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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1863)

Name of Candidate	Anshu Priya		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	500582
Center	ORV [offline]	Date	29/12/2021

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

- 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।

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

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

The parliamentary system of government is based on the principle Executive responsibility to the Lok Sabha [Article 75]

Role of parliamentary Oversight

↳ discussion and debate :

Eg - Departmental standing committees

- presentation of annual budget
- Examination of Bills.

↳ Enforce Financial Accountability of Executive to legislature

Eg - Public Account, Estimates Committee
↳ considers CA's report on appropriation

↳ Instruments of Accountability

Eg - Question Hour - 2.30 hours of half hour discussion.

↳ vigilance over regulators

Eg - RBI governor could be called
for missing target on monetary policy

↳ Rise above party lines and diverge
diverse view points

Eg - Joint parliamentary committee

However it is not an end in itself as

↳ Lok Sabha is often governed by the view
of party in power

↳ Rajya Sabha has limited role in enforcing
financial accountability

↳ Role of speaker → 10th schedule
→ passing Bills as Money Bills
→ voice votes

↳ declining role of committees → only 10%
of Bills sent in 17th Lok Sabha

There is a need to Supplement parliamentary
oversight by citizen and civil society

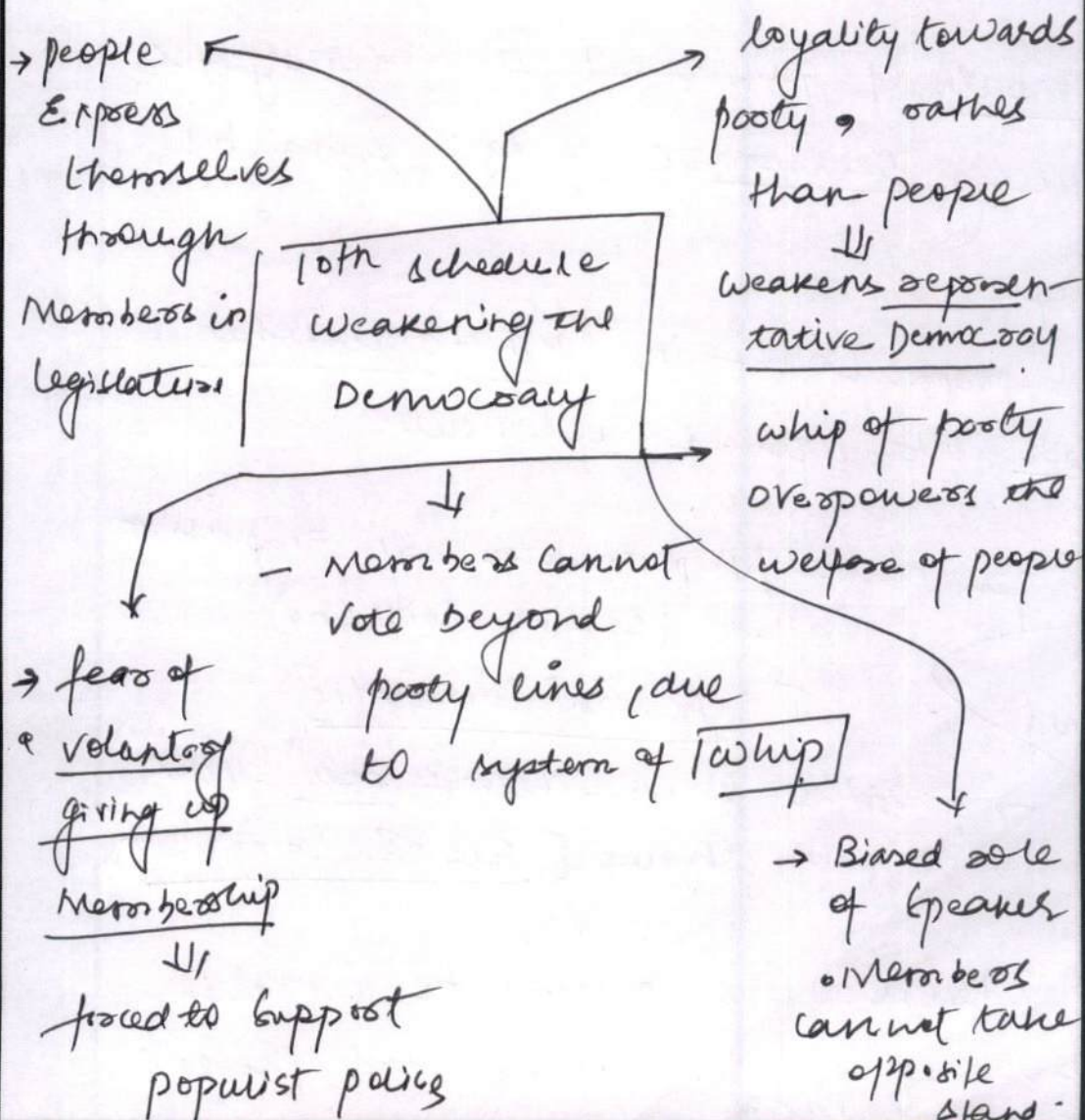
participation in order to enforce Social Accountability

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

(150 words) 10

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

The 32nd Constitutional amendment Act introduced 10th schedule in Constitution, popularly known as anti defection law.



however, 10th schedule is important as

1) People not only vote for members but also for party. Hence, the will of party is also the will of people

2) party itself is representative of ideological and economic sentiments

3) stability of government is necessary for fulfilling democratic mandate given by people

4) Supreme Court in 'Kihoto Holohan' case also espoused such views.

way forward →
 → alliance only in very important matters (eg - no confidence)
 [yaswanth committee]
 → president should decide cases under 10th schedule [Election Commission]

10th schedule needs reforms to establish a balance between stability and people's representation

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

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

Article 246 provides for 3 fold division of legislative powers between the Central and state government

[	Central list	→ only Centre can make a law
	State list	→ only state can make a law
	Concurrent list	→ Both Centre and state can make a law

It is cornerstone of legislative relations as

↳ Defines the legislative power according to the nature, reach and Socio-Economic conditions

Eg → health in state list
→ international treaty in Centre list

↳ promotes dynamism [~~exercise of~~ powers]

↳ prevents clash and promotes cohesive policy making

↳ gives more propetus to centre to enact laws on matters of national security

→ Constitutional Bias

- Article 252 :- laws on Residuary powers by Centre
- Article 256 :- centre Law to prevail over State in case of Concurrent List

Issues

→ Outdated Entries

Eg - Bombers & princely state

→ Absence of New Entries

Eg - Artificial Intelligence, Disaster Management

→ leads to Centre-State Conflict

Eg - water is State Subject but inter state water disputes in Union List

→ Strains Federalism

Eg - NDA set challenged Order 131

→ Anandpur Sahib resolution and Lok Sabha Commission → proper division Required

As suggested by Vidhi Centre & Mathew concerning regional development should be in State List and national issues in Centre.

