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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1243)

Name of Candidate	ANSHUMAN RAJ		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English	Registration Number	22419
Center	ONLINE	Date	23-Jul-19

INDEX TABLE			INSTRUCTIONS
Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained	
1	10		1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code). उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न-पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2	10		2. There are TWENTY questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3	10		3. All questions are compulsory. सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4	10		4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5	10		5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other than the authorized one. प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6	10		6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7	10		7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off. उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।
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:			

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।

Despite being 48% of population

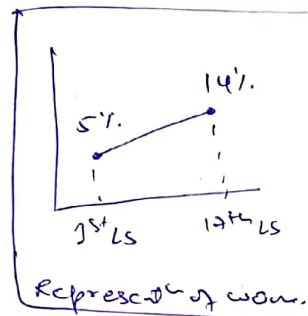
representation of women in Parliament

remains abysmally low.

— This necessitates need

of reservation of seats

for women to bring



better Law-making & diverse view-point
and more representation.

— 108th C.A.A. was introduced to

reserve at least $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of seats

in both state legislature for women.

Features

- (i) Reservation of $\frac{1}{3}$ rd seats.
- (ii) Rotation of constituencies.
- (iii) Both state & Union legislature

was to be included,

Limitation

(i) mandatory creching would be done by rotation

(ii) 3 'B' brigade of Bahu-Beti - BiBi from elite class will act as proxy as has been seen :- Panchayats.

Suggestions - (a) Reservation is never an end for bringing social reform,

(b) while it may provide immediate respite in long term 'awareness' and 'empowerment' through 'holistic' education is required.

(c) given logjam over passage example of Odisha where BJD reserved $\frac{1}{3}$ rd of tickets for women can be emulated by political parties

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।

A Art 15 and 16 provides for reservation of SC, ST and weaker section in education and 'employment' respectively.

Issues

(i) The first act of reservation in independent India in 'Madras' was struck down by apex court in 'Champakam Dorairajan' case.

- 1st CAA was introduced to add art 15(4) & 16(4)

(ii) To shield 50% limit in reservation given in 'BALAJI' case Sch. IX was used, for Tamil Nadu for first time.

(14) Supreme Court in 'Mandal' case disallowed reservation in 'promotion'.

— To counter this CAA was done to introduce 15(4)A and 15(5)

(15) In 'Nagajan' case reservation in promotion was not allowed citing 'lack of data'.

(16) Recently in 2018 SC allowed reservation in promotion

SC/ST continue to face discrimination. Reservation alone w/o 'reservation in promotion' is

futile effort as said by 'AG' when responding to 'Court queries'.

'verifiable data' should be continuously produced to streamline reservation issue.

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?

A Autonomous district councils were created under schedule VI of Constitution to provide a degree of autonomy to tribes in Assam.

Reason behind underperformance

(i) Lack of Accountability - most members

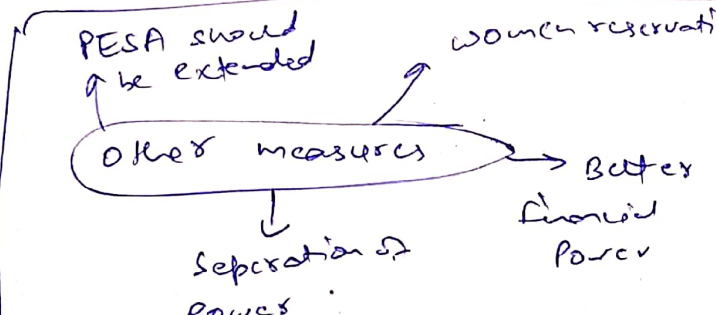
of council are nominated -

- former scrutiny of legislature, various committees are missing, leading to wastage of resource & effort.

(ii) Duplication - No watertight compartmentalisation of work area is been provided leading to duplication of efforts & inefficiency.

- (iii) Regional Councils are also formed
which overlaps with ADC's.
- (iv) Governor has overall supervisory
power. Accountability to people
through 'Social Contract' is
missing.
- (v) Economic resource is missing.
- (vi) Lack of expert support.

How can Performance be improved.

- ① Defining these area of Jurisdiction.
- ② Integrating vertically & horizontally
with state legislature & Regional Council.
- ③ Accountability should be introduced
by forming it into 'legislature type
body'.
- ④ 

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development, instead of being largely

This file is personalised for Anshuman Raj (anshumanraj12@gmail.com).

ineffective if a concerted effort is

its reform. through decentralisation
is undertake.

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।

As Official secrets act contains provision to prevent revelation of information on account of national security. Rationale for continuance.

