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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1071)

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Medium Eng./Hindi	ENGLISH	Registration Number	40764
Center	VISION	Date	17/09/10

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
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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।

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EVALUATION INDICATORS

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

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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

(150 words) 10

यह तर्क दिया जाता है कि वर्षों से एक जवाबदेह संस्था के रूप में संसद की प्रभावकारिता में निरंतर गिरावट आई है। विश्लेषण कीजिए और साथ ही, प्रासंगिक चिंताओं का समाधान करने हेतु उचित उपाय भी सुझाइए।

Vice President has pointed out decline in efficacy of parliament.

Report by PRS pointed out that there is 30% decrease in discussion time and also substantial decline in no. of legislation passed.

Reasons

- Reduction in discussion, debates.
- More and more legislations passed without consulting parliamentary com.
- Role of speaker. Partisan role played

by speaker in accepting / not accepting
no confidence motion and designating
finance bills/ as money bills.
ordinary bills

→ Budget passed with guillotined
and not discussed elaborately.

However still accountability
is maintained through Rajya Sabha's
multiple powers, question hour session
and office of president

Suggestions - → Incentivise with awards
→ Performance ranking of MPs.

→ Bill for Efficiency of Parliament
proposed recently should be passed.

→ Minimum time for each session.

→ Refer all legislations for parliamentary

→ More self-discipline in politicians, ^{seriously}

→ Power to speaker to punish. ^{Executives}

2. Panchayati raj institutions (PRIs) are simultaneously a remarkable success and a staggering failure, depending on the goalposts against which they are evaluated. Discuss. (150 words) 10

पंचायती राज संस्थाएं (PRIs) एक उल्लेखनीय सफलता होने के साथ-साथ स्तब्धकारी विफलता भी हैं, यह केवल इस बात पर निर्भर करता है कि इनका मूल्यांकन किन लक्ष्यों के आधार पर किया जा रहा है। चर्चा कीजिए।

73rd Amendment, 1992 constituted

PRI under constitution.

Remarkable Success

- Regular conduct of elections by SEC.
- Representation: Reservation to women and SC/ST, some states even given more than 40% reservation eg. Bihar and Rajasthan
- Participative, bottom up, grass root democracy promotion.
- Multiple schemes implemented via PRI at village levels.
- Direct Accountability, transparent through Social Audit

Staggering failures

- Lack of financial autonomy only 5% funds are collected and rest 95% provided by state
- Lack of analysis of State Finance Commission reports and even implementation is lacking.
- Lack of legitimacy - Still in some parts 'Khop panchayats' have more clout than democratic institutions eg. Haryana.
- Competition with SHAs and State Administrators
- Concept of Sarpanchpati i.e. women used as token representative.
- Nagaland not allowed 33% reservation.

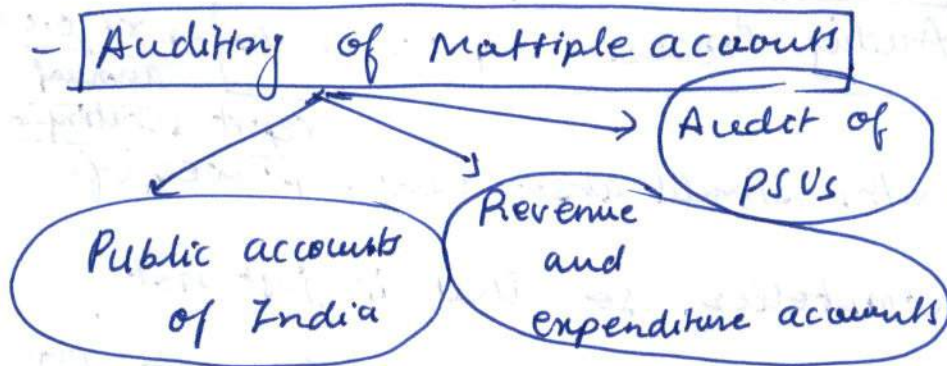
3. The Comptroller and Auditor General of India (CAG) is more than just the keeper of our national accounts; it is also a conscience-keeper and a watchdog. Examine the statement in light of making the auditing process more effective. (150 words) 10

भारत का नियंत्रक एवं महालेखा परीक्षक (CAG) केवल हमारे राष्ट्रीय खातों के रक्षक से कहीं अधिक है; यह अंतःकरण का संरक्षक और वॉचडॉग (प्रहरी) भी है। लेखापरीक्षा प्रक्रिया को और अधिक प्रभावी बनाने के आलोक में इस कथन का परीक्षण कीजिए।

CAG office constituted U/A 148.