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

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

Article 123 of Indian Constitution provides for ordinance making power of president.

Now it is usurpation of legislative power →

- ① It is used to avoid legislative scrutiny

Eg - Farmers Bill passed through ordinance.

- ② violates Article 75 and principle of parliamentary democracy

• Executive is responsible to legislature

- ③ Lack of debate through committees leads to hasty legislations

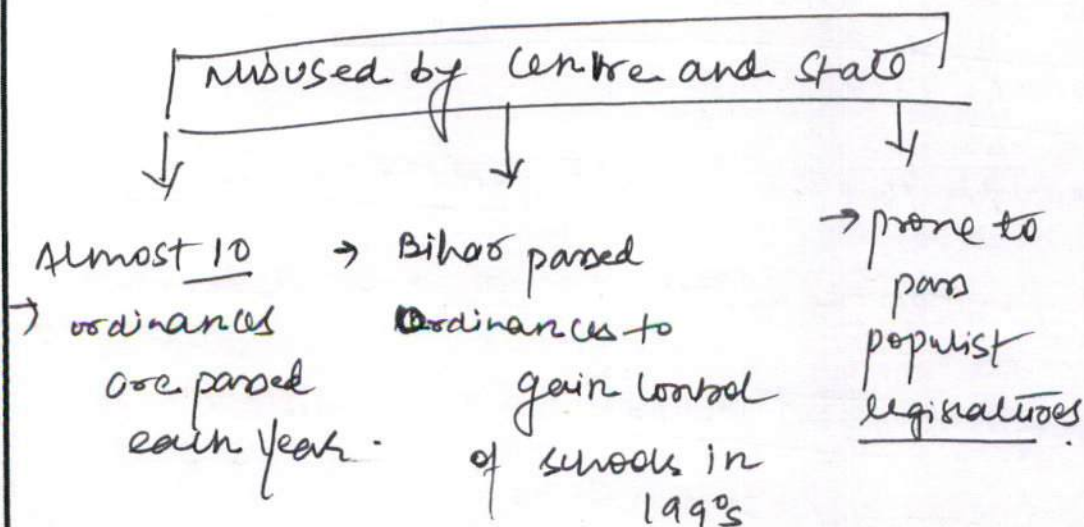
Eg - Land acquisition Act.

- ④ Repromulgated again and again

→ Violative of Supreme Court judgement
in Krishan Kumar v/s State of Bihar.

⑤ Cooper Case → President's satisfaction
is subject to judicial review

⑥ T.D.C. Wadhwa Case → ordinance route
should not evade parliamentary scrutiny.



Ordinance provides a route to enable
law making when both houses of
Parliament are not in session, making it
an effective way of governance.

However, its use should be sparse
and not so frequent

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

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

The 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) discussed the issue of proliferation of ministries leading to fragmentation of Accountability.

Need to phase out Ministries

↳ Governance is dynamic and needs review

↳ leads to reverse delegation from bottom to top (2nd ARC)

↳ Focus on output rather than outcome

↳ Illogical Fragmentation of Manpower

↳ Burden on Financial Exchequer.

Need to consolidate Ministries

↳ many related Ministries are separate

Eg Energy → Ministry of coal
→ Ministry of petroleum and natural gas
→ Ministry of new and renewable energy

↳ affects ease of doing Business due to fragmented regulation.

Eg - Min of Road, Railways, Civil aviation
↓
all responsible for logistics

↳ Policy Uncertainty and Conflicts

Eg - land clearance [Ministry of Tribal affairs
vs Ministry of Road
transport]

As advised by ARC, related Ministries
should be placed under one Ministry
with several departments.

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

(150 words) 10

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

Digital India was launched as E-Kranti mission to propel the wings of technology and make governance SMART.

① Transformation into a digitally Empowered Society

↳ Increased Internet penetration

Eg. 500 million Internet users.

↳ lead to Financial inclusion

Eg. 60% people have a Bank account through Jan Dhan Yojana

→ Coupled with ' National Financial inclusion strategy '

↳ evolution of JAM
 ↳ Jan-Dhan
↳ Aadhar
↳ mobile
 } Trinity

• More than 98% people have aadhar.

L E-governanceG to G

Eg- CPGRAMS
- pragati

G to B

→ E-Business
→ E-NAM
→ MCA 21

G to C

→ M-Kisan
→ Direct Benefit
Transfer
→ Bhoomi portal

(B) Knowledge Economy

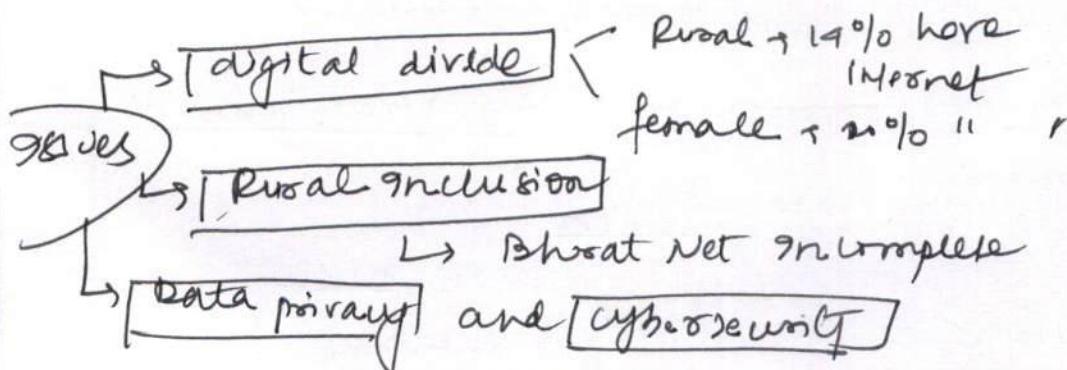
↳ Fintech Revolution : India 3rd largest
Fintech Market [World Economic Forum]

↳ usage of Dig data collected through digitisation

↳ 'open source digital data' → lead to innovation

↳ Financial products

>100% increment in digital transactions
[EBZ, digital index]



Timely completion of Bharat Net, impetus
to PM Wani and data protection law is needed.

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

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

poverty measurement has been a complex issue in India right from Lakshmi, Algha, Tendulkar to Rangarajan committee.

Issues

① Outdated poverty line

↳ Usage of Tendulkar Committee report with head count ratio of 30%

↳ Not reviewed since 2011.