- (i) National security
 - (ii) Foreign relationship
 - (iii) Secrecy in decision making over important issues — eg. Demeritisation.
 - (iv) To protect decision maker's.
- Whether RTI should be given precedence over it —

- No — (i) Official secrets act (OSA) is drafted to safeguard national security & interest.
- (ii) RTI can be misused to reveal critical information, such as location

of Armed forces etc.

- (iv) India has hostile neighbours who may exploit it

Yes it should be given preference

- (i) KORA Committee & ARC II both called for repealing of OSA -

(ii) For national security draft a new 'National Securities Act'.

- (iii) Citizens are 'master of bureaucracy' and ARC II said that 'master's' have 'right to know'.

- (iv) RTI is key to good governance. OSA is used as shield to deny information.

Key concerns regarding 'OSA' can be addressed through new 'National security law', on the whole it was a colonial law of oppression and should be repealed to transform India from country of secrets to Transparency.

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

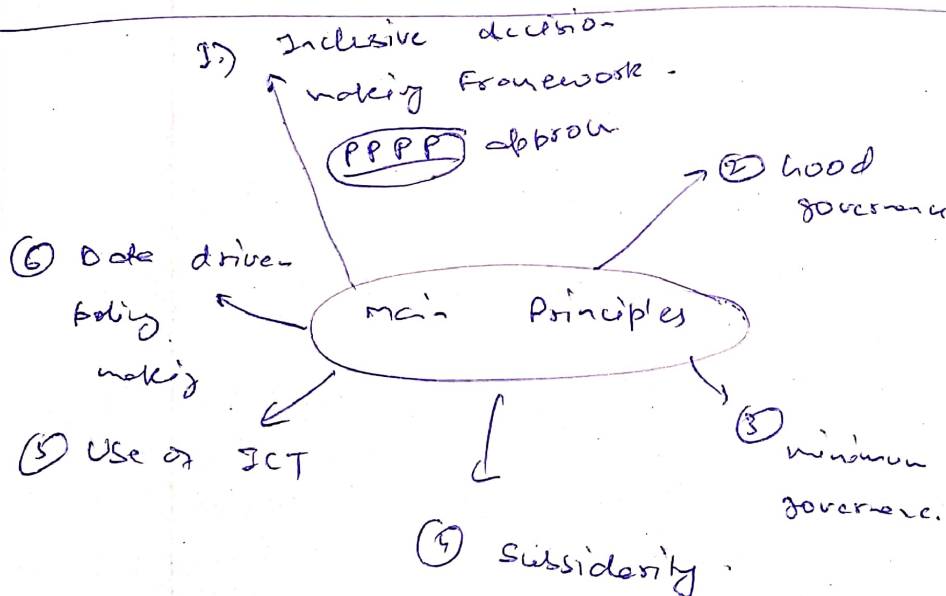
इंडिया एंटरप्राइज आर्किटेक्चर (IndEA) फ्रेमवर्क पर एक संक्षिप्त लेख लिखिए। इसके प्रमुख सिद्धांतों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, परीक्षण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार इसका पूर्ण कार्यान्वयन भारत के वर्तमान शासन परिदृश्य को उन्नत बना सकता है।

India Enterprise Architecture (IndEA)

framework is a concerned effort

for governance reform.

- It aims to bring changes in
way government functions &
takes decision.



Now its full fledged implementation
will improve gov. landscape

- ① more participative policy making
& decision implementation will
take place.

- Ease of living slog with Ease of
doing business will be promoted.

- ② Bring Expertise & New managerial
practices to government

- ③ Data driven policy making with
help in course correction &
better outcomes.

'IndEFT' framework has
potential to bring radical changes
to 'good governance' practices through
'Effective governance'

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 दृष्टांतों के आलोक में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि सिविल सेवा आचरण नियमावली पर पुनर्विचार किए जाने की आवश्यकता है?

'cooling-off' period refers to a gap between 're-employment' or re-participation in public/private life.

Rationale for Civil Servants —

- ① Civil servants are going to handle or state secrets. Further they are in charge of key DM Decision making process (DM)
- After retirement this can be misused for private gain
- These DM can be influenced by giving secret offers of future employment setting bad precedence of 'quid-pro-quo'

Recently a number of Civil Servants joined either political parties, or private companies which brings the question of having A relook of civil services conduct rules

- (i) Conduct rules should be institutionalised through law to provide mandatory cooling off period.
- (ii) ARC II recommended 'code of ethics'
- (iii) 'law' reforms to provide for 'Independence' in DM making.

cooling off period & other reforms should re-inforce the 'Sense of duty' & 'service' with 'neutrality' and integrity.
Recommendations of ARC II, Alagh Committee & ROTA Committee for civil

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।

'POSHAN' Abhiyan is an 'umbrella'

Scheme to reduce incidences of
malnutrition in India.

