is on village level nutrition strategies

→ 5) It also uses conditional cash transfers etc ⇒ pradhan mantri Matritva sakhyog Yojana

PosHAN abhiyan is key to achieving a healthy prosperous India and achieve SDG goals of reducing IMR & MMR

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

Generic medicines are those medicines which are equivalent in composition & dose of medicines and are manufactured in India. India is "Generic medicine capital" of the world, and supplies almost 20% of the generics in the world.

Need

- 1) According public health of foundation of India (PHFI), 67% of out-of-pocket expenditure^(oopp) goes for medicine in India.
- 2) So, Generic medicine reduces cost of the tablets & oop ⇒ cheaper drugs availability
- 3) Drugs for some diseases like cancer are expensive ⇒ so, need for cheaper drug.

- 4) Improves employment
- 5) Growth of "pharma industry in India"

Reasons for poor adoption

- 1) Doctors do not prescribe them as they have lower margins
- 2) Mindset of Indians that Generics do not work as effectively
- 3) Poor quality in manufacturing.
- 4) problems of IPR related laws.

Steps by Government

- 1) IPR policy, 2016
- 2) steps against 'evergreening' under section 3(d) of patent act.
- 3) Compulsory licensing & Total quality management (TQM)
- 4) Subsidies for Generic medicines & awareness generation
- 5) Doctors compulsory have to prescribe 20% of their medicines in Generic

9. Give an account of the challenges that the multilateral rule-based trading system is facing. With special focus on WTO, discuss how these challenges can be addressed effectively. (150 words) 10

Multi-lateral rule-based trading system refers to a trading system in which trade between countries happens in a rule-based manner and goes against unilateralism.

challenges

- 1) USA recently imposed 25% tax duties on imports of steel of Aluminium unilaterally.
- 2) China, EU & India reciprocated ~~to~~ with taxes on other items.
- 3) Formation of regional blocks like (TTP), (TTIP) & (RCEP)
- 4) Developed powers are unwilling to give focus on WTO, as all countries have equal powers
- 5) re-valuation & de-valuation of Chinese Yen

→ 6) unilateral removal of USA of developing countries privileges like 'Generalised system of preferences' with India is also threat-

→ 7) Increasing bi-lateral agreements & blocks like china-pakistan-Russia, etc.

WTO was formed as a ruled based platform after Marrakesh rounds of agreements.

Solutions to challenges

→ 1) WTO need to revamped.

→ 2) Faster conclusion to developing countries problems like Amber-box subsidies, etc need to be done.

→ 3) Dispute resolution must be faster.

→ 4) regional trade blocks negotiations must go through WTO.

with global growth declining, and fears of another recession lingering, Global trade need to be carried out multilaterally.

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

India & USA are "natural allies" because of similarities like democracies, republican nature of Government and commitment to ideals like liberty, fraternity, etc. India-USA trade also breached \$100 billion and USA is one of major trading partners of India.

Impediments

→ 1) India's IPR laws

- a) compulsory licensing
- b) section 3-D of patent act,

→ 2) India's defence engagement with

Russia

- a) Recent buying of S-400 missiles
- b) Brahmos missile

→ 3) USA has brought out FACTSA agreement to list out countries against

allying with USA's adversaries

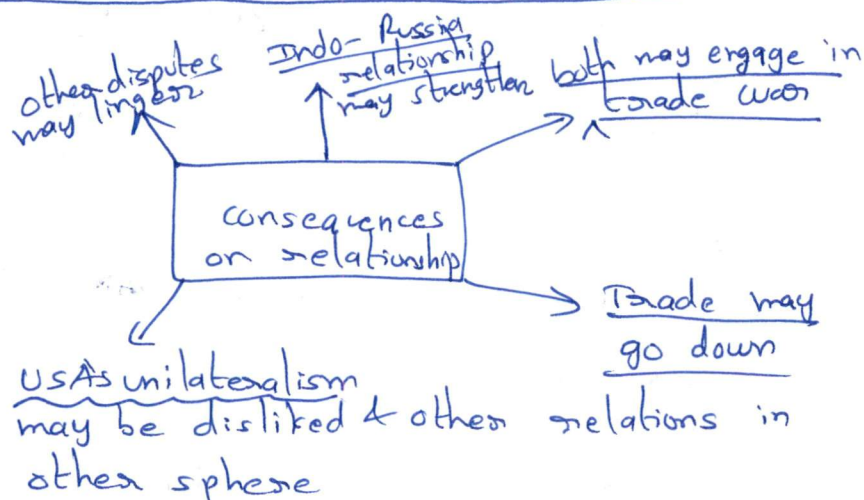
→ 4) Domestic procurement requirements
in solar panels

→ 5) subsidies provided by India in
agriculture. Ex: MSP, etc.