CAG is conscience keeper and
watchdog also →

→ Keeper of National Accounts



→ Conscience keeper by ensuring
that state only act as trustee
and holds the public wealth
in bonafide spirit, no illegitimate
expanse and illegal expenditure.

He performs this function by presenting annual report to President by auditing accounts of all central and state ministries.

- Watchdog by ensuring financial accountability and stopping and corruption.

Auditing Process Improvements → rigorous annual report scrutiny

- CAs should also have power of Comptroller so that it just not audit post-facto but suggest pre process economic prudence.
- Appoint only domain experts i.e. People selected through IAAS and not generalist IAS. → Social audit
- Robust mechanism through more staff and 3rd party audits also

4. The concern for transparency in political funding is at odds with the Electoral Bond Scheme notified by the government. Critically discuss.

(150 words) 10

राजनीतिक वित्तपोषण में पारदर्शिता की चिंता सरकार द्वारा अधिसूचित चुनावी बॉण्ड योजना से असंगत है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

To bring transparency in Political funding, government has brought electoral bonds in budget 2017.

However there are some concerns.

- The maximum capping on a particular company is removed
- 2000 Rs limit is present on bonds but there is no limit on purchasing no. of bonds.
- Anonymity is maintained through issue via banks but someone can still communicate through backchannels, how many bonds purchased ✓

by them.

Although this will bring
in transparency in AMOUNT
that is collected but not
transparency of SOURCE hence
maintaining anonymity and that
also only for citizens, because
parties and corporates, criminally
etc. will anyways know.

Although e-bonds are a good
step but other steps should also
be taken -

- Regular auditing filing of ITR
- Bring political parties under RTI.
- Capping expenditure on election
on party also - Powers to EC for controlling

5. Lobbying in India exists in a perennially grey legal and policy arena. In this context, discuss the need to formally recognize and regulate lobbying in India. (150 words) 10

भारत में लॉबिंग हमेशा से ही विधिक और नीतिगत क्षेत्र में अपरिभाषित रूप से विद्यमान रही है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत में लॉबिंग को औपचारिक रूप से मान्यता प्रदान करने और विनियमित करने की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Lobbying in India is informal
as compared to USA where it is
properly legalised and institutionalised

Remains grey legal and Policy Arena.

- Lack of proper legal mechanism
for recognition of formal bodies
 - informal lobby lacks
legitimacy
 - eg: Strong farmer lobby of Punjab
for increasing MSP.
- Shows adhocism in approach of
government.
- No proper policy on lobbying
causing non-uniformity in structure

and spread so they become
non-inclusive. People are not
able to voice their concern
through proper channels.

eg. Business and Startup lobby
pushing ~~for~~ against Net Neutrality

- Election Lobby - Crony capitalism
and lack of transparency in
election lobbying leading to corruption
and rent seeking.

eg. MNCs funding elections informally
and causing changes in policies

Some lobby groups coming out
as informal momentous pressure
groups and again disperse so India
should bring proper Regulatory and
accrediting body.

6. More than a decade after it was passed, the implementation of the RTI Act leaves much to be desired. Comment. Also discuss the issues associated with the recent proposals to amend the RTI Act. (150 words) 10

पारित होने के एक दशक से भी अधिक समय बाद, RTI अधिनियम के कार्यान्वयन में काफी कुछ वांछित है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। RTI अधिनियम में संशोधन के हालिया प्रस्तावों से जुड़े मुद्दों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Right to Information Act, passed
in 2005, but there remains
many lacunas -

- The applications are not addressed
in time. RTIs are piling up.

- Compensation is provided in less
than 20% cases.

- Misuse of Section 8 - On pretext
of national security and critical
personal information (Sec 11) info
is not released.

- Judiciary, political parties, NGOs and
some autonomous bodies like BCCI
not brought under definition of

2(h) and hence remain outside purview of RTI.

- Misuse for vested interests -
frivolous RTI and motivated RTIs have been filed for misusing against honest officers.

