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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	Rahul Goyal		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	122982
Center	ORW	Date	30/8/19

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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)।
- There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
- All questions are compulsory.**
सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
- The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
- 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।
- Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
- 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।

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

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Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

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

Ans

Indian Lok Sabha has currently 14% female representation as compared to 11% in 16th Lok Sabha.

Moreover the disparity is 33% in panchayat but less than 15% in central legislature.

108th Constitutional Amendment Bill →

* Provision for reservation for women at 33% in Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.

* Provision for 33% reservation in state assemblies as well.

* Provision for representation in ministries.

Why reservation needed for women?

* Issue with Lack of Representation Why needed?

* Men make laws for women as well which is against natural justice

* Women if ^{not} present in legislature could ^{not} debate

from women's point of view

* Women currently are famous actors & have a
'family background in politics'

* The panchayat reservation is not converted into
central legislature

How it will make it inclusive

* Women centric policies will ensure gender budgeting
& removal of gender inequality (SDG 5)

* Women participation can increase women participation
in workforce which is at 23%.

* Women participation can also bring down the crime
against women

* It will accentuate leadership qualities in women
& they will serve as role model for society.

The second ARC have suggested for it. Odisha
have passed resolution to this effect. Now just centre's
move is needed to make inclusive politics a reality

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

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



The constitution initially guaranteed the reservation for SC/STs in jobs & education institutions.

for their development via Article 335 (Article 15 & 16

are their rights, A335 - reservation provision).

Reservation in promotion needed

- * SC/STs are discriminated while promotion which makes their representation low at higher levels
- * SC/STs usually disadvantaged cannot compete with general candidate in matter of promotion.
- * Wajraj Case 2006. → SC said that promotion for SC/ST on three conditions
 - * Quantifiable data on backwardness
 - * Data on their lack of representative
 - Proof that efficiency is not affected.

Recently again SC removed the first criteria laid
down in Nagraj judgment & said that no quantifiable
data on backwardness needed but data on unseen
representation & efficiency needed.

Against Reservation

- Critic say reservation ~~may~~ discredit merit &
affects efficiency which can disastrous in long run.
- Once a person availed reservation, his representation
is ensured and hence no need in promotion.
- It is against natural justice as ^{only} some of the affluent
candidate are able to avail those i.e. of dominant
Caste.

SC on this issue have recommended →

- Creamy layer for SC/STs
- To review the case of multiple reservation.

A committee should be setup to reconsider the
political reservation to change it into sociological reservation.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Ans

Autonomous District Council and provision under
Schedule 6 of the constitution under Article 244 for the
Schedule tribes & tribal areas of Assam, Meghalaya, Tripura
Mizoram.

Reasons behind their under performance

- * The autonomous district council derive the funds from
state legislature which is not devolving enough
funds for their growth
- * The lack of knowledge or law making ~~of~~ (which
they of power of) is to make laws for market regulation
and money control)
- * Lack of functionaries is ~~although they need~~ don't have
people to implement the laws
- * The village council is ~~mostly~~ non-existent and the ADC

and regional council only focus on macro issues

* lack of representation i.e. only some tribes have
dominant representation in these councils.

Improving their Performance

* more funds devolution - Constitution 103rd Amendment

Act ~~for~~ directs finance commission to devolve
these funds out of consolidated fund of India.

* Village Councils - ~~that~~ structure of village council

will be setup for direct democracy & decentralisation.

* to law making professionals to aid them in law

making power so that they can govern themselves.

* Restricting state's discretion by giving them livelihood
opportunities & cadre of service men to function.

Schedule 6 is one of the most powerful tool
for amelioration of tribals. Constitutional 102nd Amendment Act
2019 is step in right direction.

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

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

Ans

Official Secrets Act 1923 is a British era law

which was recently in news regarding Rafael Deal

Controversy.

Rationale behind continuance of OSA

- ↳ Necessary to ~~keep~~ safeguard state secrets
- ↳ Important for national security
- ↳ Prevents treason ~~and~~ in any form.

↳ Notable cases → ISRO spy case, Goparaj Narayan case.