→ 6) "peace clause" in WTO. — USA is
against amber-box subsidies & India
is against blue-box subsidies

→ 7) 15% taxes on Aluminium & steel by
USA

Recently USA withdrew GSP, which came
preference to Indian exports to USA.



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

Article 124 of the constitution contains provisions relating to appointments of judges of High courts & supreme court. According to it, president appoints judges based on the recommendation of cabinet.

But in the Three judges cases, culminating in 1993, judiciary has said that executive sole in appointments ~~•~~ hinders independence & autonomy of judiciary and thus brought out a collegium system, which consists of senior most 5-judges of supreme court to make appointments to High courts & supreme court.

Government has brought out,

National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC)

which has equal membership of executive & judiciary to appoint judges. But supreme court struck down the provision citing independence & autonomy of judiciary.

In a democratic setup, independence of ~~democracy~~ judiciary is important as it is the "guardian of the constitution" and "protector of fundamental rights of the citizen". But independence & autonomy does not mean no-accountability. Every organ must be accountable in a democracy, so that its powers are not-misused.

Balance b/n accountability & independence is needed

→ 1) constitution is supreme and not any other body.

- 2) collegium system has issues of nepotism, favouritism, etc
- 3) huge vacancies are observed in judiciary $\Rightarrow$ 50% of sanctioned strength is vacant in high court
- 4) Almost 3.65 crore cases are pending in judiciary $\Rightarrow$ judiciary need to be made accountable
- 5) A year back judges open press conference about CTI using his powers in an biased manner.

so, in the light of above supremacy & Government brought out an Memorandum of understanding (MoU) to make the process of judicial appointments more accountable & transparent.

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

There are more than 100 ministries & departments in the central Government, each looking up different aspects of Governance. This has various advantages.

Strengths

- 1) It enables Government to clearly differentiate between complex tasks
- 2) Ministries share the burden.
- 3) some vulnerable sections require specific treatment & ministerial overlook like Ministry of women & child development
- 4) Few sectors require additional focus like river cleaning. Ministry of river water & Ganga development & rejuvenation

- 5) Ministries for rising sectors. For example, we may need ministry for Artificial intelligence to look into issue
- 6) This system maintains good horizontal accountability as cabinet overlooks them.

Challenges

- 1) Too many ministries & departments bring issues of coordination.
- 2) encroaching on state's functions. Ex: Ministry of Agriculture
- 3) lack of inter-modal planning. Ex: 3 ministries exist in transport sector
- 4) huge wastage of money
- 5) unnecessary diffusion of powers.

way forward

- 1) Merge similar ministry to bring coordination & strategic planning
 - Ex: Ministry of aviation, Ministry of railway, Ministry of ~~roadways~~ ~~transport~~ can be merged into Ministry of transport
- 2) Better outcomes → Merge ministry of health & Ministry of Ayush
- 3) use office of cabinet secretary to achieve coordination
- 4) use specific missions for new sectors rather creating ministries

Maxim of "minimum government & maximum governance" should be followed to rationalise size of government.

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

Article 80 of the constitution creates an upper house in parliament called Rajyasabha. The members are indirectly elected by MLAs of the each states. seats in Rajya sabha are allocated based on population of each state

Rajyasabha performs equal role as of Loksabha in many matters, except in case of money bill passage & accountability of executive. But recent functioning of Rajya sabha where bills have been delayed due to frequent disruptions, has raised concerns

Rajya sabha as merely second house

→ i) It does same work as Lok sabha

It replicates the work leading to wastage of money.