Recent proposal to RTI Act is brought to bring office of Chief Information Officer (CIO) at Par with other statutory bodies.

Currently, CIO enjoys constitutional safeguards for its post for autonomy and independence which is very much required but government dilutes it on pretext of making uniformity across statutory bodies.

7. Critically discuss the evolving policy on reservation in promotions in India with special focus on its ability to meet the objectives of social justice.

(150 words) 10

सामाजिक न्याय के उद्देश्यों को पूरा करने की इसकी क्षमता पर विशेष बल देते हुए भारत में प्रोन्नति में आरक्षण पर विकसित हो रही नीति की समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Reservations in promotions were provided u/A 16(4) which was added through amendment to constitution, but this has been challenged in SC in particular case where SC has given guidelines-

- The lack of representation should be proved with adequate data.
- The efficiency of administration should not hamper i.e. balance 16(4) against article 335

→ So initially reservation in promotion was absent.

- Parliament Amended Constitution 16(4) added to provide reservation in promotion.
- SC has clarified the criteria and upheld the constitutionality of 16(4).

Reservation in promotion is required because SC/ST face discrimination during promotion and this is evident from lack of their representation in higher ranks in administration.

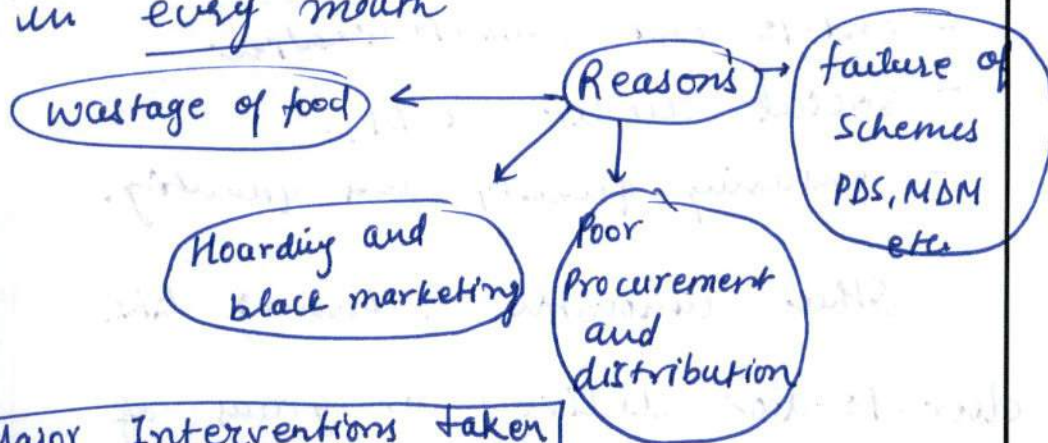
But providing positive affirmative action for providing social justice should be balanced with efficiency hence SC guidelines should be followed.

8. India produces enough food for its people, but not all people get enough food to eat. Discussing this paradox, highlight some of the major interventions taken in the past few years in this regard. (150 words) 10

भारत अपने लोगों के लिए पर्याप्त खाद्यान्न उत्पादित करता है, फिर भी सभी लोगों को खाने के लिए पर्याप्त भोजन नहीं मिलता है। इस विरोधाभास की चर्चा करते हुए, इस संबंध में विगत कुछ वर्षों में उठाए गए कुछ प्रमुख कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

India is a food secure country but everybody does not get two-square meal daily.

There is excess availability of food but government has faultered in many places in ensuring food in every mouth.



Major Interventions taken

- Mid Day Meal Scheme - With twin objective of food-nutrition and decreasing drop-outs in schools.

Integrated Child Development Scheme -

New component of POSHAN Abhiyan is added for ensuring nutrition.

National Food Security Act - Under

National food security Mission, 67%.

i.e. 75% of Rural and 50% Urban

poors are included in NFSA.

ensuring 'Right to food'

Reform of PDS system in Chattisgarh-

- end-to-end computerization.
- social audit of PDS.
- ensuring quality and quantity.

Other innovative schemes like

door-to-door delivery of grains of

Delhi govt should be followed apart

from that agri market, storage and

food processing industry should be strong.