Right to

Right to information have a clause 8

that gives it precedence over OSA in matters of document

which are not marked secret.

RTI should have precedence

↳ RTI is bulwark of ~~the~~ information is expression a fundamental right Article 19.

* Every citizen has right to know about all the things.

* Promotes Investigative Journalism.

* Officials also make document unnecessarily under OSA to ~~shield~~ shield from RTI.

~~RTI~~ Balancing RTI & OSA

Precedence to OSA

- RTI can hamper sovereignty and info regarding defense deals should not be in public domain
- RTI has expanded reach of media and in digital age security can get compromised.

Balancing RTI & OSA

→ Law Commission suggested depriving secrets to shrink scope of OSA

→ Second ARC recommended to incorporate it in NSA

→ Home Ministry ²⁰⁰⁶ HLWG suggested to scrap it.

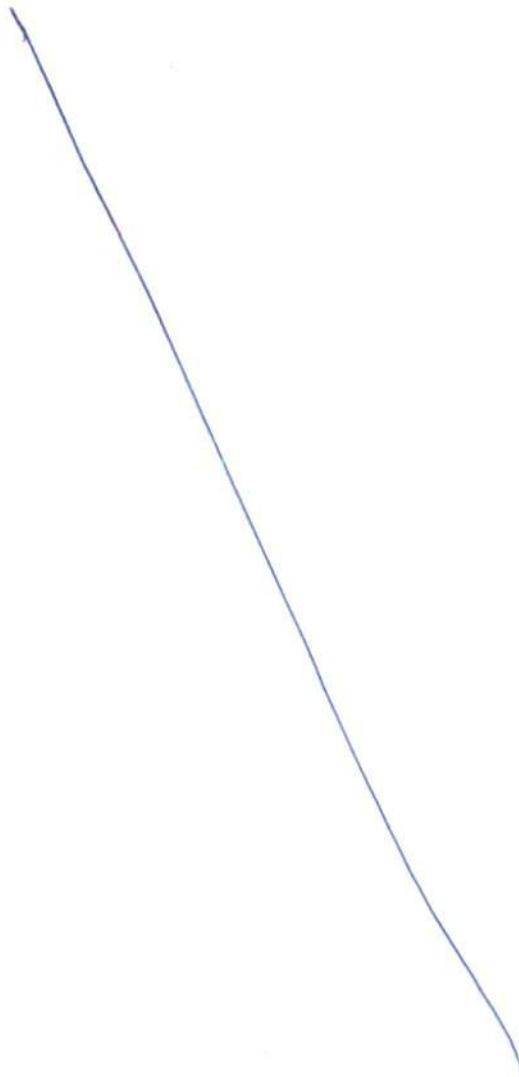
OSA is needed for security but also need to be balanced with RTI. Second ARC view should be our way forward.

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

(150 words) 10

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

8



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

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

Ans

Article 311 is the constitutional provision behind the AIS ~~and~~ which is bulwark of democratic governance. The services ~~are~~ officers are the steel frame of India who deliver welfare services. ~~These are~~ These officers have deep contacts & linkages in the administrative machinery which they can lobby for ~~off~~ after retirement to get new posts or jobs. To ward off this scope for lobby & misuse advantage, a cooling off period is mandated. Other reasons -

- i) To increase the rest period of civil servant.
- ii) To not ^{let} ~~influence~~ the corporate lobby influence the govt
- iii) To prevent misuse of ~~the~~ public service for post retirement benefits.

~~* To give time to officers to~~

There have been numerous violations of this provision in the form that

- * Retired officers are promptly recruited in PSBs or corporates
- * Retired ~~judges~~ officers if not directly involved do form panels for the post retirement benefits.

Need to have a look at Civil Service Conduct Rules.

↳ Yes there is a need to have a look at it as it was framed in 1964 and times have changed.

↳ Secondly, there are multiple ways for lobby & post retirement benefit which it doesn't cover.

↳ Due to this provision, it also in a way encourages corruption like if not post retirement then direct corruption.

Civil Service Conduct Rules needs to

reworked on line of second ARC also along with that

a civil service ethics code should be formulated.