Key Features

- (i) Umbrella Scheme to integrate various state & central schemes eg Anganwadi scheme, ICDS & mid-day meal.
 - (ii) Focused approach in phase wise manner beginning from most impacted areas.
 - (iii) Targeted reduction in malnutrition to achieve SDG Goals 1, 2, 3, 6.
- How it is improvement over previous interventions
- (i) Other interventions worked in Silos

- POSHAN Aishyan integrates them
& prevents duplication leading
to better efficiency.

(i) Data driven policy making
instead of Input based approach.

(ii) measurable outcomes & Targets

(iii) 'Jan-Bhagidari' to make it
a 'Peoples-movement'

(iv) Targets stunting, malnutrition and
under-development through area
wise approach rather than a
common central approach.

- dieticians are approached to create
area specific diet chart.

POSHAN Aishyan is a
sincere effort by government to
fast-track objectives of 'Healthy
India' through 'outcome based
policy'.

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।

Q. 'Generic medicines' are cheaper

alternatives with same composition.

Need of generic medicines in India —

(i) 57% of all costs in treatment is due to medicine.

— generic medicine will reduce the cost

(ii) Disease burden of India is amongst highest in the world.

(iii) 28% people are multidimensionally poor. Health is part of Right to life under article 21.

Reason behind (a) lower availability —

(i) Lack of ~~ready~~ raw chemical API's

(ii) Industry is not incentivised properly.

(iii) Import dependence on chemicals

(iv) IPR issues, eg. Novartis's case.

(a) Cartelisation in Pharma Companies.

(b) Lower adaptation reason —

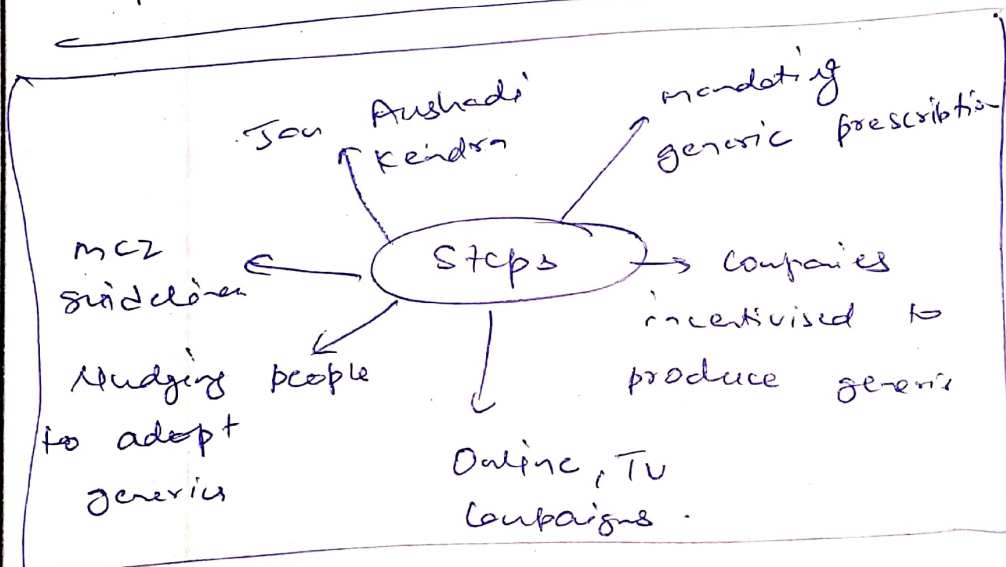
(i) misconception about effectiveness

(ii) Doctors usually prescribe company product.

or — issue with 'medical ethics and Books which itself does not contain generic name.

(iii) Behavioural issues of people.

Steps taken by government —



Way Forward — Availability and assurance

by government regarding effectiveness will help promote cheaper generics. Doctors should also adopt MCZ guidelines in this regard.

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।

Rule based multilateral trading regime provides level playing field for poor & rich countries alike. However it is facing a number of issues.

Challenges

(i) Currency manipulation - for eg China

is accused of manipulating its currency for export competitiveness.
→ WTO is unable to take action

(ii) Unilateral action by countries such as USA against China, India

(iii) Dispute resolution mechanism is ineffective as no means to implement decisions. Rich country gets away without penalties.

(iv) Trade wars between countries
over perception of unfair trade
practices.