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

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

India is endowed with huge Indian Ocean in South with long coastline of 7,600 km with one island group on both sides

Indian ocean has manifold facets →

Indian Ocean: Cultural Platform

- India engaging with littoral nations via project "mausam" which reinvigorates historical trade and cultural ties in countries like Egypt, Iran, Oman, Indonesia, Thailand etc.

Buddhist communities with Sri Lanka

and South East Asian countries.

- Economic Platform - Securing sea lanes of communication, fighting against piracy, counter balancing China, trade to both eastern countries and African countries in west (Malacca straight - China's ^{choke point})
- Indian Ocean Rim Association - for economic and strategic dialogue.
 - Malabar exercise

Social Platform

- Human Assistance and Disaster Resistance (HADRI) exercise (INCOIS ^{Tsunami} + Warning)
- Human resource development in Sri Lanka and Africa.
- Developing hospitals, schools and training doctors and nurses in Kenya, Mozambique etc.
- People - people ties Maldives, Mauritius.

10. In the context of India taking greater responsibility in management of the global commons, there has been a shift in India's climate change negotiation stance. In this context, analyze the evolution of India's climate policy. (150 words) 10

भारत द्वारा ग्लोबल कॉमंस के प्रबंधन में बृहत्तर दायित्व ग्रहण करने के परिप्रेक्ष्य में, भारत के जलवायु परिवर्तन संबंधित वार्ता दृष्टिकोण में परिवर्तन आया है। इस संदर्भ में, भारत की जलवायु नीति के विकास का विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India is taking greater responsibility in management of global commons like fight against terrorism, promoting globalisation, equitable, inclusive growth, climate change alliances etc.

Shift in Climate Change Negotiation Stance

→ Opposes - India proposed that 1st world countries who are initially responsible so they should start taking action so India opposed initial binding commitments under Kyoto Protocol

Common But Differentiated Responsibility

- India recognised CBDR principle and joined 2nd round of Kyoto Protocol and signed Kigali agreement 2016 as well. Which has different stopping dates of HCFC for India, China vis-a-vis. western countries.

Leadership in Climate Change fight

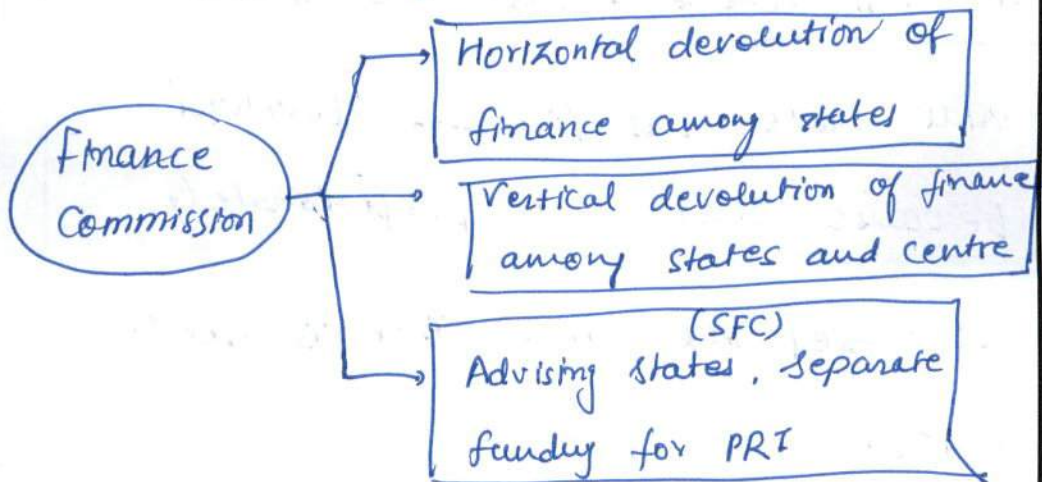
- ISA with France for promoting solar power of 1000 GW and funding of \$1000 Billion.
- One of the early countries joining Paris Climate deal.
- Aggressive INDC Commitment.
- NAPCC and many other comprehensive domestic policies along with inter-ministerial bodies (i.e. Biofuture platform, others etc).