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

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

Ans

India malnutrition ~~is a~~ ~~best~~ statistics-

Stunting - 38.4% (one third of global burden)

Wasting - 21% (Half of global burden)

Under weight - 35% . with these indicators India

is lagging behind in almost all the sphere of nutrition which makes POSHAN Abhiyan imperative.

POSHAN ABHIYAN

Implementation Framework

- 1) Anganwadis:
- ↳ ASHA workers to make fortified food in the Anganwadi Centre
- ↳ ASHA worker to regularly checkup child for their nutritional status
- ↳ Also focus on mothers through ANM during pregnancy.

Tracking & Progress Module

- ↳ A technology based tracking system is established for regular intervention.

At Central level PRAGATI will be used by PMO to track.

Targets to be achieved

Stunting - 25% by 2025 - mission 25 by 25.

~~Anemia~~

→ Reduction in stunting, wasting & under weight at 2% per year

→ Reduction in anemia at 3% per year.

Improvement over Previous Intervention

→ Previous intervention such as ICDS, MDM & have focussed on malnutrition aspect especially ICDS but ineffective tracking was the main hurdle.

→ They achieved a decline of 1% per year while the aim is 2% growth decrease per year.

→ Main focus in POSHAN on aspirational districts whereas no such focus on earlier program.

→ POSHAN also covers the adolescent & mothers nutrition.

To achieve SDG (3) - Good health & nutrition

SDG-2 (Zero hunger (hunger))

SDG-1 (No poverty) & SDG-8 (Decent growth) we need a

nutrition free & more.

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

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

Ans

Indian out of pocket expenditure on health is 69% out of which expenditure on medicine is 60%.

This brings attention to the need for generic medicine for

India.

- Need →
- * High out of pocket expenditure
 - * Low availability
 - * IPR issue of Novartis
 - * Costly medicine such as Bedaquiline for TB
 - * Drug Resistance
 - * Poor class who cannot afford at all.

Reason behind lower Adoption rate & Availability →

- 1) Doctor's hesitate from prescribing these medicine
as there are cheap & doctor's commission is ~~not~~ reduced
- 2) Lack of awareness among doctors as well as

patients on the generic drug

14) The medical pharmacist also doubts ~~and~~ sell
these generics due to low penetration

15) the quality of generics & ~~its efficacy~~ its efficacy
is often called into question

16) The poor marketing by the generics companies
is also one reason.

Steps taken by Government

* Pradhan Mantri Jan Aashadhi Kendra ^{Yojana} is special
shops for generic medicine

→ A subpart of it is generic medicine shop in
railway station

* Doctors now mandatorily prescribed to prescribe generic
drug through National medical Commission Bill 2019

* Pharmacist from now on to keep at the outset set of
generics for publicity

* All govt hospital to have stock of generic.

Generic is important for India but Antibiotic

Resistance should also be watched for.

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

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

Ans

With rise of ~~the~~ bilateral & regional grouping

like ASEAN, ~~the~~ NAFTA, the ~~WTO~~ WTO as a multilateral

forum has taken a back seat.

Challenges WTO facing →

- i) From big member like USA who don't obey WTO mandate and are too big to do so.
- ii) ~~the~~ US even have blocked the dispute resolution appointment keeping in dark its future
- iii) The range of WTO issues are less broader than multilateral dealing like defence which is a threat.
- iv) The WTO have been seen sympathetic of western world which led to rise in mistrust in WTO body
- v) The special safeguard mechanism is seen through suspicion by west

- * The national treatment principle is often violated
by countries i.e. domestic content requirement.
- * The MFN status of WTO is also questioned as India felt
- * The Trade war of US-China is also a larger challenge
to the multilateral trading system.

Addressing these challenges

- 1) To start with these ~~start~~ WTO revamp →
 - * More issues need to be covered
 - * Faster dispute resolution
 - * more representation from eastern countries
 - * Accelerated conclusion of ministerials (Doha continued for 9 years)
 - 2) ~~Multilateral~~ Denouncing Regionalism & Protectionist
tendency for of US which hampers growth of all
 - 3) A currency different ^{from} ~~from~~ USD should be developed
keeping in mind trade of all
- WTO have resulted in 85% reduction in
tariff which was an achievement but to ensure rules based
democratic trading system time is ripe for reforms.