② Static in outlook

↳ Impact of disruptions like Covid are not accounted for

③ Multidimensional nature of poverty

↳ Service Expenditure, health, housing not accounted for

④ does not account for Poverty due to

fictional & structural unemployment

⑤ Incidence v/s Prevalence of poverty not differentiated

⑥ Poverty level varies across states due to differences in Purchasing power

↳ align with World Bank Standards of 3.20 USD / day

↳ Follow Multidimensional poverty index of NITI Aayog

Measures ↳ use of Socio-economic Caste Census for various programmes

↳ Committee under NITI Aayog to gauge Extent no of poor.

India cannot fulfil the provision of 'Inclusive development' with counting the number of poor and incidence.

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

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

National Education policy (NEP) calls for internationalisation of higher Education in order to create 'global citizens' conversant in all global affairs.

→ Increase in Gross Enrolment Ratio

- 50% by 2035 (NEP, 2020)
- Need for more institutes

Rationale

→ Highest number of higher Education institutes

→ cater to foreign students

→ Tap power potential

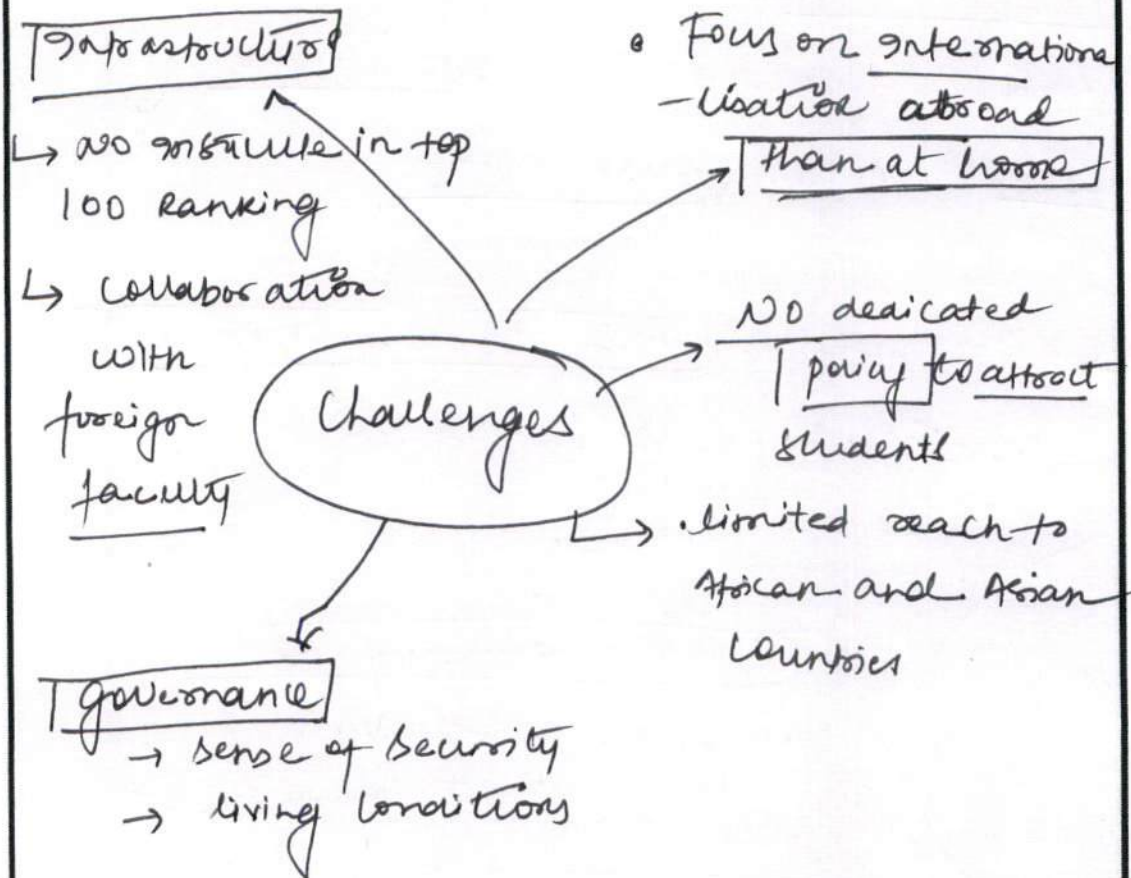
Eg - USA attracts huge talent

→ Prevents Brain Drain

Eg - students top in 10th/12th but leave for USA.

→ Creation of Knowledge Economy
and Innovation Based Education

Eg - Silicon Valley and Massachusetts



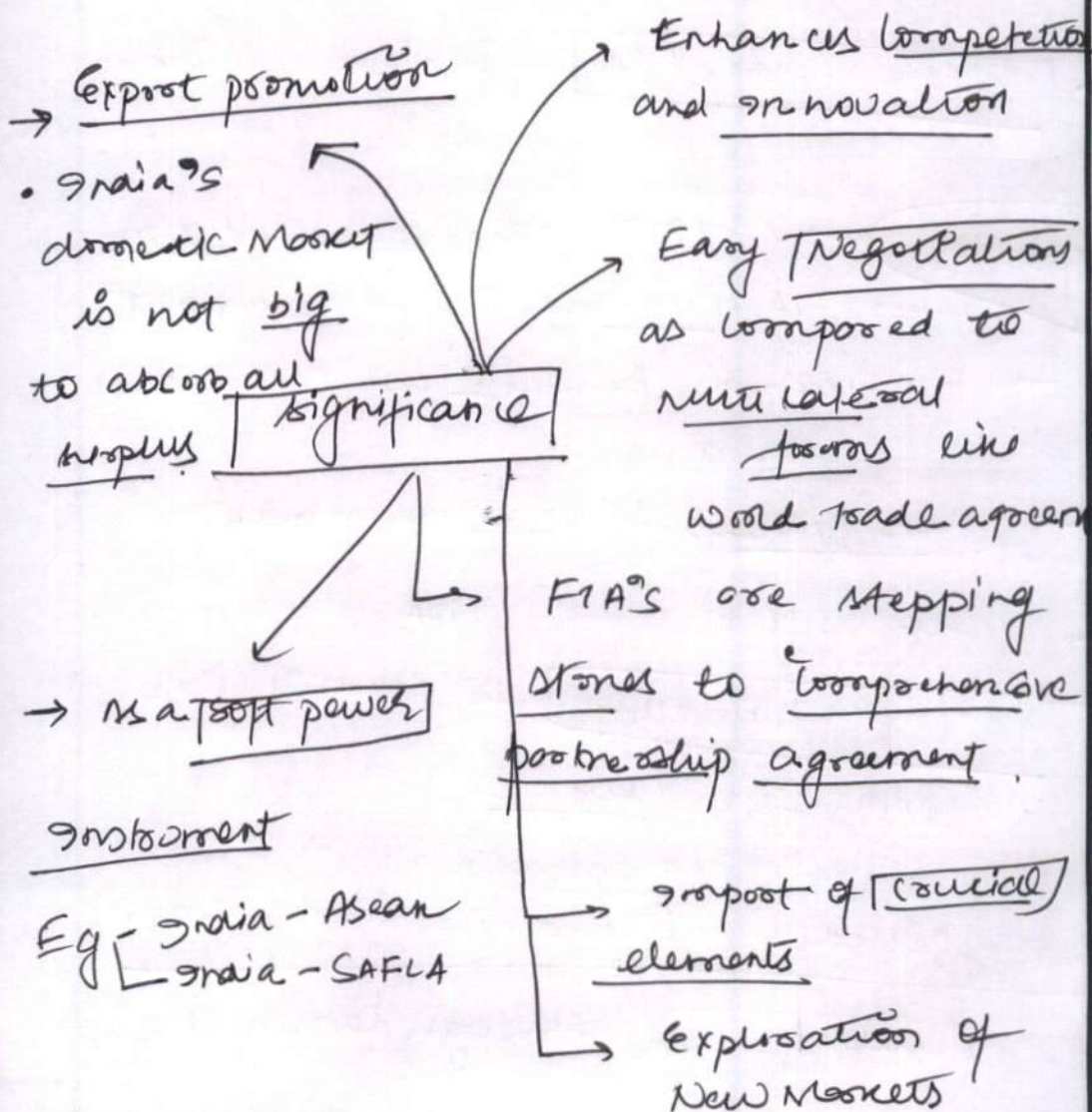
The recent initiative of 'Study in India',
CRAN and Institutes of Eminence are
relevant steps