11. Highlighting the constitutional role of the Finance Commission (FC), discuss the issues which are being debated w.r.t. terms of reference (ToR) of the 15th Finance Commission. (250 words) 15

वित्त आयोग (FC) की संवैधानिक भूमिका पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन मुद्दों की चर्चा कीजिए जिनपर 15वें वित्त आयोग के विचारार्थ विषयों (ToR) के संदर्भ में बहस की जा रही है।

Finance Commission constituted U/A

do for following purposes→



Constitutional role of finance commission

is proper division of funds among various levels of government including helping state finance commission for deployment of fund at PRI and ULBs (3rd tier of government)

The terms of reference of 15th finance commission has various issues-

→ Increasing % for population consideration

of 2011 census → southern states

will have less finances devolved because they have proportionately decreased population vis-a-vis northern states.

→ they argue against disincentivisation
for better population control.

→ Increasing fund devolution pertaining

to performance of states → States

with more revenue collection and better fiscal performance under FRU should be incentivised with more funds.

→ Issue of special Category Status - Although abolished after 14th FC, some states like Bihar and AP still asking for SC status.

→ Increasing Vertical Devolution to States - After 14th FC increasing untied fund to 42% from previous 32%. Some states are demanding further increase of devolution.

FC should maintain parity among states and between state and centre. There is huge disparity between per capita expenditure of Haryana and Kerala on one hand and Bihar and Uttar Pradesh on another. FC should try to fill those gaps.

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

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

Constitutionalism draws inspiration

from various sources →

Indian values

- Unity in diversity Article-1.
- Indian philosophy of inclusiveness of all sections and equality Article: 14, 15, 16, 17, 18.

Democratic values of ancient India

Sabhas and Samghas in part.

"Democratic" mentioned in preamble State

(U/A 25-28)

- Religious harmony and tolerance among all religions and safeguards to religious minorities (U/A 29, 30)

- Peace and tolerance of Buddhism (DASP)

Democratic and Socialist Movements of West

- Spirit of Justice, from Russian Revolution.
- Spirit of Liberty, Equality and fraternity given by Rousseau in french revolution.
- Russian ideology of Tolstoy - Avoiding war (DPS → following peace in international affairs)
- German anti-fascist movement provided us with spirit of imposing Emergency
U/A 352, 356 and 360.
- Irish revolt - Provided us with the whole idea of Directive Principles of State Policy as Vision document.
- American Revolution - "Bill of rights" manifested as Part III fundamental

Rights strengthening citizens and guard
against the power of states

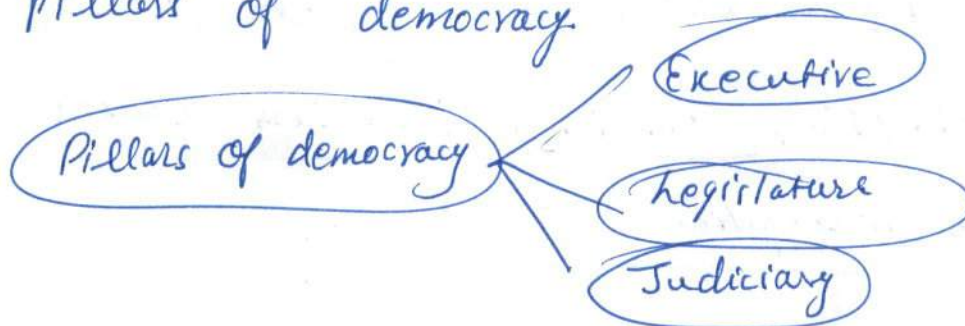
Indian National Movement →

- Ideas of our forefathers like Gandhiji's ideas in DPSP →
 - Promotion of khadi industry
 - prohibition of intoxicants.
 - Harvesting and saving milch animals
 - Rural republics manifested in form of 73rd, 74th amendment and DPSP also.
- Against Communalism - Communalism weakened freedom struggle movement so state maintained principled distance and "Secular" mentioned in preamble.
- Against Caste Atrocities . Reservations for SC/ST and abolition of Untouchability.
- Act of 1935 - federalism structure, Provincial autonomy came from 1935 Act.

13. What is the importance of an independent judiciary in a democracy? Highlight the safeguards in our political-constitutional setup to ensure the independence of judiciary. (250 words) 15

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

Judiciary is one of the important pillars of democracy.



Independent judiciary is important

→ To check power of executive and legislature.

→ Saving fundamental rights of citizen (Art 32, 226)

→ Stopping legislature from subverting the power and sanctity of constitution.