Solutions for these challenges

(i) WTO needs to reform Decision
making process which currently
is consensus based.

(ii) Strengthen dispute resolution
mechanism.

- Currently only 3 members
are there on appellate board, 2
of whom will retire in december.
- USA is blocking appointment.

(iii) negotiations between countries to
empower WTO regarding

- currency manipulation
- dispute settlement & implementation.

multilateral institutions of
trade has benefited all nations to
large extent. recent move of closed
economies & unilateralism should be

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 and USA are major trading partners with overall trade of over 52 billion USD, in favour of India (20 billion).

However certain impediments remain

(i) Trade deficit of around 20 billion USD.

(ii) ZPR issue - US terms India as ZPR violator.

(iii) Services and Personnel movement - HSB visa.

(iv) e-commerce & Data localisation

- USA wants India to open its market for more FDI.

(v) Duties on ^{dairy} Steel & Aluminium & counter duty by India on Dairy, Almonds & luxury bikes.

(vi) Russia-India issue, Rus India-
Iran oil trade & sanction.

Recently USA withdrew GSP
preference which provided duty
free access on some 3000 items
from India. Consequences —

(1) Economic — India said that
economic consequences would be little
some (290 million USD). However
USA's small manufacturing sector will
suffer more.

— India's export in these items
would be impacted.

(2) Trade war can be started as
cycles or counter-cyclic and
retaliatory tariffs are put.

(3) Defence Trade may be impacted.

“GSP” was a goodwill gesture
of good relations between both
countries while economically its impact

could be seen through ties in
other sectors

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

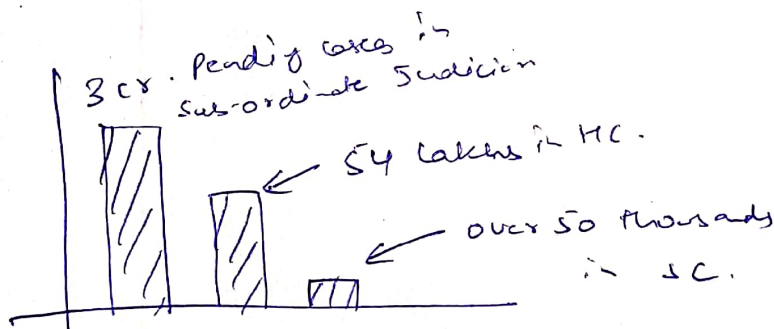
किसी भी लोकतांत्रिक व्यवस्था में, यह अत्यावश्यक है कि स्वतंत्रता को जवाबदेही के साथ संतुलित किया जाए। भारत में न्यायपालिका के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

A - Judiciary in India is a major pillar of democracy. Constitution provides it with independence through

- Art 124 - Appointment
- Impeachment by special process
- security of Tenure and Salary
- Ban on practice post retirement of SC Judge.

However this independence must also be balanced by accountability of Judiciary.

State of Judiciary in India can be seen through below mentioned charts.



- NITI Aayog found that on average case takes 10-12 years for resolution in High Court.
 - A report of finance ministry suggest that it will take over 200 years for cases regarding financial matters for resolution.
 - 67% of people in prison are Undertrials, despite Sec 436A setting guidelines for release.
- How can accountability be ensured —

(i) NITI Aayog suggests a framework of 'Judicial efficiency measurement' based on cases resolved & pendency.

(ii) E-Tools - ICT tools for case management & quick Justice.

- AZ can also be introduced.

(11) Accountability in appointments in HC

& SC - Law Commission in

230th report highlighted issues of

Nepotism or 'UNCLE JUDGE' syndrome.

- more transparency in appointment
should be introduced.

(12) Empowerment of Judiciary by
filling vacancies.

(13) Introducing 'RTI' and other
transparency tools.

'Judiciary' by ensuring

'contract enforcement' and safeguarding

'rights of people' plays an important

role in democracy which is reflected

in its 'Independent character' provided

by 'Constitution'. Accountability will ensure

'trust' and 'quick' justice.

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।

'India's' largely adopted 'British'

structure of departments &

'governance'

strengths

(i) Portfolio system of minister controlling departments

(ii) Line and staff agencies.

(iii) Hierarchy based decision making and implementation.

(iv) System of 'Records' & 'precedence'

- 'Institutional memory'

(v) 'Institutionalised' structure with adequate infrastructure.

However much of it is a carry-over of past which creates

as major of weaknesses —

(i) Policy Paralysis or Inertia of
Reverse delegation —

— decision making & Risk avoidance.

(ii) File Pushing attitude.

(iii) Bureaucratic work culture with
focus on file & record maintenance
rather than 'Outcome' orientation
and reform.