- 2) Frequent disruptions has delayed ~~the~~ passage of important bills and has affected investment climate, etc
- 3) It has become house for party fund-raisers, big ticket donors, etc
- 4) Members function & act not on state interests but toe party lines.
- 5) opposition majority has made that all the Government bills are unnecessarily defeated.

But Rajyasabha does some important work too.

Importance

- 1) checks arbitrary action of Lok Sabha
- 2) Act as a check to unbridled

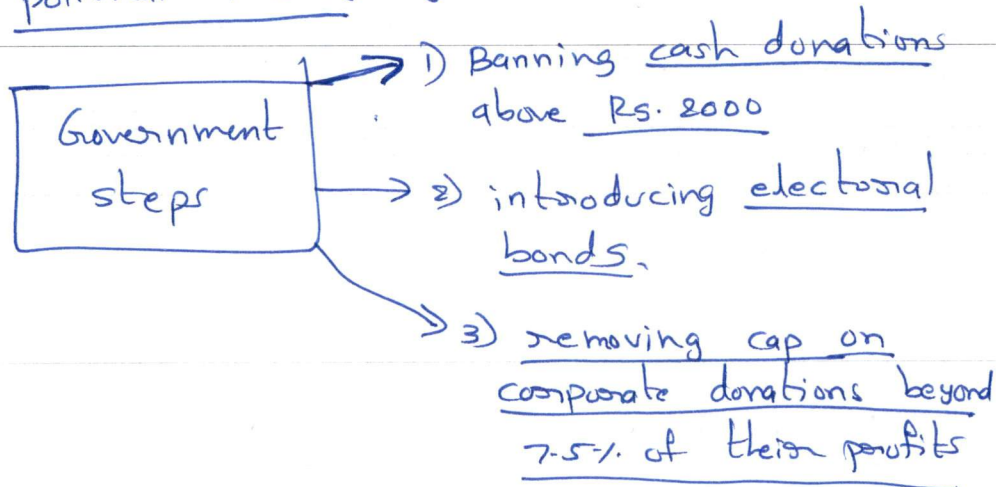
Power of Lok Sabha, especially in cases
of huge majority governments

- 3) represent states' interests ⇒
vital cog of federalism in India
- 4) suggest important amendments to
bills : ex: prevention of corruption
act
- 5) It is place of inclusion of
experts who can't make rough & tough
in elections.

Thus constitutional makers visualised
Rajya Sabha as elders forum which can
contribute in policy making and culture of
debate & discussion. It need to be
put same platform as Lok Sabha.

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

According to Association of democratic reforms (ADR), more than 60% of the funding of parties is opaque. In this light, Government has brought out, transparency in political funding by various steps



Many challenges exist

- 1) The anonymity provision of electoral bonds ⇒ helps routing of black money
- 2) cash donations of Rs. 2000 means, simply political parties have to make

more entries in their list

→ 3) More than 95% of electoral bonds
have just gone to one party.

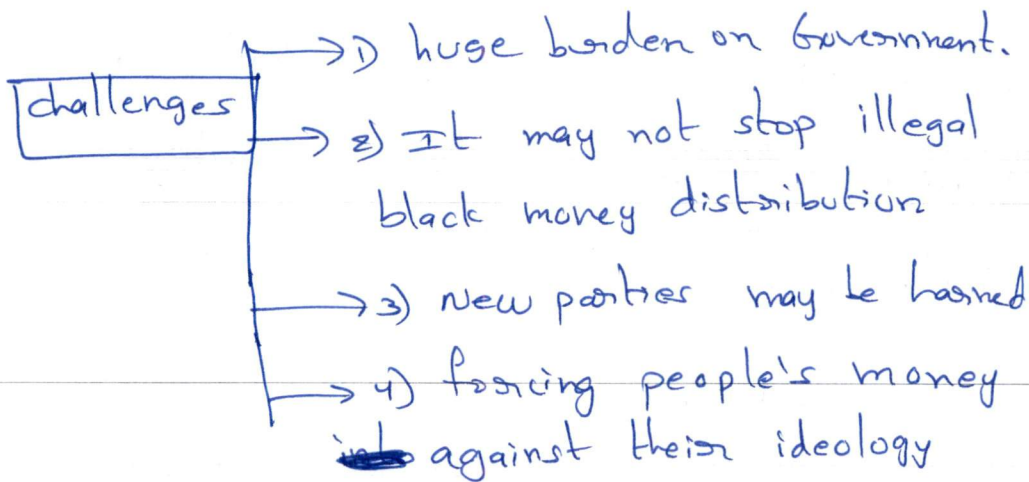
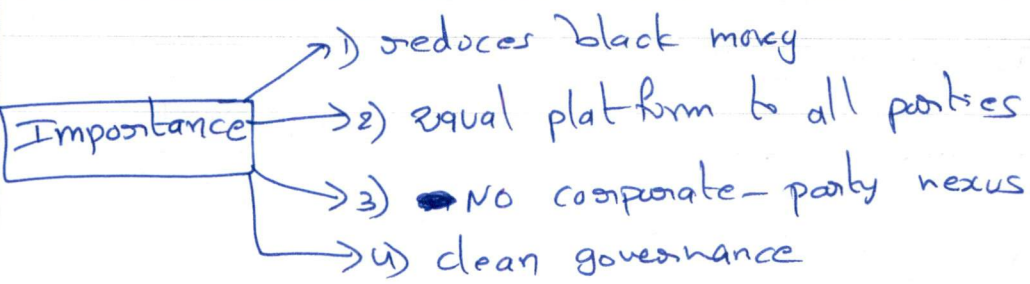
→ 4) removing 7.5% of cap on industrial
donations ⇒ legalisation of corporate &
political party nexus