Showing NIEF top rankers to establish
dedicated cell should be followed (Nir Aayog).

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

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

Free Trade agreements (FTAs) refer to trading concessions between two or more countries in order to reduce barriers to Trade and enhance Ease of Trading.



India's Experience

Benefits → India's Exports have increased in South Asian nations

Eg - Bangladesh is largest trading partner in South Asia

→ India has gained to the tune of 2% (Economic Survey, 2021)

→ India - Asean FTA → ~~confront~~ China

Loopholes → Export to FTA and Non-FTA increased by same amount

→ FTA partners benefited as much as India

→ non trade benefits still remain

→ low utilization of FTA

→ Wphagetti ball effect → multiple FTA with same countries

As suggested by Economic Survey 2021,

FTAs should be seen through lenses of Market diversification than only trade profit

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

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

Multilateral Development Banks (MDBs)

like International Monetary Fund (IMF),
World Bank (WB) have played an
important role in economic reconstruction.

Crucial for development of Developing Nations ⇒

① Tide through Economic crisis

Eg - 1991 Balance of payment crisis
↳ India bailed out by IMF

② Overcome Uncertainties

Eg - IMF's SDR quota used during
world crisis

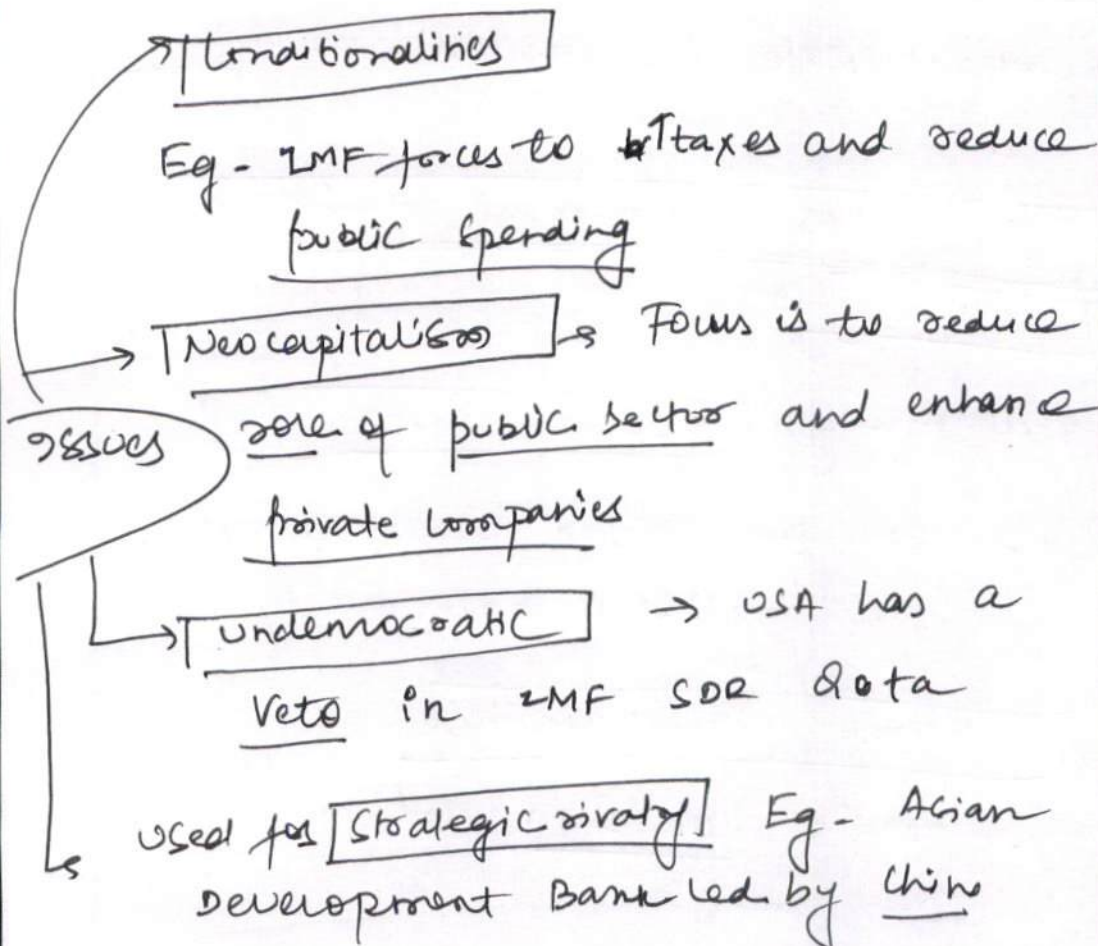
③ Inclusive development

Eg - World Bank in Neranchal project

↳ World Bank in STARs project of
National Education policy

④ Fulfill global commitments

↳ India is largest recipient of loans for
energy project by Asian Development Bank
(ADB)



Democratisation of MDB through
process ~~of~~ is needed. India should
lead the way".

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

(250 words) 15

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

Article 262 provides for parliament by law to provide for adjudication of inter-state river water disputes

other legal frameworks are also present.