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

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

Ans

India - USA trade relation stands tall at \$87.5 billion dollar for 2017-18. India imported from USA -

9.6 % of its import whereas its export to USA accounted for total 16 %.

Impediments to US-India trade Relations

Issue of from Indian Side

* Issue of limit on e-commerce inventory based model FDI which US companies like Amazon want

* The issue of data localization of payment data which restricts the free flow of data

* Issue of certification that the dairy products are according to Indian demand (i.e. the cattle is not fed meat)

* Issue of domestic content requirement in solar which was disputed at WTO

B) From USA side

- * USA raised tariff on bikes & ~~steel~~ gems
- * USA wants more access to India's market
- * USA despises the special safeguards of WTO
and wants reduction in MSP support.

All this resulted in ~~the~~ withdrawal of Generalised
System of Preference of which India was largest beneficiary
standing at \$5.6 billion dollar.

(Consequences)

- 1) The shift of trade from India towards Vietnam like
countries who enjoy GSP
- 2) Reduction in export of items which were
import duty free & hence loss of export
- 3) Hit to members as their export mostly consisted
under GSP
- 4) Specially hit will be gems, jewellery, textile &
leather sector.

The India US relations needs more cooperation.
2+2 ministerial on trade level would be a good way ahead.

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

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

Ans

Indian Constitution via Article 130, 131 and

Establish Supreme Court and also ~~emphasises~~ the independence of the judiciary, but there have been recent questions raised on its accountability.

INDEPENDENCE OF JUDICIARY

Current Independence

- i) Service Condition, cannot be changed to their disadvantage
- ii) Expenses of Court & Salaries charged on consolidated fund of India
- iii) Appointed by President
- iv) Strong process of impeachment
- v) Contempt power
- vi) No appointment after retirement
- vii) Can for their own step
- viii) No disunion on their conduct

Challenges (Accountability)

- i) The judiciary currently appoints itself through collegium system
- ii) The judges are on their own the administration of the courts
- iii) The impeachment process is very lengthy - (no judge impeached till now)
- iv) The enquiry or oversight panel on judge conduct is absent

Accountability of Judiciary

- Impeachment process by legislative
- Transfer or withdrawal of cases
- Inhouse inquiry system
- ~~Power to~~ Temporary enquire into Parliament.

Independence challenges

- the MPs who are lawyers themselves move the impeachment motion
- may be motivated by circumstances
- Media trial i.e. browns by media
- Lawyers try to make vexatious claims

Independence and Accountability of Judiciary

needs to be balanced. Independence is necessary for the justice delivery and accountability is necessary because in a democracy steps to ensure independence →

- * Securing the status of SC - by making a court of appeal so that SC is primarily a guardian & watchdog of constitution

- * Strong support of infrastructure so that they can work freely

- * NITI Aayog suggested Indian Court & Tribunal Service

to reduce their work load so that they can focus on judging.

Entirety Accountability

→ via Parliamentary oversight Committee like RBI

→ National Judicial Accountability Bill which creates a National Board for oversight

→ National Judicial Appointment Commission bill should be passed again so that judges don't appoint themselves

→ law commission 17th report suggested judge fixation formula for ensuring adequate no. of judges.

→ Contempt of Court Bill should be passed which can ensure the ~~other~~ limits of Contempt power

Judicial accountability is imperative but not by affecting independence. Taking Judiciary into confidence & slowly reforming should be way ahead.

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

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

Ans

The government primary work is of public service delivery & ensuring welfare i.e. fulfillment of DPSP. It uses the civil service in its goal to fulfil those targets.