→ 5) introduction of foreign funding ⇒
threat to sovereignty of country

→ 6) No internal party democracy ⇒
EC can't keep check on spending
of parties

State funding of elections

. Dinesh Goswami committee on
political funding has suggested state
funding of elections to reduce use of
black money



As law commission also suggested,
state funding (or) partial state funding options
can be tried in India to ~~bring~~ purify
our election process.

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

According to McKinsey, by 2030, India's urban population would be $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of total population and urban areas would contribute $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of jobs. In this light, urban transformation from ill-planned cities to well-planned cities is crucial.

challenges

- 1) 18% of urban population lives in slums in India
- 2) only 35% of urban house-holds have access to sewerage systems.
- 3) India require \$5 trillion dollar on cities spending for good transformation.
- 4) lack of accountability & transparency in urban local bodies.

- 5) Although urban areas contribute 60% to GDP, they raise only 2% of resources they need. so, lack of financial decentralisation.
- 6) poor urban planning ⇒ ~~top-down~~ bottom-up model of planning has not yielded any success
- 7) parastatal agencies ⇒ reduce effective functioning of ULBs
- 8) cities becoming crime-hotspots due to poor CCTVs, poor transportation

Measures

- 1) directly elected mayors for better accountability
- 2) e-governance systems for better transparency
- 3) 'FFF approach' ⇒ transfer to funds, functionaries & functions to

ULBs from state governments

→ 4) slum-rehabilitation scheme through
PM-awas Yojana

→ 5) Multi-modal transportation &
Transit oriented development (TOD)

→ 6) Better urban planning ⇒ ^{through} use
of NITI aayog, smart cities
programme

→ 7) reduce crime ⇒ CCTV coverage,
women cabs, etc

→ 8) property taxation ⇒ usage of
GIS mapping, etc to share up more
resources

we need to create our urban spaces
as more inclusive, resilient and engines of
growth. SDG-11 can only be true if
this is done.

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

SHGs are informal associations of ~~poor~~ women, who come together ~~and~~ for social, economic & political progress

SHG & poverty alleviation

- 1) women now get cheapest loans.
- 2) loans are provided without any collateral.
- 3) social status of women improved as it ensured financial autonomy.
- 4) Helped in women's economic empowerment as it allowed to start economic enterprises & cultivation of habit of savings.
- 5) social platforms to discuss issues of women importance like child education, domestic violence.

→ 6) It increased social capital of women.
SHG-bank linkage programme was initiated
 to provide interest free loans to women with
out any collateral. ~~But~~ Although successes
 are visible, but challenges are existing.

Challenges

- 1) Interest rates have gone up in some
backward & Tribal areas
- 2) Demands for collaterals exist at
 areas in odisha as reports show.
- 3) concentrated only in few states
 like AP, Telangana & Kerala ⇒ No scaling
up
- 4) lack of awareness among women
regarding scheme
- 5) rigid loan re-payment has made
life difficult for some women.