① Article 262 → parliament can exclude the jurisdiction of Supreme Court

- ↓
- Empowers central government to form river tribunals
 - - enactment of interstate water disputes Act

② Article 246

↳ water is a state subject

↳ interstate water dispute is in central list

However, such disputes continue to exist as :-

- ① Delayed resolution of disputes →
decisions by tribunals keep on pending
for years
- ② lack of political will
↳ order of tribunals are not
implemented.
- ③ Special leave petition [Article 143]
↳ decisions of tribunals are appealed
to supreme court
- ④ States reorganisation
↳ Andhra Pradesh has dispute over
Narayanpet & Telangana
- ⑤ Colonial Era Rules
↳ illogical division of few states without
due regard to geography
- ⑥ Changing cropping patterns

① Benefit accrued to Upper riparian
status

↳ Eg - Karnataka stops flow of
current when needed.

→ Amicable resolution of disputes
without approaching Tribunal

Eg → the recent amendment
provides for such dispute
settlement

Measures

↳ Data on national level to
monitor drainage and water
requirement

↳ move water to concurrent list
[Mishra Khan]

↳ Time bound resolution of
disputes with a body to monitor
the outcomes

Interstate water disputes drain significant
Social and Economic Capital. Their prompt
redressal is important.

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

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

The recent lockdown due to Covid-19 pandemic has brought the debate regarding online justice delivery to forefront.

→ Reduce pendency of cases
→ Almost a crore cases pending
→ Reduce case/judges leading to
Uses of Technology increased efficiency

↳ Ease of doing Business
→ India has low in Contract Enforcement
↳ Article 39A : Free legal aid to the poor.

However, it has own challenges

(A) At people's level

↳ Digital divide → 42% Rural population has access to internet

↳ Digitalisation of services would mainly impact poor leading to inaccessibility of justice

↳ Transparency and privacy

- Confidential nature of information
↓
could prevent people approaching courts.

(B) At Judges level

↳ Judges are not trained adequately to deal cases online

↳ Real feeling of court proceedings would miss ⇒ decisions involving judicial innovation could suffer

(C) Infrastructure

↳ Digitalisation of services

E-Lavots is still at nascent stage

↳ lead to network issues and
Errors

(d) Inclusive Justice

poor people could be Excluded due to
inaccessible technology

Way Forward

↳ Clarify cases fit for on-line hearing

Eg - Contract cases, Income tax cases

↳ Cases involving Substantial Question of
Law and privacy should remain offline

↳ timely completion of E-Lavots Mission
mode project

↳ Use NALSA and lok adalats for digital
training at grassroot level

online justice delivery, if implemented
with safeguards can enhance ease
of getting justice

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

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

Almost 50% of Indian population is expected to live in cities by 2030. Hence a need for urban planning is important.

However, it remains skeletal as
↳ low of urban planners and architects

- urban planning is not treated as a rewarding career option

↳ Not institutionalised

- establishment of city has been driven by pressure of population and not by the need of people.

↳ low of synergy between various

departments

Eg - Roads, Municipalities, Sewage
treatment all work in Silos

↳ Actual division of Urban Services

Eg - Floods is under Central water
Commission but Urban floods under
Ministry of Urban Development

Hence, a need to

① Bring Systemic reforms

↳ Establishment of a New city must
be preceded by land use planning

Eg - Chandigarh : Rational plan

↳ proper space for houses, green spaces,
transport beforehand.

↳ development of Suburbs with

Transit oriented development to prevent
ghettisation of urban areas.

(B) Change in Mindset

↳ Cities to be treated as 'inclusive space'
of living with adequate concessions to
environment.

↳ Political will and empowerment of
Municipalities → Maintenance of parks
↳ research in urban planning.

↳ Rural v/s Urban prejudice

• Rural areas get Moserford, hence there
is reluctance to designate areas as
urban

We are proud of Indus Valley civilization⁹
with its adequate design and urban
planning. Need is to Emulate it today.

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

(250 words) 15

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

The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
provided for reservation of women in
Panchayat Raj Institutions (PRIs)

Reasons for low participation in state
legislatures

① Real participation at PRI is lacking
due to phenomenon of 'panchayat
pati'

② Patriarchal Nature of Society

↳ Men take decisions in the name of
female

③ Increasing Criminalisation of politics
act as a deterrent for women

Eg - More than 90 MLA of Bihar had
Serious Criminal Cases

④ Issue of Money and Muscle
Power in Legislatures II

Women lack material
resources to match

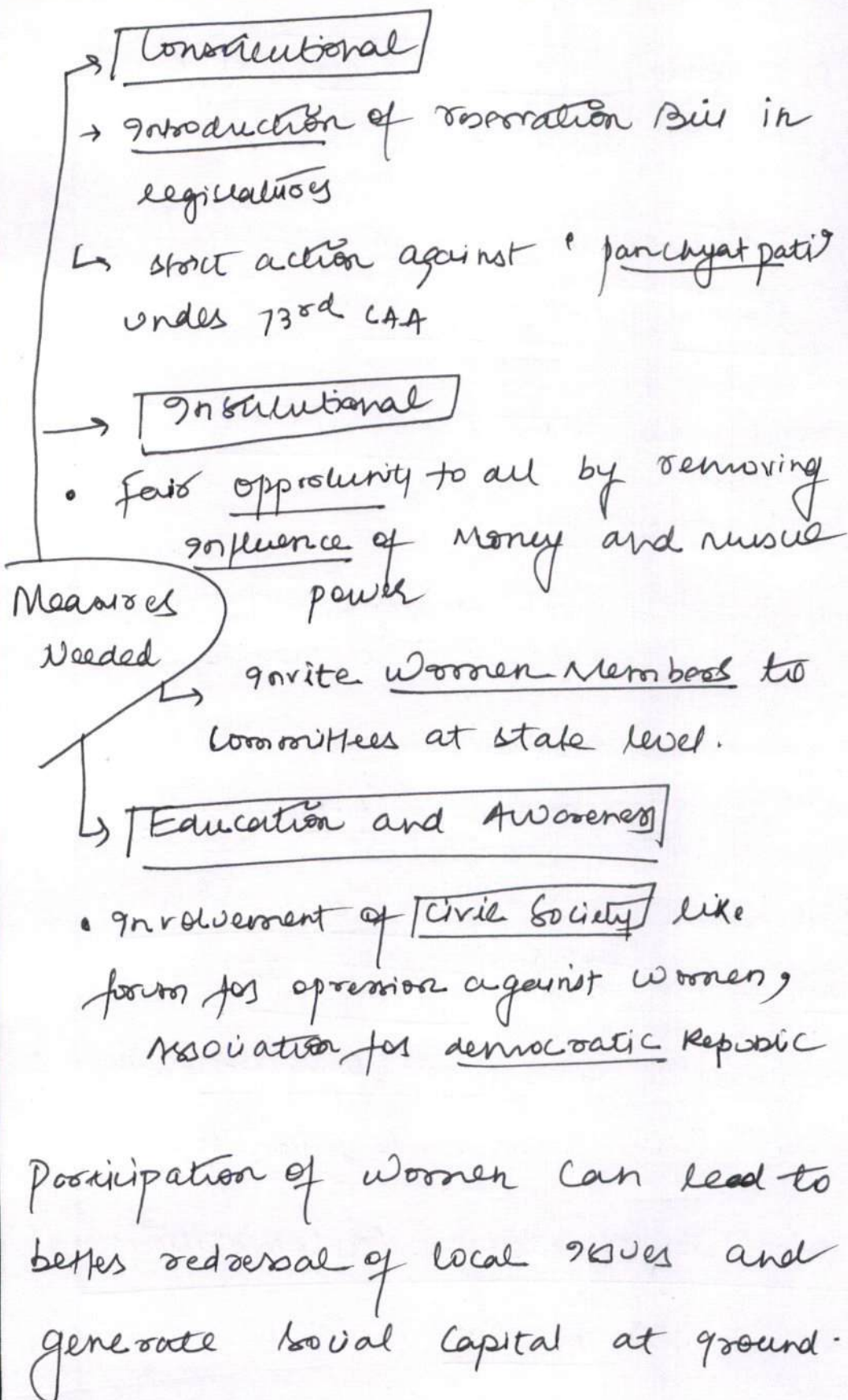
Eg 69,000 crore spent in 17th Lok
Sabha (ADR report)