Strengths of Departments

- i) Robust hierarchical structure
- ii) old system of coordination evolved over decades
- iii) linkages between departments.
- iv) sharing of data

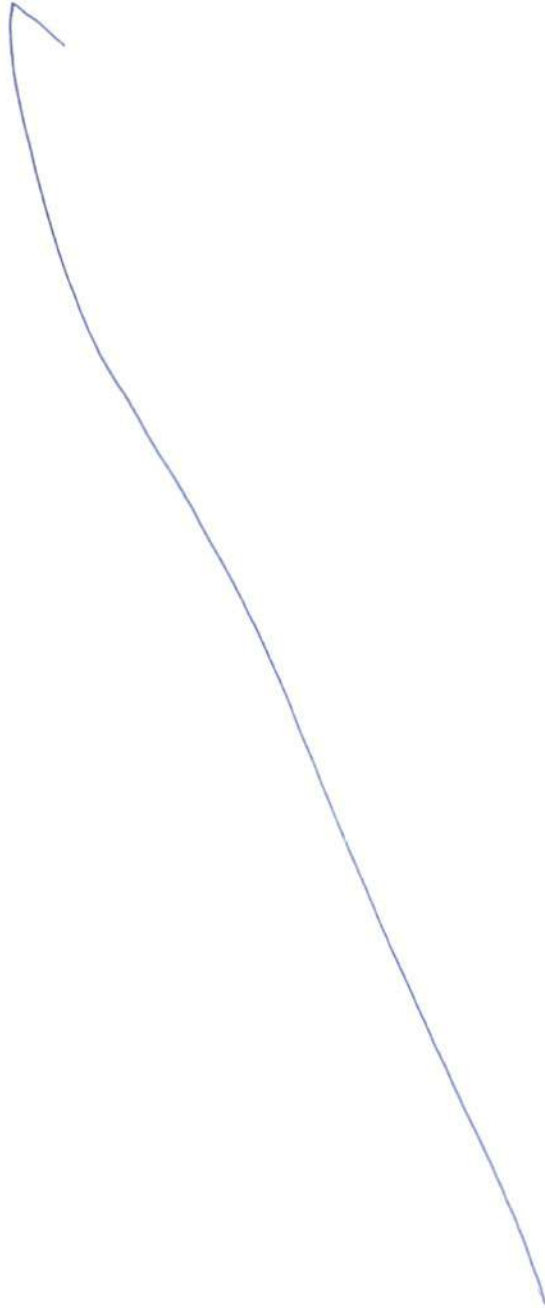
Weakness

- ↳ lack of coordination between inter departments
- ↳ lack of knowledge at cross vertical level
- ↳ no gathering of data i.e. no data based policy

- ↳ The usage of technology is bare minimum
- ↳ lot of paperwork and red tape of bureaucracy
- ↳ ~~fix~~ fixed promotion and no consideration of merit for officials
- ↳ The RTI is not there i.e. complete disclosure is 85% department, no more burden
- ↳ Department still are rigid i.e. run on age old hierarchy
- ↳ Slow rate of adoption of new work values

Consequences

- ↳ effect on Public service delivery
- ↳ low rate of growth
- ↳ Discontented citizen.



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

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

Ans

Rajya Sabha is the upper house was as
B. R. Ambedkar said was a check on Lok Sabha and
a platform for representation of states.

CRITICISM SURROUNDING COMPOSITION

1. the criticism that it is used to ~~re~~ elect the
old members who are not able to contest
i.e. a backdoor entry.
2. The criteria of selection of nominated members
also questioned.
3. The members who face defeat in LE elections are
also usually brought in through this ^{house} ~~method~~.
4. There is no reservation for SC/ST like Lok Sabha.
5. States are not symmetrically represented.
Odisha have ~3 seats whereas UP has >20 seats.

CRITICISM SURROUNDING FUNCTIONING

- * The number of sittings have reduced it was 120 days / year in 1980s, now it's 60³⁰ days / year.
- * The Rajya Sabha question hour was washed away for 77 % of the time.
- * The debate time for bills have reduced i.e. 123 hours for budget in 1980 whereas it was 63 hours in 2018.
- * The number of bills passed have also reduced considerably i.e. 2004-251 bills, 2009-188 bills, 2014-154 bills.
- * Rajya Sabha have been bypassed by Lok Sabha through money bill provision of Art 109 Act

IMPORTANCE OF RAJYASABHA

→ Not a secondary house

- * It represents state interest & representation of states in Parliament.
- * It prevents hasty & ill conceived legislation

- * It alone can grant power to make law on state subject or introduce AT or India service
- * It is the platform for nomination of those leaders who cannot fight election battle.
- * It alone can impeach a vice president & its concurrence needed for Constitutional Amendment bill & other bills.