→ Solving cases among centre-state and various states saving federalism structure.

→ Doing complete justice to people in (Art. 42)

any circumstances.

If independence of judiciary is undermined, democracy is endangered.

Example → during Emergency era in mid 1970's, Commited judiciary caused the prolongation of emergency.

Safeguards

- Separation of power is fundamental feature and part of basic structure of constitution
- Appoitment process of higher judiciary is outside purview of executives.
- The behaviour of any judges cannot be discussed within parliament
w/A 121.

- Judiciary has power to punish for Contempt of court U/A 129.
- Removal process is fairly elaborate with involvement of both the houses separately and speaker also.
- The expenditure and pension of SC charged upon Consolidated fund of India.
- Basic Structure Doctrine given in Keshavanand Bharati Case, 1973 is ultimate safeguard for independence of judiciary where power of judicial review helps maintain independence.
eg. 99th Constitutional Amendment Act.
(NTAC) was struck down.
Enough safeguards provided for independence of judiciary.

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

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

Evolution of Federalism

from cohesive federalism
initially due to inadequacy
of finances and political
management, threat to
unity and domination of single party

Cohesive
↓ fed.
Coercive fed.
↓
Cooperative fed.
↓
Competitive fed.
↓
Collaborative fed.

Now collaborative federalism
because states have become economically
empowered eg. Maharashtra, Karnataka,
Tamil Nadu etc. and stable polity
in many states eg. Assam, WB etc.

Co-operative federalism has matured
and come of age.

However some structural problems are—

- ~~National~~ Inter-state Council U/A 263 — seldom meets and the issues are solved in adhoc-manner.
- President : should act as agent of federalism (Amartya Sen) but lately frequent use of Article 356 subverts federalism.
- Governor - Governor's post is being misused and acts as an agent of centre which often delays legislative process through reservation of bills and using Art 356.
- 5 Zonal Councils - Setup under Reorganisation Act, is not functioning properly.

→ Inter-state River Water Tribunal - V/A

262, failed to meet expectations
and SC often intervene with using
Article 142.

There are other ad-hoc bodies
like previously Planning Commission
and now Niti Aayog became platform
for coordination among Centre-states.

These institutional mechanisms
should be strengthened and spirit
of "Constitutionalism morality" should
be followed in using powers.

Recommendation of Punchi and
Parkaria Commission along with Bommai
case judgement, 1992 guidelines should
be implemented.

15. The recent amendments to the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 strike a balance between enforcement overzealousness and the need for stringent action against corrupt public servants. Discuss. (250 words) 15

भ्रष्टाचार निवारण अधिनियम, 1988 में हालिया संशोधन प्रवर्तन के प्रति अतिउत्साह और भ्रष्ट लोक सेवकों के विरुद्ध कठोर कार्यवाही की आवश्यकता के बीच एक संतुलन कायम करता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Amendment to Prevention of
Corruption act →

— Bribe giver will also be covered
under the act and liable for
punishment so that honest officers
do not suffer.

— to check coercive corruption
window of 7 days provided to report.

— Not just acquisition of wealth but
intention of acquisition of wealth
is also to be proved so that
honest officers are not caught for
good Act.

- Retired and previous employees are
also covered so that they do not
get penalised for action taken
in official capacity.

- Investigation Permission - Independent
body will provide the investigation
go ahead

Previously due to over zealousness
of enforcement of 1908 Act, policy
paralysis has been seen.

eg. Coalgate Scam, bureaucrat
was caught just on ground of
acquisition of assets while such
motives were clearly missing.