⑤ Differences in political and social
rules of State and Panchayat

↳ females have more familiarity with
local level issues and gain support.

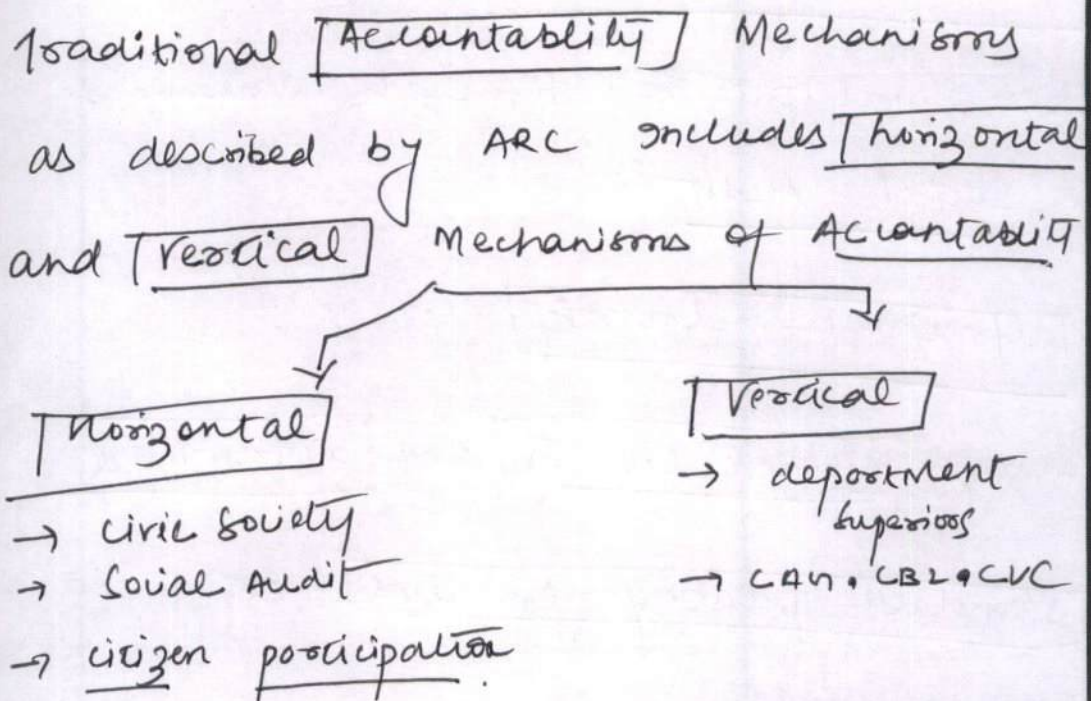
⑥ Reservation of women in legislatures

Bill is still pending



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

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



Traditional Accountability suffers from

- ↳ Today Enforcement Mechanisms
- ↳ Conflict of Interest
- ↳ Judicial delays.

Hence, a call for Social Accountability which would require :-

① Institutionalisation of process

- participation from Ministry and organ would be required.

② Awareness generation

- citizen participation through Mechanisms like Social Audit

③ grievance redressal

- through Citizen charter and Service Model

④ Standard operating procedure to prevent misuse

- Due regard to Bonafide mistakes

⑤ participation by Civil Society

- PUC/ADR can Mobilise Citizens.

Challenges →

- lack of active participation by citizens
 - ↳ preferences based on Caste & Class and communal lines.
- lack of [political will]
 - ↳ Tendency to evade an additional layer of Accountability
- Unclear meaning and agenda
 - ↳ what constitutes Social Accountability?
 - ↳ Sanctions and incentives remain clear
- [Prone to misuse]
 - ↳ could lead to policy paralysis and risk aversion.

Social Accountability needs proper mobilisation complemented by citizen charter, participatory Budgeting, social audit and citizen report cards.

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

(250 words) 15

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

MGNREGA, is a Rights based approach to tackling unemployment, which guarantees every adult member of a Rural household 100 days of unskilled Manual labour.

Role of Gram Panchayat

- ↳ Assist in preparation of 'muster rolls'
- ↳ Awareness regarding the scheme
- ↳ Ensure adequate pay received in due time and delay / unemployment alliance if any.

- ↳ supervision of work and Ensure adequate material to wage ratio
- ↳ Conduct 'Social Audit' and assist in Feedback delivery
- ↳ hold meetings with adult Members of Gram Sabha
- ↳ to present the 'Exact demand' as in case of corona Virus Lockdown
- ↳ Identify and Suggest convergence of schemes at grass root level
- Eg - usage of MNNREGA labours for Pond Construction under Jal Jeevan Mission
- ↳ Act as a watchdog and oversight Mechanism to ensure Accountability

Role of Block level panchayats

- ↳ Act as guide to panchayats at gram Sabha level
- ↳ provide Managerial + Technical assistance

Role of District Panchayat

- ↳ Aggregation of plans at Block level
- ↳ Monitor Outcomes
- ↳ Assist in Social Auditing.