However changes/Reform necessary

- * National Commission for Reform of working of Constitution have advised to fix 100 day/year of sitting
- * The privileges of the Rajya Sabha viz Article 102 should be codified
- * Members who are errant should be disqualified i.e. Code of conduct of members should be made
- * Reservation for SC/ST in RS should be thought about
- RS is important part of federal structure. It is necessary to check Lok Sabha but should not be an impediment.

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

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

Ans

Electoral Funding is viz Section 29C Representation

of People Act, 1951 have been an contentious issue. Recent

Cases in SC on electoral funding represent the frame nature of it.

Legislative Changes.

• 17 Act 2007 → The parties are not required to
declare the electoral funds and
are exempted from payment of tax

• Foreign Contribution → The foreign companies can donate to
Regulated Act
Indian political parties without any ban
on donation.

• RBI Act 1934 → The companies limit of 7.5% have
been kept aside and RBI to issue
bonds for electoral funding.

• Finance Act 2017 → The companies need not be 3 years old

to donate, that clause have also been removed.

Challenges that still exist

As it pointed out there are still challenges →

1) The political funding is only 31% voluntary i.e. 49% & it is not disclosed.

2) The top 6 parties have more than 88% funding from corporate (~ ₹25000 crore)

3) The donors are also not KYC verified i.e. 34% have no PAN card details

4) The ruling party has got 54.4% of the total electoral bond funding in year 2019.

5) The voter cannot know the source of funds which is against Right to Information.

6) The privacy clause protects the donor and hence no way to know about source of funds.

7) With recent amendment the shell companies (3 year limit removed) can be used for this purpose.

These challenges time and again have been addressed by various reports. State funding of elections have been advocated by ~~Law~~ Law Commission, Second ARC, and Indrajit Gupta Committee.

Benefit of state funding

- * No other source of political funding except state money
- * Equitable distribution to all the participants
- * Check on misuse of money power
- * voter knowledge

Draw Backs

- * Fiscal pressure on state & Central Govt
- * Some may participate just for money
- * Again ruling party may be at advantage
- * How to distribute money?

These questions need to be addressed. The time is ripe for talks on electoral funding but more reforms for independence of EC, provisions are also needed to make elections more free & fair.

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

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

Ans

Urban areas now have 31% of population

of the country poised to rise by 61% by 2025. With the burgeoning population challenges remain that needs to be addressed.

Current Architecture for urban governance

↳ Part XI Municipalities

↳ State Boards i.e. Delhi Jal Board

↳ Township, etc.

↳ Cantonment Area

↳ Notified Area Council

CHALLENGES PLAGUING URBAN GOVERNANCE

1) Financial Issues

↳ Atherwala Committee said Indian municipalities

need \$40 billion by 2040. we are lacking

on the financial power of the urban centres.

* Also lack of taxation power hampers the financial

capacity of the municipal & urban governance structures.

2) Expenditure Part

* The urban municipalities have majorly maintenance

work & nothing of sort of promotion or development

* They have no say in urban expenditure as
well due to lack of funds

3) Data system & Coordination

* The urban system is segregated & scattered with

no lack of coordination between or different
departments.

* Moreover there is less usage of technology to
gather data and lack of data driven policy
making.

4) Urban Planning

* There is lack of national urban policy to
coherently & holistically deal with urban
planning issues.

• Migration (139 million till now) B also on
oil and they need to face the increasing
pressure on resources

Suggestions to overcome these

- 1) Municipal bonds to be implemented in true force to
make municipalities strong & more devolution +
taxation power
- 2) Municipalities need workforce to grapple with challenges
so there should be a ^{district} ~~state~~ service and it should be
coordinated with state one
- 3) Disseminate data collection for data driven policy making
& using dashboard system of monitoring for feedback
- 4) Single window service delivery to all for the
smoothening in administration & governance.