Suggestions

- 1) scaling the programme to entire India.
- 2) Interest rates need to be kept at minimal.
- 3) Inclusion of MFI's, NBFC's to take the project to different parts.
- 4) Interest subvention scheme ⇒ needs to fast-track as proposed in budget.
- 5) flexible loan-repayments, as in MUDRA scheme.

SHGs are engines of social & economic empowerment of women. They need to be nurtured & transformed to bring a positive change in women's life.

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

(250 words) 15

No Indian university features in top-200 of world's QS ranking. This shows the poor state of higher education in India.

Reforms undertaken by Government

- 1) Higher education financing agency (HEFA) ⇒ as PPP to provide market linked loans to higher education universities to invest in research infrastructure
- 2) status of institutions of eminence (IOE) to 2 public & 3 private institutions.
- 3) Higher education commission of India (HECI) ⇒ to replace MCC for better regulation.

- 4) National research fund (NRF) to fund research activities & support to PhD students
- 5) Massive online open courses (MOOCs) to spread education in digital form across India,
- 6) Intersectoral collaborations & NIRF ranking

Reforms required

- 1) education spending in India remains at just 3.2% of GDP which needs to be increased to 6% of GDP
- 2) lack of private funding in R&D. and overall R&D spending in India is (1-2%) of GDP while in USA it is 3% of GDP. Israel - 5% of GDP - Distance b/w Academic institutions & Research academies

- 3) curriculum is not synchronised with changing needs of industry. Ex: According to NASSCOM only 18% of graduates are employable in India
- 4) poor quality of infrastructure in many state-level colleges
- 5) Teacher vacancies are prevalent. IITs report — 20% of vacancies every year
- 6) lack of foreign faculty & foreign students.

~~→~~ so, education reforms are an urgency in India. Education must be focussed on outcome orientation & action based at higher education.

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

Government has initiated PM-Awas Yojana to build one crore pakka houses to homeless across the country ^{by 2022}. Government has provided a subsidy of ~~₹ 1,20,000~~ ₹ 1,20,000 for construction of each house and directly transferred money to account holders identified under SECC.

Till date, it is estimated that 15 lakh houses have been sanctioned and constructions have been started. Many of them are geo-tagged too.

Challenges

→ 1) land acquisition problems

→ 2) poor private participation

→ 3) lack of better identification techniques ⇒ inclusion & exclusion errors.

→ 4) poor construction technologies ⇒ lack of innovation in construction technologies

→ 5) lack of skilled masons

→ 6) Huge financial burden on the Government.

→ 7) frauds visible at ground level

Strategies to fast tracks

→ 1) Easier land acquisition process ⇒ land acquisition cells across the country to procure land

→ 2) Encourage private participation

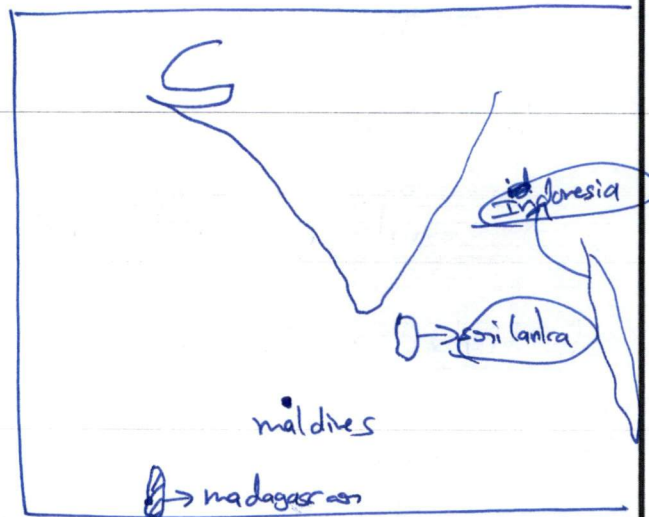
through tax incentives

- 3) Adopt foreign construction technologies
→ vertical buildings, etc
- 4) SECC needs to be updated &
allied with social audits
- 5) skill development programmes to
include masons, etc
- 6) Better GIS mapping, Gram
panchayat verification, etc

The fast-tracking of the programme is
necessary to build houses, which is
crucial to attain SDG goals & inclusive
growth.