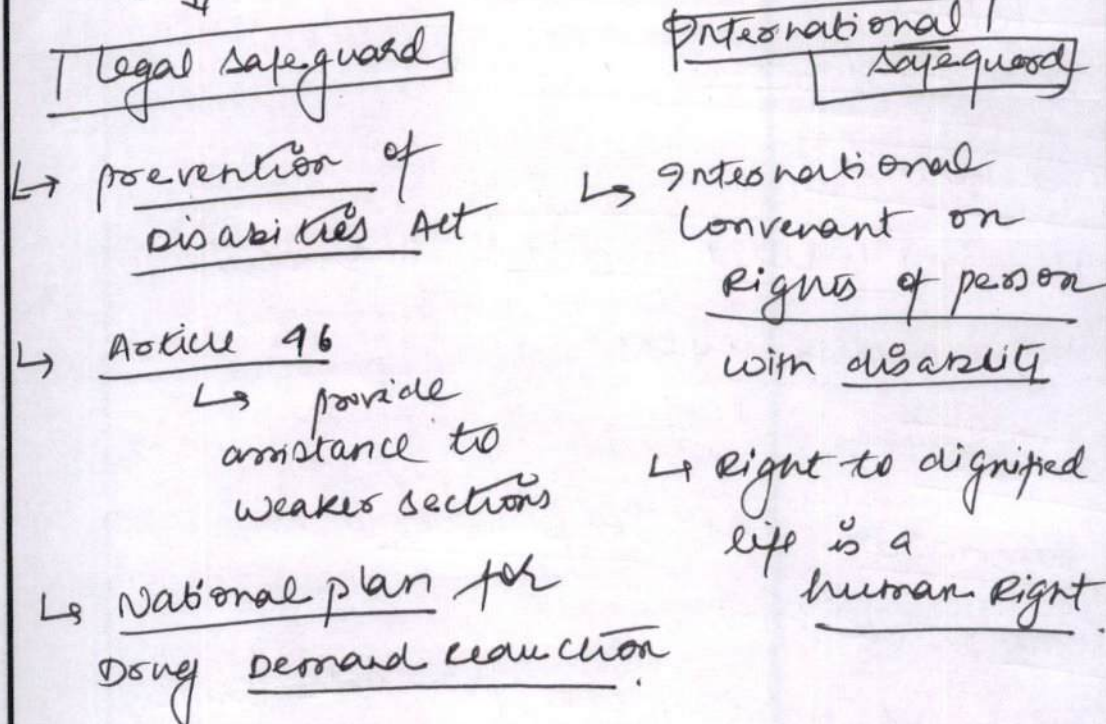
Hence, PRI's remain pivotal for
implementation of MGNREGA.

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

(250 words) 15

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

Person with disabilities comprise almost 2% of India's population. There are several safeguards to uphold their rights.



however, issues remain!

(A) Disabilities in general

• Social

- ↳ lack of data and documentation
- ↳ lack of social security
- ↳ potential viewed as an asset
- ↳ health → Best diagnostic instruments
not inclusive
- ↳ Education
 - ↳ Blind and disabled schools
create discrimination

• Economic

- ↳ Employment and skilling is lacking.
- ↳ skill development is slow

• Infrastructure

- ↳ lack of disabled friendly infrastructure
in schools, colleges

• Political

- ↳ Reservation not implemented in
letter and spirit
- ↳ neglected as they are not vote Banks

③ Psychological Disabilities

- ↳ Health → mental health as a stigma

- Lack of Trained psychiatrists and psychologists

• Drug abuse → consumers and peddlers
→ treated on same page
→ Retribution over Rehabilitation

Reservation increased to 4%
and list of disabilities increased
to include Autism

Steps taken → 'Suganya pustakalaya'
and 'Accessible India
Campaign

→ disabled as divyangjan
→ paralympics (L.Y. Bhasin)
→ Inclusive India Campaign

Way Forward :-

- disabled need handholding and skilling.
- adequate data collection
- psychological disability → treat drug
addict as a patient

The recent induction of Pranjal patil
as 1st visually challenged Z.A.S officer
speaks volumes of their success.

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

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

PM Awas yojana gramin (PMAY-G) was launched to provide housing for all till door, roti, kapra and shakan being the basic necessities of citizens.

Successors of PMAY-G

- 1 crore houses were sanctioned
 ↓
 → 92% have been achieved

Use of Technology

- GIS tagged images of houses are uploaded on portal

TAwas soft

↳ An ICT enabled tool to

Meanize the outcomes

→ [Complaint registration] portal
has been created.

• Promotes [Social Justice]

↳ Division into low, middle income
group

• Complements [RURBAN] M2(520)

↳ helpful in preventing distress
migration to cities

↳ Basic amenities in rural areas.

• Act as a [Social security net]

96000

① Release of Funds & States like West

Bengal have not released their
share of Funds

② [Impact of Covid]

↳ Disruption of construction work

③ [Identification] of Beneficiaries

↳ Corruption at [Gram Sabha level]

④ [Quality of Houses]

↳ to resist Earthquake, cytunes

⑤ [Skewed Distribution]

↳ Areas in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh are
still untouched

→ Identification : use of Socio-Economic Caste Census.

way forward

↳ proper release of Funds through
Direct Benefit Transfer

↳ Social Audit of scheme on ground.

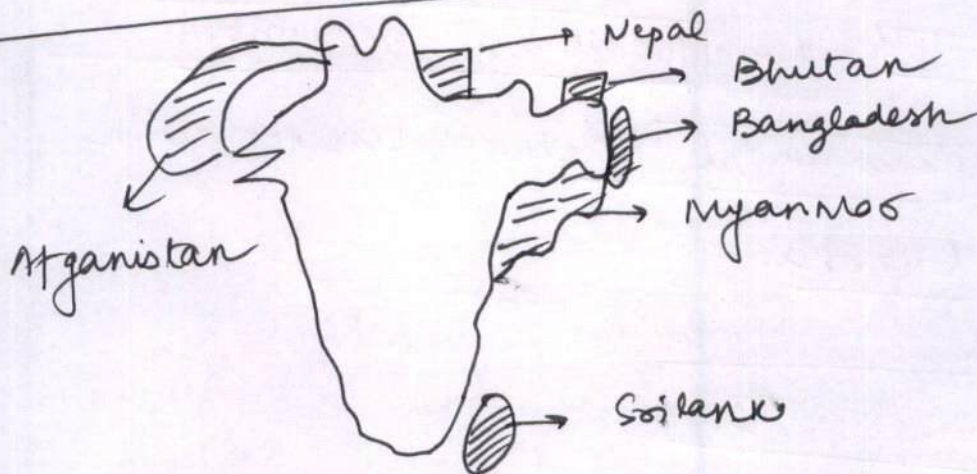
PMAY-G can transform the rural
landscape if implemented properly

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

(250 words) 15

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

India's Neighbourhood first policy is based on ideals of shared cooperation and non-reciprocity to usher a new era in regional cooperation.