Urban areas are future. National Draft

Urban Policy is a step in right direction and also to fulfill

SDG 11 we need to make it more resilient.

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

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

Ans

SHG or self help group today stands in India

with 47 lakh strength with more than 2 crore SHG

membership, especially Kudumbashree which is now
Asia's largest.

1) SHG & Poverty alleviation

1) Financial Support

* Promote thrift culture so that small saving

can be gathered

* Cultivate prudent lending & loaning practices.

* Support the needy & marginal who cannot
avail directly from banks

* Help in reaching reach of government program.

2) Livelihood Support.

* Promotes the marketing & collection of forest

produce of Vandhan Yojana

* Provides livelihood through govt scheme. Ajanta

program & of NRN

* Speciality on women make them independent

with small source of income & revenue generation

such as tailoring

* Imparts skill & provides support to budding entrepreneurs

for

Lack of penetration is

still a lot of villages don't
have SHG

The demand for
collateral & high
interest are pull back
factor.

Short coming
of SHG-Bank
Linkage

Bank wary of
tenancy due to
↑ default rates

Banks specially
& selectively
focus on one
or two SHG

People still depend
on informal credit
source

SHG women also are
not educated enough to
bargain with banks

Suggestions to overcome these issues

* SHG - Gram panchayat linkage so that SHG

comes in direct governance framework.

* SHG should have a set of loan is diversity
its borrowing

* more financial inclusion through Janashan Yojana
& to form family

* MUDRA Yojana should also be available to
the SHG

* SHG - PMKVY linkage should be worked upon.

SHG are crucial part of poverty
alleviation program of Govt. where Govt & NGO can't
reach SHG is able to penetrate & that should be
used to ~~reach~~ further the goal of SDG 1 (No poverty)

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

(250 words) 15

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

Ans

Indian Higher education system have a

gross enrolment rate of 25% whereas the primary level

was 98%. This shows our shortcoming of the higher

education system.

Initiatives taken by Government

Education sector sphere

* VJRA to invite foreign faculty for research

* LIAN to invite foreign faculty to teach

* AWSAR for writing of research journals

Infrastructure sphere

* Higher education funding Agency to fund Rs 10000 crore into ~~the~~ higher education

* RISE scheme for infra development of institution.

4 Assessment & Innovation

✓ ARIIA ranking to score them on innovation

✓ NIRF to push them to top 100 global

✓ Institute of Eminence program to specially develop world class institution for funding & promotion.

Other like different scholarship schemes are also

there for backward class ~~and~~ differs still many reform

are required →

Quality

✓ Improving teacher-student ratio in colleges

✓ Building Infra
~~Building Infra~~ - currently only 12 IITs ~~have~~ have their own campus

✓ Decreasing drop out rate at secondary level

✓ Increasing the gross enrolment ratio

✓ Improving the foreign student & participation

✓ Increasing research grants & expenditure spending.

✓ Shutting down ~~open~~ bogus colleges & exit exam

necessary for employability.

Enhancing Relevance

- * Increasing the academia industry interaction to
modify curriculum according to market
- * Skill based training should be reported to the
Students
- * Apprenticeship program necessary to enhance
employability
- * Liberal Art courses necessary to find midway for
new thought of students
- * National Research fund is also necessary to
boost research

National Education policy have been modelled
Keshavsingh Committee have ~~incorporated~~ modelled these points. These
will take us far ahead in fulfilling SDG 5 (Quality
Education), SDG 9 (Innovation), SDG 8 (Decent Work & Growth).

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

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

Ans

Pradhan mantri Awas Yojana is

Housing for all by 2022 declared in 2015 is a continuation
of Indira Awas Yojana.

Punny Urban

* Nearly 4 lakh houses have only been built whereas target is 1 crore by 2022.

* Very less cities have been covered under this.

* A models * Affordable housing

* In situ slum redevelopment

* Credit linked subsidy scheme

* Beneficiary led development.

Challenges

1) Land procurement & land issue especially in
cities like Mumbai & Bengaluru.