(iv) Top heavy.

(v) Line and staff agencies are
often disconnected.

— Decision makers often do not
involve decision implementers.

(vi) ARC TI said that young &
energetic people are pushed to
'line work' in districts who
have more capacity to bring

change.

All these factors make departments cumbersome & Top heavy.

(viii) ARC II also found that many departments are unnecessarily created.

- For eg water ministry and Irrigation ministry both working on same projects.

- This causes delay because of file movements between departments.

(ix) Fight for control by departments

Way Forward - ARC II suggested a comprehensive reform for

streamlining by merging departments.

- Talents should be brought in by 'lateral entry' for managerial & domain expertise.

- Rigidity should be replaced by encouraging rational risk-taking.

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 संबंध आलोचना के प्रकाश में, क्या आप मानते हैं कि इसका अस्तित्व केवल संसद के एक द्वितीयक सदन के रूप में है?

Rajya Sabha is Federal house in India, representing interest of states in Union.

Recent criticisms regarding

A. Composition

- (i) 'State Residence' not criteria for membership
- (ii) Unequal representation of states
- (iii) Criticism in election procedure as seen in Gujarat election.
- (iv) Women representation is poor.

B. Functioning

- (i) Rajya Sabha instead of acting as deliberative chamber acting as hurdle.
- (ii) Decisions often along party lines.
- (iii) Disruptions.
- (iv) Bills passed as 'money bill'.

limiting role of Rajya Sabha.

It brings the question
that whether Rajya Sabha acts
merely as secondary house —

No — (A.) w.r.to. composition
(i) It represents federal interests of
state -

(ii) Resident criteria is not mandatory
as Supreme Court said that
it is not important. India is
not federal in USA sense.

- By same logic LS members
should also have similar criteria.

(iii) ARCI, ARC II and Sarkaria
Commission all favoured representat.
based on Population.

- It will otherwise lead to
demand for creation of small states

(B.) Working function -

(i) Both L.S. & R.S. have seen disruptions & falling standards

(ii) R.S. has prevented hasty passage of bills as seen in 'Triple Talag' case.

- It prevents hasty majoritarianism of L.S. and gives public more time to decide.

(iii) R.S. is provided equal power in most cases by constitution denoting its importance.

Way forward - A code of ethics is essential as suggested by Shri Naik

(C.P.) for orderly conduct. Bills should be introduced without misusing

'money-bill' clause to allow R.S.

function properly. Some exceptions:-

its working should not be partially

used to discredit its glorious working past.

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?

Electoral Funding has been
Contentious issue. Recent changes
were brought by legislation to
provide for more transparency.
Some of these are —

(i) Donation limit reduced to
20,000, to 2,000 Rs.
— Any money above it has to be
disclosed for source.

(ii) Electoral bonds for detecting
black money.

(iii) strict rules by EC for
filing IT returns.

However many challenges still
remain as —

- (i) Reducing limit to 2000 will only increase the number of ghost parties.
- (ii) 'ADR' report stated that 'Electoral bond' has number of issues —
- Anonymity
 - Powers to ruling party.
 - 89% funds by ruling party.
 - exemption from disclosure.
- (iii) Finance bill 2017 allowed foreign companies to provide funding.

Thus we see that challenges of Transparency in funding still remain.

In this regard suggestions of Dinesh Goswami, ARC II & J. Jayaram for Partial or Full state funding are promising as —

- (i) It will provide level playing field for all & curb use of black money.

(iv) Parties in opposition will be benefited.

(iii) crony-capitalism, use of black

money will be tackled.

- Proliferation of political parties will be checked.

Limitations

(i) State funding without RPA

reform will only provide an extra avenue of funding to established politicians.

- difficult to stop use of black money

(ii) New entrants will suffer.

(iii) Ideally suited for two-party system
way forward

(i) State funding must be preceded

by ('De-CRIMINALIZATION) of politics.

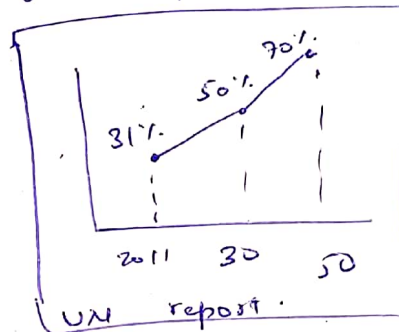
(ii) Until that all transactions must be 'digitalised' and put into public domain.

(iv) Remove discrepancies of Amendment 2017.

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।

Urbanisation is setting pace in India with following expectations (graph). It brings issues of reorganising the way our cities are governed.