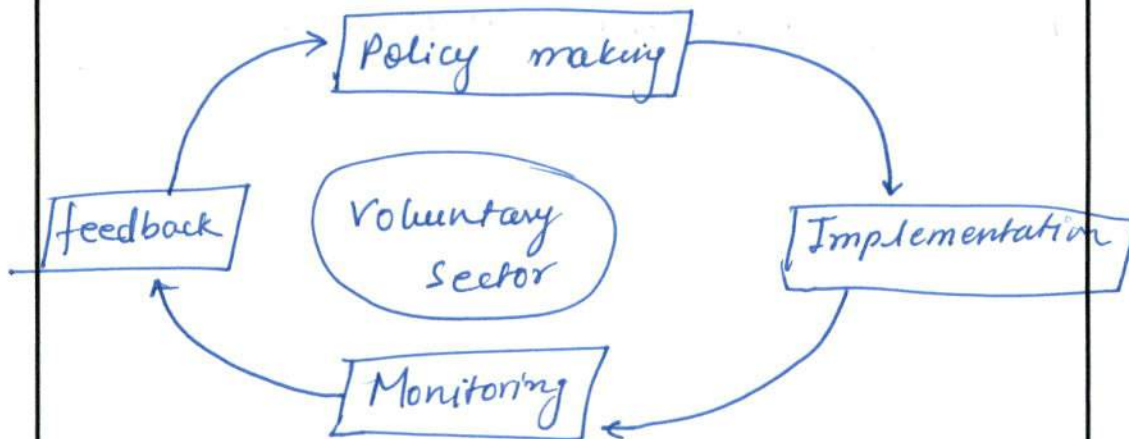
Prevention of Corruption 1900,
Amendment Act strikes a proper
balance for saving mistake
and misfortune along with
Punishing malafide and malintentions

16. Identifying the various issues plaguing the voluntary sector in India, discuss the need for a national accreditation agency to overcome them. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

भारत में स्वैच्छिक क्षेत्र को अवरुद्ध करने वाले विभिन्न मुद्दों की पहचान कीजिए एवं इन पर काबू पाने हेतु एक राष्ट्रीय प्रमाणन एजेंसी की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

Voluntary sector is important
lynchpin in whole planning and
policy implementation lifecycle.



voluntary sector acts as communication
network to and from government
and citizen. However, various issues
plague voluntary sector -

→ Issue of legitimacy - Recognition
and accreditation of NGOs and
Civil Society Organisations.

- Misplaced Accountability: Accountable towards their funding agency rather than people or government.
eg. Transparency international and Amnesty international not accountable to citizen or government.
- Allegations of Anti-Development - Voluntary organisations and activist organisations are allegedly a drag against development and over sympathy causes problem.
- "Parentalism Syndrome" - Act as experts themselves and suffer from lack of holistic understanding of issues. Do not take help of administrators and sociologists.
- Financial Transparency - A/c to a report 90% of NGOs do not file ITR and

Sources of funding are doubtful

for solving all these issues,
a National Accreditor of Voluntary
organisations should come up which
should consider following parameters -

- financial transparency → experts involvement
- Proper appointment and promotion
criteria
- Timely filing of tax returns.
- Outcome, Performance based ratings.
- Online portal for such organisations
should come up.

This process will further
strengthen the governance system
of country and give legitimacy
to voluntary sector.

17. Given the importance of a teacher in affecting the learning outcomes of children, discuss the problems in the present system of teacher training in India. How can these be addressed? (250 words) 15

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

Teacher is the keystone
entity in learning outcomes and
overall development and education
of children.

However, there are many
problems in current teacher training -

→ lack of Infrastructure - Digital
and physical infrastructure is
inadequate and not equitably
distributed across country

eg. better in states of Kerala,
Maharashtra

Poor in Chattisgarh, Bihar

- District Institutes of Education and Training (DIET) are not functioning properly and quality standards are not maintained.
- Output of Teacher Training is abysmal - ASER report found out bad teaching methodology of teachers.
- Lack of Innovation → Old pedagogy for training is followed which lacks innovation and critical thinking.
eg. BSA and BTC training still continuing with 20th century training modules.
- Inadequate Trainers.

Solutions and Suggestions -

- Bring National Teacher Education Policy for comprehensive sectorwise coverage.
- RTE Amendment Act, 2017 is welcome step which ensures minimal training requirements for all teachers.
- Innovative Techniques - "Kali Nali" initiative of bureaucrat Anita Kaul has brought transformative changes in Karnataka through activity-based learning.
- Involve Private Sector and Volunteers
Schemes like "Vidyanjali" should be promoted to fill the gap.
- NGOs participation
- Online courses on Swayam for teachers.

18. The implementation of a scheme with such scale and benefit as Ayushman Bharat is likely to face many obstacles. Critically discuss. (250 words) 15

आयुष्मान भारत जैसी अति व्यापक और लाभकारी योजना के कार्यान्वयन में कई बाधाओं का सामना करना पड़ सकता है। समालोचनात्मक चर्चा कीजिए।

Ayushman Bharat launched
in 2018 provides insurance of
upto 5 lakhs covering total
100 million households.