* 1) Development challenges as less partner for

PPP

iii) Very less beneficiary but development later up

iv) Top issue of funds as the devolution is reducing

PM Rural

→ This has been quite a success as nearly 1 crore
houses have been built against target of 1.2 crore houses.

Challenges

* ~~that~~ these rural areas are found near urban
area

* Lack of knowledge & motivation towards scheme
of beneficiary

* Fund devolution issue is prevalent in this as
well.

* The land reclamation for forest villagers is
also a challenge.

FAST TRACKING IMPLEMENTATION

- * Using technology for geo-tagging of houses
to map the construction level.
- * Dashboard system for making performing
states to push competition
- * Implementing HAM or plug & play model for
the housing in urban area
- * Faster land clearance so that work could be
expedited
- * Identification of degraded land & its reclamation
so as to settle land issue.

PMAY is an ambitious target. Combined
with AMRUT & Smart Cities mission and ~~the~~ PURA it

Can really make our cities & communities sustainable

CSDG 6)

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

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

Ans

Indian Ocean have been gifted with island nations who are crucial for India's strategic need. For eg. Seychelles and Assumption Island.

ISLAND NATION AND GEOPOLITICAL

- * Seychelles & Assumption Island project have helped India to counter rise of China in the Seychelles.
- * Similarly the Maldivian government "India first policy" have also come out against China in support of India.
- * ~~Singapore~~ Singapore via its Changi Naval Base have strengthened Indian presence in the Indian Ocean security structure.
- * The Sri Lanka have by lease given Hambantota Port to China for 99 years and hence shifted

Some balance in favour of China.

ISLAND NATION AND MARITIME SECURITY

- * Island nation like Assumption Island have supported for India's presence on their island for India as net security provider.
- * The Chagos archipelago of USA have been part of their naval base ensuring security.
- * France Reunion Island in Indian ocean is also ensuring ~~threats~~ free lane of communication.
- * Maldives have coordinated with India on ensuring anti piracy in Indian ocean.
- * The dispersal of A&N Islands & Lakshadweep near the Singapore & Arab nations also increases the reach of India.
- * The avenues like Indian Ocean Region Association & Indian Ocean Naval Symposium have been crucial in ensuring security of Indian ocean.

Still there are challenges

* The political instability of seen in maldives

which can be harmful for India.

* Mychelles parliament voted against Assumption Island
a setback for India.

* Chinese cheque book diplomacy is something which
India cannot tackle

* The Island nation are also part of BRI - Initiative
and hence pose a threat from Chinese impression

* African pirates are shifting to Indian ocean hence
disturbance line of communication.

The UNCLOS & Indo pacific ~~concept~~
concept have at their heart the security of Indian ocean
which automatically aids the Indian maritime security.

Soft power & Track 1-5 diplomacy should be used to
go ahead,

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

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

Ans

India since 1947 even when it was poor

have tried to support the nations in development & reconstruction. It's development assistance till now is \$27 billion and out of which 83% is to neighbour.

Development Assistance Scope

→ Indian technical & economic cooperation of 1964 was for development assistance of technical strength & capability

→ Development Assistance Program to support reconstruction.

~~Development~~ → Now development also supports social development such as Afghan Park etc.

- more investment in power projects of Rooptan
Plant (Nuclear) Bangladesh & Mangdechun Hydro
Project of Bhutan

Development Assistance Recd

- * Asia Africa Growth Corridor have been India's
one of the ~~crucial~~ crucial investment in Africa.

→ Moreover Africa has a \$ 104 billion line of credit from
India

- * India is also investing in Latin countries like
Brazil & Chile.

- For the Island nation, India has started contributing
such as Seychelles.

Still challenges Remain

- late project completion which creates
trust deficit.
- less economic power as compared to China

* Investment reciprocity is not adequate for
some countries of Nigeria

* More focus on neighbour (Bhutan - 63 % of
neighbour share)

* Rechning Development assistance to neighbour.

Development assistance today is

needed in form of Loss & Damage to fulfill Paris goals

more than ever. India as a developing nation

should also contribute towards that.