Challenges Plaguing Urban Governance -

- (i) Political issues — municipalities are bound according to state laws.
- This creates a varied structure of governance in different cities.
 - Issue of control between state government agencies & ULB's leading to poor outcome.

(iii) Legal issues - Land acquisition

for expansion of services.

- Lack of financial power for
taxation and 'Bond issue' which
is decided by states

(iv) Administrative challenges

(a) Para-statal bodies like

'Id board', 'electricity boards

outside control of urban bodies.

(b) lack of control over staff's.

(v) modern problems related to

pollution and climate change which

require inter-agency co-ordination.

Strategies to overcome challenges -

(i) ARC II recommended '2nd urbanisation
commission' to suggest broad
reforms

(iii) It also recommended devolution of Powers under

— Sec XII

— Electricity & water supply

(iv) 'Calcutta System' or 'mayor's' election for better accountability.

(v) A four tier structure consisting of Area Sabha - ward - Sabha and ward committees for grass root democracy

(vi) SMART cities mission must be used to strengthen governance capacity -

- use ICT for service delivery
- Better financial management.

Examples of BMC and Bangalore municipality can be emulated in 'financial reform' - Cities will account for 75% of GDP (Z-dict) in future. To prevent it from becoming 'Urban Jangles' governance reforms as

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।

Self help groups are 'peer-controlled'
informally managed associations of
people with similar 'socio-economic'
conditions who come together to
solve each other's problems.

Role in poverty alleviation —

(i) Financial Resources — pooling of
resources, grant of collateral free
rotating fund leads to access
of finance.

— Encourages entrepreneurship &
self-employment

— Agricultural development.

— NABARD provides lead fund.

(ii) Institutional support.

- Various govt agencies like NABARD,
AJSEVKA (CBIRs) provides their
training in various skill.

- DDU-GKY is another programme.

(iv) Market for these product.

(v) Solid support - eg Ruderschoce.
Shortcomings of SHG-bank linkage
programme.

(i) Most linkages are in southern
prosperous region.

- People in north have to take
loans from micro-finance institutes
at 12-30% rate.

(ii) RBI ~~reduced~~ ^{removed} limit ceiling of
~ 23% leading to more interest being
charged.

(iii) Bank penetration is itself low
in many villages causing poor linkages.

Suggestions to improve performance

- (i) micro finance institutes should be promoted along with limit on upper limits of interest.
- (ii) Targets under PSL should be region based not national targets.
- (iii) P.J. Nayak Committee's recommendations of 'Banker-Workers' for rural areas should be promoted.
- Special products & niche banks given SHG's excellent record of > 85% servicing & loans.
- SHG's have great potential for poverty alleviation and better inclusive growth as seen in Andhra Pradesh & Aajeevika's working - need is to cater their financial need better.

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।

Recent year have seen a number
of initiative by govt to address
challenges of Pedagogy, employment,
Accountability & Autonomy in higher
institutions of education.

These are —

(i) HECI - Higher Education Council
of India to replace existing
bodies UGC, AICTE etc.

(ii) HEFA - for financing upto tune
of 1,00,00 Crore to provide
financial autonomy & institutional
development.

(ii) One nation One test

- ~~IEEE~~ ^{JEE} exam for engineers
- NEET for medical.
- NEXT - Exit test for medical is proposed.

(iv) 5 eminent institutes approved,
opened,

However many reports are still
required to improve quality & relevance

(i) Autonomy - Financial autonomy

alone is not enough

- Educational institutes should have freedom to design its course
- Kasturirangan Committee in this regard proposed 4-tier structure

(ii) Infrastructure - Apart from few
IIT's & IIM's many colleges

have proper Infrastructure.

- Proliferation of private grant Universities.
- ASSOCHAM report suggest only 17% of engineering graduates employable.

(iii) Research - limited to top tier institutes only. Need more funding from government.

(iv) Steps to introduce industry, college linkage as is in western countries

(v) Quality of Teachers - currently decided not on merit, but. certificates.
- colleges should be empowered to appoint foreign based teachers or others as well.

(vi) Reform of medical council of India (MCI) Reports in Higher education should bring inclusion, modernity and must align with constitutional goal of empowerment. Kasturirangan committee's report in this regard must be followed up urgently.

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?

PM - Awas Yojana set an
ambitious target of providing
'HOUSING FOR ALL' by 2022.

Account of Progress

PM - Awas Yojana (Rural)

(i) Close to 1.2 crore houses have
been made till march 2019.