Ayushman Bharat is providing
huge insurance coverage benefit
for large population with unprecedented
scale.

Obstacles

- Identification of beneficiary - which
100 million households to be included
through ^{which} criteria of SECC is still
not very clear.
- Health: A federal subject - Coordination

among various states is imperative and since many states already running insurance schemes like Tamil Nadu and Bihar need to streamline-

- Moral Hazard: Insurance sector and healthcare sector may indulge in collusive corruption causing huge loss to exchequer.
- Insurance scheme is inadequate - just providing insurance without building physical, human and digital infrastructure and adopting PPP model for strengthening healthcare sector, insurance scheme will

prove to be inadequate.

→ Issue of finances.

⇒ Although Ayushman Bharat is
an appreciable step towards

"Right to health" but India

should also focus on creating

infrastructure at PHCs, CHCs, train

ASHA/ANM workers and traditional

healers and quacks thus strengthening

Primary healthcare system.

Nutrition and sanitation

should also be focussed upon

Ayushman Bharat if imple-
-mented properly, will change
health landscape of India.

19. Given the fact that India cannot match China's financial clout, it is seen to be diversifying the ways in which it can enhance cooperation and promote its diplomatic profile in Africa. Discuss. (250 words) 15

इस तथ्य को देखते हुए कि भारत, चीन के वित्तीय प्रभुत्व की बराबरी नहीं कर सकता, यह देखा जा रहा है कि भारत ऐसे विविध तरीके अपना रहा है जिसके तहत यह अफ्रीका में सहयोग में वृद्धि और अपनी कूटनीतिक सक्रियता को बढ़ावा दे सके। चर्चा कीजिए।

India cannot match the
deep pockets and 'jawan diplomacy'
of China. China's GDP is 5 times
that of India and is investing
aggressively across the world and
specially in Africa.

Through projects like One Belt
One Road, multiple infrastructure and
mining projects China has made
inroads into Africa → Hard Power

India has adopted a rather
Smart Power approach which will
be a mix of Hard power and Soft

Power.

On one hand India is
investing in creating infrastructure
projects in Kenya, Mozambique.
India is co-operating with Nigeria
for oil-gas support in West Africa.

On other Hand, India is
using soft power of people-people
connect and historical ties with
Africa.

India is investing in —

- Human Resource development
- Capacity building and training
- Education, health and skill
development.

- increasing digital literacy through participation of private sector eg. Success story of Airtel in Kenya

Where China's approach is growth oriented, India's approach is developmental and inclusive.

India also working for →

- Asia-Africa Growth Corridor (AAGC) along with Japan for finances.
- India has hosted African Development Council in 2017.
- Asi India is also promoting African Development Bank.

India goals in Africa are aligned with "Africa Vision 2061".

20. Discuss how American sanctions on its adversaries affect India. Taking the example of CAATSA, analyse how India can shield its strategic interests in face of such sanctions. (250 words) 15

चर्चा कीजिए कि अमेरिका द्वारा अपने विरोधियों पर लगाए जाने वाले प्रतिबंध भारत को किस प्रकार प्रभावित करते हैं। CAATSA का उदाहरण लेते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि किस प्रकार भारत ऐसे प्रतिबंधों की स्थिति में अपने रणनीतिक हितों की रक्षा कर सकता है।

America have put multiple
sanctions against various countries.

Russia India's energy and
defense procurement, aircraft
acquisition gets hampered. Nuclear
Power project is also delaying.
oil and gas from Russia very imp.

Iran India's 10% oil is imported
from Iran but Iran sanctions
are hurting India.

→ Chabahar project development
and port transfer is delaying.

(North Korea) India is not able
to tap markets of North Korea.

CAATSA is used for
saving India's strategic interests-

- India can balance USA
relations against its adversaries
- India can separately deal
with such issues and de-hyphante
- Do not see via lens of USA.

Even if India uses policy
of CAATSA, the private sector
of India and oil companies might
still favour USA's stand

because going against USA
may cause dearly to them.

India's strategic interests
are driven by domestic
requirement and national
interests.

India should counterbalance
USA hegemony in economics
and try to maintain decisional
sovereignty