FLN : India's Immediate Neighbourhood

potential of the policy

- Regional cooperation and connectivity

Eg- rho-Tiadim and Kaladan
(Myanmar)

→ BBIN Corridor [India - Nepal - Bhutan]

• Energy Security

Eg - Roopur project (Bangladesh)
→ Pancheswar Dam (Nepal)

• Regional hegemony to Counter China

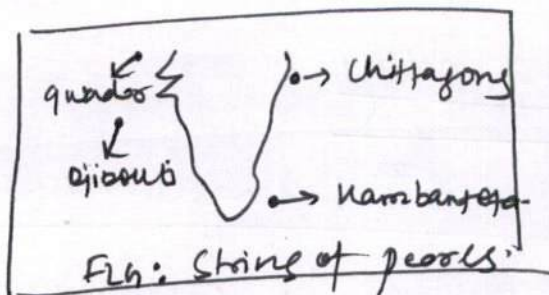
Eg - Hambantota in Sri Lanka v/s
Tamil Nadu (By India)

• Cultural and Traditional diplomacy

Eg - Kushinagar Buddhist circuit with
Sri Lanka

Experiments

① Rise of China : Belt and Road
Initiative



↳ Captured Hambantota in Sri Lanka

Ukasa - Tibet Rail project in Nepal.

② Threat of Authoritarianism

Eg. Coup in Myanmar

③ Delay in Infrastructure projects

Eg. Matihari - Amlekhgani pipeline in Nepal.

④ Role of States

Eg. West Bengal blocking Teesta river project

⑤ Decline of SAARC

⑥ economic unboonisation of 'South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA)

(South Asia is least 9th connected to WB)

⑦ Pakistan Factor → decline of direct access to Afghanistan

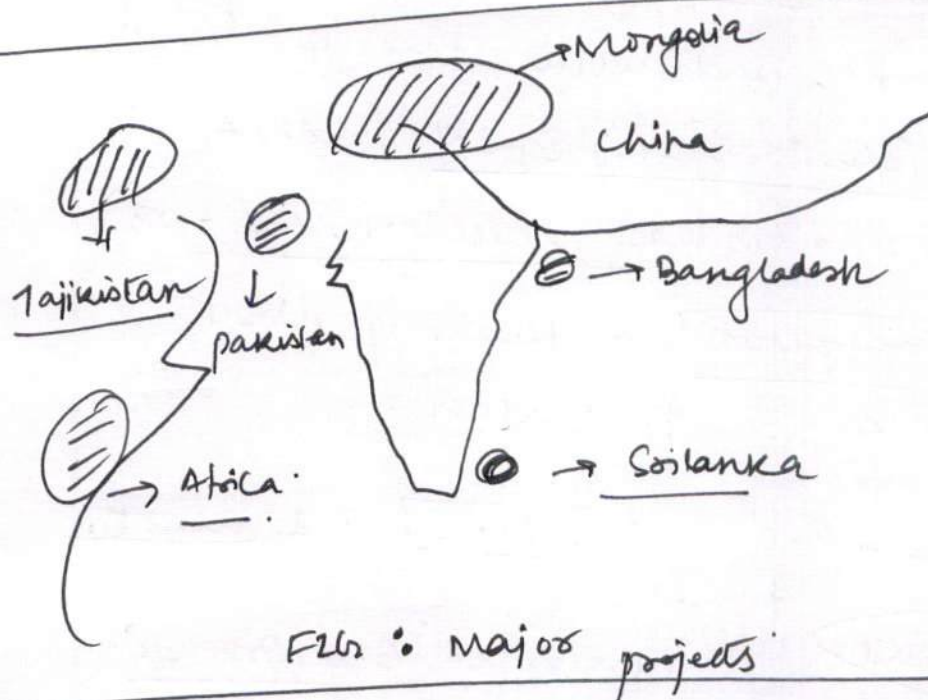
→ Revival of SAARC and initiate of SAFTA
way Forward → Avoidance of 'Big Brother' attitude
↳ Completion of projects, credit swaps and grants.

India's neighbourhood is its path to global cooperation and stature.

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

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

Under the grand vision of Current Chinese President, China has evolved Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) for revival of its Maritime and terrestrial Silk Route.



It has
Resulted in unsustainable debt as

① out side Multilateral development
Banks like WB, ZMF

② Comes with conditionalities

Eg - Member countries cannot
approach international
dispute settlement mechanisms

③ Military bases in the name of
infrastructure

Eg - Guantanamo port located in water
score areas

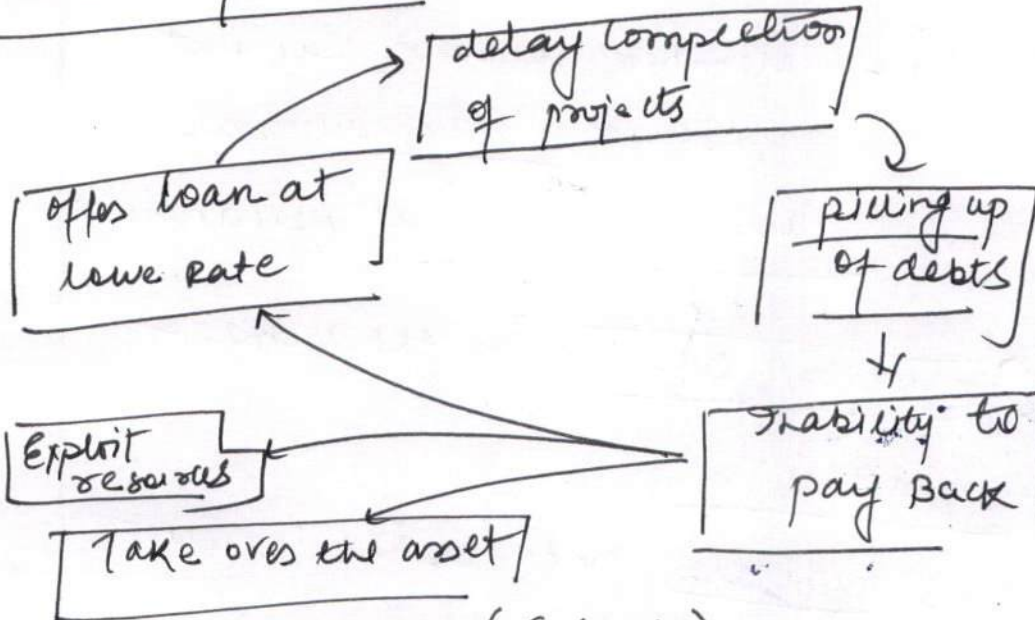
④ 'Confidential clauses' in agreements
↳ member nations cannot disclose
terms of agreement to others

⑤ Free hand to Chinese owned
enterprise

↳ exploitation of local resources
eg. protests in Guantanamo

⑥ offered at cheap rates than other
resources

modus operandi



Eg - Hambantota (Sri Lanka)
- Paris knots (Pakistan)

However, China creates Mounting debt
to fiscal impudence and inefficient
managerial skills of loanee countries.

Mechanisms to promote democratisation
of multilateral lending forums could
act as counter to China's BR2.