(ii) Financial support of 1,25,000 along
with 'Toilet fund' is given
separately -

(iii) Banks are incentivised to provide
'loan' over and above this

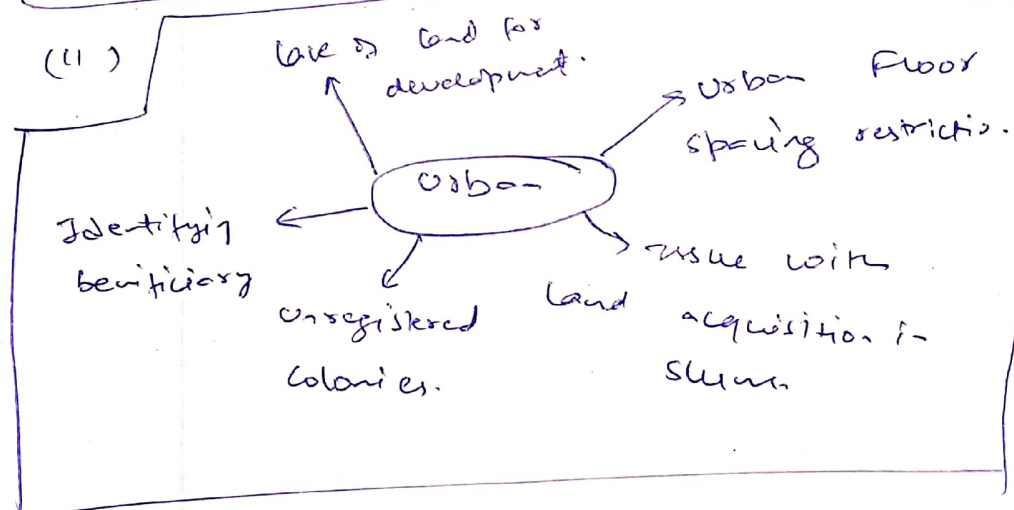
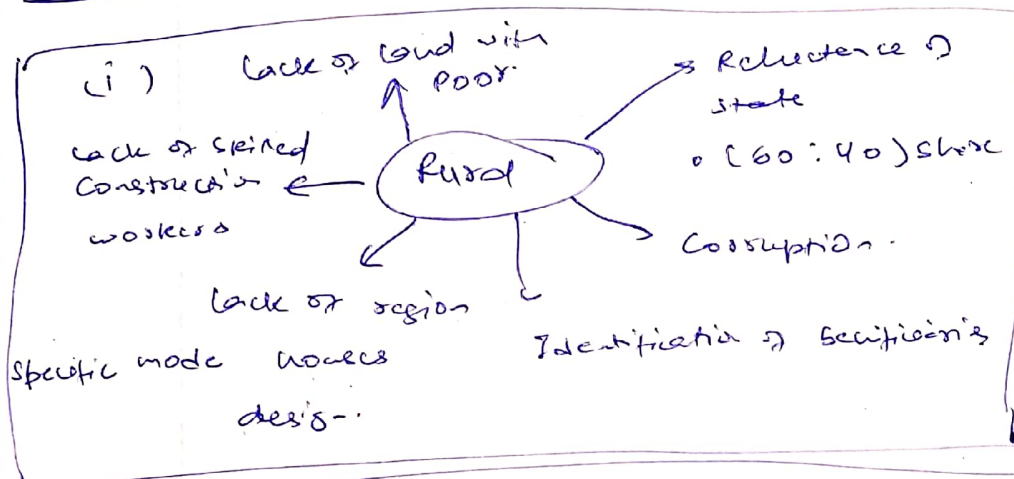
(iv) under PM - AY (Urban)

(i) Over 5 crore houses have been
disbursed with cost in process

under following models

- (a) In-situ slum developer.
- (b) Long-
- (c) Housing build by builder aggregate.

Challenges Faced:



(iv) Release of funds by states have been slow.

(v) Issue lack of construction permits, materials.

Suggestions for Fast tracking implementation

(i) NITI Aayog suggested —

(a) Increase Floor-space limitations
to increase vertical density -

(b) Sick PSU's, railway colonies
& vacant lands should be
utilised to provide extra space

(ii) 2- rural areas land redistribution
to landless should be given.

- Promote area specific design.
- ~~demand~~ Rights based approach to curb
corruption with mandatory
social audit.