19. Island nations of the Indian Ocean hold immense strategic value in shaping the geopolitical contours of the region and ensuring maritime security of India. Discuss. (250 words) 15

Islands nations are important in achieving certain strategic & security goals of India, especially when china is seen cosying up to them



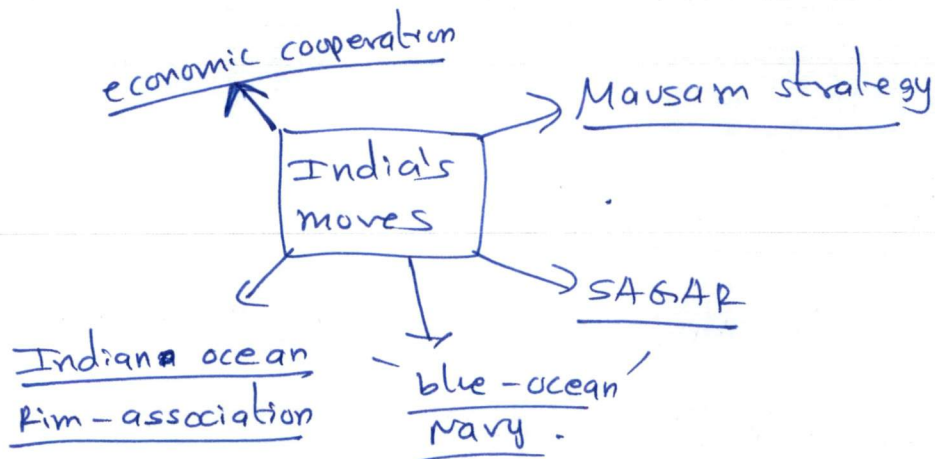
Strategic

→ 1) china is developing 'string of pearls' strategy to encircle India. Ex:
Hambantota port in Sri Lanka ; Gwadar
in Pakistan, etc.

- 2) India need these nations to keep Chinese presence away
- 3) Important especially in wake of china's "Maritime silk route"
- 4) To ensure energy security of India $\Rightarrow$ $\frac{2}{3}$ rd of oil imports of India come through Indian ocean
- 5) strategic choke points $\Rightarrow$ strait of Malacca, strait of Hormuz, exist in Indian ocean $\Rightarrow$ Island countries cooperation is important
- 6) India's deep ocean mission $\Rightarrow$ to extract sea-bed minerals $\Rightarrow$ support of island nations seems important. India acquired 75000 sq.km of Indian ocean basin for this

Security

- 1) Marine terrorism ⇒ 26/11 attacks in India.
- 2) marine piracy ⇒ near African horn, etc
- 3) safety of our ships ⇒ important for trade; exploration.
- 4) safety of fishermen



Island nations are important for ensuring Indian ocean as 'zone of peace' and ensuring vision of blue economy of India

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

Development assistance is a strategy of spreading India's ~~hard~~ power along with its soft power techniques like Yoga, mediation, cultural exchange. India officially gives \$3 billion of official assistance to other countries & it is ~~a~~ seen a rise.

expansion in scope

- 1) India investing in social infrastructure of other countries
 - Afghan parliament construction
 - India-Afghan friendship dam
 - Zorani-delaram highway
- 2) Investment in physical infrastructure

- India - Thailand - Myanmar trilateral
highway

- 3) Training of solar mallas of
Africa ⇒ women in solar energy
- 4) Direct assistance given to
~~countries~~ countries like sudan,
Zimbabwe, Fiji, etc

expansion in reach

- 1) Initially (ODA) was limited to
neighbouring countries like nepal
{hydro-power}, Bhutan, Sri Lanka,
etc
- 2) But now, ODA has spread to
countries like
 - Afghanistan {spent \$5 billion
dollar already}
 - African countries like sudan,
Zimbabwe

- 3) To Indian ocean lithoral
countries like Maldives in training
of armed forces, etc
- 4) pacific ocean countries like Fiji
- 5) central Asian countries like
'5 stans'

Official development assistance not
only is in line with India's vasudeva
kutumbakam but also in improving
India's role as a global & regional
leader