'Housing For all' will

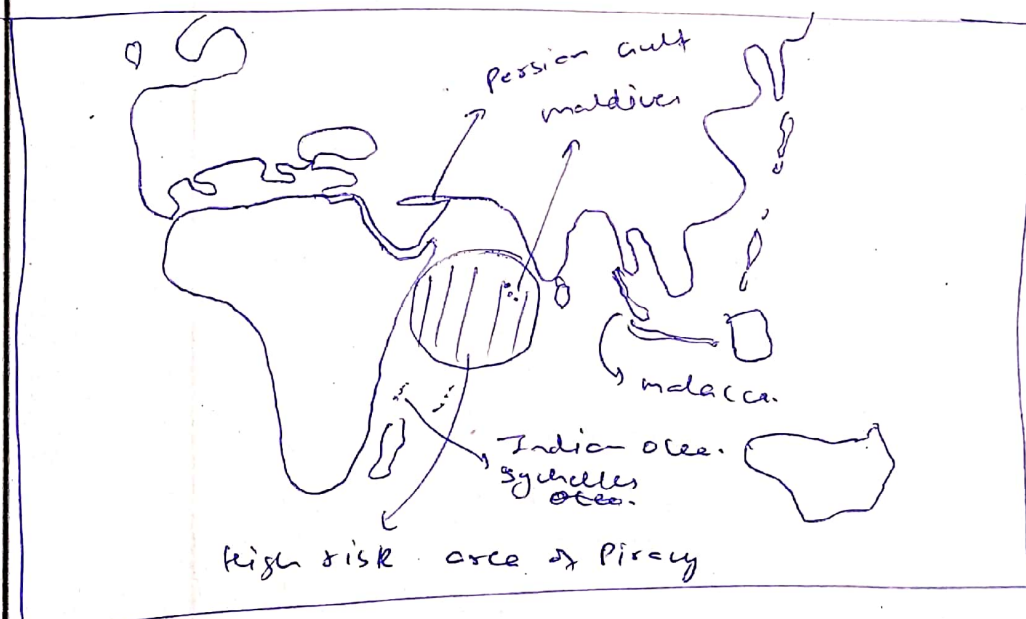
fulfill fundamental right of

everyone to have a secure & clean
accommodation under Art 21, along with
SDG 3, 6, 7, 10, 11.

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।

Indian Ocean region accounts for
2/3rd of oil, 1/2 container and
1/3rd of global bulk cargo movement.
In this regard Island nations of
Indian Ocean hold immense strategic
value.



(1) Geo-strategic Location - Maldives &
Sri Lanka lies at middle of

Indian Ocean -

- Can be used to keep an eye

on 'High risk area' for piracy.

Securing key lifeline of oil from

'Suez' and 'Persian Gulf'

(iii) India's long coast line of over 7500 km make it vulnerable to external terrorist attacks like 26/11.

- Bases on island nations will help ward off 'terrorism' dangers.

(iv) External Security - India is looking for bases on Seychelles & Maldives for 'Radaris' to keep an eye on 'STRANS & PERCS' of China spread through Cocos Island, Guadalupe, Manzanara & Djibouti.

(10) Maritime Security - Both Trade &

Security will be secured by cooperation
with island nations & Maldives,
Sri-Lanka, Seychelles, Madagascar & others.

way forward -

(i) India is outreach to these countries
through —

(a) Project MAUSAM

(b) ZORA & IONS

(c) developmental & Technical assistance

(d) climate change diplomacy.

(ii) Good relations will ensure our

maritime security and geo-political

interests are safeguarded.

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 काफी विस्तार देखा गया है। सविस्तार स्पष्ट कीजिए।

India has become a net donor
of development assistance rather
than a receiver. It has now
seen a considerable expansion in

A.) Scope

(i) Earlier 'ODA' were given mostly
for poverty alleviation.

(ii) India is now providing it for

(a) Infrastructure & human development

- Road eg in Sri Lanka houses were
built for Tamilians

- in Nepal houses built

- Hospitals in Afghanistan and
maldives

- e-medical facilities in Africa.

(b) expansion of trade Infrastructure is seen in Africa

(c) Technological aid for eg - 'SPARC' Satellite and associated infrastructure.

B.) Reach

(i) Earlier our focus was on neighbouring countries.

- Bhutan, Nepal and Sri Afghanistan were top beneficiary.

(ii) India has now expanded its reach to African and Small Island nations of Pacific Oceanic as well.

(iii) India is using its expertise in SHGs and co-operatives to reach to local people & NGOs directly.

- For eg 'Kudumbashree' & 'SEWA' are working in Africa.
- PM in recent tour to African nation donated cow to people for livestock development.

(iv) AID through technology transfer / assistance and cheap medicines.

- India medicines are major life savers in LDC's across globe.

Thus our development assistance is used more for uplifting life of poor's across globe. It helps India project its 'soft power' while fulfilling its international obligation in tune with its 'SABKA SAATH SABKA UTKARSH'